





# Food Systems for Healthier Diets

Policy Baseline Assessment  
*Bangladesh Report*



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## Preface

This report is the outcome of a field research to establish the policy baseline on food and nutrition issues in contemporary Bangladesh. The research is part of the flagship programme Food System for Healthier Diet (FSHD) funded under the CGIAR Research Programme Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH). The Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) in partnership with Wageningen University of Research, the Netherlands was entrusted to undertake the research. It is expected that the results of this baseline survey would provide a snapshot of the current policy context around food system in Bangladesh. The underlying idea was to document the changes in views and perceptions of the key-actors around this agenda by conducting a similar (end line) exercise in 2021 or 2022.

The field research was conducted with a unique two pronged approach. Firstly, face-to-face open-ended interview with respondents structured around an 'Actor-Discourse-Interest' (ADI) framework. Secondly, an on-line survey, a semi-quantitative questionnaire, based on Likert scale, exploring the Behaviour, Attitude, Skills and Knowledge (BASK) was also conducted simultaneously. In both the cases the respondents were the key decision-makers/stakeholders related to food and related system in Bangladesh. Interestingly, the research generated immense interest amongst the stakeholders in its different phases. In the initial brain storming session and subsequent face-to-face open-ended interview and on-line survey the respondents, the key actors across the board and decision-makers/stakeholders, showed great interest and a sense of participation in the process.

PPRC take this opportunity to express its gratitude to Wageningen University and Research (WUR) of the Netherlands for the trust reposed on it. Particularly we would like to thank Peter Oosterveer (WUR), Christophe Bene (CIAT) and Nazmul Alam (IFPRI) for their time to time consultation and sharing their views on many issues of the research. AFM Mahbubul Ahsan, Project Coordinator, PPRC did an excellent job in harnessing and coordinating the field research team and research output. Thanks should also go to our faceless online survey respondents, across the board and scattered all over Bangladesh, who took the trouble to participate in the online survey but accepted to remain anonymous for the sake of the research. The uniqueness of the research was this component of online survey which was quite nouvelle in the field research in Bangladesh. This was made possible, to a great extent, by our young friends in Mega Logic and Networks who made a customized software for the purpose, they deserve our special thanks. Md. Aminul Islam, Study Coordinator, coordinated various components of the study and undertook the onerous task of ensuring timely completion of study activities. He deserves particular appreciation and thanks for the painstaking effort in analyzing the data and preparing the preliminary draft. The study has gained much from his diligent efforts and keen insights.

Comments and observations on the draft report were received from from Christopher Bene (CIAT) and Peter Oosterveer (WUR). These were very helpful towards revising the draft report for this improved final version.

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## Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ADI	Actor-Discourse-Interest
ALRD	Association of land Reform and Development
ACI	Advance Chemical Industry
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AN4H	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
BAPA	Bangladesh Agro Processors Association
BASK	Behaviour, Attitude, Skill and Knowledge
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BNCC	Bangladesh National Nutrition Council
BPA	Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change strategy and Action Plan
BCEGIS	Bangladesh's Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Service
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
BFFEA	Bangladesh Frozen Food Exporters Association
BFVAPEA	Bangladesh Fruits, Vegetables and Allied Products Exporters Association
BFDC	Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BSFA	Bangladesh Safe Food Authority
BSTI	Bangladesh Slandered Testing Institutions
CDA	Chittagong Development Authority.
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CPD	Center for Policy Dialogue
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DG	Director General
DoF	Department of fisheries
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
EPB	Export promotion Bureau
ESDO	Environment and Social Development Organization
ETP	Effluent treatment plant
EU	European Union
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
FSHD	Food System for Healthier Diet (FSHD)
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GHG	Green House Gases
GMO	Genetically Modified Object
HDRC	Human Development Research Center
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute  
KDA Khulna Development Authority  
LGRD Local Government Rural Development  
LGED Local Govt. Engineering Department  
M/O Ministry of  
MoA Ministry of Agriculture  
MoL Ministry of Land  
MoFL Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock  
MoEF Ministry of Environment and Forests  
MoC Ministry of Commerce  
MoLGRDC Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives  
MoI Ministry of Industries  
MoF Ministry of Finance  
MoDMR Ministry of Food and Disaster Management  
MoSICT Ministry of Science and Information and Communication Technology  
MoSW Ministry of Social Welfare  
MoHFW Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
MoWCA Ministry of Women and Children Affairs  
MoLE Ministry of Labour and Employment  
MoYS Ministry of Youth and Sports  
MoLaw Ministry of Law  
MoP Ministry of Planning  
MoInfo Ministry of Information  
NGO Non-Governmental Organisation  
NHA National Housing Authority  
NPAN National Plan of Action for Nutrition  
OMS Open Market Operation  
PFDS Public Food Distribution System  
PKSF Polli Karma Sahayak Foundation  
PPRC Power and Participation Research Centre  
QC Quality Control  
RAJUK Rajdhani Unnayan Karthipakkha  
RDA Rajshahi Development Authority  
SDG Sustainable Development Goal  
SDRI SoIl Resources Development Institute  
TCB Trading Corporation of Bangladesh.  
UDD Urban Development Directorate  
UN United Nations  
UNDP United Nations Development Programs  
UNEP United Nations Environment Programs  
USAID United States Agency for International Development  
UNICEF United Nations Children's Funds  
WB World Bank  
WUR Wageningen University and Research

## **Abstract**

The inter-linkages of food security, nutrition and health within a broader understanding of food system were ignored until very recently. Concern about food security that empowers active and healthy life came into the theoretical discourse and importance of nutrition, in the examination of food security issues, came into being and is occupying the critical attention of academics, civil society and policy planners.

The paper is divided into five parts. The first part examine the issues pertaining to food security and its relation to nutrition and health. It also tracked the evolution of food policy in Bangladesh and how Bangladesh tried to come out the shadow of famine through a varied policy options over its chequered history. The second part attempted to analyse the scope and strategy of research methods applied in the present case and how the research issues and instruments were finalized. Including detailing the two-pronged research strategy and explained how Actor-Discourse-Interest (ADI) framework has been used in face-to-face interview for a limited number of respondents from broad spectrum of personalities conversant with the processes of current legislations, practices, regulations and policies around food system. It also explained how an online survey involving greater number of audiences across the country, based on Likert scale, has been utilised to grasp the behaviour, attitude, skill and knowledge (BASK) of the respondents and how these two separate methodology have been integrated and triangulated to understand and identify the key players, their role in food policy discourse, entrenched interest and above all, a snapshot of current policy context.

Chapters three and four have separately portrayed, analysed and related the findings of face-to-face interview and online survey. These two chapters are, in fact, the backbone of the research and possessed potential for present policy option and for future reference. Chapter three devoted to the much heralded online survey, a comparatively new initiative in field research in Bangladesh. The online survey embraced bigger number of respondents. The online questionnaire, set on website, encompasses different set of questions involving general debate on food systems and other pertinent issues as identified. The result was a large volume of data revolving around the food system and related challenges faced by Bangladesh. The face-to-face interview, in Chapter four, is open-ended in true sense. Instead of working on a pre-set questionnaire it was based on a framework of guide on which the respondent were to give their opinions. This framework of guide attempted to discover facts on a set of enquiry, e.g. (a) who were the key actors; (b) who are the persons/institutions champion pushing the agenda; (c) are there some groups or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view; etc. The guide was set to identify the profile of actors as well as the sense of the dynamics around the agenda setting.

The concluding chapter highlights key conclusions as they emerge out of the preceding analysis. It is observed that the food security scenario in Bangladesh has progressed with many successes on the ground as well as in the formulation of policy goals. Progress, however, has been driven more by needs, aspiration and initiatives on the ground rather than narrow policy initiative from



the top. It should be mentioned that there is additional data in the full datasets provided in the annexes. These includes, among others, issues Bangladesh needs to pay attention in the future.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Introductory background

The importance of food security in an overpopulated country like Bangladesh, with traumatized experiences of past famines, is a constant policy pre-occupation and political governments are in a perpetual quest for its achievement. The high priority accorded to the goal of food security has brought welcome results with agriculture making remarkable strides in expanding food production vis-vis the burgeoning population. The efforts have not been by government alone. A vibrant private sector and NGOs have also played their part. The country has also been lauded by the global community for its manifold achievements on the MDG targets raising life expectancy from mid-40s in the 1980s to over 70 years now.<sup>1</sup> Yet, in 2017 5.5 million - 36.1% of under-5 children in Bangladesh were stunted, 24.8 million – 15.2% of population was under-nourished and 18.2 million – 39.9% of reproductive age women were anaemic.<sup>2</sup> The remarkable advances in agriculture have not thus easily translated into improved nutrition and health of the poor farmers and consumers. Consequently, nutrition and health now loom large on the erstwhile debate about food security. In this context, FSHD has undertaken a multi-country initiative for a baseline survey of food system-related policies with the ambition to use this assessment as the first component of a longer-term policy impact evaluation of the Food System for Healthier Diet (FSHD) Flagship. It is supported by FSHD/A4NH with technical backstopping from CIAT. The FSHD is being implemented as part of the Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) CGIAR Research Programme. The Bangladesh exercise is based on a similar exercise already implemented in Vietnam by CIAT<sup>3</sup> and is expected to contribute to a comparative baseline for the different countries in this flagship program. The Wageningen University and Research of Netherlands in partnership with the Dhaka-based Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) undertook the policy baseline survey for Bangladesh with technical support from CIAT.

## 1.2 The policy landscape on food system and food security

Defining and interpreting food security, and measuring it in reliable and valid ways have proven to be a stubborn problem facing researchers and programs. 'Malthusian spectre of famine' has haunted policy makers to adopt a comprehensive food security policy to avert any crisis.

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1 General Economics Division, Planning Commission, *7<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan*, 2015

2 FAO, *State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition*, 2018

3 Huong Thi Mai Pham, Tuyen Thi Thanh Huynh, Thanh Thi Duong, Nozomi Kawarazuka, Stef de Haan, Chien Duc Dang, and Chris Béné (2018) Food system policy baseline assessment - Report from Vietnam. International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Regional Office for Asia, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Moreover, development policies, particularly in the developing countries, always have important consequences and implications for food security. The World Food Conference of 1974 brought new urgency to the issue of food security and gave impetus to a plethora of academic discourse on the concept. Maxwell and Frankenburger (1992) in a comprehensive review identified four vitally important elements:

- Adequacy of food for an active, healthy life rather than simple survival.
- Access to food as determined by food entitlements.
- Risks of entitlement failure.
- The distinction between chronic and transitory food insecurity.

Food security thus encompasses multiple concepts of access, sufficiency, security (or vulnerability) and sustainability. Working on historical data, Pinstrup-Anderson and Pandya-Lorch (1999) have demonstrated that gains in availability of food unfortunately have not always been matched by corresponding gain in access to it. This was also established by the works of Sen (1981) in the famines of 1943 and 1974 in Bangladesh.

Clearly, a comprehensive food security policy must not only embrace the issues of availability, access and utilization aspects simultaneously but also emerging priorities of nutrition, health and climate resilience. Unfortunately, many food security discussions and planning tend to gravitate towards a narrower focus on the 'food gap'- the difference between the target level of food availability and domestic production rather than comprehensive food security at individual level. The policy predilection to overcome risks of the 'food gap' has also had unintended consequences of land degradation due to unplanned and harmful over-use as well as new concerns on food safety due to use of harmful inputs.

This larger way of looking at the issue of food security highlights the importance of a focus on the food system encompassing growing, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, marketing, consumption, and disposal of food and food-related items. Key issues here include how best to harness the food supply chain for optimal nutritional outcomes and ensure benefits extend to all segments of the population through appropriate policy incentives and technology as well as enabling governance structures.

Given this backdrop, it is not surprising that food policy in Bangladesh like any other public policy is the outcome of its chequered history. Ahmed et al (2000) have done a commendable job to

identify the historical landmarks in the administrative history of government food operations in Bangladesh (Table 1).

Table 1  
*Administrative History of Government Food Operation in Bangladesh*

Period	Food Administration	Staffing	
		Secretariat	Operational
<b>Bengal Province, India, 1788-1947</b>			
<b>1942-47</b>	Food Department, Government of India	Na	Na
	Secretariat	Na	Na
	Directorate General of Food	Na	Na
	Regional Food Controllers,	Na	Na
<b>1943-47</b>	Provincial Government, Bengal	Na	Na
	Civil Supplies Department	Na	494
<b>East Pakistan 1947-70</b>			
<b>1947-55</b>	Provincial Government, East Pakistan		
<b>1947-56</b>	Civil Supplies Department Provincial Secretariat Regional Directors and Inspectors	20	500
<b>1955-56</b>	None: Civil Supplies Department abolished, staff released, stocks sold, Rationing system abolished		
<b>1956-70</b>	Provincial Government, East Pakistan Food and Agriculture (Food) Department Secretariat	64	
	Directorate General of Food	124	
<b>Bangladesh, 1971-present</b>			
<b>1971-74</b>	Food and Civil Supplies Ministry		
<b>1975-present</b>	Ministry of Food	167	10,595
	Secretariat	186	12,685
	Directorate General of Food	142	11,598
<b>1983</b>	Enam Commission Reorganisation	171	11,680
<b>1993</b>	DG Food Reorganisation	171	8,500

**Sources:** Ahmed and Chowdhury (1994), Kinght (1954)

**Note:** NA indicates not available

Chowdhury and Haggblade (2000) have translated these landmarks into phases of reform in the food policy, particularly in Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) (Table 2). To them the period 1972-89 is the first phase aimed at expansion and reform of the ration channels through PFDS. The second phase since 1989-90 aims to ease out the rationing system by 'gradually reducing the ration subsidy' (ibid. p. 170) and finally sounding the death knell of the venerable rationing system erected and expanded over the prior 50 years.

Table 2  
*Chronology of the Food Policy Reforms*

Date	Policy Decision
<b>Creation of the Public Food System</b>	
1939	Defence of India Act to control food grains
1943	Civil Supplies Department created to manage war-time ration system
1955	New legislation extends rationing system at the termination of emergency war-time laws
<b>Long waves in Food Policy Reforms</b>	
<b>a. Ration System Expansion Reform</b>	
1972-74	Major expansion of Urban ration channels
1974	House-to-house military search for illicit ration cards
1980-86	Major evaluation of ration channels
1988	Atta chaki distribution to target rural areas
1989	Rural rationing replaces Modified rationing
<b>b. Plotting its Demise</b>	
1978	Planning Commission advocates phasing out ration subsidies
1981	Subsidy reduction begins with PL 480 agreement linking ration price to procurement price
1990	Rural rationing suspended (December)
<b>Short Bursts</b>	
1992	Rural rationing abolished (May)
1992	Private wheat import allowed (July)
1992	Restrictions on food grain lending rescinded (October)
1992	Procurement stalled (November)
1993	Mill gate contract abandoned (November)
1993	Staff reduction proposed in DG Food office (July)
1994	Private rice import allowed (July)

**Sources:** Knight (1954), Ahmed and Chowdhury (1994), Atwood et al. (1994), Haggblade (1994)

Food scenario in Bangladesh thus has undergone major paradigm shift over the last couple of decades, moving away from a system involving large-scale government interventions in rice and wheat markets to a more market-oriented system, with public food distribution system (PFDS) increasingly targeted those households who are mostly in need. Moreover, thanks to an ambitious agricultural development intervention – both public and private, food grain production witnessed a rapid increase and food grain availability at the national level at a satisfactory level, the focus of government policy gradually shifted to include major efforts at improving nutrition status of children and women and nutrition education. The National Food Policy, 2006, thus ‘provides strategic guidance on the way to address the key challenges facing Bangladesh in achieving food security in all its dimension, including food supply and availability, physical, social and economic access to food, as well as nutrition/utilisation of food’ and accordingly set out an appropriate ‘Plan of Action’ across the concerned ministries/divisions/departments (The National Food Policy: Plan of Action (2008-2015). The Plan of Action (PoA) is the outcome of a collective consultative process, based on three major principles of ‘stakeholders’ involvement, policy consistency and result orientation’ (**Annexure A**).

But the National Food Policy, 2006 was followed up by Country Investment Plan 1 'which constituted a fundamental shift in acknowledging the comprehensive nature of food and nutrition insecurity by focusing on three objectives in order to ensure dependable sustained food security for people of the country at alltimes, adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food, increased purchasing power and access to food by all, and adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially women and children' (Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan FY 2016-FY 2020), Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems).

The Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan approaches food system in its entitety, though the goal remains same. It considers a food system that embraces all relevant 'elements environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructure, institutions, markets and trade) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution and marketing and consumption of food and output of these activities' (UN High Level Task Force of Global Food and Nutrition as in Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan FY 2016-FY 2020), Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems, pp. 13).

## 2 Scope and methodology

### 2.1 Objectives of the research

The objective of the research was to conduct a policy baseline assessment of a cross-sectional sample of policy actors on their understanding of food system changes and evolving priorities of food security. The baseline assessment is visualized as the first component of a longer-term policy impact evaluation of the Food System for Healthier Diet (FSHD) Flagship. The preparation of the baseline was aimed at providing a snapshot of the current policy context around food system in Bangladesh as it impinges on the policy goals of nutrition and health and the idea is to document the changes in views and perceptions of the key-actors around this agenda by conducting a similar (end line) exercise in 2021 or 2022.

### 2.2 The conceptual framework

Experience has shown that the policy process is far from being linear with multiple factors, ideas and constituencies competing to shape the policy outcomes. A useful conceptual framework for capturing this inter-sectionality of the policy process is provided by the 2006 IDS Sussex document *Understanding Policy Processes*.<sup>3</sup> Such a framework is particularly useful for establishing a policy baseline against which changes can be assessed after an appropriate interval. The IDS document highlights three interconnected themes making up a simple conceptual framework:

- A 'technical' dimension, namely how the 'policy narrative' is being framed through research and discourse.
- An 'administrative' dimension, namely the range of actors and networks having a stake and impinging on the policy process, and
- A 'political' dimension, namely the underlying power dynamics i.e. the politics and the interests that shape the policy outcomes.

It is the inter-sectionality of these three dimensions that ultimately shape the policy outcomes within a given context. The research strategy for the policy baseline exercise was informed by this conceptual framework and involved a qualitative study based on face-to-face interviews of selected policy actors drawn from diverse fields and a semi-quantitative online survey of a similar

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<sup>3</sup> Knowledge, Technology and Society Team, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 2006, *Understanding policy processes: A review of IDS research on the environment*.

but larger pool of respondents. The primary research was also supplemented by a selected reading of the literature.

It deserves special mention that during the research, particularly the setting of conceptual framework phase, support/guidance from Chris Bene (CIAT) was an important reference. The Vietnam experiences of baseline survey was also consulted and was adapted keeping in view the contextual specificity of Bangladesh.

### **2.3 Contextualizing the research: Finalizing choice of issues through experts brainstorm**

Though the Bangladesh study was part of a multi-country initiative on FSHD premised on a common analytical framework, contextualizing the issues for each country context was an important study objective. A first step in the launch of the Bangladesh study was therefore a brainstorming session of key experts organized by Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) on 4 February 2017. The invitees included key academics, policy planners and food system practitioners. The immediate purpose of the session was to review the range of issues relevant to the subject and finalize a priority list of 5 (five) issues on which the interviews and online survey would be undertaken. The report of the brain storming session is given in *Annexure B*.

On the basis of the results of the brainstorming session and subsequent interactions with relevant stakeholders, the following five issues were identified as most relevant to the inter-sectionality between food systems and healthier diets in the context of Bangladesh:

- i. Food and Nutritional Security
- ii. Land and water use
- iii. Climate Change
- iv. Urbanization
- v. Agro-marketing/Value Chain

### **2.4 Methodology and research implementation**

Following the finalization of issues, the research instruments were subsequently developed for the face-to-face interviews and the online survey. The face-to-face open-ended interview utilized the Actors-Narratives-Interest (ADI) framework while the semi-quantitative online survey was based on Likert scale (from 1 to 7) exploring the Behaviour, Attitude, Skills and Knowledge (BASK)



framework. The questionnaire set for the face-to-face interview is given in *Annexure C* and for the online survey is given in *Annexure D*. Both the instruments were reviewed in-house with relevant stakeholders and field tested before finalization.

The field research for the policy baseline survey was conducted in the months of April-June 2018. The sample for the face-to-face interviews comprised of 25 key informants while for the online survey sample comprised of 105 key informants. Key informants for both the components were drawn from a cross-section of stakeholders that included:

- Government officials from different relevant ministries
- Private sector
- Civil society
- NGOs and INGOs
- Development partners, and
- Researchers and technical experts.

## **2.5 Respondent profiles**

Profiles of the respondents of both the face-to-face interviews and online survey were collected but in conformity with the ethical guideline for the study, personal identity of the respondents have been kept anonymous. Several profile indicators were used. The following analysis uses only the primary indicator of institutional category. Data on the secondary indicators are provided in the *Annexures E and F*.

### **2.5.1 Face-to-face interviews**

Twenty five respondents (*Annexure E*) were interviewed in a face-to-face open-ended setting which was structured around the Actors-Narratives-Interest (ADI) framework to unpack and reveal the narratives, agenda setting and processes of current legislations, practices, regulations and policies around food system. The respondents were selected from a broad spectrum of personalities from Government, National/International NGO, University and/or national research institute, civil society organization, Private sector and Development partners (Table 3). The single largest group of participants were from the government sector followed by academia and NGOs/INGOs.

Table 3

*Face-to-face interview: Profile of Respondents*

Sl.	Type of organization	Number of participants	% of total
1.	Governmental Institution	9	36
2.	National & International NGO	3	12
3.	Academia/Research institute	7	28
4.	Civil Society	2	8
5.	Private Sector	2	8
6.	Development partners	2	8
	<i>Total</i>	25	100

**2.5.2 Respondent profiles: Online survey**

Response from the online survey, as anticipated while framing the research methodology, was quite difficult to obtain. A total of 280 respondents were primarily selected across sectors/positions and were requested to participate in the survey. However, only 104 respondents responded to the call, many after telephonic reminders and persuasion. The detailed list of 104 online respondents is given in *Annexure F* and a completed dataset generated through the online survey is given in *Annexure G*.

Table 4  
*Online survey: Profile of Respondents*

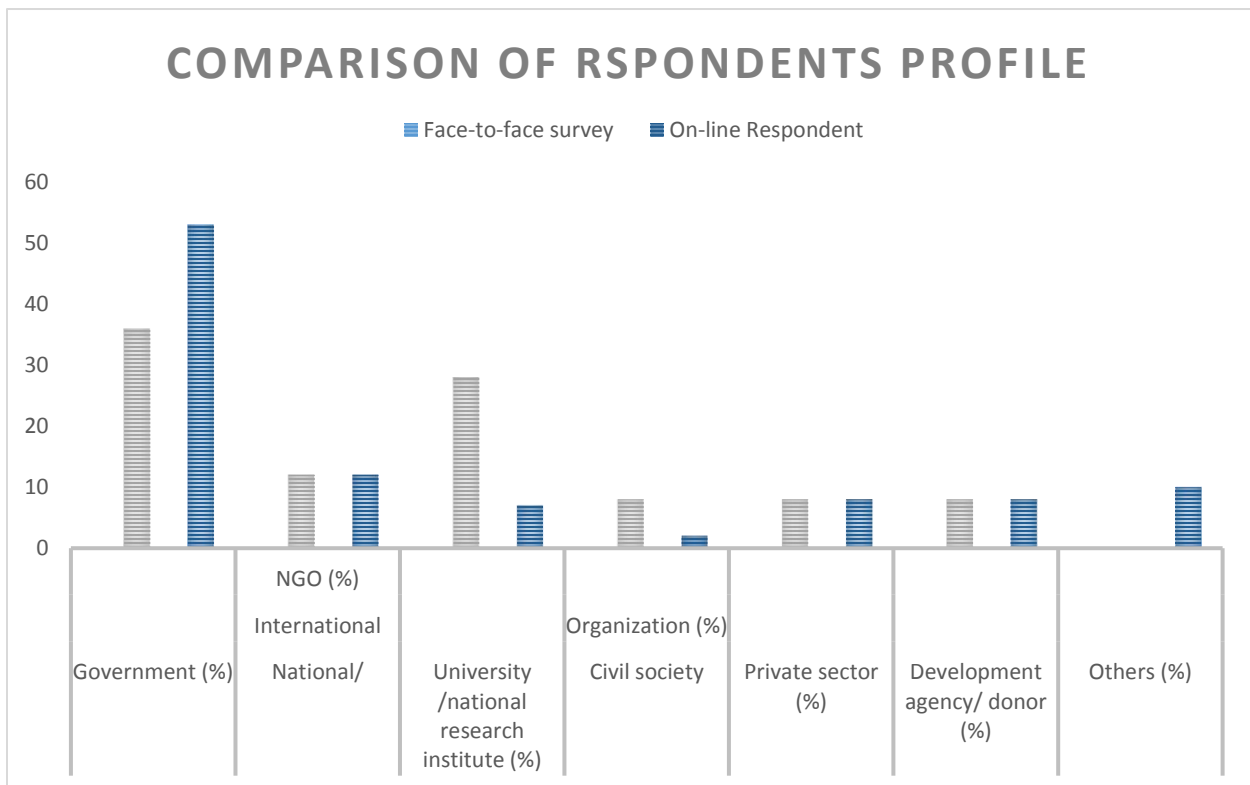
Sl.	Type of organization	Number of participants	% of total
1.	Governmental Institution	55	52.88
2.	National & International NGO	12	11.53
3.	Academia/Research institute	7	6.86
4.	Civil Society	2	1.92
5.	Private Sector	8	7.69
6.	Development partners	6	5.76
7.	Others	14	13.46
	<i>Total</i>	104	100.00

Table 4 above describe the profile of the online respondents. As in the face-to-face interviews, the single largest group of participants in the online survey were from various government ministries and agencies followed by those from NGOs/INGOs. In case of the online survey, the response from academia/research institutes did not show much interest to respond nor did civil society members. However, Private Sector, Development partners and a residual category of others together accounted for a significant 26.91%.

### 2.5.3 Comparison of respondent profiles of face-to-face interviews and online survey

Figure 1 below compares the respondent profiles of the two components of the research. Government sector participation was highest in both components. However response from academia was high in face-to-face interviews but they were less enthusiastic for participation in the online survey. A similar situation prevailed with regard to civil society participation. Level of participation from the three other categories – NGOs, development partners and private sector – were however at similar levels in both components of the research.

Figure 1



### 3 Findings of the research: Online survey

The online survey focused on both generic and thematic issues. The detailed findings are provided in *Annexure G*. Key findings are highlighted below.

#### 3.1 Generic issues

##### 3.1.1 Prioritizing food system issues

The first response sought from the participants in the online survey was on the generic issue of 'food system discussions and debates in Bangladesh in the last 12 months'. Respondents were asked to identify the three most important food system issues in current Bangladesh. The overall ranking and ranking disaggregated by respondent categories and the overall results are presented in Tables 5 and 6 respectively.

Table 5  
*Prioritizing food system issues*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>% of responses</b>
<b>1</b>	• <b>Food system and water equity</b>	<b>20.06</b>
<b>2</b>	• <b>Nutrition</b>	<b>14.56</b>
<b>3</b>	• <b>Food processing and distribution</b>	<b>13.59</b>
<b>4</b>	• <b>Food production</b>	<b>11.56</b>
<b>5</b>	• <b>Climate change</b>	<b>9.47</b>
<b>6</b>	• <b>Food access and consumption</b>	<b>8.73</b>
<b>7</b>	• <b>Environmental health</b>	<b>7.44</b>
<b>8</b>	• <b>Food diversity</b>	<b>6.47</b>
<b>9</b>	• <b>Food loss and inorganic waste</b>	<b>4.85</b>
<b>10</b>	• <b>Socio-political context</b>	<b>2.26</b>

Table 6  
*Prioritizing issues by respondent categories*

<b>Respondent category</b>	<b>Priority issues</b>		
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Government</b>	Food system & water equity	Nutrition	Food processing and distribution
<b>NGOs</b>	Food system & water equity	Food processing and distribution	Nutrition
<b>Academia</b>	Food system & water equity	Nutrition	Food production
<b>Private sector</b>	Climate change	Environmental health	Food processing and distribution

<b>Development partners</b>	<b>Food system &amp; water equity</b>	<b>Food diversity</b>	<b>Climate change</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>	<b>Food system &amp; water equity</b>	<b>Food processing and distribution</b>

The top three ranked food system priorities are:

- Food system and water equity
- Nutrition and
- Food processing and distribution.

There are some differences when disaggregated by respondent categories. Respondents from academia include food production in the top three priorities while development partners and private sector include the issue of climate change. Civil society respondents stand out by failing to establish clear priorities.

### **3.1.2 Level of engagement in food system policy discussions in last 12 months**

How actively were the online respondents engaged in food system policy discussions? Table 7 presents the responses arranged as per Likert scale with 1 signifying the lowest and 7 the highest level of engagement.

Table 7

*Level of respondents' personal engagement in food system policy discussions in last 12 months*

Type of institution	Answers as per Likert scale								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
<b>Government institution</b>	15	5	9	13	4	8	1	0	55
<b>National/international NGO</b>	5	0	2	2		1	2	0	12
<b>University/National research institute</b>	1	2		4	0	0	0	0	7
<b>Civil society organization</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Private sector</b>	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	8
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Other</b>	5	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	31	13	16	23	6	11	4	0	104

In terms of personal level of engagement in food system policy discussions in Bangladesh in the last 12 months, the responses indicate a relatively low level of engagement. A total of 60

respondents out of the 104 or 57.69% answered on the 1-3 Likert scale (implying low significance) whereas only 21 respondents or 20.19% answered on the 5-7 Likert scale (implying high significance). Such low level of engagement characterized respondents from both within and outside the government. Does this imply that food system discussions and debates in Bangladesh in the last 12 months was of less significance or was occupying less attention due to negligence/confidence accrued from consecutive good harvest?

The online survey also explored respondent's assessment of the level of engagement of the institutions they were located in as distinct from their personal level of engagement in food system policy discussions (Table 8). The disappointing situation as regards the level of individual engagement in food system policy discussions appears to be somewhat compensated by the findings on the level of institutional involvement in food system policy discussions. Slightly over half (51.92%) responded in 5-7 in the Likert scale (significantly high). Respondents from government institutions (60%) were positive (5-7 in the Likert scale) in their assessment of the level of their institution's engagement in food system policy discussions in the last 12 months.

Table 8  
*Level of institution's engagement in food system policy discussions in last 12 months*

Type of institution	Answers as per Likert scale								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
<b>Government institution</b>	6	5	3	8	10	11	12	0	55
<b>National/international NGO</b>	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	12
<b>University/National research institute</b>	0	2		1	4			0	7
<b>Civil society organization</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Private sector</b>	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	8
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	1	2	1	1	0	1		0	6
<b>Other</b>	3	1	3	0	1	4	2	0	14
<b>Total</b>	14	13	10	13	17	18	19	0	104

### **3.1.3 Level of knowledge and understanding about food system issues**

Though the level of engagement in food policy discussions at individual respondent level was found to be low, their knowledge and understanding however appear to be on the higher side – 52% on the Likert scale 5-7 (Table 9). The comparative percentages are highest for the respondents from the government sector (60% on 5-7 Likert scale). The picture is reversed with regard to knowledge and understanding at institutional level. Whereas engagement was higher

at institutional level, in terms of knowledge and understanding the Likert scale finding indicate a lower significance – 24.03% on the 1-3 Likert scale (Table 10). However, for government institutions the findings high significance on both the questions of engagement (60% on 5-7 Likert scale) and knowledge (52.3% on 5-7 Likert scale).

Table 9  
*Level of respondents' personal knowledge and understanding of food system issues*

Type of institution	Answers as per Likert scale								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
<b>Government institution</b>	1	3	3	13	14	18	1	2	55
<b>National/international NGO</b>	2		4		1	4	1		12
<b>University/National research institute</b>	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	7
<b>Civil society organization</b>	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	2
<b>Private sector</b>	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	8
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
<b>Other</b>	0	2	3	4	4	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	5	8	11	25	23	27	3	2	104

Table 10  
*Level of institution's knowledge and understanding of food system issues*

Type of institution	Answers as per Likert scale								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
<b>Government institution</b>	2	4	6	14	10	14	5	0	55
<b>National/international NGO</b>			2	5		4	1	0	12
<b>University/National research institute</b>	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
<b>Civil society organization</b>	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
<b>Private sector</b>	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	8
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
<b>Other</b>	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	14
<b>Total</b>	5	9	11	30	14	26	9	0	104

### **3.1.4 Level of co-operation among government agencies on food system issues**

The fourth generic issue explored was on the perceived level of co-operation among government agencies on food system issues. Table 11 present the findings in this regard.

Table 11  
*Perceived level of co-operation among government agencies on food system issues*

Type of institution	Answers as per Likert scale						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Government institution</b>	2	2	9	14	18	8	2
<b>National/international NGO</b>	1	2	2	3	2	1	1
<b>University/National research institute</b>	0	1	2	3	1	0	0
<b>Civil society organization</b>	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Private sector</b>	0	0	3	3	2	0	0
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Other</b>	1	2	4	4	2	1	0
<b>Total</b>	5	11	20	29	26	10	3
<b>%</b>	4.81	10.58	19.23	27.88	25.00	9.62	2.88

The overall assessment by respondents indicate that the perceived level of co-operation by government agencies on food system issues is on the 'low significance' side – 34.62% on 1-3 Likert scale. Only the government sector respondents assessed a 'high significance' – 51% on the 5-7 at Likert scale.

### **3.1.5 Extent to which current food policy agenda is shaped and influenced by advocacy and lobbying**

The fifth generic issue explored by the online survey was assessment of the extent to which the current food policy agenda is influenced by advocacy and lobbying. Table 12 presents the findings.

Table 12  
*Extent to which food policy agenda is influenced by advocacy and lobbying*

Type of institution	Answers as per Likert scale							N/A
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>Government institution</b>	1	2	5	14	24	6	1	2
<b>National/international NGO</b>	0	0	3	3	2	3	1	0
<b>University/National research institute</b>	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0
<b>Civil society organization</b>	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Private sector</b>	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	0
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Other</b>	2	2	1	4	2	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	3	8	15	27	32	15	2	2

Overall, respondents assessed the importance of advocacy and lobbying slightly on the 'low significance' side i.e. 15% on 1-3 Likert scale. Interestingly only the respondents from NGO sectors assess on the 'high significance' side i.e. 5-7 on the Likert scale – 50% for NGO sector respondents.



Does the 25% for government sector respondents imply that food policy agenda is not influenced by advocacy and lobbying or they are immune from such pressure?

## 3.2 Thematic issues

### 3.2.1 Participation in thematic policy debates and dialogues

Besides the general theme of food system debates, respondents were asked questions on five priority themes - - Food and nutritional security, Land and water use, Climate Change, Urbanization and Agri-marketing and Value Chain. There were separate question set for each of the themes but some of the questions were common to all the themes. One of these was participation in policy dialogues related to the specific theme. The summary of responses is presented in Table 13 (based on the weighted average of all corresponding values of the responses on the Likert scale). The responses represent respondents' involvement or participation in the thematic discussions and debates and reflect their aptitude, interest, participation and sometimes responsibility (at least in case of Government institution).

Findings show that overall, respondents are only moderately involved in the thematic policy discussions and dialogues (weighted average is just around the mid-way mark on the Likert scale). Respondents from Government institution, National/international NGO, University/National research institute and Civil society organizations appear to be slightly more involved in the policy dialogues process (the weighted average of all corresponding values are mostly greater than 3). Respondents from the private sector, Development agency/donor and others category appear to be slightly less committed and involved (the weighted average of all corresponding values are mostly less than 3).

Table 13  
*Personal involvement in thematic policy dialogues*

Type of institution	Overall Food system debate	Food and nutritional security	Land and water use	Climate Change	Urbanization	Agri-marketing and Value Chain
<b>Government institution</b>	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.1
<b>National/international NGO</b>	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.2
<b>University/National research institute</b>	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8
<b>Civil society organization</b>	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5
<b>Private sector</b>	2.6	1.6	3.3	1.6	2.3	1.8
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.3
<b>Other</b>	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7

<b>Total</b>	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1
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The highest level of policy dialogue involvement of government sector respondents are in the areas of climate change and food and nutritional security. For NGOs, it is in the areas of climate change and agri-marketing/value chain. Academia respondents have no specific stand-out involvement. Civil society respondents have the highest involvement in the overall food system debates. Respondents from the both private sector and development partners have comparatively lower levels of involvement in the policy dialogues. However, the number of respondents from both these sectors are very small and this may have coloured the finding.

As distinct from personal involvement, information was also sought on the level of institutional involvement in thematic policy dialogues. The results are presented in Table 14.

Table 14  
*Institutional involvement in thematic policy dialogues*

Type of institution	Overall Food system debate	Food and nutritional security	Land and water use	Climate Change	Urbanisation	Agri-marketing and Value Chain
<b>Government institution</b>	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2
<b>National/international NGO</b>	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.3
<b>University/National research institute</b>	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.2
<b>Civil society organization</b>	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.5
<b>Private sector</b>	1.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.8
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
<b>Other</b>	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6
<b>Total</b>	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0

Compared to level of personal involvement in thematic policy discussions and dialogues, the level of institutional involvement is higher for all thematic areas. The weighted average response on the 1-7 Likert scale is above the mid-way mark for all thematic areas with the highest being on 'overall food system debates' – 4.4, and the lowest being on 'urbanization' – 3.8.

The highest level of engagement in the area of 'overall food system debates' is by civil society organizations – 5.0 on the Likert scale and the lowest by the private sector – 1.0.

On the policy theme of 'land and water use', the highest level of engagement is by NGOs – 4.4, while the lowest is by private sector organizations – 2.6.

On the theme of 'climate change', the highest level of engagement is by academia – 4.8 on the Likert scale while the lowest by the private sector – 2.5.

On the theme of 'urbanization', highest level of engagement is by the academia – 4.1 on the Likert scale while the lowest is by private sector – 2.3.

On the theme of 'agr-marketing/value chain', the highest level of engagement is by civil society organizations – 4.5 on the Likert scale, while the lowest is by the private sector – 1.8.

### 3.2.2 Knowledge on thematic issues

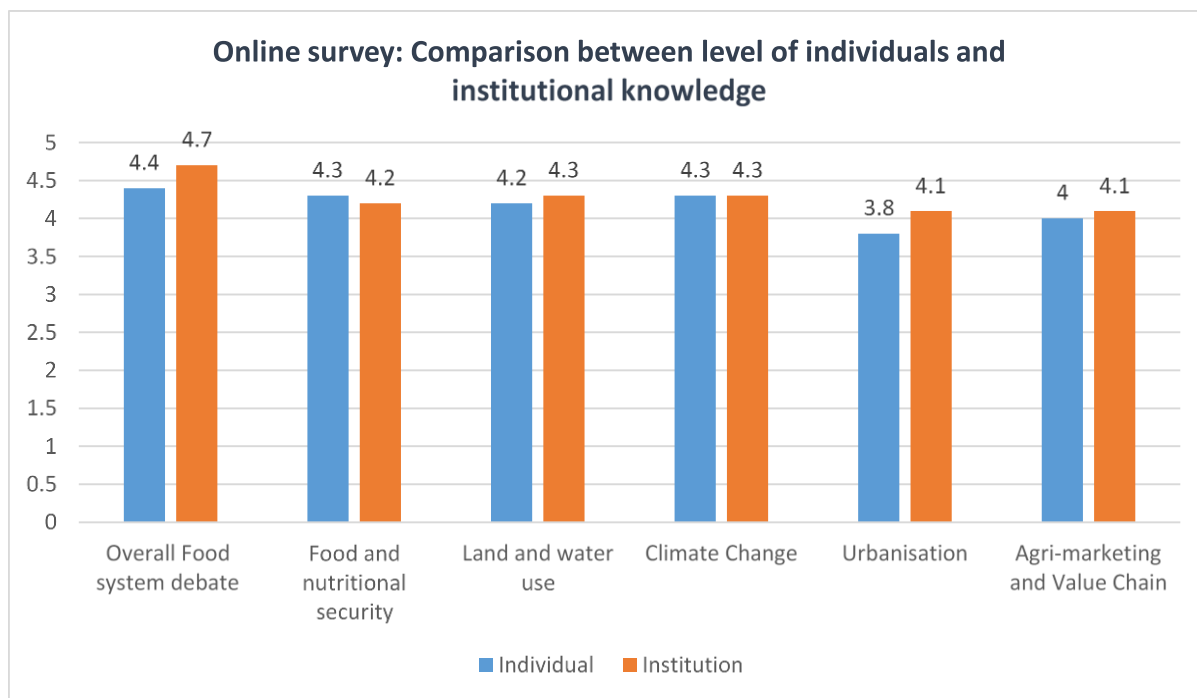
How knowledgeable are the cross-section of institutions on the selected policy themes? Table 15 describes the weighted values of the Likert scale findings for the five policy themes besides the general theme of food system issues.

Table 15  
*Institutional knowledge on selected thematic issues*

Type of institution	Overall Food system debate	Food and nutritional security	Land and water use	Climate Change	Urbanisation	Agri-marketing and Value Chain
<b>Government institution</b>	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.2
<b>National/international NGO</b>	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.8
<b>University/National research institute</b>	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.3
<b>Civil society organization</b>	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.5
<b>Private sector</b>	3.5	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.3
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3
<b>Other</b>	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
<b>Total</b>	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1

Findings show that overall, institutions are assessed as being reasonably knowledgeable on the selected policy themes. The weighted average value on the Likert scale is above the half-way mark for all the selected themes. The difference between individual's and institution's level of knowledge is also not significant (Figure 2).

Figure 2  
*Comparison between level of individual's and institution's knowledge of thematic issues*



### 3.2.3 Alignment of policies with ground realities

Respondents were asked to assess the extent to which policies on the various selected themes were reflective of ground realities. Results are described in Table 16.

The overall assessment is one of average alignment of policies with ground realities. The weighted average on the 1-7 Likert scale indicates neither low nor high significance.

Table 16  
*Alignment of policies with ground realities*

Type of institution	Overall Food system debate	Food and nutritional security	Land and water use	Climate Change	Agri-marketing and Value Chain
<b>Government institution</b>	4.2	5.0	4.1	4.2	3.9

<b>National/international NGO</b>	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5
<b>University/National research institute</b>	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9
<b>Civil society organization</b>	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.0	2.0
<b>Private sector</b>	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	1.6
<b>Development agency/donor</b>	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.3
<b>Other</b>	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7
<b>Total</b>	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9

There are considerable differences among various institutional perceptions of alignment of policies with ground realities. On all the selected policy themes, government, NGO and academia respondents were more positive in their assessment of alignment of policies with ground realities. Civil society, private sector and development partner respondents by comparison assessed the alignment of policies with ground realities negatively.

## 4 Findings of the research: Face-to-Face interviews

All the twenty five respondents, interviewed in a face-to-face open-ended setting, were selected from a broad spectrum of personalities across Government, National/International NGO, University and/or national research institute, Civil society organization, Private sector, Development agency/ donor conversant with the processes of current legislations, practices, regulations and policies around food system. These conversations have been summarised in **Annexure H**. The summary also captures the focus of the work of all these respondents.

### 4.1 Respondent profile: Areas of professional interest

How did the selected respondents describe their areas of professional interest which could be more than one? Table 17 summarizes the profile data in this regard.

Table 17

*Focus of work: Face to face interview respondents (with choice of multiple answers)*

Focus of work	Food Security	Nutrition	Agri. Development	Dev./Poverty alleviation	Health	Trade	Land And Water use	Urbanization	Institution & Capacity Development	Agricultural Marketing	Climate Change	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>Number</b>	22	19	19	17	6	3	9	2	6	7	6	116
<b>%</b>	88	76	76	68	24	12	36	8	24	28	25	100

Respondents had multiple areas of professional interest (as confirmed by the total figure of 116 at Table 17). The four highest areas of professional interest of the face-to-face respondents were Food security (88%), Nutrition (76%), Agriculture development (76%) and Development/Poverty alleviation (68%). This in a way retrospectively justified their selection for the face-to-face interviews.

The least important areas of professional interest were urbanization (8%) and trade (12%). Though rationale of urbanization and trade occupying low significance could not be ascertained, it may be assumed that the preponderance of other issues crowded them out relatively. There were

greater levels of interest in land and water use (36%), agricultural marketing (25%), climate change, health and capacity development (24-25%).

## 4.2 Food & Nutritional security policies

### 4.2.1 Actors and Networks

As has been mentioned the face-to-face open-ended interview utilized the Actors-Narratives-Interest (ADI) framework. Most of the respondents think that government actors are responsible for making and implementing policies, rules and regulations related to food and nutrition safety and healthy diet. They have identified 15 ministries along with their subordinate organizations and Prime Minister's office as the government actors and networks. According to them donors and development partners are responsible for arranging funds and implementing different relevant projects through selected NGOs. List of the actors and networks, their types of institution and Type of involvement as described by the respondents is given below in Table 18.

Table 18

*Key policy actors/networks involved in making and implementing policies, rules and regulations related to food and nutrition safety and healthy diet*

Key policy actors/ networks	Type of institution	Type of involvement
<b>Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BSFA), M/O Food</b>	Government	Deals with access to safe food through appropriate application of scientific process. BSFA works with 18 ministries and 86 organizations.
<b>M/O Agriculture</b>	Government	Formulation and implementation of agriculture policy to enhance and diversify food production, innovate improved and stress tolerant varieties of seeds; efficient use of available resources.
<b>M/O Water resources</b>	Government	Preventing river erosion, makes polders and embankment to protect saline water intrusion. Builds dams for irrigation purposes.
<b>M/O Fisheries and Livestock</b>	Government	Makes and implements Laws, Rules, regulations and guideline to develop fish and livestock resources of the country.
<b>M/O Health and Family Welfare</b>	Government	Deals with nutrition specific programs of the government.
<b>M/O Industries</b>	Government	Deals with food processing industries. Through BSTI ensures the quality of the processed food.
<b>M/O LGRDC, LGED</b>	Government	LGED makes small dams for irrigations. Builds and maintains rural infrastructures to facilitate agricultural marketing.
<b>M/O Disaster Management and Relief</b>	Government	Helps to overcome crisis created by natural calamities. Helps to preserve food in healthy condition in the vulnerable areas.
<b>M/O Women and Children's Affairs</b>	Government	Works with women empowerment and social safety net work.

<b>M/O Home</b>	Government	Helps to Implement Laws relating to food safety, conservation resources and sanctuaries endangered species.
<b>M/O Commerce</b>	Government	Remove tariff anomalies of different inputs of agricultural commodities.
<b>M/O Shipping</b>	Government	Increase the efficiency of the port with a view to reduce the cost of import of agricultural inputs and different food items.
<b>M/O Children and Women Affairs.</b>	Government	Safety networks and distribution of fortified rice.
<b>M/O Finance</b>	Government	Allocate budget for to implement relevant programs.
<b>Cabinet Division</b>	Government	Instructs field administration to assist implementation of relevant programs.
<b>PMO</b>	Government	PMO implements a project named Ekti Bari Ekti Khamar, which aims to establish kitchen garden in the backyards of ultra-poor.
<b>UNDP, WFP, FAO, WB, IFAD, UNICEF, USAID</b>	Donors and Development Partners	Donors and Development Partners play vital role along the safety networks; through government and selected NGOs as well as poverty reduction, enhancing food securities, agricultural productivity and sustainable management of resources.
<b>Grameen Bank, CPD, BRAC, PKSF, CARE, KARITAS, HELLEN KELLER, GAIN, ACF, ESDO, PROSHIKA, SUCILON, WARPO</b>	NGO	NGOs are implementing different projects; Proshika is mobilizing public opinion for zone based permanent agricultural policy. Sucilon working to create agricultural marketing chain and value chain. WARPO working on National Water resource database.
<b>Lal Teer, BIKAS, Supreme Seeds, Ciba Geigy, Syngenta, WAFFEN.</b>	PRIVATE SECTOR	Dealing with HYV/hybrid seeds to enhance food production. WAFFEN a biotech farm, also tests the purity of Food.

A majority of the respondents (72%) identified the food and nutrition security policies as the outcome of joint effort of a multitude of actors rather than being driven by one or more 'champions'. Around 28% of the respondents identified the Hon'ble Prime Minister as a champion while 8% saw the ministry of agriculture as a champion.

#### **4.2.3 Policy narratives related to food and nutritional security**

The main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to food and nutritional security, as identified by the face-to face respondents can be summarised as follows:

- To meet the future demand of the growing population enhance productivity of agriculture including fish, livestock and poultry (Civil society, National Research Institute, NGO, University, Gov., INGO, Private sector);



- Ensuring quality inputs and fair price to the growers and stabilize price in the market (Civil society, national research institute, University, Gov, ING, NRI, Developing Agencies, INGO);
- Efficient management of natural resources (land & water), check water and land pollution; Meet the impact of climate change; (NGO, Academics, Gov, National research institute, Civil society, International NGO.);
- Ensuring safe and healthy food in the market; (National research institute, Gov., Private sector, Developing Agencies);
- Facing malnutrition, stunting and wasting; breaking intergeneration cycle of malnutrition; (Gov., National Research Institute, International NGO, Academics, Private sector, Development Agencies.);
- Subsistence production systems largely dominated by small and marginal farmers; (National research institute, Private sector, International NGO.
- Degradation of soil through intrusion of saline water and by uncontrolled use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides, (International NGO.);
- Sluggish process of seed releasing' it takes around 15 years for a seed to be readily available to growers, (International NGO);
- Limited availability of food for some vulnerable sections of people; (International NGO);
- Income growth; raising the real income of the mass people is necessary to increase access. (Gov., International NGO, National Research Institution, Private sector, Development Agencies);
- Lack of good governance, production of rice at this time is sufficient but absence of good governance is making it volatile; Weak regulatory mechanism. (Gov., International NGO, Private sector, Development Agencies,).

### **Box 1**

#### **Why Bangladesh is in present situation?**

Bangladesh being a flat alluvial plain and traversed by three mighty rivers and regular visit of south-west monsoon rainfall, it is in a geographical quandary. It is mostly suitable for rice production that made it dependent on rice. As a result, production of other nutritious food has been neglected from long since. Scientific and commercial cultivation has not been developed in this region. Absentee land owners gave this responsibility to poor peasants who are not, technologically and financially, in a position to shoulder this responsibility. As a result, it couldn't derive maximum benefit from agriculture. Ineffective enforcement of laws, regulations and codes of conducts paved the way for unabated entry of unhealthy food in the market. Unawareness of the general people about hygiene, nutrition and healthy diet, too much dependency on cereal made the present situation prevailing.

## Box 2

### How to overcome the present challenges to food and nutritional security?

In sequence to the challenges and their genesis as in figure 1 and Box 1, as above, the respondents maintained that mainstreaming holistic approach in agricultural development is required to improve the situation; mechanized and commercial farming will drastically reduce the cost of production. Introduction of mechanized harvesting in haor area will reduce the risk of crop damage by natural calamities.

Enhance initiative for People's Right to Food should be the approach of the government. Ensuring a critical minimum reserve of food grain and properly implemented PFDS should be priority. HIES of BBS should be used to identify vulnerable group of people and food should be made available to them at affordable price.

Academics and researchers think that, to meet the nutrition requirement, Bangladesh need to change food habit; reduce dependency on rice, protein and different micronutrient will be included in our daily diet. Pulses, oil seeds, vegetables and fruit production must be increased. Research is required to make local fruits and vegetables available round the year. 77–80% of land is devoted to paddy; some land must be released to produce those goods. Private sector respondent thinks GMO will increase per acre yield tremendously and release land for other crops. Respondents from govt. institution mentioned that environmentalist are opposing GMO they want HYV instead of GMO. The respondents opined to strengthen research on HYV and suggested to ensure production, distribution and preservation of quality seeds.

Govt. respondent mentioned rice is a high water demanding crop; so in the north where water table is going down Boro cultivation should be shifted. Bangladesh should discourage underground water and encourage surface water for irrigation. They mentioned about adaptation and resilience to climate change; suggested to strengthen research on further stress tolerant and quick maturing variety of crops. Civil society's respondent opined that for comprehensive development of agriculture all underutilized permanent and seasonal water areas need to be brought under aquaculture; govt. owned waterbodies should be given on long term lease to genuine fisherman's cooperative society. One of the govt. respondent said biosecurity of the poultry farms should be ensured. Training should be given to farmers on biosecurity. Soybean, maize and other raw materials of the poultry feeds should be made duty free. One of the private sector's respondent said, efficiency of the port should be increased, that will reduce the import cost. Private sector should be allowed doing artificial insemination for developing livestock. To ensure quality of the product and to ensure fair price, academics respondents suggested to establish proper market chain and value chain. Respondent from private sector emphasized on good agricultural practice and QC should be introduced. The respondents suggested to take steps to reduce postharvest loss. Physical development of market place, development of communication, ensure uninterrupted power supply will induce private sector to create storage facilities, cool chain and other logistic support required to reduce postharvest loss. For the marginal farmers govt. should made storage facilities and extend other logistic and financial support.

Govt. and private sector representatives mentioned about effective monitoring and implementation of respective laws, rules and regulations. This requires capacity building of the implementing agencies. They emphasized on awareness building about healthy diet. One of the Govt. institute 's respondent said that legislative provisions need to be made for the smooth operation of food market. Pure food ordinance doesn't cover all the food items; that is true for the BSTI Ordinance also; recently food safety Act has been enacted; concerned rules are yet to be formulated to make that Act applicable. Another govt. institute 's respondent said that a new act is coming to trace the actors of marketing chain. To increase affordability respondents suggested to foster income growth activities; generation of non-farm income

facilities; reduce income inequality. One of Govt. institute 's respondent said that Innovative ideas should be patronized to create non-farm employment opportunities.

Nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific programs should be strengthened; Ultra poor should be supported by nutrition supplements; Pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent girls and babies should be covered under special programs; One of the NGO's respondent said, fortified and bio fortified foods at an affordable price should be made available for the vulnerable. Respondents mentioned about awareness building on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation; both print and electronic media, educational institutes, workshops, seminars, symposiums, training programs, drama, exercise, TOT and extension workers should be the tools for disseminating knowledge and awareness building.

Academics, private sector, International NGO as well as govt. institutes respondents suggested to ensure democratic environment, establishment of good governance; They also emphasized on political commitments; establishment of knowledge based society; Free flow of information.

Government institutions respondents suggested, main streaming and coordinated action is required to meet the nations' nutrition challenge.

Some of the respondents think efficient implementation of existing policies could improve the situation. They opined government should ensure necessary environment for development by giving policy support, incentives and required budget, private sector should avail the opportunity to develop the overall position of food and nutrition safety and security.

### **4.2.3 Power, Influence and interest**

In identification of the structure of power influence, in the domain of challenges related to food and nutritional security, the respondents came out with following suggestions:

- World Bank is against giving subsidy to food grain. They even don't want to give food to vulnerable groups, instead they want to pay cash.
- Under the existing leasing policy fake fishermen's cooperatives are taking lease of the government owned waterbodies; they are subleasing the fishing right to the genuine fishermen at a higher price and gaining thereby. These fake fishermen are influential, evade the rules and manage to take the lease.
- Small poultry farms are being exploited by the coterie of chick and feed suppliers. They supply at a deferred payment; most of the cases price is higher than the market price and quality of feed is generally low. Even they are engaged in barter, for feed and chicken they take eggs or the broilers; always the terms of trade go against the farmers.
- Cigarettes manufacturing companies are inducing and alluring farmers to cultivate tobacco; Tobacco degrades the land and bears a negative impact on the society. Civil society and NGOs are against it, even the govt. extension officers discourage tobacco cultivation. It is being argued that negative impact outweighed by the benefit derived from the taxes.
- Distressed pockets as identified by BBS's Households Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) is not considered when selecting distressed pockets, as a result scarce resource is not optimally allocated.

- There are food industries who are not spending on quality control, their cost of production is less and getting advantage in the local market where price gets priority over the quality;
- Incentives and development funds are misplaced, as a result fake businessmen are benefited while genuine businessmen are deprived and desired goal is not achieved;
- Millers and wholesalers of food grain are getting advantages under the existing system; they have become pressure group;
- Rice producers are in advantageous position in case of getting loan;
- Under the existing policies powder milk importers are in advantageous position than the dairy farm owners;
- Unauthorized toll collection in highways are increasing the price of agricultural products at market level.

### 4.3 Land and water use policies impact on food system

#### 4.3.1 Actors and Networks

Respondents of the face to face interview have identified the government, NGOs, donors and development partners as actors and networks, their types of institution and Type of involvement with issue of 'Land and water use policies impact on food system'. List is given below (Table 19):

Table 19

*Key policy actors/networks involved in Land and water use policies impact on food system*

Key policy actors/ networks	Type of institution	Type of involvement
<b>Prime minister's office (PMO)</b>	Government	PMO is working on rain water harvesting to mitigate drought and increase the use of surface water irrigation.
<b>M/O Land</b>	Government	Management and maintenance of land, Land zoning, administers land use policy,
<b>M/O Agriculture</b>	Government	Use land and water for agricultural purposes, deals with soil health,
<b>M/O Water resources, WARPO</b>	Government	Builds embankments, dike, to protect land from erosion and intrusion of saline water; builds dams for irrigation purposes. Also works for flood control. WARPO deals with water resource management
<b>Local Government</b>	Government	Builds and manage small irrigation projects.
<b>Housing and Public works</b>	Government	Use land for urbanization.
<b>Forest &amp; environment and climate change</b>	Government	Preserve forest and wetland for ecological purposes, deals with impacts of climate change. Assess environmental impact of all the big establishment.
<b>M/O Inland water and shipping</b>	Government	Maintaining water flow and recovering waterbodies and riverbanks from the unauthorized occupants.

<b>SRDI, BCEGIS, ALRD, IWM, BMDA, HDRC, BPA, BELA</b>	NGO	IWM deals with flood control, irrigation, water drainage, river morphology, sedimentation and salinity, assess the environment impact. ALRD works on land reform, it is also preparing action plan on the basis of nation's engagement in these areas. HDRC is working on the land issue. BAPA working to protect the rivers from unauthorized occupants.
<b>FAO</b>	DONORs and Development Partners	Deals with sustainable management of natural resources.

**4.3.2 Sense of the 'dynamics' around the agenda setting**

Agenda crept up as a combined action of relevant actors and networks, no one is considered as champion. As to the close/ converge/ sharing of the view it's found that NGOs are sharing same view; NGO like ALRD and HRDC are holding the same views relating to land reform and land use policy. One said fishermen's cooperative and the NGOs hold the same views relating to fish cultivation in govt. owned waterbodies.

**4.3.3 Policy narratives related to Land and water use policies**

Bangladesh has been blessed with highly fertile alluvial soil and visit of monsoon rainfall, these two natural resources contributed to grow Bangladesh as an agricultural land. Water resource was so abundant that we are in a habit of misusing it, be it for domestic purpose or for irrigation purpose. Natural and manmade phenomena have change the situation.

Respondents of Govt. institutions, Researchers, INGO, opined that, use of land for unplanned urbanization and unplanned industrialization is creating pressure on arable land; unplanned development of infrastructure causing waterlogging and reducing arable land. A comprehensive land use policy for agricultural development is needed, academics, NGOs and civil society, govt. institutions opined that such policy should be synchronized with urbanization policy and based on land zoning policy; One of the Govt. respondent demanded faulty infrastructure need to be immediately corrected or removed. Provision of getting clearance from environment department should be strictly observed to avoid projects not environment friendly.

National Researchers mentioned riverbank erosion during flood is a regular phenomenon, resulting to loss of arable land. Respondent from govt. institution said Climate change has increased the frequency of devastating flood, cyclone and storm surge; storm surge in southern area is creating saline waterlogging in different lands and making them unfertile; rise of sea level due to climate change causing saline water intrusion towards north; making ground water saline and degrading the soil health. Cross-dam, embankment, polder, sluice gate and other

infrastructures should be constructed to prevent erosion of riverbank and intrusion of saline water. Academics mentioned encroachment and grabbing of rivers and wet lands is another challenge; natural flow of rivers and biodiversity of wetlands should be ensured.

One of the respondent of International NGO has opined this monoculture together with imbalanced use of chemical fertilizer and inadequate irrigation management also resulted in depletion of soil fertility and soil organic matter. One of the Govt. institutions respondent said that brick fields are also degrading land by using top soil, polluting air by emitting black smoke. Chemical fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides should be used as per directives and under the supervision of extension workers of the agriculture department.

Almost all the respondent expressed their concern over the northern region of the country, where water table is going down, according to one NGO respondent, it is happening because withdrawal of underground water outweighs reimbursement; two factors are identified for this- (1) scanty rainfall due to climate change, (2) unplanned withdrawal of underground water for irrigation purpose. They discouraged underground water irrigation and emphasised on surface water irrigation; rain feed harvesting should be given preference. Researchers and Govt. institutions respondent suggested reservoirs should be created to retain rain water and reimbursement of the underground water. Silted natural reservoirs like rivers, canals, oxbow lakes are needed to be excavated for preservation of rain water. Govt. institutions respondent also suggested Valleys in different hill-districts could be treated as reservoirs. Private sector and Researchers opted for scientific drip irrigation and Alternative Wetting and Drying (AWD) method of irrigation should be introduced. Respondent representing private sector suggested cost effective irrigation like lifting water from rivers; one of the NGO respondent came up with idea that, in the dry season water be lifted from dried up river bed; it will automatically reimburse in the rainy season. Academics opined, Individual approach of irrigation should be substituted by community approach. Researchers and academics also suggested shifting cultivation of water demanding crops from northern region towards south.

Careless disposal of filthy materials, industrial effluents and sewage discharge in the rivers are the main causes of pollution. It should be immediately stop to make available fresh water for agriculture and fisheries development; polluting industries should establish ETP.

Civil Society respondent mentioned that all the waterbodies, permanent and temporary, should be brought under fish cultivation. All the govt. owned waterbodies should be leased out to genuine fishermen cooperatives for a longer period.

#### **4.3.4 Conflicting interests and disagreements**

Following conflict of interest has been identified by the respondents:

- Political people, local leaders and muscle powers are, by exerting undue pressure on local administration and fishermen manage to get the lease of the govt. owned waterbodies as fake fishermen. They sublet the fishing right to the genuine fishermen at a higher price. Interest of genuine fishermen are being hampered.
- Shrimp cultivators are forcing the small farmers to lease out their cultivable land for shrimp cultivation, that is also at a minimum price and sometimes in a deferred payment.
- Peasants lose arable land through acquisition for urbanization against their consent.
- In the Barind area (north-western part of the country) farmers are lifting underground water by deep tube-well. Water table is going down; people are not getting drinking water in their tube-well. In the like way industry is using deep tube-well; neighboring household are not getting drinking water in their tube-wells.
- Sometimes protection embankment on one side of river causes erosion on the other side.

#### **4.3.5 Power, influence and interests**

Some of the respondents (24%) think there are groups who are getting undue benefit from existing policies. These groups are involved in:

- Under the existing policy political touts, local leaders and muscle powers are getting lease of waterbodies. As result genuine fishermen are deprived of the facilities given by the governments. Fishermen have to pay to these fake farmers for getting the fishing right. Genuine fishermen are adversely affected.
- Victims of river erosions are not getting opportunity to settle in the newly accreted char lands. Politically backed people are grabbing those lands with muscle powers. Victims of river erosions are affected.
- Deep and shallow machine irrigation has become business of the power group. These are going against the interest of the general farmers and pushing the cost of production.
- Those who are interested in shrimp cultivation wants to get saline water, on the contrary marginal farmers cultivating paddy wants to get rid from the saline water and vainly try to resist. Marginal farmers are adversely affected.
- In case of shrimp cultivation marginal farmers have no choice but to lease out his plot at a lower price; marginal farmers are adversely affected.
- Sometimes road built by the local authority deviates plan to connect influential people, which creates waterlogging problems for the marginal farmer. Marginal farmers can't resist the influential local leaders, so they have to succumb loss.
- When one bank of the river is eroded the other bank is accredited. Taking up of erosion preventing steps sometimes dissatisfy group of people belonging to the other side of river.

- Genuine fishermen, landless victims of river erosion, general farms whose cost of irrigation is higher than the normal cost, farmer who succumbs pressure of the shrimp cultivators.
- Vested interest groups want to keep the present system. Whereas environmentalists want more transparency in Government programs and activities.

#### 4.4 Effect of climate change on food system

##### 4.4.1 Actors & Networks

The respondent identified following actors and networks in relation to the effect of climate change on food systems in face to face interviews (Table 20):

Table 20  
Key policy actors/networks involved in Effect of climate change on food system

Key policy actors/networks	Type of institution	Type of involvement
<b>M/O Forest, Environment and Climate change</b>	Government	Deals with all matters relating to climate change, manage climate change funds, selects projects; Acts as national and international focal point for climate change issues
<b>M/O Water Resource</b>	Government	Construction of cross dams, Polders, embankments for the protection of shore & riverbanks and for irrigation purposes.
<b>M/O Fisheries &amp; livestock</b>	Government	Livestock, aquaculture of vulnerable areas and marine fisheries;
<b>LGED</b>	Government	Construction small infrastructure for irrigation and other adaptation purposes;
<b>M/O Food</b>	Government	Market Interference to keep the price in the affordable range;
<b>M/O Agriculture</b>	Government	Stress tolerant variety of rice, diversification of crops to adopt with climate change impact.
<b>M/O Social welfare</b>	Government	Deals with social securities in the vulnerable areas. Trains for alternative livelihood;
<b>M/O Relief &amp; Disaster Management</b>	Government	Helps to face disasters relating to climate change.
<b>M/O Defence</b>	Government	Advance forecast of weather for preparedness to minimize loss;
<b>M/O Land</b>	Government	Zoning for determining the crops and other suitable products;
<b>M/O Power &amp; energy</b>	Government	Supply for household and nonfarm employment generation. Encourages use of renewable energy.



<b>USAID, FAO, WFP, EC, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, ADB.</b>	Donors & Development partners	Arranging fund for relevant projects and implementing those with the selected NGOs. USAID is helping to protect natural resources and bio diversification, helps vulnerable people to new job skills. Development partners and WB has contributed grant fund to create BCCRF. FAO And WB is helping climate smart agriculture.
<b>BRAC, BCAS, PKSF, ARCAB, ALRD, IWM, BMDA, Oxfam BD</b>	NGO	PKSF implements different projects relating to adaptation and resilience under climate change trust fund and climate change resilience fund; PKSF does it through selected NGOs. All the NGOs are working on different funds.

#### **4.4.2 Sense of the 'dynamics' around the agenda setting**

It is a multi-ministry task, M/O Forest, Environment and Climate Change is coordinating the tasks and work as a focal point with international forums.

Respondents also identified a few Leading actors: M/O Forest, Environment and Climate Change, M/O Agriculture, M/O Food, M/O Water Resources, Local Government Division, M/O Social Welfare, M/O Finance, M/O Power, Energy and Mineral Resources and Ministry of Defence play the vital role.

Only one respondent considers Hon'ble PM is champion; because she takes keen interest in the matter and leads Bangladesh in international negotiations. Hon'ble PM received highest environmental accolade 'Champion of the Earth' in recognition of Bangladesh's far reaching initiative to address the climate change issues. Under her able guidance Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) was formed in 2009, this was the first action plan among the developing nations; her government also formed Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund with the own resources of the country in 2009 – 2010; with support from the Donors she also formed resilience fund called BCCRF. With these funds Bangladesh is combatting with the impacts of climate change.

##### *Networks of actors sharing same view*

All the ministries hold the same view, because in this regard they are all working to fulfil the SDG. In the same way all NGOs working in this field share the same view.

##### *Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of different actors*

No conflicting interest among the group is seen by the respondents. One respondent differs as to the cause of the problem. He said climate change is a natural phenomenon. Farraka Barrage and diversion of Ganges water to Bhagirathi has reduced the flow of mighty river the Padma and

its tributaries; this caused ecological imbalance. Here lies the cause of saline intrusion. Saline water is not coming up through the estuaries of other big rivers; it is only coming through the Padma estuary. No disagreement about the approach to address is identified by any respondent.

#### **4.4.3 Policy narrative**

Geographical location made Bangladesh extremely vulnerable to climate change. Bangladesh being situated in the low lying area of three mighty rivers – the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna, is mainly an agrarian economy. Academics opined that temperature, rainfall, humidity are the parameters directly related with the agricultural production. Climate change has distorted all these parameters of our country, hence threatening our agriculture. Ecological balance has shifted also.

Respondents have viewed the impact of climate change on our food production from three perspectives: firstly erratic rainfall, secondly excessive heat and lastly rise of sea level.

Almost all the respondents think because of the climate change rainfall has become erratic; sometimes it's coming earlier and sometimes late; sometimes scanty rainfall causing draught and affecting food production, sometimes pouring heavily causing flood, damaging crops; researchers, International NGO opined due to climate change frequency of storm surge, devastating cyclone and flood is increasing and damaging lives and crops. Respondent of Govt. institution said that change in time and amount of rain fall, dews, fogs causing short term crops failure and long run production decline creating serious threat to food security.

Respondent of Govt. institution said that excessive temperature damaging crops in every stage and causing disease to plants and, excessive heat increasing the water requirement, that increases the cost of production; Respondent of Govt. institution said that High temperature not only reduce yield of desired crops, it encourages weeds to grow and encourages pest attacks.

Winter crop production would be seriously hampered due to warmer and dried environment; moisture stress might force farmers to reduce the area under Boro cultivation. Researchers opined in. northwest region dry season is becoming longer, growing of additional non-monsoon crop is becoming more difficult;

Sea level rise, threatening the existence of mangrove forest (Sundorban) which protects south-eastern part of the country from storm surge. Respondent from civil society mentioned Sundorban provides food shelter and breeding place to many exportable finfish and shellfishes. Development Agency and Govt. institution's respondents said that Rise of sea level causing surface and underground water salinity in the southern belt, particularly in the Ganges estuary region. Saline intrusion changing or affecting both water based and land based farming patterns and ecosystems; Livelihood of the directly affected people are threatened.

Researchers and development agencies mentioned that climate change is also affecting nutrition scenario of the country. Carbon dioxide emission making rice less nutritious. Reducing zinc, iron and protein contents of rice, wheat, peas, soybeans and some other crops. In southern region drinking of saline water increases the blood pressure of pregnant women and causes preeclampsia; this in turn causes low birth-weight and malnutrition of the babies; nutrition specific program should be further strengthened in the affected areas.

### **Box 3**

#### **Recommendations of the respondents on effects of climate change:**

- Well-coordinated Comprehensive development program need to be chalked out to meet the challenges of climate change.
- Policy reform to create enabling environment to meet the challenges;
- Efficient implementation of the existing rules regulation and the policies can bring much progress;
- Introducing advance weather forecasting; Capacity building of the Meteorology department under the Ministry of Defence is required.
- Intensive research to meet the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security;
- Transgenic research should be made open for private sector also. Only the govt. researchers are now doing transgenic research;
- Zone based integrated intensive scientific farming should start immediately;
- Emphasis on awareness building for adaptation, resilience and mitigation;
- Emphasis for surface water irrigation and incentive for solar power irrigation should be given.

Adaptation of different mitigation techniques.

#### **4.4.4 Power, Influence and interests**

Respondents generally concluded that power and influence had little bearing on the climate change policy agenda.

### **4.5 Urbanization and its effect on food system, nutrition and health**

#### **4.5.1 Actors and networks**

Table 21 describes the actors and networks relevant to the urbanization agenda as identified by the respondents.

Table 21

*Key policy actors/networks involved Urbanization and its effect on food system nutrition and health*

<b>Key policy actors/ networks</b>	<b>Type of institution</b>	<b>Type of involvement</b>
<b>M/O Housing and Public Works, NHA, RAJUK, House Building Research Institute, UDD</b>	Government	M/O Housing and Public Works deals with planning and policy making relating to urbanization. NHA builds accommodation; RAJUK implements different accommodation project to develop the capital city. House Building Research Institute deals with sustainable house building technics; UDD deals with urban Development plan.
<b>M/O LGRD &amp; Cooperatives, LG division, CDA, KDA, RDA, City Corporations, Municipalities, DPHE</b>	Government	Under M/O LGRD & Cooperatives CDA, KDA and RDA are working for urbanization of Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi respectively. City Corporations/ Municipalities deals with nutrition and road construction, street light, garbage management and other urban facilities. DPHE is working on hygiene, sanitation, sewerage, water supply of the urban areas.
<b>M/O Land</b>	Government	Maintains land records and controls land use and ensures zoning.
<b>M/O Food</b>	Government	Carries OMS relating to rice and some other edible items. BSFA is responsible for ensuring safe food in the market;
<b>M/O Health and Family welfare</b>	Government	Deals with nutrition specific programs, health care and birth control.
<b>M/O Social Welfare</b>	Government	Deals with health care of the ultra-poor in the govt. hospitals. Carries out income generating training program.
<b>M/O Industries</b>	Government	Controls establishment industries;
<b>BSTI</b>	Government	BSTI determines standard of food, monitors market and test in conformity with the fixed standard.
<b>M/O Forest, Environment and climate change</b>	Government	Controls environment pollution; Maintains ecological balance.
<b>M/O Power, Energy and Mineral resources</b>	Government	Supply gas, electricity and fuels for the urban areas,
<b>M/O Commerce</b>	Government	Interfere market by OMS operation through TCB.
<b>ADB, UNDP, UNICEF, WB</b>	Donors and development partner	Arrange funds for projects and implements by selected NGOs
<b>PPRC and some other NGOs/developer</b>	NGO & Private Sector	NGOs are working on sanitation, hygiene and improved accommodation. PPRC is also working on related urban problems; Different developers are engage in developing land and constructing high-rise building.

#### **4.5.2 Sense of dynamics around the agenda**

Respondents identified the urbanization agenda as the outcome of the combined effort of different actors and networks. No one is considered as a champion. However, some areas of conflicts were highlighted. There is conflict between urban planners and small holders whose agricultural land is being acquired for urbanization.

No disagreement is seen about the cause of the problem. Only one respondent mentioned disagreement about the approaches prevails. In cases where bio-diversity or environment is compromised for urbanization, civil society disagrees and raised their voice. Civil society prevented the feeling down of old trees in Dhaka city, which was supposed to cut down for the expansion of roads needed to ease traffic congestion. Civil society is also vocal about the encroachment of flood plains and wetlands in the name of urban development.

#### **4.5.3 Policy Narrative**

Too fast urbanization caused influx of migration from rural areas. Civil society respondent mentioned that climate change is giving impetus to this migration either by river erosion or crop damage by flood, draught or cyclone. This influx in turn created excess demand in the market. Too fast urbanization caused influx of migration from rural areas, which in turn created excess demand in the market. Unscrupulous businessmen are taking this opportunity and making the price unstable; not only that, they are also pushing unhealthy and adulterated food in the market. Sluggish implementation of existing rules and regulations relating to food safety has worsen the situation. Moreover, statutory provisions are not strong enough to control the market and created fragmented authorities; under this circumstance ensuring safe food in the market is a great challenge. Realizing it govt. has recently enacted Safe Food Act – 2013; under the act created BSFA; respective rules are yet to be created; FSFA is trying to take coordinated effort with the fragmented authorities; for these purpose BSFA has signed MOU with concerned ministries and their networks. At present BSFA is working to create awareness for the safe and healthy diet. Institutional capacity of the enforcing authority need to be strengthen. To establish accountability of the player involved in the market government is forming a new law.

As the unplanned cities are not ready to bear the pressure of the migrated population, migrants remain underemployed and find place in unhygienic slums. Govt. Institution's respondent and academics said slum dwellers spend lion share of their income on accommodation; after meeting the emergency requirements like treatment little is left for the foods. Private sector respondent said Urban food market is very unstable; price is volatile. This adds to the misery of poor slum dwellers. So extreme malnutrition, stunting and wasting is prevailing in these slums. Govt. neutrino specific program need to be strengthened to salvage the situation. One of the govt. Institution's respondent mentioned Investment for the nutritional challenge is very less.

Development agency's respondent mentioned special attention is required for the pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. Unfortunately, main stream of social safety net by passes the urban slums; network should cover the slum dwellers. Academics further suggested that fortified food should be made available for the urban poor at a subsidized rate.

In the urban areas extreme poor and rich people are living side by side. Affordability of these groups are unequal. Development Agencies and Govt. Institution's respondent said special attention is required to increase the income of the urban poor. In present policies interest of the poor have not been properly taken in to care. pro poor policy is required to improve the scenario; Govt. Institution's respondent and academics think govt. should relocate slum dweller to improved accommodation, and that should be within the city. Effective planning to relocate slum dwellers is not visible.

Academics opined urbanization is changing food habit and life style; Integration with world market is making varieties of food available with dubious food value; All the processed food should contain a label declaring the food value. Govt. Institution's respondent said slum obesity among the children and women have increased, non-communicable disease has also increased.

More and more women entering in to labour force, their care giving role is coming under increasing stress; Govt. Institution's respondent and academics opined care giving institutions need to be developed to meet the demand of working mothers;

Researchers, Mass awareness for safe food, healthy diet, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene need to be created; Improve hygiene and sanitation of the slums and food market and the vendors should be ensured. Supply of fresh water should also be ensured.

Development agency's respondent asked to ensure regionally balanced urbanization through decentralized development activities; nonfarm employment opportunities should be created in rural areas; transport and Communication system need to be improved.

Development agencies, academics and Civil Society's respondents suggested Comprehensive urban plan to solve the problems. Pro-poor perception of the planner is needed; Good governance by enhancing transparency and establishing accountability should be ensured.

#### *4.5.4 Power, influence and interests*

Respondents failed to identify specific power and influence factors impinging on the urbanization agenda. Only one respondent said, "Due to lack of good governance unscrupulous businessmen are gaining a lot".

## **4.6 Agro-marketing and Value Chain policies**

### **4.6.1 Actors & Networks**

Following actors and networks, their types and Type of involvement have been identified in face to face interview (Table 22):

Table 22  
Key policy actors/networks involved in agro-marketing/value chain policies' impact on food system

<b>Key policy actors/ networks</b>	<b>Type of institution</b>	<b>Type of involvement</b>
<b>M/O Agriculture, DAM, HORTEX Foundation, DAE.</b>	Government	DAM provides market information of agricultural produce, Hortex Foundation deals with development of Horticulture market and DAE trying to establish Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).
<b>M/O Fisheries and Livestock, DoF, BFDC.</b>	Government	In the lead with Ministry, DoF is involved in every fish and aquaculture development and BFDC provides landing, storage and processing facilities relating.
<b>M/O Food, BSFA</b>	Government	M/O food interferes in market for stabilizing price of rice. BSFA is responsible for ensuring safe food in the market by monitoring, supervising, testing and certifying quality.
<b>M/O LGRD &amp; Cooperatives, Local Govt. LGED,</b>	Government	LGED develops infrastructure of the market, local gov. manages market place, Local gov. agencies lease outs and maintains markets. City Corporation builds and maintains markets, ensures sanitation and hygiene.
<b>M/O Commerce, EPB, TCB.</b>	Government	M/O Commerce controls export and imports of food items. EPB helps export of frozen and live fish, food products, fresh fruits and vegetables. At the time of crisis TCB sells rice, lentil, chickpea, sugars, edible oils and some other food items in OMS.
<b>M/O industries, BSTI.</b>	Government	M/O Industries controls the food processing industries. BSTI determines the standard of different food items and monitors market for conforming to the fixed standards.
<b>M/O Power, Energy and mineral resources.</b>	Government	Supply power to the market places.
<b>EU, ADB, UNDP, WB, IFAD, USAID.</b>	Donors & Development Partners	Arrange funds and implements projects through selected NGOs
<b>PKSF, BRAC, Shushilan.ACI, PRAN, Ahmed, Agora, Shawpno, Minabazar, Square, BFVAPEA, BFFEA, BAPA.</b>	NGO & Private Sector	Value chain and Market linkage, dealing with food products and trying to make their own value chain.

#### **4.6.2 Sense of Dynamics around the policy agenda**

Our agriculture is almost all in the primitive stage. Transformation has just started to take place. With our concern about food securities, we have increased our cereals production, now we are going for diversified crops, we are going for value added crops. With the economic growth, demand and preference for food is also changing gradually. To accommodate all these changes, the marketing facilities need to be changed. There is pressure from the civil society, media and general people to ensure availability of safe food in the market and ensure fair price to the growers as well as to the customers. All these evoked the agenda of suitable marketing chain and Value chain.

As to the milestone in this regard, opinion was divided. Someone thinks Production and marketing of broiler can be regarded as a milestone in the evolution of value chain in Bangladesh. One respondent said Establishment of Hortex Foundation is a milestone. Other thinks export of frozen fish to EU and USA by complying all the requirement of the importers should be regarded as the milestone for stablishing value chain in Bangladesh.

#### **4.6.3 Policy narrative**

Traditional system of market is prevailing in Bangladesh. One respondent from Govt. institution said present marketing chain is long and complex; Players are not well identified. Determining accountability for food safety compliance is tuff. Respondent of civil society thinks here price is not determined by fair competition, it is volatile. One respondent of development agency opined that agriculture of Bangladesh is almost all in the primitive stage. Transformation has just started to take place. With her concern about food securities, it has increased its cereals production, now Bangladesh is going for diversified crops, started to produce value added crops. With the economic growth, demand and preference for food is also changing. To accommodate all these changes, the marketing facilities need to be changed.

Academics and Researchers mentioned Quality of a product depends on the use of quality inputs, the way it is produced, and on the way it's being reached in the hands of ultimate users; Academics and civil societies respondents also said everywhere in the process accountability need to be established, in every stages code of conduct need to be set, in other ward effective value chain need to be established. Respondent from Govt. Institution said that we have Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) code, but farmers don't follow it. It requires dissemination of knowledge as well as bindings of law. Benefit of GAP is not clear to them. Demand for their GAP product need to be created. Supper-markets and food processers are creating demand. Agricultural extension wing is trying to establish good agricultural practice. One respondent belonging to Civil Society mentioned Fisheries Department has set code of conducts for some of the segments of the sector. One of the researcher opined commercial farming is the main issue relating to agro marketing



and value chain; also said value chain should be product base. Academics suggested that govt. should create enabling environment, extend policy support and logistic support; develop physical structure of the market, develop communications and other necessary infrastructure, ensure uninterrupted power supply; commercial farming will do the rest. Private sector respondents said if proper incentive is given they will establish product base value chain. Private sector will create their own storage facility to minimize post-harvest loss; commercialize and mechanize farming will drastically reduce the cost of production. They will be in a better position to bargain.

Private sector respondent informed agro-processing industries, agro-marketing companies, supermarkets have already established backward and forward linkage; also introduced sorting, grading and packaging. they establish back ward linkage with the contact growers; thereby they ensure quality of inputs and desired production practice. There by ensure the quality of output and ensure fair price to the grower. They should be patronized. Respondent of International NGO said already food processing industry is listed in the thrust sector; but desired investment is not pouring in. To attract more entrepreneurs to food processing industries, private sector respondents said tax holiday for a longer period could be considered. They also said for the processed food VAT is collected twice, first at the production level and then again at the super shop. Obviously it increases price and makes the product less affordable. This double taxation should be avoided. Supermarkets should be given incentives too. One private sector respondent said supermarket could open a green corner for selling agri. products. Every commodity of that corner should be exempted from all sort of tax.

Agricultural researchers express concern about marginal farmers and suggested to make cool chain available for them. To reduce post-harvest loss, a respondent representing a NGO suggested that extension officers of AED will identify different hubs of the perishable agricultural and horticultural products; LGED will make cold storage suitable for the product in those hubs.

Regarding bargaining power of the marginal farmers' people suggested farmers' cooperative as a tool; one of the respondent of International NGO said, the cooperative system of marketing has awfully failed; We can try farmers company. It is working in India. India has given five-year tax holiday to these companies. We can also extend the same incentive to a farmers' company.

All the respondents hold the view that when the food price increases urban poor and marginalized social groups are worst affected. One of the NGO respondent suggested undistorting market intervention should be continued to protect them. Social safety net work bypasses the urban poor; this network must be extended to cover the urban poor.

Delay in the road and unauthorized toll collection increases the price of the food items. One private sector respondent suggested that Vehicles carrying agricultural product should be given priority on the road. Unauthorized toll collection must stop. Gov. Institutions respondent opined Good governance need to be established. Without adequate budget support all the endeavours should be frustrated.

### *How well is the idea of value chain understood?*

Value chain is well understood by the respondents. They mentioned it as a process that begins with the planning of producing a commodity and extends up to the level of ultimate users; It includes all the goods and services involved in the process. So they spoke about transparency, accountability and traceability. These will create an enabling environment that ensures quality of the product and fair price to the growers as well as to the customers.

### *Pushing the Agenda*

USA and EU have put special conditions like HACCP and Traceability to export Frozen fish and other food items to their countries. All these mean establishing value chain and good agricultural practice. Exporters are struggling hard to establish value chain. Farmer wants quality inputs and fair price of their products, also wants to get rid of post-harvest loss, consumers want safe and quality food at a reasonable price. Civil society and media are highlighting and upholding these demands. Govt. also wants to establish an enabling environment for value chain. So the evolution of value chain is interaction of the actors, no one is considered as champion.

### *Homogeneity/disparity in the position of different actors:*

Except some unscrupulous businessmen all the actors hold similar views relating to development of market chain and establishment of value chain. There is a clash of interest between these businessmen and the others. Unscrupulous businessmen are always against market correction. They have formed a syndicate, on a trifling ground unreasonably they raise prices. These businessmen prevent small farmers' groups from entering the market. They have a conflict of interest with the growers also. Unholy businessmen play dirty tricks to procure at a lower price from the grower. They even try to delay government procurement so that marginal farmers are compelled to sell their product at a lower price. They don't come into the surface as there is no mechanism to identify these players involved in the marketing chain.

Except one, no disagreement relating to the cause of the problem is seen by the respondents. Respondent who disagreed emphatically mentioned, presence of formalin in fruits and vegetables or ripening agents in fruits is not harmful for health, he termed it as sensitization of Medea. "Every banana in USA market contains ripening agent, FDA allows use of formalin in fish, formalin doesn't penetrate into fruits. Even some of the fruits emit formalin", he said. But there are other problems relating to the presence of harmful chemicals like pesticide residues. Regarding approach to solve the problem no disagreement is seen among the respondents.

#### **4.6.4 Power, influence and interest**

Under the present system businessmen are getting benefit. Poor and marginalized social groups are affected due to irrational increase of price. Growers are affected also as they aren't getting proper price. Big farmers are getting the blessings of present policy. Small farmers are deprived from getting loans and other facilities extended by the govt.

Extortion on the road by police and the mastans are increasing the price of the product. General people are affected.

Improper maintenance of the road by the favoured people is creating hazard in carrying food, it increases the time to carry, that in turn increases the risk of getting rotten. Extreme jerking due to bad condition of road, decreases the quality of fruits and vegetables. All these adversely affects the market that again goes against the interest of the general consumers.

There is a tendency of politicalizing the incentives provided by government. Genuine entrepreneurs are deprived by this process. This must be stopped.

##### *Demand for policy upgradations*

Exporters of food items who need to comply the food safety requirements of the foreign buyers, genuine business community who cares for the quality control and investing on it, Small farmers who are deprived from fair price by unholy practice of the existing marketing chain, worst affected general consumers, the Civil society, media and NGOs are pushing the agenda hard.

##### *Role of media*

Media and civil society is always vocal about post-harvest loss of fruits and vegetables, they portrayed the hardship of the growers when they sold rice at a price which is below their production cost; media covered the story when small dairy farms owners failed to sail their product in the market; threw their milk in the river as a mark of protest.

It can be said safely, establishing the value chain is popular demand and is a matter of time only.

## **5.7 Face to face interviews: A summary**

### **5.7.1 Key actors**

In the face to face interviews, the respondents overwhelmingly opined in favour of Government institutions to be the major policy actors/ networks closely followed by NGO & Private sector

together (Table 23). Donors and Development partners are strongly present in all the issues except Land and water use.

Table 23  
A summary of key policy actors/ networks across the issues

Issue	Type of institution	No. of key policy actors/ networks
Food and nutrition security	Government	16
	Donors and Development partners	7
	NGO & Private sector	19
Land and water use	Government	8
	Donors and Development partners	1
	NGO & Private sector	8
Climate Change	Government	11
	Donors and Development partners	8
	NGO & Private sector	8
Urbanization	Government	10
	Donors and Development partners	4
	NGO & Private sector	1+
Agro-marketing/Value Chain	Government	7
	Donors and Development partners	6
	NGO & Private sector	13

### 5.7.2 Power/influence across the thematic issues

Table 24 summarizes the picture of power and influence across the issues:

Table 24  
A summary of power/influences across the issues

Issues	Power influences
<b>Food and nutrition security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank is against giving subsidy to food grain.</li> <li>• Fake fishermen's cooperatives are taking lease of the government owned water bodies. These fake fishermen are influential, evade the rules and manage to take the lease.</li> <li>• Small poultry farms are being exploited by the coterie of chick and feed suppliers. Even they are engaged in barter; exchanging eggs for feed and chicken.</li> <li>• Cigarettes manufacturing companies are inducing and alluring farmers to cultivate tobacco degrading land.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distressed pockets as identified by BBS's HIES is not considered when selecting distressed pockets, as a result scarce resource is not optimally allocated.</li> <li>• There are food industries who are not spending on quality control, with lower cost of production and undue advantage.</li> <li>• Fake businessmen are benefited while genuine businessmen are deprived in allocation of fund/credit and desired goal is not achieved.</li> <li>• Millers and wholesalers of food grain are getting advantages under the existing system; they have become pressure group.</li> <li>• Under the existing policies powder milk importers are in advantageous position than the dairy farm owners;</li> <li>• Unauthorized toll collection in highways are increasing the price of agricultural products at market level.</li> </ul>
<b>Land and water use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political touts, local leaders and muscle powers are getting lease of waterbodies depriving genuine fishermen.</li> <li>• Victims of river erosions are not getting opportunity to settle in the newly accreted char lands. Politically backed people are grabbing those lands.</li> <li>• Deep and shallow machine irrigation has become business of the power group, emerging waterlords.</li> <li>• Conflict of interest between shrimp cultivator and marginal farmers over intrusion of the saline water.</li> <li>• Marginal farmers are forced to lease out his land at a lower price.</li> <li>• Roads built by deviating plan to connect influential people, creates waterlogging.</li> <li>• When river bank is eroded the other side of the river is accredited. Erosion preventing steps sometimes dissatisfy group of people belonging to the other side of river.</li> <li>• Genuine fishermen, landless victims of river erosion, general farms whose cost of irrigation is higher, farmer who succumbs pressure of the shrimp cultivators have no unifying organisation, political clout.</li> <li>• Vested interest groups want to maintain the present system. Whereas environmentalists want more transparency in Government programs and activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID is using the found in less important areas, on the other hand funds are not released on the plea that Bangladesh govt. do not take proper project. It reveals that both the parties are not standing on level playing field, but it is not clear what sort of benefit USAID is getting out of it.</li> </ul>
<b>Urbanization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to lack of good governance unscrupulous businessmen are gaining a lot</li> </ul>
<b>Agro-marketing/Value Chain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the present system businessmen are getting benefit. Poor and marginalized social groups are affected due to increase of price. Growers are affected as they aren't getting proper price.</li> <li>• Big farmers are getting benefits of present policy. Small farmers are deprived from getting loans and other facilities extended by the govt.</li> </ul>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Extortion on the road by police and the mastans are increasing the price of the product. General people are affected.</li><li>• Improper maintenance of the road by the favoured people is creating hazard in carrying food, it increases the time to carry risking getting rotten. Bad condition of road, decreases the quality of fruits and vegetables. All these adversely affects the market that again goes against the interest of the general consumers.</li><li>• There is a tendency of politicalizing the incentives provided by government, genuine entrepreneurs are deprived by this process.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

## 6 Conclusions

The study hinges on two uniquely distinct methods – face-to-face interview (ADI framework) and on line survey (BASK methodology). It would be important to integrate and triangulate these two distinctive methods to understand the food policy dynamics and policy baseline. In case of the online survey, besides the general theme of food system debates, respondents were asked questions on five priority themes identified earlier. One of these was participation in policy dialogues related to the specific theme. The summary of responses, based on the weighted average of all corresponding values of the responses on the Likert scale, shows that respondents are only moderately involved in the thematic policy discussions and dialogues. Respondents from Government institution, National/international NGO, University/National research institute and Civil society organizations appear to be slightly more involved in the policy dialogues process whereas respondents from the private sector, Development agency/donor and others category appear to be slightly less committed and involved.

Interestingly, the level of engagement in food policy discussions at individual respondent level was found to be low, their knowledge and understanding however appear to be on the higher side – 52% on the Likert scale 5-7. The comparative percentages are highest for the respondents from the government sector (60% on 5-7 Likert scale). The picture is reversed with regard to knowledge and understanding at institutional level. Whereas engagement was higher at institutional level, in terms of knowledge and understanding the Likert scale finding indicate a lower significance – 24.03% on the 1-3 Likert scale. However, for government institutions the findings high significance on both the questions of engagement (60% on 5-7 Likert scale) and knowledge (52.3% on 5-7 Likert scale).

While the overall assessment by respondents about the perceived level of co-operation by government agencies on food system issues is on the 'low significance' side – 34.62% on 1-3 Likert scale except the government sector respondents who assessed a 'high significance' – 51% on the 5-7 at Likert scale. On the otherhand, respondents assessed the importance of advocacy and lobbying slightly on the 'low significance' side i.e. 15% on 1-3 Likert scale, only the respondents from NGOs assess on the 'high significance' side i.e. 5-7 on the Likert scale – 50%.

But the respondents, in the face to face interview, overwhelmingly opined in favour of Government institutions to be the major policy actors/networks closely followed by NGO & Private sector together. Donors and Development partners are strongly present in all the issues except Land and water use. The highest level of policy dialogue involvement of government sector respondents are in the areas of climate change and food and nutritional security. For NGOs, it is in the areas of Food and nutrition security and agri-marketing/value chain. Academia respondents have no

specific stand-out involvement. Civil society respondents have the highest involvement in the overall food system debates. Respondents from the both private sector and development partners have comparatively lower levels of involvement in the policy dialogues. However, the number of respondents from both these sectors are very small and this may have coloured the finding.

Five outstanding conclusions stand out from the preceding analysis of a policy baseline:

- The food security scenario in Bangladesh has generally been a progressive one with many successes on the ground as well as in the formulation of policy goals. The traumatic experience of the famine of 1974 invested the food security goal with high political priority from the outset and has contributed to keeping the food security at the top of national attention over the decades.
- Progress, however, has been driven more by needs, aspiration and initiatives on the ground rather than narrowly by policy from the top. Understanding the policy as a process as it aligns with ground realities rather than only as goals is critical to ensure that policy plays its due role in addressing the evolving food and nutritional security challenges.
- While champions do play a role, progress thus far has more been an outcome of a combination of efforts across sectors. Both the online survey and the face-to-face interviews have given higher importance to institutional engagement over that of individual engagement.
- In terms of the ADI framework to understand the policy landscape, actors/networks and narratives appear to be more significant than interest/power as shaping the policy outcome as far as the food security is concerned.
- While the ADI/BASK framework has served to highlight policy as a process in establishing the policy baseline, a possible gap in the methodology is capturing the institutional/policy regime/landscape which shapes the opportunity frontier as well as the boundary conditions for the policy process to unfold.

The policy baseline exercise in reference to the FSHD flagship has been a useful initiative to identify challenges for Bangladesh as the food security goal elevates to a higher goal of food and nutritional security.



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**Key areas of Intervention, priorities for action and responsible ministries**

PoA Areas of Intervention (Aols)	Priorities for action ( refer to PoA targets) <i>See PoA Part I, Section 1.3, par 1.3.2, and PoA Part II.</i>	Responsible ministries**
<b>NFP Objective 1: Adequate and stable supply of safe and nutritious food</b>		
<b>1.1. Agricultural Research and Extension</b>	Developing and disseminating demand-driven crop and non crop new technologies; Expanding demand-led and pro-poor extension services	MoA, MoFL
<b>1.2. Use and Management of Water Resources</b>	Increasing irrigation coverage; improving delivery and efficient use of safe irrigation water; Reducing dependency on ground water; reducing cost of irrigation water	MoA, MoL, MoWR
<b>1.3. Supply and sustainable use of agricultural inputs</b>	Increasing supply of quality crop and non-crop seeds, timely supply of fertilizers and balanced use of fertilizers; Increasing efficiency and sustainability of agricultural land use; effectively regulating the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes; Improving availability and affordability of agricultural machinery and equipment; Strengthening Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Crop Management (ICP) practices	MoA, MoFL, MoL, MoEF, MoI, MoC
<b>1.4. Agricultural Diversification</b>	Increasing and improving management of production of high value crops, fish and livestock products.	MoA, MoFL, MoL
<b>1.5. Agricultural Credit and Insurance</b>	Increasing formal credit to agriculture, especially small and marginal farmers; Improving coverage of financial loss due to production failures	MoF, BB
<b>1.6. Physical Market infrastructure development</b>	Improving private storage, market and transportation facilities, improving market connectivity at local, national and international levels	MoA, MoF, MoLGRDC, MoC, MoFDM, MoS
<b>1.7. Agricultural Marketing and Trade</b>	Reducing marketing costs of agricultural products and strengthening market integration	MoA, MoFDM, FPMU, MoSICT,
<b>1.8. Policy/Regulatory Environment</b>	Updating, enacting and enforcing legislation regulating food markets	MoF, MoA, MoC, MoLGDRDC, MoLJPA
<b>1.9. Early Warning system development</b>	Establishment of well-functioning domestic Early Warning System integrated/ coordinated with the global Early Warning System	MoFDM/FPMU, MoSICT, MoLGDRDC, MoA, MoC
<b>1.10. Producer Price Support</b>	Enhancing effectiveness of the public procurement system; providing effective support to producer price during post harvest seasons	MoFDM/FPMU, MoF, MoC, MoSW

<b>1.11. Public Stock Management/Price Stabilization</b>	Improving public stock management, public storage facilities and capacities and enhancing effectiveness of OMS operations	MoFDM, MoF, MoC, MoSICT
<b>NFP Objective 2: Increased purchasing power and access to food of the people</b>		
<b>2.1. Agricultural Disaster Management</b>	Enhancing disaster preparedness and post-disaster rehabilitation in agricultural systems	MoFDM, MoA, MoFL, MoL, MoLGRDC, MoF
<b>2.2. Emergency food distribution for public stocks</b>	Improving coverage and effectiveness of emergency distribution programs	MoFDM, MoSW, MoA, MoC, MoF, MoHFW
<b>2.3. Enabling Environment for Private Food Trade and Stock (see 1.8)</b>	See Areas of Intervention #1.6, 1.7, 1.8	see 1.6 to 1.8
<b>2.4. Effectiveness of targeted food security programs and other safety nets</b>	Improving coverage of vulnerable and disadvantaged people and areas (esp. Monga- prone areas); targeting; cost effectiveness; reducing leakage; enhancing adequacy to vulnerable people's nutritional needs.	MoFDM, MoSW, MoWCA, MoLGRDC, MoHFW, MoF
<b>2.5. Income generation for women and the disabled</b>	Enhancing participation of women and disabled people in rural agricultural and other rural activities	MoWCA, MoLGRDC, MoA, MoFL, MoSW, MoLE
<b>2.6. Agro-based/agroprocessing/MSMEs development</b>	Supporting the expansion agro-based/agro-processing industries and Micro, Small and Medium sized Enterprises (MSMEs)	MoA, MoF, MoFL, MoI, MoLGRDC, MoWCA
<b>2.7. Market driven education, skills and human development</b>	Enhancing quality of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) to meet skill requirements of domestic and international markets	MoLE, MoYS, MoI
<b>Objective 3 Adequate nutrition for all individuals, especially women and children</b>		
<b>3.1. Long term planning for balanced food</b>	Establishing LT targets for physical growth, standard food and nutrient intake for different population groups and an integrated plan for attaining standard food intakes targets	MoFDM, MoA, MoFL, MoHFW
<b>3.2. Balanced and nutritious food for vulnerable people</b>	Increasing availability of low-cost items through local production; Improving coverage of poor, distressed and vulnerable women and children by food-based nutrition programs, including Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP).	MoFDM, MoP, MoA, MoFL, MoEF, MoWCA, MoSW, MoLGRDC, MoF
<b>3.3. Nutrition education on dietary diversification</b>	Increasing the % of women educated in nutrition and primary health care activities through formal and non-formal education; increasing home gardening and poultry raising activities by poor households	MoHFW, MoA

<b>3.4. Food supplementation and fortification</b>	Increasing coverage of vitamin A, coverage and compliance of iron-folate supplementation and coverage of households with adequately iodized salt	MoHFW, MoP, MoFDM, MoSCIT, MoA, MoFL, MoEF, MoWCA, MoI, MoF, MoLaw
<b>3.5. Safe drinking water and improved sanitation</b>	Ensuring safe water and sanitation facilities availability and accessibility for all by 2010.	MoHWF, MoLGDRRC
<b>3.6. Safe, quality food supply</b>	Enhancing access to safe and quality food, for domestic consumption and also for international trade.	MoLGDRRC, MoSICT, MoHWF, MoI
<b>3.7. Women and children Health</b>	Increasing primary health care (PHC) and antenatal care (ANC) coverage, skilled attendance at birth; improving access to health services; promoting healthy lifestyles and behaviour.	MoHWF, MoWCA, MoP
<b>3.8. Promotion and protection of breastfeeding and complementary feeding</b>	Strengthening exclusive breastfeeding practices; expanding practice of breastfeeding; ensuring safe and nutritious complementary feeding; strengthening baby-friendly hospital initiative; increasing maternity leave; enforcing Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) Codes among breast milk substitute marketers.	MoHWF, MoWCA, MoSW, MoC, MoInfo, MoE

\*As derived from PoA targets;

\*\* the PoA Matrix also identifies specific divisions and government agencies as well as non-government act

**Report on Brainstorming session**

**4.2.2018**

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## 1 Introductory background

Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) organised a brainstorming session on 4 February 2017 at its meeting room with key academics, policy planners and food system practitioners to identify and establish a priority list of key issues relevant to the interconnectivity between food systems and healthier diets in the context of Bangladesh. The purpose of such an exercise was to establish a policy base-line on FSHD in Bangladesh. PPRC is implementing this policy baseline study at the request of the Wageningen University of the Netherlands. The study is part of a multi-country research program being carried in collaboration with CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH) which is led by IFPRI.

## 2 Participants

The event was a small-group brainstorm session with the following participants:

**Professor A. Sattar Mandal**, Emeritus Professor, BAU

**Dr. Wais Kabir**, Executive Director, Krishi Gobeshona Foundation

**Professor Md. Rafiqul Islam**, BAU

**Hajiqul Islam**, Research Director, FPMU, Ministry of Food

**Dr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed**, Former, DG, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics & Senior Fellow, PPRC

**Habibur Rahman**, Sr. Specialist Food Security & Nutrition, Practical Action (INGO)

**Md. Nazmul Alam**, IFPRI

**Md. Aminul Islam**, Program Specialist, Department of Disaster Management & Study Team Member

**Syed Ziauddin Ahmed**, Director, Resource Planning, PPRC

**Hossain Zillur Rahman**, Executive Chairman, PPRC & Study Team Leader

The session was moderated by Hossain Zillur Rahman.

## 3 Opening presentation

At the outset, the moderator explained the purpose of the study and also the purpose of the brainstorming session. The main purpose of the study is to establish a policy baseline pertaining to the theme of food systems for healthier diets. The study is in the nature of a qualitative study based on face-to-face interviews of selected policy actors drawn from diverse fields and a semi-quantitative assisted online survey. The immediate purpose of the brainstorming session was to review the range of issues relevant to the subject and finalize a priority list of 5 issues on which the interviews and online survey would be undertaken.

Hossain Zillur Rahman and Md. Aminul Islam made a brief power-point presentation to trigger the discussion:

- Policy baseline research on Food System for Healthier Diet (FSDH): *To understand how changes in food systems can lead to healthier diets and to identify and test entry points for interventions to make those changes*
- Scope of the brainstorm
  - i. To identify the key issues in Food Systems for Healthier Diets
  - ii. Are these 3 the right research focus:
    - Policy vision
    - Policy preparedness
    - Implementation capacity
  - iii. Who are the key policy stakeholders?
- Possible key issues:
  - Food security
  - Agri-marketing
  - Land and water use
  - Trade policy\*
  - Urbanization\*
  - Technological innovation
  - Climate change\*
  - Bio-diversity\*
  - Food safety\*
  - Institutional framework

(issues marked with asterisk included in the research list for Vietnam country study)

#### 4 Discussion highlights

- *How has the policy attitude to food security changed over time?*
  - In 1996, focus of Food policy was on **availability**. Rice and wheat were seen to define food security.
  - A decade later, in 2006, the policy focus had expanded to **availability + access**.
  - A further decade later, the policy focus is on **availability + access + nutrition**.
  - Currently, Food Security and Nutrition Policy is under preparation with FPMU being the main driver and 17 ministries identified as participants.
  - Though the food policy is currently renamed to Food Security and Nutrition Policy but the government can neither ignore the old paradigm of access and availability, as Bangladesh is heavily importing food grains.
- *Food availability has increased. But what exactly has been the nature of this increase?*
  - Fish production and consumption has shown major increase. But the increase has mainly been with regard to a single species i.e. carp.
  - The production system is still strongly characterized by monocrop tendency.
  - Diet analysis shows declining iron, calcium, zinc.
  - Lesson: Only production increase cannot ensure nutrition. Product diversity is a key issue.

- ***How to understand the diversity challenge?***
  - Challenge of adequate food storage facility is hampering move towards crop diversification.
  - On the question of diversity, we also have to assess how far we can go in this direction.
  - Contamination danger to land: arsenic, iron, heavy metal. Climate can also be pro-contamination. In such situation, we have to weigh what is the right approach to increase and diversify production. For example, we have adopted semi-intensive aquaculture rather than intensive aquaculture. This is the right approach for our context.
  
- ***What is the extent of shortfall in daily diet?***
  - Ideal diet calls for 220 gm of vegetable; actual consumption on average is 60 gm.
  - Per capita calculation is based on 2011 population data which is out of date. Actual figure will be lower.
  - Severe shortage in animal protein source. 1 producer for every 10 consumers. Fish/livestock budget less than 1% of national budget.
  - But it is arguable whether budgetary allocation is the only relevant indicator here? Private sector is very active in aqua-culture. Supply chains have also developed.
  
- ***What is the significance of the land issue in the context of FSHD?***
  - Rapid urbanization is eroding land from agriculture use. New thinking on land resource availability needed. For example, sandbar cropping has shown the potential of bringing hitherto unused category of land.
  - Thinking about land should not be only about quantum. Soil-less agriculture, aquaponics.
  
- ***Is there policy complacency around food availability?***
  - Policy focus is still disproportionately on availability issue. Sustainability is yet to come into focus.
  - Utilization issue covers the two issues of nutrition and health.
  
- ***Does disaster response and regional poverty maps provide any relevant insights to FSHD?***
  - Beyond the issue of availability, access is a major issue. In Bangladesh, issue of access is being addressed not only through the rise in per capita income but also through an active PFDS.
  - HIES 2016 shows comparatively high stunting in coastal region of Barisal. Poverty is highest in northern district of Kurigram.
  
- ***Are emerging nutrition-focused solutions the right ones?***
  - Why the focus on bio-fortification and the quest for magic cereals?
  - Shouldn't we seek micro-nutrients like vitamin A, zinc in other ways than through bio-fortification of rice?
  
- ***What is a healthier diet?***
  - Healthier diet is not just about the food but also its processing and how it is served and when.



- Behavior change is critical to healthier diets. For a big part of the population, behavior change may be the bigger challenge.
  - There are limits to what government and policy can do about healthier diets. The bigger task may be bringing cultural change.
  - We should be wary of too much of a focus on culture. For the discussion on FSHD, a minimalist rather than a maximalist understanding of culture is advisable.
- ***What should be the role of the public sector?***
    - There should be a transition from direct production promotion role i.e. extension, to regulatory role.
    - There are major gaps in regulatory framework.
- ***What are the issues related to food safety?***
    - Accreditation board has been established only recently.
    - Research is missing in determining safety of food. For example, there is bromide in bread but this is not established scientifically yet.
    - Testing labs are scanty.
    - Hygienic aspects of safe food has to be emphasized.
- ***Nutrition-sensitive versus nutrition-specific approach***
    - Bangladesh has a strong institutional framework related to nutrition.
    - Nutrition policy 2015.
    - Nutrition-specific jurisdiction is of Health ministry.
    - Nutrition-sensitive jurisdiction spread over 15 ministries led by Ministry of Food.
    - A country Investment Plan is to be issued in 2018.
- ***Understanding healthy diet***
    - CNRS/University of Manitoba
    - How to combat NCD through healthy diet?
    - Food preservation is a key issue.
    - Healthy diet is not only about what are in the diet but when the food is taken. Late dinner is a key health hazard.
- ***Policy audit***
    - 7<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan
    - SDG action plan
    - Managing under-nutrition challenge (FAO)
    - Three dimensions of policy audit: Vision, preparedness, implementation

## **5 Priority list of 5 issues for designing the research**

### **vi. Food Security**

### **vii. Land and water use**

**viii. Institutional and Policy Capacity**

**ix. Urbanization**

**x. Agro-marketing/Value Chain**

**Participants**

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Annex 2

**Photo gallery**



L2R: Habibur Rahman, Practical Action; Dr. Wais Kabir, KGF; Professor A. Sattar Mandal, Emeritus Professor, BAU, Hossain Zillur Rahman, Executive Chairman, PPRC; Professor Rafiqul Islam, BAU; Md. Aminul Islam, Department of Disaster Management; Dr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Former DG, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



Brainstorming session in progress

**The questionnaire set for face to face interview**

**Introductory explanation on the context and purpose of the survey**

**Background**

Thank you for your time today.

Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC), a national policy research centre led by former Advisor to Caretaker Government Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, on behalf of Wageningen University (the Netherlands), is conducting a research, in collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

**What is the survey about?**

The research, in the context of Bangladesh, will attempt to correlate some key elements with food and nutrition system of Bangladesh.

This surveys is to shed light on your view on specific food system issues in Bangladesh. This process will allow us to get a better understanding of you (as a key-actor) as well as other relevant stakeholders in the policy decision making process related to food systems that lead to healthier diets in Bangladesh.

In this questionnaire ‘food system’ is broadly understood as the set of different processes, activities, infrastructures, and institutions/individual and collective actors that are directly involved in the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socioeconomic and environmental outcomes. A diet is considered as healthy if it contains adequate amounts of all the necessary nutrients required for healthy growth and activity and to protect against malnutrition in all its forms, as well as non-communicable diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke and cancer. It also considers food hygiene.

**Why have you been invited to participate to this survey?**

You have been invited to participate to this survey because you and/or your institution/organization is considered a key ‘player’ with regard to specific food system related issues in Bangladesh. The information you will provide to this survey could help governments, development partners, civil society and non-profit organizations working in Bangladesh to make better policies and programs and more informed decisions that could help to strengthen food systems and improve diets.

We will not be using your names in any publication with the information that we collect today but may use your affiliation (that is, the type of organization and/or the type of department you belong to –but without mentioning specifically the name of your institution). You are of course free not to answer any questions if you are not comfortable. Your views and experiences are very important to us. The

information that we are collecting will help to improve agricultural research, food policy and development activities in your country and in other countries.

**Anonymity**

One key aspect of this survey is that the identity of the respondents (you) will not be disclosed. Name will be replaced by randomly allocated numbers, thus preserving the total anonymity of the respondents. Only the link to their respective institution will be kept as it is part of the information we are aiming to collect.

It will take between 10 and 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire. Your time and inputs are much appreciated!

Are there any questions before we begin? Can you agree with being interviewed today?

-----

**A. Basic information about the respondent:**

Gender (**please give v**): Male/Female

Institution/organization:

Current position:

Type of institution/organization (**please give v**):

Governmental institution	National or international NGO	University and/or national research institute	Civil Society organization	Private sector	Development agency / donor	Other (please specify): _____ -
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**B. The main focus of your work in the last two years?**

<b>Focus of work</b>	<b>please give v</b>
Food security	
Nutrition	
Agriculture development	
Development/poverty alleviation	
Health	
Trade	
Land and water use	
Urbanization	
Institutional and Capacity Development	

Agriculture Marketing	
Climate change	

### Issue 1

#### FOOD & NUTRITIONAL SAFETY policies on food system & healthy diets

Dimension	Issue	Guide
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside which have a say in the policy agenda on food and nutritional security? At what level?</li> </ul>
	Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Minister of Food, bureaucrats, civil society members, etc.) pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors/ institutions?</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> <li>• Are there some ‘groups’ or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>
Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of food and nutritional security?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> <li>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</li> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	
<b>Narrative</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to food and nutritional security? Why Bangladesh is in this situation?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What approaches should be used to address the issues?</li> <li>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to address the issue? Which actors should be leading this?</li> <li>• Do you think that the way the issue of food and nutrition security has been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently? What do you think should be the solutions?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Power-Influence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors (i) government officials, (ii) food grain dealers, (iii) millers, owners of more formalized enterprises such as food grain whole sale markets (arot), etc. that are benefiting from new policies on food and nutritional security?</li> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or are still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> <li>• If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits? Describe, please!</li> <li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected (e.g. in terms of food access for the poor for instance)? What are the negative effects? Which specific groups or actors will be influenced?</li> <li>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for new policies to be formulated? Who has driven the discussion? Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion? What exactly is that?</li> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or are still) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>

**Issue 2**  
**LAND & WATER-USE policies impacting on food system**

Dimension	Issue	Guide
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on land and water use? At what level?</li> </ul>
	Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers of Land and Water Resources, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGO, peasant organizations etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</li> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> <li>• Are there some ‘groups’ or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>
	Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of land and water-use?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> <li>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</li> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>
<b>Narrative</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to land and water use? Why Bangladesh is in this situation?</li> <li>• What approaches should be used to address the issues?</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to address the issue? Which actors should be leading this?</li> <li>• Do you think that the way the issue of land and water use has been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently? What do you think should be the solutions?</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p><b>Power - Influence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors (i) government officials, (ii) politicians, (iii) developers iv) farmers v) business groups etc. that are benefiting from the policies on land and water use?</li> <li>• If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits? Describe, please!</li> <li>• In contrast, are there some groups which have been (or are still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> <li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected (e.g. land expropriation or eviction of poor and marginal groups for instance)? What are the negative effects? Which specific groups or actors will be influenced?</li> <li>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for new policies to be formulated? Who has driven the discussion? Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion? What exactly is that?</li> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>

**Issue 3**  
**Effect of Climate change on food system**

Dimension	Issue	Guide
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on climate change? At what level?</li> </ul>
	Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers of Land and Water Resources, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGO, peasant organizations etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</li> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> <li>• Are there some ‘groups’ or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>
	Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of climate change?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> <li>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</li> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>
<b>Narrative</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to climate change and its impact on food system? What makes Bangladesh situation special?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What approaches should be used to address the issues?</li> <li>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to address the issue? Which actors should be leading this?</li> <li>• Do you think that the way the issue of climate change has been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently? What do you think should be the solutions?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Power - Influence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors ((i) bureaucrats, (ii) politicians (iii) academia and civil society, iii) NGOs etc that are benefiting from the way the climate change agenda is being formulated?</li> <li>• If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits?</li> <li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected? What are the negative effects?</li> <li>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing the policy issues (mitigation versus adaptation, prioritizing sectors and sub-sectors for policy attention)</li> <li>• Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion, or private sector? What exactly is that?</li> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>

## Issue 4

### Urbanization and its effect on food system, nutrition and health

Dimension	Issue	Guide
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on urbanization? At what level?</li> </ul>
	Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGOs, municipal organizations, developers, etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> <li>• Are there some ‘groups’ or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>
Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of urbanisation?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> <li>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</li> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	
<b>Narrative</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to you what is / are the critical issues related to urbanization and its impact on food system, nutrition and health? What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in this regard? What make Bangladesh situation special?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do you think that the way the urbanization policies have been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently?</li><li>• How much of the divergent views on urbanization is less about causes of problems and more about solutions i.e. how to fix the problems?</li><li>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to improve the situation? How can constraints be removed? Which actors should be leading this?</li></ul>
<b>Power - Influence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are there any specific groups or actors that are benefiting from the way the urbanization agenda is being formulated? If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits?</li><li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected? What are the negative effects?</li><li>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for policy upgradations related to urbanization? Who have driven the discussion to include issues of food system, nutrition and health?</li><li>• Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion, or private sector? What exactly is that?</li><li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li></ul>

**Issue 5**  
**Current agro-marketing and Value Chain policies**

Dimension	Issue	Guide
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the agro-marketing and value chain policies? At what level?</li> </ul>
	Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How has the policy agenda on agro-marketing and value chain evolved? What have been the major milestones in this evolution?</li> <li>• How well is the idea of value chain understood?</li> <li>• Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGOs, marketing associations, retail bodies, etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</li> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion? Are there some ‘groups’ or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>
	Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of agro-marketing and value chains?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> <li>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</li> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>

<p><b>Narrative</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to you what is / are the main issues related to agro-marketing and value chains as they impact on food system and healthy diets?</li> <li>• What are the impacts of the on-going policy on agro-marketing and value chain for the urban poor and marginalized social groups? What make Bangladesh situation special?</li> <li>• Do you think that the way the agro-marketing and value chain policies are being addressed are appropriate? What would you do differently?</li> <li>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to improve the situation? How can constrains be removed? Which actors should be leading this?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Power - Influence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors that are benefiting from the way current agro-marketing and value chain policy is being formulated? If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits?</li> <li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected? What are the negative effects?</li> <li>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for policy upgradations related to agro-marketing and value chains?</li> <li>• Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion, or private sector? What exactly is that?</li> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>





## **Annexure D**

### **The questionnaire set for the online survey**

#### **Introductory explanation on the context and purpose of the survey**

##### **Background:**

Thank you for your time today.

Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC), a national policy research centre led by former Advisor to Caretaker Government Dr. Hossain Zillur Rahman, on behalf of Wageningen University (the Netherlands), is conducting a research, in collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

##### **What is the survey about?**

The research, in the context of Bangladesh, will attempt to correlate some key elements with food and nutrition system of Bangladesh.

This surveys is to shed light on your view on specific food system issues in Bangladesh. This process will allow us to get a better understanding of you (as a key-actor) as well as other relevant stakeholders in the policy decision making process related to food systems that lead to healthier diets in Bangladesh.

In this questionnaire 'food system' is broadly understood as the set of different processes, activities, infrastructures, and institutions/individual and collective actors that are directly involved in the production, processing, distribution, and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socioeconomic and environmental outcomes. A diet is considered as healthy if it contains adequate amounts of all the necessary nutrients required for healthy growth and activity and to protect against malnutrition in all its forms, as well as non-communicable diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke and cancer. It also considers food hygiene.

##### **Why have you been invited to participate to this survey?**

You have been invited to participate to this survey because you and/or your institution/organization is considered a key 'player' with regard to specific food system related issues in Bangladesh. The information you will provide to this survey could help governments, development partners, civil society and non-profit organizations working in Bangladesh to make better policies and programs and more informed decisions that could help to strengthen food systems and improve diets.

We will not be using your names in any publication with the information that we collect today but may use your affiliation (that is, the type of organization and/or the type of department you belong to –but without mentioning specifically the name of your institution). You are of course free not to answer any questions if you are not comfortable. Your views and experiences are very important to us. The information that we are collecting will help to improve agricultural research, food policy and development activities in your country and in other countries.

**Anonymity:**

One key aspect of this survey is that the identity of the respondents (you) will not be disclosed. Name will be replaced by randomly allocated numbers, thus preserving the total anonymity of the respondents. Only the link to their respective institution will be kept as it is part of the information we are aiming to collect.

It will take between 10 and 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire. Your time and inputs are much appreciated!

Are there any questions before we begin? Can you agree with being interviewed today?

-----

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**C. Basic information about the respondent:**

Gender (**please give v**): Male/Female

Name of Institution/organization:

Current position:

Type of institution/organization (**please give v**):

Governmental institution	National or international NGO	University and/or national research institute	Civil Society organization	Private sector	Development agency / donor	Other (please specify): _____
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The main focus of your work in the last two years?

Focus of work	please give v
Food security	
Nutrition	

Agriculture development	
Development/poverty alleviation	
Health	
Trade	
Land and water use	
Urbanization	
Institutional and Capacity Development	
Agriculture Marketing	
Climate change	

Please provide your feedback using the following scale:

1 = Lowest	2	3	4	5	6	7 = Highest
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**D. Generic Questions (please give  $\checkmark$  in the appropriate box):**

1. What has been your Type of involvement in food system discussions and debates in Bangladesh in the last 12 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 months?
2. What has been the level of your institution's involvement in food system discussions and debates in Bangladesh in the last 12 months? 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3. In your own opinion what is your own level of knowledge and understanding about food systems? 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your own institution (i.e. among your colleagues) about food systems? 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5. In your opinion what are the three major food system issues in Bangladesh (**please put 1, 2 and 3, in order of priority, in the box**)?
  - Environmental health
  - Food loss and inorganic waste
  - Food safety and water quality
  - Food production
  - Food diversity
  - Food processing and distribution

Food access and consumption

Sociopolitical context

Nutrition

Climate change

Other (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

6. How would you evaluate the level of collaboration among the different governmental organizations to deal with issues related to food systems? 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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7. How supportive to healthy diets are in current food system policies in Bangladesh? 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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8. To what extent is the current policy agenda on food systems in Bangladesh shaped and influenced by advocacy and lobbying (by private and/or public actors)?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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9. To what extent is the current policy agenda on food system in Bangladesh reflecting the reality on the ground?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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10. How sensitive is environmental issues to the overall food system policy context in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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11. What do you think about the following statement: “The right/adequate policies are already in place to assure that the Bangladesh food system provides healthy diets”?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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12. How active are NGOs and Non Profit Organizations in relation to food system issues in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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13. What do you think about the following statement: “The appropriate practices exist in Bangladesh to steer food system towards healthy diets”?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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14. How do you consider the capacity and technical ability within your own institution to deal with issues related to food systems?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15. According to you, what is the level of awareness of the policy-makers about the food system issues and about the changes needed to lead to healthier diets?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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16. What is, according to you, consumers about healthy diets? the level of awareness of diets?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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17. What has been your Type of involvement in discussions and debates on healthy diets in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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18. What has been the level of your institution's involvement in discussions and debates on healthy diets in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**C. Specific questions for food and nutritional security (please give ✓ in the appropriate box):**

1. How would you rate the current food security situation in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2. To what extent, according to you, the current policy agenda on food system in Bangladesh shaped and influenced by science and evidence?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3. In your opinion, how the food and nutritional security concerns are influencing the current policy agenda on food system in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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4. Do you believe the government alone can achieve food and nutritional security?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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5. It is said that the private sector has a very important role in the achievement of food and nutritional security in Bangladesh. To what extent?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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6. The NGOs, with their humanitarian assistance programme, have played a significant role in the achievement of food security in Bangladesh. To what extent?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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7. What has been the level of your involvement in food security consideration/discussion in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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8. What is your own level of knowledge about food security issues leading to healthy diets in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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9. What is the level of knowledge and understanding, in your opinion, within your institution on food security issues leading to healthy diets in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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10. How supportive to a healthy diet, in your opinion, are current food security-related policies in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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11. To what extent is the current policy agenda on food security in Bangladesh is based on adequate understanding of the ground realities?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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12. To what extent trade liberalization helped Bangladesh to achieve food security?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**D. Specific questions for Land and water use (please give  $\sqrt$  in the appropriate box)**

1. How serious a policy concern in your view is the current situation about land and water use in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2. What has been the level of your involvement in policy consideration/discussion directly or indirectly related to land and water use in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3. How important, in your opinion, is land and water use policy for improved food system in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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4. To what extent the interrelationship between land and water use policy affects food and nutritional security?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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5. What is your own level of knowledge and understanding about the ways in which land and water use policy impacts on food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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6. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution about the ways in which land and water use policy impacts on food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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7. How well, in your opinion, is the current policy agenda on land and water use in Bangladesh is supportive of food policy challenges on the ground?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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8. To what extent, in your opinion, is the current policy agenda on land and water use in Bangladesh addressing poor water resources management for the achievement of food and nutritional security in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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9. Do you agree that an integrated water management and coordinated development programme embracing land, water and relevant resources would help to overcome the food and nutritional security concerns in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**E. Specific questions for Climate Change:**

1. What has been the level of your involvement in the consideration/discussion on Climate Change related to food systems in Bangladesh in the last 12 month?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2. To what extent the interrelationship between Climate Change, food security and healthy diets works smoothly in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3. What is your own level of knowledge about relationship between Climate Change, food systems and healthy diets in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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4. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution about the relationship between Climate Change, food systems and healthy diets in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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5. To what extent, in your opinion, does the current policy agenda on Climate Change in Bangladesh reflects an adequate understanding of ground realities?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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6. To what extent, in your opinion, climate change going to affect the food production and thus food and nutritional security in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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7. To what extent, in your opinion, food and nutritional security of the vulnerable groups in the urban and coastal areas will be affected by the climate change?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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#### **F. Specific questions for urbanization**

1. How would you rate the development in 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 current situation about urban Bangladesh?
  
2. What has been the level of your involvement in the consideration/discussion of urbanization directly or indirectly related to food systems in Bangladesh in the last 12 month?  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3. What is your own level of knowledge about the relationship between urbanization and food systems and diets in 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 Bangladesh?
  
4. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution about the relationship between urbanization and food systems and diets in Bangladesh?  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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5. According to you, how supportive to a healthy diet are current urban development policies in Bangladesh?  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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6. According to you, what is the level of knowledge and understanding of urban residents about urban development 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 planning in Bangladesh?
  
7. Do you agree that unplanned urbanization is constraining the availability land and water in Bangladesh.  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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8. To what extent, in your opinion, the urbanization process in Bangladesh is urbanization of poverty.  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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9. ‘Urbanisation in Bangladesh represents a paradigm shift that has come to determine our economic prospects and 

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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 the quality of our social lives’: to what extent it is true?  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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#### **G. Specific questions for Agri-marketing and Value Chain**

1. How would you rate the current situation about agri-marketing and Value Chain in Bangladesh?  

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2. What has been the level of your involvement in agri-marketing and Value Chain consideration/discussion in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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3. What is your own level of knowledge about agri-marketing and Value Chain issues affecting food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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4. According to you, what is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution on agri-marketing and Value Chain issues affecting food system in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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5. According to you, how sensitive to food system issues are current agri-marketing and Value Chain related policies in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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6. According to you, to what extent is the current policy agenda on agri-marketing and Value Chain in Bangladesh reflects the needs and challenges on the ground?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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7. According to you, what is the level of knowledge and understanding of people about agri-marketing and Value Chain issues and their potential effect on food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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6. How important, in your view, the lack of sustaining power of farmers and access to storage and credit facilities in the agri-marketing/Value Chain negatively affecting the food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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7. To what extent, in your view, the unsatisfactory conditions of rural market and unregulated market practices hindering the smooth agri-marketing and Value Chain and thus the broader food system?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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8. To what extent, in your view, the uncoordinated import, distribution of agricultural products distorting the smooth agri-marketing and Value Chain thus impacting food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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9. How important, in your view, the pro-farmer regulatory framework can contribute to sustaining power of farmers in building a healthy agri-marketing and Value Chain with broad impact on food systems in Bangladesh?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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## Annexure E

### List of twenty five respondents of face to face interview

Sl. no	Name of the respondent	Name of the institution	Type of the instruction	Current Position	Level	Gender
1	Syed Mahmudul Haque	Bangladesh Shrimp And Fisheries Foundation	Civil Society Organization.	Chairman	Senior most	Male
2	Dr. Waiz Kabir.	Krisi Gobeshana Foundation (KGF)	National Research institute.	Executive Director.	Senior most.	Male
3	Habiur Ranman,	Practical Action,	National NGO	Senior Specialist.	senior	Male
4	Md. Rafiqul Islam,	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibbur Rahman Agricultural university.	University	Professor,	senior	Male
5	Mahfujul Haque,	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA).	Government instruction.	Chairman	Senior most.	Male
6	Shaymol Kanti Gosh,	M/O Agriculture	Government instruction.	Former secretary.	Senior	Male
7	Dr. Md. Monirul Islam,	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC).	National research Institution.	Director (Nutrition)	senior	Male
8	Md. Anwar Hossain,	M/O Agriculture	Government instruction.	Joint chief,	Senior	Male
9	Hajikul Islam,	FPMU.	Government instruction.	Director	Senior	Male
10	Mr. Kahairul Alam,	Water world BD.	International NGO	Country director.	Senior	Male
11	Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque. M.P.	M/O Food	Government instruction.	Former Minister. At present, Chairman,	Senior most.	Male

				Parliamentary standing Committee of Ministry of Finance.		
12	Poresh Chandra Golder,	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC)	National Research Institution.	Member Director (P & E)	Senior.	Male
13	Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal.	Bangladesh Agricultural University.	University.	Former VC.	Senior most	Male
14	Dr. Asaduzzaman.	Bangladesh institute of Development Studies.	National Research Institution.	Emeritus fellow,	Senior .	Male
15	Kazi Abul Kalam.	Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAIN).	Government instruction.	Director	Senior most.	Male
16	Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker.	Institute of Public Health & Nutrition (IPHN).	Government instruction.	Director	Senior most	Male
17	Provati Devi.	Department of Fishries.	Government Institute	Principal Scientific Officer(PSO).	Senior	Female
18	Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC).	National Research institution.	MD (A.E.R.D),	Senior.	Male
19	Momin ud Dowlah.	EON Group of Industries.	Private Sector.	Chairman & MD,	Senior most.	Male
20	Dr. F.H. Answary.	ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.	Private Sector.	M.D & CEO,	Senior most.	Male
21	Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed.	PPRC,	Civil society	Senior Fellow, Former DG, BBS	Senior	Male

22	Abdur Rashid	Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM).	Government Institute	Deputy Director	Mid-level.	Male
23	Arifeen Akther.	WFP	Development agency / donor	Program policy officer, Socio economist, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit.	Senior	Female
24	Professor Nitish C Debnath	FAO	Development agency / donor	Senior Technical Advisor	Senior	Male
25	Craig A Meisner (Ph.D.).	International Food policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	National / International NGO.	Senior Research Fellow.	Senior.	Male

## **Annexure F**

### **The detailed list of 104 online respondents**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Institution/Org.</b>	<b>Current Position</b>	<b>Type of Org.</b>
1.	Institute of Chartered Secretaries of BD.	Secretary	Others
2.	Faridpur Municipality.	CEO	Other (local Government.)
3.	Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation.	Executive Director	Civil Society organization

4.	Keystone Business Support Company Limited	Project Director	Private sector
5.	The Legal Voice	Chair Person	Private sector
6.	Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka-1207	Professor	University and/or national research institute
7.	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority	Deputy Secretary	Governmental institution
8.	TARANGO (Women Development Organization)	Adviser	National NGO
9.	Ministry of Agriculture,	Joint Chief	Governmental institution
10.	Municipality of Mymensingh	CEO	Other (Local Gov. Org.).
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC)</li> </ul>	Director Resource Planning	Civil Society organization.
12.	<u>PPRC , Dhanmondi, Dhaka</u>	Safety Net Research Coordinator	Civil Society organization.
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power and participation Research Center (PPRC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field Research Specialist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society organization.</li> </ul>
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>power and participation Research Centre (PPRC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field Research Specialist</li> </ul>	Civil Society organization.
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>power and participation Research Centre (PPRC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field Research Specialist</li> </ul>	Civil Society organization.
16.	power and participation Research Centre (PPRC	Data Manager.	Civil Society organization.

17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Aid Bangladesh</li> </ul>	Manager, Advocacy & Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>
18.	Water Aid Bangladesh	Communication Officer - Brand and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>
19.	Ministry of Agriculture	Additional Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Assistant Chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	Current position: Deputy Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture, water resources and Rural Institutions division, Planning Commission,</li> <li>Sher E Bangla Nagar,</li> <li>Dhaka 1207</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Chief (Irrigation Wing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Aid Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications Officer – Media and Outreach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retried</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock</li> </ul>	PS to Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Birth and Death Registration Project</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program Manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National / International</li> <li>NGO</li> </ul>
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>

29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Subarnachar, Noakhali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PPRC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>senior research fellow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society organization</li> </ul>
32.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Commerce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
34.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
35.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mohammadpur fertility services and training centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
36.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Associate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
37.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development agency / donor</li> </ul>
38.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FPMU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
39.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tmsd</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>
40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance Division</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>



41.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Institute of Mass Communication</li> <li>(Previous), Ministry of Information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional Director General (Joint Secretary on PRL)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
42.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept. of Agricultural Marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Agricultural Marketing Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
43.	ICDDRDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_Senior Research Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> </ul>
44.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICDDRDB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Research Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> </ul>
45.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance Division, Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
46.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Railways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
47.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Institutions Division, Minisrtry of Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Secretary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
48.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
49.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retired Civil Servant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A free-lance Consultant and Trainer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> </ul>
50.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Scientific Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Now enjoying PRL, previous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Secretary (PRL)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organization was Bangladesh Insurance Academy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hameem group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ED Land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector</li> </ul>
53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Scientific Officer, BIRTAN Regional Office, Pirganj, Rangpur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BIRTAN, Regional Centre, Sirajgonj; Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Scientific Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
55.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme Associate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development agency / donor</li> </ul>
56.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
57.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STS Group, Bangladesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head of Regulatory Affairs &amp; Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector</li> </ul>
58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ha-Meem Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector</li> </ul>
59.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power and participation Research Centre (PPRC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Fellow</li> </ul>	Civil Society organization.
60.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>

61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institution of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Head</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> </ul>
63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Scientific Officer cum Executive Head of Regional Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
65	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BRAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant, HRLS, BRAC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>
70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
67.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional Secretary (Retd)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Efforts for Poverty Alleviation (DEPA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>

72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce &amp; Industry (FBCCI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acting Secretary General</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector</li> </ul>
73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retired Govt. Servant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retired</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
74.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MFSTC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medical officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Development Foundation (SDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Manager (Livelihood)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hortex Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training Management Expert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> </ul>
77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Md. Latiful Haque</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Analyst</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector</li> </ul>
78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Specialist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National or international NGO</li> </ul>
79	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Islamic bank medical college</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non occupied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other</li> </ul>
80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Communications Specialist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National/ International</li> <li>NGO</li> </ul>
81.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Development Foundation (SDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Manager (MEL &amp; Governance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development agency / donor</li> </ul>
82.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Development Foundation (SDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Manager (ICB)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development agency / donor</li> </ul>
83.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution.</li> </ul>

84.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social development Foundation(SDF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Manager (Youth Employment &amp; Nutrition)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development agency / donor</li> </ul>
85.	Social Development Foundation (SDF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Officer (MIS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development agency / donor</li> </ul>
86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country Program Manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National/international</li> <li>• NGO</li> </ul>
87.	Bangladesh Institute of Child Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resident Doctor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University and/or national research institute</li> </ul>
88.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEDOP a NGO based in Khulna</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National or international NGO</li> </ul>
89.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joyeeta Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
90.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• self-employed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proprietor of fish, poultry, agricultural farm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>
91.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNSP Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program Specialist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental institution</li> </ul>
92.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Ministry of LGRD &amp; Cooperatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional Secretary (Retired)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental institution</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
93.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anjuman Mufidul Islam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National or international NGO</li> </ul>
94.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Disaster Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental institution</li> </ul>

95.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Environment, ministry of environment, forest and climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director(Law)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
96.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deputy Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
97.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFPRI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Res Fellow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National/ international NGO</li> </ul>
98.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Assistant Chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
99.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Relations Division, Ministry of finance, Government of the people's Republic of Bangladesh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Assistant Chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
100.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Relations Division</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistant Chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning Commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Assistant Chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Assistant chief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directorate of Consumer Rights Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Director</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution</li> </ul>
104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Officer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (PFMU), M/O Food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governmental institution.</li> </ul>

## Annexure G

### Completed dataset generated through the online survey

#### Section B: Generic information section

#### 1. What has been your Type of involvement in food system discussions and debates in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Government institution	15	5	9	13	4	8	1	0	55	52.88
National/international NGO	5	0	2	2		1	2	0	12	11.54
University/National research institute	1	2		4	0	0	0	0	7	6.73
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1.92
Private sector	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	8	7.69
Development agency/donor	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	5.77
Other	5	2	1	4	1	1	0	0	14	13.46
<b>Total</b>	31	13	16	23	6	11	4	0	104	100
<b>%</b>	29.81	12.50	15.38	22.12	5.77	10.58	3.85	0.00	100	

#### 2. What has been the level of your institution's involvement in food system discussions and debates in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Government institution	6	5	3	8	10	11	12	0	55	52.88
National/international NGO	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	12	11.54
University/National research institute	0	2		1	4			0	7	6.73
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1.92
Private sector	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	8	7.69
Development agency/donor	1	2	1	1	0	1		0	6	5.77
Other	3	1	3	0	1	4	2	0	14	13.46
<b>Total</b>	14	13	10	13	17	18	19	0	104	
<b>%</b>	13.46	12.50	9.62	12.50	16.35	17.31	18.27	0.00		

**3. In your own opinion what is your own level of knowledge and understanding about food systems?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A		
Government institution	1	3	3	13	14	18	1	2	55	52.88
National/international NGO	2		4		1	4	1		12	11.54
University/National research institute	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	7	6.73
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	2	1.92
Private sector	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	8	7.69
Development agency/donor	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	5.77
Other	0	2	3	4	4	1	0	0	14	13.46
<b>Total</b>	5	8	11	25	23	27	3	2	104	
<b>%</b>	4.81	7.69	10.58	24.04	22.12	25.96	2.88	1.92		

**4. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your own institution (i.e. among your colleagues) about food systems?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A		
Government institution	2	4	6	14	10	14	5	0	55	52.88
National/international NGO			2	5		4	1	0	12	11.54
University/National research institute	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	7	6.73
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1.92
Private sector	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	8	7.69
Development agency/donor	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	6	5.77
Other	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	0	14	13.46
<b>Total</b>	5	9	11	30	14	26	9	0	104	
<b>%</b>	4.81	8.65	10.58	28.85	13.46	25.00	8.65	0.00		



5. In your opinion what are the three major food system issues in Bangladesh (please put your selected issues priority wise in the textbox below)?

Type of institution	Answers											Total	
	Environmental health	Inorganic waste	Food loss and water quality	Food safety and water quality	Food production	Food diversity	Food processing and distribution	Food access and consumption	Sociopolitical context	Nutrition	Climate change		Other (if any)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Government institution	10	8	34	20	9	23	13	2	25	13	2	158	
National/international NGO	3		10	3	3	6	3	1	4	3		36	
University/National research institute	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	18	
Civil society organization	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	
Private sector	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	4	1	18	
Development agency/donor	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	0	21	
Other	4	2	8	6	2	7	6	1	9	3	0	48	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>309</b>	

6. How would you evaluate the level of collaboration among the different governmental organizations to deal with issues related to food systems?

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	2	2	9	14	18	8	2	0	55
National/international NGO	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	1	2	4	4	2	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>27.88</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

7. How supportive to healthy diets are in current food system policies in Bangladesh?

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	5	5	7	15	13	8	1	1	55
National/international NGO	2	3	2	1	1	3	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	8

Development agency/donor	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	9	16	25	23	17	12	1	1	104
<b>%</b>	8.65	15.38	24.04	22.12	16.35	11.54	0.96	0.96	

**8. To what extent is the current policy agenda on food systems in Bangladesh shaped and influenced by advocacy and lobbying (by private and/or public actors)?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	1	2	5	14	24	6	1	2	55
National/international NGO	0	0	3	3	2	3	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Other	2	2	1	4	2	3	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	3	8	15	27	32	15	2	2	104
<b>%</b>	2.88	7.69	14.42	25.96	30.77	14.42	1.92	1.92	

**9. To what extent is the current policy agenda on food system in Bangladesh reflecting the reality on the ground?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	7	7	11	15	10	0	3	55
National/international NGO	0	1	1	4	2	3	0	1	12
University/National research institute	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	1	3	3	3	3	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	4	15	17	26	24	14	0	4	104
<b>%</b>	3.85	14.42	16.35	25.00	23.08	13.46	0.00	3.85	

**10. How sensitive is environmental issues to the overall food system policy context in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	1	3	7	3	12	20	8	1	55
National/international NGO	0	2	1	2	0	3	4	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	3	0	1	3	1	0	8

Development agency/donor	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other	0	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>20.19</b>	<b>33.65</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>1.92</b>	

**11. What do you think about the following statement: “The right/adequate policies are already in place to assure that the Bangladesh food system provides healthy diets”?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	3	2	9	16	16	7	1	1	55
National/international NGO	0	3	1	4	2	1	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	2	4	3	1	3	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.96</b>	

**12. How active are NGOs and Non Profit Organizations in relation to food system issues in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	4	6	8	18	16	2	1	0	55
National/international NGO	0	1	1	4	1	4	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6
Other	4	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>18.27</b>	<b>25.96</b>	<b>23.08</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.96</b>	

**13. What do you think about the following statement: “The appropriate practices exist in Bangladesh to steer food system towards healthy diets”?**

Type of institution	Answers							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Government institution	5	5	9	22	11	3	0	55

National/international NGO	1	2	3	3	1	2	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	8
Development agency/donor	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	10	15	25	30	17	6	0	1	104
<b>%</b>	9.62	14.42	24.04	28.85	16.35	5.77	0.00	0.96	

**14. How do you consider the capacity and technical ability within your own institution to deal with issues related to food systems?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	5	5	9	15	12	7	2	0	55
National/international NGO	2	0	3	1	1	3	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Private sector	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Other	3	1	2	1	2	4	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	12	12	19	22	18	16	4	1	104
<b>%</b>	11.54	11.54	18.27	21.15	17.31	15.38	3.85	0.96	

**15. According to you, what is the level of awareness of the policy-makers about the food system issues and about the changes needed to lead to healthier diets?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	3	4	9	12	18	6	3	0	55
National/international NGO	0	1	3	6	0	1	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	0	14
<b>Total</b>	5	11	23	29	23	8	5	0	104
<b>%</b>	4.81	10.58	22.12	27.88	22.12	7.69	4.81	0.00	

**16. What is, according to you, the level of awareness of consumers about healthy diets?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	4	6	15	13	9	8	0	0	55

National/international NGO	0	2	0	6	4	0	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	8
Development agency/donor	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	2	4	3	2	1	2	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.96</b>	

**17. What has been your Type of involvement in discussions and debates on healthy diets in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	9	6	11	14	8	5	2	0	55
National/international NGO	3	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	6	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>17.31</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

**18. What has been the level of your institution's involvement in discussions and debates on healthy diets in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	5	7	6	13	13	5	6	0	55
National/international NGO	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Private sector	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	8
Development agency/donor	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Other	3	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>0.96</b>	

## Section C - Specific questions for food and nutritional security:

### 1. How would you rate the current food security situation in Bangladesh?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	5	5	6	11	17	10	0	1	55
National/international NGO	0	0	1	6	3	2	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	7
Civil society organization	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Other	1	1	4	2	4	2	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	6	13	16	24	28	15	0	2	104
<b>%</b>	5.77	12.50	15.38	23.08	26.92	14.42	0.00	1.92	

### 2. To what extent, according to you, the current policy agenda on food system in Bangladesh shaped and influenced by science and evidence?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	5	6	17	13	8	1	3	55
National/international NGO	0	0	4	3	3	0	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	2	13	19	34	22	8	3	3	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	12.50	18.27	32.69	21.15	7.69	2.88	2.88	

### 3. In your opinion, how the food and nutritional security concerns are influencing the current policy agenda on food system in Bangladesh?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	4	5	17	16	8	2	1	55
National/international NGO	0	0	1	7	1	3	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	1	5	5	2	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	2	11	17	36	21	12	3	2	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	10.58	16.35	34.62	20.19	11.54	2.88	1.92	

### 4. Do you believe the government alone can achieve food and nutritional security?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Government institution	13	13	11	11	4	2	0	1	55
National/international NGO	2	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	12
University/National research institute	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	2	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
Development agency/donor	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
Other	6	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	28	25	23	13	8	4	1	2	104
<b>%</b>	26.92	24.04	22.12	12.50	7.69	3.85	0.96	1.92	

**5. It is said that the private sector has a very important role in the achievement of food and nutritional security in Bangladesh. To what extent?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	0	2	7	4	17	19	5	1	55
National/international NGO	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	6
Other	1	0	2	2	2	6	1	0	14
<b>Total</b>	1	4	11	16	22	35	13	2	104
<b>%</b>	26.92	24.04	22.12	12.50	7.69	3.85	0.96	1.92	

**6. The NGOs, with their humanitarian assistance programme, have played a significant role in the achievement of food security in Bangladesh. To what extent?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	0	8	13	18	13	2	1	0	55
National/international NGO	0	1	1	5	0	3	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	6
Other	1	1	1	6	1	3	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	1	14	18	37	20	10	3	1	104
<b>%</b>	0.96	13.46	17.31	35.58	19.23	9.62	2.88	0.96	

**7. What has been the level of your involvement in food security consideration/discussion in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total	W/A
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Government institution	9	4	18	10	6	5	3	0	55	3.5
National/international NGO	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	12	3.2
University/National research institute	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	3.0
Civil society organization	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3.5
Private sector	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	8	1.6
Development agency/donor	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	2.5
Other	6	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	14	2.7
<b>Total</b>	21	14	29	18	11	7	4	0	104	3.2
<b>%</b>	20.19	13.46	27.88	17.31	10.58	6.73	3.85	0.00		

**8. What is own level of knowledge about food security issues leading to healthy diets in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	3	1	4	14	19	12	2	0	55
National/international NGO	0	0	2	4	3	2	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Private sector	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	1	4	2	4	3	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	4	5	14	26	34	18	3	0	104
<b>%</b>	3.85	4.81	13.46	25.00	32.69	17.31	2.88	0.00	

**9. What is the level of knowledge and understanding, in your opinion, within your institution on food security issues leading to healthy diets in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	3	1	10	10	19	8	4	0	55
National/international NGO	0	0	3	4	0	2	3	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Private sector	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	6
Other	3	0	1	3	4	0	3	0	14
<b>Total</b>	7	4	21	19	29	13	11	0	104
<b>%</b>	6.73	3.85	20.19	18.27	27.88	12.50	10.58	0.00	



**10. How supportive to a healthy diet, in your opinion, are current food security-related policies in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	2	7	19	14	8	1	2	55
National/international NGO	0	1	2	5	2	2	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	1	1	4	5	1	1	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>32.69</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>3.85</b>	

**11. To what extent is the current policy agenda on food security in Bangladesh is based on adequate understanding of the ground realities?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	3	3	8	16	20	2	0	3	55
National/international NGO	0	0	2	8	1	1	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	0	3	3	2	4	1	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>11.54</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>27.88</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.85</b>	

**12. To what extent trade liberalization helped Bangladesh to achieve food security?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	4	5	9	16	12	7	2	0	55
National/international NGO	0	1	3	4	2	2	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	6
Other	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>0.96</b>	

**Section D - Specific questions for Land and water use**

**1. How serious a policy concern in your view is the current situation about land and water use in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							Total
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	2	5	7	18	10	7	6	0	55
National/international NGO	0	0	2	5	0	2	3	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	7
Civil society organization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	6
Other	0	2	2	6	1	0	3	0	14
<b>Total</b>	2	11	16	36	12	12	14	1	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	10.58	15.38	34.62	11.54	11.54	13.46	0.96	

**2. What has been the level of your involvement in policy consideration/discussion directly or indirectly related to land and water use in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total	W/A
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A		
Government institution	9	10	13	12	4	5	2	0	55	3.3
National/international NGO	2	1	0	5	0	3	0	1	12	3.8
University/National research institute	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	3.3
Civil society organization	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2.5
Private sector	1	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	8	3.3
Development agency/donor	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.0
Other	6	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	14	2.4
<b>Total</b>	21	16	23	26	6	9	2	1	104	3.1
<b>%</b>	20.19	15.38	22.12	25.00	5.77	8.65	1.92	0.96		

**3. How important, in your opinion, is land and water use policy for improved food system in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	0	1	1	8	11	19	14	1	55
National/international NGO	0	2	0	2	3	2	2	1	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Private sector	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	6

Other	0	0	1	3	2	3	4	1	14
<b>Total</b>	0	4	5	15	18	34	24	4	104
<b>%</b>	0.00	3.85	4.81	14.42	17.31	32.69	23.08	3.85	

**4. To what extent the interrelationship between land and water use policy affects food and nutritional security?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	1	0	4	9	8	20	13	0	55
National/international NGO	0	1	1	1	2	4	3	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	6
Other	0	0	0	3	4	4	2	1	14
<b>Total</b>	1	3	8	15	21	35	20	1	104
<b>%</b>	0.96	2.88	7.69	14.42	20.19	33.65	19.23	0.96	

**5. What is your own level of knowledge and understanding about the ways in which land and water use policy impacts on food systems in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	3	8	20	10	9	3	0	55
National/international NGO	0	1	2	3	3	3	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	2	0	2	7	1	2	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	4	8	16	37	19	17	3	0	104
<b>%</b>	3.85	7.69	15.38	35.58	18.27	16.35	2.88	0.00	

**6. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution about the ways in which land and water use policy impacts on food systems in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	4	3	13	8	11	11	4	1	55
National/international NGO	0	2	0	3	1	3	3	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	8

Development agency/donor	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	2	0	2	2	4	2	1	1	14
<b>Total</b>	7	8	21	17	22	18	9	2	104
<b>%</b>	6.73	7.69	20.19	16.35	21.15	17.31	8.65	1.92	

**7. How well, in your opinion, is the current policy agenda on land and water use in Bangladesh is supportive of food policy challenges on the ground?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	3	5	7	15	11	11	0	3	55
National/international NGO	0	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	2	1	3	3	3	1	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	5	12	24	26	19	13	1	4	104
<b>%</b>	4.81	11.54	23.08	25.00	18.27	12.50	0.96	3.85	

**8. To what extent, in your opinion, is the current policy agenda on land and water use in Bangladesh addressing poor water resources management for the achievement of food and nutritional security in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	1	6	12	14	13	5	1	3	55
National/international NGO	0	1	4	2	3	1	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	2	3	5	3	0	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	2	13	28	25	24	6	2	4	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	12.50	26.92	24.04	23.08	5.77	1.92	3.85	

**9. Do you agree that an integrated water management and coordinated development programme embracing land, water and relevant resources would help to overcome the food and nutritional security concerns in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	0	0	6	7	10	20	11	1	55
National/international NGO	0	0	2	2	1	4	3	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Private sector	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	6
Other	0	0	3	1	3	4	3	0	14
<b>Total</b>	0	1	13	12	20	36	21	1	104
<b>%</b>	0.00	0.96	12.50	11.54	19.23	34.62	20.19	0.96	

### Section E. Climate Change

#### 1. What has been the level of your involvement in the consideration/discussion on Climate Change related to food systems in Bangladesh in the last 12 month?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total	W/A
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Government institution	6	6	10	15	12	3	2	1	55	3.7
National/international NGO	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	0	12	4.2
University/National research institute	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	3.3
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3.0
Private sector	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	8	1.6
Development agency/donor	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6	2.8
Other	6	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	14	2.6
<b>Total</b>	17	10	21	25	18	7	3	3	104	3.5
<b>%</b>	16.35	9.62	20.19	24.04	17.31	6.73	2.88	2.88	16.35	

#### 2. To what extent the interrelationship between Climate Change, food security and healthy diets works smoothly in Bangladesh?

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	3	2	8	14	15	8	4	1	55
National/international NGO	1	3	0	3	2	1	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	8
Development agency/donor	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
Other	0	3	2	0	3	2	3	1	14
<b>Total</b>	5	12	15	21	24	14	10	3	104
<b>%</b>	4.81	11.54	14.42	20.19	23.08	13.46	9.62	2.88	

**3. What is your own level of knowledge about relationship between Climate Change, food systems and healthy diets in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	1	8	9	24	8	1	2	55
National/international NGO	1	0	2	2	2	4	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other	0	2	3	6	2	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	4	5	18	23	35	15	2	2	104
<b>%</b>	3.85	4.81	17.31	22.12	33.65	14.42	1.92	1.92	

**4. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution about the relationship between Climate Change, food systems and healthy diets in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	4	2	8	13	12	11	4	1	55
National/international NGO	0	2	0	1	4	0	5	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	6
Other	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	14
<b>Total</b>	8	8	17	20	20	19	11	1	104
<b>%</b>	7.69	7.69	16.35	19.23	19.23	18.27	10.58	0.96	

**5. To what extent, in your opinion, does the current policy agenda on Climate Change in Bangladesh reflects an adequate understanding of ground realities?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	4	7	16	15	8	1	2	55
National/international NGO	0	0	1	6	4	0	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	1	3	3	2	3	1	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	4	12	20	30	22	11	2	3	104
<b>%</b>	3.85	11.54	19.23	28.85	21.15	10.58	1.92	2.88	

**6. To what extent, in your opinion, climate change going to affect the food production and thus food and nutritional security in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	0	1	1	7	10	17	17	2	55
National/international NGO	0	0	3	2	0	2	5	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Private sector	0	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	6
Other	0	0	1	3	3	3	4	0	14
<b>Total</b>	0	5	6	12	19	31	28	3	104
<b>%</b>	0.00	4.81	5.77	11.54	18.27	29.81	26.92	2.88	

**7. To what extent, in your opinion, food and nutritional security of the vulnerable groups in the urban and coastal areas will be affected by the climate change?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	0	0	2	8	9	13	21	2	55
National/international NGO	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	6
Other	0	0	0	4	2	3	5	0	14
<b>Total</b>	0	2	4	14	13	32	37	2	104
<b>%</b>	0.00	1.92	3.85	13.46	12.50	30.77	35.58	1.92	

**Section F -Specific questions for urbanization**

**1. How would you rate the current situation about urban development in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	0	1	7	17	19	9	2	0	55
National/international NGO	0	0	1	7	3	1	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	7
Civil society organization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	3	3	4	2	0	2	0	14
<b>Total</b>	1	8	18	30	29	13	5	0	104
<b>%</b>	0.96	7.69	17.31	28.85	27.88	12.50	4.81	0.00	

**2. What has been the level of your involvement in the consideration/discussion of urbanization directly or indirectly related to food systems in Bangladesh in the last 12 month?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total	w/a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Government institution	9	9	11	16	7	3	0	0	55	
National/international NGO	3	2	0	3	2	2	0	0	12	
University/National research institute	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	7	
Civil society organization	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Private sector	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	8	
Development agency/donor	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Other	4	2	3	4	0	1	0	0	14	
<b>Total</b>	20	18	21	29	10	6	0	0	104	
<b>%</b>	19.23	17.31	20.19	27.88	9.62	5.77	0.0	0.00		

**3. What is your own level of knowledge about the relationship between urbanization and food systems and diets in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total	w/a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Government institution	2	4	9	21	15	4	0	0	55	4.0
National/international NGO	1	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	12	3.8
University/National research institute	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	7	4.1
Civil society organization	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3.5
Private sector	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	8	2.3
Development agency/donor	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	2.8
Other	0	1	4	6	3	0	0	0	14	3.8
<b>Total</b>	5	10	20	36	27	6	0	0	104	4.5
<b>%</b>	4.81	9.62	19.23	34.62	25.96	5.77	0.0	0.00		

**4. What is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution about the relationship between urbanization and food systems and diets in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	4	4	8	16	14	7	2	0	55
National/international NGO	0	2	0	3	3	1	3	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	0	14
<b>Total</b>	9	9	17	24	24	14	7	0	104
<b>%</b>	8.65	8.65	16.35	23.08	23.08	13.46	6.73	0.00	



**5. According to you, how supportive to a healthy diet are current urban development policies in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	7	10	15	10	6	1	4	55
National/international NGO	1	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other	2	3	2	4	0	1	1	1	14
<b>Total</b>	7	19	20	29	14	8	2	5	104
<b>%</b>	6.73	18.27	19.23	27.88	13.46	7.69	1.92	4.81	

**6. According to you, what is the level of knowledge and understanding of urban residents about urban development planning in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	6	10	13	8	14	2	0	2	55
National/international NGO	0	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	12
University/National research institute	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Private sector	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Other	3	4	1	4	1	0	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	12	25	22	19	20	2	0	4	104
<b>%</b>	11.54	24.04	21.15	18.27	19.23	1.92	0.00	3.85	

**7. Do you agree that unplanned urbanization is constraining the availability land and water in Bangladesh.**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	1	0	2	9	3	18	20	2	55
National/international NGO	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Private sector	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	6
Other	0	0	0	2	0	3	8	1	14
<b>Total</b>	1	1	5	14	4	31	45	3	104

%	0.96	0.96	4.81	13.46	3.85	29.81	43.27	2.88	
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**8. To what extent, in your opinion, the urbanization process in Bangladesh is urbanization of poverty.**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	2	2	6	8	19	15	2	1	55
National/international NGO	0	0	0	3	0	6	1	2	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Private sector	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	6
Other	0	1	1	4	2	0	4	2	14
<b>Total</b>	2	6	11	20	27	25	8	5	104
%	1.92	5.77	10.58	19.23	25.96	24.04	7.69	4.81	

**9. 'Urbanisation in Bangladesh represents a paradigm shift that has come to determine our economic prospects and the quality of our social lives': to what extent it is true?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	1	1	7	11	26	6	2	1	55
National/international NGO	0	0	0	2	8	1	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Private sector	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	6
Other	0	1	3	4	2	3	1	0	14
<b>Total</b>	1	3	15	22	41	15	5	2	104
%	0.96	2.88	14.42	21.15	39.42	14.42	4.81	1.92	

**Section G - Specific questions for Agri-marketing and Value Chain**

**1. How would you rate the current situation about agri-marketing and Value Chain in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers							N/A	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government institution	3	3	13	18	14	2	0	2	55
National/international NGO	0	1	3	4	2	2	0	0	12
University/National research institute	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	8

Development agency/donor	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	0	5	5	3	0	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	5	9	29	31	23	4	0	3	104
<b>%</b>	4.81	8.65	27.88	29.81	22.12	3.85	0.00	2.88	

**2. What has been the level of your involvement in agri-marketing and Value Chain consideration/discussion in Bangladesh in the last 12 months?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total	W/A
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A		
Government institution	12	8	13	11	8	2	1	0	55	3.1
National/international NGO	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	12	4.2
University/National research institute	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	7	2.8
Civil society organization	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3.5
Private sector	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	8	1.8
Development agency/donor	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	2.3
Other	4	3	1	3	2	0	0	1	14	2.7
<b>Total</b>	25	16	20	20	12	5	4	2	104	3.1
<b>%</b>	24.04	15.38	19.23	19.23	11.54	4.81	3.85	1.92		

**3. What is your own level of knowledge about agri-marketing and Value Chain issues affecting food systems in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total	w/a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A		
Government institution	3	3	11	13	16	8	1	0	55	
National/international NGO	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	12	
University/National research institute	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	7	
Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Private sector	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	8	
Development agency/donor	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	
Other	2	2	1	5	3	1	0	0	14	
<b>Total</b>	9	8	19	25	26	13	3	1	104	
<b>%</b>	8.65	7.69	18.27	24.04	25.00	12.50	2.88	0.96		

**4. According to you, what is the level of knowledge and understanding within your institution on agri-marketing and Value Chain issues affecting food system in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total	W/A
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A		
Government institution	7	4	8	6	16	9	4	1	55	4.2
National/international NGO	2	0	1	2	1	3	3	0	12	4.8
University/National research institute	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	7	4.3

Civil society organization	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4.5
Private sector	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	8	1.3
Development agency/donor	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	3.3
Other	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	14	3.8
<b>Total</b>	12	10	15	16	25	16	8	2	104	4.1
<b>%</b>	11.54	9.62	14.42	15.38	24.04	15.38	7.69	1.92		

**5. According to you, how sensitive to food system issues are current agri-marketing and Value Chain related policies in Bangladesh**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	1	1	8	14	12	11	5	3	55
National/international NGO	0	2	0	4	1	3	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	6
Other	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	14
<b>Total</b>	2	9	14	25	20	19	9	6	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	8.65	13.46	24.04	19.23	18.27	8.65	5.77	

**6. According to you, to what extent is the current policy agenda on agri-marketing and Value Chain in Bangladesh reflects the needs and challenges on the ground?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	2	6	13	13	15	4	1	1	55
National/international NGO	0	1	1	5	2	2	1	0	12
University/National research institute	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Private sector	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other	0	2	3	5	3	0	0	1	14
<b>Total</b>	2	15	23	25	27	8	2	2	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	14.42	22.12	24.04	25.96	7.69	1.92	1.92	

**7. According to you, what is the level of knowledge and understanding of people about agri-marketing and Value Chain issues and their potential effect on food systems in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	6	9	14	13	10	3	0	0	55
National/international NGO	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	0	12

University/National research institute	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Private sector	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other	1	5	2	2	3	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	9	20	29	23	14	7	2	0	104
<b>%</b>	8.65	19.23	27.88	22.12	13.46	6.73	1.92	0.00	

**8. To what extent, in your view, the uncoordinated import, distribution of agricultural products distorting the smooth agri-marketing and Value Chain thus impacting food systems in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	0	2	4	8	14	18	7	2	55
National/international NGO	0	2	1	2	1	4	2	0	12
University/National research institute	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Private sector	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Other	0	0	0	5	5	3	1	0	14
<b>Total</b>	0	7	8	19	26	31	10	3	104
<b>%</b>	0.00	6.73	7.69	18.27	25.00	29.81	9.62	2.88	

**9. How important, in your view, the pro-farmer regulatory framework can contribute to sustaining power of farmers in building a healthy agri-marketing and Value Chain with broad impact on food systems in Bangladesh?**

Type of institution	Answers								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/A	
Government institution	1	0	4	5	11	23	11	0	55
National/international NGO	0	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	12
University/National research institute	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	7
Civil society organization	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Private sector	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	8
Development agency/donor	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
Other	0	0	0	4	4	5	1	0	14
<b>Total</b>	2	0	7	15	22	37	21	0	104
<b>%</b>	1.92	0.00	6.73	14.42	21.15	35.58	20.19	0.00	

Summary of conversations with face-to-face interview

## Issue 1

## FOOD &amp; NUTRITIONAL SAFETY policies on food system &amp; healthy diets

Dimension	Issue	Guide	Respondent /Response
Actors & Networks	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on food and nutritional security? At what level?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> M/O fisheries and livestock, Private sector, Local and International NGOs are working for the development of fisheries sector. Fisheries play a vital role in relation to food and nutrition safety. We supply 60 % of the animal Protein. The GOB has made a whole series of important laws, regulations and guidelines to fisheries resource conservation and quality assurance. Effective enforcement of these instruments is lacking. We need to improve the traceability system to meet the compliance requirements.</p> <p>Department of Fisheries, Field administration and agencies of the LG, Law enforcing agencies are involved in the process of implementation.</p> <p>Shrimp exporters are working on traceability and compliance.</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, Kriśi Gobeshana Foundation (KGF)</b> From 70s – 80s we tried to increase our agricultural production through green</p>

			<p>revolution; in 90s we opted for HYV. Diversity of crop production reduced. As a result, local nutritious variety was neglected. Now Govt. (M/O Agriculture, Food, Water resources, in total 16 -18 ministries, NGOs and farmers are taking initiative to diversify the food production.</p> <p><b>3.Habiur Ranman, Practical Action, Senior Specialist.</b>  Different ministries are involved in the process. Agriculture, Disaster Management and Relief, Fisheries and Livestock, Food, Health and Family Welfare, Industries, LGRD, Water Resources, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. UNDP, WFP, USAID Different NGOs and Civil Society Members are the actors and networks. NGOs want Zone basis permanent agriculture policy.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>M/O Food, M/O Agriculture and concern departments under them are the key networks.  Development partners like FAO, WFP, USAID and World Bank.  NGOs like Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), Gramin Bank, Prosika, Susilon, CPD, BRAC, PKSF, Lal Teer, Ciba Geigy, Syngenta and others are working beside the govt.</p>
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			<p>WARPO is working on National water resource management plan and Creating national water resource database. NGOs are supplying highbred seeds that enhances the food production of the country. PKSF helps rural employment generation. Donor Agencies supply funds to and supervise the functions of local NGOs working with the food and nutrition system. FAO is working on Poverty reduction, enhancing food security, enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainable management of resources.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA).</b></p> <p>Food safety and nutrition was not there in our food policy. Food safety Act-2013 empowered Govt.to establish Bangladesh Food Safety Authority. <b>It deals with access to safe food through appropriate application of scientific process.</b> We need to take coordinated effort. Including M/O Food 18 ministries and 86 organizations are included in the process. We have signed MOU with them for better coordination. Different MOU with their subordinate organizations are for different stages, i.e. production, processing, stock, marketing and sales. Now we are <b>working hard to create public awareness regarding the food safety.</b></p>
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			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  M/O Agriculture, Food, Forest and Environment, Water resource, Health, Local Government, Land, Women affairs, commerce (Tariff anomaly), Shipping (increase efficiency of port), In total 16 ministries along with their line organization are working in this area. IFPRI, NGOs and Donors are also working.  Govt. is making policies and implementing those, govt. researchers are doing researches, extension workers are introducing and disseminating findings and results of research to fields. Donors are making funds available, NGOs are implementing projects relating to food and nutrition security.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Food and nutrition security is a multisector activity. M/O Agriculture, food, Health and family welfare, children and women affairs and some other ministries and their subordinate organizations working in this area.</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  M/O Agriculture, Water resources, LGRD and cooperative, Forest and environment, World Bank, IFAD, FAO are working in this subject.  Govt. is present in every level, donors arrange funds.</p>
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			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b>  M/O Food, Agriculture, Disaster Management and relief, Finance (finance &amp; ERD), Fisheries and Livestock, health and Family Welfare, Industries ,LGRDC (LG &amp; RDC Division), Planning (planning commission, Statistics &amp; informatics division and IMED) Primary and Mass education, Social Welfare, Water Resources, Women and Children Affairs, Commerce, Industries and the donors USAID, EU, DFID are involved in the process of food and nutrition security. Ministries are involved in policy formation and different stages of implementation. Donors arrange found for different projects.</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  M/O Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Livestock, Health and family welfare, Social welfare, Education, Donors, NGOs are working.</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b>  14 to 15 Ministries along with their subordinate organizations are involved with food and nutrition securities. Food Planning &amp; Monitoring Unit (FPMU) can supply you all the information.</p>
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			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Food, local governments, Forest &amp; environment, BRAC and other NGOs, Donors are also playing important role.</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Food, LGRD, near about 10 to 15 ministries are involved in the process of food safety and security.</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Food, Health and family welfare, Social welfare, Children and women welfare, Donors and NGOs are there.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAIN.</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Food, Local Government, Industries (BSTI), Donors, NGOs: CARE, BRAC, Hellen Keller International, private Companies like WAFFEN and others. GOB plays vital role from formation of policy to implementation. NGOs are implementing projects, WAFFEN is a biotech farm, it examines the purity of foods.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, Institute of Public Health &amp; Nutrition (IPHN).</b></p> <p>M/O Health &amp; family welfare Agriculture, Food, Social welfare and more, at least 15 ministries along with their line organizations, donors, NGOs are working here.</p>

			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> M/O Food, Agriculture, health, Fisheries &amp; Livestock, Public Administration, NGOs and Donors.</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> M/O Agriculture, food, health &amp; family welfare, social welfare, local government, water resources, donors and NGOs.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Different ministries of the government and the private sector are the key actors relating to food and nutrition system and healthy diet.</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> Concerned ministries (including Homes, Shipping) of the government along with their subordinate organizations, private sector, NGOs, development partners and donors. GO is doing Policy formation, monitoring and implementation, Private sector is doing business under the set policies, NGOs are mainly assisting the farmers in the field level, development partners are implementing projects with the help of NGOs and donors are arranging funds for different related projects.</p>
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			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p>Within the Govt. M/O Food, M/O Agriculture and concern departments under them are the key networks. Development partners like FAO, WFP, USAID and local NGOs like BRAC and others are working beside the govt. Govt. is involved in level from formation to implementation of the policy. USAID plays a vital role around safety net work. He does it through selected NGOs like the Save the Children Found.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b></p>
			<p>M/O Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Livestock, health and Family Welfare, LGRDC, Disaster Management, Social Welfare, Water Resources, Women and Children Affairs, Finance, Commerce, Industries and the donor / development partners like USAID, EU, DFID. Ministries are involved in policy formation and different implementation. Donors arrange found for different projects.</p>

			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p>
			<p>PMO, cabinet division, M/O Health and family welfare, Agriculture, Food, Social welfare, Civil society, Chambers, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, NGOs like ACF, GAIN, ESDO, RDRS, BRAC, Shushilon, KARITAS, DAM are working with food and nutrition security in Bangladesh.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO.</b></p>
			<p>M/O Agriculture, Livestock And fisheries, Heath, Donors, development partners, NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>25.</b></p>
	<p>Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the persons/institutions champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Minister of Food, bureaucrats, civil society members, etc.) pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors/ institutions?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b> Hon’ble PM is the champion.</p>
			<p><b>2. Waiz Kobir, Chairman, KGF</b> It’s a combined effort. Lal Ter, Bikash, Supreme Seed are leading private companies those dealing with HYV seeds.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahmman, Practical Action, Senior Specialist.</b></p> <p>First National Agriculture policy(NAP) was introduces in 1999, then in 1913, now we got Draft NAP 2018. Mainly change in language. Content is almost all the same, far from reality. National Nutrition policy revised in 2015. To meet SDG Government has taken these policy reform initiative. NGOs want comprehensive</p>

			<p>permanent policy based on zoning. Hill districts should be given priority to meet the nutrition deficiency. All these should be covered in a comprehensive policy; it is public demand. No single actor or network could be considered as champion.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>We must increase food production to meet the demand of the growing population. We need to get maximum output from the limited land. Unfortunately, both, quantity and quality of land are gradually decreasing. Fertility degradation of land, water quality degradation, excessive withdrawal of underground water posing threat to our food production.</p> <p>Policies are rhetoric. Everything is there in the policy, but reality is quite different. For better production of crops soil condition need to be examined from the soil testing laboratory. Peasants need to bear the cost of the test. Marginal farmers are not able bear the cost, others are reluctant to do it for the involvement of cost. So, the system is there, but nation is not getting the desired benefit. Detail and authentic information is required for good policy. Inter-agency sharing of data is very rare.</p> <p>New agenda crept out from all these issues.</p>

			<p><b>Govt., Civil society and media want further development of the existing food policy.</b></p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p>Hon'ble PM is taking keen interest in healthy diet by ensuring food safety.</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>It is a combined action of the different actors and networks. Hon'ble PM takes the lead.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Hon'ble PM.</p> <p>.</p>
			<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint Chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Agriculture minister is the key actor.</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b></p> <p>Multi-ministry task, combined effort moving the agenda</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b></p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b></p> <p>Prime minister is leading everything; she is the champion.</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> <b>Combined Effort.</b></p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b></p>



			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b></p>
			<p>Govt. media, civil society are pushing for food and nutrition safety.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b></p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> Hon'ble PM is the champion.</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b></p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> Result of combined action.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> <b>Honorable PM and Agri. Minister are champion in this respect.</b> Combined effort of GO and NGOs are pushing it forward. Dr. Mahbub, C.S. Karim, Dr. Shawquat Ali are mention worthy actors. Beside the Govt. leading networks USAID and other NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b></p>

			It is a combined effort.
			<b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b>
			M/O Health, Food, WFP, Civil Society, Chambers, NGOs are pushing the agenda of coordinated approach to meet the nutritional challenge.
			<b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R
			M/O Livestock and fisheries, dairy farms, poultry farms, civil society, media, NGOs are pushing the agenda.
			<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Actors and network of this sector are involved with 9 goals of SDG. Hon'ble PM is leading our national effort to achieve SDGs in the context of BD. Hence, she is the champion and the rest is the combined effort.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> </ul>	

			<p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF Combined effort.</b></p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>No one is champion. Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>On behalf of the Government concern ministries along with their vertically integrated agencies trying to meet the problems.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p>Under the able leadership of Hon'ble PM, The Minister of M/O food is taking the main initiative. Hon'ble PM has declared 2 February as the Food safety day.</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Honorable PM is the champion; everyone is working under her able guidance.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p> <p>Hon'ble PM chairs Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) the apex body for nutrition related matters. Under her able guidance second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN-2) has been approved in 2017.</p>

			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Minister takes keen interest in formulation and implementation of the projects. That is why she may be considered as champion.</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> She coordinates all programs of concern ministries, puts her sincere effort to fulfill the basic needs of the citizens including food and nutrition securities.</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>16. 16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p>Father of the nation Bangobondu formed Bangladesh National Nutrition</p>

			<p>Council on 23 April, 1975 just few months before his assassination. First National Plan of Action for nutrition (NPAN-1) was made in 1996 by the than Hon'ble PM Sheik Hasina, she introduced the Nutrition Week in 1998, again its PM Sheik Hasina who introduce NPAN-2 a multisector plan to improve overall nutrition situation of BD.</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> No one.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> PM and the Agri. Minister try their level best to ensure enabling environment.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> Being combined effort no one is champion.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> Combined effort.</p>

			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Combined effort.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there some 'groups' or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>	<p><b>25.</b></p>
			<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque :</b> All the actors and network are working to achieve SDG, out of 19 SDGs 9 goals are relevant with fisheries sector. Goals are: a) End poverty, b) Zero Hunger, c) Good health and well-being, d) Gender equality, e) Sustainable management of water and sanitation, f) combatting climate change, g) Conservation of life below water. h) protection, restoration and promotion of terrestrial ecosystem and management forest, specially mangrove forest, I) strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize global partnership.</p>
			<p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF,</b> Nothing mentioned</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Nothing mentioned.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> NGOs are working in close collaboration with government.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> All the govt. and non-govt. organizations are working together and holding the same</p>

			view in respect of food security & safety.
			<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Everyone is working to meet sustainable development goal.
			<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Abovementioned ministries work together to combat all sorts of malnutrition. They work as per directives of national plan.
			<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> LGED constructs rubber dams, WDB constructs big dams but their aim is same.
			<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R
			<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Not known.
			<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> All the ministries hold the same view relating to availability, access and utilization of food and nutrition. N/R
			<b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R
			<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> N/R
			<b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R

			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> All the actors are well coordinated.</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> Combined effort. Holistic approach of agricultural development is the outcome of the project titled, "Integrated Agriculture for Improve Food and Nutrition in Selected Districts of Southern Bengal." Concern ministries and local administration were involved in the project and are in support of holistic approach.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not known.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> Everyone possesses the same view.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> Somehow the actors are coordinated. They share almost all the same view.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p>



			N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
			25.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of food and nutritional security?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> No such conflict or disagreement is seen.</p>
			<b>2.Waiz Kabir, chairman, KGF No.</b>
			<p><b>3.Hbibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior Specialist</b> NGOs and Civil Society want complete ban on tobacco cultivation; Extension officers discourage its production because it crates social hazards and also reduces the fertility of the soil. Multinational and national cigarette manufacturing companies are giving incentive in cash and kind to tobacco growers. Even they are arranging Bank loans for the tobacco growers. As a result, vegetables and rice producing lands are being used for tobacco cultivation specially in the hilly areas and in some places of the northern region of the country. Some policy makers are supporting them in the plea that cigarette manufactures pay huge amount of taxes to government exchequer. But their contribution is insignificant in relation to the total revenue collection of the Government. Some people are promoting flower cultivation in the crop</p>

			<p>field. Others say this must be immediately stop to check the shrinkage of land for food grain production.</p> <p>Conflict of interest also exist between the brick manufacturers and the farmers. Top soil of the land is used for brick production, that makes the land less fertile.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Yes. Food grain traders wants to maximize profit by distorting the market,</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p>Yes, with BSTI &amp; Public Health. There are conflicts with BSTI relating to setting standard of food items and testing of food items. Actually, this is conflict of authority, they are reluctant give up their authority. Same sort of conflict is there with public health department</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Some NGOs are trying to push imported genetically modified seed for maximization of the yield. Environmentalist are opposing GMO, they claim this is harmful for local varieties. They are pursuing preservation and improvement of local varieties.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p> <p>No. (M/O health deals with Nutrition Specific matters and</p>

			M/O Nutrition Sensitive matters.)
			<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> There is no conflict of interest, sometimes lack of coordination is observed.
			<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> <b>No conflict.</b>
			<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> <b>No.</b>
			<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> No conflict is seen.
			<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not Seen.
			<b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> Not seen.
			<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> In our male dominated society gender issue is still conflicting.
			<b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Conflict of interest is not seen, but conflict of emotion is there; between bureaucrats and others.
			<b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> No conflict.
			<b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> <b>No conflict</b>

			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Yes. Those who are not taking steps to make their product health hazard free by adapting different QC measures and do not follow good manufacturing practice are benefited under present situation; because their cost of production is less in comparison to those who are following good manufacturing practice and spend on QC.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> No conflict of interest among the groups around the issue of food and nutrition is seen.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> Yes, there is conflict of interest relating to nutritional matter. Agriculturists advice to take vegetables and fruits to meet the demand micronutrients, Doctors say you will have to take tons of vegetables to meet the demand which one capsule can do.</p>

			<b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R
	<p><i>Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</i></li> </ul>	<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> No disagreement.
			<b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> <b>No.</b>
			<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>
			<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Yes. Traders are pushing synthetic fertilizers. Experts say synthetic fertilizers degrades quality of land, they suggest using organic fertilizers. NGOs want to make profit by selling imported Highbred seeds. Members of civil society want local seeds should be developed to preserve.
			<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No disagreement about the approach to address the issue.
			<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Not seen.
			<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> <b>Not Known</b>
			<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R

			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. No disagreement.</b></p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. No.</b></p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food No disagreement</b></p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC Not seen.</b></p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. Not seen</b></p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS Not seen.</b></p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p>
			<p>Disagreement is there; Govt. procedures are a bit time consuming but non-govt. wants immediate solution.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. No disagreement.</b></p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. No disagreement.</b></p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. No disagreement is seen.</b></p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p>Those who aren't following good manufacturing practice often take different pleas to</p>

			deferred good manufacturing practice.
			<b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> Not seen.
			<b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> Over the control of domestic market of food grain there is disagreement between World Bank (WB) and Govt. Govt. is interfering market through procurement, OMS operation and creating buffer stock.
			<b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> No disagreement among the actors about approach to address the issue.
			<b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> N/R
			<b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b>
			Conflict of interest is there.
		Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?	<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> No.
			<b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No.
			<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>  Some policy makers are supporting cultivation of tobacco in the plea that cigarette manufactures pay huge amount of taxes to

			<p>government exchequer. But their contribution is insignificant in relation to the total revenue collection of the Government. NGOs and civil society wat complete ban. Some people are promoting flower cultivation in the crop field. Others say this must be immediately stop to check the shrinkage of land for food grain production.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  <b>Yes.</b>  Disagreement between underground water and surface water irrigation is prevailing.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  Find no disagreement among the actors relating to cause of the problem.</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Not seen</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Not known</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  N/R</p>



			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. No.</b></p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> Disagreement is prevailing between civil society and BRAC over the sale of GMO seeds.</p>

			<p>Civil society is in favor of preservation and development of local seeds.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> No disagreement between different actors about the cause of the problem.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> <b>Yes there is disagreement</b></p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
			<p><b>Not seen.</b></p>
		<p>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</p>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Tobacco and brick manufacturers are degrading the soil, flower cultivation in crop field reducing land for food production.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Food grain traders wants to maximize profit by distorting the market, Govt. aims at food safety by interfering the market. Traders are pushing synthetic fertilizers. Experts say synthetic fertilizers degrades quality of land, they suggest using organic fertilizers.</p>

			<p>NGOs want to make profit by selling imported Highbred seeds. Members of civil society want local seeds should be developed to preserve.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  There are conflicts with BSTI relating to setting standard of food items and testing of food items. Actually, this is conflict of authority, they are reluctant give up their authority. Same sort of conflict is there with public health department.</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  No difference is seen. Conflict is stated above.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Not Known</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b></p>

			N/R
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS N/R
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
			16. Dr. Shamir KantiSarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
			18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
			22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director. N/R
			23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO
			There exists conflict of interest between powder milk importers and local dairy farms. Even it is hunched that external

			<p>force (powder milk exporters) is also there.</p> <p>There is conflict of interest among local and foreign owned (established in BD) chicken brooding farms. Foreign farms are getting more advantage than the local farm.</p>
		<p>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Disagreement between underground water and surface water irrigation is prevailing.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Not known.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not known.</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>

			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b></p>

			<p>No disagreements among the actors about approaches to address the issue.</p>
			<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p>
			<p>There is disagreement between M/O Health and M/O Agriculture. Because of this disagreement we are not getting unified policy of nutrition. Agriculturists advice to take vegetables and fruits to meet the demand micronutrients, Doctors say you will have to take tons of vegetables to meet the demand which one capsule can do.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
			<p><b>Not known.</b></p>
<p><b>Narrative</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to food and nutritional security? Why Bangladesh is in this situation?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of population poses huge food &amp; nutritional challenge.</li> <li>• Inadequacies of quality broodstock;</li> <li>• Short of timely and adequate supply of fish &amp; shrimp fries at the farming areas;</li> <li>• Insufficient supply of quality feed at an affordable price;</li> <li>• Inadequate bio-security measures and variability to diseases;</li> <li>• Imperfect input output supply chain;</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eco-friendly aquaculture with a focus on zoon;</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Why BD?</u></b> Ineffective enforcement of laws, regulations and codes of conducts.</p> <hr/> <p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> <b>Chellanges:</b> Diversification of agriculture, diversification of crops; Ensuring fair price to the growers; Milling of rice; Supporting small farmers are challenges; Research work need to strengthened; Get the skill manpower is a big challenge; Ensure safe food in the market is a challenge.</p> <hr/> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Increasing agricultural productivity, reducing dependency on rice, diversification of production of agricultural commodities, Changing the consumption pattern, increasing efficiency of using resources. <b>Why BD?</b> We don't follow the zoning system; scientific cultivation is absent, farmers couldn't afford to improve agriculture, taken all these together, we are in this poor condition.</p>
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		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of food in the market;</li> <li>• Affordable price of the food;</li> <li>• Faulty market system;</li> <li>• Over exploitation of natural resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>Ours is not commercial agriculture, mechanization is almost all absent, beside these frequent visit of natural calamities is there; all these pushed Bangladesh to this situation.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p><b>Main challenges</b> in relation food safety are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Huge number of population;</li> <li>b. Land, water pollution;</li> <li>c. Absence of standard laboratories;</li> <li>d. Knowledge of mass people about hygiene;</li> <li>e. Food habits of the people;</li> <li>f. Good agricultural practices (GAP),</li> <li>g. Good handling practices (GHP),</li> <li>h. Good practice in food manufacturing industry.</li> <li>i. Dearth of skill manpower to ensure food safety.</li> </ol> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p>

		<p>So long there was no central authority to ensure food safety. Different organizations were given the responsibility. There was no coordination among them. Absence of improved laboratory and absence of skilled manpower was there. As a result, food safety matters could not be efficiently dealt with.</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Meet the demand of food for the growing population;</li><li>-Food habits;</li><li>-Excessive pressure on consumption of rice;</li><li>-Loss of food grains due to natural calamities;</li><li>-Adverse impact of climate change;</li><li>-Enhance food production including poultry, fish, meat and milk.</li><li>-Ensure conducive environments for imported grandparents and the chickens of the breeding and poultry houses.</li><li>-Diversification of agricultural products;</li><li>-Round the year availability of local fruits and vegetables;</li><li>-Ensure safe and healthy food to consumers;</li><li>-Ensure fair price to the growers.</li></ul> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>Bangladesh is a flat alluvial plain traversed by three mighty rivers and visit of south-west</p>
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		<p>monsoon rainfall make agricultural operation easy for us. Scientific cultivation has not been developed in this region. Absentee land owners gave this responsibility to poor peasants. So we couldn't derive maximum benefit from agriculture.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Access to safe and quality food:  Facing Stunting;  Facing increasing non communicable diseases like diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease due to obesity;  Unabated marketing of processed and commercial food items;  Facing natural and manmade disasters which decreases the nutrition status of disadvantaged group;  Food habit need to be changed;  Too much dependency on cereals.  Need to take diversified foods; emphasis should be given on fruits and vegetables consumption;  Providing balanced diet to Pregnant and lactating mothers.  Control Processed food to make them free from health hazards.  Preventing early marriage and early pregnancy.  <b>Why BD?</b></p>

		<p>Unabated entry of unhealthy food in the market, unawareness of the general people about hygiene, nutrition and healthy diet, too much dependency cereal made the present situation.</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  <b>Main challenges:</b>  Food for the growing population;  Malnutrition;  Food habit change;  Diversification of agricultural product;  Safe food in the market.  <b>Why BD?</b>  Due to absence of scientific cultivation we are in this situation.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b>  <b>Main challenges:</b>  Lack of good governance;  Knowledge gap of the policy makers;  Information gap;  Income growth;  Knowledge, attitudes and practice mass;</p>

		<p>Ensuring hygienic environment.  <b>Why BD?</b>          Because of long exploitation and subjugation our mental setup has been crippled, that has put BD in current position.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>          Production of rice at this time is sufficient but absence of good governance is making it volatile;          Accessibility is a challenge;          Ensure fair price to the growers as well as to the consumers;          Reduced the dependency on rice;          Hygienic behavioral practice;          Ensure sanitation;          Ensuring fresh water;          Ensure nutrition intake;</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b>          Foods are available but <b>access / affordability is the main challenge;</b>          Nutrition consciousness is another challenge;          Food habit need to be change to meet the nutrition gap.          Facing impact of climate change is also a big challenge.  <b>Why BD?</b>          Long exploitation and subjugation is responsible for existing situation of Bangladesh; we are working</p>

		<p>hard to get out from here, our target is to be a middle income country by 2021.</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Meet the demand of increasing population with decreasing land;  High level of poverty;  Decreasing water table;  management of water resource;  Face the climate change impact.  <b>Why BD?</b>  Due to chronic poverty we are in this position.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Fluctuation of the availability due to hamper of production by natural calamities;  Delicate food grain price; It should be kept in a state where buyers and sellers both are benefited;  Early prediction of weather challenge is required for planning of production;  Too much dependency on carbohydrate; diversified food need to be taken to meet the required nutrition demand;</p>

		<p>Access to diversified food claims income enhancement of the mass people.</p> <p><b>Why this situation:</b></p> <p>Rice is a water demanding crop, we have huge rain falls, so rice became our major crop. We don't have grazing land, so meats supply is not sufficient and it is costly. As result our dependency on carbohydrate increased.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <p>We are marginally sufficient in rice production, often calamities destabilize output and security comes under threat.</p> <p>Non crop foods are import dependent;</p> <p>Good seed is great challenge;</p> <p>Pesticide residuals in vegetables, presence of DDT in dry fish, presence of salmonella in chickens, uncontrolled use of preservative in fruits, chemicals used for ripening fruits are posing threat to public health.</p> <p>Safety of food is also a challenge.</p> <p>Ensuring nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers;</p> <p>Ensuring nutrition of the adolescent is also great threat.</p>

		<p>Health consciousness need to be develop.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Absence of appropriate governance is the cause of our present situation.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Increasing productivity of crops and non-crop food items; Diversification of agricultural products; Increasing affordability of the mass people; Fruits and vegetables making available round the year specially in char and haor areas; Create awareness for effective dietary diversity and nutrition; Unhygienic and unfair practice in food making handling and processing; Use of formalin and other chemicals injurious to human health. Assuring safe food for the public; Awareness building about hygiene and sanitation; Ignoring the myth (not giving fist milk to the baby, avoiding taking eggs before setting for an exam and like others).</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Our socio-economic condition is the cause.</p>



		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> To make available unadulterated nutritious food; To ensure easy accessibility to healthy diet; Disseminating proper knowledge of health, nutrition, hygiene; To overcome social and mental makeups and limitations relating to healthy diet; Free the market from the clutch business syndicate.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Lack of knowledge about healthy food, greed of the unscrupulous businessmen and limitation of enforcement of law have put us in this situation.</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Comprehensive agricultural (including Fisheries &amp; livestock) development; Policy document and regulatory frame work are not comprehensive; Poor institutional linkage among the actors; Absence of Common platform to convey development messages; Identified problems are not addressed;</p>
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		<p>Budget allocation is not rational; Fisheries contributes 3% of the GDP but budget allocation is less than 1%. Preparation &amp; cooking process need to be changed; Food habit need to be changed; <b>Why?</b> Socio-economic causes are there.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b> Increase agricultural productivity; Diversification of agricultural products; Cereals occupies preeminent place in our diet. Change the food habit, diversified items need to be taken; Ensuring food safety; Meet the challenges of climate change; Build nutrition sensitive agriculture sector; Raising the real income of the mass people. <b>Why BD?</b> Rice cultivation requires huge water. Monsoon rainfall helps us to produce rice. So dependency on rice increased. To meet the demand of increased population we have to produce in other season also; this pressure along with cultural and socio-economic condition pushed BD to this situation.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p>

		<p><b>Challenge:</b></p> <p><b>Production of safe food is the main challenge.</b> Our farmers are mainly marginal farmers. They don't have knowledge about antibiotic, chemical and pesticide residuals that his product contains.</p> <p><b>Absence of value chain is a great challenge for safe food;</b> Without backward linkage quality can't be ensured. Either you have to grow it or grow through contract growers. You have to appoint auditing farms. All these increase the cost of production. It makes a farms less competitive in comparison to those who don't ensure quality. Here comes the question of implementation of rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>Incapable regulatory authority;</b> they don't have sufficient knowledge, equipment and man power.</p> <p><b>Establishing Good governance is a challenge;</b> even the willingness of the govt. is also questioned; All the food items are not included in BSTI's schedule, that means BSTI has not set stander for all the food items being sold in the local market. Why BSTI is under the M/O Industries; Why not under M/O Food.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>Demand is more than the supply; Whatever appears in the market is sold. No one cares for the quality. It is possible to bring product in the market without ensuring</p>
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		<p>quality. For external market govt. strictly maintains rules and regulations and ensures quality but for domestic market rules and regulations are not applied at all.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b>          Low productivity of agricultural sector (including fisheries, livestock and poultry);          Cost of production is too high;          Keep the price of the food items within the affordability of Mass people;          Changing dependency on rice consumption;          Upgrading the logistic support;          Promotion of nutritional food.</p> <p><b>Why?</b>          Weather is suitable for rice production, that made us dependent on rice. So long with the increase of population we dedicated our all effort for enhancement of rice production. As a result, production of nutritious food has been neglected form a long since. that contributed to present scenario.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Impartial implementation of</b></li> </ul>

		<p><b>public food distribution system.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Disaster and impact of climate change.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Fragmented Market mechanism</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Increasing Productivity to meet the demand of food for the growing population; Pressure on rice need to be reduced; Taking diversified food need to be taken to meet the requirement of healthy diet. Production need to be diversified also; Meet the adverse impact of climate change; Enhance animal protein supply to provide healthy diet; Fruits and vegetables make available round the year; Ensure safe and healthy food to consumers; Ensure fair price to the growers.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b> Scientific and commercial farming is absent in Bangladesh. That's why BD is in this situation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p>
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		<p>Bangladesh has developed a lot in food production. Now we are thinking about healthy diet. So the question of nutrition has come into forefront. Nutrition is a lifecycle approach. Undernourished pregnant will give birth to undernourished baby. In this regard we are facing <b>different challenges;</b></p> <p><b>They are:</b></p> <p>Breaking intergeneration cycle of undernutrition (by improving the nutritional status of adolescent girls, pregnant women, nursing mother and children);</p> <p>Coordination among the actors is a great challenge;</p> <p>Shallow knowledge base of the institutions to meet the challenge of lifecycle approach of nutrition.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>Too much dependency on rice. This is a social practice and we have inherited it. Due to polishing and grinding rice is reducing its food value to a great extent. We don't take care of adolescent girls, pregnant women, nursing mother and children. Early marriage is there, under aged and un nourished mothers are giving birth to un nourished babies. All these are responsible for present situation of BD.</p>
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		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>  Disseminating clear idea about healthy diet/ balance diet.  Enhancing purchasing power.  developing distribution and marketing system.  Adulterated and unsafe food in the market.  Weak regulatory mechanisms.  Presence of inferior inputs (feed for the Chicken)  Absence of good production practice.  Weak food processing system.  Minimizing post-harvest loss.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>BD is passing a transitional period. Economic condition is changing, Agricultural production, marketing and food system need to be changed to cope with the socio-economic condition of the country. We are going through the process of transformation.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What approaches should be used to address the issues?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman, BSFF.</b></p> <p>Approaches:  <b>All underutilized permanent and seasonal water areas</b> including floodplain, bills, low-laying monsoon flooded areas, mono-crop paddy field, dead and slow-moving rivers, irrigation cannels with fish</p>

		<p>production potentials will be <b>carefully identified, mapped and brought under planned aquaculture.</b></p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b></p> <p>To meet the challenge of providing healthy diet to nation, along with the production of carbohydrate, <b>emphasis should be given on producing of protein and other micronutrients. Poultry, Dairy, fish, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables production</b> must be increased. <b>Fair price to the growers</b> is an incentive for further production and it increases the accessibility for healthier diet. <b>Improvement of market and value chain</b> can ensure fair price. By grinding and polishing the rice millers reduces the nutrients of the rice, <b>Rice Mills must be controlled.</b></p>
		<p><b>3.Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, senior specialist</b></p> <p>Mechanization of agriculture;  Judicious use of agricultural inputs;  Emphasis on surface water irrigation;  Production, distribution and preservation of quality seeds;  Better disease management of crops and bio-control of pests;  Minimizing yield gap between laboratory and field;  Reduce output loss through technology based weather prediction and forecasting;</p>



		<p>Urban garbage should be converted to composed fertilizer.</p> <p>Emphasis on the production of fruits, vegetables, edible oil seeds production;</p> <p>Emphasis on bio-fortification and fortification of food;</p> <p>Reduce losses of arable land;</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance Agricultural production;</li> <li>• Eradicate Poverty;</li> <li>• Develop Value Chain;</li> <li>• Ensure democratic environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p>Following could be approaches ensure food safety:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The whole nation should be involved in the process;</li> <li>b. Available resources should be efficiently used;</li> <li>c. To avoid duplication coordinated steps should be taken;</li> <li>d. Manpower should be increased;</li> <li>e. Regular training should be given to make skill manpower;</li> <li>f. Scientific Laboratories with all modern amenities should be established</li> </ol> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p>
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		<p><b>Approaches:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-More stress tolerant varieties should be developed and introduced in respected vulnerable areas;</li><li>-Diversification of agricultural products. Oil seeds, Vegetables and fruits should be given emphasis;</li><li>- Soil health should be maintained;</li><li>-Research should be carried out to get the local fruits and vegetables round the year.</li><li>-Knowledge and efficiency of the farmers must be increased.</li><li>-Awareness for taking balanced diet should be created;</li></ul> <p>Consumption of fruits and vegetables to meet the requirements of minerals and micronutrients;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Genetically modified seeds should be examined; if found not harmful should be introduced in the field.</li><li>-Goat, dairy and poultry should be given incentives;</li><li>-Biosecurity of the poultry farms should be ensured.</li></ul> <p>Training should give to farmers on biosecurity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Soybean and maize are the main components of poultry feed. Domestic production can meet 30% of the requirement; rest is being imported.</li></ul> <p><b>Import of raw materials of the poultry feeds should be made duty free.</b> Efficiency of the port should be increased to ensure quick delivery of the imported goods.</p>
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		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Awareness building about children and women nutrition, awareness about food value and importance of taking diversified food; providing special care for pregnant, lactating mother and adolescent girls like iron-folic supplement, spreading women education. Implementation of rules and regulations to ensure food safety.</p> <hr/> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Continuous effort is needed to increase yield;  Effort to develop seeds that yields more in short duration;  Switch to the crops which requires less water;  Diversification of agricultural products;  Emphasis on production of fruits, vegetables, pulses, high value crops;  Change the food habit; less rice, more fish, meat, vegetables, fruits;  Market monitoring, sample testing and penal action in case malpractices.</p> <hr/> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Political commitments;  Establishment of good governance;  Establishment of knowledge based society;</p>
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		<p>Free flow of information; Fostering the income growth activities;</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Good governance should be established; Increase the purchasing ability of the general people; Generation of non-farm income facilities; Develop marketing and value chain of different products; Diversification of crops production; Change the food consumption pattern; Put emphasis on consumption of fruits and vegetables; Attitudes towards hygienic practice and consumption of nutrient; Making fresh water available.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Enhance productivity; Accelerate crop diversification; Effective dietary diversion for nutrition; Development of commercial Agriculture; Establishing competitive food supply chain;</p>

		<p>Adaptation and resilience to climate change;          Enhance initiative for People’s Right to Food;          Reduce Income inequality;          Expand rural non-farm employment opportunities;          Improve rural transport and market infrastructure</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p> <p>Approaches:          Agricultural productivity should be increased;          Conservation of arable land should be restricted;          Poverty alleviation programs should be strengthened;          Efficient management of the water use be given priority;          less water consuming crops should be cultivated in the areas where water table has gone down;          Lifting water by deep tube-well for irrigation should be discouraged; Surface water should be given importance.          High yielding variety of local crops should develop and introduced in the fields.          Further stress tolerant varieties should be developed and introduced in the vulnerable areas.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b></p>

		<p>As population is increasing and land is shrinking, we need to increase our productivity; high yielding variety of rice along with efficient use of water can increase per acre yield.</p> <p>Commercial cultivation need to be introduced; that claims size of a farm should expand; this can be done without transferring the ownership of land; 40% of the cost of rice production is the cost of labor. Mechanization will reduce the demand for labor and cut down the cost of production. That means win win situation for both producers as well as buyers. Private sector will do it. Government will extend environmental support by making and maintaining infrastructure, supplying power etc.</p> <p>Vitamin, mineral and protein enriched foods should be taken; fruits, vegetables, poultry products, fish should be in list of our the daily.</p> <p>Horticulture, aquaculture specially pond culture and vegetable production should be given emphasis. Now vegetables are cultivated with rice as multiple cropping practice.</p> <p>Affordability of the must be increased.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b></p>

		<p><b>Approaches:</b>  Productivity need to be enhanced. Emphasis on the production of non-crop food, quality seeds and other inputs need to be assured.  Strengthening nutrition programs of the government.  Intervention on import and sale of harmful chemicals used in food. implementation of rules and regulations for the food safety. Preservation rules need to form.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b>  Mechanization and commercialization of agriculture;  Crop diversification; emphasis on horticulture and vegetable production;  Awareness building through the extension officers of different departments.  Base line survey of nutrition for adapting specific program for senior people, children and lactating mother;  Capacity building of the food safety authority;  Inclusion of fruits and vegetables in every day diet;  Coordinated action to meet the nations nutrition challenge.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b></p>

		<p>Nutrition is a multisector matter, main streaming and effective coordination is required;</p> <p>Capacity of the food safety ensuring authority need to be enhanced;</p> <p>Knowledge relating to nutritious and healthy food need to be disseminated;</p> <p>Ultra poor should be supported by nutrition supplements;</p> <p>Pregnant mothers, lactating mothers and babies should be covered under special programs; these programs need to strengthened.</p> <p>Legislative provisions need to be created for the smooth operation of food market (Pure food ordinance doesn't cover all the food items; that is true for the BSTI also; recently food safety Act has been enacted; concern rules are yet to be formulated to made that Act active).</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b></p> <p>Mainstreaming the holistic approach of agricultural development;</p> <p>Extension agents should be used to disseminate comprehensive development program;</p> <p>Capacity of the extension agents need to be enhanced;</p>



		<p>Improvement of logistic support for holistic development;  Awareness building for preparation and consumption of healthy diet, hygiene and sanitation;  Well established link between the research and extension;</p>
		<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p>Approaches:  Mechanization and commercialization of agriculture.  Diversification of agricultural products, putting emphasis on horticulture, vegetables, pulse and other high valued items;  Need to change food habit to reduce pressure on rice; vegetables, fruits, pulses and other protein and micronutrient enriched diversified food should be taken.  Selection of suitable stress tolerance varieties for cultivation in the vulnerable areas.  Emphasis to produce protein and micronutrient enriched bio-fortified agricultural commodities;  Create demand for healthy diet.  Strengthening the capacity of the food safety authority.  Strengthening coordination among the actors.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b></p>

		<p>Proactive role of the government; establishing good governance; increasing the institutional capacity of the regulatory bodies; strict enforcement of rules and regulations.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b>  Introducing <b>technology</b>; using high yielding and <b>hybrid seeds</b> will increase productivity of agriculture. Enhance productivity will <b>reduce the cost of production</b>. Hence <b>availability and affordability will be increased</b>. Increased affordability will empower the people to <b>choose diversified food</b> items. Increased productivity of rice will <b>release land</b> for the production of fruits, vegetables, grams, pulses, vegetables oils and crops other than rice. This will <b>increase availability of nutritious food</b> and <b>reduce dependency on rice</b>. Other than rice most of the food items are imported, delay in port increases the cost of import, poor condition of the road increases the cost of carrying. All these make the food costly. Increasing <b>efficiency of the port</b> and removing the impediments of carrying could reduce cost of food. On road <b>preference</b> should be given in movement</p>

		<p><b>of food caring vehicles. Poultry, livestock, fisheries</b> should be given emphasis because they are the main source of animal protein, they are playing vital role in food and nutritional security. Yes, we have developed in these subsectors but there are <b>still scope to increase productivity</b> by adapting scientific process of cultivation and rearing. We need to ensure quality inputs of these sub-sectors. <b>Quality of feeds, fries, fingerling and the chickens should be ensured.</b> Good breeding is a problem; <b>artificial insemination</b> is in the hand of government. It need to be opened, <b>Private sector should be allowed</b> do it. <b>Access to fund for the farmer</b> must be created. Intensive research is required for the development of the whole sector, both crop and non-crop products. Availability and access can't ensure intake of healthy diet. Food habit need to be changed. <b>Awareness to healthy diet need to be created.</b> All electronic medias, schools should be engaged to create awareness. <b>Effective regulatory body</b> to ensure food safety. <b>Patronizing food processing industry.</b></p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS</b></p>

		<p><b>Approaches:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minimum stock of food grain should be maintained.</b></li> <li>• <b>By giving subsidies food should be made available to the vulnerable group at their affordable price.</b></li> </ul>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Conducive environment for commercial and scientific agriculture need to be ensured;  To diversify agricultural product emphasis should be given on fruits and vegetables production;  Food habit need to be changed.  Rules and regulations need to be implemented to ensure safe food;  More tolerant varieties should be developed and cultivated;  Increase production of poultries, fisheries and livestock;  Create good marketing and value chain.</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Create alliance to promote nutrition sensitive environment;</p>

		<p>Coordinated approach of all the actors based on integrated nutrition policy; Sincere and coordinated effort to meet the goal of SDG-2. Institutional capacity and H/R development.</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b></p> <p>Extending financial and technical support to improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing;</li> <li>• Distribution;</li> <li>• Proactive regulatory mechanism.</li> </ul>
	<p>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to address the issue?</p> <p>Which actors should be leading this?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Capacity building of DoF; Fund and inputs GOB and Private sector.</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b></p> <p><b>Effective monitoring</b> in the mills and consumer's <b>awareness</b> is required to stop this malpractice. Govt. has established safe food authority under the safe food Act 2013. They don't have sufficient manpower, skilled examiners, modern laboratory to meet their mandate to ensure safe food. <b>Skilled manpower</b> and <b>testing facilities</b> must be provided to them as early as possible. <b>Fund</b> and <b>inputs</b> should be made available to the farmers. <b>Foreign trainers</b> should be</p>

		<p>engaged to trained the local researchers          GOB Should lead.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>          Fund for mechanization, modified land and water use policies, research, extension workers, motivation, awareness building, institutional capacity development are the tools for tools to address the issues.          GOB should take the lead.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality education and research;</li> <li>• Special emphasis on technical education;</li> <li>• Steps to prevent brain drain;</li> <li>• No retirement age for the researcher.</li> </ul> <p>GOB should take the lead.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>          Following tools can be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adequate fund;</li> <li>b. Awareness program;</li> <li>c. Training programs;</li> <li>d. Capacity building.</li> </ol> <p>M/O Food along with Food Safety Authority will take the lead.</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p>

		<p>Research and linking the result to field, awareness building, training programs and incentive packages are the tools.</p> <p>Government should take the main initiative.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p> <p>Tools:          Research for bio fortification, fortified food, awareness building, education, enforcement of rules and regulations, social safety networks, necessary budget allocation are the tools.          GOB should be leading actor.</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Research, extension, motivation, awareness and monitoring are the tools.          GOB should take the lead.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b></p> <p><b>TOOLS:</b>          Education, skill development, awareness building and action research are the tools.          GOB should take the lead.          Government and concerned ministries along with their agencies will do the needful.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b></p> <p>Creating employment opportunities, incentive for value chain development,</p>

		<p>awareness building, crop diversification, budget allocation, capacity building for enforcement. It should be a multi-sectoral approach.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> Tools: Research for more stress tolerant variety, employment and income generating activities; strengthening human recourse activities, More stress tolerant Variety of crops should be developed and introduced to field. Employment and income generating activities should be created; Strengthening of human resource development activities; Dissemination of knowledge of hygiene, nutrition and sanitation; Awareness building for diversified product and diversified consumption. Incentive and support to private sector for market chain and value chain. It should be a combined effort of govt. and private sector;</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Research, awareness building, implementation of rules &amp; regulations are the tools. Researchers and extension should take the lead.</p>



		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b>  <b>Tools:</b>  Rules conducive for commercial agriculture, agriculture extension department and motivation are the tools to improve the situation.</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b>  <b>Tools:</b>  Mechanization; income generation, reformation of the policy, institutional capacity building to ensure food safety. Awareness building for healthy diet, nutritional program.  <b>Actor:</b> GOB should be the main actor.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b>  <b>TOOLS:</b>  Financial support for mechanization and commercialization of agriculture;  Seminar, training, workshop, TOT, drama, exercise, electronic media should be tools for disseminating hygiene, sanitation and nutrition related messages.  <b>Actors:</b>  M/O Food and Agriculture;</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b>  <b>Tools:</b>  Text books, awareness programs, print and electronic</p>
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		<p>medias, reformation of rules and regulations, capacity building and budget allocation are the tools to streamline the situation.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> Government.</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Mainstreaming, capacity building, awareness building, electronic and print media, budget allocation, Policy reformation.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> Government.</p>
		<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Access to fund for the small farmers for mechanization; Creating conducive environment for commercial cultivation; Research for more stress tolerant varieties and develop a range of micronutrient enriched products. Ensuring market for high value and diversified products; Disseminating knowledge for diversification of production, changing food habit, creating demand for healthy diet. Allocation of funds.</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> Agriculture, food other concern ministries.</p>

		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b>  Awareness building Programs;  Education program at the school level; stringent application of rules and regulations; recruitment of appropriate persons and their training, establishing modern laboratories.  Government should do these. Something more need to be done.  Label playing field should be ensured among the competitors.  <b>Main Actor:</b>  GOB</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b>  <b>Technology, Fiscal and monetary incentives, budget allocation for research, enhance logistic support, awareness building, policy reform</b> to accommodate private sector.  <b>Main Actor:</b>  GOB.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Proper implementation PFDS.</b></li> <li>• <b>Strict supervision by the M/O Food and M/O Agri.</b></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Food policy monitoring unit should be more activate.</b></li> <li>• <b>Market intervention by the govt. should be continued</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Actor:</b> <b>GOB</b></p>
		<p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Financial incentives, Research, Knowledge transfer, motivation, awareness creation, institutional capacity development, necessary budget allocation.</p> <p><b>Leading Actors:</b> GOB should take the lead to ensure commercial farming and private sector should take the opportunity</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> (At present we have food policy, food and nutrition policy is coming up, there is nutrition policy. Instead of all these fragmented policies we need a) harmonized policy. Behavioral change communication (BCC). (if we train mother, stunting will come down). Knowledge dissemination;</p>

		<p>Advocacy; Mainstreaming; Institutional ca Implementing law to prevent early marriage and adolescent pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> GOB, Development Partners, NGOs.</p> <hr/> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Financial and technical support for Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) (Bio-security of the poultry farms need to be established, no antibiotic without the prescription of veterinary doctor, standard feeds free from harmful chemical should be given to the chicken), Incentive package, Technical support, Extension services, Duty rebate for the imported items.</p> <p><b>Key Role:</b> GOB and Private Sector /PPP</p> <hr/> <hr/>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you think that the way the issue of food and nutrition security has been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently? What do you think should be the solutions?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b></p> <p>No. Further scope is there to more efficiently handle the matter.</p> <p>Organized, <b>trained groups of community people (men and Women) supported by the GB will take part in this production process.</b> DoF Should <b>increase man power, trained them for strict implementation</b> of statutes and <b>effective monitoring</b> of matters.</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b></p> <p>Further scope is there. More efficiently handling of the matter could improve the situation.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>No, there is more to do. Zone based permanent agricultural policy need to be framed and followed to improve the situation</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>There is scope to develop the scenario. Adequate funds should be allocated to accomplice the tasks.</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p>Here we have something more to do. Capacity building of the enforcing authority could solve the problem.</p>

		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Comprehensive development program for whole agricultural sector including poultry, dairy, goat and other livestock, fisheries.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Isla, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Things should be more efficiently handled.</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b>  It's being rightly handle; in course of time something more could be done.  We are about to finalize updated of our agriculture policy. Proper implementation of the new policy would change the scenario.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b>  New policy including more detail about food and nutrition security is needed. Govt. is working on this and it will come up in the next year.  Food security and nutrition is there in our food policy; Hygiene need to be included. Policies are not properly implemented.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  Ways are well defined. Implementation is lacking.</p>

		<p>Steps should be taken to implement existing policies, rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b></p> <p>Tomato is most nutritious agricultural product, but we can't utilize the total output. There are other products facing the same fate; There are areas where huge amount of milk is produced. Producers can't sale all the milk. Certainly we have to do something to change the scenario.</p> <p>Resources should be mobilized in the rural areas to start commercial farming. More agro-processing industry need to established;</p> <p>Agriculture should be conceived in its greater sense; fisheries, poultry and livestock are very much included in agriculture. All these subsectors taken together must be modernized.</p> <p>Innovative ideas should be patronized to create nonfarm employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p> <p>There is much to do.</p> <p>Research on bio fortification should be given impetus. Food habit of taking too much rice should be changed. Vegetables, Pulses, nuts, seeds, fruits and animal proteins should be consumed.</p> <p>New agricultural policy is coming up to accommodate efficient use of irrigation,</p>
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		<p>restricting land conversion and impact of climate change.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b>          Proper implementation of rules and regulations is lacking. Government should give incentive and policy support to private sector.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b></p>
		<p><b>Solution:</b>          We don't have our own program. We materialized the programs of the donors. We need to materialize our own program chalked out on the basis of our need. We need to determine core set of outcome of all the nutrition programs. Misuse of chemicals in food items is a regional issue, regional solution required.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p><b>Differently:</b>          Nutrition officers are being recruited as 11 grade employee; to put impetus on nutrition activities entry post should be upgraded to 9<sup>th</sup> grade.          Efficient handling of the tools will solve the problems.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p>
		<p>We are in the right track. More efficiency is required to deal with the matter.</p>

		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate:</b> Not adequate. <b>Solution:</b> Rational allocation of resources.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate?</b> Efficient handling is required. <b>Solution:</b> Ensure enabling environment by strong coordination and financial support.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p>Yes. Those who are not taking steps to make their product health hazard free by adapting different QC measures and do not follow good manufacturing practice are benefited under present situation; because their cost of production is less in comparison to those who are following good manufacturing practice and spend on QC.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate:</b> No. Special attention is needed for development of agricultural sector. <b>Policy makers should feel</b> the impotence to improve the situation.</p>

		<p><b>Solution:</b>  <b>Nexus between government and private sector</b> is needed for the development.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>Insufficient. Food should be allocated to poverty-stricken pockets following the finding HIES. In the same way nutrition deficiency should be handled. Advocacy and awareness should be increased. Impetus should be given to research work.</b></p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b></p> <p><b>Appropriately Handled?</b>  No. More efficient handling is required.</p> <p><b>Differently:</b> Special attention on capacity development of the concerned departments.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b>  emphasis on commercial cultivation should be given.</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b>  Not at all. Coordination is lacking among the actors. Policies are fragmented.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b>  Harmonized policy should be formulated. Integrated approach should be taken to improve nutritional scenario.</p>

		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p> <p><b>Appropriate:</b> No. Present policy supports cereals, staple food production. Policy need to be reformed to include greater agriculture i.e. agriculture, poultry and livestock.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Formation of comprehensive agriculture policy and effective implementation of the policy is the solution.</p>
<p><b>Power-Influence</b></p>	<p>Are there any specific groups or actors (i) government officials, (ii) food grain dealers, (iii) millers, owners of more formalized enterprises such as food grain whole sale markets (arot), etc. that are benefiting from new policies on food and nutritional security?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Yes. Political mastan are obstructing to implement the rules and regulations, especially in case of leasing the waterbodies. They are taking lease of waterbodies as fake fishermen.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Yes. Small poultry firms are exploited by the cheek and feed suppliers. Inputs are being supplied at a deferred payment, with the condition of selling the output to them. Price of the input is high and the output is law. The quality of feed is not ensured. This exploitation must be stop. Bank loan should be extended to these small farmers. Cross border trade is also threatening growth of this sector.</p>

		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Yes, Tobacco manufacturing multinational company is benefited as the tobacco cultivation is not officially band.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not seen</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Some breeders and feed suppliers in poultry subsector are exploiting the small farmers. They supply chickens and feed on credit to small farmers and buy their output. Most of the cases the price of inputs are high and quality is not assured; on the other hand price of the output is kept low. This exploitation need to be stop.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> No group is specially benefited.</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> No mention worthy power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Not seen.</p>
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		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not seen, but lack of coordination is there.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> Under the present condition business communities are often benefited.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Donors wishes dominate different activities, small NGOs are neglected and influential NGOs are getting privilege.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> Not Seen.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No Power influence is seen.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Yes. Those who are not taking steps to make their product health hazard free by adapting different QC measures and do not follow good manufacturing practice are benefited under present situation; because their cost of production is less in</p>

		<p>comparison to those who are following good manufacturing practice and spend on QC.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b></p>
		<p>Allocation of funds and incentive for development are being misplaced.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Under the existing policy millers and whole sellers are most benefited, they have become pressure group.</b></p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> No power influence is seen.</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b></p>
		<p>Under the existing polices cereal producers are getting advantage over the others producers.</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
		<p>Under the existing policy Powder milk importers are benefited. They have conflict of interest with the flourishment of the local dairy firm.</p>
		<p>Feeds and chicken suppliers use to supply at a deferred payment. Most the cases they realize more than the usual</p>

		<p>coast. They also supply substandard inputs.</p>
	<p>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or are still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Nothing mentioned.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Nothing mentioned</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Nothing mentioned</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not Known</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Not known.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> Not Seen.</p>



		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> World Bank is against giving subsidy to food grain. They even don't want to give food to vulnerable groups, instead they want to pay cash.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> Not known.</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
<p>• If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits? Describe, please!</p>		<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque ;</b> Mastans are getting benefit. They are taking lease of govt. owned waterbodies as fake fishermen and selling fishing rights to genuine fishermen at a higher price.</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF Suppliers</b> of chickens and poultry feeds are getting benefit under the present system. Inputs are being supplied at a deferred payment, with the condition of selling the output to suppliers. Price of the input is high and the output is law. The quality of feed is not ensured.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Cigarette manufacturing companies are benefitting.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not seen</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not known.</p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p>

		Not known
		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS N/R
		15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
		16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R

		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansuary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> For procuring food grain millers are given financial facilities.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> Cereals producers get maximum attention from the government; they get all sorts of incentives including bank loan.</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected (e.g. in terms of food access for the poor for instance)? What are the negative effects? Which specific groups or actors will be influenced?</li> </ul>		<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Genuine fishermen are deprived from getting the lease. They are purchasing fishing right at a higher price from the fake fishermen who managed to get the lease fraudulently.</p>

		<p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b>  Small poultry farm owners are negatively affected. They are in the trap of deferred payment. Purchasing input at a higher price and selling output at a higher price; moreover, the quality of feed is not assured.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>  Land owner, tobacco is degrading the quality of land.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Not seen</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Small poultry farm owners are negatively affected.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p>

		N/R
		<b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R
		<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> N/R
		<b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R
		<b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R
		<b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R
		<b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R
		<b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b>
		<b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> N/R
		<b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R
		<b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> N/R
		<b>23. Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b>
		As all the attention and resources are diverted to cereals production other farmers are deprived.

		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
	<p>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for new policies to be formulated? Who has driven the discussion? Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion? What exactly is that?</p>	<p>Small poultry farms are negatively affected as terms of deferred payment of inputs goes against their interest. Small dairy farms couldn't sale their mill.</p> <p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Fish farmers, fishermen's cooperative society, civil society, medias.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Small farmers, media, civil society, NGOs</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Civil society, NGOs</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not seen</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not known.</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Owners of small poultry farm, media, civil society want policy that stop this exploitation.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> <b>Media is pushing for a better policy.</b></p>



		<p>Pockets identified by HIES should get the priority in case of dealing with food and nutrition matters.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
		<p>Poultry farms, dairy farms, small holders, media, civil society, Go, NGOs wants new policy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or are still) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>		<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b>  Not known</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b>  Not Known.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>  Cigarette manufactures don't want that tobacco production should be ban.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  Not known.</p>

		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p>Yes, the groups who are opposing the market interference</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Deputy Director.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23.Arifeen Akther. Socio economist, VAM unit, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>

**Issue 2**  
**LAND & WATER-USE policies impacting on food system**

Dimension	Issue	Guide	
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on land and water use? At what level?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b>  Waterbody Management Committee leases out the waterbodies. Hon’ble MP is adviser of the committee. Most of the cases genuine fishermen or their committees don’t get lease. Reform is required in the respective policy. NGOs and Fishermen’s co-operatives are raising voice for the reform. DC and UNO are respectively chairman of the district and upazilla committee</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b></p> <p>Reform in the land and water use policy is required to enhance the agricultural output. Both the policies should be echo friendly.  M/O land, Agriculture, Water resources, Local Govt,</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>M/O land, Agriculture, Forest &amp; environment, Water Resource, Housing &amp; public Works, Local govt, WARPO, NGOs and Donor agencies are engaged with land and water use. Land use policy of 2001, Water resource policy – 1999, Coastal zone development policy, National Water Management Plan- 2011, Bangladesh Water Act-2013 are used by the government.  Necessary provisions should be created to check the conversion and destruction of arable land and</p>

			<p>wetland. Provision should be created for efficient use of water resources.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Prime Minister’s Office (PMO), M/O Land, M/O Agri. and M/O water resource specially Water Development Board play the main role. Among the NGOs Social Resources Development Institute (SRDI), Bangladesh’s Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Service (BCEGIS), Association of land Reform and Development (ALRD), Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.  PMO is working on rain water harvesting. That aims to mitigate drought and increase the use of surface water in irrigation. Water Development Board works on flood control, riverbank and coastal belt erosion, also works on surface water irrigation project. IWM deals with flood control, irrigation, water drainage, river morphology, sedimentation and salinity, also assess the environment impact. ALRD works on land reform.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  M/O Land, M/O Water resources, NGOs and the donor agencies are working on land and water resources</p>

		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O Land, Water resource, Forest and environment, Local government, Housing and Public works, Agriculture and food are associated with the issue.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> M/O Agriculture, Land, Water resources and their subordinate organizations.</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O land, Water resources, Agriculture are involved; Donors are there too.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> M/O land, Water resources; Agriculture, LGRD.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> M/O land, Water resources, Agriculture, LGRD. Donors, NGOs.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  M/O Land, Agriculture, Water Resources, LGRD, NGOs and Donors.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> M/O Land, Water resources, Agriculture, BADC, Energy.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> Different ministries, Donors, NGOs.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> M/O agriculture, Food, Land, water resources, Local govt. Donors and NGOs.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</b></p>

			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Livestock, Forest and environment, Shipping, Homes, Foreign Affairs, NGOs and donors.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p>N/R</p>
			<p>M/O land, Agriculture, food, water resources, LGRDC, Donors and NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p>M/O land, Water resources, Agriculture, Local Government. Agro-business communities. NGOs .</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p> <p>M/O Food, Agriculture, land, water resources, public works.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p>M/O Land, M/O Agri. and M/O water resource plays the main role. Among the NGOs Bangladesh Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Service (BCEGIS), Association land Reform and Development (ALRD), Institute of Water Modeling (IWM), Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA), Human Development Research Center (HDRC), Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA), BELA are working on the field.</p> <p>IWM deals with flood control, irrigation, water drainage, river morphology, sedimentation and salinity, also assess the environment impact. ALRD is preparing action plan on the basis of nations engagement in these areas. HDRC is working on the land issue. BAPA working to protect the rivers from unauthorized occupants.</p>
			<p><b>22.</b></p>

			<p><b>Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Land, Water resource, Forest &amp; environment, Defense, Local Govt. Development Partners and NGOs.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Land, Water resources, local Government, civil society, NGOs.</p>
	<p>Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:</p>	<p>• Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers of Land and Water Resources, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGO, peasant organizations etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b></p> <p>Organizations of fishermen, civil society and NGOs are pressing for reform.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Combined effort;</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Indiscriminate use of land and wetland for different development purposes agri. land is getting squeezed. Erosion of River and coastal belt had further sharpened the problem. Excessive use of underground water changing the condition of land. Excessive use of chemical fertilizer degrading the soil. Penetration of saline water also degrading the soil. Unplanned roads of the local bodies creating water logging. All these taken together putting tremendous presser on our food production. To come out from these situations the new agenda evolved. I can't see any milestone in this regard. M/O land, M/O Agri., WDB are Govt. networks. Concern NGOs are ALRD, HDRC, SRDI and FAO.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSa</b> Combined effort.</p>



				6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. It is a combined effort
				7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) Combined effort.
				8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. Combined effort.
				9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. Combined effort.
				10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. Combined effort.
				11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
				12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC Comined effort
				13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. Combined effort.
				14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS Combined effort.
				15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. Combined effort.
				16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
				17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. Combined effort.
				18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. Combined effort.
				19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. Combined effort.
				20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.

			<p>Combined effort.</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p>M/O land, M/O Agri., M/O Housing and Public works are Govt. networks. Concern NGOs are ALRD, HDRC, BAPA, BELA, IWM.</p> <p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p>Combined effort.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> No one is champion.</p> <p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No one is champion.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No one is champion.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Combined effort, no one is champion.</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> Combined effort</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> No.</p>

			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> No one.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> ALRD and HDRC are working are working on land. IWM and CEGIS is working on water body, coastal belt, river and delta.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> Multi-ministry tusk.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> No one.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there some 'groups' or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b> Fishermen's cooperatives and NGOs hold the same opinion.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Nothing mentioned.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Civil society and NGOs.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> ALRD and HRDC are holding same view on land reform. They are helping to formulate the land use policy.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Nothing mentioned.</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
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			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> ALRD and HRDC are holding same view on land reform. They are helping to formulate the land use policy.</p> <p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> N/R</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of land and water-use?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Political people, local leaders and mussel powers by exerting undue presser on local administration and on fishermen manage to get the lease. So they oppose stringent policy in this regard.</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir</b> Nothing mentioned</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Yes.</p>

			5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA Nothing Mentioned.
			6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. NO conflict is seen.
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
			8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture No Conflict is seen.
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. M/R
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. Yes.
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC No.
			13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. No conflict is seen.
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS No conflict is seen.
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. Yes. Shrimp cultivators are forcing the small farmers to lease out their plots to a minimum price; and sometimes in a deferred payment.
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. No conflict.
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. No conflict is seen

			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> Yes. People whose land is acquired for urbanization always oppose the process.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Not seen.</p>
		Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU.</b> Not sure.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Nothing mentioned.</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>

			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> M/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> No.</p>
			<p>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. No dis agreement is seen.</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> No disagreement is seen.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> No disagreement is seen.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> No disagreement.</p>
			<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No disagreement is seen.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> No</p>



			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
			<p>Not seen.</p>
		<p>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> not seen.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not sure.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not sure.</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> M/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b></p>

			N/R
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. Not seen.
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
			22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD N/R
			23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & policy officer, WFP N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> </ul>	1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chaiman, BSFF Shrimp cultivators are forcing the small farmers to lease out their plots to a minimum price; and sometimes in a deferred payment. 2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF Not seen. 3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist

			Not seen.
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> There are conflict of interest among the shrimp and paddy cultivators in the south western region</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> In the Barend area (north Bengal), farmers are lifting underground water by deep tube-well. Water level has gone down; peoples are not getting drinking water in their tube-well. In the like way industry is using deep tube-well; neighboring household are not getting drinking water in their tube-wells.</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p>

			N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
			22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD N/R
			23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & policy officer, WFP N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman, BSFF Not seen.
			2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF Not seen.
			3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist Not seen.
			4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known.
			5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA Not known.
			6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R

			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
			8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. N/R
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
			13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. N/R
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R

			<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
<p><b>Narrative</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to land and water use? Why Bangladesh is in this situation?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive planning and resource allocation for a longer period for aquaculture and water infrastructure development;</li> <li>• Grass root level involvement through comprehensive planning;</li> <li>• Promotion of investment friendly waterbodies leasing system;</li> <li>• Ensure availability &amp; sustainability of chemical, biological and physical hazard free clean water for human as well as for agriculture, livestock and fisheries;</li> <li>• Ensuring allocation of khas land &amp; waterbodies to women.</li> </ul> <p>Absence of strict enforcement of laws, rules and regulations put us in this situation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charmin, KGF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing yield gap;</li> <li>• Diversification of crops;</li> <li>• Maintaining the water table;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient use of the water resource;</li> <li>• Conservation of arable and wet land in the name of development;</li> <li>• Encroachment of rivers and wet lands,</li> <li>• Water pollution.</li> </ul> <p>Cultivators are not land owners, they are not interested, and not even in a position, to invest for improvement of cultivation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist.</b>  In some places water table has gone down very rapidly. One of the factors is reimbursement fell short of withdrawal. In the northern region <b>maintaining water table</b> is a great challenge. Industrial effluents, agricultural chemical residues, careless garbage dumping, linking sewerage to river are polluting water, <b>maintaining quality of water</b> is also challenge. <b>Efficient utilization of land</b>, specially the char lands; <b>Meeting the nutrition requirement</b> is also a challenge.</p> <hr/> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending on the purpose of use land should be divided in specific zones.</li> <li>• Easy conversion of land must be stop.</li> <li>• Specific land use policy need to be introduced.</li> <li>• Withdrawal on ground water should reduce.</li> <li>• Reservoir for the surface water need to be created.</li> <li>• Siltation of the natural reservoirs need to be removed.</li> </ul>
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		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  Air, Water and land pollution is the great challenge.  Pollution are affecting quality of agricultural product.  Unplanned use of the natural resources has created this situation</p> <hr/> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Challenges:  Ground water management;  Creation of reservoirs for rain fed agriculture;  Control of water pollution;  Check river erosion and intrusion of saline water;  Stop unplanned urbanization;  Stop unplanned construction of infrastructure that creates water logging;  Ensure safe water;  Stop or reduce the conversion of arable land for other purpose.</p> <p>Water is abundant in Bangladesh, we don't consider it as a resource, we are in a habit of misusing it, be it for domestic purpose or for irrigation. Riverbank erosion is a seasonal matter of Bangladesh. Unplanned urbanization and unplanned infrastructure development are reducing and degrading arable. All these have adversely affecting our agriculture.</p> <hr/> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Arable land is reducing due to unplanned use of use of land, river erosion, saline water intrusion, going down of underground water table.  Water prolusion. Maximum engagement in carbohydrate production.  Agriculture was totally and still mostly dependent on nature. Resources are not scientifically used.</p>
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		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Arable land and wetland are decreasing  Riverbank erosion;  Intrusion of saline water;  Maintain the soil health;  Too much withdrawal of ground water;  Retention of rain water for irrigation purpose.  <b>Present situation</b> is the result of unplanned urbanization, climate change, unplanned withdrawal of ground water.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  No comprehensive policy of land use;  Check misuse of water;  Check unplanned constructions;  Emphasis on production of rice that doesn't requires too much water;  Because of heavy monsoon shower we develop a habit of neglecting rain water, unplanned withdrawal of ground water and impact of climate change are to blamed for this situation.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  Supply of quality drinking water is a great challenge.  Due to unplanned construction arable land is shrinking.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  Erratic rain falls causing untimely flood; extreme temperature causing blast in rice; intrusion of saline water degrading the fertility of soil; frequent visit of cyclone in the coastal region destroying crops and playing havoc;</p>

		<p>Geographical location made BD vulnerable to climate change.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b></p> <p>Optimal use of land is absent; Govt. is compelling the private universities to acquiring huge land; constructing stadiums in different places; these lands would have otherwise been used for agricultural purposes; Each metal product manufacturers of Bogura district is using its own heat treatment plant, but one such treatment plant could serve the purpose of the whole industry.</p> <p>All these are reducing arable land; Misuse of water must be stop;</p> <p><b>Why?</b></p> <p>Due to monsoon rain fall and flat alluvial soil we develop a habit of misusing water.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <p>Maintain the quality of the soil is a challenge; we use chemical fertilizer to maintain the productivity of soil; use of urea is in rise, that emits CH<sub>4</sub> which adds to global warming.</p> <p>We misuse water; efficient use of water for cultivation is required; Supply of fresh water is also a challenge;</p> <p><b>Why?</b></p> <p>Too much emphasis on production of rise.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <p>Unplanned use of arable land for other purposes and riverbank erosion making arable land more scarce;</p> <p>Efficient use of water for irrigation;</p> <p>In the northern side of the country water table is going down;</p>

		<p>Intrusion of saline water in the coastal region;  Managing the low laying areas;  <b>Why?</b>  Not adhering to zoning system and unplanned withdrawal of underground water has source us to this position.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p>
		<p>Arable land is decreasing, due to introduction of technology production has increased also.</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b>  Stop unplanned construction of water structure, embankment, polders and roads, these are not fish friendly;  In the name of development use of arable land for other purpose is a threat to food security.  Unplanned irrigation dragging down the water table in different regions.  Uncontrolled discharge of Industrial affluent polluting water;  Destruction of wetland destroying biodiversity.</p> <p><b>Why?</b>  Negligent use of land and water resources; irrational development effort; too much focus on rice production.</p>
		<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b>  Unplanned use of land for development purposes; reducing arable land and destroying wetlands, disturbing ecology;  Erosion of riverbank reducing arable land.  Saline intrusion reducing the quality of land and water;</p>

		<p>Unplanned disposal of industrial effluent degrading land and polluting water;  Inefficient use of water for irrigation;  Too much extraction of underground water in the northern region causing water table to go down.  Why?  disregard to law, poor enforcement of law and adverse effect of climate change have put us in this situation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Maintaining quality of water is a challenge. Without any treatment sewerage and used water goes to mass water body, polluted water contains residues of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and heavy metals. Use of this water in agriculture contaminates the product, which creates health hazard.  Deficiencies of land are being meet by using chemical fertilizers which in turn pollutes water, environment and distort ecology; Organic fertilizer can be used safely. On the contrary import of organic fertilizer is restricted. There is no policy regarding the use of organic fertilizer like composed, and others.</p> <hr/> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Efficient management of water resources.  Maintenance of soil health.  <b>Why BD?</b>  We don't consider water as resource</p> <hr/> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be earmarked zone for Agriculture, Industry and Housing.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be crops zoning. Diversification of crops for zones should also be determined.</li> <li>• Load on ground water must be reduced.</li> <li>• Necessary steps to increase surface water irrigation need to be taken.</li> <li>• Food habit need to be changed.</li> <li>• Different steps must be taken to adapt with the climate change.</li> </ul> <p><b>BD special:</b> Geographical location made BD most vulnerable to climate change impact.</p> <hr/> <p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Ground water management; Creation of reservoirs for rain fed agriculture; Control of water pollution; Check river erosion and intrusion of saline water; Stop unplanned urbanization; Stop unplanned construction of infrastructure that creates water logging; Ensure safe water; Stop or reduce the conversion of arable land for other purpose.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b> We don't consider water as a resource, we are in a habit of misusing it, be it for domestic purpose or for irrigation. Unplanned urbanization and unplanned infrastructure development are reducing and degrading arable land, waterbody and wetland. All these are adversely affecting our agriculture.</p>
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		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b>          Stop conversion of arable land;          Stop degradation of arable land;          Increase awareness for conservation;          Stop misuse of water;          Stop pollution of water.  <b>Why BD?</b>          Unplanned use of natural resources is responsible for this situation of B</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What approaches should be used to address the issues?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b>          Water bodies should be leased out for a longer period so that long term program can be taken to boot up fish production. To ensure the grass root participation, waterbodies should be leased out to genuine fishermen, financial and logistic supports should be extended to them.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charmin, KGF</b></p> <p>For maximum utilization of the available arable land <b>short duration pulse and oil seeds could be cultivated between Amon and Boro.</b>          To reduce the use of underground water <b>rain feed harvesting should be given preference.</b>  <b>Reservoirs should be created to retain rain water and reimbursement of the underground water.</b></p> <p><b>Crop diversification</b> is also required to <b>maintain water table. Boro</b> cultivation is <b>groundwater depleting.</b> Areas where groundwater is posing threat Boro must not be cultivated there. They <b>could shift to maize, vegetables, sunflowers, or other oil seeds.</b></p>

		<p>For maximum utilization of available water resource <b>individual approach of irrigation should be substituted by community approach.</b> Irrigation of an area should be vested in the hand of farmers' cooperative of that area.</p> <p>All these should be included in the land and water use policies of the nation.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist.</b></p> <p>Sufficient scope for surface water irrigation should be created.  Under ground water should be extracted in dry season from the dried up river beds. It will automatically be reimbursed in the rainy season.  Special attention should be given for maximum utilization of char lands. Char development board should be created for this purpose.  To augment the supply of protein wherever possible fish should be cultivated even in the paddy field. Various NGOs are disseminating this knowledge in field.  Water quality must be maintained.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Ministry of land is working on Zoning;  Ministry of water resources is implementing large water resource projects.  LGED is implementing small scale water resource development projects.</p>

		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  Careless disposal of filthy material materials, industrial effluents and sewage discharge in the rivers are the main causes of pollution. Brick fields are degrading land by using top soil, polluting air by emitting black smoke. Intrusion of saline water degrading land and water, too much withdrawal of underground water is degrading the soil. Adequate steps should be taken to stop these pollutions.</p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Areas where water table has fallen down, crops that requires less water should be cultivated there. Even draught registrant variety of paddy should have cultivated. To compensate the yield loss in between two crops, a quick maturing crop could be introduced.  Cross-dams should be created to prevent erosion and intrusion of saline water. Saline tolerant variety of paddy could be cultivated in southern region of Bangladesh.  Rivers, cannels, oxbow lakes are needed to be excavated for preservation of rain water. Valleys in different hill-districts could be treated as reservoirs.  Wetlands and waterbodies should be maintained for preserving biodiversity. In time of urbanization specific attention should be given to minimize loss of arable land. Unplanned construction in the rural areas should be stop.  Vertical extension of buildings in the rural area could help reduction of arable land.  All sort water contamination should be stopped.  GOB should take the lead.</p>



		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Steps should be taken to maximum utilization of the available land and water resources;</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Shifting cultivation of paddy, that requires much water, towards the south;  Band on withdrawal of underground water by deep tube-well;  Emphasis on surface water irrigation;  Excavation and re-excavation of river cannel and wetlands;  Creation of reservoir for rain water; digging patkua. Building rubber dam;  Protecting riverbanks and coastal areas.</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  Comprehensive policy of land use for combined agriculture (agriculture, fisheries and livestock); enhance river dredging initiative to reduce riverbank erosion and to maintain the natural flow of the river;  Efficient management of water; manage ground water use in a sustainable way; enhance surface water irrigation coverage; ensure arsenic free groundwater for irrigation and domestic purpose. Promote sustainable management of water resource in the coastal zone; Sustain holistic development of haor and wetlands.</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  Supply of safe drinking water should be ensured.</p>
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		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> More stress tolerant variety should be developed and introduced in vulnerable areas; less water consuming variety should be cultivated in the northern region; climate smart infrastructure should be build.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b> Strict adherence to zoning system; Enhance river dredging to prevent bank erosion; Emphasis on the use surface water irrigation;</p> <p>Restricting the use of underground water in vulnerable areas of the northern zone, less water demanding crops to be cultivated in this region. Holistic development of haor and wetlands For managing the water recourse of the coastal region we need to Increase upland water flow, building small water reservoirs, encourage rain water harvesting and conservations, excavate of ponds and tanks.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b> Zoning should be strictly followed;</p>

		<p>Zone specific farming pattern should be followed;  Industries should establish Effluent treatment plant;  Strict application of rules and regulations;  Rules and regulations should be made harmonized.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p>Approaches:  Development activities and farming should be guided by the zone;  Construction of embankment, polder, sluice and other infrastructure to prevent erosion of riverbank and intrusion of saline water;  Construction and use of ETP by the polluting industries;  Not to allow untreated sewerage to mix with the main stream of water.  Recycling the water.  Use technology for water efficient irrigation;  Rational use of underground water for irrigation;  Increase the coverage of surface water irrigation;  Creation of reservoir for surface water.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b>  Not appropriate.</p>

		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Surface water irrigation should be given emphasis;  Drip irrigation should be introduced;  For all purposes zoning should be strictly followed.  Crops demanding less water should be cultivated in water scarce areas;  Reservoirs should be created for surface water irrigation.  Govt. water bodies should be excavated;  Private sector should be engaged to lift water from the river for irrigation purposes. This is being done in Borend project area.  Without forcing the farmer to restrain from the use of deep tube-well alternative cost effective facilities should be extended to them. Cost effective irrigation.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b>  Bangladesh has taken long term delta plan to increase the food production and to adapt with the climate change, Known as 100 years’ delta plan. BCEGIS and IWM giving technical support to this project. Govt. had undertaken different initiatives which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National water management plan,</li> <li>• Haor dev. Master plan.</li> <li>• National Water resources management plan as development measures along with saving nature and ecology.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Excavation and re-excavation of river cannels and wetlands;</p>

		<p>Shifting cultivation of paddy, that requires much water, towards the south;          Band on withdrawal of underground water by deep tube-well;          Emphasis on surface water irrigation;          Creation of reservoir for rain water; digging patkua. Building rubber dam;          Protecting riverbanks and coastal areas.          Leasing waterbodies to genuine fishermen.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b>  <b>N/</b></p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b>          Rational use of land and water.</p>
	<p>• What tools or instruments should be put in place to address the issue? Which actors should be leading this?</p>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque.</b></p> <p>Reformed policy, fund and training program should be the tools.          Motivation to government agencies is required; Govt. will be the main actor.</p> <p>Efficient use of the resources should be ensured.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b>          To get maximum benefit from the research work we require to <b>reform land ownership policy. Reform is also required to preserve and stop conversion of land and water bodies. GOB</b> should play the leading role.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>          Rules and regulations, awareness, motivation, training and capacity building of the implementing authority are the tools.          GOB and NGOs should play the role.</p>

		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Close monitoring and intensive supervision required to improve situation.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p>Stringent application of Land and water use policy.</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Funds should be made available to the concerned authorities to carry out the works.</p> <p>GOB should take the lead.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b></p> <p>government has already taken homestead gardening program. School gardening and roadside cultivation could be taken. Hydroponic, Aeroponic and vertical gardening should be given emphasis. Agricultural production should be diversified. Stress tolerant varieties should be made popular. Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) method of irrigation for boro and amon paddy cultivation should be made popular.</p> <p>GOB and private sector.</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Motivation, awareness and building polders and dams.</p> <p>Agriculture extension department, WAPDA and LGED will play the main role.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b></p> <p>Zoning, Diversification of crops, less water consuming crops for northern zone, change of food habit, strict adherence to rules and regulations, action research, motivation and awareness are the tools.</p> <p>GOB should lead.</p>

		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Demand driven research, extension works, awareness building, training for alternative livelihood, infrastructure building, budget. Government should take the leading role.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> <b>Tools:</b> Mechanization in cultivation and irrigation. <b>Actor:</b> GOB</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> <b>Tools:</b> Comprehensive planning and Budget allocation.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> <b>Tools:</b> Rules and regulations. <b>Actor:</b> Land, Agriculture, local government, water resources.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> <b>Tools:</b> Necessary Act and Rules, Capacity building, Budget allocation, comprehensive planning. <b>Actors:</b></p>

		<p>GOB</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Policy reform, existing policies, implementation, awareness creation.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> GOB</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Drip irrigation, zoning, reservoirs, excavation. Coast effective irrigation.</p> <p><b>Leading Actor:</b> GOB and Private sector.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> -Zoning: -Diversification of crops: -Less water consuming crops for northern zone: -Change of food habit; -Strict adherence to rules and regulations; -Research; -Motivation and awareness are the tools.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> GOB should lead.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b></p>



		<p>Plan, research, awareness building and allocation of fund.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> GOB</p>
	<p>Do you think that the way the issue of land and water use has been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently? What do you think should be the solutions?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque.</b> There is scope to improve the situation. Efficient use of the resources should be ensured.</p> <hr/> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Further improvement is possible.</p> <p>All the above mentioned matters should be included in the national land and water use policies.</p> <hr/> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist.</b> Problems are not properly handled. There is much more to do. Provisions should be created in the law, rules and regulations for ensuring efficient use of land and water.</p> <hr/> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not efficiently dealt with. Coordinated effort is required to overcome this situation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> No. Strict implementation laws, rules and regulations is required.</p> <hr/> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> More efficient use of the resources is required.</p> <hr/> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b> Efficiency need to be increased.</p> <hr/> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b></p>

		<p>No. Things should be dealt with more efficiently. Comprehensive policy of land use for combined agriculture (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) need to be formed. As stated above.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Efficiency is required. Research is required to find more adaptable means to meet the challenging situation</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> <b>Incentive for mechanization.</b></p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate:</b> Planning is appropriate, budget is not sufficient; pace of implementation is slow. <b>Solution:</b> Reformation of policy restricting withdrawal underground water in vulnerable areas, conversion of arable land in to shrimp cultivation. Allocation of sufficient budget; and efficient implementation of the projects.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate:</b> No. <b>Solution:</b></p>

		<p>Harmonization of rules and regulations; strict application of those.</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p>Appropriate: More efficient handling is required. Solution: comprehensive development plan supported by adequate financing and strict implementation of rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> No. <b>Solutions:</b> Sincere effort to maintain the quality of water and land. Urban waste could be transformed into composed fertilizer. Policy for use of organic fertilizer should be formed. Import of organic fertilizer should be opened. Strict implementation of existing laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate:</b> No. Coast effective irrigation should be introduced. this will reduce the cost of production which in turn should lower the price and increase the accessibility to food. <b>Solution:</b> Awareness building, incentive for coast effective irrigation and zoning would help to solve.</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p><b>Effective and timely implementation of the government decisions must be emphasized.</b></p> <p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate?</b></p>
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		<p>No, further improvement is possible. Now genuine fishermen are not getting lease of govt. owned waterbodies, not only that it is leased out for a short period, not suitable take any development project on that.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> Comprehensive land and water use policy need to be framed.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate?</b> No. A comprehensive muster plan and policy for the use of land and water.</p>
<p><b>Power - Influence</b></p>	<p>• Are there any specific groups or actors (i) government officials, (ii) politicians, (iii) developers (iv) farmers (v) business groups etc. that are benefiting from the policies on land and water use?</p>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not seen</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not seen</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> No one is getting special benefit.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Social conflict between the paddy and shrimp cultivators is present in the southwestern region, relating to intrusion of saline water.</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Powerful rural people are unauthorized occupant of the silted riverbeds and</p>

		cannels. They influence to divert the excavation work.
		<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R
		<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>
		In the Barend area (north Bengal), farmers are lifting underground water by deep tube-well. Water level has gone down; peoples are not getting drinking water in their tube-well. In the like way industry is using deep tube-well; neighboring household are not getting drinking water in their tube-wells.
		<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R
		<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not seen
		<b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R
		<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> Not seen.
		<b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Yes. Shrimp cultivators are forcing the small farmers to lease out their plots to a minimum price; and sometimes in a deferred payment.
		<b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R
		<b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> No power influence is seen.
		<b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No power influence is seen.
		<b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not seen.

		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> No power influence is seen.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> Rajuks land development project has affected agricultural land but bureaucrats are benefited form the project. Flood Action Plan has mainly benefited the urban people. Detail Area Plan of Dhaka is being criticized by the BAPA, BELA other members of the civil society. It bears conflict with Agricultural land and is not environment friendly.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> Yes. Most of the cases govt. owned waterbodies are leased out to cooperatives which don't contain genuine fishermen. They procure the lease upon fictitious document by exerting undue power. Genuine fishermen take sublease from these fake fishermen groups.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Not seen.</p>
	<p>• If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits? Describe, please!</p>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque.</b> Under the existing policy political touts, local leaders and muscle powers are getting lease of waterbodies. As result genuine fishermen are deprived of the facilities given by the governments. Fishermen have to pay to these fake farmers for getting the fishing right. Genuine fishermen are adversely affected.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen</p>

		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>River eroded people are not getting chance to settled in the newly accreted char lands. Politically backed people are grabbing those lands with muscle powers. Even in the main land deep and shallow machine irrigation has become business of the power groups. These are going against the interest of the farmers and pushing the cost of production.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Those who are interested in shrimp cultivation wants to get saline water, on the contrary paddy cultivator wants to get rid from the saline water. In case of shrimp cultivation marginal farmers have no choice but to lease out his plot.</p> <p>Sometimes road built by the local authorities creates waterlogging problems. Marginal farmers can't resist the influential local leaders so they have to succumb loss.</p> <p>When one bank of the river is eroded the other bank is accredited. Taking up of erosion preventing steps sometimes dissatisfy group of people belonging to the other side of river.</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not known.</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Shrimp cultivators are benefitting, they are taking lease of the land at a nominal price.</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p>
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		9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
		15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. Shrimp cultivators are benefited
		16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
		21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. Urban people are benefited.
		22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD Fake fishermen are benefited.



		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<p>• In contrast, are there some groups which have been (or are still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</p>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman, BSFF</b> Not known.</p>
		<p><b>2. Waiz kabir, chairman, KGF,</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not known.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known.</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> n/r</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b></p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p> <p>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> Environmentalists want more transparency in Government programs and activities.</p> <p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> These fake fishermen do not want to change the system.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected (e.g. land expropriation or eviction of poor and marginal groups for instance)? What are the negative effects? Which specific groups or actors will be influenced?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b> Genuine fishermen are negatively affected. They have to procure fishing rights at a higher price from the fake fishermen lessee.</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> River eroded people are not getting a chance to settle in the newly accreted char lands. Farmers are paying more to pump owners for using water for irrigation.</p>

		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Marginal farmers who are forced to lease out their paddy field for shrimp cultivation. Small farmers who is suffering from water logging due to faulty development work of the local government. Eroded people where erosion is caused by defective embankment.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> n/r</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Marginal farmers, they were force to lease out their land.</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Small fermers are affected.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p>Marginal farmers are affected and turning to land less peasants. They are forced to migrate from rural areas. Capturing marshy land creates adverse impact on ecology and affects the livelihood of the surrounding people.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD</b> Genuine fishermen are affected under the present system.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<p>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for new policies to be formulated? Who has driven the discussion? Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion? What exactly is that?</p>	<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque.</b> Genuine fishermen's cooperatives, NGOs and members of the civil society want to stop this evasion of the policy by more stringent policy</p> <p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist.</b> River eroded persons, farmers, NGOs, civil society are opposing this.</p>

		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Affected people, NGOs and civil society are pushing for a land and water use policy which could prevent these oppressions.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>

		N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
		21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. ALRD, BAPA, BELA, IWM and BSEGIS are the NGOs pushing the agenda.
		22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD Genuine fishermen cooperative, civil society, media want to improve the situation.
		23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & policy officer, WFP N/R
		24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>	1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque. No.
		2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF Not seen.
		3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist not known.
		4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known.
		5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA Not known
		6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.

		N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, Former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
		15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
		16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
		21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. Environmentalist wants more transparency in Government programs and activities.
		22. Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), DD N/R
		23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & policy officer, WFP N/R

		<b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R
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**Issue 3**  
**Effect of Climate change on food system**

Dimension	Issue	Guide	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Actors &amp; Networks</b></p>	<p>Profile</p>	<p>Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on climate change? At what level?</p>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque,Chairman, BSFF</b>  The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Ministry of Industries (Mol), Local Government Division (LGD), USAID, FAO and different local NGOs are playing the main role.</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF.</b>  The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Water Resources Planning Organization (WARPO), The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Ministry of Industries (Mol), Local Government Division (LGD), Defense; USAID, FAO and different local NGOs are playing the main role.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>  Thinks climate change is a natural phenomenon and intrusion of saline is the affect of Farrakka. Refrain to response in this segment.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  M/O Forest and environment, M/O food, M/O Agriculture.  Different NGOs like BRAC, Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies (BCAS), Agricultural Institutions, different universities, donor agencies, USAID and FAO is working on the issue.</p>

			No specific knowledge.
			<b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> M/O Food, Agriculture, Forest and Environment, NGOs and USAID are trying face the problems relating to climate change. It bears adverse effect on food production and quality of food. I am not directly related with the problem.
			<b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O Agriculture, Food, Water resources, Forest and environment, Fisheries. Beside govt. donors and NGOs are working to face challenge of climate change.
			<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> M/O Forest and Environment, Water Resources, Agriculture, Food, Donor agencies and NGOs are working ,
			<b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O Agriculture, Water resources, LGED, Forest and environment with the donor agencies playing the main role. From planning to execution.
			<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> M/O Forest & Environment, LGRD, Agriculture, Water resources, Agriculture, food, fisheries, social welfare. Donors, NGOs.
			<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> M/O Environment and Forest; Water resources; LGED; Agriculture, Food; NGOs, Donors.
			<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R
			<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>

			<p>M/O Agriculture, Food, Disaster Management, Water resource, Forest and Environment, NGOs and Donors</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b>  Meteorology department of M/O Defense, M/O Agriculture are concern with advance forecasting and crop planning respectively.</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b>  M/O Food, Agriculture, water resources, forest and environment, Donors and NGOs plays remarkable role.  Gov. policy formation and implementation; Donors arrange funds for guided projects, NGOs play their role in the field level.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b>M/O Forest &amp; environment, Water resource management, Local Govt. land, Agriculture, Food, fisheries; Donors and NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b>  Ministry of food, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, local government, local administration, water resources, NGOs and Donors.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b>  M/O land, Agriculture, Water Resource, Fisheries &amp; livestock, LGRD, Public Administration; PKSF, ARCAB, European Commission, ADB, UNDP, UNEP, WB and local NGOs.</p>

			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> M/O Forest and environment, Agriculture, Water resource, local government, social welfare.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R Forest and environment, Food, Agriculture.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p>M/O Forest and environment, M/O food, M/O Agriculture. USAID, PKSF, ALRD, IWM, BMDA and Bangladesh Center for Advance Studies (BCAS) are also working on the field. IWM forecast floods, preventing floods, works on river course management and river training. USAID helping Bangladesh to protect natural resource and biodiversity. Teaches new job skills to vulnerable peoples. Bangladesh center for advance studies works on adaptation and mitigation potentials.</p>
			<p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b></p>
			<p>M/O Forest &amp; environment, Food, Agriculture, Water resources, USAID, UNDP, WB, International and National NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer, WFP.</b></p>
			<p>M/O Forest &amp; environment, Food, Agriculture, Water resources, Local government, Power &amp; energy, WFP, USAID, UNDP, WB, International and National NGOs</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>

			M/O Forest & environment, Food, Agriculture, Water resources, Local government, Power & energy, USAID, UNDP, WB, and NGOs.
Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the persons/institutions are champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers of Land and Water Resources, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGO, peasant organizations etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</li> </ul>	<b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque,Chairman, BSFF</b>  Combined effort of actors and institutions.	
		<b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Combined effort.	
		<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Combined effort.	
		<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Temperature, rainfall, humidity are the parameters directly related with the agricultural production. Climate change has distorted all these parameters. Excessive heat has changed rainfall pattern, sometimes it is causing flood sometimes draught. Ecological balance has changed. It is changing water quality. All these have adversely affected our food system. <b>It’s a combined effort.</b>	
		<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>	

			No Response
			6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. It is a combined effort.
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) Combined effort.
			8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture Combined effort.
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. Combined effort.
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. Combined effort.
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC Combined effort.
			13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. Multisector activity.
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS Combined effort .
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.  Combined effort.
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. Combined effort.
			18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. Combined effort.
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. Combined effort.

			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> It's a combined effort. PM taking keen interest in international negotiation.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> It is a coordinated effort of multiple ministries and their line agencies, M/O Forest and Environ coordinates the matter.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Coordinated effort of multiple ministries and their line agencies are involved.</p>
		<p>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</p>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque Combined</b></p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No one is champion.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No one is champion</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No one is champion</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Hon'ble PM</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> No one, combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p>

			N/R
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. Combined effort.
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
			13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. Combined effort.
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. Combined effort.
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
			18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. No one.
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. PM taking keen interest in international negotiation.
			22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.



			No one.
			<b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> Combined Effort.
			<b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b>
			Coordinated effort, no one is champion.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there some 'groups' or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>	<b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque.</b> No.
			<b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No.
			<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>
			<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known
			<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response
			<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Everyone is working to meet SDG.
			<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R
			<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R
			<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R
			<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R
			<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R
			<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R

			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> Ministry of food, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, local government, local administration are for comprehensive development effort.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> NGOs working on the subject share the same views.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> All the ministries hold the same view.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> All the concern ministries hold the same view.</p>
	Homogeneity/ disparity in the		<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b> No.</p>

	<p>positions of those different actors around the issue:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of climate change?</li> </ul>	<p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> No conflict is seen.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> No conflicting interest.</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> No.</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> No.</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> Not Seen.</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> No conflict is seen</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
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			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> No conflict, but lack of coordination is observed.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</p>	<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque No.</b></p>
			<p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF No.</b></p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p>

			N/R
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
			8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. Not known
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. No.
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC Not Seen
			13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. Not Seen.
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS No disagreement is seen.
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. No disagreement is seen.
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. No disagreement is seen.
			18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. No disagreement is seen.
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. Not seen.
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R

			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> No disagreement.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque No.</b></p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF No.</b></p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Yes. Some people say climate change in a natural phenomenon.</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>

			<p>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</p>
			<p>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</p>
			<p>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. N/R</p>
			<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R</p>
			<p>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R</p>
			<p>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</p>
			<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
			<p>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p>
			<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
			<p>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p>
			<p>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R</p>
			<p>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. N/R</p>
			<p>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP. N/R</p>
			<p>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R</p>
			<p>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> </ul>	<p><b>No.</b></p> <p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known.</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p>
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			N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
			20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
			22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. N/R
			23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & Policy Officer, WFP. N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque No.
			2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF No.
			3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist
			4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known
			6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
			8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R

			<p>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R</p>
			<p>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R</p>
			<p>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</p>
			<p>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</p>
			<p>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. N/R</p>
			<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R</p>
			<p>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R</p>
			<p>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</p>
			<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
			<p>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p>
			<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
			<p>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p>
			<p>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R</p>
			<p>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. N/R</p>
			<p>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</p>

			<p>N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p>N/R</p>
<p><b>Narrative</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in relation to climate change and its impact on food system?</li> </ul> <p>What makes Bangladesh situation special?</p>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque.</b>  Sea water rise and saline intrusion changing or affecting both water based and land based farming patterns;  Progressive Northward ingression of saline water leading the marine and brackish water fauna and flora and pushing the fresh water species and their breeding ground more and more upstream;  Protecting the mangrove forest the provides food shelter and breeding place to many exportable finfish and shellfishes.</p> <p>Geographical location made BD vulnerable to climate change.</p> <hr/> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b>  Long term forecasting system is to be developed.  Area basis forecasting should be introduced.  Further research on saline, draught, submerge tolerant variety of seeds, Water management of the coastal region.  Research on diseases that are supposed to be the outcome of climate change.  Geographical location has made us vulnerable to climate change;</p> <hr/> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>

		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Excessive Heat;  unusual rainfall;  erosion of riverbank and coastal land;  ecological balance has shifted;  Degradation of water quality due to penetration of saline water;  cyclone devastating the coastal belt;  destroying mangrove forest;  Develop resilience to withstand the shocks.  Our agriculture is mostly dependent on weather. Temperature, rainfall, humidity are the parameters directly related with the agricultural production. Climate change has distorted all these parameters of our country. Excessive heat has changed rainfall pattern, sometimes it is causing flood sometimes draught. Ecological balance has changed. It is changing water quality. All these are adversely affecting our food agriculture.</p> <hr/> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA (Ref: 7FYP and Countries investment plan)</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Southern part is exposed to devastating cyclone like Sidor and Aila;  Devastating the coastal infrastructure;  Saline water intrusion;  Erratic rain fall is causing early flood in northwestern part of the country.  Excessive heat fostering desertification of the northwestern part.;  Excessive variation of temperature causing diseases to agricultural product.;</p>
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		<p>Agricultural production system is threatened;  All these are hampering the food system of BD.  Due to geographical location BD is extremely vulnerable to climate change.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Erratic rain falls causing untimely flooding which damages crops in northeastern portion and in some other areas less rain falls causing draught and fostering desertification. Due to rise of sea level saline water is penetrating and reducing arable land. Frequent visit of the devastating cyclone damaging infrastructures and crops of the coastal belt.  Geographical location has made Bangladesh vulnerable to climate change.</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Erratic rainfall causing untimely flood damaging crops;  Excessive heat helping desertification;  Intrusion of saline water damaging the soil health;  Frequent visit of devastating cyclone damaging crops.  Geographical location made BD vulnerable.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  Intrusion of saline water is a challenge; it is reducing nutrition absorption capacity of the people of coastal belt. Degrading the soil. Draught along with the excessive withdrawal of ground water</p>

		<p>dragging down the water table of the northern region.</p> <p>High temperature reducing the yield of desired crops, encourages weeds to grow and encourages pest proliferation.</p> <p>Erratic rainfall causing untimely flash flood damaging the standing crops. Change in time and amount of precipitation causing the short term crops failure and long run production decline posing serious threat to food and nutrition security.</p> <p>Frequent visit of cyclone and storm surge damaging crops and affecting livelihood of the coastal region's people;</p> <p>Threatening biodiversity of different spices in different places.</p> <p>Our location made us extremely vulnerable to climate change.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b></p> <p>Water table is getting down in North Bengal;</p> <p>Saline water is intruding.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b></p> <p><b>N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p> <p>Erratic rain falls causing untimely flood; extreme temperature causing blast in rice; intrusion of saline water degrading the fertility of soil; frequent visit of cyclone in the coastal region destroying crops and playing havoc;</p> <p>Geographical location made BD vulnerable to climate change.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b></p>

		<p>Advance forecasting is a great challenge. If it is possible to forecast three months ahead, decisions relating to planting a crop could be taken. Fog in the Bengali month of Magh destroys MUSURI. If this could have forecasted three months ahead no one is going to cultivate mushuri (lentil). Beside this, erratic rainfall, excessive heat, saline water intrusion are there as challenges.</p> <p>Our location made us extremely vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>  High temperature; causing diseases, increasing requirement of water, enhancing the cost of production.  Damaging crops and reducing accessibility;  Erratic rainfall causing untimely flood and damaging crops;  Frequent visit of cyclone decreasing availability and accessibility of food.  Intrusion of saline water.</p> <p><b>What?</b>  Geographical location made us vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>  Timing of rainfall is becoming erratic, early rainfall causing flood and damaging crops, or draught causing the destruction.  High temperature causes damage to paddy in every stage growth.  Flood causing erosion of riverbank;  Intrusion of salty water in the coastal region.</p> <p>What makes?</p>
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		<p>Geographical location makes the situation special.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p>
		<p>Climate change hampers agricultural production which in turn hampers availability of nutritious food.</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b>          Extreme temperature and erratic rainfall is hampering the growth of agricultural production;          From the fisheries point of view main concern is loss of biodiversity. Rise of sea level and increased salinity is destroying breeding and nursery ground of some of the species, they are under the threat of extinction.          Sudden shocks like flash flood, cyclone and storm surge damages fish cultivations.          Livelihood of the coastal region is affected;  <b>What Makes?</b>          Geographical location made Bangladesh vulnerable to the effect of climate change.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Challenges:</b>  <b>High temperature</b>, erratic rainfall, untimely flood, sea level rise, storm surge, salinization of both surface and underground water threatening to reduce agricultural production by 30%.  <b>In Barind track dry season is getting longer</b>, set up desertification process. Cultivation of additional non-monsoon crop is becoming difficult, withdrawal of</p>



		<p>ground water for irrigation pushed down the water table giving impetus to the process of desertification.</p> <p><b>Climate change is also affecting nutrition position</b> of the country. Carbon dioxide emission making rice less nutritious. Reducing zinc, iron and protein contains of rice, wheat, peas, soybeans and some other crops.</p> <p>In southern region drinking of saline water increases the blood pressure of pregnant women and <b>causes preeclampsia; this in turn causes low birth-weight and malnutrition of the babies.</b></p> <p>It is also affecting <b>livelihood of the directly affected</b> areas.</p> <p><b>What makes?</b> Geographical location of Bangladesh has made it most vulnerable.</p> <hr/> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Overconsumption of the natural resources is the root cause of unfriendly behavior of the nature. We must identify where the nature is depleting and restrain our consumption in those areas.</p>
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		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  Adverse effect of high temperature on food production;  Erratic rainfall causing untimely flood and damaging crops.  Intrusion of saline water.  <b>What makes?</b>  Geographical location.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  <b>Main challenges are to meet:</b>  Erratic rainfall, flash flood, intrusion of saline water, River and coastal bank erosion, changing nature of wetland, deforestation and desertification, affecting livelihood and causing migration.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b>  <b>Challenges:</b>  -Increased frequency of flood, cyclone, storm surge;  -In Barind Tract (northwest region) dry season is becoming longer, growing of additional non-monsoon crop is becoming more difficult;  -rise in sea level causing surface and underground water saline in the southern belt, particularly in the Ganges estuary region.  -Winter crop production would be seriously hampered due to warmer and dried environment; moisture stress might force farmers to reduce the area under Boro cultivation.  -Livelihood of the directly affected people will be threatened;  -Carbon dioxide emission is going to our staple food crop less nutritious.</p>

		<p>It will also reduce zinc, iron and protein content of rice, wheat, peas and soybean;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saline water may zinc and other micronutrient contains of crops of southern belt;</li> <li>-in the southern region saline water will increase pre-eclampsia in pregnant women. Waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhea may increase due to contamination drinking water caused by storm surge.</li> </ul> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>Bangladesh being situated in the low lying area of three mighty rivers – the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna, is mainly an agrarian economy. Impact of climate change is threatening our agriculture. As we are not an advanced country we don't have adequate infrastructure face the situation. All these put us in this difficult situation.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased frequency of flood, cyclone, storm surge;</li> <li>-In Barind Tract (northwest region) dry season is becoming longer, growing of additional non-monsoon crop is becoming more difficult;</li> <li>-rise in sea level causing surface and underground water saline in the southern belt, particularly in the Ganges estuary region.</li> <li>-Winter crop production would be seriously hampered due to warmer and dried environment; moisture stress might force farmers to</li> </ul>
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		<p>reduce the area under Boro cultivation.</p> <p>-Livelihood of the directly affected people will be threatened;</p> <p>-Carbon dioxide emission is going to our staple food crop less nutritious. It will also reduce zinc, iron and protein content of rice, wheat, peas and soybean;</p> <p>- Saline water may zinc and other micronutrient contains of crops of southern belt;</p> <p>-in the southern region saline water will increase pre-eclampsia in pregnant women. Waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhea may increase due to contamination drinking water caused by storm surge.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b></p> <p>Bangladesh being situated in the low lying area of three mighty rivers – the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna, is mainly an agrarian economy. Impact of climate change is threatening our agriculture. As we are not an advanced country we don't have adequate infrastructure face the situation. All these put us in this difficult situation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <p>High temperature causing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent visit of flood, cyclone &amp; storm surge;</li> <li>• Prolonging dry season in northwestern region;</li> <li>• Rise in sea level causing intrusion of saline water;</li> <li>• Comparatively warmer and dryer environment in</li> </ul>
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		<p>winter will reduce production of winter crop;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moisture stress will reduce boro cultivation</li> </ul> <p><b>Why BD?</b> Our geographical location made us extremely exposed to global warming.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What approaches should be used to address the issues?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque</b> Adapting brackish water aquaculture may be the most suitable employment option for dislodge land farmers and fresh water fish farmers.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> We have already introduced different kind of stress tolerant varieties of seeds suitable for different areas.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Policy is good, but implementation is not <b>efficient</b>. Climate change <b>fund is not being properly used</b>. Administrative building of a municipality is being constructed by this fund. <b>Projects should be selected to mitigate the adverse effect of climate change.</b> Fund should be allocated to related research works.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> In the haor areas variety that can withstand inundation should be cultivated;</p>

		<p>In the Barend areas variety that requires less irrigation should be cultivated; In the coastal region saline tolerant variety should be cultivated.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> <b>Approaches:</b> Stress tolerant varieties of paddy should be introduced in these areas. Diversification of crops should be introduced. Afforestation along the coastal region is required</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Appropriate stress tolerant variety should be cultivated in vulnerable areas. Protective measures should be made in the coastal belt.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Adaptation with the climate change, build resilience to meet the impact of climate change, and mitigation climate change.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Too much water demanding crops cultivation should shift towards south; Stress tolerant varieties should be cultivated as per requirement of the regions.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> More stress tolerant variety should be developed and introduced in vulnerable areas; less water consuming variety should be cultivated in the northern region; climate smart infrastructure should be build.</p>

		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Stress tolerant varieties of rice should be cultivated in the vulnerable areas. Diversification of crops should be introduced. Less water demanding crops and orchards should be cultivated in draught prone areas. Surface water irrigation should be emphasized. Efficient water management should be introduced.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Stress tolerant varieties suitable for the area should be cultivated; Construction and maintenance of embankments; Introducing alternative livelihood like crab cultivation, pearls cultivations for the people of vulnerable areas; Crops diversification, cultivating less water demanding crops in the northern part of the country; Introducing mechanize harvesting in labor scarce haore areas.</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Climate smart technologies should be adapted; Sanctuary for the conservation of threatened species; Alternative livelihood for the effected population;</p>
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		<p>Social security coverage for the vulnerable group.  Disseminating the knowledge of adoption and resilience.  Correction of faulty construction and maintenance thereof.  Comprehensive development plan for the exposed area.</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b>  Construction and maintenance infrastructure like polder, embankment, sluice gate etc.  Selection of suitable stress tolerant variety (draught tolerant, submerge tolerant, saline tolerant) for the vulnerable areas;  Mechanization of agriculture to ease post-harvesting activities;  Promoting horticulture and vegetables gardening;  Digging and excavation of derelict pond, excavation of govt. owned waterbodies and creating reservoirs for rain water harvesting;  Shifting irrigation dependent Boro paddy cultivation towards south.  Popularizing mix-cropping technologies like dyke cropping and really Cropping;  Alternative livelihood for the directly affected people;  Extension social safety network for the affected people;</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b>  N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>  <b>Approaches:</b></p>
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		<p><b>DNA</b> intervention is required to adapt with the changing situation caused by climate change. Research is required to develop more stress tolerant variety of crops.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Available funds are not properly used. Funds should be rationally allocated to carry out chalked out activities.</b></p>
		<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. Approaches:</b> Low emission of CFC gas, Adaption with the change environment, enhance ability of the community to cope with the changed situation.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b></p>
		<p><b>Approaches:</b> Mitigation, Adaptation and resilience are the approaches.</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Approaches:</b> Minimalizing emission of harmful gasses, attempt to cope with the situation.</p>
	<p>Which tools or instruments should be put in place to address the issue? Which actors should be leading this?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b></p> <p>Policy reform, motivations and incentives are tools. Growth of fisheries sector should be govt. led private sector driven.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> We are doing <b>research</b> on further tolerance. We need <b>knowledgeable and skill persons</b> and <b>suitable laboratory</b> to address the issues relating to forecasting.</p>

		<p>GOB</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Capacity building of the concern agencies for efficient handling of the matter;  Close monitoring and intensive supervision required to improve situation.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BfSA</b>  No Response</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Coastal Infrastructure development;  Afforestation program in the coastal region should be continued;  Research should be continued to develop further stress tolerant varieties</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>  Research, disseminating result of research through extension officers, awareness, necessary budget.</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Community radio should be used to forecast weather.  Research should be continued to develop more stress bearing varieties.  Public awareness should be created to adapt with the hostile climate.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b>  Stress tolerant variety of seeds, efficient use of water resources, climate smart infrastructure, alternative livelihoods for the</p>

		<p>directly affected people, awareness building and necessary budget allocation.          GOB, NGOs and development partners play vital role.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>          Research, zoning, awareness, budget.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b>          N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>          Demand driven research, extension works, awareness building, training for alternative livelihood, infrastructure building, budget.          Government should take the leading role.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b>  <b>Advance weather forecasting could be the tool.</b></p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b>  <b>Tools:</b>          Resilience, adaptation, research, motivation and extension.          We are in the right track, fun for the more research is required.          Conducive policy that provides opportunity to address the changing situation. New agriculture policy is coming very soon.          GOB Should Lead.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b>  <b>Tools:</b>          Research for further development of stress tolerant varieties;          Strengthening research-extension-farm level integration;</p>

		<p>Mechanization of cultivation; Leading Actor: Government.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Infrastructure; sanctuary; pond, wells and reservoirs, selection of crop variety, research for further variety, development plan. Social security. GOB</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Allocation of funds, Research, disseminating knowledge, comprehensive plan and coordinated policy, nutritional intervention. <b>Actors:</b> M/O Agriculture, Food, Health, Water resources, Local Govt.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> <b>Tools:</b> Transgenic research. Government should supply sufficient fund for the research; <b>Leading Actor:</b> GOB</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p>Adaptation &amp; resilience programs, research for more stress tolerant varieties, funds are the tools.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b></p>

		<p>Allocation of funds, Research, construction of dams and other infrastructure, disseminating knowledge, comprehensive plan and coordinated policy, nutritional intervention, social safety net, Alternative livelihood for the directly affected people.</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> M/O Agriculture, Food, Health, Water resources, Local Govt.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Development of infrastructure, comprehensive disaster management, adaption of climate smart technology, climate smart agriculture, research and knowledge dissemination, mitigation of low carbon development, capacity building and institutional strengthening.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> GOB will play the main role with help of concern ministries.</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Research, stress tolerant crops and fodder, raising homestead, constructing dams, necessary allotment of fund, Safety network, alternative livelihood.</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> GOB more efficient handling is required. Institutional capacity need to be increased.</p> <p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b></p> <p>No.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you think that the way the issue of climate change has been handled</li> </ul>	

	<p>is appropriate? What would you do differently? What do you think should be the solutions?</p>	<p>Well-coordinated Comprehensive development program need to be chalked out meet the challenges of climate change.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> No. Improve capacity of weather forecasting department, introduce advance weather forecasting system. Popularize stress tolerant varieties; introduce mechanization.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> It need to be handled more efficiently.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Govt. is handling the challenge in the proper way; Efficiency should be enhanced.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> All these programs are there, needs effective handling.</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> We need to do something more. Demand driven intensive research is required to find out more adaptive measures.</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> More efficient handling is required.</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
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		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Efficiency is required. Research is required to find more adaptable means to meet the challenging situation.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> No. capacity of the meteorology department need to be enhance.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> Conducive policy that provides opportunity to address the changing situation. New agriculture policy is coming very soon.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p>Scope to develop more. Efficient handing of the matters.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> <b>Appropriate?</b> No. <b>Solutions:</b> Comprehensive development plan for the affected areas; Zone based integrated scientific agricultural farming.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> <b>Appropriate:</b> Appropriate but not efficiently handled. <b>Differently:</b> Emphasis on awareness building should be given.</p>

		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> <b>Appropriate:</b> No Only govt. researchers are doing transgenic research. It should be made open for the private sector also.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> More efficient handling of the problems is required. Emphasis should be given create water reservoir to reduce the pressure on ground water for irrigation. Emphasis should be given in research for inventing more suitable variety draught registrant, saline water registrant and flood registrant paddy.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> <b>Appropriate?</b> No. <b>Solution:</b> Coordinated effort to implement comprehensive plan</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> Power influence not seen.</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> In this issue no power influence is seen.</p>



<b>Power - Influence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors ((i) bureaucrats, (ii) politicians (iii) academia and civil society, iii) NGOs etc that are benefiting from the way the climate change agenda is being formulated?</li> </ul>	<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Not seen.
	<b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.	
	<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>	
	<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not seen	
	<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSa</b> No Response	
	<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Not seen.	
	<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R	
	<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> No power influence is seen.	
	<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> No power influence is seen.	
	<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Not seen.	
	<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R	
	<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not Seen.	
	<b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> Not seen.	
	<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b>	

		<p>No power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> No power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> No power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No Power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> USAID is using the found in less important areas on the other hand founds are not released on the plea that BD govt. do not take proper project.</p> <p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<p>• If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits?</p>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b></p> <p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>

		4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known.
		5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA No Response
		6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
		15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
		16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R

		<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
		<p>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p>
		<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
		<p>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p>
		<p>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R</p>
		<p>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. N/R</p>
		<p>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP. N/R</p>
		<p>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R</p>
	<p>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected? What are the negative effects?</p>	<p>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</p>
		<p>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF Not seen.</p>
		<p>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</p>
		<p>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known</p>
		<p>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA No Response</p>
		<p>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R</p>

		<p>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R</p>
		<p>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R</p>
		<p>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. N/R</p>
		<p>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R</p>
		<p>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</p>
		<p>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</p>
		<p>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. N/R</p>
		<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R</p>
		<p>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R</p>
		<p>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</p>
		<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
		<p>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p>
		<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
		<p>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p>

		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<p>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing the policy issues (mitigation versus adaptation, prioritizing sectors and sub-sectors for policy attention)</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>

		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS N/R
		15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
		16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
		21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
		22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. N/R
		23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & Policy Officer, WFP. N/R
		24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion, or private sector? What exactly is that?</li> </ul>	<p>N/R</p> <p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Not seen</p> <p><b>2.Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not kn.own.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSa</b> No Response</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
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		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<p>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</p>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Not seen</p>
		<p><b>2. Waiz kabir, Charman, KGF</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known</p>

		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No Response</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Sattar Mandal, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus Fellow, BIDS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>

		N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
		21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
		22. Department of agricultural Marketing. D.D. N/R
		23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & Policy Officer, WFP. N/R
		24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R

## Issue 4

### Urbanization and its effect on food system, nutrition and health

Dimension	Issue	Guide	
Actors	Profile	Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the policy agenda on urbanization? At what level?	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> M/O Housing and Public Works, Local Government, Land, Food, Health, different NGOs &amp; INGOs are working. GOB works in the area of policy formation execution relating to urbanization. M/O food carries out the OMS rice and some other edible items. NGOs perform motivational woks relating to nutrition and health.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  M/O Housing and Public Works, M/O Food, M/O Agriculture. LGED, City Corporation, DPHE, Different donor Agencies like ADB, UNDP, UNICEF, WB and different local NGOs Improved accommodation, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition education and so on.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> M/O Housing and Public Works, M/O Food, M/O Agriculture, LG.</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former Secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O Housing and Public Works, National Housing Authority, Rajuke, Different regional authorities and local government bodies are the govt. agencies involved in urbanization. M/O health, Food, Industries, Social welfare deals with nutrition and health.</p>

			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> M/O Works, LGRD, Food, Agriculture, Health along with their subordinate organizations are the key networks. Donor and NGOs are also playing their role.</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O Agriculture, health, works, land, local Gov. Development Partners, Donors.</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> M/O Food, Public Works, LGED, Health and Family Welfare, Women &amp; Children affairs. Social Welfare.</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> M/O Public Works, LERDC, Food, Health, Social welfare.</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> M/O Agriculture, Health &amp;Family welfare, Local government, Food, Social welfare, children &amp; women affairs, NGOs and Donors.</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> M/O housing and Works, LGRD, Food, Agriculture, Industries, Health and family welfare, Social welfare, children and women affairs are concern with the agenda. Housing and works, LGRD for urbanization, LGRD for sanitation – waste disposal, sewerage, water supply, food and industry for quality assurance, food, agri. other works for nutrient and healthy diet</p>

			<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</p> <p>M/O Food, Agriculture, Housing &amp; works, LGRD.</p> <p>Housing and works, LGRD for urbanization, LGRD for sanitation – waste disposal, sewerage, water supply, food and industry for quality assurance, food, agri. other works for nutrient and healthy diet.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p>M/O Food, Agriculture, Local government, Health and industries. Donors and NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p> <p>N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p>M/O land, water, works, agriculture, food, fisheries &amp; livestock, local government, forest &amp; environment, NGOs and Donors.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p>M/O Works, Local government, Land, Environment, Social welfare, Health, children and women affairs.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p>M/O Public works &amp; housing, Local government, media and educational institutes.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p>

			<p>M/O Housing and works, land, LGRD, Public Health Engineering. Industries, forest and environment, power and energy, commerce, Food, Health, Social welfare, Private sector developers, NGOs.</p> <p>Respectively deals with urban planning and implementation, - zoning, - roads, sewerage, water supply, public health, garbage management, trade licenses for business, supervise sanitation of market place, prosecutes for sale of adulterated and unhealthy food,- permission to establish an industry, supervise industries, tests and certifies quality, clearance to establish industry, electricity, gas and fuel supply, intervene markets for price stabilization, --ensures the quality of foods—health and nutrition—different welfare—construction of housing and marketing facilities,-- public health, nutrition and awareness.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
			<p>M/O Housing and Public Works, M/O Food, M/O Agriculture. NGOs.</p>
			<p><b>22.</b></p> <p><b>Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b></p>
			<p>M/O Housing and Public Works, M/O Food, M/O Agriculture. LGED, City Corporation, DPHE, Different donor Agencies like ADB, UNDP, UNICEF, WB and different local NGOs are the actors.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b></p>
			<p><b>N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
			<p>M/O Housing and public works, Local government, Different NGOs.</p>
	<p>Sense of the “dynamics” around the</p>	<p>• Who are the persons/institutions are</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p>

	agenda setting:	champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGOs, municipal organizations, developers, etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?	<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Don't have specific Knowledge.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow.</b> BIDS. Combined effort.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> Combined effort.</p>
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			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> Combined Effort.</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>22.</b> Department Agricultural Marketing, (DAM) D.D Combined effort.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Combined effort.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why and how are they considered as the champion?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No response</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Combined effort.</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>

			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/A</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> No one.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Yes, Civil society, NGOs everyone wants Govt. should ensure safe food.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> No one.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> No one.</p>
			<p><b>22.</b></p>

			<p><b>Department Agricultural Marketing, (DAM) D.D</b> No one, combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> No one.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there some 'groups' or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No idea.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>

				<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> N/R</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> N/R Ministries hold similar views.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing, (DAM) D.D</b> All the ministries hold similar opinion.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Yes. All the actors share the same view</p>
	Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of urbanization?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p>	

			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No idea.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not seen</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> No conflict.</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> No conflict is seen.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>

			<p><b>No conflict is seen .</b></p> <p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p>There is a conflict within working ladies; that is between earning and caregiving. She is earning for the wellbeing of her children but lack of caregiving may be the cause of her children’s malnutrition.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not seen.</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> There is conflict among small holders whose land is being acquired and the urban planners.</p> <p><b>22.</b> <b>Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> Yes. When agricultural land is acquired for the purpose of urbanization, conflict of interest is obvious between implementers and the marginal farmer.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> No conflict. Lack of understanding and coordination gap is there.</p>
		<p>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No response.</p>

			5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA
			6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) No disagreement.
			8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. Not seen.
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. No.
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC Not seen.
			13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU, No disagreement.
			14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS. No disagreement
			15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. No disagreement.
			16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. No disagreement is seen.
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. No disagreement.
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. Not seen.

			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansuary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> Often wetland and arable land are converted for urbanization, M/O forest &amp; environment, M/O agriculture disagrees with planners.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO.</b> No disagreement is seen.</p>
		<p>• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No response</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>





			<p>in Dhaka city, which was supposed to cut down for the expansion roads.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>
		<p>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialis</b> No response.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No response.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>

			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
			<p>After acquirement of the land Small farmers are becoming landless and migrating to urban areas just find him in a slum.</p>
			<p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No response</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> No response.</p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b></p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> N/R</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
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			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> N/R</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
<p><b>Narrative</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to you what is / are the critical issues related to urbanization and its impact on food system, nutrition and health? What are the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing in this regard? What make Bangladesh situation special?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>Provide Accommodation to urban poor; Extension of social services for the urban poor. Fortified and bio fortified food should be made available at an affordable price. Awareness to the healthy diet should be created.</p>

		<p>Roof top gardening should be made compulsory;          Concept of vertical gardening should be introduced among the urban poor.          Administration should be further decentralized.          Basic services should be extended to all other towns;          Non-farm job opportunities should be created in the rural areas.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>          Social safety net bypasses the urban poor;          Less bothered about hygiene and nutrition; Junked foods are getting popular;          Malnutrition and obesity;          Healthy accommodation;            We have failed to create necessary non-firm employment opportunities, and towns are not well planned; as a result, we are in this situation.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFS</b>          Unplanned urbanization is creating great problem.            In flow of the rural people creating excessive pressure on the physical and social infrastructure of the towns. They have created acute accommodation problem, leaving in unhygienic environment.            Most of their earnings are being spent for shelter which reduces their affordability for food.</p>

		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p><b>Critical Issues:</b>  Unhealthy fast food and street foods;  Unscientific preparation of food;  Unavailability of fresh fruits and vegetables;  Food habit.</p> <p><b>Main challenges:</b>  Rural to urban migration;  River erosion;  Insufficient health care facilities;  Lack of education, especially technical education;  Fragmentation of land.  There are policies but proper implementation is absent.  Unplanned urbanization and lack of social opportunities in the rural areas made our situation special.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p> <p>Uneven income distribution, unhygienic markets, insufficient accommodation, Supply of pure drinking water, poor sanitation, sewerage and garbage cleaning system are some of the critical issues.</p> <p>Preventing:  unhealthy processed food and street foods,  vegetables with pesticides residues, presence of toxic chemicals in fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>Ensuring:  Stable price of foods;  Fresh water;  Improve sewerage;  Hygienic accommodation.  Unplanned urbanization, mass people are not health conscious. Law enforcement for safe food is not sufficiently. Inadequate transparency and accountability of players of market chain and absence of value chain are</p>

		<p>the responsible factors for present situation.</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>          Unplanned urbanization reducing arable land; land less people are clustering in urban slums.          Their accessibility of food is not at desired level. They can't consume healthy diet;          Street foods, fast foods and processed foods are not healthy.          Fast food is causing obesity which is the cause of different non-communicable diseases.          Our socioeconomic condition is responsible for the present situation.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>          Stunting in the urban slums is more than national average. it is above 50% in urban slums.          Investment for the nutritional challenge is very less around 3% Of 14 billion.          Unplanned urbanization.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>          Safe food and water, hygiene and sanitation have impact on nutrition. These are the critical issues of urbanization.          Ensure quality of street food and processed food;          Ensure fresh water for drinking and domestic purposes;          Improving sanitation access for combating stunting;          Promotion of sanitation and hygienic practice.          Unplanned urbanization made the situation.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>



		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p> <p>Critical Issues:  Presence of toxic chemicals in fruits, vegetables and processed food;  Poor and marginal class are not in a position meet the bare necessities of life; ill sanitation, hygienic practices and filthy environment are causing malnutrition and ill health.</p> <p>Main Challenges:  Increase the income of poor and marginal class; improve sanitation and hygienic condition. Food habit need to be changed. Ensure the quality of the processed food. Alluring advertisement for unhealthy food and drinks need to stop.  Unplanned urbanization and absence of monitoring the food market is cause of present situation.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b></p> <p><b>Critical issue:</b>  Urbanization changing the food habit of urban people; They need to take their meal when they are in work. Either they have to take their meal along with them or buy it from hotel, restaurant or fast food shop. These foods must be hygienic, nutrition and safe. These foods are creating non communicable diseases.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>  Main challenge is to ensure the quality of the food especially the products of food industry;  Improve the sanitation and hygienic environment of the town.  Improve hygienic, sanitation and nutritional knowledge of urban people;</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b>  Transportation and lack of other urban facilities taken together created this situation.</p>

		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow, BIDS.</b></p> <p><b>Critical issue:</b> Urbanization is related with economic growth. It increases demand for processed food. Most of the cases processed food are not healthy food. They are not hygienically preserved, prepared and served. they contain chemicals injurious to health.</p> <p><b>Main challenge:</b> Ensure safe food for the urban people; increase accessibility of the poor and the marginal group. Ensuring hygienic environment, pure water supply.</p> <p><b>What makes?</b> Too much pressure on urban areas.</p> <hr/> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Critical issues:</b> Poor sanitation, hygiene and unsafe water supply are causing threat to health and nutrition.</p> <p><b>Main challenges:</b> Urbanization compels to take food out of house; Junk food, street foods and most processed foods are not safe food; Fruits, vegetables, fishes contain chemicals which are hazardous to health; Obesity and other non-communicable diseases are caused by taking too much sugar and fat contained in fast food and processed food. Creating awareness for safe and nutritious food.</p> <p><b>What makes:</b> Poor level of knowledge relating to healthy diet, hygiene and sanitation.</p> <hr/> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Improve the health and nutrition of the urban slums dwellers is the main challenge of urbanization. Their poor condition is bringing down the national performance.</p>
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		<p>Local govt. looks into the matter of sanitation, hygiene and health of slum dwellers. They don't possess institutional capacity to do it. Their institutional capacity need to be increased.</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Critical issues:</b>          Costly diet does not mean healthy diet. We don't understand what is healthy diet.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>          Unplanned urbanization is reducing arable land, waterbodies and wetlands. Suburbs are there around a town. They bear negative impact on the availability of food and nutrition. Preventing these conversion is challenge;          Urban people take fast food, processed foods, street foods, these are not healthy food; assuring healthy food is a challenge.</p> <p><b>What makes?</b>          Lack of comprehensive development plan, not enforcing the rules &amp; regulations, greed of the businessmen and ignorance of mass is responsible for current situation</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Critical Issues:</b>          Nutrition of the slum dwellers;          Enhancing earning of the urban poor;</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>          Improving sanitation and water supply;          Caregiving to working ladies' children;          Ensuring safe food;          extending social safety network for the urban poor;          Awareness for safe food.          Awareness building about sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p><b>What makes:</b>          Lack of non-farm employment opportunity in the rural area, faulty urban planning does not have any provision for the accommodation of</p>

		<p>poor. Poor have to spent a major portion of their earning for accommodation, forcing them curtail their food consumption. All these taken together have made this special situation.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Critical issue:</b> Urbanization is the result of economic growth. Positive side is this, it creates demand for processed foods; but in a country like ours where density of population is very high, demand for food is more than supply; whatever is brought in market is sold.</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Nobody is ensuring nutritious and healthy food. Here the main challenge is to ensure quality of the food.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b> Absence of good governance and absence of demand for quality food made the situation special.</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p> <p><b>Critical issues:</b> Supply of safe food is the most critical issue;</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b> Urban food market is very unstable; price is volatile.</p> <p><b>BD?</b> Urbanization increases the demand for food, specially processed food; Concern authority's quality ensuring capacity is poor. Market is unstable and price is volatile. All these lead BD to this special situation.</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p><b>Critical issues:</b></p>
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		<p>Unplanned urbanization;  Nutrition of urban poor;  Food safety;  <b>Challenges:</b>  Preventing conversion of agricultural land;  Addressing the causes of excessive migration;  Covering the urban poor under social safety net;  Reducing underlying risk of urbanization;  Creating improved accommodation for the vulnerable within the city;  Improving the hygiene and sanitation condition of the city;  Address the nutrition of the urban poor;  Ensuring food safety of the processed and unprocessed food.  <b>BD Special?</b>  Unplanned urbanization reduced arable land; forced the landless people to migrate. Climate change made this migration a regular phenomenon, either river erosion or crop damage by flood, draught or cyclone peoples are pouring in to urban areas. They are poverty stricken and don't have sufficient access to food and nutrition. So their food and nutrition have become concern of the government.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Agricultural</b></span>  <b>Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b></p> <p><b>Critical Issues:</b>  Unplanned development of cities and town;  Ensuring safe food;  Nutrition of the slum dwellers;  Obesity caused by change in food habit and life style.  <b>Challenges:</b>  Ensuring stable price for food items;  Enhancing earning of the urban poor;  Improving sanitation and water supply;</p>

		<p>extending social safety network for the urban poor;          Awareness for safe food.          Awareness building about sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p><b>What makes:</b>          Too fast urbanization caused influx of migration from rural areas, which in turn created excess demand in the market. Unscrupulous businessmen are taking this opportunity and making the price unstable; not only that, they are also pushing unhealthy and adulterated food in the market. Law is not properly enforced to ensure safe food. So long we have failed to create demand for safe food. All these created special situation in Bangladesh.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b>          N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Critical issues:</b>          Nutritional status of the slum dwellers;          Skewed income distribution of the city dwellers;</p> <p><b>Challenges:</b>          Improve the nutritional status of the slum dwellers;          Increase income of slum dwellers;          Create demand for safe food;          Ensure safe food for all;          Disseminating the knowledge of balanced diet;          Stabilizing price of food items;          Improve sewerage, sanitation and pure water supply.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b>          Economic growth has accelerated the pace of urbanization. Rapid urbanization along with insufficient nonfarm employment opportunity migration to urban has increased a lot. Urbans are not prepared to bear this</p>

		burden. As a result, different problems are coming up
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you think that the way the urbanization policies have been handled is appropriate? What would you do differently?</li> </ul>	<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response
<b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response		
<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>		
<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Urban poor should be covered under safety net worked. Education on nutrition should disseminated. Food value of all the readymade foods need to be disclosed. Migration of the rural people must be checked. Employment opportunity must be created in rural area. Good education institution should be set up in rural areas. Transport and Communication system need to be improved. Social infrastructure need to be developed in rural areas.		
<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> Decentralization of the govt. activity is very much required to reduce the pressure on urban areas.		
<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Appropriate, but more efficiency is required.		
<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> No. more efficient handling is required. Comprehensive plan and coordinated effort is required. Regular supervision and market monitoring is required, sample will be tested in specific laboratories, in case of any anomaly stern legal action should be taken. Pregnant women and lactating mothers of the low income		

		<p>group should be brought under nutrition specific program of the govt. People of low income group should also be brought under the security network and should be provided with fortified rice at a subsidized rate.</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b>  Policies are there, but practice is quite different from the policy.  Land Zoning should be strictly followed;  Steps should be taken to increase income of the slum dwellers;  Quality and safety of the food should be ensured by constant monitoring, testing and imposing penalty where necessary.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>  Income of the slum- dwellers need to be increased.  Invest to meet the nutritional challenge must be increased.  Living environment of urban lower class need to be developed.  Knowledge of hygiene need to be disseminated.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  Efficiency is required to deal with the matter.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  Something more need to be done. Fortified rice and other supplements of micronutrients should be provided with.</p>



		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b> There is scope of intervention for betterment of life.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b> Much more to do;</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Urbanization policy: Urbanization policy is not known to me. Solution: Urbanization bears a positive correlation with economic development. We need to fix the problems. Safety of the food must be ensured through monitoring of the compliance of the rules and regulations. Improve hygiene and sanitation of the food market and the vendors;</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b> No. <b>Solutions:</b> Comprehensive development plan for zone should be made and followed; Creation of mass awareness for healthy food and nutrition; Improving the water quality, hygiene and sanitation system; Ensuring the food safety; Harmonizing the rules and regulations and strict application of those;</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b> No. Now the social safety network bypasses urban poor. Differently:</p>

		Extend social safety network for the urban poor.
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b>  <b>Appropriate?</b>  No. hygiene and sanitation is neglected here.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>  <b>Appropriate?</b>  No.  Planned urbanization is required.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  Not sufficient. Pro-poor perception is absent. Safety network, accommodation, nutrition and hygienic facilities should be extended to cover target group.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b>  <b>Appropriate?</b>  No.  <b>Differently:</b>  Relocate slum dwellers in improved accommodation within the city.  Extend social safety network for the urban poor.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How much of the divergent views on urbanization is less about causes of problems and more about solutions i.e. how to fix the problems?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b>  Did not response</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b>  Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>

		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Comprehensive urban plan is required to solve the problems.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Urbanization is the result of development. One of the main cause of rural to urban migration is the search of employment. It should be ensured that they are not exploited. They should be provided with hygienic living facilities. Urban poor should be brought under the safety net work and should get fortified rice</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b></p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p>

		<p><b>N/R</b></p> <p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b></p> <p><b>Fix the problem:</b>  Provision of safe food Act need to be implemented strictly;  Institutional strengthening of Food Safety Authority is a crying need of the time;  Pure water supply should be ensured, Disposal of sewerage waste must be improved.  For developing human resource in food security and safety universities should introduce new subject like Food science, Food technology, Food safety management</p> <p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b></p> <p><b>Fix the problem?</b>  Increase income generating activity in rural and urban areas. Strengthen the power of the food safety authority. Develop the sewerage system and quality of the tap water. Aware the people for taking safe food.</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Solution:</b>  Urbanization bears a positive correlation with economic development. We need to fix the problems.  Safety of the food must be ensured through monitoring of the compliance of the rules and regulations.  Improve hygiene and sanitation of the food market and the vendors;</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b></p> <p><b>N/R</b></p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p><b>N/R</b></p>
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		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Fix up the problems:</b>          Improve sanitation, sewerage and water supply with special attention to slum areas;          Creating caregiving provision for the children's of working ladies;          Formation of food safety rules and regulations, strict application of those to ensure food safety.          Creating mass awareness for safe food.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b>  <b>Fix the Problem:</b>          Ensure fresh tap water; improve sanitation and sewerage system, develop waste disposal system, create demand for safe and nutritious food, develop the institutional capability regulatory authority.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>          N/R</p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D.</b></p>
		<p><b>Fix up the problems:</b>          Relocate slum dwellers in improved accommodation within the city.          Improve sanitation, sewerage and water supply with special attention to slum areas;          Creating caregiving provision for the children's of working ladies;          Strict implementation of rules and regulations to ensure food safety.          Creating mass awareness for safe food.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b>          N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b>  <b>Fix the Problems:</b></p>

		<p>Relocation of the slum dwellers within the city in improved, hygienic accommodations.</p> <p>Employment opportunities both in urban and rural areas need to be created.</p> <p>Strict implementation of food safety rules and regulations.</p> <p>Create awareness for safe food.</p> <p>Improve the urban facilities</p>
	<p>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to improve the situation? How can constraints be removed? Which actors should be leading this?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Comprehensive plan, social safety network; non-firm employment, education, awareness, improve communication. GOB should play the main role.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> No response</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition).</b></p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Safety networks, land zoning, employment opportunities for the slum dwellers, nonfarm employment opportunity for the rural people and budget are the tools. GOB should lead</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Job creation, awareness building, development of environment. GOB</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b></p>

		<p>Monitoring, development project and awareness building are the tools to improve situation;          Political commitment is required to remove constraints.          Local Government should be the leading actor.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>          Effective projects for improving sanitation and hygiene need to be taken. Steps should be taken for building awareness of hygienic practices. Food of taking good food need to be developed.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b>          Enforcement of Act, Creating and maintain infrastructure, capacity building of the institutions, awareness programs for the mass. Quality of the imported foods must be ensured; Quality of all processed food including the street foods must be ensured, hygienic and sanitary environment must be maintained.  <b>Leading Actor:</b>          GOB</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b>          Funds for building hygienic environment, implementation of rules and regulations; awareness building.  <b>Remove the constraints:</b>          Efficient application of the tools.  <b>Leading actor:</b>          GOB.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b>          Reformation of the safety rules and regulations, awareness building, investment in this area.</p>

		<p><b>Remove constraints:</b> Capacity building of Food safety authority; Hygiene, sanitation, sewerage and pure water supply; creation of demand for safe food.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Zoning, Comprehensive plan, electronic &amp; print media, capacity improvement, reformation of rules to harmonizing. <b>Actors:</b> Government (above mentioned ministries).</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> <b>Tools:</b> necessary budget allocation, caregiving centers, awareness building, strong rules and regulations. <b>How to remove:</b> Comprehensive planning with necessary financial support and commitment. Capacity building enforcing agencies. <b>Actor:</b> LG, Works, Food, Social welfare, Health.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Proper planning; allocation of sufficient funds; quick implementation of plan; awareness building. <b>Leading Actors:</b> Local Govt. agencies; media and educational institutions should lead the activities.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Comprehensive plan. By implementing comprehensive plan. GOB.</p>



		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Land use policy, Comprehensive urbanization policy, Comprehensive long term plan, improved sanitation plan, food safety policy, social safety network, nutrition specific intervention, awareness about nutrition, sanitation and healthy diet and necessary budget allocation.</p> <p><b>Actors.</b> GOB.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b></p> <p><b>Department</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Agricultural</b></span> <b>Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Market interference by the government, Making the businessmen accountable; law enforcement, necessary budget allocation, awareness building</p> <p><b>How to remove:</b> Comprehensive planning with necessary financial support and commitment. Capacity building of enforcing agencies.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> LG, Works, Food, Social welfare, Health.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter,Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Comprehensive plan, Investment for development activities, incentive for self-employment, awareness programs, sufficient budget allocation to solve the identified problems.</p> <p><b>Removal:</b> Formation of food safety rules and regulations, adopting comprehensive plan and effective use of the abovementioned tools.</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> GOB should be the leading actor.</p>

<b>Power – Influence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors that are benefiting from the way the urbanization agenda is being formulated? If yes, which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits?</li> </ul>	<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response
		<b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response
		<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No power influence is seen
		<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>
		<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSAN/R</b>
		<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Nothing is observed.
		<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not seen.
		<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Not seen.
		<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Not Seen.
		<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Not seen.
		<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R
		<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not Seen
		<b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> Not seen.
		<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> Not seen.
		<b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Not seen.
		<b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b>

		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> No power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> No power- influence is seen.</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Due to lack of good governess unscrupulous businessmen are gaining more.</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> No power influence is seen.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> No power influence is seen.</p>
	<p>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected? What are the negative effects?</p>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p> <p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not seen.</p>

		<p>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R</p>
		<p>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R</p>
		<p>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R</p>
		<p>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</p>
		<p>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</p>
		<p>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU, N/R</p>
		<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS. N/R</p>
		<p>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R</p>
		<p>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R</p>
		<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
		<p>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p>
		<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
		<p>20. Dr. F.H. Ansuary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p>
		<p>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. Strong political will is absent.</p>
		<p>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</p>

		N/R
		23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & Policy Officer, WFP. N/R
		24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for policy upgradations related to urbanization? Who have driven the discussion to include issues of food system, nutrition and health?</li> </ul>	1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF. Did not response
		2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF Did not response
		3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist
		4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU
		5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA N/R
		6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU, N/R

		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> N/R</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion, or private sector? What exactly is that?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFS</b> N/R</p>

		6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU, N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS. N/R
		15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R
		16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN. N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R

		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>
	<p>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Did not response</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> N/R</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> N/R</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>



		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU,</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzaman, Emeritus fellow. BIDS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi Abul Kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir Kanti Sarker, Director, IPHN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Ansary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department Agricultural Marketing,(DAM) D.D</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>

**Issue 5**  
**Current agro-marketing and Value Chain policies**

Dimension	Issue	Guide	
<b>Actors &amp; Networks</b>	Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key actors (in the government and outside) which have a say in the agro-marketing and value chain policies? At what level?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> Department of fisheries, Bangladesh Fisheries development corporation (BFDC), fishermen’s cooperative societies, Department of Agricultural marketing (DAM), LGED, local government, different NGOs and Donor agencies are working with marketing.</p> <p>BFDC provides landing, storage, selling and processing facilities relating to fish. DAM disseminate market information, advice to improve value chain, LGED develops infrastructure of the market, local gov. manages market place, NGOs and the Donors are working to improve the value chain of different commodities</p>
			<p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Agricultural marketing department is working on it. Their institutional capacity must be increased.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> M/O agriculture, Food, Industries, Commerce plays vital role. Department of Agricultural Marketing, HORTEX Foundation, Safe food Authority, BSTI are impotent agencies of the GOB. USAID, World Bank, INGOs &amp; NGOs also play important role.</p>

			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> M/O Agriculture, Department of agri. marketing, Local Govt. and chain shops and Arots of the private sectors are involved in the process.</p> <p>Agri marketing monitors market. Local govt. creates lease outs the markets and supervise those. Arats receives agri products from the middlemen and sales to the retailers.</p>
			<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> M/O Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Marketing, BARC, BARI, M/O commerce, EPB, M/O LG and Cooperatives, LGED, Different local bodies, Different Agricultural Universities, Bangladesh Fruits, Vegetables and Allied Products Exporters Association (BFVAPEA), Bangladesh Agro Processors Association (BAPA), Different Farmers Associations, Trade Bodies and Donor Agencies. M/O Agriculture trying to establish Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), DAM monitors markets and circulates the prices, EPB and Hortex establish link between local and foreign markets. LGED and the local bodies develops the market places and infrastructures.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> M/O Agriculture, ADE, Department of agricultural marketing, Hortex foundation, BRAC and other NGOs are taking part to develop market and value chain.</p>
			<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Agricultural Marketing department, HORTEX Foundation, EPB deals with domestic and international markets respectively.</p>

		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> Department of Agricultural marketing, Directorate of Agriculture- extension wing, LGED, Food, Fisheries and livestock.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> M/O Agriculture, Food, LGRD&amp;C, Commerce, Industries. Donors. NGOs.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> M/O Agriculture, Food; LGRD, Fisheries &amp; livestock;</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b></p>
		<p>Ministry of Agriculture, LGED, Power &amp; energy, Finance are involved.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b></p>
		<p>M/O Agriculture, food, Industry, commerce.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p>M/O Agriculture, Food, Commerce, Industries, local government, NGOs, Donor</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN.</b></p>
		<p>Sorry, marketing and value chain is not my subject.</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p>M/O Agriculture, fisheries &amp; livestock, local government, NGOs and donors.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> M/O land, Agriculture, Water Resource, Fisheries &amp; livestock, LGRD, Public Administration; PKSF, ARCAB, European</p>

		<p>Commission, ADB, UNDP, UNEP, WB and local NGOs.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p>
		<p>Agricultural marketing department, local government, HORTEX foundation are working in the area of marketing chain and value chain.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F.H. Answary, M.D &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p>
		<p>M/O Agriculture, Local government, energy and power, commerce, industries, food. Development partners, business entrepreneurs, supper shops, food processing industries. USAID, NGOs</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p>M/O Agriculture, Department of agri. marketing, Hortex Foundation, Food, Commerce, Industries, local government, Finance, social welfare. USAID, NGOs, Private sector.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b></p>
		<p>M/O Agriculture, department of agricultural Marketing (DAM), Hortex, M/O Fisheries, Fisheries Development corporation, M/O commerce, Local Government, M/O industries, M/O science and technology. Different agro-marketing companies like ACI, Pran, AGORA, Ahmed.</p>
		<p>DAM provides information relating to price, arrival, destination, warehouse, cold storage, grading, packaging, market fees, different charges etc. Hortex deals with Horticulture market, provides cool chain, packaging facilities etc. EPB of M/O commerce deals with foreign market, local gov. deals with physical facilities of the market. M/O industries deals with agro-processing industry. BSTI and science laboratory are</p>

			<p>performing different test to certify quality of a good.</p> <p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p>M/O Agriculture, Livestock, fisheries, Local Government, different NGOs, development partners. USAID, AVC, NGOs, Private sector Entrepreneurs are in involved in the process.</p>
	<p>Sense of the “dynamics” around the agenda setting:</p>	<p>• How has the policy agenda on agro-marketing and value chain evolved? What have been the major milestones in this evolution?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b></p> <p>To ensure reasonable price to the grower and to ensure quality of product concept of agro marketing and value chain emerged;</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b></p> <p>To make the price stable, ensure fair price to the consumers as well as to the growers the idea emerged.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>To ensure reasonable price to the growers and the customers the policy of marketing and value chain evolved; It also ensures the quality of product.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Only few products are directly sold by the produces to the customers. Almost all the products are via numbers of middlemen. In this process producers are deprived from fare price. To ensure fair price the agenda evolved.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSa</b> N/R</p>

			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> To ensure proper price to the rowers, hazard free quality products to the consumers and enhance export earning the agenda evolved. Establishment of Hortex Foundation is a milestone.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Every time post harvesting loss creates sensation in the country.</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> To ensure fair price to the growers and to ensure hazard free food in the market the agenda evolved.</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Every year, a large portion of seasonal fruits and vegetables are destroyed that increase misery of the farmers. Media and civil society are always vocal in this issue.</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> To free the farmers from exploitation; ensure fair price to them and to ensure quality of the products in the markets.</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> To ensure fair price to the growers and to minimize post-harvest loss the agenda evolved.</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> Post-harvest loss has become a seasonal phenomenon, often we see farmers are not getting proper price; media, civil society wants to improve the situation.</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b></p>

			<p>To enter into foreign market Quality need to be ensured, to ensure fair price to the grower and to minimize post-harvest loss the agenda evolved.</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b></p>
			<p>Ensuring fare price to the grower is a great concern; For some of the commodities like pineapple, tomato and cabbage, report of postharvest loss is a regular feature; it moves every conscious citizen of state, sometimes it happens that, rice growers selling price is less than their cost of production. All these evoked the agenda of suitable marketing chain. Value chain agenda crept up to satisfy the compliance requirement of different export markets.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
			<p>To ensure fair price to the growers and to ensure hazard free food in the market the agenda evolved.</p>
			<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
			<p>To control price fluctuation, ensure fair price to the growers, ensure quality of the product, establish accountability of the players policy agenda evolved</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p>
			<p>To ensure quality of the product; and to ensure fair price to the customers as well as to the growers.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Ansuary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p>
			<p>It evolved in the process of economic development.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>



			<p>Traditional system of market is prevailing in Bangladesh. Producers and consumers are captive in the hand of middlemen. There is no policy relating to use of formalin and other preservatives. Even we can't identify who is playing this mischief; because the people involved in the process are not transparent and accountable. To establish this transparency and accountability the agenda of agro-marketing and value chain evolved.</p>
			<p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b></p>
			<p>It crept up with compliance of the importers requirement to ensure quality of the product. Value chain requires transparency and accountability of all the person involved in the chain. Now we are trying to extend it to domestic market to ensure health hazard free food items for the local consumers.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p>Our agriculture was almost all in the primitive stage. Transformation has just started to take place. With our concern about food securities, we have increased our cereals production, we are going for diversified crops, we are going for value added crops. With the economic growth, demand and preference for food is also changing. To accommodate all these changes, the marketing facilities need to be changed. Policy agenda aims to accommodate it. Production and marketing of broiler can be regarded as a milestone in the evolution value chain in Bangladesh.</p>
			<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How well is the idea of value chain understood?</li> </ul>	<p>It starts from planning of production and covers till the product reaches the hand of ultimate consumer</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b></p> <p>Value chain ensures the quality of a product as every player of the chain is accountable.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>Starts with planning of production and includes all the stages until reaches the hand of customer.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Value chain includes all the goods and services involved in the production of a commodity and includes all the stages until it reaches the hand of the final consumer.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Value chain is a link of activities which adds value to the product.</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not seen.</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>It starts with the planning of growing a commodity and stretches until that reaches the hand of ultimate user; it includes all the goods and services involved in the process.</p>

		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> It starts with the planning of production and continues till it reaches the hand of the ultimate consumer, in every stage some value is added to it, it ensures fair price and quality of the product.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> In every stage, from farm to fork, value is added to a product and its quality is ensured.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Integrated steps; starts from planning and continues till the product reaches the hand of end user; in every step some value is added to the product. This ensures the quality of the product.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> Value chain of a commodity refers to a range goods and services involved the process of production of a commodity and includes all the stages until it reaches the hand of ultimate consumer.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BIDS.</b> It starts with the planning of growing a commodity and stretches until that reaches the hand of ultimate user; it includes all the goods and services involved in the process.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b> It starts from procuring inputs and continuous until it reaches the hand of ultimate consumer. In every stages of value chain value is added to the product thus ensures the quality of the product.</p>

			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p> <p>Value chain includes all the goods and services involved in the production of a commodity and includes all the stages until it reaches the hand of the final consumer.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p> <p>In every level of the chain value is added to the product and every one accountable for his portion.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p>Value is added in every stages till it reaches the hand of the end users. Everyone involve in the chain remains transparent and accountable.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Ansuary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p> <p>String of collaborating actors who works to achieve a common goal – improve the quality of a particular product to satisfy the market demand.</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p> <p>Agricultural value chain integrates all the goods and services involved in preproduction, production and post production level until it reaches in the hands of consumers.</p>
			<p>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</p> <p>Value chain starts with planning of production of a commodity and continues till it reaches the hand of ultimate user. It includes all the goods and services involved in the process.</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>

			N/R
			Value chain may be described as a group of actors working together to satisfy market demand of a specific commodity.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who are the persons/institution champion (e.g. Prime Minister, Ministers, bureaucrats, civil society members, NGOs, marketing associations, retail bodies, etc. pushing the agenda –or is it the result of a combination/interactions of actors / institutions?</li> </ul>	<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> It is the result of combined effort of the farmers, GO, NGOs and Donor agencies. Of course, PM and concern Ministers are playing vital roles.
			<b>2.waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> Interaction of the growers, consumers and the local government.
			<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Result of combined effort.
			<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> It is a combined effort.
			<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFS</b> N/R
			<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R
			<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R
			<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b>
			<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> <b>Combined effort.</b>
			<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> It's a combined effort
			<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R



			<p>healthy food in the local market. So it is a combined effort.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>
			<p>Producers, civil society, media, government, donors and NGOs are pushing the agenda. As it is a combined effort of multiple sectors no one or a group is considered as champion.</p>
		<p>• Why and how are they considered as the champion? Are there some 'groups' or networks of actors who are closer/converge/share the same view? What are the issues having the same view? Why do they share the same view? Are there any meetings/discussions? How do they come to the same view?</p>	<p><b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R.</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>

			<p>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</p>
			<p>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</p>
			<p>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU. N/R</p>
			<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS. N/R</p>
			<p>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN. N/R</p>
			<p>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN N/R</p>
			<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
			<p>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</p>
			<p>Yes. Every one holds the same view.</p>
			<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
			<p>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p>
			<p>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.  No one.</p>
			<p>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D N /R</p>
			<p>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP. N/R</p>
			<p>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</p>



			All the actors are holding similar views.
Homogeneity/ disparity in the positions of those different actors around the issue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any conflicting interests and groups around the issue of agro-marketing and value chains?</li> </ul>		<b>1.Syed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman BSFF.</b>
			<b>No.</b>
			<b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b>
			<b>No.</b>
			<b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>
			<b>Not known</b>
			<b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>
			<b>Not Known</b>
			<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>
			<b>N/R</b>
			<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b>
			<b>N/R</b>
			<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>
			<b>N/R</b>
			<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture</b>
<b>Not seen.</b>			
<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b>			
<b>Not seen.</b>			
<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>			
<b>N/R</b>			
<b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b>			
<b>N/R</b>			
<b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>			
<b>NO.</b>			
<b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b>			
<b>No conflict is seen.</b>			
<b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b>			
<b>Not Seen.</b>			
<b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b>			

			<p>Delay in government procurement of rice compels the marginal farmers to sale rice at a lower price to the forias (initial buyers). Unholy alliance between the procuring agency and business community is hunched.</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
			<p>No conflict.</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
			<p>Conflict of interest is there. Businessmen wats to procure at a lower price and sell at a higher price. Conflict exists between growers and businessmen and consumers and business.</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Yes.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b> Yes. Unscrupulous are always against market correction. They have formed syndicate, on trifle ground unreasonably they raise price. They prevent small farmers group to enter into market.</p>
			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>

			Yes.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman,BSFF No
			2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF No.
			3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist No
			4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not Known.
			5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFS N/R
			6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
			8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture Not seen.
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. Not seen.
			10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
			11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
			12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC Not seen
			13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU. No disagreement is seen.
			14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS. Not Seen.
			15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.

			N/R
			16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN N/R
			17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. No disagreement
			18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. No disagreement is seen.
			19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. Not seen.
			20. Dr. F. H. Ansary, MD & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.  N/R
			22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D Not seen.
			23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & Policy Officer, WFP. N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO No disagreement is seen.
		• Is there some disagreement between different actors (maybe the civil society organizations have a slightly different view) about the cause of the problem?	Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman, BSFF No
			2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF No.
			3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialis No
			4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known.

			<p>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA N/R</p>
			<p>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R</p>
			<p>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition). N/R</p>
			<p>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture N/R</p>
			<p>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU. N/R</p>
			<p>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R</p>
			<p>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</p>
			<p>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC N/R</p>
			<p>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU. N/R</p>
			<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS. N/R</p>
			<p>15. Kazi abul kalam, Director, BIRTAN. N/R</p>
			<p>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</p>
			<p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p>
			<p>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p>
			<p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p>
			<p>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</p>

			N/R
			21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R
			22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D N/R
			23. Arifeen Akhter, Program & Policy Officer, WFP. N/R
			24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If yes, what kind of different/conflicting views/interpretation are there? Example? What leads to the differences? When do the differences occur? Which effects do the differences create?</li> </ul>	Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman,BSFF No
			2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF No.
			3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist No.
			4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU Not known.
			5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA N/R
			6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
			8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
			9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R

			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b></p>
			<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> There is conflict between the producers who spends on good practice and quality control ad who doesn't.</p>
			<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  N/R</p>
			<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b> N/R</p>

			<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Big farmers are getting the blessings of present policy. Small farmers are deprived from getting loans other facilities extended by the govt.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any disagreements among the actors about approaches to address this issue? If yes, what are they and how do they occur?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman,BSFF</b> No</p>
			<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> No.</p>
			<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known.</p>
			<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
			<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>



			<p>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS. N/R</p> <p>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</p> <p>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</p> <p>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R</p> <p>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R</p> <p>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R</p> <p>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. N/R</p> <p>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS. N/R</p> <p>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D N/R</p> <p>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP. N/R</p> <p>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO N/R</p>
<b>Narrative</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to you what is / are the main issues related to agro-marketing and value chains as they impact on food system and healthy diets?</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman, BSFF</b></p> <p>Ensure quality of the product to the consumers; Ensure fair price to the fishermen and the fish farmers;</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health hazard free commodity in the market is great challenge;</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the connectivity and structure of the market;</li> <li>• Reduce the post harvesting loss a product;</li> <li>• Product basis market and value chain should be developed.</li> <li>• Value chain should be institutionalized.</li> <li>• Quality certification process should be developed to enter in the foreign market.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>          Ensure the quality of the product;          Ensure fair price in the market;          Minimize post harvesting loss;          Ensure accountability</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Steps should be taken to eliminate unnecessary middle men.          Everyone in the process of value chain made accountable.          Minimizing Post-harvest losses;</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>          N/R</p>

		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Main issues:  Presence of harmful preservatives;  Presence of pesticides residues;  Farmers requirement of instant money, that is enchased by purchasers to deprive the farmers from getting price;  Wide gap between the farm gate price and retailers price.  Unreasonable price fluctuation in wholesale market.  For fruits and vegetables post-harvest loss need to be minimize.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p> <p>Main Issues:  Reducing the post harvesting loss;  Grading and sorting the product;  Providing proper packaging facilities;  Creating storage facilities  Cool chain should be make available for the small farms.  Attracting entrepreneurs to establish agro processing industry,  Creating conducive environment for capturing export markets.  To maintain the quality of the product, soil health, best seed, proper fertilizer and pesticide should be ensured.</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Ensuring fair price to the growers;  Develop rural Infrastructure;  minimize post harvesting loss;  develop preservation facilities;  Making available cool chai</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b></p> <p><b>Main issues:</b>  Minimize the difference between the growers and retailers price;  Minimize the wastage, quality and quantity loss of the harvest;</p>

		<p>Increase bargaining power of the marginal farmers.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  Less bargaining power of the grower;  Availability of quality inputs;  Post harvesting loss of the product;  Lack of storage facilities;  Grading, sorting and packaging of the product;  Creation and development of market places;  Creating the storage facilities;</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b></p> <p>Stabilize price at a reasonable level;  Minimize the post harvesting loss;  Ensure the quality of the product;</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b></p> <p>Absence of commercial farming is the main issue relating to agro marketing and value chain. Value chain and marketing chain varies from commodity to commodity. Perishable commodities require cold storage facilities, cool chain but rice does not require cold storage or cool chain.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Main issues:</b>  establishing forward and backward linkage with the growers;  ensuring fair price to growers as well as to customers;  ensuring quality of the product.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b></p>

		<p><b>Main issues:</b>          Ensuring fair price to growers as well as to consumers;          Minimizing the postharvest loss;          Prevention of unauthorized tolls;</p> <p><b>Poor and marginalized group:</b>          They spent most of their income on food and shelter. Both are unhealthy and unhygienic. Food market is under the control of business men. On trifling ground they increase price much more above their buying price and increase sufferings of these groups.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Main issues:</b>          Long and complex marketing chain;          Players are not well identified;          Determining accountability for food safety compliance is tough;          Product based value chain is yet to develop;          Cooling, storage and transportation facilities are not developing.          Quality feed and fingerlings need to be assured;          Super shops are trying to establish their own value chain;</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p><b>Issues:</b>          Ensuring fair price to the grower and consumer;          Ensuring quality of the product;          Reducing postharvest losses;          Create vertical integration;</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Main issues:</b>          Ensure fair price to the growers and reduce post-harvest losses are the main issues relating to agro-marketing.          Establishing backward and forward</p>

		linkage of agro-processing industry is the challenge of value chain.
		<b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>
		<p><b>Main issue:</b>  Ensuring safety and security of the nutrition and healthy food to the customers; Ensuring fare price to the growers; Minimizing the postharvest loss of the product; Reducing price and increasing affordability; Increasing logistic support.</p>
		<b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>
		<p><b>Main issues:</b>  Establishing transparency and accountably of all the players involved in market chain and value chain; Ensuring safe food in the market; Preventing unfair hoarding for influencing price.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b>  <b>Main Issues:</b>  Ensuring fair price to the growers;  Price stabilization in the market;  Ensuring safe food in the market;  Reducing post-harvest loss;</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b>  N/R</p>
		<b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b>
		<p><b>Main issues:</b>  Fragmented market;  Lack of investment to coordinate actors;  Lack of excess to premium quality inputs like seeds, fertilizer etc.  Reduce post-harvest loss;</p>
		<b>1.Sayed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman, BSFF</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the impacts of the on-going policy on agro-marketing and value chain for the urban poor and marginalized social groups? What make Bangladesh situation special?</li> </ul>	<p>Unstable price of the food items made life of urban poor miserable.  Price is not determined by the fair competition; it is controlled by business syndicates.</p> <p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b>  Food items are costly. Price is not stable. Any rise of price makes the urban poor affected.  Absence of value chain has worsened the situation in BD.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b>  Under the present system business syndicates determines price and it increases often without any reasonable cause. Generally, the price of food item is high. When it gets higher, urban poor faces acute difficulty, they compromise with quality and quantity both. It makes them exposed to different diseases. This is true diversified food is available in urban market; urban poor takes diversified food but doesn't get benefits of diversified food; because they can't afford required for required of food.  Lot of socio-economic factors have pushed Bangladesh to this situation; due to poor presence of non-farm activities in the rural areas and due to absence of different social facilities (like education, treatment, employment opportunities) migration from rural to urban is more than the urban can accommodate. All these make the urban market a sellers' market; Here price of the essentials like food item is always kept high.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Absence of value chain provides opportunity to manipulate price. Under such manipulated price urban poor faces real problem. Unplanned</p>

		urbanization has made the situation clumsy.
		<b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSAN/R</b>
		<b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Lion share of the urban poor is spent for shelter, they can't afford for sufficient and quality food. Rise in price of the food increases their hardship.  All the people involved in the marketing process are not identifiable and hence are not accountable. Presence of syndicate for essential food items making the price unstable. Undue toll collection is increasing the price. These are creating problem in Bangladesh.
		<b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b>
		<b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Due to defective marketing chain, price in urban areas are high, that increases hardship of the urban poor and marginalized social groups. Due to absence of value chains the quality of the products are not ensured, in some cases they contain health hazards which adds misery to life of urban poor and marginalized groups. Proper chain has not developed due to long exploitation by the middlemen and other unscrupulous businessmen.
		<b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> Distorted market price brings hardship for the urban poor. Long political subjugation and economic exploitation put us in this situation.
		<b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>



		<p>In the present marketing system urban poor and marginalized people could hardly buy their bare necessities. Their accessibility need to be increased.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  Under the present policy food price is high unstable that increases the sufferings of urban poor.  Poor infrastructure, poor implementation of rules and regulations is responsible for this situation in BD.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Impact on urban poor and marginalized group:</b>  Under present condition food price is very sensitive, often it increases without acceptable reason. Bears adverse impact on the urban poor and the marginal group. They are forced to consume less or compromised with the quality which makes them exposed to illness.  <b>What makes?</b>  Socio-economic conditions are behind it.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b>  Poor and marginalized group:  They spent most of their income on food and shelter. Both are unhealthy and unhygienic. Food market is under the control of business men. On trifle ground they increases price much more</p>

		<p>above their buying price and increases sufferings of these group. Food related Laws are not properly implemented in Bangladesh.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p>Impact on Urban poor: Food price is not determined by the market forces; it is being controlled by the syndicate; price is kept artificial high. Urban poor are worst sufferer. They are forced to compromise with lower quality food that makes them exposed to different diseases. BD special: Business syndicate controls market. Growers are deprived from fair price and end users are forced by at a higher price</p>
		<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b></p>
		<p>Urban poor: Under the present system price is always kept artificially high at the consumer's end and low at the procuring end. Safety net work bypasses the urban poor. They are forced to buy food at a higher price. They have to compromise with both quality and quantity. Diversified foods are available in city market. They take diversified food but not to the required amount to get benefit from those. These ill fed people are mal-nutrient and exposed to different diseases which adds misery to their life. What Makes? Business syndicate controls the market; government intervention is not sufficient to control the price.</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Urban poor:</p>

		<p>Due to absence of value chain quality of food product couldn't be ensured and due to defective marketing chain fair price to the grower as well as to the customer couldn't be assured. As a result, hard hit urban poor and the marginalized group are consuming foods which are not safe and healthy. They are consuming these at a higher price also.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Ansary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b>  <b>Impact on poor:</b>  Food is a costly item and price is volatile in urban market; urban poor and members of marginal group expense lion share of their income on food. In case of price spike, they have to reduced expenditure on other necessary items to meet the basic food requirement, even to consume insufficient and low quality food, mostly street food; those foods are unhygienic and make them exposed health risk.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  <b>Urban poor:</b>  Food items are costly, urban poor are not in apposition to buy healthy diets. Substandard foods make them exposed to diseases; they don't have enough money to bear the expenses of treatments. Countries highest rate of malnutrition is among them.  <b>What makes BD:</b>  Fast urbanization, hostile climate and absence of nonfarm employment opportunities has created influx on migration to urban areas. Unplanned urban is not ready to bear this pressure. These immigrants are deprived from all most of the urban amenities. They are not getting proper accommodation,</p>

		<p>proper employment. With their low income can't afford healthy diet, can't bear the cost of treatment; Taking the opportunity of weak enforcement of food safety policy Substandard foods are there in the market to satisfy their demand. All these make the situation special.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b>  <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b></p> <p><b>Urban poor:</b>  Urban poor and marginalized social groups spend major portion of their income on accommodation. They couldn't buy sufficient food required to maintain their health. Food items are costly price is unstable. Any increase in price compels them to consume less or even go hungry, they are force to take unhealthy diet and make them expose to various diseases. Highest rate of malnutrition prevails in urban slums.</p> <p><b>BD special:</b>  Quick urbanization combined with lack of nonfarm employment opportunity created influx of migration to urban areas. This has created urban market as a seller's market. Whatever is brought in the market is sold. Taking the advantage of this situation dishonest businessmen are pushing adulterated goods in the market. We are yet to develop commodity based value chain. We don't have cooling chain, most of the perishable items like fish and fruits are treated chemically so that they don't get rotten. Overdoses of chemicals makes those fish and fruits hazardous for human consumption. Enforcement of rules and regulations to ensure food safety isn't sufficient. All these are responsible for the prevailing situation of Bangladesh.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b></p>

		<p><b>N/R</b></p> <p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Urban poor:</b> Under the present policy food price is high and unstable. Urban poor can hardly afford for sufficiently healthy diet. Fluctuation in price makes their life miserable. They are forced to consume unhealthy diet and fell ill.</p> <p><b>Why BD?</b> As we are passing through a transitional stage, there are mismatch in the market. Development of value chain will solve the problems.</p>
	<p>• Do you think that the way the agro-marketing and value chain policies are being addressed are appropriate? What would you do differently?</p>	<p><b>Sayed Mahmudul Haque, Chairman, BSFF</b></p> <p>No. To improve the value chain of fish specially shrimp is a crying need of the time. This is very much required to maintain our share in the foreign market. BSFF has prepared code of conduct for the 10 segments of the fisheries value chain. These segments are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banda/ Galda Shrimp Hatchry;</li> <li>• Bagda/ Galda Shrimp Farm;</li> <li>• Feed mill;</li> <li>• Shrimp collection &amp; service center;</li> <li>• Ice plants;</li> <li>• Fishing boats and Vessels;</li> <li>• Transport van for fish/ shrimp carrying;</li> <li>• Shrimp/ Fish Processing plants</li> </ul> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b></p> <p>Not appropriate; Specific rules should be made to control the use of agrochemicals and preservatives.</p>

		<p>Awareness among the farmers should be created so that they supply hazard free commodities in the market.  Strong and effective monitoring system should be developed.  Testing laboratories should be equipped with modern mercenaries</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p>
		<p>No. All the vertically instigated players of chain are not at present accountable; they should be made accountable.  Quality inputs at a reasonable price should be ensured.  GAP should be practiced.  Special attention should be given to reduce post harvesting loss.  LGED should develop market structure and develop the infrastructure to connect it with the district headquarter.  Agri. extension officers will identify different hubs of the perishable agricultural and horticultural products; LGED will make cold storage suitable for the product in those hubs.  Incentives should be given to establish processing industries for agricultural and horticultural products. Non distorting market interference by the government should continue.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Steps should be taken to eliminate unnecessary middle men.  Everyone in the process of value chain made accountable.  Post-harvest losses should be minimized;  Not known.  Commercial farming should be introduced, they will be in a position to reduce the gap between the growers and the ultimate consumers. Agro processing industries should be given emphasis to develop value chain.</p>

		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> Appropriate but not sufficient. Development of infrastructures; Undue toll collection by musclemen must be stop., Undue influence of syndicate need to be abolished; Absence of cool chain for the perishable products and storage facilities need to be developed. Intermediaries who doesn't contribute in the value chain need to be removed; Urban poor and the marginalized social group need to be cover under social safety network; Sale of unhygienic street foods need to be controlled;</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Rural infrastructure should be constructed; to minimize post harvesting loss storage facilities should be build up; cool chain should be make available to small growers; sorting and packaging should be introduced. GAP should be introduced</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> These are appropriate but there are scopes to improve by efficient handling. Improve the rural transport and marketing infrastructure; Different form of extortion (chandabaji) should be eliminated; Storage facilities should be created in the selected market places; Formation of marginal farmer's organization will help to increase their bargaining power; Quality inputs should be ensured to the growers.</p>

		<p>Farmers and traders should be given more trainings on post-harvest management, packing and sorting. Incentives should be continued to establish more agro-processing industries.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  Rules, regulations and policies are there effective implementation is lacking.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  There is scope to improve the situation. Virtually we are yet to develop value chain.  Commercial agriculture, food processing industry and super markets should be given importance.</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b>  Task of the government is to ensure business environment; build and maintain roads, market places, ensure powers supply, arrange fund and provide incentives. Commercial farmers will do the rest. Commercialization and mechanization will drastically reduce the cost of production. They will be in a better position to bargain; they will even create storage facilities to minimize post harvesting loss.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b>  No.  <b>What to do?</b>  Ensure quality inputs to the farmers; reduce postharvest losses; encouraging supermarkets to create backward</p>



		<p>linkage; encouraging establishment of food processing industry. Provide logistic support</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate?</b>  No. virtually we don't have any control over the marketing chain. Value chain is yet to be developed. Generally other than place utility no value is added by the middle men. There are more things to do.</p> <p><b>What to do?</b>  Legislative support is to be created to keep the food price within the logical limit;  We have good agricultural practice (GAP) codes; but farmers don't follow it; benefit of following GAP is not clear to them.  Demand for their (GAP) product need to be created. Supper-markets and food processers creating demand. Incentive should be given to them for creating demand.  GAP is not extended beyond harvesting, Good handling practice (GHP), Good Procurement Practice (GPP) need to be develop.  Improving hygienic and sanitary condition of food markets and the food vendors.  Development of modern market facilities and development of infrastructure.  Total abolition of unauthorized toll collection.  Ensure food safety.  Creating awareness for healthy diet.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>What to do?</b>  Statutory provisions need to be created to identify the player involved in the market.</p>

		<p>Plyers should be made accountable for food safety compliance;  Incentive should be given to create value chain;  Infrastructure need to be developed;  Incentives to food processing industries;  Agro-business and supper shops.  Incentives to establish Cooling, storage and transportation facilities.</p>
		<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate?</b>  No.  If proper incentive given private sector will create their value chain. Food processing industries need to be patronized; they pay VAT at the production level, again VAT is collected for the same products at the supper shop; As a result, price increases. Customers have to pay more.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate?</b>  There are somethings more to do. Backward and forward linkage to farm is essential to establish value chain. Backward linkage will ensure the quality of inputs required, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides  e. t. c.  Forward linkage minimizes post-harvest loss of the product.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Appropriate:</b>  No.  Gov. should ensure enabling environment so that private sector</p>

		<p>should could establish their own value chain.</p>
		<p><b>22.</b> <b>Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate:</b> No. All players of marketing chain and value chain should be made transparent and accountable and creating marketing links.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> <b>N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Appropriate?</b> No. Private sector should develop value chain; govt. should supply all sort help to them.</p>
	<p>• Which tools or instruments should be put in place to improve the situation? How can constrains be removed? Which actors should be leading this?</p>	<p><b>1. Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman,BSFF</b> No Motivation, Laws and Implementation are the tools. Only Hatcheries and exporter segments of the value chain are covered by law. Other segments need to be brought under law. Law should be enacted to bring all the segments of the value chain so that no one in the process can evade their responsibility. Product base value chain need to be prepared. Research and Fund are the tools to accomplice the task.</p> <p>Govt. and private sector will do it.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b></p> <p>Reformed rules; Awareness building; effective monitoring and capacity building are the tools. GOB should lead.</p>

		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b></p> <p>Suitable law to make all the players of the marketing and value chain accountable;  Capacity enhancement of the enforcing agencies;  Incentive to private sector to establish value chain and agro-processing industries.  GOB and private sector.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p> <p>Govt. should provide infrastructural facilities and give incentives to private sector to establish value chain.</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Incentives for development of value chain, constant monitoring, strict implementation of rules and regulations, awareness building for healthy diets, sufficient funds for development of infrastructures and improve the hygienic condition of the market places. Comprehensive policy is to be formulated. Implementation of comprehensive policy could solve the problem.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b></p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Enforcement of acts, rules and regulation; increase investment for the rural infrastructure; incentive to the private sector for creating value chain are the tools. M/O Agriculture should play the leading role.</p>

		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b>  Infrastructure building, awareness, incentive to private sector, budget allocation.  GOB should lead.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b>  The cooperative system of marketing has awfully failed; We can try farmers company. It is working in India. India has given five-year tax holiday. We can also extend that to a farmer company.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R</b></p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b>  Financial incentives to the entrepreneurs can help to improve the situation.  Government should develop and maintain infrastructure, give incentive to the entrepreneurs, private sector will establish effective forward and backward linkage, storage facilities and cool chains.  <b>GOB and Private Sector.</b></p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b>  Task of the government is to ensure business environment; build and maintain roads, market places, ensure powers supply, arrange fund and provide incentives. Commercial farmers will do the rest. Commercialization and mechanization will drastically reduce the cost of production. They will be in a better position to bargain; they will even create storage facilities to minimize post harvesting loss.</p>

		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Plan of actions for implementation of the policies; Commercialization of agriculture; make fund available for commercial agriculture.</p> <p><b>Remove constraints:</b> All sort of informal payment must be stop immediately.</p> <p><b>Leading actors:</b> Government.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Reformation of legislations and policies, incentive for value addition in different stages. Strict monitoring of the food safety policy; creation of more non-farm employment opportunity. Awareness building.</p> <p><b>Removal of constraints:</b> Good governance, awareness and investment can remove the constraints.</p> <p><b>Leading Actos:</b> Government</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b></p>
		<p><b>Incentives to private to establish value chan;</b></p>
		<p><b>18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Financial incentives should be the tool.</p> <p><b>Improve the situation:</b> Double taxations for the processed food should be avoided; tax holidays for a longer period should be allowed to attract private sector investment for the development of value chain and marketing chain.</p>

		<p><b>Actors:</b> GOB and Private sector.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Mechanization and commercialization agriculture, Contact growers, Supermarkets, Food processing industry, Agro-marketing farms, financial incentives are the tools. Supermarkets are trying to create forward and backward networks. They should be given incentives. Supermarkets should open a green corner for selling such agri. products. Every commodity of that corner should be exempted from all sort of tax. Food processing industries also have such value and marketing chains. They should also be given tax holiday for long period. With mechanization and commercialization agriculture private sector will establish their own value chain; They should develop their own storage facilities. Vehicles carrying agricultural product should be given priority on the road.</p> <p><b>Leading Actors:</b> Govt. Should extend their support and create conducive environment for their growth and private sector will establish marketing and value chain.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Creating laws for ensuring transparency and accountability of all the players of value chain and marketing chain, policy formation for the use of chemicals as preservative, rules to ensure food safety, Commercial agriculture, mechanization, Contract growers,</p>

		<p>supermarket, food processing industries, Agro-marketing farms, small holder’s cooperative are tools. Financial incentives, tax holidays will encourage concerns to develop their value chain.</p> <p><b>Leading Actors:</b> Government and the private sector.</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b></p>
		<p><b>Tools:</b> Formation of suitable law, agro-marketing companies, food-processing industry, supper shops, Contract growing system, financial incentives are the tools.</p> <p><b>Actor:</b> Govt. will ensure conducive environment; private sector will develop value chain.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Tools:</b> Incentives, awareness building, food processing industry, supper shops and investor are the tools.</p> <p><b>Removal:</b> Establishing link among the input suppliers, producers and the investors. Incentives to private sector to reduce post-harvest loss.</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> GOB, Private sector</p>
<p>Power Influence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any specific groups or actors that are benefiting from the way current agro-marketing and value chain policy is being formulated? If yes,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b> <b>Chairman,BSFF</b> No such group is seen.</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> <b>Not seen.</b></p>



	<p>which specific groups or actors get the most benefits? What are the benefits?</p>	<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist.</b> Not within my knowledge.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b>  Not known</p>
		<p><b>5. Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>6. Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> No such group is seen.</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>8. Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> Unscrupulous businessmen don't want to correct the market.</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director, FPMU.</b> No Power influence is seen.</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> Unscrupulous businessmen are against the establishment of marketing and value chain.</p>
		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> Not seen</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> Middlemen are benefited.</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b> No power influence is seen.</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Director, BIRTAN.</b> Under the present system businessmen are getting benefit.</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> No power influence is seen.</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> Not seen.</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/A There is a tendency of politicalizing the incentives provided by government., this must be stop.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b> Under the present system business syndicate are benefited.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Big farmers are getting the blessings of present policy. Small farmers are deprived from getting loans other facilities extended by the govt.</p>
	<p>• Are there some groups that are being negatively affected? What are the negative effects?</p>	<p><b>Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman, BSFF</b> No</p>
		<p><b>2. Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> No</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not with in my knowledge</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b></p>

		Not known
		5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSA N/R
		6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS. N/R
		15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.
		Yes. Poor and marginalized social groups are affected due to irrational increase of price. Growers are affected.
		16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R

		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> When incentives are given on political consideration genuine entrepreneurs are deprived.</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b> Common people specially the poor and marginal groups are negatively affected.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Small farmers are not getting loan and other facilities extended by government.</p>
	<p>• Who/which group/actor(s) has been pushing for policy upgradations related to agro-marketing and value chains?</p>	<p><b>Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman,BSFF</b> No</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> No.</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not within my knowledge.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFS</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>

		7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition) N/R
		8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture. N/R
		9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU. N/R
		10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD. N/R
		11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food N/R
		12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P & E), BARC N/R
		13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU. N/R
		14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS. N/R
		15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN. Media and civil society is always against the irrational increase of price.
		16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN N/R
		17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries. N/R
		18.Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC. N/R
		19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman & MD, EON Group of Industries. N/R
		20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD & CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd. Media and civil society is always opposing politicization of incentives.

		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b> Common people, exporters, media and civil society wats value chain.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> Small farmers, Civil society, media, NGOs are pushing the agenda.</p>
	<p>• Was there some pressure from the media, or the public opinion, or private sector? What exactly is that?</p>	<p><b>Sayed Mahmudul Haque Chairman,BSFF</b> No</p>
		<p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> No</p>
		<p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not within my knowledge.</p>
		<p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known.</p>
		<p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSa</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/S</p>
		<p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p>

		<p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/A</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b></p>
		<p>Media is exerting pressure for safe food and price stabilization.</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; policy officer WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b></p>

		Media published news highlighting the matter that small farmers are not getting institutional loans, even weekly repayment schedule of microcredit doesn't suit agricultural production.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In contrast are there some groups which have been (or still are) arguing against the way the issue is currently handled? Who are these groups?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sayed Mahmudul Haque</b> Chairman,BSFF No</p> <p><b>2.Waiz Kabir, Chairman, KGF</b> No.</p> <p><b>3. Habibur Rahman, Practical Action, Senior specialist</b> Not known.</p> <p><b>4. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Professor, BAU</b> Not known.</p> <p><b>5.Mahfujul Haque, Chairman, BFSa</b> N/R</p> <p><b>6.Shaymol Kanti Gosh, Former secretary, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>7. Dr. Md. Monirul Islam, BARC, Director (Nutrition)</b> N/R</p> <p><b>8.Md. Anwar Hossain, Joint chief, M/O Agriculture.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>9. Hajikul Islam, Director,FPMU.</b></p> <p><b>10. Mr. Kahairul Alam, Country director, Water world BD.</b> N/R</p> <p><b>11. Dr. Mohammad Abdur Razzaque; M.P. Former Minister, M/O Food</b> N/R</p> <p><b>12. Poresh Chandra Golder, Member Director (P &amp; E), BARC</b> N/R</p>



		<p><b>13. Professor Abdus Satter Mandol, former VC, BAU.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>14. Dr. Asaduzzamn, Emeritus fellow, BiDS.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>15. Kazi abul kalam, Derctor, BIRTAN.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>16. Dr. Shamir kanti Sarkar, Director, IPHN</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>17. Provati Devi, PSO, Department of Fisheries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>18. Dr. A.S.M. Anwarul Haque, MD (AERD), BARC.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>19. Momin ud Dowlah, Chairman &amp; MD, EON Group of Industries.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>20. Dr. F. H. Answary, MD &amp; CEO, ACI Agri-Business, ACI Ltd.</b> N/A</p>
		<p><b>21. Dr. Md. Abdul Wazed, Senior Fellow, PPRC, Former DG, BBS.</b>  N/R</p>
		<p><b>22. Department of Agricultural Marketing, D.D</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>23. Arifeen Akhter, Program &amp; Policy Officer, WFP.</b> N/R</p>
		<p><b>N24. Professor Nitish C Debnath, Senior Technical Advisor, FAO</b> N/R</p>