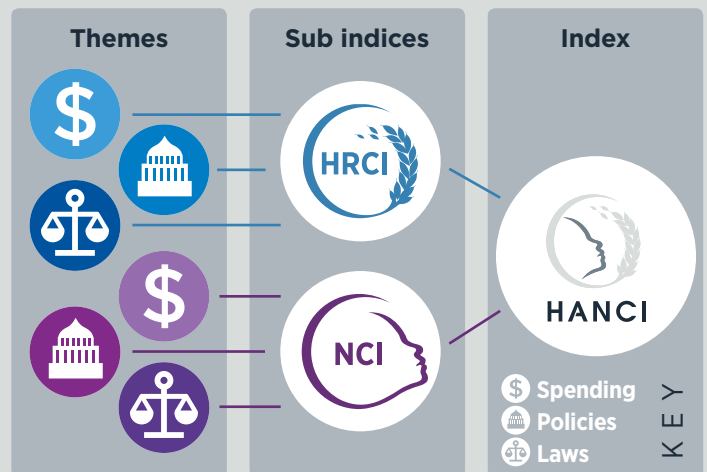
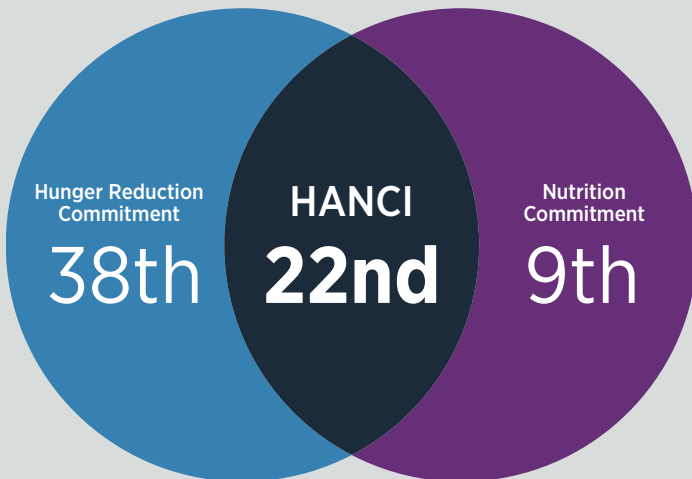


 **Key data for Bangladesh**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 14.3% **Stunting:** 36.1% **Proportion of population underweight:** 32.6%

Source: Government of Bangladesh (DHS, 2014)

Strong Performance











- Relative to other HANCI countries, Bangladesh’s medium/ long term national development policy (Seventh Five Year Plan FY 2016-2020: Accelerating growth, empowering citizens) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Bangladesh instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Bangladesh benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government of Bangladesh promotes complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 99% of children in 2015.
- 98.5% of the population of Bangladesh in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Bangladesh, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




Areas for improvement













- In Bangladesh, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (46.9% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Bangladesh only 63.9% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- In Bangladesh, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.
- Social safety nets in Bangladesh are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (37% in 2012-2013) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.


Key data for Bangladesh
Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	4%	2017	28th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	2.8%	2015	41st
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 20th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	Joint 32nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	37%	2012-2013	34th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 11th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2016	Joint 30th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice
Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	99%	2015	Joint 1st
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	98.5%	2015	1st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	46.9%	2015	17th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	63.9%	2014	40th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2016-2020	9th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 20th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit:
www.hancindex.org