

8FYP Mid-Term Review Inputs

Ministry of Food

A. Progress with Implementation of the Eighth Plan Objectives and Targets

1. a) Description of major objectives mentioned in the 8FYP are-

1. Ensure availability of safe and nutritious food for healthy diets and to emphasis its affordable price.
2. Enhance the demand for and consumption of healthy and diversified diets for achieving nutrition improvements;
3. Increase nutrition sensitive social protection and safety nets for vulnerable groups.
4. Develop and improve modern facilities for food storage along with increasing capacity.
5. Strengthen multi-sectoral food and nutrition security governance, coordination and partnership for effective policy implementation.

b) Progress of the Performance indicators (as mentioned in Development Results Framework of 8FYP and Training Handbook of 8FYP):

Template for 8FYP Mid Term Review Inputs

Objectives/Performance indicators	FY20 (baseline)	FY22 (actual)	FY23 (estimate)	FY25 (target)	Comm ents
Target 1: Reduce the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Moderate:30.5 % Severe:10.2% (FAO,190	-	-	-	-
Target 2: Implement National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 to tackle the COVID-19 induced challenges while keeping Bangladesh on track to maintain its food security target.	Plan of Action (PoA) of National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2020 Has been finalized	-	-	-	-
Target 3: Develop and improve modern facilities for food storage along with increasing capacity.	-	-	-	-	-

2. Under different channels of Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) channels we see a clear progress in food grain distribution. The rate of distribution of food grains is increasing in every financial year. Over the years the food grain storage capacity is increasing. Current effective capacity of food grain storage is 20.43 Lac Metric Ton. Overall procurement and distribution process is getting digitalized rapidly which are the factors for achieving the targets.

3. These objectives are compatible with the fundamental rights mentioned in our constitution. To achieve these objectives proper storage capacity management must be maintained and digitalization in different food grain distribution channels should be accelerated.

A. Major Policies and Institutional Reforms between FY21-FY23

4. OMS policy-2015 is in the process of reformation. A number of meetings have been held in presence of relevant high officials of Ministry of Food. To face the challenges of the current market challenges, this is inevitable to bring necessary changes and reforms in this policy.

5. An amendment has been made in “**Wheat allotment in non-government flour mills, crushing and resultant flour supply policy -2022**” on 27th September,2022. By amending the policy, a new ratio of allotted wheat and resultant flour (100:79) was made. Earlier, the ratio was 100:77.

B. Important Constraints that Affect the Ministry/Sector Performance

6. Current global scenario is still unstable due to Covid-19 pandemic, Russia- Ukraine War, Global inflation and many more. These factors are directly connected to Public Food Grain Distribution Channels- that are causing obstacles in achieving the objectives.

C. Improvement for the Future

To attain the objectives of Ministry all out effort should be given to achieve the targets by the relevant officials of the Ministry of Food. Apart from this implementation bodies of the ministry should be more target oriented.