Country Food System Fact Sheet: Bangladesh

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.

A. Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>36.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Diets

Percentage 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 unpublished).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

Global burden of foodborne disease (DALYS/100 000p) by hazard groups & subregion, 2010.

Bangladesh

D. Food Supply Chains

Productivity

Share of food available in national supply coming from national production

Share of food available in national supply from national production = Production / (Production + Imports – 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

E. Food System Policies

5-years trends of Food System-relevant ranked governance indicators (0-100)

Variable definition in Kaufmann, Kraay & Mastruzzi 2010; WGI

Percentile rank (0-100)

F. Drivers of Food Systems

1. Biophysical and environmental

2. Innovation, technology and infrastructure

3. Political and economic

4. Socio-cultural

5. Demographic

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 weening 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.