

Developing a sustainable food security and nutrition surveillance system in Bangladesh: lessons learned

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Overview of presentation

- ❑ Background- Bangladesh context
- ❑ Description of surveillance project
- ❑ Rationale for surveillance
- ❑ Challenges encountered
- ❑ Sustainability
- ❑ Conclusion

Background

Bangladesh (nutrition and food security)

- ❑ ~ 50% children stunted
- ❑ Sub-optimal infant and young child feeding
 - ❑ Exclusive breast feeding
 - ❑ Complementary feeding
- ❑ Women's nutrition neglected
- ❑ Food security
- ❑ Dietary diversity



The Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance Project (FSNSP)

- ❑ EC funded
- ❑ Partnership
 - BRAC University
 - Helen Keller International
 - Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- ❑ Project Management Committee
- ❑ Technical Consultative Group
- ❑ Five-year data collection (3 rounds/year)
- ❑ Post Enumeration Check (PEC)

Why FSNSP

Strengthen and institutionalize the nutrition and food security surveillance system in Bangladesh and provide feedback to the policy makers with regard to:

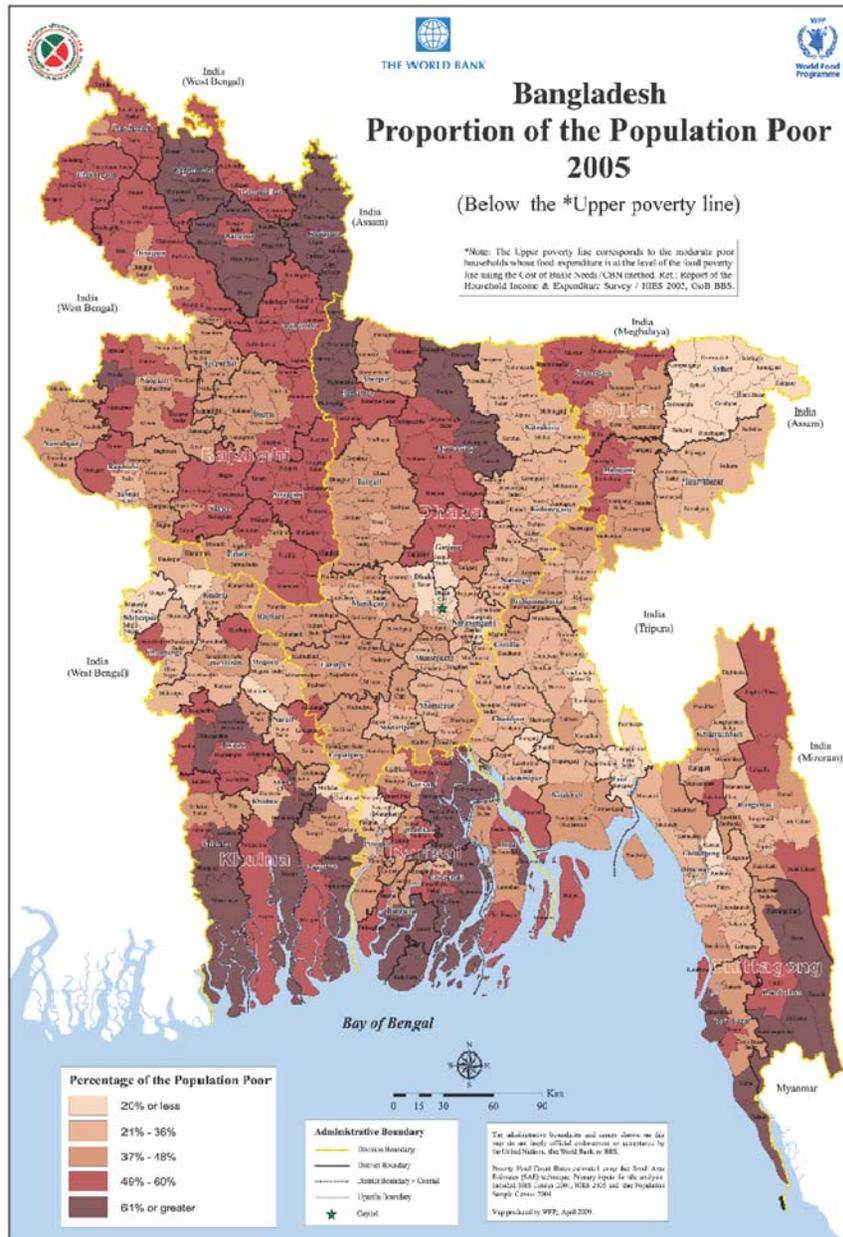
- ❑ Track progress in health and nutrition status
- ❑ Provide a system to identify vulnerable households and children before, during and after disasters and assess impact
- ❑ Monitor coverage and impact of relief/rehabilitation efforts.
- ❑ Establish linkages with other policy support projects
- ❑ Strengthen capacity of the national implementing partner

Sampling

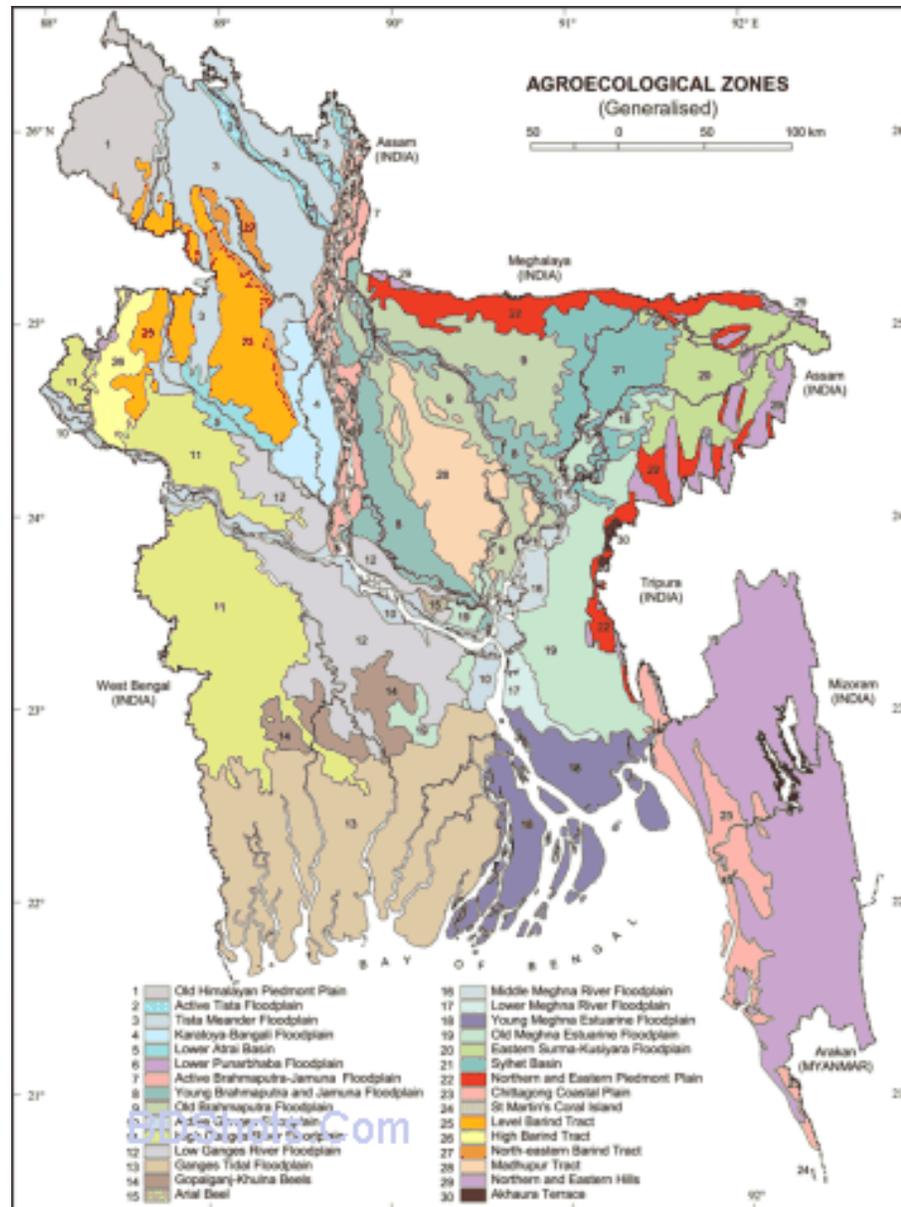
Issues considered

- ❑ National representation
- ❑ Areas/regions exposed to vulnerability
- ❑ Seasonality
- ❑ Resources
- ❑ Sustainability

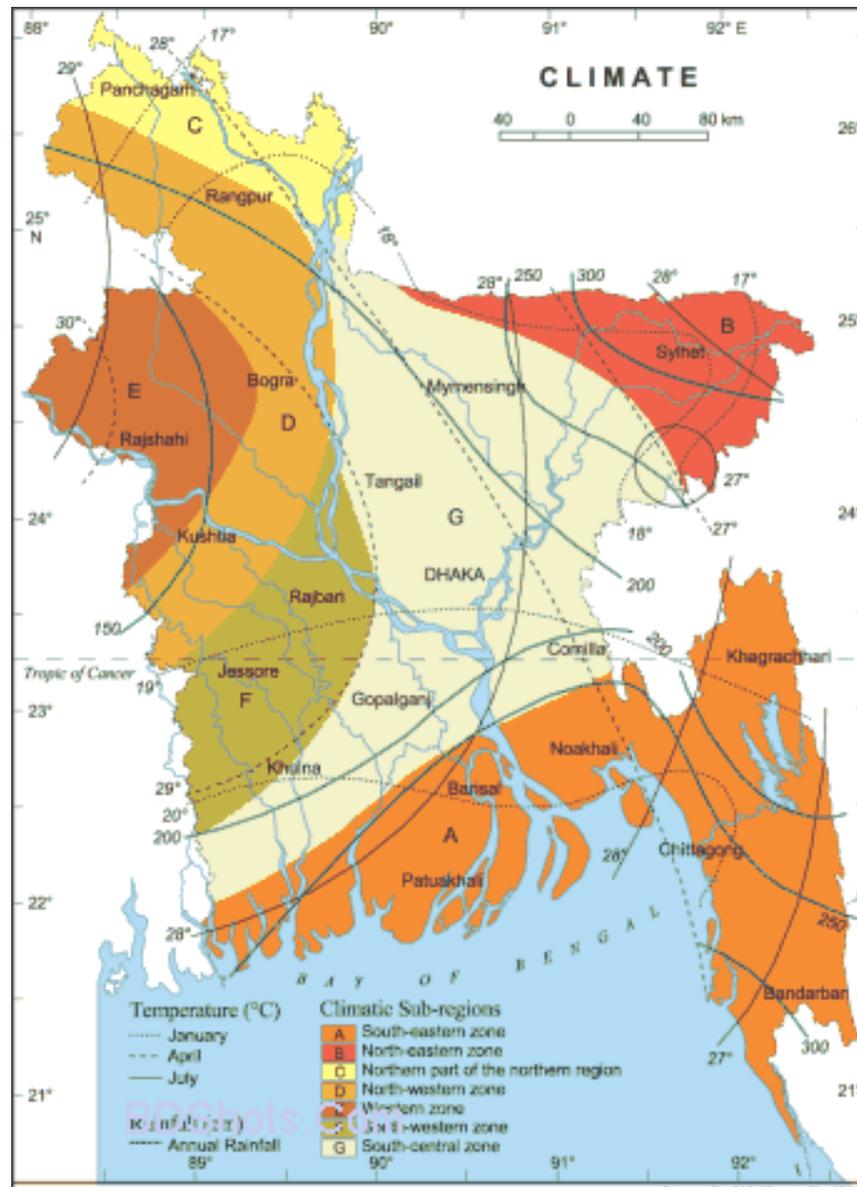
Poverty map



Agro-ecological zones



Climate



Sampling

Issues considered

- ❑ National representation
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- ❑ Sustainability

Sampling

Each Mouza 20 Households = 20 Households

Each Upazilla x 3 *Mouzas* = 60 Households

Each Districts x 3 *Upazillas* = 180 Households

Total in Bangladesh (64 Districts) = 11,520 Households

We can estimate

Division level variability between each round/season

District level variability over the year

Information collected

- ❑ Food security (household-level)
- ❑ Dietary diversity (household-level)
 - ❑ WHO guideline
- ❑ Nutrition
 - ❑ Anthropometry (women and children)
 - ❑ Infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF)
- ❑ Morbidity
- ❑ SES
- ❑ Village food market price

Challenges

- ❑ Multiple interest groups
- ❑ Active vs. passive surveillance
- ❑ Drop-out among data collectors
- ❑ Existing strength and capacity building
- ❑ Analysis of data
- ❑ Institutionalization
- ❑ Partnership

Sustainability questions

- ❑ How much of information do we need?
- ❑ Where is the balance between need for high volume of data vs. technical rigor vs. sustainability?
- ❑ How to best use the data?
- ❑ Institutionalization?

Conclusion

- ❑ Attracted both scientists and policy makers
- ❑ Generated high level of interest in nutrition among many stakeholders
- ❑ Need to best utilize the good quality data
- ❑ Government put a lot of effort to take up the project