



European Commission



RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL FOOD POLICY

RESULTS OF THE PROGRAMME-FUNDED RESEARCH AND REVIEW OF ON-GOING PROJECTS



Proceedings of the Workshop

July 2009



National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme

The National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP) was initiated to enhance national capacity to implement the National Food Policy and the ensuing Plan of Action.

The NFPCSP is implemented jointly by the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) under the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with financial assistance from the European Commission (EC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The programme aims at strengthening the capacity of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit and the members of the policy wings and planning units in partner ministries to effectively implement and monitor the National Food Policy in order to improve food availability, enhance physical, social and economic access to food, and ensure safe and nutritious food. It also aims at expanding and deepening the civil society capacity to conduct high quality research on food security, and to establish an effective platform for dialogue between government policy officials and civil society researchers to better inform the elaboration and implementation of the NFP as well as its Plan of Action plan.

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**RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF THE
THE NATIONAL FOOD POLICY:
RESULTS OF THE PROGRAMME-FUNDED
RESEARCH
AND REVIEW OF ON-GOING PROJECTS**

Organized by

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU), Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
and
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations
with the Financial Support of USAID and the European Commission

Proceedings of the Research Workshop

9 July 2009

**National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme Dhaka,
Bangladesh**

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Glossary

Aoi	:	Area of Intervention
BAU	:	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BCC	:	Behaviour Change Communication
BCSIR	:	Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
BIDS	:	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BRAC	:	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CAB	:	Consumers Association of Bangladesh
CF	:	Challenge Fund
CPI	:	Consumer Price Index
CTA	:	Chief Technical Advisor
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DAM	:	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DGF	:	Directorate General of Food
EC	:	European Commission
ESA	:	Agricultural and Development Economics Division
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIS	:	Food Security
FPMC	:	Food Planning & Monitoring Committee
FPMU	:	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
FY	:	Final Year
HACCP	:	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HIES	:	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HQ	:	Head Quarter
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
INFS	:	Institute of Nutrition and Food Science
MoFDM	:	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
NAEP	:	New Agricultural Extension Policy
NFP	:	National Food Policy
NFPCSP	:	National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organisation
OMS	:	Open Market Sales
PFDS	:	Public food Distribution
PHAs	:	Post Harvest Activities
PoA	:	Plan of Action
PR	:	Programme Funded Research

PRA : Participatory Rural Assessment
SAAO : Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer
TAT : Technical Assistance Team
TTs : Thematic Teams
USAID : United States Agency for International Development
WFS : World Food Summit

'The food policy analysts and researchers must look ahead through continued research and analysis, to predict what kind of information policy-makers are likely to need several years into the future'.

The National Food Policy, 2006

1. Introduction

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) organized a consultative workshop on the Research in Support of the National Food Policy: Results of the Programme-Funded Research and Review of On-going Projects under the National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP), with financial assistance from USAID and the European Commission on 9 July 2009.

A core objective of the NFPCSP is to expand and deepen the capacity of civil society (academia and research institutions, universities, international organizations as well as civil society representatives) to conduct high quality research on food security issues and to support effective dialogue between policy makers and research so as to inform and enrich the implementation of the National Food Policy (NFP).

To support this, the NFPCSP under its Research Grant Initiative is promoting socio-economic research on a broad range of food security issues and policies related to food availability, access, and utilization for nutrition, as well as cross-cutting issues such as gender, governance, environment and infrastructure. The studies being carried out have specific policy applications with a clear socio economic focus. Two research facilities are available under the Research Grant Initiative of NFPCSP – the Programme Funded Research (PR) and the Challenge Fund (CF). Through the PR facility, NFPCSP supports long-term substantive research, while, under its CF facility, the NFPCSP supports short-term research work on existing specific policy interventions and practices, including options for scaling-up best practices.

Since October 2007, NFPCSP has been supporting forty four research studies. As part of the research process, NFPCSP has been providing monitoring support and has been facilitating interactions among researchers. It has also been promoting dialogue between researchers and food security stakeholders from the Government. The progress of the research studies - their outcomes and results- have been disseminated to government and civil society stakeholders as well as development partners. Two consultative workshops have been held so far in this regard. One workshop was held on 5 and 6 December 2007, where research grant awardees shared and discussed the objectives and methodologies of their research studies with a broad range of stakeholders. A second workshop was held on 7 and 8 July 2008 to review and discuss the research progress and preliminary findings. A third workshop was held on 18 and 19 February 2009 to discuss the final research results of 14 CF research studies and to introduce the 22 research grant awardees (11 CF & 11 PR) awarded following the second call.

As part of the research monitoring process, periodic meetings, email communications, field visits and seminars involving the research teams, the NFPCSP Technical Assistant Team (TAT), FPMU staff and members of the four inter-ministerial Thematic Teams (TTs) have been taking place to review and discuss research progress with special reference to methodological issues, expected results and their relevance to food security policy-making. Regular in-house seminars are held to discuss needs, review objectives, work plan and methodologies of the newly awarded research studies. In addition to providing monitoring

support to the research studies, the regular dialogue with civil society and government partners has helped to demonstrate the strong interest and priority accorded by the government to food policy related research issues.

Objectives

The consultative workshop was planned with the following objectives:

- 1) Present the results of the completed 8 PR studies and the interim results of the on-going 11 CF & 11 PR studies to policy makers, peers, media and interest groups
- 2) Facilitate dialogue among the researchers and between the researchers and policy makers
- 3) Highlight policy implications of the completed PR studies in core areas of the National Food Policy (2006)
- 4) Share and discuss through a poster session, the updated progress of the on-going research studies by the research grant awardees under the NFPCSP supported proposals.

Workshop outcomes:

- ⇒ Research findings shared and discussed with policy makers, peers, media and interest groups.
- ⇒ Policy implications of the completed and on-going research discussed.
- ⇒ Objectives, methods and preliminary results, as relevant, of on –going research studies shared and discussed

The Programme of the Consultative Workshop is given in Annex 1.

The workshop was attended by over 250 participants (Annex 2) from government ministries and agencies, academia, NGOs and other civil society organizations. Beginning with Welcome Session, the workshop programme was divided into two consecutive Technical Sessions, which then ended with a Closing Session Md Abdur Razzaque, MP with the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Disaster Management as the Chief Guest.

2. Welcome Session

The workshop began with a recitation from the Holy Quran by Moulana Sultan Ahmed. After that, Mr. Zahirul Haque, Joint Secretary, MoFDM welcomed the guests, experts and participants (full text in Annex 3). He reminded the audience of the National Food Policy approved by the Cabinet in August 2006, was formulated the MoFDM to ensure, in coordination with the partner ministries, development partners and NGOs, a dependable food security for all people of Bangladesh at all times. He highlighted that FPMU is mandated to assist monitor the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC) with the monitoring of food security situation and implementation of food security interventions. With the help of NFPCSP and in collaboration with partner ministries, the FPMU has actively contributed to the development of the National Food Policy Plan of Action for the period 2008 -2015, which was approved on 5 August 2008. This Plan of Action is expected to provide the necessary strategic guidance for a coordinated implementation of the National Food Policy and monitoring of progress of its implementation.

Mr. Haque pointed out that as stressed by the NFP research has a critical role to play in this process, as the policy makers need a clear appreciation of the options at their disposal and the likely result of their choices to successfully implement the policy.

The importance of research has also been felt in view of the persisting and emerging challenges of food security in the country. The food price hike during FY 2007 -08 threatened the food security of the poor in developing countries like Bangladesh. He cited the example of rice price that jumped by 60% during July 2007 to June 2008, because of high prices in international market and limited availability from domestic production arising from twin floods followed by a cyclone. The price of rice declined sharply since the 2nd half of 2008 and national wholesale price of coarse rice has gone down by 34% during July –June 2008-09. Wheat price also declined sharply during this period. These lower prices deprived the farmers of getting fair prices for their higher production as the prices they received did not even cover the cost of production in some cases. Food security policy decisions are becoming complex and need to be grounded on solid evidence. Mr. Haque said he was pleased that the FPMU-TAT and Researchers' interactions proved very useful in promoting a better understanding of the research goals of NFPCSP and how research is able to inform and enrich the NFP in trying to address food security issues in the country. The text of the welcome address given by Mr. Haque is given in Annex 3.

Mr. Ciro Fiorillo, Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) of the NFPCSP highlighted the present food security and undernourishment situation while making specific reference to the emerging food insecurity in the context of the soaring food prices. He also pointed to the price situation that had slightly improved at present and said it would be steady for about 6 months to 1 year and that price variations in the global and regional market will be reflected. He added that global price issues were impacting Bangladesh. It was noted that there would be reduced imports and reduction in remittances that , income and employment problems and reduction in fiscal revenue and as a result it was likely that poverty would increase. . He added that food policies should be be flexible and adjust to the market situation and while adopting a comprehensive approach to food security to sustain food availability should also reinforce attention to access and nutrition. He presented the objectives of the workshop within the framework of the NFPCSP commitment to support policy makers in addressing the challenges of food insecurity through one of its core objectives of promoting food security related research that can enrich and inform policy making. He mentioned that the workshop would present the results of the completed 8 PR research studies and the interim results of the on-going 11 CF and 11 PR studies, facilitate dialogue among researchers and between researchers and policy makers, highlight policy implications of the completed PR studies in core areas of the NFP and share and discuss the progress on the on-going research studies through poster sessions. The list of posters presented at the Poster Session is given in Annex 4.

3. Technical Session I: Markets, Prices and Employment

This technical session was chaired by Dr Mahbub Hossain, Executive Director, BRAC and co chaired by Mr Zahirul Haque, Joint Secretary, MoFDM. A total of three presentations were made.

The following technical papers were presented.

3.1. Price stabilization, market integration and consumer welfare in Bangladesh by Dr Naeem Chowdhury, Bangladesh Rice Foundation

In the course of this research 405 households were interviewed over 15 months, four times. Among the main findings and conclusions of the report, some of the ones presented were:

- One of the most striking features of the liberalization in Bangladesh has been the near complete replacement of the public imports by private imports.
- The DGF rolled back the role of public distribution: from 13% in the early 1980s, share of public distribution fell to 6% in the last three years. PFDS public issues in the 2000s have fallen by more than a half *versus* the 1980s.
- The change in the pattern of price seasonality has weakened the argument for price stabilization as a corner-stone of food policy in Bangladesh since markets have catered to the objective of price stabilization quite well. The formulaic approach to market interventions driven by a system of procurement price, issue price and prices in OMS seems increasingly dormant now.
- The Government's procurement program is not keyed to farmers, but to non-poor participants. Econometric analysis shows that public procurement has a small positive effect on the market price of rice. The market prices however have typically been lower than the DGF's administered prices resulting in a low rate of off take. The stock overhang lowers market prices as opposed to procurement that tends to drive prices up. The procurement and stocks policies have clearly been working at cross-purposes, at a large public expense. A roll-back of the procurement targets, a distribution regimen based on geographical distribution of poverty and seasonality of harvest is thus prescribed based on the analysis.
- The results also showed that the PFDS still has ample scope for improvement in its cost effectiveness.
- The rice price series in India was found to be co-integrated with the price series for coarse rice in Bangladesh.
- A statistical study of the integration prevailing among all of Bangladesh's rice market links, based on data obtained from the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM) was carried out. About 74% of the market links evince cointegration of their underlying price series. About 26% of the market links evince segmentation. This is consistent with several other analysts reporting that while Bangladesh's rice markets are integrated on an overall basis, the degree of integration is not perfect. A certain proportion of the market links are segmented, too.
- Bangladesh's poorest farmers are the marginal farmers. The procurement operations of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) have as their mainstay the activities of the crop production sector. The operational focus of the Government's foodgrains expenditure policy has virtually no connection with the marginal farmers—al large part of which are in fact looking for a livelihood. The argument that the large percentage that small farms return out of the incomes they generate in crop production vindicate the effect of the Government's procurement programme does not blunt the criticism of 'relatively gold-plating' of the PFDS.
- The second striking result was that the average marginal farmer was subject to considerable, if not grinding, poverty. Small farmers however quite significantly out-earn marginal farmers. Indeed, they vastly out-earn the average Bangladeshi household.
- The PFDS remains inadequate when it comes to ensuring food security and consumption welfare of the poor in rural Bangladesh for all the admitted improvements it has had since the 1990s in terms of greater targeting payoff. As a source, its percentage share in the foodgrain basket of even the poorest of the poor rural households is the equivalent of no more than pennies in a pound.

Discussion

The discussant felt that the study addressed a good number of policy issues and was therefore a timely gesture. However, he felt that the conclusions and policy implications of the research could have been more precise. The important findings of the research were: rice import is responsive to domestic and international prices; rice procurement is influenced by domestic production, domestic market price and procurement price; market modeling could reasonably predict rice price; and spatial price integration was significant but not perfect.

A number of shortcomings were observed however in the analysis: (i) in analyzing price volatility, data series used was up to 2004 which precluded the analysis to reveal phenomena of recent past years; (ii) a number of inconsistencies were observed in the data, particularly in Chapter 2 on PFDS figures of distribution through different channels and in Chapter 5 on quantity produced, quantity marketed etc.; (iii) in the econometric exercise, income elasticity was not estimated, but the author referred to negative wheat income elasticity and thereby wheat was referred to as an inferior good. Yet, the situation has evolved over the past years and empirical evidence is available to show that income elasticity of wheat is not only positive, but greater than one for both urban and rural households; iv) finally, in the section of the report looking at consumer welfare analysis, little attention was given to the landless category.

Following comments from the audience, a clarification was made that the focus of the study was supposed to be on cereal intake in rural areas hence the absence of mention of rural areas. Moreover, although a substantial amount of details on poor farmers had been collected yielding extremely rich information, not all could be analysed in the scope of the study.

The richness of the presentation was acknowledged by the audience although it was understood that many results could not be presented for lack of time. In particular, the presenter explained that it has not been possible to examine the nuances with which syndication and excessive amounts of capital affected markets. Numbers were clear that importers and traders were doing a very good job of connecting domestic demand with international markets (e.g. 1998 flood).

The fact that although there was market integration, the benefits of the availability of information did not seem to reach everyone equally, in particular the poor, was pointed out and it was commented that the policy implications of this should be considered.

A very important finding of this research it was found, was that the poor seem to have managed to improve their welfare and in particular, it was found that their caloric intake was not as low as one would have expected. The policy implications derived from this are the need for more liberal supply of credit, more business. Also, Dr Naeem Chowdhury felt, taxation must be removed from those with poor means who are creative enough to get into business.

3.2. Impact of aid employment and self employment on income and prospects of food security, Dr Rushidan Islam Rahman, BIDS

The objective of this study was to focus on household food insecurity and provide an analysis of the factors affecting the food security status so that appropriate counteracting policies may be adopted to ensure better food security prospects.

The food security situation was worse in the rural areas compared to urban for all poverty groups. Type of employment is associated with both poverty and calorie inadequacy. A closer look at the extent of food insecurity and its links with type of employment showed that FIS was lower among the self employed compared to those in paid employment. Multiple Regression on household income showed that among the three status of employment, those in self employment had highest income.

The analysis confirmed that the months of Ashwin-Kartik traditionally known as Monga period are actually periods of FIS. Data also showed fluctuation of wage. The ranged between peak and slack wage in both areas are large. The slack season meant both decline of wage and a decline of employment. An analysis of loss of workdays due to illness showed that health problem and large expenditure for health care services can make a household perpetually food insecure. Also, female headed households of the survey were more vulnerable to food insecurity.

This study showed that the extent of food insecurity is high and reduction of extreme form of FIS should be a policy priority. For such households either Employment Guarantee Scheme or direct food support is necessary. More employment generation in food deficit areas is expected to be one of the most effective means of ensuring food security.

A substantial number of policy implications followed from the analysis, some of which were:

- Policies for improving productivity of urban self employment among poor should be a priority because this group is more vulnerable to food insecurity. Safety net in the form of benefits for aged and destitute in urban areas should increase.
- Even in months of peak employment, a large share of both self employed and wage labourers suffer from FIS. Therefore, there is need for raising labour force participation in such households, especially among women. This requires policy adoption for encouraging self employment of women especially through provision of training, finance and marketing facilities. Raising wage through enhancing productivity of agriculture should get priority. In this context, agriculture sector policies should aim at raising productivity of crops which have higher intensity of wage labour use.
- Availability of credit at low rate of interest can help overcome severe food shortage periods. In addition, health problem and large expenditure for health care services can make a household perpetually food insecure.
- Much of the disadvantage of women is due to their lower wage compared to men. However, wages are market determined and cannot be changed overnight. Therefore, supplementary policies of self employment generation for women is required. In this context policies should also focus on employment generation for young unmarried girls from FIS families. These school dropout girls may be provided with training and seed capital for new economic activities. This will not only improve the food security situation of households, but also the marriage process can be delayed resulting in multiple social gains.
- Provision of employment and safety net during slack seasons is required for wage labourers. This should be targeted towards women from food insecure families because the role of the female earning member(s) has important implications for the well-being of the household and *inter alia*, the food security of the family.
- Low cost health care services for the poor can prevent food insecurity.
- Very short term loans for food insecure households can help meet seasonal food gap.

Discussion

The discussant congratulated the research team for the meaning insights and recommendations they had provided through their research. Among them was the recommendation based on the analysis of the HIES to differentiate the calorie standard to be

used for the poverty line in rural and urban areas. The confirmation of the incidence of high food insecurity among the landless also constituted important information to be put to the attention of policy makers. The finding regarding the relationship between the extent of food insecurity and employment provided a sense of the critical times of the year where vulnerable sections of the population needed income or employment support.

In the general discussion that followed, the audience praised the clear association between the paper results and the policy recommendations.

It was suggested that taking into account household assets could inform the finding that households producing rice are better off than those not producing rice. Indeed, surveys often do not take into account assets of households, although it may be that households producing rice have access to assets which others do not because, for example, they may have had to sell them.

It was pointed out that caloric intake vis-à-vis minimum requirement given age structure and type of employment is indeed what needs to be taken into consideration, as FAO does.

It was commented that these results in fact made a case for increasing the productivity of workers. Indeed, productivity of labour is a key element to poverty. Low productivity means low wages which translates into poverty. If this productivity increase cannot be achieved in the short term, safety nets are essential.

3.3 Re-emergence of food insecurity in Bangladesh? Instability in food production and prices, of food markets, impact and policy , Dr. KAS Murshid, Policy Resource Programme of BIDS

This study examined the nature of price and production volatility and seasonality in a number of food markets, and then proceeded to (a) examine market performance in terms of vertical and spatial market integration, including integration with Indian rice markets, (b) the nature of market institutions that allow credible contracts to be generated, and (c) the impact on consumption, especially on the poor. While the main focus was on rice markets, other markets like potato and brinjal markets are also examined. An effort was also made to look at the differential implications for advanced and less advanced areas.

The findings presented led to a number of policy implications as described below:

- Price and production fluctuations/seasonality have increased in more recent years: thus a need for greater public interventions in food markets
- Domestic price-production relationship is weak implying a greater public sector role in the market needed, including public imports and a fine-tuned PFDS
- Overall markets are integrated but less so for brinjal, and for specific rice markets in some areas. Thus, there is a need for improving market performance exists
- The causality direction is mixed. It is bidirectional with Indian prices – thus trade is clearly important for food security
- Distribution of margins is very concentrated for brinjal so there is a need to reduce risks of perishables.
- The weaker parties are often unable to enforce contracts, so some external mechanisms for conflict resolution would be useful in reducing risks. With the existence of national identity cards, this is now a real possibility.

- Use of modern grading and sorting techniques and introduction of international standards should be closely examined.
- The *aratdari* system is the central pillar for market exchange. Policy attention needs to be focused closely on the *aratdari* system to improve it through modern management practices.
- The food trade sector is mired in problems of quality and standards, and concern for bio-security. Once again, the traditional trading sector must quickly address itself to these concerns if they are to remain competitive with the emerging modern sector.
- For large parts of the country, the problem of high prices is transitory with adjustments in the labour market and the overall economy occurring quite rapidly. The concern is with backward areas where micro-level adjustments are indeed costly, and where the local economy is unable to adjust so well. Safety-net programmes should have special considerations for such backward regions.

Discussion

The main discussant praised the report of the study for being well structured and well written. However, he pointed to some limitations observed in the data collected and analysis of the study. First, production variability was only examined up to 2004, failing to capture more recent phenomena. Another issue touched upon the finding from the rice price data that April was the peak price and September the lowest. This seemed counter-intuitive given that September preceded the *aman* harvest, a time when the price of rice generally remained high. In fact data series available at the FPMU suggest that September is one of the high-price months for rice in the country. A third comment by the main discussant concerned the use of the general food price index to deflate the nominal rice price given that rice has so much weight in the food bundle. Non-food price index or even CPI could have been a better alternative. Fourthly, in the analysis of consumption impact, the fact that the classification of poor vs. rich households was based on the respondents' perceptions was challenged as it was felt that some objective proxies of poverty would have been better suited.

In the general discussion that followed, it was suggested that the result that showed a weak price and production relation could be explained by the existence of a time lag between these two variables. However, the principal investigator confirmed that this lag had been taken into account. The audience felt that, that domestic production would have no or little influence on the price in a situation where no more than 5% of the grain is imported seemed questionable and wondered whether the equation specification may have been inappropriate to explain production levels. Although the presenter acknowledged this to be a surprising finding, he pointed out to the increasingly important cross border relationship. He did recognize however that this part of the work was still preliminary and that this finding needed further investigation.

The relatively small size of the survey was explained by the fact that carrying this out had been a last minute decision in order to be able to look at the relationship between consumption and prices. Responding to the query as to why poor and non poor had not been clearly defined in the study, the investigator explained that the aim had been to look at how different economic groups had reacted to the crisis so it was not felt that this specific distinction should be made.

Dr Mahbub Hossain, the Chair of the session, concluded that while some of the findings seemed astonishing, they could in fact be explained by the change in situation. For example, in Dr Murshid's paper, although low seasonal prices in September were surprising, the situation was now different with Boro having become more prominent than Aman. This

finding is important to plan for food security. He pointed out that supply and demand no longer were the only determinants of food security but that other elements came into play. This could explain the weak link that was observed between production and price by Dr Murshid and his team.

4. Technical Session II: Production, Extension and Nutrition

This technical session was chaired by Mr Kostas Stamoulis, Director, ESA, FAO, HQ, Rome and co chaired by Mr Md Ruhul Amin, Director General, FPMU, MoFDM.

A total of five presentations were made. The following technical papers were presented.

4.1 Impacts of Anthropogenic Activities on Natural Resources and Food Security in the Coastal Region of Bangladesh Dr. Md. Giashuddin Miah, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Salna, Gazipur

The findings presented were based on PRA exercises as secondary data and field observations and monitoring of the anthropogenic activities. The negative effects of shrimp cultivation were pointed out and analysis of the real effects of algae were highlighted.

Discussion:

The main discussant appreciated the study outcomes and pointed out that salinity problems could be managed to some extent by using adequate agronomic methods and that this should be taken into consideration as the paper covers human interventions. Reiterating the fact that 34% of the population in the shrimp farming areas analyzed is food insecure, a member of the audience asked the presenter to suggest policy options to deal with the problem. Would going back to rice farming instead of shrimp farming be an option? It was explained that given the substantial amount of foreign exchange brought into the country by this industry, abolishing shrimp farming would not be an option. However, controls could be set up by the government. He also stressed that shrimp farming was not the only element affecting food security in those areas.

It was also mentioned that certain types of shrimp farming can in fact be carried out without too much negative impact. The Chair pointed that having to import rice because shrimp farming had replaced rice cultivation was not a bad thing in itself if better profit was being made out of the former. What needed to be shown was whether shrimp cultivation was better or, conversely, negatively affected the livelihoods and food security of the majority of people in the area. It was noted that by and large, the shrimp community is not benefited by shrimp farming, it is only the owners who are benefited.

4.2. Changing Land Use Patterns and Their Impact on Food Security for Farm Households in Bangladesh by Prof. Dr. M. Serajul Islam, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh

The causes of varying per capita food intake under different land use patterns were highlighted. Apart from land use pattern, factors such as farm size and income showed marked influences on changing food consumption. Impact was measured based on pre and post study criteria. Information on situation before adoption of new pattern was collected through PRA and HIES data provided the baseline and control category. Impact of changing land use patterns was measured on both control and experimental groups. It was noted that

food consumption per capita (instead of cereal consumption) as shown in the study, was not different from the national average.

Discussion:

The discussant looked at some of the implications of the main findings. The fact that while most existing studies find that shrimp farming benefits mostly larger farmers but this study shows it is an attractive sector even for marginal farmers. Such a finding has important implications given the negative effects on the environment of shrimp cultivation as well as on other agriculture activities, as some of the studies funded under NFPCSP have confirmed.

Regarding the fast declining availability of land and the food insecurity faced by marginal farmers, the need to think of alternative sources of livelihoods for these people was stressed. Indeed, given the shrinking land availability, more and more people are likely to become landless. There is a need to promote agriculture so that it can play its role of motor of economic growth with the focus on intensification, diversification, sustainability and resilience mentioned earlier by Ciro. Through backward and forward linkages, the non agricultural sector may be supported. The right environment needs to be ensured to allow these linkages to function correctly for example adequate infrastructure to name just one.

Finally, the fact that little or no mention had been made of climate change in this report was raised. Yet, in considering the future, this also likely to affect cropping patterns and therefore food security. It would be good to understand more precisely how this is likely to happen and the consequences it is likely to have on the food security levels of the country.

4.3 Study the Implementation Status and Effectiveness of the New Agricultural Extension Policy (NAEP) for Technology Adoption by Prof. Dr. Zahurul Karim, Centre for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment and Entrepreneurship, Dhaka

The preoccupation of agriculture extension officers in fertilizer distribution rather than facilitating extension services was highlighted. It was noted that the Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officers (SAAO) (the former Block Supervisors) were acting as traders and regulators instead of extension facilitators. The role of media in extension service should be strongly considered and this was accepted as being useful and would be considered. It was pointed out that there was little linkage among the extension service providers and that the importance of comprehensive and sustained growth of all sub sectors was not adequate. Visible transfer of new and profitable livestock technologies was urgently needed and public and private partnership in extension would need to be developed.

Discussion

The main discussant pointed out that only cereal production had increased by bringing other crops' land under cereal production. It was also pointed out that agribusiness enterprise should be surveyed as they are also considered as extension agents. At district level meetings, representatives of those enterprises had participated and information was also collected from some private companies.

4.4. Capacity strengthening of rural women in carrying out post harvest activities of vegetables and fruits towards food security by Dr Zulfikar Rahman, Department of Agricultural Extension Education, BAU

The study had assessed the need for capacity strengthening of rural women in conducting post harvest activities (PHAs) of vegetables and fruits. An investigation of the extent of women's involvement at field level in PHA of fruits and vegetables and the need for capacity strengthening was studied. Major findings achieved showed that participation in post harvest activities (PHAs) of vegetables and fruits was mostly low to medium involvement in PHAs.

Ranking of specific priority needs pointed to the following: management skill, physical facilities, financial ability such as access to start up capital, credit and labour purchase, decision making ability and technical judgments related to collection, storing, grading, packaging, processing and sale, access to support services such as preservation facilities, cold storage, community based services, advice from development workers, market channels and strengthening supply chain systems and location based training

In terms of training need of carrying out PHAs, almost all the respondents showed their high to medium need of training. As regards capacity strengthening to conduct post harvest activities, it was noted that the major proportion of the women felt high to medium need for their capacity strengthening. Regarding different aspects of PHAs of vegetables and fruits, the highest ranked aspects were the needs for management skill and physical facilities. Major causes of low participation in PHAs included lack of training on PHAs, social/religious barrier, Lack of cold storage etc.

Discussion

The main discussant noted that fruits and vegetables are important essential components of a healthy diet and their sufficient daily consumption has marked implications for prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies as well as non communicable diseases and achieving nutritional well being. It was noteworthy that while all the respondents did not attend the training on PHA, almost all respondents showed an overall high to medium need for training. Key training areas identified included skills development in fruit and vegetable processing, storage, techniques of increasing shelf life, handling of products, disease and pest control. A need was also expressed for training in their residential locations.

Some of the major constraints that merit attention include lack of training on PHAs, social/religious barrier, lack of cold storage facilities, shortage of finance, absence of organized rural women farmer groups and lack of marketing prospects of fruits and vegetables. Given that fruits and vegetables are perishable in nature, enhancing its shelf life at household and commercial levels for food security and nutrition and for earning income is very important.

From a view of strengthening technical components, improved horticulture technologies need to be employed for processing of horticulture produce and storage with outcomes for achieving better market price and nutrition. Hygiene and food safety aspects related to processing of fruits and vegetables need to be reviewed in horticulture promotion programmes with a focus on pesticide residues, chemical contaminants and microbiological containments. Given the health implications of exposure to some of real risks associated with increasing consumption of vegetables and fruits, this aspect assumes significance and warrants the policy attention.

Partnerships are crucial to the success and sustainability of fruit and vegetable processing programmes at all levels: subnational, national, regional and international. Partnerships should include strengthening involvement of academic institutions, private sector and civil society (NGO) as each play a unique supportive and facilitating roles. Partnerships with agriculture and health sectors are also noted paramount. While the DAE has been promoting PHA through several large field projects and some in collaboration with development partners, there is need to scale up these programmes.

Empowering women farmer groups, enhancing their access to credit and rural financial facilities is crucial. Motivation through male counter parts, local leaders and elites should be undertaken if there has to be a sustainable mechanism for mainstreaming women's involvement in food processing activities. Institutional arrangements need to be strengthened at upazila and union levels with district level leadership to facilitate the interface and commitment at different levels of implementation.

4.5 Institutionalization of healthy street food system in Bangladesh : a pilot study with three wards of Dhaka City Corporation as a model by Quazi Fazlul Haque, Consumers Association of Bangladesh (CAB).

Street foods were pointed out as an important source of affordable, convenient and 'nutritious' food for the urban consumers world wide. In particular, street food business has emerged as an important means of food security and livelihoods for the urban poor in developing countries and in Bangladesh as in this case. Street foods also contribute to stimulating and maintaining the domestic economy as well as income earning opportunities for women. However, the study showed food safety is a major concern with street foods.

The study was a collaborative attempt by CAB, INFS and the BCSIR in sensitizing the policy officials the important issue of street despite the limitations and constraints of the study findings

The possibilities for institutionalizing healthy street food vending systems in Bangladesh were explored . Technical aspects of the research: the study documented the existing socio economic profile including demographic parameters of the street food vendors and the microbiological analysis of the street foods. It was noted that street foods are generally prepared and sold under unhygienic conditions, near a public water drainage source. Street foods are sold in strategic locations such as public places, near government office areas, schools, hospitals, railway and bus stations. In terms of technical components, technical support is urgently needed in facilitating appropriate choices, combinations of foods, safe cooking practices, nutritional contribution and hygienic handling and operations.

Lack of legislation is a major constraint and needs to be addressed urgently. Registration and licensing of the street food vendors is a priority issue to be put in place. An important outcome of the research has been a draft policy. This is being reviewed and refined before being submitted for policy attention.

Discussion

Given the main outcomes of the research, technical assistance, support for strengthening and scaling up street food vending systems in Bangladesh warrants attention. In terms of institutionalization, some key issues have emerged from the study findings and need to be highlighted for policy attention. In line with the one of the Aol of the NFP PoA, on Safe, quality food supply, enactment of the Consumer's Protection Act and improvement of IEC and BCC programmes on food safety and safe food practices should be implemented as

urgent actions both in the short term and medium term. This has particular relevance to the possibilities for institutionalization of the street food vending system. Given the gross lack awareness on food safety and hygiene among the street food vendors as well as lack of education and poor literacy levels, it is imperative that mass scale training of street food vendors on all key aspects of 'street food vending' issues be undertaken.

From the safety and microbiological perspective, providing training to the public food analysts, sanitary health inspectors, food inspectors is important wherein components of food inspection, analysis and handling need to be given. Training of trainers in HACCP and management of food control systems is of the key and basic requirements for healthy street food vending and enhancing the safety of street foods.

On operational aspects, the discussion pointed to need for City Corporation/Municipal Bodies keep a record of the registered vendors, map zone/plots allocated with the agreed day and time of vending, monitoring of the activities, adherence to the rules and legislation etc. Collaboration and coordination of the key partners and stakeholders is to be established so as to facilitate the process of institutionalization. Resource centres need to be set up in academic and research institutions so as to provide consumer food testing and addressal services and facilities.

5. Closing Session

Kostas Stamoulis, Chief ESA, FAO Rome

The closing session commenced with the address by Mr Kostas Stamoulis. He informed the workshop that an extremely important meeting is taking place in Aquila in Italy, as we speak. Although it is branded the G8 meeting, it is actually an important gathering of 23 heads of state and government poised to take a good look at the global economic situation and, on the basis of the discussions, 8 of them will produce a declaration which, one hopes will give some direction to global policy and priority. On their table there is a declaration for consideration which deals with Global Food Insecurity and how to deal with it. It was produced in Treviso a couple of months ago and touches upon all the themes one would expect a global declaration on food security should deal with. They say that this summit may be a "Food Security" summit.

He emphasized that the news is encouraging: According to indications, the G8 are about to decide to spend 15 billion on a food security initiative. This is very welcome and substantial steps in the right direction, and a major policy change by leading donor countries, who now consider food security a priority item on their agendas and will henceforth focus their aid interventions on helping poor countries produce the food they need for their growing populations.

Finally the news registered that an estimated at 1020 million, for the first time in the last 40 years and possibly for the first time in human history more than one billion people are undernourished worldwide. This is about 100 million more than last year and around one-sixth of all humanity.

The latest hunger estimates show a significant deterioration of the already disappointing trend witnessed over the past ten years. The spike in food insecurity in the last three years shows the fragility of the global food system and underlines the urgency to tackle the root causes of hunger swiftly and effectively. He emphasized that unless substantial and sustained remedial actions are taken immediately, the World Food Summit (WFS) target of

reducing the number of hungry people by half to no more than 420 million by 2015 will not be reached.

He said that it does not take much thinking to arrive to the conclusion that the global architecture, the global governance of the food and food security system has failed miserably. In a context of increased global resources and wealth hunger has been on the increase since the mid-1990s. And the two consecutive crises, the one of prices and the on-going economic crisis added more than 150 million people in the number of hungry.

For a world which has to double food production to feed 9.2 billion people by 2050, continuous reductions in the resources mobilized for agriculture seemed a great anomaly. The lack of a level playing field in world trade and the failure to arrive to an agreement to address it put developing countries in a distinct disadvantage vis-à-vis their developed country counterparts. The lack of mechanism which would bring together the energies and political support of all stakeholders at country, regional and global levels and which will result in food security the top of the political agenda.

The World Food Summit, scheduled for 16-18 November and to be attended by Heads of State and Government from FAO's 191 Member Countries, is intended to establish a new, more secure World Food Order including new investment in the agricultural sector of poor countries, improved governance of global food security and a fairer system of farm support that benefits rich-and poor-country farmers alike.

The fact that high level attention to food security is now a fact, and as we are waiting for this attention to be translated into action and resource mobilization promise into "money in the bank" leaves room for hope. In the world of development practice hope is key.

The seminar which took place today is all on food security and its various aspects and manifestations in Bangladesh. The attention of the country to agriculture but also to short term and emergency support has allowed the country to make significant progress in hunger reduction. However, challenges remain and some of them were addressed in this workshop.

Mr Kostas then highlighted the key technical issues in the studies presented in Technical Session II which was chaired by him. .

With regard to the study on Anthropogenic Activities, Mr Kostas pointed out that diversification in resource is to more remunerative activities. Lack of proper regulatory framework/enforcement it has only "environmentalist" tint to it. It does describe the ecological damage. However, the trade offices are not clearly spelled out and the food security part is rather weak. What would be the counterfactual situations (i.e. if all the atmospheric activities did not take place?).

This is a classic case of conflicts over resources between agriculture and other activities. This is a perennial problem. To what extent it can be addressed through a market mechanism through mobilization of local institutions (i.e. local level solution through community management of resources).

Peter Herzig, Health Adviser, EC

The address by the Guest of honour from the EC Delegation to Bangladesh was given by Mr Peter Herzig, Health Adviser, EC. He highlighted that food Security, as one of the core Millennium Development Goals, remains a very challenging issue, as evidenced by the recent food price rises and ongoing economic crisis with their clear negative impact on the most vulnerable populations. Millions of people around the world, including in those

Bangladesh, have been pushed back into food insecurity. The Food and Agriculture Organisation recently indicated that the number of people suffering from hunger has now reached more than one billion. This is a reminder that our continuous efforts are necessary, if we are to achieve the objective of halving hunger by 2015.

It is clear that to achieve this objective, the right mix of policies needs to be in place and implemented in a flexible way, so the solutions can be adapted to meet emerging developments.

The large and active participation in previous workshops has shown the response enlisted to food security research . It is only by embedding policies in sound and clear analysis, based on relevant research, that the necessary enabling environment for sustainable food security can be reinforced.

The text of the speech given by Mr Herzig is in Annex 5.

Dr Muhammad Mr Abdur Razzaque, Minister, Ministry for Food and Disaster Management

Dr Muhammad Mr Abdur Razzaque, M.P and Minister for Food and Disaster Management, at the outset, remarked that a good mix of economics and development related issues have been discussed since morning and many presentations were made. The core principles of the Bangladesh Food Policy centre around it being pro poor, gender sensitive and comprehensive in nature. Food policy issues are complex and dynamic and in order that dynamic issues are resolved , research is required. Bangladesh has made commendable progress in food production and had been able to face natural calamities. However, women and children still face problems of food insecurity and malnutrition

The Minister lauded the research being supported by the NFPCSP and was confident that this would contribute to scientifically-based policy decision making and to implementing the National Food Policy Plan of Action. There is a continued need for assistance to boost food production, research and analysis and to enhance the effectiveness of food systems. He urged the international community to sustain support for public interventions as well as development programmes.

He thanked the FAO for its technical assistance and the EC and USAID for their financial support. The Secretary closed the workshop and congratulated the participants for their excellent contributions to informing food security policy making and implementation.

The full text of the Minister's speech is given in Annex 6.

Mr. Md Moklesur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry for Food and Disaster Management

In conclusion, Mr. Md Moklesur Rahman, Secretary, MoFDM appreciated the efforts of FPMU and NFPCSP in achieving the workshop objectives and noted that there was good participation from different experts. He felt it was a great pleasure for him to chair the closing session.

Annexes

Annex 1. Programme of the workshop

Date: 9 July 2009 (Thursday)
Venue: The Winter Garden, Hotel Sheraton, 1 Minto Road, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh

08 30~09 05 Arrival and Registration
09 05~09 10 Guests take their seats

09 10~09 15 Recitation from the Holy Quran
09 15~09 25 Welcome address by Mr. Zahirul Haque, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
09 25~09 35 Workshop Objectives by Mr. Ciro Fiorillo, Chief Technical Adviser, NFPCSP, FAO

Session I **Research Area: Markets, Prices and Employment**

Chair: Dr. Mahabub Hossain, Executive Director, BRAC

Co-chair: Mr. Ahmed Hossain Khan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

Rapporteurs: Ms. Marie Jo A. Cortijo, NFPCSP & Ms. Ferdousi Ara, FPMU, MoFDM

9 35~9 50 Price stabilization, market integration and consumer welfare in Bangladesh *by* Dr. Naeem Chowdhury, Bangladesh Rice Foundation.

9 50~9 55 Key Discussant - Mr. Rezaul Karim Talukder, NFPCSP TAT Member

9 55~10 10 General Discussion

10 10~10 25 Impact of paid employment and self employment on income and prospects of food security *by* Dr. Rushidan Islam Rahman, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.

10 25~10 30 Key Discussant - Mr. Ferdous Alam, NFPCSP TAT Member

10 30~10 45 General Discussion

10 45~11 00 Re-emergence of food insecurity in Bangladesh? Instability in food production and prices, nature of food markets, impact and policy *by* Dr. K A S Murshid, Policy Resource Programme of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies.

11 00~11 05 Key Discussant - Mr. Rezaul Karim Talukder, NFPCSP TAT Member

11 05~11 20 General Discussion

11 20 ~ 11 35 Tea/Coffee

Session II **Technical Session: Research Area: Production, Extension and Nutrition**

Chair: Mr. Kostas Stamoulis, Director, ESA, FAO, HQ, Rome, Italy

Co-chair: Mr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Director General, FPMU, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

Rapporteurs: Mr. Rezaul Karim Talukder, NFPCSP & Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, FPMU, MoFDM

11 35~11 50 Impacts of anthropogenic activities on natural resources and food security in the coastal region of Bangladesh *by* Dr. Md. Giashuddin Miah, Department of Agroforestry and Environment, BSMRAU.

11 50~11 55 Key Discussant - Mr. Ferdous Alam, NFPCSP TAT Member

11 55~12 10 General Discussion

- 12 10~12 25 Changing land use patterns and their impact on food security for farm households in Bangladesh *by* Dr. M. Serajul Islam, Bureau of Socioeconomic Research and Training, BAU
- 12 25~12 30 Key Discussant - Ms. Marie Jo A. Cortijo, NFPCSP TAT Member
- 12 30~12 45 General Discussion
- 12 45~13 00 To study the implementation status and effectiveness of the new agricultural extension policy for technology adoption *by* Dr. Z Karim, Centre for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment and Entrepreneurship
- 13 00~13 05 Key Discussant - Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sabur, NFPCSP TAT Member
- 13 05~13 20 General Discussion
- 13 20 ~ 14 20: Prayer and Lunch
- 14 20~14 35 Capacity strengthening of rural women in carrying out post harvest activities of vegetables and fruits towards food security *by* Dr. M Zulfikar Rahman, Department of Agricultural Extension Education, BAU
- 14 35~14 40 Key Discussant – Ms Lalita Bhattacharjee, NFPCSP TAT Member
- 14 40~14 55 General Discussion
- 14 55~15 10 Institutionalization of healthy street food system in Bangladesh: a pilot study with three wards of Dhaka City Corporation as a model *by* Mr. Quazi Fazlul Haque, Consumers Association of Bangladesh
- 15 10 ~15 15 Key Discussant - Ms. Lalita Bhattacharjee, NFPCSP TAT Member
- 15 15 ~15 30 General Discussion
- 15 30~15 40 Remarks by the Chair
- 15 40 ~ 16 00 Visit to the posters
- Session III Closing Session**
 Chief Guest: Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, MP, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
 Chair: Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
 Rapporteurs: Ms. Lalita Bhattacharjee, NFPCSP & Mr. Ruhul Amin Talukder, FPMU
- 16 00~16 10 Address by Guest of Honour *by* Mr. Kostas Stamoulis, Director, ESA, FAO, HQ, Rome, Italy
- 16 10 ~16 20 Address by Guest of Honour *by* Mr. Brian Forey, Acting Head of the EC Delegation of the European Commission to Bangladesh (Address given by Mr Peter Herzig, EC)
- 16 20~16 30 Address by Special Guest Mr. Ad Spijkers, FAO Representative in Bangladesh
- 16 30~16 45 Address by the Chief Guest Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, MP, Honb'le Minister, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
- 16 45~16 55 Address by the Chair Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
- 16 55 ~ 17 15 Tea/Coffee

Annex 2. List of Attendees

Workshop on: Results of the Programme Funded Research in Support of the National Food Policy and Review of On-going Projects, July 09, 2009

S #	Name	S #	Name
Government of Bangladesh			
Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Building No. 4 Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh			
1	Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, MP Hon'ble Minister	2	Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman Secretary
3	Mr. Md. Zahirul Haque Joint Secretary (Food)	4	Dr. Kaiser Khan Deputy Secretary
5	Mr. Ali Ahsan Deputy Secretary	6	Mr. Md. Feroz Khan Nun Deputy Secretary
7	Mr. Mohammad Nasiruddin Deputy Secretary	8	Mr. Nabhas Chandra Mandal Deputy Secretary
9	Mr. Partha Pratim Deb Deputy Secretary	10	Mr. Mohammed Tasharaf Hossain Farazi Deputy Chief
11	Mr. Masumur Rahman APS to the Hon'ble Minister (Senior Assistant Secretary)	12	Ms. Shikha Sarker Senior Assistant Chief
FPMU, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management 16 Abdul Ghani Road Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh			
13	Mr. Md. Ruhul Amin Director General	14	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Research Director
15	Mr. Hajiqul Islam Research Director (Policy)	16	Mr. Ruhul Amin Talukdar Research Director (Additional Charge)
17	Mr. Syed Amdadul Huq Research Director (Additional Charge)	18	Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman Additional Director
19	Ms. Ferdousi Ara Additional Director	20	Mr. Mohammad Ismail Mia Research Officer
21	Ms. Alima Nusrat Jahan Research Officer	22	Ms. Shohela Khanam Research Officer
Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Khaddya Bhaban 16 Abdul Ghani Road Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh			
	Mr. Abdur Rouf Director		Mr. Md. Abdul Halim Director
	Mr. Md. Badrul Hasan Director		Mr. Md. Badruzzaman Director

	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Mojumder Director		Mr. Md. Tofazzal Hossain Director
	Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban (4th floor) 92-93 Mohakhali C/A Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh		
	Mr. Md. Dilder Ahmed Director		
29	Department of Relief and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Disaster Management and Relief Bhaban 92-93 Mohakhali C/A Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh		
31	Mr. Md. Iftekharul Islam Director	32	
	Other Ministries		
23	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Additional Secretary Ministry of Establishment Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh	24	Mr. Md. Anwar Hossain Divisional Chief Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation Division Sher-e-Bangla Nager Block-11, Room-16 Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
25	Mr. J. B. Basak Joint Chief Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institution Wing Planning Commission Building # 18 (2nd floor) Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	26	Ms. Rahima Begum Senior Assistant Secretary Ministry of Finance Building No. 7 Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
27	Mr. Ranjit Kumar Sarkar Senior Assistant Chief Planning Commission Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	28	
	Parliament Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh		
	Mr. Muhammed Sayedul Hoque, MP Chairman Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Food and Disaster Management Ministry		Mr. Md. Akram Hossain Chowdhury, MP Member Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Food and Disaster Management Ministry
37	Mr. Iqbalur Rahim, MP Member Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Food and Disaster Management Ministry	38	Mr. Md. Mozahar Ali Pradhan, MP Member Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Food and Disaster Management Ministry

Universities			
	Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh		
39	Mr. M. A. Sattar Mandal, Ph D Vice Chancellor	40	Dr. Abu Zofar Md. Moslehuddin Professor & Head Department of Soil Science
	Dr. B. K. Bala Professor Department of Farm Power and Machinery		r. A. K. M. Nowasad Alam Professor Department of Fisheries Technology
	Dr. Hammadur Rahman Professon and Head Department of Agricultural Extension		Dr. M Harun-ar-Rashid Professor Department of Agricultural Economics
	Dr. M. A. Samad Professor Department of Agronomy		Dr. M. Burhan Uddin Professor & Head Department of Food Technology and Rural Industries
	Dr. Md. Abdul Awal Professor Department of Farm Power and Machinery		Dr. Md. Abdul Momen Miah Professor Department of AEE
	Dr. Md. Aminul Islam Professor Department of Fisheries Biology and Genetics		Dr. Md. Ashraful Haque Professor Department of Farm Power and Machinery
	Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman Associate Professor and Head Department of Horticulture		Dr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Professor Department of Soil Science
	Dr. Md. Idris Ali Mia Professor Department of Cooperation and Marketing		Dr. Md. Jahiruddin Professor Department of Soil Science
	Mr. M. Mojammel Haque Assistant Professor Graduate Training Institute		
	Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207		
	Prof. Julfikar Ahmed Reza Chairman Department of Development and Poverty Studies		Mr. Kamal Uddin Ahamed, Ph D Professor & Chairman Department of Crop Botany
	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University Salna, Gazipur 1706		

	Dr. Md. Enamul Haque Professor and Head Department of Agril. Extension and Rural Development		Dr. S. M. Fakhrul Islam Professor Department of Agricultural Economics
	University of Dhaka Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh		
	Other Universities		
41		42	Dr. Charles C. Villanueva Dean Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences American International University Bangladesh House # 58/B, Road # 21 Kemal Ataturk Avenue Banani, Dhaka - 1213, Bangladesh
43		44	Dr. Abu Sadeque Md. Selim Assistant Professor School of Agriculture and Rural Development Bangladesh Open University Boardbazar Gazipur-1705, Bangladesh
45		46	Dr. AKMA Kashem Chowdhury Professor and Chairman Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding Patuakhali Science and Technology University Dumki Patuakhali, Bangladesh
47		48	Dr. Gouranga Ch. Chanda Professor Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Science University Khulshi Chittagong, Bangladesh
49		50	Dr. Ishtiaq Mahmud Professor and Chairman Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
51		52	Dr. M Mahbub Robbany Associate Professor and Chairman Department of Horticulture Patuakhali Science and Technology University Dumki Patuakhali, Bangladesh
53		54	Dr. M. Abul Kashem Mozumder Professor

			Department of Public Administration Jahangir Nagar University Savar Dhaka 1342, Bangladesh
55		56	Dr. M. Mizanul Haque Kazal Professor Department of Economics American International University Bangladesh Faculty of Arts and Social Science House # 58/B, Road # 21 Kemal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka - 1213,, Bangladesh
57		58	
59		60	
61		62	Dr. Md. Giashuddin Miah Professor and Head Department of Agroforestry & Environment Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University Salna Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh
63		64	
65		66	Dr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman Professor Department of Botany Jahangir Nagar University Savar Dhaka 1342, Bangladesh
67		68	Dr. Monira Ahsan Professor Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry University of Dhaka Ramna, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
69	Dr. Rezai Karim Khondker Professor and Head Department of Economics Shahjalal University of Science and Technology School of Social Sciences Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh	70	
71		72	Mr. M. A. Faiz Kutubi Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Training and Technology Transfer House No. 59, Road No. 12/A Dhanmondi R/ A, Dhaka 1208, Bangladesh
73		74	Mr. Md. Akhteruzzaman, Ph D

			Professor Institute of Nutrition and Food Science University of Dhaka Ramna Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
75	Mr. Md. Ali, Ph D Professor Department of Entomology Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	76	Mr. Md. Anwar Hossain, Ph D Professor Department of Microbiology University of Dhaka Ramna Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
77	Mr. Md. Hazrat Ali, Ph D Professor Department of Agronomy Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	78	Mr. Md. Khorshed Alam, Ph D Professor and Head Department of Pharmacology Dhaka National Medical College 53/1, Jhonson Road Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh
79	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Ph D Professor Department of Horticulture Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University Salna Gazipur 1703, Bangladesh	80	Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam Khan, Ph D Professor Institute of Nutrition and Food Science University of Dhaka Ramna Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
81	Mr. Md. Nurul Islam, Ph D Professor Department of Soil Science Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	82	Mr. Parimal Kanti Biswas, Ph D Professor Department of Agronomy Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
83	Mr. S. M. Altaf Hossain, Ph D Professor Department of Agronomy Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh, Bangladesh	84	Mr. Serajul Islam, Ph D Professor Department of Agricultural Economics Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
85	Mr. Sheikh Nazrul Islam, Ph D Professor Institute of Nutrition and Food Science University of Dhaka Ramna Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh	86	Mr. Zulfikar Rahman, Ph D Professor & Head Department of Agricultural Extension Education Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
87	Prof. Bishan Lal Das Chowdhury Head of the Department Department of Biochemistry Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	88	Prof. Dr. Md. Shahid Ullah Talukder Director BAU Research System Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
89	Prof. Dr. Md. Zainul Abedin Professor Department of Farm Structure	90	Prof. Dr. Nazrul Islam Head of the Department Department of Agronomy

	Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh		Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh, Bangladesh
91	Prof. Md. Hussain Bhuiyan Professor Department of Agricultural Extension Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	92	Prof. Md. Zakir Hossain Dean Faculty of Agribusiness Management Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
93	Prof. Nazrul Islam, Ph D Director Graduate Training Institute Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh, Bangladesh	94	Dr. Md. Amzad Hossain Associate Professor Department of Fisheries Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University Salna Gazipur-1706, Bangladesh
95	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hassan Associate Professor Department of Horticulture Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	96	Dr. Md. Zakir Hossain Howlader Associate Professor Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology University of Dhaka Ramna Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
97	Dr. Nesar Ahmed Associate Professor Department of Fisheries Management Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	98	Dr. Sayan Chakrabarty Associate Professor Department of Economics Shahjalal University of Science and Technology Sylhet 3114, Bangladesh
99	Dr. Sharoj Maheen Haque Associate Professor Department of Fisheries Management Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	100	Mr. Md. Nasimul Bari Associate Professor Department of Agronomy Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University Salna Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh
101	Mr. Md. Sekender Ali Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Extension & Information System Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	102	Mr. Noor Md. Rahamatullah Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Statistics Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
103	Mr. Ramij Uddin Miah, Ph D Associate Professor and Head Department of Entomology Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture	104	Mr. Shankar Majumdar Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Statistics Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh

	University Salna Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh		
105	Dr. Bikash Chandra Sarker Assistant Professor Department of Agricultural Chemistry and Biochemistry Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University Basherhat Dinajpur -5200, Bangladesh	106	Mr. Mirza Hassanuzzaman Assistant Professor Department of Agronomy Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
107	Mr. Mahbub Hossain Research Assistant Department of Agricultural Economics Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	108	Mr. Md. Anower Hossain Research Fellow Department of Farm Power and Machinery Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
109	Mr. S. M. Atikullah Research Fellow Department of Botany Jahangir Nagar University Savar Dhaka 1342, Bangladesh	110	Ms. Afroza Begum Assistant Director BAUEC Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
111	Ms. Masfeka Ikfat Research Assistant Department of Agronomy Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	112	Ms. Quamrunnahar Nizhum Research Assistant Department of Crop Botany Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University Shere Bangla Nagar Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
113	Ms. Suraia Akhter Research Assistant Department of Agricultural Extension Education Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	114	Must. Effat Sharmin Research Assistant Department of Agricultural Extension Education Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh
115	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Research Fellow Department of Soil Science Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh	116	
Research Institutes			
	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur 1701, Bangladesh		
	Dr. Kshirode Chandra Roy Director General		Dr. Quazi Mesbahul Alam Chief Scientific Officer & Head Agricultural Economics Division
	Dr. Md. Shirazul Islam		Dr. Shah-e-Alam

	Chief Scientific Officer Farm Machinery and Post-harvest Process Engineering Division		Chief Scientific Officer & Head Agricultural Economics Division
	BARC Complex, AIC Building Airport Road Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh		
	Dr. Wais Kabir Executive Chairman		Mr. Meraj Uddin Ahmed, Ph D Member Director (A & F)
	Mr. Md. Moslem Uddin Mia, Ph D Director (Nutrition)		
	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies E-17, Agargaon Sher-e- Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh		
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	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute Joydebpur, Gazipur		
	Mr. Muhammad Ali Siddiquee Senior Scientific Officer Department of Grain Quality and Nutrition		
	Other institutes		
117	Mr. Md. Nurul Alam, Ph D Executive Director Krishi Gobeshona Foundation BARC Complex, AIC Building Airport Road Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	118	
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123		124	
125		126	Mr. Md. Mosharaff Hossain Senior Scientific Officer and Head Machinery Repair and Maintenance Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur 1701, Bangladesh
127		128	
129	Mr. Md. Abul Quasem, Ph D	130	Dr. Abul Hossain

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133	Mr. Jamal Uddin Principal Scientific Officer On-Farm Research Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Bandarban, Bangladesh	134	
135	Mr. S. M. Khorshed Alam, Ph D Principal Technical Officer Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council Airport Road Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	136	Dr. Md. Abdul Matin Senior Scientific Officer Agricultural Economics Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur 1701, Bangladesh
137	Dr. Md. Ayub Hossain Senior Scientific Officer Irrigation and Water Management Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur -1701, Bangladesh	138	Dr. Md. Elahi Box Senior Scientific Officer Wheat Research Center Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Noshipur Dinajpur, Bangladesh
139	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hassan Senior Scientific Officer Planning and Evaluation Division Bangladesh Agriculture research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur 1701, Bangladesh	140	Dr. Md. Siddiqur Rahman Senior Scientific Officer Seed Technology Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur -1701, Bangladesh
141	Dr. Md. Taiabur Rahman Senior Scientific Officer Soil Resource Development Institute Mrittika bhavan Krishi Khamar Sarak, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	142	Mr. A.S.M. Mesbahuddin Senior Scientific Officer Horticulture Research Center Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur 1701, Bangladesh
143	Mr. Abdul Wahab Goldar	144	Mr. Md. Abdur Rashid

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147	Mr. Md. Amin, Ph D Principal Scientific Officer On-Farm Research Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Maijdee Bazar Noakhali, Bangladesh	148	Mr. Md. Mohabbat Ullah, Ph D Principal Scientific Officer On-Farm Research Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Agriculture Research Station Khagrachari Khagrachari Hill District, Bangladesh
149	Mr. Monoranjan Dhar, Ph D Senior Scientific Officer Horticulture Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Pahartali Chittagong, Bangladesh	150	Mr. Syed Jainul Abedin, Ph D Senior Scientific Officer Technology Transfer Monitoring Unit Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council Airport Road Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh
151	Dr. Anwara Begum Research Fellow Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies E-17, Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	152	Dr. Md. Yunus Research Fellow Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies E-17 Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
153	Dr. Nazneen Ahmed Research Fellow Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies Sher-e-Bangla Nagar E17 Agargaon Dhaka	154	Dr. S. M. Zulfiqar Ali Research Fellow Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies E-17, Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
155	Dr. S.M. Zulfiqar Ali Research Fellow Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies E-17 Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh	156	Mr. Mohammad Mainuddin Molla Scientific Officer Post-harvest Technology Section Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur 1701, Bangladesh
157	Ms. Selina Tasnin Khan	158	Mr. Md. Harunur Rashid Bhuyan

	Scientific Officer Soil Resource Development Institute Mrittika Bhaban Maskanda Mymensingh, Bangladesh		Research Assistant Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies E-17 Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
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161	Mr. Md. Masudur Rahman Horticulturist Food Crops Wing Department of Agriculture Extension Khamarbari Krishikhamar sarak Farmgate, Dhaka 1215,	162	Dr. Md. Farid Uddin Deputy Director (Training) Cotton Development Board Khamarbari Krishikhamar Sarak Farmgate, Dhaka 1215,
163	Mr. Debashis Barman Research Officer Department of Agricultural Marketing Khamarbari, Front Building (4th floor) Krishikhamar Sarak Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	164	
165	Prof. Zahurul Karim, Ph D Chairman Center for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment & Entrepreneurship Development House No. 59, Road No. 12/A Dhamnondi R/A, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh	166	Dr. Rushad Faridi ERS Associate Economic Research Group 9/4, Lalmatia; Block -D Dhaka 1207
167	Prof. Mostafizur Rahman, Ph D Executive Director Center for Policy Dialogue House 40/A, Road 11 Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1208, Bangladesh	168	Dr. M. Maniruzzaman Principal Investigator Center for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment & Entrepreneurship Development House 59, Road 12/A Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1209
169	Dr. Md. Mukarram Hossain Principal Investigator Center for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment & Entrepreneurship Development House 59, Road 12/A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209,	170	Dr. Naeem Chowdhury Principal Investigator Bangladesh Rice Foundation Flat# B 1, House #7/5 Block -C, Lalmatia, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
	Mr. Uttam Kumar Deb, Ph D		Mr. Md. Fazlul Haq

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171	Dr. Nepal Chandra Dey Principal Investigator Center for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment & Entrepreneurship Development House 59, Road 12/A Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh	172	Mr. Md. Liaquat Ali Principal Investigator Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies House 10, Road 16A, Gulshan- 1, Dhaka -1212, Bangladesh
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	Mr. Mahabub Hossain, Ph D Executive Director BRAC BRAC Center 75 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh		
173	Mr. Quazi Fazlul Haque Coordinator Consumer's Association of Bangladesh 8/6 Segunbagicha	174	
175	Prof. Abul Barakat, Ph D President Manob Sakti Unnayan Kendro House # 5, Road# 8 Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207	176	Prof. Shaheen Ahmed General Secretary Nutrition Foundation of Bangladesh 7/8, D-Block Lalmatia, Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh
177	Dr. Ferdousi Begum Executive Director DEBTEC House 90, Road 11/A Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh	178	
179	Dr. Md. Muslem Uddin Miah Senior Agriculture Specialist Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies House 10, Road 16A	180	Mr. Syed Naimul Wadood, Ph D Assistant Professor Department of Economics, DU Manob Sakti Unnayan Kendro House # 5, Road # 8

	Gulshan- 1, Dhaka -1212, Bangladesh		Mohhamdpur, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
181	Mr. Syed Mahbubun Nabi Principal Scientific Officer (Retd.) Free-lance 930 East Shewrapara 5th floor- North side, Dhaka 1207	182	Dr. Shaikh Tanveer Hossain Manager Agriculture and Marketing Division PADAKHEP-Manabik Unnnyan Kendra Baitul Aman Housing Society House 548, Road 10 Adabor, Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207
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185	Ms. Sultana Razia Former Member Director (NRM), BARC Free-lance Airport Road Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	186	Ms. Shamim Khan Announcer Free-lance House No. 7, Road No. 7 Sector-1, Uttara, Dhaka, Bangladesh
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	FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations House No. 37, Road No. 8 Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh		
187	Mr. Ad Spijkers, Ph D FAO Representative in Bangladesh Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations House No. 37, Road No. 8 Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh	188	
	Mr. Ciro Fiorillo, Ph D Chief Technical Adviser NFPCSP-FAO		Mr. Md. Ferdous Alam, Ph D National Economic Access Advisor NFPCSP-FAO
197	Mr. Rezaul Karim Talukder, Ph D National Physical & Social Access Advisor NFPCSP-FAO	198	Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sabur, Ph D Availability Adviser NFPCSP-FAO
199	Ms. Lalita Bhattacharjee, Ph.D Nutritionist NFPCSP-FAO	200	Ms. Marie Jo A. Cortijo, Ph.D Socio Economist NFPCSP-FAO
	Mr. Nur Ahamed Khondaker, Ph D National Research Grant		Mr. Md. Zakir Hossain National Project Administration

	Administrator NFPCSP-FAO		NFPCSP-FAO
	Mr. Ahabab Ahmed Consultant-Project Implementation NFPCSP-FAO		
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Rome, Italy		
	Mr. Kostas Stamoulis, Ph D Director ESA Division		Mr. Marco Knowles ESAF
189		190	Mr. Ole Sparre Pedersen Senior Program Adviser PSU/PC, Agriculture Sector Programme Support (ASPS-II) DANIDA Planning Commission Block # 17, Room # 17 (1st Floor) Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
191		192	Mr. McKenzie André Project Director FSNSP, Helen Keller International House # 10F, Road # 82, Gulshan – 2, Dhaka - 1206
193	Mr. Nihal Fernando Senior Rural Development Specialist The World Bank Plot # E-32 Agargaon	194	Mr. Md. Zainul Abedin, Ph D IRRI Representative International Rice Research Institute 104 Masjid Road DOHS, Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh
195	Mr. M. A. Hamid Miah, Ph D IRRI Liaison Scientist for Bangladesh International Rice Research Institute 104 Masjid Road DOHS, Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh	196	
201	Dr. Nowsher Ali Sarder Field Analyst LIFT-UP- SHOUHARDO Program CARE Bangladesh Progoti RPR Centre (Level 12) 20-21 Kawran Bazar, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	202	
203	Ms. Carrie Morrison Nutritionist UNICEF BSL Office Complex Sheraton Hotel, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh	204	
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207	Dr. Md. Taj Uddin Associate Professor Department of Agriculture Economics Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh-2202	208	Mr. Md. Shah Alam Deputy Secretary Ministry of Establishment Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
209	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph D Managing Director Tropical Development Associates House # 25, Road 3# 14, Sector # 14, Uttara, Dhaka 1230, Bangladesh	210	Dr. Shamima Begum Senior Scientific Officer Industrial Microbiology Section, IFST BCSIR Dr. Kudrat-E-Khuda Road Dhanmondi Residential Area, Dhaka- 1205, Bangladesh
211	Dr. Md. Abiar Rahman Assistant Professor Department of Agroforestry and Environment Bangabandhu Sk. Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University Salna Gazipur 1706, Bangladesh	212	Mr. Sahadat Hossain Chief Scientific Officer Agricultural Economics Division Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute Joydebpur Gazipur -1701, Bangladesh
213	Mr. Md. Tofazzal Islam, Ph D Associate Professor School of Agriculture and Rural Development Bangladesh Open University Gazipur-1705, Bangladesh	214	Mr. Md. Atikur Rahman Research Assistant Dept. of Agricultural Extension Education Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh 2202
215	Mr. Moinul Islam Lecturer Department of Public Administration Jahangir Nagar University Savar Dhaka 1342, Bangladesh	216	Dr. Md. Zakir Hossain Professor Department of Statistics Shahjalal University of Science and Technology Sylhet-3114 Bangladesh,
217	Mr. Md. Hamidul Haque Director Soil Resource Development Institute Farmgate Mrittika bhavan Krishi Khamar Sarak, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh	218	Mst. Nasima Begum For Joint Secretary (Admin & Rules) Cabinet Division Bangladesh Secretariat Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
219	Mr. Deon Mahoney Chief Technical Advisor Project: GCP/BGD/038/EC Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations House No. 37, Road No. 8 Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1205, Bangladesh	220	Dr. Afzal Hossain Vice Chancellor Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University Basherhat Dinajpur -5200, Bangladesh
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		224	
225	Mr. Shreebash Saha	226	

	Finance Assistant NFPCSP-FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations House No. 37, Road No. 8 Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka 1205		
227		228	
229		230	
231		232	
233		234	Mr. Md. Emam Uddin Mill Operator FPMU Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Khaddya Bhaban 16 Abdul Ghani Road Dhaka 1000,
235			
237	Md. Ashaqul Islam Bangladesh Rice Foundation Lalmatia, Dhaka	238	Md. Arif Dainik Sangram
239	M. Asuraf Ali Sr. Reporter Nayadiganta	240	N. Kabir Desh TV
241	Nazun Uddin Ahmed Chief Miller	242	Sadequr Rahman Staff Reporter Daily Sangram
Media			
243	Sayeeda Islam Reporter, abc Radio	244	Sanjay Chaki
245	Jasim Uddin Ahmed Associate Professor, Economics MC. College, Sylhet	246	Dr. Kamal Md. Sjeeduzzaman 20/11 Pallabi
247	Tabiur Rahman Staff Reporter, Samakal	248	Mustafiz Mamun Staff Photojournalist
249	Monjur Alam Editorial Asst. Bangla Bazar Patrika	250	Quaso Fazlu CAB
251	Mahmuda Chowdhury Daily Dinkal	252	H R Palash Diganta TV
253	Md. Kutul Uddin Diganta TV	254	Iftekhar Mahmud
255	Syeda Tasnim Jannat, Student, SAU, 17, Tallabag,	256	Md. Zohan Hasan Research Assistant, AIUB, Dhaka
257	S.I Selaiman. J-B	258	Sohel Parvez, Daily Star
259	Wajid H. Shah Research Fellow, BIDS	260	Dr. Alam Candilf Business School
261	Shipon Channel 1	262	Ahmed Ekramulal CAB
263	Md. Monwar Hasan Khan	264	Fazlur Rahman

	Senior Assistant Chief		Financial Express
265	G.M. Nurul Huda CASEED, House # 74, Road # 11/A	266	Prof. M. A Zaman Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh
267	Faizullah Mahmud Staff Correspondent, NTV	268	Alam Masud Senior Reporter, BSS
269	Md. Abu Shahin PID	270	Rasel ATN Bangla
271	Christy ATN Bangla	272	Shaikh Asaduzzaman FAO
273	Md. Rafiqul Islam Cameraman, BTV	274	Salahuddin Bablu Sr. Reporter, Daily Inqilab
275	Kawser Rahman Speed Correspondent Daily Jugantar	276	Mamun Bangla Vision
277	Bomen Bangla Vision	278	Kamal Ahmed
279	Samir Mostafa BDNEWS	280	Shahjahan Saym
281	S. M. Naveed Ishtiyak Toru Shamokal	282	Sharmin Shams Desh TV
283	Shah Md. Monir Hossain Senior Scientific Editor, BARC Farmgate, Dhaka – 1215	284	Ezaz Hossain
285	Dr. Samina Yasmin Senior Scientific Officer BARI, Noakhali	286	Mohammad Khabiruddin Research Association, BIDS

Annex 3. Welcome address by Mr. Md. Zahirul Haque, Joint Secretary (Food), MoFDM

Respected Chairman of this session, Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

Hon'ble Chief Guest Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, Minister, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

Special Guest Mr. Ad Spijkers, FAO Representative in Bangladesh

Guests of Honour, His Excellency Mr. Brian Forey, Acting Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Bangladesh

Mr. Kostas Stamoulis, Director, FAO Headquarters, Rome

Mr. Ciro Fiorillo, Chief Technical Adviser, NFPCSP, FAO

Distinguished research scientists, fellow colleagues from the ministries, representative from civil society organizations, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Assalamualaikum and a very good morning to you all on behalf of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. I welcome all of you to this important event. We are here today to discuss about research findings in support of the National Food Policy being funded by NFPCSP.

The National Food Policy, approved by the Cabinet in August 2006, was formulated by the MoFDM to ensure, in coordination with the partner Ministries, development partners and NGO's, a dependable food security for all people of Bangladesh at all times.

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit of the MoFDM is mandated to assist the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC) with the monitoring of food security situation and implementation of food security interventions.

With the assistance of the NFPCSP and in collaboration with partner ministries, the FPMU has actively contributed to the development of the National Food Policy Plan of Action for the period 2008-2015, which was approved on 5 August 2008. This plan of action is expected to provide the necessary strategic guidance for a coordinated implementation of the National Food Policy and monitoring of progress towards its three core objectives:

- (i) *Adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food*
- (ii) *Increased purchasing power and access to food of all people*
- (iii) *Adequate nutrition for all individuals, specially women and children*

As stressed by the National Food Policy, research has a critical role to play in this process, as the policy makers need a clear appreciation of the options at their disposal and the likely result of their choices to successfully implement the policy.

The importance of research has also been felt in view of the persisting and emerging challenges of food security in the country. The food prices hike during FY 2007-08 threatened the food security of the poor in developing countries like Bangladesh. The price of coarse rice has jumped by 60% during July 2007 to June 2008, because of high prices in international market and limited availability from domestic production arising from twin floods followed by a cyclone. However, the price of rice has declined sharply since the second half of 2008 and national wholesale price of coarse rice has gone down by 34% during July-June 2008-09. Wheat price also declined sharply during this period. These lower prices deprived the farmers of getting fair prices for their higher production as the prices they received do not even cover the cost of production in some cases. Thus, the new food security environment in which Bangladesh finds herself places new constraints on the achievement of NFP goals.

Food security policy decisions are becoming more complex, and need to be grounded on solid evidence.

On this backdrop and as part of its Research Grant Initiative of NFPCSP jointly implemented by FAO and MoFDM, supported by EC and USAID has been supporting 44 research projects, 22 each in its first and second calls. These studies are expected to provide policy-makers with evidence based policy related knowledge and actionable recommendations to support the implementation of the National Food Policy. In the various technical sessions of this workshop, the findings of 8 completed programme funded projects will be presented. Moreover, poster presentations of 22 on going research studies under the second call are being displayed. Your active participation will help to review and share and certainly improve the research works.

Since October 2007, NFPCSP has been supporting 44 research studies and progress has been taking place over the past 21 months. We are pleased that the studies being carried out have relevance to the strategies of the National Food Policy. Along with the NFPCSP the FPMU has been engaged in the monitoring of the research studies and has been facilitating interactions between researchers and promoting dialogue between researchers and government food security stakeholders. Three Consultative Workshops have been held so far: one was held on 5 and 6 December 2007 where the research grant awardees shared and discussed with a broad range of stakeholders the objectives and methodologies of their research studies, a second workshop was held on 7 and 8 July 2008 to review and discuss the research progress and preliminary findings and a third workshop was held on 18 & 19, 2009 February to discuss the final research results of 14 CF research and to introduce the 22 winners under the second call.

While the NFPCSP Technical Assistant Team (TAT) has been monitoring the progress of the research projects, FPMU staff and members of the inter-ministerial Thematic Teams (TT) are also providing inputs to the review process with special reference to methodologies issues, expected results and their relevance to food security policy-making.

I am pleased to mention that these interactions have proved very useful in promoting a better understanding of the research goals of NFPCSP and how the research is able to inform and enrich the National Food Policy in trying to address food security issues in the country.

I am extremely pleased to see that such a large group of experts and personalities representing the government, non-government organizations and development practitioners gathered today to continue this dialogue and I trust that it will be a source of valuable suggestions and recommendations.

Big rice producers like China are shifting from traditional rice production to non cereal production due to its economic importance. For example, from 1990 to 2003, China's rice crop area declined by 6.6 mha (19.8%) but its vegetable crop and orchard areas increased by 11.6 mha (183%) and 4.3 mha (82.2%) respectively. Bangladesh has very little land to extend its crop area. So, if there is no crop zoning in the world and China continue to increase its non rice production, or limit its rice production, it will be very difficult for Bangladesh to buy rice from world market.

I thank you all for your kind presence in this workshop. I particularly thank our Chief Guest, Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque for gracing this workshop in spite of his very tight schedules. I also thank the Chairman of this session Mr. Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, for his encouragement and support.

I thank the distinguished professional experts, colleagues and other participants who have kindly responded to our invitation to this workshop. I think their active participation will make this session a successful one.

I thank Mr. Ad Spijkers, FAO Representative in Bangladesh and Special Guest, as well as Mr. Ciro Fiorillo and his team of experts, for the technical support and guidance given. Let me finally thank EC, USAID and other Development Partners. Your presence here today and continued support is greatly appreciated.

Thank you all again.

Annex 4. List of the research projects for poster presentation

PR -Research projects under the second call for proposals made in 2008

Sl. #	ID #	Implementing Institutions	Title of Research	Principal Investigator
1.	PR-1/08	Department of Farm Power and Machinery, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Management of Agricultural Systems of the Uplands of Chittagong Hill Tracts for Sustainable Food Security	Dr. B. K. Bala
2.	PR-2/08	Department of Cooperation and Marketing, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Farm Level Availability of Rice and Its Losses: An Assessment Study for Food Policy Options	Dr. Md. Idris Ali Mia
3.	PR-3/08	American International University-Bangladesh	Food Security Strategies of the People Living in Haor Areas: Status and Prospects	Dr. Mohammad Mizanul Haque Kazal
4.	PR-4/08	Institute of Agribusiness Management (IABM), Bangladesh Agricultural University	Impact of Price Hike on Household Food Security of Disadvantaged People of Bangladesh	Professor Tofazzal Hossain Miah
5.	PR-5/08	Department of Fisheries Technology, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Post-harvest loss reduction in fisheries in Bangladesh: a way forward to food security	Dr. A K M Nowsad Alam
6.	PR-6/08	Department of Agronomy, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Studies on Policy Option for Quality Seed Production and Preservation of Cereal Crops at Farmers' Level for The Improvement of Food Security	Dr. Najrul Islam
7.	PR-7/08	Department of Economics, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology	Food Poverty and Consequent Vulnerability of Children: A Comparative Study of Ethnic Minorities and Monga-affected Households in Bangladesh	Dr. Rezai Karim Khondker
8.	PR-8/08	Department of Horticulture, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Post harvest Loss Assessment: A Study to Formulate Policy for Loss Reduction of Fruits and Vegetables and Socio-Economic Uplift of the Stakeholders	Dr. Md. Kamrul Hassan
9.	PR-9/08	Manob Sakti Unnayan Kendro (MSUK)	A Quantitative Analysis of Fertilizer Demand and Subsidy Policy in Bangladesh	Prof. Abul Barkat
10.	PR-10/08	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)	Assessing Long-term impacts of vulnerabilities on crop production due to climate change in the coastal areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Md. Muslem Uddin Miah
11.	PR-11/08	Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Dhaka	Preparation of Food Composition Database with Special Reference to Indigenous and Ethnic Foods	Dr. Sheikh Nazrul Islam

CF -Research projects under the second call for proposals made in 2008				
12.	CF-1/08	Training and Communication Wing, Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute	Domestic and International Competitiveness of production of selected crops in Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Abdur Rashid
13.	CF-2/08	Machinery Repair and Maintenance Division, Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute	Post harvest losses and technical efficiency of potato storage systems in Bangladesh	Dr. Md. Ayub Hossain
14.	CF-3/08	Department of Soil Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Investigation of constraints on farmers' access to fertilizer for food production	Dr. M. Jahiruddin
15.	CF-4/08	Center for Agriresearch and Sustainable Environment and Entrepreneurship Development	Study on fertilizer marketing and distribution system, its impact on food grain production and household food security of the resource poor farmers in selected areas of Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Mukarram Hossain
16.	CF-5/08	Department of Agricultural Extension, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Ultra poor households Flood coping strategies towards Food Security in Two Flood Prone Regions	Dr. Md. Hammadur Rahman
17.	CF-6/08	Department of Farm Power and Machinery, Bangladesh Agricultural University	Post harvest losses and technical efficiency of Rice, wheat and maize production system: Assessment and measures for strengthening food security	Dr. B. K. Bala
18.	CF-7/08	On-Farm Research Division, Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute, Bandarban Hill District	Identifying livelihood patterns of ethnic minorities and their coping strategies at different vulnerabilities situation in Chittagong Hill Tracts region, Bangladesh	Mr. Mohammed Jamal Uddin
19.	CF-8/08	Department of Fisheries, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agriculture University	Food Security and income generation through access to common property water bodies in monga-affected areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Md. Amzad Hossain
20.	CF-9/08	Bangladesh Center for Advanced Studies	Access to fisheries resources by the poor fishers for income generation and livelihood and their coping strategies during lean and ban fishing period in Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Liaquat Ali
21.	CF-10/08	Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agriculture University	Consumption of Maize - An Alternative Food Habit to Improve Food Security in the Hilly areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Md. Hazrat Ali
22.	CF-11/08	Agriculture Economics Division, Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute	Land use pattern, nutritional status and food security of indigenous people in hill Areas of Bangladesh	Dr. Quazi Mesbahul Alam

Annex 5. Speech of Brian Forey, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Commission (given by Peter Herzig, Health Adviser, EC)

Honourable Minister, Chief Guest,

Mister Chair,

Guests of honour and Special guests,

Dear Colleagues and friends,

It is my pleasure and indeed an honour to be invited to this important consultation jointly organised by the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). This workshop is one of the many means by which the FPMU with the assistance of the National Food Security Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP), jointly supported by USAID and the European Commission, is fostering dialogue and collaboration within and between the Government and the Civil Society. It is a platform for the Government and the Civil Society to build up strategies and work together.

The European Community, through its Member States and the European Commission, has a long experience of fighting food insecurity. Since the beginning of its partnership with Bangladesh, EC has been an active partner in this field, by the side of the Government and the Civil Society. In particular, the European Commission has been supporting since June 2005 the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management through the programme entitled "National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme".

Food Security, as one of the core Millennium Development Goals, remains a very challenging issue, as evidenced by the recent food price rises and ongoing economic crisis with their clear negative impact on the most vulnerable populations. Millions of people around the world, including in those Bangladesh, have been pushed back into food insecurity. The Food and Agriculture Organisation recently indicated that the number of people suffering from hunger has now reached more than one billion. This is a reminder that our continuous efforts are necessary, if we are to achieve the objective of halving hunger by 2015.

It is clear that to achieve this objective, the right mix of policies needs to be in place and implemented in a flexible way, so the solutions can be adapted to meet emerging developments.

To be efficient and effective, this process needs to be well informed and participatory. Endeavours such as the research activities supported by NFPCSP and the regular consultations between policy makers, key representatives and members of the Civil Society, academics and other development stakeholders are important contributors to this well informed and participatory process. Of particular importance are the discussions on the policy implications of the recently concluded research activities.

The large and active participation in previous workshops as well as in today's sessions are a clear encouragement. It is only by embedding policies in sound and clear analysis, based on relevant research, that the necessary enabling environment for sustainable food security can be re-enforced.

We trust that the discussions during this workshop have proved that the rigorous process through which research needs were identified, and research proposals selected and implemented has produced the high quality outcomes that will enrich the policy dialogue amongst all stakeholders. We also trust that the ongoing and future research activities supported by the National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme will provide the same quality outcome.

Thank you very much.

Annex 6. Address by the Chief Guest, Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, Minister, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management Government of Bangladesh

Mr. Chairman, Md. Mokhlesur Rahman, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
Special Guest, Mr. Ad Spijkers, FAO Representative in Bangladesh;
Guests of Honor Mr Brian Forey, Acting Head of the EC Delegation to Bangladesh;
Mr. Kostas Stamoulis, Director, ESA Division, FAO Headquarter;
Guests, researchers and Experts from national and international organizations,
Representatives from different Media,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum and a very Good Afternoon to you all!

It is my great pleasure to be present here in today's Workshop on "Results of the Programme Funded Research in Support of the National Food Policy and Review of Ongoing Projects", organized by the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, Government of Bangladesh and National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme. I also had the opportunity to be present at the last workshop in February this year when results of another set of research were presented and discussed. I consider it very important to consolidate the research results through sharing with the cross-section of experts and civil society members and I am happy to be part of that effort. However, I would like to put more emphasis on the quality control of research in its every stages-conceptualization, design, implementation and analysis, in a way that the efforts generate actionable solutions to policy problems.

Distinguished Researchers and Experts, the Bangladesh National Food Policy and its Plan of Action were developed and formulated by the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management in a multi-sectoral framework. The core principles of these documents are that they are comprehensive, pro-poor and gender sensitive leading to equitable policy environments. Our ultimate goal is to ensure a dependable food security system for all people at all times. This bears a reflection of the Government's commitment to the World Food Summit 1996 and the Millennium Summit 2000. This also demonstrates that as a pro-people Government, we are pledge-bound to uphold the Constitution Article 18(1) which vests all responsibilities on the State to ensure food security, health and nutrition for all. However, the food policy issues are complex as well as dynamic that call for continuous monitoring and evaluation, research and analysis, in order that dynamic solutions are evolved. The Government has, therefore, emphasized on policy research in the spirit of its pro-poor politics.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Bangladesh has made a commendable progress in food production which increased nearly 3 times since independence, outpacing the population growth. During our previous tenure of office in the government, we achieved self sufficiency in food for the first time in the history of this country in 1999-2000. Food grain availability from domestic production increased at the national level which helped assuage the shocks of

repeated natural disasters like floods and cyclones. However, a large proportion of the population, especially the women and children, still suffer from a poor state of nutrition and health. The focus of the government policy has therefore been expanded to include major efforts towards improved nutrition and health status.

The unprecedented global price hike of food commodities in 2008 has taught us a lesson that we have to produce our own food in order to protect our people from the price volatility of the world market. Our government has therefore attached top priority to augment domestic food production. We have drastically reduced price of non-urea fertilizers. Measures have also been taken to make more quality seeds available to the farmers. To facilitate irrigation, we have made more electricity available for the irrigation pump users. As a result, the country has obtained another bumper harvest of boro rice this year.

Distinguished Representative from Development Partners, we need assistance to strengthen capacity of public food management along side efforts to boost production and research and analysis. You all know that the Government has been in the challenge of preserving farmers' interest as well as poor consumers' interest while in the pursuit of ensuring food security for all. To offset the fall in price during the harvest of crops, the Govt. domestically procures foodgrains in order to ensure minimum support price for farmers. The quantum of food grain procured domestically is also needed for Government distribution programme. However, the need for public interventions has increased in recent years with the advent of increasing disaster events and negative effects of climatic changes and environmental degradation, global food, fuel and financial crisis etc.

It has been proved once again during the 2008 world food crisis that domestic availability is tremendously important rather than making food available through import in the regime of trade restrictions by individual countries and price volatility which incurs serious stress on the livelihoods of the people. With this end in view, the Govt. is aiming at increasing capacity of public food management through augmenting and modernizing its food storage capacity, increasing the management efficiency and also increasing the bulk of domestic procurement from farmers.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am glad to see that the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management and the policy and planning wings of 11 partner ministries in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are trying to implement the National Food Policy through monitoring of its Plan of Action. The National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP) is playing a commendable role in this regard. I thank FAO for their technical assistance in taking up the Programme, and the European Commission and the USAID for giving financial support for its implementation.

It is certainly gratifying that in order to accomplish the National Food policy objectives, the NFPCSP is promoting socio-economic research on a broad range of food security issues.

I can see that this workshop is being attended by a large number expert from different organizations and believe that you have participated actively in the daylong presentations and discussions. Your valuable suggestions would help in formulating new policy recommendations and for implementing the National Food Policy and its Plan of Action.

I thank the organizers for inviting me to this concluding session of the workshop as the Chief Guest.

Thank you all.
Allah Hafiz