38. Nutrition intake

Ensuring an adequate food supply is crucial for the stability of a country. This lever and the dietary one are designed to estimate the best case food security scenario rather then a detailed exploration of diet and change in cooking habits.

The last decade

Bangladesh has made substantial progress in lowering malnutrition frequency, but it has not quite been eliminated. Taking into account inequality and occasional natural disasters, 2900 kcal per person per day is seen a target for good 'food availability'.[1]. In 2010, daily consumption was 2436 Kcal.

Assumptions of model

The model checks the calories provided by the main protein source and then calculates the additional 'core diet' required to meet the target kcal consumption. The Core Diet consists of cereals, vegetables, other food crops and eggs in the current relative proportions consumed in Bangladesh.

Levels

Level 1

No improvement in food availability. Average daily intake remains at 2436 Kcal.

Level 2

The target is met by 2045. By 2050 the average intake is 3006 Kcal/day.

Level 3

The target is met by 2035. After that the rate of increase is lower. By 2050 the average intake is 3006 Kcal/day.

Level 4

The target is met by 2030. After that the rate of increase is lower. By 2050 the average intake is 3006 Kcal/day.

Interaction with other levers

This lever, along with the Protein source lever, have a huge affect on food security, but also on the crops, livestock and residues available to the bioenergy sector.

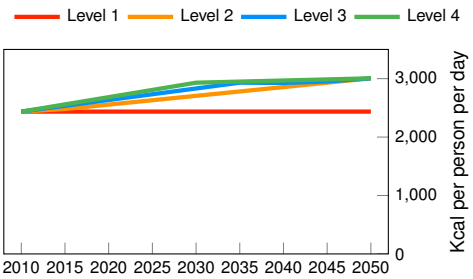

Figure 38.1: Development of capacity by scenario

[1] http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306919202000027