



Monitoring Report 2019 of Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan Summary



Contributing to SDG Implementation

May 2019

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

Ministry of Food

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

15. It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the State to attain, through planned economic growth, a constant increase of productive forces and a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens –

(a) the provision of the necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care



"Our government has already ensured food security for all by boosting food production. Our aim is now to **ensure nutrition (for all)** by eliminating their malnutrition and we have been implementing various programs to achieve the goal."

—

**Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh,
H.E. Sheikh Hasina**

January 2016

Key Messages

With a continued decline in poverty, efforts to expand food grain storage capacity, safety nets and resilience programmes for the most vulnerable need to be strengthened.

Households are gradually changing their diets with a larger share of calories coming from vegetables, fruits and animal-products. Complementary feeding is showing improvement, while women's diets remain inadequate. Food production diversification and steady growth in rice production are noted with remarkable progress in aquaculture and livestock production.

Child underweight declined from 41% in 2007 to 22% in 2018, and stunting reduced by a third from 54.6% in 1997 to 31.8% in 2018, an improvement in line with the SDGs and national targets. However, it is still a public health concern and there is slower progress in the prevalence of undernourishment.

The Bangladesh Food Safety Authority is actively coordinating the implementation of Bangladesh Food Safety Act, 2013. Nutrition is being mainstreamed across key sectors, and synergy with the National Plan of Action for Nutrition guided by the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council is being established.

Effective delivery of programmes need to be ensured in line with the increased resources. Of the 14 billion USD CIP2 budget in June 2018, 8.9 billion USD was financed, of which the Government covered 68% and Development Partners covered 32%, which increased by 3.1 billion USD since June 2016.

About the MR2019

The Monitoring Report 2019 (MR 19) represents its first yearly monitoring output and aims to track progress in FNS results, investments achieved, financial execution and commitments against targets as articulated in the Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan – Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems (CIP2, 2016-2020) as of June 30th, 2018. It is a joint effort of 19 ministries/divisions' agencies led by the Ministry of Food's Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) and comprises 13 programmes and 39 sub-programmes under the following five pillars:



I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets



IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience



II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition



Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security



III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

To view the full report, please visit:

<http://fpmu.gov.bd/agridrupal/sites/default/files/file/MR-2019/CIP2MonitoringReport2019.pdf>

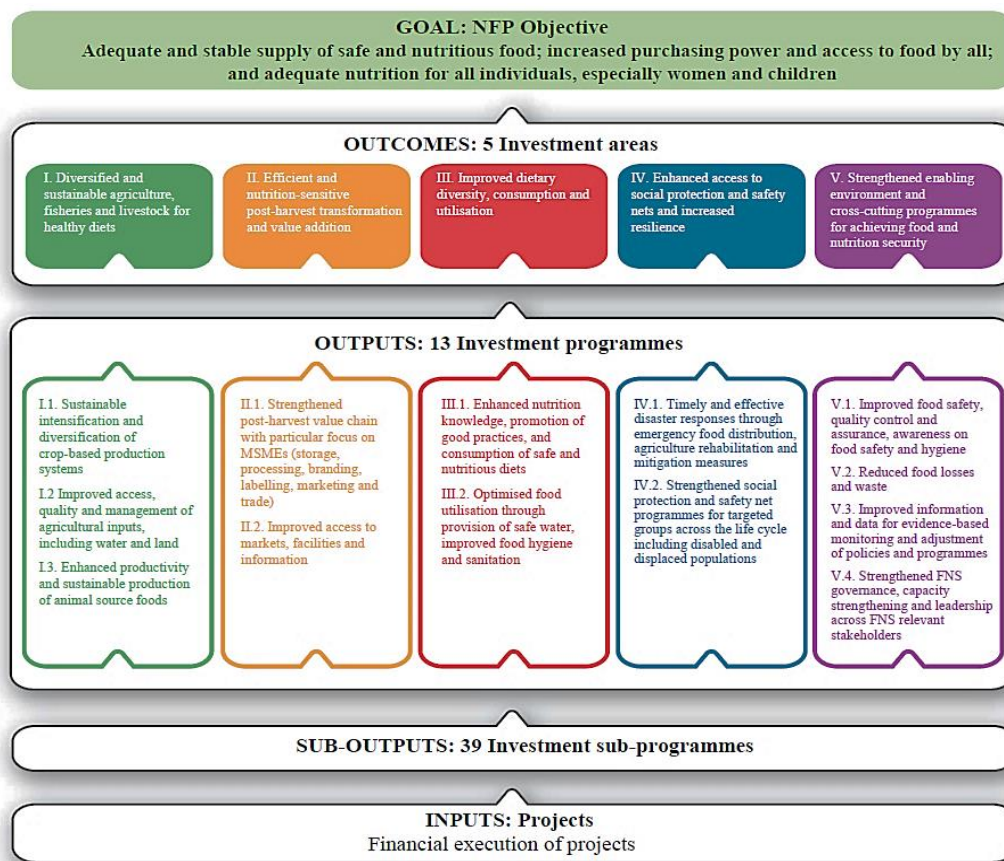


Figure 1 - CIP2 Result Framework of the National Food Policy (NFP) 2006

Context and Evolving Needs

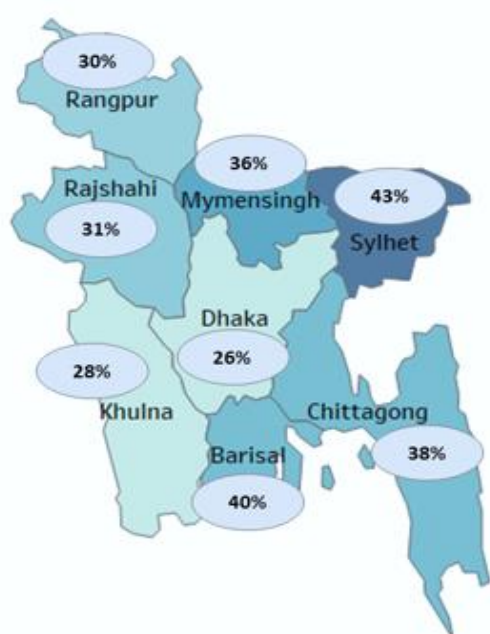
Bangladesh registered commendable socio-economic progress in the past decades and graduated to the status of lower middle-income country in 2015, with the objective of becoming a middle-income country by 2021. In approaching this goal, the country is witnessing a remarkable transformation in its economic sectors, including agriculture, with a more diversified and high value production amidst rising incomes leading to a more dynamic domestic food demand. In this context, interlinked challenges need to be addressed: food safety, preservation of biodiversity, adaptation to climate change, and increased agricultural productivity to meet the rising demand. At the same time, investments to intensify agricultural

diversification, increase value addition and create a conducive environment for private sector involvement are needed, while also ensuring that the most vulnerable are not left behind.

The CIP2 is a tool that can help to mobilize resources, priorities nutrition-sensitive financing, increase effectiveness of funding allocation, and ensure alignment of sectoral and cross-sectoral food and nutrition security (FNS) related programmes. This document aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as other international initiatives such as the ICN2 Framework for Action, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement and is coherent with the national priorities as set in the Bangladesh Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP,

2016-2020). The CIP2's overarching goal is to *achieve improved security and nutrition for all at all times by making food systems¹ nutrition-sensitive and sustainable*. Its strategic objective is to *ensure availability, affordability and nutritional quality of foods; that all people have access to a variety of safe and nutritious foods; and knowledge to be able to make healthy diet choices*. Officially launched on October 10th, 2018, the CIP2 is operationalized through yearly monitoring.

Figure 2 - Stunting prevalence (0-59 months) by district



Source: BDHS 2017-18

Progress Towards the CIP2 Goal

Improvements in Child Nutrition, Significant Reduction in Child Stunting

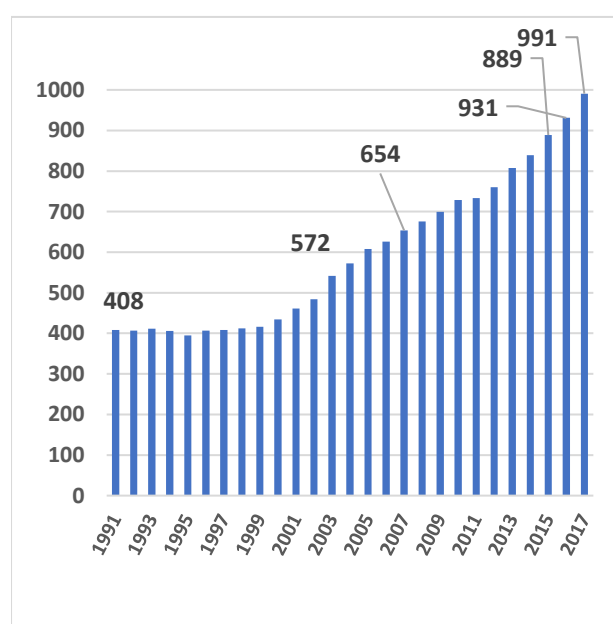
Child stunting at the national level has experienced a remarkable decline: from 60% in the mid-90s to 31% in 2018. If the current decreasing trend is maintained, the World Health Assembly target will be met earlier than

2025. However, stunting levels remain very high, making it a public health concern, with young children being the most vulnerable. Regional and socio-economic disparities also persist. Wasting, an important component of acute child undernutrition, has shown some improvement, from 14% in 2014 to 8% in 2018, which means that the 8% NPAN2 target has been met and puts the WHO target of less than 5% by 2025 within reach.

Progress in Reducing Undernourishment Needs to be Accelerated

The FAO estimates on prevalence of undernourishment in Bangladesh show a decline from 16.2% to 15.2% between 2015 and 2017. This overall reduction has been slow – 1 percentage point in the three-year period – and needs to be accelerated to achieve the 5% target by 2030.

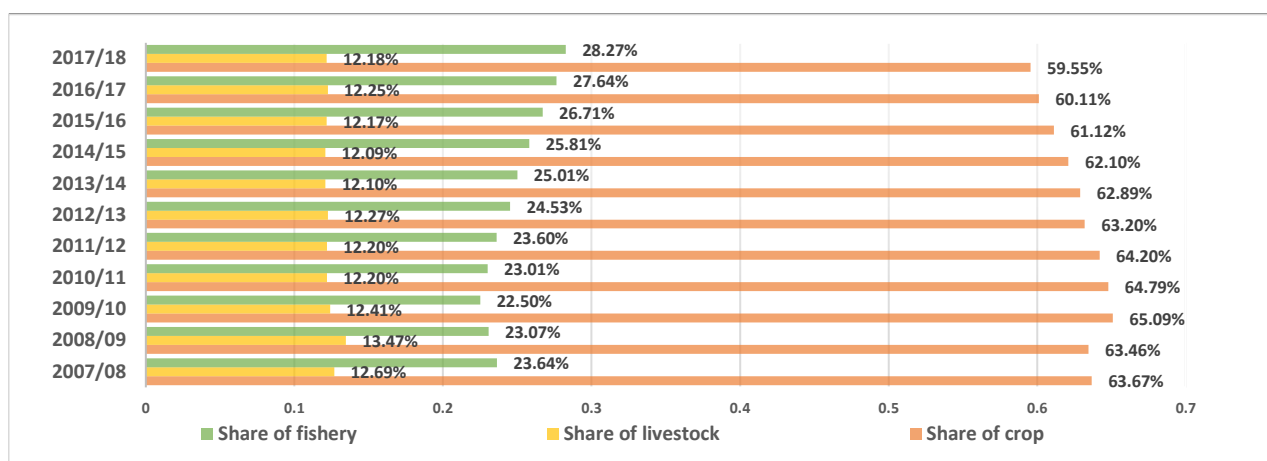
Figure 3 - Agricultural value added per worker (Constant USD/year)



Source: World Bank, FAO

¹ According to FAO: "a food system encompasses all the stages of keeping us fed: growing, harvesting, packing, processing, transforming, marketing, consuming and disposing of food".

Figure 4 - Share of subsectors in agricultural GDP



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Agricultural Productivity Continues to Grow

Agricultural value added per worker, a measure for agricultural productivity and proxy for SDG 2.3.1, increased over the reference period. The intensification of input use, diffusion of improved rice varieties and increased cropping intensity are some of the factors that contributed to the trend and enabled the attainment of rice self-sufficiency. However, land scarcity, overuse of fertilisers

and yield gaps associated with the negative effects of climate change exacerbate the challenge of maintaining rice production growth while accelerating diversification in production. Sustainable intensification, through Climate Smart Agriculture for instance, is a key driver for increasing productivity and efficiency in resources' use against the degrading natural resource base.

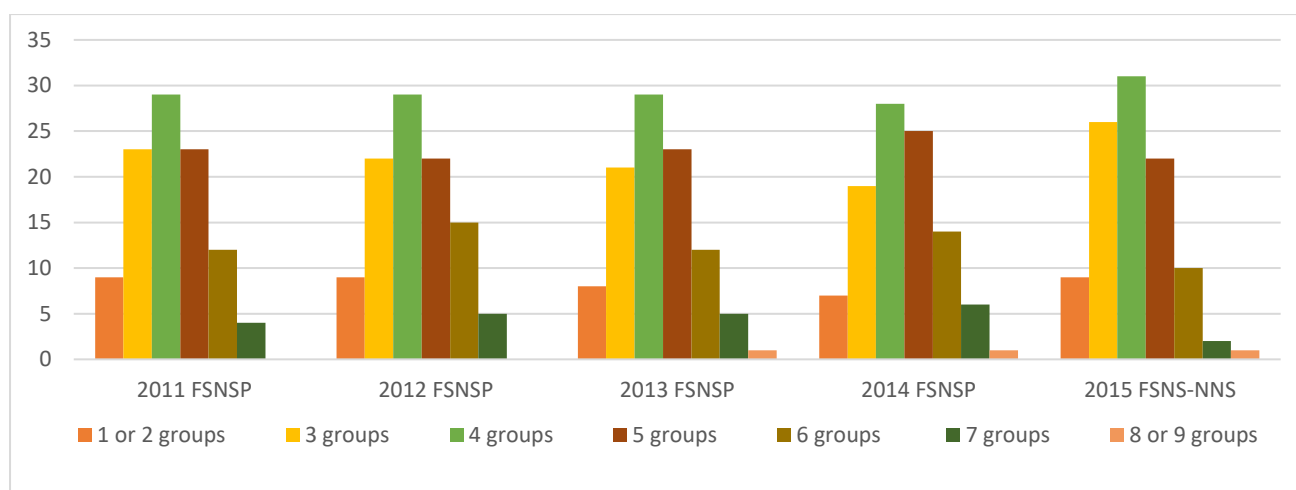
Progress Towards the CIP2 Outcome

Diversification in Production Demands Further Push

The proxy indicators for Pillar I on *Primary production* show that agricultural GDP growth picked up, reaching 3.6% in 2017/18. Livestock and fishery sectors together generated about 40% of agricultural value added over the

reference period, a slow trend towards diversification when compared to 36% in 2007/08. The rice value added in total food value slightly decreased and stands at 33.5% in 2017/18. This suggests that diversification is happening, albeit slowly, but it has not yet translated into a substantial reduction of value addition from rice, along with more value addition and transformation in sectors such as livestock and non-cereal crops. Meanwhile, the dependency on rice imports increased between 2015/16 and 2017/18, due to all-time high private rice imports in 2017/18, triggered by the 2017 flash floods in a context of long-term stability in rice self-sufficiency. Over the reference period, the gender wage gap in agriculture narrowed to 26.4% in 2016/17, a clear improvement from previous years. Against this backdrop, the promotion of more inclusive nutrition-driven agricultural diversification (e.g. bio-fortified crops, improved varieties of oilseeds and maize, small indigenous species of fish and small livestock) needs to be accelerated while continuing to improve productivity of cereals. Private sector involvement is essential to fully exploit the potential of livestock - especially eggs and dairy - and high value crop production and transformation. Concurrently, forests must be preserved for environmental

Figure 5 - Trend in women's dietary diversity score



Source: State of Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh Report

protection, climate change mitigation and the ecosystem services they provide.

Agricultural Real Wage Rates Fell in a Context of Stable Inflation due to Volatile Rice Prices in the Wake of Flash Floods in 2017

The proxy indicators for Pillar II on *Market and value addition* describe an overall stable level of inflation over the reference period, in a context of falling agricultural real rice wages rate due to a steep increase in rice prices. The Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA) which measures volatility by identifying abnormal price monthly changes, signals an atypically high price in 2016/17, probably due to the negative impact of flash floods on production levels, consequent harvest losses and supply tightness associated with reduced imports. The following year witnessed a normalisation of this price. Efforts are needed to accelerate a nutrition-sensitive value chain approach to extend the shelf life of produce, conserve its nutrients and enhance its nutritional contribution through appropriate technologies in transformation, storage, and distribution. It is essential to link this with micro, small and medium enterprises. In this

context, the retention of a larger share of value addition by farmers through on-farm activities (e.g. sorting, cleaning, packaging and grading of produce) needs to be encouraged. Strengthening smallholders' access to information, skills, inputs and technologies is paramount to achieve nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition.

Dietary Diversity is Progressing among Women and Children, but Prevalence of Micronutrient Deficiencies to be Addressed

The assessment of Pillar III on *Diversified consumption* notes a decline in the national consumption of cereals, which in 2016 was just four percentage points above CIP2 target of 60% cereal energy intake by 2020. Alongside, there has been an increase in the consumption of non-cereal foods, notably: spices, fish, eggs and meat. The consumption of lentils, vegetables, milk and fruits, however, remains low or steady, with implications for low diversity and nutrient inadequacy of diets. Marked progress is registered in exclusive breastfeeding rates in the first six months of life.

Also, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months that consume a minimum acceptable diet significantly rose to just over a third in 2016/17 from 23% in 2014. Consumption of adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million) is not yet universal in Bangladesh. The prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age remains high at 39.9% in 2016 and has shown little improvement in recent years. Although recent data on the Minimum Dietary Diversity for women is not yet available, previous trends suggest that Bangladesh is not on track to achieve its target.

Interventions to improve dietary diversification for nutrient adequacy among women of reproductive age, especially adolescent girls, and young children are needed. In line with the National Strategy on Prevention and Micronutrient Deficiencies (2015-2024), the consumption of micronutrient-rich foods including fortified foods must be encouraged and monitored to inform policy and programmatic changes.

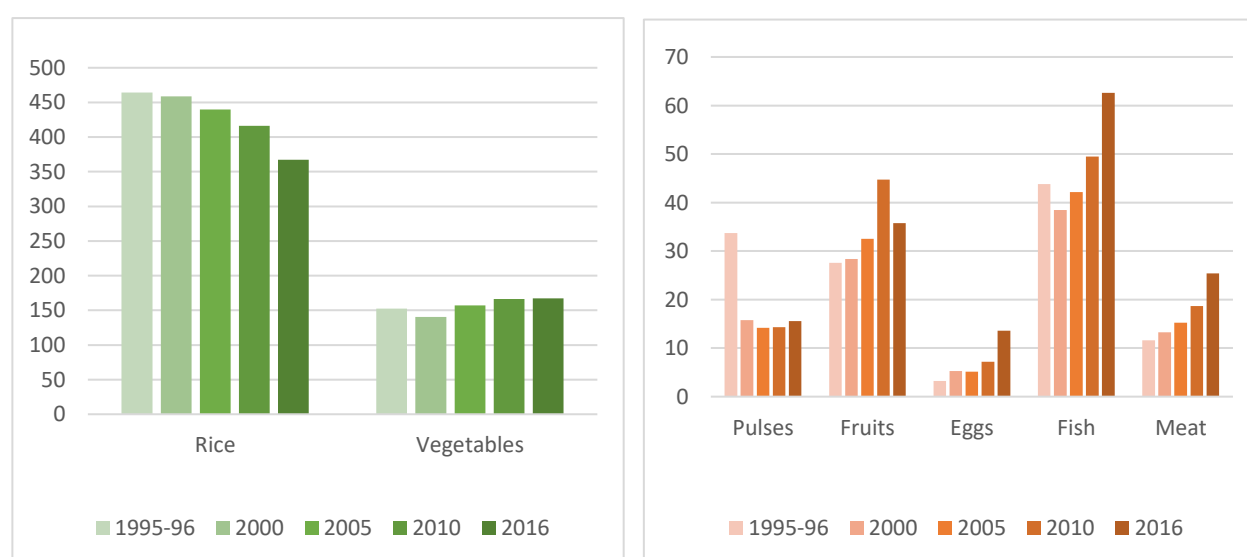
While continuing to address undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, the prevention and control of overweight and obesity through the promotion of healthy diets and lifestyle should not be overlooked.

Poverty Reduction Continues, while Social Protection Coverage Grows

While poverty has declined faster up to 2010, the pace of this fall, especially that of extreme poverty, decelerated after 2010 despite the strong economic growth of the country. Substantial numbers of people remain poor and susceptible to undernourishment and malnutrition, stressing the need for the interventions proposed under Pillar IV on *Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increase resilience*.

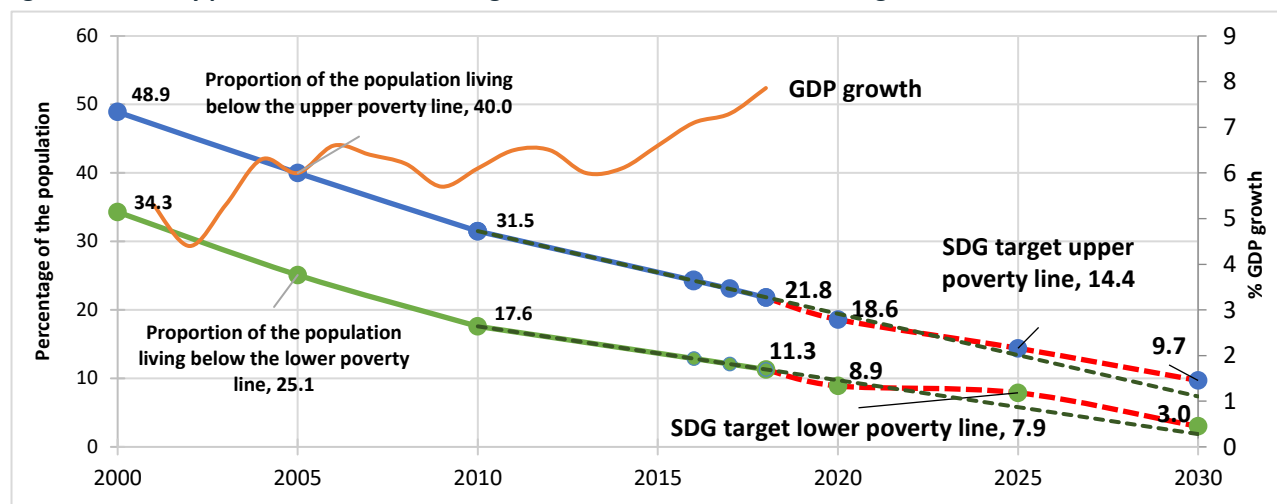
A more inclusive economic growth is needed, while ensuring that the most vulnerable are shielded from the effects of poverty. Threats to the agricultural sector caused by climate change need to be counteracted by strengthening rural non-farm enterprises.

Figure 6 - Trend in consumption of some major food items (g/capita/day)



Source: HIES 1995-96, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2016

Figure 7 – Poverty prevalence, SDG 1.2.1 targets for 2020, 2025, 2030 and GDP growth



Source: BBS and SDG targets and Bangladesh Bank

Adequate Institutional Arrangements are in Place for CIP2 Monitoring

Pillar V on Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security demonstrates that high-level FNS focal points have been established successfully across core ministries and are engaged in policy monitoring through regular meetings. High-level FNS policy reports were regularly produced over the reference period.

Given the complexity of the food systems and the approaches adopted to conceptualize them, the technical abilities of the government focal points across sectors involved in CIP2 monitoring must continue to be developed. Attention should also be given to sub-national level actors.

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) provides technical, operational and secretarial support to the monitoring process and needs to further reinforce its ability to coordinate, plan, communicate and lead. Because the ongoing process of capacity strengthening of FPMU is a long-term undertaking, it needs to be institutionalized rather than project-based.

Progress Towards CIP2 Financing

The Primary Production and Market & Value Chain Pillars Account for the Largest Part of the CIP2

As of 30th June 2018, the CIP2 budget totalled 14.0 billion USD, or nearly 9 billion USD after prioritising project budgets according to their role in achieving positive nutritional outcomes. *Primary production* (Pillar I) is the largest area of investment at about 5.6 billion USD, or 75% of this amount when nutrition-weighted (4.2 billion USD). This is followed by *Market and value chain* (Pillar II) with 5.4 billion USD, or 50% of this amount when nutrition-weighted (2.7 billion USD). *Social protection* (Pillar IV) accounts for 2.4 billion USD, or 68% of this amount when nutrition-weighted (1.6 billion USD). The *Diversified consumption* area of investment (Pillar IV) has a total budget of 0.35 million USD (0.31 million USD when nutrition-weighted) and the *Cross-cutting issues* (Pillar V) accounts for 0.30 billion USD (0.18 billion when nutrition-weighted). Two programmes - *Improved access to markets, facilities and information* (Programme II.2) and *Improved access quality management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land* (Programme I.2) – together cover 60% of the

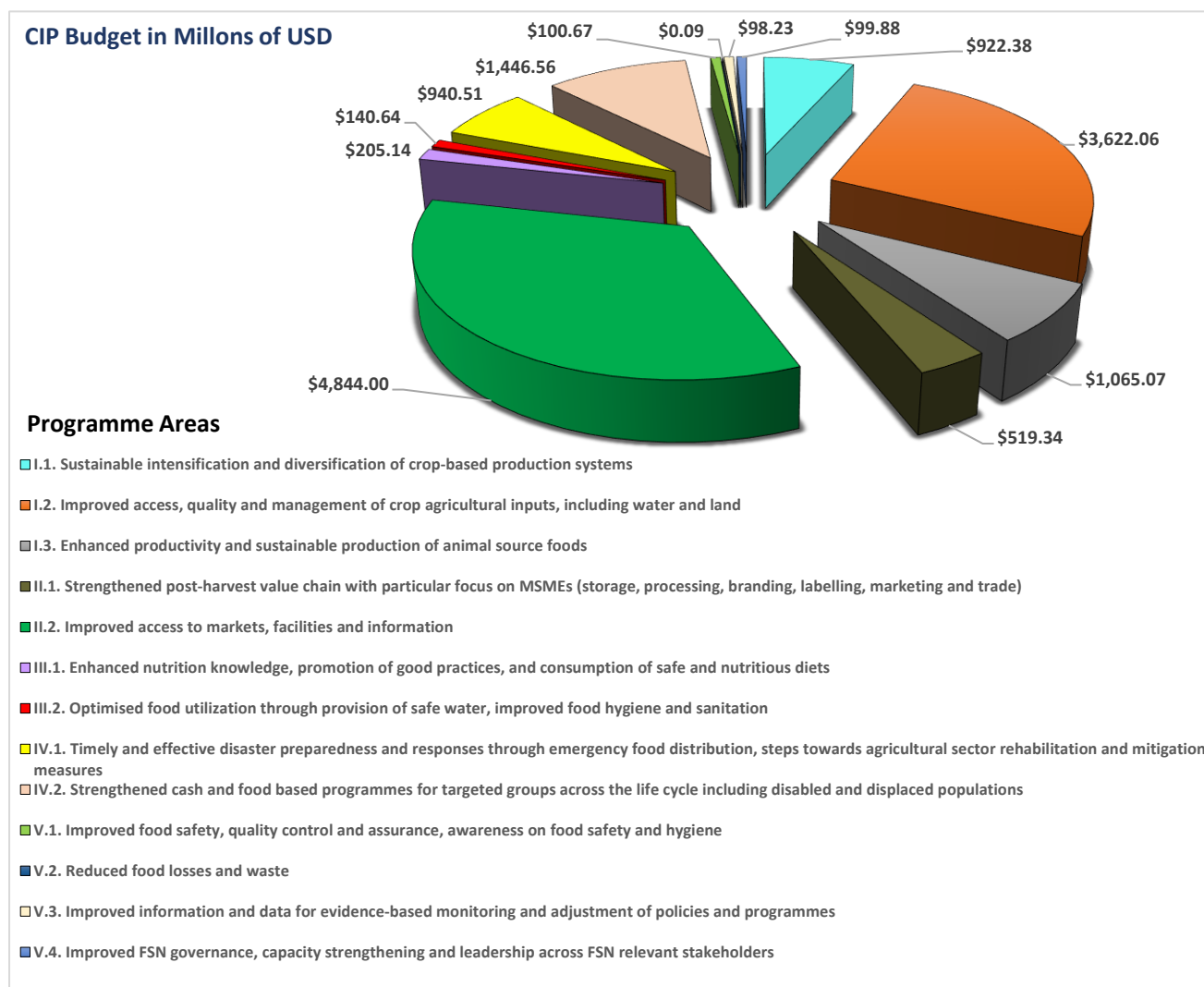
total budget. While some areas of the CIP2, by nature of the investments involved (infrastructure, for example), constitute a much larger share of the total budget, it is important that the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and Development Partners (DPs) do not lose sight of the importance of interventions under other areas of investment (such as Pillars III and IV). Programmes such as the one on *Food waste and losses* (V.2.) remain to be populated with projects.

Impact Assessments on Nutrition-Sensitive Initiatives

To account for return on investment in the different CIP2 pillars, impact assessments have

been conducted on five specific sub-programmes. The analyses pointed to the potential of the nutrition-sensitive interventions to be leveraged as entry points for nutrition-specific programmes and to be integrated across multiple sectors, in order to impact the improvement of diets and nutrition. However, cost-benefit analyses, while able to quantify the impact of interventions in terms of economic returns, underestimate many benefits of the interventions and should not be taken as the only instrument to assess investment priorities.

Figure 8 - Total CIP2 budget (14 Billion USD) – by Programme (as of 30th June 2018, in millions of USD)



Mobilisation of Resources, Especially for DPS, needs to be Accelerated

Total mobilised CIP2 resources increased by 22% or 1.6 billion USD to 8.9 billion USD in 2017/18 as compared to 25% in the first year of the CIP2. When applying the nutrition weights, the increase in the financed budget was 24% in both years. These rates are lower than the yearly average of 33% observed during the CIP1 due to the low increase in DPs' resource mobilisation (an annual average of 13% since the start of the CIP2).

The GoB was responsible for 68% of the financed part and the DPs for 32% in both the total and nutrition-weighted budgets. As of 30th June 2018,

38% of the financed budget was allocated to *Market and value chain*, 31% to *Primary*

production, 26% to *Social Protection*, and 3% and 2% respectively to Pillar III and V. These percentages change to 30%, 36%, 27% and 2%, respectively, while applying nutrition weights.

Pipeline Projects Concentrate More on Primary Production, and Market & Value Chains

The share of pipeline projects almost entirely relates to Primary production (56%) and Market & value chain (39%), with just 2% going to Social Protection (against 26% of the financed budget). While it is important that the commitments under these pillars are translated into financed budget, the GoB and DPs should also prioritise the other areas of investment of the CIP2 without which many of the challenges faced by Bangladesh with regards to FNS will not be tackled.

Table 1 – Summary of nutrition weighted CIP2 2019 budget (as of 30 June 2018, in million USD)

Pillar	Total CIP			Financed			Pipeline		
	Total	GoB	DP	Total	GoB	DP	Total	GoB	DP
I: Primary production	4,188	2,149	2,038	2,042	1,424	617	2,146	725	1,421
II: Market & value chain	2,682	2,078	604	1,686	1,432	253	996	645	351
III: Diversified consumption	311	177	133	258	168	90	53	9	43
IV: Social protection	1,620	837	784	1,549	780	770	71	57	14
V: Cross-cutting	175	28	147	122	23	99	52	5	47
Total	8,975	5,269	3,706	5,656	3,827	1,830	3,319	1,442	1,876

Recommendations at Outcome Level

Progress in Outcome I Demands a Bigger Drive Towards Diversification in Production

- ◇ Sustain agroforestry for environmental protection, climate change mitigation and sustainable agricultural intensification
- ◇ Accelerate nutrition-focused agricultural diversification while continuing to improve the productivity of cereals

- ◇ Strengthen the engagement of the private sector to achieve a sustainable and innovative agriculture and maximise the potential of livestock and high-value crops

Progress in Outcome III Shows Lower Agricultural Real Wage Rates in A Context of Stable Inflation, Due to Volatile Rice Prices in The Wake of Flash Floods In 2017

- ◇ Enhancement and conservation of nutrients in post-harvest storage, transformation and distribution

Table 2 - CIP2 2019 Cumulative delivery (as of 30th June 2018, million USD)

Pillar	Delivery during 1 st year (1 st July '16 – 30 th June '17)			Delivery during 2 nd year 1 st July '17 – 30 th June '18			Cumulative delivery		
	Total	GoB	PA	Total	GoB	PA	Total	GoB	PA
I: Primary production	475	395	80	472	377	95	947	772	175
II: Market & value chain	755	565	190	703	600	103	1,458	1,165	293
III: Diversified consumption	43	23	20	49	34	14	92	57	34
IV: Social protection	298	155	142	232	160	73	530	315	215
V: Cross-cutting	39	11	28	55	8	46	94	19	74
Total	1,610	1,150	460	1,511	1,179	332	3,120	2,329	791

- ◇ Encourage measures that can increase profitability for farmers and MSMEs
- ◇ Strengthen smallholders' access to information, skills, inputs and nutrition-sensitive technology

Progress in Outcome III Points at Dietary Diversity Progressing among Women and Children, but High Prevalence of Micronutrient Deficiencies

- ◇ Promote interventions to improve dietary diversification to ensure nutrient adequacy among women in reproductive age, especially among adolescent girls, and young children
- ◇ Improve and monitor the consumption of fortified foods to inform policy and programmatic changes
- ◇ Address overweight and obesity while tackling undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies

Progress in Outcome IV Demands Accelerating Poverty Reduction Rate and Increasing Social Protection

- ◇ Promote a more inclusive economic growth while protecting vulnerable populations
- ◇ Address intra-household inequalities in food and resource allocation
- ◇ Tackle the effects of worsening inequalities and vulnerabilities which vary across regions

- ◇ Make economic growth more inclusive especially in view of the worsening inequalities

Progress in Outcome V Demonstrates Adequate Institutional Arrangements for CIP2 Monitoring

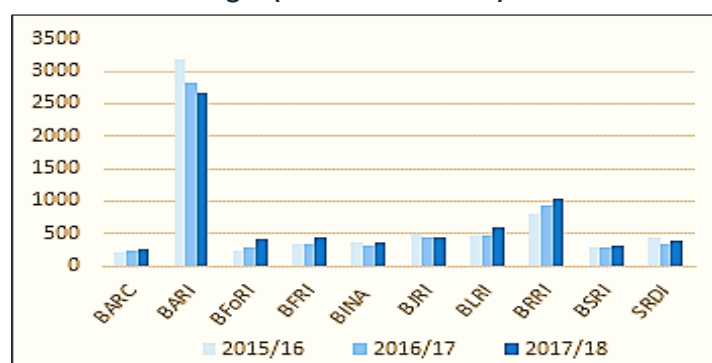
- ◇ Institutionalise capacity strengthening rather than carry it out on a project basis. Considering the complexity of food systems and the approaches adopted to conceptualise them, the technical abilities of FPMU and FNS focal points need to be constantly updated
- ◇ Continue developing the capacity of FPMU and partner agencies to coordinate, plan, communicate and lead
- ◇ Translate the strong political commitment into the effective implementation of the CIP2
- ◇ Strengthen partnerships beyond public institutions

Recommendations at Programme Level

Programme I.1. Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture through Integrated Research & Extension

- ◇ Accelerate the dissemination of high yielding, high value, nutrition-dense, stress-tolerant varieties considering private sector involvement notably through Public Private Partnerships

Figure 9 - NARS Institutions' Annual Budget (In Millions of BDT)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Bangladesh

Under the provision of BARC Act 2012, National Agricultural Research System (NARS) has been formed with BARC as the apex body and twelve agricultural research organizations are the constituent units. The agricultural universities, NGOs and private sectors, though not integrated, are linked with NARS in research collaboration. Among the thirteen research organizations including BARC, six are autonomous bodies under Ministry of Agriculture and the remainders are under other ministries and three organizations BFRI (Forest), SRDI and BCDB are government departments. For further information, visit: <http://www.barc.gov.bd/>

- ◇ Continue research on reducing yield gaps which still range between 19% and 64% of the potential gap in Bangladesh
- ◇ Implement regulatory requirements to scale up fortification that delivers micronutrients such as iodine and vitamin A to vulnerable groups
- ◇ Promote farmers' need-based extension services involving the private sector and NGOs under adequate guidance by the public sector
- ◇ Encourage the involvement of private actors in biotechnological research and innovation adoption

Programme I.2. Improved Access, Quality and Management of Crop Agricultural Inputs, including Water and Land

- ◇ Popularise integrated soil fertility management approach to help restore soil fertility and contribute to food safety
- ◇ Promote private sector investment and involvement in R&D, production, multiplication and distribution of seed
- ◇ Remove constraints to the adoption of deep fertiliser placement and alternate

wetting and drying (AWD) techniques which increase the productivity and efficiency of use of quality inputs

- ◇ Accelerate farm mechanisation especially for seeding and harvesting
- ◇ Promote sustainable management of water resources for irrigation

Programme I.3. Enhanced Productivity and Sustainable Production of Animal Source Foods

Fisheries

- ◇ Update the National Fisheries Policy 1998
- ◇ Facilitate investments to promote sustainable production of nutrient-dense fish
- ◇ Adopt a "blue economy approach" to exploit the ocean ecosystem sustainably

Livestock

- ◇ Update the National Poultry Development Policy 2008 to integrate new developments and challenges in the poultry sector, including support to artificial insemination, improvement of animal health and access to veterinary services and support to research development for animal breeding
- ◇ Scale-up initiatives that have proven to be cost-effective for the sustainable production of livestock

Table 3 - Outcome III (Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation): Selected performance indicators

CIP2 outcome proxy indicators	2015/16 Baseline	2016/17	2017/18	Target 2020	Source
National dietary energy intake (DEI) from cereals	70% (HIES 2010)	64% (HIES, 2016)	...*	60%	FAO, WHO, BBS
Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months of age	23% (2014)	...*	34% Annual Programme Review (2018) **	More than 40% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS
Proportion of households consuming adequate iodized salt containing at least 15 ppm	50.5% (National Salt iodization Survey, Bangladesh 2015)	...*	...*	90% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS, NMSS
Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49)	39.7% (2014) [1]	39.9% (2016)43	Not available	Less than 25% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS
Minimum dietary diversity for women (using Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)	46% (5 out of 9 food groups, 2015) ***	...*	Not yet available from National Food Consumption Survey	75% by 2030	FAO, INFS, BBS

*not applicable, **provisional, *** Women Dietary Diversity Score. The colour indicator shows the progress achieved: target reached ; on track ; off track 

Programme II.1. Efficient and Nutrition-Sensitive Post-Harvest Transformation and Value Addition

- ◇ Incentivise the production and processing of affordable nutrient-rich commodities by MSMEs through vertical and horizontal integration through the food value chain
- ◇ Strengthen cold-chain system to reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss
- ◇ Promote development of agro-processing to boost exports
- ◇ Strengthen institutional and individual capacity development to address quality management, safety assurance and loss reduction in fruit and vegetable supply chains and thus support post-harvest systems

Programme II.2. Improved Physical Access to Markets, Facilities and Information

- ◇ Establish Special Economic Zones for agriculture that offer conducive incentives (e.g. simplified financial regulation and procedures) and an adequate business

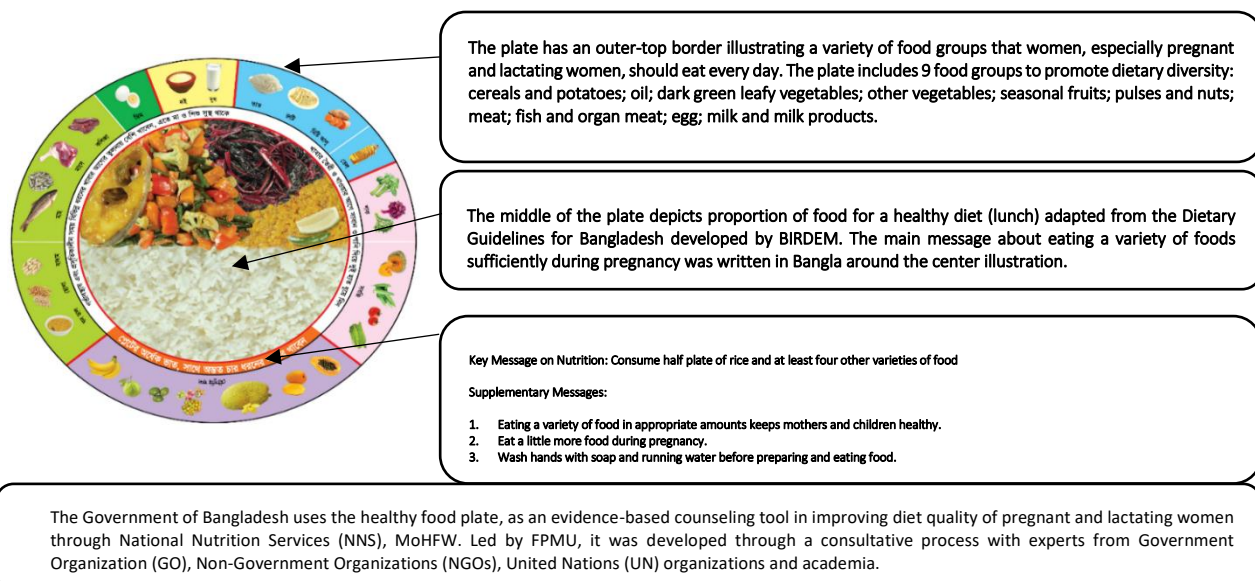
environment (purpose-built facilities, physical proximity of value chain actors along the chain) to support high value crop processing

- ◇ Support development of facilities and infrastructure for storage and process
- ◇ Improve the market information system for information on pricing and early warnings to be more readily available

Programme III.1. Enhanced Nutrition Knowledge, Promotion of Good Practices, and Consumption of Safe & Nutritious Diets

- ◇ Integrate nutrition Behaviour Change Communication into nutrition-sensitive programming as recommended by research testing of different approaches for enhancing nutrition
- ◇ Promote consumption of underutilised foods which often have a higher nutrient content, are also less damaging to the environment and are culturally acceptable
- ◇ Institutionalise nutrition education in schools, including through school gardening

Figure 10 The Healthy Food Plate



Programme III.2. Optimised Food Utilisation through Provision of Safe Water, Improved Food Hygiene and Sanitation

- ◇ Scale-up SBCC interventions on improved hygiene practices, especially hand washing through mass-media campaigns and community interventions (one-to-one counselling)
- ◇ Promote Public-Private Partnerships in WASH sector through the provision of adequate incentive

Programme IV.1. Timely and Effective Disaster Preparedness and Responses through Emergency Food Distribution, Agriculture Rehabilitation and Mitigation Measures

- ◇ Enhance gender sensitivity of disaster preparedness and response
- ◇ Apply a nutrition-sensitive approach to disaster preparedness and responses
- ◇ Adopt adaptive social protection (ASP) which entails a dual approach: reducing poverty and building resilience before shocks occur so that the most vulnerable populations are better prepared, and ensuring that safety nets can respond to

shocks swiftly by introducing greater flexibility and scalability in program designs

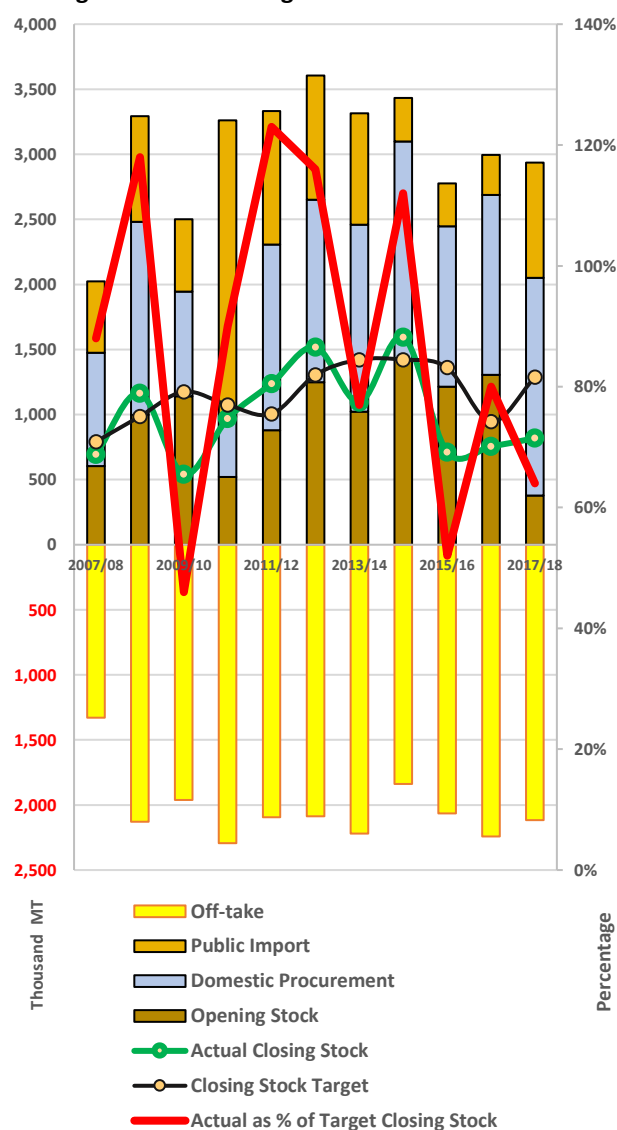
- ◇ Develop disaster risk financing
- ◇ Continue the enhancement of different types of storage: government storage for PFDS as well as storage at local level and even household level

Programme IV.2. Strengthened Social Protection and Safety Net Programmes for Targeted Groups across the Life Cycle, including Disabled and Displaced Populations

- ◇ Expand the approach of combining cash safety nets with complementary activities for enhanced nutrition outcomes as this has been shown to have the greatest impact on child stunting
- ◇ Continue promoting employment for the most vulnerable through programmes such as Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO)
- ◇ Gradually introduce contributory social insurance to broaden the scope and modernise the social security system by combining tax-funded safety net programmes with contributory social insurance, and employment regulations

- ◇ Include other fortified foods and nutrient-dense foods in the package of foods distributed
- ◇ Enable coping of displaced populations by taking measures to build the resilience of host and displaced populations and provide the necessary conditions for building their livelihoods
- ◇ Estimate the weight of nutrition-sensitive programmes in total social protection.

Figure 11 - Opening GoB Food Grain Stock, Intake & Offtake, Closing Stock, Budget Target and Actual Closing Stock as % of Target



Source: ITDS, Food Directorate and MIS, Food Directorate

Programme V.1. Improved Food Safety, Quality Control and Assurance, Awareness on Food Safety and Hygiene

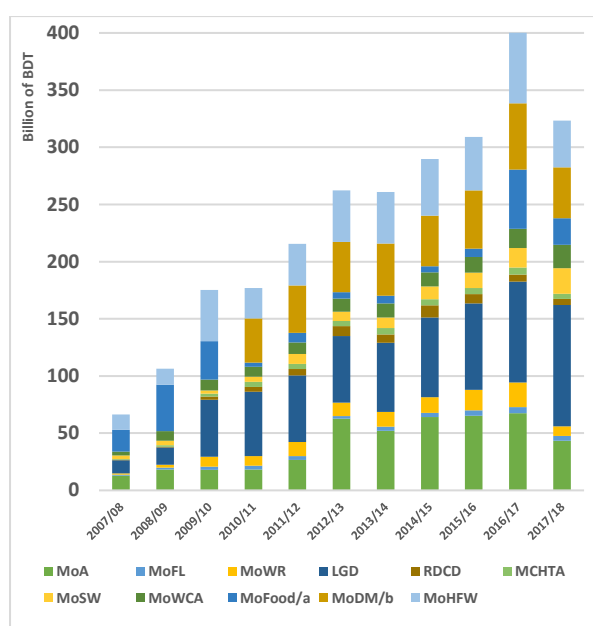
- ◇ Accelerate the improvement of the management of solid waste since the system has seen no major improvement despite various initiatives taken by the two city corporations under Greater Dhaka Create demand for organic fertiliser
- ◇ Create demands for organic fertiliser
- ◇ Enable the standardisation of foods by BSTI
- ◇ Streamline inspection procedures and harmonise food safety standards as food safety controls in place in the country are still quite fragmented with overlapping and multiple jurisdictions of several ministries and agencies
- ◇ Establish and strengthen traceability of foods. Food safety needs to be addressed from the moment of production to the moment of consumption
- ◇ Strengthen capacities across the board for an operational food safety system. The enactment of the Food Safety Act in 2013 and the creation of the BFSa in 2015 have prompted a need for additional capacities
- ◇ Harness market drivers of food safety since historically, improvements in food safety have often come about as the private sector responds to consumer demand for safe foods
- ◇ Review legislation with regards to antimicrobial resistance
- ◇ Strengthen capacities for safe and healthy street food vending given the widespread consumption of street foods

Programme V.2. Reduced Food Losses and Waste

- ◇ Strengthen information systems on monitoring food loss and waste

- ◇ Integrate a gender dimension into food loss reduction strategies
- ◇ Modernise and adapt machinery and storage that reduces waste and losses of food and its nutrients

Figure 12 - Planned Budget Spending on Gender by FNS Ministries



Source: Ministry of Finance

Programme V.3. Improved Information and Data for Evidence-Based Monitoring & Adjustment of Policies and Programmes

- ◇ Undertake research on healthy diets to improve nutrition
- ◇ Sustain efforts to produce SDG indicators' and other relevant FNS data. Indeed, a mapping of the available data for SDG progress tracking uncovered 110 of the 232 indicators, close to half, are not available

Programme V.4. Strengthened FNS Governance, Capacity Strengthening and Leadership across FNS

- ◇ Activate the role of the Local Consultative Groups (LCGs)

- ◇ Strengthen the capacities of public sector staff on FNS
- ◇ Consider the possibility of adopting nutrition-responsive budgeting in the same way the GoB currently carries out gender, poverty and child responsive budgeting

Recommendations for CIP2 Financing

It is important that the GoB and DPs mobilise adequate resources for all programmes: efforts are needed under the pillars Diversified Consumption and Cross-cutting issues, which bear limited weight in the current CIP2 budget and for which very few projects are in the pipeline. While the Social Protection Pillar comes third in terms of its weight in the so-far-financed projects, the GoB and DPs need to sustain their efforts since projects planned for the remaining three years of the CIP2 are minimal.

- Some programmes, including the Food Waste and Losses programme, must be populated with projects, which will require concerted efforts from different parties and prerequisites such as the capacity to measure FWL in the country.
- Financial commitments need to be intensified, particularly by DPs.
- Government agencies and DPs need to focus on developing the disbursement capacities of implementing agencies to achieve a faster and more effective delivery of the ongoing and planned interventions. This is particularly the case for Diversified Consumption (III) and Social Protection (IV) pillars.

Photo Gallery



National Food Safety Day: Inauguration Ceremony, 2 February 2019



CIP2 launched by Ministers for Agriculture & Food; and senior representatives of the GoB, USAID, EU, FAO and MUCH in October 2018.



Nutrition Olympiad 2019 : Inauguration Ceremony, 27 April 2019



Cooking Contest at Nutrition Olympiad 2019



The US Ambassador with members from nutrition clubs at Nutrition Olympiad 2019

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For copies/update on the Monitoring Report, please contact: Director General, FPMU Khaddya Bhaban, 16 Abdul Ghani Road, Dhaka-1000; dgg@fpmu.gov.bd

