

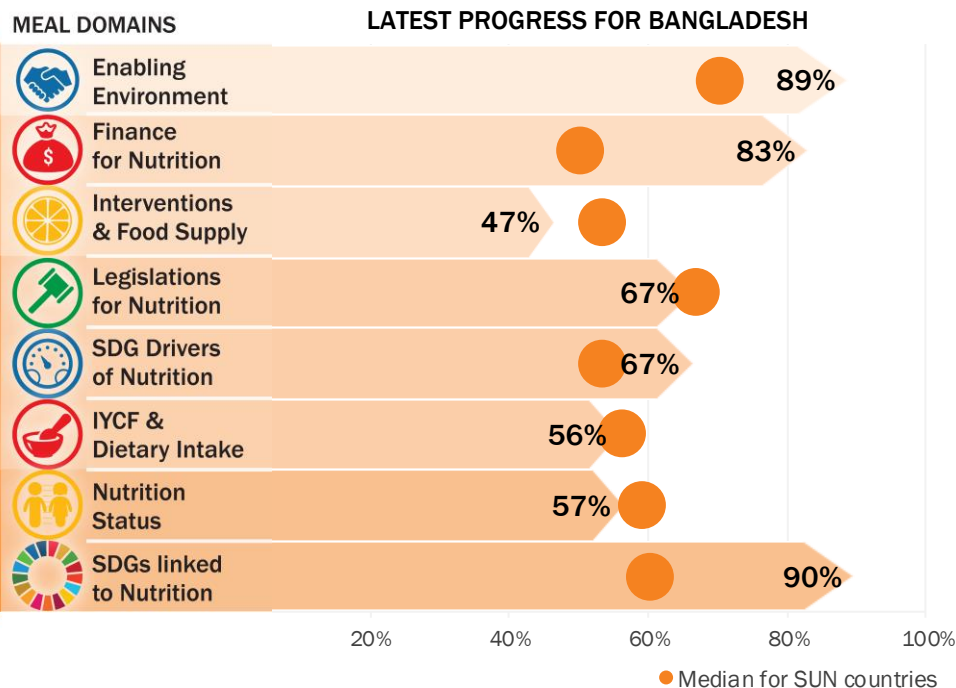
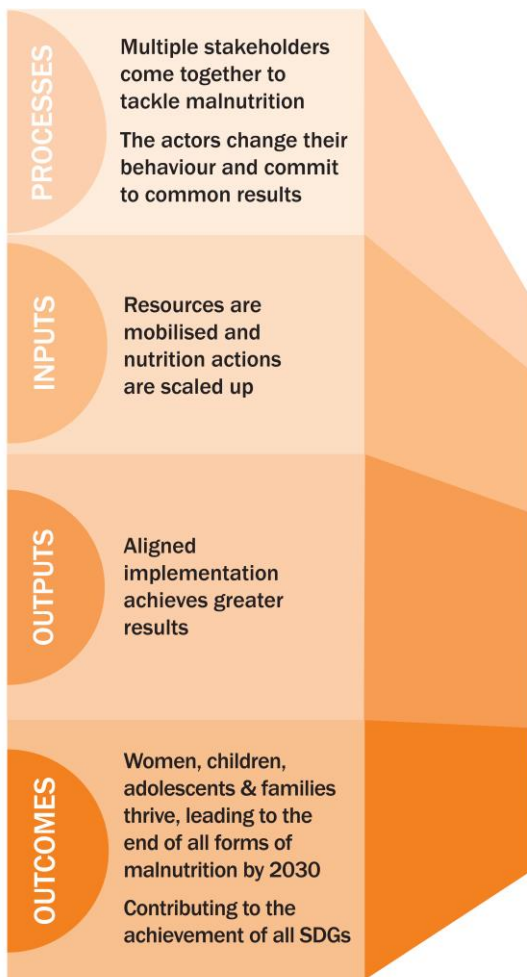


Bangladesh

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System was developed for the SUN Strategy 2016-2020. It identifies a wide range of desired results and associated indicators of progress across eight domains in which the SUN Movement seeks to catalyze change and deliver nutrition impact. These results correspond to the steps in the SUN Movement Theory of Change.

The Country Dashboard provides an overview of progress using a set of indicators aligned with globally agreed frameworks for nutrition and the SDG Framework. It is designed to support SUN Movement stakeholders at all levels to assess performance and inform strategic decisions towards ending all forms of malnutrition.

SUN MOVEMENT THEORY OF CHANGE



Bangladesh

Joined the SUN Movement in 2010

Population 164,670,000
(UNPD 2017)

Income class Lower middle income
(World Bank 2019)

Humanitarian risk class High
(INFORM 2019)

Data for Bangladesh are available for 76/85 (89%) MEAL indicators, with most covering the timeframe 2014-2018. Based on the data, Bangladesh is progressing very well with strong performance in the enabling environment, finance for nutrition, underlying drivers for nutrition, and nutrition-related SDG's, as well as high exclusive breastfeeding prevalence and low levels of overweight and obesity. However, more could be done to improve the food supply and diet intake, address early marriage among adolescent girls, and scale-up high impact interventions to address the excessive burden of undernutrition, especially underweight and anaemia among women and low birthweight, stunting and wasting among children.



Enabling Environment

As stakeholders from different sectors come together to build an enabling environment for improving nutrition, it results in a multi-stakeholder platform, functioning networks of nutrition actors, progress in the SUN Movement processes, integration of nutrition in development plans and improved nutrition information systems.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
<i>Bringing people together</i>			
1.1 Existence of a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP)	Yes	JAA 2019	Yes
1.2 Number of networks (UN, business, donor, civil society)	4	JAA 2019	3
A) UN Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	6	UNN 2019	6
B) SUN Business Network Functionality Index (out of 5)	3.7	SBN 2019	1
C) SUN Civil Society Network Functionality Index (out of 6)	6	CSN 2019	5
1.3 Mobilization of High-level Advocates for Nutrition (# of types)	1	JAA 2019	2
<i>Changing behaviours and committing to common results</i>			
1.4 SUN Movement Processes Total Score	69%	JAA 2019	68%
Process 1) Bringing people together into a shared space for action	75%	JAA 2019	75%
Process 2) Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework	75%	JAA 2019	73%
Process 3) Aligning actions around common results	69%	JAA 2019	69%
Process 4) Financing tracking and resource mobilisation	58%	JAA 2019	60%
1.5 WHA Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 6)	5	NPAN2 2016-2025	4
1.6 NCD Targets included in National Nutrition Plans (out of 4)	3	NPAN2 2016-2025	0
1.7 Information Systems for Nutrition Index (score out of 9)	7.6	SMS 2019	6
1.8 Integration of Undernutrition in National Development Policies, rank	12 of 57	2016-2020	31
1.9 Integration of Overnutrition in National Development Policies, rank	25 of 41	2016-2020	31



Finance for Nutrition













As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources, the results include increased spending for evidence-based high-impact nutrition actions from both national and external funding sources.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
2.1 National Budget Spending for Nutrition			
A) Budget Analysis Completeness (out of 4 key elements)	4	SMS 2015	3
B) Budget spending per child U5 for nutrition-specific interventions	\$14.96	SMS 2015	\$1.13
C) Percentage budgeted for nutrition-specific spending	10.3%	SMS 2015	1.3%
2.2 Donor Funding for Nutrition			
A) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per stunted child U5	\$8.73	R4D 2015-2017	\$9.02
B) Donor spending on nutrition-specific interventions per child U5	\$3.16	R4D 2015-2017	\$3.16
2.3 Agriculture Orientation Index	0.41	FAO 2016	0.19



Interventions and Food Supply






As multiple stakeholders mobilize resources and align their actions, the results include increased coverage of nutrition actions, increased diversity and quality of food supply, and equitable geographic distribution of nationally agreed core actions and implementation capacity for nutrition.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
3.1 Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative–certified Health Facilities	 3%	WHO 2017	3%
3.2 Severe Acute Malnutrition Treatment (children 6-59 mos)	 0%	UNICEF 2017	36%
3.3 Vitamin A Supplementation (children 6-59 mos)	 99%	UNICEF 2017	62%
3.4 Antenatal Iron Supplementation (90+ tablets)	No data		33%
3.5 Nutrition Professionals Density (per 100,000 population)	No data		0.8
3.6 Iodized Salt Availability	 68%	UNICEF 2015	80%
3.7 ORS and Zinc Treatment for Diarrhea (children 0–5 yrs)	 18.2%	UNICEF 2007	8%
3.8 Deworming Treatment (children 12–59 mos)	 30%	UNICEF 2014	42%
3.9 Insecticide Treated Net Use (children 0–5 yrs)	No data		48%
3.10 Vaccination Coverage (DTP3 in 1 yr olds)	 98%	WHO 2018	84%
3.11 Family Planning Needs Met (modern method)	 73%	UNPD 2014	50%
3.12 Non-staple Foods Availability (% of calories)	 20%	FAO 2012	39%
3.13 Fruits & Vegetables Availability (grams per capita)	 139	FAO 2013	281
3.14 Fortification Status of Food Vehicles	 Improve salt/oil	GAIN 2016	N/A
3.15 Social Protection Programme Coverage	 13%	World Bank 2010	13%
3.16 Government ministries involved in nutrition actions at national level	No data		9
3.17 Stakeholders involved in nutrition actions at subnational level	No data		8
3.18 High-impact nutrition-specific actions coverage at subnational level	No data		76%



Enacted Legislations for Nutrition

Results achieved through better alignment include progress in the implementation and monitoring of legislations for nutrition.

INDICATOR	SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
4.1 International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (level of implementation)	 Full provisions	WHO 2018	Many
4.2 Maternity Protection Legislation	 Yes	ILO 2013	Partial
4.3 Right to Food Legislation (level of constitutional recognition)	 Weak	FAO 2017	Moderate
4.4 Restrictions on Marketing of Food/Beverages to Children	Don't know	WHO 2017	Not achieved
4.5 Mandatory Food Fortification Legislation	 Salt, oil	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles
4.6 Fortification Standards	 Salt, rice, oil	GFDx 2019	2 food vehicles



SDG Drivers of Nutrition

Results achieved through aligned implementation also include changes in key drivers of nutrition, which are embedded in relevant sectors such as health, WASH, food systems, education, social protection and gender.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
5.1	Diarrhoea in children U5		7%	DHS 2014	17%
5.2	Access to a basic drinking water service		97%	JMP 2017	69%
5.3	Access to a basic sanitation service		48%	JMP 2017	39%
5.4	Malaria incidence (per 1000 population)		2	WHO 2017	61
5.5	Measles cases reported (children U5)		1955	WHO 2018	282
5.6	Adolescent fertility (per 1000 women 15–19 years)		78	UNPD 2016	87
5.7	New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)		0.01	UNAIDS 2018	0.26
5.8	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)		221	WHO 2017	176
5.9	Undernourishment prevalence		15%	FAO 2017	17%
5.10	Moderate/severe food insecurity prevalence (adults)		31%	FAO 2017	54%
5.11	Early marriage (before age 18)		59%	UNICEF 2014	30%
5.12	Female secondary school enrollment (% gross)		73%	UNESCO 2017	51%
5.13	Violent discipline among children 2–14 years		82%	UNICEF 2013	82%
5.14	Growth in household income (shared prosperity premium)		No data		0.6%
5.15	Urban population living in slums		55%	UN-HABITAT 2014	54%



IYCF and Dietary Intake

Aligned implementation achieves results including improved infant and young child feeding practices, as well as improved dietary intake among various population groups.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
6.1	Exclusive breastfeeding (infants 0–5 mos)		55%	UNICEF 2014	47%
6.2	Early initiation of breastfeeding		51%	UNICEF 2014	55%
6.3	Minimum Acceptable Diet (children 6–23 mos)		23%	UNICEF 2014	13%
6.4	Minimum Diet Diversity (children 6–23 mos)		27%	UNICEF 2014	23%
6.5	Fruit and vegetable intake (g/day in adults)		83	GBD 2016	134
6.6	Sodium intake (g/day in adults)		5.2	GBD 2016	2.7
6.7	Iodine intake status (median urinary iodine concentration, µg/l)		146	IGN 2012	171
6.8	Population consumption of fortified food		No data		N/A



Nutrition Status

The outcome of scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions is better nutrition for all – children, adolescents, women and men. Countries show progress towards achieving national nutrition targets, including WHA global nutrition and NCD diet-related targets.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
7.1	Stunting (children U5)		36%	JME 2014	31%
7.2	Low birthweight		28%	UNICEF 2015	14%
7.3	Overweight (children U5)		1.6%	JME 2014	3.7%
7.4	Wasting (children U5)		14%	JME 2014	7%
7.5	Anaemia among pregnant women		46%	WHO 2016	44%
7.6	Anaemia among non-pregnant women		40%	WHO 2016	37%
7.7	Low BMI (adult women)		23%	NCD-RisC 2016	9%
7.8	Overweight and obesity (adult women)		23%	NCD-RisC 2016	37%
7.9	Overweight and obesity (adolescent girls 10-19 years)		8%	NCD-RisC 2016	15%
7.10	Diabetes (adult women)		9.3%	NCD-RisC 2014	7.5%
7.11	Hypertension (adult women)		25%	NCD-RisC 2015	28%



SDGs linked to Nutrition

Better nutrition contributes to the achievement of SDGs, including reduced mortality, increased cognitive ability and school attainment, increased economic productivity and reduced extreme poverty.

	INDICATOR		SCORE	DATA SOURCE	SUN MEDIAN
8.1	Population below the poverty line		15%	World Bank 2016	28%
8.2	U5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)		30	UNICEF 2018	54
8.3	NCD Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population)		513	WHO 2016	664
8.4	Early child development status (36–59 mos)		64%	UNICEF 2012-13	63%
8.5	Annual GDP growth per capita		7.9%	World Bank 2018	4.3%

Colour Classification Legends

TABLE 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
1.1	Yes	Interim		No
1.2	3-4	2	1	0
1.2 a-c	5-6	3-4	1-2	0
1.3	All 3	2	1	None
1.4 all	≥70%	55-69%	40-54%	<40%
1.5	5-6	3-4	1-2	None
1.6	3	2	1	None
1.7	7.5-9.0	6.0-7.4	4.5-5.9	0-4.4
1.8	Top 15	16-30	31-45	46-56
1.9	Top 15	16-30	31-39	40

TABLE 2 FINANCE FOR NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
2.1a	All 4	3 of 4	2 of 4	1 of 4
2.1b	≥\$8	\$5-7	\$1-4	<\$1
2.1c	>10%	5-10%	1-4%	<1%
2.2a	≥\$15	\$7.5-14	\$3.5-7.4	<\$3.50
2.2b	≥\$5	\$2.5-4.9	\$1-2.49	<\$1
2.3	≥1	0.5-0.9	0.2-0.5	0-0.1

TABLE 3 INTERVENTIONS & FOOD SUPPLY

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
3.1	≥60%	30-59%	5-29%	0-4%
3.2	≥75%	40-74%	10-39%	<10%
3.3	≥90%	80-89%	60-79%	<60%
3.4	≥50%	30-49%	15-29%	<15%
3.5	≥2.0	0.8-1.9	0.2-0.7	<0.2
3.6	≥90%	75-89%	50-74%	<50%
3.7	≥20%	10-19%	5-9%	<5%
3.8	≥60%	40-59%	25-39%	<25%
3.9	≥55%	40-54%	20-39%	<20%
3.10	≥90%	80-89%	50-79%	<50%
3.11	≥65%	50-64%	35-49%	<35%
3.12	≥50%	40-50%	30-39%	<30%
3.13	≥400 g	250-399	100-249	<100%
3.14	Sustain 2+	Sustain 1	Improve	All build
3.15	≥60%	40-59%	15-39%	<15%
3.16	TBD			
3.17	TBD			
3.18	TBD			

TABLE 4 ENACTED LEGISLATIONS FOR NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
4.1	Full	Many	Few	None
4.2	Yes	Partial		Not achieved
4.3	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
4.4	Fully achieved			Not achieved
4.5	≥1 staple food + salt + oil	≥1 staple food + salt/oil	≥1 food vehicle	None
4.6	3+ foods	2 foods	1 food	None

TABLE 5 SDG DRIVERS OF NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
5.1	0-11%	12-17%	18-24%	≥25%
5.2	≥85%	70-84%	55-69%	<55%
5.3	≥60%	35-59%	20-34%	<20%
5.4	<10	10-99	100-249	≥250
5.5	<10	10-99	100-999	≥1000
5.6	<44	44-99	100-149	≥150
5.7	<.25	0.25-0.49	0.50-1.9	≥2.0
5.8	<100	100-199	200-349	≥350
5.9	<10%	10-19%	20-29%	≥30%
5.10	<30%	30-49%	50-59%	≥60%
5.11	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
5.12	≥65%	50-64%	30-49%	<30%
5.13	<75%	75-79%	80-84%	≥85%
5.14	≥1		<1%	<0
5.15	<40%	40-54%	55-69%	≥70%

TABLE 6 IYCF AND DIETARY INTAKE

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
6.1	≥50%	35-49%	15-34%	<15%
6.2	≥65%	50-64%	25-49%	<25%
6.3	≥40%	20-39%	10-19%	<10%
6.4	≥50%	25-49%	15-24%	<15%
6.5	≥400	200-399	100-199	<100 g
6.6	0-1.9	2.0-29	3.0-3.9	≥4.0 g
6.7	200-299	100-199	≥300	0-99 µg/L
6.8	≥70%	50-69%	10-49%	<10%

TABLE 7 NUTRITION STATUS

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
7.1	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.2	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.3	<4%	4-6%	7-9%	≥10%
7.4	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.5	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.6	<20%	20-29%	30-39%	≥40%
7.7	<5%	5-9%	10-14%	≥15%
7.8	<30%	30-34%	35-39%	≥40%
7.9	<10%	10-14%	15-19%	≥20%
7.10	<6.0%	6.0-7.4%	7.5-8.9%	≥9%
7.11	<20%	20-24%	25-29%	≥30%

TABLE 8 SDGS LINKED TO NUTRITION

	Green	Blue	Yellow	Red
8.1	<15%	15-34%	35-49%	≥50%
8.2	0-39	40-69	70-99	≥100
8.3	0-600	601-700	701-800	≥801
8.4	≥75%	65-74%	60-64%	<60%
8.5	≥7%	3.5-6.9%	0-3.4%	<0%

Note: The classification is based on performance relative to other SUN countries except when established cut-offs are available. The "green" colour indicates "good" performance, intervention coverage or nutrition status in relative terms. It does not represent that this target has been fully met.

A detailed description of the MEAL Framework of Results and Lists of Indicators, including definitions and data sources, is available at <http://bit.ly/sunmeal>

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