



What is a CIP?

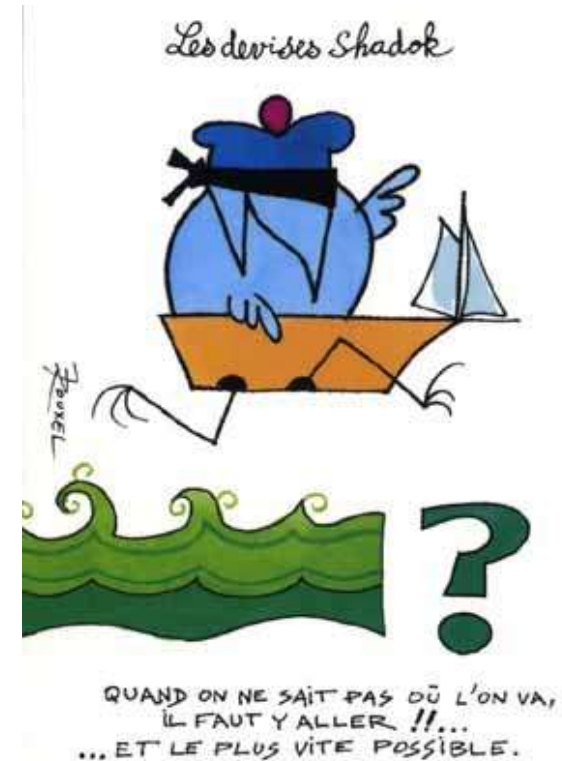
Lessons learned from Bangladesh CIP
for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (AFSN)

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My Presentation

1. What are we talking about?
2. The Starting Point(s)
3. The CIP for AFSN
 1. Purposes
 2. AFSN Objectives
 3. Delineation of AFSN
 4. 12 Investment Programmes
 5. Monitoring System
4. Lessons Learned
5. Key Questions to Consider





1. What are we talking about?

CIP

Capacity development

Policy framework

Governance

broad consultation

Commitment

Knowledge

Create an Enabling Environment for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition





2. The Starting Points

Starting Point 1 - Commitment



Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque, Minister of Food and Disaster Management, and Dr. Rajiv Shah, USAID Administrator, at the Food Security Investment Forum 2010.

(Photo: USAID)

Starting Point 2

The National Food Policy and its Plan of Action



National Food Policy
2006

Ministry of Food and Disaster Management

14 August, 2006

The **National Food Policy Plan of Action** =

- 26 areas of intervention and 314 actions (2008-2015)
- Coordinating government interventions
- Aligning development support to national priorities
- monitoring progress toward food security in line with MDG1
- Identifying needs for **investments**

Starting Point 3: the NFPCSP

Objective:

To improve FSN by enhancing national capacity to formulate, monitor and implement comprehensive food security policies and investments



FPMU + 17
government
agencies

STAKEHOLDERS

Civil society, NGOs,
academia, think-tanks,
development
partners....



Implementing
technical
agency

Donors



Euro M 7.2 + US\$ M 10.2



3. What is the CIP

Why a CIP? - Purposes

1. Plan or a more simple tool?
2. Coordination, harmonization
3. Convergence of domestic and external source of funding for a common **goal** – Result Based Investment
4. policy dialogue
5. Identify investment opportunities / needs
6. Comprehensive plan (risky!) vs. Prioritized / realistic plan
7. Financing gaps, mobilize resources
8. Inventory of existing and planned investments
9. Monitor, track and Evaluate investments

Common Goal

Ensure Dependable Sustained Food Security for All People of the Country at All Time measured by...

...three indicators

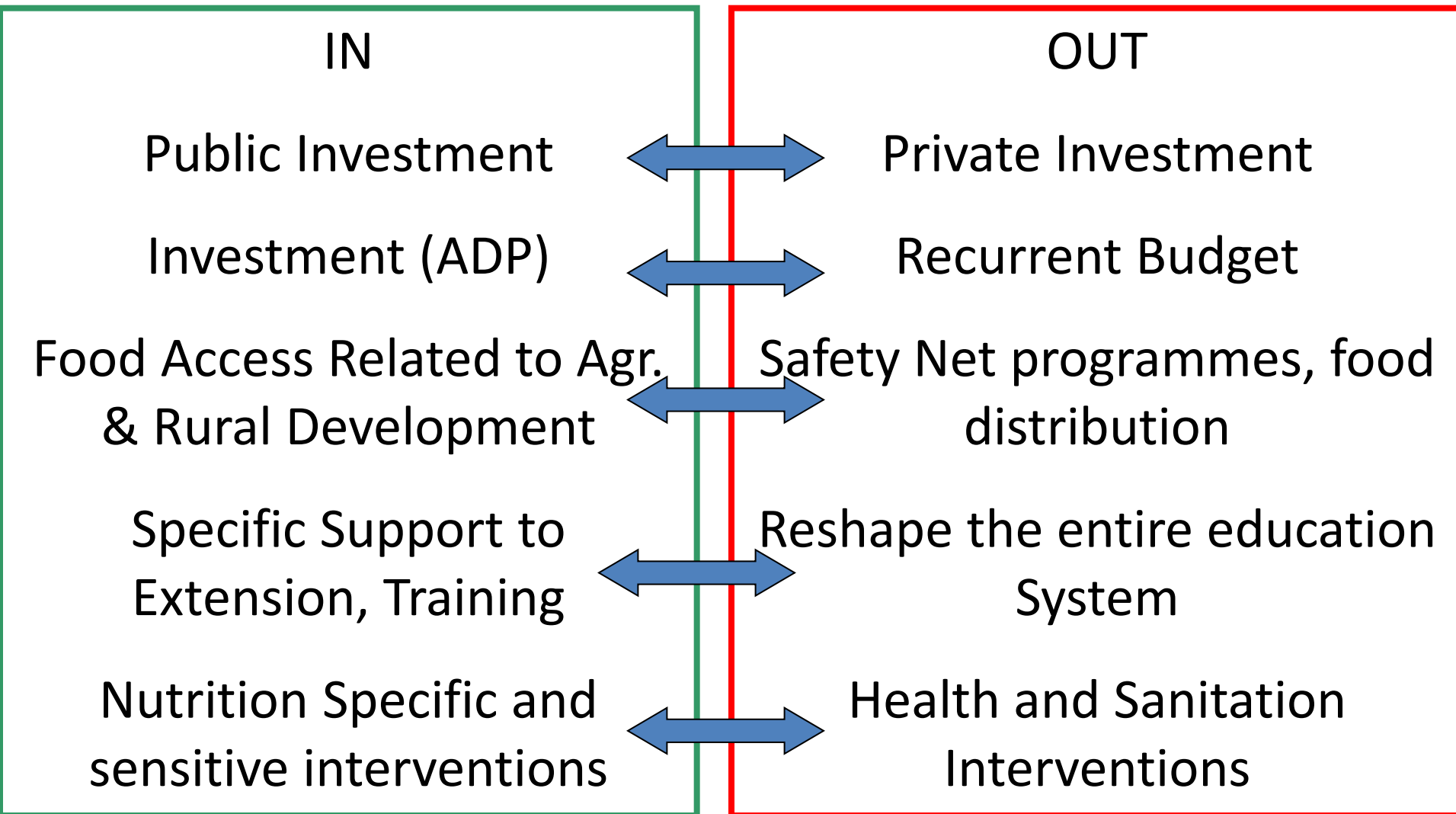
1.Prevalence of undernourished people

2.Prevalence of Stunting

3.Prevalence of Underweight Children Under Five

...followed by lower level indicators

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition *Forestry, Climate Change and the Environment*

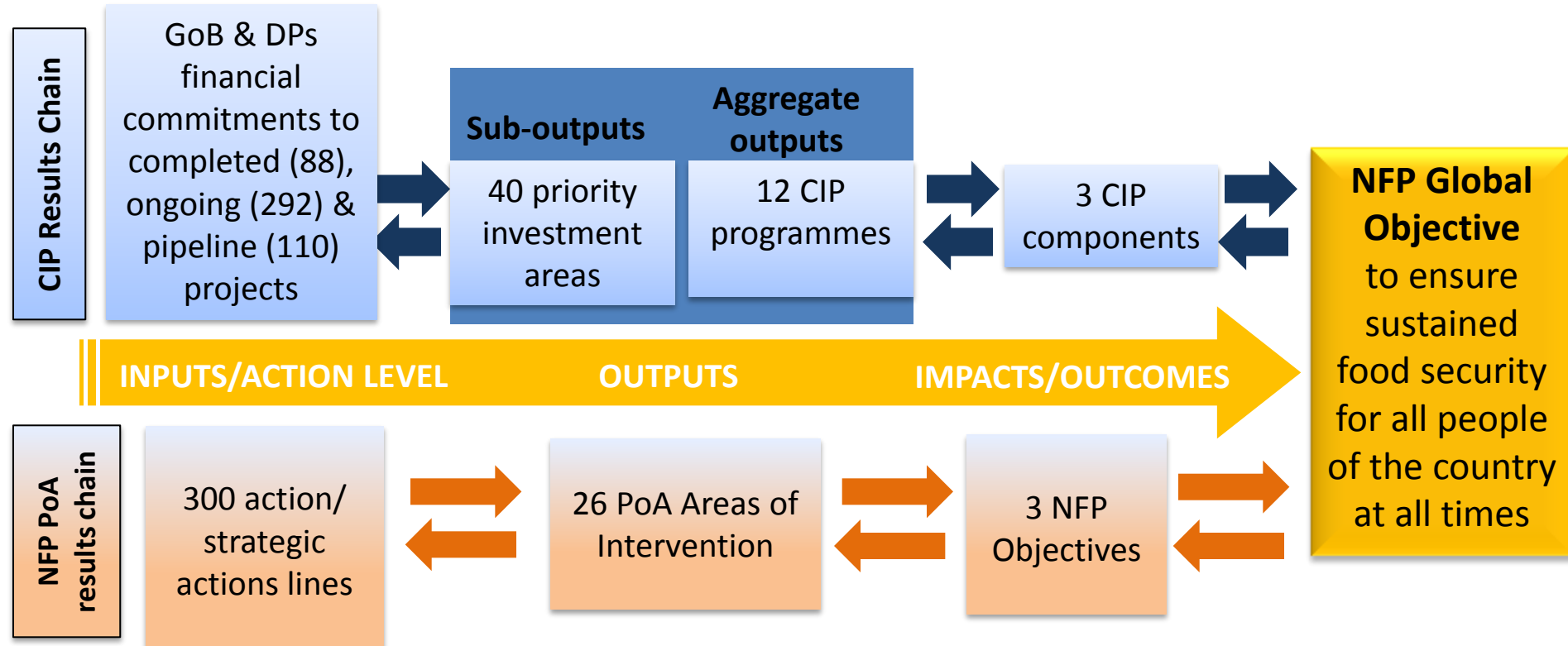


CIP: 12 Programmes and 40 Subprogrammes

COMPONENT	PROGRAMME
Food Availability	Sustainable and diversified agriculture through integrated research and extension
	Improved Water Management and infrastructure for irrigation purposes
	Improved quality of input and soil fertility
	Fisheries & Aquaculture Development
	Livestock Development, with a focus on poultry and dairy production
Food Access	Improved access to markets, value-addition in agriculture and to non farm incomes
	Strengthened capacities for implementation and monitoring of NFP and CIP actions
	Enhanced Public Food Management Systems
	Institutional Development and Capacity Development for more effective safety nets
Food Utilization	Community based nutrition programmes and services
	Orient food and nutrition programmes through data
	Food safety and quality improvement

The joint monitoring framework for CIP & NFP PoA

- 2 coordinate result chains
- From Inputs and Actions to the same Global Objective
- Consistency with other result frameworks (e.g. MDG, SFYP, NNS)



The Annual Monitoring Report

- Progress against Goals, Outcomes, Outputs and Inputs/actions
- Evolution of policy environment
- Evolution of public expenditure by key ministries
- Delivery and commitments by Government and Donors
- Annual update of the CIP: with new projects and pipeline



- Transparency and Accountability
- Progress, Constraints, Needs for action

National Food Policy – progress toward the goal

NFP Overall goal:

***“to ensure dependable sustained food security
for all people of the country at all times”***

SFYP indicator & NFP goal	2007/08 (PoA baseline)	2009/10 (CIP/SFYP baseline)	2011/12	2012/13	Target 2015
Undernourishment (Three year average)	15.4%	15.5%	15.7%	16.3%	17% (MDG -1)
Underweight (0 to 59 months)	41.0%	na	36.4%	35.1%	33% (MDG -1)
Stunting (0 -59 months)	43.2%	na	41.3%	38.7%	38% (revised 2016 HPNSDP target)

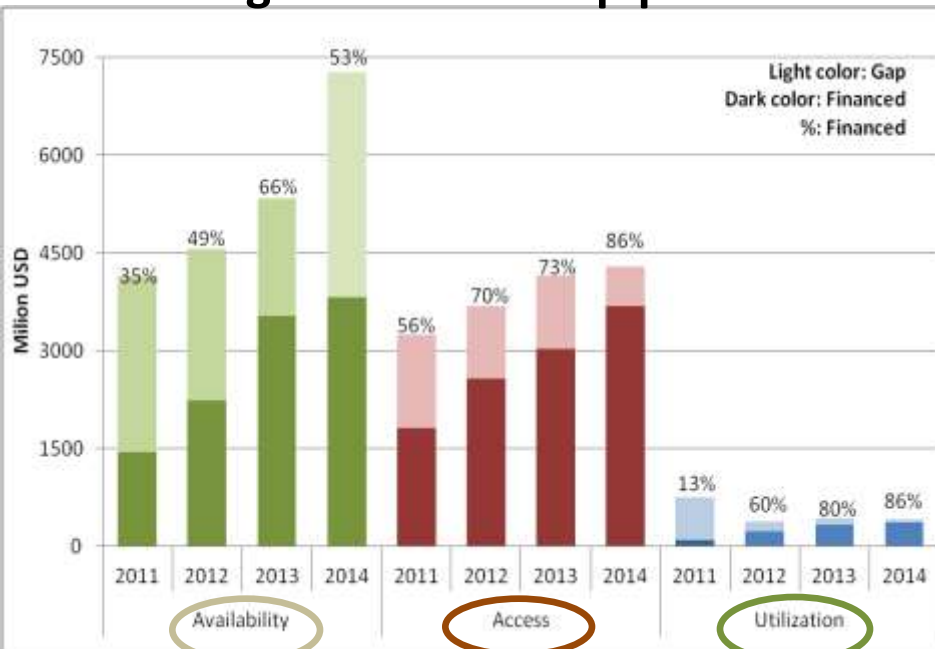
CIP indicators included in the Sixth Five Year Plan

SFYP indicator & NFP goal	2007/08 (PoA baseline)	2009/10 (CIP/SF YP baseline)	2011/12	2012/13	Target 2013	Target 2015
Agricultural GDP growth rate (in constant prices)	3.00%	5.24%	2.69%	2.17%	4.4%	4.3%
GoB spending on social protection as % of GDP	na	2.42%	2.40%	2.23%	2.18%	3.0%
Poverty headcount index (CBN upper poverty line)	40.1% (2005)	31.5% (2010)	na	na	na	29% (MDG-1)
Change in national wages (Rice Kg, 3-year moving average)	-8.11%	5.71%	4.27%	5.84%	5.07%	≥ (real GDP / cap growth) + 0.5

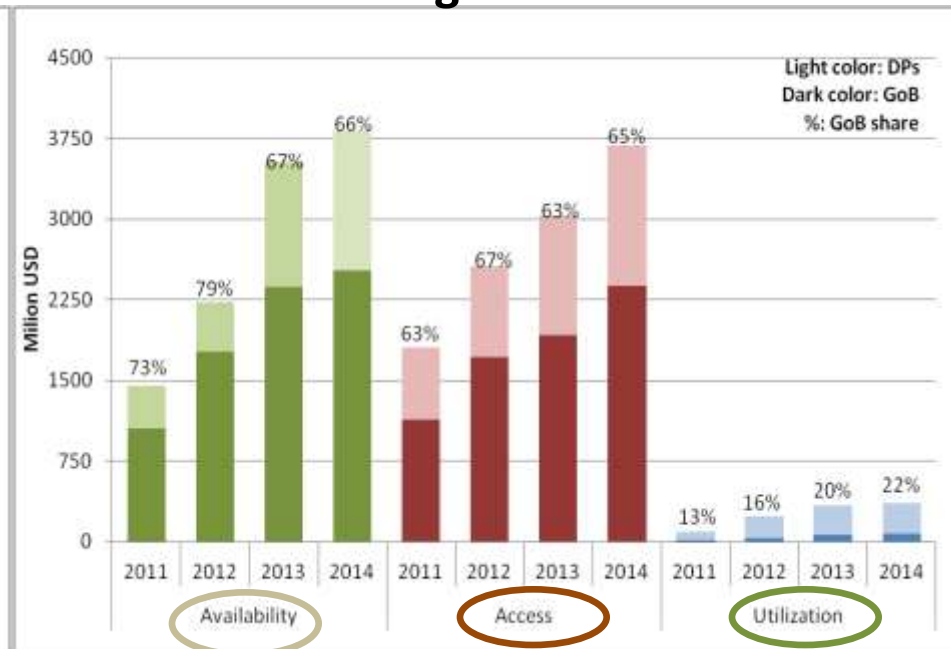
CIP financial commitments (CIP table 4.1)

- **Total CIP Budget is 12 B USD and is increasing:**
+3.9 B USD (+47%) since Jun 2010; +2.1 B USD (+21%) in 2012/13.
- **CIP Financing is 7.9 B USD (63% GoB & 37% DPs) and is growing:**
+ 4.5 B USD (+135%) since Jun 2010: 62% GoB, 38% DPs;
+ 969 M USD (+14%) in 2012/13: 63% GoB, 37% DPs.
- **CIP Financial gap is 4.1 B USD:**
- 654 M USD (-14%) since Jun 2010; + 1.1 B USD (+37%) in 2012/13.

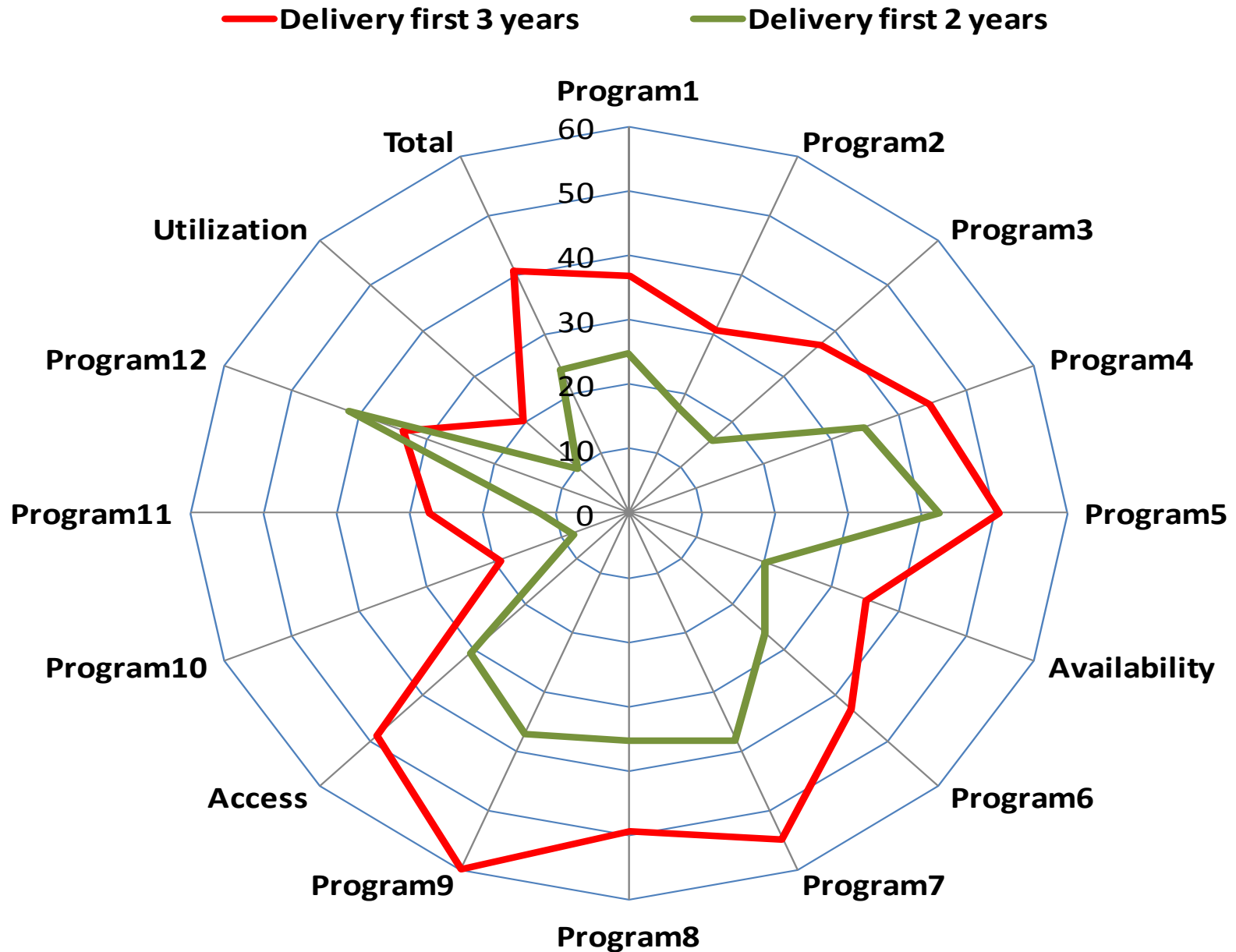
CIP budget: financed & pipeline



Financing: GoB & DPs



CIP delivery and additional financing



Why investing in monitoring ?

CIP delivery and additional financing

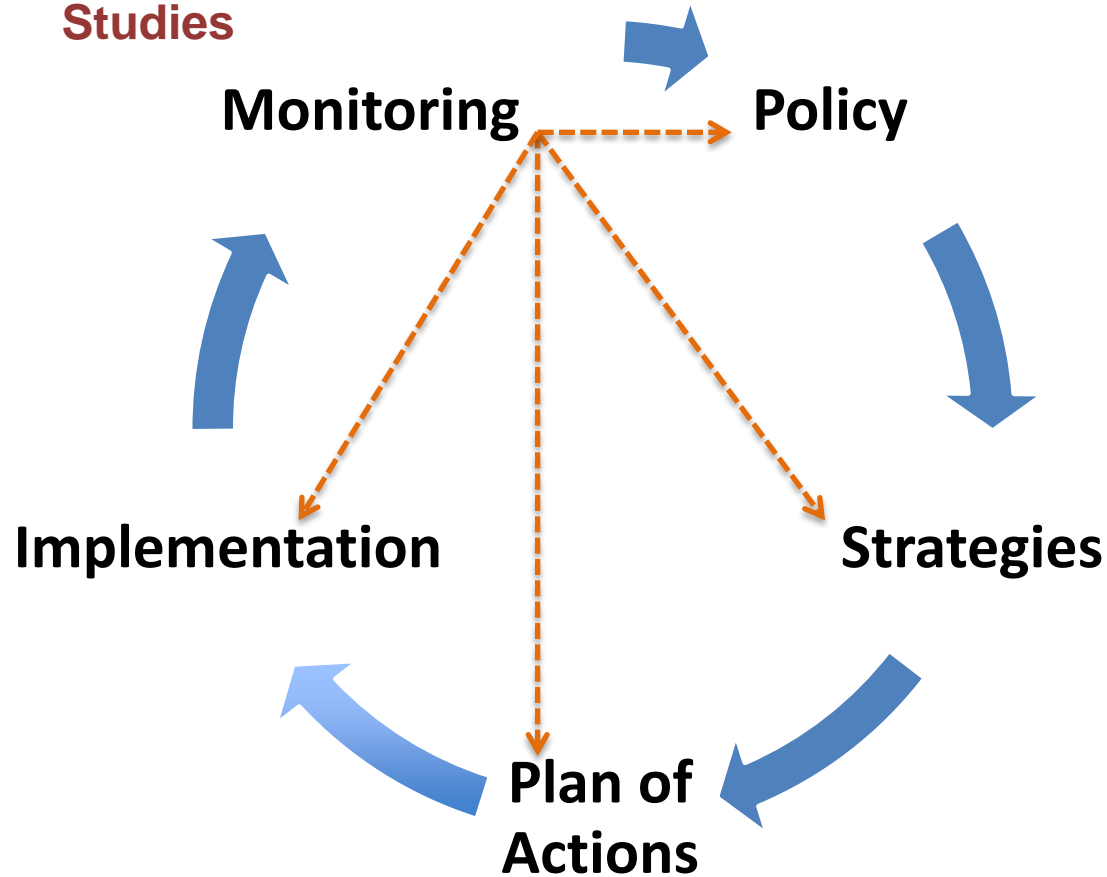
- Avoids duplication of efforts
- Supports coordination and strategic use of scarce resources
- Identifies intervention gaps
- Supports accountability and informed decision making



Enhance effectiveness of policy and investment planning and implementation, allowing to accelerate progress towards Food Security and Nutrition Goals

Promoting a complete planning cycle

Evaluation and Impact
Studies



CIP Implementation: Challenges

How to translate CIP programs into
achievable projects and activities?

A. Mainstreaming the CIP in the partner ministries and Development Partners

- Often other partner ministries may see the CIP as ‘something’ of the Ministry of Food only
- Communication and Coordination among top managers of different partners are not adequate and contributing
- Weakness in targeting most relevant officials in the coordination framework

CIP Implementation: Challenges

B.Utilization of monitoring data by all the partners

- Assisting partners in extracting utilizable information
- Mechanism to utilize monitoring data to inform next Annual Development Plan is weak/ irregular

C.Resources and funding

- Competition with other sectors for fund allocation from government budget
- Reponses from development partners in accumulating resources had not been as expected

What is a CIP?

AFSN is different from EFCC

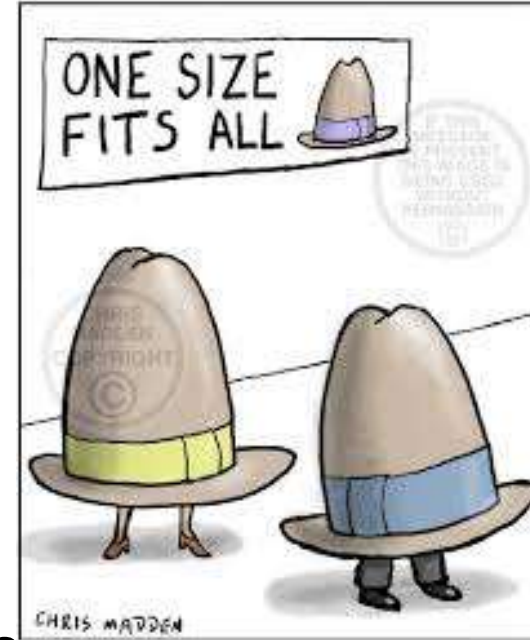
Your CIP will depend on:

- Existing background and Commitment;
- Needs and priorities of the sectors,
- ways of operating (MoE) and existing processes
- Capacities

You should decide:

- On objectives
- the main purposes of the CIP (trade offs)
- On definition of EFCC (delineation)
- On the format and content

**so you develop your own CIP
but we can learn from lessons...**





4. Lessons Learned

1. COPE

Commitment Ownership Partnerships Engagement

- **Commitment by**

- Government (at highest and lowest levels)
- Development Partners

- **OwneShip**

- by national stakeholders
- through capacity development
- communication, transparency, accessibility

- **Partnerships**

- FAO cannot / should not do it alone
- with UN agencies
- Financing Institutions

- **Engagement of all**



2. Anchor in existing...



- **policies and policy processes**
- **FYP Formulation / Ministry of Planning**
- **Budgeting Processes: annual budget; medium term budgetary frameworks**
- **Governance / coordination mechanisms**
- **Avoid duplication / add value to existing**

not duplicate, rather identify entry points...

3. Do Not Keep It in the Shelf



- **Mobilize, Communicate**
- **Initiated, led, endorsed and Owned by relevant institutions**
- **Link with planning and budget systems**
- **Monitoring System – Indispensable!**
- **Use it for resource mobilization, advocacy, influencing investment programming**
- **Keep it as a living document - relax**

4. Link to budget and finance



Planning process: 5 Year Plans, PRSPs, etc.

- **Involve planning commission, multisector governance mechanisms, decision makers...**

Budgetary processes (annual budgets of the ministries, medium term frameworks

- **Involve Ministry of Finance, Prime minister's office for lobbying**

5. Capacity development

➤ **Good policy/investment framework not enough**

➤ **Strengthen national capacities in**

- policy formulation and implementation
- policy analysis
- Investment design and implementation
- public and civil society

➤ **Strengthening national systems, institutions and governance mechanisms**

➤ **Exchange between countries – SSC**



6. Process vs. Product

•Participation – Ownership - Appropriation

•Consultation Process:

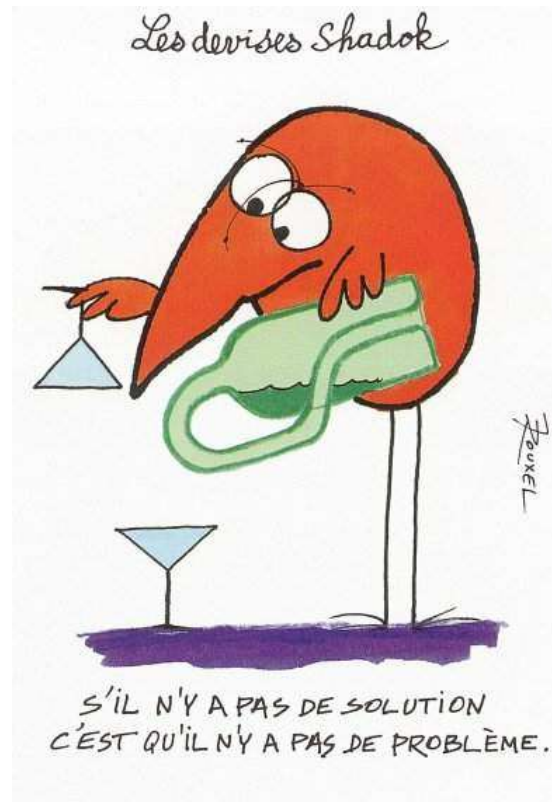
- Inclusive
- Transparent and Open
- Good Communication
- Policy Dialogue

•Participation of all in order to

- agree on the objectives
- prioritize investments and actions
- mutual accountability



7. KISS



Keep It Straight and Simple



5. A Few Questions



- **Existing policy framework?**
- **Purposes of the CIP?**
- **Boundaries EFCC?**
- **Objectives – Goals**
- **Link with the Upcoming FYP**
- **Financing Opportunities?**
- **How to prioritize?**

Thank you



Modern Times (1936)