



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة للأمم
المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
农业组织

Food and
Agriculture
Organization
of the
United Nations

Organisation des
Nations Unies
pour
l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная
организация
Объединенных
Наций

Organización
de las
Naciones Unidas
para la
Alimentación y la
Agricultura

ASIA AND PACIFIC COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION
Thimphu, Bhutan, 15-19 February 2016
Agenda Item 6.4
Measuring Food Security in Bangladesh Challenges and Way-Forward

Contributed by: Salima Sultana, Director (Joint Secretary)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
salimasultana@yahoo.com



Measuring Food Security in Bangladesh Challenges and Way-Forward

**The 26th Session of the Asia and Pacific
Commission on Agricultural Statistics**

15-19 February 2016

Thimphu, Bhutan

Salima Sultana
Director(Joint Secretary)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning

Outline

- FBS Initiative in Bangladesh
- Technical support by FAO
- FBS Bangladesh Context
- Dimension of FBS
- Main challenges
- Way Forward

FBS Initiative in Bangladesh

- BBS published FBS up to 2005-06 in Statistical Yearbook
- Training conducted in July 2015 and October 2015
- Data entry done during July-December 2015 for 5 Year FBS (2009-2013)
- Draft report prepared in January 2016
- Report will be published after validation workshop in February 2016

Technical Support by FAO

- Training organized in July and October 2015
- Provide consultancy support (international and national)
- Publication of the FBS Report

FBS Bangladesh Context

- FBS Report outline
Introduction, Methodologies, Concepts and definitions, Food supply situation, Food security status, Suggestive measures
- Food requirement (demand)
- Food production status in Bangladesh
- Overall food security situation

Key Information in FBS

- Per capita availability of food
- Food supply situation from own source
- Food import-export situation
- Accessibility of supply situation

Food Availability

Items/Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Availability of Per Capita Cereal in kg	192.07	192.53	209.13	210.51	212.75
Per Capita Import in kg	15.95	22.98	36.18	14.75	10.87
Import Dependency Ratio	17.7%	20.4%	21.9%	19.6%	18.9%
Self Sufficiency Ratio	85.0%	83.6%	82.6%	79.4%	79.0%

Food Security Situation

Items/Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Availability of Per Capita Per day in kilo calorie	2633	2690	2877	2925	2945
Per Capita Per day Requirement in kilo calorie	2265				
Per Capita Per day Actual Consumption in HIES 2010 in kilo calorie	2318				

Available for Consumption of different Food groups (in kg)

Items/Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cereal	192.07	192.53	209.13	210.51	212.75
Fish	17.99	19.19	20.03	20.98	21.74
Meat	11.74	11.62	12.88	13.39	13.96
Milk	15.38	13.35	14.79	14.67	15.15
Egg	4.21	4.18	4.16	4.12	4.07
Oil	7.78	8.28	9.15	9.63	8.46
Vegetable	20.21	21.81	22.83	23.64	23.42
Fruits	25.71	28.53	25.80	25.64	26.46



Dimension of FBS in Bangladesh

- Trend analysis for current availability assessment
- Export –import situation
- Magnitude of Food Security with nutritional aspects
- Policy Implications



Main Challenges

- Data gap (seed, feed, wastage and so on)
- Timely data unavailable
- Huge data needed
- More survey required

Way Forward

- Identify core data set required for FBS
- Conduct necessary surveys for using country specific coefficients
- Utilize more administrative data in an efficient manner
- Sustained effort by GoB to continue FBS process

Thank You



USE OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN MONITORING THE NATIONAL FOOD POLICY PLAN OF ACTION AND COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN IN BANGLADESH

The 26th Session of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics.

15-19 February 2016

Thimphu, Bhutan

Feroz Al Mahmud

Associate Research Director

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit

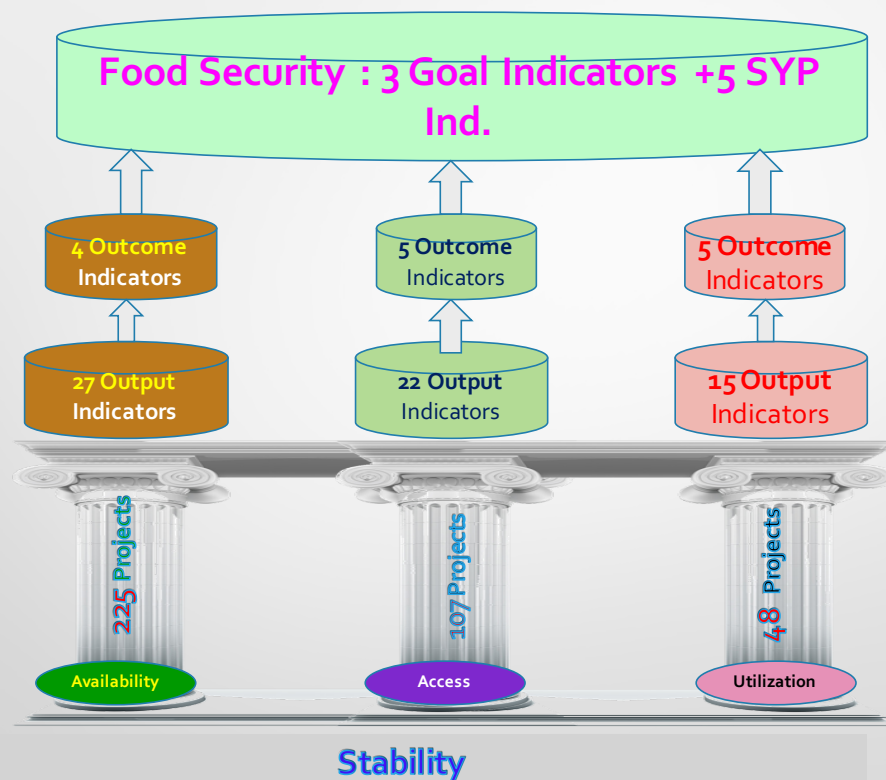
Ministry of Food

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Key Policies for Food and Nutrition Security

- National Food Policy (NFP, 2006), associated Plan of Action (PoA, 2008-2015) and the Country Investment Plan for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (CIP, 2010-2015)
- Perspective Plan 2010-2021
 - Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015)
 - Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020)
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2012)
- National Social Safety Net Strategy (NSSS)
- National Nutrition Policy (2015)
- National Food and Nutrition Policy (under process)

Monitoring Result Indicators



Outcome indicators by Food Security Dimensions (i.e. availability, access, utilisation)

Availability	Adequate & stable supply of safe & nutritious food is achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of growth of agricultural GDP in constant prices • Rice import dependency (3-year moving average) • Instability of rice production • Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price
Access	Increased purchasing power & access to food of the people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in national wages expressed in kg of rice (3-year moving average) • Poverty headcount index (CBN upper poverty line) • Poverty gap (CBN upper poverty line) • Difference between food and general inflation (3-year moving average) • Extreme poverty rate (CBN lower poverty line)
Utilization	Adequate nutrition achieved for all individuals, especially women & children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National dietary energy supply from cereals (%) • National dietary energy intake from cereals (%) • Chronic energy deficiency prevalence among women (BMI <18.5) (%) • Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months (%) • Proportion of households consuming iodized salt (%)

CIP/NFP PoA proxy indicators	Results	Source
Rate of growth of agricultural GDP in constant prices 2005-06		BBS
Rice import dependency (3-year moving average)		FPMU
Instability of rice production		BBS
Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price		BBS

CIP/NFP PoA Output Proxy indicators

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Results	Source
No. of improved new rice varieties released by GoB agencies			MoA
No. of improved new non- rice varieties (wheat, maize, potato, pulses, vegetables, fruits) released by GoB agencies			MoA
Annual change in major crops' production	Rice		BBS
	Wheat		BBS
	Maize		BBS
	Potato		BBS
	Pulses		BBS
	Vegetables		BBS
	Fruits		BBS
% of cropped area under irrigation			BBS
Change in crop yields (moving average over 3 previous years)	Rice		BBS
	Wheat		BBS
	Vegetables		BBS
	Fruits		BBS
	Pulses		BBS
	Edible Oilseeds		BBS

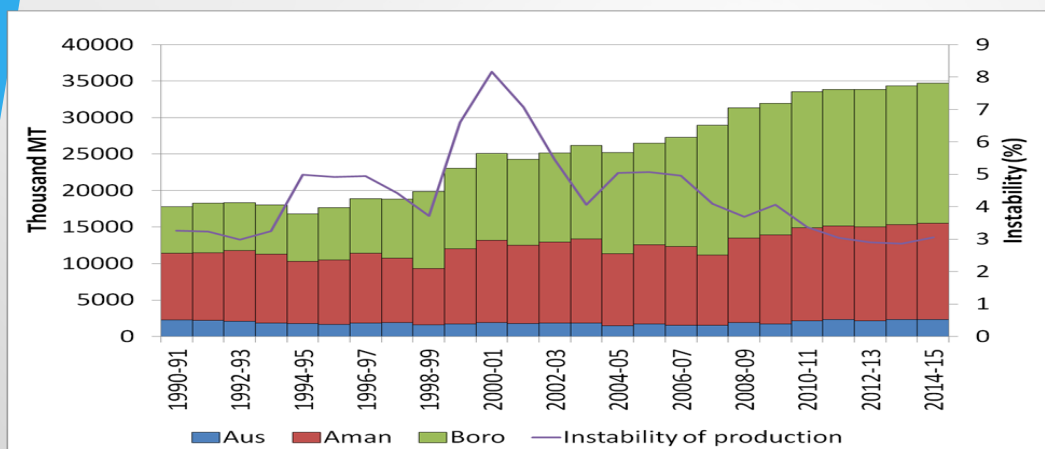
Key Result indicators (output): Food Availability

CIP/NFP PoA output proxy indicators		Results	Source
Agricultural Credit Disbursement (Billion TK) and progress			BB
Annual changes of quantity of fish production			MoFL
Production of livestock items	Egg (million)		MoFL
	Milk (Million MT)		MoFL
	Meat (MMT)		MoFL
GDP from Fisheries sector as % of Agriculture GDP			BBS
GDP from Livestock sector as % of Agriculture GDP			BBS

HOW RESULTS ARE TRANSLATED INTO MONITORING REPORT?

2 examples :

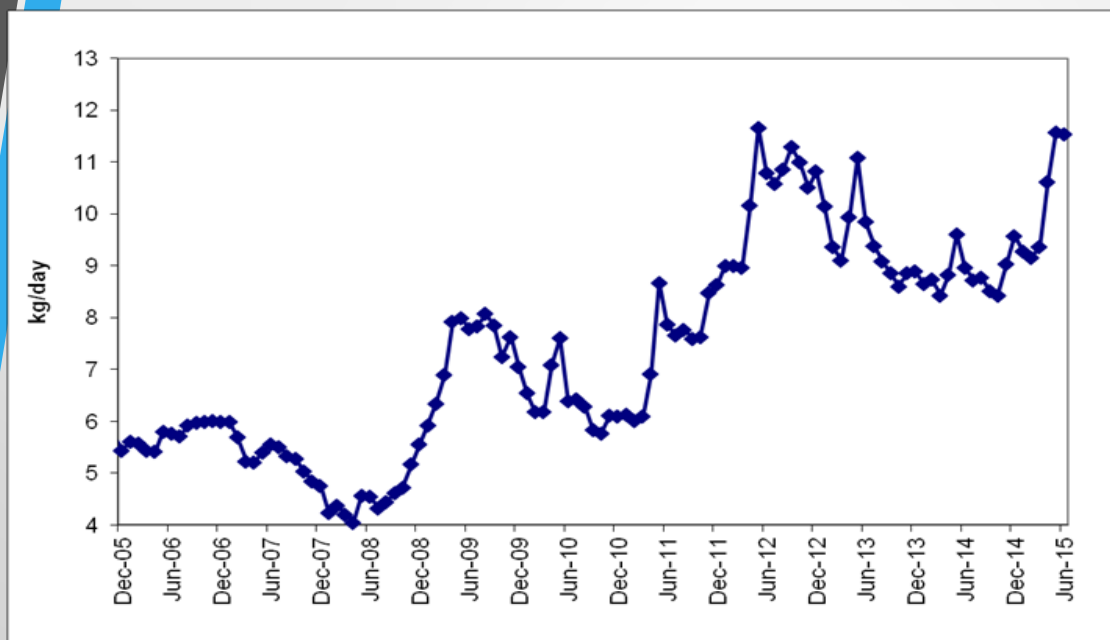
1. Fig: Rice production and its instability in Bangladesh



Instability of rice production remained substantially unchanged in 2014/15 at 3.09% compared to the previous year. Rice production increased by around 1.03% in 2014/15 than in 2013/14.

Source: BBS

2. Fig: Rice wage of agricultural laborers



Rice wage of agricultural workers had a lot of fluctuations over the months even the years . 11.5 kg of rice wage was registered in June 2015.
Source: BBS, DAM

Challenges:

- Disaggregated data (Division, District and Upazilla level) data are not available.
- Gender disaggregated data are also limited
- Access to micro data.
- Timely availability of data



Thank You