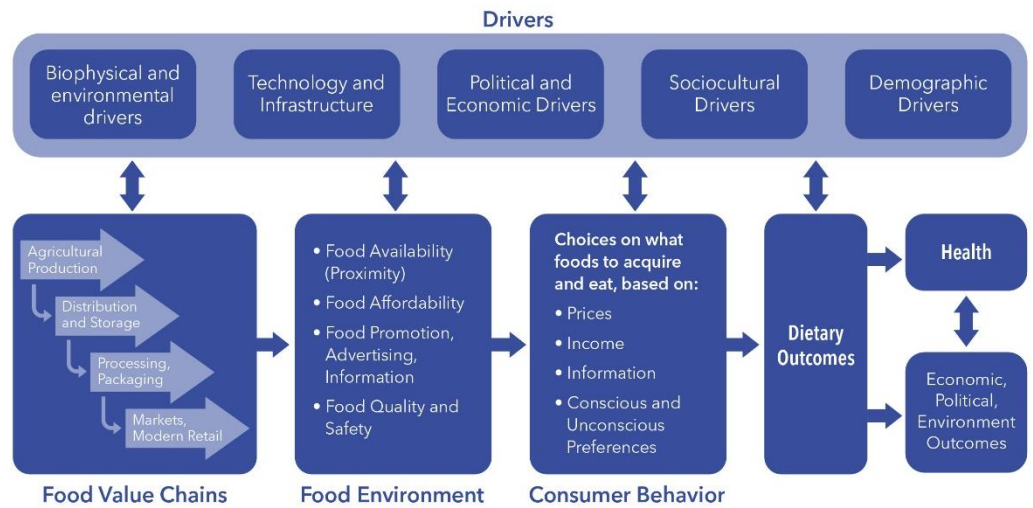


### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SYSTEMS FOR DIETS AND NUTRITION

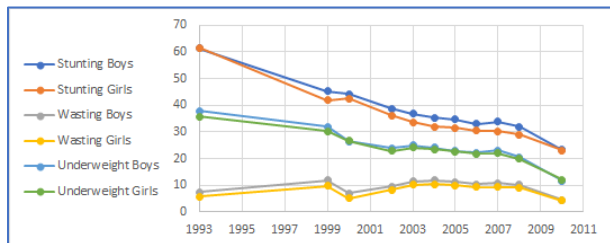
This fact sheet is organized to reflect the status and/or trends of different components in the framework for food systems for diets and nutrition based on a selection of indicators for each of the domains. The [indicators have been selected](#) for their orientation toward the goal of better quality 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.



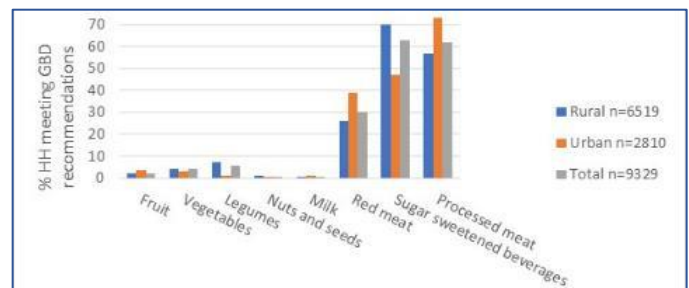
Adapted from [de Brouw et al., 2019](#), based on [HLPE framework](#)

#### A. Nutrition

<a href="#">Stunting</a>	2015	24.60%	height for age (% of children < 5)
<a href="#">Wasting</a>	2015	6.40%	weight for height (% of children < 5)
<a href="#">Underweight</a>	2015	14.10%	weight for age (% of children < 5)
<a href="#">Obesity</a>	2016	2.10%	in adult population

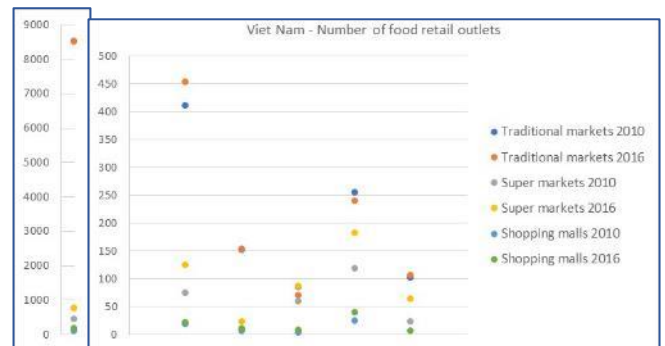
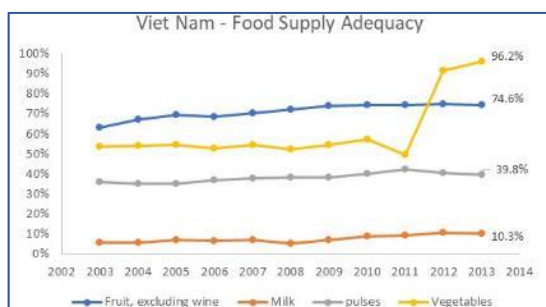
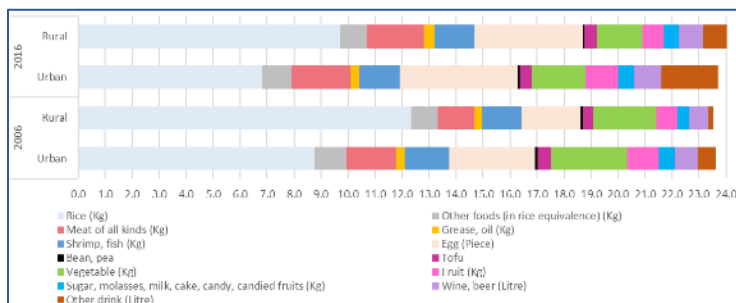


#### B. Diets



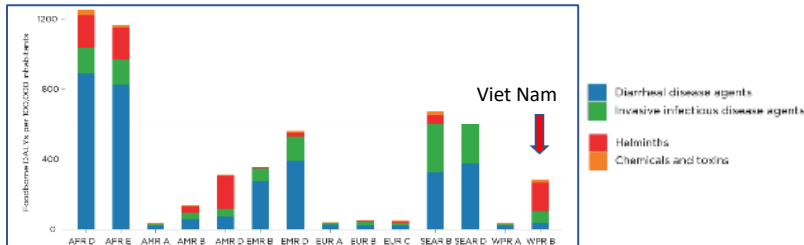
% of households adhering to Global Burden of Disease food group recommendations. Higher score indicates higher adherence to a healthier diet (Talsma et al. unpublished). Dietary and nutrient gap estimated from household consumption data ([Weisell & Dop, 2012](#)).

#### C. Food Environment: [Availability](#), [Affordability](#), and [Accessibility](#)

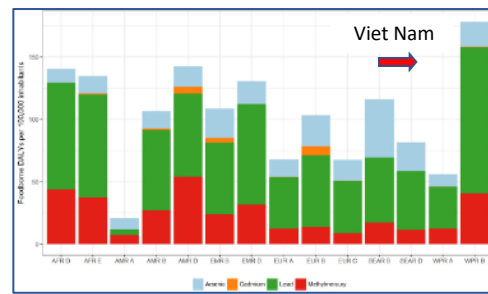


Distance to the nearest market for average rural household: N/A

### C. Food Environment: Food Safety

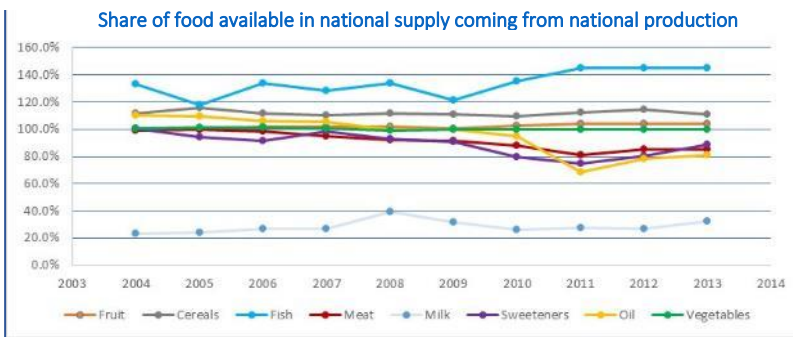


Global burden of foodborne disease (DALYs/100 000p) by hazard groups & subregion, 2010.



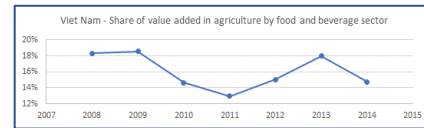
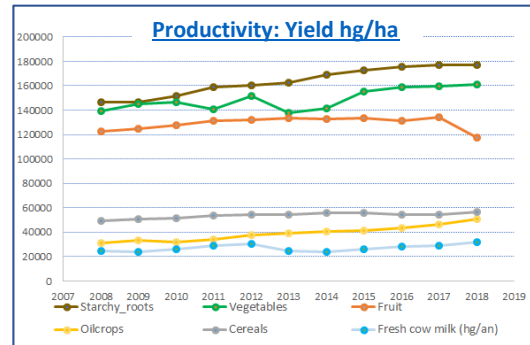
Relative contribution to DALY incidence from metals per subregion. 2015.

### D. Food Supply Chains



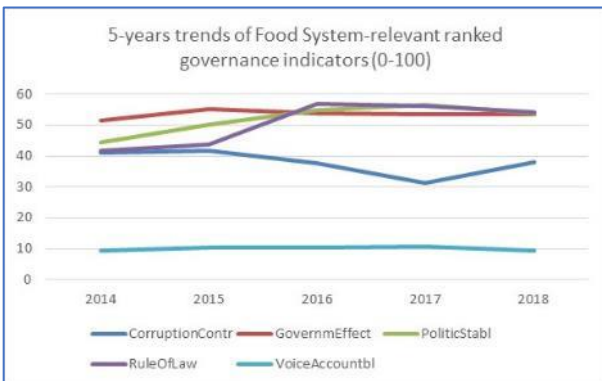
#### Producer equitability and market access

- **Smallholder farming households** living below the national poverty line: 59% (2008)
- **Smallholder farming households selling crops through**
  - formal channels: 1% (2008) - local markets: 99% (2008)



- Mandatory **fortification** of wheat flour (vit. B12, A, B9, iron, zinc), oil (vit. A), salt (iodine)
- **Refrigerated warehouse capacity** 0.116 m<sup>3</sup>/urban resident (2018)

### E. Food System Policies



Key policy issues	No. of key policy actors / networks (source: A4NH)				
	Govt	Donors, devel. partners	NGO, private sector	Research	End users
Urbanization & food systems	13		7	2	2
Climate change	17	1	1		
Food safety	16	1	7	1	
Food trade policy	15		8	2	
Agrobiodiversity	21	1		7	

Nutrition focused Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) (Source: WCIDI)				
Perspective/driver	Extended name of major MSP network clusters	No. of members	Focus	
Donor-driven	Food Safety Working Group	28	Food safety	
Policy	Technical Working Group on Nutrition	25	Malnutrition	
Policy	Steering Comm. of the Natl' Nutrition Strategy	N/A	Malnutrition	
Policy	APEC Policy Partnership for Food Security	21	Food Security	
Research	Scaling up Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Vietnam Laos			

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

### F. Drivers of Food Systems

1. <b>Biophysical and Environmental</b>	2010	2016	2009	2010	2017	2018
Agricultural land (% of land area)	34.7%	39.3%				0.698
Arable land (% of land area)	20.8%	22.6%			0.666	
Arable land (hectares per person)	0.07	0.07				
2. <b>Innovation, technology and infrastructure</b>	2010	2018				
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	126.8	147.2				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, value added (% of GDP)	18.4%	14.6%				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, value added (an % growth)	0.5%	3.8%				
3. <b>Political and economic</b>	2010	2015	2016	2018		
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	39.3		35.3			
GDP growth (annual %)	6.4%			7.1%		
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	5.4%			6.0%		
Ease of doing business score		62.6		68.6		
4. <b>Socio-cultural</b>						
<b>Global Gender Gap score</b>						
Human capital index (HCI) (scale 0-1)						
Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)					12.1%	
Unemployment, youth (15-24) (% of total labor force)					3.4%	6.9%
5. <b>Demographic</b>						
Population growth (annual %)					2010	2018
Urban population growth (annual %)					1.0%	1.0%
Rural population growth (annual %)					3.2%	3.0%
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)					0.1%	-0.1%
					43.1%	43.8%

#### Additional key food system-relevant characteristics of Viet Nam

- Multiple agroecosystems; the country is a major center of crop and livestock genetic diversity, including rice, taro, citrus fruit, vegetables, pigs, chickens, and buffalo; and, at present it has surplus production of rice, pork, and numerous vegetable varieties
- Rural-urban migration has been rising, with a majority of migrants lacking permanent residential registration status, limiting their access to public services. This can increase the pressure on urban poverty and aggravate nutrition deserts for the urban poor
- Gender equality is recognized by law. However, significant gender gaps remain: women typically have more limited access to and control over key productive resources such as land, and services such as credit, less access to healthcare, lower wages, and are more involved in own-account work, unpaid family labor. More working women are engaged in agriculture compared to men.
- 85 % of the population are Buddhists, very few are vegetarian
- Rice is the main staple food; dietary patterns shifting from starch-based diets to more meat and fish; vegetables are an integral part of the diet, milk and dairy not; rising trend in 'westernized consumption' such as of processed food products with implications on overweight and obesity and non-communicable disease-related health risks
- Taboos, beliefs and misconceptions affect consumer choices, sometimes with gendered differences, e.g. wild foods are a taboo; eating beef and pork is a taboo in some minority ethnic groups; risky foods like tiét canh, from pigs and poultry, are mainly eaten by men; during pregnancy and post-partum, women are encouraged to avoid 'cold' foods including some fresh fruits and vegetables