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

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Outline of Presentation

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

- Situated in the Bengal Delta at the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal
- Approximate area of 147,570 sq. km with population of about 150 million
The GDP growth over the last five years remained around 6 percent.

Agriculture employs about 45% of labour force.
The Context: Foodgrain Production

Total foodgrain production

Source: BBS, various years
The Context: Price Volatility...
The Context: Price Volatility...
The context: Poverty

Long term positive trend affected by the price crisis

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

Undernutrition trends among <5 children in Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Underweight &lt;5</th>
<th>Stunting &lt;5</th>
<th>Wasting &lt;5</th>
<th>Source: 1990-2005 CMNS; 2007 BDHS; 2009 HFSNA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989/90</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>68.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48.3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
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</table>
Economic growth alone not sufficient to improve the nutrition to meet the MDG 1 target.
Food aid flow decreased

- Food aid reduced drastically
- ODA to global agriculture reduced from 18% to 4%
- Funding for family planning reduced globally (from 55% in 1995 to about 5% in 2007)
Climate change impacts (IPCC)

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

**Drought**

**Cyclone**

**Context:** Environmental vulnerabilities
Context: Climate change & disaster impacts …

Crops, business, fish ponds, rural houses, livestock/poultry, fishing boats
Achieving MDG 1 and the World Food Summit target requires policy commitment and investments.

FOOD SECURITY POLICIES should:

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

The National Food Policy (2006)

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

Bangladesh Country Investment Plan 2010

- National Agricultural Policy 1999
- National Fisheries/Livestock Policy
- National Plan of Action for Nutrition
- PRSP-II
- Other relevant sectoral policies
Approved by the FPMC on 5 August 2008

Officially launched on 28 May 2009 with the participation of USA and EC Ambassadors

A major step towards a coordinated implementation and monitoring of the NFP, and better alignment of DPs’ interventions, in line with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra commitments
The NFP Plan of Action (2008-15)

26 areas of intervention and 314 actions

Consistent with other policies/plans

Emanates from wider participation and consultative process

Target/result oriented

It is the result of a policy process started in 1999
The PoA Approach

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

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

Development of effective Food security Information and Early Warning systems for informed policy-making and programming
The Monitoring Report 2009

Assess implementation progress:
(a) NFP three core objectives
(b) 26 PoA areas of intervention

Prepared under Government leadership, with NFPCSP assistance

- Based on a “Roadmap” produced through consultation
- Consultations of the Technical Teams on indicators, data etc.
- Recent studies by Civil Society institutions
Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC)

Food Policy Working Group [12 member Interministerial Committee]

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

Supporting Professionals
Country Investment Plan

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

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

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

- Capacity strengthening to formulate and implement food policies and related investments
- Enhanced public food management systems
- Development of integrated multi year safety net programme
- Community based nutrition activities through livelihood development
- Orientation of food and nutrition actions through information/data
- Food safety and quality improvement
## CIP: Costs and Gaps (US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prog. no</th>
<th>Currently projected financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Financing Gap</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>993</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>522</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>1,230</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,984</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,054</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,070</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GoB efforts: Agriculture production

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

- **Increased provision of credit**
  - Process made easier (at door steps)
  - Bank account for farmers (at taka 10)

- **Output price support increased:** intervention buying

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

Record harvests
Increased domestic Procurement of Food grain: From 1.34 MMT in 2008-09 to 1.6 MMT in 2009-10

Increased size of Public distribution: 1.3 MMT in 2007-08 to 2.16 MMT in 2008-09 and 2.67 MMT in 2009-10 (budget)

Increased Safety Net Programs: from 2.6 % of GDP (in 2008-09) to 2.8% of GDP (in 2009-10)

Initiative for increasing storage capacity: 2.2 MMT by next 3-4 years; 3.0 MMT by 2020
GoB efforts: Disaster Management

- **Paradigm shift:** relief >> risk reduction >> development

- **Policy and Planning Reforms:** NDMAP, Revised SoD, Draft DM Act, DM Corporate Plan, DRR in Dev. Planning; Comprehensive Disaster Management programme

- **Strengthening DM and Risk Reduction Capacity:** Learning and Development Strategy, Standardized tool-CRA Guidelines/ RRAPs, Strengthening DMIC & DMCs

- **Nurturing partnership:** GO-NGO, GO-DP, GO-Private

- **Enhancing community level capacity**

- **Structural measures:** 2,023 cyclone shelters; 200 flood shelters; 4,000 km coastal embankment; drainage channels 4,774 km

- **Non structural measures:** Training and Awareness, Cyclone Preparedness Programme, Disaster volunteers
GoB efforts: Towards Nutrition

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

- Adequate availability of food is necessary but not sufficient, improving access through safety nets and PFDS needs to be strengthened.
- Investment in multi sectoral/multi stakeholder consultative process.
- Knowledge based dialogue - key to improved decision making and consensus building.
- Policy and programming documents should be ‘dynamic’.
- Nationally owned Food Policy and Programming Frameworks –cornerstones for aligning investment planning.
Global Food Crisis 2007 & 2008
Recent forecast of wheat production shortfall and Russian ban in exports

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

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

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

• The challenge is to achieve development results by sustaining the commitment of all stakeholders at all stages of the policy process, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

• Development partners need to align resource mobilisation with our country’s policies, priorities and institutional frameworks.

• CFS can play a role in providing technical support for elaboration of investments, do advocacy for earning DPs support and assist fine tuning policies.
Thank you all