

Demographic data (2010, WPP 2012)

Population:	151.1 million
Children under 5:	15.3 million
Population growth rate:	1.09%

Nutrition data (DHS 2011)

Stunting:	41.3%
Wasting:	15.6%
Low Birth Weight:	21.6%
Overweight:	1.5%
Exclusive Breastfeeding:	64.1%

Cost of Bangladesh Country Investment Plan

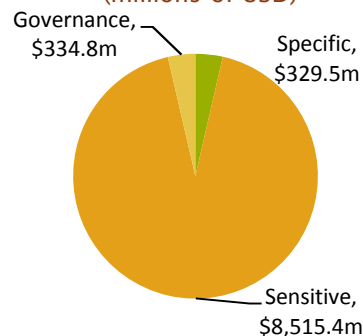
Total Cost (5 years)	\$9.2 billion
Annual Cost:	\$1.8 billion
Per Capita Annual Cost:	\$11.7

Break-down:

Nutrition-specific interventions:	3.6%
Nutrition-sensitive approaches:	92.8%
Strengthening Governance:	3.6%



Total Programme Costs by Programme Type (millions of USD)



Coverage of Nutrition-Specific Interventions

Good nutrition practices	
Exclusive breastfeeding (0-6 months)	63.5% ¹
Complementary feeding with at least 4 groups per day (6-23 months)	25.2% ¹
Vitamin and mineral intake	
Zinc treatment for diarrhoea	40.8% ¹
Pregnant women attending 4 or more ANC visits (proxy for iron and folate supplementation)	25.5% ¹
De-worming (12-59 months)	50.2% ¹
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	94.0% ²
Presence of iodised salt in the house	82.3% ¹

Comprehensive data on coverage of treatment for acute malnutrition, and micronutrient fortification are not available
 Source: ¹DHS 2011; ²UNICEF 2013

Bangladesh in the SUN Movement

Bangladesh has appointed the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) as the SUN Focal Point. The convening body for nutrition in the country, the Steering Committee for Nutrition led by the MoHFW, has representation from 10 government ministries, United Nations agencies, donors, business, academic and technical institutions and the Nutrition Working Group. The SUN Donor Conveners are USAID and the World Bank.

Bangladesh Country Investment Plan

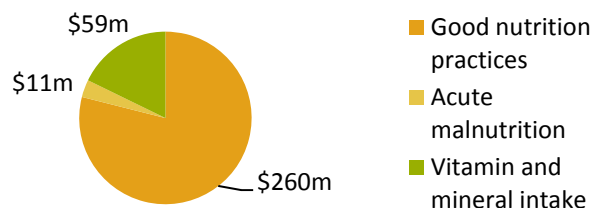
The Bangladesh Country Investment Plan (CIP) is a country led planning, fund mobilization and alignment tool. The CIP was developed jointly by 13 Government Ministries in conjunction with development and private sector partners. It supports increased, effective public investment to increase and diversify food availability in a sustainable manner and improve access to food and nutrition security. Its interventions also aim to mobilize investment by smallholders and other private sector food security actors. It is the investment arm of the National Food Policy (2006) and its Plan of Action (2008-2015). **PLEASE MQSUN TO CHECK THAT FIGURES ARE BASED ONLY ON THE CIP.**

Cost of Bangladesh Country Investment Plan

The total cost of the CIP over 5 years is approximately \$9.2 billion. This is equivalent to an annual cost of \$1.8 billion per year or a per capita annual cost of just under \$12.

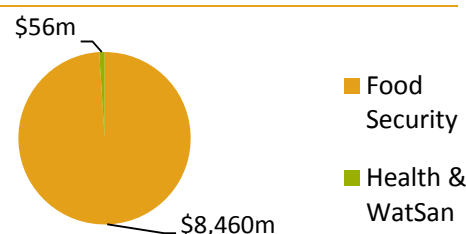
Costs of Nutrition-Specific Interventions Over 5 Years

Nutrition-specific interventions cost interventions represent \$330 million, or 4% of the cost of the CIP.



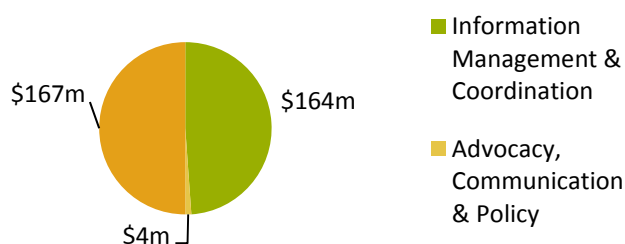
Costs for Nutrition-Sensitive Approaches Over 5 Years

Nutrition-sensitive approaches represent approximately \$8.5 billion, or 93% of the cost of the CIP.



Costs for Strengthening Governance Over 5 Years

Strengthening governance to implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches accounts for the remaining \$335 million, or 4% of the total cost of the CIP.



Priorities, Implementation & Accountability

To reinforce country ownership and ensure sustainability of the CIP, implementation will be through strengthened, existing country institutional and delivery systems. In this respect, CIP implementation builds strongly on the mechanisms in place for monitoring the National Food Policy Plan of Action, and projects financed through the Annual Development Programme (ADP) as part of the national planning process. Given the ambition and the complexity of the CIP, there are challenges to be overcome to ensure sustained political commitment, strong coordination, resource mobilisation, innovation and scaling up, and leveraging of public and other funding sources.

Domestic & Donor Financing Commitments

Funds for the CIP – from government budget resources as well as from development partners - have been allocated through the ADP process. Funds have also been channelled from development partners through non-governmental organisations.

Funding Gap

The current financing gap is in the order of \$5 billion. An in-depth examination of domestic and external funding streams to cover the costs of the CIP will be carried out to estimate the funding gap.