

- Food insecurity is still a problem in Bangladesh
- Global funding for food security is increasing and represents an enormous opportunity to eradicate hunger and malnutrition
- The National Food Policy and Plan of Action will help channel these resources effectively

The National Food Policy Plan of Action: A framework for investing in food security

Bangladesh has made significant progress in boosting national food production. However, a large part of the population still lacks access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food. In light of renewed and increasing donor commitments to invest in food security, the country now has a unique opportunity to eradicate hunger and malnutrition. The National Food Policy and its Plan of Action have a central role to play in channelling funds in the most effective and strategic manner.

New funds for food security

Since the global food crisis of 2007-08, donor commitments to invest in food security and agricultural development have increased dramatically. For instance, in the July 2009 G8 summit in l'Aquila, donors committed to invest USD 20 billion in food security and agriculture over three years, both multilaterally and bilaterally. New funding arrangements have been created including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, the European Union Food Facility and the US Feed the Future initiative.

The increased availability of funding for food security offers an enormous opportunity for Bangladesh. However, it might also present unprecedented challenges to channel resources efficiently and coherently. Food security is multi-sectoral by nature, and as such requires interdependent interventions across diverse sectors such as agriculture, health, nutrition, education and disaster management. Without strategic planning and coordination, it will thus be difficult to ensure resources are channelled to where they are needed most.



A coordinated effort for the NFP PoA
Source: FPMU.

A national framework for food security investments

To provide food security actors in Bangladesh with a strategic orientation in food security planning, the government of Bangladesh designed and approved the National Food Policy (2006) and its associated Plan of Action (2008-2015). The latter translates the three core objectives of the policy into strategic areas of intervention and priority actions (see box 1).

Box 1. Objectives of the National Food Policy

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

Special care was taken to align the National Food Policy with Bangladesh's overall development strategy. The document is consistent with all relevant sectoral

policies and broader policy frameworks, thus making it a suitable instrument to align donors' interventions with government priorities.

The Plan of Action also identifies relevant actors and suggests a set of policy targets and indicators to monitor progress in the implementation of the National Food Policy. While progress has been achieved in increasing rice production, in reducing the prevalence of malnourishment and in lowering the number of underweight children, monitoring of the Plan of Action identified several areas that require increased attention by the Government of Bangladesh and international donors.

Addressing gaps effectively

Gaps that remain to achieve food security in Bangladesh fall into four categories: (i) the availability of food; (ii) the access to food; (iii) nutrition; and (iv) cross-cutting issues. Future investments should be strategically channelled so as to address each of these challenges effectively.

Evidence shows that, despite production increases, Bangladesh still needs to increase and diversify agricultural output. To improve the availability of food, investments are needed to intensify and diversify food production and increase its sustainability; support adaptation to climate change; and develop agricultural marketing and infrastructure. Specific entry points for action include increasing research and extension capacities, with special attention to the development of new rice and non-rice varieties; developing programmes on crop diversification and increasing funding to livestock and fisheries sectors; facilitating access to agricultural inputs and credit and ensuring that fertilisers and pesticides are used sustainably; and protecting producers' incentives by strengthening procurement programmes.

Another important food security challenge is to increase the number of people who can access sufficient and nutritious food. Investments to eradicate income poverty, with a particular emphasis on the most vulnerable groups, and improved risk management, will help increase and stabilize access to food. Among other things, this involves promoting income generation in rural areas by increasing access to markets, strengthening women's access to

productive assets, increasing value-addition, paying special attention to the development of micro-enterprises and reforming technical and vocational training to be more gender sensitive. In addition, safety net programs need to be expanded to the landless, marginal farmers and food insecure people in urban and disaster-prone areas.

Diets in Bangladesh are highly unbalanced and diseases impair people's ability to absorb nutrients from the food they eat. To improve nutrition, investments are needed to promote diversified food consumption, tackle nutrient deficiencies among women and children and improve food safety. This requires strengthening health and nutrition programmes by adopting life-cycle approaches in programme design and implementation, and improving their targeting. It also calls for further improving food supplementation and fortification interventions for vulnerable groups, as well as breast feeding and complementary feeding practices. Most critically, a nutrition focus needs to be mainstreamed within agriculture, health, safety nets and education policies and programmes.

Lastly, food security governance needs to be enhanced. This involves increasing human and institutional capacities to implement and coordinate food security interventions and to monitor the National Food Policy and its Plan of Action by ensuring that the relevant data are available and easily accessible.

The way forward

Bangladesh has made significant progress in increasing agricultural productivity and output. To translate these achievements into higher food security, a more strategic multi-sectoral approach is needed. The National Food Policy and Plan of Action provide the reference policy framework for defining a comprehensive investment plan that is able to mobilize additional resources in the context of the renewed international commitment to support food security, agriculture and nutrition ●