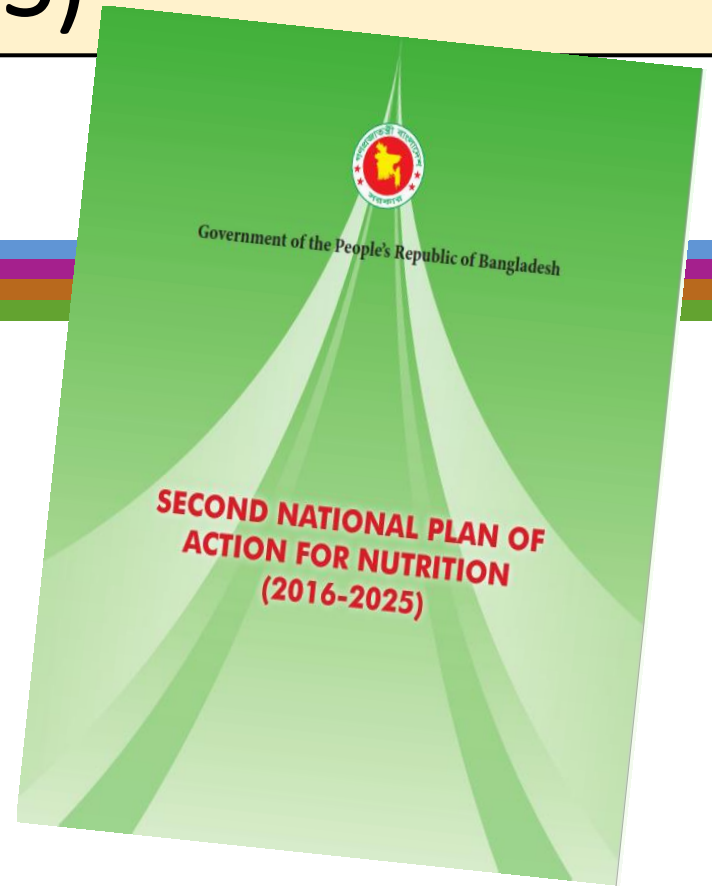




# 2<sup>nd</sup> National Plan of Action for Nutrition, Bangladesh (NPAN2) (2016-2025)

Dr. Md M. Islam Bulbul  
Deputy Program Manager  
National Nutrition Services &  
Technical Support to SUN FP



# Background

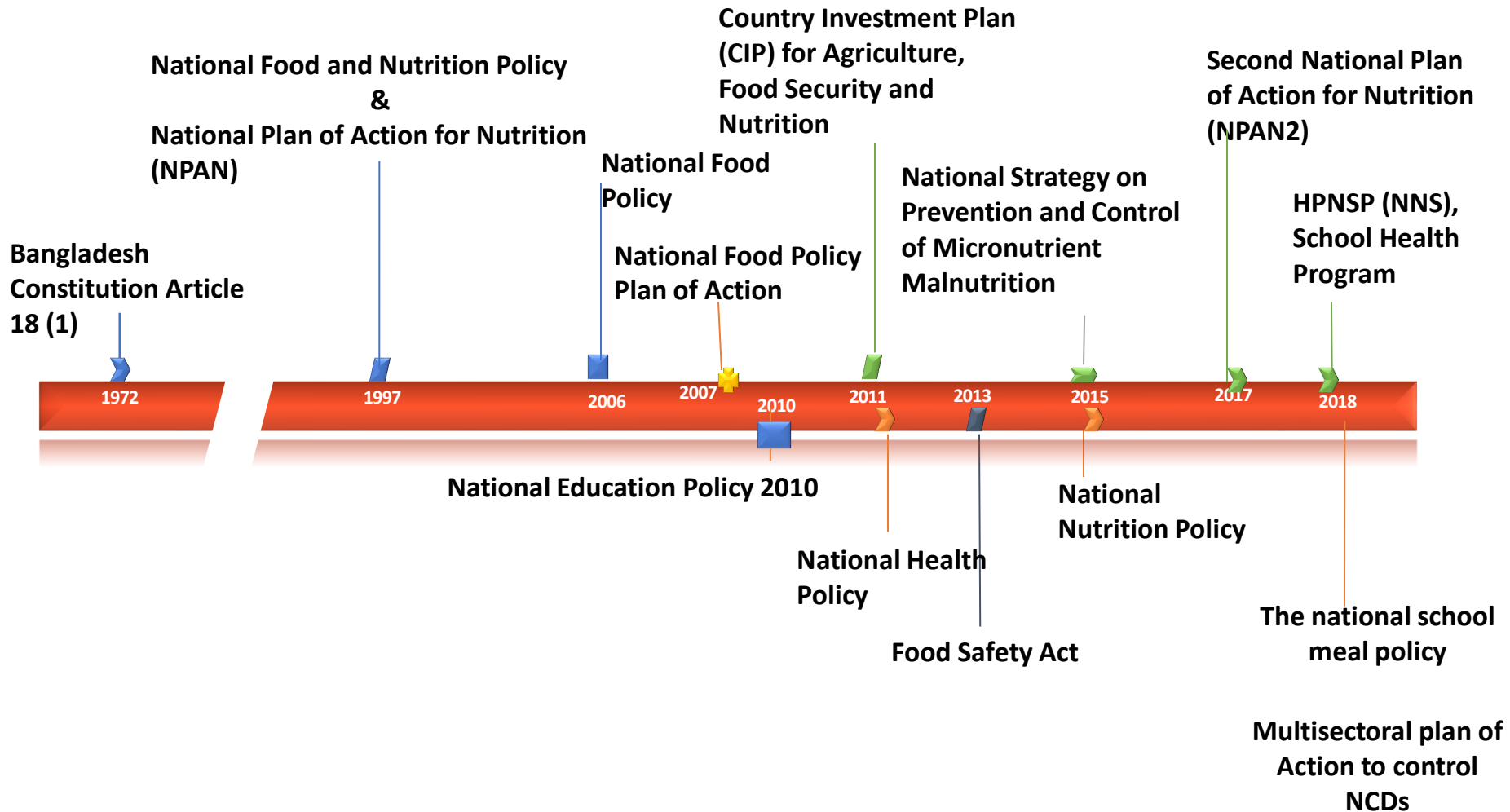
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- The 1972 Constitution of Bangladesh, formulated enshrined access to adequate nutrition as a basic human right.
- First National Plan of Action for Nutrition was developed in 1997
- National Nutrition Policy was adopted in 2015

## **NPAN2 Developed based on:**

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| ✓ National Nutrition Policy 2015 | ✓ SUN Movement                             |
| ✓ 7th Five Year Plan             | ✓ WHA                                      |
| ✓ ICN2                           | ✓ UN Decade on Action on Nutrition 2016-25 |
| ✓ SDG                            |  |

# Nutrition Policies



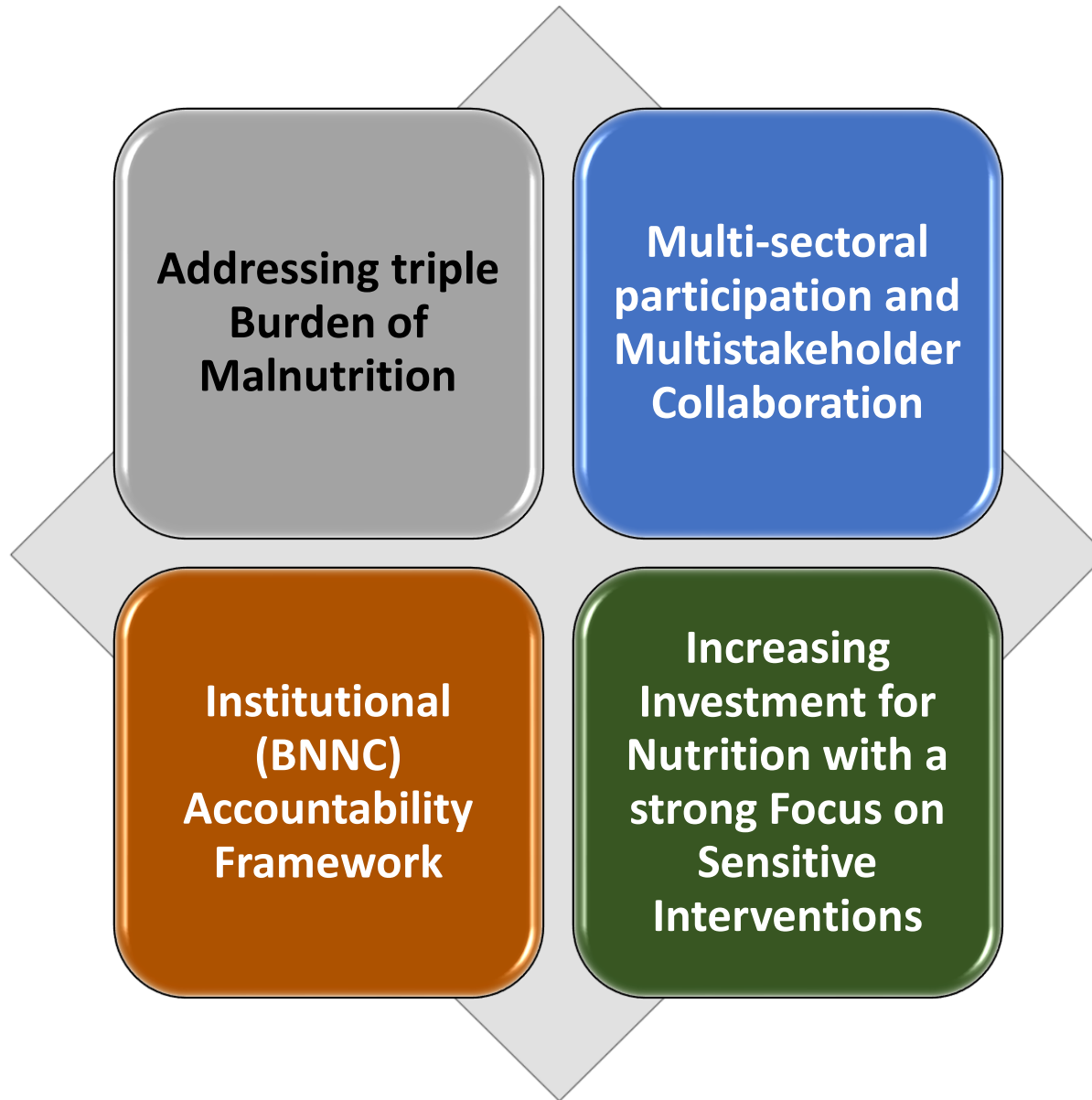
# Emphasis given to formulate NPAN2

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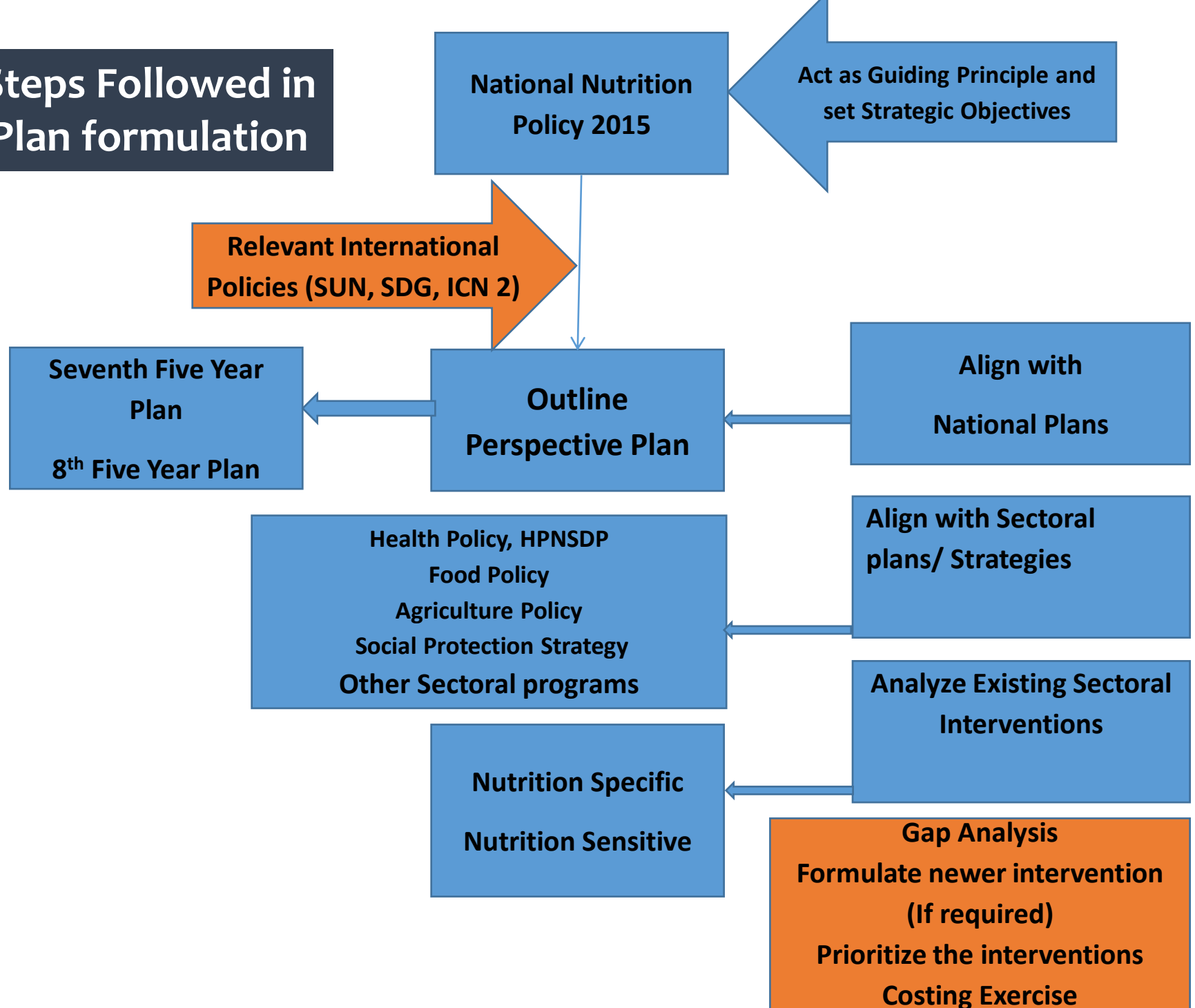
- Gap analysis and Planning
- Priority Setting and Costing
- Institutional Arrangement for Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

# Hallmark of Costed NPAN

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# Steps Followed in Plan formulation



# Relevant Government Stakeholders

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1. Prime Minister's Office
2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
3. Ministry of Agriculture
4. Ministry of Food
5. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
6. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
7. Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

8. Ministry of Education
9. Ministry of Information
10. Ministry of Planning
11. Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief
12. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
13. Ministry of Social Welfare
14. Ministry of Finance

# The Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2)

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## **Contents**

1. Background
2. Guiding Principles for NPAN2 formulation
3. Vision, goals and Objectives of NNP
4. Target groups of NNP
5. Thematic Areas and Matrix
6. Consolidated matrix of Strategies
7. Nutrition Governance, coordination and implementation mechanism
8. Monitoring and evaluation
9. Costing and resource mobilization
10. Conclusions and next steps

## **Annexes**



# Guiding Principles of NPAN2

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- Defining a comprehensive and integrated strategy for nutritionally vulnerable groups;
- Promoting good nutrition governance
- Harmonization that promotes vertical and horizontal integration as well as convergence of multi-stakeholder actions;
- Establishing government-led coordination mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels;
- Achieving Short-term and Long-term Measurable Impact and Sustainability.

# The Response – NPAN2 strategic actions

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- Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives (adopted from NNP)
- Following the NNP, NPAN2 have taken a lifecycle approach in ensuring adequate nutrition for all Bangladeshis. Specifically, to be targeted are:
  - The first 1000 days, from conception until the second birthday of a child
  - Adolescent girls
  - Pregnant and Lactating women
  - Elderly population
- Targets indicators (total 16): based on national-global policy goals/targets and trends of achievements

# Thematic Areas

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1. Nutrition for all following lifecycle approach (IYCF, Maternal Nut, Adl. Nut, MN, Acute MN, Urban, WASH etc)
2. Agriculture and diet diversification and locally adapted recipes (Production, Fortification, Safety etc)
3. Social Protection (NSSS, Transfers, Disaster, Supplementation etc.)
4. Implementation of Integrated and Comprehensive Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) Strategy
5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Research to inform policy and Program formulation and implementation
6. Capacity building ( HR , institutional)

67 Key Action Areas and 200 Major Activities: [Matrix Action Areas.docx](#)

# Strategies and Action Matrix

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1. Improve the nutritional status of all citizens, including children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
2. Ensure availability of adequate, diversified and quality safe food and promote healthy feeding practices.
3. Strengthen nutrition-specific, or direct nutrition, interventions
4. Strengthen nutrition-sensitive or indirect interventions
5. Strengthen multi-sectoral programs

# How Prioritization was done

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- High cost-effectiveness or cost-benefit based on evidences
- Has recognized nutrition outcome/result, that would justify the use of funds
- Able to deliver on a relatively immediate effect in reducing different forms of malnutrition
- Preferably possible to implement using a common platform to promote a multisectoral engagement
- Ability to leverage on existing capacities and delivery systems
- Ease of measurement and monitoring
- Some degree of endorsement from NNP and other GoB documents

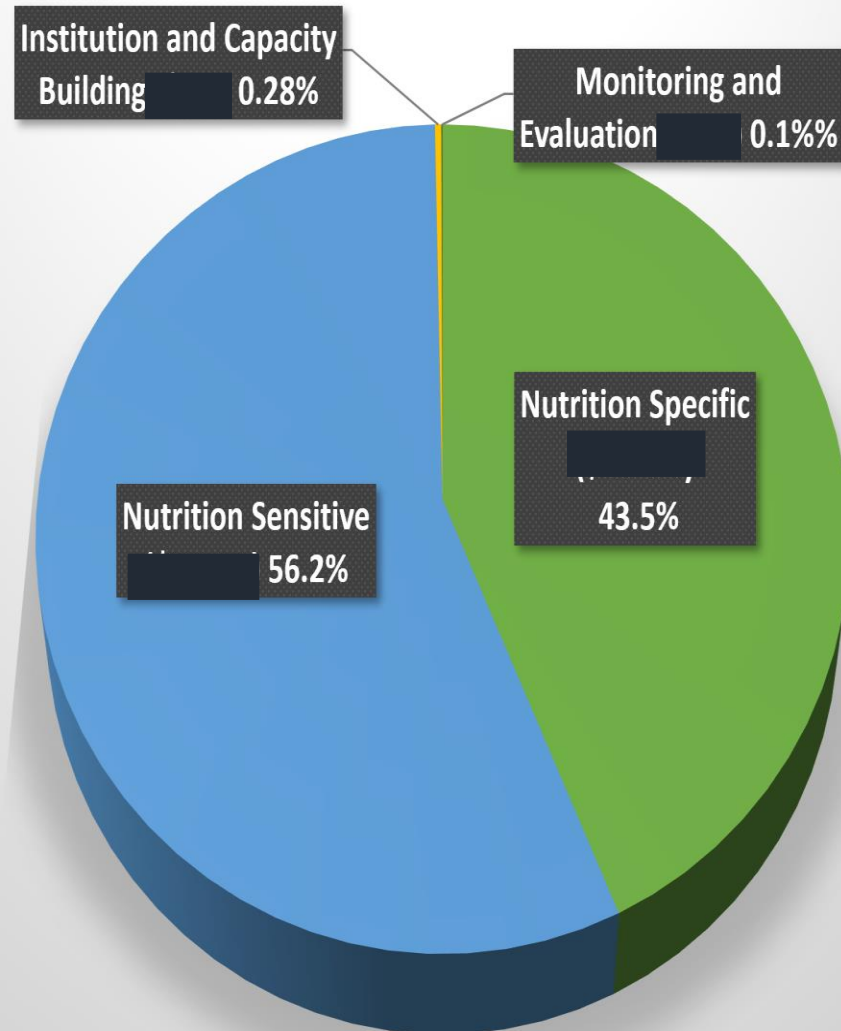
# Implementation Plan

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- The NPAN2 is based on the agreed prioritization and sequencing principles and divided into three time periods:
- **Short-term:** Accelerated implementation over the next 3 years (2016 – 2018)
- **Mid-term:** Implementation over the next 5 years (2016 – 2020)
- **Long-term:** Implementation over the next 10 years (2016 – 2025).

**Actions are aligned accordingly in the matrix**

# Estimated Cost for NPAN2 (2016-2025):\$1.6 billion



# Estimated Cost and Financing .....

## Summary of cost of NPAN 2

Program Area	Sector	Level of Priority	US\$ (1 \$= 78 BDT)
Nutrition Specific	Health , Urban health	High	675,712,493
	SBCC and WASH	High	19,230,769
Nutrition Sensitive	Food, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock	High	56,719,712
		Medium	10,442,307
	Women Empowerment, Education, Social Safety Net, and Information	High	820,577,795
		Medium	9453821.795
Institution and Capacity Building			4,396,152
Monitoring and Evaluation			816,468
Grand total for 10 year program Period			1.6 bln



# Economic Benefits of NPAN2

The estimated economic benefits of investing in the direct nutrition interventions under NPAN2 are substantial:

It would add about USD 5.6 billion to the country's economy over the next 10 years.

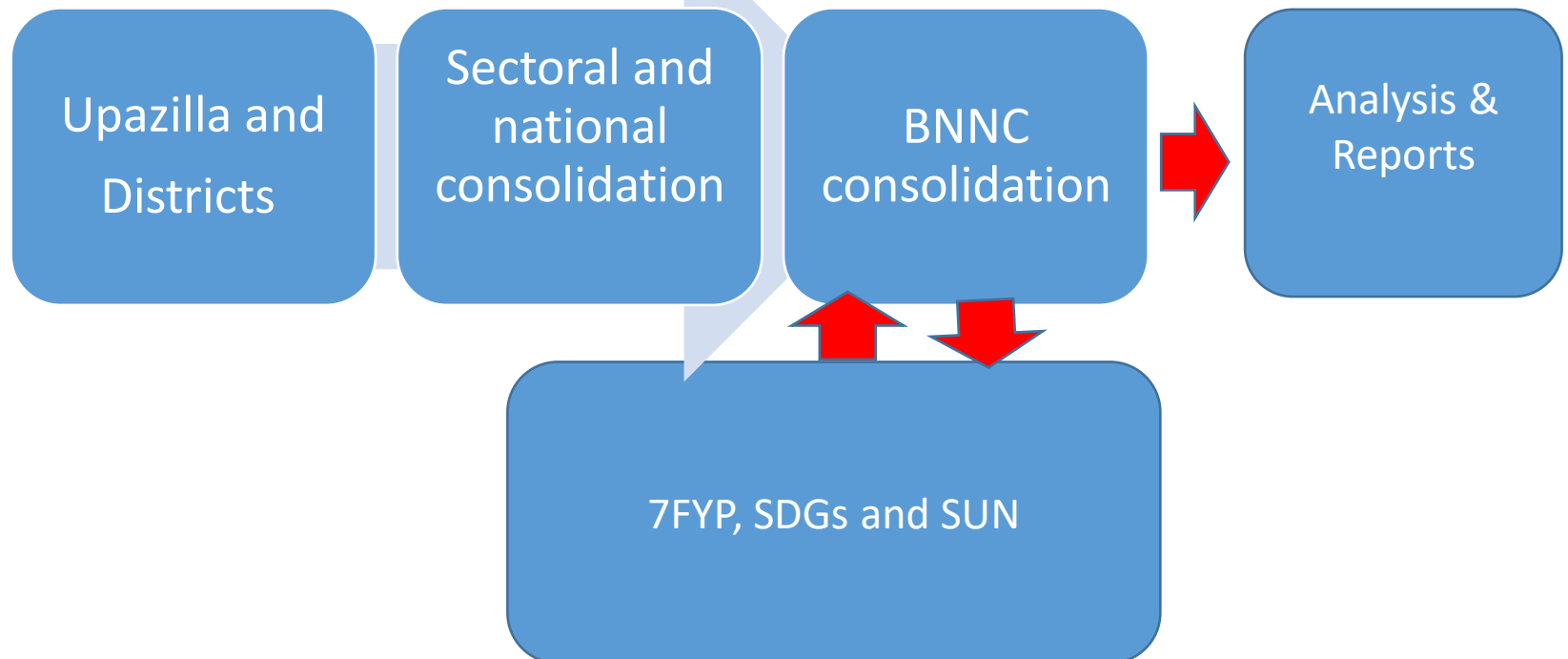
The estimated benefit-cost ratio is 20.5, which means that every dollar invested in nutrition would bring in over 20 dollars in economic benefits.

Even under conservative assumptions regarding future economic growth, the economic benefits exceeded the cost more than six times.

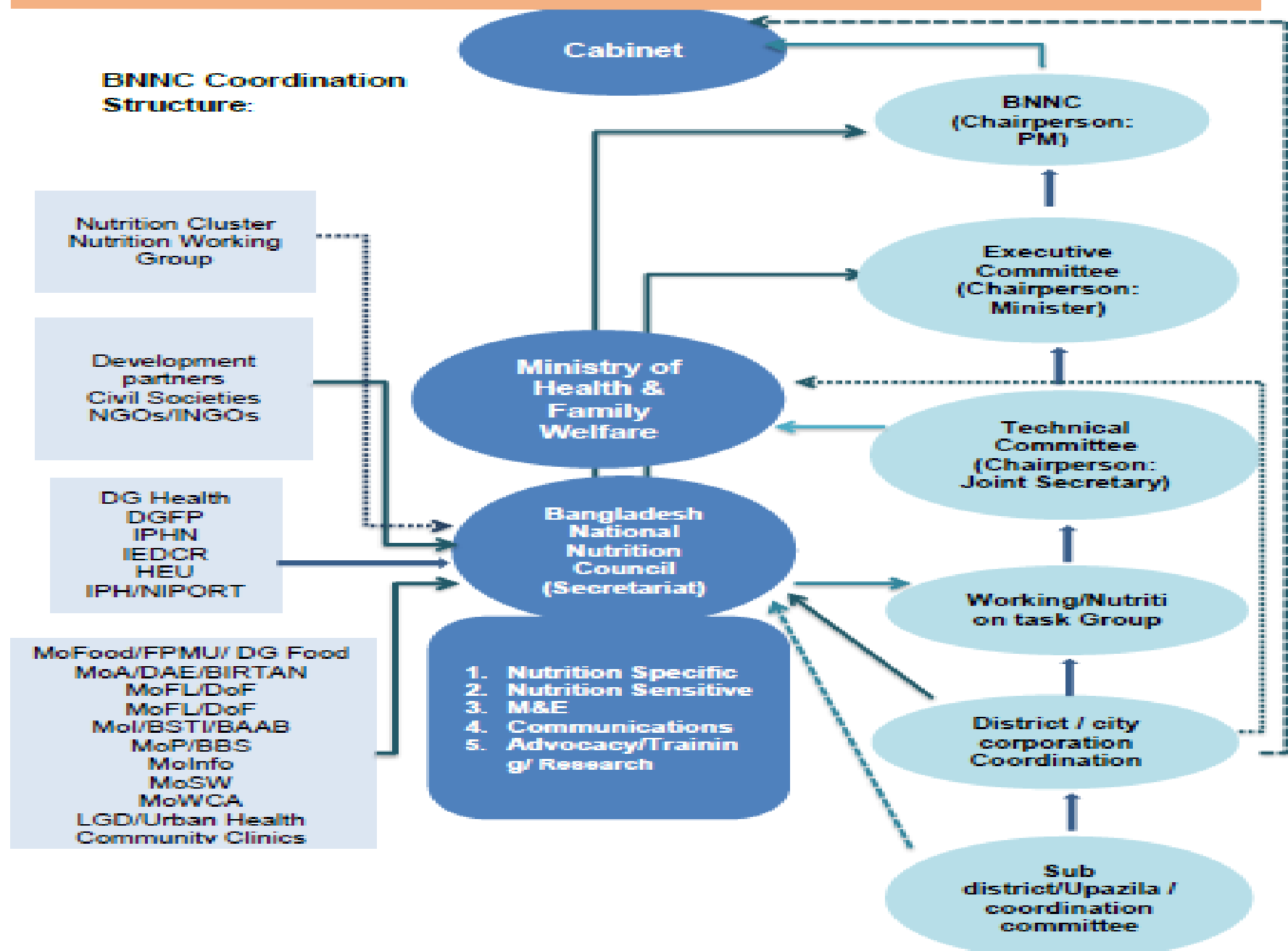
# Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

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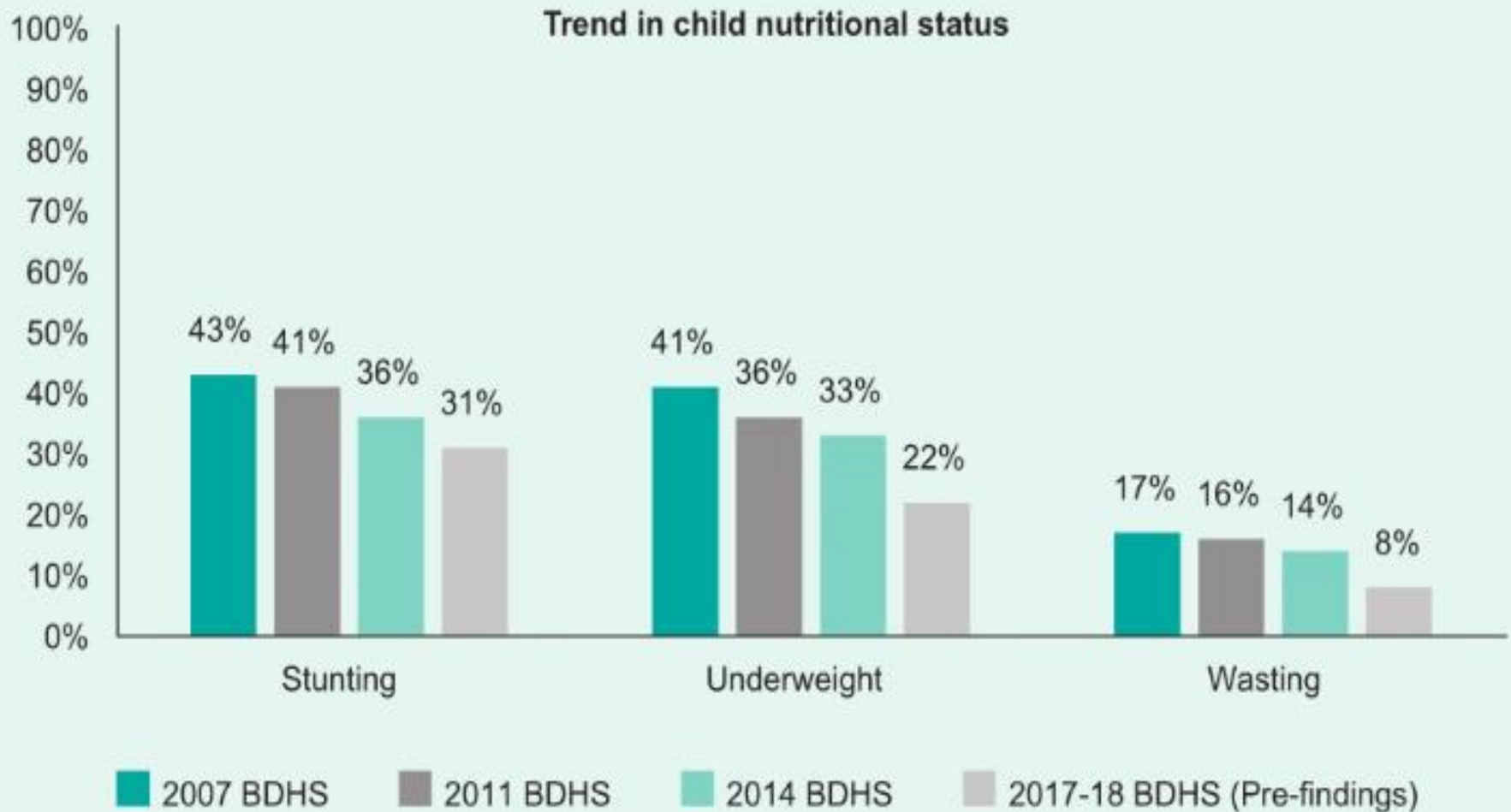
- ❑ A matrix with action area wise indicators (baseline, targets, Means of Verification & responsible organizations)
- ❑ Levels/stages of monitoring
- ❑ Periodicity of monitoring and reporting



# Proposed Governance and Coordination

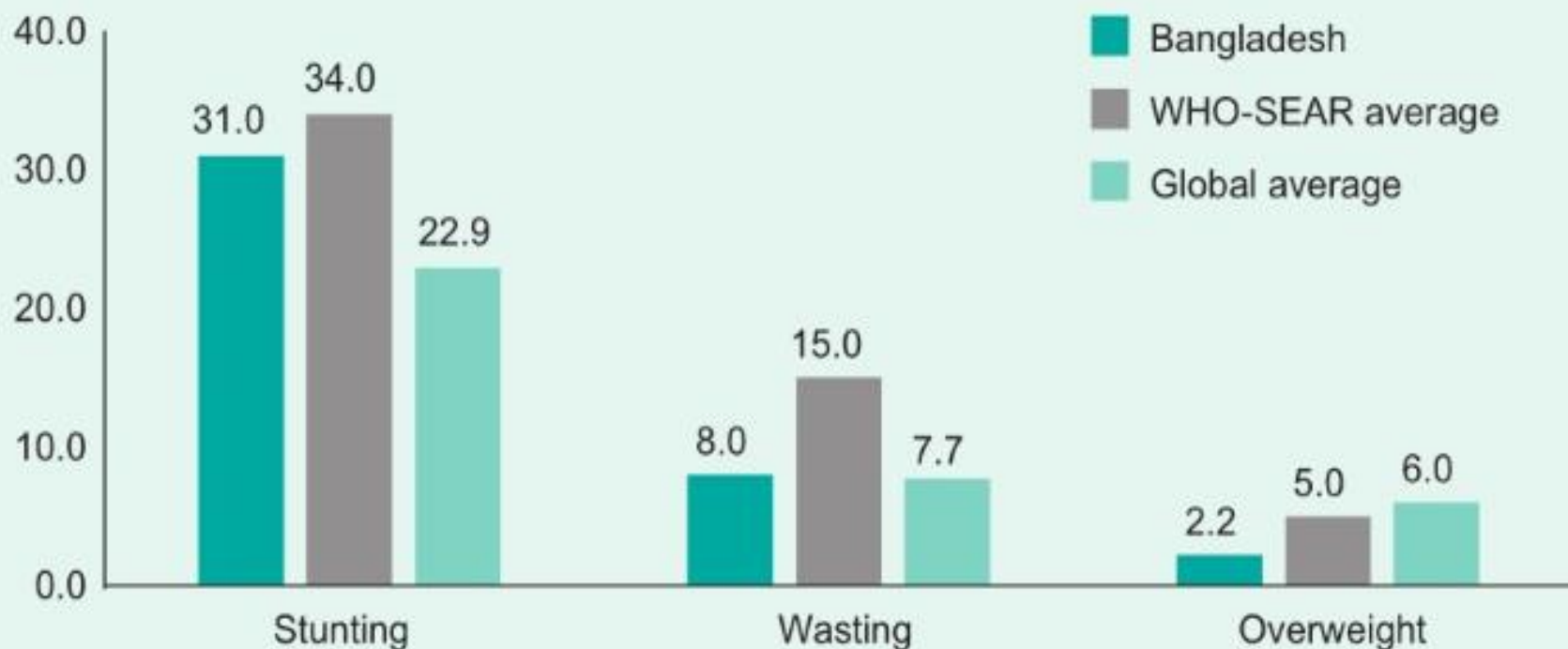


# Bangladesh Progress



# Bangladesh Progress

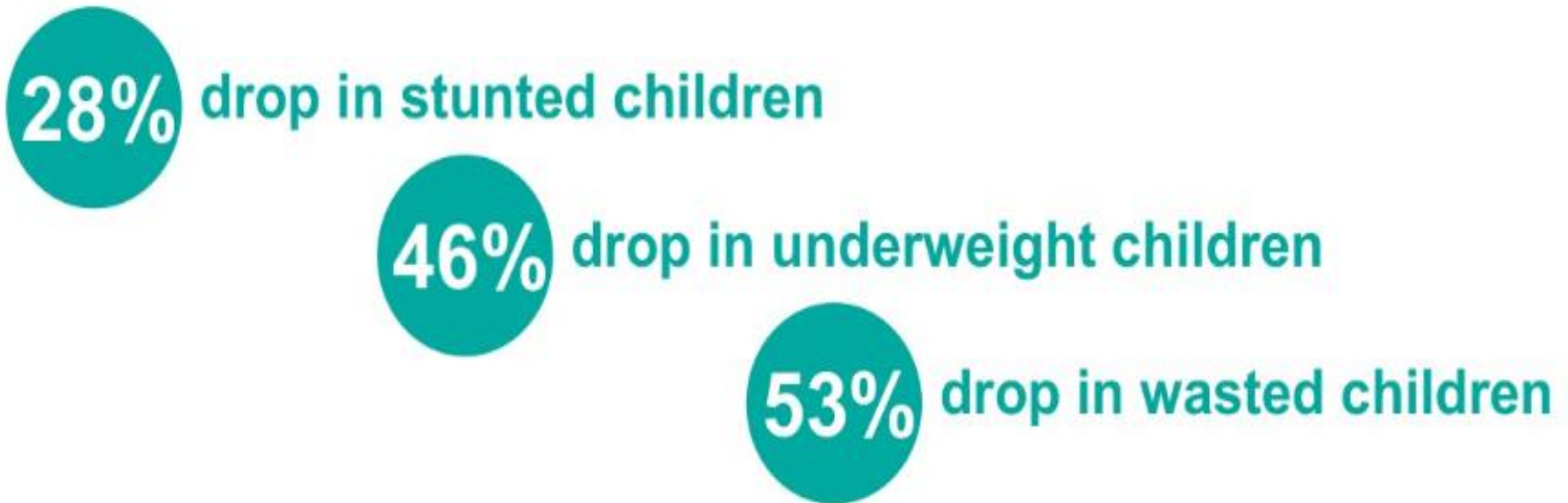
**Comparison of proportion of children under five years of age who are malnourished in Bangladesh (BDHS 2017-18) WHO-SEAR, and Global averages (Ref: WHO 2017).**



# Bangladesh Progress

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Between 2007 & 2017, Bangladesh witnessed:



# Challenges

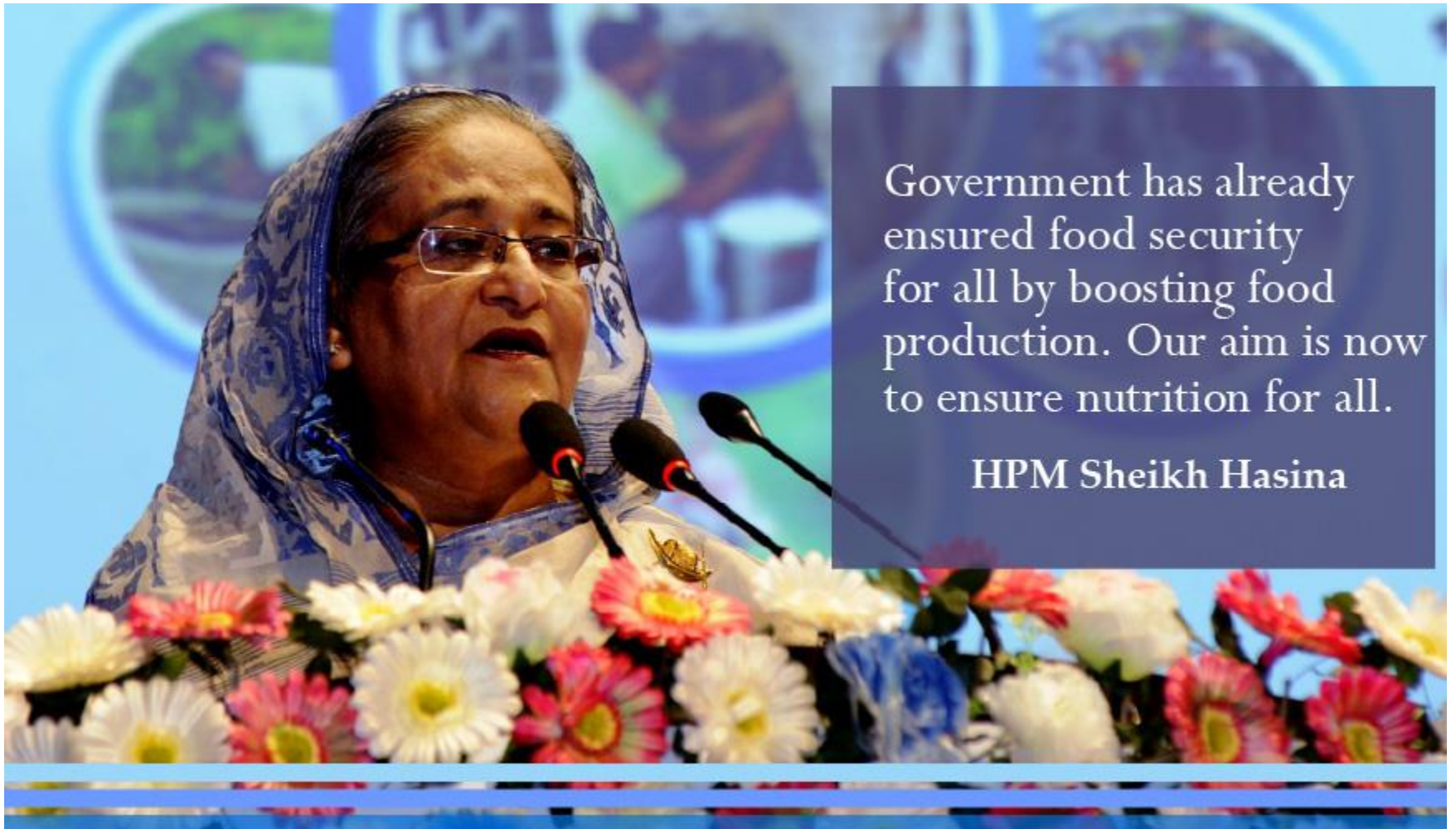
- Quality services for hard to reach area, including urban
- Equity based policy planning, and program design
- Capacity constraints (e.g. physical facilities, trained HR, etc.)
- Knowledge management & evidence generation

# Future plan

- Aligned future priority actions for Bangladesh
  - Mapping out of Policies and legislations
  - Establish a sustainable budget tracking mechanism
  - Develop a strategy for knowledge management
- Assess current situation of coverage of various nutrition interventions
- Improve the institutional capacity for better multisectoral-multistakeholder coordination



# Political Commitment



Government has already ensured food security for all by boosting food production. Our aim is now to ensure nutrition for all.

HPM Sheikh Hasina

**Together....**

**We are making healthier & stronger societies.**

**Our goal is a better Bangladesh for all  
...especially our children**

***Thank you***