

**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)
Ministry of Food**



**Roadmap to
the 2020 Monitoring Report
of the Second Country Investment Plan
on Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems
(CIP2, 2016-2020)**

**Supported by
Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH):
Strengthening the enabling environment for food security
and nutrition**

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Acronyms

ADP Annual Development Programme	IMED Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
AoI Areas of Intervention	INFS Institute of Nutrition and Food Science
BADC Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation	LCG-AFSRD Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
BARC Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	LGED Local Government Engineering Division
BBS Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	MoA Ministry of Agriculture
BCC Behaviour Change Communications	MoFood Ministry of Food
BCIC Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation	MoFL Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
BDHS Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey	MoHFW Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
BFD Bangladesh Forest Department	Mol Ministry of Industry
BMDA Barind Multipurpose Development Authority	MoWCA Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
BFNSP Bangladesh Food and Nutrition Security Policy	MoWR Ministry of Water Resources
BNNC Bangladesh National Nutrition Council	MR Monitoring Report
BSTI Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute	MUCH Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge
BWDB Bangladesh Water Development Board	NC National Committee
CIP1 First Country Investment Plan for Food Security and Nutrition	NCDs Non-communicable diseases
CIP2 Second Country Investment Plan on Nutrition-Sensitive Systems	NFNSP National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
CSOs Civil Society Organizations	NFNSP PoA National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Plan of Action
DAE Department of Agricultural Extension	NFP PoA National Food Policy Plan of Action
DAM Department of Agricultural Marketing	NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations
DLS Department of Livestock Services	NIPORT National Institute of Population Research and Training
DoC Department of Commerce	NPAN2 Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition
DoF Department of Fisheries	RBM Results Based Monitoring
DPs Development Partners	SCA Seed Certification Agency
DRR Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation	SDG Sustainable Development Goal
ERD Economic Relations Division	SME Small and Medium Enterprise
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization	SOFI State of Food Insecurity
FNS Food and Nutrition Security	SSN Social Safety Net
FPMC Food Planning and Monitoring Committee	SSNP Social Safety Net Programme
FPMU Food Planning and Monitoring Unit	TAT Technical Assistance Team
FPWG Food Policy Working Group	TT Thematic Team
FYP Five Year Plan	UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
FW&L Food Waste and Losses	VDC Village Development Committees
GAIN Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	WB World Bank
GoB Government of Bangladesh	WFP World Food Programme
IFAD International Fund for Agriculture Development	7FYP Seventh Five Year Plan

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1. Background

The Second Country Investment Plan on Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems (CIP2, 2016-2020) was officially launched on the 10th of October 2018, with the goal of achieving improved food security and nutrition for all at all times, by making food systems nutrition-sensitive and sustainable. Of multisectoral nature, the CIP2 also serves as a platform for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at country level in alignment with Bangladesh's Seventh Five Year Plan (7FYP) and is in continuation with the First Country Investment Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (CIP1, 2011-2015)¹ developed in the wake of the 2008 food price crisis. Moreover, it aligns with other international initiatives, such as the ICN2 Framework for Action, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the SUN movement.

This Roadmap is the result of the coordinated efforts of the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) of the Meeting Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH) project, the Thematic Team (TT) members and the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) staff. It is an operational tool that serves as support to the production of the second Monitoring Report of the CIP2 (MR 2020), by specifically describing: i) the process of the MR 2020 elaboration, its structure and components (ii) its timeline, and (iii) the role and responsibilities of TT members and FPMU staff. It is the result of lessons learned from previous monitoring cycles and to be utilized as a reference instrument to support the data collection, monitoring and analysis to be performed by TT members and FPMU staff.

Building upon the experience of the MR 2019, the MR 2020 aims to analyse the evolving food systems in Bangladesh by monitoring the CIP2 and the SDGs, Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) policies, programmes and initiatives, and related financial allocation and newly emerging trends. While its production timeline will span from December 2019 to May 2020, it will be focusing on data pertaining to the Financial Year 2018/2019, i.e. from 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019. This section goes on to provide an overview of newly emerging trends likely to be analysed in the MR 2020 and lessons learned from MR 2019.

1.1. Prioritizing FNS intervention in a fast-changing context

Bangladesh continues to experience strong economic growth which has been increasingly characterized by -on the demand-side- the expansion of domestic consumption favoured by growing remittance inflows and by -on the supply side- a thriving industrial sector (including processed food production). Another striking trend relates to the reallocation of labour from lower-end agriculture to manufacturing and service industries through accelerating rural-urban migration. This has exacerbated the differences in both poverty and FNS between people residing in remote poorer rural regions and the rest of the country, as well as between people living in crowded urban slums and better-off urban residents. In addition, the livelihood of the poorest communities is increasingly put at risk by the negative impacts of climate change. In this context, it is essential to support policy makers with evidence-based advice to effectively prioritise both interventions and related investments, ensuring continued FNS progress for all the people of Bangladesh, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable communities, in particular women and children, the elderly and the disabled. The CIP2 sets forth priority nutrition-sensitive investment programmes for each interrelated component of the food systems – growing, harvesting, packing, processing, transforming, marketing, consuming and disposing of food. The CIP2 monitoring reports, while tracking nutrition-sensitive financing and the achievement of desirable results for each of these investment programmes, are also able to bring to the fore these emerging FNS-related challenges.

¹ The CIP1 was later extended to last until 2016.

1.2. Lessons learned from previous monitoring exercises

The CIP1 helped to mobilise funds and to coordinate GoB and Development Partners' efforts. The first National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP PoA) monitoring report was produced in 2010. The monitoring frameworks for both the NFP PoA and the CIP1 were successfully harmonised in 2012, and their implementation progress reporting was ensured by joint annual MRs. Since 2010, the GoB has published seven MRs, keeping track of the evolving FNS scenarios and policies (Table 1).

Table 1. Milestones in the yearly monitoring reports (MRs)

MR 2010: first report on NFP PoA only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant MDG indicators were used as outcome level indicators • Some indicators/targets of Medium-Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) used to assess delivery on input/action lines in PoA • Result Indicators selected using SMART criteria
MR 2012: first joint NFP PoA/ CIP1 cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIP institutional, coordination and monitoring system embedded in existing NFP PoA framework and national planning process (FYP) • CIP1 Baseline and target indicators aligned to MDGs & NFP PoA goals/targets. Each of the 12 CIP Programmes was associated with one expected outcome, a set of proxy indicators/baseline values • CIP1 baseline was set based on financial data from both GoB and DPs
MR 2013: improved monitoring methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report systematised use of financial database, improved assessment of inputs/outputs/outcomes • Enhanced stakeholder consultations
MR 2014: refined monitoring content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators were added for improved monitoring • Analysis of yearly execution performance introduced
MR 2015: focus on gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater attention given to gender in data analysis • Accounting for emerging issues (gender)
MR 2016: first report in Bengali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report translated for the first time in Bengali • Markers introduced for tracking how observed values compare to targets
MR 2017: first report in Bengali with FPMU lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the first time, report produced by GoB, directly in Bengali, under FPMU leadership, with no external technical assistance
MR 2019: first report on CIP2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report produced on the new Country Investment Plan (CIP2) • Project expenditure is computed on actual previous projects' expenditure patterns rather than on constant basis • A 10-pager summary produced for the first time

The main lesson learned from the CIP1/NFP PoA monitoring was that its theoretical approach according to food security dimensions was unable to adequately capture the complexity of interactions, e.g. cross-cutting nature of nutrition across the food chain. Accordingly, the CIP2 has been designed to mainstream nutrition throughout the food system, thereby ensuring a better correspondence between nutrition-sensitive programmes and outcomes which would in turn foster improved nutritional outcomes in Bangladesh. Box 1 presents the lessons learned from the production process of MR 2019 (see Annex 4).

Box 1. Lessons learned from CIP2 last year's monitoring exercise

- Moving to TT workshops instead of regular meetings meant less time was spent on collecting/discussing/validating both results and financial indicators: this approach should therefore be reconsidered.
- The reduced TT contact time contributed to limited contributions by TT members especially in terms of providing financial data and detailed information on specific projects: this needs to be improved from the onset of the MR 2020 production.
- The report production features the drafting of a summary 10-pager used to spread the key messages of MR 2019: this should be continued and other means of advocacy such as thematic short briefs could also be considered as ancillary outputs to the MR 2020.
- Proxies were used for indicators which were not available. More coordinated efforts should be made to ensure that all available indicators can be obtained. This may for example entail a higher-level involvement of BBS who produces a lot of the official data used in the MR.
- There was limited involvement of the Development Partners in providing financial data. It is suggested to organize a meeting to ensure the participation of Development Partners community.

The following section focuses on the institutional framework for CIP2 and SDGs monitoring. The CIP2 as a results-based management tool is presented in section 3 and the annual monitoring cycle in section 4. A detailed look at results and inputs is provided in section 5 and 6 respectively. Section 7 presents the MR 2020 structure and production timeline, while section 8 focuses on the distribution of responsibilities for those involved in the monitoring process. A set of annexes follows.

2. A unified institutional framework for CIP2 and SDGs monitoring

The institutional arrangement for the monitoring process utilises GoB institutional structures for FNS coordination, including the monitoring of the Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2, 2016-2025), the ongoing formulation of the Bangladesh Food and Nutrition Security Policy (BFNSP), and the monitoring of FNS-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is anchored in the Annual Development Programme (ADP) in relation to input monitoring (i.e. financial allocation). The institutional setting operates on a multiple level mechanism depicted in Figure 1 and consists of a unified framework including Thematic Teams (TTs), Technical Working Groups (TWGs)², the Food Policy Working Group (FPWG), the National Committee (NC) and the Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Security (LCG ARDFS), under the authority of the Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC) and with support from the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU).

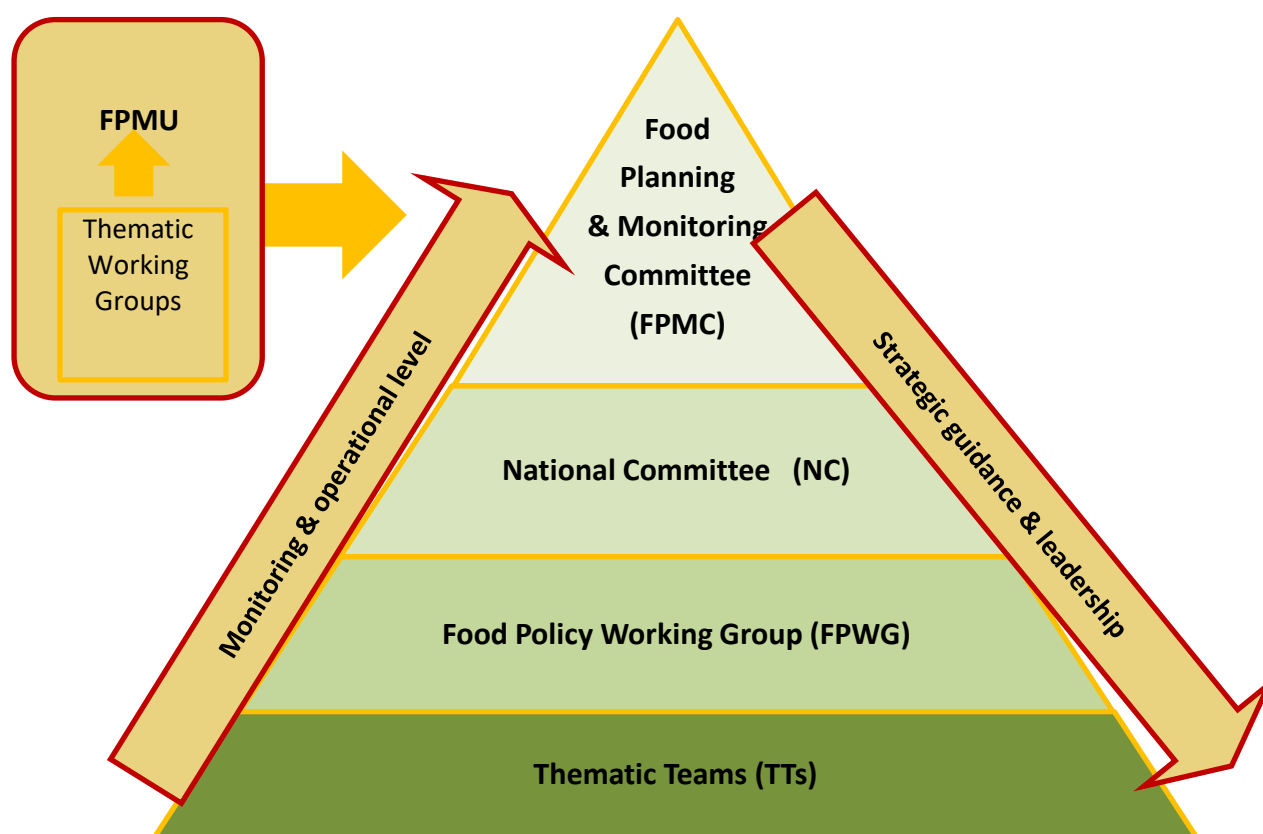
- The Cabinet-level **FPMC** chaired by the Food Minister includes Ministers and Secretaries from key sectors. The FPMC delivers strategic guidance on FNS-related issues and establishes a high-level commitment to inter-sectoral collaboration. It provides leadership and oversight in the formulation of food policy strategic documents developed by the institutions it oversees. It also relies on the technical support provided by these same instances which provide feedback based on their monitoring activities.
- The **NC**, chaired by the Food Minister, comprises the secretaries of key ministries and divisions, heads of universities/research institutions, Development Partners (DPs), private

² In addition to the CIP1 institutional setup, eight TWGs - focal points from each relevant GoB sector, have been established by FPMU in partnership with 13 ministries. These TWGs assisted FPMU in developing the CIP2.

sector representatives and other non-governmental organizations (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 both technical and operational level. A particularly important role is played by the Ministry of Finance and the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of the Planning Commission (Ministry of Planning), and the Economic Relations Division (ERD) to provide feedback on the financial section of the CIP2.
- The **TTs** carry out the monitoring activities.
- The **FPMU** of the Ministry of Food provides technical, operational and secretarial support.
- Finally, members of the Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (*LCG ARDFS*) participate in CIP Annual Review Meetings. The LCG ARDFS is the venue for dialogue between GoB and DPs. LCGs are designed to contribute towards effective and coordinated implementation of national policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

Figure 14. Institutional set up for CIP2 preparation and monitoring



3. The CIP2: A Results-based Management System

The CIP2 annual monitoring process analyses the annual FNS progress in terms of a) Results monitoring, i.e. from goal, outcome down to output levels, all established in the CIP2 results framework; and b) Input monitoring, i.e. financial allocations by CIP2 area of investment, programme and sub-programme. The monitoring process involves tracking the operationalisation of strategies into actual initiatives and the trend analysis of proxy indicators. It also includes the analysis of the new strategies and actions that may be taken to ensure that expected results are achieved. Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation represent the interconnected processes of the Results-Based

Management (RBM) approach. This approach aims to improve organizations' effectiveness and accountability. It is a management strategy by which all actors, directly or indirectly engaged in achieving a set of planned results (outputs, outcomes, goals), ensure that the processes, products and services (inputs) -they are involved in- contribute to actually achieve those results³. Accordingly, the CIP2 has been planned within the RBM approach. Its monitoring is a continuous process which ensures constant feedback, learning and consequent improvement of future planning. Plans are regularly assessed and discussed based on key monitoring (and evaluation) findings and lessons learned.

3.1. A three-level results chain

The CIP2 results are reflected in a three-level results chain which defines a coherent architecture of logically linked expected outcomes, outputs and inputs. Based on the logical framework methodology, the CIP2 results chain planning is the result of a participatory exercise in which participants from the GoB, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local stakeholders answered the following three sets of questions, which allowed to identify the CIP2 results chain presented in Figure 2:

1. *In which areas do we have to work to improve food security in the country? (i.e. what are the expected outcomes we wish to obtain to improve FNS?)*

The answer consists in the five investment areas (outcomes, or Areas of Intervention (Aols)) identified by the TWGs.

2. *What are the programmes to be implemented for contributing to the achievement of the CIP2 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 13 CIP2 programmes (outputs).

3. *What are the key investment interventions required to contribute to the achievement of the CIP2 expected aggregate outputs?*

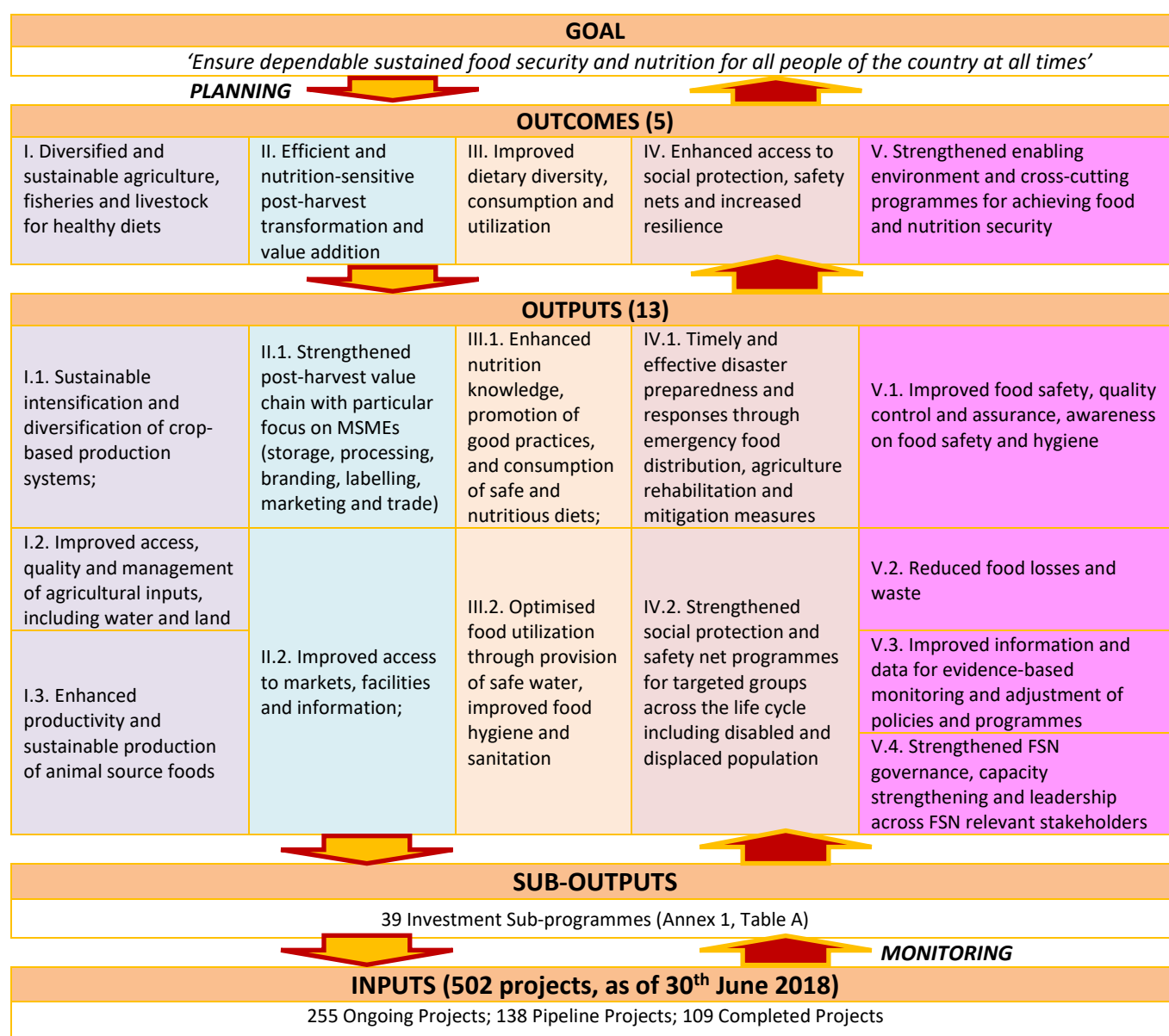
This question led to the identification of 39 CIP2 sub-programmes (sub-outputs).

While the *planning* is developed following a *deductive* approach, i.e. from a general problem to its root causes and in turn to potential specific solutions, the *monitoring* is rather *inductive*, i.e. from empirical evidence, concrete activities (projects) to the achievement of more general results. In particular at:

- *Impact/Outcome level:* Five expected outcomes correspond to the five Areas of Investment. At this level, we monitor change in conditions that are not under the direct control of implementing agencies.
- *Output level:* The outputs refer to mid-term development results that the 13 CIP2 programmes seek to achieve. Expected outputs represent change in conditions created by specific interventions and are under the direct control of implementing agencies.
- *Input level:* Each of the 13 CIP2 programmes and 39 sub-programmes correspond to a number of specific projects. At input level, CIP2 tracks financed ongoing and completed projects, and financial requirements, whose funding has yet to be identified (pipeline projects).

³ United Nation Development Group (UNDG), *"Results-Based Management Handbook – Harmonizing RBM concepts and approaches for improved development results at country level"*, October 2011.

Figure 2. CIP2 results chain



4. The CIP2 annual monitoring report

Focusing on financial year 2018/19, i.e. 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019, the annual CIP2 monitoring report shows:

- Progress towards CIP2 outcomes and outputs prepared by TTs under FPWG supervision; and
- Nutrition-sensitive financial allocation and execution, and future commitment of CIP2 investment projects implemented by both GoB and DPs: input monitoring.

The key reference for input monitoring is the CIP2 project database, with its baseline set as of 30th June 2016, which is regularly updated through the Planning commission's Annual Development Programme (ADP) book and related monitoring process. Monitoring activities include -at both result and input level- the collection of annual updates on indicators of the CIP2 results framework (see section 5), validation and refinement of these indicators as required, monitoring and analysis. Some information is derived from published documents while other is retrieved from primary sources, e.g.

directly from DPs, GoB agencies and project managers. Sometimes data are not available, in which cases proxies are identified, agreed and adopted.

These activities are FPMU's and TTs' shared responsibility and structured in the data collection monitoring process which is conducted throughout a series of TT workshops, facilitated by FPMU (with MUCH TAT support). Key findings from the monitoring reports are analysed and discussed within the TTs and FPWG for further submission to the NC and FPMC. The MRs' findings are disseminated and lessons learned are incorporated into the following phases of CIP2 implementation, through the coordination and guidance provided by the NC (see section 7 for more details).

5. Monitoring Results

The indicators presented in this section are the result of a series of consultations with TWGs, FPMU, SCOs, the private sector and other stakeholders. Three-set of SMART indicators⁴ are presented at Goal (section 5.1), Outcome (section 5.2) and Output (section 5.3) level. When appropriate, indicators from the SDG and 7FYP results frameworks have been adopted to further reinforce the coherence between these documents. Also, when relevant to food systems in Bangladesh, indicators from the CIP1/NFP Plan of Action results framework have been kept in order to retain some continuity between the CIP1 and CIP2 monitoring processes.

The total number of result indicators provided in the CIP2 is 114 – seven goal-level indicators, 18 outcome-level and 89 output-level. Table 2 shows that the number of indicators actually monitored in MR 2019 totalled 109 – seven goal-level, 18 outcome-level, and 84 output-level. The change in number was due to the fact that six indicators were dropped, and one was added. In addition to this, some proxy indicators were used and some indicators were modified. Five indicators remained non available, but it is hoped that they will become available during the life of the CIP2. In 13 cases, the figure for 2017/18 was not available when the MR19 was developed.

Table 2: Results indicators – Number, type, source and availability for MR 2020

Results Indicators level	Total in CIP2	Indicator dropped	Indicator added	Revised number of indicators in MR 2019	Proxy has been used	Indicator modified	Indicator not available	2017/18 observation was not available
Goal	7	-		7	1	-	3	-
Outcome	18	-		18	-	-	-	5
Output	89	6 ⁵	1 ⁶	84	4	4	2	8
Total	114	5	1	109	5	4	5	13

One important modification has been to remove indicators pertaining to the Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled, the Old Age Allowance/Pension, and VGD social safety nets (shaded in yellow in Table 6) which are not in the Government's ADP budget and do not therefore fall under the purview of the CIP2. The 'month of adequate household food provisioning' indicator has also been deleted as no such information seems to be or to become available in the life of the CIP2.

The indicator 'Distribution of foodgrain through PFDS' has been added (in red in Table 6) in spite of most of the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) channels falling under the Government's recurrent

⁴ SMART indicators are: *Specific* (Who? What? When? Where? Why? Which?); *Measurable* (Metrics and Milestones? How much? What Percentage?); *Achievable* (Do you have the skills and tools to accomplish this objective?); *Relevant* (Does it fit with overall organizational Objectives?); *Timebound* (Intermediate and final deadline).

⁵ Month of adequate household food provisioning; Quantity of VGF and GR distributed; Coverage of people covered by the Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled; Coverage of Old Age Allowance/Pension; Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected. Two variables - Number of large establishments manufacturing food and Number of medium, small and micro establishments manufacturing food- have been replaced by a single proxy: Quantum index of medium large-scale manufacturing industry for food.

⁶ Distribution of foodgrain through PFDS (thousand MT)

budget, because the storage required and its management necessitates investments that are covered by the CIP2.

Table 3 presents details of the indicators' reformulation.

Table 3: Indicators which have been modified or for which proxies have been used compared to the CIP

Aol and level	Previous indicator	Modified indicator/ proxy
Goal level indicator	SDG Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	PROXY: Agricultural value addition per worker (USD)
Outcome level indicator: Aol II	Change in without food agricultural wage rate of male agricultural labour	Change in agricultural real wage rate of male agricultural labourers
Outcome level indicator: Aol V	Total financial commitments	Total GoB financial commitments to CIP2 (billion USD)
Output level indicator: Programme I.2	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 water logging and submergence in coverage thousand ha	Increased in arable land under surface irrigation coverage (thousand ha)
Output level indicator: Programme I.2	SDG indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	PROXY: Water-use efficiency (USD/m3)
Output level indicator: Programme I.3	Number of commercial registered farms (1. Poultry; 2. Livestock; 3. fish farms)	Number of commercially registered fish and shrimp farms (1. Poultry; 2. Livestock; 3. fish and shrimp)
Output level indicator: Programme III.2	Number of children aged 5 years or less admitted in upazilla health complexes at district-level secondary hospitals and in medical college hospitals for diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	PROXY: for 2016/17, a 2016 proxy is taken that considers the admission for diarrheal diseases only.
Output level indicator: Programme IV.2	Number of large establishments manufacturing food Number of medium, small and micro establishments manufacturing food	PROXY: Quantum index of medium and large-scale manufacturing industry for food
Output level indicator: Programme IV.2	PoA-CIP1: Budgeted coverage of VGF (lakh person) and VGD (lakh person month)	Budgeted coverage of VGD and ICVGD in hundred-thousand-person-month
Output level indicator: V.1. Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	Number of food items standardised by BSTI	Number of processed food items standardised by BSTI (mandatory certification)

Tables 4, 5 and 6 present the following elements, with the grey areas indicating the information that needs to be collected in this particular monitoring cycle:

- Identification number;

- Proxy indicators - identified to assess achievement of results (Goal, Outcome, Output level);
- Baseline - the reference against which measuring indicator's progress towards the target, as shown in the CIP2;
- 2017/18 – the indicator value for FY 2017/18 reported in MR 2019.
- 2018/19 - the indicator value for FY 2018/19 which will be reported in MR 2020.
- Target (for goal/outcome levels only) – the desirable/ reachable value to be attained by the end of the monitoring period and set at the planning phase, in line with relevant strategic documents when relevant, or set through a consultation process.
- Verification source (outcome/output levels only) – Institution responsible for the production of a certain indicator and/or document where the information is available.

In cases where the data have not been available so far (some SDG indicators for example) or for which the data were not available in the last monitoring cycle, checks should be made to see if the information now exists. When the information was provisional, efforts should be made to obtain the final figures.

5.1. Monitoring at Goal level

The overarching goal of the CIP2 is to '*Ensure dependable sustained food security and nutrition for all people of the country at all times*'. The progress towards the goal is monitored through seven proxy indicators. The first three indicators, *prevalence of undernourishment*, *prevalence of stunting* and *prevalence of wasting* are the same as in the CIP/NFP PoA and are also SDG indicators. Data for the remaining indicators which are also SDG indicators are still in the process of being produced by the responsible institutions and will be included once developed. Until the SDG indicator 2.3.1 *Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size* is produced, it has been agreed to use a proxy: *proxy agricultural value addition per worker (USD)* as a measure agriculture labour productivity (Table 4).

Table 4. Goal level indicators

GOAL						
<i>Ensure dependable sustained food security and nutrition for all people of the country at all times</i>						
n	Proxy indicators	Baseline	2017/18	2018/19	Target	Verification sources
1	SDG Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)	15.8% (FAO, SOFI, 2015)	15.2%		<5% by 2030	FAO, SOFI
2	SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 s.d. from the median of WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years	36.1% (2014 BDHS)	31.0% (2018)**		25% by 2020 (7FYP)	BDHS
3	SDG Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years (<-2 s.d. of weight for height)	14% (2014 BDHS)	8.0% (2018)**		<8% by 2025 (NPAN2) ⁷	BDHS
4	SDG Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)*	-				

⁷ The indicator 6.3.11 of NPAN2 refers to stunted/wasted children under 5 years of age in slums.

5	Agricultural value addition per worker (USD) – <u>proxy</u> for SDG indicator 2.3.1*** ⁸	888.6 (2015)	990.7 (2017)		Increasing over time	World Bank, FAO
6	SDG Indicator 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status*	-				
7	SDG Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture*	-				

*not available; **provisional data; *** proxy

5.2. Monitoring at outcome and output level

Out of the 18 outcome level proxy indicators, five need to be produced especially for the MR 2020: *total GoB financial commitments to CIP2, the establishment of high-level FSN focal points across core ministries, the process of establishment of FSN focal points engaged in policy monitoring is on-going through regular TT and TWG meetings, the change in food agricultural wage rate of male agricultural labour and the number of annual high level FNS policy reports produced*. Ten are derived from other result frameworks (SDGs and the 7FYP) or were taken from the POA – CIP1 results framework (Table 4). The proxy indicators within area of investment *III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization* are similar to those in NPAN2 (Table 5).

Out of the 84 output proxy indicators, two only are not yet available and are both SDGs proxy indicators. Within crop-related indicators, four new crops have been introduced compared to the CIP/NFP PoA: tomatoes, carrots, lemons, sweet potatoes (Table 6).

⁸SDG 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

Table 5: Outcome level indicators

Expected outcome	n	Proxy indicators	Baseline 2015/16	2017/18	2018/19	Target	Verification sources
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	1	PoA- CIP1: Rice import dependency (import/availability)	2.3%	3.6%		0%	FPMU/MIS, BBS
	2	7FYP: Agricultural sector GDP growth rate a) Crop and horticulture b) Fisheries c) Livestock	a) 0.9% b) 6.1% c) 3.2%	a) 3.1% b) 6.4% c) 3.4%		a) 1.5% b) 6.5% c) 4% by 2021	BBS, DAE, DLS, DoF, BFD
	3	PoA- CIP1: Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price	33.8%	33.5%		Decrease over time	BBS
	4	PoA- CIP1: Wage differential between males and females in agriculture	33%	*		Decrease over time	BBS
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	5	7FYP: Average annual CPI inflation rate	5.9%	5.8%		5.5% by 2020	Bangladesh Bank; National Account Statistics, BBS
	6	Change in agricultural real wage rate of male agricultural labourers	7.6%	-0.2%		7.2% (per capita real GDP growth rate +0.5) ⁹	Bangladesh Bank/DAM/ BBS
	7	SDG 2.c.1: Changes in Indicator of food price anomalies (IFPA rice) ¹⁰	-1.1	0.3		Stable (0.5 SD of mean)	FAO
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	8	PoA-CIP1: National dietary energy intake from cereals (%)	70% (HIES 2010)	*	Not applicable because no recent HIES	Recommended 60%	FAO, WHO, BBS
	9	PoA-CIP1: Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months of age	23% (2014)	34% (2018)**		More than 40% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS
	10	PoA-CIP1: Proportion of households consuming adequately iodised salt containing at least 15 ppm	50.5% (National Salt Iodisation Survey, 2015)	* because no recent survey	* because no recent survey	90% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS, NMSS
	11	Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49)	39.7% (2014) ¹¹	*		Less than 25% by 2025 (NPAN2)	BDHS

⁹ According to the 7FYP (page 48), the GDP growth rate is projected at 8% in 2020. Factoring in the population growth rate (1.34%), the target is computed as: $8 - 1.34 + 0.5 = 7.16\%$.

¹⁰ This indicator is obtained based on calculations based on the FAO-GIEWS methodology.

¹¹ WHO, Global Health Observatory Data Repository/World Health Statistics

	12	Minimum dietary diversity for women (Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W))	46% (5 out of 9 food groups, 2015) ¹²	* yet from National Food Consumption Survey		75% by 2030 ¹³	FAO, INFS, BBS
IV. Enhanced access to social protection, safety nets and increased resilience	13	7FYP: Proportion of population living below national poverty line, differentiated by urban and rural (SDG 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)	National: 21.8%** ¹⁴		18.6% by 2020 (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)	National: 11.3%		8% by 2020	HIES reports, BBS
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	15	Total GoB financial commitments to CIP2 (billion USD)	3.6 (30 th June 2016)	6.1 (30 th June 2018)		9.03 ¹⁵ by 2020	MR 2020, FPMU
	16	Establishment of high-level FSN focal points across core ministries	TT: 4 TWG: 8	TT: 5 TWG: 5		5 effective functioning TTs through regular meetings)	FPMU
	17	Process of establishment of FSN focal points for policy monitoring is on-going through regular TT/TWG meetings	32 (8 groups met 4 times)	30 (5 groups met 6 times)		30 yearly interactions	FPMU
	18	Annual high level FNS policy reports produced	1	2		1	BNNC, CIP2, SUN annual reports

*not available; **provisional data;

¹² Using the Women Dietary Diversity Score.

¹³ This indicator has since been revised to include 10 instead of 9 food groups - INFS is expected to generate the data by early 2018

¹⁴ Data with urban/rural disaggregation will only be available in the next HIES (2020-21).

¹⁵ GoB financial commitments were multiplied by 2.5 between the (revised) baseline and the end of CIP1 (from 2.2 to 5.52 billion USD): this rate has been applied here to obtain a target for the change in GoB financial commitments over the CIP2.

Table 6. Output level indicators

Expected outcome	Investment program	Sub-programmes	Programme expected aggregate output	n	Proxy indicators	Baseline (2015/16)	2017/18	2018 /19	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 optimized 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%	6.4%		NARS
				2	PoA-CIP1: Annual change in major crops' production	Rice 0.0% Wheat 0.0% Maize 7.6% Potato 2.4% Pulses -0.2% Brinjal 5.5% Pumpkin 4.5% Beans 5.4% Lal shak 3.0% Edible oilseeds 1.8% Banana 2.6% Guava 3.8% Mango 14.1% Pineapple 1.6% Jackfruit -2.8% tomatoes -11.1% carrots 10.8% lemon -5.5% sweet potato 1.7%	7.3% 0.0% 8.7% 0.1% 0.7% 1.7% 2.9% -1.9% 10.0% -1.4% 0.4% 5.3% -9.5% -1.6% 2.4% -0.9% 14.5% -3.0% -6.0%		BBS Statistical Yearbooks
				3	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoA budget	3.90%	0.7%		MoF
				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	11 1 1 2 4 5 2 4		BARI & BINA, MoA
				5	Production of seeds tolerant (MT)	Drought 1,623 Submergence 7,730 Salinity 7,524	2,649 12,624 6,177		MoA APA Indicator 2.5
				6	PoA- CIP1: Number of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices by DAE	1,577,000	1,630,000		DAE, MOA

				7	Number of institutions delivering nutrition training across core ministries	5	5		BIRTAN, IPHN, BIRDEM, BARC, DAE
				8	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in improved rice, wheat and maize seeds production	-0.3%	10.1%		MoA
				9	PoA- CIP1: Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE & private companies) as % of agronomic requirements	Rice 41.5% Wheat 58.2% Maize 27.1% Potato 7.7% Pulses 10.9% Vegetables 50.7% Edible oilseeds 13.4%	60% 38% 95% 13% 7.1% 85.1% 16.2%		MoA
				10	Number of soil samples analysed at Upazila and Union levels	17,200	18,500		MoA APA Indicator 3.2.1
				11	Increased arable land under surface irrigation coverage (thousand ha)	54.9	55.6		MoA APA Indicator 2.3.3
				12	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoWR budget	17.3%	4.9%		MoF
				13	PoA- CIP1: Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements	81.8%	91.4%		MoA, Fertilizer Monitoring & Management Unit
				14	PoA- CIP1: Supply of MoP as % of estimated requirements	96.9%	107.1%		
				15	PoA- CIP1: Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements	100.7%	124.3%		
				16	PoA- CIP1: Agricultural credit disbursement in billion taka	176.5	213.9		Bangladesh Bank Annual Report
				17	Number of samples of fish feed tested for quality assurance	2,000 (projected for 2015/16)	1,085		MoFL APA Indicator 4.5.1.
				18	Area of land affected by salinization (ha)	1,056,260 (2009)	*		SRDI
				19	Area of land under organic farming	90 (2016/17)	120		DAE
				20	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
				21	Water use efficiency (proxy for SDG 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time)***	3.0 (2017)	Not applicable		UN Water
				22	SDG indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	4%	*		AQUASTAT

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	23	7FYP: Percentage of (a) coastal and (b) marine areas that are protected	(a) 1.2% (2013/14) (b) 0.0% (2013/14)	(a) * (b) 5.4% (2016/17)		DoF, MoFL
			24	7FYP: Percentage of wetland and natural sanctuaries maintained	1.7% (2014/15)	*		MoFL
			25	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in quantity of fish production	5.2%	3.5%		DoF, MoFL
			26	PoA- CIP1: Fishery exports (value as % of total export; of which shrimp share in %)	2% 84%	1.4% 82%		DoF, MoFL
			27	PoA- CIP1: GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/07	26.7%	28.3%		BBS
			28	PoA- CIP1: Production of eggs, milk, cattle and meat	Eggs (million) 11,912 Milk (million MT) 7.27 Meat (million MT) 6.15	15,520 9.41 7.26		MoFL, BBS
			29	PoA- CIP1: GDP from livestock sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/06	12.17%	12.18%		BBS
			30	Growth rate of livestock GDP	3.2%	3.4%		DLS
			31	Number of doses of vaccines produced (million)	236.4	246.3		DLS
			32	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in artificial insemination	6.3%	4.9%		DLS, MoFL
			33	Number of farmers trained by the DoF and DLS	DoF: 136.7 DLS: 1,270	200.5 190		MoFL
			34	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFL budget	12.4%	13.2%		MoF Budget
			35	Number of commercial registered farms: 1. poultry 2. livestock 3. fish and shrimp	1. 80,421 2. 66,080 3. *	1. 22,089 2. 22,411 3. 216,651 (as of Dec 18)		MoFL, BBS
			36	Number of ponds (thousand)	2,167	2,478		Fisheries Statistical Report
			37	SDG 14.2.1 indicator Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches*				DoE after enhancing its capacities to carry out surveys

*not available; **provisional data; *** proxy

II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	II.1. Strengthened post-harvest value chain with information	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. Mobilize 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	38	Quantum index of medium large-scale manufacturing industry for food ^{16***}	385.1	501.2	BBS Statistical Yearbook
				39	Difference between farmgate and retail price of selected goods PoA- CIP1: Difference between farm	Coarse rice 10% Lentil 55% Onion 24% Brinjal 52% Potato 29% Green chilli 105%	8% 18% 22% 48% 32% 153%	DAM, MoA
				40	Food and beverages exported in million Taka	69,020	93,584	BBS Statistical Yearbook/Bangladesh Bank
				41	Coverage of agro-business entrepreneurship training by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industries (BSCIC), in thousands	7,620	12,199	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 private-public partnerships II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment ICT facilities	Food producers and processors are able to use markets more efficiently	42	7FYP: Upazila and Union Road network in good and fair condition (SDG 9.1.1 indicator Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road)	33% (2014)	47%	LGED
				43	Number of growth centers, rural markets, women market centers, and Union Parishad Complexes developed by LGED and DAM	356	367	LGED M&E, AM
				44	Cold storage available in thousand MT	4,000	10,000	BBS Statistical Yearbook
				45	Number of Digital Centers across the country at national and sub-national levels	5,286 (2016)	5,312 (2018)	Ministry of ICTs
				46	Number of food, market and infrastructure PPP contracts awarded by the PPP authority	2 (2015)	0	Annual Report 2015/16, Public Private Partnership Authority, Prime Minister's Office

*not available; **provisional data; *** proxy

¹⁶ This is proxy variable for the indicators -number of large establishments for manufacturing food and number of medium, small and micro establishments manufacturing food. It is calculated based on the total production for manufacturing food from the selected medium and large manufacturing industries from both the private and public sector.

III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	III.1. Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and related nutrition services	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. Measures are taken to optimize the use of the nutritional potential of food systems are in place to protect vulnerable groups' food security during and after disasters	47	7FYP: Proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed	55.3% (2014)	65% **	BDHS
				48	PoA- CIP1: Share of total dietary energy supply for consumption from a) cereal and b) non-cereal	a) 78% b) 22% (2014)	* *	FBS FAO, BBS
				49	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFood budget	4.3%	31.8%	Ministry of Finance Budget
				50	PoA- CIP1: Poor households raising home gardening and backyard poultry in selected vulnerable districts	49% (2014/15)	*	BBS
				51	Prevalence of diabetic cases	4% (2010)	6.4%	MOHFW (Health Bulletins 2016 and 2018)
				52	PoA-CIP1: Number of mass media activities for nutritional behaviour	1,000	1,000 (2016/17)	Health Bulletin, DG Health Services
				53	Number of institutions promoting dietary guidelines	3	9	BIRDEM/ IPHN/ FPMU/ BIRTAN
	III.2. Optimised food utilization through provision of safe water and improved food safety	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 optimize the use of the nutritional potential of food	54	7FYP: Percentage of urban and rural population with access to safe drinking water (a. Urban, b. Rural) [proxy for SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services] **	a) 99.1% b) 97.0%	a) 98.7% b) 97.3%	DPHE
				55	7FYP Percentage of urban and rural population with access to sanitary latrines (a. Urban, b. Rural) [proxy for SDG 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water] **	a) 56.7 b) 31.0	a) 55.8% b) 32.3%	DPHE
				56	Number of children aged 5 years or less admitted in upazila health complexes at district-level secondary hospitals and in medical college hospitals for diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	148,078 (2015)	464,740 (2016) (proxy considering admission for diarrheal diseases only)	DGHS, Health Bulletin

*not available; **provisional data; *** proxy

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, agriculture 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	57	7FYP: No. of usable cyclone shelters	3847 (2014)	3,868		DDM/LGED
				58	7FYP: Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and community assets	7,334 (2013)	7,934		DDM
					Month of adequate household food provisioning				BD Disaster related Statistics 2015, BBS
				59	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoDMR budget	45.8%	34.7%		MoF, Budget
				60	Distribution of foodgrain through PFDS (thousand MT)	1216	1102		FPMU
				61	PoA- CIP1: Effective grain storage capacity at close of fiscal year	1,870	1,877		ITDS, Food Directorate
				62	PoA- CIP1: Average use of effective GoB foodgrain storage capacity	75%	52%		MISM, Food Directorate
				63	Actual closing stocks % of budget target	52%	64%		National Budget, FPMU Stock Flow Table
	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	64	Environment CIP: Early warning information enhanced through Regional and Global Initiatives (MoUs and LoAs)	4	5		FAO/MoEFC
				65	Budgeted coverage of a) VGD and b) ICVGD (in hundred-thousand-person-month)	a) 91.3 b) 0.1	a) 139.8 b) 0.1		MoF, Budget
					PoA-CIP1: Quantity of VGF and GR distributed (thousand MT)	428			MISM, DG Food
				66	PoA- CIP1: Safety net programmes expenditures as % of GDP [SDG 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, new-borns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable]***	2.08%	2.17%		MoF/ GED
				67	Number of children covered by the School Feeding Programs in Poverty Prone Areas (hundreds of thousands)	28.3	29.5		MoF/ GED
					Coverage of people covered by the Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled (in tens of thousands)				MoF/ GED
					Coverage of Old Age Allowance/Pension (in tens of thousands)				MoF/ GED
				68	Budgeted coverage of employment generation program for the poor (hundreds of thousands)	8.27	8.27		MoF

*not available; **provisional data; *** proxy

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	V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services V.1.2. Introduce and popularize 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	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		7FYP: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected				LGD, MoLGRD&C, City Corporation
				69	Farmers trained on use of organic fertilizer, green fertilizer and microbial fertilizer, in thousands	800	1,431		MoA APA Indicator 3.3.1, DAE
				70	Number of food safety management system certificates awarded by BSTI	5	10		BSTI, MoI, BAB
				71	Number of food items standardised by BSTI	58	74		BSTI, MoI, BFSA, IPH
				72	Identified number of violations of food safety standard reported by BFSA	76	31		BFSA
				73	Number of HACCP/ISMS certified institutions	10	70		MoI, BAB, BSTI, BARC, IPH
				74	Number of courses delivered on GAP, GHP and GMP	GAP: 1 GHP/GMP:1	GAP: 1 GHP/GMP:11		MoA, MoI, BFSA
				75	Number of trainees that have benefited from training on GAP, GHP and GMP	GAP: 50 GHP/GMP: 50	GAP: 45 GHP/GMP: 437		MoA, MoI, BFSA
				76	Number of food safety initiatives /days observed	1 (2016/17)	1		BFSA, IPH
	V.2. Reduced food losses	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	77	Wastage as a proportion of agricultural produce, including sector specific proportions in Bangladesh	*	*		MoFood, MoA, MoFL, MoI

V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and evaluation	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	78	PoA-CIP1: Existing food security and nutrition databases/ surveillance systems	FSNIS, NIPU, NIS (2014/15)	NIPU database, NIS, BDHS, FSNIS		FPMU
			79	PoA-CIP1: Food composition Tables (FCT) updated/ disseminated	BIRTAN started training on Bangla version; Research on FCT completed and operational	BIRTAN has started dissemination through its Training for Trainers		INFS/CARS/ DU/FPMU/ BIRTAN
V.4. Strengthened FSN governance, capacity	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	80	PoA-CIP1: CIP monitoring report produced	YES	YES		FPMU
			81	PoA-CIP1: Additional resources mobilized for CIP2 (million USD)	1,479 (1,328 new projects + 151 revision)	1,628 (673 new projects + 955 revision)		FPMU
			82	PoA-CIP1: Increase in ongoing projects (a) number b) value in million USD)	a) 43 b) 1,328	a) 57 b) 673		FPMU
			83	SUN index for 'Bringing people together into a shared space for action'	54%	75%		SUN Annual progress report
			84	Right to Food issues discussed by policy makers and at Parliamentary level	NO	NO		FPMU

*not available; *provisional data; *** proxy

6. Monitoring at input level

Cost and financing requirements of the CIP2 are analysed by area of investment, programme and sub-programme and estimated based on: (i) an assessment of projects' total cost, financed budget and expenditure as reported in the ADP book of IMED and other GoB reporting frameworks; (ii) additional funds required to achieve CIP2 results. Compared to its predecessor, the NFP PoA-CIP1, the CIP2 is characterised by two important changes:

- For greater precision, when relevant, subcomponents of projects -rather than the project in its entirety- are *apportioned* to CIP2 sub-programmes so as to ensure that all the funds counted in the CIP2 budget directly respond to the expected outputs of specific areas of investment, programmes and subprogramme of the CIP2. This implies a substantive amount of work in understanding the contents of projects included in the CIP2, obtaining information and liaising with implementing agencies and managers when needed (see Section 6.2.).
- Another important attribute of the CIP2 financial plan is that projects/project components are *prioritised* on the basis of their relevance to nutrition (Section 6.3.), in order to ensure that the CIP2 is a nutrition sensitive investment plan.

Regarding the CIP2 timeframe, the CIP2 baseline is set as of 30th June 2016 and is to be implemented over four years. Each monitoring annual cycle is based on information on revisions and changes to existing project budgets and on financial information of newly introduced projects, as of the previous years' 30th of June:

1. The CIP2 baseline includes ongoing projects as of 30th June 2016;
2. MR 2019 referred to projects implemented between 1st July 2017 and 30th June 2020, using data as of 30th June 2018;
3. MR 2020 will refer to projects implemented between 1st July 2018 and 30th June 2020, using data as of 30th June 2019;
4. MR 2021 will refer to projects implemented between 1st July 2019 and 30th June 2020, using data as of 30th June 2020.

To ensure an effective monitoring process at input level, a number of activities have to be performed:

- **Identification of new projects and revisions on existing projects** – Compile an inventory for FY2018/19 of all the new projects that are relevant and to be included in CIP2 database (Section 6.1.) and update the information already included in the database (e.g. start/end dates, budget, yearly/cumulative expenditures)
- **Classification of the new projects and related apportionment** according to the CIP2 classification (Section 6.2.)
- **Project prioritisation** based on a nutrition-sensitive ranking (Section 6.3.)
- **Data revisions and validation:** (i) External verification by consulting relevant GoB agencies and documents as well as (ii) Internal logical checks on CIP2 database (Section 6.4.)
- **Update DPs reported CIP2 data** to cross-check and validate GoB information (Section 6.5.)
- **Data processing:** (i) Include data on projects newly introduced (ongoing and pipeline) in FY 2018/19; (ii) Revise data on existing projects in MR 2019 (e.g. change in status, budget, dates) (Section 6.5.)

- **Financial analysis** – Calculate: (i) Total CIP2 budget, change against baseline, additional financing, pipeline, cumulative delivery (as of 30th June 2019); (ii) DPs reported contribution, i.e. ADP/non-ADP projects and possible future contributions.

6.1. Identification of new projects and revisions

The baseline of CIP2 projects database was created through a participatory effort of MUCH, FAO and FPMU. This was done by systematically scrutinising the ADP for FY 2015/16, produced by IMED. The ADP is the budgetary tool used to allocate resources on an annual basis in support of investment (i.e. excluding current expenditures) in line with the objectives defined in the 7FYP. The information in the ADP includes the following: the implementing agency, the total project budget, the residual budget, the yearly expenditure, and source of financing, i.e. GoB and/or DPs. The ADP book also lists pipeline projects which are required to calculate the CIP2 financing gap. Pipeline projects are validated by the relevant GoB institutions through TT meetings. For the projects' identification to be an effective process, it is essential to:

- *Verify a match between the objectives/activities of ADP projects and CIP2 programmes and sub-programmes*, in order for ADP projects to be included in the CIP2. Initiatives implemented by agencies whose work is most likely to fall under the purview of the CIP2¹⁷ should be screened first. Then, initiatives implemented by other agencies should be scrutinized as well to ensure no relevant project is missed.
- *Conduct the identification process in a participatory way*. Projects' identification should be based on a consultative process whereby an analyst responsible for a certain sub-programme (e.g. FPMU/TT member focal point) prepares a list of newly introduced projects to be submitted to a counterpart (e.g. MUCH TAT) for validation and a final decision on whether or not to include a certain project.
- *Be consistent in excluding/including projects*. It is essential to ensure continuity in the approach taken in the baseline and internal consistency regarding the motivation for excluding/including a certain project¹⁸.
- *Revise and accordingly update* information on projects already included in the CIP2 database. This process creates a revised CIP2 Baseline for each year when more updated financial information becomes available.

6.2. Project classification and apportionment

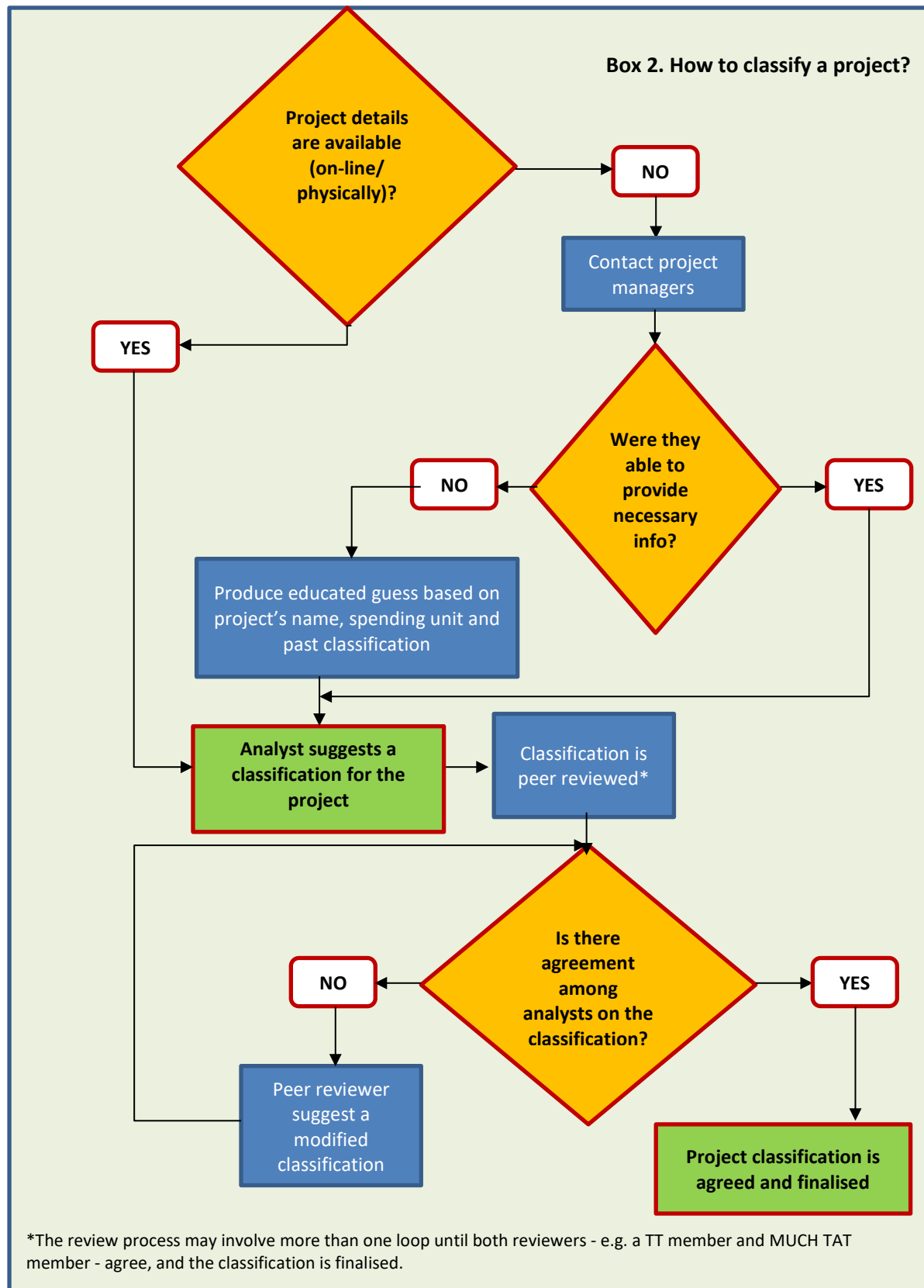
The CIP2 baseline includes as of 30th June 2016, 264 ongoing projects and about 122 planned interventions¹⁹. Each of these was scrutinized in a participatory way to decide which programme and sub-programme they should be classified under. In some cases, projects have several components, some of which fall under different sub-programmes, while some components may not be relevant to CIP2 and should therefore not be included in the CIP2 budget. In such instances, when available, the budget allocated to each component is used to apportion the component under the relevant sub-programmes. In other cases: (i) information available on the projects available online is used; ii) local knowledge on the specific projects is used to estimate the weight of different project components in their total budget; (ii) Project managers are contacted to obtain details; and (iv) when none of these

¹⁷ For instance, institutions such as BADC, BARC, BARD, BARI, BBS, BFDC, BFRI, BLRI, BRDB, BRRI, BWBD, LGED, DAE, DAM, LGED, MoFood, MoWR, MoSW, MoWCA, MoFL, are most likely to implement projects that may fall under CIP2.

¹⁸ Tip: it is recommended to be more inclusive in initial stages of project identification as it is easier to later exclude projects deemed irrelevant rather than to search for projects that may have been missed.

¹⁹ The word intervention rather than project has been used as some planned ventures are yet to be shaped into actual projects.

options are available, an educated guess is made based on the name of the project and the spending unit. The decision process to ensure an adequate classification is produced is described in Box 2.



The analyst responsible for the project submits a classification to a peer reviewer (FPMU, a TT member or a member of the MUCH TAT). Peer reviewers review it based on the information available and provide their feedback, with a justification for their agreement/disagreement and if necessary, suggesting a new classification. The process is concluded once an agreement is reached among the analysts.

6.3. Project prioritisation

CIP2 projects are categorised into three groups depending on their nutritional impact. A weight is assigned to each group and applied to each item's budget to obtain a 'nutrition-sensitive' budget (see Box 3 for examples). These weights have been selected to be able to prioritise the CIP2 according to its nutrition orientation and to create a hierarchy in the degree of relevance to nutrition of different projects:

- *Nutrition-sensitive*: projects that incorporate nutrition objectives and address critical underlying determinants of undernutrition. Nutrition-specific approaches include agriculture; clean water and sanitation; food safety; food waste and losses; education and employment; healthcare; support for resilience and women's empowerment. [Assigned weight: 75%].
- *'Nutrition-sensitive+'*: these interventions 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. [Assigned weight: 100%].
- *Nutrition-supportive*: projects that create an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive/specific projects to take place. While not usually considered in nutrition budgets, these projects are crucial in the achievement of positive nutritional outcomes. For instance, the construction of infrastructure, such as roads, which allow access to markets; or capacity strengthening to implement FNS-related policies. Such interventions are often sector-wide in nature which justifies not including their full cost under the CIP2. [Assigned weight: 50%].

6.4. Data revisions and validation

Table 7 summarises relevant GoB documents required to update the CIP2 database through ADP data. An important aspect of analytical effort in the monitoring consists in acquiring additional information on projects already in the CIP2 database, in order to finetune the existing project classification, apportionment and prioritisation. For this, all GoB agencies implementing projects that fall under the CIP2 will be contacted to obtain this information. Thus, FPMU, with the assistance of MUCH, will prepare a form (Annex 1) for each GoB agency. For MR 2020, the aim is to update CIP2 2019 by monitoring changes occurred from 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019, with particular reference to:

- Projects' status, i.e. dropped, pipeline, ongoing and completed;
- Total cost, cumulative and annual expenditure;
- Start/end dates, required financing, committed Partner Agencies²⁰ for new pipeline projects.

Agencies will be asked to validate the information on projects identified and to indicate any changes as of 30th June 2019, with an explanation and add any relevant project not yet included in the database over the period 1st July 2018 - 30th June 2019. TTs will be in charge of sending this form to agencies falling under their remit and follow up with them in order to obtain complete information. Upon return of these forms, FPMU will check for:

²⁰ Within the financial information collection set up by TTs within GoB, Partner Agencies are nothing but Development Partners.

- Missing entries (e.g. an ongoing project has no financial information or no start/end date);
- Inconsistencies against the ADP book (e.g. modifications in the total budget of a project between July 1st 2018 and 30th June 2019) would need to be checked and explained. TTs and FPMU will be able to complement with qualitative information and validate the data through meetings and communications with colleagues from relevant ministries and departments.

Table 7. Relevant GoB documents to update CIP2 with ADP data within MR 2020

Title	Formal publication (usual)	Available to FPMU (expected)	Reference period for financial data	Use for MR 2020
ADP 2019/20, Planning Commission	May 2019	Sept 2019	Jul - Dec 2018	Validate data on pipeline projects (Green Pages)
2018/19 FY ADP Implementation Progress Review Report, IMED Planning Commission	Dec 2018	Mar - May 2019	FY 2018/19 (data items labelled A, B & C in the report)	Validate/ acquire data on ongoing (main report)/ completed projects (final section);
Revised ADP 2018/19, Planning Commission	Apr 2020	May 2020	Jul - Nov 2019	Cross-check projects' inventory

6.5. Update DP's reported CIP2 data

DP commitments to ongoing and pipeline projects is obtained through GoB agencies but also corroborated by contacting DPs directly. To this effect, FPMU will send to all relevant DPs a form (Annex 2) listing the projects to be included in the CIP2 as 30th June 2019. DPs will need to provide their validation and appropriate amendments. They will also list future financial commitments (their pipeline) to projects relevant to the CIP2. While these commitments are not taken into account in the CIP budget, they are collected to monitor the possibility of filling the CIP financing gap.

Contacting the DPs also provides the opportunity to request information on non-ADP projects (i.e. projects implemented by contractors, NGOs, etc.). The accurate maintenance of non-ADP financial data (i.e. outside the CIP2) is important to provide the overall picture on FNS investments in the country. However, it should be borne in mind that DPs are not the only sources of non-ADP investment into food and nutrition security, since significant funding are made available by NGOs.

6.6. Data processing

For the purpose of setting up the CIP2 baseline, only ongoing projects as of 30th June 2016 and pipeline interventions - envisaged to be carried out during the CIP2 period – are considered. The baseline is accordingly computed as in the Box 4.

Box 4. How to compute the CIP2 budget (CIP2 timeline: 1st July, 2016 – 30th June, 2020)

Total existing resources of CIP2

For each ongoing project, the budget is computed as follows:

- Only funds that can be spent during the duration of the CIP2 are included in the resources available: funds spent before the beginning of the CIP2 are excluded and if the project is longer than the CIP2, only the proportion falling under the CIP2 duration is counted.
- Only the share of each project's budget that is apportioned to the CIP2 is counted.
- This is done separately for GoB and DPs' shares which are subsequently totalled.

For projects started before 30th June 2016

For each ongoing project of this type, the budget is computed following a three-step process:

- i) Compute the residual budget to be included in CIP2 budget by excluding any spending that occurred before the beginning of the CIP2

Residual budget = **total project budget – total expenditure as of 30th June 2016**

- ii) Exclude post-CIP2 budget: only funds spent during- and not after- the duration of the CIP2 are counted. The assumption of linear spending is made with a yearly prorata calculation. For projects that end before or at the same time as the CIP2, ratio below will be equal to 1.

Residual budget * $\frac{\text{duration of intervention falling in CIP2 (\#days)}}{\text{total remaining duration of intervention as of July 1st 2016 (\#days)}}$

- iii) Only the share of each project's budget that is apportioned to the CIP2 is counted.

CIP2 project budget =

Residual budget * $\frac{\text{duration of intervention falling in CIP2 (\#days)}}{\text{total remaining duration of intervention as of July 1st 2016 (\#days)}}$ * **share of project's budget apportioned to the CIP2 (%)**

For projects started after 30th June 2016

For each ongoing project of this type, the budget is computed as above, without the need for step i) since no funds have been spent before the beginning of the CIP2.

CIP2 project budget =

Total project budget * $\frac{\text{duration of intervention falling in CIP2 (\#days)}}{\text{total duration of intervention (\#days)}}$ * **share of project's budget apportioned to the CIP2 (%)**

Total existing resources for CIP2 = sum of all CIP2 project budgets

Box 4. How to compute the CIP2 budget (continued)

Additional funds required over CIP2

For each *pipeline intervention* included in the CIP2, the budget is computed as follows:

- Only funds that can be spent during the duration of the CIP2 are included in the resources available: if the project planned is longer than the CIP2, only the proportion falling under the CIP2 duration is counted.
- Only the share of each project's budget that is apportioned to the CIP2 is counted.
- This is done separately for GoB and DPs' shares which are subsequently totalled.

Additional funds required for each new pipeline intervention =

$$\text{Pipeline project budget} * \frac{\text{duration of intervention falling in CIP2 (\#days)}}{\text{total duration of intervention (\#days)}} * \text{share of project's budget apportioned to the CIP2 (\%)}$$

Additional funds required over CIP2 = sum of all additional funds required over each new pipeline intervention

Total CIP2 budget

Total CIP2 budget = Total existing resources for the CIP2 + Additional funds required over the CIP2

Each year of the monitoring process, the CIP2 database is updated based on new available data. Once all the data have been collected and consistency checks carried out, the information is processed to update the CIP2 project database (provided as an Excel spreadsheet separately). Only funds committed and spent over the duration of the CIP2 (1st July 2016 and 30th June 2020) are counted.

In order to ensure accuracy of the CIP2 database, a number of logical checks need to be performed to ensure that:

- Projects are not counted as new because their title has been slightly modified but in fact corresponds to an already existing one;
- Check on large budget revisions;
- Projects which have development partners (DP) involved, have both DP's name and budget share;
- Pipeline projects are checked for consistency between their start date and no expenditure;
- The existing resources for the duration of the CIP2 are greater (or at least equal) than the budget delivered.

In order to obtain a nutrition-sensitive budget, each new project included in the database as ongoing or pipeline is assigned to one of the following groups and its budget weighed accordingly, as explained earlier: *nutrition-sensitive+*, *nutrition-sensitive* or *nutrition-supportive*.

7. Monitoring Report 2020: Preparation

7.1. Proposed structure and content

CIP2 chapters are listed in Box 5 along with their indicative number of pages. The main text should not exceed 100 pages. Additional boxes may be included to report best practices or to highlight specific issues. The main sections of the report include the following:

- **Preliminary sections:** Including the Foreword (the official GoB endorsement) and the Executive Summary.
- **Introduction:** Presentation of the CIP2, characterising the nutrition-sensitive food systems approach (ii) MR 2020 rationale and objectives.
- **Approach to monitoring:** Monitoring institutional setup and methodology adopted for the different levels of monitoring.
- **MR 2020 formulation process,** highlighting the different steps and the institutions/stakeholders involved.
- **Progress towards NFP goals and CIP2 outcomes:** Changes over the period 1st July 2018 – 30th June 2019 will be analysed against set targets. While the focus is on progress over past CIP2 period, when appropriate, a longer perspective may be adopted e.g. trend in sectoral GDP.
- **Progress in CIP2 outputs:** Because indicators at output level have been developed at CIP2 programme level rather than sub-programme level, the section describes progress in each of the 13 programmes clustered in five chapters, one for each CIP2 area of intervention:
 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 utilization;
 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.

There are three sections to this part: one on changes over the time based on the evolution of proxy indicators; another highlighting the main investments taking place (from the CIP2 project database and based on FPMU/MUCH/TT knowledge); and a final one on policy developments, sectoral and multisectoral actions underway and recommendations for further action/policy strengthening. To the extent possible, the analysis will try to capture gender, environmental issues, as well as non-state actors', research and academia's, as well as the private sector's role across all programmes. Examples of best practices will also be included in this section in the shape of stand-alone boxes.

- **Progress in CIP2 inputs:** This section focuses on: (i) FNS GoB overall spending, i.e. revenue and development spending, with some emphasis on gender budgeting in FNS-relevant ministries; (ii) Financed budget as of June 2019, comparing it to June 2018; iii) Disbursement – or delivery – in FY 2018/19 by CIP2 pillar, programme and sub-programme, disaggregated by GoB and DPs; (iv) The extent of translation of previous pipeline projects into ongoing projects, as well as the weight of new pipeline projects, and v) Updated information on DP commitments. All the amounts are shown before and after prioritisation according to nutrition.
- **Conclusion:** Overall assessment of the CIP2 progress and provision of related evidence-based policy recommendations.

Box 5. Outline of the CIP2 MR 2020	
Section title	# pages
Foreword	1
Executive summary	4
1. Introduction	1
2. Approach to monitoring	4
3. Progress towards CIP2 goal and outcomes	
3.1. CIP2 goal	4
3.2. Progress towards Outcome I: Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	4
3.3. Progress towards Outcome II: Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	4
3.4. Progress towards Outcome III: Improved diversity, consumption and utilization	4
3.5. Progress towards Outcome IV: Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and increase resilience	4
3.6. Progress towards Outcome V: Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	4
4. Progress towards CIP2 outputs for outcome I	
4.1. Programme I.1: Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension	4
4.2. Programme I.2: Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	4
4.3. Programme I.3: Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	4
5. Progress towards CIP2 outputs for outcome II	
5.1. Programme II.1: Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	4
5.2. Programme II.2: Improved access to markets, facilities and information	4
6. Progress towards CIP2 outputs for outcome III	
6.1. Programme III.1: Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	4
6.2. Programme III.2: Optimised food utilization through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	4
7. Progress towards CIP2 outputs for outcome IV	
7.1. Programme IV.1: Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, agriculture rehabilitation and mitigation measures	4
7.2. Programme IV.2: Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced population	4
8. Progress towards CIP2 outputs for outcome V	
8.1. Programme V.1: Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	4
8.2. Programme V.2: Reduced food losses and waste	4
8.3. Programme V.3: Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	4
8.4. Programme V.4: Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	4

9. CIP2 financing	10
9.1. Integrated approach for financial monitoring	
9.2. Budget of key partner ministries: space for food nutrition security and gender	
9.3. Total CIP2 financing	
10. Overall assessment and recommendations	12
Annexes	
Annex 1. Composition of Thematic Teams	
Annex 2. CIP2 and MR 2020 results indicators	
Annex 3. Cost and financing of the CIP	
Annex 3.1. Aggregated budget from FNS ministries and divisions	
Annex 3.2. Number of projects components by programme	
Annex 3.3. CIP2 baseline (revised) budget by programme (in million USD)	
Annex 3.4. Financed budget by sub-programmes and nutrition sensitivity (lakh BDT)	
Annex 3.5. Pipeline projects by sub-programmes (financial gap) (lakh BDT)	
Annex 3.5. Development Partners' contributions	
Annex 3.5a. DPs contributions through the ADP and changes between July 2018 and June 2019	
Annex 3.5b. DPs contributions outside the ADP and changes between July 2018 and June 2019	
Annex 3.5c. Possible future contributions by DPs (ADP and non-ADP)	

7.2. MR 2020 Production Timeline

Figure 3 presents a work plan depicting the MR 2020 production timeline. This is indicative, and the timing needs to be adapted to arising necessities. Monitoring activities are divided into four blocks:

- Finalization of the Monitoring Roadmap (December);
- Data collection, validation and analysis (December to March);
- Report Drafting (January to March);
- Report Approval, Finalization and Launch (Apr to May).

The workshop training taking place between the 2nd and 4th will kickstart the monitoring process and the Roadmap will be finalised as a result of this event. The MR 2020 is to be finalised by the end of May²¹. After the training workshop, TT meetings/workshops will need to take place on a regular basis - for example fortnightly- for participants to obtain inputs (i.e. financial) and results (proxy indicators) data; classify and validate CIP2 projects; discuss data; and liaise/obtain necessary information from project's managers. This information will be reflected in the *Background Notes* to be prepared by TTs (Annex 3). The chapters focusing on results will be prepared based on these notes, followed by the concluding section (recommendations). The introductory chapters do not require prior information, merely introduce the monitoring exercise and describe the process.

Out of the 109 results indicators, not more than five are expected not to be available by MR 2020 (Table 2), while others may not be updated in time for the monitoring. It is essential to provide timely updates of some specific indicators: for instance, GDP indicators are essential to compute a number of output indicators – i.e. *GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP*, *GDP from livestock sector as % of agriculture GDP* and *safety net programmes expenditures as % of GDP*. A first MR 2020 draft is to be shared with FPMU and TTs by end of March. Consultations will then take place in early May

²¹ MR 2020 dates, milestones and production timeline will be finalised during the Training Workshop in December 2019.

with a series of stakeholders, e.g. LCG group on AFSRD, FPWG and DPs, that will provide feedback to be incorporated into MR 2020 before it is presented to the NC for approval.

Figure 3. MR 2020 production timeline

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
MONITORING ROADMAP (Dec)							
Finalizing/ Endorsing Roadmap to MR 2020							
Training Workshop							
DATA COLLECTION, VALIDATION & ANALYSIS (Nov-Mar)							
Preparation of forms for GoB agencies/ DPs							
Send forms to GoB agencies/ DPs							
TT Workshops (each of which includes five meetings)							
Financial data collection from GoB agencies/ DPs							
Outcome/output data (proxy indicators) collection							
Resolve inconsistencies on financial data with GoB/ DPs & obtain missing information if any							
Identification of new projects & revisions on existing projects							
Classification of new projects & Apportionment (CIP2)							
Project Prioritization (Nutrition-sensitive)							
Finalizing CIP2 Data revision/ validation							
Data processing							
REPORT DRAFTING (Dec-Apr)							
Draft Introduction & chapter on Approach to Monitoring							
Prepare background notes							
Draft Chapters on Results (3 to 8)							
Draft Chapter 10: Overall assessment & recommendations							
Draft Chapter 9, prepare financial annexes and first Draft							
First draft produced							
REPORT APPROVAL, FINALIZATION & LAUNCH (May-Jun)							
LCG on AFSRD -FPWG meeting -Stakeholders consultation							
Incorporate comments from reviews & consultations							
NC meeting							
Finalise MR 2020							
Soft copy release							
Hard copy launch							

7.3. Distribution of the work and responsibilities

In order to ensure MR 2020 timely production, it is important to assign responsibilities from the outset so that all participants understand their role throughout the process. While the workload is spread as evenly as possible, it is likely that some TT members are called upon more heavily as they are in a better position to obtain, understand and analyse certain information (Table 9). Table 9 presents the list of TT members as finalised in the Orientation workshop which was held on 3rd to 5th December 2019.

Shaded in green are those who became TT members since the 2019 monitoring exercise.

In italics: FPMU members.

Some officials belong to more than one TT group and have therefore not been counted twice.

Table 9. List of TT members as of December 2019

TT Group	n.	Name	Designation	Division
A for Diversified and Sustainable Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock	1	Abu Yusuf Md. Rasal	Senior Assistant Chief	MoWR, Ministry of Water Resources
	2	Abul Khair	Deputy Secretary	Mol, Ministry of Industry
	3	Golam Rabbani	Upazila Livestock Officer/DPD DRMP Project	DLS, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
	4	Humayun Kabir	Additional Agriculture Officer - Control Room	DAE, Ministry of Agriculture
	5	Md. Niaz Abdul Kader	Executive Engineer	BCIC, Ministry of Industry
	6	Rubel Rana	Assistant Chief	MoA, Ministry of Agriculture
	7	Salma Akter	Assistant Director DOF (CIP)	DoF, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
	8	Aklima Akter	Assistant Director DOF (SDG)	DoF, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
	9	<i>Alima Nusrat Jahan</i>	<i>Associate Research Director</i>	<i>FPMU, Ministry of Food</i>
	10	<i>Md. Ismail Mia</i>	<i>Research Officer</i>	
	11	<i>Mezanur Rahaman</i>	<i>Research Officer</i>	
B for Efficient and Nutrition- Sensitive Post-Harvest Transformation and Value Chain		Abul Khair	Deputy Secretary	Mol, Ministry of Industry
	12	Golam Md. Sarwar	Deputy Director (Food & Agriculture)	BSTI, Ministry of Industry
	13	Md. Jahidul Islam	Assistant Director	DAM, Ministry of Agriculture
	14	Md. Rubel Rana	Assistant Chief	MoA, Ministry of Agriculture
	15	Md. Touhidur Rahman	Assistant Chief	MoLGRD&C, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
	16	Monzurul Alam	Assistant Chief	MoFL, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
	17	To be nominated		MoEFC, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
	18	<i>Feroz Al Mahmud</i>	<i>Research Director (FAC)</i>	<i>FPMU, Ministry of Food</i>
	19	<i>Razia Sultana</i>	<i>Research Officer</i>	
C for Improved Dietary	20	Md. Abdul Alim	Deputy Programme Manager	IPHN, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
	21	Md. Abu Kawsar	Senior Assistant Chief	MoFood, Ministry of Food

Diversity, Consumption and Nutrition	22	Md. M. Islam Bulbul	DPM, NNS & TSN (Technical Support Nutrition)	Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
	23	Md. Mizbah Uddin Mollah	Senior Assistant Secretary	MoLGRD&C, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
	24	Md. Zahidul Islam Miah	Chemist	DPHE, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
	25	Nurun Naher Begum	Senior Assistant Chief	MoWCA, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
	26	S.M. Hasan Mahmud	Assistant Director	BNNC, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
	27	Satyakam Sen	Deputy Secretary	MoPME, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
	28	<i>Md. Selim Akhter</i>	<i>Research Director (FUN)</i>	<i>FPMU, Ministry of Food</i>
	29	<i>Mehedi Hasan Sohag</i>	<i>Research Officer</i>	
	30	<i>Mostafa Faruq Al Banna</i>	<i>Associate Research Director</i>	
D for Enhanced Access to Social Protection, Safety Nets and Increased Resilience	31	Mohammad Ziaul Hoque*	Deputy Secretary	MoSW, Ministry of Social Welfare
	32	Md. Kawser Ahmed	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Food, Ministry of Food
	33	Md. Majedur Rahman	Senior Assistant Chief	MoDMR, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
	34	Md. Saidul Islam	Deputy Secretary	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
	35	Md. Shah Aziz	Assistant Chief	Mol, Ministry of Industry
	36	Miskatul Tamanna	Assistant Chief	Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
	37	Nurun Naher Begum	Senior Assistant Chief	MoWCA, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
	38	Palash Kumar Debnath	Assistant Chief - Coordination Wing, Planning Commission	GED, Ministry of Planning
	39	Peerzadi Farzana Hossain	Assistant Chief - Physical Infrastructure Division, Planning Commission (counterpart of LGED)	MoPlanning, Ministry of Planning
	40	Sabera Tabassum Wahid	Assistant Chief (Health - 6)	BNNC, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
	41	Satyakam Sen	Deputy Secretary	MoPME, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
	42	<i>Feroz Al Mahmud</i>	<i>Research Director (FAC)</i>	
	43	<i>Hillul Bhowmik</i>	<i>Research Officer</i>	
	44	To be nominated	DG Food	
E for Cross Cutting	45	Saleha Binte Siraj	Deputy Secretary	ERD, Ministry of Finance
	46	To be nominated		BFSa, Ministry of Food
	47	Shaleha Khatun	Deputy Director	BBS, Ministry of Planning

Issues of Nutrition Sensitive Food System and Strategies	48	Md. Khurshidul Zahid	Assistant Professor	INFS, Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Dhaka
	49	Muhammad Saiful Islam	Senior Assistant Secretary	Cabinet Division, Ministry of Finance
	50	Md. Abdur Rashid	Joint Director, NILG	MoLGRD&C, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
	51	Md. Zahidul Islam Miah	Chemist	DPHE, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
	52	Prodip Kumar Dey	Head MBL, IPH	IPH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
	53	<i>Mahinur Islam</i>	<i>Research Officer</i>	<i>FPMU, Ministry of Food</i>
	54	<i>Md. Abul Hashem</i>	<i>Associate Research Director</i>	
	55	<i>Md. Hajiqul Islam</i>	<i>Research Director (MIC)</i>	

Table 10, Table 11 and Table 12 allocate the responsibility of collection of goal, outcome and output indicators to particular TT members, based on the nature of responsibilities of each person. In some cases, a second person has been nominated to assist the main person (their name is followed by *). The MUCH project TAT members have not been specifically assigned to any specific indicator and will provide support as required. This table will be finalised during the workshop through a participatory process to ensure a good match between people and their responsibilities and to the extent possible, to try and balance out the work load. The latter may not always be possible due to the nature of the CIP2 whereby, for example, a large number of indicators are about agriculture. Indicators preceded by a ‘*’ are those that are not yet available (SDGs) or to be determined (*‘Changes in food price anomalies’*) but which should become so at some point

Table 13 shows the responsible TT members for sending the financial information collection forms to GoB agencies and for following up with them. These allocations of responsibilities are also to be finalised in the workshop training.

Table 10. Goal-level data gathering responsibilities

	n.	Proxy indicators	Responsible person for collection		
			TT	Ministry / Department/ Unit	Name
Ensure dependable sustained food security and nutrition for all people of the country at all times	1	SDG Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment	C	FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud/ Banna
	2	SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 s.d. from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	C	FPMU	
	3	SDG Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age (<-2 s.d. of weight for height)	C	FPMU	
	4	*SDG Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	C	FPMU	
	5	*SDG Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	C	FPMU	
	5	*SDG Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	E	BBS	
	5	*SDG Indicator 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	A	MoA	

*indicators which were not available in 2017/18;

Table 11. Outcome-level data gathering responsibilities

Expected outcome	n.	Proxy indicators	Responsible person for collection		
			TT	Ministry / Department/ Unit	Name
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	1	PoA- CIP1: Rice import dependency (import/availability)	A	FPMU	Alima Nusrat Jahan
	2	7FYP: Agricultural sector GDP growth rate (%) a) Crop and horticulture b) Fisheries c) Livestock	E	BBS	Shalela Khatun
	3	PoA- CIP1: Share of rice value added in total food value added in current price	E	BBS	Shalela Khatun
	4	PoA- CIP1: Wage differential between males and females in agriculture	E	BBS	Shalela Khatun
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	5	7FYP: Average annual CPI inflation rate	B	FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
	6	Change in without food agricultural wage rate of male agricultural labour	B	DAM	Feroz Al Mahmud
	7	Change in food price anomalies	A	FPMU	FAO TAT
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	8	PoA-CIP1: National dietary energy intake from cereals (%)	C	BNNC	Hasan Mahmud
	9	PoA-CIP1: Proportion of children receiving minimum acceptable diet at 6-23 months of age (%)	C	IPHN	Abdul Alim
	10	PoA-CIP1: Proportion of households consuming adequately iodised salt containing at least 15 ppm	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
	11	Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15-49)	C	BNNC	Hasan Mahmud
	12	Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) for women	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
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)	E	BBS	Shalela Khatun
	14	Proportion of population under national extreme poverty line (a) Rural and (b) Urban	E	BBS	Shalela Khatun
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	15	GoB financial commitments to CIP2	E	FPMU	Hajiquil Islam
	16	Establishment of high-level FSN focal points across core ministries	E	FPMU	Hajiquil Islam
	17	Process of establishment of FSN focal points engaged in policy monitoring is on-going through regular TT and TWG meetings	E	FPMU	Hajiquil Islam
	18	Annual high level FNS policy reports produced	E	FPMU	Hajiquil Islam

Table 12. Output-level data gathering responsibilities

Expected outcome	CIP2 Investment Programme	Sub-programmes (priority interventions)	n.	Proxy indicators	Responsible person		
					TT	Ministry / Dept/ Unit	Name
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	1	7FYP: % of agriculture budget allocated in the agricultural research	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
			2	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in major crops' production (Rice, wheat, maize, potato, pulses, brinjal, pumpkin, beans, lal shak, edible oilseeds, banana, guava, mango, pineapple, jackfruit, tomatoes, carrots, lemon, sweet potato)	E	BBS	Shaleha Kathun
			3	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoA budget (revised)	A	FPMU	Alima Nusrat
		I.1.2. Develop technologies including biotechnologies and measures to adapt agricultural systems to climate change	4	PoA- CIP1: Number of improved new varieties released	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
			5	Production of seeds tolerant to salinity, drought and water submergence in MT	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
		I.1.3. Improve and expand nutrition-sensitive extension programmes and agricultural advisory services	6	PoA- CIP1: Number of farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices by DAE	A	DAE	Humayun Kabir
			7	Number of institutions delivering nutrition training across core ministries	C	DAE/ IPHN	Humayun Kabir/ Banna
	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, fertilizers, pesticides) and credit for safe and diversified crops	8	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in improved rice, wheat and maize seeds production	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
			9	PoA- CIP1: Improved seeds supply (BADC, DAE & private companies) as % of agronomic requirements	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
			10	Number of soil samples analysed at Upazila and Union levels	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
		I.2.2. Preserve agricultural land fertility and establish land rights of most vulnerable populations	11	Increased in arable land under surface irrigation coverage (thousand ha)	A	MoA	Rubel Rana
			11	Increased in arable land under surface irrigation coverage (thousand ha)	A	DAE	Humayun Kabir
		I.2.3. Improve water management through conservation, sustainable extraction and distribution of ground water and efficient use of surface water for irrigation	12	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoWR budget (revised)	A	MoA/ FPMU	Rubel Rana/ Alima
			13	PoA- CIP1: Supply of urea as % of estimated requirements	A	MoA/ FPMU	Rubel Rana/ Alima
			14	PoA- CIP1: Supply of MoP as % of estimated requirements	A		
			15	PoA- CIP1: Supply of TSP as % of estimated requirements	A		

		I.2.4. Mitigate the effects of saline water intrusion and its impact on food production and implications for consumption	16	PoA- CIP1: Agricultural credit disbursement (billion taka)	A	MoA/ FPMU	Rubel Rana/ Alima
			17	Number of samples of fish feed tested for quality assurance	A	DoFish	Salma Akter/ Alima Akter
			18	Area of land affected by salinization	E	MoEF/ DAE	Humayun Kabir
			19	Area of land under organic farming	A	DAE	Humayun Kabir
			20	*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	A	FPMU	Mezanur Rahaman
			21	*SDG indicator 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	A	FPMU	Mezanur Rahaman
			22	*SDG indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	A	FPMU	Mezanur Rahaman
	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	23	7FYP: Percentage of (a) coastal and (b) marine areas that are protected	E	DoFish/ MoEF/ FPMU	Salma Akter/ Alima
			24	7FYP: Percentage of wetland and natural sanctuaries maintained	E	FPMU/ MoEF	Alima Nusrat
			25	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in quantity of fish production	A	FPMU/ DoFish/ MoFL	Ismail Mia
			25	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in quantity of fish production	B		
			26	PoA- CIP1: Fishery exports (value as % of total export; of which shrimp share in %)	A		
			27	PoA- CIP1: GDP from fishery sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/06	A		
			28	PoA- CIP1: Production of eggs (million), milk, (MT) cattle and meat (MT)	A	DLS	Faisal Mehedi Hasan
			29	PoA- CIP1: GDP from livestock sector as % of agriculture GDP (excluding forest), at constant prices 2005/07	A	FPMU/ DLS/ BBS	Ismail Mia
			30	Growth rate of livestock GDP	A	FPMU/ DLS/ BBS	Ismail Mia

			31	Number of doses of vaccines produced	A	FPMU/ DLS/ BBS	Ismail Mia
			32	PoA- CIP1: Annual change in artificial insemination	A	FPMU/ DLS/ BBS	Ismail Mia
			33	Number of farmers trained by the DoF and DLS	A	FPMU/ DLS/ BBS	Ismail Mia
			34	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFL budget (revised)	A	MoFL	Monjur Hossain (or Monzurul Alam)
			35	Number of commercial registered 1. poultry 2. livestock 3. fish farms	A	DLS	Faisal Mehedi Hasan
			36	Number of ponds	A	DoF	Aklima Akter
			37	*SDG 14.2.1 indicator Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	A	FPMU	Ismail
*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. Mobilize and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders	38	Quantum index of medium large- scale manufacturing industry for food -proxy for number of large establishments manufacturing food	E	BBS	Shaleha Kathun
			39	PoA- CIP1: Difference between farm gate and retail price of selected goods	B	DAM	Zahidul Islam
			40	Food and beverages exported in million Taka	B	FPMU	Ismail Mia
			41	Coverage of agro-business entrepreneurship training by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industries (BSCIC), in thousands	A/ B	Mol/ DAE	Abul Khair/ Humayun kabir
	II.2. Improved access to	II.2.1. Improve market infrastructures, physical access to market facilities II.2.2. Strengthen private sector	42	7FYP: Upazila and Union Road network in good and fair condition (SDG 9.1.1 indicator Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road)	B	LGD	Abdur Rashid

III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization		participation and private-public partnerships II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment ICT facilities	43	Number of growth centers, rural markets, women market centers, and Union Parishad Complexes developed by LGED and DAM	B	DAM	Zahidul Islam
			44	Cold storage available in thousand MT	A	DAE	Humayun Kabir
			45	Number of Digital centers across the country at national and sub-national levels	B	FPMU	Ismail Mia
			46	Number of food, market and infrastructure PPP contracts awarded (2015) by the PPP authority	B	FPMU	Hillul Bhowmik
	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	47	7FYP: Proportion of children under 6 months who are exclusively breastfed (%)	C	BNNC	S.M. Hasan Mahmud
			48	PoA- CIP1: Share of total dietary energy supply for consumption from cereal and non-cereal	C	BBS	Shaleha Khatun
			49	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoFood budget	D	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
			50	PoA- CIP1: Poor households raising home gardening and backyard poultry in selected vulnerable districts	E	BBS	Shaleha Khatun
			51	Prevalence of diabetic cases	C	BNNC	S.M. Hasan Mahmud
			52	PoA- CIP1: Number of mass media activities for nutrition behavioural change communication (BCC)	C	BNNC	S.M. Hasan Mahmud
			53	Number of institutions promoting dietary guidelines	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
	III.2. Optimised food utilization 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	54	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]	C	DPHE	Md. Zahidul Islam Miah
			55	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]	C	DPHE	Md. Zahidul Islam Miah

		reducing diarrheal and food borne illness and child undernutrition	56	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 diarrhoea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
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, agriculture 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	57	7FYP: No. of usable cyclone shelters	D	MoDMR/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			58	7FYP: Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and communities assets	D	MoDMR/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			59	Direct gender budgeting as % of MoDMR budget	D	ERD/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			60	Distribution of foodgrain through PFDS	D	DGFood/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			61	PoA- CIP1: Effective grain storage capacity at close of fiscal year	D	DGFood/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			62	PoA- CIP1: Average use of effective GoB foodgrain storage capacity	D	DGFood/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			63	Actual closing stocks % of budget target	D	DGFood/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			64	Environment CIP: Early warning information enhanced through Regional and Global Initiatives (MoUs and LoAs)	D	DGFood/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
	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	65	PoA- CIP1: Budgeted coverage of VGD and ICVGD	D	MoWCA/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
			66	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]	D	FPMU	Mezanur Rahaman
			67	Number of children covered by the School Feeding Programs in Poverty Prone Areas (in tens of thousands)	D	MoPME	Ms. Aktarunnahar
			68	Budgeted coverage of employment generation program for the poor (in lakh person month)	D	Finance Division/ FPMU	Feroz Al Mahmud
V. Strengthened agricultural production	V. 1. Improved agricultural production	V.1.1. Ensure conformity of foods for consumption through accreditation	69	Farmers trained on use of organic fertilizer, green fertilizer and microbial fertilizer, in thousands	A	DAE	Humayun Kabir

		<p>from certification agencies, inspection and laboratory services</p> <p>V.1.2. Introduce and popularize Good Agricultural Practices, Good Aquacultural Practices and Good Husbandry Practices that ensure food safety and quality</p> <p>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</p> <p>V.1.4. Enhance food safety education, consumer awareness and food safety networks</p>	70	Number of food safety management system certificates awarded by BSTI	E	BSTI	Golam Md. Sarwar
			71	Number of food items standardised by BSTI	E	BSTI	Golam Md. Sarwar
			72	Identified number of violation of food safety standard reported by BFSA	E	BFSA/ FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik,
			73	Number of HACCP/ISMS certified institutions	E	BFSA/ FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik,
			74	Number of courses delivered on GAP, GHP and GMP	E	BFSA/ DAE/ BSTI/ FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik,
			75	Number of trainees that have benefited from training on GAP, GHP and GMP	E	DAE/ FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik,
			76	Number of food safety initiatives /days observed	E	BFSA/ FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik,
			77	Wastage as a proportion of agricultural produce, including sector specific proportions in Bangladesh	E	BBS/ SOFA FAO/ FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik,
	V.2. Reduced food losses and waste	<p>V.2.1. Improve methods of measuring food losses and implement appropriate measures to minimise food losses at farm level</p> <p>V.2.2. Strengthen capacity in post-harvest handling technology and infrastructure (transport, packaging, storage)</p> <p>V.2.3. Reduce wastage and quality/quantity loss of food products at all stages of marketing and consumption</p>					

	V.3. Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of	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	78	PoA- CIP1: Existing food security and nutrition databases/ surveillance systems	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
			79	PoA- CIP1: Food Composition Tables (FCT) updated/ disseminated	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
	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	80	PoA- CIP1: CIP Monitoring Reports produced	E	FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
			81	PoA- CIP1: Additional resources mobilised for the CIP2 in million USD	E	FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
			82	PoA- CIP1: Increase in ongoing projects (number and value)	E	FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
			83	SUN index for 'Bringing people together into a shared space for action'	C	FPMU	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
			84	Right to Food issues discussed by policy makers and at Parliamentary level	E	FPMU	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik

Table 13. Input-level data gathering responsibilities

Agency	TT group	Name
APSU	B	Rubel Rana
BADC	B	Rubel Rana
BARI	B	Rubel Rana
BBS	E	Shaleha Kathun
BCIC	A	Abul Khair
BFDC	A	Ismail Mia
BFRI	A	Ismail Mia
BIRTAN	C	Mostafa Faruq Al Banna
BLRI	A	Ismail Mia
BMDA	B	Rubel Rana
BRDB	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
BRRRI	B	Rubel Rana
BSRI	B	Rubel Rana
BWDB	A	Mezanur Rahaman
CHTDB	E	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
DAE	A	Humayun Kabir
DAM	B	Md Zahidul Islam
DDM	D	Majedur Rahman
DGHS	C	Abdul Alim
DLS	A	Faisal Mehedi Hasan
DMB	D	Majedur Rahman
DOC	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
DOFISH	A	Aklima Akter
DoForestry	E	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
DPE	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
DPHE	C	Md Zahidul Islam
LGD	B	Abdur Rashid
LGED	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
Milk Vita	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
MoA	A	Rubel Rana
MoCommerce	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
MoDMR	D	Majedur Rahman
MoFL	A	Ismail Mia
MoFood	D	Mezanur Rahaman
MoHFW	E	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
MoLE	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
MOWCA	D	Nurun Nahar
NATA	A	Rubel Rana
NWA	D	Mezanur Rahaman
PDBF	B	Feroz Al Mahmud
Planning Division	E	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
PMO	E	Md. Abul Hashem/ Hillul Bhowmik
RDA	D	Mezanur Rahaman
RDGD	D	Hillul Bhowmik
SCA	B	Rubel Rana
SFDF	D	Hillul Bhowmik
SRDI	A	Rubel Rana

7.4. Ensuring sustainability of the monitoring process

The sustainability of the yearly monitoring is dependent on:

- The institutionalisation of the monitoring process;
- The existence of a demand for the annual report to inform policy and programming changes;
- The technical capacity of GoB to produce it and in a timely manner.

The first condition is ensured in that the monitoring process is conducted within GoB's existing monitoring and planning systems.

In order for the demand for the monitoring process to be sustained it is essential to advocate for the importance of CIP2, and accordingly communicate its results and importance in providing evidence-based policy advice within FNS. To this end, it is essential to effectively involve key stakeholders in the monitoring process, via consultations and relevant report-launching activities involving senior members of the Government, DPs and CSOs, and related dissemination activities. It is important to produce the MR findings in a format that is easily understandable and utilizable by all stakeholders (for example production of a note for decision makers with key highlights from the MR 2020). Other appropriate formats may be explored with the participants of the training workshop.

With regards to the capacity to produce the report, the monitoring process of the NFP PoA and CIP1 has shown that while the institutional and individual capacities can indeed be strengthened through a technical assistance programme, it has suffered from staff rotation. As November 2019, the list of TTs shows 12 new officials. This means that some of the accumulated experience in CIP monitoring gets lost with every changing loss of a TT member and each new yearly monitoring cycle requires more training and the institutional memory to be retained at institutional level rather than individual. This turnover, with its implication on the effectiveness of capacity building activities and the challenge to obtain timely the necessary data from various GoB agencies and DPs, may also have an impact on the MR 2020 production timeline and its timely completion. It is therefore important to conduct more sensitization on the importance of the MR and therefore of retaining TTs for extensive periods of time.

Programme V.4. (*'Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders'*) and its Sub-programme 2 (*'Strengthen capacities to design and monitor the new Food and Nutrition Security Policy and implement, monitor and coordinate the CIP2'*) ensure financial allocation to incrementally build and strengthen institutional and individual capacity within every new monitoring cycle. To this effect and in support to the drafting of MR 2020, FPMU and TTs members will be drafting a series of Background Notes (Annex 3) aimed to: (i) review and analyse outcome/output indicators and (ii) in turn assess financial delivery and change in CIP2 composition (e.g. number ongoing/pipeline projects, total amounts). Table 14 shows the allocation of CIP2 programmes to each TT.

Table 14. Assignment of CIP2 programmes to TT groups


	CIP2 Programme	TT group responsible
1	Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems	A
2	Improved access, quality and management of crop agricultural inputs, including water and land	A
3	Enhanced productivity and sustainable production of animal source foods	A
4	Strengthened post-harvest value chain with particular focus on MSMEs (storage, processing, branding, labelling, marketing and trade)	B
5	Improved access to markets, facilities and information	B
6	Enhanced nutrition knowledge, promotion of good practices, and consumption of safe and nutritious diets	C
7	Optimised food utilization through provision of safe water, improved food hygiene and sanitation	C
8	Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, agriculture rehabilitation and mitigation measures	D
9	Strengthened social protection and safety net programmes for targeted groups across the life cycle including disabled and displaced population	D

10	Improved food safety, quality control and assurance, awareness on food safety and hygiene	E
11	Reduced food losses and waste	E
12	Improved information and data for evidence-based monitoring and adjustment of policies and programmes	E
13	Strengthened FSN governance, capacity strengthening and leadership across FSN relevant stakeholders	E

8. Annexes

Annex 1. Collection of information from GoB agencies with ADP projects in FSN

As part of the monitoring, TT members will contact all GoB agencies working on projects with some impact on FNS, in order to collect, update and confirm information on their ADP projects. A form will be prepared by FPMU with assistance from MUCH TAT for them to send and they will be required to follow up as necessary. *The following is a draft example form to be sent, using examples from agency XX.*



Monitoring of the Second Country Investment Plan on Nutrition-Sensitive Systems (CIP, 2016-20)

Request for information from GoB agencies

Background

The Second Country Investment Plan on Nutrition-Sensitive Systems (CIP2, 2016-20) follows the First Country Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security²² (CIP1, 2011-2015) whose development was prompted in response to the need to efficiently mobilise resources in the aftermath of the 2008 food price crisis. The CIP2 is integral to the multisectoral approach needed to tackle hunger and malnutrition and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the objectives set out in the 7FYP. 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 security and nutrition for all at all times by making food systems nutrition-sensitive and sustainable.

Updating the CIP2 database

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food (MoFood) has been tasked to undertake the monitoring of CIP2 implementation along with members of Thematic Teams belonging to 32 other ministries/divisions/departments involved in Food and Nutrition Security (FNS). The process comprises the monitoring of impact/outcome and output FNS indicators of the CIP2 results framework, as well as the monitoring of CIP2 inputs. CIP2 inputs consist of the financial investments made through Government ADP projects that contribute to improving FNS in the country. The CIP2 records *ongoing projects and pipeline projects* and monitors yearly changes in the following dimensions: 1. The delivery on ongoing projects; 2. Change in budget; 3. Change in start/end dates; 4. The materialisation (or not) of pipeline projects; 5 The appearance of new pipeline projects.

The total CIP 2019 budget is estimated at 14.0 billion USD, as of June 2018. Out of the total, 8.9 billion USD is already financed – 68% by GOB and 32% by Development Partners (DPs). The financial gap (i.e. projects' pipeline) amounts to 5.1 billion USD or 36% of the CIP2 total budget.

Summary of the CIP2 2019 budget (as of 30th June 2018, in million USD)

CIP Pillars	Total CIP	Financed			Pipeline
		GoB	DPs	Total	
	1 (4+5)	2	3	4 (2+3)	5
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	5610.00	1925.00	823.00	2748.00	2862.00
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	5363.00	2865.00	506.00	3371.00	1992.00
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	346.00	196.00	97.00	293.00	53.00
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and in-creased resilience	2387.00	1081.00	1211.00	2292.00	95.00
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	299.00	34.00	194.00	228.00	71.00
Total	14005.00	6101.00	2831.00	8932.00	5073.00

Since 2010, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has published six monitoring reports, which have kept track of the evolving scenario within FNS. The monitoring report for the CIP2 covering the financial year 2018/19, is now being prepared and your agency is requested to kindly cooperate in checking and updating information.

Instructions

²² The CIP1 was later extended to last until 2016.

Form 1 has been prepared for your agency based on what is currently in the CIP2 database. The information was gathered from ADP and IMED publications. We are requesting you to kindly check and amend and/or complete the form, as appropriate. Guidelines are provided in Table B. Please note that you only should include projects that have some impact of the food and nutrition status of the country. The CIP2 has adopted a food systems approach which means it considers all factors that influence FNS 'from farm to fork'. This means that this investment programme covers a very comprehensive set of interventions as shown in Table A. Please consider how ADP projects under your agency may fit under any of these programmes.

Please do not hesitate to provide further qualitative information on specific projects that should be brought to the attention of policymakers for relevance to the implementation of the CIP2 because of their particular approach, success, lessons learned or other characteristics. This information can be provided on a separate page, accompanying your submission.

Submission

To expedite this process, we would appreciate if your agency assigns somebody to act as focal point. Your agency is requested to kindly send information by XXXX to:

Please provide the information to:

XXXXXX, XXXXXX, FPMU, GoB, email address and telephone number

XXXXXX, XXXXXX, MUCH, FAO, email address and telephone number

Please do not hesitate to contact them for any queries or clarifications.

Table A. CIP2 programmes and sub-programmes

Investment area (Pillar)	n.	Investment Programme	Sub-programmes (priority interventions)
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
	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, fertilizers, 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
	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
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. Mobilize and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders
	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 private-public partnerships
			II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment ICT facilities
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	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
			II.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
			II.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 utilization 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
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and	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

safety nets and increased resilience			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
			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
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 popularize 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
			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
	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

Form 1. GoB data collection sheet towards the preparation of the CIP2 Monitoring Report 2020 (amounts in lakhs taka)

1	2	3	project status		Start date	End date	Total project cost as of 30/06/19 in lakh taka			Cumulative expenditure from the start of project up to 30/06/18 in lakh taka			Cumulative expenditure from the start of project up to 30/06/19 in lakh taka			PA agency
			as of 30 June 2018	as of 30 June 2019			Total	GoB	PA	Total	GoB	PA	Total	GoB	PA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	BARI	Development and expansion of bio-rational based integrated pest management technologies of vegetables fruits and betal leaf (BARI)	Ongoing		01-Jan-18	31-Dec-21	2085.00	2085.00	0.00	202.00	202.00	0.00				
2	BARI	Improvement and quality seed production of rice, wheat and maize (2nd phase)	Ongoing		01-Jul-15	30-Jun-20	2332.75	2332.75	0.00	1604.50	1604.50	0.00				
3	BARI	Research, Extension and popularization of vegetables and spices cultivation on floating bed project (BARI part)	Ongoing		01-Jul-17	30-Jun-22	3651.65	3651.65	0.00	342.00	342.00	0.00				
4	BARI	Strengthening of oilseed research and development in bangladesh	Ongoing		01-Apr-16	30-Jun-21	2363.59	2363.59	0.00	1348.23	1348.23	0.00				
5	BARI	Strengthening of spices crop research in Bangladesh	Ongoing		01-Oct-17	30-Jun-22	9400.00	9400.00	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00				
6	BARI	Strengthening the Research of Gardener Crops and the Spread of Technology in the Fields of Horticulture and Field Crops	Ongoing		01-Apr-16	30-Jun-21	7055.52	7055.52	0.00	2940.99	2940.99	0.00				
7	BARI	Citrus Development Project (BARI part)	Completed		01-Jul-13	30-Jun-18	1425.00	1425.00	0.00	1378.00	1378.00	0.00				
8	BARI	Enhancing Quality Seed Supply	Completed		01-Jul-11	31-Dec-16	5834.91	1448.45	4386.46	5731.36	1422.20	4309.16				
9	BARI	Improving the Research and Research infrastructure of BARI	Completed		01-Jan-12	30-Jun-17	17354.00	17354.00	0.00	16971.76	16971.76	0.00				
	BARI	Mujibnagar Integrated Agricultural Development Project	Completed		01-Jul-11	30-Jun-17	780.23	780.23	0.00	775.29	775.29	0.00				
	BARI	Pirojpur-Gopalganj-Bagherhat Integrated Agriculture Development Project (BARI part)	Completed		01-Jul-12	30-Jun-17	713.15	713.15	0.00	713.15	713.15	0.00				

	BARI	Enhance farm crop research and expansion of crop technology in char area	Pipeline		01-Apr-16	30-Jun-21	7056.00	7056.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Establishment BARIs agriculture research center in Gopalganj and agriculture development by strengthening research in south west area	Pipeline		01-Jul-18	30-Jun-23	15700.00	15700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Integrated agricultural development project for magura jessore narail khulna satkhira (BARI part)	Pipeline		01-Jul-15	30-Jun-20	1994.00	1994.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Smallholder agricultural competitiveness project (SACP)	Pipeline		01-Jul-18	30-Jun-24	1458.00	427.00	1031.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Strengthening of environmental stress research for sustainable crop production in the problem areas of bangladesh	Pipeline		01-Jul-15	30-Jun-20	89146.00	0.00	89146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Strengthening of Vertebrate pest research and development in bangladesh	Pipeline		01-Jul-15	30-Jun-20	1336.56	1336.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Technology development and dissemination of homestead and field crops in char areas for income generation and poverty alleviation	Pipeline		01-Jul-15	30-Jun-20	1481.12	1481.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
	BARI	Upgrading regional horticulture reserch station, comilla to regional agriculture research station	Pipeline		01-Jul-18	30-Jun-23	3727.00	3727.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

Add lines if needed

Form 1. continued

	agency	project title	Description of the CIP2 relevant main component of the projects and their weight in total budget	CIP2 sub-programme under which this project should be included	Which percentage of the project should be included under the sub-programmes mentioned
1	2	3	20	18	19

1	BBS	Strengthening Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) in Bangladesh	The project focuses on: Identifying factors constraining the availability, reliability and timeliness of data on production, forecasts, stocks and market prices for the four AMIS crops (potato is also included in the scope of the project given its importance for the country); and identifying sustainable solutions using innovative methodologies and techniques; Providing relevant technical assistance and training to enhance national capacity and improve the information systems in place; Pilot testing innovative methodologies, ranging from data collection to data integration and dissemination.	12.1	100%
2	MoFood	Institutionalization of Food Safety in Bangladesh for Safer Food	No budget information so we assume each output has equal weight. Output 1: Support to strengthen inter-ministerial and inter-agency collaboration and coordination in the field of food safety control to prepare the way for operationalizing the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) Output 2: Effective integrated approaches to food safety in all primary sources of production (fish, animal and crop); Output 3: Enabling environment for improved third party verification/inspection and certification to national food control.	13.2 10.2 10.1	33.3% 33.3% 33.3%
3	RDCD	Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh (EEP)	83.24 M total spend since beginning. Of which 5.27M on direct nutrition intervention. So, 6.3% for 9.2 (2.5 M on research lesson learning events, technical support to implementing partners and 2.5 M to advocacy may be taken out (6.0%). The rest can go to 9.1 i.e. 87.7%	9.2 9.1	6.3% 87.7%
4	DAE	Production Storage and distribution of quality seeds of rice, wheat and jute at farmer's level project (phase 2)	Activities: Production, certification and distribution of breeder, foundation, certified and truthfully level seeds; Production, certification and distribution of breeder, foundation and truthfully level seeds tolerant to salinity, draught and water submergence	2.1	100%
5	LGED	Capacity development project for participatory water resources management through integrated rural development		2.3	100%
6	DLS	Milk development and marketing project		4.1	100%
7					
8					
9					

Add lines if needed

Table B. Guidelines for completing Form 1

If possible, please complete using the electronic spreadsheet and transmit by email to FPMU (Email:).

Please check all the information and add any projects you need to add in the green cells.

#	Columns	For completed & ongoing projects	For pipeline projects
1	SI		
2	GoB agency		
3	Project title	Verify name of project that has been implemented (<u>completed</u>) or is being implemented (<u>ongoing</u>) Add any <u>ongoing</u> project if missing for the relevant time periods	Please verify name of project that is being planned or formulated (<u>pipeline</u>) Add any <u>pipeline</u> project if missing for the relevant time periods
4-5	Project status	Verify information/add on whether project is <u>completed</u> or <u>ongoing</u> or <u>pipeline</u> in the time periods shown	For <u>pipeline</u> projects, add the letter A, or B according to the following categories: A: Projects approved & are now included in ADP White Pages (i.e. has become an ongoing project) B: Projects whose TPP/DPP has been submitted to relevant authorities (ADP Green Pages)
6-7	Project duration	Please verify/add information shown on: (i) project start date & (ii) project end date	Please enter proposed project start date & proposed project end date. If the dates are unavailable, please specify proposed duration of the project
8-10	Project cost as of 30 th June 2018 in lakhs taka	Please check/update project cost with information as of 30 th June 2018, for GoB, Partner Agency (PA) and total (GoB + PA). The project cost may have been modified from the start. So, it should be corrected if needed with a short explanation provided.	Please check/specify expected or requested funds, showing proposed contributions of GoB and PAs separately, if possible. The amounts stated can be indicative but wherever possible should be based on the concept note, actual decisions or ongoing negotiations.
11-13	Project's cumulative expenditures up to 30 th June 2017 in lakhs taka	Please check/specify cumulative expenditure from project's start until 30 th June 2017 for GoB, PA and total (GoB + PA). If the information you have is yearly spending kindly include as of June 2017 (yearly expenditure for FY 2016/17)	
14-16	Project's cumulative expenditures up to 30 th June 2018 in lakhs taka	Please check/specify cumulative expenditure from project's start until 30 th June 2018 for GoB, PA and total (GoB + PA). This allows to estimate the spending over FY 2017/2018. If only yearly spending are available (expenditure as of June 2018), please add it accordingly to columns 14, 15 and 16 of Form 1	
17	PA	Please name all Partner Agencies	Please name PAs interested in funding the project. Specify if a negotiation with PAs has started. Where no PA is specified, it will be considered that the negotiation has not started yet
18	CIP sub-programme under which this project should be included	Based on the list provided in Table 1 of the programmes and sub-programmes that constitute the CIP2, check/add the sub-programme(s) under which you think the project falls. You may decide that a project should fall under more than one sub-programme or that only part of the project is relevant to the CIP2 (see next column)	
19	Which percentage of the project should be included under the sub-programmes mentioned	How you assign projects to sub-programmes should be based on the budgetary weights of the different component of a project. For example, if a project is about Water and Sanitation with 25% of the budget going towards the provision of clean water and 75% towards building latrines, this project will be recorded as follows: 25% for sub-programme 7.1 75% for sub-programme 7.3 This will be clarified by the relevant focal point for the input data collection	
20	Description of the CIP2 relevant main component of the projects and their weight in total budget	This column justifies the choices made in column 19. The description <i>should not exceed a few sentences</i> . It may include links to supporting documents.	

Annex 2. Collection of information from DPs to update the CIP2 database

As part of the monitoring, TT members will contact all development partners (DPs) funding projects with some incidence of FSN. A form will be prepared by FPMU with assistance from MUCH TAT for them to send and they will be required to follow up as necessary.

Monitoring of the Second Country Investment Plan (2016-20) on Nutrition-Sensitive Systems Request for information from Development Partners for data on ongoing and planned investments on food and nutrition security

Background

The Second Country Investment Plan on Nutrition-Sensitive Systems (CIP2, 2016-20) follows the First Country Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security²³ (CIP1, 2011-2015) whose development was prompted in response to the need to efficiently mobilise resources in the aftermath of the 2008 food price crisis. CIP2 is integral to the multisectoral approach needed to tackle hunger and malnutrition and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the objectives set out in the 7FYP. 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 security and nutrition for all at all times by making food systems nutrition-sensitive and sustainable. The CIP1 focused on ensuring sizable investments to implement the National Food Policy Plan of Action (NFP PoA). One of main lessons of the CIP1 Monitoring is that nutrition represents a cross-cutting issue throughout the food value chain, which is reflected in the design of the CIP2.

The total CIP 2019 budget is estimated at 14.0 billion USD, as of June 2018. Out of the total, 8.9 billion USD is already financed – 68% by GOB and 32% by Development Partners (DPs). The financial gap (i.e. projects' pipeline) amounts to 5.1 billion USD or 36% of the CIP2 total budget.

Since 2010, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has published six monitoring reports, which have kept track of the evolving scenario within Food and Nutrition Security (FNS). The monitoring report for the CIP2 covering the financial year 2018/19 is now being prepared. To this effect, DPs who contribute funds towards projects within the realm of FNS are being contacted to collect and provide information on their relevant activities. Effective monitoring of the CIP2 will promote better harmonization and alignment for improved results, avoid duplications, and help identify strategies for more effective use of scarce resources within FNS domain.

Summary of the CIP2 2019 budget (as of 30th June 2018, in million USD)

CIP Pillars	Total CIP	Financed			Pipeline
		GoB	DPs	Total	
	1 (4+5)	2	3	4 (2+3)	5
I. Diversified and sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock for healthy diets	5610.00	1925.00	823.00	2748.00	2862.00
II. Efficient and nutrition-sensitive post-harvest transformation and value addition	5363.00	2865.00	506.00	3371.00	1992.00
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	346.00	196.00	97.00	293.00	53.00
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and in-creased resilience	2387.00	1081.00	1211.00	2292.00	95.00
V. Strengthened enabling environment and cross-cutting programmes for achieving food and nutrition security	299.00	34.00	194.00	228.00	71.00
Total	14005.00	6101.00	2831.00	8932.00	5073.00

²³ The CIP1 was later extended to last until 2016.

Instructions

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of the Ministry of Food (MoFood) has been tasked to undertake the monitoring of CIP2 implementation along with members of Thematic Teams (TTs) belonging to 32 other ministries/departments/divisions involved in FNS. The process comprises the monitoring of impact/outcome and output FNS proxy indicators of the CIP2 result framework, as well as the monitoring of CIP2 inputs. CIP2 inputs consist of the financial investments made through Government ADP projects that contribute to ensuring FNS in the country. For the monitoring, financial information on resources already allocated (ongoing/completed projects) and information on fund requirements (pipeline projects) is necessary.

We are requesting you to check the information so far included in the CIP2 database and to provide any relevant additional data. Furthermore, in order to gauge the total funds available for FNS for Bangladesh, we are also identifying available DP funds outside the ADP.

Thus, you are kindly requested to fill in Form A using the guidelines provided after the Form. Please note that you only should include projects that have some impact of the food and nutrition status of the country. The CIP2 has adopted a food systems approach which means it considers all factors that influence FNS ‘from farm to fork’. This means that this investment programme covers a very comprehensive set of interventions as shown in Table A. Please consider how ADP projects under your agency may fit under any of these programmes. Please add lines as needed at the bottom of the form.

Please do not hesitate to provide further qualitative information on specific projects that should be brought to the attention of policymakers for relevance to the implementation of the CIP2 because of their particular approach, success, lessons learned or other characteristics. This information can be provided on a separate page, accompanying your submission.

Submission

To expedite this process, we would appreciate if your agency assigns somebody to act as focal point. Your agency is requested to kindly send information by XXXX to:

Please provide the information to:

XXXXXX, XXXXXX, FPMU, GoB, email address and telephone number

XXXXXX, XXXXXX, MUCH, FAO, email address and telephone number

Please do not hesitate to contact them for any queries or clarifications.

Table A. CIP2 programmes and sub-programmes

Investment area (pillar)	n.	Investment Programme	Sub-programmes (priority interventions)
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
	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, fertilizers, 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
	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
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. Mobilize and promote producer and marketing groups for improved market access and bargaining power, especially for women and smallholders
	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 private-public partnerships
			II.2.3. Scale-up information dissemination including the establishment ICT facilities
III. Improved dietary diversity, consumption and utilization	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
			II.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
			II.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 utilization 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
IV. Enhanced access to social protection and safety nets and	IV.1	Timely and effective disaster preparedness and responses through emergency food distribution, steps	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

increased resilience		towards agricultural sector rehabilitation and mitigation measures	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
			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
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 popularize 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
			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
	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

Form 1. DP data collection sheet (e.g. USAID) towards the preparation of the CIP2 Monitoring Report 2020. Please add lines as required.

S 1	Project Name	Expected results	ADP / Non- ADP	Imple- menting agency	Status as of 30 th June 2019	Start date (mm-yy)	End date (mm-yy)	Curre- ncy	Total project cost	Amount contributed by your agency to the total project cost	Name of financing/ co- financing agency, if any	Amount of co- financi- ng, if any	Cumulat- ive disburse- ment up to 30/06/18	Cumulat- ive disburse- ment up to 30/06/19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) Program	The projet will reach more than 1 million Households, increase fish production by 124,000 MT and generate \$355 million additional value from fish and shrimp production.	ADP	World Fish Center	Ongoing	Jun-14	May-120	USD	25	5			1.0	2.5
2	Scaling Up Aquaculture Production and Commercialization	To reduce food insecurity and vulnerability for 191,000 households (direct beneficiaries) in nine upazilas of Barisal Division in southern Bangladesh over five years.	Non ADP	CARE	Ongoing	Jun-16	May-122	USD	5	5			0.5	1.5
3	Save the Children - Nobo Jibon (New Life)	Transform the lives of 370,000 Poor and Extreme Poor (PEP) households in 11 of the poorest and most marginalized districts in Bangladesh by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity.	Non ADP	CARE	Ongoing	Jun-15	May-120	Euro	11.5	9.0	EU	2.5	4.2	6.8
4	CARE-Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) II	Provide household members with the tools they need to improve their food security and facilitating linkages among donor, government and community activities to deepen impact and sustainability.	Non ADP	ACDI/VOCA	Ongoing	Oct-17	Sep-121	Euro	4.5	4.5			0	1.0
5	ACDI/VOCA-Program for Strengthening Household Access to Resources (PROSHAR)	The program goal is to generate rapid, sustained and broad based economic growth in the agricultural sector	ADP	Winrock	Ongoing	Jun-13	May-19	USD	0.2	0.2			0.1	0.2

Please fill up the following table in the same way as above for any future commitments that you may have (differences from Form A: 1. 'status' is always "pipeline" and 2. no disbursement.

S 1	Project Name	Expected results	ADP / Non-ADP	Implementing agency	Status as of 30 th June 2018	Start date (mm-yy)	End date (mm-yy)	Currency	Total project cost	Amount contributed by your agency to the total project cost	Name of financing/ co-financing agency, if any	Amount of co-financing, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Integrated Agriculture and health based interventions (IAHBI)		Non ADP	UNICEF	Pipeline	Sep-12	Aug-15	USD	10	8	UNICEF	2

Guidelines for completing Form 1

1. **SI:** Project sequence number;
2. **Project Name:** Please verify the name of the project your organization is funding and add any that are missing or planned. This can be projects included in the Government ADP or not but should have an impact on food security and nutrition.
3. **Project's expected results (target):** Project expected results should be stated as clearly and concretely as possible, with appropriate targets and timeframe, e.g.: 'Distribution of 20,000 tons of improved rice seeds to 5,000 households completed by 2012'; 'Rehabilitation of 200 km of rural roads in Khulna district achieved by 2015';
4. **ADP/Non-ADP:** Please indicate whether the project is included in the GoB ADP: If yes, please indicate with 'ADP', if not indicate 'non-ADP';
5. **Implementing agency:** Please indicate the name of the implementing agency (including if the project is implemented by the funding organization itself);
6. **Project's status:** Please indicate the status of the project, i.e. ongoing; completed or pipeline, as of 30th of June 2018;
7. **Project start date:** Please verify/confirm the project start date;
8. **Project end date:** Please verify/confirm the project end date;
9. **Currency:** Please indicate the currency in which you are reporting financial information, e.g. USD or million USD.
10. **Total project's cost:** please specify the total cost of the project;
11. **Amount contributed by your agency:** specify only the amount that your agency contributed from its own funds to the total project cost; if instead all the funds channelled by your agency into the project came from a donor agency rather than your agency's core funds, then enter zero in this column and enter the donor's name in column 12;
12. **Financing or co-financing agency:** list the names of all the agencies that financed the project or co-financed the project with your agency, if your agency was using its core funds;
13. **Amount of co-financing:** please indicate the respective amount(s) of co-financing; if the project is funded by more than one co-financer, please separate the amounts;
14. **Cumulative disbursement until 30/06/18:** please indicate the disbursement by your agency from the start of the project up to 30th June 2017. If available, please indicate individually the disbursement of each co-financer(s);
15. **Cumulative disbursement until 30/06/19:** please indicate the disbursement by your agency from the start of the project up to 30th June 2018. If available, please indicate individually the disbursement of each co-financer(s);
16. **Future commitments:** please indicate the amounts you are considering as pipeline projects. You can enter pipeline information in this column if it has a connection to an ongoing project, or you can create a new row for a totally new project idea. The amount committed by your agency will essentially be considered as a possible reduction of the financial gap towards the achievement of the CIP objectives.

Annex 3. Template for background notes for MR 2020

Background notes are an intermediate product towards the preparation of the CIP2 MR 2020 to be prepared by each Thematic Team member. The length of each note should be no more than two pages. They complement programme-specific information regarding: (i) result indicators – yearly observation and progress towards the achievement (section 1 in the table below) and (ii) Input analysis (section 3 in the table below) - financial expenditure and commitment towards CIP2. Variations are expected in the length of notes since some Programmes, although identified as essential to FSN in Bangladesh, still need to be developed and populated by actual projects. For example, as of June 2016, there were no projects under Programme V.3. *Reduced food losses and waste*. This means that some of the sections are likely to be very short. The following proposes a simplified structure for the notes.

Background note towards the preparation of MR 2020

Background note for the monitoring of CIP2 Programme X: Title of the CIP2 programme

Table i: Background note for Aol 1, Programme I.1 - Sustainable intensification and diversification of crop-based production systems

1. Explain data trend and anomalies	
2. Situation Analysis Present policy issues, regulation, strategy, plan of action, policies & actions underway	Bangladesh Wheat Maize research Institute (BWMRI) established in Dinazpur.
	New Agriculture Extension Policy 2018
	Self-sufficient in oil food specially Mustered and sunflower
	Region Based intensive extension work or policy for diversified crop production
3. Remarkable projects	
4. Concluding remarks	

The table i above must be filled in with all the relevant information as per the instruction provided below:

1. Explain data trend and analysis

In order to write this section, the list of result indicator under each programme will be provided to the TTs/FPMU. By looking at the values observed for each relevant result indicator, provide: an explanation for specific trend (e.g. low crop production due to longer seasonal rain spells), the context to the data and/or factors contributing to the trend (e.g. result of previous larger investments in ensuring improved seed availability). Use one line per each indicator.

2. Situation analysis as of 30th June 2019

This section analyses policy issues, regulations, strategies, plan of actions underway over the monitoring period 1st July 2018 – 30th June 2019. It is a way to showcasing relevant FNS initiatives your agency is working on.

3. Remarkable projects

In order to write this section, the list of projects included under each sub-programme will be provided to the TTs/FPMU. Drawing on their knowledge, TT members will decide to highlight a few projects that stand out for a number of possible reasons, e.g. success stories, best practices, innovative projects' design or approach. Some projects may stand out because of the challenges they have faced and this

may also be worth a mention if these are substantial projects. The following questions are examples of the content for this section:

- From all the projects implemented in the second year of CIP2 implementation, are there any projects that have achieved greater success?
- What were the specific factors that contributed to the project(s) success?
- Are there lessons to be learnt from these projects that could to replicate the positive results or scale up the projects in question?
- Were there any lessons learned from implementation of the project(s)?
- Were there any projects that faced any major challenges from which lessons could be learned for the future? Elaborate.
- Were there any substantial pipeline projects that had to be abandoned and for what reasons?

4. Concluding remarks

A brief summary of the results observed throughout the note. To the extent possible, it will provide recommendations e.g. delivery needs to be increased; more emphasis needs to be put on projects that will result in producing output X; etc.

Annex 4 – Lessons Learned from Previous Monitoring Reports – A quick SWOT analysis

<p>Strength (MR19):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation from the ministries • Data cleaning was very good • Data analysis was very good • Donors are happy to see the figures that they have invested. • MR report is being used as references to the wide users. 	<p>Weakness (MR19):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced number of TT meeting • Frequent transfer of TT members • Inadequacy of data • Only one person is conducting the data analysis • Absence of honorarium for collecting the data for the TT members (no incentives). • Launching of MR19. • Timely inform letters should be disbursed to the TT members for the workshops.
<p>Opportunities (MR20):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage one FPMU staff for taking over the data part and assist the database manager. • There are scopes of engaging TT members in the drafting the MR. • More FPMU staffs is going to be recruited for data analysis. • Data should be signed by the appropriate authorities • CREATE SYNERGIES with other GoB/DPs initiatives (e.g. SDGs monitoring) 	<p>Threats (MR20):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequacy of some important data for MR • Regular workload of TT members affects the MR process • Uncertainty on the MUCH extension • TT might lose their job if threat of losing job by providing inaccurate data from the respective divisions

