



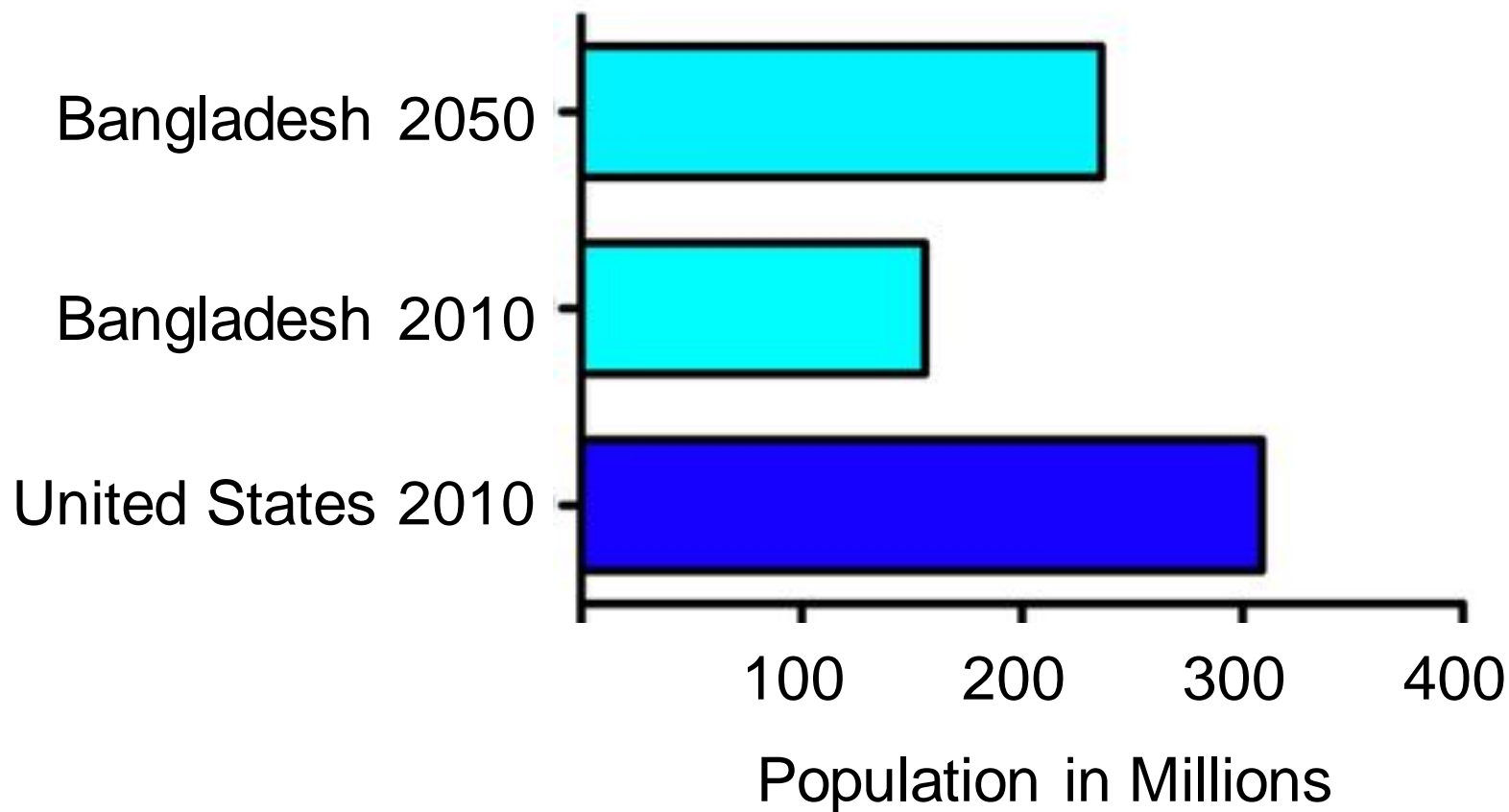
# Strategic Review

FEED THE FUTURE  
August 6, 2010

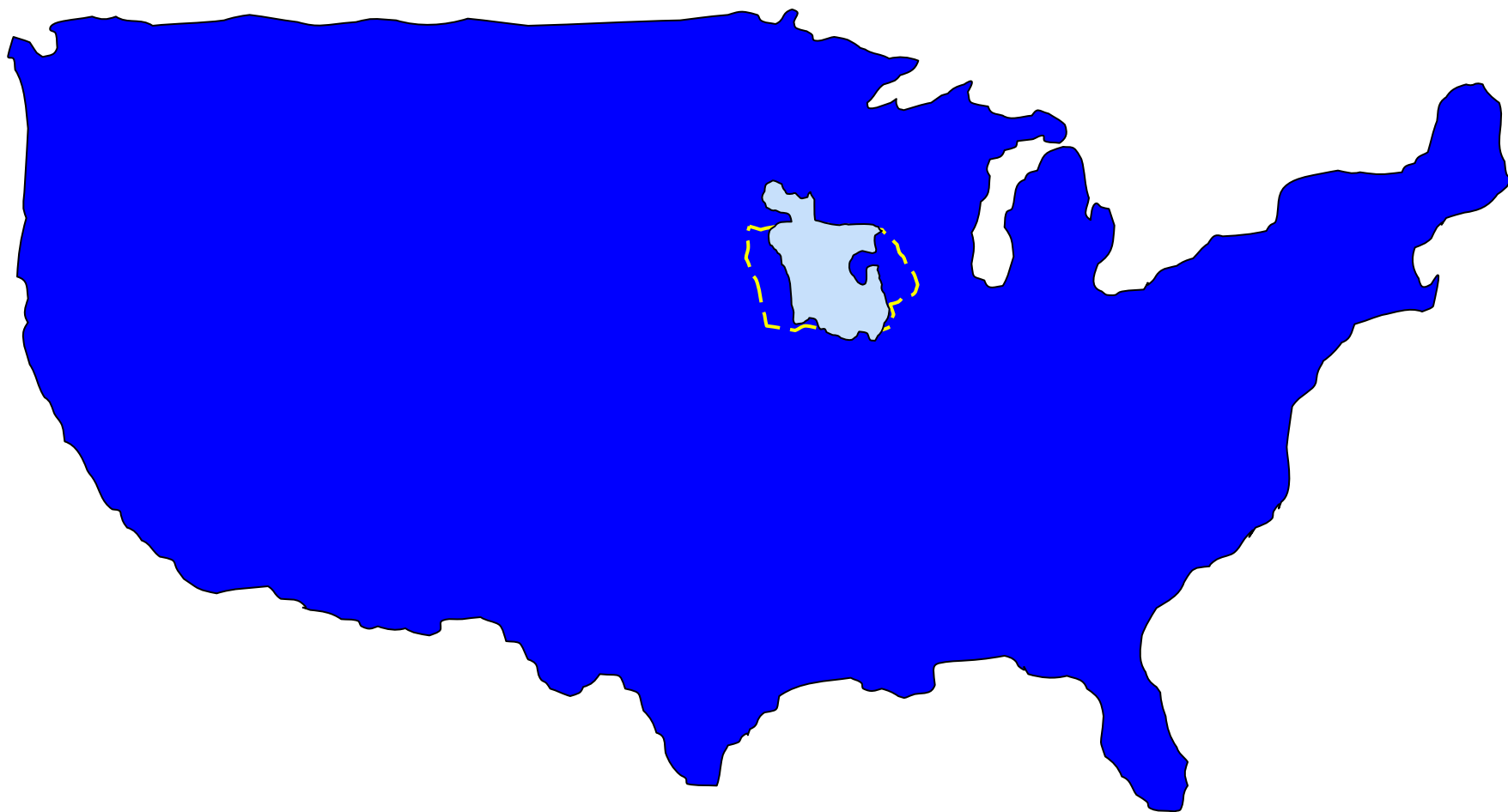
This presentation represents the preliminary strategic direction of a multi-year, whole-of-government, U.S. strategy to address food security in a Feed the Future country or region. It describes partner country progress and outlines how U.S. investments will align in support of partner country priorities. This document has not yet been approved or funded but will form the basis of a multi-year strategy in development.

- Country Context
- Country Readiness
- Strategic Focus
- Champions and Approaches
- Integrating United States Government (USG) Efforts

### Massive Population Pressures



### All Living in Iowa



# Poverty & Nutrition

- 50% of population lives on less than \$1.25/day
- 40% undernourished, 20% severely malnourished
- 43% of children under 5 years old suffer from moderate to severe stunting

# Climate Change

- Highly susceptible to natural disasters
  - 1/5 to 1/3 of country underwater in seasonal floods
- May lose 20% of land area to rising sea levels by 2050
- 90% of forests and 50% of productive wetlands have already been destroyed

# Policy Enabling Environment

## Overall Policy Environment

- Ranks 107 on World Bank Doing Business Report
  - Only six potential focus countries rank higher than Bangladesh

## Agricultural Policy

- Subsidies, rural electricity, fertilizer and fuel, recently increasing food prices
- Had made major fertilizer reforms with USAID assistance in 1980s and early 1990s
  - Recently reverted back to subsidies and parastatal for urea fertilizer
- Export ban on rice since 2008 but no significant price supports, controls or subsidies on most commodities
  - Only jute, leather, and frozen foods/shrimp

### Successes

- GDP growth rate sustained at 5-6% over decade
- Rice production tripled over last 30 years
- Fertility rates reduced from over 6 to under 3 children/woman over past 30 years
- Poverty rate declined by 10% over past decade
- Title II Food Aid programs reduced stunting in targeted areas by 33% (2005-2010)

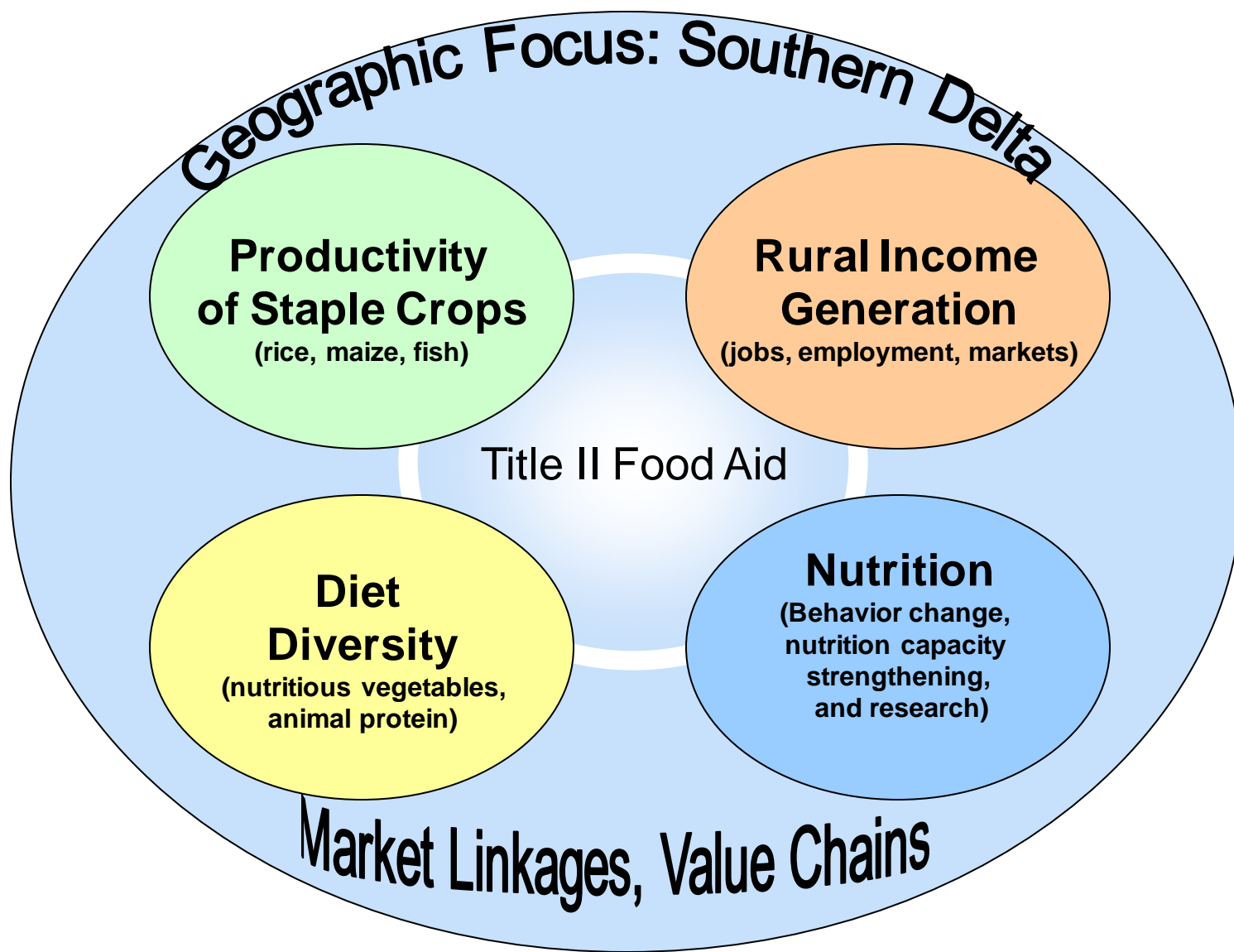


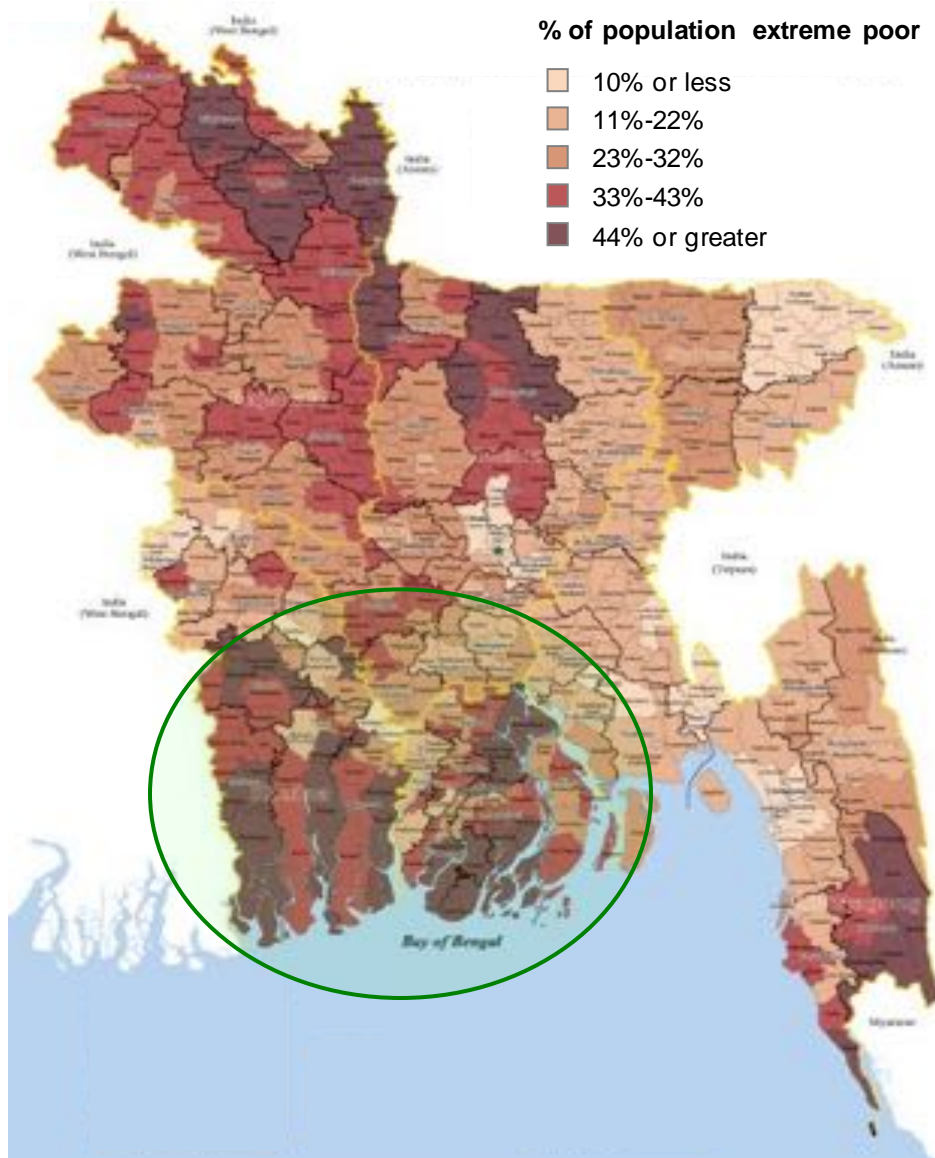
Poverty reduction alone  
insufficient to reduce  
undernutrition in Bangladesh

### Accomplishments

- Strong high-level Government of Bangladesh (GOB) commitment
- High level multi-donor event, May 2010
- National Food Policy Plan of Action
- Country Investment Plan (CIP) planning completed
- 6 key investment areas identified
  - \$10.1 billion/5 years; GOB - \$1.5 billion/5 years
- Country Partnership Framework Agreement to be signed by donors in 2011
- \$52 million Global Agriculture and Food Security Program Trust Fund

### Bangladesh Southern Delta Agricultural Transformation Program, 2011-2016





## Geographic Focus

### SOUTHERN BANGLADESH

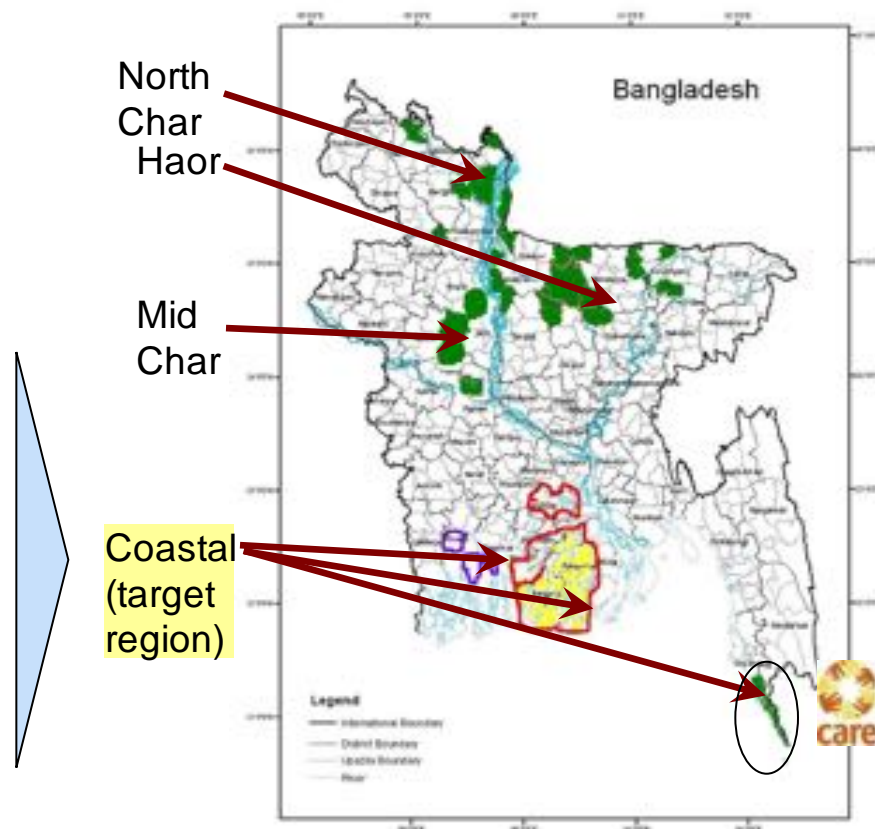
- High potential for agricultural growth
- High poverty rates
- Vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters
- High stunting rates
- Overlaps with some Title II Food Aid and Health beneficiaries (red areas)
- Former breadbasket of Bangladesh

## Leveraging Title II & Others

### Scaling Up & Sustainability

- Current Title II Program efforts are significant and have shown success:
  - 33% reduction in stunting
  - 16% increase in dietary diversity
  - 128% increase in income
- Geographic Focus: linkages with other partners: Economic Growth, Title II and Health
  - Strong Title II and Health network
  - Good partnerships exist (CSISA Hubs, private sector, NGOs)
  - Strong potential to introduce second cropping season
  - Vulnerable to climate change

### Title II regions



**Critical analysis area:**  
What is the highest leverage change model to improve linkages and sustainability of Title II?

# First Season Crop: Rice Value Chain Development Rationale

## Why Rice?

- Rice is main staple crop; markets fairly free/open with little distortion
- Productivity has stagnated - good potential for rapid and significant gains
- Rice production barely keeping pace with population growth - huge demand
- Intensification of rice production diverts more land towards diversified crop production
- Private Sector key to improving seeds and inputs
- Fertilizer efficiency critical for productivity gains

## USAID Proposed Activities

- Research and extension
- Fertilizer use efficiency
- Private sector linkages

## Other Donors

- World Bank— rice market information systems; post harvest training
- GOB/Work Bank plan to expand surface water irrigation
- New major bridge planned to link the south to Dhaka (transport)
- GOB/Dutch – expanding polders and embankments expansion

# Second/Third Season Crop Maize Value Chain Development Rationale

## Why Maize?

- Maize production rapidly expanding (10,000MT in 2000 to 2m MT in 2008)
- Used as feed component for poultry and fish.
- Can be introduced as second crop following paddy rice
- Adds income for farmers
- Strong Private Sector support (input dealers, millers, processors (fish and poultry)
- Good market value chain linkages (contract farming)

## USAID Proposed Activities:

- Introduce maize into crop rotation
- Research agronomy requirements and disseminate information to farmers
- Work with private sector on farmer linkages for seed, fertilizer, etc.
- Work with millers on feed formulations for fish and poultry using maize

## Other donors?

- Asian Development Bank (ADB) – livestock productivity (poultry, sheep, dairy) and marketing channels
- World Bank – fish marketing
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) – fish productivity



# Second/Third Season Crop Fisheries Value Chain Development Rationale

## Why Fish?

- The coastal region of the country is ideal natural habitat for the aquaculture.
- Pond aquaculture is an important source of income and livelihoods
- Bangladesh has the world's third largest freshwater pond resources
- Fish is the most important source of animal sourced protein in Bangladesh accounting for more than 60% of that consumed and it is also a critical source of some micronutrients.

## USAID Proposed Activities:

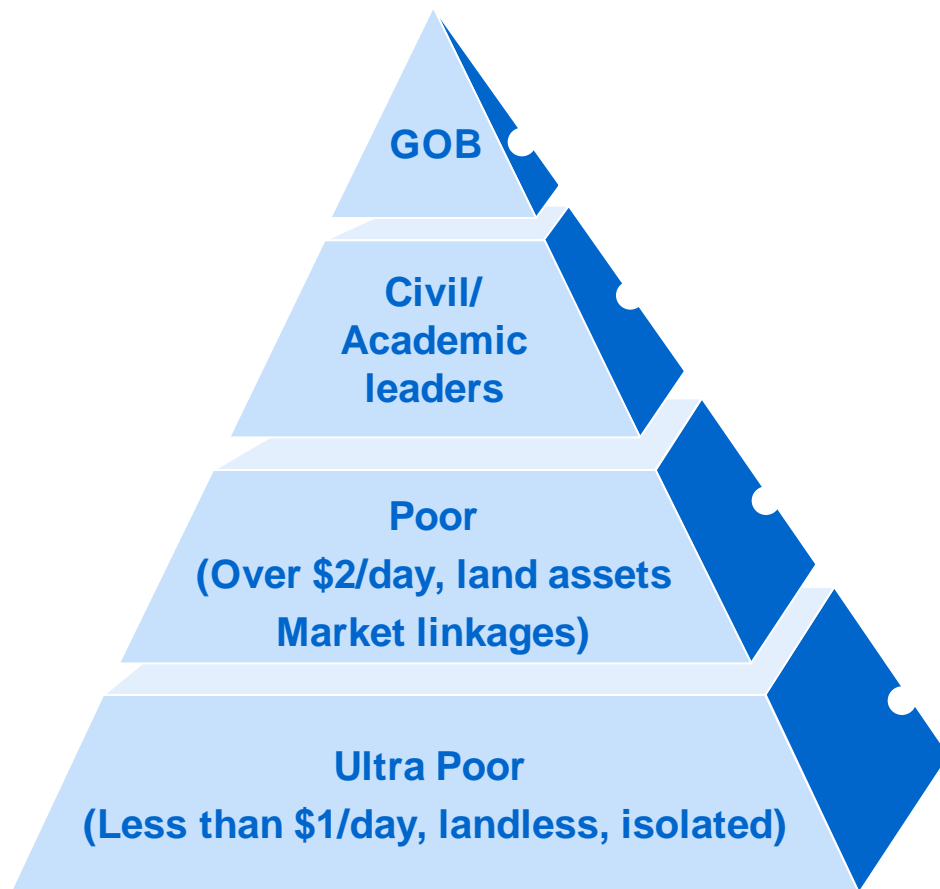
- Promote innovative fish production technologies at small & commercial production.
- Increase fish production, especially nutrient-rich fast growing species through improved management of wetlands and seasonal floodplains.
- Develop an integrated rice-fish culture as the emerging technique of culturing food fish

## Other donors?

- World Bank – new fisheries program
- DANIDA -- fish productivity



## Change Agents



## Key Approaches

**Government and Intellectual capacity building** through GOB agriculture strategy support, embedded advisors, fellowships

Drive **innovations** in target geography (South/West) to raise productivity, increase incomes and diversify diets

Increase USG leverage by investigating opportunities for **system transformation** in Title II areas and South/West

Increase use of USAID Forward principals-  
Increase funding directly to the GOB and local organizations.

## Nutrition, Agriculture and Poverty Indicators by 2015

Core Indicators 2015	Baseline	Goal
% of children stunted (nat'l)	43	35
% of women with BMI <18.5 (nat'l)	30	25
% of children 6-23 months consume a minimum acceptable diet (nat'l)	42	55
Increase yields in Monsoon season rice t/ha (southern region)	1.5	2.5
Increase fish pond production (southern region)	TBD	Double production/ha
Raise rural household incomes from <\$1 to \$2/day (southern region)	0	2,000,000 households

### 2010 Mission Foundational Activities – Current

#### Programs

##### Value Chains

Funds technical assistance to **improve competitiveness** for shrimp/fish, horticulture, and leather products in global markets.

##### Food Policy

Funds team of **technical experts** with FAO to improve food policy development and implementation, including National Food Policy and CIP. Co-funded by EU.

##### Agricultural Productivity

Funds agricultural biotechnology to **improve crop productivity and environment** (eggplant and potatoes). Implemented by Cornell University.

##### Agricultural Productivity

Funds IFDC to **improve efficiency** of applied nitrogen fertilizer and balanced fertilizer use to alleviate poverty of small-scale rice producers in south.

##### Food Aid

Funds rural development activities focused on **integrating nutrition**, agriculture, off-farm income opportunities and disaster mitigation.

##### Nutrition

Funds nutrition capacity strengthening activities to distribute key nutrition messages, create nutrition advocacy tools and evaluate existing health programs to **mainstream nutrition**.

### 2010 Mission Foundational Activities – New

#### Programs

##### Policy Reform

Funds **technical assistance** from IFPRI to reform policy to accelerate agricultural growth and increase food security.

##### Research & Extension

Food production hubs **research and develop technologies** in cereal cropping systems in major food producing areas

##### New Program Analyses

Conduct **background analyses** needed to complete CIP and new Bangladesh Southern Delta Agricultural Transformation Program.

2010

2011

2012

Future

## Policy

National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Program (FAO)

Food Policy Research AND STRATEGY Support Program (IFPRI)

## Agricultural Productivity

Biotechnology Program (Cornell)

Fertilizer Program (IFDC)

## Bangladesh Southern Delta Agricultural Transformation Program

Cereal Systems Research and Delivery (CSISA)

## Research & Extension

## Food Aid

Title II Food Aid Program

### Bangladesh Southern Delta Agricultural Transformation Program 2011-2016

