BANGLADESH
SECOND COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN
NUTRITION-SENSITIVE FOOD SYSTEMS
(2016-2020)

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

Ministry of Food
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Ministry of Food
Ministry of Water Resources
Ministry of Industries
Ministry of Social Welfare
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

7FYP	Seventh Five Year Plan
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Programme
AFSRD	Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
AICC	Agriculture Information and Communication Centre
AIGA	Alternative Income Generating Activity
AIS	Agriculture Information Service
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
AP-DEF	Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility
APA	Annual Performance Agreement
APSU	Agricultural Policy Support Unit
ATC	Agricultural Technical Committees
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AWD	Alternate Wetting and Drying
BAB	Bangladesh Accreditation Board
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BAEC	Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission
BAPA	Bangladesh Agro-Processors' Association
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BBF	Bangladesh Breastfeeding Foundation
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCSA	Bangladesh Cold Storage Association
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCIC	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
BCSIR	Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
BDP	Bangladesh Delta Plan
BEI	Blue Economy Initiatives
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
BFDC	Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation
BFRI	Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute
BFSA	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority
BFSLN	Bangladesh Food Safety Laboratory Network
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BINA	Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture
BIRDEM	Bangladesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders
BIRTAN	Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition
BJRI	Bangladesh Jute Research Institute
BKMEA	Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BLRI	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute
BLAST	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust
BMDA	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority
BNNC	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council
BOAA	beta -N- oxalyl-amino -L -alanine
BRC	British Retail Consortium
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BRWSSP	Bangladesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
BSCIC	Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
BSMRAU	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University

BSRI	Bangladesh Sugarcrop Research Institute
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CAB	Consumers Association of Bangladesh
CARS	Centre for Advanced Research in Sciences
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
CDB	Cotton Development Board
CDIL	Central Disease Investigation Laboratory
CFS	Committee of World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIP	Country Investment Plan
CIP1	First Country Investment Plan
CIP2	Second Country Investment Plan
CNRS	Center for Natural Resource Studies
CSA	Civil Society Alliance
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DATA	Data Analysis and Technical Assistance
DC	District Controller
DCCI	Dhaka Chamber of Commerce Industry
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DfID	Department for International Development
DFTRI	Department of Food Technology and Rural Industries
DG	Director-General
DGF	Directorate General of Food
DGFP	Directorate General of Family Planning
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DNCRP	Directorate of National Consumer Rights Protection
DoE	Department of Environment
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DP	Development Partner
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTC	District Technical Committees
ECA	Ecologically Critical Areas
EFCC	Environment, Forestry and Climate Change
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EPZ	Export Processing Zones
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ERG	Economic Research Group
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBCCI	Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FIAC	Farmer’s Information and Advisory Centre
FLW	Food Loss and Waste
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FPMC	Food Planning and Monitoring Committee
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
FPWG	Food Policy Working Group

FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FSNSP	Food Security Nutritional Surveillance Project
FYP	Five Year Plan
G2P	Government to Person
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GFLI	Global Food Loss Index
GHG	Green House Gas
GHP	Good Hygienic Practices
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GR	Gratuitous Relief
GVC	Global Value Chain
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HKI	Helen Keller International
HPNSDP	Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme
HYV	High Yielding Varieties
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
ICN2	Second International Conference on Nutrition
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDRA	Insurance Development Regulatory Authority
IDTS	Inspection, Development and Technical Services
IEDCR	Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFST	Institute of Food Science and Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMD	Inclusive Market Approach
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
INFS	Institute of Nutrition and Food Science
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPH	Institute of Public Health
IPHN	Institute of Public Health and Nutrition
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JCS	Joint Cooperation Strategy
JDCF	Japan Debt Cancellation Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LCGAFSRD	Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
LDDMPP	Livestock Development based Diary and Meat Production Project

LGD	Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MAFAP	Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agriculture Policies
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFSP	Modern Food Storage Facilities Project
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MISM	Management Information System and Monitoring
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCommerce	Ministry of Commerce
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoEFC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoI	Ministry of Industries
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives
MOP	Murate of Potash
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MRVA	Multi Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTBF	Medium-Term Budgetary Framework
MUCH	Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NATCC	National Agricultural Technical Coordination Committees
NC	National Committee
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NCRPC	National Consumer Rights Protection Council
NEC	National Economic Council
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NFP	National Food Policy
NFPCSP	National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme
NFSMAC	National Food Safety Management Advisory Council
NFSL	National Food Safety Laboratory
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIPN	National Information Platform for Nutrition
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NIPU	Nutrition Information and Planning Unit
NNP	National Nutrition Policy
NNS	National Nutrition Services
NPAN2	Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition
NSA	Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture

NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
NWA	National Women's Agency (Jatiyo Mohila Songstha)
NWRC	National Water Resources Council
NWRD	National Water Resources Database
OMS	Open Market Sales
PA	Precision Agriculture
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PDBF	Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation [Rural Poverty Alleviation Foundation]
PE	Public Expenditure
PFDS	Public Food Distribution System
PHL - DCC	Public Health Laboratory of Dhaka City Corporation
PHSC	Post-Harvest Service Centre
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PoA	Plan of Action
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPRC	Power and Participation Research Centre
PPW	Plant Protection Wing
R&D	Research and Development
RC	Regional Controller
RDA	Rural Development Academy
RDCD	Rural Development and Co-operatives Division
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
RTC	Regional Technical Committees
RtF&SS	Right to Food and Social Security
SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
SAU	Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University
SCA	Seed Certification Agency
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDF	Social Development Foundation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFDF	Small Farmers Development Foundation
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SIS	Small Indigenous Species
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity in the World
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPF	Specific Pathogen Free
SRDI	Soil Resource Development Institute
SSN	Social Safety Net
SSNP	Social Safety Net Programmes
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
TA	Technical Assistance
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TMRI	Transfer Modality Research Initiative
TSP	Triple Super Phosphate
TT	Thematic Team
TWG	Technical Working Group
UESD	Utilization of Essential Service Delivery
UN	United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	Urea Super Granules
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VRA	Vulnerability Risk Assessment
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WDB	Water Development Board
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

The Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan 2016-2020 (CIP2) is integral to the multisectoral approach needed to tackle hunger and malnutrition and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is a tool to mobilise funds and align sectoral and cross-sectoral food and nutrition security (FNS) related programmes. The overarching goal of the CIP2 is to achieve improved food security and nutrition for all at all times by making food systems nutrition-sensitive and sustainable. Its strategic objective is to ensure availability, affordability and nutritional quality of foods, and that all people have access to a variety of safe and nutritious foods, and to the knowledge they need to make wise food choices for a healthy diet. It sets forth priority nutrition-sensitive investment programmes for each stage of the food value chain -'from production to plate'- as well as emerging challenges to the food systems that impact diets and nutrition.

Attaining the developmental goals that will make Bangladesh a middle-income country will require a transformational change implying a massive increase in mobilisation of resources, profound institutional capacity development and the much better integration and coordination of actions. The resource delivery mechanism will be mainstreamed with country's policy and institutional systems. Coherence of initiatives will be ensured at the national and sub-national levels. Supportive guidance will be sought from the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC), Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) and related high-level governance mechanisms.

The CIP2 represents a powerful tool in the hands of the Government to: (i) assess needs for additional financial resources required to achieve some of the key SDGs and to create a nutrition-sensitive food system that works to ensure food and nutrition security in a coordinated way; (ii) prioritise these investments; (iii) integrate and coordinate actions across sectors and ministries for better effectiveness; and (iv) mobilise resources as required and foster alignment of all sources of financing, including budget resources and contributions from Development Partners (DPs) behind a single, inclusive -but evolving- investment plan which will prevent needs not being fulfilled and avoid same projects appearing in more than one government plan. As Bangladesh embarks upon its Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP), the investments made towards solving hunger and malnutrition will reflect the complexities of the issue at hand. The CIP2 implementation will build on and provide input to monitoring of SDGs, the upcoming National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP), Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2), related strategies and action plans.

The CIP2 proposes 13 investment programmes to improve food and nutrition security in an integrated way. It is solidly anchored in existing policies and programmatic frameworks and incorporates the priorities expressed by stakeholders, ranging from government agencies to civil society such as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or farmers' organisations to the private sector. The total cost of the CIP2 is estimated at US$ 9.2 billion with US$3.6 billion still requiring funding. This financing gap amounts to US$2.4 billion while prioritising nutrition-weighted funding for nutrition impact.

CIP2 Investment programmes

(in million US$)

CIP2 Programmes by pillar	Total	Financing gap	Nutrition-weighted financing gap*
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**3815**	**2182.3**	**1627.2**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	622	438.1	328.6
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	2401	1250.8	928.5
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	792	493.4	370.1
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	**3172**	**1246.9**	**623.4**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	437	383.8	191.9
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	2735	863.1	431.5
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**228**	**53.9**	**43.0**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	89	53.8	42.9
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	139	0.1	0.1
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1808**	**55.2**	**41.4**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and response through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	962	0.8	0.6
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	846	54.4	40.8
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**227**	**90.5**	**62.9**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	83	70.8	53.1
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	0	0	0
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	46	1.3	0.6
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	98	18.4	9.2
Grand Total	**9250**	**3628.7**	**2397.9**

The development of this nutrition-sensitive CIP2 with national stakeholders serves to highlight the areas of investment required to achieve FNS goals and will help mobilise and channel resources to the areas most effective in improving the nutrition outcomes of the country.

* Weighing the budget according to nutrition sensitivity as detailed in Table A5.1.

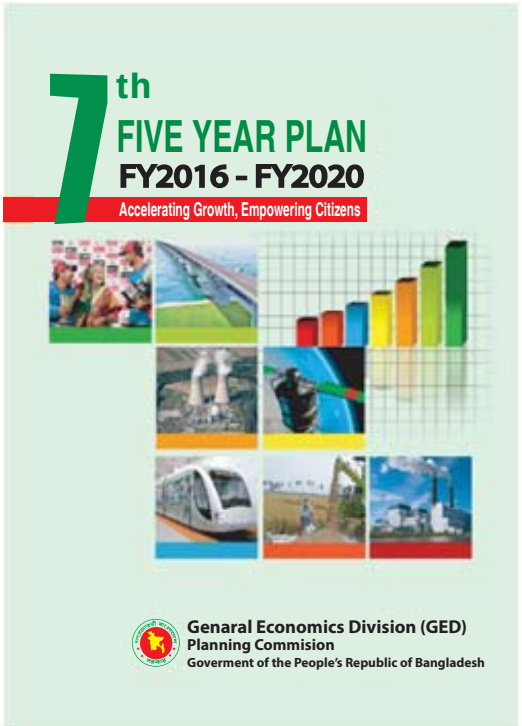
1. Introduction

Prioritising agriculture, food and nutrition security has been central to the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) development strategy since the birth of the nation and has yielded impressive results. The goals set in the 2006 National Food Policy (NFP) regarding the reduction of underweight and stunting of children under five and population level undernourishment have been achieved. Yet, these successes conceal critical numbers of people still suffering from the effects of poverty, hunger and malnutrition which the Government endeavours to address rapidly.

The GoB recognises that addressing hunger and malnutrition should not only be a goal in itself but a means to achieve other development goals. Malnutrition in all its forms -undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity- results in high economic and social costs. Nutrient deficiency in children affects school attainment in the same way that inadequate nutrition worsens the mental and physical productivity of the labour force, thereby decreasing economic growth. Other examples of the effect of nutrition on socio-economic development abound, and in its efforts to bring Bangladesh to the status of middle-income country, the GoB is fully taking this on board. Accordingly, it has embraced the global agenda set by the UN's post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which, in their endeavour to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions, aim at ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture (SDG2). But it also acknowledges the need for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across the entire food system to achieve the 16 other SDGs.

By joining the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) movement in 2011, the country also committed to intensifying direct nutrition interventions and advancing nutrition-sensitive development, helping to build multi-stakeholder platforms across sectors, and aligning their programmes. It reaffirmed its commitment during the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/World Health Organization (WHO) Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in Rome in 2014 which sought to identify comprehensive solutions to address malnutrition, placing a strong emphasis on the role of food systems. The GoB also endorsed the six global nutrition targets and their indicators to be achieved by 2025 at the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2012.

The Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan (CIP2) follows the First Country Investment Plan 2011-2015[1] (CIP1) whose development was prompted in response to a need to efficiently mobilise resources in the aftermath of the 2008 food price crisis. As Bangladesh embarks upon its Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP), the investments made towards solving hunger and malnutrition will reflect the complexities of the issue at hand. The CIP2 2016-2020 is integral to the multi-sectoral approach needed to tackle hunger and malnutrition and achieve the SDGs. It is a tool to mobilise funds and align sectoral and cross-sectoral food and nutrition security related programmes. The overarching goal of the CIP2 is to achieve improved food security and nutrition for all at all times by making food systems nutrition-sensitive and sustainable. Its strategic objective is to ensure availability, affordability and nutritional quality of foods, and that all people have access to a variety of safe and nutritious foods, and to the knowledge they need to make healthy diet choices. It sets forth priority nutrition-sensitive investment programmes for each stage of the food value chain -'from production to plate'- as well as emerging challenges to the food systems.



Before describing the investment programmes and

[1] The CIP1 was later extended to last until 2016.

sub-programmes proposed by the CIP2, the main body of this document sets the context, including its linkages to existing frameworks and policies, its objectives and the approach adopted. It describes the process by which the CIP2 was developed and the guiding principles on which it is based. It then goes on to detail the institutional set up for the coordination and monitoring of the programme implementation and outlines the results framework. The cost of each programme and sub-programme is then set out. The annex provides further details on the consultations carried out, on the programmes and sub-programmes and on the monitoring and evaluation of the plan. It also provides details on the financial aspect of the programmes, including an inventory of the existing and proposed projects under different CIP2 programmes.

The CIP2 was prepared by the GoB under the coordination of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food with contributions from a wide range of ministries, agencies and departments, donors, civil society, the private sector and NGOs, reflecting the breadth of the food systems approach adopted.

2. Context

Over the last three decades, Bangladesh has managed the feat of producing enough rice to keep up with population growth -which almost doubled to 160 million. In terms of calorie availability, it has achieved self-sufficiency. People's economic capacity to access food has risen through a rapid decline in the poverty headcount -from 48.9% in 2000 to 23.2% in 2016[2] -, 90% of which is accounted for by agriculture[3] and an increasing purchasing power even among the poorest. With regards to food utilisation and nutrition, the third dimension of food security, it also claims 'the fastest prolonged reductions in child undernutrition in recorded history'[4].

Notwithstanding these impressive achievements, much remains to be done if Bangladesh is to ensure the food and nutrition security of its people and unlock their productive potential. Alarming numbers of people still suffer from hunger, acute hunger and seasonal hunger and the prevalence of child undernutrition is high, much above the WHO cut off levels of public health significance. While 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) concerning the prevalence of undernourishment in the population and underweight for children younger than five were achieved, around 16% of the population remains undernourished and one third of young children are underweight. Stunting, whose causes begin in utero and continues for at least the first two years of postnatal life, and whose consequences are life-long -diminished cognitive, educational and economic performance, poor health- and last across generations, continues to affect 37% of children under five. Concurrently, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is steadily rising, even among the poorer sections of the population, leading to a rise in non-communicable diseases such as of diabetes, cardio-vascular diseases and certain cancers.

The causes of malnutrition and hunger are wide-ranging and are exacerbated by a host of challenges that continue to afflict the country: low quality diets; the rapid growth of an already sizeable population which stretches existing resources; gender disparities in income, opportunities, education and health; climate change which further shrinks the natural resources available -habitable and arable land, sweet water, etc.-; and price volatility.

In response to the rising need for food, agricultural growth has risen, albeit irregularly, over the last few years, reaching the target set in the CIP1. Specific efforts have been made notably through investments channeled through the CIP1, to improve water management and infrastructure for irrigation purposes[5], but also to improve the quality of inputs and soil fertility[6]. The share of cropped area under irrigation steadily expanded over the course of the CIP1 for example, and agricultural credit disbursement soared. In a context where climate change is rapidly taking its toll on the country's economy and agriculture, with among others, the fall in agricultural land availability at 0.45% per annum over the last decade, a new approach of intensive crop production that is both highly productive but also environmentally sustainable needs[7] to be adopted. An eco-friendly approach is required which is adapted to the needs of smallholders, combines traditional methods and conservation agriculture with modern technology, and protects natural resources, while increasing productivity. Indeed, climate change and natural resource depletion place stress on food production and increase the volatility of supply. Also, animal source food supply contributes to climate change through increased carbon dioxide emissions.

Over the CIP1 period, agriculture has clearly shown signs of diversification with the fisheries and livestock sector growing steadily towards improving nutritional security, a trend that needs to be maintained. However, crop diversification towards non-cereal crops and commercial high value crops has been limited. Efforts are needed to diversify crops -without compromising rice production given the population pressure. Agricultural diversification is key not only to ensure better quality diets, boost farmers' incomes and value addition, but also ease the country's agricultural trade deficit by producing tropical fruits and vegetables instead of importing them.

[2] The 2016 figure is an interim BBS figure based on quarterly figures and therefore not using the same methodology used for previous years. It does, however, give a sense of the overall falling trend.
[3] As found by the World Bank (http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2016/10/07/bangladesh-growing-economy-through-advances-in-agriculture).
[4] WFP (2016) Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh
[5] Programme 2 of the CIP1
[6] Programme 3 of the CIP1
[7] Such as the 'Save and Grow' approach advocated by FAO since 2011

Overall, farming systems can only be transformed from semi-subsistence to more productive and commercial ones by creating less fragmented, more competitive supply chains that respond to quality standards and include those that are usually excluded, women in particular. The CIP1 Programme 6 concentrated on building new growth centres also prompted the spontaneous growth of centres through private means. Private sector participation needs to be further stimulated along the value chain with investments in infrastructure building and maintenance such as markets or roads.

For the many still unable to access adequate diets for lack of resources and income making opportunities, social protection that is suited to their circumstances will need to ensure their adequate FNS. Groups temporarily affected by disasters must be dealt with differently than for example vulnerable elderly people with no means to provide for themselves, abandoned women or disabled people. While answers are needed to immediately tackle the problem, longer term solutions also need to be identified.

Further down the food value chain comes the challenge of translating the consumption of good quality diets into efficient utilisation of the nutrients ingested which is still threatened by the consumption of unsafe water, poor sanitation and hygiene practices. Diarrhea is still a frequent phenomenon and the supply of safe water for domestic use has remained static despite efforts[8]. With the accelerating pace of urbanisation, slums are bourgeoning bringing with them the water and sanitation challenges associated with very high density urban environments. Therapeutic and supplementary feeding as proposed in the CIP1[9] also needs to continue to remedy enduring acute nutritional deficits in the short-run.

While there is enough evidence to establish desirable dietary patterns that are beneficial for preventing malnutrition in all its forms, dietary guidelines have not been accompanied by desirable changes in the dietary patterns. Trans fat intake is increasing and ultra-processed foods and sugar sweetened beverages in diets are on the rise.

Food wastage at all stages of the food supply chain is a factor that needs to be tackled if the country wants to meet the food and nutrition needs of its people. FAO estimates that up to a third of the food produced is never consumed worldwide. The nutritional value of the food that makes it onto the plate needs to be maximised by adapting the treatment and transformation of food post production. Measures to reduce waste and losses at production, marketing and distribution level are also required. The country also faces a substantial challenge in ensuring that the foods available are safe for consumption. The Food Safety Act of 2013 sets the legal framework to solve this problem, but its implementation will require a lot of strengthening of capacities, a review of the standards and an enhanced coordination between all stakeholders.

To respond to these challenges, the CIP2 proposes a series of investment programmes to improve food and nutrition security in an integrated way. It is solidly anchored in existing policies and programmatic frameworks as detailed in Section 8 and incorporates the priorities expressed by stakeholders, ranging from government agencies to civil society such as NGOs or farmers' organisations to the private sector.

The CIP1 was successful in its role of mobilising funds towards the implementation of the NFP. Its periodic monitoring allowed for a regular and dynamic review of the country's needs making the Country Investment Plan (CIP) a 'living document'. However, the food systems approach adopted for CIP2 means that implementing the plan will be a complex task given the wide range of actors across sectors, processes and linkages between them that will need to provide feedback through the annual monitoring process. The Government's institutional and governance framework will need to be ready for this challenge and capacities to carry out these tasks will need ever more strengthening in this respect.

[8] See Programme 12 of the CIP1
[9] Programme 10.3

3. The CIP2: a powerful tool to achieve the country's development goals

Bangladesh can only achieve the medium and long-term goals set in the National Food Policy, the Seventh Five Year Plan, its Vision 2021 and the 2030 SDGs if it is able to mobilise adequate financial resources, prioritise investments and use domestic and external resources effectively. To this effect, finance is recognised by the SDG agenda as the first of the five 'means of implementation'. SDG 17 aims at strengthening these means of implementation and target 17.3 aims to 'mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources'. The 2030 agenda refers to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, adopted in July 2015, in which countries re-affirm that they 'remain committed to further strengthening the mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources' and that they 'recognise that significant additional domestic public resources, supplemented by international assistance as appropriate, will be critical to realising sustainable development and achieving the sustainable development goals'.

Attaining the developmental goals that will make Bangladesh a middle-income country will require a transformational change implying a massive increase in mobilisation of resources, profound institutional capacity development and the much better integration of actions. The CIP2 represents a powerful tool in the hands of the Government to:

(i) assess needs for additional financial resources required to achieve some of the key SDGs and to create a nutrition-sensitive food system that works to ensure food and nutrition security in a coordinated way;
(ii) prioritise these investments giving precedence to the most nutrition-sensitive ones;
(iii) integrate and coordinate actions across sectors and ministries for better effectiveness; and
(iv) mobilise resources as required and foster alignment of all sources of financing, including budget resources and contributions from Development Partners (DPs) behind a single, inclusive -but evolving- investment plan which will prevent needs not being fulfilled and avoid same projects appearing in more than one government plan.

The 'SDGs Needs Assessment and Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective'[10] provides a well-defined work plan that highlights all the actions necessary to attain significant progress in the SDGs in Bangladesh. As per the 7FYP extended growth scenario, the aggregate GDP at constant 2015-2016 prices for the period 2017-2030 would be Taka 498,900.3 billion[11]. Estimates of annual resource gaps available in the strategy provide an opportunity to highlight programme priorities and government policy interventions as in this case, those relevant to nutrition-sensitive food systems.

[10] General Economics Division, Planning Commission, GoB. (2017) SDGs *needs assessment and financing strategy: Bangladesh perspective*

[11] USD 5,004.99 billion.

4. A nutrition-sensitive food systems approach

The CIP1 built on the 2006 NFP which constituted a fundamental shift in acknowledging the comprehensive nature of food and nutrition insecurity by focusing on three objectives to ensure dependable sustained food security for all people of the country at all times, adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food, increased purchasing power and access to food by all, and adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially women and children.

While the overall goal of the CIP2 remains the same, the approach taken is to consider the food system in its entirety i.e. a system 'that embraces all elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructure, institutions, markets and trade) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution and marketing, preparation and consumption of food and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes'[12] (Figure 1). This approach is better suited to the 2012 Committee on World Food Security definition of food and nutrition security that has been widely adopted following ICN2: 'Food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.'

The food systems approach acknowledges the substantial overlaps and interlinkages between different components of the food system. For example, the way a household consumes will be influenced by its knowledge of nutrition, its preferences and cultural practices, but also by market prices and advertisements by big companies. This approach goes beyond the traditional linear approach where producers supply food to the food processors. Producers can also be consumers and involved in post-harvest processing. They may belong to a vulnerable group that is supported, or needs to be, by social safety nets. Food systems thus involve multiple interactions between different actors and stakeholders involved at different stages of the food value chain[13] that evolve in a complex setting -institutions, processes, natural environment, etc.- that can be influenced to enable more favourable FNS outcomes (Figure 1).

A good understanding of these linkages is important to identify entry points for nutrition-sensitive investments along the food system that can trigger structural changes that will result in positive nutrition-related outcomes. This identification and prioritisation of investments towards the achievement of FNS also need to acknowledge the need for environmental, economic and social sustainability as embedded in the SDGs.

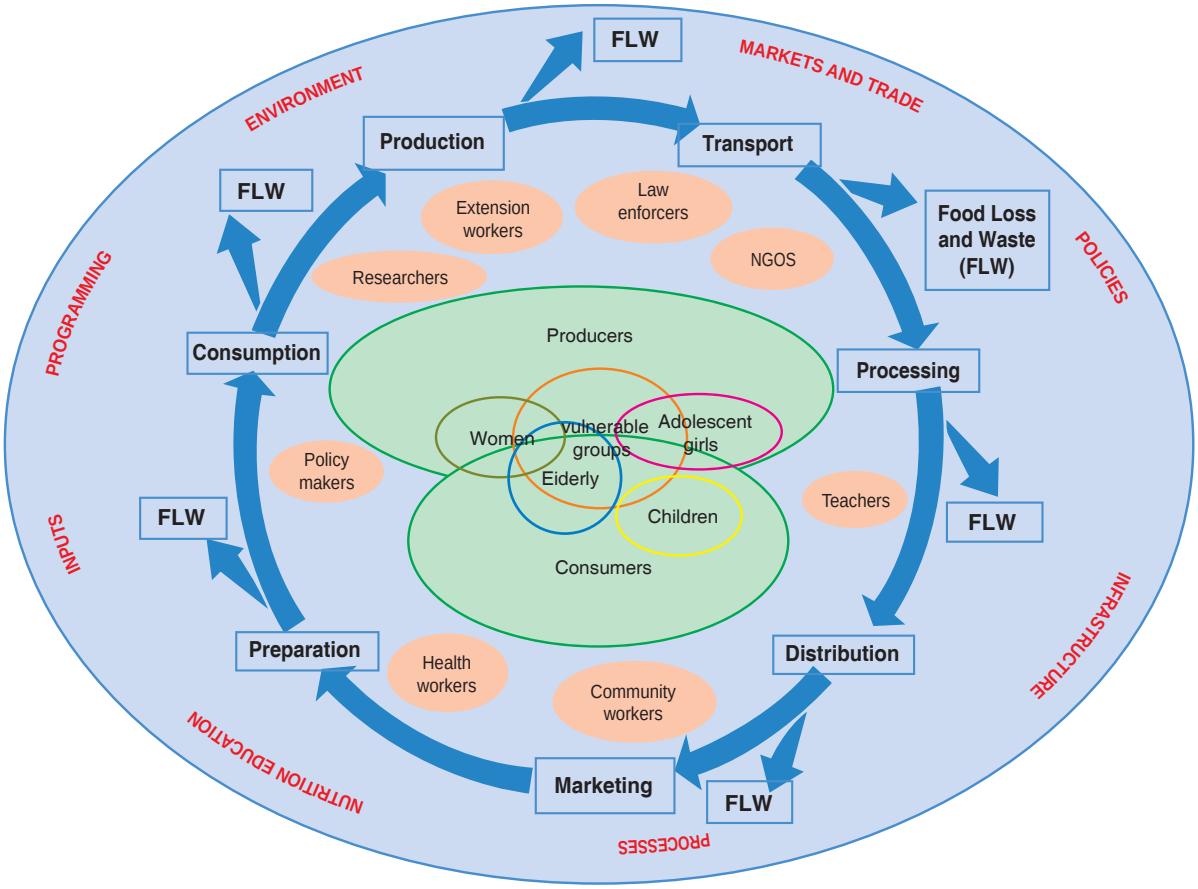
There are many pathways to adjusting agricultural strategies to improve nutrition outcomes. Providing information to farmers on the existence of crops that will benefit diets in bringing food and nutrient diversity that may be profitable to them, or by breeding animals that are rich in key micronutrients, are some of them. Actions that can retain the nutritional benefits of food can also be incorporated in programmes relating to post-harvesting and preservation activities. For instance, improved drying techniques can prevent contamination of foods. Certain ways of processing or preparing foods can add or decrease their nutritional content. There are also many ways to rendering social protection programmes nutrition-sensitive: targeting the most nutritionally vulnerable is one, but it could also be making women the recipients of benefits since they are shown to be more inclined to spend financial resources on the health and nutrition of family members compared to their male counterparts. Food systems can also affect food safety, health, food prices, incomes and women's access to productive resources, all of which influence nutrition.

[12] As defined by the UN High Level Task Force of Global Food and Nutrition.
[13] The cross-references between the different programmes proposed under the CIP demonstrate these linkages.

By prioritising projects that are nutrition-sensitive over those that are nutrition-specific or merely support nutrition[14], this document endeavours to guide Government and DP spending over the life-span of the CIP2 towards projects that will directly impact the nutritional outcomes of the country.

This nutrition-sensitive food systems' approach adopted in the CIP2 will help in shaping the upcoming National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) that is to be formulated and approved by 2019.

Figure 1. Attempting to capture the complexities of food systems[15]



[14] Section 11 details how this prioritisation is carried out.
[15] FLW stands for food loss and waste which can arise at every step of the food value chain.

5. Preparation of the CIP2

To succeed to the CIP1, the 7FYP requires the CIP2 to be prepared to cover the 2016/17 to 2019/20 fiscal years. To this effect, in June 2016, a notification was issued by the Government for the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to begin the process. The background work towards its preparation was initiated in July 2016 with a series of 32 meetings by the TWGs spanning a period of six months. During these meetings, the decision was taken to shift from a focus on the three objectives of the NFP (availability of, access to and utilisation of food) to five areas that cover all aspects of the food value chain -'production to plate'-as well as all the challenges to the food systems, namely:

1. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets
2. Post-harvest transformation, value addition, nutrition and supply
3. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation
4. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience
5. Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security and cross-sectoral issues.

In parallel, six background papers were commissioned to national technical experts to provide an analytical narrative of the progress observed in the areas of investment identified by the Food Policy Working Group (FPWG), flag issues and provide actionable recommendations to inform the development and implementation of the CIP2. The pillar on 'Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security and cross-sectoral issues' gave rise to two separate papers, to better reflect the heterogeneity of the issues it covered, namely:

- Improved food safety and quality and reduced food losses and waste
- Governance, cross policy implementation and FNS information.

In April 2017, the authors of the papers presented their findings to FPMU officials and the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) of the Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH) project which supports the GoB in its work on the NFP and CIP. Based on the feedback from the first in-house consultation, a revised set of draft thematic background papers were prepared. These background papers provided the technical context and foundation to the CIP2. The TWG meetings and papers led to the identification of 13 programmes for investment. These programmes and the contents of the sub-programmes were refined through an extensive consultation process.

Following the identification of programmes and sub-programmes, government agencies were requested to identify current projects and potential projects that should fall under the CIP2. This process was facilitated by FPMU under the guidance of the Director-General (DG) of FPMU and leadership of the Secretary, Ministry of Food.

The consultation process

Consultations were held across the country using different approaches and venues -villages, universities, upazila offices- to maximise the feedback received from different stakeholders. About 400 individuals -around 20% of them female- participated to these events. Representatives from 18 ministries/divisions' agencies and departments, and 26 organisations from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the private sector, DPs and the United Nations (UN) attended. Table 1 provides the detail of the participating institutions.

Table 1. Participating institutions

Government	Development Partners	United Nations	CSOs
• BNNC • Cabinet Division • Ministry of Agriculture: Secretariat; DAE, BADC; DAM; BRRI; BARI; BARC; SRDI; BSRI; BINA • Ministry of Disaster Management: Secretariat • Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock: DoF, DLS; Secretariat • Ministry of Food: Secretariat; BFSA; RC Food/DC Food • Ministry of Health: IPHN; Civil Surgeon office • Ministry of Industries: BSTI, BAB • Ministry of Planning: BBS • Ministry of Primary and Mass Education • Ministry of Public Administration: District Commissioner • Ministry of Social Welfare: DSS • Ministry of Water Resources: BWDB • MoWCA: Secretariat • Planning Commission	• ABD • DfID • European Union • EKN • Global Affairs Canada • USAID • World Bank	• FAO • UN Women • UNICEF • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) • International Labour Organization (ILO) • World Food Programme (WFP) • World Health Organization (WHO)	• Action Aid • Action Contre la Faim • Alive and Thrive • BAPA • BBF • BIRDEM • BRAC • CAB • Care Bangladesh • Caritas Bangladesh • CIP-International Potato Center and AVRDC - The World Vegetable Center • Civil Society Alliance (CSA) for SUN • Concern Worldwide • Eco Social Development Organization • FHI 360 Bangladesh • Harvest Plus • GAIN • German Red Cross • Helen Keller • ICDDR,B • IFRC • Islamic Relief • Nutrition International Bangladesh • Oxfam • PKSF • Plan International • RDRS • Right to Food • Save the Children • Shushilan • Winrock International • World Fish
	Private Sector / Media • APEX • Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA) • Colombia Garments • Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI) • Data Analysis and Technical Assistance (DATA) • DBL Group • Dnet • FBCCI • Fresh Group of Companies • Lenny Fashions • PRAN-RFL Group • Media - Bangladesh Betar • Media - BTV • Media - MaasrangaTelevision • Media - New Age • Media - Prothom Alo	**Universities/Research Institutes** • BAU • BIDS • BSMRAU • BRAC University • Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS) • Dhaka University • Economic Research Group (ERG) • IFPRI/IRRI • Oxford Policy Management • Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) • Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU)	

A first consultation was held on the 9th of May 2017 with the participation of FPMU, the TWG, the Thematic Teams (TTs), the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC), the authors of the background papers and the MUCH TAT. The main objectives of the consultation were to: explain the CIP context; share the framework and objectives, CIP methodology and development; engage in an open discussion to solicit feedback on the approach and papers; and elicit questions on policy priorities that could serve as a basis for questions for key informants during upcoming field consultations.

Over two weeks in May 2017, ten consultations took place across five divisions of the country (see Annex 1 for details). These meetings included farmers, local leaders and villagers, local government officials from Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) relevant ministries at district and upazila levels, NGOs and academic faculty members. In the consultations involving local government officials, after an introduction explaining the background to the CIP, the purpose and the methodology of the exercise as well as the importance of taking a nutrition-sensitive approach by FPMU officials with support by FAO, remarks were provided by special guests from the relevant district. The attendees were then randomly divided into groups to identify priorities for the CIP2 for each of the broad areas of investment previously identified for the CIP2 by the TWGs in the context of their region. A set of questions were given to them to guide them through the process. The FAO team and FPMU officials facilitated these parallel sessions. A representative from each group was then asked to present the main points identified in a plenary, before opening the floor up for discussions.

In sessions with farmers and villagers, less emphasis was placed on formally presenting the rationale for the CIP2 and discussions took place with the whole group. Explicit efforts were made to elicit womens' point of view.

The session held at the Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh which brought together accomplished academics from disciplines covering a broad range of topics related to food systems was

slightly different in nature. In this case, following an introduction of the rationale behind the consultations, participants were grouped according to their specialty and asked to discuss specifically the draft list of CIP2 programmes and sub-programmes already prepared. Some of the proposed programmes and sub-programmes were challenged while gaps were also identified.

The consultation held with the private sector in July 2017 was organised around three broad discussion points: i) Does the draft CIP2 adequately address the development strategies and priorities concerned with the private sector in terms of achieving food and nutrition security in Bangladesh? What are the missing elements or sub-programmes? Business opportunities? Win-win solutions? ii) How can the ongoing and planned investment activities and projects of the private sector be incorporated in the new CIP to better depict the real situation of investment in food and nutrition security in Bangladesh? iii) How can we better achieve food and nutrition security in collaboration with the private sector? What would be the concrete steps necessary to make the private sector involved more in policy dialogue and coordination with other multi-stakeholders, including government, CSOs and resource partners?

One final consultation was held with the DPs, UN agencies, CSOs and academia in July 2017 to elicit their views on the draft of the CIP2. The following questions were put to the participants: i) Does the CIP2 draft adequately address the government's development strategies and priorities concerned with DPs, UN, CSOs, research institutions and academia in terms of achieving food and nutrition security? ii) Which area of the CIP2 would your agency most likely provide support or contribute to? iii) How can the Government better achieve food and nutrition security in collaboration with its partners: DPs, UN, CSOs, research institutions and academia? What would be the concrete steps necessary to strengthen the engagement of all the parties/stakeholders in policy dialogue and coordination? Based on their comments, as relevant, modifications were made to the draft of the CIP2.

The Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture held in 2016 helped to conceptualise the CIP2 and paved the way for nutrition-sensitive approaches to be taken into consideration by the CIP2. Likewise, discussions held during the Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection held in 2017 provided suggestions and comments incorporated in the final CIP2 version.

Outcomes of the consultations

By ensuring that stakeholders' views are reflected in the CIP2, the consultations contributed to building ownership, making it a country-led programme, one of the 2009 Summit on Food Security Rome Principles which the international community endorsed as governing guidelines for FNS interventions. The consultations also reiterated some of the principles that guided the CIP1 and put forward additional ones, reflecting emerging priorities (see Section 6). They also confirmed some of the key programmatic issues identified in the TWG meetings and in the background papers, and uncovered additional ones. Finally, they provided the elements needed to develop the sub-programmes and priority investments required to achieve FNS as detailed in Section 7[17] .

[17] The detail of the issues that were flagged in the consultations and suggestions for priority investments is reported in Annex 2 and are synthesised in Annex 3 where they are also juxtaposed with the corresponding programme and sub-programme.

6. Guiding principles of the CIP2

Underlying the implementation of the CIP2 are a series of guiding principles which characterise the terms by which the GoB, the DPs and all other food system stakeholders -the private sector, NGOs, farmer organisations, consumer groups, researchers- will work to achieve the CIP2 goal.

Policy and institutional coherence

The CIP2 provides a clear framework with common objectives that stakeholders can align to. It is anchored in existing national policies and encourages policy coherence and coordination with related policy frameworks, programmes and monitoring tools, in line with the principles agreed to at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011. Its delivery mechanism will be mainstreamed with the country policy and institutional systems. Efforts will also be made to ensure coherence of initiatives at the national and sub-national level. Supportive guidance will be sought from the FPMC and BNNC.

Resource mobilisation

The CIP2 galvanises investments towards country's most urgent needs as defined jointly by stakeholders and encourages investment partnerships. It can help reduce duplication of efforts and allows development cooperation to be more predictable thus allowing for a more efficient government planning. It acknowledges the existence of other related investment plans on nutrition, climate change, etc. and seeks to build complementarities with them, as applicable. In particular, synergy will be established with the Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2), the National Social Security Strategy (NSSS) and the Bangladesh Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan (2016-2021).

A nutrition-sensitive food systems approach

The CIP2 adopts a nutrition-sensitive food systems approach to encapsulate the most urgent needs for investment along the food value chain (see Section 4). Nutrition must be rooted in local food systems based on food sovereignty, small-scale producers, agro-ecological principles, sustainable use of natural resources, local seeds and livestock breeds, traditional knowledge and practice, local markets, guaranteeing sustainable and resilient biodiversity as well as diversity of diets[18]. By putting nutrition at the centre, it also stresses its commitment to the SUN and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiatives. Concomitantly, it involves all sectors -18 ministries and divisions-, DPs, private sector agents and civil society stakeholders whose involvement is needed to achieve food and nutrition security for all at all times.

Inclusiveness, participation and dialogue for a 'living document'

In keeping with the CIP1, the CIP2 endeavours to be a collaborative effort from inception to implementation to monitoring. Ensuring that all stakeholders, including those at sub-national level such as farmers' organisations, participate in continuous dialogues throughout the life of the CIP2, can improve its effectiveness, governance and accountability as well as the consistency of its approaches across the country. Such involvement in processes can also encourage the private sector or NGOs to mobilise their own resources to contribute to the implementation of the CIP. The annual monitoring reports of the CIP allow for an integration of improvements and adaptations that may arise from exchanges between stakeholders or from emerging issues, making the plan a dynamic 'living document'. In addition to this, the gradual move of focus from process-orientation to result-orientation provides an objective basis to evaluate overall performance of the ministry/division at the end of the year which is in line with the Annual Performance Agreement of the Government.

[18] ICN2 (2015) Report of the Joint FAO/WHO Secretariat on the Conference

Sustainability

In line with the CIP1, the CIP2 is designed and is to be implemented in a way that ensures coherence with the national and international policy and strategy landscape, quality, impact but also sustainability. All projects must be environmentally sustainable but also, to the extent possible, contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change. This issue of sustainability concerns agricultural practices but also consumption patterns that may be promoted as part of the CIP2. Sustainability of projects should also be understood in terms of their ability to sustain their effects beyond the life of the project for a long-term impact.

Focus on women's empowerment

Women's empowerment and gender equality are at the nexus of the agriculture, nutrition and health sectors. Women play an essential role along the food system value chain and in the nutrition of their families. They often have a say on which crops and varieties to grow, eat, and sell. They are increasingly active as labour -paid or unpaid- for pre-and post-harvesting activities e.g. planting of seedlings and saplings, irrigation, harvesting, threshing, storing seeds, nursery management, jute extraction, vegetable plantation, horticulture, preparation of bio and compost fertiliser. With the rapid 'feminisation' of agriculture, giving women farmers adequate access to assets such as land and inputs, training but also women-friendly markets are essential. Women also mostly manage household food preparation and consumption, making them ideal targets for nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes that can provide adequate and healthy food especially to children in their formative years. As the bearers of children, their own nutritional status matters in providing the nutrients required for brain development, healthy growth and a strong immune system to babies in the womb and while they are being breastfed. A final consideration are the trade-offs in the allocation of time to the dual productive and reproductive roles of women. More time spent on the farm or work place will result in less time spent raising children which may negatively affect children's nutritional status unless effective alternatives for child care can be found. Despite their critical and potentially transformative role in agriculture growth, women continue to be limited in their access to resources. The CIP2 must contribute to their empowerment so that they can achieve their full potential.

Targeting of the most vulnerable

Adequate emphasis must be put on reaching the most vulnerable strata of the population with effective targeting and prioritisation mechanisms put in place. This includes women and children but also marginalised minorities and populations most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and geographical remoteness. In particular, the South of the country is experiencing a higher incidence of cyclones and storm surges, and the coastal belt suffers from salinity intrusion. In the North, extreme temperatures and droughts are arising challenges. Loss of land due to river erosion is bringing new migrants to the capital who live in poor or inadequate hygiene conditions and have limited access to clean water, which has dire consequences on their nutritional status.

Enhanced partnerships with emphasis on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Partnerships between stakeholders will be encouraged for a better performance of the CIP2. Collaboration may be in the form of information and knowledge sharing but also between the private sector and the Government or DPs. Bangladesh pioneered PPPs in South Asia in the 1990s and such mechanism should be embraced as an effective mechanism to deliver actions under the CIP2. To this effect, the GoB has put in place a conducive legal framework[19] and is looking to build strong bilateral relationships with other governments to develop and upgrade large public infrastructure assets in partnership with other countries through PPPs[20]. While actual PPP budgets cannot be included in the CIP2, projects working to develop concepts, policies, design, technically assist and generally facilitate and promote PPPs will be encouraged.

[19] Through the Bangladesh Public Private Partnership Act 2015 which was specifically passed by Parliament as part of the Vision 2021 goal to ensure a more rapid, inclusive growth trajectory, and to better meet the need for enhanced, high quality public infrastructure services in a fiscally sustainable manner.

[20] As set out in the Policy for Implementing PPP Projects through Government to Government (G2G) Partnership, 2017.

Cross-sectoral partnerships may be facilitated by third parties: for example, the SUN Movement helps address issues of conflict of interest in such partnerships to clarify rules of engagement of all partners and avoid conflicts of interest. This is essential if the private sector is to be involved in solving the problem of food insecurity and under- and malnutrition. Successful partnerships allow for the comparative advantage of different stakeholders to be exploited and identify the financial and incentive arrangements that align the interest of all parties. The rapid development in recent years of social enterprises whereby the private sector engages in activities that to contribute to poverty reduction should be tapped into, while also adopting an Inclusive Market Approach (IMD) where emphasis is put on making markets work for the poor.

Embrace innovation, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and scale up

The CIP2 will continue to encourage investments in innovation and new technologies for greater impact on food and nutrition security. The role of ICTs as foreseen by the GoB in its promotion of a 'digital Bangladesh' will be embraced for example through GIS-based soil mapping system to provide information relating to crop suitability, land zoning, nutrient status and fertiliser or the creation of information tele-centres to deliver information to farmers. Efforts to monitor public food stock through computerised means should also be stepped up for more effective planning by the GoB, notably with respect to its Public Food Distribution System. Emphasis will be placed on rapidly scaling up innovations that have been found to be successful.

7. The CIP2 programmes

This chapter describes the 13 CIP programmes: their expected outputs, the justification for the programme in question, the priority interventions by sub-programme and the recommendations for implementation. Table 2 summarises the information and indicates the agencies responsible for the implementation of each of the programmes.

OUTCOME I: Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

Programme I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems

Expected programme aggregate output: The use of agricultural land to provide affordable and healthy diets to all is optimised by enhancing overall productivity and growing high value and nutritious crops in a sustainable way that is resilient to climate change.

Justification for this programme: In the context of a rapidly growing population and shrinking arable land and ever more erratic weather patterns, crop-based production needs to be stimulated to improve productivity of staples while releasing land for other crop and non-crop foods that are high-value, nutritious and increase the diversity of diets. The research and technology development that can provide these improvements must generate sustainable solutions that will not negatively impact on soil fertility and can work in the context of the changes happening due to climate change. Crop production also needs attention because a large number of people, many of them among the poorer segments of vulnerable sections of the population[21]- rely on it for their livelihood.

Priority interventions

I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge and technology development for a more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Research and technology development is required to support the development of sustainable high yielding and high-value varieties that make efficient use of inputs -hybrid, green super rice-; of varieties adapted to different ecosystems and ensuring year-round availability of nutritious foods -short maturing *Aus* and *Aman* rice, summer season hybrid vegetables, lean and year-round season fruits-; and of varieties that are naturally rich in key elements such as iron and zinc or are biofortified. Steps will be taken to develop the cultivation of crops such as *khesari*, *mugbean*, watermelon, vegetables, cowpea, sesame, sunflower, groundnut, sweet gourd, chilli, sweet potato, barley, soybean, sorghum, chewing varieties of sugarcane, sugar beet and coconut which are suitable for coastal areas and marine islands. Research is also needed to ensure not only greater yields but also to develop crops that have good nutritional qualities. Efforts are needed to develop gender-sensitive technology given the role of women in agriculture that can, for example, reduce their work load and free up their time for other household activities. Indeed, women's empowerment is paramount under this programme given their potential role in agriculture. Organic farming along with the use of crop residues, compost, and animal waste, especially of horticultural crops, should be further developed and expanded for domestic but also export markets (see Programme V.1.2). Finding the underlying causes of, and possible solutions to, the yield gap is also needed. Investments will be required to strengthen the capacities and the infrastructure of the institutions that are to carry this research and develop technologies.

I.1.2. Develop technologies, including biotechnologies, and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change

Crops will need to be adapted to unfavourable ecosystems and climate-smart agricultural methods expanded to respond to the regional effects of climate change on food and nutrition security through climate-smart technology development, dissemination and adoption down to the farmer's level. New

[21]Close to 90% of farm households are small or marginal and farm between 0.0.5 and 2.49 acres.

high-impact technologies, such as green biotechnology, biofortification, and nanotechnology including Green House Gas (GHG) emission reducing technology where appropriate, will be used to boost productivity and enhance the nutritional qualities of food in an eco-friendly manner. Partnerships with the private sector will be essential in this regard. Low water survivor crops will be promoted in drought-prone regions and stress-tolerant crop technology, such as flexible High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), developed. Trials will need to be conducted on the most vulnerable regions based on the priorities set in the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). Emphasis should be placed on developing nutrient dense and resilient crops given the evolving climatic conditions and opportunities arising from this new context. Commercial cultivation of seaweed on coast lines is an example of nutrient dense sources that can be explored. Adjustments to crop-based agriculture will be based on recommendations from research that will focus on the most economically and climatically vulnerable areas of the country. For this, investments in research infrastructure are needed.

I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services

Extension services draw their strength from research but also from farmers' knowledge, innovations and feedback. The institutional mechanisms put in place to link research to extension -District Technical Committees (DTC), Regional Technical Committees (RTC), Agricultural Technical Committees (ATC) and National Agricultural Technical Coordination Committees (NATCC)- need to be revitalised and operationalised while the capacity of extension departments (DAE) and farmers' organisations needs to be strengthened to allow the two-way transfer of knowledge. The creation of information hubs around the country and effective use of ICTs, with the establishment of a nationwide digitised agricultural database system should facilitate and accelerate information transfer to farmers. An ICT-based surveillance system can also assist farmers by detecting, diagnosing, preventing and controlling diseases. This can complement more traditional farmers' training and demonstrations, field days and exhibitions. Climate change adaptation in crop sector, and early warning and vulnerability -Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA), Food Security Early Warning, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM)- information, beneficiary awareness building and institutional arrangement need to be strengthened for supply of relevant scientific information through extension services. It is also essential that women are explicitly targeted by extension services to unleash their potential in agriculture. For example, additional female extension workers can be recruited to ease communication to women farmers who constitute a large part of the farmer community. Efforts will be needed in promoting practices that test e.g. adaptive trials for direct seeded rice cultivars and all technology developed by National Agricultural Research System (NARS), and apply improved practices that will render agriculture more productive, resilient, diverse and sustainable such as the introduction of new cropping patterns, crops, increased affordable mechanisation, or spread of contract-farming. Extension services hold an important role in sensitising farmers to the importance of agriculture in providing healthy diets by promoting the cultivation of nutrient-rich and diversified crops.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to invest in strengthening environmental stress research for sustainable crop production in the problem areas of Bangladesh through Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI). A major Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) project is also in the pipeline to strengthen diversified crop production by climate-smart agriculture system. Its main ongoing projects are the Rural Development and Co-operatives Division's (RDCD) 'Expansion, Renovation and Modernization of Bangabandhu Poverty Alleviation Training Complex' in Gopalgonj and DAE's 'Year-Round Fruit Production for Nutrition Improvement Project'.

Additional considerations: The agricultural knowledge and information system in Bangladesh forms a complex web of actors from public, private and non-government institutions. There are, for instance,

12 government organisations falling under the purview of different ministries that act as agricultural extension service providers. A number of research institutes generate agricultural knowledge: NARS is composed of 13 research institutes. More coordination between these actors is required for greater efficiency and to ensure women and smallholders do not fall through the extension net as still happens often despite representing a large share of the agricultural sector. Additionally, this programme relies extensively on the enhancement of knowledge through research and improved technology which will require substantial resources, both human and infrastructural. However, grass root knowledge and experience should also be used as an essential source of information that can help identify better practices adapted to the emerging challenges such as climate change. Agriculture Information and Communication Centre (AICC) at village level and Farmer's Information and Advisory Centre (FIAC) at union level could be established as a means of extension programme and agricultural advisory services.

Programme I.2. Improved access, quality and management of agricultural inputs, including water and land

Programme aggregate output: Farmers are able to access quality agricultural inputs more cheaply and readily and are able to manage their use more sustainably and efficiently.

Justification for this programme: The acute pressure that exists on natural resources in Bangladesh is exacerbated by the effects of climate change and demographic pressure which means more food needs to be produced with less. Access to enough quality agricultural inputs is therefore crucial to maximise production under the existing constraints. Not only is research key to developing more performing inputs, such as seeds and pesticides, but a Save and Grow approach which encourages eco-friendly practices needs to be developed and disseminated to preserve the quality of land and water needed for agriculture and build resilience to climate change.

Priority interventions

I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops

Because most research and development (R&D) for seed production, multiplication, processing and preservation and testing occurs in the public sector, investments in this area are paramount. With regards to importation, multiplication and distribution of seeds, the right measures need to be put in place for fruitful collaborations with NGOs and the private sector that favour farmers, especially the most vulnerable ones. In conjunction with this, farmers' own capacity to produce seeds should be developed. Farmers' groups, especially women farmers' groups, should be involved in creating such conducive environment to ensure better access to seeds and other inputs. While quality and supply of inputs is improved, Precision Agriculture e.g. use of Urea Super Granules and Integrated Pest Management through biocontrol should be promoted to optimise input use and maximise returns while preserving resources and reducing environmental damage. The push needed for farmers to diversify their crops requires access to affordable credit.

I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations

While timely access to unadulterated fertilisers needs to be ensured, farmers must be trained to use fertilisers in a balanced way -basing dosages on soil tests carried out by well-equipped soil testing laboratories and with kits made available locally- to maintain soil fertility while supporting the production and widespread distribution of bio-fertilisers and mineral fertilisers which do not affect the quality of water. More generally, environmentally sound fertility management practices, such as the use of vermin compost, must be promoted to help sustain soil fertility. The use of fertilisers fortified in micronutrient should be part of the sensitisation by extension workers of farmers to the importance of nutrients in diets. Other practices that can help preserve soils should be expanded such as the use of certain vegeta-

tion and trees and the introduction of some crop rotation e.g. with legumes. Land needs to be protected from the increasing threat of erosion by appropriate river dredging initiatives. Detailed inventorying of land and soil resources based on soil surveys at union level would allow precision agricultural planning. Land zoning of the country needs to be completed to enable sustainable land and water (see Programme I.2.3.) use given the competing existing demands for these resources associated with rapid demographic and economic growth. The establishment of land rights especially for the most vulnerable groups, with special focus on women, can help create long-term incentives to preserve land fertility.

I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation

Regular updating of the National Water Resource Database to monitor groundwater levels, floods, drainage, salinity, and arsenic levels in the dry and monsoon seasons in Bangladesh is needed to be able to plan water usage and needs. As with other agricultural inputs, it is important to develop technologies and spread practices that can help save conserve water, such as the use of buried pipes, drip and sprinkler irrigation, and the use of Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD). Given the extensive use of arsenic-contaminated groundwater to irrigate crops, it is urgent to develop the capacity to mitigate its adverse effects. A more cost-effective water distribution system needs to be put in place. Irrigation at night, discouraging the use of deep tube well for irrigation and the cultivation of high water demand crop in Barind Area could be incorporated as a means of improved water management. Surface water irrigation needs to be promoted to reduce pressure on ground water and circumvent the arsenic problem, through the expansion of irrigation infrastructures such as solar panels for small-scale irrigation. The creation of water reservoirs and the harvesting of rain water in rainfed/coastal/hilly areas should be encouraged, and small-scale water resources systems promoted with active participation of local communities to ensure proper maintenance of the infrastructure. Efforts are also needed to excavate/re-excavate the natural canals and other water bodies which can help small-scale surface water irrigation and control waterlogging. Complementary irrigation should be supplied to rain-fed T. *Aman* and *Aus* rice when required to minimise dependence on irrigation-dependant *Boro* rice. Water reservoir, canals and other water bodies have the potential to be used for multiple uses, including fish farming for increased production of animal source foods (see Programme I.3). PPPs are recognised as an effective way to overcome financial constraints in the development of irrigation and ventures to enable their development should be encouraged.

I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption

Large areas of crop land in coastal areas suffer from salinisation due to natural calamities driven by the effects of climate change. Presently, in compliance with the National Shrimp Policy 2014, eco-friendly integrated shrimp farming is being promoted, which will ultimately ensure the health of soil and water. Assessing the biodiversity changes that are likely to happen in this context need to be appropriately considered for policy responses. Solutions that can be put in place range from coastal afforestation to the development of saline-resistant rice varieties and climate-resilient crop varieties, planting of saline-tolerant fruit trees and using the water for farming of saline-tolerant fish species (see Programme I.3). Shrimp farming may be integrated in low-saline and non-saline areas with the adoption and introduction of salt-tolerant varieties following the Land Zoning Guidelines of the Government in the coastal areas. The numerous damaged polders built to provide protection against tidal intrusion and to increase agricultural production should be rehabilitated.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The pipeline budget of this programme is inflated by the planned setting up of a modern, energy efficient with higher capacity urea fertiliser factory to cost over US$ 1 billion with one quarter of the funds to come from DPs. Most substantial ongoing projects are related to irrigation and water management.

Additional considerations: Bangladesh is plagued with a number of problems due to geographical idiosyncrasies, such as declining aquifer levels, arsenic contamination, silting and increased salinity in coastal areas, drainage congestion due to rise in sea level, and river bed rise, which make implementation of agricultural programmes all the more challenging. The success of this programme relies on the close collaboration between several ministries but particularly the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Water Resources. The involvement of farmer organisations and the private sector is also critical. A supportive policy environment that enables public private partnerships and enhances participation of private sector entrepreneurs is key in providing quality inputs and services. Input adulteration is also a continuous threat which Programme V.1. seeks to address.

Programme I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods

Programme aggregate output: The production of foods from animal source is increased by boosting the productivity and profitability of fisheries, aquaculture, dairy, meat and eggs in a sustainable manner.

Justification for this programme: Inadequate growth in early childhood has been linked to poor dietary diversity, notably low intake of good quality protein and micronutrient-rich animal source foods. These foods play a crucial role in addressing chronic child malnutrition and related FNS issues given their intrinsic nutritional qualities but also because they substantially enhance the bioavailability of micronutrients from other foods[22]. In line with global trends, capture fisheries are threatened by the overall drastic shifts in agricultural production and management of land and water, more areas brought under high yielding rice varieties, expansion of irrigation, drainage and protection by flood control embankments and insecticide and pesticide excessive use. In addition, overfishing, destructive practices and pollution affect biomass and biodiversity. Fish farming has more than compensated for the sharp decline in consumption of naturally harvested fish to some extent, but the nutritive value of these usually large farmed fish is low compared to the capture fisheries and small fish which are rich in sources of important micronutrients, including iron, zinc, calcium, vitamin A and vitamin B12, as well as essential fatty acids and animal protein. The production in livestock and poultry needs to be enhanced in relation to demand. The strong call for development of this sector came from government agencies, CSOs, private sector and farmers recognising the contribution of this sector to income and employment generation, and food and nutrition security. Milk production is beleaguered with a multitude of problems such as lack of high yielding breeds, knowledge gaps of farmers, inadequate milk value chain, lack of adequate veterinary services and shortage of quality feeds and fodder. Other challenges are poor availability of drugs, vaccines and artificial insemination facilities, poor husbandry practices and lack of laboratory facilities of Department of Livestock Services (DLS) at field levels.

Priority interventions

I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability

I.3.1.1. Fisheries and aquaculture: In order to preserve the amount and diversity of capture fish, current rules and systems in place need to be implemented and reviewed: national and local governance of wetlands, fish and wetlands sanctuaries, connectivity between water bodies and wetlands, fish sanctuaries, fishing bans in critical areas during certain seasons, rules regarding the gear used and the species that can be fished, etc. The joint management of water resources by community-based organisations should be further encouraged drawing from recent positive experiences. Ensuring rights over water bodies for the most vulnerable, with special focus on women will contribute to sustainable fishing practices. Farmers need to be educated through extension services on optimal management practices and supported to ensure that water bodies used as refuges and sanctuaries are protected, do not dry out and connectivity to wetlands is maintained. Economical ways to produce feed with high content in protein and micronutrients must be encouraged. Research must be promoted to ensure that efficient and sustainable technologies and practices are adopted by farmers.

[22]This is also the case of foods rich in vitamin C.

I.3.1.2. Livestock and poultry: Breed development needs to be strengthened with the introduction of individual animal identification and recording systems. Establishment of good husbandry practices is also central to this process. Enhanced production of meat and poultry with special emphasis on beef fattening, small ruminants and broiler production are also high policy priorities that merit major investment. Boosting milk production should also be a focus of attention while also ensuring that the milk value chain is strengthened to allow for efficient marketing of this commodity (see Programme II.1.). To complement the National Nutrition Services, poultry raising, and other community level nutrition-based agricultural activities should be revived by providing training to farmers and through behaviour change communications (BCC), especially smallholders who can then supplement their diets. The promotion of smallholder dairy farming integrated with crop and fish culture is another avenue into effectively enhancing diets for nutrition. The creation of small-scale biogas farms can be encouraged as a way to enhance households' income. For these changes to take place, advice will have to be provided through extension workers, notably door step and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based service delivery.

I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity

I.3.2.1. Fisheries and aquaculture: Polyculture of large fish and highly nutritious small fish which increases total fish production as well as the nutritional quality of the production must be promoted and scaled up. The large fish are sold, thereby increasing household income, whereas, part of the small fish is used for household consumption, supplying good quality protein, fatty acids and multiple micronutrients. Total fish production and diversity of species can be greatly enhanced by making use of a continuum of production systems, for example, ponds connected to rice fields for part of the production cycle and use of seasonal water bodies for fish farming. The human and physical capacities of government departments and other institutions that contribute to the preservation and improvement of diverse fish species, including farmed species and production of good quality brood stock, fish fingerlings, technology development through extensive research and provide extension services must be strengthened.

I.3.2.2. Livestock and poultry: Strengthening productivity of dairy animals through genetic improvement is a major priority. Genetic improvement of local genomes along with conservation and utilisation of indigenous breeds with proven potential needs to be scaled up. An autonomous institution should be established for quality assurance and certification of livestock products, vaccines and biologics. Artificial insemination services need to be further strengthened and expanded, as appropriate. Genetic improvement of poultry, goat, sheep, cattle and buffalo and breed development needs to be made possible by strengthening research and development capacity and upgraded postgraduate training.

I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones

Despite significant improvements, concerns remain in quality assurance in shrimp aquaculture and laboratory testing capacities must be enhanced by procuring equipment and trained manpower. The Government must facilitate the introduction of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) shrimp by the private sector. Community organisations of shrimp farmers and marine fishermen should also be supported with technology, input, financing and market linkages to stimulate production. Marine and coastal resources will have to be protected from overfishing to safeguard their sustainability while allowing the poorer sections of the population to tap into this source of food and income. Where water salinity has become an issue, brackish water fish and shell fish culture should be promoted to minimise the negative effects of this problem on nutritional outcomes of coastal populations.

I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance

Public private partnerships should be promoted to allow for greater availability and enhancement for

safer and quality inputs for all sectors -quality and healthy feed, day old chicks, breeds and medicine/vaccination-. By developing community-based fodder cultivation along roads and highways, rivers and embankments, in khas lands and in combination with crops, the production of food and fodder would need to be expanded. Efficient supply of inputs like day old chicks, vaccines against emerging diseases, semen and other related materials need to be enhanced. Development and implementation of hatchery regulations, introduction of new layer strains and development of Parent and Grand Parent breeds need to be improved. Additionally, mechanised and climate resilient environment friendly production practices must be promoted. Multifaceted veterinary service delivery system needs improvement. This will also require strengthening of veterinary diseases diagnostic laboratory facilities along with surveillance and monitoring. Diagnoses through animal health services need to be improved and access to drugs will have to be expanded. Field level surveillance systems need to be improved to mitigate disease outbreak, especially Avian Influenza and related veterinary diseases. Research on the prevention and control of microbes in aquaculture will need to continue, especially in light of emerging drug resistance.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The two biggest ongoing projects are the Department of Fisheries' 'Enhancement of Fish Production through Restoration of Water bodies Project' and the Department of Livestock Services' 'Establishment of Institute of Livestock Science and Technology', both of which are categorised as nutrition-sensitive projects. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock's (MoFL) 'Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries in Bangladesh' pipeline project is the most substantial in this programme followed by the portion of the 'Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)' allocated to this programme[23] .

Additional considerations: Collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is essential. An enabling policy environment and policy will be needed for promotion of public private partnerships and enhanced participation of private sector entrepreneurs. Access rights over land and water bodies are essential for the most vulnerable and needs to be addressed.

[23] As explained in Section 11, some projects fall under several CIP2 programmes. In such cases, only the corresponding shares of their budgets are allocated to each programme.

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

Programme II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)

Expected programme aggregate output: Food value chains are developed and strengthened, contributing to better access to safe and nutritious food and increased rural incomes through the creation of employment.

Justification for this programme: How food is processed and handled after the production phase is crucial to its final nutritional value. From the post-harvest handling and storage, processing, transportation, marketing, trade, retail and promoting consumption and disposing of food- all stages can compromise or maximise the nutritional value a food item can offer. The potential income source that these value addition activities can constitute, especially for women and the poorest sections of the population, also needs to be exploited. Supply chain development for animal products should provide better prices to producers. Unorganised animal products marketing system need to be restructured, developing well defined marketing channel linking producers to consumers through private processors.

Priority interventions

II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information

Better understanding of different food value chains through research is needed to better target investments in this area. Research can identify profitable areas of food processing that can guide food producers and agribusinesses and inform policy. Capacity strengthening for agro-processing entrepreneurs or those aspiring to join the sector is needed for this industry to develop: from the actual food processing techniques to managerial and business skills. Food producers can also benefit from developing their marketing skills, including product branding and nutrient labelling. Their technical abilities to process food in a way that yields foods with profitable margins must also be developed while ensuring the safety of food and nutritious value of these foods. This knowledge must also be imparted at individual and household levels. Tailored training can provide the most vulnerable groups the skills they need to be employable in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The identification of skills required for local communities to be employable should be done in collaboration with the local private sector and NGOs. In addition to training, affordable credit is paramount to enable the development of SMEs. Employment and income generation programmes can be a way to introduce vulnerable groups to the food processing industry and by the same token ensure their access to varied and nutritious foods. Emphasis should be put on developing cottage industries that involves women and accommodates around their household obligations such as child care. Maternity protection at work needs to be ensured to safeguard the health of pregnant and nursing women and prevent vulnerable women from losing their jobs because of maternity.

II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition, and fortification of foods

Under this sub-programme, transmission of knowledge on practices that can enhance the nutritional value of food is essential be it at the time when food is being transported, processed but also prepared. For example, germinating and malting of grains and pulses will enhance their vitamin, mineral and protein content and bioavailability whereas a prolonged exposure to heat reduces the vitamin content. For the latter, infrastructure development may be required to enable households, small and bigger farmers to store their produce in an appropriate manner. Attention is needed for disaster-prone areas and locations mostly likely to be affected by climate change where produce may be more easily damaged by

the climatic vagaries: 'climate-smart' food systems must be developed. Projects that support the development of agribusinesses that prevent food-borne illness -with the dissemination of Good Hygienic Practices as covered under Programme V.1.- and extend shelf-life ensuring year-round good nutrition and income such as freezing, fermentation, pickling, canning and pasteurisation should be favoured, tapping the potential for development of youth and women entrepreneurship (Sub-programme II.1.1.). The introduction of appropriate post-harvest technology such as small pounding and de-husking machines can relieve rural women from time-consuming tasks. Improved nutritional quality of foods also means avoiding the use or over-use of certain ingredients such as salt, trans fats, sugar and additives. Plans to collaborate with the food industry to achieve such results need to be made. The 2016 Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture recommended maintaining nutrition consideration across the value chain, whilst removing anti-nutritional factors from products such as reduction of beta -N- oxalyl-amino -L -alanine (BOAA) content in *khesari dal* and erucic acid in mustard oil. Food fortification will need to be continued and scope for widening the types of food to be fortified will merit policy attention. Indeed, biofortification and HYVs need to be considered as important measures to better target the 1000 days window of opportunity for nutrition.

II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders

In a country where the agricultural sector is dominated by small enterprises, encouraging the creation of producers' -especially small to marginal ones, and women- and marketing cooperatives is highly desirable if the processing industry is to be promoted. Food value chains can also benefit from being shortened by reducing the number of intermediaries between producers and retailers. Collectively, farmers and those involved in processing food can invest in improving market facilities and storage; their access to resources and technology is enhanced which can improve their productivity; they have better access to markets with greater bargaining power vis-à-vis buyers, leading to more remunerative prices for their produce; the effects of risks and disasters are mitigated and they are also able to take more risks such as turning to new more diverse crops which they would not otherwise. For the milk supply chain, such initiatives have proved very successful and this should be further expanded. This can highly benefit marine fishers for example, who lack of cooling facilities, and are forced to sell their catch immediately to middlemen at low prices or incur major wastage. Cost-sharing projects can change this to organise fish procurement centres and fish collection points which would be linked to domestic and international markets. Farmers' cooperatives and groups e.g. for milk production need to be established to convert them into profit-oriented groups. Market supply chains should be shortened so that unnecessary intermediaries are excluded. Good and certified quality of products should efficiently flow through markets.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

This programme counts much fewer interventions, all of which are categorised as nutrition-supportive rather than sensitive. The two main ongoing ones are DAE's 'Integrated Farm Management, Agricultural Production and Employment Programme' and Milk Vita's 'Establishment of Super Instant Powder Milk Plant at Baghabarighat, Sirajgonj'. In terms of pipeline, the projects that stand out in terms of potential investments include the Department of Fisheries' 'Sustainable Management and Value Chain Development in Fisheries Sector' and the DLS' 'Livestock Development based Dairy Revolution and Meat Production Project (LDDRMPP)'.

Additional considerations: Because the value chain involves many actors and stakeholders, developing a nutrition-sensitive value chain requires substantial efforts in terms of coordination, especially among different ministries and line agencies involved and the private sector. Efforts will be needed to provide credit to marginal and small entrepreneurs if MSMEs are to be promoted in the food sector. Another major challenge will be to convince the private sector to adhere to the highest standards of nutritional quality, nutrient labelling and food safety where there is already a strong demand for their current products.

Programme II.2. Improved physical access to markets, facilities and information

Expected programme aggregate output: Food producers and processors are able to use markets more efficiently.

Justification for this programme: Inefficiencies in the value addition chain, such as market distortions through intermediaries and limited market infrastructure, can affect the variability of prices and translate into lower profits for growers: vegetable growers only receive 48% of the retail price against 79% for rice growers. By removing some of the barriers to agribusiness, agro-processing and supply chains, this programme aims to provide the 'big push' needed by agriculture and rural development.

Priority interventions

II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities

The maintenance and further building of link and feeder roads that connect local markets remains essential to allow the prompt transportation of fresh produce -and avoid spoilage. Market infrastructure also needs to be expanded: for instance, fish landing sites, harbour-based fish dressing centres and fish processing estates, as well as modern slaughter houses and live poultry marketing facilities. The further development of cold chain infrastructure remains high on the agenda and should be undertaken in close collaboration with the private sector. Fish, for example, takes between one and three days to reach markets from their landing point and 30% are marketed fresh and 40% frozen. For this commodity, a failing cold chain signifies spoilage. Hence, where the food chain is involved, adequate measures must be put in place such as the guarantee of a continuous supply of electricity.

II.2.2. Enhance the role of the private sector and promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) investments through adequate public sector regulatory frameworks and Technical Assistance (TA) support

Two recent papers in the Lancet[24] highlight the potential role of the private sector in combating undernutrition. Because agri-food firms will inevitably affect nutritional outcomes given their role in providing food to the consumers, it is important to create an enabling environment for the private sector to contribute to food value chain development that responds to the needs of the country. For example, transparent and inclusive policy frameworks that help manage the potential risks and trade-offs between private economic objectives and public goals such as the healthy nutritional value of food stuffs (see Sub-programme II.1.2.) can be devised. Private companies can also be encouraged to contribute to developing the food value chain with measures such as the reduction of financial and regulatory constraints. Private investment may be further leveraged though PPPs which can be encouraged through enabling public sector regulatory frameworks and the provision of technical support for their development and monitoring for example. The creation of Agro Economic Zones, like the existing Export Processing Zones (EPZs) could also help stimulate rapid economic growth of the food processing industry by setting up special areas where potential investors would find a conducive investment climate. Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) can try to leverage significant amounts of private investment and direct it toward improving the nutrition of low-income families. Efforts will also need to be mobilised through the SUN Business Network in support of the SUN Movement.

II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination, including the establishment of ICT facilities

Market participants need to be provided with adequate market information to ensure that buying and selling is made competitive. Continuous market research will inform efficient market operations. Beyond physical access to markets (Sub-programme II.2.1.), market information systems need to be developed notably using ICTs, so that poorer and vulnerable sections of the population are able to derive financial benefits by expanding their access to markets, in the same way their richer counterparts do. Mobile phones and the internet can facilitate market access and reduce transaction costs. They can

[24]Gillespie, S., Haddad, L., Mannar, V., Menon, P., Nisbett (2013) The Lancet: The politics of reducing malnutrition: building commitment and accelerating progress and Ruel, M.T. and H. Alderman (2013) Nutrition-sensitive interventions and programmes: how can they help to accelerate progress in improving maternal and child nutrition?

provide information on fair market value of goods and other important knowledge to small farmers and producers. This can drive consumer prices down and promote quality of the goods sold due to enhanced competition between food producers. This enhanced access to information through ICTs to connect more efficiently to markets is a particularly useful tool for women who tend to be more restricted in their movements. Coping with domestic food price fluctuations is another high policy priority. There is need to understand the proper functioning of food commodity markets and the sources of food price volatility given its implications for food insecure households.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The majority of projects under this programme, both ongoing and pipeline consist in building roads and bridges. This can only be considered as nutrition-supportive interventions, although they are paramount in developing economies and allowing access to markets. Because of this categorisation, only half of their budget is considered in the nutrition-weighed CIP2 budget; but these are costly endeavours, and in spite of this, they still weigh heavily in the overall CIP2 budget. DLS is currently finalising the LDDRMPP.

Additional considerations: The presence of trade syndicates can jeopardise the proper functioning of markets, by interfering with the role of prices as market signals. This is a challenging problem to solve. With regards to using ICTs, limited literacy can constitute an obstacle, especially for the poorest sections of the population who may have benefited from minimum levels of schooling.

OUTCOME III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

Programme III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets

Expected programme aggregate output: Nutrition and health are improved through integrated short and long-term interventions.

Justification for this programme: Households have slowly been changing their diets and are consuming a broader range of foods, with greater consumption of vegetables, fruits, and animal source foods. However, the consumption rate of these foods remains below the recommended amounts. Food consumption remains heavily centred on cereals, with rice alone providing around 60 to 66% of dietary energy intake. It is therefore crucial to continue promoting diversified and quality diets through programmes based on accurate knowledge of what people are consuming and what influences the changes in their diets. Faced with the appearance of foods not traditionally consumed in Bangladesh on the markets and the influence of globalisation on diets, more than ever, people need to be informed on what an adequate diet is. Finally, these more long-term strategies must be linked to ones that can tackle some of the immediate problems.

Priority interventions

III.1.1. Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption

Availability and access to nutritious food does not guarantee that people will consume adequate diets. Consumers need to be informed on the importance of a diverse and balanced diet which includes animal source foods, with messages adapted to different audiences e.g. rural and urban through BCC. The Food Composition Tables and dietary guidelines should be widely disseminated, used in food planning and regularly updated. Women should be targeted by these campaigns since they hold a key role in the preparation and intra-household distribution of food and feeding their families. Demonstrations of the best methods to improve nutrition through low-cost food preparation that uses local nutritious foods and appropriate storage should take place as widely as possible. Sensitisation to the importance of the nutrition received by a child in the 1000 days since conception is also paramount as well as the promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months and appropriate complementary feeding from 6 to 24 months. Sensitisation of children through school vegetable gardens, cooking demonstrations and nutrition education should be incorporated in the curriculum. Building the capacities of health workers and teachers to mainstream nutrition in their messages to women and children is a prerequisite for these activities to take place. Where appropriate, the consumption of fortified foods will be advised.

III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services

Changes in diets are not explained only by changes in purchasing power: many other factors come into play which need to be understood to steer people towards healthy diets and lifestyles. The food culture will evolve as the country transitions to the status of middle-income country, changing according to the supply available but also through the influence of external markets and media. Trade and trade policies can promote better nutrition, but can also have negative nutritional outcomes. Freer trade broadens food choice, thus promoting a more diversified diet, but at the same time, it is associated with increased availability of cheaper foods that may be characterised by high calorie and low nutritional content, which can lead to an increased incidence of obesity and other diet-related diseases. In the context of urbanisation and increased market reliance in Bangladesh, trade must be observed through a nutrition lens to maximise benefits and reduce risks. It is important to scale up the implementation of national dietary guidelines through the National Nutrition Services (NNS) and the NCD strategy adjusting

dietary and nutrient requirements as per age, activity levels, and occupation. Mass-scale consumer information, BCC and public awareness campaigns need to be designed and integrated into health and food-based interventions to encourage consumption of healthy and nutritious foods and discourage/limit the consumption of highly processed sugar-rich, high fat and salty products. In particular, nutrition-sensitive price interventions may impose taxes on ultra-processed foods e.g. sugar-sweetened drinks so as to restrict their consumption. Preventive and control strategies should be popularised through dissemination of diet and nutrition information, including nutrient labelling, through digitised technology, visual and folk media at strategic points: hospitals, clinics, schools, universities, corporate offices, community clinics, extension centres and rural communities at large. Public parks and walk ways should provide facilities for physical activity as appropriate.

III.1.3. Knowledge-based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies

The Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture held in Dhaka in April 2016 emphasised that agricultural diversity can increase dietary diversity. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions are long-term interventions, systematically targeted to reduce undernutrition rates i.e. stunting, wasting and anemia and may be mobilised to prevent overnutrition, obesity and NCDs. The Symposium highlighted that agriculture must be based on sensitivity to human nutritional needs to address them. To this effect, improving nutrition through increased production and productivity of livestock, dairy, poultry and fisheries and strengthening linkages with enhanced consumption of animal source foods can play a central role in preventing and controlling stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies, notably anemia, vitamin A and zinc deficiencies. Given the importance of appropriate feeding, especially of infants and young children as well as healthy diets during pregnancy and lactation, the work to develop nutrient dense recipes that has been carried out and promoted through the field training delivered by, among others, Bangladesh Breastfeeding Foundation (BBF), Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN), DAE, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC), BARI, Bangladesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders (BIRDEM), DLS, Department of Fisheries (DoF) needs to continue. These recipes must be based on the Food Composition Tables. The promotion of these recipes must not limit itself to only poorer sections of the population since studies have found that even among the richest wealth quintile, 65% of children do not receive an adequate diet [25].

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

Only BIRTAN's 'Integrated Agricultural Approach for Ensuring Nutrition and Food Security Project (BIRTAN phase)' and the Local Government Engineering Department's (LGED) 'Support to Urban Health and Nutrition to Bangladesh' are ongoing under this programme. A subcomponent of a pipeline project, i.e. LDDRMPP, envisages capacity building across the livestock and dairy value chain, enhancing consumer awareness and nutrition through behavioural change communication campaigns, safe animal source foods handling and preparation, nutritional aspects of milk-meat and its products and improving the diets of school children through milk and eggs incorporated in school nutrition programmes. Another component of a pipeline project on smallholder agricultural competitiveness focuses on improving diets, nutrition and product development for vulnerable smallholder groups and families, among other activities related to the horticulture value chain. Most other planned projects that have been included are part of the NNS.

Additional considerations: This programme involves many stakeholders and it is essential that actions are coordinated for a common approach. It should seek synergies with the NPAN2 and mechanisms such as SUN -with strategic focus on the first 1000 days of life- and REACH. Where the medium to long-term effects of the initiatives proposed in this programme need to be complemented by immediate treatment of acute malnutrition, therapeutic and supplementary feeding measures for pregnant women and malnourished children should be put in place as appropriate. The promotion of fortified foods should not contravene the Breast-Milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act 2013.

[25] Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

Programme III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation

Expected programme aggregate output: Measures are taken to optimise the use of the nutritional potential of food.

Justification for this programme: Many people remain unaware of how the use of unsafe water and poor hygiene can lead to illnesses that affect their body's utilisation of food. Many still lack access to adequate sanitary facilities. Half of the drinking water available fails to meet safety standards. The quality of surface water has degraded due to improper discharge of industrial waste and other pollutants, such as herbicides, thus limiting its use as a drinking water source. Awareness-raising and education are urgently needed, while ensuring that the facilities needed for safe practices are in place.

III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use

Clean and safe -from arsenic for example- water must be accessible to all for consumption but also other domestic uses. Where ground water is marred by the presence of arsenic, salt and other pollutants and surface water by the presence of micro-organisms, industrial wastes, fertilisers, insecticides or herbicides, alternative water supply options need to be developed. The number of pumps must be expanded, especially during the monsoon as contamination can happen. The impact of the shortage of drinking water is borne disproportionately by women who are traditionally charged with water collection.

III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour

Those involved in handling and preparing food, be it at home, in restaurants and on the streets, can transmit bacteria that may lead to illness. Humans, through their hands, breath, hair, and perspiration can constitute a source of contamination. This is why specific campaigns to inform on the dangers of unhygienic food handling, preparation, safe storage, reheating of foods where necessary, and distribution and demonstration of appropriate practices is essential. Mothers should be sensitised to the need to wash their hands before preparing food for children and feeding them in addition to the use of correct cooking temperatures, protective display of foods and service. Ensuring that soap and water are available at all times close to food preparation and feeding areas and the use of low cost hand-washing technologies should be a priority.

III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices, including the prevention of animal cross-contamination, for reducing diarrheal disease and food borne illness and child undernutrition

A vicious cycle exists between diarrhea and undernutrition. People must be sensitised to the impact of water-borne diseases and poor hygiene on their body's ability to optimally utilise the food they ingest. Sanitation infrastructure must be made widely available by building more sanitary latrines and scaling up its use as well as maintenance. Efforts are needed in particular in urban areas where only 25% of households live in dwellings with a permanent sanitary structure. Different gender needs must be taken into account e.g. in schools and facilities must be built bearing in mind the possible effects of floods. Animal cross-contamination in homesteads is also an issue of concern for which awareness raising activities need to be integrated into nutrition, food safety and sanitation projects.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)'s 'Bangladesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (BRWSSP)' accounts for the biggest portion of the ongoing projects' budget under this programme. Only five projects have been counted as currently ongoing under this programme and two in the pipeline.

Additional considerations: Synergies may be exploited between the actions proposed towards the sensitisation to the risks of cross-contamination and to the importance of consuming safe foods (Sub-programme V.1.4.). The improvement of sanitary facilities goes beyond the construction of latrines and requires infrastructure investments beyond the remit of the CIP2. Indeed, most of the urban residents do not have any connection to a public sewerage system but are connected simply to a septic tank. Yet, improper sanitation system and untreated sewage risks mixing with water. Furthermore, inadequately sealed latrines in rural areas create faecal pollution at times of flooding.

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

Programme IV.1.: Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures

Expected programme aggregate output: Systems are in place to protect vulnerable groups' food and nutrition security before, during and after disasters.

Justification for this programme: Given the ever-increasing frequency of disasters and effects of climate change on FNS in Bangladesh, the country needs to integrate these factors in its planning. For example, crops, fish and livestock that are resilient to disasters but also hold high nutritious value must be preferred by vulnerable groups; quick-response measures must be put in place for agriculture to spring back in case of a disaster; and alternative income generating activities must exist for those whose livelihood is affected. When economic access to food is jeopardised by disasters, an efficient Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) needs to be ready to intervene.

Priority interventions

IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations

The promotion of homestead-based agriculture, poultry, fish culture, livestock farming, roof top gardening, forest nursery and horticulture through projects, such as 'Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar', has been shown to increase and ensure year-round availability and intake of micronutrient-rich foods and animal source foods. This strengthens households' resilience and should therefore be expanded with particular emphasis on producing disaster resilient crops with high nutrient content as identified or developed through research (see Sub-programme I.1.1.). Access to agricultural inputs -land, seeds, fish brood stock, fingerlings, water, fertilisers-, including credit and other financial services such as insurance schemes for women, smallholders and the rural poor, should be facilitated to increase their resilience. Targeted interventions should be put in place following natural disasters to fast-track the public and private distribution of seeds/seedlings and other agricultural inputs as well as cash or in-kind transfers to the most vulnerable households. By ensuring food can quickly be grown for self-consumption and by restoring their livelihoods, the impact of the crisis on their nutritional status can be minimised. An effective early warning system will be developed in line with the Bangladesh Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan (2016-2021)[26]. Such a system that will enable timely responses to sudden food needs of groups living in the areas prone to disasters (see Sub-programme IV.2.1.). The Government will ensure prompt reactions by operationalising its Multiple Risk Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (MRVA) cell and Damage and Needs Assessment Cell. Such measures could help guide farmers on which types of crops to sow and timings to adopt.

IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster

Efforts are needed to develop alternative income generating activities (AIGAs) in cases such as that of fishermen during the lean season, for groups that depend on the utilisation of natural resources that are being overexploited e.g. forests or for those unable to cope with the unpredictability of climatic events. Special programmes are needed for groups whose incomes are seasonal if no alternative livelihood is available during the restriction period of fish catching but also for those that are temporarily affected by crises or hit by climate change. Mobile phones must be used to transfer social benefits to the most vulnerable to avoid delays during or following disasters. For those with unreliable or no access to mobile phones, Union Digital Centres may be used.

[26] Outcome 3 of this CIP is to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and increase resilience.

IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System, particularly in disaster-prone areas

The GoB's storage capacity needs to be enhanced to be able to keep buffer stocks of food grain to make up for production and stock losses due to calamities. This requires construction of modern food grain storage facilities and appropriate maintenance of existing go-downs and silos. By ensuring the existence of appropriate storage facilities across the country and in disaster-prone areas, the GoB can keep large quantities of food grains for long periods of time to respond to ad hoc needs, with minimal losses and without compromising the nutritional value of the grain that is distributed. Cash and food transfers need to be made more flexible to allow a more efficient food grain stock management, to avoid spoilage when food stocks are not required for emergencies. Concurrently, household-based stocking will be encouraged (see Sub-Programme III.1.1.). Capacity strengthening efforts are also needed to ensure efficient stock information and appropriate distribution management. For example, an ICT-based PFDS will be introduced. This will also enhance the effectiveness of PFDS in its role in price stabilisation. The GoB should investigate the possibility of introducing nutrient-rich foods, such as pulses and animal source foods, for example, dried fish, in the PFDS.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The Ministry of Food's 'Modern Food Storage Facilities Project (MFSP)' stands out among the ongoing projects. Many others are related to the management of areas at risk of flooding or erosion. There is little in the way of pipeline apart from the NNS Emergency supplies programme which has been included under this programme.

Additional considerations: The GoB faces the permanent challenge of having to reconcile the three objectives of the PFDS which simultaneously aims to: (i) support social safety nets; (ii) meet food and nutrition security needs arising from disasters; and (iii) stabilise food grain prices. An additional layer of complexity is now added by the recent NSSS' plans to gradually shift from food-based to cash-based programmes. It is important that the initiatives to enhance the PFDS under the CIP2 and the NSSS are synchronised. With regards to funds made available to respond to disasters, Bangladesh's progress to lower middle-income status is likely to be associated with lower TA commitments from international sources. This further stresses the need for support measures that will have long-lasting positive effects on resilience.

Programme IV.2. Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle, including disabled and displaced populations

Expected programme aggregate output: Effectiveness, targeting and content of social safety net programmes are improved to provide better protection to different vulnerable groups.

Justification for this programme: Existing safety nets bypass some of the most vulnerable people. Children under five for example, the elderly and people with disabilities, are often left out. Other groups are better covered, such as school age children, but targeting mechanisms remain weak: inclusion errors i.e. non-poor beneficiary households and exclusion errors i.e. poor non-beneficiary households are high, and transfers are low in value, irregular and bring limited relief and impact. Some geographical areas also need improved coverage especially as the effects of climate change take their toll on people's livelihoods. A national single social registry is planned to be established for the better targeting and capturing of potential beneficiaries. This registry then will be connected to each ministry's information management system to monitor the progress of the NSSS. The effect of safety nets on the nutritional status can also be improved through the fortification of the foods distributed and a greater diversity of foods distributed, as well as integrating nutrition education and awareness raising in the programme. These safety net programmes can also be used as a medium to raise awareness on the importance of eating nutritious, balanced and safe diets with the most vulnerable sections of the population.

Priority interventions

IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups, such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations

Further progress needs to be made on targeting -especially of women, adolescent girls, children and the elderly- and on the efficiency and effectiveness of safety net programmes. The life cycle approach adopted by the NSSS 2015 can be applied to plan CIP2 investments required to meet the needs of people at different stages of their life. Preventive programmes will be required for unborn children and their mothers into their childhood to prevent unrepairable nutritional deficiencies from occurring. Older people as well as disabled ones will need protective safety nets to ensure their dietary needs are met. Given that the transfer value of the Old Age Allowance and Disability Benefit forms a minimal proportion of the allowances under the NSSS, review of the current schemes for its impact on nutrition and income security of the elderly and handicapped is a priority.

IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)

The social security system needs to work in conjunction with an effective disaster response system for most vulnerable areas of the country. Delivery systems also require efficient information systems to manage resources and trained personnel. Synergies between programmes should be fully exploited. For example, food or cash for work projects should concentrate on building productive infrastructure such as irrigation, rural transport and markets. Potential beneficiaries must be made aware of the existence of Social Safety Nets (SSNs). Coverage of SSN must be expanded to include the poor, vulnerable and socially excluded residents of urban areas which are ever-growing due to migration to the cities by those looking for new economic opportunities and by those that have lost their land due to environmental disasters. Safety nets need to work in conjunction with an effective preparedness and disaster response system for most vulnerable areas of the country which includes an effective early warning system that will enable timely responses to sudden food needs due to disasters (see Sub-programme IV.1.1.).

IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP), including food fortification, especially for mothers and children

Social protection is one of the key strategies to tackle malnutrition. However, cash or in-kind transfer itself does not have direct impacts over better nutrition outcomes. While the food safety net coverage is important to ensure that all vulnerable groups, especially those nutritionally vulnerable, receive adequate food, it should also be regarded as an opportunity to fully secure nutrient needs. For example, the micronutrient-fortified rice that is distributed to vulnerable targeted groups through the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)[27] and Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) or sold at a subsidised price through Open Market Sales (OMS) should be scaled up. Other forms of nutrient supplementation or/and food enrichment may be investigated and foods other than grain with high nutrient content could be distributed such as dried fish, fish powder or pulses. Use of potatoes to diversify diets and as a cereal substitute is also being explored, given its ability to blend well with cereals, lentils and other foods in preparations. It will also help to enhance the energy value of diets and reduce the dependence on rice. Cash transfer with conditionality on participation in health or nutrition education programmes or no conditional cash or in-kind transfer combining nutrition education can maximise potential changes in the purchase and consumption of specific selected foods. Regular, predictable and sustainable financing for SSNP should also be ensured. In order for the SSNP to be more nutrition-sensitive, it should seek to reach the nutritionally vulnerable, incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators and promote strategies that enable households to access healthy and sustainable diets as well as health care. School feeding programmes will be expanded and used as a medium to foster good food habits and healthy dietary practices among children.

[27]MoWCA supported by WFP tested the distribution of fortified rice together with training and cash grants for investment to VGD women. Since the result of this pilot was positive, more than USD 1 million have been allocated by MoWCA to distribute fortified rice in 35 upazilas covered by the VGD programme in 2017/18.

The Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection held in Dhaka in December 2017 concluded that taking nutrition-sensitive approaches in social protection programmes can accelerate the reduction of malnutrition in Bangladesh and contribute to achieving SDG2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". For instance, a social transfer combined with a high-quality behaviour change communication was proved to be an effective methodology to reduce stunting.

The Symposium also recommended: (i) targeting nutritionally vulnerable groups, such as 0-4 years old children, adolescents, pregnant women, lactating mothers, as well as those in urban areas because the current SSNs cover only 9 percent of the urban population, while the rural SSNs' coverage is 30 percent; (ii) having nutrition objectives and related indicators explicitly in all programmes and projects of the concerned ministries and organisations and thereby monitoring progress and impacts on nutrition more effectively; and (iii) improving the quality of public services, mainly health services, that are linked closely with nutrition outcomes but are far inadequate to meet the need of target populations. The implementation of these recommendations requires inter-sectoral efforts by various stakeholders.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

Twenty projects are ongoing in this category, including Directorate of Primary Education's (DPE) School Feeding programme. The two main pipeline projects in terms of financial needs belong to the Department of Cooperatives and are the 'Livelihood improvement of disadvantaged women by rearing cows' and 'Livelihood improvement of the disadvantaged women'.

Additional considerations: The GoB is planning to gradually switch its food-based programmes to cash-based ones, using the financial sector based G2P (Government to Person) system. This means that awareness raising on what adequate diets are will become paramount since the opportunity that food-based programmes currently provide to enhance vulnerable people's diets will disappear. The GoB will need to ensure that the recommended diets are affordable by those at the lower end of the wealth scale. The distribution of fortified foods should not contravene the Breast-Milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act 2013 which aims to ensure that breast milk and homemade nutritious foods are preferred to any manufactured food.

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

Programme V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene

Expected programme aggregate output: Food safety is improved through the introduction of good practices at all steps of the food supply chain complemented by awareness raising and measures to ensure the conformity of foods for consumption.

Justification for this programme: Contamination and adulteration throughout the food chain remains a critical problem for Bangladesh. Heavy metals and trace elements accumulate in bio systems through irrigation water and soils contaminated by industrial discharge, fertiliser use, sewage and waste, eventually entering the food chain. Chemical contamination also occurs due to the deliberate mixing of adulterants to food. Bacterial contamination is common during storage, transportation and processing. Studies show that many of those handling food -processed or not- are not aware of the existence of food-borne disease and of how cross-contamination can occur. In addition to jeopardising the safety of food, inadequate practices can also weaken its nutritional value. While consumers need to be made aware, standards and procedures need to be adjusted and behaviours need to be modified along with the enforcement of the existing regulatory framework. Capacity strengthening experts at national and sub-national levels in the detection and assessment of food adulteration, contamination and dietary risk surveillance also requires urgent attention.

Priority interventions

V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services

The capacities of laboratories and systems for food quality assurance, safety and control of food and food borne illness surveillance need to be strengthened. Food courts that test for adulteration of food or of the inputs that go into producing and preparing food must be developed throughout the country for greater impact. The process by which requests for risk analysis or specific requests for tests are carried out and results fed back into the food chain production system need to be rationalised. The traceability of produce is also paramount to ensure food safety. The penalties for non-compliance to the laws and regulations need to be commensurate to the fault and need to be enforced. Upgrading testing laboratories to international accreditation standards, for example Organic, Fair Trade, Global GAP, British Retail Consortium (BRC), will support export compliance, with great income earning potential. Modern food testing techniques should be developed in conformity with the Codex Alimentarius. Investments in ICT are also needed to develop systems for surveillance of food-related disease outbreaks. Labelling (see Sub-programme II.1.1.) is crucial to inform consumers with regards to compliance to standards such as Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) and Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) rules on allergens, product and nutrient claims and needs to be expanded.

V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality

Farmers must be trained to apply Good Practice codes, standards and regulations which will ensure the safety and quality of produce in the food chain. This will have the additional benefits of improving natural resource use, improving workers' working conditions, and, very importantly, of creating new market opportunities for export in particular. Such improved practices will involve maintaining and improving soil organic matter by methods appropriate to agronomic, environmental and human health requirements. Farmers will also learn the safe use of agrochemicals and prevention of residues from veterinary medications and other chemicals given in feeds from entering the food chain. The non-therapeutic use

of antibiotics on animals also needs to be regulated. Finally, the risk of infection and disease needs to be minimised through learning of good pasture management, safe feeding, appropriate stocking rates and ensuring good housing conditions. In order to be able to train farmers, the capacities of trainers -for example extension workers- will need to be enhanced on internationally recognised food control guidelines to ensure safe food production practices. In conjunction with these activities, the Government will need to ensure that adequate standards are in place and will have to ensure compliance to these standards by, for instance, regularly checking for adulteration of fertiliser at field level, providing certification to hatcheries complying with set standards as well as to agricultural input providers. It should also ban fish fry and spawn that does not hold a quality certificate.

V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP), including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance

Post-production good handling practices are also crucial to ensure food safety and quality. Guidelines adapted to Bangladesh should be developed and disseminated through training and multiple forms of communication at all levels of the food processing chain. In particular, training should cover the Codex Alimentarius Commission's Good Manufacturing Practices and preliminary steps to comply with HACCP systems. The on-farm processing of produce needs to be clean and handled safely. Food should be stored under hygienic and appropriate environmental and sanitary conditions. Clean and appropriate containers should be used for the packing towards transport of food. All food processing should be carried out according to set safety standards.

V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks

Awareness of the importance of food safety must be raised among different groups: cooks within the household, school children, men who often take care of the food shopping and women given their multiple roles in the household -preparing the food, distributing it, feeding children, storing it, etc-. Demand for safe food must be created through this increase in awareness. The work undertaken by the Bangladesh Food Safety Network in local communities with individuals able to influence the behaviour of consumers -community and religious leaders, journalists, etc.- should be expanded. The production and distribution of materials that has so far taken place through the Directorate General of Health Services and the Directorate General of Family Planning should be continued, adapted and expanded to DLS, DoF and DAE, and televised messages should go beyond public service messaging by, for example, incorporating them in existing programmes -children's programmes, popular serials, etc.-. More research in the areas of food safety is critically needed.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

In spite of being considered paramount in ensuring FNS in Bangladesh, this programme is small. The Ministry of Food, however, is planning to establish seven food laboratories throughout the country and the NNS has several components dealing with different aspects of this programme. A component of the LDDMPP also plans to consider these matters.

Additional considerations: Safeguarding food safety from the time it is produced until the moment it is ingested involves many regulatory bodies whose responsibilities can sometimes overlap. Coordination is therefore vital. The role of the private sector in food production is also crucial and needs to be effectively regulated through dissuasive penalties. Greater coordination on food safety management with concerted efforts of all stakeholders needs to be ensured.

Programme V.2. Reduced food losses and waste

Expected programme aggregate output: Food losses and waste are minimised throughout the production chain down to consumption by households.

Justification for this programme: Reduction of food loss and waste is now part of the 2030 Agenda under SDG 12, which seeks to "ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns". Target 12.3

under this goal is "for halving per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reducing food losses along the production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030"[28]. In Bangladesh, as in the rest of the world, a substantial portion of the food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted. Estimates for post-harvest losses of crops range between 20% and 40% in fruits and vegetables. This is particularly problematic when it concerns nutrient dense produce that are rich in protein and micronutrients -vegetables, fruits, fish, meat and dairy- which are potentially critical for food security and nutrition. Food loss include losses in nutritional value, economic value and food safety (see Programme V.1.). Food waste is an element of food loss and refers to discarding food or using it for non-food uses. Food waste and losses can occur at all stages of the value chain and have very different causes that need to be addressed through different approaches and strategies. There is increasing awareness of the extent of the food lost and wasted and research is already happening for example to try and recycle food that is generally wasted.

Priority interventions

V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level

More research is needed to identify the reasons underlying harvest losses followed by solutions that could help minimise this problem. Farmers also need to be trained on the best practices to ensure their crops keep healthy and disease-free, for example by sensitising them to the appropriate stage of maturity to harvest crops to maintain their quality even beyond harvest. Measures to stimulate the use of machinery for harvesting, cold storage facilities that enable farmers to preserve their produce also means that nutritious foods like dairy products, meats and fish can have extended lives that can also help avoid losses. Finally, encouraging partnerships between farmers and NGOs can ensure the harvests take place even when market prices are too low to make it worthwhile for the farmers. The effect of climate change on pests and diseases should not be neglected as these bear a heavy responsibility on harvest losses.

V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)

There is need to develop techniques that will allow the usage -as food or for industrial use- of elements of agriculture produce, such as rice bran, that are usually discarded. Infrastructure needs to be in place to guarantee continuous energy supply and prevent cold chains from being broken, a factor that still accounts for much of the deterioration of food in Bangladesh. The lack of processing facilities is an important reason for food losses especially with regards to seasonal produce for which small to medium producers cannot gain from given the size of the investments required. By encouraging the development of contract farming linkages between processors and farmers and creating an enabling environment for private sector investment, this problem can be circumvented. ICTs can also render food value chains more efficient thus minimising losses. Providing training to those who handle food in the food processing chain will also contribute to the decline of food spoilage. For the food that is wasted, alternative uses need to be found such as turning it into animal food or compost.

V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption

Although the proportion of food waste and losses is lower at the end of the food value chain in a lower middle-income country like Bangladesh, the societal changes that are happening are likely to increase the prevalence of this problem. As the country's middle class grows, supermarkets are multiplying in the capital and novel processed foods are being sold. Labelling, packaging and pricing strategies e.g. that encourage overbuying all contribute to food waste. Retailers need to be sensitised and incentivised to adopt practices that will minimise the problem. While consumer food wastage is still limited, people need to be made aware of the nutritional losses that can be incurred through certain methods of storage or preparation versus others for example[29]. Additionally, waste can be minimised by encouraging and promoting the use of underutilised parts of plants -stalks, seeds and leaves-

[28] The FLW reduction goal was also included as one of the five targets in the zero hunger challenge launched by the UN at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012.

[29] This may be done in association with the activities under Sub-programme III.1.1.

that are nutritious but often discarded. Plate waste should also be controlled by preparing and consuming appropriate portions of foods in households, hospitals, institutions and communities. This has implications for weight control, health and cost issues.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

This programme stands out for the absence of ongoing and pipeline projects. The extensive consultations leading to the development of this document clearly flagged the issue of food losses and waste as paramount and the lack of any development investment so far should motivate the GoB and DPs to channel funding towards these issues.

Additional considerations: Knowledge and data about food losses and waste is limited in Bangladesh and major efforts will be needed to change this. Bangladesh should play an active role in the international initiatives that are taking place in this regard: the Committee of World Food Security (CFS 41st session) has called on public, private and civil society actors to promote a common understanding of Food Loss and Waste (FLW) which will enable adequate monitoring and measurement. Alongside, the SDGs have included a Global Food Loss Index (GFLI) to be developed by FAO for its target 12.3 to 'by 2030, halve the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses'. A Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction[30] is also bringing together donors, bi- and multi-lateral agencies and financial institutions and private sector partners -the food packaging industry and others- to develop and implement the programme on food loss and waste reduction.

Programme V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes

Expected programme aggregate output: FNS-related decisions are based on evidence and high-quality, timely and comprehensive food and nutrition security analysis that draws on data and information available in the network of existing sector and stakeholder information systems.

Justification for this programme: Monitoring of FNS policies and programmes relies on evidence and indicators produced by a host of institutions. Studies on key drivers of poor dietary diversity and malnutrition and best practices also inform this process. BCC on nutrition skills which is needed across stakeholders and sectors must deliver a consistent and effective message built on existing local knowledge attitudes and practices. While there is no dearth of FNS information in Bangladesh, coordination and harmonisation is required to build an effective and operational information system.

Priority interventions

V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FNS information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming

The human and institutional capacities to regularly undertake and analyse food consumption surveys need to be strengthened and food and nutrition security surveillance reinforced, especially to monitor change in diets and nutrient intake of different sections of the population. Human capacities need to be built to systematically integrate the recommendations drawn from these analyses and other studies into new policies and strategies, including in regular reviews of the CIP2. The Food Composition Tables should be regularly updated and should serve to determine the needs for imports given the actual and forecast production of different foods, including micronutrient-rich foods, such as vegetables, fruit, fish, dairy and livestock, in view of the nutritional needs of the country. An important contribution of this data is the generation of food supply databases, not only in terms of quantity, but also in terms of nutrient supply. This information will assist the Government to prioritise policies, strategies and investments in food production systems of diverse, nutritious foods to meet the recommended nutrient needs

[30]SAVE FOOD, led by FAO and Messe Düsseldorf.

of the population, especially vulnerable population groups. The outcomes of these studies should be disseminated widely to all stakeholders for enhanced policy-making. Because the information required to monitor the CIP2 covers so many different domains with very varied sources, infrastructure is needed to develop a comprehensive network of food and nutrition security information system, in line with the creation of a 'Digital Bangladesh' as envisioned by Vision 2021. A prerequisite for such system to exist is the harmonisation of food and nutrition security information systems across sectors which considers UN fundamental principles, and quality standards and good practices such as the IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS).

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

Many SDG indicators are relevant to the CIP2 and will be used once they become available. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), as part of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) Implementation Support Project (2013–2023), is starting to develop projects that will help collect and measure data to fill existing gaps in the SDG results framework but this is not yet included as pipeline projects. The whole NSDS is costed at around US$600 million with four priority areas: improving the quality, coverage, and use of core statistics required for national planning and economic management and for monitoring progress towards national goals; strengthening the professionalism of the NSS; building capacity to collect, compile, disseminate, and, especially, use statistics at the local level; and promoting and strengthening access to and the use of official statistics at all levels of the society, based on an 'open-data strategy'. The National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) initiative is underway that will complement and support existing FSN databases and tools that can inform policies, interventions and investments.

Additional considerations: Coordinating all actors involved in this programme will be challenging given the host of stakeholders involved i.e. data users and producers: the administration of the GoB, Bangladesh's Parliament, the private sector, universities, research centres, civil society, media etc. as well as international partners.

Programme V.4. Strengthened FNS governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FNS relevant stakeholders

Expected programme aggregate output: National capacities to design and implement and monitor policies, investment plans, programmes and legal frameworks are enhanced.

Justification for this programme: Embracing a nutrition-sensitive food systems approach for the CIP2 provides a framework that can be more adapted to the complexity of the challenges associated with solving food and nutrition insecurity. Tackling FNS in Bangladesh involves many interrelated actors and requires them to closely coordinate to enhance effectiveness, avoid duplications and exploit synergies. This necessitates enhanced capacities to effectively implement policies and programmes, for continuous monitoring of these policies and programmes based on reliable evidence (see Programme V.3.) that will feed back into revisions of policies and programmes such as the CIP2 and the NPAN2. Close linkages with the numerous national and international FNS frameworks and networks as well as with the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC), BNNC and BFSA are important to achieve the National Food Policy and Nutrition Policy goals. Promoting the inclusion of the Right to Food -inclusive of nutrition- as a fundamental principle of state policy can also improve FNS governance by improving accountability and eliminating uncertainties with regards to different stakeholders' roles and obligations. To this end, linkages between CIP2 and NPAN2 implementation and monitoring must be strengthened, and synergies need to be created.

Priority interventions

V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FNS frameworks, clusters and networks, including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution

In addition to technical food security related skills, management and coordination capacities are also needed to successfully operate the numerous linkages between stakeholders, especially in core departments of the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Food, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Children Affairs, but also with frameworks such as the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution. With regards to food safety, while the 2013 Food Safety Act makes provisions for the regulation of activities relating to food production, the current governance structure needs to be streamlined: a national food control plan is urgently required to delineate responsibilities, facilitate laboratory networking and sharing of data and information under the leadership of the Bangladesh Food Safety Laboratory Network (BFSLN) linking it with relevant authorities such as BSTI. To ensure that all stakeholders understand their role and importance in the execution of FNS policies and programmes, nutrition objectives need to be incorporated in all sector development programmes that concern food systems through trainings, organisation of events, meetings and publications.

V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2

The ability of the Government to design, monitor and implement the national and international policies, strategies and programmes aiming to achieve food and nutrition security for all -the forthcoming Food and Nutrition Security Policy, CIP2, NPAN2, SDG2, etc.- should continue to be enhanced. The capacities of all stakeholders -government, including local government, civil society, and the private sector- to contribute to the development and monitoring and implementation of food systems-related documents also need to be strengthened.

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The 'Revitalization, operation, inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination of BNNC and implementation of the NNS' has been included as a pipeline project as well as the MUCH project. This latter project assists the GoB to achieve a strengthened enabling environment for eradicating food insecurity and malnutrition, developing human and institutional capacities for designing and implementing FNS policies and monitoring their implementation, with a specific focus on the Country Investment Plan.

Additional considerations: Local Consultative Groups (LCGs) relevant to FNS need to become more active in particular to follow up on decisions taken by the Economic Relations Division (ERD). Also, there is currently no LCG dealing specifically with social protection. Such an entity would be useful to effectively communicate with the GoB's Central Management Committee on SSNs. BNNC whose responsibilities include providing policy guidance on nutrition, assessing the impacts of the programmes, coordination of nutrition activities across ministries should be made fully functional so as to be able to participate effectively to the CIP2 monitoring.

Table 2. Summary table of all investment programmes, sub-programmes and responsible agencies

Investment area (pillar)	n.	Investment Programme	Sub-programmes (priority interventions)	Main institutions involved
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	I.1	Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture	NARS institutes, DAE, DLS, DoF, DoE, BADC, BINA and BMDA Universities, HKI, CGIAR centers (IRRI, CIMMYT and World Fish, IFPRI, Harvest plus for example), private sector, NGOs USAID, DfID, WB, IDA, IFC, IDB, EKN, FAO, LCG sub groups, including AFSRD
			I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	
			I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services	
	I.2	Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops	NARS institutes, MoA, DAE, BADC, BCIC, SCA, BSTI, BMDA, NWRC, LGED, BWDB Universities, CSOs, CGIAR centers (IRRI, CIMMYT and World Fish and Harvest plus for example), private sector, farmers' organisations IDA, ADB, IFAD, IDB, JICA, USAID, Danida, AusAid, EU, Korea, Switzerland, EKN, LCG sub groups, including the LCG on AFSRD, the LCG on Water, the LCG on Climate Change and Environment
			I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations	
			I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation	
			I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption	
	I.3	Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability	DoF, BFDC, BFRI, DLS, BLRI Universities, CGIAR centers (World Fish and Harvest plus for example), private sector, CSOs USAID, ADB, DANIDA, EKN and World Bank
			I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity	
			I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones	
			I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance	
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	II.1	Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information	MoI, DAM, DAE, DLS, DoF, AIS, BFDC Private sector, BAPA, BRAC, CSOs IFAD, ADB, WB, DANIDA, IDB, DFID, GIZ, EKN and KFW
			II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods	
			II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders	

Investment area (pillar)	n.	Investment Programme	Sub-programmes (priority interventions)	Main institutions involved
	II.2	Improved access to markets, facilities and information	II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities	LGED, MoA, MoI, MoWCA Private sector including the Bangladesh Cold Storage Association (BCSA), CSOs IFAD, ADB, WB, EKN, DANIDA, IDB, DfID, JICA, GIZ, KFW
			II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and public private partnerships	
			II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities	
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	III.1	Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	III.1.1. Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption	DGHS, IPHN, BIRTAN, MoWCA, MoI, MoPME, DAE, DLS, BARC, DAM, DoF INFS, BBF, BNNC, BIRDEM, IFPRI, CSOs (including HKI, ICDDR,B, WorldFish, BRAC) and private sector World Bank, JDCF, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, JICA, USAID, EKN, DfID, FAO and EU
			III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services	
			III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies	
	III.2	Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use	MoFood, MoA, MoI, DPHE, IPHN, IEDCR, DLS, LGED, LGD, DPHE WASH, ICDDR,B, Plan International, BRAC and other CSOs UNICEF, FAO, WHO and EKN
			III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour	
			III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices -including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition	
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	IV.1	Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations	MoA, BARC, MoSW, MoFood, MoF, MoFL, MoDMR MoPME CSOs and NGOs that intervene in disasters World Bank, ADB, WFP, UNFPA, JICA, USAID, EKN, DfID and EU, LCG sub groups on Disaster and Emergency Relief and Poverty
			IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster	
			IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas	
	IV.2	Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced population	IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations	BARC, MoSW, MoWCA, MoFood, MoF, MoFL, and MoHFW, MoDMR MoPME are the main ones but many more are involved (a total of 23) BIRTAN, SDF, IFPRI, BRAC and other CSOs World Bank, JICA, WFP, UNFPA,UNICEF, USAID, EKN, DfID, EU, LCG sub groups on Disaster and Emergency Relief and Poverty
			IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)	
			IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children	

Investment area (pillar)	n.	Investment Programme	Sub-programmes (priority interventions)	Main institutions involved
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	V.1	Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services	BFSA, BAB, BSTI, new food safety laboratory of Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution, NFSL, IPH, DGF, DoF, BLRI, CDIL-DLS, BARC, DAE-PPW, IPHN (DGHS), IPH, DGHS, DPHE, BCSIR, BFSLN, MoA, MoFL, MoST, BAEC, NCRPC and the DNCRP in particular, NFSMAC and the local government bodies, MoE and MoHFW, MoWCA, MoPME, MoEd, MoI, MoFL, MoFood; Armed Forces Food and Drug Laboratory, BARI (Toxicology Lab), etc.), local government (PHL - DCC) The non-profit sector such as Bangladesh Crop Protection Association, NGOs; Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI) and autonomous institutions (IFST (BCSIR), BAEC, BARI and BRRI), CAB, BBF; Public educational institutions (CARS, the Chemistry Department and Microbiology Department of Dhaka University; DFTRI, the Department of Biochemistry and the Department of Aquaculture of BAU), SUN networks EU, USAID, FAO, EKN, WHO
			V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aqua-cultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality	
			V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance	
			V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks	
	V.2	Reduced food losses and waste	V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level	MoFood, MoA, MoFL Universities (BAU), IFPRI FAO, EKN
			V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)	
			V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption	
	V.3	Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming	BBS, DAM, DAE, Bangladesh Bank, NIPU, FPMU, NIPORT, MoFL, Finance Division, Health Information Services of the DGHS, ERD Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), and CSOs (HKI) FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, EKN, World Bank, WARPO
	V.4	Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution	MoFood and the FPMU in particular, ERD, all the ministries included in the Technical Working Groups CSOs (BNNC, Nagorik Uddyog, Campaign on Right to Food and Social Security (RtF&SS) and BLAST for example), universities EU, USAID, FAO, ADB, WHO, EKN, LCGs relevant to FSN
			V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2	

8. Anchoring of the CIP2 in FNS national and international frameworks

A cornerstone of the CIP1 was its harmonisation with existing government policies, programmatic tools and spending plans of all sectors concerned by FNS. In turn, the CIP1 was to become the basis for future FNS-related government plans and for development partners' strategies and investment plans. Based on the encouraging results of the CIP1, the CIP2 endeavours to ensure a solid anchoring in existing national and international frameworks. The breadth of the issues covered by the investment plan implies considering a wide-range of related frameworks.

Policy/Institutional framework

While the CIP1 organised its investment programmes around the three pillars of the NFP -availability, access and utilisation-, the food systems approach adopted with the CIP2 further broadens the scope of the strategies needed to solve the problems of hunger and malnutrition with the five pillars proposed. This entails building on an extensive number of existing policies, strategies and plans as exposed in Table 3.

The CIP2 is expected to play a significant role in meeting the SDGs. It primarily aims to achieve SDG2 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' while also substantially contributing to four other SDGs. SDG2 is by nature multi-sectoral and its achievement requires the collaborative efforts of sectors and their relevant institutions, such as line ministries, towards common targets spelled out under SDG2, hence the mobilisation of 18 ministries/divisions and their respective agencies in the formulation of the CIP. Through its food system approach, the CIP2 aims to achieve the five SDG2 targets by setting agreed-upon milestones by 2020 -the timeframe of the CIP-. These five targets are:

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, by the combination of agricultural production (Programmes III.1., III.2. and III.3.) and safety net programmes (Programmes IV.1. and IV.2.);
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons through improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation (Programmes III.1. and III.2.) and safety net programmes (Programmes IV.1. and IV.2.);
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land (Programme I.2.), other productive resources and inputs (Programme I.2.), knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment (Programmes II.1. and II.2.)
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality (Programmes I.1., I.2. and I.3.)
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed (Programmes I.1., I.2. and I.3.)
- *2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility (Programme II.2.)*

In addition, the CIP2 aims to substantially contribute to:

- SDG1 'End poverty in all its forms everywhere' through increasing incomes from farmers (Programmes I.1. and I.3.), value addition from agro-processing (Programme II.1.) and social protection for the most vulnerable so as to reduce extreme poverty (Programmes IV.1. and IV.2.).
- SDG3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' through its Programmes III.1. and III.2. which advocate the prevention and control of NCDs through promotion of dietary guidelines and the prevention of animal cross-contamination for healthy food preparation and consumption.
- SDG5 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'. Women's empowerment is mainstreamed in the CIP through: (i) the development of gender-sensitive agricultural technologies under Programme I given women contribute to at least half of agriculture production; (ii) greater access to inputs by women (Programme I.2. and I.3.); (iii) the empowerment of women's groups as prioritised under several Programmes; (iv) the role of women in family (and children) diets when promoting dietary diversity (Programme II.1.); (v) targeting poor women, single headed households in safety net programmes (Programmes IV.1. and IV.2.).
- SDG6 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all' through Programme I.2. that promotes access, quality and management of agricultural inputs, including water and land; Programme III.2. that proposes to maximise food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation; and Programme V.1. that endeavours to improve food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene.
- SDG8 'Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all' through strengthening post-harvest value chains with particular focus on MSMEs (Programme II.1.) and 'Improved physical access to markets, facilities and information' (Programme II.2.).
- SDG9 'Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation' through Programmes II.1. and II.2. which aim, respectively, to strengthen post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs and improve physical access to markets, facilities and information. The SDG target 9.C to 'significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020' will also contribute to Programme II.2.
- SDG12 'Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns', in particular target 12.3 'By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses'. This is an important component of Programmes II.1. and II.2. which through investing in infrastructure, such as modern storage facilities or systems that preserve the cold chain, and by promoting the processing of certain foods, helps reduce wastage. This is also a major purpose of Programme III.1. through setting up targets in consumption and improving nutrition knowledge and of Programme V.1. by improving food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene. But the CIP2 also devotes an entire Programme to this issue (Programme V.2.).
- SDG13 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts'. Thus, Sub-programme I.1.2. promotes the development of technologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change while Sub-programme IV.1.2. supports the production of disaster resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations.
- SDG14 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development' through its proposed strengthening of suitable shrimp aquaculture and farming systems adapted to geographical zones (Programme I.3.).
- SDG17 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development' through Programmes V.3. and V.5. which aim to improve information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes, and improve FNS governance, strengthen capacity and leadership across FNS relevant stakeholders, respectively.

These targets will have to be achieved while mitigating the risk of potential negative effect in particular on two SDGs by incorporating potential trade-offs in the design of the investment programmes: (i) SDG14 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development' and (ii) SDG15 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss'.

At a global level, Bangladesh has joined ranks with many countries that recognised the importance of a multi-sectoral approach to FNS to improve the plight of future generations by joining movements such as the SUN and REACH alliances. By bringing the Government, UN agencies, research organisations, civil society organisations, the private sector and international development agencies and partners together, the SUN initiative is able to ensure a coherent policy and legal framework and aligns programmes under a common results framework. REACH supports and coordinates actions on nutrition among stakeholders and also promotes a holistic approach to tackling undernutrition. In 2014, UN agencies in the REACH partnership produced a 'Common Narrative on Undernutrition' to strengthen their coherence on nutrition as a developmental priority and to set out how they will support the Government and citizens in scaling up nutrition through multi-sectoral approaches.

In 2014, the Government contributed to the development of a South Asia Regional Action Framework for Nutrition (2014), which makes investment in nutrition a developmental priority and encourages SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation) countries to prioritise the reduction in child undernutrition. Finally, in 2012, through the World Health Assembly Resolution, Bangladesh pledged to align nutrition in the 7FYP and endorsed a Comprehensive Implementation Plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN).

Programmatic and planning mechanisms

Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021 articulate the vision and goals of the Government to achieve prosperity for all by the 50th anniversary of Bangladesh's independence. The National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021) identifies strategic priority areas to achieve this vision. These documents identify agriculture as still the single largest source of employment, livelihoods and nutrition in the country hence the need to focus on it. But they also flag the need for nutrition-specific interventions that are targeted to the most vulnerable. The specific strategies to be followed are articulated in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. The CIP2 is fully aligned with the Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-2020) and the ensuing monitoring of investments foreseen in the CIP2 will help monitor the 7FYP implementation in fields related to FNS. Coherence and coordination with areas of investment foreseen in the Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (EFCC) Country Investment Plan (CIP) 2016-2021 has also been ensured.

The Annual Development Programme (ADP) that is developed yearly based on the Five Year Plan (FYP) is used to identify and cost the investment programmes of the CIP2. The Government also aligns its development planning with the Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) ensuring that public expenditures evolve around development priorities.

Finance and resource mobilisation

The 2010 Joint Cooperation Strategy (JCS) was signed by the GoB and 18 DPs in the context of the Paris Declaration on Effectiveness. This document is in the process of being updated but the objective remains to align national and international commitments to support the 7FYP and the achievement of the SDGs. Effectiveness of development assistance is enhanced by creating common platforms for national and sector-based dialogues and facilitating a nationally owned process. Bangladesh continues to be proactive in enabling country-led effectiveness through its involvement in platforms such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation which the country currently co-chairs, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) or the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility (AP-DEF).

The country now has a dedicated 'Policy and Development Effectiveness Wing' in the Ministry of Finance's ERD which ensures development cooperation is delivering best results in compliance with aid effectiveness indicators. It also helps coordination with donors through the LCGs.

The identification of projects falling under the CIP will help the Government rationalise its investments and appeal for funds given the existence of other investment plans with potential overlaps with the CIP2, for example the Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan or the investment plan associated with the NPAN2. Complementarities should be sought with these other investment plans.

In view of the success of CIP1 in providing a common framework to set priorities for FNS investments, the CIP2 is construed in a similar fashion. This tool will enable the Government to mobilise the resources needed to attain its objectives for reducing hunger and malnutrition.

Table 3. Linkages between the five investment areas of the CIP2 and other policies, strategies and initiatives

Pillar	Related national and international policies, strategies and initiatives
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	• The Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Chapter 4 and 13 • Government's Election Manifesto of 2014 • Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020, Chapter 4 • National Agricultural Policy 2018 • Research Priorities in Bangladesh Agriculture, 2010 • (draft) National Agricultural Extension Policy 2015 • National Integrated Pest Management Policy 2012 (Chapter 2) • Annual Performance Agreement (APA MoA 2016-17) • National Livestock Development Policy 2007 • (draft) National Livestock Extension Policy 2012 • Fisheries Sector Road Map 2006 • National Fisheries Policy 1998 • (draft) National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2016 • National Fisheries Strategy 2006 • Fish Hatchery Act 2010 • Fish Hatchery Rules 2011 • Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act 2010 • Fish Feed Rules 2011 • National Poultry Development Policy 2008 • National Aquaculture Development Strategy and Action Plan of Bangladesh 2013-2020 • National Shrimp Policy 2014 • National Seed Policy 1993 • Pesticides (Amendment) Act 2009 • National Land Use Policy 2001 • Public Waterbody (Jalmahal) Management Policy 2009 • Bangladesh Water Act 2013 • Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009 • NAPA 2005 • Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100 • Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh 2013 • National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action

Pillar	Related national and international policies, strategies and initiatives
	• Bangladesh EFCC CIP 2016-2021: Sub-programme 1.3.2 (Sustainable fisheries and fishing habitat management in inland and marine ecosystems); Sub-programme 1.4.1 (Improve soil fertility and groundwater management in north and northwest Bangladesh); Sub-programme 1.4.3 (Manage coastal land and prevent and cope with waterlogging and salinity); Sub-programme 3.2.1 (Strengthen coastal and inland embankments and improve drainage capacity); Sub-programme 3.2.3 (Support the development of irrigation schemes (drought-prone areas)) • SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere • SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • SDG14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	• The Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Chapter 5 • Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020 (2.5.3 Role of Total Factor Productivity, 2.6.1 Global Value Chains (GVCs), 2.7.2 Growth, employment and poverty reduction, 4.2.2 Challenges, 4.2.3 Crop Sector, 4.4.1 Livestock sub-sector, 4.4.2 Fisheries sub-sector, 4.2.8 Strategy for reduction of inequality, 7.3.3 Rural development strategies, 7.3.5 Strategic priorities of LGED for rural transport development and management, 12.3.4 Enhancing the quality aspect of ICT (Promoting agriculture through ICT) • National Nutrition Policy: Section 6.1.1, strategies 6.2.1, 6.2.5, and 6.5.8 • NPAN2, 2016-25 • National Agriculture Policy 2018 • National Fisheries Policy 1998: Section 7.16 - 7.19, 9.1.1., 9.1.3, 9.2.1 - 9.2.8, 9.3.1 - 9.3.3. • National Livestock Development Policy 2007: Section 4.1 - 4.2 and 4.7 - 4.8 • Bangladesh Food Safety Act 2013 • National Skill Development Policy 2011 • National Industrial Policy 2010 • Bangladesh Accreditation Action 2006 • Bangladesh Water Act 2013 • National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action • Bangladesh Public-Private Partnership Act 2015 • SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere • SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Pillar	Related national and international policies, strategies and initiatives
	• SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • SDG9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation • SDG10: Reduce inequality within and among countries • SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	• The Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Chapter 11 • Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-20), Chapter 14, section 14.3 (Ensuring adequate nutrition for all) • NSSS 2015: Chapter 2.2. Poverty profile from lifecycle perspective; Chapter 4.3. Consolidating a lifecycle system of social security • National Nutrition Policy 2015 (Objective 5.2. Ensure availability of adequate, diversified and quality food and promote healthy feeding practice; Objective 5.4. Strengthen nutrition-sensitive intervention) • NPAN2, 2016-25 (Chapter 5.B Agriculture and diet diversity and locally adapted recipes; Chapter 5.C Social Protection) • National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiency 2015–2024 • National Agricultural Policy 2018 (Objective to enhance agriculture diversification, production of nutrient enriched crops) • National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation, 1998 • National Strategy for Water and Sanitation Hard to Reach Areas of Bangladesh 2011 • National Health Policy 2011 • National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action • The Breast-Milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act 2013 • SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages • SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • SDG7: Maximise food utilization through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation • SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • ICN2 (66 recommendations) • WHA Global Nutrition Target 2012 (6 Global Nutrition Targets)

Pillar	Related national and international policies, strategies and initiatives
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	• The Perspective Plan 2010-2021, Chapter 12 • Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-20), Chapter 14 on Social Protection • NSSS 2015: Chapter 2.2. Poverty Profile from Lifecycle Perspective; Chapter 4.3. Consolidating a Lifecycle System of Social Security • National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action • Bangladesh Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan 2016 – 2021 • SDG1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere • SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • SDG13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	• Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-20) • Food Safety Act 2013 • Bangladesh Pure Food (Amendments) Act 2005 • Pesticide (Amendment) Act 2009 • Bangladesh Plant Quarantine Act 2011 • Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Ordinance 1985 amended as BSTI Act 2003 • Consumer Right Protection Act 2010 • National Food Policy 2006 • NPAN2, 2016-25 • National Strategy for Development of Statistics 2013 • Statistics Act 2013 • Bangladesh EFCC CIP 2016-2021: Sub-programme 2.3.1 (Minimize pollution from fertilizers and pesticides); Sub-programme 4.3.4 (Support knowledge systems, including the implementation of Research Master Plan and strengthening research organizations, and extension and educational NGOs) • SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture • SDG6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all • SDG12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns • SDG17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

9. Institutional arrangements for coordination and monitoring towards a unified framework for the CIP2 and the SDGs

The institutional arrangements behind the formulation, coordination and monitoring of the CIP2 are similar to that of CIP1. These arrangements ensure that all those involved in the food system -whether through the design, implementation or monitoring of policies, regulations, programmes and projects that shape FNS, namely the Government, DPs, but also the private sector, farmer organisations and civil society- are politically engaged and willing to mobilise resources, financial or other, in the most efficient way possible. The CIP2 implementation builds on existing mechanisms for monitoring the progress toward SDGs and the projects financed through the ADP as part of the national planning process. Its monitoring will also be joined to that of the new NFNSP once it has been developed and approved.

The CIP2 Results-Based Monitoring[31] System consists of regular reviews of progress made in the financial implementation of CIP2 Programmes (Input monitoring) combined with monitoring of progress against achieving CIP2 Outputs and Outcomes. In other words, the CIP2 monitoring is not only concerned with asking 'Are we taking the actions we said we would take?' but also 'Are we making progress on achieving the results that we said we wanted to achieve?' Monitoring involves tracking strategies and actions being taken by partners and other stakeholders, and identifying the new strategies and actions that may be taken to ensure progress towards the most important results.

Goal, Outcome and Output monitoring

At the level of overall Outcomes and Outputs, the institutional settings for CIP2 monitoring are integrated with those for monitoring SDGs relevant to FNS and the upcoming NFNSP in a unified framework which consist of TTs, Technical Working Groups also called Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), the expanded FPWG and the National Committee (NC), under the authority of FPMC and with support from FPMU[32].

The Cabinet-level FPMC chaired by the Food Minister includes ministers and secretaries from key sectors and delivers strategic guidance on FNS issues and establishes a high-level commitment to inter-sectoral collaboration. It provides leadership and oversight in the formulation of food policy strategic documents developed by the institutions it oversees. But it also relies on the technical support provided by these same instances which provide feedback based on their monitoring activities (Figure 2).

The NC, also chaired by the Food Minister, comprises of the secretaries of key ministries and divisions, heads of universities/research institutions, DPs, private sector and other NGOs. The NC oversees the CIP implementation and monitoring processes.

The FPWG, chaired by the Food Secretary, performs the task of coordination and collaboration at the technical and operational level through the five TTs that carry out the monitoring.

The FPMU of the Ministry of Food provides technical and operational support to these institutions, and acts as the secretariat of the various instances. In addition to the institutional setup in place for the CIP1, eight TWGs which include focal points from each relevant government sector have been established by FPMU in partnership with 13 ministries[33]. These TWGs assisted the FPMU in developing the CIP2.

[31]Monitoring, together with planning and evaluation, is one of the interconnected processes of Results-Based Management (RBM). RBM is a broad management strategy aimed at achieving improved performance and demonstrable results. Monitoring is an ongoing process which ensures constant feedback, learning and improving: plans are regularly assessed and discussed based on key monitoring (and evaluation) findings and lessons learned.

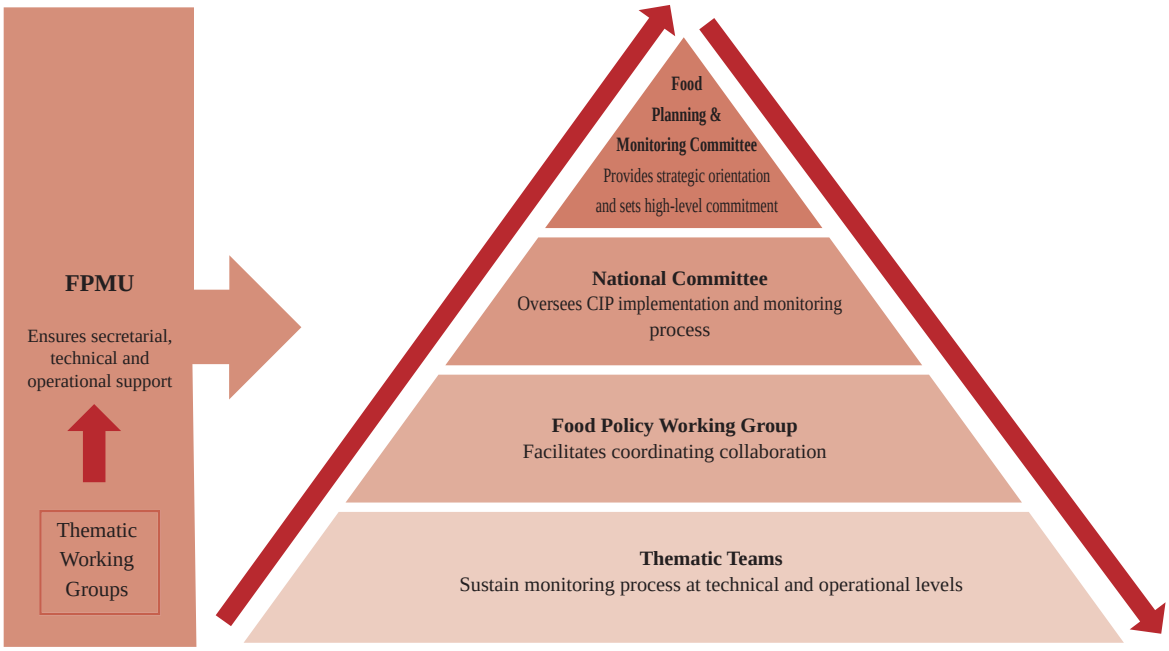
[32]Annex 6 provides the detailed composition of all these institutions.

[33]See Annex 6 for the composition of the TWGs.

Finally, members of the Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (LCG AFSRD) participate in the CIP Annual Review Meetings. The LCG AFSRD is the venue for dialogue between Government and its DPs. LCGs are designed to contribute towards effective and coordinated implementation of national policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

Given the alignment of the CIP2 with existing frameworks, the CIP2 tries to align its results framework to the SDG and 7FYP one by incorporating relevant indicators from these documents' results frameworks when relevant. The CIP Results Framework described in Section 10 is the key reference for monitoring the CIP2 Goal, Outcomes and Outputs. Progress is assessed through criteria established by the indicators identified in the CIP2 Results Matrix.

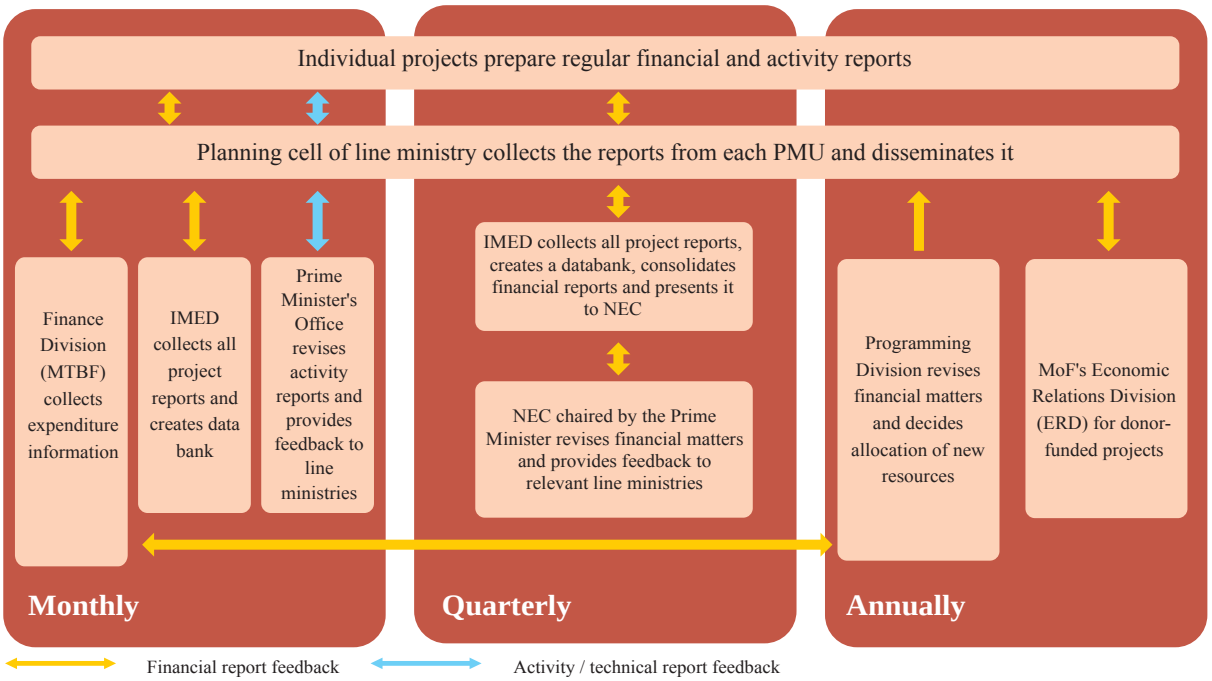
Figure 2. Institutional set up for the preparation and monitoring of the CIP2



Input monitoring

The monitoring of CIP2 Inputs -the financial aspect of the CIP2- is conducted according to the existing national system for monitoring ADP investments (Figure 3) as part of the existing national planning process which involves the Ministry of Finance and the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED). The IMED provides aggregated information on the financial progress of investment projects relevant for the CIP while the Planning Commission and line ministries provide information about new project approvals. The information produced by IMED in particular is key to monitoring CIP Programme Outputs and Outcomes. ERD's membership in the FPWG is critical for assessing DPs' contributions to the CIP2 with inputs from the LCG AFSRD. Similarly, the Finance Division's membership of this institution facilitates consistency of the CIP2 monitoring process with the Medium Term Budgetary Framework process.

Figure 3. National monitoring system for ADP investments



The CIP2 annual monitoring report

The CIP2 Results-Based Monitoring System produces an annual report which is the result of:

- Progress towards CIP Outcomes and Outputs prepared by the Thematic Teams under the supervision of the extended FPWG. Upon development and approval of the NFNSP and its Plan of Action (NFNSP PoA), these documents will be monitored jointly with the CIP2.
- Report on financial allocations and execution and progress towards results of CIP2 investment projects, consolidated at CIP2 Programme level.
- Reports on GoB allocations and donor commitments based on information from the Planning Commission's ADP book for the former, and from ERD for the latter.

The key reference for Input monitoring is the CIP project database, which is regularly updated through the national ADP monitoring process. Findings from monitoring ADP investment projects included in the CIP2 are aggregated at CIP2 Programme level. This information is assessed against the findings from the monitoring of other dimensions -Goal, Outcome, and Output- which gives an indication of the relevance of the investment projects to the CIP2 objectives.

Key findings from the monitoring reports are analysed and discussed within the TTs and the FPWG for further submission to the NC and FPMC. CIP2 monitoring findings are disseminated and lessons learned are incorporated into the following phases of CIP2 Programme implementation, through the coordination and guidance provided by the NC.

Further details of the CIP2 results framework and monitoring system functioning are provided in Section 10 and Annex 6.

10. Results framework, indicators of programmes and impact of investments

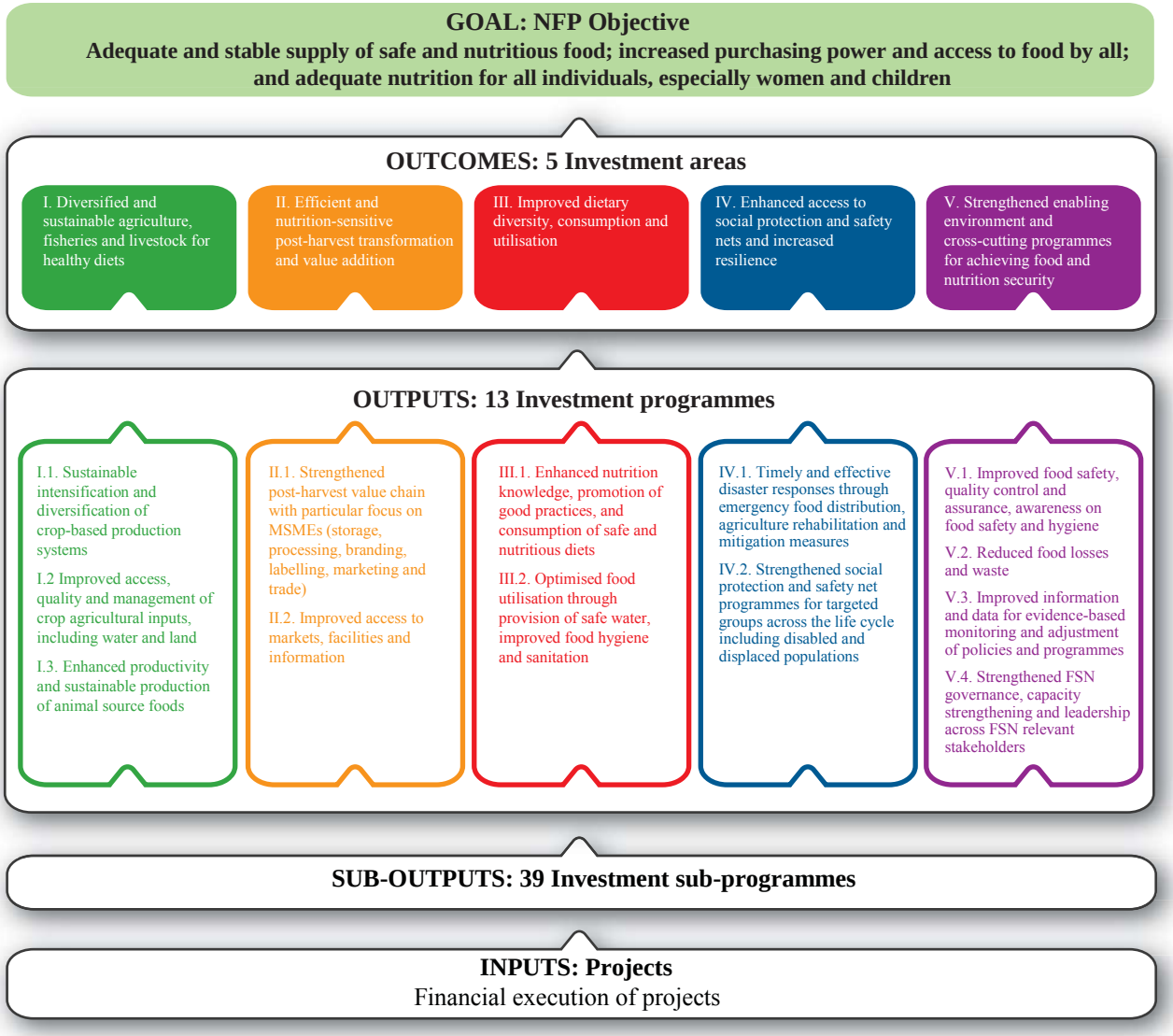
The results framework

The CIP Results Planning process is a top-down exercise which answers to the following questions:

- In which areas do we have to work to improve food and nutrition security in the country?
  The answer to this question is the five areas of investment identified by the Government's TWGs.
- What are the programmes to be implemented for contributing to the achievement of the CIP expected outcomes? What are the aggregate outputs we want to achieve through the implementation of the CIP2 programmes?
  This question led to the identification of the 13 CIP2 programmes.
- What are the key investment interventions which are required to contribute to the achievement of the CIP2 expected aggregate outputs?
  The answer provided brought to the identification of 39 priority investment areas.

The results that the country wants to achieve through the CIP2 in terms of national food and nutrition security are coherent with the relevant key strategic documents of the country such as the SDGs and the 7FYP. The Results Framework represents also the key reference for guiding CIP2 implementation and for monitoring progress towards the expected results.

Figure 4. CIP2 results chain



The CIP2 results are reflected into a three-level results chain which defines a coherent architecture of logically linked expected outcomes, outputs and inputs. The CIP2 results chain planning is based on the logical framework methodology and on the key assumption that the effective implementation of the identified investment interventions will contribute to the achievement of the related expected outputs and outcomes. There are three levels in the results chain (Figure 4):

1. Outcome level: Five expected outcomes that correspond to the five Areas for Investment of the CIP2.
2. Output level: The outputs are linked to each of the 13 programmes of the CIP2. The aggregate output is considered rather than the output of each one of the 39 sub-programmes. Expected outputs are the medium-term development results that interventions seek to support.
3. Input level: Each of the 13 CIP programmes and 39 sub-programmes correspond to a number of specific projects. The monitoring of CIP at input level represents the financial execution of the projects and government and donor commitment, aggregated in the respective area of intervention and CIP programme.

In addition to this framework and in response to requests for elements to gauge the impact of an investment programme, such as the CIP1 or CIP2, an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of five selected nutrition-sensitive sub-programmes of the CIP2 or specific activities/projects is planned. A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) approach will be adopted to this effect. This will help understand the potential impacts of these sub-programmes on achieving the objectives of corresponding key investment programmes. This is a first step towards an understanding of the CIP2's effect on the country's FNS outcomes and will lead the way to further evaluations.

Indicators

Input monitoring is carried out through the examination of financial execution of, and commitments to, the CIP2. For the output to the goal level of the results chain, the results framework matrix (Table 4) shows a set of measurable indicators. Proxy indicators have also been identified to monitor progress in the National Food Policy's overall goal. For this level and the outcome level, in addition to measurable indicators, baseline figures and targets to be achieved within the timeframe of the CIP2 have been indicated. The latter were agreed through consultations and are consistent with the relevant strategic documents. The baseline information provides the reference against which to measure progress towards the targets. The verification sources are also provided. For the output level, a programme expected aggregate output, proxy indicators, a baseline value and verification sources have been provided at the aggregate output level.

SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound) indicators have been chosen to enable regular monitoring. When appropriate, indicators from the SDG and 7FYP results frameworks or existing monitoring frameworks have been adopted to further reinforce the coherence between these documents. When suitable, indicators from the CIP1/NFP Plan of Action results framework have been kept to retain some continuity between the CIP1 and CIP2 monitoring processes. However, some of these indicators are yet to be developed and the Government plans to do so. In such instances, the indicator is listed in italic and will be incorporated into the monitoring process as soon as it becomes available.

Findings from the CIP monitoring and evaluation processes will support the assessment of the relevance of the identified investment interventions and the extent to which they contribute to the achievement of CIP outputs and outcomes.

NFP OVERALL GOAL					
Ensure dependable sustained food security and nutrition for all people of the country at all times	n.	Proxy indicators	Baseline	Targets	Verification sources
	1	SDG Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment	15.1% (2014)	0% by 2030	SOFI 2017 FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO
	2	SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 s.d. from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	36.1% (2014)	25% by 2020 (in 7FYP)	NIPORT, BDHS
	3	SDG Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age (<-2 s. d. of weight for height)	14% (2014 BDHS)	<8% by 2025 (NPAN 2)	BDHS, BBS,SOFI
		SDG Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	*tbd*	*Zero hunger*	*a) BBS (FSNSP), SID* *b) NIPORT (BDHS), MoHFW*
		SDG Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	*tbd*	*tbd*	*a) DAE, MoA* *b) BADC, MoA* *c) BFD, MoEFC*
		SDG Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	*tbd*	*tbd*	*BBS (SME Survey), SID*
		SDG Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	*tbd*	*tbd*	*a) Agri Wing, BBS, SID* *b) DAE, MoA*

EXPECTED OUTCOMES					
Expected outcomes	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets**	**Verification sources**
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	1	PoA- CIP1: Rice import dependency (import/availability)	2.2% (2015/16)	0%	FPMU/MISM, BBS
	2	7FYP: Agricultural sector GDP growth rate (%) a) Crop and horticulture b) Fisheries c) Livestock	tbd	a) 1.40 b) tbd c) tbd by 2020	BBS, DAE, DLS, DoF, BFD
	3	PoA- CIP1: Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price	33.83% (2015/16)	Decrease over time	BBS
	4	PoA- CIP1: Wage differential between males and females in agriculture	33% (2015/16)	Decrease over time	BBS
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	5	7FYP: Average annual CPI inflation rate	5.9% (2015/16)	5.5% by 2020	Bangladesh Bank; National Account Statistics, BBS
	6	Change in without food agricultural wage rate of male agricultural labour	tbd	tbd (≥ real GDP/cap growth +0.5)	Bangladesh Bank/DAM/BBS
	7	Change in Food Price Anomalies	tbd (2016)	Decrease over time	DAM, MoFood
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	8	PoA- CIP1: National dietary energy intake from cereals (%)	70% (HIES 2010)	Recommended 60%	FAO, WHO, BBS
	9	PoA- CIP1: Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months of age (%)	23% (2014)	More than 40% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS, UESD, NPAN2, BDHS, MoHFW
	10	PoA- CIP1: Proportion of households consuming adequately iodised salt containing at least 15 ppm	57% (2013 MICS)	90% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS, NMSS
	11	Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49)	39.95% (2014 BDHS)	Less than 25% by 2025 (NPAN2)	SOFI, National Micro Nutrient Status Survey 2012, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO
	12	Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) for women	46% (5 out of 9 food groups, 2015)	75% by 2030 This indicator has since been revised to include 10 instead of 9 food groups	FAO, INFS, BBS
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	13	7FYP: Proportion of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban and rural (SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age)	National:24.3% Rural: 26.4% Urban: 18.9% (2016)	18.6% by 2020 in 7FYP	HIES reports, BBS
	14	Proportion of population under national extreme poverty line (a) Rural and (b) Urban	Total:12.9% Rural: 14.9% Urban: 7.6% (2016)	8% by 2020	HIES reports, BBS
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	15	GoB financial commitments to CIP2	tbd	tbd (≥ real GDP/cap growth +0.5)	Monitoring Report 2019, FPMU
	16	Establishment of high-level FSN focal points across core ministries	1	5 effective functioning thematic teams through regular meetings	FPMU
	17	Process of establishment of FSN focal points engaged in policy monitoring is ongoing through regular TT and TWG meetings	tbd	Monthly meetings	FPMU
	18	Annual high-level FNS policy reports produced	1	1	BNNC, CIP2, SUN annual reports

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	I.1	Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services	The use of agricultural land to provide affordable and healthy diets to all is optimised by enhancing overall productivity and growing high value and nutritious crops in a sustainable way that is resilient to climate change	1	7FYP: % of agriculture budget allocated in the agricultural research	4.2 (2014-15)	BARC, BARI, BRRI, BJRI, BINA, BSRI, BIRTAN, CDB, SRDI
					2	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in major crops' production	Rice 0.0% Wheat 0.0% Maize 7.7% Potato 2.3% Pulses .0% Brinjal 5.5% Pumpkin 4.5% Beans 5.7% *Lal shak* 4.0% Edible Oilseeds 1.8% Banana 2.6% Guava 4.6% Mango 14.0% Pineapple 2.7% Jackfruit -2.8% Tomatoes tbd Carrots tbd Lemon tbd Sweet potato tbd (2015-16)	BBS Statistical Yearbooks & communications with BBS Agricultural Wing
					3	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoA budget (revised)	tbd	Ministry of Finance Budget
					4	PoA- CIP1: Number of improved new varieties released	Rice 10 Wheat 0 Maize 2 Potato 10 Pulses 6 Vegetables 7 Edible Oilseeds 2 Fruits 1 (2015/16)	BRRI, BARI & BINA, MoA
					5	Production of seeds tolerant to salinity, drought and water submergence in MT		MoA APA Indicator 2.5

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
					6	PoA- CIP1: Number of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices by DAE	1,577,000 (2015/16)	DAE, MOA
					7	Number of institutions delivering nutrition training across core ministries	3 (IPHN, BIRTAN, DAE)	BIRTAN, IPHN, BIRDEM, BARC, MoWCA, BARD, INFS
	I.2	Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption	Farmers can access quality agricultural inputs more cheaply and readily and are able to manage their use more sustainably and efficiently	8	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in improved rice, wheat and maize seeds production	-0.3% (2015/16)	MoA
					9	PoA- CIP1: Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE & private companies) as % of agronomic requirements	Rice 41.5 Wheat 58.20% Maize 27.10% Potato 7.70% Pulses 10.90% Vegetables 50.70% Edible oilseeds 13.40% (2015/16)	MoA
					10	Number of soil samples analysed to upazila and union levels	tbd	MoA APA Indicator 3.2.1
					11	Arable land increased by expansion of minor irrigation coverage by encouraging optimal use of surface water, and increasing the area of arable land by reducing waterlogging and submergence in thousand ha	42 (projected for 2015/16)	MoA APA Indicator 2.3.2
					12	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoWR budget (revised)	22.70% (2016/17)	Ministry of Finance Budget
					13	PoA- CIP1: Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements	97.7 (2014/15)	MoA, Fertilizer Monitoring & Management Unit
					14	PoA- CIP1: Supply of MOP as % of estimated requirements	91.4 (2014/15)	MoA, Fertilizer Monitoring & Management Unit
					15	PoA- CIP1: Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements	tbd	MoA, Fertilizer Monitoring & Management Unit
					16	PoA- CIP1: Agricultural credit disbursement in billion taka	176.5 (2015/16)	Bangladesh Bank Annual Report
					17	Number of samples of fish feed tested for quality assurance	2000 (projected for 2015/16)	MoFL APA Indicator 4.5.1
					18	Area of land affected by salinisation	tbd	SRDI
					19	Area of land under organic farming	tbd	DAE
						SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		*To be produced by BBS, Agriculture Census*

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
						SDG indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time		*a) DPHE, LGD b) DoE, MoEF c) DAE, MoA d) WARPO, MoWR*
						SDG indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources		*MoWR may calculate the indicator from the available data in WDB*
	I.3	Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance	The production of foods from animal source is increased by boosting the productivity and profitability of the fisheries, aquaculture and livestock sectors in a sustainable manner	20	7FYP: Percentage of (a) coastal and (b) marine areas that are protected	(a) 1.22 (2013-14) (b) 0.00 (2013-14)	DoF, MoFL
					21	7FYP: Percentage of wetland and natural sanctuaries maintained	1.7 (2014-15)	MoFL
					22	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in quantity of fish production	5.2% (2015/16)	DoF, MoFL
					23	PoA- CIP1: Fishery exports (value as % of total export; of which shrimp share in %)	84.03% 1.97% (2015/16)	DoF, MoFL
					24	PoA- CIP1: GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/06	26.78% (2015/16)	BBS
					25	PoA- CIP1: Production of eggs (million), milk (MT), cattle and meat (MT)	Eggs (Million) 11910 Milk (Million MT) 7.27 Meat (Million MT) 6.15 (2015/16)	DLS, MoFL
					26	PoA- CIP1: GDP from livestock sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/06	14.21% (2015/16)	BBS
					27	Growth rate of livestock GDP	tbd	DLS
					28	Number of doses of vaccines produced	tbd	DLS
					29	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in artificial insemination	6.27% (2015/16)	DLS, MoFL
					30	Number of farmers trained by the DoF and DLS	tbd	MoFL
					31	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFL budget (revised)	tbd	Ministry of Finance Budget
					32	Number of commercial registered 1. poultry 2. livestock 3. fish farms	1. tbd 2. tbd 3. tbd	MoFL and BBS
					33	Number of ponds	1.61 million (2014-2015)	Fisheries Statistical Report of Bangladesh
						SDG indicator 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches		*DoE after enhancing its capacities to carry out surveys*

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	II.1	Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders	Food value chains are developed contributing to better access to nutritious food and increased rural incomes through the creation of employment	34	Number of large establishments manufacturing food	167 (2016)	BBS Statistical Yearbook
					35	Number of medium, small and micro establishments manufacturing food	16,777 (2016)	BBS Statistical Yearbook
					36	PoA- CIP1: Difference between farm gate and retail price of selected goods	Coarse rice 10% Lentil 55.20% Onion 23.60% Potato 29.10% Green chilli tbd (2015/16)	DAM, MoA
					37	Food and beverages exported in million Taka	69,020 (2015/16)	BBS Statistical Yearbook/Bangladesh Bank
					38	Coverage of agro-business entrepreneurship training by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industries (BSCIC), in thousands	1,350 (projected value for 2015/16) for MoA	MoA APA Indicator 4.3.2.+ MoI APA
	II.2	Improved access to markets, facilities and information	II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and public private partnerships II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities	Food producers and processors are able to use markets more efficiently	39	7FYP: Upazila and Union Road network in good and fair condition (SDG indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road)	33% (2014)	LGED
					40	Number of growth centers, rural markets, women market centers, and Union Parishad Complexes developed by LGED and DAM	390 (2015/16)	LGED M&E DAM
					41	Cold storage available in thousand MT	4000 (2015/16)	BBS Statistical Yearbook
					42	Number of Digital Centers across the country at national and sub-national levels	tbd	Ministry of ICTs
					43	Number of food, market and infrastructure PPP contracts awarded (2015) by the PPP authority	2 (2015)	Annual Report 2015/16, Public Private Partnership Authority, Prime Minister's Office
					44	Change in food price anomalies	tbd (2016)	DAM, MoFood

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	III.1	Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	III.1.1 Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies	Nutrition and health are improved through integrated short and long-term interventions	45	7FYP: Proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed (%)	55.3 (2014 BDHS)	NIPORT BDHS
					46	PoA- CIP1: Share of total dietary energy supply for consumption from cereal and non-cereal	78% cereals 22% non-cereals	FBS FAO 2014, BBS
					47	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFood budget	5.89% (2016/17)	Ministry of Finance Budget
					48	PoA- CIP1: Poor households raising home gardening and backyard poultry in selected vulnerable districts	49% (2014/15)	BBS
					49	Prevalence of diabetic cases	9.2% (2014)	BDHS, NNS, IPHN, DGHS
					50	PoA- CIP1: Number of mass media activities for nutrition BCC	tbd	Health Bulletin/ DGHS/Other sectors
					51	Number of institutions promoting dietary guidelines	3 (BIRDEM, IPHN, FPMU)	MoHFW, MoFood
	III.2	Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices - including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition	Measures are taken to optimise the use of the nutritional potential of food	52	7FYP: Percentage of urban and rural population with access to safe drinking water (a. Urban, b. Rural) [SDG indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services]	a) 99.4 b) 98.2 (SVRS 2013)	BBS, SVRS, MICS DPHE
					53	7FYP: Percentage of urban and rural population with access to sanitary latrines (a. Urban, b. Rural) [SDG indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water]	a) 59.7 b) 66.2 (SVRS 2013)	BBS, SVRS, MICS of DPHE
					54	Number of children aged 5 years or less admitted in upazila health complexes, at the district-level secondary hospitals and in medical college hospitals for diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	148,078 (2015)	DGHS, Health Bulletin

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	IV.1	Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas	Systems are in place to protect vulnerable groups' food security during and after disasters	55	7FYP: Number of usable cyclone shelters	3847 (2014)	DDM/LGED
					56	7FYP: Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities' assets	18000 (2013)	DDM
					57	Month of adequate household food provisioning	tbd	Bangladesh Disaster related Statistics 2015, BBS
					58	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoDMR budget	23.13% (2016/17)	Ministry of Finance Budget
					59	PoA- CIP1: Effective grain storage capacity at close of fiscal year	1870 (2015/16)	IDTS of Food Directorate
					60	PoA- CIP1: Average use of effective GoB food grain storage capacity	75%	MISM, Food Directorate
					61	Actual closing stocks % of budget target	52	National Budget & FPMU Stock Flow Table
					62	Environment CIP: Early warning information enhanced through Regional and Global Initiatives (MoUs and LoAs)	4	MoEFC
	IV.2	Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced population	IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas) IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children	Effectiveness, targeting and content of social safety net programmes are improved to provide better protection to different vulnerable groups	63	PoA- CIP1: Budgeted coverage of VGF (lakh person) and VGD (lakh person month)	VGF (lakh person) 64.72 VGD (lakh person month) 91.33	Ministry of Finance Budget
					64	PoA- CIP1: Quantity of VGF and GR distributed (in thousand MT)	428	MISM, DG Food
					65	PoA- CIP1: Safety net programmes expenditures as % of GDP [SDG indicator 1.3.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable]	1.46% (2015/16)	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
					66	Number of children covered by the School Feeding Programs in Poverty Prone Areas (in tens of thousands)	24.4 (2016)	Ministry of Finance/GED
					67	Coverage of people covered by the Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled (in tens of thousands)	tbd	Ministry of Finance/GED
					68	Coverage of Old Age Allowance/Pension (in tens of thousands)	tbd	Ministry of Finance/GED
					69	Budgeted coverage of employment generation programme for the poor (in lakh person month)	44 (2016)	MoDMR

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome	**CIP2 Investment Programme**		**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	V.1	Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aqua-cultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance	Food safety is improved through the introduction of good practices at all steps of the food supply chain complemented by awareness raising and measures to ensure the conformity of foods for consumption	70	7FYP: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected	tbd	LGD, MoLGRD&C, City Corporation
					71	Farmers trained on use of organic fertiliser, green fertiliser and microbial fertiliser, in thousands	800 (projected value 2015/16)	MoA APA Indicator 3.3.1, DAE
					72	Number of food safety management system certificates awarded by BSTI	tbd	BSTI, MoI, BAB
					73	Number of food items standardised by BSTI	tbd	BSTI, MoI, BFSA, IPH
					74	Identified number of violation of food safety standard reported by BFSA	tbd	MoFL APA Indicator 3.5.1
					75	Number of HACCP/ISMS certified institutions	tbd	MoI, BAB, BSTI, BARC, IPH
					76	Number of courses delivered on GAP, GHP and GMP	tbd	MoA, MoI, BFSA
					77	Number of trainees that have benefited from training on GAP, GHP and GMP	tbd	MoA, MoI, BFSA
					78	Number of food safety initiatives /days observed	tbd	BFSA, IPH
	V.2	Reduced food losses and waste	V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage) V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption	Food losses and waste are minimised throughout the production chain down to consumption by households	79	Wastage as a proportion of agricultural produce, including sector specific proportions in Bangladesh	tbd	MoFood, MoA, MoFL, MoI
	V.3	Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming	FSN-related decisions are based on evidence and high-quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis that draws on data and information available in the network of existing sector and stakeholder information systems	80	PoA- CIP1: Existing food security and nutrition databases/surveillance systems	FSNSP, NIP, NIS (2014/15)	FPMU
					81	PoA- CIP1: Food Composition Tables (FCT) updated/ disseminated	BIRTAN started dissemination through agriculture extension services (2014/15)	INFS/CARS/ DU/FPMU/ NFPCSP FAO/ INFOODS/IPHN

EXPECTED AGGREGATE OUTPUTS								
Expected outcome		**CIP2 Investment Programme**	**Sub-programmes (priority interventions)**	**Programme expected aggregate output**	**n.**	**Proxy indicators**	**Baseline**	**Verification sources**
	V.4	Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2	National capacities to design and implement and monitor policies, investment plans, programmes and legal frameworks are enhanced	82	PoA- CIP1: CIP Monitoring Reports produced	Produced (2015/16)	FPMU
					83	PoA- CIP1: Additional resources mobilised for the CIP2 in million USD	1,313	FPMU
					84	PoA- CIP1: Increase in ongoing projects (number and value)	Number 50 Value (million USD) 137 (2015/16)	FPMU
					85	SUN index for 'Bringing people together into a shared space for action'	54% (2016)	SUN Annual Progress Report 2016
					86	Right to Food issues discussed by policy makers and at Parliamentary level	No (2015/16)	FPMU

11. Cost and financing

In line with the CIP1, cost and financing requirements of the CIP2 are estimated based on:

1. an estimate of available financing of CIP activities from ongoing investment activities financed by the Government and DPs;
2. additional funds required based on the needs to achieve the CIP2 results and outcomes described in Section 10;
3. a priority ranking of different projects based on their relevance to nutrition.

A more detailed version of this section with a more extensive description of the data used and method, and an inventory of the projects included in the CIP2 can be found in Annex 5.

What is included in the CIP2 and what is not

The CIP2 includes public investments between July 2016 and June 2020, i.e. investments channelled through the ADP, which is the government process used to allocate resources on an annual basis in support of investments from existing budget sources and DP contributions.

While the food systems approach adopted in the CIP2 (see Section 4) means the breadth of elements and interconnections considered is extensive, not all investments that can potentially affect food and nutrition security can be included as in some cases, other mechanisms and planning tools are more appropriate. Thus, the following are specifically excluded from the CIP2 to avoid duplications and set boundaries to its remit:

- purely policy and legal measures - the CIP is a means to implement existing policies;
- the distribution of food through the Public Food Distribution System and all safety net programmes which represented 9.55% in 2015/16 of total government spending[34], unless they are considered as investments and therefore appear in the ADP[35]. The CIP2 however does advocate for investments to enhance access to nutrition-sensitive social protection and safety nets and increased resilience;
- subsidies for agricultural inputs, i.e. fertilisers, which are covered by regular budgetary means;
- direct transfers from DPs to implementers not linked to the Annual Development Programme;
- family planning activities which is the responsibility of public health planning;
- private investment, although one important objective of the CIP2 is to finance public goods to stimulate investment by smallholder producers and leverage private investment through the promotion of PPPs. Projects under the CIP2 may therefore enable the creation of PPPs through the provision of technical assistance for their development, and facilitate their operations.

While all investments undertaken by the Government are channelled through the ADP, only part of the DP contribution is. The part that is not channelled through the ADP, such as finance to NGOs to undertake certain activities, is therefore not included in the CIP2.

Finally, because the CIP2 is about nutrition-sensitive food systems, the focus is on projects that are nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-supportive, rather than nutrition-specific which is the purview of the NPAN2.

This cost exercise therefore provides an estimate of:

1. the ongoing investments reclassified according to the 13 programmes and 39 sub-programmes;
2. the existing available resources already committed through the ADP, including those financed by the budget and by the DPs;
3. the financial gap to be filled.

[34]This figure does not include social empowerment projects which would bring this percentage to 13.6% of the total GoB budget.

[35]This might be the case of employment and income generating safety nets.

Two types of figures will be provided: totals and figures 'prioritised' according to their role in addressing FNS, as explained below.

Identification of projects

The Government's ADP was systematically scrutinised for ongoing projects relevant to the CIP2 programmes. The Planning Commission formulates the ADP in light of the objectives defined in the Five-Year Plan on which the CIP2 is aligned. It is the budgetary tool used to allocate resources on an annual basis in support of investment i.e. excluding current expenditures. IMED documents then provide the financial information required for the CIP2 budgeting, namely: the total project budget, the residual budget for the CIP2 and the yearly expenditure. This information is provided disaggregated by source i.e. Government and development partner.

The ADP book also lists pipeline projects which are required to calculate the CIP2 financing gap. In some cases, this information was not included in this document but provided by relevant members of the Government.

The exchange rate used for calculation is US$ 1 = 78.4 Taka[36].

All ongoing and planned interventions of GoB agencies and DPs relevant to the CIP2 are mapped in Annex 5.

Classification of projects

Over two hundred ongoing projects and over 100 planned interventions[37] were identified to be included in the CIP2. Each of these was scrutinised to decide which programme and sub-programme they should be classified under. In some cases, projects have several components, some of which fall under different sub-programmes, or some of which are not relevant to the CIP2. In such instances, when available, the budget allocated to each component was used to apportion the component to the relevant sub-programmes. In cases where the budget by component was not available, the proportion allocated under each sub-programme was calculated by weighting all identifiable components equally. Efforts have been made to obtain more detailed information from managers or other stakeholders in ambiguous cases, but responses were not always obtained. Further versions of the CIP2 will endeavour to refine this information.

The classification of CIP2 projects according to the programmes and sub-programmes identified based on priorities expressed by stakeholders was assisted by the MAFAP (Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies) programme. This programme is implemented by FAO and seeks to establish country-owned and sustainable systems to monitor, analyse, and reform food and agricultural policies to enable more effective, efficient and inclusive policy frameworks in developing and emerging economies. The methodology used by MAFAP can provide useful insights into the composition of public investments in the CIP2.

Prioritisation

Because the focus of the CIP2 is on nutrition-sensitive food systems, two budgets are provided. One with the full amount of the ongoing and pipeline expenditures and another where these expenditures have been prioritised based on the extent to which projects are bound to have a role in achieving positive nutritional outcomes, with weights associated to their potential impact. This type of analysis advocated by the SUN initiative allows the tracking of resources contributing to nutrition which can help countries prioritise, better plan their resource allocations and advocate for increasing funding.

[36]This is the Bangladesh Bank exchange rate for July 2016, the beginning of the CIP2.
[37]The word intervention rather than project has been used as some planned ventures are yet to be shaped into actual projects.

Based on the 2013 Lancet series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, the SUN proposes to classify projects into two groups:

- nutrition-specific: high-impact nutrition actions that aim to address immediate and some intermediate causes of malnutrition and undernutrition such as dietary intake and feeding practices.
- nutrition-sensitive: projects that incorporate nutrition objectives to address critical underlying determinants of undernutrition. Nutrition-sensitive approaches include agriculture; clean water and sanitation; food safety; food waste and losses; education and employment; healthcare; support for resilience and women's empowerment.

For the purpose of the CIP2, three categories of projects are considered:

- 'nutrition-sensitive +': certain interventions categorised by the Lancet as nutrition-sensitive are likely to have a more direct impact on nutritional outcomes e.g. promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services. They have the potential to be leveraged to serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions. They are given a greater weight in the nutrition budget given their more direct impact;
- nutrition-sensitive;
- nutrition-supportive: this third category is created for projects that craft an environment that is necessary for nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-specific projects to take place. This is not usually considered in nutrition budgets and yet bears a crucial role, albeit indirect, in the achievement of positive nutritional outcomes. Examples of this are the construction of infrastructure such as roads which will allow access to markets. It is also the case of strengthening of capacities to implement FNS-related policies. Such interventions are often sector-wide in nature which justifies not including their full cost under the CIP2.

The category attributed to each project is indicated in the inventory of projects provided in Table A5.5 of Annex 5. Weights are attributed to each type of project, yielding a nutrition-sensitive CIP2 budget. These weights are as follows:

- 100% for 'nutrition-sensitive +' projects
- 75% for nutrition-sensitive projects
- 50% for nutrition-supportive projects.

These numbers have been selected to be able to prioritise the CIP2 according to its nutrition orientation but have no justification other than wanting to create a hierarchy in the degree of relevance to nutrition. Such exercises have been carried out in other countries, but the breadth of values chosen reflects the arbitrariness of such endeavour. For example, drinking water supply projects have been given a weight ranging from 10% to 100% in different country scenarios[38].

Estimates

The CIP2 is estimated at a total of US$ 9.3 billion as of June 2016, USD$ 3.6 billion of which are pipeline projects for which funds need to be mobilised. DPs contribute to 38.8% of the ongoing projects (Table 5). When weighing the budget according to its nutrition sensitivity, its total declines to US$ 5.6 billion, or by 43%, and the financing gap to US$ 2.4 billion, or by 34% (Table 6). The lower proportional decline for the pipeline projects compared to the ongoing projects indicates the planned projects have a greater nutrition focus or a less nutrition-supportive nature than the operationalised projects.

[38] As reported by SUN (2017) Budget analysis for nutrition: a guidance note for countries

Even after giving greater weight to nutrition-sensitive projects, the overall CIP2 budget is highly biased towards Pillar I 'Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets' as shown in Figure 5. This propensity is even more evident when measured by the nutrition weighting. While it reflects the country's focus on developing agriculture to respond to the ever-increasing food requirements, it is also attributed to the fact that projects needed under this pillar are often costly. The development by Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) of a fertiliser factory alone costs over a billion US dollars. Projects related to irrigation which fall under this pillar also require substantial amounts of funding. The small share of Pillar III 'Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation' is explained by the fact that many projects falling under this category are nutrition-specific, therefore falling outside the remit of the CIP2. However, it is a clear indication that more efforts are needed in this area to support the NPAN2 through nutrition-sensitive projects, especially given that nutrition-sensitive programmes can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale, coverage, and effectiveness (see the Lancet series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2013).

The fact that Pillar V 'Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security' only represents 3% of the public investment highlights the need for an urgent mobilisation of funds especially for programmes V.1. and V.2. on 'Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene' and 'Reduced food losses and waste' which are essential to attain FNS targets and require significant investments.

The MAFAP classification shown in Figure 6 shows a functional decomposition of the nutrition-weighted CIP2 budget according to the economic characteristics of the expenditures. Information on the composition of the expenditure can be a useful tool for policy makers to further analyse the composition of their investments in FNS. Specifically, in the case of the CIP2, roads, irrigation, water and flood management, payments to suppliers -mostly investments on fertiliser factories- account for over half of the nutrition-weighted CIP2 expenditure.

This is further illustrated by Table 7, which shows that over half of the CIP2 budget is allocated to nutrition-supportive projects. While such endeavours are necessary to bring about the changes needed, the Government will need to refocus its own and DPs' spending priorities towards nutrition-sensitive projects if it wants to achieve the CIP2's goals.

Table 5. CIP2 total, existing resources and additional financing required, as of June 2016 (in million US$)

CIP2 Programmes by pillar	Total CIP2	Total existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**3,815.3**	**1,632.9**	**1,312.5**	**320.4**	**2,182.4**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	622.1	184.0	147.4	36.6	438.1
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	2,401.1	1,150.2	896.9	253.4	1,250.8
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	792.1	298.6	268.2	30.4	493.4
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	**3,172.2**	**1,925.3**	**1,465.0**	**460.3**	**1,246.9**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	437.1	53.3	37.1	16.3	383.8
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	2,735.1	1,872.0	1,428.0	444.0	863.1
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**228.1**	**174.2**	**118.2**	**56.0**	**53.9**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	89.2	35.4	8.5	26.9	53.8
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	138.9	138.8	109.7	29.1	0.1
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1,807.6**	**1,752.5**	**530.3**	**1,222.1**	**55.2**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster responses through emergency food distribution, agriculture rehabilitation and mitigation measures	961.6	960.8	160.7	800.0	0.8
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food-based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	846.1	791.7	369.6	422.1	54.4
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**227.5**	**137.1**	**17.0**	**120.2**	**90.4**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	82.6	11.9	9.8	2.0	70.8
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	-	-	-	-	-
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	46.5	45.3	5.7	39.6	1.3
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	98.3	80.0	1.5	78.5	18.4
Grand Total	**9,250.7**	**5,622.1**	**3,443.0**	**2,179.0**	**3,628.7**

Table 6. Nutrition-sensitive CIP2 total, existing resources and additional financing required, as of June 2016 (in million US$)

CIP2 Programmes by pillar	Total CIP2	Total existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**2,657.3**	**1,030.1**	**817.8**	**212.3**	**1,627.2**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	466.6	138.0	110.5	27.5	328.6
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	1,601.2	672.7	507.5	165.2	928.5
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	589.5	219.4	199.8	19.6	370.1
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	**1,586.1**	**962.7**	**732.5**	**230.1**	**623.4**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	218.6	26.7	18.5	8.1	191.9
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	1,367.5	936.0	714.0	222.0	431.5
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**173.6**	**130.7**	**88.7**	**42.0**	**42.9**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	69.4	26.6	6.4	20.2	42.9
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	104.2	104.1	82.3	21.8	0.1
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1,075.9**	**1,034.5**	**265.5**	**769.0**	**41.4**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster responses through emergency food distribution, agriculture rehabilitation and mitigation measures	545.0	544.4	91.9	452.5	0.6
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food-based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	531.0	490.2	173.6	316.6	40.8
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**134.4**	**71.5**	**10.9**	**60.6**	**62.9**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	62.0	8.9	7.4	1.5	53.1
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	-	-	-	-	-
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	23.3	22.6	2.8	19.8	0.6
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	49.2	40.0	0.7	39.3	9.2
Grand Total	**5,627.3**	**3,229.5**	**1,915.4**	**1,314.1**	**2,397.8**

Figure 5. Budget shares of each pillar in the total CIP2 after nutrition weighting

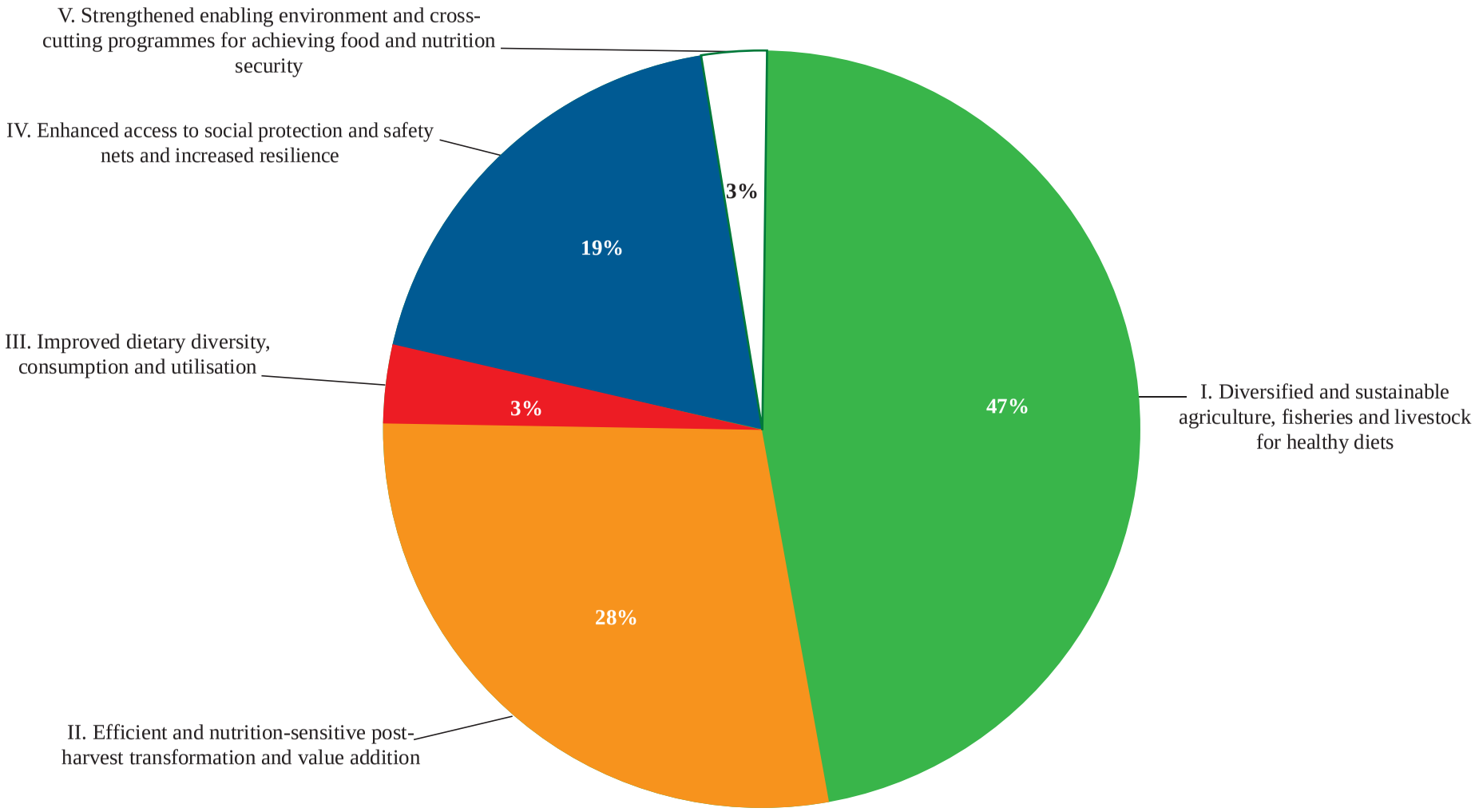


Figure 6. Nutrition-weighted CIP2 budget according to the MAFAP classification, in US$ million

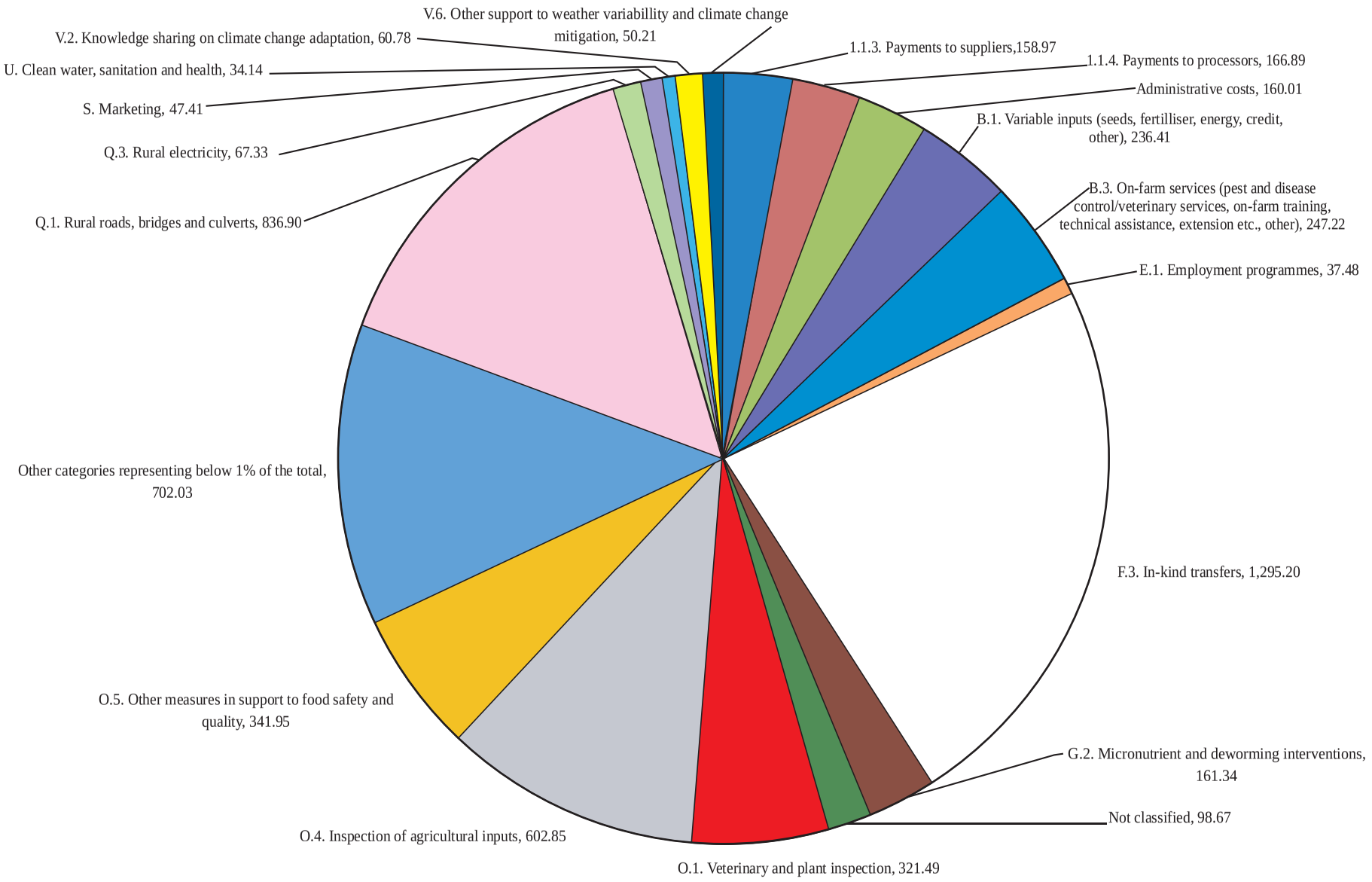


Table 7. Nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-supportive interventions in the CIP2 (in billion US$)

CIP2 Programmes by pillar	nutrition-sensitive	nutrition-supportive	grand total
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**3117.5**	**697.8**	**3815.3**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	622.1	0.0	622.1
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	1721.7	679.4	2401.1
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	773.7	18.4	792.1
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	**0.0**	**3172.2**	**3172.2**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs	0.0	437.1	437.1
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	0.0	2735.1	2735.1
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**228.1**	**0.0**	**228.1**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	89.2	0.0	89.2
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	138.9	0.0	138.9
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1122.0**	**685.7**	**1807.6**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	275.9	685.7	961.6
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	846.1	0.0	846.1
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**82.6**	**144.9**	**227.5**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	82.6	0.0	82.6
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	0.0	0.0	0.0
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	0.0	46.5	46.5
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	0.0	98.3	98.3
Grand Total	**4550.2**	**4700.5**	**9250.7**

Note: Nutrition-sensitive in this table includes 'nutrition-sensitive +' projects

Resource mobilisation

The CIP2 is a strategic tool for integrating investments for nutrition-sensitive food systems into a comprehensive results framework which will help mobilise financial resources to respond to arising needs over the Plan timeline. To achieve its outcomes, the CIP needs to be implemented through coherent planning, budgeting and financing processes that harness all resources, while building on existing synergies and avoiding duplications. Efforts are needed to rationalise the mobilisation of financial resources by ensuring:

- Regular consultations on the mobilisation and use of financial resources with FPMU, the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission, and all line ministries and DPs involved in the CIP2;
- Quality monitoring of disbursed, available and pledged financial resources followed by an effective dissemination of the results; and
- Regular fora to promote private investment in FNS involving the private sector, farmer organisations, CSOs, line ministries and the Chamber of Commerce.

Keeping track of the spending progress is particularly important in view of the limited execution performance observed in the monitoring of the first CIP. To this effect, investment absorption capacity must be enhanced. This requires capacity development support of stakeholders, and especially government agencies involved, as is proposed under Programme V.4.

Finally, the GoB and the DPs should focus their efforts on financing the resource gap and prioritising nutrition-sensitive activities. They should also invest in projects that will help leverage investments and resources from the private sector, farmer organisations and CSOs. Dialogue will be required throughout to avoid duplications of efforts in a country with a high density of donors and NGOs and good practices will be actively sought to be scaled up, especially those relating to contractual arrangements e.g. contract farming and supply chains, and PPPs.

12. Challenges and risks

The implementation of the CIP2 is associated with a number of challenges or risks shown in Table 8. Many of these risks and mitigation factors are similar to those identified for the CIP1, and efforts should be made to learn from the past experience in reducing these risks and minimising their effects.

Table 8. Risks associated with the CIP2 implementation and possible mitigation solutions

Critical risks measures	Risk mitigation
Lack of adequate political commitment and ownership from GoB and DPs which may give rise to the development of uncoordinated projects which duplicate efforts and miss out on potential synergies	Keep a high political profile and strategic focus Strengthen the dialogue with DPs and involve them in the review of the results of the annual monitoring
Weak coordination between the many institutions involved in the implementation and monitoring may result in weak effectiveness and delivery and a failure to react to emerging issues	Ensure that CIP2 implementation arrangements are mainstreamed into different country systems: planning, budgeting, financial management and reporting are gradually aligned Further develop the country's capacity to coordinate investments effectively Continue involving the Finance Division and ERD in implementation arrangements Regularly bring together the several instances involved in the CIP2 implementation and monitoring for possible reviews and changes to the document Ensure the CIP2 is seen as a 'living document' that may evolve and react dynamically and promptly to emerging issues
Lack of an overall understanding of the state of FNS expenditure in Bangladesh given the many relevant policies/strategies and actors. The CIP2 alone only focuses on development expenditures	Develop a better understanding of the total amounts and the composition of FNS expenditure as well as of the agents that benefit from such investments. Achieving this will require an in-depth assessment of FSN public expenditures. Establish synergies with NPAN2 and the NSSS
Insufficient fund mobilisation	Continue the regular monitoring of CIP2 results which includes the progress in expenditure and resource mobilisation Ensure the results of the monitoring exercise feeds into the GoB's planning and financial systems - 7FYP, MTBF, ADP- and into the Economic Relations Division's outreach to motivate new/additional funds from development partners
Insufficient gender mainstreaming thus missing out on the potential provided by women in solving some of the FNS problems through their role in agriculture, as carers etc.	Develop gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation indicators Conduct awareness-raising training for all stakeholders
Insufficient integration of environmental issues in FNS projects	Conduct awareness-raising training for all stakeholders

Critical risks measures	Risk mitigation
	Commission research to better understand the impact of climate change on FNS Ensure close coordination and interaction with the Bangladesh EFCC CIP 2016-2021
Tendency to rely on old solutions with limited interest in innovative ones, thus missing out on opportunities to accelerate the achievement of CIP2 outcomes	Invest in Research and Development Promote learning Scale up good practices
Lack of involvement of private sector, farmers organisations and other CSOs	Prioritise investments with high leverage effect on other partners' investments Sustain dialogue with private sector, farmer organisations and CSOs

Annexes

Annex 1: List of consultations

1. Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture at BARC in Dhaka (10 April 2016)
2. Consultation with the participation of FPMU, the TWG, the TTs, BNNC, the authors of the background papers and the MUCH TAT at CIRDAP in Dhaka (9 May 2017)
3. Regional consultation with government officials and stakeholders at Hotel Castel Salam in Khulna (14 May)
4. Rural consultation with farmers from agriculture, fisheries and livestock in Khatail Village of Dacop Upazila of Khulna District, Khulna Division (15 May)
5. Rural consultation with farmers from agriculture, fisheries and livestock in Rakudia Village, Dehergoti Union of Babugonj Upazila, Barisal District, Barisal Division (16 May)
6. Regional consultation with government officials and stakeholders at Grand Park Hotel in Barisal, Barisal District, Barisal Division (16 May)
7. Regional consultation with government officials and stakeholders at Motel Shaikat in Chittagong, Chittagong Division (21 May)
8. Regional consultation with government officials and stakeholders at Parjatan Motel in Rangpur, Rangpur Division (22 May)
9. Regional consultation with government officials and stakeholders at the Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh, Mymensingh Division (24 May)
10. Regional consultation in BAU, Mymensingh with academia and researchers (24 May)
11. Rural consultation with farmers from agriculture, fisheries and livestock and local government officials in Tuker Bazar Village, Sylhet Sadar Upazila, Sylhet District, Sylhet Division (24 May)
12. Consultation with the private sector at CIRDAP in Dhaka (6 July)
13. Consultation with the Development Partners, the UN, CSOs and academia, Bangabandhu International Conference Center, Dhaka (23 July)
14. Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection, le Meridien, Dhaka (4-5 December)

Figure 7. Location of the CIP2 consultations

Annex 2: Main issues raised during the consultations and recommendations for action

Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture in Dhaka, BARC Auditorium on the 10th of April 2016

The Ministry of Agriculture and MUCH project in collaboration with BARC, Civil Society Alliance for SUN, Helen Keller International, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and World Fish organised a Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture in order to prioritise and address nutrition-sensitive approaches and actions in FSN. The inauguration of the symposium was attended by around 250 representatives from the Government, development partners, academia, private sector and the media. This was followed by a technical session in the afternoon, which was attended by around 100 participants. The symposium pooled together the thoughts of this group of food, policy and agriculture experts in a crucial discussion to develop a common understanding of the potential and the role of nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) in Bangladesh.

The following key issues, points and recommendations were raised:

- Maintain nutritious value along the value chain, whilst removing anti-nutritional factors from products. Particularly highlighted was the reduction of BOAA content in *khesari* and reduction of erucic acid in mustard oil.
- Conduct strong agricultural extension services, in terms of:
  - √ Diversifying food production, including homestead and rooftop gardening, crop diversification, small-scale fish culture and livestock husbandry;
  - √ Shifting consumption patterns towards healthier diets, reflecting dietary diversity -yellow, orange, dark green and leafy vegetables, fruits, dairy products, pulses, fish and meat- akin to the nutrition plate endorsed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
  - √ Raising awareness on food hygiene, ideal cooking practices and sanitation;
  - √ Raising awareness on food safety and quality, food adulteration and contamination and mitigation measures targeted for various actors along the food chain;
  - √ Building strong linkages with nutrition-specific interventions such as the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices.
- Promote adequate use of agricultural inputs such as pesticides, insecticides and fertilisers for safer food through the integral role of extension services.
- Increase the productivity of rice, which is relevant and provide further emphasis on this to free land and water resources for production diversity -crop diversification, horticulture, livestock, etc.-.
- Collaborate among sub-sectors in agriculture to integrate nutrition outcomes – crops, fisheries, livestock, horticulture and forestry and multi-sectorally with health particularly with NNS, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), education, gender and climate change.
- Improve post-harvest facility through:
  - √ Increasing storage facilities for food safety issues;
  - √ Improving processing and preservation techniques -handling, transportation, packaging and storage, etc.- for perishable fruits and vegetables;
  - √ Agro-processing of small indigenous fish (SIS) into chutney and fish powder – particularly *mola, dhela* and *puti* as per the National Nutrition Policy (NNP), but also other fish that are rich in protein need to be considered.
- Consider biofortification and HYVs as important measures for nutrition holistically along with other measures to better target the 1,000-days window of opportunity for nutrition.
- Improve access to land and resources for smallholders for production diversification.
- Include focus on obesity in policy and programming alongside undernutrition.
- Establish a common database relating nutrition and agriculture.
- Scale up known successes – linking government institutional arrangement with community-based approaches.

- Maintain the natural resource base.
- Expand markets and market access for vulnerable groups, particularly for marketing nutritious foods.
- Promote multi-agency and multi-sectoral collaboration to build common indicators.
- Develop national capacity - Agricultural Policy Support Unit (APSU), BIRTAN, BARC, BFSA and FPMU -the last two are supported by FAO.
- Promote further consultations with other sectors: health, WASH, education, gender, environment and climate change; land and water resources.
- Enhance private sector engagement through:
  - √ Building awareness of nutrition along the food chain -maintain quality control, food safety and nutrient contents in food- and of good agricultural practices;
  - √ Facilitating better access to low-interest loans for small and medium enterprises for maintenance of quality and food safety along the food chain;
  - √ Monitoring quality of produce through grading and certification;
  - √ Attaining mainstream export markets, but not at the cost of domestic consumption.
- Engage with media for strengthened BCC.
- Explore scale up of rooftop gardens in the urban context.
- Explore the potential in avocado technology.
- Engage with the Ministry of Finance to leverage nutrition-sensitive agriculture finance.
- Strengthen capacity of NNS to coordinate and give more coordinating authority.
- Provide further attention to the major issue of food safety – BFSA has a large role to play.
- Integrate nutrition more strongly into CIP monitoring reports produced by FPMU.

Consultation in Dhaka, CIRDAP on the 9th of May 2017

This meeting brought together government officials from the FPMU, members of the Technical Working Group and 39 participants from the Thematic Teams, the BNNC, as well as the authors of the thematic background papers. The MUCH Technical Assistance Team was also present. The following priority issues were put forward for consideration.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Use of land mapping and crop zoning to achieve self-sufficiency in major vegetables and reduction of food losses.
- Strengthen/institute biosecurity measures, practices, livestock productivity, and increase milk production.
- Set nutrient targets in food production across crop, fisheries and livestock sectors.
- Apply zone specific and location specific technologies to address issues of climate change.
- Improve fish seed quality.
- Increase/reactivate of the budget for NARS for more research.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Need more and better inputs.
- Assess irrigation needed for crops.
- Ensure tested quality seeds, new varieties and seed development; adequate and appropriate credit support for female farmers and share cropping farmers; supply of good quality and unadulterated fertilisers, pesticides and feeds; stopping loss of arable land and fertility.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition and supply

- Check cost and returns of the farmer to prevent distortions created by middlemen.
- Boost food processing and food preservation industries.
- Identify bottlenecks in processing and packaging.
- Promote and support household level processing and value addition.
- Introduce methods of processing micronutrient-rich foods.
- Stimulate non-government initiatives for innovation and research on appropriate technologies.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Build awareness of farmers -and others- on need to have a balanced diet.
- Develop nutrition education and sensitisation in social safety net programmes and generally with a focus on women.
- Develop nutrition education materials for different types of audiences.
- Carry out national nutrition survey to guide development of nutrition-sensitive programmes.
- Regulate advertisements on trans fats and salt rich foods, junk foods.
- Promote healthy foods for children.
- Develop sanitation and wash programmes.
- Explore food-based treatment for diseases.
- Identify nutritional needs of older people and invest in this aspect given the ageing population.

Enhanced access to social protection, safety nets and increased resilience

- Apply the life cycle approach in social protection.
- Focus on nutrition-sensitive programmes.
- Improve reach of vulnerable groups in the community/areas/regions and prevent/mitigate/address major disasters occurring.
- Better identify vulnerable groups in different regions of the country.
- Ensure proper disbursement of cash to the beneficiaries through: updated list of beneficiaries; online money transfer; information to beneficiaries through SMS.
- Increase coverage for the elderly in view of the increased life expectancy in Bangladesh.
- Fortify food based safety nets with micronutrients.
- Key policy changes in government/public procurement system to ensure farmer's access.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

Food safety

- Focus on backward and forward linkages to address food safety issues across the value chain, especially in horticulture.
- Put in place Good Practices in irrigation water, pond water use, pesticide use, for food safety.
- Accredit and upgrade laboratories.
- Strengthen capacity in areas of inspection, certification as per international standards, create relevant graduate programmes and invest in food testing facilities all over the country and laboratories.
- Train more food safety personnel.
- Create hygiene awareness.
- Ensure compliance.
- Coordinate the work of BSTI, Bangladesh accreditation board and BFSA.
- Ensure adequate legal and organised framework for food safety and quality monitoring.

Governance

- Clarity regional involvement.
- Promote coordination between ministries.
- Convince ministries and departments to channel funds through the CIP – for example funding for the fisheries sector was low in the first CIP and yet it is essential to achieve the NFP goal.
- Harmonise CIP projects and SDGs Plan of Action; otherwise there may be chance of duplication.

Regional consultation in Khulna, Khulna Division on 14th of May 2017

Close to 25 representatives of local public institutions and other stakeholders participated in the consultation that was held in Khulna. A DAE Additional Director for the Khulna District chaired the session while a Deputy Director from the Khulna Divisional Livestock office and a Deputy Director from the Khulna Division Department of Fisheries made brief presentations as special guests. Other participants included members of academia, extension officials, traders, private sector actors, public representatives,

and NGOs. The following points and issues were raised in the open, group discussions and plenary sessions in the light of the programmes and priority interventions of CIP2.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Continue land mapping and crop zoning.
- Give incentives for particular crops depending on region.
- Encourage shrimp cultivation in right conditions.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition, nutrition and supply

- Establish regional collection centres to be managed by agricultural cooperatives.
- Declare the minimum buying and selling prices of the major crops in regional centres established in the union, upazila, zila and divisional level.
- Continue motivational training and awareness building of farmers on processing and preservation of foods and value addition.
- Strengthen inter departmental coordination among agriculture, fisheries and livestock, food local departments.
- Promote regional budgeting to ensure local needs are taken into account.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Increase awareness about nutrition by forming community groups, including people from different groups, and disseminating the information among all age categories.
- Include nutrition in academic curricula.
- Involve more departments in the provision of nutrition training.
- Train physicians and influential community members on the role of nutrition on disease prevention.
- Increase availability of animal-based nutrition by increasing livestock production.
- Build awareness on alternative sources of protein as animal protein is often expensive.

Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience

- Provide immediate food and cash assistance for vulnerable groups.
- Provide medical assistance for vulnerable groups.
- Promote productive asset transfers to poor people to encourage income generation.
- Infrastructure development -embankments, fresh water storage, etc.-.
- Consider all types of vulnerable groups in social protection: women, children, elderly, boatman, fisherman, farmer, honey collectors, firewood cutters.
- Address issues of endemic disease, waterlogging, scarcity of drinking water rapidly after disasters.
- Raise public awareness, preparedness and adequate weather forecasting to respond quickly to disasters.
- Include nutritive food ingredients such as protein in food rations distributed.
- Centralise information of cash-in kind safety nets and regularly update the database.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

- Address food losses by improving cold chains, storage systems and by establishing food processing industries.
- Apply GMP and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in production practices.
- Give NARS the means to develop zone-specific adaptive technologies.
- Sensitise policy makers to the need for nutrition-sensitive policies.

Rural consultation in Khatail Village of Dacop Upazila, Khulna District, Khulna Division on 15th of May 2017

The farmers' consultation included 54 participants, including 17 women farmers, and identified the following priorities for investment.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

Crop agriculture

- Improve training for farmers especially with regards to use of technology.
- Build storage facility of grains, fruits and vegetables for gaining profitable price.

Fisheries

- Facilitate the process for ensuring quality seeds at growers' level since fish seed production in Bangladesh is dominated by the private sector.
- Establish fish seed multiplication farms in every upazila.
- There is a lack of training, manpower and lack of knowledge in the fishery sector at the grass roots' level.

Livestock

- Support in artificial insemination.
- Address foot and mouth disease.
- Make good quality cows available locally for rearing and adequate milk production.
- Ensure training reaches farmers that need it instead of those that are well connected.
- Improve government training.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Harvest water for cultivation as well as for drinking and cooking.
- Maintain sluice gates to control saline water intrusion.
- Reserve surface water for use in farming.
- Continue river dredging.
- Recover government canals from occupiers and re-excavate them for farmers' use.
- Dig canals and construct embankments on the side of canals/ponds/khals as necessary.
- Stop the leasing of canals.
- Improve water distribution systems and strengthen canal digging both for irrigation- and for the benefit of fish production.
- Deal with soil salinity.
- Increase loan facilities for farmers on easy terms and conditions. Also, farmers often do not know about the available loan facilities in the banks so this needs to be transmitted to them.
- Make quality, safe and pure seeds available from the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC).
- Address the high cost of fish feed: tk. 50 to 60 per kg and tk. 90 per kg for prawn.
- Make more quality affordable food for cows e.g. rice husk, gur and khoil available.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition, nutrition and supply

- Develop cold storage as it is inexistent or insufficient in some areas.
- Establish milk chilling centres for value addition as well as marketing facilities for eggs, meat and milk.
- Develop facilities for the production of yoghurt as a way to prolong the life of milk.
- Teach milk producers to produce 'channa'[39] for the production of sweets which can last longer.
- Develop and adapt marketing infrastructure for all produce, including fish.
- Try to solve the problem of farmers not obtaining a fair price of their produce. Middlemen and syndicates seem to be the ones that gain most in the food value chain.This applies to crop, fish and livestock agriculture. Encourage the formation of farmer societies to promote their interests.
- Develop transport and communication for better market links.

[39]Cottage cheese

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Ensure constant availability of medicines in community clinics.

Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience

- Include nutritious food items in the SSNs programmes that distribute food.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

- Address the problem of fish and poultry feed adulteration.

Regional Consultation at Hotel Grand Park, Barisal on the 16th of May 2017

Twenty-three representatives of local public institutions and NGO officials attended this consultation, including an Additional Director from DAE, Barisal District who chaired the session. The special guests were a Deputy Director from the Barisal Divisional Livestock office and a Deputy Director from the Barisal Department of Fisheries. What follows summarises the priorities for investment flagged for the Barisal region.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Promote the production of high value crop and ensure new varieties are developed.
- Local produce needs to be promoted.
- Organise hands-on nutrition training for farmers.
- Use mobile applications to communicate agricultural information to farmers.
- Promote shrimp cultivation.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Organise production based on crop zoning to make optimal use of land.
- Address problem of water salinisation and dearth of sweet water needs.
- Fish-friendly dam building should be considered.
- Develop medicine for cattle to prevent diseases. Resistance to antibiotics is already a problem in this area.
- Develop horticulture to meet nutritional needs of the people.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition, nutrition and supply

- Linkages between research-extension and marketing need to be strengthened.
- Promote the formation of farmers' organisations
- Strengthen market linkages.
- Link producers to consumers by enhancing communication means through ICTs for example.
- Improve post-harvest collection and storage systems with the introduction of improved technology.
- Reduce post-harvest loss and ensure food safety measures along the value chain, establishment of Post-Harvest Service Centre (PHSC) may be actively considered in potential locations.
- Build modern growth/trade/collection centres for agri-products along with good transport/communication facilities e.g. cooling vans and storage and packaging plants. In particular, expand cold storage system for perishable items.
- Promote the establishment of agro-based processing industries e.g. for the processing of guava, coconut, coco dust, golden apple, fish, especially at the local level.
- Enhance women's participation in fish, fruits and vegetable production and processing.
- Recognise and value the women household activities.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Invest in consumers' behaviour change communication, nutrition education/training with special emphasis on the elderly, women and children.
- Spread nutrition messages through SMS, electronic and print media.

Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience

- Establish a reliable database of vulnerable people and/or beneficiaries.
- Ensure dissemination of nutrition awareness messages before and after disasters.
- Utilise technology e.g. SMSs to distribute funds under social protection schemes.
- Incorporate micronutrient-enriched foods in food-based SSN programmes and ensure such foods can be afforded by vulnerable groups.
- Promote school feeding programmes for disadvantaged children.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

Food Waste

- Establish waste management systems as well as waste recycling.
- Carry out cooking demonstrations to show how to minimise food waste.
- Develop appropriate packing so that fewer quantities are spoilt.
- Sensitise farmers to improve storage.

Governance

- Strengthen the national level nutrition coordination body.
- Inform policy by carrying out research at regional level.

Food Safety

- Strengthen food safety and biosecurity in poultry, fish and crop production, and strengthen monitoring systems through law enforcement.
- Ensure food safety protocols are maintained at all steps from farm to fork.
- Increase awareness programmes.

Rural consultation in Rakudia Village, Dehergoti Union of Babugonj Upazila, Barisal District, Barisal Division on 16th of May 2017

Forty-three farmers, including seven women, attended the discussion and raised the following issues and needs for investment.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

Crop agriculture

- Strengthen early warning systems.
- Try to solve labour shortages during harvesting season which mean that labour costs are high, thus reducing farmers' profit.

Fisheries

- Increase availability of adequate and quality fish seed/fingerlings.

Livestock

- Promote use of fresh milk: producers find it difficult to compete with imported powdered milk.
- Work on reducing the role of middlemen/syndicates who distort markets. For example, this can affect the price of chicks which fluctuates considerably; it can more than treble within 5 days.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Promote buried water pipeline irrigation.
- Provide low interest agriculture loans to farmers.
- Control the price of fish which is too costly as well as the price of vitamins and medicines required.
- Enhance the availability of medicines for livestock in local offices.
- Ensure that cattle/poultry feed is unadulterated and of high quality as well as affordable.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition, nutrition and supply

- Promote milk farming clubs and build milk preservation systems.
- Strengthen market structure and communication systems for agri products.
- Develop milk chilling centres to enable dairy farmers to obtain fair prices.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Ensure availability and supply of medicine in Health Centres and community clinics.
- Ensure regular presence of Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) doctors in community clinics.
- Strengthen nutrition awareness programmes.

Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience

- Review and check process whereby SSN beneficiaries are selected as there is evidence to suggest that influential -and sometimes affluent- families benefit from these programmes.
- Introduce insurance system.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

Food Safety

- Special training, including biosecurity, is required for the shrimp/fish and livestock farmers

Regional consultation at Motel Shaikat in Chittagong on the 21st of May 2017

Sixteen representatives of local public institutions and other stakeholders participated in this meeting with a Health Divisional Director chairing the session. A Deputy Director from the Chittagong Department of Livestock Services and a District Fisheries Officer from the Chittagong Division Department of Fisheries were also present as special guests.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Broaden the use of ICTs for agriculture extension purposes.
- Enhance farmers' knowledge of nutrition and the need for diet diversity.
- Establish 'safe shelter' to protect animals from salinity, cyclone and other disasters.

Crop agriculture

- Continue mapping and zoning for crop production.
- Promote the cultivation of fruits, especially mango in hilly areas.
- Promote pulses cultivation.

Fisheries

- Promote fish rearing in the hilly areas, especially of eels.
- Restore and sustain local varieties of fish.
- Strengthen fish cultivation in sweet water reservoirs in the hilly areas.
- Add government officials from the fishery and livestock departments below the upazila level similarly to the sub-assistant agriculture officers of the Agriculture Ministry and health workers of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).
- Develop fish cultivation in areas affected by salinity.

Livestock

- Promote livestock rearing in the hilly areas.
- Increase meat production of local breeds through artificial reproduction process of crossing Brahma varieties with local varieties.
- Improve local breeds in the Hill Tract areas.
- Expand sheep and beef production using appropriate technologies.
- Develop shelter for animals to protect them in the event of a natural disaster.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Increase availability of safe and quality fishmeal.
- Small sea fish may be used for fishmeal or fish/poultry feed.
- Regulate the price of fish and livestock feed and ensure its quality by introducing feed test laboratory facilities at the district level.
- Recruit feed analysts at the district level.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition and supply

- Enhance storage facilities of fish and maintain hygiene of dry fish.
- Establish agro-based industries for fruits.
- Promote exports of processed meat.
- Promote public private partnership for the establishment of cold storage for perishable food items at union level.
- Establish growth centres and develop mobile applications to help farmers sell their produce.
- Spread the use of ICTs for marketing and processing purposes e.g. by informing farmers of prices.
- Promote producer cooperatives for example fruit growers in the hilly areas.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Disseminate nutrition knowledge for example through training of farmers. Ensure gender parity among the trainees.
- Use ICTs for raising nutrition awareness.
- Strengthen sanitation and hygiene programmes.
- Prepare dietary guidelines specific to elderly people.

Enhanced access to social protection, safety nets and increased resilience

- Incorporate nutrition training and awareness raising in social protection programmes.
- Ensure proper coverage of poor fishermen by safety nets.
- Ensure that the rice distributed through SSNs is fortified in zinc.
- Develop employment opportunities for vulnerable groups especially the ultra-poor and especially during the lean season.
- Conduct food consumption surveys to understand dietary habit of populations in the different regions of Bangladesh.

Governance, cross policy implementation and FNS information

Food Safety

- Promote hygiene practices in livestock rearing.
- Promote hygiene practices in food processing, especially in the drying of fish.

Regional consultation in the Parjatan Motel, Rangpur, Rangpur Division on the 22nd of May 2017

The meeting included 17 representatives of local public institutions and other stakeholders, including an Additional Director from the Rangpur District Department of Agriculture Extension who chaired the session. A Deputy Director from the Rangpur Department of Livestock Services and from Rangpur Department of Agriculture Extension were present as special guests. The following points and issues were raised in the open, group discussions and plenary session:

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Increase productivity through mechanisation and technology since land for agriculture is becoming scarcer due to other pressures e.g. house building and industrialisation.
- Zinc fortified varieties need to be promoted as well as vegetables strong in essential nutrients such as carrots and sweet gourd.
- Promote rice-vegetables based cropping patterns.
- Farm owners consume animal protein and vegetables but not enough.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Disseminate sustainable practices with regards to pest and insect management. A lot of progress has already been made; fewer pesticides and insecticides are being used than before (and use of pheromones instead).
- Use Teesta barrage canals used for seasonal fish culture with appropriate fish species.
- Develop healthy soils to produce food through research by the Soil Research Institute.
- Expand soil testing through mobile soil testing labs to match soils to crops.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition and supply

- Develop agro-based industry in this area for local produce. For example, potatoes are grown in abundance, but no post-harvest processing takes place due to lack of facilities. The same applies to milk which is therefore wasted if not sold. Concurrently, powdered milk is imported.
- Establish cold storage at district level and upazila levels as well as cool chain development. Specialised cold storage is needed for example for lychees in regions like Rangpur.
- Develop growth centres and link them to potential markets.
- Understand the role of middle men given the huge differences between retail and farm gate prices.
- Low cost packaging is needed for milk.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Develop adequate and relevant nutrition education materials.
- Strengthen nutrition awareness and training programme to build new food habits, especially for the younger generations. These trainings should include nutrition targets.
- Encourage milk and egg consumption to improve the population's nutritional status. This would also encourage production.
- Dispel the widespread idea that milk or eggs are in fact bad for your health.
- Run awareness building programmes to promote dietary diversity, including those for farmers who rear animals but do not necessarily consume animal protein.
- Carry out more research on biofortification to try and create more fortified foods.

Enhanced access to social protection, safety nets and increased resilience

- Promote online money transfers.
- Establish care homes for elderly people and SSNs should ensure they cover old vulnerable people.
- Strengthen school feeding programmes by incorporating milk and egg in what is offered. This should also be the case for other food-based safety nets.
- Extend zinc fortification to all the rice distributed through SSNs.
- Strengthen awareness building programmes for improving dietary diversity of safety net beneficiaries.

Governance, cross policy implementation and FNS information

Food safety

- Develop state-of-the-art laboratories that can examine foods for heavy metals like lead and chromium.
- Ensure GAP, GMP, GHP and good practices in every step of the food chain.
- Educate people. Many are still unaware of the risks and you will find birds still slaughtered on the markets.
- Modify some of the practices in slaughter houses for safer food. For example, animals should not be fed 48 hours before they are slaughtered as this can prevent salmonella contamination.

FNS information

- Update database of farmers for various purposes: fertiliser distribution, need for SSN programmes and other support provided by the Government.

Regional consultation in Mymensingh Division on the 24th of May 2017, morning session

A Deputy Director of the Mymensingh Department of Agriculture Extension chaired a session attended by 17 representatives of local public institutions. An official from the Mymensingh Department of Livestock Services was present as special guest.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Stimulate organic farming with awareness and skills.
- Develop skill development centres in every upazila.
- Train small and medium farmers on nutrition.
- Update farmers' database to provide support for diversified production.
- Promote farmer groups to improve their bargaining power in marketing farm products.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Stimulate organic farming by making quality inputs available.
- Make credit available at low interest rates for marginal farmers and without collateral for asset-less people.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition and supply

- Develop appropriate food processing plants and centres to different types of foods e.g. fish, milk, meat and vegetables so that their micronutrients are preserved.
- Ensure availability of cold storage/chilling centres with modern technology for all perishable foods produced.

- Establish milk, egg, collecting centres, PHSC and modem slaughter houses in every upazila.
- Establish agro-based industries to add value to produce.
- Provide technology transfers and awareness training to households and farmers so that people understand safe ways to process food.
- Promote the development of nutritious foods through agro-based industries using local produce.
- Develop transport to help farmers distribute and sell their produce.
- Strengthen the formation of farmer cooperatives to ensure that they get the right value for their products. Cooperatives then need to be linked to growth centres.
- NGOs can also help farmers to form groups.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Enhance media awareness on nutrition.
- Carry out cooking demonstration on safe and healthy recipes.
- Strengthen nutrition training programmes.
- Provide nutrition education especially to local leaders and imams of mosques.
- Promote lamb meat which is an excellent source of protein. People need to be made aware. Chicken liver also could be promoted especially for pregnant women.

Enhanced access to social protection, safety nets and increased resilience

- Fortify food distributed in food safety nets with micronutrients. Also try to distribute more food items, including pulses and oil.
- Increase coverage of SSN beneficiaries and ensure to cater for particular groups of vulnerable people such as old people, tribal people, destitute women, those living in the char lands and those affected by disaster.
- Ensure adequate social assistance during disasters, including distribution of processed/cooked foods.
- Establish old-homes for elderly people.

Governance, cross policy implementation and FNS information

Food waste

- Establish agro-based industries to reduce wastage.

Food safety

- Ensure that a central monitoring and safety cell monitors safety of foods locally.
- Implement the Food Safety Act 2013 by ensuring the coordination of all stakeholders.
- Ensure GAP, GMP, GHP and good practices in every step of the food chain.

Consultation in Mymensingh Division, Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) on the 24th of May 2017, afternoon session, with BAU academics

The consultation was attended by 29 professors from a host of Faculties and Departments of Bangladesh Agricultural University -agricultural economics, agriculture finance, medicine, horticulture, food technology and rural industries, agricultural extension education, soil science, agronomy, animal breeding and genetics, biotechnology, agribusiness and marketing, crop botany, fisheries technology, aquaculture, plant pathology- and scientists of the Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture (BINA) and Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI). The Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology chaired the session.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Ensure protected wetlands for fisheries biodiversity conservation by MoFL as with MoEFC to sustain micronutrient-rich small fish production.
- Ensure sustainable crop security in haor and other areas as per need. For example, develop early cultivation of maturing rice varieties for disaster prone areas.
- Mechanise selected agricultural operations from planting to harvesting.
- Boost livestock production through training, technology transfer, demonstration and development of better livestock husbandry practices and quality inputs.
- Conserve and improve native livestock, genetic resources through selective breeding.
- Promote research and development of modern biotechnology to produce crop resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses.
- Enhance crop diversification using pulse e.g. lentil, oils and vegetables in addition of rice in disaster prone areas.
- Adopt region specific disaster response technologies through agricultural rehabilitation programmes: Early/submergence tolerance rice cultivars in flood/flash flood/cyclone prone areas; promotion of pulses and vegetable production using floating agriculture in flood prone and waterlogged areas; cultivation of salt-tolerant crop varieties in coastal areas; cultivation of drought tolerant crops in drought prone areas.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Enhance value chain of aquaculture inputs such as seed, feed and drugs and chemicals.
- Improve water management through conservation, extraction and distribution of groundwater as well as rainwater for irrigation.
- Ensure eco-friendly sustainable land management through appropriate conservation practices.
- Ensure eco-friendly, sustainable land management through crop zoning.
- Conserve and develop high yielding fodder and natural herbs, probiotics for the production of safe animal products.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition, nutrition and supply

- Develop farm level storage capacity.
- Develop women-led enterprise to cook/process low value fish in indigenous ways for local consumers.
- Develop skills and build capacity of all stakeholders.
- Promote appropriate technology adoption for quality food and value addition.
- Fortify processed foods that are poor/low in nutrient e.g. potato chips, noodles, starch-based snacks.
- Ensure ethical and responsible marketing of products/investments.
- Establish ICT facilities at each step of the value chain.
- Develop nutritious foods using local produce.
- Strengthen the capacity in post-harvest handling infrastructure -transport, packaging, storage-.
- Improve facilities at the production catchments of fisheries resources.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Build comprehensive awareness through media to promote balanced and healthy diets for all age groups.
- Show that added nutrition can be obtained through the consumption of certain processed foods. Since value addition means higher prices, people will be willing to spend more on products.
- Prime time television can be used e.g. cookery programmes and children's programmes as well as farmer demonstrations for healthy recipes, school programmes, education of local women leaders, religious leaders, etc.
- Sensitise consumers to avoid intake of excess salt and sugar rich foods.
- Ensure that all foods have nutrition information on their labels.

Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience

- Introduce cash-based social safety net programmes through mobile banking to reduce corruption.
- Introduce crop insurance programmes in disaster prone areas and for small and marginal farmers.
- Make food banks such as the SAARC one operational.
- Ensure economic and access to balanced/diversified foods at the time of disaster.
- Increase coverage and size of social safety net benefits for small and marginal farmers in climate hit areas.
- Introduce nutrition-sensitive SSNP for mothers, children and school going students.
- Conduct cooking demonstrations of safe and healthy recipes, correct cooking practices through safety net programmes.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

Food loss and waste

- Ensure safe food production system.
- Develop methods to assess food losses and food waste and reduce food loss and waste -quantitative and nutritional- at farm and postharvest stages.
- Recycle discarded vegetables in the city markets as animal feed.
- Use shrimp residues, such as the shell, which are very high in protein to fortify processed foods. 20,000 MT of shrimp shell waste is being produced every year and the country pays for it to be disposed of to avoid cross contamination.
- Need to implement preventive measures of quality assurance in order to prevent waste and loss. Otherwise checks only take place at the end of the value chain and foods thrown away if not up to the standards. This could be avoided.
- Develop GPS-based traceability to help ensure quality.

Governance

- Reinforce coordination between all sectors and stakeholders through strengthening national coordination bodies e.g. need one for food safety.

Food safety

- Some genetically modified organism (GMO) products are already on the market, e.g. brinjal, and many are to be introduced shortly. It is essential that these products are labelled so that the consumer is aware and has the choice to consume GMOs or not.
- Implement and enforce the Food Safety Act.
- Carry out a Total Diets Study to identify and monitor contaminants in food.
- Raise awareness of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in agriculture and the environment.
- Introduce Good Aquaculture Practices, including GHP, GMP and HACCP compliance.
- Ensure the conformity of foods for consumption through the accreditation of certification agencies and laboratory services.
- Develop animal and poultry biosecurity facilities and measures to promote consumption of safe food.
- Produce safe fish through responsible aquaculture ensuring traceability from farm to fork for local and export markets.
- Promote food safety through fisheries and livestock extension services and farmer field schools.

Regional rural consultation at Tuker Bazar, Sadar Upazila of Sylhet District, Sylhet Division on 25th of May 2017

Thirty-three participants, including 15 women, actively participated in this consultation.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Address water scarcity and occasional flooding e.g. from flash floods. Sluice gate is required to prevent excess water.
- Given the high cost of producing rice in this region, promote other crops and vegetable farming.
- Increase crop intensity.
- Set certain rules to ensure that the land cannot be left fallow in a region where a lot of the land is owned by people living abroad and left fallow.

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Develop the production of livestock feed.
- Make more vaccines and medicine available for livestock and train more manpower to handle livestock's health.
- Ensure the quality of fish seed.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Develop more satellite clinics as in many wards, there are no community clinics and essential medicine is also often not available.
- Ensure the supply of safe water.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

Food safety

- Ensure safety in fisheries production.

Consultation with the private sector, CIRDAP on the 11th of July 2017

Twenty-nine members of the private sector participated in this consultation which was chaired by the Secretary General of the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI). The chief guest was the President of this organisation and the FAO Representative ad interim in Bangladesh welcomed the participants. The following issues were flagged as essential to the improvement of FNS in the country.

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

Agricultural inputs and water resources

- Provide interest-free or low interest credit for community-based investments and big investments needed.
- Encourage seed production which is lagging behind and often relies on imports.

Animal source food

- Poultry and dairy need more investment given the fast-moving pace of these sectors.
- Develop livestock and poultry breeds by establishing artificial insemination laboratories.
- Invest in developing the technical process of breeding and in large-scale egg production.
- Promote quality cows for quality meat such as the Bahama species.
- Strengthen technical capacities to keep poultry farms and raise livestock.
- Introduce semi-intensive shrimp culture by providing training to farmers, adequate technology and credit.
- Promote biogas plants.

- Provide incentives for agricultural entrepreneurs to stop them from leaving the sector.
- Highlight the difference between organic and hybrid food so that their price can be adapted.
- Develop the production of organic produce to increase the scope for exports.
- Improve standards of agriculture, fisheries and livestock produce to allow them to be exported.
- Provide training to improve agriculture.
- Help develop and recognise the quality of farm produce with certification of products.

Post-harvest transformation, value addition and supply

- Develop the processing industry.
- Establish agro-processing zones.
- Develop processing plants for fish, fruits and vegetables.
- Remove constraints to investment through the provision of improved infrastructure, education and training.
- Facilitate small-scale processing.
- Develop marketing abilities of small producers.
- Make information on how to export more widely and easily available.
- Strengthen SMEs through technical support and funding.
- Set up Agro Economic Zones for food processing similar to the existing Special Economic Zones.

Increased dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation

- Investment is required on awareness creation of diet, health and nutrition.
- Train people on the importance of hygiene.

Enhanced access to social protection, safety nets and increased resilience

- Strengthen school feeding programmes with rice introduced in the mid-day meal.

Strengthened enabling environment for achieving food and nutrition security

Food safety

- Provide training for farmers.
- Form clusters and zones of farmers that will pursue good agriculture practices and good hygienic practices through maintenance of traceability.

Governance

- Prepare the CIP2 in Bengali as well so that it can be widely shared and promoted.
- Closely involve the private sector in the implementation of the CIP2.
- Maintain continuous dialogue with FBCCI.
- Promote collaboration between district Chambers of Commerce and the private sector.
- Involve media in consultations.
- Address the problem of food losses and wastage.

Consultation with the DPs, the UN, CSOs and academia, Bangabandhu International Conference Center on the 23rd of July 2017

Forty participants attended this consultation which was chaired by the FAO Representative ad interim and benefited from the presence of two chief guests from the Consumer Association of Bangladesh (CAB) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Following presentations by a Research Director from FPMU, GoB and the Chief Technical Advisor of the MUCH project and remarks by the two chief guests, the audience was split into five groups reflecting the five Areas for Investment of the CIP2 to provide comments on the draft CIP2. The participants reiterated the need

to empower and include women in all areas of intervention of the CIP2. It was recommended that the latest 2012 Committee on World Food Security definition of food and nutrition security be referred to. The need to evaluate the impact of the CIP1 was raised. The importance of ensuring consistency between approaches at local level across the country and between national and sub-national level was also stressed. This exercise was very useful in identifying missing actors listed in the CIP2 as 'institutions involved'. Issues that arose specific to each area for investment were as follow:

Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets

- Need to measure the nutritional quality of the crops produced and developed to ensure the focus is not only on yields.
- Develop capacity and training to improve water management.
- Ensure the focus is not only on small fish.
- Use saline water to farm fish.
- Make use of canals and reservoirs for fish farming.
- Mention that animal source foods increase bioavailability of micronutrients from other foods.

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

- Give special attention to access to export markers for agro-processing industries.
- Expand the creation of MSMEs in hard-to-reach areas.
- Urgently ensure fair prices for producers.
- Carry out more research on different value chains.
- Ensure maternity protection.

Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience

- Stress the importance of animal source foods for vulnerable people.
- Include nutritious foods in the food that is distributed e.g. dried fish, pulses or processed foods.
- Focus on the urban vulnerable groups which are ever-growing due to migration to the cities by those looking for new economic opportunities and by those that have lost their land due to environmental disasters.
- Ensure move towards cash only programmes is appropriate in all circumstances.
- Add adolescent girls to the title of sub-programme IV.2.1.
- Make sure that The Breast-Milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act 2013 is respected.

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

Food safety and hygiene

- Create a demand for food safety and hygiene needs through awareness raising.
- Involve CAB in developing such demand.
- Develop labelling to reflect compliance with BSTI standards and BFSA rules on allergens.
- Ensure traceability of produce to ensure food safety.
- Invest in research.

Improved information and data

- Expand types of data to consider.
- Take into account the National Strategy for Development of Statistics.
- Create database not only of quantity of food available but also nutrients.

Improved FNS governance, capacity strengthening and leadership

- Encourage the role of coordination by the BNNC.
- Link BFSLN to the relevant authorities such as the BSTI.
- Ensure the LCG FS & ARD is more active and that decisions taken by ERD are followed up.
- Develop a LCG for social protection to help effectively communicate with the GoB's Central Management Committee on SSNs.

Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection, le Meridian Dhaka on 4th and 5th of December 2017

The Ministry of Food organised a Technical Symposium on Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection in collaboration with the MUCH project, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), IFPRI, and Save the Children, at Le Meridian hotel, Dhaka. This meeting was the second series of national symposia focusing on nutrition-sensitive approaches and was attended by some 140 representatives of the Government, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, academia, private sector, donor communities and media on the 4th and 5th of December.

On the 4th of December, Ms. Meher Afroze Churnki, MP, Honourable State Minister for Women and Children Affairs was the chief guest of the symposium. Mr. David Westerling, Deputy Director, USAID and Mr. Manfred Fernholz, Acting Head of Cooperation, Delegation of the European Union (EU) to Bangladesh were present as special guests. Ms. Christa Räder, Representative, WFP, Mr. Edouard Beigbeder, Representative, UNICEF, Mr. David Doolan, Representative ad interim in Bangladesh, FAO were present as guests of honour. Mr. Md. Kaikobad Hossain, Secretary, Ministry of Food was the chairperson.

On the 5th, three technical sessions and a panel discussion were held. The session started with the overview of nutrition-sensitive social protection: national perspectives, followed by lessons learned: how evidences were effectively used to form national policies, opportunities for nutrition-sensitive social protection where the role of private sector and the role of social protection in fragile context were highlighted. The last session was a panel discussion on how Bangladesh social protection system can be more nutrition-sensitive in order to improve food security and nutrition. The following key issues, points and recommendations were raised:

Reform of the current social protection system

- Improve governance, transparency and accountability at all levels.
- Invest in data systems e.g. a single registry.
- Strengthen the G2P payment system.
- Strengthen grievance redress system.
- Increase the transfer amount of the current social safety net programmes to have meaningful impacts.
- Ensure funding for social protection programmes to prepare and to be responsive for crises -contingency funds-.
- Scale up the existing social protection programmes in times of crises and create linkages between social protection in humanitarian context and longer-term approaches to livelihoods, resilience, food security and nutrition.
- Develop insurance schemes to support community to build resilience to prepare and to respond to natural disasters.
- Increase partnerships between public, private and non-state actors.
- Implement progressive taxation and ensure predictability of financial streams.
- Extend the government policy to provide six months paid maternity leave to private sector's workers.

Coordination

- Create institutional mechanisms and coordination within multi-sectoral approach -health, agriculture, water and sanitation and education-, and at different levels.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Services (DSS) under the Ministry of Social Welfare to lead coordination from 2026.
- Support the implementation of the NNS Operational Plan managed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Nutrition-sensitive social protection

- Aim for a universal coverage of all the nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes as malnutrition and poverty both are widespread.
- Target the nutritionally vulnerable population and establish key beneficiaries' groups: children under 4 -especially the first 1,000 days-, pregnant women, lactating women, adolescent girls; urban populations, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups.
- Advocate for the integration of nutrition, food security, gender in social protection legislation and policy frameworks, including objectives and indicators.
- Strengthen social protection linkages with activities and programmes that deliver nutrition, food security and WASH services.
- Support the generation of evidence on how social protection policies and programmes affect nutrition outcomes.
- Mobilise resources and ensure durability/longevity of projects for sustained positive effects on food and nutrition security.
- Incorporate an intensive high-quality BCC in social protection programmes, more specifically in social safety programmes that provide a sufficient transfer amount to make impacts -1,500 tk/mth/hh from the result of the Transfer Modality Research Initiative (TMRI)-. This has been proven to reduce stunting in the TMRI tested areas.
- Provide BCC and nutrition education to both women and men.
- Enhance the quality of nutrition services and other services such as health, water and sanitation.
- Use other mechanisms -school feeding, VGD- as vehicles for micronutrients supplementation to address hidden hunger.

Improvement of nutritional status

- Provide fortified rice to workers and iron tablets for female workers.
- Place a nutritionist in every factory.
- Promote community-based nutrition programme.
- Establish breastfeeding spaces in factories.
- Provide free medical services for female workers and their children.
- Provide awareness training to address malnutrition for workers via digital and print media.
- Strengthen dietary knowledge among the entire population.
- Make healthy cooking part of nutrition education.
- Focus on the youth for dietary diversity education.
- Support universities to have nutrition courses in graduate programmes.
- Involve farmers as educators.
- Increase investment on nutrition -only 3 percent of the Country Investment Plan 2015-16 was on nutrition-.
- Agree on key indicators to track not only the outcomes but also progress of nutritional status.

Annex 3. Synthesis of recommendations and links to the CIP2 programmes and sub-programmes

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	Use land mapping and zoning Research funding Organic produce Standards Certification Training Measure the nutritional quality of the food produced	Use land mapping and zoning using GIS High value and diverse crops Promote local produce Mechanisation and technology transfer Encourage certain cropping patterns Organic farming	Labour shortages Increase crop intensity	Creating Opportunities for Sustainable Agriculture and Green Growth Application of Science and Technology for higher levels of Food Production Agricultural Research Promoting agricultural diversification and expansion of Horticultural Crops Promote smallholder dairy farming integrated with crop and fish culture Farm Mechanization Mainstreaming Women in Agriculture Bio-Control of Pest Preserve agricultural land and ensure production growth for food security with minimum environmental degradation Making food production efficient and sustainable Strengthening agricultural diversification Land zoning for sustainable land/water use completed	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	I.1	Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	Adapt to climate change Biogas plant development	Training of farmers Fortified varieties Crop resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses Region specific response technologies through agricultural rehabilitation programmes	Training of farmers especially the most vulnerable	Promotion of Precision Agriculture Reduce potential economic losses due to Climate Change Addressing Knowledge Gap to Improve Climate Change Adaptation Agricultural disaster management Climate Change and disaster risk reduction	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change
	Nutrient targets	Incentives for growing certain crops ICTs for advisory services Horticulture expansion Links between extension and markets Nutrition training for farmers Skill development centers	Promote crops that are adapted to area	Agricultural Extension Mainstreaming Women in Agriculture Rural Human Resources Development Extension system through ICTs Promoting agriculture through ICT Access to markets and productive assets (land, seeds, fertilizers and extension services) by women	2.3 See above 2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	Better fish seed quality Better quality inputs that have been tested Seed development Training No or low-interest credit for community-based investments Big investments Domestic seed production	Animal medicine Resistance to antibiotics Quality, safe, affordable fish feed Eco-friendly inputs High yielding fodder and natural herbs, probiotics for the production of safe animal products	Upazila based fish seed multiplication and distribution Adequate medicine and medical care for animals Quality affordable animal feed Quality seeds	Agricultural Inputs-Seeds and Fertilizers Agricultural Credit Access to markets and productive assets (land, seeds, fertilizers and extension services) by women	2.3 See above 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed 5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	I.2	Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops
	Good quality sustainable fertilisers and pesticides Prevent loss of arable land	Ecofriendly practices and sustainable land management Research to preserve soil fertility Maintain soil health through conservation agriculture biochar and bioslurry Soil testing to match crops to soil Database developed for fertiliser distribution	Issue of land left fallow by owners that are abroad	Agricultural Inputs-Seeds and Fertilizers Bio-Control of Pest Engage the private sector in various facets of green growth Efficiency of land markets, reduction of land disputes and protection of the poor's rights through ICTs	2.4 See above			I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	Assess level of irrigation needed for different crops Capacity development and training Use canals/reservoirs for fish farming	Water management through conservation, extraction and distribution of groundwater as well as rainwater for irrigation	Water scarcity Water harvesting River dredging, canals Buried water pipeline irrigation	Use of Water Resources and Water Economy Reducing groundwater dependence	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity			I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation
	Use saline water for fish farming	Water salinisation Dams Develop fish cultivation where saline water has intruded	Salinity of water and land Sluice gates	Agriculture in the newly accreted Coastal Land and Marine Islands Hold water of wetlands including jalmohals and rivers in dry season				I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption
	Standards Animal source foods increase bioavailability	Farmers' and extension workers' training Government training	Training for farmers Improve Government training	Open water fisheries management Inland aquaculture Organization of fishermen into sustainable community-based organizations that will manage khas jolmohal		I.3	Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability
	Not focus only on small fish	Fish cultivation Restore local varieties of fish Ensure protected wetlands for fisheries biodiversity conservation		Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) & Wetlands management Purebred brood fish of commercially important indigenous fish species maintained				I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	Semi intensive shrimp culture Standards Certification	Shrimp production	Shrimp farming	Promotion of different methods of aquaculture depending on suitability Introduction of SPF shrimp by private sector facilitated by the Government	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans			I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones
	Increase productivity and improve standards Nutrient targets Investments -infrastructure, training- in poultry and dairy given the fast growth of these sectors Large scale egg production Artificial insemination laboratories Breeding Quality cows that produce a lot of meat Certification Organic produce	Support artificial insemination Conserve and improve native livestock, genetic resources through genetics, breeding and reproductive biotechnology	Support artificial insemination	Develop livestock extension Promoting agriculture through ICT Breed development, livestock research Feeds, Fodder and Animal Management Veterinary Services and Animal Health Marketing of Animal Products and Value Chain Development Access to credit Mainstreaming Women in Agriculture	1.2 See above 2.3 See above 5.5 See above			I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	Training for food processing and preservation Marketing abilities of small producers SME strengthening through technical support and funding Maternity protection	Promote productive asset transfers to poor people to encourage income generation Female participation	Milk preservation systems	Increased productivity, access to finance, and policy support for urban MSMEs Boosting Agro-Processing Industries Value Chain Development Rural Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction Promoting agro-processing and small-scale rural enterprise Employment-generating income growth Safe and quality food supply Rural development and non-farm economic activities Marketable technical and vocational education including ICT for women Diversification of manufacturing and focus on SMEs Poultry industry development	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	II.1	Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	Small-scale processing Agro-processing zones Fish, fruits and vegetable processing plants Ensure fair prices for producers Research on value chains	Cooperatives and farmers' organisations Women-led enterprise to cook/process foods for local consumers Ethical and responsible marketing	Milk production clubs	Agriculture value chain development through cooperatives Strengthening of Cooperative Movement Membership and leadership in associations and decision-making forums for women	5.5 See above			II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods
	Information on export options Innovation and research on appropriate technologies Methods of processing micronutrient-rich foods Shorter value chains	Storage Establishment of local agro-based processing industries Low cost packaging Appropriate technology adoption for quality food and value addition Fortify processed foods		Boosting Agro-Processing Industries Value Chain Development Marketing of Animal Products and Value Chain Development Promote processing and marketing of milk and milk products, through cooperatives	2.3 See above 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 12.3 See above			II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders
	Prevent distortions created by middle men Identify bottlenecks	Prevent distortions created by middlemen Infrastructure Post-harvest collection Storage Growth/trade/collection centres for agri-products Transportation and communication facilities	Storage for all types of produce Transport links Middlemen and syndicates Chilling centers	Transport infrastructure and management Access to information, services and market through ICTs Making food market efficient Marketing facilities	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all 12.3 See above	II.2	Improved access to markets, facilities and information	II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities
	Cooperation between private sector and Government Access to export markets for agro-processing Focus on developing MSMEs in hard to reach areas	Public private partnerships for storage Cooperatives Promote exports of processed meat Agro-based industries for fruits	Farmers' societies	Progress with PPP in transport Marketing facilities developed in partnership with private sector	8.2 See above			II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and public private partnerships

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
	Promote food processing and value addition	Strengthen market linkages Mobile applications to help farmers sell produce Use of ICTs	Communication for better markets links	Improving Service delivery system through ICT	5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women 8.2 See above 9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020			II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	Build awareness Develop nutrition education programmes	Awareness across age groups and in Government Gender parity in trainings Include nutrition in school curricula Consumer behaviour change communication with special emphasis on the elderly, women and children Change food habits Use ICTs for training purposes Nutrition materials Role of the media Cooking demonstrations Promotion of livestock especially in hilly areas Encourage milk and egg consumption	Nutrition awareness	Health and nutrition education Addressing child and maternal malnutrition Capacity building and awareness on nutrition Promoting balanced diet containing adequate micronutrients Equal access to nutrition by women	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	III.I	Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	III.1.1. Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption
	Promote healthy foods Identify nutritional needs of older people Regulate advertising	Train physicians and influential people such as imams to build nutrition awareness Dietary guidelines for specific groups such as elderly people Sensitise consumers to avoid intake of excess salt and sugar rich foods Labelling	Community clinics and medicine availability		3.4 See above			III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	Food-based treatment for diseases	Cooking demonstrations		Addressing child and maternal malnutrition				III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies
	Sanitation programmes	Safe water especially after disasters Sanitation and hygiene programmes	Safe drinking water	WASH in Schools Safe drinking water for all, water quality monitoring and surveillance	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	III.2	Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use
	Train on the importance of hygiene				3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases			III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour
		Provide medical assistance for vulnerable groups		90% sanitary latrines in rural areas and 100% in urban	3.3 See above 6.2. See above			III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices - including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	Importance of animal source foods	Coverage of all vulnerable groups Use of technology for money transfers Shelter for animals Employment opportunities for the ultra-poor Insurance Food banks	Early warning systems Insurance	Agricultural disaster management Post-Disaster Recovery, Reconstruction, and Rehabilitation	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	IV. I	Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations
		Preparedness Nutritious and diverse foods in times of disaster		Addressing child and maternal malnutrition Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Disaster Preparedness Post-Disaster Recovery, Reconstruction, and Rehabilitation	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality			IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster
	Include foods other than foodgrains -processed foods, animal source-			Effective and efficient social security administration through ICT Maintaining of buffer stock				IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	Life cycle approach Strengthen school-feeding programme More research to check whether cash is better than food in all circumstances Add adolescent girls to the title of sub-programme IV.2.1.	Provide food and cash assistance Coverage of all vulnerable groups including the elderly Database	Targeting and coverage	Effective and efficient social security administration through ICT Programme for Consolidation along the Life Cycle Risks Strengthening Processes for Selecting Recipients of Social Security Schemes Effective implementation of targeted food programmes Build an extensive network of management information system (MIS) based on ICT to implement the social security system	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	IV.2	Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced population	IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations
	Improve reach and mitigate disasters Improve targeting Focus on the urban vulnerable	Coverage of all vulnerable groups Database Targeting and coverage of poor fishermen	Targeting and coverage	Effective and efficient social security administration through ICT Strengthening Processes for Selecting Recipients of Social Security Schemes Effective implementation of targeted food programmes	1.3 See above 5.4 See above			IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
	Introduce nutrition education in SSNs Nutrition-sensitive programmes Fortify and diversify food distributed Ensure BMS Act 2013 is respected Introduce diverse foods with high nutritional content	Include nutritious foods in food distributed Nutrition training as part of SSNs Distribute fortified food	Include nutritious foods in food distributed	Promote and protect good dietary practices among children in places where there are school feeding programmes				IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	Upgrade food laboratories Accreditation Labelling to show accreditation and conformity to BFSA rules on allergens	Laboratories Local food safety monitoring Implement Food Safety Act 2013	Food adulteration	Ensuring food safety through the food chain Enhance GoB laboratory capacity by procuring equipment and training manpower Establish accreditation system	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	V. 1	Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services
	Biosecurity measures Training for farmers Clusters and zones for GAP and GHP	Waste management Protocols District level laboratory facilities for testing animal feed and feed analysts Food hygiene practices in livestock rearing GAP, GMP, GHP Develop animal and poultry bio-security facilities	Unadulterated feed Biosecurity training for farmers	Introduction and Popularization of GAP Disseminating and Implementing GAP Safe and quality food supply Ensuring food safety through the food chain	6.3 See above 12.3 See above			V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	Food safety issues for different produce Good practices in irrigation water, pond water use, pesticide use	Food safety and biosecurity in poultry, fish and crop production Law enforcement Protocols Food hygiene practices in livestock rearing and food processing Good Aquaculture Practices as well as GHP, GMP and HACCP		Safe and quality food supply Ensuring food safety through the food chain	12.3 See above			V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance
	Hygiene and food safety awareness raising Create demand for food safety and hygiene - liaise with CAB Capacity for inspection and certification Coordinate work of different agencies Legal frameworks	Awareness Sensitisation Change practices e.g. slaughter houses Role of extension services and farmer field schools		Strengthen communications for awareness and behavioural change on food safety	12.3 See above			V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks
		More research by NARS		Ensure food safety through the food chain	12.3 See above	V.2	Reduced food losses and waste	V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level
		Cold storage at local level Promote food processing industries Improved storage	Storage for different types of food	Ensure food safety through the food chain	12.3 See above			V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	Handle problem of food losses and wastage Traceability	Recycling Demonstrations on how to minimise waste Quality assurance at the beginning of the value chain to prevent waste Traceability of foods to ensure quality	Infrastructure	Ensure food safety through the food chain	12.3 See above			V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption
	Carry out nutrition surveys Additional data to consider National Strategy for Development of Statistics Database on micronutrient supply	Regional level studies Local food consumption surveys Total Diets Study			17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	V.3	Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming

Pillar	Recommendations from consultations			7FYP priorities	To which SDG targets it contributes	n.	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes
	Dhaka GoB, DPs, CSOs	Regional / academia	Farmers					
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	Promote coordination between stakeholders Promote use of CIP2 to channel funds Promote private sector participation in CIP by translating it into Bengali Continuous dialogue with FBCCI Collaboration between Chambers of Commerce and the private sector BNNC to be mentioned BFSLN to be linked with relevant authorities e.g. BSTI LCG for social protection to communicate with Central Management Committee on SSNs	National level coordination system		Specify roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders for nutrition Arrangements and appropriate coordination and synergistic actions	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	V.4	Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution
	Clarify regional involvement Harmonise with other policies and action plans			Monitor NFP-POA and CIP, prepare and finalise new NFNSP	17. l 3 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development			V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2

Annex 4. Detailed description of each investment programme and sub-programme

OUTCOME I: DIVERSIFIED AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK FOR HEALTHY DIETS

Programme I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems

Programme aggregate output: The use of agricultural land to provide affordable and healthy diets to all is optimised by enhancing overall productivity and growing high value and nutritious crops in a sustainable way that is resilient to climate change.

Priority interventions

I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Develop varieties

- High yielding and high nutritional value varieties
- Citrus, spices, oilseed, pulses and tuber crops
- Short maturing *Aus/Aman* rice, summer season hybrid vegetables, lean and year-round season fruits
- Rice varieties rich in vitamin, zinc and iron and other biofortified crops
- Low-input/high output varieties -hybrid, green super rice-

Improve technology

- Gender-sensitive technology, labour-saving technologies
- Low cost sustainable mechanisation that eases difficult tasks, relieves labour shortages, improves productivity and timeliness of agricultural operations, improves the efficient use of resources to mitigate negative impact on natural resources
- Technology for organic farming especially of horticultural crops and exports
- Research to minimise the yield gap

Strengthen research capacities and infrastructure of institutions, and promote partnerships

- NARS, Genetic Engineering Research of Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), BINA, Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute, BARC, Biotechnological research in BARI
- Public private partnership on biotechnology and tissue culture facilities

Develop management practices

- Cropping pattern for high Barind with short maturing HYV *Aus* varieties
- Introduction of leguminous crops into the cropping pattern
- Adaptive trials for direct seeded rice cultivars and all technology developed by NARS
- Low-cost technology for hill, char, haor land and coastal areas
- Collection, conservation and preservation of germplasms
- Affordable sustainable farm mechanisation
- Support contract farming with public private partnerships

I.1.2. Develop technologies, including biotechnologies, and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change

Adapt crop choices and practices

- Adapt methods to unfavourable ecosystems e.g. produce low water survivor crops in drought-prone areas
- Adopt and expand of climate smart agricultural methods

- New high-impact technologies e.g. biotechnology, biofortification, and nanotechnology
- Develop PPPs
- Expand of solar power
- Introduce/develop crops most adapted to new conditions in terms of their nutritional content but also their income generating value e.g. commercial seaweed cultivation in coastlines
- Trials in the vulnerable climatic regions based on NAPA and BCCSAP priorities

Research and infrastructure
- Establish an Environment Stress Research Centre for sustainable crop production in the problem areas of the country
- Strengthen regional research infrastructure and activities to deal with climate change with a focus on climatically and economically vulnerable areas such as coastal zones, char areas, the North
- Stress-tolerant crop production technology generation and development e.g. flexible HYVs
- Research on new pests and diseases linked to climate change
- Create database on agricultural resources to determine climate change impact

I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services

Develop capacities
- Revitalise and operationalise District Technical Committees (DTC), Regional Technical Committees (RTC), Agricultural Technical Committees (ATC) and National Agricultural Technical Coordination Committees (NATCC)
- Develop the capacities of extension departments (DAE) and farmers' organisations
- Promote e-agro-technology transfer system and support creation of nationwide digitised agricultural database system
- Strengthen MIS (ICT) based knowledge management system and e-agriculture
- Expand AICC at village level and FIAC at union level

Ensure technology transfer and adoption of new technologies and practices (especially to and by women), and community-based learning
- Disseminate of GIS-based agrological information
- Farmer's training at upazila level for transfer of technology
- Disseminate knowledge on climate resilient sustainable technology
- Incorporate nutrition objectives in integrated agriculture development and extension services
- Recruit more female agricultural workers
- Target extension services to women and small and marginal farmers
- Promote fruits and vegetables gardening
- Promote labour-saving technologies/practices especially for women such as no-tillage methods
- Improve extension services, through qualitative demonstration, field and agricultural days
- Carry out demonstrations
- Develop ICT-based surveillance system to detect, diagnose, prevent and control diseases
- Support community-based efforts of homestead gardening

Output indicators

- 7FYP: % of agriculture budget allocated in the agricultural research
- PoA- CIP1: Annual change in major crops' production
- Direct gender budgeting as % of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) budget (revised)
- PoA- CIP1: Number of improved new varieties released
- Production of seeds tolerant to salinity, drought and water submergence in MT
- PoA- CIP1: Number of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices by DAE
- Number of institutions delivering nutrition training across core ministries

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- (draft) National Agricultural Extension Policy 2015
- Research priorities in Bangladesh Agriculture, BARC 2011
- Integrated Pest Management Policy 2012
- Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh 2013
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
- 2005 NAPA
- BDP 2100
- Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh 2013
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to invest in strengthening environmental stress research for sustainable crop production in the problem areas of Bangladesh through BARI. A major DAE project is also in the pipeline to strengthen diversified crop production by climate smart agriculture system. Its main ongoing projects are the RDCD's 'Expansion, Renovation and Modernization of Bangladesh Poverty Alleviation Training Complex' in Gopalgonj and DAE's 'Year-Round Fruit Production for Nutrition Improvement Project'.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture	246.7	74.2	172.4	129.3
I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	162.9	21.6	141.3	106.0
I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services	212.5	88.2	124.3	93.2
Grand Total	**622.1**	**184.0**	**438.1**	**328.6**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions

NARS institutes, DAE, DLS, DoF, Department of Environment (DoE), BADC, BINA and Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)

Universities, Helen Keller International (HKI), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centres e.g. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), CIMMYT, WorldFish and Harvest plus, private sector, NGOs

International DPs involved

USAID, Department for International Development (DflD), World Bank (WB), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), FAO, LCG sub groups, including AFSRD

Additional considerations

- Coordination is required to ensure women do not fall through the extension net.
- Capacities, both human and physical, of public agencies will need to be strengthened in order to properly implement these interventions.
- Grass-root knowledge and experience must be used to single out best practices.

Programme 1.2.: Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land

Programme aggregate output: Farmers are able to access quality agricultural inputs more cheaply and readily and are able to manage their use more sustainably and efficiently.

Priority interventions

I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops

Develop capacities

- Expand both seed multiplication and processing farms and preservation facilities of BADC, NARS, DAE and contract growers
- Capacity of public laboratories and Seed Certification Agency (SCA) for testing quality of inputs
- Research on biocontrol of pest for non-polluting pest management

Work with farmers

- Farmers' capacity for autonomous production of quality seeds
- Strengthen farmers' knowledge on seeds and balanced use of fertilisers
- Involve women farmer groups in the distribution of seeds and fertilisers to ensure access to inputs by women

Adopt Precision Agriculture (PA) whenever possible in order to optimise input use and maximise returns while preserving resources and reducing environmental risks

- Use of Urea Super Granules (USG)
- Buried pipe, drip and sprinkler irrigation
- Integrated Pest Management notably through biocontrol

Promote partnerships

- Participation of NGOs -especially with regards to reaching women- and private sector in seed distribution

I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations

Promote improved practices

- More efficient and balanced use of fertiliser with application of fertilisers on the basis of soil tests
- Micronutrient fortified fertiliser use
- Environmentally sound fertility management practice with for example the use of vermin compost for sustainable soil fertility management and other bio-fertilisers and mineral fertilisers which do not affect the quality of water
- Use of specific vegetation and trees to protect soils, introduction of crop rotation with legumes

Strengthen capacities and knowledge

- Provide soil testing kits locally
- Improve soil testing laboratories
- Detailed soil survey-based inventory of land and soil resources at union level for precision planning

Create the right conditions

- Carry out land zoning for sustainable land -and water- use
- Enhance river dredging initiatives to reduce riverbank erosion
- Establish land rights for the most vulnerable groups, especially women

I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation

Improve capacities and knowledge

- Strengthen capacities for research through training and appropriate infrastructure
- Develop techniques to mitigate the effects of arsenic
- Develop water saving technologies
- Upgrade and update the National Water Resources Database (NWRD)

Develop new and maintain existing infrastructures encouraging private sector involvement as appropriate

- Promote surface water irrigation through expansion of irrigation infrastructure
- Create water reservoirs and harvest rain water
- Excavate/re-excavate the natural canals and other water bodies

Adapt and promote the adoption of new practices

- Arsenic mitigation technology
- AWD technology as a water saving option in irrigation
- Cost-effective water distribution system
- Fish farming in water bodies used for irrigation

Improve management

- Manage surface water in the South and flood plains, haors, hills and char lands
- Reduce dependence on irrigation-dependant *Boro* rice through irrigation supply for rain-fed T. *Aman* and *Aus* rice
- Prepare areas for timely *Boro* rice planting in the South through effective draining
- Stimulate community participation to ensure maintenance of small-scale water resources infrastructure

I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption

Research

- Strengthen the human capacity and infrastructure required to carry out research on saline intrusion
- Assess the biodiversity change and identify solutions in the context of climate change and salinity intrusion
- Develop saline-resistant rice varieties

Adapt practices

- Promote the planting of saline-tolerant fruit trees
- Zone specific integrated farming with an emphasis on rice and fish farming
- Improve brackish water management practices
- Rehabilitate polders and their management

Output indicators

- PoA- CIP1: Annual change in improved rice, wheat and maize seeds production
- PoA- CIPI: Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE and private companies) as % of agronomic requirements
- Number of soil samples analysed to upazila and union levels
- Arable land increased by expansion of minor irrigation coverage by encouraging optimal use of surface water, and increasing the area of arable land by reducing waterlogging and submergence in thousand ha
- Direct gender budgeting as % of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) budget (revised)
- PoA- CIPI: Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements

- PoA- CIP1: Supply of Murate of Potash (MOP) as % of estimated requirements
- PoA- CIP1: Supply of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) as % of estimated requirements
- PoA- CIP1: Agricultural credit disbursement in billion taka
- Number of samples of fish feed tested for quality assurance
- Area of land affected by salinisation
- Area of land under organic farming
- SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
- SDG indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
- SDG indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- APA MoA 2016-17
- National Seed Policy 1993
- Pesticides (Amendment) Act 2009
- Research priorities in Bangladesh Agriculture, BARC 2011
- National Land Use Policy 2001
- Integrated Pest Management Policy 2012
- Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh 2013
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
- 2005 NAPA
- Bangladesh Water Act 2013
- National Water Policy 1999
- National Water Management Plan 2004
- (Draft) National Agricultural Extension Policy 2015
- BDP 2100
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The pipeline budget of this programme is inflated by the planned setting up of a modern, energy efficient with higher capacity urea fertiliser factory to cost over US$ 1 billion with one quarter of the funds to come from DPs. Most substantial ongoing projects are related to irrigation and water management.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops	1279.6	214.0	1065.6	799.2
I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations	39.8	39.8	0.0	0.0
I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation	1017.2	831.9	185.3	129.4
Grand Total	**2336.6**	**1085.8**	**1250.8**	**928.5**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
NARS institutes, MoA, DAE, BADC, BCIC, SCA, BSTI, BMDA, National Water Resources Council (NWRC), LGED, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
Universities, CSOs, CGIAR centers e.g. IRRI, CIMMYT, World Fish and Harvest plus, private sector, farmers' organisations

International DPs involved
IDA, Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), IDB, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), USAID, Danish International Development Agency (Danida), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid), EU, Korea, Switzerland, EKN, LCG sub groups, including the LCG on AFSRD, the LCG on Water, the LCG on Climate Change and Environment

Additional considerations

- Close collaboration between several ministries but particularly the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Water Resources, farmer organisations and the private sector is critical.
- A supportive policy environment that enables PPPs and enhances participation of the private sector is key.
- A number of problems due to geographical idiosyncrasies make implementation of agricultural programmes all the more challenging.
- Input adulteration is a continuous threat.

Programme I.3.: Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods

Programme aggregate output: The production of foods from animal source is increased by boosting the productivity and profitability of the fisheries, aquaculture and livestock sectors in a sustainable manner.

Priority interventions

I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability

I.3.1.1. Fisheries and aquaculture

Promote research/develop capacities

- Develop climatic smart technologies for fisheries and aquaculture
- Develop capacities of DoF for the enhancement of fishery extension services
- Capacity of BFRI and universities to boost technology development

Review and ensure implementation of rules and practices

- Establish fish and wetland sanctuaries with fishing bans in some areas and some seasons, gear restrictions and species restrictions
- Establish fisher's rights over water bodies especially for the most vulnerable

Promote management practices and improve extension services to farmers

- Participatory management of water resources by community-based organisations
- Promote climate adaptive technologies to reduce vulnerability
- Provide technology and knowledge to farmers on how to produce feed with high content in protein and vitamins cheaply

I.3.1.2. Livestock and poultry

Promote research/develop capacities

- Establish a dairy research institute

Promote practices through BCC, training and ICT extension services

- Establish good husbandry practices
- Introduce animal identification and recording systems
- Train farmers and demonstrate new practices
- Provide door step and ICT based extension service delivery
- Spread mechanised and climate resilient environment friendly production practices
- Promote smallholder dairy farming integrated with crop and fish culture
- Training to strengthen technical capacities and BCC to farmers to sensitise to benefits of poultry raising -backyard poultry especially indigenous chicken-
- Promote small-scale biogas plants for farms with livestock and poultry
- Training of methods to enhance production of meat and poultry with special emphasis on beef fattening, small ruminants and broiler production
- Intensify technology-based commercial production of layers (eggs)

Enforce Acts and Rules with new policy interventions

- Enforcement of existing laws and rules regarding diseases control, slaughtering and quality control of feeds
- Formulate a dairy development policy
- Establish of dairy development board

I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity

I.3.2.1. Fisheries and aquaculture

Introduce and scale up new practices

- Promote polyculture of SIS
- Connect ponds to rice fields
- Use seasonal bodies for fish farming
- Distribute pure brood stock to GoB hatcheries and selected private and NGO hatcheries to produce good quality fish seed and fries of commercially important and endangered species

Enhance capacities/promote research

- Develop capacities of Fish Seed Multiplication Farms of the DoF, research stations of the BFRI and other GoB establishments to maintain purity of indigenous species brood stock through appropriate breeding
- Develop physical and human capacities of institutions that contribute to the preservation, improvement and diversity of fish species
- Develop capacities to develop new technologies

I.3.2.2. Livestock and poultry

Enhance capacities/promote research

- Strengthen research capacity toward genetic improvement of existing species
- Provide adequate postgraduate training
- Ensure local germplasm conservation
- Strengthen breed development
- Improve gene pool by developing breeds through precise artificial insemination services

I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones

Enhance capacities

- Enhance laboratory testing capacities by procuring equipment and trained human resources
- Promote shrimp cluster farming through GAP with provision of technology, inputs, financing, facilitation of linkages to markets
- Facilitate introduction of SPF shrimp by private sector
- Explore the opportunities of Blue Economy Initiatives (BEI) through managing the marine and coastal fisheries resources in a sustainable manner

Disseminate new practices

- Introduce semi-intensive shrimp culture by providing training to farmers, adequate technology and credit
- Protect marine and coastal resources from illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing
- Ensure access to marine and coastal resources by vulnerable fisher communities
- Promote brackish water fish and shell fish culture in areas affected by water salinity
- Promote zone specific aquaculture farming systems

I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance

Strengthen animal health services

- Strengthen veterinary and artificial insemination services of DLS for better diagnoses and access to drugs
- Develop technical process of breeding
- Strengthen veterinary diseases diagnostic lab facilities along with surveillance and monitoring
- Establish veterinary disease diagnostic and feed analysis

- Enhance capacities to provide health services and to undertake research
- Target research to emerging problems such as drug resistance

Promote partnerships

- Availability and quality of inputs -quality feed, day old chicks, breeds and medicine/vaccination- through public private partnerships
- Community-based fodder cultivation along roads and highways, rivers and embankments, in *Khas* lands and in combinations with crops
- Cooperatives e.g. milk to promote production of animal source foods as source of income as well as nutrition

Ensure quality

- Accelerate quality feeds, fodder, medicines, semen, and vaccines production
- Ensure efficient supply of inputs like day old chicks, vaccines, semen and other related materials
- Strictly implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and build awareness
- Coordinate stakeholders and one health approaches
- Introduce individual animal identification and recording system
- Introduce new layer strains and development of Parent and Grand Parent

Enforce acts and rules with new policy interventions

- Enforce existing laws and rules regarding diseases control, slaughtering and quality control of feeds
- Develop and implement hatchery act

Output indicators

- 7FYP: Percentage of (a) coastal and (b) marine areas that are protected
- 7FYP: Percentage of wetland and natural sanctuaries maintained
- PoA- CIP1: Annual change in quantity of fish production
- PoA- CIP1: Fishery exports (value as % of total export; of which shrimp share in %)
- PoA- CIP1: GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/06
- PoA- CIP1: Production of eggs (million), milk (MT), cattle and meat (MT)
- PoA- CIP1: GDP from livestock sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/06
- Growth rate of livestock GDP
- Number of doses of vaccines produced
- PoA- CIP1: Annual change in artificial insemination
- Number of farmers trained by the DoF and DLS
- Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFL budget (revised)
- Number of commercial registered
  - poultry
  - livestock
  - fish farms
- Number of ponds
- SDG indicator 14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
- (draft) National Agricultural Extension Policy 2015
- Bangladesh Water Act 2013
- Public Water body (Jalmahal) Management Policy 2009
- National Aquaculture Development Strategy and Action Plan of Bangladesh 2013-2020
- National Fisheries Policy 1998 and its associated Fisheries Sector Road Map 2006
- (draft) National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2016

- National Fisheries Strategies 2006
- Fish Hatchery Act 2010
- Fish Hatchery Rules 2011
- Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act 2010
- Fish Feed Rules 2011
- National Shrimp Policy 2014
- BDP 2100
- National Poultry Development Policy 2008
- National Livestock Development Policy 2007
- (draft) National Livestock Extension Policy 2012
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action
- (draft) Marine Fisheries Act 2017

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The two biggest ongoing projects are the Department of Fisheries' 'Water reformation for increasing fish production' and the Department of Livestock's 'Establishment of Institute of Livestock science and technology', both of which are categorised as nutrition-sensitive projects. The MoFL's 'Sustainable Coastal and marine fisheries in Bangladesh' pipeline project is the most substantial in this programme followed by the portion of the LDDMPP allocated to this programme[40].

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability	245.4	152.4	93.0	69.8
I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity	127.7	90.5	37.2	27.9
I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones	245.3	21.1	224.2	168.1
I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance	173.7	34.7	139.0	104.3
Grand Total	**792.1**	**298.6**	**493.4**	**370.1**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
DoF, Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC), BFRI, DLS, Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI)
Universities, CGIAR centers e.g. World Fish and Harvest plus, private sector, CSOs

International DPs involved
USAID, ADB, DANIDA, EKN and World Bank

Additional considerations

- Collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock is essential.
- An enabling policy environment and policy is needed to promote PPPs and enhance participation of private sector entrepreneurs.
- Access rights over land and water bodies are essential for the most vulnerable.

[40] As explained in Section 11, some projects fall under several CIP2 programmes. In such cases, only the corresponding shares of their budgets are allocated to each programme.

OUTCOME II: EFFICIENT, NUTRITION-SENSITIVE POST-HARVEST TRANSFORMATION, VALUE ADDITION

Programme II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)

Programme aggregate output: Food value chains are developed contributing to better access to nutritious food and increased rural incomes through the creation of employment.

Priority interventions

II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information

Promote R&D

- Carry out research to better understand food value chains and their potential for income generation and the production of more nutritious foods
- Develop agro-processing techniques adapted to local produce, local conditions and with views to export

Build capacities and spread good practices

- Develop marketing skills, including product branding and labelling
- Provide affordable credit and other means to enable the development of MSMEs, especially in hard-to-reach areas
- Provide training and guidance -with emphasis on youth and women- on entrepreneurship skills for food manufacturing
- Introduce food processing through employment and income generating programmes
- Impart information on profitable food processing activities - also export opportunities, including at producer level (Programme I.3.). For example, promote rearing of quality cows for the production of quality meat.
- Develop food producers' marketing skills flagging certain aspects such as the importance of branding their products
- Promote labour-saving technologies/practices especially for women such as no-tillage methods

Work with private sector and NGOs to develop the food processing sector

- Collaborate with local private sector and NGOs to identify skills needed to develop food processing activities
- Ensure maternity protection and enable women's paid work through the provision of day care for children

II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods

Disseminate knowledge and promote good practices on appropriate food processing technologies

- Disseminate knowledge on food processing practices that enhance nutritional value of food e.g. germination and malting of grains and pulses which enhances their vitamin, mineral and protein content and bioavailability or reduces it e.g. prolonged exposure to heat reduces vitamin content
- Promote practices, off-farm activities and agro-businesses that extend shelf-life ensuring year-round good nutrition and income such as freezing, fermentation, pickling, canning and pasteurisation

Strengthen post-harvest handling infrastructure

- Improve and expand of modern storage -especially in disaster-prone areas- that are equipped to adapt to the climate change impacts
- Develop/disseminate appropriate/affordable household level storage methods
- Develop cold chain infrastructure for different foods in close collaboration with the private sector
- Build/expand processing plants for fish, fruits and vegetables
- Introduce appropriate post-harvest technology, such as small pounding and de-husking machines, which will mostly save women's burdens

Promote quality value addition

- Help develop and recognise the quality of farm produce with certification of products
- Collaborate with the food industry to adjust the food composition of processed foods to reduce or eliminate the use of ingredients such as salt, trans fats, sugar and additives for better nutrition

II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders

Facilitate the formation of producer and marketing groups and cooperatives

- Promote cooperatives for group marketing and developing supply chains for the farmers with emphasis on women producers and smallholders
- Promote milk production, processing and marketing through cooperatives
- Support marine fisheries value chain development through cost sharing projects that can organise fish procurement centres and fish collection points

Assist producer/marketing groups in making food value chains more efficient

- Improve linkages between food producers and markets, including retailers. Cooperatives can help marginal producers benefit from fairer prices.
- Link producer groups to domestic and international markets
- Shorten food value chains by reducing the number of intermediaries between producers and retailers

Output indicators

- Number of large establishments manufacturing food
- Number of medium, small and micro establishments manufacturing food
- PoA- CIP1: Difference between farm gate and retail price of selected goods
- Food and beverages exported in million Taka
- Coverage of agro-business entrepreneurship training by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industries (BSCIC), in thousands

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- National Industrial Policy 2010
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- National Poultry Development Policy 2008
- National Fisheries Policy 1998 and its associated 2006 Fisheries Sector Road Map
- (draft) National Policy on Marine Fisheries 2016
- (draft) National Agricultural Extension Policy 2015
- National Livestock Development Policy 2007
- (draft) National Livestock Extension Policy 2012
- National Shrimp Policy 2014
- BDP 2100
- National Skill Development Policy 2011
- Bangladesh Accreditation Action 2006
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

This programme counts much fewer interventions, all of which are categorised as nutrition-supportive rather than sensitive. The two main ongoing ones are DAE's 'Integrated Farm Management, Agricultural Production and Employment Programme' and Milk Vita's 'Establishment of Super Instant Milk Plant at Baghabarighat, Sirajgonj'. In terms of pipeline, the project that stands out in terms of required funds is the Department of Fisheries' 'Sustainable Management and Value Chain Development in Fisheries Sector'.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information	48.2	7.6	40.6	20.3
II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods	286.6	13.7	273.0	136.5
II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders	102.3	32.1	70.2	35.1
Grand Total	**437.1**	**53.3**	**383.8**	**191.9**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions

Ministry of Industries (Mol), Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DAE, DLS, DoF, Agriculture Information Service (AIS), BFDC

Private sector, including BCSA, Bangladesh Agro-Processors' Association (BAPA), BRAC, CSOs

International DPs involved

IFAD, ADB, WB, DANIDA, IDB, DFID, Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), EKN and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KFW)

Additional considerations

- Substantial efforts are needed in terms of coordination, especially among different ministries and line agencies involved and with the private sector.
- Influencing contents of food products produced by the private sector, especially big companies who already have an established demand will be challenging.
- Access to finance in rural areas is paramount for small entrepreneurs and small-scale producers.

Programme II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information

Programme aggregate output: Food producers and processors are able to use markets more efficiently.

Priority interventions

II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities

- Build and maintain existing link road and feeder road for connecting local improved markets to allow prompt transportation of fresh produce and avoid spoilage
- Develop market infrastructures for fish landing sites as well as post-harvest service centres
- Establish modern slaughter house and live poultry marketing facilities
- Promote harbour-based fish dressing centres and fish processing estates
- Ensure continuous electricity supply for cold storage and other food processing plants

II.2.2. Enhance the role of the private sector and promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) investments through adequate public sector regulatory frameworks and TA support

- Devise transparent and inclusive policy frameworks that help manage the potential risks and trade-offs between private economic objectives and public goals
- Encourage PPPs through measures such as the reduction of financial and regulatory constraints for companies involved in the food chain
- Focus on access to export markets for agro-processing industries by setting up Agro Economic Zones for food processing similar to the existing Special Economic Zones
- Provide appropriate extension and technology dissemination services so that the private sector continues to innovate and invest in the supply chain

II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination, including the establishment of ICT facilities

Promote R&D

- Develop ICT applications for example that can enhance market access that require minimal literacy
- Devise and popularise low-cost online transactions
- Research on international good practices that could be reproduced in Bangladesh

Train and strengthen capacities

- Provide ICT training, especially for the most vulnerable groups

Promote practices

- Popularise e-Commerce, especially for rural areas

Develop infrastructure

- Expand Digital Centres in rural and peri-urban areas in collaboration with the private sector and NGOs
- Facilitate SMS communication, community radio and television to share information on agriculture, markets, self-employment creation, government services

Output indicators

- 7FYP: Upazila and Union Road network in good and fair condition (SDG indicator 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road)
- Number of growth centers, rural markets, women market centers, and Union

Parishad Complexes developed by LGED and DAM
- Cold storage available in thousand MT
- Number of Digital Centers across the country at national and sub-national levels
- Number of food, market and infrastructure PPP contracts awarded (2015) by the PPP authority

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- National Livestock Development Policy 2007
- National Industrial Policy 2010
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The majority of projects under this programme, both ongoing and pipeline consist in building roads and bridges. This can only be considered as nutrition-supportive interventions, although they are paramount in developing economies and allowing access to markets. Because of this categorisation, only half of their budget is considered in the nutrition-weighed CIP2 budget; but these are costly endeavours, and in spite of this, they still weigh heavily in the overall CIP2 budget.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities	2640.1	1867.2	772.9	386.5
II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and public private partnerships	85.0	0.0	85.0	42.5
II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities	10.0	4.8	5.1	2.6
Grand Total	**2735.1**	**1872.0**	**863.1**	**431.5**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
LGED, MoA, MoI, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
Private sector including BCSA, CSOs

International DPs involved
IFAD, ADB, WB, EKN, DANIDA, IDB, DFID, JICA, GIZ, KFW

Additional considerations

- Trade syndicates in markets can jeopardise the proper functioning of markets.
- Limited literacy can constitute an obstacle to ICT use.

OUTCOME III: IMPROVED DIETARY DIVERSITY, CONSUMPTION AND UTILISATION

Programme III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets

Programme aggregate output: Nutrition and health are improved through integrated short and long-term interventions.

Priority interventions

III.1.1. Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption

Educate and sensitise

- Educate community health workers and teachers on the importance of nutrition to mainstream it in their messages to women and children through the NNS Operational Plan of the Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP)
- Build general awareness, especially of women, of the importance of a diverse and balanced diet with messages adapted to different audiences e.g. rural and urban through BCC strategies
- Sensitise women to the importance of nutrition received by a child in the 1000 days since conception
- Disseminate, regularly update Food Composition Tables and dietary guidelines and use them in food planning
- Incorporate school vegetable gardens and cooking demonstrations in curriculum

Promote practices

- Demonstrate and disseminate appropriate methods to improve nutrition through low cost food preparation and storage
- Promote optimal IYCF practices on a nationwide basis
- Encourage exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding from six months
- Promote appropriate complementary feeding from 6 months, with emphasis on promoting diversified diet, including animal sources of foods
- Promote diets of pregnant women using tested tools, including food plates
- Encourage regular intake of micronutrient-rich foods and animal source foods
- Promote the consumption of fortified foods as appropriate
- Carry out field training of nutrient dense recipes, adapting the delivery to different wealth groups and in conjunction with BCC activities to sensitise people to nutrition matters
- Use different media to spread these recipes

III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services

Promote research

- Regularly update dietary guidelines
- Investigate the changes occurring in consumption due to culture change, the influence from external markets and the country's transition to middle-income country, making sure to understand differences between groups -geographical, local/urban, minorities, intra-household, male/female, socio-economic, etc.-
- Research the effects that changes in climate are having and are likely to have on diets
- Explore options for viable substitutes of crops threatened by climate change to supply comparable nutrients

Educate and sensitise

- Sensitise policy makers to the nutritional problems associated with freer trade so as to envisage changing trade policies to promote better nutrition and imposing taxes on ultra-processed foods e.g. sugar-sweetened drinks
- Scale up the implementation of national dietary guidelines through the national NCD strategy and NNS adjusting dietary and nutrient requirements as per age, activity levels and occupation
- Design mass-scale consumer information, BCC and public awareness campaigns to encourage consumption of healthy and nutritious foods and discourage/limit the consumption of highly processed sugar-rich, high fat and salty products
- Popularise prevention and control strategies through dissemination of diet and nutrition information through digitised technology and visual media at strategic points -hospitals, clinics, schools, universities, corporate offices, community centres and rural communities at large-

Build facilities

- Provide facilities for physical activity accessible to all
- Set up nutrition counselling clinics and centres
- Provide diet and nutrition advisory services through mobile and virtual facilities and referrals

III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies

- Update the knowledge and research on development of improved nutrient dense recipes using local foods based on Food Composition Tables
- Analyse and validation of the recipes for nutrient density and nutrient returns for the money spent
- Standardise healthy cooking techniques and practices to conserve nutrients and enhance bioavailability of foods
- Carry out acceptability trials and studies for scaling up the adoption of improved recipes to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies among the vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, infants and young children, and others across the life span
- Carry out sub-national level training and demonstrations to promote these recipes, adapting the delivery to different wealth groups to sensitise people to diversify their diets for better nutrition (Sub-programme III.1.1.)
- Utilise different media to disseminate these recipes for wider use

Output indicators

- 7FYP: Proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed (%)
- PoA- CIP1: Share of total dietary energy supply for consumption from cereal and non-cereal
- Direct gender budgeting as % of Ministry of Food (MoFood) budget
- PoA- CIP1: Poor households raising home gardening and backyard poultry in selected vulnerable districts
- Prevalence of diabetic cases
- PoA- CIP1: Number of mass media activities for BCC
- Number of institutions promoting dietary guidelines

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- NPAN2
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiency 2015-2024
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action
- ICN2 (66 recommendations)
- WHA Global Nutrition Target (6 Global Nutrition Targets)

Major ongoing investment operations

Only BIRTAN's 'Integrated Agricultural Approach for Ensuring Nutrition and Food Security Project (BIRTAN phase)' and LGED's 'Support to Urban Health and Nutrition to Bangladesh' are ongoing under this programme. A subcomponent of the LDDRMPP envisages capacity building across the livestock and dairy value chain, enhancing consumer awareness and nutrition through behavioural change communication campaigns, safe animal source foods handling and preparation, nutritional aspects of milk-meat and its products and improving the diets of school children through milk and eggs incorporated in school nutrition programmes. Another component of a pipeline project on smallholder agricultural competitiveness focuses on improving diets, nutrition and product development for vulnerable smallholder groups and families, among other activities related to the horticulture value chain. Most other planned projects that have been included are part of the NNS.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
III.1.1. Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption	36.4	3.5	32.8	26.5
III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services	31.9	31.9	0.0	0.0
III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies	20.9	0.0	20.9	16.4
Grand Total	**89.2**	**35.4**	**53.8**	**42.9**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions

Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN), BIRTAN, MoWCA, MoI, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME), DAE, DLS, BARC, DAM, DoF

Institute of Nutrition and Food Science (INFS), BBF, BNNC, BIRDEM, IFPRI, CSOs -including HKI, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B), World Fish, BRAC- and private sector

International DPs involved

World Bank, Japan Debt Cancellation Fund (JDCF), WHO, UNICEF, WFP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), JICA, USAID, EKN, DfID, FAO and EU

Additional considerations

- Coordination between all stakeholders is essential to ensure a common approach.
- Synergies are key with mechanisms such as SUN (with strategic focus on the first 1000 days of life) and REACH.
- Where the medium to long-term effects of the initiatives proposed in this programme need to be complemented by immediate treatment of acute malnutrition, therapeutic and supplementary feeding measures should be put in place as appropriate.
- The promotion of fortified foods should not contravene the Breast-Milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act 2013.

Programme III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation

Programme aggregate output: Measures are taken to optimise the use of the nutritional potential of foods.

Priority interventions

III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use

- Build pumps that provide safe and clean water, especially even during the monsoon
- Provide improved water supply to underserved, un-served and difficult to reach areas
- Ensure access to safe drinking water to primary schools
- Shift from underground to surface water sources
- Ensure arsenic and saline screening of drinking water sources
- Disseminate traditional filtering methods
- Arrange accessibility to safe drinking water in rail stations, bus stands and terminal launches, especially for disabled people, women and children

III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour

- Use TV, radio, local theatre and other media to sensitise people to the risks of contamination of food through humans
- Target mothers through healthcare workers
- Provide bespoke training to food handlers in market and supermarkets, restaurateurs and street vendors
- Incorporate hygiene education in school curricula

III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices -including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition

Sensitise and educate people

- Sensitise people to these issues through BCC making sure to adapt to different gender needs e.g. split groups by gender when carrying out information meetings
- Continue training imams so that they spread hygiene messages in particular in rural areas
- Raise awareness on the dangers of animal cross-contamination through handling of animals - especially poultry- in homesteads. Extension workers and the widespread network of NGOs may be used for this purpose.

Build and maintain infrastructure

- Expand water and sanitation services to cover currently underserved areas
- Build toilets taking into account possible different gender needs for e.g. in schools and the effect of floods on the facilities
- Arrange accessibility to toilets in rail stations, bus stands and terminal launches, especially for disabled people, women and children

Output indicators

- 7FYP: Percentage of urban and rural population with access to safe drinking water (a. Urban, b. Rural) [SDG indicator 6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services]
- 7FYP: Percentage of urban and rural population with access to sanitary latrines (a. Urban, b. Rural) [SDG indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water]
- Number of children aged 5 years or less admitted in upazila health complexes, at

the district-level secondary hospitals and in medical college hospitals for diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2021
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- National Fisheries Policy 1998
- National Livestock Development Policy 2007
- Bangladesh Food Safety Act 2013
- Bangladesh Water Act 2013
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- NPAN2
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

DPHE's BRWSSP accounts for the biggest portion of the ongoing projects' budget under this programme. Only five projects have been counted as currently ongoing under this programme and two in the pipeline.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use	132.0	131.9	0.1	0.1
III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices - including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	**138.9**	**138.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
MoFood, MoA, MoI, DPHE, IPHN, Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), DLS, LGED, Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (LGD), DPHE
WASH, ICDDR,B, Plan International, BRAC and other CSOs

International DPs involved
UNICEF, FAO, WHO and EKN

Additional considerations

- The improvement of sanitary facilities goes beyond the construction of latrines and requires infrastructure investments beyond the remit of the CIP2.

OUTCOME IV: ENHANCED ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SAFETY NETS AND INCREASED RESILIENCE

Programme IV.1. Timely and effective disaster and preparedness responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures

Programme aggregate output: Systems are in place to protect vulnerable groups' food security during and after disasters

Priority interventions

IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations

Develop households' resilience to disasters

- Promote homestead-based agriculture through projects such as 'Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar'
- Encourage households to cultivate disaster-resilient crops through appropriate extension services and other means

Strengthen capacities

- Fully operationalise MRVA cell and Damage and Needs Assessment Cell by providing adequate human and physical resources
- Develop functional Early Warning System in line with the Bangladesh Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan 2016-2021

Take prompt remedial measures following disasters

- Fast-track public and private distribution of agricultural inputs to the most vulnerable and women in particular
- Adapt extension services to post-disaster recovery (see Sub-programme I.1.2.)
- Ensure access to markets is restored quickly (see Sub-programme II.2.1.)

IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster

- Facilitate access to credit and other financial services, such as insurance schemes for women, smallholders and the rural poor, by adapting the interest rates, the amounts that can be borrowed, simplifying procedures and matching the instalment and grace periods to the nature of the enterprise of the borrower
- Ensure coverage of deprived fishermen with social safety nets, such as VGD and VGF, and with alternative livelihoods support during the restriction period of fish catching
- Provide training to groups that depend on the exploitation of natural resources that are being overexploited e.g. forests or for those unable to cope with the unpredictability of climatic events to improve their employability in SMEs
- Collaborate with the local private sector and NGOs to identify skill needed to employ these groups
- Provide AIGAs in order to decrease reliance on resources vulnerable to climate change

IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas

Enhance infrastructure

- Build modern food grain storage facilities, especially in disaster-prone areas

- Ensure appropriate maintenance of existing go-downs and silos
- Encourage appropriate household storage

Strengthen capacities

- Provide staff training in public food management, effective response to emergencies
- Improve supervisory and monitoring activities through logistics support
- Introduce and develop ICT to manage the PFDS to improve efficiency and reduce losses
- Investigate the possibility of introducing nutrient-rich foods, such as pulses and animal source foods for example dried fish, in the PFDS

Output indicators

- 7FYP: Number of usable cyclone shelters
- 7FYP: Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities' assets
- Month of adequate household food provisioning
- Direct gender budgeting as % of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) budget
- PoA- CIP1: Effective gram storage capacity at close of fiscal year
- PoA- CIP1: Average use of effective GoB food grain storage capacity
- Actual closing stocks % of budget target
- Environment CIP: Early warning information enhanced through Regional and Global Initiatives (Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and Letters of Agreement (LoAs)

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- NSSS
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- NPAN2
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- APA MoA 2016-17
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action
- Bangladesh Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan 2016-2021

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The Ministry of Food's MFSP stands out among the ongoing projects. Many others are related to the management of areas at risk of flooding or erosion. There is little in the way of pipeline apart from the NNS emergency supplies programme which has been included under this programme.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations	724.4	724.3	0.1	0.1
IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.5
IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas	234.9	234.9	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	**961.6**	**960.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
MoA, BARC, Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), MoFood, Ministry of Finance (MoF), MoFL, MoDMR, MoPME
CSOs that intervene in disasters

International DPs involved
World Bank, ADB, WFP, UNFPA, JICA, USAID, EKN, DfID and EU, LCG sub groups on Disaster and Emergency Relief and Poverty

Additional considerations

- This programme involves a substantial number of actors whose coordination and collaboration is essential.
- The GoB faces the permanent challenge of having to reconcile the three objectives of the PFDS which simultaneously aims to: (i) support social safety nets; (ii) meet food and nutrition security needs arising from disasters; and (iii) stabilise food grain prices.
- An additional layer of complexity is now added by the recent NSSS' plans to gradually shift from food-based to cash-based programmes.
- It is important that the initiatives to enhance the PFDS under the CIP2 and the NSSS are synchronised.
- Because of Bangladesh's progress to lower middle-income status, TA commitments from international sources are likely to be lower in case of disasters hence the need to focus on measures with long-lasting positive effects on resilience.

Programme IV.2. Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle, including disabled and displaced population

Programme aggregate output: Effectiveness, targeting and content of social safety net programmes are improved to provide better protection to different vulnerable groups

Priority interventions

IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups, such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations

- Adopt the life cycle approach adopted by the National Social Security Strategy (2015) for CIP2 investments to better meet the needs of people depending on their life stage i.e. preventive programmes for unborn children and their mothers into their childhood, promotive programmes for youth and adults, protective programmes for older and disabled people
- Enhance targeting, especially to reach children, women and the elderly, efficiency, effectiveness of Public Food Management Distribution and other safety nets
- Adapt cash and food transfers coherently to the GoB's food stock management
- Ensure synergies between programmes are fully exploited e.g. food or cash for work with building of productive infrastructure such as irrigation, rural transport and markets

IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)

- Connect early warning systems with recovery programmes in areas most vulnerable to the effects of climate change for prompter actions
- Enhance targeting efficiency, effectiveness of Public Food Management Distribution and other safety nets in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas
- Carry out information campaigns on the existence of safety nets, their target groups and how to become a beneficiary
- Develop institutional capacity to effectively operate SSN programmes and coordinate them in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas
- Adapt cash and food transfers coherently to the GoB's food stock management with the construction of storage in hard-to-reach areas
- Ensure synergies between programmes are fully exploited e.g. food or cash for work with building of productive infrastructure such as markets
- Research the FSN needs of the newly settled urban poor and how these can be met through SSNs

IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP), including food fortification especially for mothers and children

- Enhance fortified rice distribution under all distribution programmes
- Investigate the possible introduction of other forms of nutrition supplementation
- Investigate the advantages and feasibility of distributing foods with high nutritional content such as dried fish, fish powder and pulses
- Where possible, associate safety net programmes with education on nutrition, including which foods should be consumed depending on the age of a person, and demonstration of recipes (see Sub-Programme II.1.3.)
- Promote and protect good dietary practices among children in places where there are school feeding programmes
- Expand school feeding programmes and consider reviewing their composition to deliver micronutrients to children to help early childhood development
- Consider making cash transfers conditional on participation in health or nutrition education programmes
- Incorporate explicit nutrition objectives and indicators in SSNs

Output indicators

- PoA- CIP1: Budgeted coverage of VGF (lakh person) and VGD (lakh person month)
- PoA- CIP1: Quantity of VGF and Gratuitous Relief (GR) distributed (in thousand MT)
- PoA- CIP1: Safety net programmes expenditures as % of GDP [SDG indicator 1.3.1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable]
- Number of children covered by the School Feeding Programmes in Poverty Prone Areas (in tens of thousands)
- Coverage of people covered by the Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled (in tens of thousands)
- Coverage of Old Age Allowance/Pension (in tens of thousands)
- Budgeted coverage of employment generation programme for the poor (in lakh person month)

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- NSSS
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- NPAN2
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- APA MoA 2016-17
- National Women Development Policy 2011 and its Plan of Action
- Bangladesh Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Country Investment Plan 2016-2021

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

Twenty projects are ongoing in this category, including DPE's School Feeding programme. The two main projects in terms of financial needs in the pipeline belong to the Department of Cooperatives and are the 'Livelihood improvement of disadvantaged women by rearing cows' and 'Livelihood improvement of the disadvantaged women'.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations	227.3	182.3	44.9	33.7
IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)	473.4	464.1	9.3	7.0
IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children	145.4	145.3	0.1	0.1
Grand Total	**846.1**	**791.7**	**54.4**	**40.8**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
The 7FYP counts at least 23 ministries/divisions engaged in the country's social net programme. The National Social Security Strategy groups them into five groups:

	Lead coordination ministry	Other implementing ministries
Social allowances	Ministry of Social Welfare	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Liberation War Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Labour and Employment etc.
Food security and disaster assistance	Ministry of Food	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs etc.
Social insurance	Ministry of Finance, with Bank and Financial Institutions Division and Insurance Development Regulatory Authority (IDRA), Ministry of Labour and Employment, and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare etc.	
Labour/livelihoods interventions	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Palli Karma Shahayok Foundation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Labour and Employment etc.
Human development and social empowerment	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare etc.

Source: 2015 NSSS

In addition to this, Bangladesh possesses an extensive number of NGOs as well as an increasing number of social enterprises involved in all areas proposed in this programme. All these actors could be involved in rendering existing safety nets more nutrition-sensitive.

International DPs involved
World Bank, JICA, WFP, UNFPA, USAID, EKN, DflD, EU, LCG sub groups on Disaster and Emergency Relief and Poverty

Additional considerations

- The GoB is planning to gradually switch its food-based programmes to cash-based ones, using the financial sector based G2P system. This means that awareness raising on what adequate diets are will become paramount since the opportunity that food-based programmes currently provide to enhance vulnerable people's diets will disappear.
- The GoB will need to ensure that the recommended diets are affordable by those at the lower end of the wealth scale.
- The distribution of fortified foods should not contravene the Breast-Milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and the Accessories Thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act 2013.

OUTCOME V: STRENGTHENED ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMMES FOR ACHIEVING FNS

Programme V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene

Programme aggregate output: Food safety is improved through the introduction of good practices at all steps of the food supply chain complemented by awareness raising and measures to ensure the conformity of foods for consumption

Priority interventions

V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services

Streamline governance structure, policies and processes

- Develop a national food control plan to delineate responsibilities and actions, facilitate laboratory networking and sharing of data and information under the leadership of the BFSLN
- Strict implementation of SOPs
- Clarify process by which requests for risks analysis or specific requests for tests are carried out and results fed back into the food chain production system
- Adapt and enforce penalties for non-compliance to the laws and regulations
- Enforcement of existing laws and rules regarding disease control, slaughter and quality control of feeds

Build capacities

- Increase the coverage of food items under the BSTI standards
- Ensure effective monitoring by the BSTI and related agencies
- Develop and expand capacity of laboratories and systems for food quality assurance and safety and control of food and food borne illness surveillance including animal health
- Develop countrywide food courts that test for adulteration of food or of the inputs that go into producing and preparing food
- Upgrade testing laboratories to international accreditation standards e.g. Organic, Fair Trade, Global GAP, British Retail Consortium (BRC) to support export compliances
- Strengthen the Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)
- Develop modern food testing techniques in conformity with the Codex Alimentarius
- Train people to detect and assess food adulteration and contamination
- Build quality assured and certified skills needed to participate in the food industry
- Develop ICT systems for surveillance of food-related disease outbreaks

V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality

Training of farmers

- To maintain and improve soil organic matter by methods appropriate to agronomic, environmental and human health requirements
- To ensure safe use of agrochemicals
- To prevent residues from veterinary medications and other chemicals given in feeds from entering the food chain
- To minimise the non-therapeutic use of antibiotics on animals
- To minimise risk of infection and disease by good pasture management, safe feeding, appropriate stocking rates and good housing conditions

Train trainers

- Train trainers in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock on internationally recognised food control guidelines to ensure safe food production practices

Set standards and ensure compliance

- Regularly check for adulteration of fertiliser at field level
- Provide certification to hatcheries complying with set standards as well as agricultural input providers
- Ban of fish fry and spawn that does not hold a quality certificate

Promote formation of clusters and zones

- Form clusters and zones of farmers that will pursue GAP and GHP through maintenance of traceability

V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance

- Develop guidelines on post-production good practices -GMP and GHP- which cover all steps of the processing chain -on-farm and off-farm processing, household and industrial processing, transporting, storing, displaying, selling- and are adapted to Bangladesh
- Disseminate the guidelines through training and BCC
- Enforce HACCP operations

Train the relevant actors

- To ensure clean and safe handling for on-farm processing of produce
- To use recommended detergents and clean water for washing
- To store food products under hygienic and appropriate environmental conditions
- To pack food produce for transport from the farm in clean and appropriate containers
- To process food according to set safety standards

Promote formation of clusters and zones

- Form clusters and zones of farmers that will pursue GAP and GHP through maintenance of traceability

V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks

- Raise awareness on food safety of different groups: cooks within the household, school children, men who often take care of the food shopping and women given their multiple roles in the household -preparing the food, distributing it, feeding children, storing it, etc.-
- Raise awareness of food safety issues among individuals able to influence the behaviour of consumers -community and religious leaders, journalists, etc.-
- Promote demand for food safety from consumers to encourage food producers and processors to respond to the demand
- Expand the work of Bangladesh Food Safety Network
- Expand production and distribution of materials through the Directorate General of Health Services and the Directorate General of Family Planning
- Incorporate food safety messages to existing programmes -children's programmes, popular serials- in addition to public service messaging

Output indicators

- 7FYP: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected
- Farmers trained on use of organic fertiliser, green fertiliser and microbial fertiliser, in thousands
- Number of food safety management system certificates awarded by BSTI
- Number of food items standardised by BSTI
- Identified number of violation of food safety standard reported by BFSA
- Number of HACCP/ISMS certified institutions
- Number of courses delivered on GAP, GHP and GMP
- Number of trainees that have benefited from training on GAP, GHP and GMP
- Number of food safety initiatives /days observed

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020
- NSSS
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- APA MoA 2016-17
- (draft) National Agricultural Extension Policy 2015
- NPAN2
- National Livestock Development Policy 2007
- (draft) National Livestock Extension Policy (2012)
- National Shrimp Policy (2014)
- Bangladesh Food Safety Act (2013)
- National Skill Development Policy (2011)
- Bangladesh Accreditation Act (2006)
- The Pesticide (Amendment) Act (2009) and the Pesticide Rules amended up to 2010
- Bangladesh Plant Quarantine Act (2011)
- Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) Ordinance 1985 amended as BSTI Act 2003
- Consumer Right Protection Act (2010)

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

In spite of being considered paramount in ensuring FNS in Bangladesh, this programme is small. The Ministry of Food, however, is planning to establish seven food laboratories throughout the country and the NNS has several components dealing with different aspects of this programme. A component of the LDDMPP also plans to look into these matters.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services	28.3	1.2	27.l	20.3
V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality	21.2	10.7	10.5	7.9
V.l.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance	19.5	0.0	19.5	14.7
V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks	13.6	0.0	13.6	10.2
Grand Total	**82.6**	**11.9**	**70.8**	**53.1**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
BFSA, BAB, BSTI, National Food Safety Laboratory (NFSL), Institute of Public Health (IPH), Directorate General of Food (DGF), DoF, BLRI, Central Disease Investigation Laboratory (CDIL) (DLS), BARC, DAE (Plant Protection Wing - PPW), IPHN (DGHS), BLRI, IPH, DGHS, DPHE, Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR), BFSLN, MoA, MoFL, Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST), Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC), National Consumer Rights Protection Council (NCRPC) and the Directorate of National Consumer Rights Protection (DNCRP) in particular, National Food Safety Management Advisory Council (NFSMAC) and the local government bodies, MoEFC and MoHFW, MoWCA, MoPME, Ministry of Education (MoEd), MoI, MoFL, MoFood; Armed Forces Food and Drug Laboratory, BARI (Toxicology Lab, etc.), local government (Public Health Laboratory (PHL)-(Dhaka City Corporation - DCC)

The non-profit sector such as the Bangladesh Crop Protection Association, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (BFRI) and autonomous institutions -Institute of Food Science and Technology (IFST) BCSIR, BAEC, BARI and BRRI-, CAB, BBF; Public educational institutions -Centre for Advanced Research in Sciences (CARS), the Chemistry Department and Microbiology Department of Dhaka University; Department of Food Technology and Rural Industries (DFTRI), the Department of Biochemistry and the Department of Aquaculture of BAU- and SUN networks

International DPs involved
EU, USAID, FAO, EKN, WHO

Additional considerations

- Coordination is paramount given the number of regulatory bodies involved in safeguarding food safety from the moment it is produced to the moment it is ingested.
- The role of the private sector in food production is crucial and needs to be effectively regulated.

Programme V.2. Reduced post-harvest food losses and waste

Programme aggregate output: Food losses and waste are minimised throughout the production chain down to consumption by households.

Priority interventions

V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level

Research

- Identify reasons behind decision not to harvest -damage of crops by pests, disease and weather-
- Investigate the effect of climate change on pest and diseases
- Develop technologies or practices to minimise damage to crops

Educate farmers

- Sensitise farmers regarding the appropriate stage of maturity to harvest crops to maintain their quality throughout their post-harvest life

Mechanisation and partnerships creation

- Encourage use of machinery to reduce harvest losses
- Develop partnerships with the private sector or NGOs to encourage harvesting even when market prices are too low to make harvesting worthwhile for farmers

V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)

Promote research and development

- Develop techniques to use the part of agricultural production that is usually discarded e.g. rice bran
- Explore how unused foodstuffs may be used for other industrial uses

Develop infrastructure

- Ensure continuous energy supply to prevent breaking of the cold chain
- Create an enabling environment and investment climate to stimulate private sector investment in processing facilities, especially for seasonal produce
- Use ICTs to make food chains more efficient and thus reduce losses

Develop capacities and spread good practices

- Encourage contract farming between processors and farmers
- Develop knowledge and capacity of food chain operators to minimise spoilage of food
- Spread efficient use of former foodstuffs as animal feed or compost

V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption

- Sensitise actors involved in the marketing chain as well as consumers to the problems of wastage and quality/quantity losses
- Incentivise retailers to adopt practices that minimise the problem of wastage
- Develop a culture of avoiding wastage through BBC campaigns, introducing the issue to school curricula, and through messages from influential people such as imams
- Build capacities to evaluate food waste and losses at all stages of marketing and consumption
- Carry out studies to measure food losses and waste
- Inform consumers on the nutritional losses associated with certain methods of storage or preparation e.g. through television cooking programmes (in association with the activities under Sub-programme III.1.1.).

Output indicators

- Wastage as a proportion of agricultural produce, including sector specific proportions in Bangladesh

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-20)
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- NPAN2
- National Agriculture Policy 2018
- APA MoA 2016-17
- Bangladesh Pure Food (Amendments) Act
- Food Safety Act 2013
- Bangladesh Plant Quarantine Act 2011

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

This programme stands out for the absence of ongoing and pipeline projects. The extensive consultations leading to the development of this document clearly flagged the issue of food losses and waste as paramount and the lack of any development investment so far should motivate the GoB and DPs to channel funding towards these issues.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
MoFood, MoA, MoFL
Universities (BAU), IFPRI

International DPs involved
FAO, EKN

Additional considerations

- Knowledge and data about food losses and waste is limited in Bangladesh and major efforts will be needed to change this.
- Bangladesh should play an active role in the international initiatives that are taking place in this regard:
    - the Committee of World Food Security (CFS 41st session) has called on public, private and civil society actors to promote a common understanding of FLW which will enable adequate monitoring and measurement.
    - the SDGs have included a Global Food Loss Index to be developed by FAO for its target 12.3 to 'by 2030, halve the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses'.
    - a Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction[41] is also bringing together donors, bi- and multi-lateral agencies and financial institutions and private sector partners -the food packaging industry and others- to develop and implement the programme on food loss and waste reduction.

[41] SAVE FOOD, led by FAO and Messe Dusseldorf.

Programme V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes

Programme aggregate output: FSN-related decisions are based on evidence and high-quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis that draws on data and information available in the network of existing sector and stakeholder information systems.

Priority interventions

V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming

Reinforce capacities

- Strengthen capacities to undertake and analyse food consumption surveys and studies on FNS
- Train relevant officials and individuals to use results from FNS surveys and studies

Fund surveys and studies

- Enhance food and nutrition security surveillance specially to monitor change in diets of different sections of the population
- Conduct food consumption surveys on a regular basis
- Fund studies on key drivers of poor dietary diversity and malnutrition and best practices
- Widen studies on availability of food to nutrients available, not just quantity

Develop networks

- Build infrastructure needed to develop a comprehensive network of food and nutrition security information system
- Contribute to the harmonisation of food and nutrition security information systems across sectors to enable smooth exchanges
- Facilitate the coordination of stakeholders
- Advocate increased involvement of national stakeholders in statistical development

Make decision making, policy formulation and programming evidence-based

- Integrate recommendations based on survey and study findings into new policies and strategies, including in regular reviews of the CIP2
- Use regularly updated Food Composition Tables and use them to determine the needs for imports given the actual and forecast production of different crops in view of the nutritional needs of the country
- Stimulate increased demand for better data

Output indicators

- PoA- CIP1: Existing food security and nutrition databases/surveillance systems
- PoA- CIPl: Food Composition Tables (PCT) updated/disseminated

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Seventh Five Year Plan (2016-20)
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- National Nutrition Policy 2015
- National Strategy for Development of Statistics 2013
- Statistics Act 2013
- NPAN2

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

A number of SDG indicators are relevant to the CIP2 and will be used once they become available. BBS, as part of the NSDS Implementation Support Project (2013-2023), is starting to develop projects that will help collect and measure data to fill existing gaps in the SDG results framework but this is not yet included as pipeline projects. The whole NSDS is costed at around US$600 million with four priority areas: improving the quality, coverage, and use of core statistics required for national planning and economic management and for monitoring progress towards national goals; strengthening the professionalism of the NSS; building capacity to collect, compile, disseminate, and, especially, use statistics at the local level; and promoting and strengthening access to, and the use of, official statistics at all levels of the society, based on an 'open-data strategy'.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming	46.5	45.3	1.3	0.6
Grand Total	**46.5**	**45.3**	**1.3**	**0.6**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
BBS, DAM, DAE, Bangladesh Bank, Nutrition Information and Planning Unit (NIPU), FPMU, National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), MoFL, Finance Division, Health Information Services of the DGHS, ERD
Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) and CSOs (HKI)

International DPs involved
FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, EKN, World Bank

Additional considerations

- Coordinating all actors involved in this programme will be challenging given the host of stakeholders involved i.e. data users and producers.

Programme V.4. Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders

Programme aggregate output: National capacities to design and implement and monitor policies, investment plans, programmes and legal frameworks are enhanced

Priority interventions

V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution

- Improve management and coordination capacities in core departments of the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Food, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Children Affairs
- Develop coordination between GoB agencies and other FNS frameworks such as the SUN initiative or networks working to integrate the Right to Food to the Constitution
- Ensure that nutrition objectives are incorporated in all sector development programmes that impinge on food systems through trainings, organisation of events, meetings, publications
- Involve civil society in the development and monitoring of FNS-related policies and programmes by making processes more transparent and regularly sharing information through the media and public meetings

V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2

- Involve all stakeholders in the design and monitoring of policies and programmes
- Continue enhancing the role of FPMU as a key player in the development, implementation and monitoring of a number of policies, strategies and programmes -NFP, CIP2, NPAN2, SDG2-
- Develop the capacities to contribute to the development and monitoring and implementation of food systems-related documents of other stakeholders -government, including local governments, civil society and the private sector-
- Develop a cadre of government officials that have cross-sectoral knowledge and understanding of food systems and remain in positions related to FSN

Output indicators

- PoA- CIP1: Additional resources mobilised for the CIP2 in million USD
- PoA- CIP1: Increase in ongoing projects (number and value)
- SUN index for 'Bringing people together into a shared space for action'
- Right to Food issues discussed by policy makers and at Parliamentary level

Relevant government policies, strategies and plans

- SDGs
- Vision 2021 and its associated Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (2010-2021)
- NFP 2006
- Seventh Five Year Plan 2016-2020

Important ongoing and pipeline investment operations

The 'Revitalization & operation (Inter-ministerial & multi sectoral coordination) of BNNC' component of the NNS has been included as pipeline project as well as the MUCH project. This latter project assists the GoB to achieve a strengthened enabling environment for eradicating food insecurity and malnutrition, developing human and institutional capacities for designing and implementing food security policies and monitoring their implementation, with a specific focus on the Country Investment Plan.

Cost and financing requirements (in US$ million)

Sub-programmes	Total CIP2	Total existing	Total gap	Nutrition weighted gap
V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2	98.0	80.0	18.0	9.0
Grand Total	**98.3**	**80.0**	**18.4**	**9.2**

Implementation features

Main implementing institutions
MoFood and the FPMU in particular, ERD, all the ministries included in the Technical Working Groups
CSOs e.g. BNNC, Nagorik Uddyog, Campaign on Right to Food and Social Security (RtF&SS) and Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), universities

International DPs involved
EU, USAID, FAO, ADB, WHO, EKN, LCGs relevant to FSN

Additional considerations

- The main implementation challenge in this programme is the recognition by all ministries and departments of the Government involved in the food system of their role and the need for them to coordinate their actions with others.

Annex 5. Details of the cost and financing of the CIP2

This annex provides the data and a detailed explanation of the method used to estimate the cost and financing requirements for the CIP2 as well as an inventory of all the ongoing and pipeline projects included in the CIP2.

The cost and financing requirements of the CIP2 are estimated based on:

1. an estimate of available financing of CIP2 activities from ongoing investment activities financed by the Government and DPs;
2. additional funds required based on the needs to achieve the CIP2 results and outcomes described in Section 10;
3. a priority ranking of each project on the basis of their relevance to nutrition.

What is included in the CIP2: public investments

The CIP2 includes public investments between July 2016 and June 2020, i.e. investments channelled through the ADP, which is the government process used to allocate resources on an annual basis in support of investments from existing budget sources and DP contributions.

While the food systems approach adopted in the CIP2 (see Section 4) means the breadth of elements and interconnections considered is extensive, not all investments that can potentially affect food and nutrition security can be included as in some cases, other mechanisms and planning tools are more appropriate. Thus, the following are specifically excluded from the CIP2 to avoid duplications and set boundaries to its remit:

- purely policy and legal measures - the CIP is a means to implement existing policies;
- the distribution of food through the Public Food Distribution System and all safety net programmes which represented 9.55% in 2015/16 of total government spending[42], unless they are considered as investments and therefore appear in the ADP[43]. The CIP2 however does advocate for investments to enhance access to nutrition-sensitive social protection and safety nets and increased resilience;
- subsidies for agricultural inputs, i.e. fertilisers, which are covered by regular budgetary means;
- direct transfers from DPs to implementers not linked to the ADP;
- family planning activities which is the responsibility of public health planning;
- private investment, although one important objective of the CIP2 is to finance public goods to stimulate investment by smallholder producers and leverage private investment through the promotion of PPPs. Projects under the CIP2 may therefore enable the creation of PPPs through the provision of technical assistance for their development, and facilitate their operations.

While all investments undertaken by the Government are channelled through the ADP, only part of the DP contribution is. The part that is not channelled through the ADP, such as finance to NGOs to undertake certain activities, is therefore not included in the CIP2.

Finally, because the CIP2 is about nutrition-sensitive food systems, the focus is on projects that are nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-supportive, rather than nutrition-specific which is the remit of the NPAN2.

This cost exercise therefore provides an estimate of:

- the ongoing investments reclassified according to the 13 programmes and 39 sub-programmes;

[42] This figure does not include social empowerment projects which would bring this percentage to 13.6% of the total GoB budget.
[43] This might be the case of employment and income generating safety nets.

- the existing available resources already committed through the ADP, including those financed by the budget and by the DPs;
- the financial gap to be filled.

Two types of figures will be provided: totals and figures 'prioritised' according to their role in addressing FNS, as explained below.

Identification of projects

The Government's ADP was systematically scrutinised for ongoing projects relevant to the CIP2 programmes. The Planning Commission formulates the ADP in light of the objectives defined in the 7FYP with which the CIP2 is aligned. It is the budgetary tool used to allocate resources on an annual basis in support of investment i.e. excluding current expenditures. IMED documents then provide the financial information required for the CIP2 budgeting, namely: the total project budget, the residual budget for the CIP2 and the yearly expenditure. This information is provided disaggregated by source i.e. Government and DP in Table A5.5.

The ADP book also lists pipeline projects which are required to calculate the CIP2 financing gap. In some cases, this information was not included in this document but provided by relevant members of the Government. The listing of this planned spending is provided disaggregated by source i.e. Government and DP in Table A5.6.

The term project is used for ongoing projects but also for planned investments whether or not they represent actual projects. It may be for example that the Government plans to streamline a development activity and has allocated a certain amount but not yet developed specific projects to implement this activity.

The exchange rate used for calculation is US$ 1 = 78.4 Taka[44]

Classification of projects

Over two hundred ongoing projects and over 100 planned interventions were identified to be included in the CIP2. Each of these was scrutinised to decide which programme and sub-programme they should be classified under. In some cases, projects have several components, some of which fall under different sub-programmes, or some of which are not relevant to the CIP2. In such instances, when available, the budget allocated to each component was used to apportion the component to the relevant sub-programmes. In cases where the budget by component was not available, the proportion allocated under each sub-programme was calculated by weighting all identifiable components equally. Efforts have been made to obtain more detailed information from managers or other stakeholders in ambiguous cases, but responses were not always obtained. Further versions of the CIP2 will endeavour to refine this information.

MAFAP

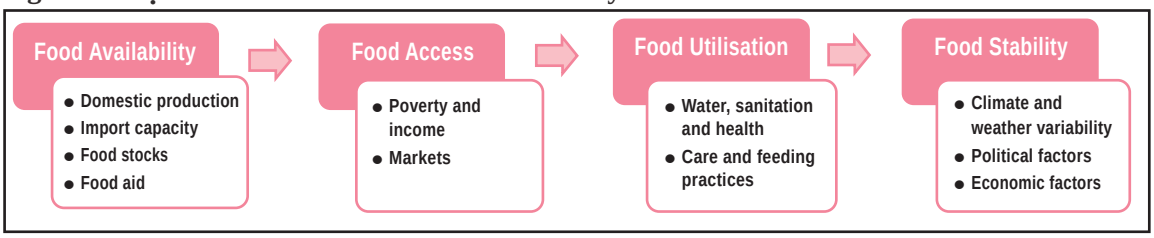
The classification of CIP2 projects according to the programmes and sub-programmes identified based on priorities expressed by stakeholders was assisted by MAFAP (Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies). This programme is implemented by FAO and seeks to establish country-owned and sustainable systems to monitor, analyse, and reform food and agricultural policies to enable more effective, efficient and inclusive policy frameworks in developing and emerging economies. The methodology used by MAFAP can provide useful insights on the composition of public investments in the CIP2. MAFAP was initiated in 2009 and it is currently in its second phase (2014-2019) which focuses on building on the partnerships and evidence created to support governments to reform food and agricultural policies that are currently constraining agricultural development, especially for smallholders. Combining the CIP2 and MAFAP classification -based on

[44] This is the Bangladesh Bank exchange rate for July 2016, the beginning of the CIP2.

economic characteristics of expenditure- allows for an additional layer of information on the composition of investments, which can be useful to policy makers to analyse how their investments link to the FNS performance.

The MAFAP's Public Expenditure (PE) analysis for FSN follows the definition that was agreed upon in the World Food Summit in 1996: 'Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life' based on which four pillars of food security have been recognised: availability, access, utilisation and stability (Figure A.5.1.).

Figure A5.1. The four dimensions of food security and nutrition and their determinants



Source: FAO

The MAFAP FSN PE methodology follows the following logic. First, it determines whether the expenditure is a FSN-specific or a FSN-supportive expenditure. Within FSN-specific expenditure a distinction is drawn depending on the recipient of the transfer. The expenditures can be aimed at individual agents e.g. producer, consumer, processors, suppliers, etc., or the sector as a whole e.g. research. In the case of FSN-supportive expenditures, these include, among other things, key infrastructure spending such as spending on roads and electricity. A key underlying characteristic of the MAFAP methodology is that the classification is based on the economic characteristics of the expenditure. In other words, it is categorised according to the purpose of the expenditure and how the expenditure is implemented. [45]

With regards to the nutrition weights, the MAFAP programme does not attribute nutrition weights to categories. The evidence supporting the range of weights currently suggested in the literature are not yet deemed fully convincing from a methodological perspective and remain very context-specific. However, given the importance for the Government to prioritise investments based on the potential impacts on nutrition, these weights can be added by policy makers and nutrition experts, wishing to prioritise investments based on their perceived impact on nutrition. This was done in the context of the CIP2 (see section on Prioritisation below) and the MAFAP framework was adapted to allow this information to be added.

Prioritisation

Because the focus of the CIP2 is on nutrition-sensitive food systems, two budgets are provided. One with the full amount of the ongoing and pipeline expenditures and another where these expenditures have been prioritised based on the extent to which projects are bound to have a role in achieving positive nutritional outcomes, with weights associated to their potential impact. This type of analysis advocated by the SUN initiative allows the tracking of resources contributing to nutrition which can help countries prioritise, better plan their resource allocations and advocate for increasing funding.

Based on the 2013 Lancet series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, the SUN proposes to classify projects into two groups:

[45] For a full list of the categories covered by the MAFAP classification and a detailed explanation of the underlying methodology, see: FAO. 2016. *Analysis of Public Expenditure towards Food Security and Nutrition.* MAFAP Methodology working paper, FAO, Rome, Italy.

- nutrition-specific: high-impact nutrition actions that aim to address immediate and some intermediate causes of malnutrition and undernutrition such as dietary intake and feeding practices.
- nutrition-sensitive: projects that incorporate nutrition objectives to address critical underlying determinants of undernutrition. Nutrition-sensitive approaches include agriculture; clean water and sanitation; food safety; food waste and losses; education and employment; healthcare; support for resilience and women's empowerment.

For the purpose of the CIP2, three categories of projects are considered:

- 'nutrition-sensitive +': certain interventions categorised by the Lancet as nutrition-sensitive are likely to have a more direct impact on nutritional outcomes e.g. promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services. They have the potential to be leveraged to serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions. They are given a greater weight in the nutrition budget given their more direct impact;
- nutrition-sensitive;
- nutrition-supportive: this third category is created for projects that create an environment that is necessary for nutrition-sensitive or nutrition-specific projects to take place. This is not usually considered in nutrition budgets and yet bears a crucial role, albeit indirect, in the achievement of positive nutritional outcomes. Examples of this are the construction of infrastructure such as roads which will allow access to markets. It is also the case of strengthening of capacities to implement FNS-related policies. Such interventions are often sector-wide in nature which justifies not including their full cost under the CIP2.

The category attributed to each project is indicated in the inventory of projects provided in Table A5.5 of Annex 5. Weights are attributed to each type of project, yielding a *nutrition-sensitive CIP2 budget*. These weights are as follows:

- 100% for 'nutrition-sensitive+' projects
- 75% for nutrition-sensitive projects
- 50% for nutrition-supportive projects.

These numbers have been selected to be able to prioritise the CIP2 according to its nutrition orientation but have no justification other than wanting to create a hierarchy in the degree of relevance to nutrition. Such exercises have been carried out in other countries, but the breadth of values chosen reflects the arbitrariness of such endeavour. To give but an example, drinking water supply project have been given a weight ranging from 10% to 100% in different country scenarios[46]. Table A5.1. shows how different types of projects have been classified.

[46] As reported by SUN (2017) *Budget analysis for nutrition: a guidance note for countries*

Table A5.1. Weights for different types of projects

CIP2 pillar	Typology	Category	Weight
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for health diets	Agriculture production development	sensitive	75%
	Agriculture production development focused on nutritious crops	sensitive	75%
	Extension services	sensitive	75%
	Nutrition-sensitive extension services	sensitive	75%
	Agricultural input development, promotion and distribution	sensitive	75%
	Irrigation development and improvement	sensitive	75%
	River restoration (dredging, building embankments, etc.)	supportive	50%
	Aquaculture and fisheries	sensitive	75%
	Poultry and livestock development	sensitive	75%
	Inputs for animal farming	sensitive	75%
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	Agro processing (infrastructure development, training, etc.)	supportive	50%
	Market bargaining power	supportive	50%
	Market infrastructures and physical access to market facilities	supportive	50%
	Inclusion of private sector	supportive	50%
	Market information and dissemination	supportive	50%
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	Nutrition training and BCC	sensitive+	100%
	Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	sensitive+	100%
	Promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services	sensitive+	100%
	Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes	sensitive+	100%
	Supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use	sensitive	75%
	Hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and hand washing behaviour	sensitive	75%
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	Sanitary facilities and practices	sensitive	75%
	Resilience of agricultural systems (shelters, embankments against erosion, etc.)	sensitive	75%
	Social safety nets in times of crisis	sensitive	75%
	Storage for more efficient PFDS	sensitive	75%
	Social safety nets across the life cycle and in disadvantaged areas	sensitive	75%
	Nutrition-sensitive social safety nets	sensitive	75%
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	Food safety	sensitive	75%
	Food losses	sensitive	75%
	Information for evidence-based policy making and monitoring	supportive	50%
	Coordination mechanisms	supportive	50%
	Capacities to design, implement and monitor NFP	supportive	50%

Estimates

The CIP2 is estimated at a total of US$ 9.3 billion as of June 2016, US$ 3.6 billion of which are pipeline projects for which funds need to be mobilised. DPs contribute to 38.8% of the ongoing projects (Table A5.2). Twenty projects account for over 50% of the total CIP2 ongoing budget[47].

When weighing the budget according to its nutrition sensitivity, its total declines to US$ 5.6 billion, or by 43%, and the financing gap to US$ 2.4 billion, or by 34% (Table A5.3). The lower proportional decline for the pipeline projects compared to the ongoing projects indicates the planned projects have a greater nutrition focus or a less nutrition-supportive nature than the operationalised projects.

Even after giving greater weight to nutrition-sensitive projects, the overall CIP2 budget is highly biased towards Pillar I 'Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets' as shown in Figure A5.2. This propensity is even more evident when measured by the nutrition weighting.

[47] Because the pipeline includes big interventions which have not necessarily been articulated into projects, as it stands, ten recorded interventions constitute almost 80% of the total pipeline budget.

While it reflects the country's focus on developing agriculture to respond to the ever-increasing food requirements, it is also attributed to the fact that projects needed under this pillar are often costly. The development by BCIC of a fertiliser factory alone costs over a billion US$. Projects related to irrigation which fall under this pillar also require substantial amounts of funding. The small share of Pillar III 'Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation' is explained by the fact that many projects falling under this category are nutrition-specific, therefore falling outside the remit of the CIP2. However, it is a clear indication that more efforts are needed in this area to support the NPAN2 through nutrition-sensitive projects, especially given that nutrition-sensitive programmes can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition-specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale, coverage, and effectiveness (see the Lancet series on Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2013). The fact that Pillar V 'Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security' only represents 3% of the public investment highlights the need for an urgent mobilisation of funds especially for programmes V.1. and V.2. on 'Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene' and 'Reduced food losses and waste' which are essential to attain FNS targets and require significant investments.

The MAFAP classification shown in Figure A5.3. elucidates a functional decomposition of the nutrition-weighted CIP2 budget according to the economic characteristics of the expenditures. Information on the composition of the expenditure can then be a useful tool for policy makers to further analyse the composition of their investments in FNS. Specifically, in the case of the CIP2, roads, irrigation, water and flood management, payments to suppliers -mostly investments on fertiliser factories- account for over half of the nutrition-weighted CIP2 expenditure. This is further illustrated by Table A5.4., which shows that over half of the CIP2 budget is allocated to nutrition-supportive projects. While such endeavours are necessary to bring about the changes needed, it is clear that the Government will need to refocus government and DP spending priorities towards nutrition-sensitive projects if it wants to achieve the CIP2's goals.

Resource mobilisation

The CIP2 is a strategic tool for integrating investments for nutrition-sensitive food systems into a comprehensive results framework which will help mobilise financial resources to respond to arising needs over the Plan timeline. To achieve its outcomes, the CIP needs to be implemented through coherent planning, budgeting and financing processes that harness all resources, while building on existing synergies and avoiding duplications. Efforts are needed to rationalise the mobilisation of financial resources by ensuring:

- Regular consultations on the mobilisation and use of financial resources with FPMU, the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission, and all line ministries and DPs involved in the CIP2;
- Quality monitoring of disbursed, available and pledged financial resources followed by an effective dissemination of the results; and
- Regular fora to promote private investment in FNS involving the private sector, farmer organisations, CSOs, line ministries and the Chamber of Commerce.

Keeping track of the spending progress is particularly important in view of the limited execution performance observed in the monitoring of the first CIP. To this effect, investment absorption capacity must be enhanced. This requires capacity development support of stakeholders, and especially government agencies involved, as is proposed under Programme V.4.

Finally, the GoB and the DPs should focus their efforts on financing the resource gap and prioritising nutrition-sensitive activities. They should also invest in projects that will help leverage investments and resources from the private sector, farmer organisations and CSOs. Dialogue will be required throughout to avoid duplications of efforts in a country with a high density of donors and NGOs and good practices will be actively sought to be scaled up, especially those relating to contractual arrangements, e.g. contract farming and supply chains, and PPPs.

Table A5.2. Existing financing and additional requirements per programme and sub-programme (in million US$)

	CIP2 (existing resources + gap)	Existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**3,815**	**1,633**	**1,312**	**320**	**2,182**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	**622**	**184**	**147**	**37**	**438**
I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture	247	74	65	9	172
I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	163	22	8	14	141
I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services	213	88	74	14	124
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	**2,401**	**1,150**	**897**	**253**	**1,251**
I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops	1,280	214	187	27	1,066
I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations	40	40	40	-	-
I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation	1,017	832	605	226	185
I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption	64	64	64	-	-
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	**792**	**299**	**268**	**30**	**493**
I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability	245	152	132	21	93
I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity	128	91	91	-	37
I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones	245	21	11	10	224
I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance	174	35	34	0	139
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	**3,172**	**1,925**	**1,465**	**460**	**1,247**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	**437**	**53**	**37**	**16**	**384**
II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information	48	8	0	7	41
II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods	287	14	14	-	273
II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders	102	32	23	9	70
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	**2,735**	**1,872**	**1,428**	**444**	**863**
II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities	2,640	1,867	1,427	440	773
II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and private-public partnerships	85	-	-	-	85
II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities	10	5	0	4	5

	CIP2 (existing resources + gap)	Existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**228**	**174**	**118**	**56**	**54**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	**89**	**35**	**9**	**27**	**54**
III.1.1 Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption	36	4	2	2	33
III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services	32	32	7	25	0
III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies	21	-	-	-	21
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	**139**	**139**	**110**	**29**	**0**
III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use	132	132	109	23	0
III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour	1	1	0	1	0
III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices -including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition	6	6	1	5	-
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1,808**	**1,752**	**530**	**1,222**	**55**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	**962**	**961**	**161**	**800**	**1**
IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations	724	724	112	612	0
IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster	2	2	2	-	1
IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas	235	235	47	188	-
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	**846**	**792**	**370**	**422**	**54**
IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations	227	182	102	81	45
IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)	473	464	148	316	9
IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children	145	145	120	26	0

	CIP2 (existing resources + gap)	Existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**227**	**137**	**17**	**120**	**90**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	**83**	**12**	**10**	**2**	**71**
V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services	28	1	0	1	27
V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality	21	11	10	1	11
V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance	20	-	-	-	20
V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks	14	-	-	-	14
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	-	-	-	-	-
V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level	-	-	-	-	-
V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)	-	-	-	-	-
V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption	-	-	-	-	-
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	**47**	**45**	**6**	**40**	**1**
V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming	47	45	6	40	1
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	**98**	**80**	**1**	**79**	**18**
V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution	0	-	-	-	0
V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2	98	80	1	79	18
Grand Total	**9,251**	**5,622**	**3,443**	**2,179**	**3,629**

Table A5.3. Existing financing and additional requirements per programme and sub-programme, weighted by nutritional impact (in million US$)

	Total CIP2 (existing resources + gap)	Total existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**2,657**	**1,030**	**818**	**212**	**1,627**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	**467**	**138**	**111**	**27**	**329**
I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture	185	56	49	7	129
I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	122	16	6	10	106
I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services	159	66	56	10	93
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	**1,601**	**673**	**507**	**165**	**929**
I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops	945	146	130	16	799
I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations	0	0	0	-	-
I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation	624	495	345	149	129
I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption	32	32	32	-	-
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	**589**	**219**	**200**	**20**	**370**
I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability	179	110	97	12	70
I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity	96	68	68	-	28
I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones	184	16	9	7	168
I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance	130	26	26	0	104
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	**1,586**	**963**	**733**	**230**	**623**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	**219**	**27**	**19**	**8**	**192**
II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information	24	4	0	4	20
II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods	143	7	7	-	136
II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders	51	16	12	4	35
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	**1,368**	**936**	**714**	**222**	**432**
II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities	1,320	934	714	220	386
II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and private-public partnerships	43	-	-	-	43
II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities	5	2	0	2	3

	Total CIP2 (existing resources + gap)	Total existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**174**	**131**	**89**	**42**	**43**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	**69**	**27**	**6**	**20**	**43**
III.1.1 Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption	29	3	1	1	26
III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services	24	24	5	19	0
III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumption to reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies	16	-	-	-	16
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	**104**	**104**	**82**	**22**	**0**
III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use	99	99	82	17	0
III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour	1	1	0	1	0
III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices -including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition	5	5	1	4	-
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1,076**	**1,035**	**266**	**769**	**41**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	**545**	**544**	**92**	**452**	**1**
IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations	367	367	55	312	0
IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster	2	1	1	-	1
IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas	176	176	35	141	-
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food-based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	**531**	**490**	**174**	**317**	**41**
IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations	158	124	64	61	34
IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)	266	259	22	237	7
IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children	107	107	88	19	0

	Total CIP2 (existing resources + gap)	Total existing resources			Financing gap
		Total	GoB	DPs	
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**134**	**72**	**11**	**61**	**63**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	**62**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**53**
V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services	21	1	0	1	20
V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality	16	8	7	1	8
V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance	15	-	-	-	15
V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks	10	-	-	-	10
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	-	-	-	-	-
V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level	-	-	-	-	-
V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)	-	-	-	-	-
V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption	-	-	-	-	-
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	**23**	**23**	**3**	**20**	**1**
V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming	23	23	3	20	1
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	**49**	**40**	**1**	**39**	**9**
V.4.1. Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution	0	-	-	-	0
V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2	49	40	1	39	9
Grand Total	**5,627**	**3,229**	**1,915**	**1,314**	**2,398**

Figure A5.2. Budget shares of each pillar in the total CIP2 after nutrition weighting

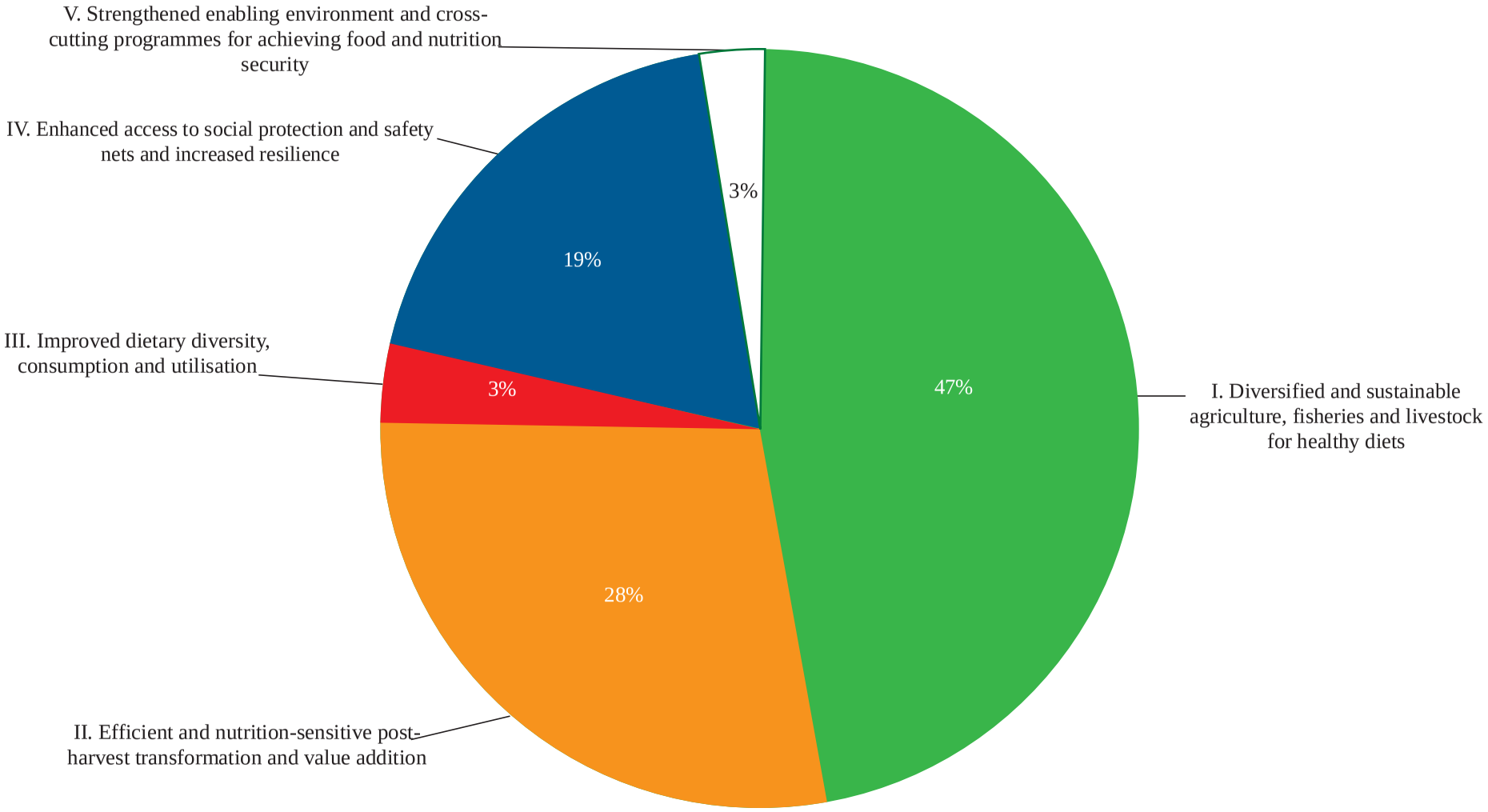


Figure A.5.3. Nutrition-weighted CIP2 budget according to the MAFAP classification in US$ million

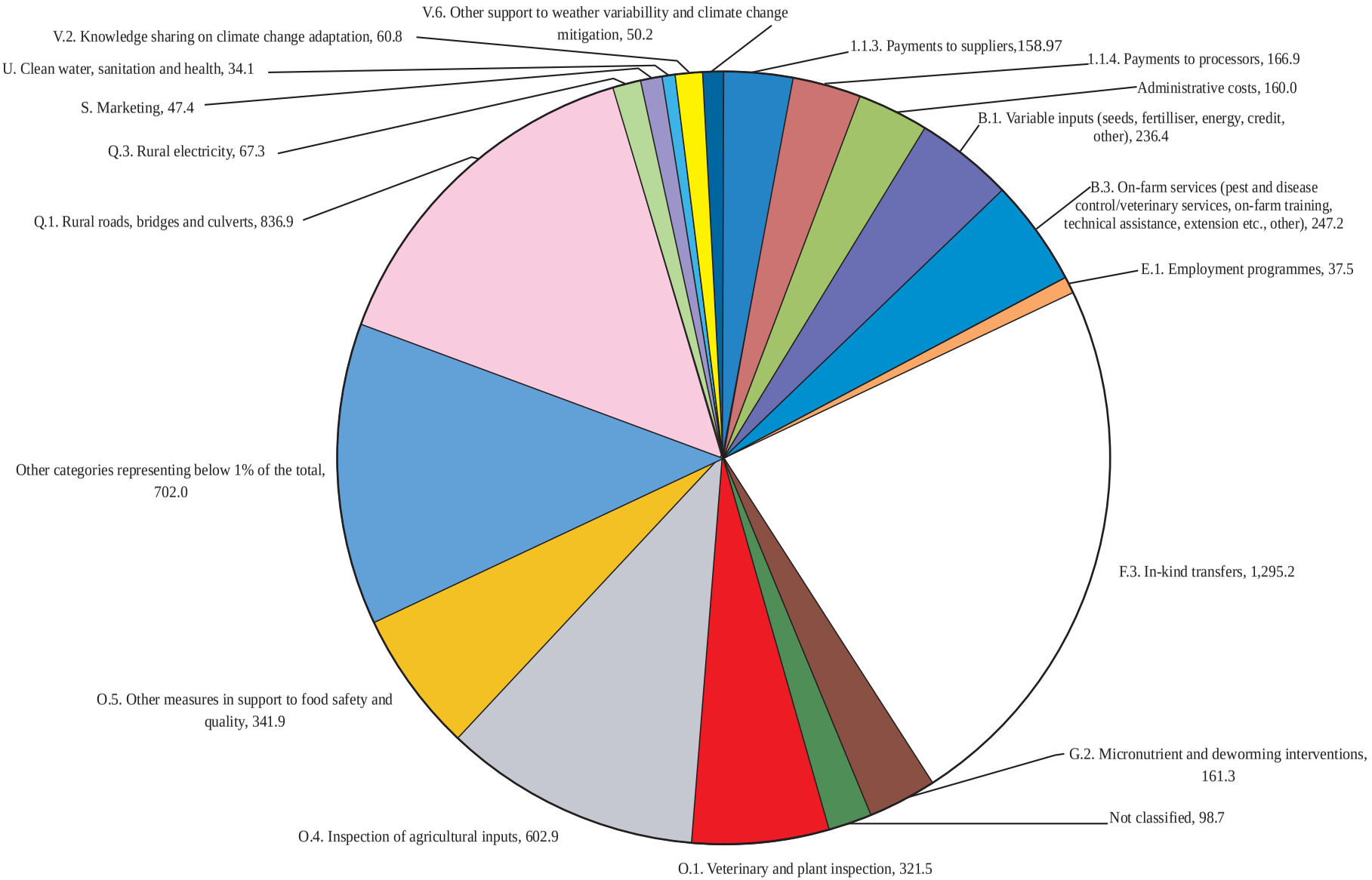


Table A5.4. Nutrition-sensitive +, nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-supportive interventions in the CIP2 (in million US$)

CIP2 Programmes by pillar	nutrition sensitive	nutrition sensitive +	nutrition supportive	Grand Total
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	**3,117**	**-**	**698**	**3,815**
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	622	-	-	622
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	1,722	-	679	2,401
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	774	-	18	792
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition		**-**	**3,172**	**3,172**
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	-	-	437	437
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information	-	-	2,735	2,735
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation	**218**	**10**	**-**	**228**
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	79	10	-	89
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	139	-	-	139
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience	**1,122**	**-**	**686**	**1,808**
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	276	-	686	962
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food-based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations	846	-		846
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	**83**	**-**	**145**	**227**
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	83	-	-	83
V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	-	-	-	-
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	-	-	47	47
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	-	-	98	98
Grand Total	**4,540.1**	**10.1**	**4,700.5**	**9,250.7**

Note on Tables A5.5. and A5.6

These tables are an inventory of all the projects recorded as ongoing in June 2016 and those identified as in the pipeline. The CIP2 implementation period was taken as a reference.

For ongoing projects, what is indicated is the fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2. This means that the project may have started earlier than June 2016 and that part of the total budget has already been spent. It is the *residual budget* that is counted in the CIP2 i.e. the funds available for the life of the CIP2.

The column 'Portion of the project budget allocated under this sub-programme' refers to the fact that, as explained earlier, one project can have components that belong under several CIP2 sub-programmes. It will therefore appear more than once in the inventory, but the total of this column for one particular project across the CIP2 will not exceed 100%.

There may also be cases where this total figure is less than 100% for one particular project, because it has been considered that not all the components of this project are relevant to the CIP2. This also applies to pipeline projects.

Table A5.5. Database of ongoing projects relevant to CIP2 (funds in lakhs taka)

Notes:
- Programmes and sub-programmes with no currently ongoing projects are not listed in the table below.
- Unlike the summary tables shown in the CIP2, the amounts provided in this database are shown in lakh taka which is the currency used in official GoB documents.

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems		**144,280**	**115,555**	**28,725**	
I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture		**58,182**	**51,139**	**7,043**	
BARI					
Improving the Research and Research infrastructure of BARI	100%	6,554	6,554	-	nutrition-sensitive
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	50%	7	7	-	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening of oilseed research and development in Bangladesh	100%	2,340	2,340	-	nutrition-sensitive
Citrus Development Project (BARI part)	100%	423	423	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRRI					
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	100%	20	-	20	nutrition-sensitive
Perojpur-Goplganj-Bagerhat Integrated Agriculture Development Project	40%	85	85	-	nutrition-sensitive
BSRI					
Strengthening of Integrated Research program of Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute	100%	5,890	5,890	-	nutrition-sensitive
CHTDB					
Mixed Fruit Cultivation in remote areas of Chittagong Hill Tracts	100%	3,584	3,584	-	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Integrated Farm Management, Agricultural Production and Employment Programme	33%	9,553	2,799	6,754	nutrition-sensitive
Second Crops Diversification Project	17%	502	234	268	nutrition-sensitive
Year-Round Fruit Production for Nutrition Improvement Project	100%	16,525	16,525	-	nutrition-sensitive
NATA					
Strengthening the National Agriculture Training Academy	100%	4,674	4,674	-	nutrition-sensitive
RDCD					
Establishment of Rural Development Academy (RDA) at Rangpur	50%	5,024	5,024	-	nutrition-sensitive
Action research project on extension and dissemination of modern water saving technologies and management practices to increase crop production	100%	3,000	3,000	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change		**16,943**	**6,075**	**10,868**	
DoForestry					
Climate Resilient Ecosystem and Livelihood (CREL) (DoForestry part)	100%	8,548	842	7,707	nutrition-sensitive
MoA					
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	80%	3,370	209	3,162	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
RDCD					
Establishment of Rural Development Academy (RDA) at Rangpur	50%	5,024	5,024	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services		**69,155**	**58,341**	**10,814**	
BADC					
Strengthening Sustainable Nutrition Security through the production of pulses and oilseeds	20%	2,670	2,670	-	nutrition-sensitive
BARI					nutrition-supportive
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	25%	4	4	-	nutrition-sensitive
Pirojpur-Gopalgonj-Bagherhat Integrated Agriculture Development Project (BARI part)	100%	291	291	-	nutrition-sensitive
BIRTAN					nutrition-supportive
Infrastructure Development and Strengthening of Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN)	100%	12,163	12,163	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRRI					
Perojpur-Goplganj-Bagerhat Integrated Agriculture Development Project	40%	85	85	-	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Agricultural support for farmers in Southwestern region of Bangladesh (DAE Component)	100%	4,655	1,256	3,399	nutrition-sensitive
Citrus Development Project (DAE Component)	100%	1,057	1,057	-	nutrition-sensitive
Construction of Rubber Dam in Small & medium Rivers in order to Increase the Food Productivity (DAE Component)	100%	206	206	-	nutrition-sensitive
Ensure Food and Nutrition Security by Integrated Agriculture Development	100%	4,808	4,808	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of two Agricultural Training Institutes at Bancharampur Upazila of Brahmanbaria District and Saturia Upazila of Manikgonj District	100%	3,559	3,559	-	nutrition-sensitive
Farmers Training for Transfer of Technology at Upazila level (2nd Phase)	100%	1,055	1,055	-	nutrition-sensitive
Increasing Cropping Intensity at Sylhet Region (DAE)	100%	4,427	4,427	-	nutrition-sensitive
Integrated Farm Management, Agricultural Production and Employment Programme	33%	9,553	2,799	6,754	nutrition-sensitive
Mujibnagar integrated Agriculture Development (DAE)	57%	-	-	-	nutrition-sensitive
Pirojpur Gopalganj Bagerhat integrated agricultural development project (DAE Component)	100%	1,291	1,291	-	nutrition-sensitive
Pirojpur Gopalganj Bagerhat integrated agricultural development project (PCU Component)	100%	130	130	-	nutrition-sensitive
Transfer of Technology for Agricultural Production under Blue Gold Program	100%	726	71	655	nutrition-sensitive
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP) (DAE Component)	100%	291	286	5	nutrition-sensitive
MoA					
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	100%	-	-	-	nutrition-sensitive
RDCD					
Expansion, Renovation and Modernization of Bangladesh Poverty Alleviation Training Complex, Kotalipara, Gopalgonj	100%	22,185	22,185	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land		**901,791**	**703,143**	**198,648**	

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops		**167,788**	**146,709**	**21,079**	
BADC					
Development and Modernization of existing seed production, processing and distribution arrangements of BADC	100%	19,782	19,782	-	nutrition-sensitive
Development, multiplication and quality assessment of agricultural seeds through bio-technology and dissemination of the technology	100%	1,652	1,652	-	nutrition-sensitive
Enhancing quality seed supply project	100%	3,222	545	2,677	nutrition-sensitive
Establishing seed augmentation (multiplication) farm in the South West Coastal region	100%	6,986	6,986	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishing Seed Processing Center and Enhancing Seed multiplication farm at Subarnachar in Noakhali	100%	1,032	1,032	-	nutrition-sensitive
Maintenance and rehabilitation of existing fertilizer storage and strengthening fertilizer management	100%	7,854	7,854	-	nutrition-sensitive
Production and Development of High Quality seed of Rice, Wheat and Maize	100%	28,461	28,461	-	nutrition-sensitive
Project for Using Fallow Land and Increasing Cropping Intensity of Sylhet Region	100%	406	406	-	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening Sustainable Nutrition Security through the production of pulses and oilseeds	40%	5,340	5,340	-	nutrition-sensitive
BARI					
Enhancing Quality Seed Supply	100%	465	0	465	nutrition-sensitive
Improvement and quality seed production of rice, wheat and maize (2nd phase)	100%	1,833	1,833	-	nutrition-sensitive
BCIC					
Shahjalal fertilizer project	100%	11,511	8,459	3,052	nutrition-sensitive
BMDA					
Farmer training programs, supply and production of standard seed for crop production	100%	657	657	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRRI					
Enhancing Quality Seed Supply (BRRI)	100%	382	0	381	nutrition-sensitive
CHTDB					
Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (2nd Phase) PMU Component	100%	16,553	3,509	13,043	nutrition-supportive
DAE					
Enhancement of Crops Production through Farm Mechanization (Phase-2)	100%	15,121	15,121	-	nutrition-sensitive
Mujibnagar integrated Agriculture Development (DAE)	43%	-	-	-	nutrition-sensitive
Production Storage and distribution of quality seeds of rice, wheat and jute at farmer's level project (phase 2)	100%	767	767	-	nutrition-sensitive
Production, preservation, Distribution of Quality Seeds of Pulse, Oil, and Onion at Farmers Level (Phase-2)	100%	2,963	2,963	-	nutrition-sensitive
Production, Storage and Distribution of Quality seeds of Rice, Wheat and Jute at Farmers Level (Phase-2)	100%	6,903	6,903	-	nutrition-sensitive
Second Crops Diversification Project	75%	2,215	1,031	1,184	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
LGED					
Rural infrastructure development project: Greater Dhaka, Tangail and Kishorganj District	100%	30,222	30,222	-	nutrition-supportive
SCA					
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	100%	491	214	277	nutrition-sensitive
SFDF					
Small Farmers Development Foundation Assistance project (2nd Phase)	50%	2,971	2,971	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations		**31,239**	**31,239**	**-**	
PMO					
Asrayan Project-2	25%	31,096	31,096	-	nutrition-sensitive
SRDI					
Integrated Agricultural Development project in Pirojpur, Gopalgonj, Bagerhat (IADP-PGB) SRDI part	50%	143	143	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation		**652,207**	**474,638**	**177,569**	
BADC					
Activating Inoperable Deep Tube wells for Irrigation	100%	12,123	12,123	-	nutrition-sensitive
Ashuganj Palash Agro-Irrigation (5th stage)	100%	1,830	1,830	-	nutrition-sensitive
Barisal Division Minor Irrigation Development Project	100%	8,132	8,132	-	nutrition-sensitive
Construction of Rubber Dams in Small & medium River for Increasing Food Production	100%	452	452	-	nutrition-supportive
Construction of rubber dams to increase the use of water for agriculture production on Earth Surface	100%	16,910	16,910	-	nutrition-supportive
Eastern Integrated Irrigated Area Development Project	100%	1,949	1,949	-	nutrition-sensitive
Expansion of irrigation through utilization of surface water by double lifting (3rd phase)	100%	10,276	10,276	-	nutrition-sensitive
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	100%	5,054	5,054	-	nutrition-sensitive
Pabna-Natore- Sirajgang Irrigation Area Development Project (3rd Phase)	100%	3,244	3,244	-	nutrition-sensitive
Pirojpur-Gopalgonj-Bagerhat Integrated Agricultural Development Project	100%	6,444	6,444	-	nutrition-supportive
Project for irrigation expansion in poverty prone areas under Greater Rangpur district through modern minor irrigation practices	100%	681	681	-	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening Sustainable Nutrition Security through the production of pulses and oilseeds	40%	5,340	5,340	-	nutrition-sensitive
Sylhet Division Minor Irrigation Development Project	100%	8,287	8,287	-	nutrition-sensitive
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (BADC- seed and water management component)	100%	433	256	177	nutrition-sensitive
BMDA					
Barind Rain Water Conservation and Irrigation Project (PhaseII)	100%	6,612	6,612	-	nutrition-sensitive
Deep Tubewell Installation Project phase II	100%	4,144	4,144	-	nutrition-sensitive
Enhancement of Irrigation Efficiency Through Construction of Sub-surface Irrigation Channel	100%	12,237	12,237	-	nutrition-sensitive
Expansion of Irrigation Facility by Increasing Availability of surface water and removing water logging in Naogaon District	100%	6,813	6,813	-	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
Extension of Irrigation in Barind Area through Conservation of Water in Canal	100%	9,124	9,124	-	nutrition-sensitive
Panchagarh,Thakurgaon, Dinajpur and Joypurhat Integrated Agricultural Development Project	100%	4,565	4,565	-	nutrition-sensitive
Rehabilitation of old deep tube wells in Rajshahi, Naogaon and chapai Nawabgonj district	100%	2,792	2,792	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRDB					
Irrigation expansion programme	100%	549	549	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRRI					
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	100%	175	175	-	nutrition-sensitive
BWDB					
Blue Gold Programme (BWDB Component)	100%	41,490	6,239	35,251	nutrition-sensitive
Buriganga River Restoration Project (New Dhaleswari-Pungli-Bongshai-Turag-Buriganga river system)	67%	53,538	53,538	-	nutrition-supportive
Capital (pilot) Dredging of River Systems in Bangladesh	100%	11,383	11,383	-	nutrition-supportive
Char Development and Settlement Program 4 (BWDB)	100%	10,760	1,962	8,798	nutrition-supportive
Development of irrigation and re-excavation of Curzon canals and adjacent branches of Comilla district	100%	1,575	1,575	-	nutrition-sensitive
Gazner Bill Link River Excavation, Development of Irrigation Facilities and fish cultivation project at Sujanagar Upazila in Pabna District (BWDB part)	100%	24,433	24,433	-	nutrition-supportive
Gorai River Restoration Project	100%	11,433	11,433	-	nutrition-supportive
Haor Infrastucture and livelihood improvement project	45%	43,030	17,384	25,645	nutrition-supportive
Irrigation Management Improvement Project (For Muhuri Irrigation Project (IMIP)	100%	42,091	8,197	33,894	nutrition-sensitive
Kalni-Kushiara River Management	100%	54,874	54,874	-	nutrition-supportive
Maliara-Bakkhain-Vandergaon Flood Control, drainage & Irrigation Project (2nd Phase) in Upazila: Patiya, District: Chittagong	100%	2,252	2,252	-	nutrition-supportive
Pre-monsoon Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in Haor Areas	25%	14,451	14,451	-	nutrition-supportive
Procurement of dredgers and relevant machine tools for dredging river of Bangladesh	100%	68,336	68,336	-	nutrition-supportive
Re-excavation of Bemelia, Lagan Balbhadra river under Nasirnagar upazila in Brahmanbaria and Habiganj District	100%	1,779	1,779	-	nutrition-supportive
Reexcavation of Titas River (Upper) under Brahmanbaria District	100%	15,547	15,547	-	nutrition-supportive
River bank protection work on both Bank of Sangu & Chandkhali River in Chandanaish and Satkania Upazila of Chittagong District	100%	14,256	14,256	-	nutrition-supportive
Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management (Phase-2)	100%	47,991	7,817	40,174	nutrition-sensitive
Tarail Pachuria Flood control, Drainage and Irrigation Project	50%	4,885	4,885	-	nutrition-sensitive
Teesta Barrage Project,2nd Phase	100%	13,102	13,102	-	nutrition-supportive
Water Management Improvement Project (special revised)	100%	4,421	1,232	3,189	nutrition-sensitive
LGED					
Agricultural support for farmers in Southwestern region - LGED part	100%	5,058	361	4,697	nutrition-supportive
Bangladesh Agriculture Infrastructure Development Project.	25%	2,939	350	2,589	nutrition-supportive
capacity development project for participatory water resources management through integrated	100%	2,028	340	1,688	nutrition-supportive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
rural development					
Construction of Rubber Dams in Small & Medium Rivers for increasing Food Production (LGED)	100%	3,536	3,536	-	nutrition-supportive
Participatory Small-Scale Water Resources Sector Project (3rd phase)	100%	28,851	7,385	21,466	nutrition-supportive
I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption		**50,557**	**50,557**	**-**	
BWDB					
Rehabilitation of BWDB infrastructure Damaged by Natural Disaster in the Coastal Area of Polder No 64/1A, 64/1B & 64/1C at Banskhali Upazila in Chittagong District	100%	25,030	25,030	-	nutrition-supportive
Rehabilitation of Damaged Polders under Cox's Bazar District	100%	25,384	25,384	-	nutrition-supportive
SRDI					nutrition-supportive
Integrated Agricultural Development project in Pirojpur, Gopalgonj, Bagerhat (IADP-PGB) SRDI part	50%	143	143	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods		**234,132**	**210,282**	**23,850**	
I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability		**119,478**	**103,332**	**16,146**	
BWDB					
Haor Infrastucture and livelihood improvement project	11%	10,281	4,154	6,128	nutrition-sensitive
DLS					
Establishment of Regional duck breading farm along with hatchery (3rd phase)	100%	10,799	10,799	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of Upazila Livestock Development Centre (3rd Phase)	100%	7,237	7,237	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Establishment of fisheries diploma institute in Gopalgonj, Kishoreganj	33%	1,514	1,514	-	nutrition-sensitive
Expansion of Fisheries Technology Services up to Union Level (Phase II)	67%	13,019	13,019	-	nutrition-sensitive
Expansion of Fisheries Technology Services up to Union Level (Phase II)	33%	6,509	6,509	-	nutrition-sensitive
Fisheries development in Rangpur division project	100%	3,092	3,092	-	nutrition-sensitive
Fisheries development of greater Comilla District	100%	20,709	20,709	-	nutrition-sensitive
Fisheries registration and issuing of identity card project	100%	1,632	1,632	-	nutrition-sensitive
Neemgasi community based aquaculture project	100%	1,919	1,919	-	nutrition-sensitive
Water reformation for Increasing fish production	100%	25,019	25,019	-	nutrition-sensitive
LGED					
Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement project	11%	8,737	2,859	5,877	nutrition-supportive
Haor Infrastructure & Livelihood Improvement project.	11%	5,650	1,523	4,127	nutrition-supportive
Milk Vita					nutrition-supportive
Establishment of Buffalo Breading Station for Enhancing Milk Production	100%	598	584	14	nutrition-sensitive
MoFL					
Integrated fisheries and livestock development project in flood control and command area (drainage and irrigation project area) and other water bodies (4th phase)	100%	2,763	2,763	-	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity		**70,954**	**70,954**	-	
BLRI					
Buffalo Development Project	100%	335	335	-	nutrition-sensitive
Conservation and improvement of native sheep through community farming and commercial farming project (component A) (2nd phase)	100%	466	466	-	nutrition-sensitive
Scavenging (Deshi) Poultry Conservation and Development Project	100%	410	410	-	nutrition-sensitive
DLS					
Artificial Insemination Activities Extension and Embryo transfer (ET) technology Implementation Project (3rd Phase)	100%	26,143	26,143	-	nutrition-sensitive
Breed Upgradation Through Progeny Test Project phase III	100%	3,289	3,289	-	nutrition-sensitive
Buffalo Development Project	100%	1,456	1,456	-	nutrition-sensitive
Conservation & Improvement of Native Sheep Through Community Farming & Commercial Farming Project (component B: DLS) - 2nd Phase	100%	1,006	1,006	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of Institute of Livestock science and technology	100%	19,599	19,599	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Aquaculture development and fisheries extension project in CHT (3rd phase)	100%	1,988	1,988	-	nutrition-sensitive
Brood Bank Establishment project (3rd phase)	100%	3,137	3,137	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of beel nursery and fingerling stocking in inland open waters	100%	7,537	7,537	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of fisheries diploma institute in Gopalgonj, Kishoreganj	33%	1,514	1,514	-	nutrition-sensitive
Rehabilitation and development of fisheries infrastructure to increase production of quality fish seed and fingerlings	100%	4,073	4,073	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones		**16,534**	**8,996**	**7,537**	
DoF					
Bangladesh marine fisheries capacity building project	100%	7,089	5,982	1,107	nutrition-sensitive
Enhanced Coastal Fisheries (Ecofish)	100%	7,931	1,500	6,431	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of fisheries diploma institute in Gopalgonj, Kishoreganj	33%	1,514	1,514	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance		**27,166**	**27,000**		
BLRI					
Fodder research and development project	100%	955	955	-	nutrition-sensitive
Foot and mouth disease and PPR research in Bangladesh	100%	488	488	-	nutrition-sensitive
DLS					
Animal Nutrition Development and Technology Transfer Project (2nd phase)	100%	2,017	2,017	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of Jhenaidah veterinary college (2nd phase)	100%	636	636	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of national institute of livestock and poultry management and disease diagnostic laboratory	100%	3,334	3,334	-	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
Establishment of Sirajgonj Govt. Veterinary college	100%	4,045	4,045	-	nutrition-sensitive
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	100%	177	11	167	nutrition-sensitive
Livestock Disease Prevention and Control Project	100%	3,067	3,067	-	nutrition-sensitive
Modernization of Vaccine Production Technology & Extension of Laboratory Facilities Project	100%	4,413	4,413	-	nutrition-sensitive
South East Region Livestock Development Project	100%	4,992	4,992	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Livestock Disease Prevention and Control Project	100%	3,042	3,042	-	nutrition-sensitive
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets Total		**1,280,203**	**1,028,980**	**251,223**	
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)		**41,794**	**29,051**	**12,743**	
II.1.1. Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information		**5,939**	**132**	**5,806**	
DAE					
Second Crops Diversification Project	8%	236	110	126	nutrition-supportive
MoCommerce					
Agribusiness for Trade Competitiveness Project (ATCP)	100%	5,702	22	5,680	nutrition-supportive
II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods		**10,704**	**10,704**	**-**	
BFDC					
Establishment of fish landing centers with ancillary facilities in 3 coastal districts at 4 selected areas	100%	3,285	3,285	-	nutrition-supportive
DAM					
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	50%	12	12	-	nutrition-supportive
Milk Vita					
Establishment of Super Instant Milk Plant at Baghabarighat, Sirajgonj	100%	7,407	7,407	-	nutrition-supportive
II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders		**25,152**	**18,215**	**6,937**	
BRDB					
Rural livelihood project (RLP) 2nd phase	100%	12,953	12,953	-	nutrition-supportive
DAE					
Integrated Farm Management, Agricultural Production and Employment Programme	33%	9,553	2,799	6,754	nutrition-supportive
DAM					
Fellow land utilisation and crop intensification project in Sylhet region	100%	1,293	1,293	-	nutrition-supportive
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	50%	12	12	-	nutrition-supportive
Pirojpur Gopalganj Bagerhat integrated agricultural development project	100%	402	402	-	nutrition-supportive
DOC					
Poverty reduction and socio-economic development of Greater Faridpur, Barisal & Khulna Districts through Expansion of Milk Co-operative Society Programmes	100%	687	687	-	nutrition-supportive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
RDA					
Making Markets work for the Jamuna, Padma and Testa Chars (M4C)	100%	252	70	183	nutrition-supportive
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information		**1,467,666**	**1,119,537**	**348,129**	
II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities		**1,463,863**	**1,119,151**	**344,713**	
BARI					
Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	25%	4	4	-	nutrition-supportive
BFDC					
Establishment of fish landing centers in Haor and baor area in Bangladesh	100%	5,833	5,833	-	nutrition-supportive
BMDA					
Marketing of Agricultural Products through Development of Rural Communication Project	100%	7,097	7,097	-	nutrition-supportive
BWDB					
Pre-monsoon Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in Haor Areas	25%	14,451	14,451	-	nutrition-supportive
DDM					
Construction of bridge/culvert (up to 12 m long) on the rural roads at Chittagong Hill Tracts region (2nd phase)	100%	2,627	2,627	-	nutrition-supportive
LGED					
Bangladesh Agriculture Infrastructure Development Project.	75%	8,816	1,049	7,767	nutrition-supportive
Barisal Division Infrastructure Development Project	100%	42,433	42,433	-	nutrition-supportive
Char Development & Settlement-4 (LGED component)	88%	6,615	1,301	5,314	nutrition-supportive
Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (2nd Phase) LGED Component	100%	21,434	3,776	17,659	nutrition-supportive
Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Project.	50%	2,686	2,399	287	nutrition-supportive
Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Improvement Project	100%	83,729	18,075	65,654	nutrition-supportive
Construction of two bridges on the river Brahmaputra under Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur District	100%	3,022	3,022	-	nutrition-supportive
Development of Important Rural Infrastructure Project (DIRIP)	100%	32,317	32,317	-	nutrition-supportive
Development of Sylhet Division Rural Infrastructure	100%	12,292	12,292	-	nutrition-supportive
Development of the Rural Road of Sadar upazila of Kushtia	100%	2,391	2,391	-	nutrition-supportive
Greater Barisal District and Rural Communication and Hat-Bazaar infrastructure development (Barisal, Pirojpur, Bhola and Jhalkati districts)	100%	5,374	5,374	-	nutrition-supportive
Greater Faridpur district rural infrastructure Development Project (2nd Revised)	100%	86,696	86,696	-	nutrition-supportive
Greater Faridpur rural infrastructure development (2nd Phase)	100%	78,213	78,213	-	nutrition-supportive
Greater Noakhali Rural Infrastructure Development Project (Part-II).	100%	28,445	28,445	-	nutrition-supportive
Greater Rangpur and Dinajpur District Rural Communication and other infrastructure Improvement Project (2nd Revision)	100%	21,463	21,463	-	nutrition-supportive
Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement project	85%	67,510	22,095	45,415	nutrition-supportive
Haor Infrastructure & Livelihood Improvement project.	85%	43,658	11,769	31,889	nutrition-supportive
Important Rural Infrastructure Development of Gopalgonj District	100%	61,384	61,384	-	nutrition-supportive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
Important Rural Infrastructure Development of Kishoregonj Sadar and Hoshenpur Upazila in Kishorganj District	100%	2,390	2,390	-	nutrition-supportive
Infrastructure Development in the Greater Chittagong (Chittagong and Cox's Bazar District)	100%	36,100	36,100	-	nutrition-supportive
Infrastructure Development in the Greater Jessore District (Jessore, Jhenaida, Magura & Narail districts)	100%	25,474	25,474	-	nutrition-supportive
Infrastructure Development Project in Greater Kushtia District (Kushtia, Chuadanga & Meherpur District).	100%	18,015	18,015	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Akkelpur, Kalai and Khetlal Upazila in Joypurhat District	100%	2,008	2,008	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Citalmari, Mollahat and Fakirhat in Bagerhat District	100%	2,330	2,330	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Comilla, Chandpur and Brahmanbaria District	100%	47,412	47,412	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Fakirhat in Bagerhat District	100%	2,198	2,198	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Faridpur Sadar Upazila in Faridpur District	100%	2,244	2,244	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Greater Pabna-Bogra District	100%	46,409	46,409	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Greater Rajshahi district (Rajshahi, Naogaon, Natore and Chapainababganj) project	100%	39,832	39,832	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Kuliarchar and Bhairab Upazila in Kishoreganj District	100%	2,417	2,417	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Mathbaria Upazila in Pirojpur District	100%	2,028	2,028	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Mollahat in Bagerhat District	100%	2,094	2,094	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure Development of Naria Upazila in Sariatpur District	100%	1,500	1,500	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Road, Bridges/Culverts and other Infrastructure development of backward Upazilas (Pabna, Sirajgonj, Natore, Naogaon, Rajshahi, Nobabgonj and Bogra districts) in the North-West region of the country	100%	13,323	13,323	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Transport Improvement Project (RTIP-2)	100%	221,979	62,331	159,648	nutrition-supportive
Sustainable rural infrastructure improvement project (SRIIP)	100%	24,471	13,392	11,080	nutrition-supportive
Union Infrastructure Development Project (Khulna, Bagerhat & Sathkhira District)	100%	11,079	11,079	-	nutrition-supportive
Union link Road & Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Chittagong (Chittagong & Cox's Bazar) District	100%	10,391	10,391	-	nutrition-supportive
MoDMR					
Construction of Bridge/Culverts more or less 15 meter long on Rural Roads	100%	311,678	311,678	-	nutrition-supportive
II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities		**3,802**	**386**	**3,416**	
MoCommerce					
Bangladesh Economic Growth Programme	100%	3,533	117	3,416	nutrition-supportive
RDCD					
Strengthening ICT Program and E-service for Rural Poverty alleviation	100%	269	269	-	nutrition-supportive
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition Total		**1,509,460**	**1,148,587**	**360,872**	
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets		**27,777**	**6,686**	**21,091**	
III.1.1. Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption		**2,767**	**1,476**	**1,291**	

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
BIRTAN					
Integrated Agricultural Approach for Ensuring Nutrition and Food Security Project (BIRTAN phase)	100%	568	568	-	nutrition-sensitive
DGFP					
Information, Education and Communication (FP)	100%	2,199	908	1,291	nutrition-sensitive
III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services		**25,010**	**5,210**	**19,800**	
LGD					
Support to Urban Health and Nutrition to Bangladesh	100%	25,010	5,210	19,800	nutrition-sensitive
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation		**108,812**	**85,983**	**22,828**	
III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use		**103,436**	**85,221**	**18,215**	
DPHE					
Bangladesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (BRWSSP)	80%	18,133	2,841	15,292	nutrition-sensitive
Char Development and Settlement Project-4 (DPHE Component)	100%	819	113	706	nutrition-sensitive
Ground Water Investigation and Development of Deep Ground Water Source in Urban and Rural Areas in Bangladesh	100%	4,842	2,625	2,217	nutrition-sensitive
Water Supply in Rural Areas	100%	79,641	79,641	-	nutrition-sensitive
III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour		**632**	**39**	**593**	
MoA					
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	15%	632	39	593	nutrition-sensitive
III.2.3. Improve sanitary facilities and practices -including the prevention of animal cross-contamination- for reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition		**4,744**	**723**		
DPHE					
Bangladesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (BRWSSP)	20%	4,533	710	3,823	nutrition-sensitive
MoA					
Integrated Agriculture Productivity Project (IAPP)	5%	211	13	198	nutrition-sensitive
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation Total		**136,589**	**92,669**	**43,919**	
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures		**753,233**	**125,999**	**627,233**	
IV.1.1. Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations		**567,818**	**87,921**	**479,897**	
BWDB					
Coastal embankment improvement project Phase I (CEIP I) in Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna, and Patuakhali District	100%	310,648	(2,360)	313,008	nutrition-supportive
Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) BWDB Part	100%	23,450	108	23,343	nutrition-supportive
Flood & River Bank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program	100%	59,921	10,707	49,214	nutrition-supportive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
Pre-monsoon Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement in Haor Areas	50%	28,901	28,901	-	nutrition-supportive
Preservation of the left bank of the river Padma from Boairbazar, Dohar Upazila in Dhaka District to Braha bajaraghata	100%	21,762	21,762	-	nutrition-supportive
Protection of Left Bank of Meghna River Through Bank Revetment work at Maniknagar of Nabinagar Upazila of Brahmanbaria District	100%	3,372	3,372	-	nutrition-supportive
Shibpur Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation Project under Shibpur Upazila in Narshingdi District	100%	4,242	4,242	-	nutrition-supportive
Tarail Pachuria Flood control, Drainage and Irrigation Project	50%	4,885	4,885	-	nutrition-supportive
DDM					
Construction of flood shelters in the flood prone and river erosion areas (2nd phase)	100%	8,002	8,002	-	nutrition-sensitive
DMB					
Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP): Disaster Risks Mitigation and Reduction	100%	-	-	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoForestry					
Char Development and Settlement Project-4 (Do Forest Part)	100%	1,352	106	1,245	nutrition-sensitive
LGD					
Improvement of Women Ability to Participate in Productive Potential Action (SWAPNO)	25%	20,896	5,007	15,890	nutrition-sensitive
LGED					
Char Development & Settlement-4 (LGED component)	12%	902	177	725	nutrition-supportive
Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Project	50%	2,686	2,399	287	nutrition-supportive
Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Rehabilitation Project (ECRRP)	100%	68,448	349	68,099	nutrition-supportive
Planning Division					
Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP): Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit	100%	8,350	264	8,086	nutrition-supportive
IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster		**1,238**	**1,238**	**-**	
DoF					
Culture of Cuchia and Crab in the Selected Areas of Bangladesh and Research Project (Component A: DoF)	100%	1,238	1,238	-	nutrition-sensitive
IV.1.3. Scale-up modern food storage facilities for improved Public Food Distribution System particularly in disaster-prone areas		**184,177**	**36,840**	**147,336**	
MoFood					
Construction of 1.05 lakh MT Capacity new Food Godown Project	100%	34,559	34,559	-	nutrition-sensitive
Construction of multistoried warehouse at Santahar Grain Silo Premises, Bogra (25,000 MT)	100%	2,290	2,061	229	nutrition-sensitive
Modern Food Storage Facilities Project (MFSP)	80%	147,327	220	147,107	nutrition-sensitive
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food-based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations		**620,700**	**289,787**	**330,913**	

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations		**142,961**	**79,683**	**63,278**	
BFRI					
Culture of Cuchia and Crab in the Selected Areas of Bangladesh and Research Project (Component B: BFRI)	100%	1,118	1,118	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRDB					nutrition-supportive
Initiative for Development, Empowerment, Awareness and Livelihood Project (IDEAL project), Kurigram	25%	190	190	-	nutrition-sensitive
Participatory Rural Development Project-3 (PRDP-3)	50%	11,484	11,484	-	nutrition-sensitive
LGD					nutrition-supportive
Improvement of Women Ability to Participate in Productive Potential Action (SWAPNO)	65%	54,330	13,017	41,313	nutrition-sensitive
LGED					nutrition-supportive
Rural Employment and road Maintenance Program-2 (RERMP-2)	100%	52,489	41,910	10,579	nutrition-sensitive
MoLE					nutrition-supportive
Northern Areas Reduction of Poverty Initiative (NARI)	50%	6,616	(3,736)	10,352	nutrition-sensitive
NWA					nutrition-supportive
Promotion of Women Entrepreneurship for Economic Empowerment (Phase 3)	100%	994	994	-	nutrition-sensitive
PDBF					nutrition-supportive
Extension of Programme of Rural Poverty Alleviation Foundation (PDBF) for Creation of Poverty Alleviation & Self Employment	100%	8,856	8,856	-	nutrition-sensitive
RDA					nutrition-supportive
Integrated Rural Employment Support for the Poor Women (RESPW)	100%	3,513	3,513	-	nutrition-sensitive
RDCD					nutrition-supportive
Chars Livelihoods Improvement Programme (CLP) 2nd Phase	50%	212	199	13	nutrition-sensitive
Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh (EEP)	88%	1,072	52	1,021	nutrition- sensitive
SFDF					nutrition-supportive
Expansion of SFDF's activities for poverty Alleviation	50%	603	603	-	nutrition-sensitive
Small Farmers Development Foundation Assistance project (2nd Phase)	25%	1,486	1,486	-	nutrition-sensitive
IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)		**363,847**	**116,220**	**247,627**	
BRDB					
Employment Guarantee Scheme for Hardcore Poor of Northern Region	100%	7,091	7,091	-	nutrition-sensitive
Participatory Rural Development Project-3 (PRDP-3)	50%	11,484	11,484	-	nutrition-sensitive
LGD					
Income Support Programme for the Poorest	100%	237,389	3,765	233,625	nutrition-sensitive
LGED					
Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement project	4%	3,177	1,040	2,137	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
Haor Infrastructure & Livelihood Improvement project.	4%	2,054	554	1,501	nutrition-sensitive
MoCommerce					
Eradication of Rural Poverty by Extension of Small Holding Tea Cultivation in Lalmonirhat	100%	447	447	-	nutrition-sensitive
MoLE					
Northern Areas Reduction of Poverty Initiative (NARI)	50%	6,616	(3,736)	10,352	nutrition-sensitive
PMO					
Asrayan Project-2	75%	93,288	93,288	-	nutrition-sensitive
RDCD					
Chars Livelihoods Improvement Programme (CLP) 2nd Phase	50%	212	199	13	nutrition-sensitive
SFDF					
Expansion of SFDF's activities for poverty Alleviation	50%	603	603	-	nutrition-sensitive
Small Farmers Development Foundation Assistance project (2nd Phase)	25%	1,486	1,486	-	nutrition-sensitive
IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children		**113,892**	**93,885**	**20,007**	
DPE					
School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Area	100%	103,140	90,903	12,237	nutrition-sensitive
LGD					
Improvement of Women Ability to Participate in Productive Potential Action (SWAPNO)	10%	8,359	2,003	6,356	nutrition-sensitive
MOWCA					
Investment component for VGD programme	100%	2,317	976	1,341	nutrition-sensitive
RDCD					
Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh (EEP)	6%	77	4	73	nutrition-sensitive
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience Total		**1,373,933**	**415,787**	**958,146**	nutrition-sensitive
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene		**9,303**	**7,715**	**1,587**	
V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services		**934**	**17**	**917**	
MoFood					
Institutionalization of Food Safety in Bangladesh for Safer Food	33%	687	17	670	nutrition-sensitive
MoHFW					
Improving Food Safety in Bangladesh	100%	247	-	247	nutrition-sensitive
V.1.2. Introduce and popularise Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality		**8,369**	**7,699**	**670**	
BRRI					
Perojpur-Goplganj-Bagerhat Integrated Agriculture Development Project	20%	43	43	-	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Safe Crop Production Project through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Approach	100%	2,163	2,163	-	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under sub-programme	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
Strengthening Bangladesh phytosanitary capabilities	100%	4,955	4,955	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Strengthening of fisheries and aquaculture food safety and quality management system in Bangladesh	100%	521	521	1	nutrition-sensitive
MoFood					
Institutionalization of Food Safety in Bangladesh for Safer Food	33%	687	17	670	nutrition-sensitive
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes		**35,497**	**4,441**	**31,056**	
V.3.1. Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming		**35,497**	**4,441**	**31,056**	
APSU					
Orientation Agriculture towards improve Nutrition and Women's Empowerment	100%	334	-	334	nutrition-supportive
BBS					
Census of the Undocumented Myanmar Nationals Staying in Bangladesh 2015 Project	100%	601	601	-	nutrition-supportive
Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) Project	100%	1,667	1,367	300	nutrition-supportive
Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh	100%	1,255	1,255	-	nutrition-supportive
National Household Database (NHD)	100%	31,300	1,197	30,102	nutrition-supportive
Strengthening Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) in Bangladesh	100%	340	20	320	nutrition-supportive
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders		**62,704**	**1,139**	**61,565**	
V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2		**62,704**	**1,139**	**61,565**	
DDM					
Strengthening of the ministry of disaster management and relief program administration	100%	21,501	71	21,430	nutrition-supportive
MoFood					
Institutionalization of Food Safety in Bangladesh for Safer Food	33%	687	17	670	nutrition-supportive
Modern Food Storage Facilities Project (MFSP)	20%	36,832	55	36,777	nutrition-supportive
Planning Division					
Strengthening Public Investment Management System (SPIMS)	100%	3,685	997	2,688	nutrition-supportive
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security Total		**107,504**	**13,295**	**94,209**	

Table A5.6. Database of intended future projects relevant to CIP2 (funds in lakhs taka)

Notes:
- Programmes and sub-programmes with no projects in the pipeline are not listed in the table below.
- Unlike the summary tables shown in the CIP2, the amounts provided in this database are shown in lakh taka which is the currency used in official GoB documents.

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
I.1. Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems		**343,476**	**53,532**	**289,944**	
I.1.1. Enhance agricultural research and knowledge, and technology development for more productive, diverse, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture		**135,196**	**34,822**	**100,373**	
BARC					
Strengthening BARC capacity	50%	7,500	-	7,500	nutrition-sensitive
BARI					
Enhance farm crop research and expansion of crop technology in char area	50%	3,528	3,528	-	nutrition-sensitive
Integrated agricultural development project for Magura-Jessore-Narail-Khulna-Satkhira (BARI part)	100%	1,994	1,994	-	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening of environmental stress research for sustainable crop production in the problem areas of Bangladesh	50%	44,573	-	44,573	nutrition-sensitive
Technology development and dissemination of homestead and field crops in char areas for income generation and poverty alleviation	100%	1,481	1,481	-	nutrition-sensitive
Upgrading regional horticulture research station, comilla to regional agriculture research station	100%	2,489	2,489	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRRI					
Increase research work of BRRI	100%	20,944	20,944	-	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Establishment of Farmers service center and technology expansion at upazila level	100%	4,386	4,386	-	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening diversified crop production by climate smart agriculture system	50%	40,550	-	40,550	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening mushroom development project	100%	7,750	-	7,750	nutrition-sensitive
I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change		**110,805**	**7,455**	**103,351**	
BARC					
Strengthening BARC capacity	50%	7,500	-	7,500	nutrition-sensitive
BARI					
Strengthening of environmental stress research for sustainable crop production in the problem areas of Bangladesh	50%	44,573	-	44,573	nutrition-sensitive
BWDB					
Climate Smart Agriculture Water Management Project (CSAWMP)	22%	111	-	111	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Development of agriculture weather system project	100%	12,831	2,215	10,616	nutrition-sensitive
Strengthening diversified crop production by climate smart agriculture system	50%	40,550	-	40,550	nutrition-sensitive
DAM					
Integrated Project for Environmental Friendly Sustainable Agriculture in Hilly Areas of Bangladesh (DAM)	100%	5,240	5,240	-	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services		**97,475**	**11,255**	**86,220**	
BARI					
Enhance farm crop research and expansion of crop technology in char area	50%	3,528	3,528	-	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Extension of Granular Urea Technology Project	100%	10,413	-	10,413	nutrition-sensitive
GIS base crop monitoring and area wise agriculture extension service project	100%	14,500	-	14,500	nutrition-sensitive
Rangpur division agriculture and rural development project	100%	42,013	5,794	36,220	nutrition-sensitive
DAM					
Magura-Jessor-Narial-Khulna-Satkhira Integrated Agricultural Development Project	100%	1,933	1,933	-	nutrition-sensitive
MoFL					nutrition-supportive
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	6%	25,088	-	25,088	nutrition-sensitive
I.2. Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land		**980,663**	**221,497**	**759,166**	
I.2.1. Enhance availability and efficient use of affordable and quality inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops		**835,396**	**205,653**	**629,743**	
BARI					
Strengthening of Vertebrate pest research and development in Bangladesh	100%	1,337	1,337	-	nutrition-sensitive
BCIC					
Setting up of a Modern, energy efficient with higher capacity urea fertilizer factory in the vacant land of UFFL & PUFFL	100%	800,000	200,000	600,000	nutrition-sensitive
BMDA					
Enhancing seed producing capacity of BMDA	100%	986	986	-	nutrition-sensitive
DAE					
Establishment and Enhancement of Pesticide laboratory	100%	5,099	-	5,099	nutrition-sensitive
DAM					
Ensuring Sustainable Agricultural Development through Access of Market and Finance	50%	5,960	280	5,680	nutrition-sensitive
PDBF					
Eradicating poverty by Supporting Small and marginal farmers in after crop harvesting period	50%	3,050	3,050	-	nutrition-sensitive
SCA					
Innovation project of seed certification	100%	14,063	-	14,063	nutrition-sensitive
SFDF					
Capacity Building of the Small Farmers Development Foundation	50%	1,996	-	1,996	nutrition-sensitive
Production, Employment and Income Generation Programme for the Small Farmers of Bangladesh	100%	2,905	-	2,905	nutrition-sensitive
I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation		**145,267**	**15,844**	**129,423**	
BMDA					
Char livelihood improvement by solar irrigation, communication and WATSAN development project	33%	66	-	66	nutrition-sensitive
Digging shallow well in borind area to produce crop with less irrigation	100%	4,744	4,744	-	nutrition-sensitive
BWDB					
Climate Smart Agriculture Water Management Project (CSAWMP)	60%	303	-	303	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
North Rajshahi Irrigation Project	100%	110,054	-	110,054	nutrition-sensitive
LGED					
Comprehensive small-scale water resources development project	100%	17,000	10,000	7,000	nutrition-supportive
Construction of Rubber Dams in Small & Medium Rivers for increasing Food Production	100%	13,100	1,100	12,000	nutrition-supportive
I.3. Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods		**386,836**	**141,287**	**245,550**	
I.3.1. Improve management of fisheries, livestock and poultry to increase production and productivity and nutritional value while ensuring sustainability		**72,934**	**69,954**	**2,981**	
BFRI					
Hilsha research enhancement in chandpur river center	100%	3,354	3,354	-	nutrition-sensitive
BLRI					
Dairy development and research	100%	2,327	2,327	-	nutrition-sensitive
Establishment of dairy research development center project	100%	6,259	6,259	-	nutrition-sensitive
BRRI					
Hybrid rice research capacity strengthening project	100%	3,328	716	2,612	nutrition-sensitive
DLS					
Establishment of Livestock production and quality control research	100%	6,613	6,613	-	nutrition-sensitive
Khulna regional livestock development project	100%	8,148	8,148	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Fisheries development in greater Jessore project	100%	8,860	8,860	-	nutrition-sensitive
Fisheries development project in greater Jessore district	100%	3,412	3,412	-	nutrition-sensitive
Sustainable Management and Value Chain Development in Fisheries Sector	17%	26,667	26,298	369	nutrition-sensitive
PDBF					
Reexcavation of ponds and fish culture after jute decomposition	100%	3,967	3,967	-	nutrition-sensitive
I.3.2. Sustain micronutrient-rich animal food production through conserving fisheries and livestock biodiversity					
BLRI					
Red cattle development and conservation (2nd phase)	100%	2,488	2,488	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Sustainable Management and Value Chain Development in Fisheries Sector	17%	26,667	26,298	369	nutrition-sensitive
I.3.3. Strengthen sustainable shrimp aquaculture, marine fisheries and farming systems adapted to geographical zones		**175,771**	**42,546**	**133,225**	
BFRI					
Establishing Haor Fisheries Research Station in Kishoreganj and Beel Fisheries Research Station in Gopalganj	100%	16,248	16,248	-	nutrition-sensitive
DoF					
Sustainable Management and Value Chain Development in Fisheries Sector	17%	26,667	26,298	369	nutrition-sensitive
Technical Support Stock Assessment of Marine Fisheries Resources in Bangladesh	100%	271	-	271	nutrition-sensitive
MoFish					
Sustainable Coastal and marine fisheries in Bangladesh	100%	132,585	-	132,585	nutrition-sensitive
I.3.4. Improve fisheries, livestock and poultry health services, quality inputs and surveillance		**108,976**	**-**	**108,976**	
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	28%	108,976	-	108,976	nutrition-sensitive
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets Total		**1,710,976**	**416,315**	**1,294,660**	

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)		**300,910**	**91,011**	**209,898**	
II.1.1.Develop skills and strengthen capacity to process and supply safe and nutrient-rich foods with emphasis on quality standards and nutrient labelling information		**31,837**	**-**	**31,837**	
DAM					
Agricultural Marketing Services Extension Quality assurance system and value chain Development Project	100%	1,500	-	1,500	nutrition-supportive
Improving Marketing efficiency through value chain linkage in 06 selected districts	100%	1,000	-	1,000	nutrition-supportive
DLS					
Milk development and marketing project	100%	14,245	-	14,245	nutrition-supportive
MoA					
Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project	30%	15,092	-	15,092	nutrition-supportive
II.1.2. Adopt appropriate technology and strengthen infrastructure to allow quality improvement, value addition and fortification of foods		**214,002**	**80,825**	**133,177**	
DAM					
Ensuring Food Security through Enhancing Value Addition and Processing Activities of Agricultural Commodities in 10 Selected Districts.	100%	990	-	990	nutrition-supportive
Improving local level food security through enhancing value addition and processing activities of agricultural commodities in selected 20 districts	100%	10,020	430	9,590	nutrition-supportive
DLS					
Establishment of Slaughter House at Upazila level	50%	5,940	-	5,940	nutrition-supportive
DoF					
Sustainable Management and Value Chain Development in Fisheries Sector	50%	80,000	78,895	1,106	nutrition-supportive
Milk Vita					
Establishment of Milk Plant for Enhancing Milk Production at Patiya, Chittagonj	100%	2,000	1,500	500	nutrition-supportive
MoA					
Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project	30%	15,092	-	15,092	nutrition-supportive
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	26%	99,960	-	99,960	nutrition-supportive
II.1.3. Mobilise and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders		**55,071**	**10,187**	**44,884**	
DOC					
Development of cooperatives based direct marketing system of agricultural products	100%	4,163	4,163	-	nutrition-supportive
Extension of dairy cooperative in gangasora upazila to create employment, milk and meat production	100%	2,389	2,389	-	nutrition-supportive
Livelihood Improvement of the Indigenous Community through Cooperatives	100%	3,635	3,635	-	nutrition-supportive
MoA					
Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project	39%	19,796	-	19,796	nutrition-supportive
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	6%	25,088	-	25,088	nutrition-supportive
II.2. Improved access to markets, facilities and information		**676,634**	**589,219**	**87,415**	
II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities		**605,965**	**588,819**	**17,146**	

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
BMDA					
Char livelihood improvement by solar irrigation, communication and WATSAN development project	33%	66	-	66	nutrition-supportive
DAM					
Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure And crop storage-based credit expansion Development Project	100%	15,000	15,000	-	nutrition-supportive
Ensuring Sustainable Agricultural Development through Access of Market and Finance	50%	5,960	280	5,680	nutrition-supportive
Ensuring Sustainable Agricultural Development through Market access	100%	12,000	600	11,400	nutrition-supportive
LGED					
Climate resilience Rural Infrastructure development	100%	41,848	41,848	-	nutrition-supportive
Important Bridge construction in Rural Roads	100%	392,676	392,676	-	nutrition-supportive
Important Rural Infrastructure Development: Bhola Zila	100%	45,462	45,462	-	nutrition-supportive
Important Rural Infrastructure Development: Khulna Division	100%	26,370	26,370	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in Aatpara and Mohangonj in Netrokona district	100%	4,734	4,734	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in Araihazar upazila of Narayangonj	100%	2,097	2,097	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in Gournadi and Agaijhara of Barisal	100%	2,300	2,300	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in Islampur of Jamalpur	100%	2,229	2,229	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in Jamalpur and Sherpur zila	100%	38,881	38,881	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in Nandail upazila of Mymensingh district	100%	2,498	2,498	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in South Sadar and Langolkot upazila in Comilla	100%	4,497	4,497	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Infrastructure development in South Sunamgonj, Jagannathpur upazila of Sunamgonj	100%	4,569	4,569	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Road development in Dohar and Nowabgonj upazila of Dhaka	100%	2,123	2,123	-	nutrition-supportive
Rural Road development in Potnitola and Dhamoirhaat of Naogaon	100%	2,655	2,655	-	nutrition-supportive
II.2.2. Strengthen private sector participation and private-public partnerships		**66,640**	**-**	**66,640**	
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	17%	66,640	-	66,640	nutrition-supportive
II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment of ICT facilities		**4,029**	**400**	**3,629**	
DAM					
Establishment of Agricultural system, market, information and centres	100%	4,029	400	3,629	nutrition-supportive
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition Total		**977,544**	**680,230**	**297,314**	
III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets		**42,181**	**382**	**41,799**	
III.1.1 Scale up nutrition training, behaviour change communications (BCC) for enhanced knowledge, safe storage, household processing and improved consumption		**25,738**	**105**	**25,632**	
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	5%	19,992	-	19,992	nutrition-sensitive
MOHFM					
NNSA11 - Develop & Update SBCC materials	100%	87	-	87	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA11 - Printing of IEC materials, bulletin, training modules & guidelines,poster/festoon, recording & reporting tools etc.	100%	1,000	90	910	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA11 - SBCC Coordination, E-toolkit & Website (maintenance & update)	100%	126	7	119	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA11 -SBCC related Campaign	100%	4,520	-	4,520	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA3 - Updating of existing training module and academic curriculum etc.	100%	14	9	5	nutrition-sensitive +

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
III.1.2. Prevent and control non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and ensure healthy diets through promotion of dietary guidelines linked with national NCD strategies and related nutrition services		**30**	**30**	**-**	
DGHS					
NNSA10 - Dietary guideline	100%	30	30	-	nutrition-sensitive +
III.1.3. Knowledge based tools and research on the development and promotion of nutrient dense recipes using local foods for enhancing diversified food consumptionto reduce stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies		**16,414**	**247**	**16,167**	
MoA					
Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project	2%	980	-	980	nutrition-sensitive
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	3%	13,328	-	13,328	nutrition-sensitive
MOHFM					
NNSA10 - Nutrient profile model	100%	23	-	23	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA3 - Training for teachers and student representatives on adolescent nutrition	100%	65	20	45	nutrition-sensitive +
DGHS					
NNSA1 - Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI)	100%	1,155	222	933	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA1 - Orientation Program onIYCF including Home fortification	100%	810	-	810	nutrition-sensitive +
NNSA1 - Update National IYCF Strategy	100%	54	5	49	nutrition-sensitive +
III.2. Optimised food utilisation through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation		**71**	**5**	**66**	
III.2.1. Scale up the supply of safe water for consumption and domestic use	**33%**	**66**	**-**	**66**	**nutrition-sensitive**
BMDA					nutrition-supportive
Char livelihood improvement by solar irrigation, communication and WATSAN development project	33%	66	-	66	nutrition-sensitive
III.2.2. Ensure hygienic food handling, preparation and services, and scale-up hand washing behaviour		**5**	**5**	**-**	
MOHFM					
NNSB2 - Workshop on development of GHP and GMP communication materials	100%	5	5	-	nutrition-sensitive
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilisation Total		**42,252**	**387**	**41,865**	
IV.1. Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures		**632**	**-**	**632**	
IV.1.1.Increase the resilience of agricultural systems, including the production of disaster-resilient nutritious crops especially by vulnerable populations		**91**	**-**	**91**	
BWDB					
Climate Smart Agriculture Water Management Project (CSAWMP)	18%	91	-	91	nutrition-sensitive
IV.1.2. Ensure social and economic access to food for the poorest sections of the population in times of crisis and in areas most affected by disaster		**541**	**-**	**541**	
MOHFM					nutrition-supportive
NNSA7 - Emergency supplies (Need base)	100%	541	-	541	nutrition-sensitive
IV.2. Strengthened cash and food-based programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced populations		**42,631**	**27,968**	**14,662**	
IV.2.1. Expand and strengthen safety net programmes across the life cycle supporting vulnerable groups such as poor women, children, the elderly, disabled people and displaced populations		**35,228**	**27,668**	**7,560**	

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
DOC					
Livelihood improvement of disadvantaged women by rearing cows	100%	15,157	15,157	-	nutrition-sensitive
Livelihood improvement of the disadvantaged women	100%	9,461	9,461	-	nutrition-sensitive
PDBF					
Eradicating poverty by Supporting Small and marginal farmers in after crop harvesting period	50%	3,050	3,050	-	nutrition-sensitive
SFDF					
Capacity Building of the Small Farmers Development Foundation	25%	998	-	998	nutrition-sensitive
Livelihood Improvement of Ethnic and Marginal Population	100%	6,562	-	6,562	nutrition-sensitive
IV.2.2. Expand and strengthen programmes for supporting people living in vulnerable and disadvantaged areas (char land, river bank, haors, hill tracts and urban areas)		**7,300**	**300**	**7,000**	
RDA					
Enhancement of Coastal Livelihood through Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Development	100%	6,302	300	6,002	nutrition-sensitive
SFDF					
Capacity Building of the Small Farmers Development Foundation	25%	998	-	998	nutrition-sensitive
IV.2.3. Introduce nutrition sensitive social safety net programmes (SSNP) including food fortification especially for mothers and children		**102**	**-**	**102**	
MOHFM					
NNSC2 - District orientation workshop on food fortification for Supervision & monitoring among district/upazila level respective personnel	100%	102	-	102	nutrition-sensitive
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increased resilience Total		**43,262**	**27,968**	**15,294**	
V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene		**55,475**	**535**	**54,940**	
V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services		**21,244**	**230**	**21,014**	
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	2%	8,232	-	8,232	nutrition-sensitive
MoFood					
Establishment of 7 food laboratories in seven division	100%	10,000	-	10,000	nutrition-sensitive
MOHFM					nutrition-supportive
NNSB1 - Food-borne illness surveillance	100%	378	15	363	nutrition-sensitive
NNSB1 - Laboratory Analysis of Food:	100%	1,246	115	1,131	nutrition-sensitive
NNSB1 - Risk Based Food Inspection	100%	1,388	100	1,288	nutrition-sensitive
V.1.2. Introduce and popularize Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality		**8,232**	**-**	**8,232**	
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	2%	8,232	-	8,232	nutrition-sensitive
V.1.3. Introduce and scale-up good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) including adherence to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance	**152%**	**15,323**	**98**	**15,226**	**nutrition-sensitive**
DLS					
Establishment of Slaughter House at Upazila level	50%	5,940	-	5,940	nutrition-sensitive
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	2%	8,232	-	8,232	nutrition-sensitive

Projects	Portion of the project allocated under these sub-programmes	Fund allocated for the duration of the CIP2			Type of project
		Total	By GoB	By DPs	
MOHFM					
NNSB2 - IEC/BCC on Food Safety	50%	458	48	410	nutrition-sensitive
NNSB2 - Risk Based Food Inspection	50%	694	50	644	nutrition-sensitive
V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks	**302%**	**10,676**	**208**	**10,469**	**nutrition-sensitive**
MoFL					
Livestock Development based Dairy and Meat Production Project (LDDMPP)	2%	8,232	-	8,232	nutrition-sensitive
MOHFM					
NNSB1 - IEC/BCC on Food Safety	100%	915	95	820	nutrition-sensitive
NNSB2 - Food-borne illness surveillance	100%	378	15	363	nutrition-sensitive
NNSB2 - IEC/BCC on Food Safety	50%	458	48	410	nutrition-sensitive
NNSB2 - Risk Based Food Inspection	50%	694	50	644	nutrition-sensitive
V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes		**980**	**-**	**980**	
V.3.1.Produce more reliable and timely FSN information and data through improved information infrastructures, enhanced coordination in data collection and data exchange to improve evidence-based decision making, policy formulation and programming		**980**	**-**	**980**	
DAM					
Strengthening capacity building of department of agricultural marketing (DAM) in research and policy analysis of agriculture marketing information	100%	980	-	980	nutrition-supportive
V.4. Improved FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	**200%**	**14,400**	**30**	**14,370**	**nutrition-supportive**
V.4.1.Strengthen existing national coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks including the SUN initiative and networks working towards integrating the Right to Food to the Constitution	**50%**	**250**	**15**	**235**	**nutrition-supportive**
MOHFM					
NNSC1 - Revitalization & operation (Inter-ministerial & multisectoral coordination) of BNNC (a. Revitalize BNNCand institutionalize at all level, b. Revise National Monitoring and Surveillance tools, c. Establish Coordination Committee at district and upazila level, d. Research Activities, Policy analysis, knowledge management, Nutrition seminar and National Nutrition Week & e. Build Capacity, develop network with Global forums and mobilize resources for BNNC)	50%	250	15	235	nutrition-supportive
V.4.2. Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy andimplement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2		**14,150**	**15**	**14,135**	
MoFood					
Meeting the Undernourishment Challenge Program	100%	13,900	-	13,900	nutrition-supportive
MOHFM					
NNSC1 - Revitalization & operation (Inter-ministerial & multisectoral coordination) of BNNC (a. Revitalize BNNCand institutionalize at all level, b. Revise National Monitoring and Surveillance tools, c. Establish Coordination Committee at district and upazila level, d. Research Activities, Policy analysis, knowledge management, Nutrition seminar and National Nutrition Week & e. Build Capacity, develop network with Global forums and mobilize resources for BNNC)	50%	250	15	235	nutrition-supportive
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security Total		**70,855**	**565**	**70,290**	

Annex 6. Specifics of the CIP2 monitoring and evaluation process

Approach to CIP Monitoring

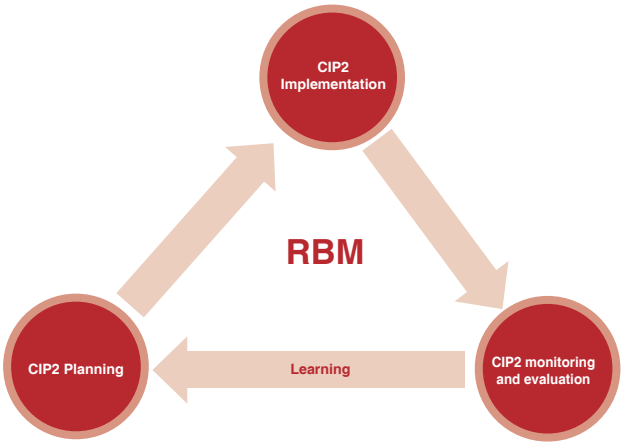
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is used to gauge the progress of programmes and projects in achieving expected results. It is also a tool that can identify bottlenecks in implementation and unintended effects. Effective M&E provides opportunities to:

- Increase ownership of results and maintain motivation by engaging CIP;
- Demonstrate achievement of development result;
- Support evidence-based decision-making; and
- Highlight gaps for advocating resource mobilisation.

In accordance to the principles set in the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in 2011, the CIP2 monitoring system builds on existing national M&E capacities. It also adopts a Results Based Management (RBM) approach. This broad management strategy aims to achieve demonstrable development results and improved performance. Good planning, followed by monitoring and evaluation can enhance the effectiveness of investment projects and plans by carefully allocating resources and assessing progress in order to identify initiatives that work and feeding this information back into the planning process (Figure 8). In the CIP2 monitoring system, CIP2 programmes are assessed against expected development results of the CIP2's Results Framework. The yearly Monitoring Report describes and analyses these data. The feedback it provides to different stakeholders -GoB, DPs, CSOs, etc.- allows the contents of the CIP2 to be adjusted as needed.

In addition to this framework and in response to requests for elements to gauge the impact of an investment programme, such as the CIPl or CIP2, an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of five selected nutrition-sensitive sub-programmes of the CIP2 or specific activities/projects is planned. A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) approach will be adopted to this effect. This will help understand the potential impacts of these particular sub-programmes on achieving the objectives of corresponding key investment programmes. This is a first step towards an understanding of the CIP2's effect on the country's FNS outcomes and will lead the way to further evaluations.

Figure 8. CIP2 life cycle



Key questions addressed by CIP2 M&E are:

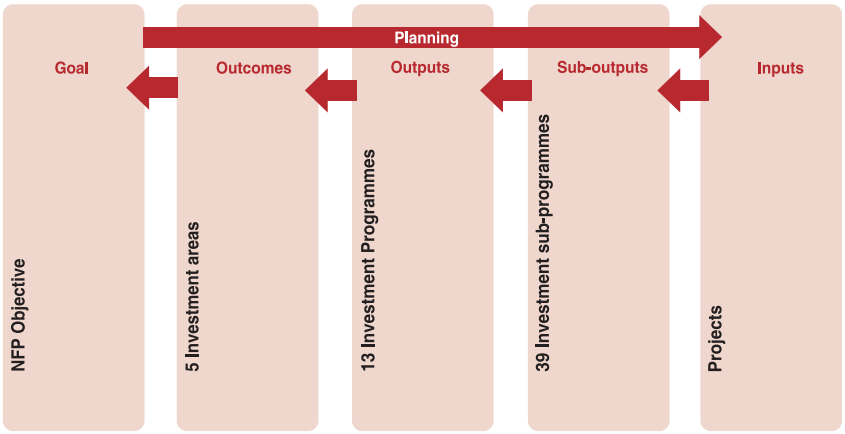
- Are the priority investment areas still relevant?
- Are CIP2 programmes and sub-programmes contributing to NFP Goals and Outcomes?
- Are inputs being mobilised as planned?
- Do the delivered inputs continue to be relevant for the achievement of Programme Outputs?
- What are the financing gaps?
- What decisions need to be taken for improving CIP2 effectiveness?
- What are the main challenges, risks and opportunities?

In order to answer these questions, the CIP2 M&E actions focus on three key dimensions:

1. Progress towards expected Outcomes
2. Progress towards expected Outputs
3. CIP Investment Project Performance (financial execution) and donor commitments in contributing to the CIP2 programmes financing (Inputs).

The monitoring exercise focuses on analysing CIP2 investment projects' contribution to the achievement of expected Outputs and Outcomes, as measured through the proxy indicators provided in the CIP2 Results Framework. CIP2 monitoring starts from the input level of the results chain (Figure 9).

Figure 9. CIP2 monitoring



CIP2 Monitoring & Evaluation plan

The CIP2 M&E plan is the key reference for conducting monitoring and evaluation activities systematically during the CIP2 life cycle (Table A6.1.). It defines what is to be monitored and evaluated; who is responsible for monitoring and evaluation activities; when monitoring and evaluation activities take place; and how monitoring and evaluation are carried out.

Table A6.1. CIP2 M&E plan

CIP2 result	M&E action	Focus	Responsibilities	Timing
Expected outcomes and outputs	CIP2 (and NFNSP Plan of Action to be formulated) annual monitoring report: CIP2 outcome and output monitoring	• Progress towards CIP2 expected outcomes measured as % of results framework targets • Progress towards CIP2 expected programme outputs measured as % of variation of results framework baseline indicators	• The TTs prepare this section of the monitoring report with technical support from FPMU • Once the new NFNSP and its Plan of Action are formulated, its monitoring and that of the CIP2 will be consolidated	The CIP2 (and later NFNSP PoA) monitoring report is produced on a yearly basis during the CIP2 life cycle

CIP2 result	M&E action	Focus	Responsibilities	Timing
Inputs	CIP2 annual monitoring report: CIP2 investment projects' budget execution	• Reports on CIP2 investment projects' budget execution performance including DPs' disbursement • CIP2 new project activation	• IMED provides financial execution information with details of DP spending by project included in the ADP • The Planning Commission and line ministries provide information on new project approvals • FPMU synthesises the information to be included in the annual monitoring report	
	CIP2 annual monitoring report: CIP2 GoB allocations and DP commitments	• GoB CIP2 allocations • Donor pledges and commitments	• The Planning Commission provides information on GoB allocations in the ADP book • ERD provides information on DP commitments • FPMU prepares this section of the monitoring report	
	CIP2 annual monitoring report: CIP2 GoB allocations and DP commitments	• Non-ADP programmes • Programmes and projects activated and financed by DPs	• ERD facilitates this information to FPMU • Relevant reports from the LCG AFSRD and Country Partnership Framework, as available, may be used to complement the information	
Expected outcomes, outputs and inputs	CIP2 annual review meetings	• Meetings conducted at different levels to analyse CIP M&E findings and lessons learned, to identify actions for improvement and long-term sustainability, and to find ways to stimulate the financing of the CIP2	• Meetings are held at TT, TWG, FPWG, FPMC and NC levels • DPs and non-governmental actors participate in these meetings	
Expected outcomes and outputs	Mid-term CIP2 programme reviews	• Independent assessments and ad hoc studies to determine the extent to which CIP2 programme outputs have been achieved and the relevance of impact of the strategies and initiatives implemented	• The NC manages these reviews. It is in charge of prioritising, defining the focus, methods of analysis, timing and the management arrangements for such assessments • FPMU provides secretarial technical and operational support to the NC in managing the independent Mid Term Programme Reviews	These reviews are conducted during the third year of the CIP2 implementation

Institutional settings for CIP2 monitoring

At the level of overall Outcomes and Outputs, the institutional settings for CIP2 monitoring are integrated with those for monitoring SDGs relevant to FNS and the upcoming NFNSP in a unified framework which consist of TTs, TWGs, the expanded FPWG and the NC, under the authority of the FPMC and with support from FPMU.

Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC)
The Cabinet-level FPMC chaired by the Food Minister includes ministers and secretaries from key sectors: Ministers for Finance, Commerce, Agriculture, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Disaster Management and Relief; secretaries of the Cabinet Division, Internal Resources Division, Finance Division, Statistics and Informatics Division, Food, Women and Children Affairs, Disaster Management and Relief, Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture, and Fisheries and Livestock. The FPMC delivers strategic guidance on FNS issues and establishes a high-level commitment to inter-sectoral collaboration. It provides leadership and oversight in the formulation of food policy strategic documents developed by the institutions it oversees. But it also relies on the technical support provided by these same instances which provide feedback based on their monitoring activities.

National Committee (NC)
The NC, also chaired by the Food Minister, comprises of the secretaries from the MoF (Finance and Economic Relations Divisions), MoHFW, MoA, MoFL, MoWR, MoDMR, MoFood and IMED; members from the Planning Commission (General Economics Division and Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division); and the Vice Chancellor of BAU, the Executive Chairman of BARC, the President of the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Mission Director of USAID, the FAO Representative in Bangladesh, the Director General of the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), the Country Director of the World Bank and the Chief of Party of the IFPRI. The NC oversees the CIP implementation and monitoring processes.

Food Policy Working Group (FPWG)
The FPWG, chaired by the Food Secretary and consisting of representatives from the Planning Commission (General Economics Division, Socio-economic Infrastructure Division and Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division), Ministry of Finance (Finance Division and Economic Relations Division), and IMED, performs the task of coordination and collaboration at the technical and operational level through the five TTs (see Table A6.2) that carry out the monitoring.

Thematic Teams
The five TTs monitor the progress towards the objectives of the NFP PoA and the CIP2, assess the effectiveness of ongoing FNS policies and strategic actions against a common results framework and sectoral/cross sectoral targets where appropriate, contribute to the formulation of new programmes and/or expansion of existing ones, contribute to develop and maintain continuous dialogues between FNS stakeholders, and promote effective coordination among ministries/divisions/agencies/stakeholders in the implementation of inclusive investment actions for ensuring nutrition-sensitive food systems.

Table A6.2. Composition of the Thematic Teams

		Ministry/department/unit
Thematic Team A for Diversified and Sustainable Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock	1	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	2	Ministry of Agriculture
	3	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
	4	Ministry of Industries
	5	Ministry of Water Resources
	6	Department of Agriculture Extension
	7	Department of Fisheries
	8	Department of Livestock Services
	9	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
	10	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	11	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	12	FPMU, Ministry of Food
Thematic Team B for Efficient and Nutrition-Sensitive Post-Harvest Transformation and Value Chain	13	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	14	Ministries of Industries
	15	Ministry of Agriculture
	16	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
	17	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
	18	Local Government Division
	19	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division
	20	Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute (BSTI)
	21	Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM)
	22	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	23	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	24	Ministry of Food
Thematic Team C for Improved Dietary Diversity, Consumption and Nutrition	25	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	26	Ministry of Food
	27	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
	28	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
	29	Health Services Division, MoHFW
	30	Local Government Division, MoLGRD&C
	31	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division
	32	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC)
	33	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)
	34	Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN)
	35	INFS, University of Dhaka
	36	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	37	FPMU, Ministry of Food
Thematic Team D for Enhanced Access to Social Protection, Safety Nets and Increased Resilience	38	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	39	Ministry of Food
	40	Cabinet Division
	41	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
	42	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
	43	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
	44	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
	45	Ministry of Social Welfare
	46	Local Government Division, MoLGRD&C
	47	General Economic Division
	48	Departments of Food
	49	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC)
	50	FPMU, Ministry of Food

		Ministry/department/unit
Thematic Team E for Cross Cutting Issues of Nutrition-Sensitive Food System and Strategies	51	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	52	GED, Planning Commission
	53	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
	54	ERD, Ministry of Finance
	55	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
	56	Local Government Division, MoLGRD&C
	57	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
	58	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA)
	59	Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)
	60	Institute of Public Health (IPH)
	61	Department of Public Health Engineering
	62	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	63	FPMU, Ministry of Food
	64	FPMU, Ministry of Food

Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)

FPMU of the Ministry of Food provides technical and operational support to these institutions, and acts as the secretariat of the various instances. In addition to the institutional setup in place for the CIP1, eight TWGs which include focal points from each relevant government sector have been established by FPMU in partnership with 13 ministries (see Table A6.3.). These TWGs assisted FPMU in developing the CIP2.

Table A6.3. Composition of the Technical Working Groups

Technical Working Group	Members
Sustainable and Diversified Agriculture	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Availability), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka 3. Representative from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Dhaka 4. Representative from Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC), Dhaka 5. Representative from Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Gazipur 6. Representative from Soil Resources Development Institute (SRDI), Dhaka 7. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 8. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 9. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Research Officer, FPMU, Ministry of Food
Fisheries & Livestock	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Availability), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL), Bangladesh Secretariat 3. Representative from Department of Livestock Service (DoLS), Dhaka 4. Representative from Department of Fisheries (DoF), Dhaka 5. Representative from Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI), Savar, Dhaka 6. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 7. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 8. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Research Officer, FPMU, Ministry of Food
Agricultural Inputs and Water Resources	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Availability), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC), Dhaka 3. Representative from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Dhaka 4. Representative from Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC), Dhaka 5. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 6. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 7. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Associate Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food
Access to Market and Value Chain Development	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Access), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from LGD, MoLGRD&C, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka 3. Representative from RDCD, MoLGRD&C, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka 4. Representative from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Dhaka 5. Representative from Department of Livestock Service (DLS), Dhaka 6. Representative from Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), Dhaka 7. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 8. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 9. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Associate Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food

Technical Working Group	Members
CTP Costing & Information System	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Management, Information & Co-ordination), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Secretariat 3. Representative from General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission 4. Representative from Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance 5. Representative from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Dhaka 6. Representative from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Dhaka 7. Research Officer (MIC), FPMU, Ministry of Food 8. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 9. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 10. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Associate Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food
Vulnerability & Social Security	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Access), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from Ministry of Social Welfare, Bangladesh Secretariat 3. Representative from Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh Secretariat 4. Representative from Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Dhaka 5. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 6. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 7. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Associate Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food
Nutrition-Sensitive Programme	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Utilisation & Nutrition), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh Secretariat 3. Representative from BARC, Dhaka 4. Representative from BIRTAN, Dhaka 5. Representative from Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN), Dhaka 6. Representative from Department of Livestock Service (DLS), Dhaka 7. Representative from NNC, Dhaka 8. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 9. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 10. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Associate Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food
Food Safety & Quality Improvement	Convener: DG FPMU, Ministry of Food 1. Research Director (Food Availability), FPMU, Ministry of Food 2. Representative from LGD, MoLGRD&C, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka 3. Representative from Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) 4. Representative from Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institute (BSTI) 5. Representative from Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB), Dhaka 6. Representative from INFS, Dhaka University, Dhaka 7. Representative from Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN), Dhaka 8. Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), MUCH-FAO 9. National Expert, MUCH-FAO 10. International Expert, MUCH-FAO Member Secretary: Associate Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food

Finally, members of the LCG AFSRD participate in the CIP Annual Review Meetings. The LCG AFSRD is the venue for dialogue between Government and its DPs. LCGs are designed to contribute towards effective and coordinated implementation of national policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

Challenges in implementing CIP2 M&E

A number of preconditions are required to the CIP2 M&E system to function effectively:

- **Adequate resources:** Human and financial resources are key to a well-functioning M&E system. Officials from FPMU, TTs, TWG and FPWG assigned to working on the monitoring of the CIP2 must have the right technical and operational capacities and their roles in the monitoring must be endorsed at the highest level. This is especially the case for officials who are from ministries not traditionally associated with the food and nutrition policy of the country and whose role in the CIP2 process may seem as outside their job's purview. Sub-programme V.4.2. endeavours to mobilise resources to ensure that such capacities exist. Financial resources also need to be secured to carry out CIP2 Mid Term Programme Reviews.
- **Stakeholders' engagement:** Stakeholder participation throughout the different phases of the CIP2 life cycle ensures ownership, learning and sustainability of results. Stakeholders are the best positioned to establish whether the planned results and investment operations remain relevant. Their partaking in the monitoring facilitates effective communication to increase coordination, engagement, mobilise additional resources to fill resource gaps.
- **Coordination:** Monitoring the CIP2 is the collective responsibility of the numerous implementing entities which poses significant coordination challenges. To this effect, Sub-programme V.4.1. proposes to strengthen coordination mechanisms liaising with existing FSN frameworks, clusters and networks. Ensuring synergy and coordination among partners working towards common results supports: strategic focus and use of limited resources; enhanced synergy and coordination among key actors; accountability and informed decision making; avoiding duplication of efforts; and identification of gaps. Annual Review Meetings will promote partnerships and ensure linkages to national development goals.

Opportunities in implementing CIP2 M&E

- **A guide to adjust the CIP2 implementation:** The CIP monitoring sets the ground for adjustments in the CIP2 and provides evidence to justify any changes that the NC may decide to make. The evaluation process that takes place through the planned independent Mid Term Programme Reviews also provides critical feedback for improving programming, policies and strategies. While monitoring provides real-time information on the implementation of CIP2 programmes and investment projects, the Programme Reviews consist of critical in-depth assessments.
- **Developing nutrition-sensitive indicators:** As the development of the CIP2's results framework has shown, indicators that reflect the impact of different programmes on nutrition are scarce -even in fields such as agriculture which have a direct impact on a country's nutrition- because nutrition objectives are rarely incorporated in the design of programmes. As the monitoring framework and indicators of the CIP2 are finalised, the opportunity should be seized to sensitise policy makers to the need to incorporate nutrition in their objectives and to develop indicators accordingly.

The Second Country Investment Plan (CIP 2) for Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems has been prepared by the Government of Bangladesh under the coordination of the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the European Union (EU) and with the technical support from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH) project.

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