



**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Food Planning and Monitoring Unit  
Ministry of Food**

**Roadmap for producing  
The NFP PoA and CIP Monitoring Report 2015**

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## Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Program
AIS	Agriculture Information Service
AoI	Area of Intervention
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BFDC	Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation
BFRI	Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute
BJRI	Bangladesh Jute Research Institute
BLRI	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute
BMDA	Barind Multipurpose Development Authorities
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BSRI	Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CD	Cooperative Department
CIP	Country Investment Plan
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake
DGFP	Directorate General of Family Planning
DGHS	Director General of Health Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPs	Development Partners
DRF	Development Result Framework (of the SFYP)
DRR	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation
DSS	Department of Social Services
DU	Dhaka University
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPMC	Food Planning Monitoring Committee
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
FPWG	Food Policy Working Group
FY	Financial Year (or Fiscal Year)
GoB	Government of Bangladesh

IPHN	Institute of Public Health and Nutrition
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
INFS-DU	Institute of Nutrition and Food Science
LCG-AFSRD	Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
LGED	Local Government Engineering Division
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoA/NARS	National Agriculture Research System
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoFL / NARS	National Agriculture Research System
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Government Rural Development and Cooperatives
MoPlan	Ministry of Planning
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MR	Monitoring Report
MTBF	Medium Term Budgetary Framework-
NFP	National Food Policy
NFP PoA	National Food Policy Plan of Action
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NSAPR	National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
RADP	Revised Annual Development Program
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
SFYP	Sixth Five Year Plan
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (results)
SRDI	Soil Resource Development Institute
SSN	Social Safety Net
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TCI	FAO Investment Centre Division
TPP	Technical Assistance Project Proposal
TT	Thematic Teams

## I. Background

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) publishes annually a monitoring report that tracks the implementation of its policies on food and nutrition security, as articulated in the *National Food Policy* (NFP), the *National Food Policy Plan of Action* (NFP PoA) and the *Country Investment Plan* (CIP). Four monitoring reports have been published, in 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014. They keep track of the evolving scenario within food security and nutrition related policies attracting wide interest across GoB, Development Partners (DPs) and other stakeholders.

The publication has annually pulled-together, analysed and produced a rich set of information across major stakeholders of the NFP. In addition, with each successive year, the publication is creating accumulated knowledge that in 2015, the terminal year for both the NFP PoA and the CIP, will provide a objective basis for reflection and new policy formulation, using the time series record of what happened up to 2015 across the entire food and nutrition security policy remit in Bangladesh.

This Roadmap plans for the production of the Monitoring Report 2015, whilst drawing lessons from the experience of producing earlier reports.

### I.1. Monitoring National Food Strategies

The Monitoring Report (MR) 2015 will monitor implementation from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 of GoB policies articulated in the following three documents:

**1) The National Food Policy** (NFP, 2006), approved by the Cabinet in August 2006, provides strategic guidance to address the key challenges facing Bangladesh in achieving food security in all its dimensions, including food supply and availability; physical, social and economic access to food; and utilization of food for better nutrition. Its three core objectives are:

- NFP Objective 1: Adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food
- NFP Objective 2: Increased purchasing power and access to food of the people
- NFP Objective 3: Adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially women and children

**2) The NFP Plan of Action** (NFP PoA, 2008-2015) translates the provisions of the NFP towards achieving its three core objectives into 26 strategic areas of intervention, priority actions to be undertaken in the short term, medium term and long term over the period 2008-2015, identifies responsible actors (government and non-government) and suggests a set of policy targets and indicators for monitoring progress. The document also provides a set of guidelines regarding inter-ministerial coordination, sectoral planning and budgeting, with a view to promoting implementation effectiveness. It also gives an outline of the strategy for monitoring of progress.

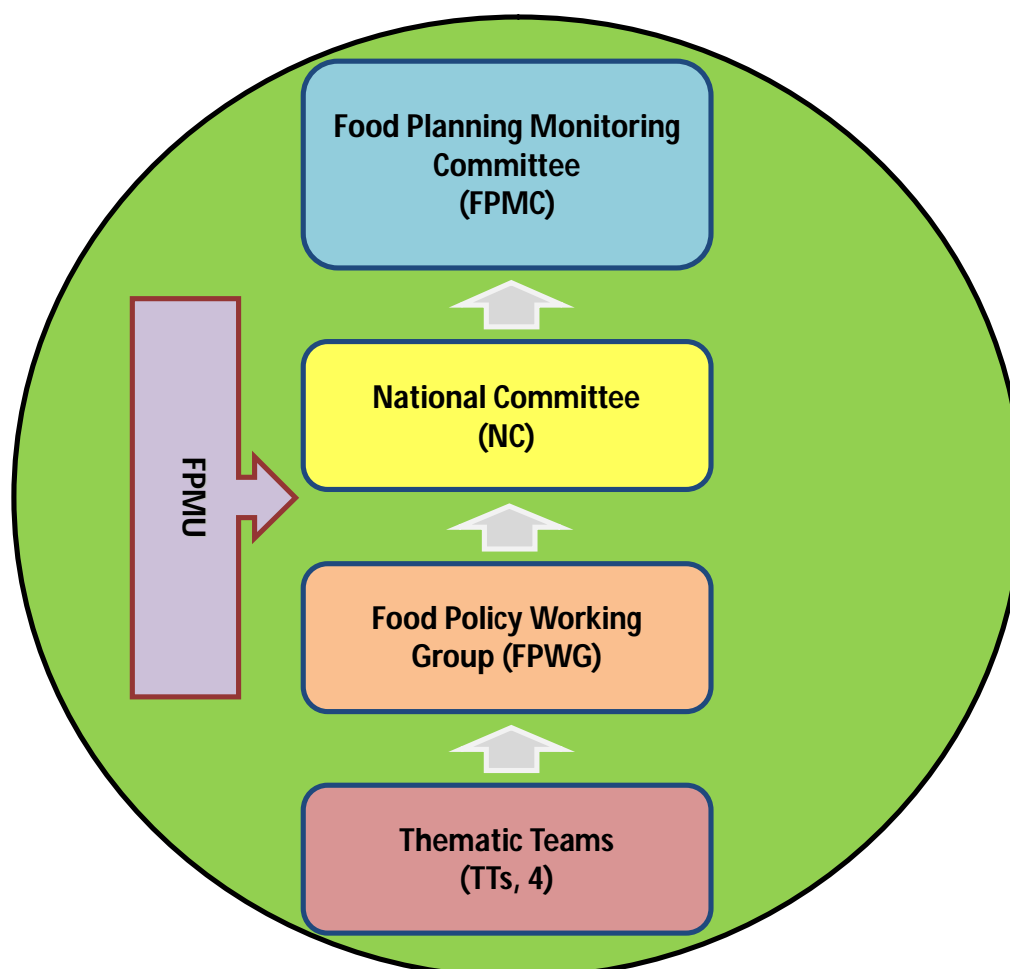
**3) The Bangladesh Country Investment Plan** (CIP, 2011-2015) is the investment arm of the NFP and NFP PoA that aims to ensure sustained food security. Its objective is to improve food availability, access and nutrition security in an integrated and sustainable way, by providing a coherent set of 12 priority investment programs (see Table 5). Consistent with the Six Five Year Plan (SFYP, 2011-15), this living document (approved in June 2010 and updated in June 2011) has been developed through a wide consultation process with over 900 stakeholders, including GoB agencies, the private sectors, farmers, academics, the civil society, NGOs and DPs. The CIP represents a strong advocacy and financial tool for increased and more efficient resource allocation through the GoB budget and DPs-funded interventions. The CIP benefited from the commitment expressed at the national level in support of food security and nutrition materialized in the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

## I.2. Preparation to the MR 2015: institutional involvement and training activities

The realization of the MR 2015 builds upon experiences accumulated by the National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Program (NFPCSP) and the Food Policy Monitoring Unit (FPMU) in providing information and analysis on food and nutrition security, including: (i) the NFP PoA MR 2010; (ii) the updated CIP (June 2011); (iii) the Development Results Framework<sup>1</sup> of the SFYP (June 2011); (iv) the NFP PoA and CIP MR 2012; (v) the NFP PoA and CIP MR 2013; and (vi) the NFP PoA and CIP MR 2014. It is worth noting that after CIP formulation, the arrangements for monitoring the CIP were mainstreamed in the NFP PoA. Consequently, the two documents have been jointly monitored as they have consistent monitoring systems (indicators and targets) and the same deadline in 2015. This approach will be maintained in the NFP PoA and CIP MR 2015.

The monitoring exercise utilises GoB's institutional structure for food and nutrition security coordination. This operates at multiple levels (Figure 1): the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC) provides strategic orientation on food security and establishes high level commitment to inter-sectoral collaboration among 8 Ministries; The National Committee (NC) ensures high level guidance, liaising with the Cabinet FPMC, representatives from Civil Society and

**Figure 1: Institutional setting for monitoring NFP PoA & CIP**



DPs. The Food Policy Working Group (FPWG) coordinates the monitoring process, involving all relevant GoB Agencies, through the Thematic Teams (TTs); TTs, nominated from 19 GoB agencies,

<sup>1</sup> The DRF is a tool prepared as part of the GoB/DPs' Joint Coordination Strategy: it is a concise list of the most relevant outcome indicators capturing the Government's core priorities.

carry out the monitoring process; and FPMU provides support throughout the overall process. Moreover, the (over 30) GoB agencies involved in running CIP related programs, and the DPs provide inputs to update the CIP financial monitoring.

In preparation of the MR 2015, a number of training activities have been conducted.

1. Two training sessions, held in 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> July, on '*Results and Inputs Indicators (financial data) for the Monitoring Report 2015*'. The training aimed to provide FPMU officials with the necessary toolkit to compile and collect both result and input indicators (including financial data). By the end of the training course, the trainees became familiar with (i) the production of tables and figures on goal, output and outcome indicators for the MR 2015; (ii) the process of collecting and consolidating input indicators (financial data) for the MR 2015.

2. Training workshop on '*Monitoring Food Security Frameworks in Bangladesh*' held in September 2014, aiming to help strengthen the capacities of government officials in FPMU and TTs. Overall objectives of the training workshop were: a) Strengthen participants knowledge of the Bangladesh food security policy framework; b) Provide the trainees with the methodological tools necessary to monitor the implementation of the NFP PoA and the CIP; and c) Finalize in a participatory manner the work plan for the MR 2015.

By the end of the training course, the following results were obtained:

- (i) FPMU/TT members gained familiarity with strategies and techniques for monitoring the NFP PoA and the CIP, with additional elements on gender disaggregated monitoring processes;
- (ii) A detailed work plan for preparing the MR 2015, including main activities and institutional/individual responsibilities was finalized and agreed upon;
- (iii) Training Materials, including PowerPoint presentations and tools (e.g. spreadsheets, templates, list of indicators), were made available as a support material for the monitoring exercise.

### **I.3. Introduction to the Roadmap**

This Roadmap describes the process of elaboration of the MR 2015, its timeline and the broader content of MR 2015. It identifies main tasks of the TTs and FPMU staff, and related support roles of the NFPCSP Technical Assistance Team (TAT). It explains the decisions regarding indicators and processes adopted by TTs and FPMU, with TAT's support, for the MR 2012, MR 2013, MR 2014 and further revisited for producing the MR 2015.

The NFPCSP TAT elaborated the Roadmap in consultation with TTs and FPMU staff. A first version of this Roadmap was presented and discussed for finalisation with the TTs and FPMU staff during the training workshop on '*Monitoring Food Security Frameworks in Bangladesh*' held in September 2014.

This Roadmap is divided in the following sections:

- Experiences from producing the MR 2010, MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014;
- Levels of monitoring the NFP PoA and the CIP: results and inputs;
- Monitoring at results level: goals, outcomes and outputs;
- Monitoring at inputs level: analysis of use and mobilization of financial resources
- Structure of MR 2015 and its production timeline;
- Distribution of responsibilities and sustainability planning;
- Annexes

## II. Experiences from the 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014 MRs

The MR 2010 monitored the NFP PoA. After the CIP was developed, joint monitoring of the NFP PoA and the CIP was subsequently undertaken in the MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014. The joint monitoring will continue in the MR 2015. As well as monitoring the actions envisaged in the NFP PoA, joint monitoring requires monitoring the financial investments envisaged in the CIP. All four MRs adopted a similar results-based framework, with almost the same indicators, and so the MR 2010 serves as a baseline for subsequent monitoring exercises. Minor refinements and adaptations to indicators in the monitoring exercise have helped avoid duplication when jointly monitoring, whilst ensuring continuity in the process (the indicators are discussed later in this Roadmap). The next four sections describe the experiences and lessons learned from the previous MRs.

### II.1. Monitoring Report 2010

The preliminary results related indicators proposed in 2007 in the NFP PoA were carefully streamlined, and data measurability, availability and accessibility were considered. This led to the monitoring indicators used in the MR 2010. Relevant Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators were used as outcome indicators. Sectoral indicators and targets in the Medium Term Budgetary Framework were used where they were clearly defined, nationally representative (rather than agency specific), and consistent with policy targets.

Only a few of the sectoral goals and targets in the NFP PoA could be linked to nationally representative, time-bound, quantitative target indicators, endorsed by the GoB. Thus, in analyzing progress, the value of a particular indicator in the most recent year/period for which data were available (in most cases up to FY 2007/08) was considered against its value/changes over the previous three years (calendar or fiscal), i.e. roughly since the baseline period (2004-2006) during which the NFP was formulated.

Since policy targets for some PoA could not be measured through quantitative indicators, a qualitative assessment was produced. Assessing delivery on all action lines in the PoA - more than 300 actions - was deemed unmanageable. Thus, under each of the 26 areas of intervention (Aols) of the PoA, the analysis was limited to highlighting recent/planned programs or policy developments considered as most representative of the move towards the achievement of the policy targets, as measured by the observed changes in output indicators.

The total number of outcome indicators monitored was 39, whilst the number of output indicators was 97 (Table 1).<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1: Number of indicators identified in 2007**

# of Indicators	NFP Objective 1 <i>Adequate &amp; stable supply of safe &amp; nutritious food</i>	NFP Objective 2 <i>Increased purchasing power &amp; access to food of the people</i>	NFP Objective 3 <i>Adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially women &amp; children</i>	Total
Outcome	11	15	13	<b>39</b>
Output	47	21	29	<b>97</b>
Output Indicators per Aol (average)	3.9	3.0	3.6	-
Total	58	36	43	<b>136</b>

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that, at the time of the elaboration of the NFP PoA MR 2010, the tentative list of indicators suggested for monitoring the NSAPR I (PRSP I) was about 190.



## II.2. Monitoring Report 2012

The MR 2012 was the first joint monitoring of the NFP PoA and CIP. The CIP was formulated with its institutional, coordination and monitoring frameworks embedded in the existing frameworks of the NFP PoA and the national planning process.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, the approach used for the CIP monitoring was consistent with the approach adopted in the earlier round to monitor the NFP PoA, which ensured analytical comparability across MR 2010 and MR 2012.

The CIP Results Framework expresses the CIP strategic vision within a four-level results chain comprising goals, outcomes, outputs and inputs. The results chain logically links the NFP goal to expected outcomes (CIP components), outputs (CIP programs), and inputs (CIP investment interventions and financial commitments) – as described further in the next sections. Indicators for goals, outcomes and outputs levels – collectively referred to as *results* levels – were selected using Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) criteria. Targets, baseline and indicators were extracted from monitoring of the MDGs and NFP PoA. Each of the 12 CIP Programmes is associated with: one expected outcome statement; a set of proxy performance indicators; and baseline information. Most of the programme indicators and baselines have been extracted from the NFP PoA. Monitoring at inputs level was designed newly for MR 2012 to collect, verify and analyse financial data of projects in the CIP from both the GoB and DPs side.

Box 1 shows a SWOT analysis of the MR 2012 experience, with the following lessons:

- **The MR 2012 led to greater knowledge of the data collection process and timeline.** The Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) manages and releases late in the fiscal year (FY) input data (i.e. financial data on ongoing projects). This means that complete, verified and updated input data are realistically only available by May. Furthermore, input data on pipeline projects, and DPs inputs and results indicators (outputs/outcomes) are provided by a large number of institutions with different timeframes running well into each new calendar year. Such data release cycles constrain the timeline for the MRs, with a view to annually launching the MRs in June (which would permit its use in the Annual Development Program (ADP) budget analyses for each FY).
- **The MRs' annual production supports the progressive capacity strengthening of FPMU and non-FPMU members of the TTs.** Therefore, a phased reduction of technical assistance can be planned and accelerated through a mix of on-the-job learning, knowledge transmission and 360-degree feedback of results from the monitoring process.
- **Indicators in the monitoring framework change at different speeds.** Many goals, outcomes and outputs indicators change slowly and/or official data is not produced annually. On the other hand, inputs indicators change annually and are available annually. Consequently it was realised that the MRs would contain comparatively more frequently updated data for inputs, and also that qualitative and analytical information would be needed to supplement the data used to monitor results.
- **The monitoring cycle offers advocacy possibilities when collecting data and validating analysis, as well as at dissemination stage after publication.** The elaboration of the MR represents an opportunity to contribute to harmonization of donors' strategic decisions, GoB's resource allocation, guiding civil society organizations actions and influencing private sector investments.

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<sup>3</sup> See CIP, Chapter 3: The CIP is anchored in the existing National Framework.

**Box 1: SWOT analysis of the MR 2012 process**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality report, useful reference for analysis as well as policy &amp; investment planning</li> <li>• Satisfactory contributions of TAT, FPMU, TTs given existing constraints (time, access to data)</li> <li>• MR 2012 allowed accumulation of experience to gain efficiency for 2013 for both NFPCSP &amp; FPMU</li> <li>• Professional linkages within TTs developed during data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection process longer than expected</li> <li>• TTs' capacity to collect data lower than expected (especially on financial data)</li> <li>• No access to neither IMED database on project finances nor to pre-publication of ADP book; this prolonged data collection through less efficient alternative routes</li> <li>• Time constrain for TT members in FPMU &amp; other ministries</li> <li>• GoB's data production timeline &amp; MR production timeline not fully synchronized</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of GoB officials: some institutional memory built in relevant GoB agencies</li> <li>• Better linkages with TT members developed to gather information</li> <li>• The process of MR elaboration can be instrumental to capacity development</li> <li>• Greater FPMU capacity strengthening based on lessons from MR 2012 experience</li> <li>• Ample room for efficiency gains in the elaboration of MR through gained experience</li> <li>• Advocacy potential of MR can be better exploited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in coordination of the report preparation due to staff movements in NFPCSP, likely to be addressed before the final drafting stages of MR 2013.</li> <li>• TAT will be one member short for a large chunk of the report preparation &amp; the member who left NFPCSP carried a lot of experience on MR 2012</li> <li>• FPMU's TT member workload is expected to increase in the coming months</li> </ul>

**II.3. Monitoring Report 2013**

The MR 2013 used the same monitoring methods as the MR 2012. This ensured continuity and comparability across monitoring cycles. However, some notable changes in the MR 2013 include:

- Further refinement of roles and responsibilities for TAT, FPMU and TT members, particularly with steps taken to facilitate greater handover to FPMU and TTs of data collection roles;
- Rebalancing the report's contents for more systematic use of the financial database, particularly to integrate the assessment of inputs with the assessment of results;
- Incorporation of feedback from a wider range of stakeholders, including through a stakeholder consultation; and
- Maintaining the size of tables manageable for ease of reference, i.e. presenting goals, outcomes and outputs level data, only for 2007/08 (PoA baseline), 2009/10 (CIP/SFYP baseline) and the two most recent years (e.g. for MR 2013, 2010/11 and 2011/12).

Box 2 shows a SWOT analysis of the MR 2013 experience, with the following lessons:

**Enhancing the policy relevance of MRs: time planning and management**

- The fiscal planning cycle of GoB culminates through May, in preparation for the Finance Minister's Budget Speech in early June and finalization of the Budget by end of June. For greatest impact, MRs need to be finalised and released in softcopy to selected priority stakeholders by beginning of June, and then printed and launched in hardcopy to wider audience by mid-July. The timeline for the entire monitoring cycle is determined by working backwards from this end-point, with the definition of intervening milestones additionally constrained by the GoB's annual cycle of data release.

- These delivery deadlines were achieved fairly successfully in the MR 2013 cycle, with the softcopy released in early June and hardcopy released in July. However, greater control at certain points in the process, particularly in terms of time management, would have allowed, for instance, a more intensive capacity strengthening of FPMU and TTs.
- More realistic time planning and management is needed to reduce missed deadlines (i.e. unrealistic workplan, as well as non-compliance with deadlines), unbalanced time allocation (e.g. too much in outlining, and too little in drafting and finalization) and unrealistic sequencing (e.g. the finalization cannot start without validated data).
- The workplan could be made more flexible through contingency planning, to better address external disruptions (such as *hartals*), which are assumed to potentially intensify during the MR 2014 monitoring cycle, because of anticipated general elections.

### **Maintaining and further institutionalising quality management**

- Better data collection planning and execution is required to minimize its current somewhat 'extractive' approach and several inefficiencies (e.g. fragmentation/inconsistency of data delivery, continuous change in responsibilities among the TAT members, unclear streamlining of the data gathering process, lack of a systematic framework for data gathering from FPMU). A streamlined data collection process is needed to identify: the expected outputs, the various data sources, and the responsible persons for specific activities/outputs.
- Some TT members were absent for prolonged periods for field work, training, overseas travel, etc. and this slowed down data collection. Alternates needed to be nominated quickly, with proper handover to ensure that data collection instruments and processes were understood.
- Data checking, validation and processing could be improved by finalizing the new Access database created for MR 2013, and by implementing a systematic process for data checking/validation. Specific responsibilities should be assigned to TAT members to check data quality at gathering stage, validation procedures at data entry and analysis stage.

Brainstorming seminars, some possibly organised within 2013, could help to outline the main policy ideas/issues that are emerging in the monitored year for selected CIP programs. The seminars could draw on TAT expertise and 2-3 key informants, consulting with TT members. Soon after the seminars, for example in January, TAT with FPMU could draft a 2-page introduction focusing on: (i) the policy issues of the year and (ii) comments on preliminary available data (e.g. result indicators). These 2-page introductions could form the preliminary basis to MR's chapters and Background Notes (discussed in Section VI.1 and VII.2 respectively).

### **Increasing sustainability**

- The contribution of FPMU staff has been so far limited to: i) coordination of TTs activities focusing on data gathering and ii) support the provision of background information through the Background Notes, which were usable only for nutrition related sections. Moreover, the non-FPMU TT members have worked only as data providers, largely missing their expected role as terminals to provide informal information and/or discuss the interpretation of data/indicators. The contributions of FPMU and TTs need to be enhanced substantially to ensure sustainability of the MRs.

**Box 2: SWOT analysis of the MR 2013 process**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous experience of TAT, FPMU &amp; TTs in producing MRs</li> <li>• TAT's understanding of what worked/did not work</li> <li>• MS Access database available for GoB input data TT mechanism already tested &amp; functioning</li> <li>• Improved methodology for project financing within CIP period, i.e. Pro-rata allocation (Section V)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unsatisfactory time management (i.e. deadline compliance, unbalanced time allocation, unrealistic sequencing)</li> <li>• MS Access database not available for result indicators &amp; DP data</li> <li>• Switching to MS Access centralized database knowledge &amp; control to one person (Data Management Assistant)</li> <li>• Limited contribution by FPMU in analysis &amp; drafting</li> <li>• Changes in non-FPMU TT membership &amp; some TT members not properly selected, having limited time &amp; knowledge of MRs</li> <li>• MR launched after the GoB budget session</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong GoB &amp; DP support &amp; commitment</li> <li>• FPMU willingness to contribute more</li> <li>• More fine-tuned training (September workshop)</li> <li>• Better streamlined process (new Roadmap)</li> <li>• Ongoing effort to set up an ADP projects database</li> <li>• Producing a provisional MR within May, with delivery of the final MR in June</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Hartals</i> during the MR production process</li> <li>• Validated input/financial data not available until May-June</li> <li>• Newly appointed non-FPMU TT members not fully briefed on MRs</li> <li>• Diminishing interests by stakeholders if mere updating of previous report</li> </ul>

**II.4. Monitoring Report 2014**

The MR 2014 maintained the same monitoring methods as the MR 2013. This approach ensured continuity and comparability across monitoring cycles. However, some notable changes in the MR 2014 include:

- Further rebalancing the report's content for using more systematically the financial database, particularly to integrate the assessment of inputs with the assessment of results;
- Further improvements in the incorporation of feedbacks from a wider range of stakeholders, including through a stakeholder consultation; and
- The National Nutrition Service (NNS) Program has been reported at subprogram level in both MR 2013 and MR 2014. However, while in MR 2013 NNS components are documented at more disaggregated level (i.e. several components for each subprogram), in MR 2014 the project's components have been consolidated at subprogram level. This approach is consistent with the financial reporting of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the IMED White Book for FY 2012/13 (available in May) for NNS.
- In the MR 2014, *boro* procurement for a certain FY represents total *boro* procurement for the season beginning in the last part of the given FY, e.g. *boro* procurement for FY 2012/13 represents the procurement throughout the 2013 *boro* season – whereas in the MR 2013, *boro* procurement for FY 2011/12 was assumed to be procurement in 2011 *boro* season.

Box 3 shows a SWOT analysis of the MR 2014 experience, with the following lessons:

- **A new work plan for the drafting of the MR 2014 contributed to improving time management.** The work plan followed an articulated three-loop process. Each section has an author and a co-author responsible for it. The process goes as follows.
  - *Loop 1:* First Draft: the relevant section goes for review to the co-author; First Revision: co-author sends it to the Economist, which then send it to the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) which then gives it back to the author (by 17 March).

- *Loop II*: Second Draft: author gives the relevant section to the co-author, which gives it back to the author, which then sends it to the Economist; which passes it to the CTA (end of May).
  - *Loop III*: similar to loop II, with a final stage dedicated to formatting and editing (by early June).
- **The financial analysis substantially improved.** Adding FY 2012/13 to the previous two-year time series (i.e. FY 2010/11 and FY 2011/12) on one hand, contributed to substantially improve the quality of data, through revisions; on the other hand, added substantially to the financial analysis because of the comparability among the different years and within one year among the several dimension of the financing (financed budget vs. delivery vs. financing beyond 2015, etc.). These factors along with the coming end of the CIP (June 2015) contributed to make the analysis more interesting.

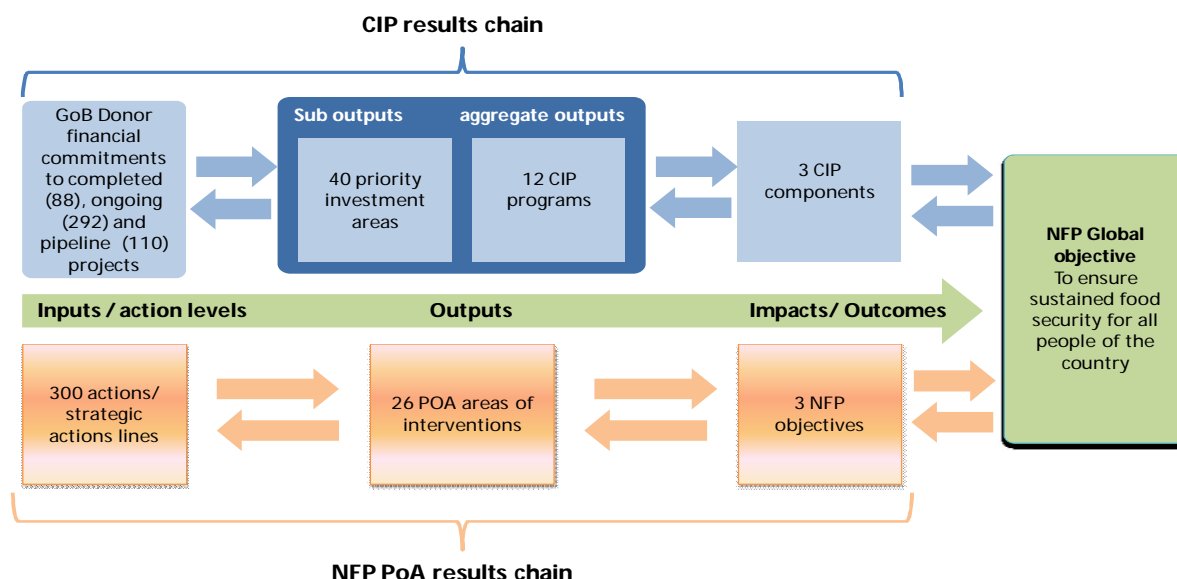
**Box 3: SWOT analysis of the MR 2014 process**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous experience of TAT, FPMU &amp; TTs in producing MRs</li> <li>• MS Access database available for GoB input data</li> <li>• Improved financial analysis</li> <li>• Improved time management &amp; deadlines met</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even though FPMU was willing to contribute more, only marginal improvements to its input to MR 2014 have been registered</li> <li>• Too many rounds of comments/feedbacks, envisaged in the work plan, allowed for limited value addition by the author after each round, given the limited time to amend each section (e.g. one/two days)</li> <li>• Results indicator database was not entirely homogeneous in terms of sources &amp; formulas utilized to compute the indicators; this increased the time dedicated to verify data and correct mistakes</li> <li>• Even though stakeholders showed active participation in the consultation, their familiarity with the early circulated version of the MR 2014 demonstrated to be only limited during the consultation</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders' participation in consultation process</li> <li>• More fine-tuned training (September workshop)</li> <li>• FPMU willing to contribute more</li> <li>• A detailed work plan (through reiterations) for the drafting of MR 2014 was useful in addressing time management issues</li> <li>• PC electronic data base on ADP ongoing</li> <li>• For financial analysis, increased focus on beyond CIP period</li> <li>• Producing a provisional MR within May with delivery of the final MR in June</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Late validation of input/financial data - not available until May-June</li> <li>• Diminishing interests by stakeholders if mere updating of previous report</li> </ul>

### III. Levels of monitoring within the NFP PoA and CIP

The CIP and NFP PoA monitoring framework consists of a four-level results chain, whereby the NFP goal is articulated into outcomes/impacts that are expected to result from outputs, which are in turn generated from inputs (Figure 2).<sup>4</sup> For the purposes of this document, the outputs level, impacts/outcomes level and goals level are collectively referred to as the *results* levels.

**Figure 2: CIP & NFP PoA monitoring levels**



1. **Outcomes/Impact level** monitoring corresponds to the three objectives of the NFP and the related indicators identified in the CIP and SFYP. These reflect the intended improvements of people's food security and nutrition. Outcome/impact indicators are mostly composed of aspects of food security and nutrition that are not only under the implementing agencies' control.
2. **Output Level** monitoring refers to mid-term development results that interventions (i.e. projects and programs) seek to support. The CIP framework distinguishes between: (i) aggregate outputs - linked to each of the 12 programs of the CIP; and (ii) sub-outputs - each CIP program has sub-outputs (a total of 40) which refer to specific and prioritized investment areas. The NFP PoA presents 26 Aols at output level. Output indicators are 'intermediate indicators' mostly composed of factors that are to a large extent under the control of implementing agencies such as line ministries.
3. **Input Level** monitoring looks at ADP-related financial investments from GoB as well as DPs. The CIP framework keeps track of: (i) financed (both ongoing and completed) projects, as well as (ii) financial requirements, whose funding has yet to be identified (pipeline projects), which are both aggregated by 12 CIP programs and 40 priority investment areas. The result of the input level monitoring is the updated CIP (see Annex 4 of CIP 2011 and Annex 3.3 of MR 2014). NFP PoA input framework flags more than 300 action/strategic actions lines. Given their number, review of their implementation is technically difficult and infeasible given the time constraint.

<sup>4</sup> In the CIP, the terms used for the monitoring have not followed the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) terminology. Indeed, emphasis has been given to coherence with existing strategic documents and particularly with the NFP PoA and its first MR, given that the CIP and the NFP PoA (2011) will be monitored together. It is thus essential that same terms refer to the same monitoring level for the sake of clarity.

## IV. Monitoring at result-levels: goals, outcomes and outputs

In MR 2015, the number of result indicators is 84 which compares against 136 in MR 2010, and is divided as follows: 7, 14, and 63 at respectively goal, outcome and output level. During the data collection process for MR 2015, the majority of indicators will only have to be included or require simple, one-step, computation (e.g. simple ratio for generating national dietary energy supply for cereals → Cereal supply/Food supply) from the relevant sources into the result indicators database. Others indicators require several steps (at least two) to be computed, notably growth rate and moving average. Updates for few indicators won't be available for the MR 2015 (Table 2).

**Table 2: Result Indicators – number, retrieval modalities & availability for MR 2015**

Results Indicators: Types/Numbers	Total	To Include	To Compute (2+ steps)	Not Available
Goal	7	5	1	1
Outcome	14	8	3	3
Output	63	60	3	-
Total	84	65	7	4

Annex 5 describes the procedure to compute some selected results indicators.

### IV.1. Proposed NFP goal-level indicators

The overarching goal of NFP is '*to ensure dependable food security for all people of the country at all times*'. Progress towards the NFP goal is monitored using three nutrition indicators, i.e. undernourishment, child underweight and child stunting (Table 3).

**Table 3: NFP goals and SFYP indicators relating to food security**

	2007/08 PoA baseline	2009/10 CIP/SFYP baseline	2011/12	2012/13	Target 2013	Target 2015	Source
<b>NFP &amp; CIP Goal(s)</b>							
Undernourishment (3-year average)	15.4%	15.5%	15.7% (R)	16.3%	na	17% (MDG -1)	FAO SOFI
Underweight (0 to 59 months) <sup>5</sup>	41.0% BDHS	na	36.4% BDHS	35.1% UESD	na	33% <sup>6</sup> (MDG -1)	BDHS & UESD
Stunting (0 to 59 months) <sup>7</sup>	43.2% BDHS	na	41.3% BDHS	38.7% UESD	na	38% <sup>8</sup>	BDHS & UESD
<b>6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan</b>							
Rate of growth of agricultural GDP in constant prices 2005-06 <sup>9</sup>	3.00%	5.24%	2.69%	2.17%	4.4%	4.3%	BBS Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics

<sup>5</sup> Prevalence estimates for underweight in the table are based on the WHO reference standards 2006.

<sup>6</sup> The MDG-1 underweight target is based on the 2006 WHO standard. Before this was established, the NCHS standard was used in 1990 to set a MDG underweight target at 33%. The NCHS standard results in higher levels of underweight and lower levels of stunting than the WHO standard.

<sup>7</sup> Prevalence estimates for underweight in the table are based on the WHO reference standards 2006

<sup>8</sup> Revised 2016 HPNSDP target.

<sup>9</sup> The agricultural GDP includes crop, horticulture, fishery and animal products, but excludes forestry.



GoB spending on social protection as % of GDP <sup>10</sup>	na	2.42%	2.40%	2.23%	2.18%	3.0%	Finance Division, MoF
Poverty headcount Index(CBN upper poverty line)	40.1% (2005)	31.5% (2010)	na	na	na	29% (MDG-1)	BBS, HIES Report
Change in national wages expressed in kg of coarse rice (3-year moving average)	-8.11%	5.71%	4.27%	5.84%	5.07%	≥ real GDP/cap growth +0.5%	BBS Statistical Yearbook (wages) & DAM (prices)

The other four indicators monitored refer to the SFYP. These seven indicators are in line with GoB's comprehensive approach to food security and consistent with other national development targets, notably MDGs. In particular, the targets for the indicator 'Change in national wages expressed in kg of coarse rice (3-year moving average)' was introduced in MR 2013, maintained for MR 2014 and will be used for MR 2015 as well. The target is a 3-year average of real per-capita GDP growth rate plus 0.5%, rather than the single year rate.

## IV.2. Proposed PoA and CIP outcome-level indicators

Since the outcome-level is common to both the NFP PoA and CIP, a common set of indicators is proposed for the overall monitoring. Annex 1 shows the correspondence between PoA and CIP outcome indicators. The indicators used for monitoring the NFP PoA were streamlined to four for availability and five each for access and utilisation (down from 11, 15 and 14 for access, availability and utilization, respectively - see Table 1). The indicator 'Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among adolescent girls', a food utilization indicator reported in MR 2012, was dropped from outcome tables in MR 2013. This was due to the impossibility to maintain a reliably consistent and comparable time series - although the indicator was still discussed in the text. Table 4 shows the outcome indicators proposed for MR 2015 (unchanged from MR 2014).

**Table 4: Outcome indicators by food security dimension identified for the MR 2015**

Availability	Adequate & stable supply of safe & nutritious food is achieved	CIP 1.1	Rate of growth of agricultural GDP in constant prices <sup>11</sup>
		CIP 1.2	Rice import dependency (3-year moving average) <sup>12</sup>
		CIP 1.3	Instability of rice production <sup>13</sup>
		CIP 1.4	Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price
Access	Increased purchasing power & access to food of the people	CIP 2.1	Change in national wages expressed in kg of rice (3-year moving average)
		CIP 2.2	Poverty headcount index (CBN upper poverty line) <sup>14</sup>
		CIP 2.3	Extreme poverty rate (CBN lower poverty line) <sup>15</sup>
		CIP 2.4	Poverty gap (CBN upper poverty line)
		CIP 2.5	Difference between food and general inflation (3-year moving average)

<sup>10</sup> The definition of social protection used here includes cash and non-cash transfers, microcredit and programs for social empowerment – and it corresponds to the broadest definition used by the Ministry of Finance, called “Social Protection & Empowerment” in budgetary reports, and corresponds to the definition used in the SFYP, pp.162-163.

<sup>11</sup> The agricultural GDP includes crop, horticulture, fishery and animal products, but excludes forestry.

<sup>12</sup> Imports / (net production + imports – exports).

<sup>13</sup> Measured by Coefficient of Variation of the difference between annual production and its 10-year rolling linear trend.

<sup>14</sup> MR 2012 and MR 2013 reported the poverty index based on the cost of basic needs (CBN) upper poverty line, and for consistency this has been maintained in MR 2014 and will remain unchanged in MR 2015. When the CIP was formulated, CIP 2.2 was proposed to be the poverty index based on the DCI poverty line <2122 kcal, and official data on this were discussed in the MR 2014, and compared with DCI poverty from previous periods.

<sup>15</sup> MR 2012 and MR 2013 reported the poverty index based on the cost of basic needs (CBN) lower poverty line, and for consistency this was maintained in MR 2014, and will continue in MR 2015. When the CIP was formulated, CIP 2.3 was proposed to be the poverty index based on DCI poverty line 1805<Kcal, and official data on this were discussed in the text of the MR 2014, and compared with DCI poverty from previous periods.



Utilization	Adequate nutrition achieved for all individuals, especially women & children	CIP 3.1	National dietary energy supply from cereals (%)
		CIP 3.5*	National dietary energy intake from cereals (%)
		CIP 3.2	Chronic energy deficiency prevalence among women (BMI <18.5) (%)
		CIP 3.4	Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months (%)
		CIP 3.3*	Proportion of households consuming iodized salt (%) <sup>16</sup>

\* These indicators were not originally included in the CIP. Their numeration was decided to be kept as appearing in the earlier Monitoring Reports, allowing easier comparison of the database across years.

### IV.3. Proposed PoA and CIP output-level indicators

The output indicators for both CIP and NFP PoA level are in a total number of 65. This list of selected indicators is the result of an effort to:

- (i) Avoid duplication or omission in monitoring both CIP (June 2011) and NFP PoA (since 2010);
- (ii) Reflect the thinking and consensus reached during the stakeholders' consultations for the CIP;
- (iii) Systematically examine all the Aols of the NFP PoA to ensure adequate coverage;
- (iv) Capture new priorities brought to light in the CIP and not considered in the NFP PoA monitoring;
- (v) Reflect changes in the food security context of the country, calling for a review of certain indicators to adapt them to the new scenario.

To this end, a three-step approach is followed to obtain a consolidated yet comprehensive list of indicators:

**1. Define a set of SMART output indicators for each of the CIP programs**, making use of the output indicators utilized in the NFP PoA MR 2010. The number of indicators for each program was limited in order to be concise. While the CIP endeavours to cover all the NFP PoA Aols, it also concentrates on the priority ones. This means that the CIP is narrower in its breadth<sup>17</sup> and that some outputs of the NFP PoA may not be reflected in the SMART list.

**2. Match the CIP programmes to the NFP PoA Aols.** Annex 2 describes correspondence between the output indicators proposed for the NFP PoA and those proposed for the CIP. This exercise shows specific areas of the NFP PoA, which are not covered by the CIP-related indicators. Given the expected coverage of the monitoring exercise, i.e. both the CIP and the NFP PoA, appropriate indicators were added to the list to be monitored where missing.

**3. Discuss with FPMU and TTs, accordingly adjust the list of indicators during the preparatory training workshops to the MRs.** Table 5 highlights the proposed changes to the indicators for the MR 2015 as compared to the MR 2014.

**Table 5: Proposed changes to output indicators in MR 2015 compared to MR 2014**

CIP Program	PoA Aol	MR 2014	MR 2015	Reason
6		The wage differential between male & female in terms of <i>Male premium</i> (Wm-Wf)/Wf	The wage differential between male & female in terms of <b>Wage Gap</b> Wf/Wm	As it is used by ILO & the World Economic Forum ( <a href="#">global gender gap report, 2013</a> )

<sup>16</sup> The indicators proposed when the CIP was formulated were CIP 3.3: Prevalence of iodine deficiency among women (goiter) and CIP 3.5: Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy.

<sup>17</sup> There is one exception: Program 7 of the CIP (Strengthened capacities for implementation and monitoring of NFP and CIP) is not covered by the NFP PoA, for obvious reasons.

Table 6 presents the final list of output indicators to be used in MR 2015. The first two columns indicate (i) the CIP program and (ii) the corresponding NFP PoA Aols; the third column lists the indicators chosen to simultaneously monitor both (i) and (ii). The three colours, green, red and blue, are respectively associated with Availability, Access and Utilization - the three NFP related Objectives. In certain cases, an Aol under one NFP Objective has been associated with a program under a different NFP Objective, as they seemed to match more closely.<sup>18</sup> In some case, the same applied for indicators.

**Table 6: Output indicators identified for the CIP/NFP PoA Monitoring Report 2015**

<div>AVAILABILITY</div> <div>ACCESS</div> <div>NUTRITION</div>			
CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol	CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 1</b> Sustainable & diversified agriculture through integrated research & extension: Productivity is enhanced, food production is diversified & resilience to climate change is increased through effective generation & propagation of sustainable technical solutions	1.1. Agricultural research & extension: Demand-driven crop & non-crop new technologies developed & disseminated; demand led & pro-poor extension service expanded	No. of improved new rice varieties developed by GoB agencies	
	1.9. Early Warning Development: Well functioning domestic Early Warning System established & integrated/coordinated with Global Early Warning System	No. of new non-rice varieties developed	Wheat
			Maize
			Potato
			Pulses
			Vegetables
			Edible Oilseeds
			Fruits
		No. of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices by DAE	
		Share of rice on total cropped land, %	
		HYV rice area as % total rice area (including boro hybrid)	
	2.1. Agricultural Disaster Management: Enhanced disaster preparedness & post disaster rehabilitation in agricultural systems	Annual change in major crops' production, %	Rice
			Wheat
			Maize
			Potato
			Pulses
			Brinjal
			Pumpkin
			Beans
			Lal Shak
			Edible Oilseeds
			Banana
			Guava
			Mango
			Pineapple
			Jackfruit

<sup>18</sup> For example, Aol 2.1 (Agricultural Disaster Management: Enhanced disaster preparedness and post disaster rehabilitation in agricultural systems) has been listed under Program 1 of the CIP (Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension) although the former was categorized as an Access Aol in the NFP and the latter falls under Availability in the CIP.

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 2</b> Improved Water Management & Infrastructure for Irrigation Purposes: Sustainable & efficient water management is ensured for responding to farmer needs	1.2 Use & management of water resources: Increased irrigation coverage; Improved delivery & efficient use of safe irrigation water; reduced dependency on groundwater; reduced cost



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
% of cropped area under irrigation
Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 20 years (cm/year)
Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 3 years (cm/year)
Surface water irrigation area as % of total irrigation area
Irrigation cost per acre as % of total boro production cost

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 3</b> Improved quality of input & soil fertility: Access to quality inputs is improved & soil fertility is enhanced.	1.3. Supply & sustainable use of agricultural inputs: Increased supply of quality crop seeds; increased supply of quality seeds & feeds for fish & poultry farming; Timely supply & balance use of fertilizer ensured; agricultural machines & implements available at affordable prices; Strengthened IPM & ICM; increased efficiency & sustainability of agricultural land use; Agricultural land use for non-agricultural purposes effectively regulated
	1.5. Agricultural credit & insurance: Increased formal credit to agriculture, to small & marginal farmers; assured coverage of financial loss due to failure of crops, livestock & fish production



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
Annual change in improved rice, wheat & maize seeds production, %
Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE & private companies) as % agronomic requirements <div> Rice Wheat Maize Potato Pulses Vegetables Edible Oilseeds (includes til, rape, mustard, groundnut &amp; soya bean) </div>
Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements
Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements
Supply of MoP as % of estimated requirements
Change in crop yields (moving average over 3 previous years), % <div> Rice Wheat Maize Potato Pulses Brinjal Pumpkin Beans Lal Shak Edible Oilseeds (includes til, rape, mustard, groundnut &amp; soya bean) Banana Guava Mango Pineapple Jackfruit </div>
Agricultural credit disbursement <div> billion taka % of target </div>

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 4</b> Fisheries & aquaculture development: Sustainable increase of fishery production through improved technology & natural resources management	1.4. Agricultural diversification: Increased production of high value crops; Increased production of fish & livestock



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant price 1995-1996
Annual change in national fish production, %
Number of new fish varieties developed
Fish export as % of total export
Annual change of fingerling production

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 5</b> Livestock Development, with a focus on poultry & dairy production: Sustainable increase of livestock production is developed through improved technology, better animal health & resilient management practices.	1.4. Agricultural diversification: Increased production of high value crops; Increased production of fish & livestock

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
GDP from livestock sector as % of agricultural GDP (excluding forest, at constant price 1995-96)
Total production (quantity) of <div>Eggs (million)</div> <div>Milk (million MT)</div> <div>Meat (million MT)</div>
Annual change in artificial insemination, %
Annual change in number of poultry deaths due to avian flu, %

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 6</b> Improved access to markets, value-addition in agriculture, & to non-farm incomes: Value chains are developed contributing to better access to food & increased rural incomes.	1.6. Physical Market infrastructure development: Improving private storage, market & transportation facilities, improving market connectivity at local, national & international levels
	1.7. Agricultural Marketing & Trade: Reduced marketing costs of agricultural products; strengthened market integration
	1.8. Policy/Regulatory Environment: Updated legislation regulating food markets enacted & enforced
	2.3 Enabling Environment of Private Food trade & stocks: Enabling Environment of Private Food trade & stocks
	2.5. Income generation for rural women & disabled people: Enhancing participation of women & disabled people in rural agricultural & other rural activities
	2.6. Agrobased/ Agroprocessing MSMEs Development: Increased growth of agro-based /agro-processing & MSMEs



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
<div>Coarse</div> <div>Lentil</div> <div>Onion</div> <div>Brinjal</div> <div>Potato</div>
<div>Difference between farm gate &amp; retail prices of selected goods as % of farmgate price</div> <div>Urea</div> <div>TSP</div> <div>MoP</div>
No. of growth centres, rural markets, women market centres, & Union Parishad Complexes developed by LGED
Wage differential between male & female in agriculture, %
Real GDP growth of small scale manufacturing, %
Number of students enrolled in

	2.7. Market driven education, skills & human development: People's skills developed based on domestic & international market requirements

Technical & Vocational Education & Training (TVET) institutions
Ratio of TVET students in year t to secondary & higher secondary school enrolment in year t-1, %

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 7</b> Strengthened capacities for implementation & monitoring of NFP & CIP actions: National capacities to design, implement & monitor NFP PoA & investment operations are strengthened	



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
Additional resources mobilized for CIP, USD
Increase in number & value of ongoing projects
CIP available budget execution performance
CIP Monitoring Reports produced

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 8</b> Enhanced Public Food Management Systems: Enhanced efficiency & effectiveness of Public Food Management Systems	1.10. Producer price support: Enhanced effectiveness of public procurement system; producer effectively supported during post-harvest
	1.11. Public Stock Management/ Price stabilization: Improved public stock management & enhanced effectiveness of OMS

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
Effective grain storage capacity at close of FY, thousand MT
Average use of effective Government foodgrain storage capacity, %
Actual procurement, thousand MT
Achievement of public boro procurement target, %
Wholesale price during the boro procurement period as % of boro per unit cost production
Opening stock as % of budget target
Quantity of rice distributed through OMS as % of total domestic supply

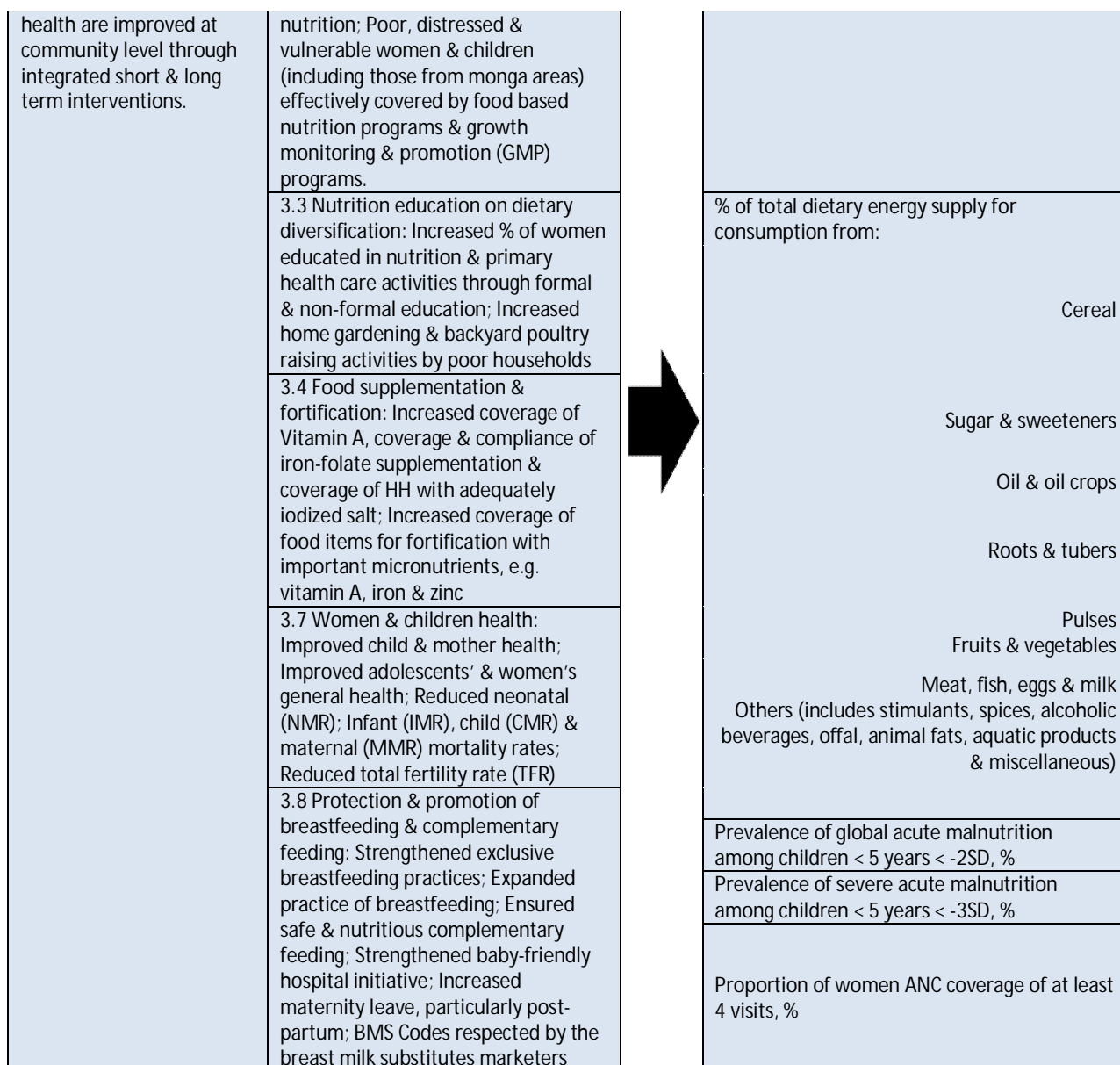
CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 9</b> Institutional Development & Capacity Development for more effective safety nets: Effectiveness & targeting of social safety net programs are improved through strengthened institutional capacities to design & implement them.	2.2. Emergency Food Distribution from Public stocks: Improved coverage & effectiveness of emergency distribution programs
	2.4. Effectiveness of targeted food based programs & safety nets: Improved coverage of vulnerable & disadvantaged people & areas, improved targeting, reduced leakage, enhanced adequacy to vulnerable people's needs



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
Budgeted coverage of VGF & VGD, million cards
VGF (lakh person)
VGD (lakh person month)
Safety net programs expenditure as % of GDP
Budgeted coverage of employment generation program for the poor, million person month
Quantity of VGF & GR distributed, MT

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 10</b> Community based nutrition programs & services: Nutrition &	3.2 Balanced & nutritious food for vulnerable people: Increased availability through local production of low cost foods for balanced

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
Proportion of infants under six months exclusively breastfed, %
Poor households raising home gardening & backyard poultry, %



CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 11</b> Orient food & nutrition program through data: Effective information supports planning, monitoring & evaluation of food security policies & interventions.	3.1. Long term planning for balanced food: Long-term targets for physical growth established; Standard food intake established for different population groups; integrated plan for attaining standard food intake targets established



CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators
Number of mass media activities for Behavioural change communication
Desirable Dietary Pattern established & updated
Food Composition Tables updated
Food security & nutrition databases/ surveillance systems

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	Corresponding NFP PoA Aol
<b>PROGRAM 12</b> Food Safety & Quality Improvement: National food safety control management, & food borne illness surveillance services are strengthened	3.5. Safe drinking water & improved sanitation: Safe water & sanitation facilities available & accessible for all by 2015
	3.6 Safe, quality food supply: Enhanced access to safe & quality food, for domestic consumption & also for international trade

No. of compulsory food items standardized by BSTI
Prevalence of diarrhoea in under 5 children (in two week period), %
Proportion of population served with safe water supply for domestic use, %
Proportion of population having access to safe drinking water in arsenic affected areas, %

## **V. Monitoring at inputs-level**

### **V.1. Monitoring the PoA**

MR 2010 gauged delivery performance at the action level, under each of the 26 AoI in the PoA, by highlighting recent/planned programs or policy developments considered as most representative of the move towards the achievement of the policy targets. This involved a review of information on recent achievements and future plans reported by partner ministries/divisions in their medium term planning/expenditure documents. Other secondary sources were used where relevant.

This approach was maintained in the MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014. This involved gathering information on the performance of major on-going programs, new programs undertaken, main policy decisions, and relevant events in ministries. The analysis was presented in the previous MRs as a dedicated subsection under each of the 12 CIP programs entitled 'Policy developments/programs underway and needs for further action'. The same approach will be maintained in the MR 2015.

The quality of this kind of monitoring relies on extensive yet specific research across government actions. This can be assisted considerably through increased involvement and capacity of TT members who can act as knowledge guides and sources for FPMU in partner ministries/divisions. Experience from previous MRs, articulated in the SWOT analysis discussed earlier, has confirmed the challenges in producing this section of the report.

A series of seminars with the participation of TTs could be useful to share ideas and views on the selected topic.

### **V.2. Monitoring the CIP**

The CIP specifies and prioritizes the GoB's most immediate financial investments for actioning the PoA and implementing the NFP. For each of its programs and sub-programs, the CIP has evaluated project costs and financing gaps that have been included, or are pipelined to be included, in the ADP.

The monitoring of the CIP is mainly conducted using the GoB accounts (section V.3). However, it is also important to consider DPs reporting on their own contribution to the CIP (section V.4) for several reasons, including the following:

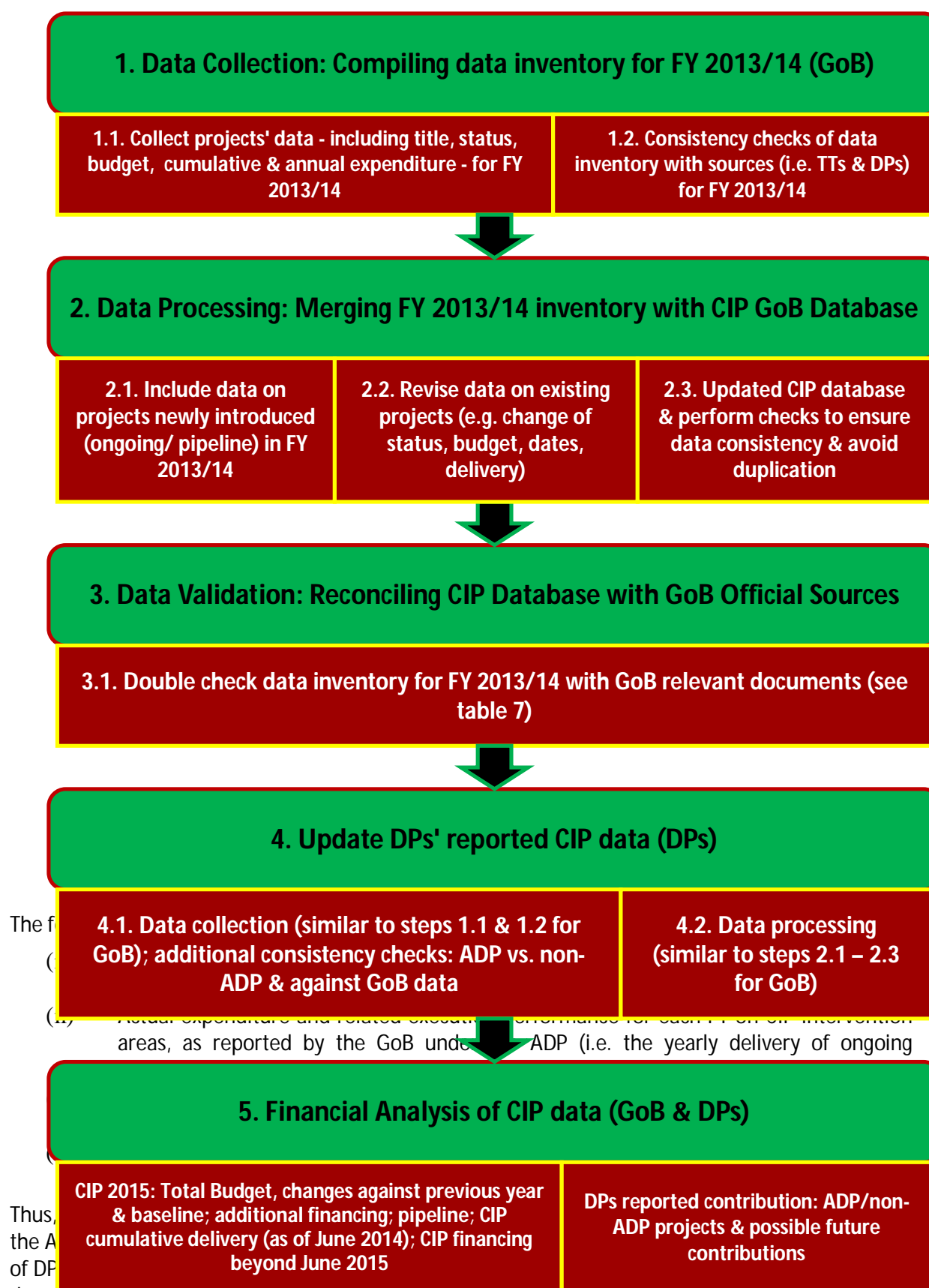
- (i) DPs' financial data are useful for validating GoB financial data. In the MR 2014, for instance, DP's ongoing/completed contributions, as reported by GoB and DPs, differed by only 3% (292 million USD) over the total portfolio investment (9.8 billion USD).<sup>19</sup>
- (ii) The trend in DP's investments to improve food security and nutrition in Bangladesh through non-ADP projects is useful to infer on the level of DPs' alignment to GoB priorities. In the MR 2014, for instance, non-ADP related investments have been reducing; this evidence, coupled with increased ADP financing, suggests an increased DPs' alignment to GoB food security and nutrition objectives.
- (iii) DPs financing beyond CIP 2015 gives preliminary ideas on food security development strategies of major DPs. For instance, DPs' future commitments, as registered in the MR 2014, are more evenly distributed across food security components, with a stronger emphasis on utilization and nutrition. Notably, DPs database is managed separately from GoB database and is discussed in section V.4.

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<sup>19</sup> Reasons for discrepancies include differences in classifying projects' status, exchange rate applied, and components included in the project costs.



Figure 3: CIP monitoring process at Input level for MR 2015



These steps are shown in Figure 3 and are discussed in more detail in the next three sections.

### V.3. Monitoring the CIP using ADP data (GoB)

GoB routinely publishes reports containing ADP data (those relevant for CIP are summarized in Table 7). If appropriately extracted, they can be used to monitor the CIP. TTs have a guiding role in providing information, collected in advance or alongside the publication of these reports, and in helping data extraction from the reports. Furthermore, TTs support the cross-checking and validation of the provisional database, and add qualitative information to projects' financial data. This process of updating GoB reported input data consists of three main steps, i.e. points 1, 2, 3 of figure 3 above, as described below.

#### 1. Data Collection: compiling CIP projects' inventory for FY 2013/14 and revise previous years' data

Monitoring requires the annual update of ongoing and pipeline projects' database in the CIP. The TTs and FPMU are well-placed to gather financial data through various means, including: official meetings, notes and circulars, and targeted investigations conducted during the monitoring cycle.

1.1. *Data collection* is expedited mainly through a questionnaire designed for TTs members to fetch financial data (see Annex 3). For MR 2014, a total number of 55 questionnaires has been distributed - one for each GoB agency involved in the process. The questionnaire for MR 2015 aims to update the projects database by monitoring changes occurred from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 in:

- Projects' status, i.e. dropped, pipeline, ongoing and completed;
- Total cost, cumulative and annual expenditure;
- Start/end dates, required financing, committed Partner Agencies<sup>20</sup> for new pipeline projects.

1.2. After collecting data it is important to *double check data* fetched: questionnaires should be systematically screened to target missing entries and inconsistencies. Some of the main issues to be faced in the screening process can be summarized as follows:

- Missing entries, e.g. an ongoing project has no financial information, or no start/end date;
- Consistency between project status and start/end dates, e.g. for MR 2015, if a project ends in March 2014, its status should be 'completed';
- Consistency between financial figures, i.e. total cost as of June 2014 in line with cumulative expenditure (from project's start up to end of June 2014) and annual expenditure for FY 2013/14 (i.e. 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014).

Within data collection and verification, TT members play a vital role in at least two areas: *first*, in identifying the project status, e.g. some projects are started late in the FY, and might not be recorded as ongoing in the ADP Implementation Progress Review Report by IMED; *second*, in signalling transition in project status, i.e. in identifying new entries into the pipeline, in tracing exits from the pipeline to ongoing projects, and in signalling projects dropped from the pipeline.<sup>21</sup>

FPMU at central level, with technical support of the NFPCSP, would perform a coordination and facilitation role in the data collection process. As with previous MRs each TT member would adopt

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<sup>20</sup> Within the financial information collection set up by TTs within GoB, Partner Agencies are nothing but Development Partners.

<sup>21</sup> Interestingly, some sub-programs contain pipeline projects whose implementing agency was initially marked as 'To Be Determined' (TBD). Such category of projects includes those addressing topics of (mostly) top/high priority for the CIP, but which have not been requested by the consulted agencies. Three examples, one per component: 1) programs aiming to develop public-private partnerships through capacity development; 2) programs focusing on capacity development and institutional strengthening for more effective safety nets; 3) programs aiming to undertake updated and comprehensive national survey of food consumption and food composition. Such project areas have been ranked high mostly by stakeholders other than the GoB agencies, which explains why funds for these projects were not requested and the implementing agency is yet to be determined. These projects require a specific attention in the monitoring. After the update, it would be interesting to analyse whether projects addressing these topics have entered in the GoB or DPs pipelines.

responsibility to review and augment the data for one or more agencies (see Table 13 in the next section).

## 2. Data Processing: merging FY 2013/14 inventory with CIP database

2.1. After collection and screening process, *financial data need to be consistently compiled in Excel sheets*. Data processing main variables are CIP total budget and budget delivery.

*CIP Total budget* consists of the sum of *financed* (both ongoing and completed projects) and *committed* (pipeline projects) budget within the CIP period, i.e. 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2015. The method to compute it has been newly introduced in the MR 2013. It is based on a *yearly pro-rata budget calculation* consisting in the following steps:

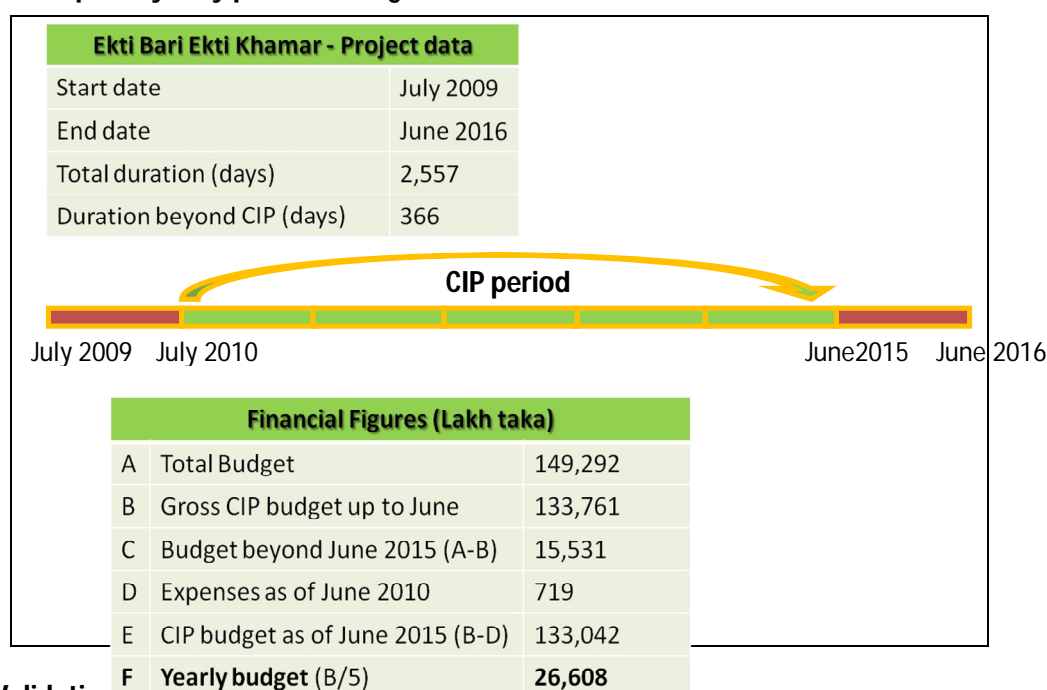
- (i) Compute total project duration in days ( $D_p$ );
- (ii) Compute project duration before/beyond CIP period in days ( $D_b$ );
- (iii) Compute ***CIP Budget*** =  $(D_p - D_b) * \text{Total Budget} / D_p$ . An example of the method is described in Figure 4.

*CIP Budget delivery* refers to actual rather than budgeted expenditure. It is usually captured as by GoB agency, on yearly and cumulative basis.

2.2. *The revision of existing data* consists of: (i) Modifying information on existing projects because a change occurred, e.g. a project has finished, thus its project status needs to change from 'on-going' to 'completed'; (ii) Changing reporting method at source, e.g. the National Nutrition Service (NNS) program was reported by project sub-component in the MR 2013, and as a whole project in the MR 2014. In general, by construction, the level of accuracy in the financial data for previous periods increases when new information becomes available.

2.3. To *update the CIP database* in a consistent way and in order to avoid duplication, a number of logical checks need to be performed, including the following: (i) Perform checks for inconsistency in projects' names as the same project may be reported with different names in different years. After the round of checks, the data inventory for FY 2013/14 has to be merged with the CIP database: the result will be an updated version of the CIP database as of the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014; (ii) Make sure that total budget is bigger (or at least equal) to budget delivered; (iii) Implement another round of checks on financial figures, e.g. consistency of changes from previous year and baseline.

**Figure 4: Example of yearly pro-rata budget calculation**



### 3. Data Validation: Reconciling CIP database with GoB published sources

In order to validate the 2015 CIP database some key official GoB reports need to be consulted (Table 7). Experience of using these reports has been instructive for understanding their optimal use for monitoring the CIP. The final two columns of Table 7 show the relevance of these reports for the MR 2015, assuming the contents and publication dates remain more or less unchanged.

- (i) **ADP 2014/15, Planning Commission** (Bangla and English) reports expenditures only for the first half of the FY 2013/14, i.e. up to 31 December 2013. In other words, expenditure data for the publication ADP 2014-15 only refer to the project life cycle until December 2013. Therefore, the report cannot be used to monitor CIP execution for the whole FY 2013/14. However, the ADP 2014/15 is an important validation instrument in its *Green Pages* for projects in pipeline.
- (ii) **Minutes of ADP meetings in relevant ministries to review ADP 2014/15** (mainly Bangla) contain data on project execution, but the design, content, breadth and depth of these reports varies from ministry to ministry. They are therefore of limited use for the MR 2015, as they do not provide complete coverage of the entire CIP database. However, some of these reports present qualitative information, assessments and other narrative updates about projects useful, for example, to link-up CIP inputs to PoA actions (especially for sections 4.\*.2, 5.\*.2 and 6.\*.2 of the MR 2015 – see Box 4).
- (iii) **2013/14 FY ADP Implementation Progress Review Report, IMED, Planning Commission** (Bangla cover, English tables) reports expenditure for the entire FY, project costs and duration. Therefore the next iteration of this IMED report, i.e. with 2013/14 in its title, is of the highest priority for MR 2015. The main issue with this report as a source for MRs is when realistically it can be obtained by FPMU after its publication. For a given monitored year (e.g. FY 2012/13), the IMED report is formally published in December of the next FY (i.e. December 2013). Despite concerted efforts, it is made available to FPMU by May thereafter (i.e. May 2014), which is close to budget preparations in June for the new FY (i.e. FY 2013/14). The receipt by FPMU of the IMED report late in the FY poses significant challenges in terms of validating data, generating results and presenting analysis in time for the budget preparation process in June.
- (iv) **Revised ADP 2014/15, Planning Commission** (Bangla) will be published in April 2015. Among the publications discussed here, it presents the most recent ADP data, falling beyond FY 2013/14,

which means that data refers to the next monitoring cycle. This report is therefore not required for the MR 2015. It would still be a useful source to track the projects' inventory.

**Table 7: Relevant GoB documents to update the 2015 CIP with ADP data**

Title	Formal publication (usual)	Available to FPMU (expected)	Reference period for financial data	Use for MR 2015	Priority for MR 2015
<b>ADP 2014/15, Planning Commission</b>	May 2014	Sept 2014	Jul - Dec 2013	Validate data on pipeline projects (Green Pages)	✓✓
<b>Minutes of ADP meetings in ministries to review ADP 2014/15</b>	Jul/Aug 2014	Oct - Dec 2014	FY 2013/14	link-up CIP inputs to PoA actions (sections 4.*.2, 5.*.2 & 6.*.2 for MR 2015)	✓
<b>2013/14 FY ADP Implementation Progress Review Report, IMED Planning Commission</b>	Dec 2014	Mar - May 2015	FY 2013/14 (data items labelled A, B & C in the report)	Validate/acquire data on ongoing (main report) & completed projects (final section);	✓✓✓
<b>Revised ADP 2014/15, Planning Commission</b>	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jul - Nov 2014	Cross-check projects' inventory	✓

#### V.4. Monitoring the CIP using ADP and non-ADP data (DPs)

This process substantially follows the same approach set up for data collection and processing previously examined for GoB (points 1 and 2 of figure 3). A spreadsheet is circulated among the relevant DPs, through which data are collected and subsequently double checked. FY 2013/14 inventory is then merged into the DPs input database. The new database is utilized for consistency checks of GoB input data and assess whether DPs contribution and future commitments are aligning with ADP.

Each DP will receive, through relevant Local Consultative Groups and/or direct contact, the spreadsheet showing data up to 30 June 2014 on all its projects related to food and nutrition security (See Annex 4 and related Attachment 1 for guidelines).

The format was simplified for the preparation of the MR 2013 and it has become less time consuming for DP respondents. The information collected refers to:

- (i) DPs' portfolio channelled in the ADP (i.e. projects co-implemented with the GoB);
- (ii) DPs' portfolio outside the ADP (i.e. projects implemented by contractors, NGOs, etc.);
- (iii) Assess possible future financial commitments in the CIP program areas.

**(i) Update portfolio channelled in the ADP:** The consolidation of the inputs from the DPs will show the current and future allocation on the three dimensions of food security, and on the 12 program areas of the CIP. The list of projects will have to be crosschecked with the database of ongoing projects in the ADP from TT and FPMU sources.

**(ii) Update portfolio outside the ADP:** Monitoring the allocation of non-ADP funds is useful to keep track of contributions to the NFP that cannot be directly attributed to the GOB and its partners. The accurate maintenance of non-ADP financial data (i.e. outside the CIP) is important to provide a rounded picture on food and nutrition security investments in the country. However, DPs are not the only sources of non-ADP investment into food and nutrition security, since significant sums are made available by NGOs.

**(iii) Assess possible future commitments:** Future DPs' commitments are not taken into account in the CIP budget, but are collected to monitor the possibility to fill the CIP financing gap. Notably in

the MR 2014, total DPs future commitments, both within and beyond CIP period, increased by more than 19% over MR 2013.

## VI. MR 2015: structure and production timeline

### VI.1. Proposed structure and content

MR 2015 will essentially follow the same structure as MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014 (Box 4).

#### Box 4: Outline of the NFP PoA and CIP MR 2015 (max 120 pages of main text)

i.	Foreword (1 page)
j.	Executive summary (8 pages)
1.	Introduction (2 pages)
2.	Approach to monitoring (4 pages)
3.	Progress towards NFP goals and outcomes (15 pages)
3.1.	NFP goals
3.2.	NFP Objective 1 outcomes: food availability
3.3.	NFP Objective 2 outcomes: food access
3.4.	NFP Objective 3 outcomes: food utilisation
4.	Availability: progress towards CIP and NFP PoA outputs (25 pages)
4.1.	Program 1: Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension
4.2.	Program 2: Improved water management and infrastructure for irrigation purposes
4.3.	Program 3: Improved quality of input and soil fertility
4.4.	Program 4: Fisheries and aquaculture development
4.5.	Program 5: Livestock development, with a focus on poultry and dairy production
5.	Access: progress towards CIP and NFP PoA outputs (25 pages)
5.1.	Program 6: Improved access to markets, value-addition in agriculture, and non-farm incomes
5.2.	Program 7: Strengthened capacities for implementation and monitoring of the NFP and CIP actions
5.3.	Program 8: Enhanced public food management system
5.4.	Program 9: Institutional development and capacity development for more effective safety nets
6.	Utilization: progress towards CIP and NFP PoA outputs (20 pages)
6.1.	Program 10: Community based nutrition programs and services
6.2.	Program 11: Orienting food and nutrition programs through data
6.3.	Program 12: Food safety and quality improvement
7.	Food security and CIP financing (15 pages)
7.1.	Budget of key NFP partner ministries
7.2.	CIP financing
7.3.	CIP budget
8.	Overall assessment and recommendations (5 pages)
8.1.	Overall assessment
8.2.	Recommendations
<b>Annexes</b>	
Annex 1. Comparison of the CIP and PoA output monitoring indicators	
Annex 2. Composition of Thematic Teams	
Annex 3. Cost and financing of the CIP	
Annex 3.1. CIP budget revisions (if required)	
Annex 3.2. Number and average budget of projects in CIP 2015, by sub-program	
Annex 3.3. CIP budget 2015 and delivery in FY 2013/14 by sub-program	
Annex 3.4 Ongoing and completed CIP projects as of June 2014	
Annex 3.5 Projects in the CIP pipeline as of June 2014	
Annex 3.6 Development Partners' contributions	
Annex 3.6a. DPs contributions through the ADP and changes between July 2010 and June 2014	
Annex 3.6b. DPs contributions outside the ADP and changes between July 2010 and June 2014	
Annex 3.6c. Possible future contributions by DPs, both ADP and non-ADP	

The following briefly describes contents as presented in Box 4.

➤ **Housekeeping chapters**

The opening foreword is for official endorsements. This is followed by an Executive Summary of the entire report. The chapter titled 'Introduction' will provide the context to the monitoring exercise, set out its objectives and define the scope of the report. This will be followed by a methodological chapter that explains the approach to the monitoring exercise and the institutional context.

➤ **Monitoring NFP goals, and PoA and CIP outcomes**

The monitoring of the two highest results-level is presented in Chapter 3. First, data and analysis will be discussed on progress towards the NFP goals, which will be contextualised within a broader situation analysis of changes in food and nutrition security in Bangladesh over the most recent 12-months when the MR is drafted. Then data and analysis will be presented at outcomes-level for each of availability, access and utilisation/nutrition – wherever possible drawing out linkages between these three pillars. As explained earlier, the CIP and the PoA have a common set of outcomes-level indicators and so a single analysis suffices for both.

➤ **Monitoring PoA and CIP outputs, and the PoA inputs**

The 12 CIP programs will be used to structure the presentation of the outputs-level monitoring for both the PoA and CIP (see Annex 2 for a mapping of the PoA into the 12 CIP programs). The five availability programs are grouped into Chapter 4, the four access programs are grouped into Chapter 5 and the three utilisation programs are grouped into Chapter 6.

Following MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014, the analysis of each program will be presented in two subsections.

- *Sub-section 1* will report and analyse the output indicators. The format for this analysis should balance brevity and policy-relevance. Figure 5 shows an extract from Program 2 of MR 2013, with annotations on the style and approach. On the one hand, the text should not be a mere description of the data. On the other hand, to keep the analysis manageable, a selective elaboration is needed.
- *Sub-section 2* will *first* draw on the CIP database and discuss the program in the context of project investments under the CIP; *secondly*, the subsection will highlight major policy developments and actions underway, as part of PoA inputs monitoring; *thirdly*, the subsection will flag recommendations for further action and policy strengthening.

Greater integration of gender issues than in past reports can be considered across all of the 12 programs.

➤ **Monitoring CIP inputs**

The monitoring of CIP inputs is analysed in Chapter 7. The focus will be on changes in the financial data of ongoing and pipeline projects in the ADP; DPs both ADP (i.e. through the CIP) and non-ADP funding. This chapter will be supported by annexes, including publication of the entire CIP database.

➤ **Conclusions and recommendations**

The concluding section will seek to provide an overall assessment of the CIP and NFP PoA progress and make recommendations, as appropriate.

➤ **Annexes**

The entire CIP data is published in annexes.



## **VI.2. Drafting sequence and report length**

The sequence in which the various chapters can be drafted will depend on the timing of data delivery. This is partly influenced by the GoB's annual data production cycle.

It is expected, as for MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014, that the results-level data will be finalised first, followed by the inputs-level data. Consequently Chapter 3 and most of Chapters 4, 5, and 6 can be drafted first. Chapter 7 and a few paragraphs in Chapters 4, 5, and 6, are likely to be written later in the drafting sequence, as they require a finalised CIP database (even if one project is incomplete, the analysis cannot be finalised as many tables will be incorrect). Also Annexes can be drafted only when the CIP database is ready.

One notable exception in the results data regards the availability of GDP figures in May. This timing affects the analysis of one goal-level indicator, and two output indicators – one for livestock and one for fishery related programs. Other parts of the results-level analysis can be completed without GDP data.

The last chapters to be finalised will be the housekeeping chapters, and the chapter on conclusions and recommendations, with the latter chapter particularly benefiting from consultations with various stakeholders of the NFP (timed for May).

The entire report should be no more than 120 pages of main text. It may also include short boxes to highlight issues or best practices. In order to assist presentation, ideally the design of most boxes, charts and figures should ensure they are no bigger than 60% of the width and 33% of the height of an A4 page (with normal margins).

## **VI.3. Production timeline**

The production timeline is shown in Table 8. Months of four-weeks have been considered for simplicity. The table is split into main activities: TT meetings and training workshop; inputs data collection and analysis; results data collection and analysis; and consultations and report finalization. A draft is expected to be completed by the end of April 2015, for a series of consultations in May, and finalisation ready for selected softcopy release in June and a public hardcopy launch in July.

## **VI.4. Timing of TT meetings and broad workplan**

TTA, TTB, TTC and TTD meetings are provisionally planned to be held fortnightly in 2014, and then once per month in 2015, with the final meeting in May. The likely weeks for the meetings are shown in Table 8.

Proposed broad contents of the TT meetings are as follows (see Table 8):

Meetings 1-4 (Oct-Dec): Updating the CIP inventory and the results indicators

Meeting 5 (Jan): Non-FPMU TT members give inputs to Background Notes (see Section VII.3)

Meeting 6 (Feb): Initiate review of CIP & results database and drafts of Background Notes

Meeting 7 (Mar): Follow up on reviewing of CIP & results database and drafts of Background Notes

Meeting 8 (Apr): Review MR 2015 and complete any pending tasks

Additional TT meetings could be scheduled if a particular TT requires more time to complete tasks.

**Table 8: Production timeline for MR 2015**

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<sup>22</sup> TT practical training sessions on input calculation analysis of data before finalization.

## VII. Distribution of responsibilities and sustainability planning

### VII.1. Distribution of responsibilities

This Roadmap records the responsibilities of actors involved in the monitoring of the CIP and the NFP PoA. It is essential to define the contributions expected from TT members and the TAT support, given available resource and time constraints. This balances the contributions of the four TTs and FPMU resource persons, given possible imbalances between the number of AoI, action agendas, and programs in the PoA and CIP. It enables also the exploitation of potential contributions of individual TT members as providers of relevant monitoring information from/through the divisions they belong to (see Annex 6 for members of TTA, TTB, TTC and TTD).<sup>23</sup>

The allocation of responsibilities was agreed in a workshop held in September 2014 after discussion with those concerned on the feasibility and timing of the tasks. In the same workshop, training was provided on tasks needed to complete the assignments. Overall, the distribution of responsibilities has been established with a view to balancing tasks, while taking into account the expertise available in each TT and their access to relevant monitoring information under each area of intervention. The results of these discussions, which record responsibilities for collecting data on goals, outcomes, outputs and inputs levels of the monitoring framework, are in Tables 9 and 12.

Table 13 shows the responsibilities for drafting the text and analysing the financial data. This is mainly the responsibility of FPMU, with assistance from the TAT. Other TT members are expected to provide feedback on the drafts and assist as required. TTD, which has a coordinating role, is charged with supporting overarching sections such as the introduction, the methodology and the recommendations. Once the report is finalized, some time will be given for review by all TT members.

TT leaders assisted by TAT will coordinate the work of their TT, and will be responsible for setting meeting agendas, liaising with TT members on progress and difficulties encountered, and facilitating assignments involving members from different TTs.

**Table 9: Goal-level data gathering responsibilities**

Goal-level indicator	Responsible
Undernourishment (three year average)	Lalita/Mannan/Banna
Underweight (0 to 59 months)	Lalita/Mannan/Banna
Stunting (0 -59 months)	Lalita/Mannan/Banna
Rate of growth of agricultural GDP in constant prices	Adriano/Feroz
Government spending on social protection as % of GDP	Adriano /Talukder/Ferdousi
Poverty headcount index (CBN upper poverty line)	Adriano /Talukder/Ferdousi
Change in national wages expressed in kg of coarse rice (3-year moving average)	Adriano /Talukder/Ferdousi

<sup>23</sup> As recommended by the Food Policy Working Group on 23 September, 2008. The Secretary, MoFDM may intervene, as needed to facilitate participation of TT members of the respective ministries.

**Table 10: Outcome-level data gathering responsibilities**

			Primary responsible person	TT
Food availability	CIP 1.1	Rate of growth of agricultural GDP in constant prices <sup>24</sup>	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	CIP 1.2	Rice import dependency (3-year moving average) <sup>25</sup>	Mahbubur Rahman	B
	CIP 1.3	Instability of rice production <sup>26</sup>	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	CIP 1.4	Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
Food access	CIP 2.1	Change in national wages expressed in kg of rice (3-year moving average)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	CIP 2.2	Poverty headcount index (CBN upper poverty line) <sup>27</sup>	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	CIP 2.3	Extreme poverty headcount index (CBN lower poverty line) <sup>28</sup>	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	CIP 2.4	Poverty gap (CBN upper poverty line)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	CIP 2.5	Difference between food and general inflation (3-year moving average)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
Food Utilization	CIP 3.1	National dietary energy supply from cereals %	Ruhul Amin Talukder	C
	CIP 3.5*	National dietary energy intake from cereals %	Ruhul Amin Talukder	C
	CIP 3.2	Chronic energy deficiency prevalence among women (BMI <18.5) %	Ruhul Amin Talukder	C
	CIP 3.4	Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months of age %	Dr. Nasreen Khan	C
	CIP 3.3*	Proportion of households consuming iodized salt, % <sup>29</sup>	Ruhul Amin Talukder	C

\*These indicators were not originally included in the CIP. Their numeration was decided to be kept as appearing in the earlier Monitoring Reports, allowing easier comparison of the database across years.

<sup>24</sup> The agricultural GDP includes crop, horticulture, fishery and animal products, but excludes forestry.

<sup>25</sup> Imports/ (net production+ imports – exports)

<sup>26</sup> Measured by the coefficient of variation of the difference between annual production and its 10-year rolling linear trend.

<sup>27</sup> MR 2012, MR2013 and MR 2014 reported the poverty index based on the cost of basic needs (CBN) upper poverty line, and for consistency this will be maintained in MR 2015. When the CIP was formulated, CIP 2.2 was proposed to be the poverty index based on the DCI poverty line <2122 kcal, and official data on this will be discussed in the text of the MR 2014, and compared with DCI poverty from previous periods.

<sup>28</sup> MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014 reported the poverty index based on the cost of basic needs (CBN) lower poverty line, and for consistency this will be maintained in MR 2015. When the CIP was formulated, CIP 2.3 was proposed to be the poverty index based on DCI poverty line 1805< kcal, and official data on this will be discussed in the text of the MR 2015, and compared with DCI poverty from previous periods.

<sup>29</sup> The indicators proposed when the CIP was formulated were CIP 3.3: Prevalence of iodine deficiency among women (goiter) and CIP 3.5: Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy.

**Table 11: Output-level data gathering responsibilities**

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 1.1.1	No. of improved new rice varieties developed by GoB agencies	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.1.2	No. of new non-rice varieties developed		
	Wheat	S. R. Khan	A
	Maize	S. R. Khan	A
	Potato	S. R. Khan	A
	Pulses	S. R. Khan	A
	Vegetables	S. R. Khan	A
	Edible Oilseeds(til, rape & mustard, groundnut and soya bean)	S. R. Khan	A
	Fruits	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.1.3	No. of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices by DAE	Md. Rafiqul Hasan	D
CIP 1.1.4	Share of rice on total cropped land	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
CIP 1.1.6*	HYV rice area as % total rice area (including boro hybrid)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
CIP 1.1.5	Annual change in major crops' production		
	Rice	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Wheat	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Maize	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Potato	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Pulses	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Brinjal	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Pumpkin	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Beans	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Lal Shak	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Edible Oilseeds (til, rape & mustard, groundnut & soya bean)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Banana	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Guava	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Mango	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Pineapple	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Jackfruit	Md. Saidur Rahman	D

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 1.2.1	% of cropped area under irrigation	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
CIP 1.2.2	Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 20 years (cm/year)	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.2.4	Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 3 years (cm/year)	S. R. Khan	A
PoA Aol 1.2	Surface water irrigation area as % of total irrigation area	Md. Saidur Rahman	A
CIP 1.2.3	Irrigation cost as % of total boro production cost	S. R. Khan	A

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 1.3.2	Annual change in improved rice, wheat and maize seeds production (3-year moving average)	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.3.1	Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE and private companies) as % agronomic requirements	S. R. Khan	
	Rice	S. R. Khan	A
	Wheat	S. R. Khan	A
	Maize	S. R. Khan	A
	Potato	S. R. Khan	A
	Pulses	S. R. Khan	A
	Vegetables	S. R. Khan	A
	Edible Oilseeds(til, rape &mustard, groundnut and soya bean)	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.3.3	Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.3.4	Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.3.5	Supply of MoP as % of estimated requirements	S. R. Khan	A
CIP 1.3.6	Change in crop yields (moving average over 3 previous years)		
	Rice	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Wheat	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Maize	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Potato	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Pulses	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Brinjal	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Pumpkin	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Beans	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Lal Shak	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Edible Oilseeds (til, rape &mustard, groundnut and soya bean)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Banana	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Guava	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Mango	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Pineapple	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
	Jackfruit	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
PoA 1.5	Agricultural credit disbursement in billion taka	AI Mahmud	A
	Agricultural credit disbursement as % of target	AI Mahmud	A

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 1.4.1	GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest, at constant price 1995-1996)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
CIP 1.4.3*	Number of new fish varieties developed	M. Billah	A
CIP 1.4.4*	Annual change of fingerling production	M. Billah	A
CIP 1.4.2	Annual change in national fish production	M. Billah	A
CIP 1.4.5*	Fish export as % of total export	M. Billah	A

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 1.5.1	GDP from livestock sector as % of agricultural GDP (excluding forest, at constant price 1995-96)	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
CIP 1.5.2	Total production (quantity) of		
	Eggs (million)	Mustasim Billah	A
	Milk (million MT)	Mustasim Billah	A
	Meat (million MT)	Mustasim Billah	A
CIP 1.5.3	Annual change in artificial insemination	Mustasim Billah	A
CIP 1.5.4	Annual change in number of poultry deaths due to avian flu	Mustasim Billah	A

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 2.6.1	Difference between farm gate and retail price of selected goods as % of farmgate		
	Coarse rice	Reza A. Khan	D
	Lentil	Reza A. Khan	D
	Onion	Reza A. Khan	D
	Brinjal	Reza A. Khan	D
	Potato	Reza A. Khan	D
CIP 2.6.2	Difference between dealers' and farmers' prices of fertilizers as % dealers' price		
	Urea	Rafiqul Hasan/Reza A. Khan	D
	TSP	Rafiqul Hasan/Reza A. Khan	D
	MoP	Rafiqul Hasan/Reza A. Khan	D
PoA Aol 2.6	No. of growth centres, rural markets, women market centres, and Union Parishad Complexes developed by LGED	Ms Luthfun Nahar	B
CIP 2.6.5	Wage differential between male and female in agriculture	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
PoA Aol 2.6	Real GDP growth of small scale manufacturing	Md. Saidur Rahman	D
PoA Aol 2.7	Number of students enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions	Farid	D
	Ratio of TVET students in year t to secondary and higher secondary school enrolment in year t-1	Farid	D

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 2.7.4*	Additional resources mobilised in CIP (USD)	Farid/S.M. Mahboob	A
CIP 2.7.1	Increase in ongoing CIP projects: number and value	Farid/S.M. Mahboob	A
CIP 2.7.2	CIP available budget execution performance (%)	Farid/S.M. Mahboob	A
CIP 2.7.3	CIP Monitoring Reports are regularly produced	Farid/S.M. Mahboob	A

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 2.8.1	Effective grain storage capacity at close of FY (MT)	Z. Islam Khan	D
CIP 2.8.2	Average use of effective Government foodgrain storage capacity (%)	Z. Islam Khan	D
CIP 2.8.4	Actual boro procurement (thousand MT)	Z. Islam Khan	D
CIP 2.8.3	Achievement of boro procurement target (%)	Mahbubur Rahman	B
PoA Aol 1.10	Wholesale price during the boro procurement period as % of boro per unit cost production	Mahbubur Rahman	B
PoA Aol 1.11	Opening stock as % of budget target	Mahbubur Rahman	B
	Quantity of rice distributed through OMS as % of total supply	Mahbubur Rahman	B

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 2.9.1	Budgeted coverage of VGF and VGD, million cards		
	VGF (lakh man)	Mahbubur Rahman	B
	VGD (man month)	Mahbubur Rahman	B
CIP 2.9.2	Safety net programs expenditure as % of GDP	Mahbubur Rahman	D
CIP 2.9.3	Budgeted coverage of employment generation program for the poor (million person month)	Majedur Rahman	B
PoA Aol 2.2	Quantity of VGF and GR distributed (MT)	Z. Islam Khan	D

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 3.10.1	Proportion of infants under six months exclusively breastfed	Dr. Nasreen Khan	C
CIP 3.10.2	Poor households raising home gardening and backyard poultry	Al Banna	C
CIP 3.10.3	Share of total dietary energy supply for consumption from:		
	Cereal	Al Banna	C
	Sugar and sweeteners	Al Banna	C
	Oil and oil crops	Al Banna	C
	Roots and tubers	Al Banna	C
	Pulses	Al Banna	C
	Fruits and vegetables	Al Banna	C
	Meat, fish, eggs and milk	Al Banna	C
	Other foods	Al Banna	C
POA Aol 3.2	Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children under 5 years <-2SD	Dr. Nasreen Khan	C
	Prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children under 5 years <3SD	Dr. Nasreen Khan	C
PoA Aol 3.7	Proportion of women ANC coverage of at least 4 visits	Dr. Nasreen Khan	C

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 3.11.1	Number of mass media activities for behavioural change communication (BCC)	Al Banna	C
CIP 3.11.2	Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) established and updated	Ruhul A. Talukder	C
CIP 3.11.3	Food Composition Tables (FCT) updated	Ruhul A. Talukder	C
CIP 3.11.4	Food security and nutrition databases/surveillance systems	Ruhul A. Talukder/ Dr. Nasreen Khan	C

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Primary responsible person	TT
CIP 3.12.1	No. of compulsory food items standardized by BSTI	Rajjour Rahman Mollick	A
CIP 3.12.2	Prevalence of diarrhoea among children under 5 years (in two week period)	Dr. Nasreen Khan	C
CIP 3.12.3	Proportion of population served with safe water supply for domestic use (%)	Ms Luthfun Nahar	C
CIP 3.12.4	Proportion of population having access to safe drinking water in arsenic affected areas (%)	Ms Luthfun Nahar	C

\*These indicators were not originally included in the CIP. Their numeration was decided to be kept as appearing in the earlier Monitoring Reports, allowing easier comparison of the database across years.



**Table 12: Inputs-level data gathering responsibilities by agency**

	Agency with CIP projects	Responsible TT member	Agency	TT		Agency with CIP projects	Responsible TT member	Agency	TT Group
1	AIS	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	28	DPE	to be identified	MoPME	C
2	BADC	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	29	DPHE	Lutfun Nahar	LGD	C
3	BARC	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	30	DSS	to be identified	MoSW	B
4	BARI	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	31	DWA	Nurun Nahar Begum	MoWCA	C
5	BBS	Md. Saidur Rahman	BBS	D	32	ERD	Feroz	FPMU	A
6	BCIC	Md. Rajiour Rahman Mollick	BCIC	A	33	FPMU	Feroz	FPMU	A
7	BFDC	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A	34	Hortex foundation	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A
8	BFRI	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A	35	Jatio Mahila Sangstha	Nurun Nahar Begum	MoWCA	C
9	BINA	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	36	KGF	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A
10	BJRI	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	37	LGD	Lutfun Nahar	LGD	C
11	BLRI	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A	38	LGED	Lutfun Nahar	LGD	C
12	BMDA	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	39	Marine Fish. Acad.	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A
13	BRDB	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B	40	Milk Vita	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B
14	BRRI	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	41	MoFood	Md. Liakot Ali	MoFood	A
15	BSRI	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A	42	MOA	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A
16	BWDB	Md. Nazrul Islam	MoWR	A	43	MoDMR	Majedur Rahman	MoDMR	B
17	DAE	Md. Rafiqul Hasan	DAE	D	44	MoEF	Hashem	FPMU	D
18	DAM	Reza A. Khan	DAM	D	45	MoFood	Md. Liakot Ali	MoFood	D
19	DDM	Majedur Rahman	MoDMR	B	46	MoFL	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A
20	DG Food	Md. Liakot Ali	MoFood	D	47	MoHFW	Nasreen Khan	MoHFW	C
21	DGFP	Nasreen Khan	MoHFW	C	48	MoSW	to be identified	MoSW	B
22	DGHS	Nasreen Khan	MoHFW	C	49	PDBF	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B
23	DLS	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A	50	RDA	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B
24	DOC	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B	51	RDCD	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B
25	DoE	Hashem	FPMU	D	52	SCA	Md. Rafiqul Hasan	DAE	D
26	DOFish	Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	MoFL	A	53	SFDF	Md. Rafiqul Islam	RDCD	B
27	DoForestry	Hashem	FPMU	D	54	SRDI	Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	MoA	A
					55	tbd	Feroz	FPMU	A

**Table 13: Drafting responsible staff & chapter lengths**

Contents	Responsible TT Member	Alternate (to be completed)
i. Foreword (1 page)	Naser Farid	
ii. Executive summary (8 pages)		
Progress towards NFP goals - Outcomes output monitoring	MD. Hajiqlul Islam	
Implementation of the monitoring of the NFP and CIP	MD. Ruhul Amin Talukder	
The CIP financial Input monitoring and Institutional framework for monitoring	Feroz Al Mahmud	
1. Introduction (2 pages)		
The policy Framework (2 pages)	Md. Hajiqlul Islam	
2. Approach to monitoring (4 pages)	Naser Farid	
3. Progress towards NFP goals and outcomes (15 pages)		
3.1. NFP goals	Ruhul Amin Talukder	
3.2. NFP Objective 1 outcomes: food availability		
Growth of Agriculture GDP (p-12)	Md. Rafiqul Hasan	
Rice Import Dependency, Agriculture Trade Instability of Rice production, Rice value addition (p 13-15)	S.M Mahbub	
Issues and Policy Challenges (p-15-18)	Saimur Rashid Khan	
3.3. NFP Objective 2 outcomes: food access		
Wage rate rising, poverty declining, food and general prices fluctuate (p 10-21)	MD. Mahbubur Rahman (FPMU)	
Issues and policy changes (p. 21-24)	Luthfun Nahar (LG Div)	
3.4. NFP Objective 3 outcomes: food utilisation		
Assessment (p. 24-28)	Mostafa Faruk Al Banna	
Issues and Policy Challenges (p. 29-32)	Ruhul Amin Talukder	
4. Availability: progress towards CIP and NFP PoA outputs (25 pages)		
4.1. Program 1: Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension (p 33-40)	MD. Ismail Mia MD. Rafiqul Hassan (DAE)	

Contents	Responsible TT Member	Alternate (to be completed)
4.2. Program 2: Improved water management and infrastructure for irrigation purposes (p 41-46)	Md. Nazrul Islam (MoWR) Luthfun Nahar (LG Div) Mizanur Rahman	
4.3. Program 3: Improved quality of input and soil fertility (p 47-52)	MD. Rajiur Rahman Mollik (BCIC)	Mizan
4.4. Program 4: Fisheries and aquaculture development (p 52-56)	MD. Mutassim Billah (MoFL)	Abul Hashem
4.5. Program 5: Livestock development, with a focus on poultry and dairy production (p 57-62)	MD. Mutassim Billah (MoFL) MD. Saidur Rahman (BBS)	Ismail Mia
5. Access: progress towards CIP and NFP PoA outputs (25pages)		
5.1. Program 6: Improved access to markets, value-addition in agriculture, and non-farm incomes (p 63-69)	Reza Ahmed Khan (DAM)	Rafiqul Islam RDC
5.2. Program 7: Strengthened capacities for implementation and monitoring of the NFP and CIP actions (p 69-77)	Feroz Al Mahmud	
5.3. Program 8: Enhanced public food management system (p 77-83)	MD. Liakot Ali MD. Zahirul Islam Khan (DG Food) Nurunnahar Begam (MoWCA), SM Mahbub Alam (Finance Division) Ferdousi Ara (FPMU)	Ferdousi Ara  Rafiqul Islam RDC
5.4. Program 9: Institutional development and capacity development for more effective safety nets (p 83-92)		
6. Utilization: progress towards CIP and NFP PoA outputs (20 pages)		
6.1. Program 10: Community based nutrition programs and services (p 93-102)	Dr. Nasreen (IPHN)/ DR. Kabir Mostafa Faruk Al Banna	
6.2. Program 11: Orienting food and nutrition programs through data (p-102-110)	MD. Ruhul Amin Talukder and Alima Nusrat Jahan	
6.3. Program 12: Food safety and quality improvement (p-110-116)	Naser Farid	Banna & Lutfun Nahar
7. Food security and CIP financing (15 pages)		

Contents	Responsible TT Member	Alternate (to be completed)
7.1. Budget of key NFP partner ministries p- 117	Feroz Al Mahmud	TT Leaders
7.2. CIP financing	Feroz Al Mahmud	TT Leaders
7.3. CIP budget p- 123	Feroz and Hashem	TT Leaders
8. Overall assessment and recommendations (5 pages)		
8.1. Overall assessment	Naser Farid	
8.2. Recommendations	Hajiqul Islam	
Annexes		
Annex 1. Comparison of the CIP and PoA output monitoring indicators	Ismail Mia	
Annex 2. Composition of Thematic Teams	Mahinur Islam	
Annex 3. Cost and financing of the CIP	Mahinur Islam	
Annex 3.1. CIP budget revisions (if required)	Abul Hashem	
Annex 3.2. Number and average budget of projects in CIP 2015, by sub-program	Abul Hashem	
Annex 3.3. CIP budget 2015 and delivery in FY 2013/14 by sub-program	Feroz Al Mahmud	
Annex 3.4 Ongoing and completed CIP projects as of June 2014	Hashem, Mizan, Parvez,	
Annex 3.5 Projects in the CIP pipeline as of June 2014	Mezan	
Annex 3.6 Development Partners' contributions	Feroz Al Mahmud	
Annex.3.6a. DPs contributions through the ADP and changes between July 2010 and June 2014	Feroz Al Mahmud	
Annex 3.6b. DPs contributions outside the ADP and changes between July 2010 and June 2014	Feroz Al Mahmud	
Annex 3.6c. Possible future contributions by DPs, both ADP and non-ADP	Feroz Al Mahmud	

## VII.2. Sustainability planning: participation and capacity

Sustainability of the MRs depends on its institutionalisation. This is encouraged already by design in that the monitoring process is conducted within the GoB's existing monitoring and planning systems – thereby avoiding separate administrative and resource demands, apart from the ongoing temporary technical assistance from the NFPCSP. Institutionalisation requires sufficient participation and demand of broader stakeholders through consultation and ownership of the report, and sufficient capacity amongst FPMU and TTs to lead the process to ensure its annual production. Both conditions are necessary to make the production of MRs sustainable.

### Participation of stakeholders

Following the earlier MRs, a series of consultations on the MR 2015 will be conducted in May 2015. This will include consultation with the FPWG, the NC, the LCG on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development, and a full stakeholder-wide consultation. For MR 2014, the stakeholder-wide consultation was held in a half-day event that brought together GoB, DPs, NGOs and academics, and the scope for a full-day event could be considered for MR 2015. The report will be finalized taking into account the feedback from stakeholders.

### Capacity to monitor PoA and CIP

Strengthened capacity to monitor the NFP, PoA and CIP is part of Program 7 of the CIP. Consequently each cycle of the MR has had a capacity strengthening component. Figure shows the planned and achieved capacity strengthening in the MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014 cycles. The percentages are reported as rough assessments of intrinsically qualitative attributes, in terms of core individual and institutional applied skills, knowledge and competencies that are involved in the production of the MRs. In general, actual achievements have diverged from plans, partly due to underestimation of the complexity of the capacity strengthening process. Bearing in mind past accomplishments, Figure 6 shows capacity strengthening objectives for the MR 2015 cycle.

**Figure 5: Capacity strengthening objectives in MR 2012, MR 2013 and MR 2014 cycles**

GoB role in MR 2012, MR 2013 & MR 2014							GoB role in MR 2015	
	MR 2012		MR 2013		MR 2014		MR 2015	
	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved	Planned Aug 2014	Planned Dec 2014
Results data collection	60%	40%	70%	60%	80%	90%	90%	
Results text elaboration	5%	0%	10%	5%	10%	10%	15%	
Inputs data collection	25%	15%	40%	30%	50%	70%	80%	
							15%	

The monitoring process is intended to continue to at least MR 2015. Given current capacity levels, clearly a full handover would require technical assistance over a few years. If instead this were not available, technical assistance for a single year (for MR 2015) could be envisaged in the form of a single consultant to handover minimal coordination and management roles.

## VII.3. Background Notes

The Background Notes are envisioned as a capacity strengthening tool to facilitate handover of the production of the MRs to FPMU, by providing to FPMU increased report drafting roles and by

providing to TAT a structured context for conducting hands-on training. The analysis contained in the Background Notes can provide additional resources for the main chapters of the MR.

The tool focuses on interpretation of indicators and financial analysis. Detailed guidelines on the content of the Background Note are provided in Annex 6. Each Background Note will:

- Review and elaborate on the results indicators in a given CIP program;
- Review objectives and articulation of programs into sub-programs;
- Reviews data on the CIP in terms of the number and value of projects, delivery, and pipeline.

FPMU Writers will coordinate the inputs of TT Focal Points and produce the Background Notes, with support from TAT – see Annex 6. Each FPMU Writer lead in producing the draft and TT Focal Points will provide information, review and validate the analysis.

## VIII. Annexes

### Annex 1: Comparison of the CIP and PoA outcome indicators

This annex shows the outcome indicators originally proposed for the CIP monitoring framework and those originally proposed for the PoA monitoring framework, and how indicators from the two frameworks relate to one another. It is possible to see how the number of indicators evolved by comparing Table 1 and 2, while Table 10 shows the Outcome-level indicators that will be reported in the MR 2015 and related responsibilities.

AVAILABILITY
ACCESS
NUTRITION

CIP		
Food availability	CIP 1.1	Rate of growth of food GDP in constant prices
	CIP 1.2	Rice import dependency <sup>30</sup> (3-year moving average)
	CIP 1.3	Instability of rice production <sup>31</sup>
	CIP 1.4	Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price

PoA		
PoA 1.1	Dietary Energy Supply for human consumption (Kcal/person/day)	
PoA 1.2	Agricultural GDP (excluding forest) in million Tk, 1995-96 constant prices	
PoA 1.3	Agricultural GDP growth	
PoA 1.4	Foodgrain (rice and wheat) availability as % of estimated national consumption needs*	Rice
PoA 1.5		Wheat
PoA 1.6		Boro
PoA 1.7	Variability in foodgrain production (% change from previous year)	Aus & Aman
PoA 1.8		Wheat
PoA 1.9	Foodgrain import dependency ratio: share of imports in total availability	Rice
PoA 1.10		Wheat
PoA 1.11	Ratio of non-foodgrain crop (MT) to food grain production (MT)	

CIP		
Food access	CIP 2.1	Change in national wages expressed in kg of rice (3-year moving average)
	CIP 2.2	Absolute DCI poverty rate (<2122 kcal)
	CIP 2.3	Hardcore DCI poverty rate (<1805 kcal)
	CIP 2.4	Poverty gap ratio
	CIP 2.5	Inflation differential between food and general CPI

PoA		
PoA 2.1	Proportion of undernourished	
PoA 2.2	Number of undernourished, million	
PoA 2.3	CBN Poverty Rate	National
PoA 2.4		Rural
PoA 2.5		Urban
PoA 2.6	CBN-Extreme Poverty Rate (lower poverty line)	National
PoA 2.7		Rural
PoA 2.8		Urban
PoA 2.9	DCI- Hard Core Poverty rate	National
PoA 2.10		Rural
PoA 2.11		Urban
PoA 2.12	Income Inequality (Gini index)	National
PoA 2.13		Rural
PoA 2.14		Urban
PoA 2.15	Rice price inflation	

<sup>30</sup> Imports/ (net production+ imports – exports).

<sup>31</sup> Measured by the coefficient of variation of the difference between the annual production and its 10-year rolling linear trend.

Food Utilization	CIP	
	CIP 3.1	National dietary energy supply from cereals
	CIP 3.2	Chronic energy deficiency prevalence among women (BMI <18.5)
	CIP 3.3	Prevalence of iodine deficiency among women (goitre)
	CIP 3.4	Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months of age
	CIP 3.5	Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy
PoA		
PoA 3.1	Average energy intake (kcal/person/day)	National
PoA 3.2	% of energy requirement of 2400 kcal/person/capita	National
PoA 3.3		Rural
PoA 3.4		Urban
PoA 3.5	Dietary Energy Supply (DES) from cereals	National
PoA 3.6		Rural
PoA 3.7		Urban
PoA 3.8	Underweight in U-5 children Baseline 68 (1990s)	
PoA 3.9	Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) prevalence among women (BMI <18.5)	
PoA 3.10	Overweight (BMI>23) prevalence among women	
PoA 3.11	Prevalence of iodine deficiency among women (goitre)	
PoA 3.12	Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy	
PoA 3.13	Prevalence of diarrhoea among under-5 children	



## Annex 2: Comparison of the CIP and PoA output indicators

This annex shows the output indicators originally proposed for the CIP monitoring framework and those originally proposed for the PoA monitoring framework, and how the two frameworks relate to one another. It is possible to see how the number of indicators evolved by comparing Table 1 and 2, while Table 11 shows the Output-level indicators that will be reported in the MR 2015 and related responsibilities.

AVAILABILITY
ACCESS
NUTRITION

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 1</b> Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension: Productivity is enhanced, food production is diversified and resilience to climate change is increased through effective generation and propagation of sustainable technical solutions	CIP 1.1.1	No. of improved new rice varieties developed
	CIP 1.1.2	No. of new non-rice varieties developed Wheat Maize Potato
		Pulses
		Vegetables
		Oilseeds
		Fruits
	CIP 1.1.3	No. of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices
	CIP 1.1.4	Share of rice on total cropped land
	CIP 1.1.5	Increase in major crops production in thousand MT Rice Wheat Maize Potato Pulses Vegetables Oil Seeds Fruits

Corresponding NFP PoA Aol	NFP PoA Indicators	
1.1. Agricultural research and extension: Demand-driven crop and non-crop new technologies developed and disseminated; demand led and pro-poor extension service expanded	PoA 1.1.1	No. new rice varieties
	PoA 1.1.2	HYV rice area as % total rice area
	PoA 1.1.3	Hybrid paddy area as % of total paddy area
	PoA 1.1.4	No. of new non-rice varieties (maize, wheat and pulses)
1.9. Early Warning Development: Well functioning domestic Early Warning System established and integrated/coordinated with Global Early Warning System		Narrative
2.1. Agricultural Disaster Management: Enhanced disaster preparedness and post disaster rehabilitation in agricultural systems	PoA 2.1.1	Area covered by seedling distributed as % of cropped area damaged
	PoA 2.1.2	Number of flood, drought resistant varieties developed
	PoA 2.1.3	N° of cyclone and flood shelters constructed MoFDM LGED

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 2</b> Improved Water Management and Infrastructure for Irrigation Purposes: Sustainable and efficient water management is ensured for responding to farmer needs	CIP 1.2.1	% of cropped area under irrigation
	CIP 1.2.2	Average trend of water table in Northern regions (in meters per year)
	CIP 1.2.3.	Irrigation cost as % of total Boro production cost
	CIP 1.2.4	Ground water table depth variation in the northern regions

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 3</b> Improved quality of input and soil fertility: Access to quality inputs is improved and soil fertility is enhanced.	CIP 1.3.1	Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE and private companies ) as % agronomic requirements  Rice Wheat Maize Potato Pulses Vegetables Oilseeds
	CIP 1.3.2	% increase in improved seeds production
	CIP 1.3.3	Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements
	CIP 1.3.4	Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements
	CIP 1.3.5	Supply of MoP as % of estimated requirements
	CIP 1.3.6	Increase in major crops yields (MT/Ha) Rice Wheat Maize Potato Pulses Vegetables

Corresponding NFP PoA AoI	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>1.2</b> Use and management of water resources: Increased irrigation coverage; Improved delivery and efficient use of safe irrigation water; reduced dependency on ground water; reduced cost	PoA 1.2.1	% of cropped area under irrigation
	PoA 1.2.2	Area brought under irrigation by BWDB and BADC in lakh hectares)
	PoA 1.2.3	Surface water irrigation area as % of total irrigation area
	PoA 1.2.4	Irrigation cost as % of total Boro production cost

Corresponding NFP PoA AoI	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>1.3.</b> Supply and sustainable use of agricultural inputs: Increased supply of quality crop seeds; increased supply of quality seeds and feeds for fish and poultry farming; Timely supply and balance use of fertilizer ensured; agricultural machines and implements available at affordable prices; Strengthened IPM and ICM; increased efficiency and sustainability of agricultural land use; Agricultural land use for non-agricultural purposes effectively regulated	PoA 1.3.1	Foodgrain seed supply by public sector (BADC, DAE) and private seed companies as % of requirements
	PoA 1.3.2	Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements
	PoA 1.3.3	Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements
	PoA 1.3.4	Supply of MoP as % of estimated requirements
	PoA 1.3.5	Land available for cultivation in % total area

<b>1.5.</b> Agricultural credit and insurance: Increased formal credit to agriculture, to small and marginal farmers; assured coverage of financial loss due to failure of crops, livestock and fish production	PoA 1.5.1	Agricultural credit disbursement (in billion taka)
	PoA 1.5.2	% of target
	PoA 1.5.3	Share of livestock and fisheries in total credit disbursements

		Oil Seeds Fruits
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CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 4</b> Fisheries & aquaculture development: Sustainable increase of fishery production through improved technology and natural resources management	CIP 1.4.1	GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant price 1995-1996
	CIP 1.4.2	% increase in national aquaculture production
<b>PROGRAM 5</b> Livestock Development, with a focus on poultry and dairy production: Sustainable increase of livestock production is developed through improved technology, better animal health and resilient management practices.	CIP 1.5.1	GDP from livestock sector as % of agricultural GDP (excluding forest, at constant price 1995-96)
	CIP 1.5.2	Total production (quantity) of Eggs (million) Milk (million MT) Meat (million MT)
	CIP 1.5.3	% increase of artificial insemination to previous year
	CIP 1.5.4	Difference in number of poultry deaths due to avian flu from previous year

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 6</b> Improved access to markets, value-addition in agriculture, and to non farm incomes: Value chains are developed contributing to better access to food and increased rural incomes.	CIP 2.1.1	Difference between farm gate and retail price of selected goods  Coarse rice Lentil Onion Brinjal Potato
	CIP 2.1.2	Difference between dealers' and farmers' prices of fertilizers

Corresponding NFP PoA AoI	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>1.4. Agricultural diversification:</b> Increased production of high value crops; Increased production of fish and livestock	PoA 1.4.1	Total production of high value crops (000MT)  Maize Potato Spices Vegetables Fruits
	PoA 1.4.2	Share of rice to total cropped area
	PoA 1.4.3	GDP from poultry/livestock sector as % of agricultural GDP (excluding forest, at constant price 1995-96)
	PoA 1.4.3	GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant price 1995-1996

Corresponding NFP PoA AoI	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>1.6. Physical Market infrastructure development:</b> Improving private storage, market and transportation facilities, improving market connectivity at local, national and international levels	PoA 1.6.1	Kilometres of upazila, village and union roads
	PoA 1.6.2	# of bridge/culverts constructed at upazila, union and village level
	PoA 1.6.3	# of growth centres, rural bazaars and women market centers, UNP complexes, ghats
<b>1.7. Agricultural Marketing and Trade:</b> Reduced marketing costs of agricultural products; strengthened market integration	PoA 1.7.1	% difference between wholesale and retail prices in Dhaka  Coarse rice

		Urea TSP MoP
	CIP 2.1.3	Variation of real per capita rural incomes
	CIP 2.1.4	Rural women self-employed as % of total rural women employed
	CIP 2.1.5	Rural women engaged in unpaid family work as % of total rural women employed

		Lentil Onion Potato Mustard oil Fish (ruhi)
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1.8. Policy/Regulatory Environment: Updated legislation regulating food markets enacted and enforced		narrative
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2.3 Enabling Environment of Private Food trade and stocks: Enabling Environment of Private Food trade and stocks		narrative
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2.5. Income generation for rural women and disabled people: Enhancing participation of women and disabled people in rural agricultural and other rural activities	PoA 2.5.1	Share of women in total employment in rural areas
	PoA 2.5.2	Growth in the number of women employed in agriculture (excluding fisheries) compared to previous period
	PoA 2.5.3	Women employed in agriculture and fisheries as % of total employed women
	PoA 2.5.4	Rural women self-employed as % of total rural women employed
	PoA 2.5.5	Rural women engaged in unpaid family work as % of total rural women employed

2.6. Agrobased/Agroprocessing MSMEs Development: Increased growth of agro-based /agro-processing and MSMEs	PoA 2.6.1	Growth rate of small and cottage Industries - change - 1995-1996 constant price
	PoA 2.6.2	Share in manufacturing GDP

2.7. Market driven education, skills and human development: People's skills developed based on domestic and international market requirements	PoA 2.7.1	Number of students enrolled in TVET polytechnic institutes, technical and commercial colleges)
	PoA 2.7.2	Growth rate
	PoA 2.7.3	Ratio of TVET to Secondary school enrolment
	PoA 2.7.4	Number of students enrolled in Agriculture University
	PoA 2.7.5	Growth rate

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 7</b> Strengthened capacities for implementation and monitoring of NFP and CIP actions: National capacities to design, implement and monitor NFP PoA and investment operations are strengthened	CIP 2.2.1	No. and value of new investment projects under CIP approved
	CIP 2.2.2	CIP available budget execution performance (%)
	CIP 2.2.3	CIP Monitoring Reports are regularly produced

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 8</b> Enhanced Public Food Management Systems: Enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of Public Food Management Systems	CIP 2.3.1	Effective grain storage capacity at close of FY in MT
	CIP 2.3.2	Ratio of food grain quantity distributed by MoFDM through GR and VGF (in kg) and number of individuals affected by natural disasters in that particular year
	CIP 2.3.3	Public food grain procurement as a % of target
	CIP 2.3.4	PFDS operating margin

Corresponding NFP PoA Aol	NFP PoA Indicators	
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Corresponding NFP PoA Aol	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>1.10.</b> Producer price support: Enhanced effectiveness of public procurement system; producer effectively supported during post-harvest	PoA 1.10.1	Quantity boro procured as % of target
	PoA 1.10.2	Ratio of Boro procurement price to national wholesale rice price during the boro procurement period
	PoA 1.10.3	Quantity aman procured as % of target
	PoA 1.10.4	Ratio of aman procurement price to national wholesale rice price during the aman procurement period
	PoA 1.10.5	Ratio of national wholesale price during the period to boro per unit cost production

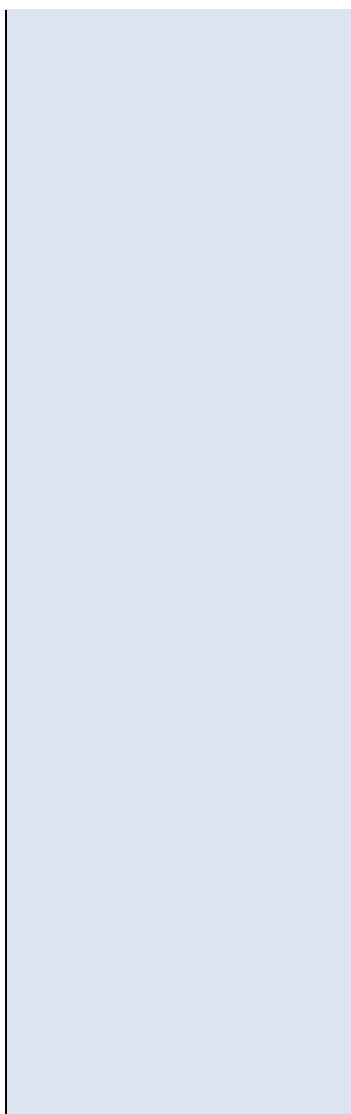
<b>1.11.</b> Public Stock Management/Price stabilization: Improved public stock management and enhanced effectiveness of OMS	PoA 1.11.1	Effective grain storage capacity at close of FY (MT)
	PoA 1.11.2	Stock available at the beginning of the FY as % of budget target
	PoA 1.11.3	Quantity of foodgrain sold through OMS per year as % of initial target
	PoA 1.11.4	Quantity of rice distributed through OMS as % of total supply
	PoA 1.11.5	Difference between boro harvest (May-June) average national retail price and average national retail price during (Feb-April)

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 9</b> Institutional Development and Capacity Development for more effective safety nets: Effectiveness and targeting of social safety net programs are improved through strengthened institutional capacities to design and implement them.	CIP 2.4.1	Budget coverage of VGF and VGD, million cards
		VGF VGD
	CIP 2.4.2	Safety net programs expenditure as % of GDP
	CIP 2.4.3	Budgeted coverage of EGPP beneficiary

Corresponding NFP PoA Aol	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>2.2. Emergency Food Distribution</b> from Public stocks: Improved coverage and effectiveness of emergency distribution programs	PoA 2.2.1	Quantity of VGF/GR distributed (in MT)
	PoA 2.2.2	Ratio of foodgrain quantity distributed by MoFDM through GR and VGF (in kg), to the number of individuals affected by natural disasters in that particular year
	PoA 2.2.3	Revised budget for VGF and GR in Tk million
	PoA 2.2.4	Actual spending on VGF and GR in % of revised target
<b>2.4. Effectiveness of targeted food based programs and safety nets:</b> Improved coverage of vulnerable and disadvantaged people and areas, improved targeting, reduced leakage, enhanced adequacy to vulnerable people's needs	PoA 2.4.1	Budgeted coverage of VGF and VGD, million cards VGF VGD
	PoA 2.4.2	Budgeted coverage of FFW and TR, man-months FFW TR

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 10</b> Community based nutrition programs and services: Nutrition and health are improved at community level through integrated short and long term interventions.	CIP 3.1.1	Proportion of infants under six months exclusively breast fed (%)
	CIP 3.1.2	% of poor households raising home gardening and backyard poultry
	CIP 3.1.3	Share of total dietary energy consumption from 8 major food groups (cereals, milk, meat, sugar, oil, fruit, vegetables, starchy roots)

Corresponding NFP PoA Aol	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>3.2 Balanced and nutritious food for vulnerable people:</b> Increased availability through local production of low cost foods for balanced nutrition; Poor, distressed and vulnerable women and children (including those from monga areas) effectively covered by food based nutrition programs and growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) programs.	PoA 3.2.1	Per capita net production of pulses (Kg/capita/annum)
	PoA 3.2.2	# women covered by VGD (fortified atta)
	PoA 3.2.3	# women covered by VGD (including atta)
	PoA 3.2.4	# children covered by FFE
	PoA 3.2.5	Low cost diet chart from local ingredients for balanced food



<b>3.3</b> Nutrition education on dietary diversification: Increased % of women educated in nutrition and primary health care activities through formal and non-formal education; Increased home gardening and backyard poultry raising activities by poor households	PoA 3.3.1	Proportion of poor households rearing home gardening and backyard poultry
	PoA 3.4.1	HH coverage with adequately iodized salt ( $\geq 15$ ppm)
	PoA 3.4.2	Coverage of vitamin A supplementation (children 12-59 m)
<b>3.4</b> Food supplementation and fortification: Increased coverage of Vitamin A, coverage and compliance of iron-folate supplementation and coverage of HH with adequately iodized salt; Increased coverage of food items for fortification with important micronutrients, e.g. vitamin A, iron and zinc	PoA 3.4.3	# of food processing units producing fortified food products (atta)
	PoA 3.7.1	IMR
	PoA 3.7.2	MMR
<b>3.7</b> Women and children health: Improved child and mother health; Improved adolescents' and women's general health; Reduced neonatal (NMR); Infant (IMR), child (CMR) and maternal (MMR) mortality rates; Reduced total fertility rate (TFR)	PoA 3.7.3	NMR
	PoA 3.7.4	% of births attended by skilled health personnel
	PoA 3.7.5	Coverage of EPI (children 12-23 months), %
	PoA 3.7.6	ANC coverage (at least 4 visit), %
	PoA 3.8.1	Newborns put on breast within 1 hour of birth increased
<b>3.8</b> Protection and promotion of breastfeeding and complementary feeding: Strengthened exclusive breastfeeding practices; Expanded practice of breastfeeding; Ensured safe and nutritious complementary feeding; Strengthened baby-friendly hospital initiative; Increased maternity leave, particularly post-partum; BMS Codes respected by the breast milk substitutes marketers	PoA 3.8.2	% infants exclusively breast fed for 6 months after birth
	PoA 3.8.3	% infants given complementary feeding at 6 months of age

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 11</b> Orient food and nutrition program through data: Effective information supports planning, monitoring and evaluation of food security policies and interventions.	CIP 3.2.1	Behavioural change communication (BCC) operational
	CIP 3.2.2	Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) established and updated
	CIP 3.2.3	Food Composition Tables (FCT) updated

CIP Program title & expected aggregate output	CIP Output proxy indicators	
<b>PROGRAM 12</b> Food Safety and Quality Improvement: National food safety control management, and food borne illness surveillance services are strengthened	CIP 3.3.1	# of compulsory food items standardized by BSTI
	CIP 3.3.2	Variation of diarrhoea in under 5 children (in two week period)
	CIP 3.3.3	Variation in coverage of safe water supply for domestic use
	CIP 3.3.4	Variation in access to safe drinking water in arsenic affected areas

Corresponding NFP PoA AoI	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>3.1.</b> Long term planning for balanced food: Long-term targets for physical growth established; Standard food intake established for different population groups; integrated plan for attaining standard food intake targets established	PoA 3.1.1	Consistent physical growth targets established
	PoA 3.1.2	Per capita calorie requirements for different age groups for balanced nutrition determined
	PoA 3.1.3	RDA for energy and other nutrients for different age groups determined
	PoA 3.1.4	National food composition table produced

Corresponding NFP PoA AoI	NFP PoA Indicators	
<b>3.5.</b> Safe drinking water and improved sanitation: Safe water and sanitation facilities available and accessible for all by 2010	PoA 3.5.1	Increased coverage of safe water supply Total Rural Urban
	PoA 3.5.2	Increased coverage of sanitary latrines in rural areas and urban slums Total Rural City Corporations
	PoA 3.5.3	Increased access to safe drinking water in arsenic affected areas
	PoA 3.6.1	# of food items standardized by BSTI
<b>3.6</b> Safe, quality food supply: Enhanced access to safe and quality food, for domestic consumption and also for international trade	PoA 3.6.2	Estimated % of adulterated food items



## Annex 3: Guidelines for GoB agencies to update ongoing & pipeline projects for the MR 2015

### Background

Bangladesh is an exemplary case of a consistent and long-term effort to put in place a comprehensive framework for food security policies and investments, in line with the principles stated at the G8 meeting in L'Aquila (2009) and the Five Food Security Principles ('Rome Principles', WFS, 2009). The Food Security framework of the country is composed of a set of national policy and strategy documents including the National Food Policy (NFP, 2006) and its Plan of Action (PoA, 2008-2015), complemented by the recently signed Country Investment Plan as its investment arm (CIP, 2010-2015). The NFP, its PoA and the CIP are embedded in the Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP – 2011-2015). The framework is made consistent by the result frameworks of the CIP, of the NFP/PoA and the indicators for food security of the SFYP's Development Result Framework (DRF).

This exercise builds upon the NFP PoA and CIP MR 2014, launched in July 2014. The MR 2014 has shown that Bangladesh is becoming a more food secure, better nourished and healthier country. However, food security is still a challenge for Bangladesh and a joint effort of the GoB and other stakeholders is required to achieve the objectives of the NFP. Moreover, substantial results have been achieved in scaling up food security interventions: total investment under CIP 2014 reached 12 billion USD, of which 7.9 billion is financed and 4.1 billion USD is the pipeline to be financed, of which 2.9 billion is deemed priority.

Of the total financed, GoB contribution is 5 billion USD (63%) and the remaining 2.9 billion (37%) is the contribution of DPs. The table below summarizes the overall achievements in CIP 2014 in comparison with the previous CIP 2013 and with the time of CIP approval.

### CIP Budget 2014 and Revised CIP 2011 & 2013

CIP programme		CIP 2011 (2009/10)						CIP 2013 (2011/12)						CIP 2014 (2012/13)						
		Total CIP	Financed (ongoing)			Pipeline projects		Total CIP	Financed (ongoing and			Pipeline projects		Total CIP	Financed (ongoing and			Pipeline projects		
			GoB	DPs	Total	Total	Priority		GoB	DPs	Total	Total	Priority		GoB	DPs	Total	Total	Priority	
		A=D+E	B	C	D	E	F	A=D+E	B	C	D	E	F	A=D+E	B	C	D	E	F	
1	Availability	Sustainable and diversified agriculture	687	65	76	141	546	401	1,107	326	158	484	623	513	804	393	270	663	141	116
2		Improved water management	1,624	533	233	766	857	611	1,980	1,430	264	1,693	287	197	2,476	1,453	285	1,738	738	515
3		Improved quality of input and soil fertility	610	332	19	351	259	197	1,625	395	660	1,055	569	412	3,232	405	651	1,056	2,175	1,528
4		Fisheries and aquaculture Development	460	100	29	129	331	212	402	175	33	208	194	133	478	196	50	245	233	160
5		Livestock development	754	21	40	61	693	422	225	50	42	92	133	91	285	75	46	121	164	84
Availability		4,136	1,053	395	1,448	2,688	1,843	5,338	2,375	1,156	3,531	1,807	1,346	7,274	2,521	1,303	3,824	3,450	2,403	
6	Access	Improved access to markets	1,811	795	350	1,145	666	372	2,354	1,325	446	1,770	583	303	2,398	1,635	618	2,253	145	85
7		Implementation and monitoring of NFP and CIP	78	0	10	10	68	47	50	0	17	17	33	23	20	0	17	17	3	2
8		Enhanced Public Food Management Systems	368	63	-	63	305	220	451	144	30	175	276	199	354	218	30	248	106	74
9		Effective safety nets	984	279	312	591	394	287	1,304	453	614	1,067	237	181	1,527	528	637	1,166	361	305
Access		3,241	1,137	672	1,809	1,432	927	4,158	1,922	1,107	3,029	1,129	705	4,300	2,381	1,303	3,684	616	467	
10	Utilization	Community based nutrition	543	11	71	81	461	411	357	59	246	305	52	46	357	61	253	314	42	33
11		Orient food and nutrition program through data	22	1	0	1	21	13	28	7	15	21	6	3	23	7	16	23	-	-
12		Food Safety and Quality Improvement	190	1	12	13	178	91	43	4	12	15	27	14	43	11	16	27	17	9
Utilization		755	12	82	95	660	515	427	70	272	342	85	64	422	79	284	363	59	42	
Total		8,132	2,202	1,150	3,352	4,780	3,285	9,923	4,367	2,536	6,903	3,021	2,114	11,996	4,981	2,890	7,871	4,125	2,912	

The effective implementation of the M&E framework of the CIP is a powerful tool to promote better harmonization and alignment for better results, avoid duplications, identify strategies for more effective use of scarce resources in the field of food and nutrition security.

### Updating the CIP database

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food (MoFood) has been tasked to undertake the monitoring of CIP implementation. The process comprises the monitoring of the impact/outcome and output food security indicators of the CIP result framework, as well as the monitoring

of CIP inputs – composed of the projects contributing to the achievement of the CIP goals. Monitoring inputs is a twofold process: on one side monitoring the *resources already allocated* (ongoing/completed projects), on the other side *updating the funds requirements* (pipeline). The results of the survey will provide the elements to update the CIP annexes concerning GoB projects.

### **Instructions FOR GoB Ministries & Agencies**

Relevant GoB agencies are requested to update their completed, ongoing and pipeline projects during the CIP. In general, each agency will provide updated information on the following categories:

- (i) Total budget of ongoing projects;
- (ii) Total disbursement for each project until June 2014;
- (iii) Update of the agency's pipeline indicating the status of the projects.

A data collection form for each agency (Attachment 1) will be distributed to the TT member responsible for that agency (as determined in the workshop held at FPMU in September 2014 – see attached list). The data collection form will show all completed, ongoing and pipeline projects for the agency using information available up to June 2013. The information shown should be verified and updated, and blank cells should be completed using the attached Guidelines Sheet. A sample of Attachment 1 is shown for illustration purposes.

#### **Classification of pipeline projects:**

The CIP DATABASE includes those projects that are indicated in the green pages of the ADP book, which contains updates of the pipeline up to June 2012. In order to classify the project's status, please indicate with the corresponding letters the most appropriate description:

**A:** Projects that were previously in the Green Pages as pipeline and are now approved and included in the White Pages of the ADP.

**B:** Projects whose TPP/DPP has been submitted to the relevant authorities and are in the Green Pages of the ADP book.

**C:** Projects at the stage of concept note or are under preparation.

The monitoring exercise concerns the changes occurred during the FY 2013/14 (i.e. from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014). The CIP runs from FY 2010/11 to FY 2014/15.

#### **Attachments:**

- Attachment 1: spreadsheet of completed, ongoing and pipeline projects to be updated
- Guidelines Sheet for Completing Attachment 1
- List of TT Members (Annex 7)
- List of agency by agency responsibility agencies assigned to each TT member (Table 12, pag. 35)

# Attachment 1 (Example). GoB data collection sheet to monitor the CIP in FY 2013/14 for the Monitoring Report 2015

The example is for AIS, but each agency has received its corresponding collection sheet through the TT members

Please fill-in EITHER the cumulative OR the annual columns

Sl	GoB Agency	Project Title	Project Status					Start Date (mmm-yy)	End Date (mmm-yy)	Total project cost as of Jun-13 (lakh taka)			Cumulative expenditure from the start of project up to 30 Jun-14 (lakh taka)			Annual expenditure from 1 Jul-13 to 30 Jun-14 (FY2013/14) (lakh taka)			PA agency	Project description or notes (keywords only)
			FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14			Total	GoB	PA	Total	GoB	PA	Total	GoB	PA		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	AIS	Agriculture Sector Program Support	Ongoing	Completed	Completed	Completed		Jul-07	Jun-11											
2	AIS	Intensification of agriculture information services in 10 agriculture regions	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing		Jul-08	Jun-13											
3	AIS	Enhancement of Rural Communication service through community Radio for Development of Agriculture		Ongoing	Ongoing	Completed		Jul-10	Dec-12											
4	AIS	Promotion of Digital Krishi and Livelihood Improvement through Agriculture & communication Centre	Pipeline	Pipeline	Pipeline	Ongoing		Jul-12	Jun-14											

## Guidelines for completing Attachment 1

**If possible, please complete using the electronic spreadsheets and transmit by e-mail to FPMU**

#	Columns	For completed & ongoing projects	For pipeline projects
1	SI	Project sequence number	Project sequence number
2	GoB agency	Please verify information shown about implementing agency	Please verify or specify information on implementing agency
3	Project title	Please verify name of project that has been implemented ( <u>Completed</u> ) or is being implemented ( <u>Ongoing</u> )	Please verify name of project that is being planned or formulated ( <u>Pipeline</u> )
4-8	Project status	Please verify information shown on whether project is <u>Completed</u> or <u>Ongoing</u> or <u>Pipeline</u> & enter information for FY 2013/14	Please verify information on whether project is <u>Completed</u> or <u>Ongoing</u> or <u>Pipeline</u> & enter information for FY 2013/14 For pipeline projects, if possible, please enter also status (A, B or C) according to the following categories: <b>A:</b> Projects approved & are now included in ADP White Pages (i.e. has become an ongoing project) <b>B:</b> Projects whose TPP/DPP has been submitted to relevant authorities (ADP Green Pages) <b>C:</b> Projects at concept note stage or under preparation
9-10	Project duration	Please verify information shown on: (i) project start date & (ii) project end date	Please enter proposed project start date & proposed project end date. If the dates are unavailable, please specify proposed duration of the project
11-13	Project cost as of June 2014	Please update project cost with information from June 2014, for GoB, Partner Agency (PA) & total (GoB + PA).	Please specify expected or requested funds, showing proposed contributions of GoB & PAs separately, if possible. The amounts stated can be indicative but wherever possible should be based on the concept note, actual decisions or ongoing negotiations
14-16	Project's cumulative expenditures up to June 2014	Please specify cumulative expenditure from project's start until 30 June 2014 for GoB, PA & total (GoB + PA)	Not applicable
17-19	Project's annual expenditure from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014	Please specify annual expenditure for the project from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 for GoB, PA & total (GoB + PA)	Not applicable
20	PA	Please name all Partner Agencies (PAs)	Please name PAs interested in funding the project. Specify if a negotiation with PAs has started. Where no PA is specified, it will be considered that the negotiation has not started yet
21	Project description or notes (keywords only)	Please describe the project using keywords or add any notes about: 1. Project objectives & expected results 2. Reasons for any changes in the project (dates, total budget, PAs...)	Please describe the project using keywords or add any notes about: 1. Project objectives & expected results 2. Reasons for any changes in the project (dates, total budget, PAs...)
Add new rows for any unlisted projects		Add new rows for any unlisted ongoing projects relevant to CIP, but not previously included & specify the information in all the columns	Add new rows for any unlisted pipeline projects relevant to CIP, but not previously included & specify the information in all the columns

## Annex 4: Communication to DPs concerning the update of CIP financial data

### MONITORING REPORT 2015

#### MONITORING THE BANGLADESH COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (CIP)

### Request to Development Partners for data on ongoing investments & planned commitments under CIP

#### Background

As the investment arm of the *National Food Policy* (NFP) and the *Plan of Action* (PoA), the *Country Investment Plan* (CIP) is a key pillar in Bangladesh's comprehensive food and nutrition security policy framework. The CIP is in line with the principles of the G8 meeting in L'Aquila (2009) and the Five Food Security Principles ('Rome Principles', WFS, 2009). The NFP, PoA and the CIP are embedded in Bangladesh's Sixth Five Year Plan (SFYP).

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food is tasked to coordinate the monitoring of CIP implementation. The main related activity is the production, with annual frequency, of the NFP PoA and CIP Monitoring Report (MR). The monitoring process comprises the monitoring of the impact/outcome and output food security indicators of the CIP result framework, and the monitoring of CIP inputs – composed of the projects contributing to the achievement of the CIP goals. Monitoring inputs is a twofold process: on one side, monitoring the *resources already allocated* (ongoing/completed projects), on the other, updating the *funds requirements* (pipeline projects).

Your agency is kindly requested to provide financial information on CIP related projects and therefore to contribute to input monitoring for the MR 2015. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) will publish the MR 2015 by July 2015 and related preparatory activities have initiated in September 2014.

#### Relevance of the requested data for planning food and nutrition investments in Bangladesh

The current monitoring exercise builds upon the GoB most recent MR launched in July 2014. The MR 2014 showed that Bangladesh is becoming a more food secure, better nourished and healthier country. However, food security remains a challenge for Bangladesh and a joint effort of the GoB and other stakeholders is required to achieve the NFP objectives. A well-monitored CIP helps enhance the coordination and efficiency of these multiple efforts and investments.

Results of the 2014 monitoring of the CIP shows the achievements in scaling up food security interventions in Bangladesh: CIP 2014 totals 12 billion USD of which 7.9 billion is already financed and 4.1 billion USD is in the pipeline of which 2.9 billion is marked as priority. Moreover the report analyses the portfolio of CIP donors – with a focus on the largest ones (see summary of CIP Budget below).

#### Description of the requested data

The data requested relates to:

1. Completed, ongoing and pipeline projects channelled by your agency through the Annual Development Program (ADP);
2. Related contributions of your agency outside the ADP; and
3. Possible future contributions by your agency (your agency's pipeline).

This data is used to update the comprehensive CIP database being maintained for monitoring purposes. The database, as of June 2013, can be consulted as Annex 3.6 of the MR 2014, which shows DP contributions aggregated by CIP programs. Main elements to be considered can be summarized as follows:

- **A data collection form will be given to your agency.** It is partially filled with information reported by your agency in the last year monitoring cycle. The form lists all projects reported by your agency in last year's monitoring cycle, i.e. up to 30 June 2013; the information requested include: project name, expected results, ADP/non-ADP categorisation, implementing agency, status, and start dates filled in..
- **You will have to fill in missing information for the period July 2013 - June 2014, i.e. FY 2013/14.** Some of the requested data refer to flows, such as disbursements, which should be reported up to 30 June 2014 – and not beyond that date – because MR 2015 only covers FY 2013/14. Financial data referred to

the period June 2014 - June 2015 will be referred as CIP pipeline projects, while those beyond June 2015 will be referred as possible future contributions.

- **Your agency is also kindly requested to provide information on new projects.** You should add any new ongoing or pipeline projects by inserting lines and completing all the columns in the collection form.
- **Your agency is encouraged to provide qualitative information** on specific projects that should be brought to the attention of policymakers for relevance to the implementation of the CIP because of their particular approach, success, lessons learned or other characteristics. This information can be provided on a separate page, accompanying your submission.

### CIP Budget 2014 and Revised CIP 2011 & 2013

CIP programme			CIP 2011 (2009/10)						CIP 2013 (2011/12)						CIP 2014 (2012/13)					
			Total CIP	Financed (ongoing)			Pipeline projects		Total CIP	Financed (ongoing and			Pipeline projects		Total CIP	Financed (ongoing and			Pipeline projects	
				GoB	DPs	Total	Total	Priority		GoB	DPs	Total	Total	Priority		GoB	DPs	Total	Total	Priority
A=D+E	B	C	D	E	F	A=D+E	B	C	D	E	F	A=D+E	B	C	D	E	F			
1	Availability	Sustainable and diversified agriculture	687	65	76	141	546	401	1,107	326	158	484	623	513	804	393	270	663	141	116
2		Improved water management	1,624	533	233	766	857	611	1,980	1,430	264	1,693	287	197	2,476	1,453	285	1,738	738	515
3		Improved quality of input and soil fertility	610	332	19	351	259	197	1,625	395	660	1,055	569	412	3,232	405	651	1,056	2,175	1,528
4		Fisheries and aquaculture Development	460	100	29	129	331	212	402	175	33	208	194	133	478	196	50	245	233	160
5		Livestock development	754	21	40	61	693	422	225	50	42	92	133	91	285	75	46	121	164	84
Availability			4,136	1,053	395	1,448	2,688	1,843	5,338	2,375	1,156	3,531	1,807	1,346	7,274	2,521	1,303	3,824	3,450	2,403
6	Access	Improved access to markets	1,811	795	350	1,145	666	372	2,354	1,325	446	1,770	583	303	2,398	1,635	618	2,253	145	85
7		Implementation and monitoring of NFP and CIP	78	0	10	10	68	47	50	0	17	17	33	23	20	0	17	17	3	2
8		Enhanced Public Food Management Systems	368	63	-	63	305	220	451	144	30	175	276	199	354	218	30	248	106	74
9		Effective safety nets	984	279	312	591	394	287	1,304	453	614	1,067	237	181	1,527	528	637	1,166	361	305
Access			3,241	1,137	672	1,809	1,432	927	4,158	1,922	1,107	3,029	1,129	705	4,300	2,381	1,303	3,684	616	467
10	Utilization	Community based nutrition	543	11	71	81	461	411	357	59	246	305	52	46	357	61	253	314	42	33
11		Orient food and nutrition program through data	22	1	0	1	21	13	28	7	15	21	6	3	23	7	16	23	-	-
12		Food Safety and Quality Improvement	190	1	12	13	178	91	43	4	12	15	27	14	43	11	16	27	17	9
Utilization			755	12	82	95	660	515	427	70	272	342	85	64	422	79	284	363	59	42
Total			8,132	2,202	1,150	3,352	4,780	3,285	9,923	4,367	2,536	6,903	3,021	2,114	11,996	4,981	2,890	7,871	4,125	2,912

### Submission date

Your agency is requested to kindly send information by **10 November 2014**.

### Contacts

Please provide the information to:

- Mr. Adriano Spinelli, International Consultant, NFPCSP, FAO, [adriano.spinelli@fao.org](mailto:adriano.spinelli@fao.org)
- Mr. Feroz Al Mahmud, Associate Research Director, FPMU, GoB, [feroz.mahmud@nfpcsp.org](mailto:feroz.mahmud@nfpcsp.org)

To expedite this process, we would appreciate if your agency assigns somebody to act as focal point.

### Attachments:

1. Collection form to report your agency's financial related data (Attachment 1)
2. Guidelines for filling up the Attachment 1

**Attachment 1 (Example). Data collection sheet for DPs to monitor the CIP in FY2013/14 for the MR 2015**

													Please fill in EITHER the cumulative OR the annual columns		
SI	Project Name	Expected results	ADP or Non-ADP	Implementing agency	Status as of 30 June'14 (completed, ongoing or pipeline)	Start date (mm m-yy)	End date (mm m-yy)	Currency	Total project cost (million)	Amount contributed by your agency to the total project cost (million) (million USD)	Name of financing/ co-financing agency, if any	Amount of co-financing, if any (M US\$)	Cumulative disbursement up to 30- Jun-14 (M US\$)	Annual disbursement between 1-Jul-13 to 30-Jun-14 (M US\$)	Future commitments (M US\$)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) TA for project development (Planned in 2011)	Strengthened natural resource base of marginal farmers	ADP	MoEF	Completed	Jul-09									
2	Climate Smart Agriculture	Prepared guidelines for climate-proofing agricultural projects	ADP	MoEF	ongoing	May -12									
3	Home gardens for improved food and nutrition security	Improved capacity for food production at household level	non-ADP	DAE	pipeline	Aug-13									

## Guidelines for completing Attachment 1

1. **SI:** Project sequence number assisting in numbering projects submitted by your agency;
2. **Project Name:** Please verify the name of the project your organization is funding;
3. **Project's expected results (target):** Project expected results should be stated as clearly and concretely as possible, with appropriate targets and timeframe, e.g.: 'Distribution of 20,000 tons of improved rice seeds to 5,000 households completed by 2012'; 'Rehabilitation of 200 km of rural roads in Khulna district achieved by 2015';
4. **ADP/Non-ADP:** Please indicate whether the project is included in the GoB ADP: If yes, please indicate with 'ADP', if not indicate 'non-ADP';
5. **Implementing agency:** Please indicate the name of the implementing agency (including if the project is implemented by the funding organization itself);
6. **Project's status:** Please indicate the status of the project, i.e. ongoing; completed or pipeline, as of June 2014;
7. **Project start date:** Please verify/confirm the project start date;
8. **Project end date:** Please fill in the project end date;
9. **Currency:** Please indicate the currency in which you are reporting financial information, e.g. USD;
10. **Total project's cost:** please specify the total cost of the project;
11. **Amount contributed by your agency:** specify only the amount that your agency contributed from its own funds to the total project cost; if instead all the funds channelled by your agency into the project came from a donor agency rather than your agency's core funds, then enter zero in this column and enter the donor's name in column 12;
12. **Financing or co-financing agency:** list the names of all the agencies that financed the project or co-financed the project with your agency, if your agency was using its core funds;
13. **Amount of co-financing:** please indicate the respective amount(s) of co-financing; if the project is funded by more than one co-financer, please separate the amounts;
14. **Cumulative disbursement:** please indicate the disbursement by your agency from the start of the project up to 30 June 2014. If available, please indicate individually the disbursement of each co-financer(s);
15. **Annual disbursement:** indicate only the amount disbursed from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;
16. **Future commitment:** please indicate the amounts you are considering as pipeline projects. You can enter pipeline information in this column if it has a connection to an ongoing project, or you can create a new row for a totally new project idea. The amount committed by your agency will essentially be considered as a possible reduction of the financial gap towards the achievement of the CIP objectives.



## Annex 5: Computing Selected Results indicators

Goal(s) - Change in Rice Wages (3 year moving average)

### Data required

- General Wage Index =  $W$
- Rice Price (Coarse National Wholesale, Tk/Kg) =  $P_r$

### Steps

1. General Rice Wage Index =  $W_r$

$$\rightarrow W/P_r = W_r$$

2.  $W_r$  rate of Growth (%) for 2013/14:  $(W_{rt3}-W_{rt2})/W_{rt2} = W_r^*_{t3}$

3. 3-y moving average:  $(W_r^*_{t1}+W_r^*_{t2}+W_r^*_{t3})/3 = AW_r^*_{t3}$

Where:  $t1=2011/12$ ,  $t2=2012/13$ ,  $t3 = 2013/14$

Outcome(s) – Rice import dependency (3 year moving average)

### Data required

- Rice production & trade data

### Steps

1. Rice Import Dependency (%):

$$\rightarrow ID = \text{Import} / (\text{Production} + \text{Import} - \text{Export})$$

2. ID 3-year moving average for 2013/14:

$$\rightarrow (ID_{t4}+ID_{t3}+ID_{t2})/3 = AVID_{t4}$$

Outcome(s) - Share of rice value added in total food value added

Data required

- **Disaggregated data on agricultural production**

Steps

1. Compute Food VA = Total Agri Production (**crop + livestock**) + **Fisheries** - beverage - jute - other fibers - forestry & services
2. Compute the ratio **Rice VA/ Food VA**

Outcome(s) – Instability of rice production

Data required:

- **Rice Production Time Series**

since 1998/99 to obtain instability for 2007/08; since 2004/05, for 2013/14

Steps

1. Linear Regression to obtain **Residuals**  
(difference between actual & projected data)
2. Coefficient of Variation (CV) (over 10 years, since 2004/05) of:  
**Standard deviation of Residuals**  
**Average Production**

*→ Instability of Rice Production*

Output - Program 2: Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 20 (3) years (cm/year)

Data required:

- **Water table depth by District**

Steps:

1. **Compute Total (sum by Districts)**
2. **Yearly variation (%)**
3. **20 year (3 year) Moving Average**

### Change in Crop Yields (3 years moving average)

#### Data required:

- Yields (MT/Ha) for different crops

#### Steps

1. Compute the yearly Rate of Growth
2. Compute the 3 year moving average

## Annex 6: Template for Background Notes for MR 2015

The Background Notes represent intermediate products on the 12 CIP programs that could be produced by FPMU and useful inputs to be fed into the MR 2015. Their length is expected to be around 4-6 pages, including the results indicator and financial data tables. The Background Note can be structured as follows:

### **CIP Program** (Title of the specific Background Note)

e.g. *CIP Program 1: Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension*

#### **1. Analysis of the Results Indicators**

For sake of analysing result indicators it is useful to recall the structure of the related reference tables, which consists of eight different columns (see table below)

#### **The result indicators' tables: its structure & related required actions & notes for the analysis**

# of Column	What does contain?	Required Action/notes for the analysis
1	Name of the indicator	None
2-3	Indicators' Benchmarks i.e. PoA 2007/08 & CIP 2009/10	None/useful for comparison with current year in the trend analysis
4	Observation for FY 2012/13 (previous year)	Revisions (R) when applicable/ useful for comparison with benchmarks & current year in the trend analysis
5	Observation for FY 2013/14 (most recent)	To be updated if available/ It capture the status & level of implementation of a certain goal/ outcome/ output
6-7	Target value for 2013 & 2015	None/useful for comparison with current year in the trend analysis
8	Source of information	To be updated when applicable

Note on the colours: **no action required**; **data need to be updated/revised**.

As discussed in section IV the result level indicators monitor at goal, outcome and output level the implementation of CIP and NFP PoA. Data on the indicators are available, on different frequency, for the period from FY 2007/08 (PoA Baseline) to FY 2013/14 (reference period for MR 2015). An extract from MR 2014 (Program 2) is shown below for illustration purposes. Each indicator should be described by one paragraph. If required a second paragraph can be added based on relevant supporting secondary information, e.g. from research or journal articles. A graph can be used to visualize and present the complementary data. The paragraphs explaining each indicator are carefully constructed. The first sentence describes the data in the table by elaborating on trends. The second sentence is a 'supporting sentence' and is used for one or more of the following:

- To add credibility to the interpretation of the indicator;
- To help the reader understand the importance of the trend or the data;
- To provide closely relevant information to understand the context of the data;
- To provide information on the factors contributing to the given trend.

Through elaboration of the indicators, trends will begin to emerge for each CIP Program. These trends are important as they may draw attention to issues that require immediate policy interventions- such as rapidly declining groundwater as in the example below. To increase credibility of the data, and to build a strong analysis, it is useful to substantiate the indicators with secondary information such as recently published research studies or published reports by, among others, the GoB, UN agencies and NGOs. Overall, integration of secondary information into the interpretation of indicators:

- Strengthens the analysis by building a strong argument;

- Shows the reader that the indicators are valid and consistent with other published data;
- Creates a stronger foundation and support for policy recommendations.

## **2. Analysis of completed, ongoing and pipeline projects**

The information in this section analyses the trend in the status of projects by sub-program from 2010/11 to 2013/14. After careful review of the data in Table 2 below provide a brief analysis on the trends that you have observed, for example:

- How many projects have moved from the pipeline to ongoing?
- Did the number of pipeline projects increase or decrease over the years?
- How many projects have been completed under each Program, up to 30 June 2013?

## **3. Analysis of the Total Value of Projects or Budget**

Table 3 shows the budgets of ongoing and pipeline projects and the cost of completed projects. After careful review of Table 3, write a short paragraph on the financial trends you have noticed in the budgets of completed, on-going and pipeline projects from 2010/11 to 2012/13. For example:

- What is the total budget of the projects by sub-program?
- Has the total budget (ongoing and pipeline) increased or decreased?  
What is the cost of completed projects over the four years?

## **4. Analysis of the Average Project Budget**

Table 5 shows the average budget of completed, ongoing and pipeline projects. After careful review of the table, write a brief analysis by reflecting on some of the points below:

- What is the average budget of completed projects per sub-program?
- What is the average budget of ongoing projects per sub-program?
- What is the average budget of CIP pipeline projects per sub-program?

## **5. Analysis of Project Financial Delivery or Expenditure**

Table 7 provides the total expenditure of projects per sub-program over three financial years. After careful review of the data, provide a brief analysis of the total delivery and some observable trends by reflecting on the points below:

- What percentage of the budget has been executed as of 2012/13?
- What is the total expenditure per sub-program in the current financial year?
- Has expenditure increased or decreased compared with the previous financial years?

## **6. Success Stories and Lessons Learned**

Projects in the CIP are often hailed as success stories and documented as best practices owing to innovative project design or approach to implementation that resulted in significant positive outcomes on beneficiaries. The National Nutrition Services, Chars Livelihoods Program and the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest are some examples. This section of the analysis profiles such projects. The following questions are examples of the content for this section:

- From all the projects implemented in the Program, are there any projects that have achieved greater success or faced major challenges in 2011/12 and 2012/13?
- What were the specific factors that contributed to the project(s) success?
- Were there any lessons learned from implementation of the project(s)?

## The structure of the output-related monitoring analysis (from MR 2014)

Table 13: Progress towards achievement of CIP programme 2

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators	2007/08	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13	Source
% of cropped area under irrigation	44.2%	45.3%	46.8%	47.4%	BBS Major & Minor Crops Statistics and communication with Agricultural Wing
Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 20 years (cm/year)	6.5 (1989-2008)	13.7 (1991-2010)	5.5 (1993-2012)	7.3 (1994-2013)	WDB
Water table depth in Northern region, average yearly change over last 3 years (cm/year)	15.4 (2006-08)	45.9 (2008-10)	-11.7 (2010-12)	-34.2 (2011-13)	WDB
Surface water irrigation area as % of total irrigation area	23.3%	22.0%	21.3%	20.9%	BBS Major & Minor Crops Statistics and communication with Agricultural Wing
Irrigation cost per acre as % of total <i>boro</i> production cost	16.3%	15.8%	13.6%	14.6%	MoA

Results indicators (Program 2)

no action required  
data need to be updated/revised

This is followed by 1 or 2 paragraphs for each indicator with occasionally a chart or table showing related secondary data

### Irrigation area increased less than previous year

The share of total cropped area under irrigation continued to expand, increasing from 46.8% of the cropped area in 2011/12 to 47.2% in 2012/13 (Table 13). This increase year-on-year by 0.6 percentage point is less than the 1.0 percentage point observed a year earlier.

The first part of the section describes data in the table (factual)

This sentence elaborates on data in the table (trend analysis)

### Share of surface water for irrigation declined marginally

The share of surface water irrigation in total irrigated areas declined, albeit marginally, from 21.3% in 2011/12 to 20.9% in 2012/13, as a result of a decline of the area under surface water irrigation by 1.6% in the last fiscal year, compared to the overall increase in irrigated area (Table 13). Dependency on groundwater for irrigation is increasing, despite the policy commitment to move in the opposite direction. However, Figure 18 shows that the long term declining trend has somewhat slowed down.

“Active” Titles suggest content & trend analysis of the section

The first part of the section describes data in the table (factual)

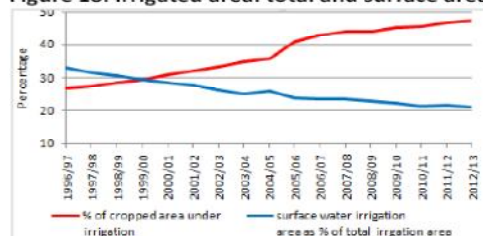
The second part (i) gives supporting information, e.g. policy commitment, & (ii) introduces additional info/secondary data (figure) to support the analysis.

### Groundwater table depth slightly increased in 2013

Declining groundwater level is a great threat for future agricultural development, especially in the northern districts. Between 2008 and 2013, depth of the groundwater table in the northern area of Bangladesh dropped by 66%, from 3.7 metre in 1981 to 6.1 metre in 2013 (Figure 19). This was due to the over exploitation of groundwater relative to the recharging capacity of the aquifer:<sup>103</sup> groundwater is being extracted at the rate of 53 billion cubic meters per year, while the rate of recharge is roughly 50 billion cubic meters.<sup>104</sup>

The water table in northern region marginally deepened in 2013 following significant recovery in 2011 and 2012 after the exceptionally sharp decline registered in 2009 and 2010 due to unusually low rainfall (Figure 19). As a result, the average annual change in past three years shows that depth of water table in northern region improved significantly, whereas the average over 20 years shows a considerable deterioration in the long run (Table 13).

Figure 18: Irrigated area: total and surface area



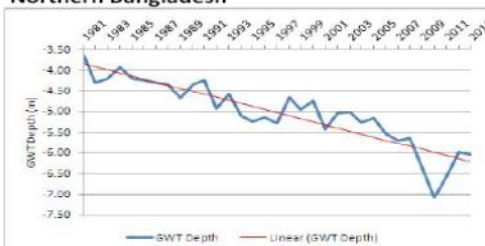
Source: BBS

This visual representation of secondary information (graph) shows a long term trend which enrich the overall message from the indicators – i.e. groundwater sharp decline has reduced

### Share of irrigation in *boro* production cost increased

The share of irrigation in total *boro* production cost rebounded from its downward trend observed since 2007/08, increasing year-on-year by 1% in 2012/13. This is the result of faster growth of irrigation costs (+18%) relative to total production cost (+10%). Over the last year, the increase in irrigation cost has been driven by the spike in prices of fuel and electricity.

Figure 19: Depth of the groundwater table in Northern Bangladesh



Source: WDB



Table 2 Total number of Projects in the CIP Database

Sub programmes		Completed				Ongoing				Pipeline				Total			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.1	Enhance research & knowledge generation and adoption to increase agricultural productivity and diversity in a sustainable manner	-	2	4	6	9	22	28	27	31	8	2	5	40	32	34	38
1.2	Improve extension services to propagate knowledge & practices, supported by community-based experimentation & learning and indigenous knowledge	-	3	7	8	16	22	24	26	25	17	12	14	41	42	43	48
1.3	Promote the development of responses to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	7	9	13	14	9	11	17	19
13.0	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	5	11		27	46	56		63	34	27		90	85	94	105

Table 3 Total Project costs or budget

Sub programmes		Completed				Ongoing				Pipeline				Total			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.1	Enhance research & knowledge generation and adoption to increase agricultural productivity and diversity in a sustainable manner	-	1.5	3.3	4.2	61.0	78.9	117.6	119.9	121.7	31.2	19.0	18.2	182.7	111.6	140.0	142.3
1.2	Improve extension services to propagate knowledge & practices, supported by community-based experimentation & learning and indigenous knowledge	-	0.9	26.1	27.0	66.9	158.9	204.6	202.0	336.8	259.6	227.3	230.0	403.7	419.4	457.9	461.6
1.3	Promote the development of responses to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	-	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	112.7	115.0	92.1	377.3	389.1	400.0	99.8	385.0	501.8	512.7
13	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	2.5	29.4	31.2	135.6	245.5	434.9	436.9	550.6	668.1	635.4	648.2	686.2	916.0	1,099.7	1,116.6

Table 4 Average Budget per subprogramme

Sub programmes		Completed				Ongoing				Pipeline				Total			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.1	Enhance research & knowledge generation and adoption to increase agricultural productivity and diversity in a sustainable manner	-	0.3	0.5	0.8	6.8	4.9	5.1	6.0	3.9	4.1	12.2	13.9	4.6	4.4	5.0	0.8
1.2	Improve extension services to propagate knowledge & practices, supported by community-based experimentation & learning and indigenous knowledge	-	0.6	3.9	3.2	4.2	5.9	7.7	9.4	13.5	16.5	20.4	24.6	9.8	9.8	10.6	11.3
1.3	Promote the development of responses to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	39.4	42.3	13.2	63.5	42.4	38.3	11.1	8.2	41.7	42.1
13	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	0.5	2.7	4.0	5.0	5.3	8.7	57.7	8.7	26.0	30.4	32.2	7.6	13.3	14.2	14.0

Table 5 Total Delivery per subprogramme

Sub programmes		Delivery in 2012			Delivery in 2013			Delivery in 2014			Total delivery		
		GoB	DPs	Total	GoB	DPs	Total	GoB	DPs	Total	GoB	DPs	Total
1.1	Enhance research & knowledge generation and adoption to increase agricultural productivity and diversity in a sustainable manner	10.1	5.1	15.1	18.8	8.6	27.4	20.2	9.8	30.0	49.1	23.5	72.6
1.2	Improve extension services to propagate knowledge & practices, supported by community-based experimentation & learning and indigenous knowledge	26.8	9.0	35.8	28.9	10.2	39.1	30.0	12.4	42.4	56.0	31.6	31.6
1.3	Promote the development of responses to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	-	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.9	0.5	2.0	2.5	0.7	4.6	5.3
13	<b>TOTAL</b>	36.9	15.0	51.9	48.0	20.4	68.4	48.0	20.4	74.9	105.8	59.7	109.5

## Annex 7: List of Thematic Team (TT) members

as per 23 Sept 2014

TT		Name	Designation	Ministry	E-mail & Phone	Position
Thematic Team A: food availability	1	Mr. Md. Hajiquel Islam	Research Director	FPMU, Ministry of Food	<a href="mailto:hajiquel.islam@nfpcsp.org">hajiquel.islam@nfpcsp.org</a> <a href="mailto:hajiquel64@yahoo.com">hajiquel64@yahoo.com</a>	Team Leader
	2	Mr. Md. Saimur Rashid Khan	Assistant Chief	MOA	<a href="mailto:Saimur562@yahoo.com">Saimur562@yahoo.com</a> 9555622, 01712726132	Member
	3	Mr. Md. Rajiour Rahman Mollick	Additional Chief Chemist	BCIC, MoI, Project Design Division	<a href="mailto:rajiourrahman@yahoo.com">rajiourrahman@yahoo.com</a> 9570518, 01817101652	Member
	4	Mr. Md. Abdullah Al Mustasim Billah	Assistant Chief	MoFL	<a href="mailto:mambillah@yahoo.com">mambillah@yahoo.com</a> 9561677, 01712204324	Member
	5	Md. Nazrul Islam	Assistant Chief	MoWR	<a href="mailto:Nazrul.th@gmail.com">Nazrul.th@gmail.com</a> 01558501240, 01769110603	Member
	6	Alima Nusrat Jahan	Associate Research Director	FPMU, Ministry of Food	01716980050 <a href="mailto:alima.jahan@nfpcsp.org">alima.jahan@nfpcsp.org</a>	Member
	7	Md. Ismail Mia	Research Officer	FPMU, Ministry of Food	<a href="mailto:ismail.mia@nfpcsp.org">ismail.mia@nfpcsp.org</a> <a href="mailto:ismailasmia@yahoo.com">ismailasmia@yahoo.com</a> 01711262756	Member
	8	Mr. Mezanur Rahaman	Research Officer	FPMU, Ministry of Food	<a href="mailto:mezan@nfpcsp.org">mezan@nfpcsp.org</a> 01731510319	Member
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