Bangladesh National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN)

Goals, objectives or targets related to nutrition:

The goal of the NPAN is to improve the nutritional status of the people of Bangladesh to the extent that malnutrition would no longer be a public health problem by the year 2012, thereby, improving the quality of life.

The objectives of NPAN are outlined below. Targets are mentioned where appropriate.

1. To develop human resources in nutrition by strengthening institutional capacity the area of policy making, training, research and the provision of services.
2. To empower the communities and households to understand the nutritional problems and thereby to take appropriate measures to address the problems.
3. To ensure food security to all household members:
   a. Enhance intake (consumption targets)
   b. Reduce energy-protein malnutrition
4. To ensure food safety and food quality:
   a. Assess existing food and water qualities in special groups, viz., street food, processed food, etc.
   b. Ensure adoption and implementation of the revised food law along with enforcement.
5. To control infections disease and provide the required environmental support:
   a. To increase ORT use rate (to indicate the diarrhoea control status) to 96% by the year 2000
   b. To reduce hookworm infestation rate to 5% by the year 2000 and to <1% by the year 2010.
   c. To provide potable water to at least 90% of the population by the year 2000 and to 100% by the year 2010.
   d. To ensure sanitation facilities to 80% population by the year 2000 and 100% by the year 2010.
   e. To sustain EPI success and increase the coverage to 100% by the year 2000.
   f. To ensure better management of ARI and reduce case fatality = reduce death by 1/3 by the year 2000 and by 3/4 by the year 2010.
6. To protect, promote and support breastfeeding:
   a. To empower all women to breastfeed their children exclusively for 6 months and to continue breastfeeding well into the second year supported by home made energy dense complementary food.
   b. To exclusively breastfeed all infants by 80% of mothers by 2000, and 95% of mothers by 2010.
7. To ensure support for the socio-economically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable.
8. To reduce micronutrient deficiencies:
a. Nutritional anaemia: To reduce prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age group to 50% by 2000, and 25% by 2010. To reduce the prevalence of anaemia in under-five children to 50% by 2000, and 25% by 2010.
b. Vitamin A deficiency - To reduce the prevalence of night-blindness in children aged 6-71 months to <1% by 2000, and to eliminate by 2010.
c. Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) To reduce the prevalence of goitre in the entire population to 25% by 2000, and <10% by 2010. To iodise all edible salt by the year 1996.9. To promote appropriate diets and healthy lifestyles.
10. To promote nutrition advocacy, education, and community participation.
11. To assess, analyse and monitor the nutrition situation.

Strategies

Strategies and activities related to nutrition:

1. Incorporating nutritional objectives, components, and considerations into development policies and programs.
2. Improving household food security.
3. Protecting consumers through improved food quality and food safety.
4. Preventing and managing infectious diseases.
5. Promoting breastfeeding and proper weaning practices.
6. Caring for the socio-economically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable.
7. Preventing and controlling specific micronutrient deficiencies.
8. Promoting appropriate diets and healthy lifestyle.
9. Promoting nutrition education, advocacy and community participation.
10. Assessing, analyzing and monitoring the nutrition situation.
• Vitamin A

Partners in policy implementation

- Government
  - Food and agriculture
  - Details:
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    Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

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