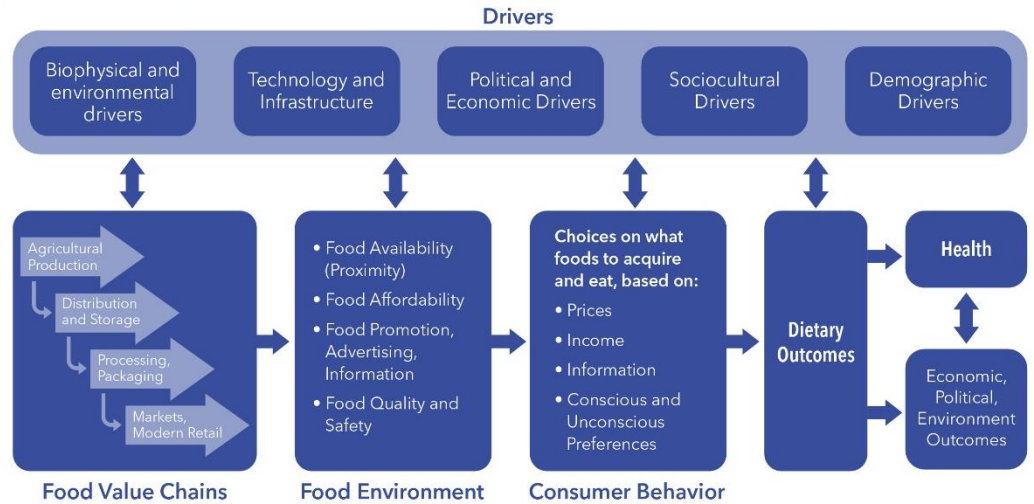


CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SYSTEMS FOR DIETS AND NUTRITION

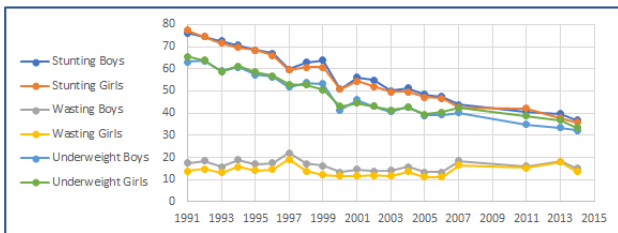
This fact sheet is organized to reflect the status and/or trends of different components in the framework for food systems for diets and nutrition based on a selection of indicators for each of the domains. The [indicators have been selected](#) for their orientation toward the goal of better quality diets; their contribution to assessment of the situation at national scale; their standardized use of data and method of construction which permit cross-country comparison; their construction based on routinely collected, publicly-accessible data or reports available for a wide range of countries. The latter implies most indicators are based on data housed by international organizations rather than national statistics.



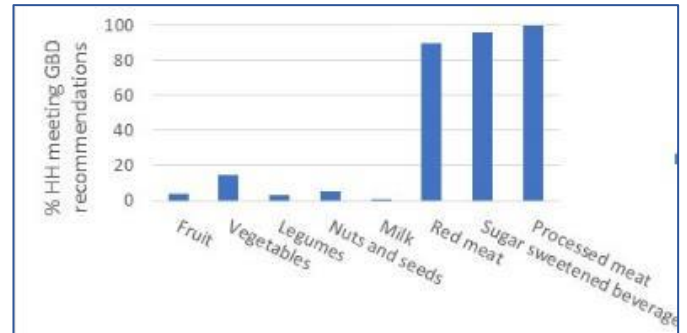
Adapted from de Brauw et al. 2019, based on HLPE framework

A. Nutrition

Stunting	2014	36.10%	height for age (% of children < 5)
Wasting	2014	14.30%	weight for height (% of children < 5)
Underweight	2014	32.60%	weight for age (% of children < 5)
Obesity	2016	3.60%	in adult population

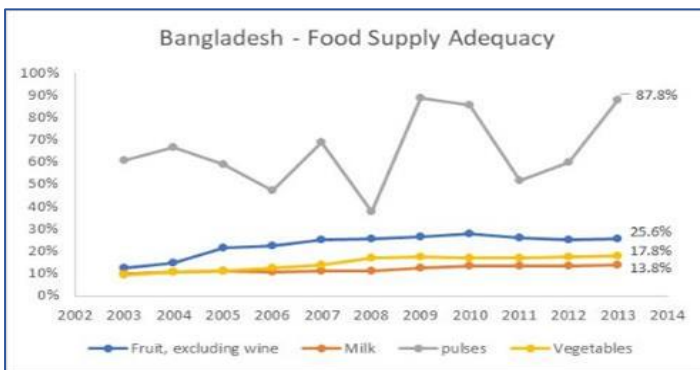


B. Diets

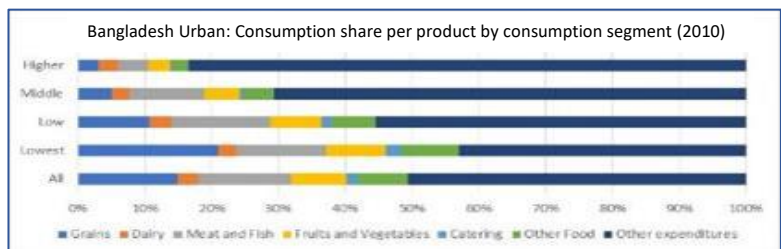
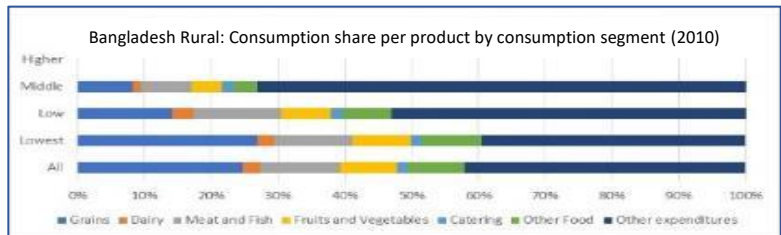


% of households adhering to Global Burden of Disease food group recommendations. Higher score indicates higher adherence to a healthier diet (Talsma et al. unpublished). Dietary and nutrient gap estimated from household consumption data (Weisell & Dop, 2012).

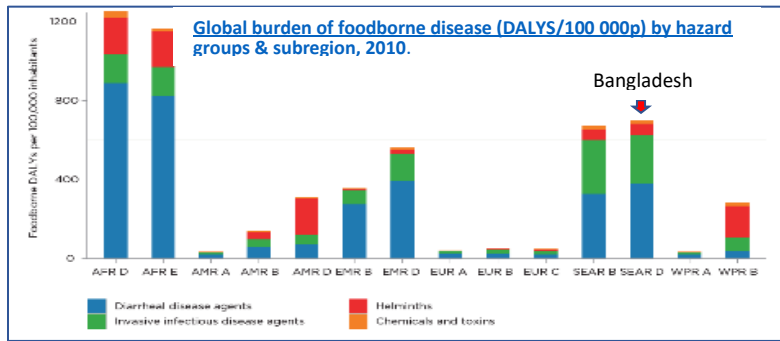
C. Food Environment: Availability and Affordability of Healthy Diets



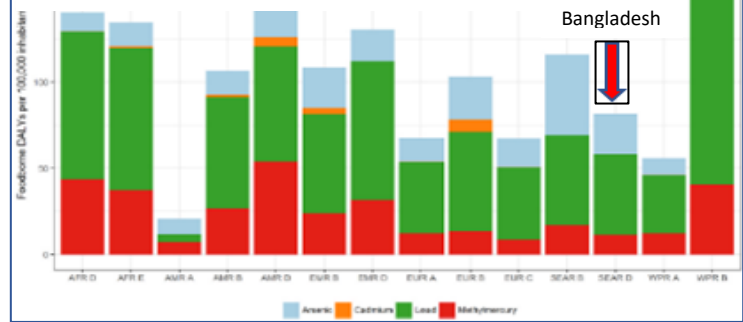
Food supply quantity in relation to recommended daily intake per food group



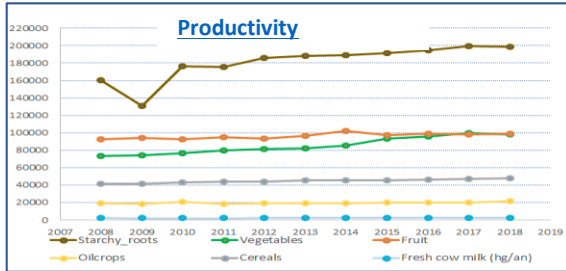
C. Food Environment: Food Safety



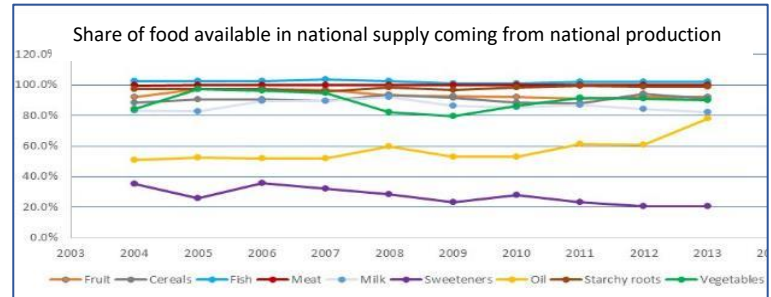
Relative contribution to DALY incidence from metals per subregion, 2015.



D. Food Supply Chains



Yield = $\frac{\text{Aggregated quantities produced/aggregated area under production}}$



Share of food available in national supply from national production = $\frac{\text{Production}}{\text{Production} + \text{Imports} - \text{Exports}}$

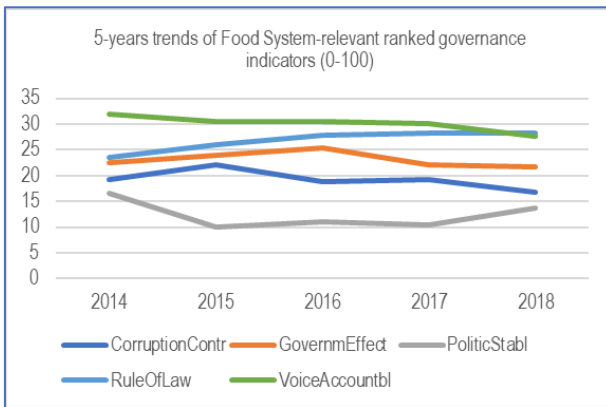
Producer equitability and market access

- Smallholder farming hh living below national poverty line: 43% (2005)
- Smallholder farming hh selling crops through formal channels, local markets: N/A

Value added, fortification, and food storage

- Share of value added in agriculture by food and beverage sector: 12.1% (2011)
- Mandatory fortification of oil (vit. A) & salt (iodine), voluntary fortification of rice
- Refrigerated warehouse capacity of 0.003 m³/urban resident (2014)

E. Food System Policies



Variable definition in Kaufmann, Kraay & Mastruzzi 2010; WGI [Percentile rank [0-100]].

Key food system policy issues	No. of key policy actors / networks (source: A4NH)		
	Government	Donors, devel. partners	NGO, private sector
Food and nutrition security	16	7	19
Land and water use	8	1	8
Climate Change	11	8	8
Urbanization	10	4	1
Agro-marketing/Value Chain	7	6	13

Indicates level, organizational types' characteristics of institutionalization across key issues in food system policies. Based on 25 face to face interviews. Rahman HZ, Islam MA, Ahsan AFM, 2018. Bangladesh Food Systems for Healthier Diets Policy Country Baseline report, A4NH

Nutrition focused Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) (source: A4NH)			
Perspective/driven by	Extended name of major MSP network clusters	No. of members	Focus
Emergency response	National Food Security	94	Malnutrition
Emergency response	Harvest Plus	40	Malnutrition
NGO	Sun Civil Society Network	29	Malnutrition, Diet quality
Research	World Fish Initiative	28	N/A
NGO	Civil Society Network Promoting Nutrition	19	Malnutrition, Diet quality

Platforms represent major clusters, connect organizations, focus on specific outcome from a specific perspective. Herens M, Peters B, Pittore K, 2018. Identifying Platforms for Healthier Diets in Bangladesh and Nigeria. WCDI report 18-009, WCDI

F. Drivers of Food Systems

1. Biophysical and environmental	2010	2016	4. Socio-cultural	2010	2011	2017	2018
Agricultural land (% of land area)	71.0%	70.6%	Global Gender Gap score			0.479	0.721
Arable land (% of land area)	59.9%	59.6%	Human capital index (HCI) (scale 0-1)				
Arable land (hectares per person)	0.05	0.05	Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)		10.2%		15.6%
2. Innovation, technology and infrastructure	2010	2018	Unemployment, youth (15-24) (% of total labor force)	6.4%			12.0%
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	46.0	97.3	5. Demographic	2010	2018		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, value added (% of GDP)	41.4%	31.1%	Population growth (annual %)	1.1%	1.1%		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, value added (an % growth)	6.2%	4.2%	Urban population growth (annual %)	3.6%	3.2%		
3. Political and economic	2010	2015	2016	2018			
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	32.1		32.4				
GDP growth (annual %)	5.6%			7.9%			
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	4.4%			6.7%			
Ease of doing business score		40.9		42.5			

Global Gender Gap score is an aggregate measure of gender-based disparities: examines gap between men and women across Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. HCI measures the productivity as a future worker of child born today relative to the benchmark of full health and complete education.

Additional key food system-relevant characteristics for Bangladesh

- Agricultural production is among the most vulnerable sectors and climate change impacts can affect provision of nutritious food needed to diversify national diets (i.e. not only grains but also pulses, vegetables, milk and meat) and the livelihood of its farmers.
- Women age 10-49 with inadequate access to dietary diversity declined from 61 to 54% in recent years but improvements come mainly from well-off households; poorer households suffer food insecurity and less diverse diets. Evidence shows women are first to sacrifice food consumption when the household faces scarcity.
- Research on how different demographic groups (age, gender, ethnicity, etc.) interact differently with the food environment is scarce.
- Research on the influence of cultural taboos on food choices is scarce but existing evidence show that various (sometimes also nutritious) food items are restricted during and for a period after pregnancy even if available in the household and this can also concern weaning infants.
- There is a growing trend in away-from-home food consumption (generally in unsafe food conditions), especially in urban areas and among the unmarried. Aggressive advertising campaigns (e.g. TV, street billboards) are influencing consumers' perception of processed food as not only attractive but also healthy.