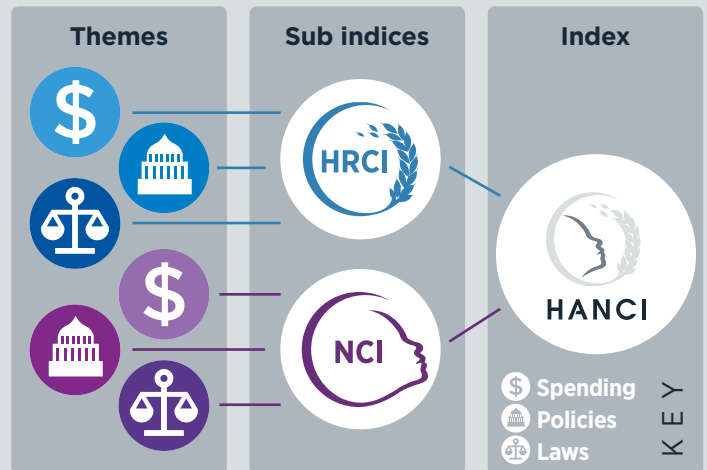
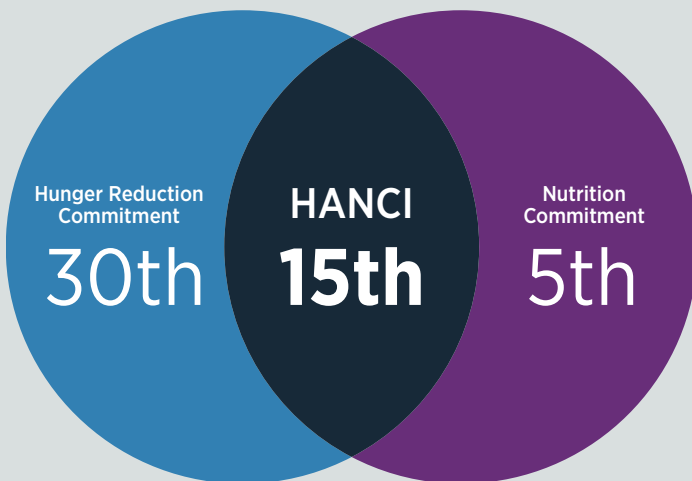


 **Key data for Bangladesh**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 8.4% **Stunting:** 30.8% **Proportion of population underweight:** 21.9%

Source: Government of Bangladesh (DHS, 2018)

Strong Performance










- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services. This has been the case for an extended period.
- 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 2019.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Bangladesh promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 98.6% of the population of Bangladesh in 2017 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 does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (43% in 2018) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- 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 (56% in 2019) 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	5.7%	2016	20th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	3%	2017	Joint 42nd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 28th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Very Strong	2019	2nd
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	56%	2019	Joint 30th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	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	2019	Joint 28th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2015	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	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	79%	2018	17th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	98.6%	2017	1st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	43%	2018	19th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	75.2%	2019	40th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Strong	2016-2020	10th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

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