BANGLADESH FOOD SECURITY MONITORING BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS

The countrywide retail price of rice has declined from last quarter by 8 percent and from the same quarter in the previous year by 11 percent. Following the international price trend, the price of wheat flour has declined by 2 percent from last quarter but it is still around 6 percent higher than in April-June last year. The retail price of lentil, after decreasing in the last quarter, has increased significantly by 11 percent in the current quarter. When compared to the high food prices of 2008, the retail prices of all essential food commodities except of edible oil have decreased.

The general inflation rate, food inflation and non-food inflation, measured by the point to point variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), all declined. The inflation rate went down to single digits (9.6 percent) in April, for the first time since March 2011; mainly due to a fall in the prices of rice, spices and other food items. On average in the current quarter urban food inflation was 3.7 percent higher than rural food inflation. Despite the point-to-point basis fall in the current quarter, the twelve-month average inflation rate for FY 2011/12 was still high at 10.6 percent. It was 8.8 percent a year ago.

The country received an increased volume of remittances in FY 2011/12, showing around 10 percent rise both in real and nominal terms compared to FY 2010/11. Remittance inflows have significant impact on the food security of around 8 million households who rely on them as their primary income.

Aus and Aman production as estimated by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is 2.3 million MT (16.7 percent less than the target) and 12.8 million MT (almost the same as last year's production and slightly less than the target) respectively. Boro production is forecasted (18.4 million MT) to have no growth from previous harvest; this is due to slightly lower area coverage and high energy costs.

Due to a higher opening stock, satisfactory stock situation in government storage, as well as good domestic production, the total import of food grains for the FY 2011/12 was 43 percent of the total import in FY 2010/11. The government started Boro rice and Boro paddy procurement on 3 May at 28 Taka/kg and 18 Taka/kg. It aims to procure 900,000 MT Boro rice and 150,000 MT Boro paddy by 30 September.

Total food grain distribution through PFDS in FY 2011/12 was 12 percent less than in FY 2010/11. According to the FY 2012/13 budget, 38.7 million people – or 8 million households – will be covered under food security based social protection programmes and major employment generation and development programmes.

In February, an agricultural wage labourer could buy 8.7 kg of rice with his daily income of 254 Taka, an increase of 47 percent from the purchasing capacity a year ago. The decline in rice price and increase in daily wage compared to last year contributed to this increase in rice purchasing capacity of the agricultural day labourers. The national average wage for a female agricultural labourer was only 189 Taka/day- leading to only 6.5 kg/day in rice purchasing capacity.

Monthly rice purchasing capacity was high in April and June in southern divisions-Khulna and Barisal, while it dropped in May. Agricultural wage and monthly work days were high in April and June because of increased labour opportunities in shrimp cultivation, Boro harvesting (in April) and Aman plantation (in June). In the coastal region, May is considered to be lean season. In addition due to continuous rainfall in May in different southern districts, agricultural wage and work days were both low. In the northern region (Rajshahi division), the scenario was different with monthly rice purchasing capacity being high in May due to Boro harvesting and transplanted Aus paddy cultivation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

FAVOURABLE FOR BORO HARVEST, FLOOD DAMAGED AUS/AMAN

Heavy rainfall in south-eastern (Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Chittagong districts) and north-eastern (Sunamganj and Sylhet districts) Bangladesh, starting on June 25 and lasting over five days, caused flash floods and catastrophic landslides. Heavy rainfall in the Indian State of Assam which started on June 28 caused flooding in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Bogra districts.

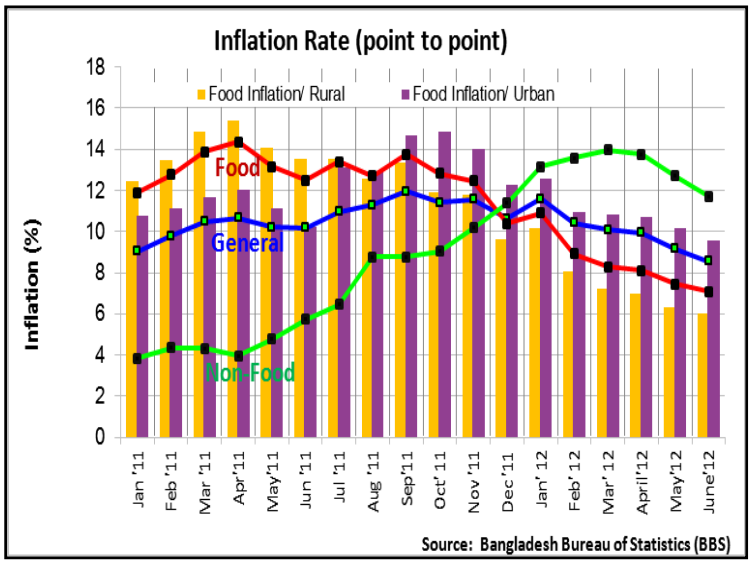
The main crop in the *haor* districts in Sylhet division is Boro rice which is harvested in April before the normal annual floods. As the Boro harvest was just before the flash floods, most households managed to secure their crop before this slow onset flooding. Markets were not affected by the floods as they are usually located on the highest islands. (*Phase 1 Joint Rapid Emergency Assessment led by OXFAM*).

The rainfall situation at the start of the Aus season was above average in the main producing areas; however, this was followed by below average rains in May. According to the Department of Agriculture (DAE) heavy rainfall and flooding in June has caused damage to standing crops including Aus, transplanted Aus and Aman seedbeds and summer vegetables. As of 01 July, 37,148 hectares of land or 17.50 percent of the total cultivated land across the country have gone under water.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

INFLATION AND REMITTANCES

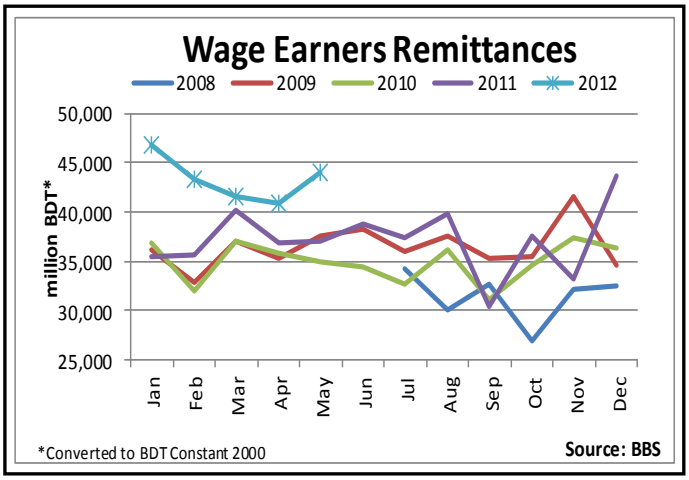
In the last quarter of FY 2011/12 general inflation, food inflation and non-food inflation, measured by the point to point variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), all declined. Inflation rate went down to single digits (9.6 percent) in April, for the first time since March 2011; mainly due to a fall in the prices of rice, spices and other food items. Despite the point-to-point basis fall, the twelve-month average inflation rate for the FY 2011/12 was still high at 10.6 percent, a year ago it was 8.8 percent. The Bangladesh Bank attributed the inflation hike to a rise in the prices of essentials and fuel on the international and local markets *(The Daily Star, 07 July 2012)*. The government targets to bring down the average inflation rate to 7.5 percent in FY 2012/13.



Inflation in non-food sectors declined to 11.72 percent in June after reaching a record high in March. In the first six months of the FY 2011/12, non-food inflation rose at an alarming rate due to high bank borrowing by the government. Later, the government restricted bank borrowing while the central bank adopted a tight monetary policy. These two combined helped reduce the inflation rate.

Food inflation continued its declining trend in the current quarter. Prices of rice fell further after Boro harvest, contributing partly to the decline. On average in the current quarter, urban food inflation was 3.7 percent higher than rural food inflation. The increase in fuel prices has raised the cost of transportation, leading to hikes in the prices of essential items transported from rural to urban areas.

The country received an increased volume of remittances in the FY 2011/12, showing around 10 percent rise both in real and nominal terms compared to the last fiscal year. The total remittance inflows stood at USD 12.9 billion in FY 2011/12 (with provisional figures of remittance inflow in June) against USD 11.7 billion received in FY 2010/11. The depreciation of the Taka partly bolstered the inflow till January as remittance receiving households could exchange dollars for more Taka.



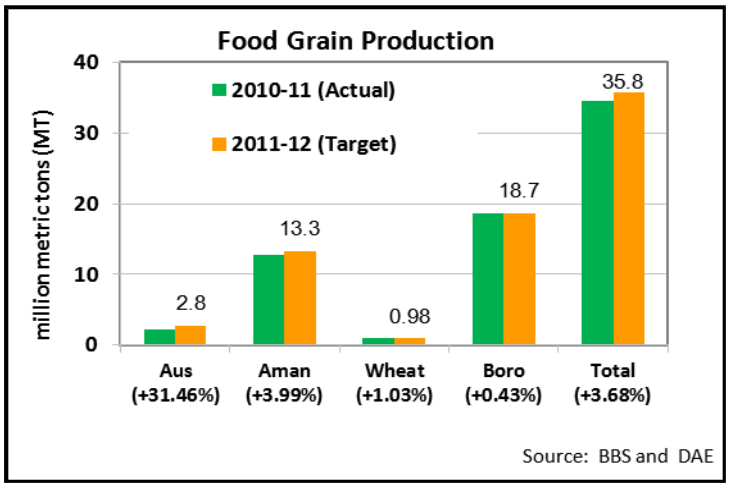
The values in the graph are adjusted for inflation and are in constant Taka of the year 2000. Considering provisional figures for June, in constant Taka terms, remittance inflows in the current quarter were 11.5 percent higher than the same quarter of 2011 and 4.8 percent higher than in the previous quarter. Remittance inflows have significant impact on the food security of around 8 million households who rely on remittances as their primary income.

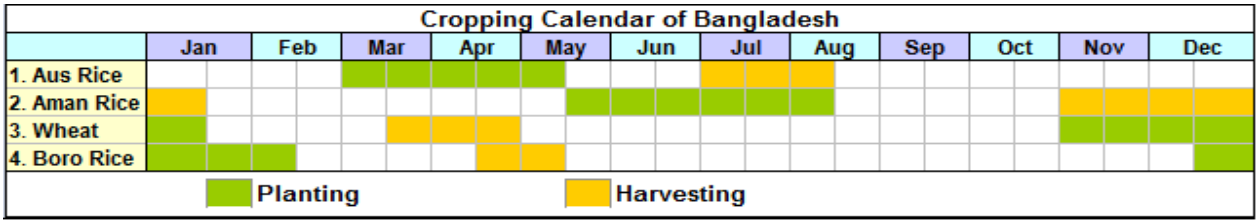
FOOD AVAILABILITY

CROP PRODUCTION, FOOD IMPORT AND PUBLIC GRAIN STOCK

Domestic food grain production

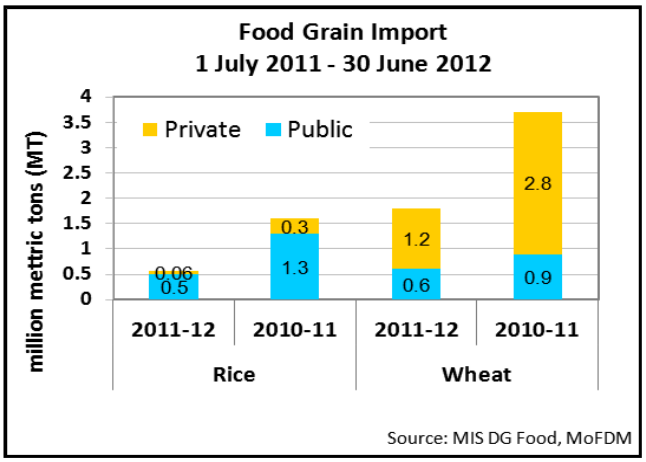
The Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) set the food grain production target for FY 2011/12 at 35.8 million MT which is 3.7 percent higher than last year's actual production of 34.5 million MT. Estimation of Aus production was finalized by BBS at 2.3 million MT which is 16.7 percent lower than the target. The BBS' final estimate of Aman production in FY 2011/12 was 12.798 million MT, which is almost the same as in the previous fiscal year (12.792 million MT) and 540,000 MT less than the DAE's projection of 13.3 million MT. Given that Boro production coverage was slightly less than in the last fiscal year the Boro rice production is expected to be 18.4 million MT, a marginal shortfall from the target as well as from last year's production (*GAIN, Grain and Feed Annual 2012).* High energy prices and power shortages which reportedly affected irrigation activities were partly responsible for the lack of increase in Boro production.





Government food grain procurement, import and public stock situation

The opening public stock of food grain for the FY 2012/13 is 23 percent higher than last year's. As of 3 July 2012, the public stock stood at 1.2 million MT (rice stock at 0.96 million MT and wheat stock at 0.23 million MT). In addition, as of mid-April, a total of 89,000 MT of rice and wheat was in the sea port for unloading (*MoFDM*).



The total food grain import in the FY 2011/12 was 2.3 million MT of which 0.5 million MT was rice and 1.8 million MT was wheat. Due to higher opening stock, satisfactory stock situation in government storage, as well as good domestic production, the total import of food grains for the FY 2011/12 was only 43 percent of total import in FY 2010/11.

The procurement of Aman rice from the last harvest reached about 0.35 million MT which represented the highest ever quantity of Aman procurement in the history of domestic procurement.The government started Boro rice and Boro paddy procurement on 3 May at 28 Taka/kg and 18 Taka/kg. It aims to procure 900,000 MT of Boro rice and 150,000 MT of Boro paddy by 30 September. According to the government's Food Division, 336,864 MT of rice have been purchased under the running Boro collection programme as on 3 July. In addition, under the running wheat collection programme as of 3 July about 98,600 MT of wheat have been purchased. The wheat procurement target is 100,000 MT.

The government planned to distribute 2.9 million MT of foodgrains through monetized channels (OMS, Fair price card/FPC etc) and non-monetized channels (FFW, VGD, VGF, TR etc)[1] respectively in the FY 2011/12 under the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) (FPMU, FSR 86). In view of reduced demand for monetized distribution the government had lowered the target for food grain distribution to 2.6 million MT, with significant reductions in the distribution through channels like OMS, FPC, TR and VGF. Out of the targeted amount, 0.9 million MT (82 percent of revised target) and 1.2 million MT (78 percent of revised target) have been distributed till 28 June through monetized and non-monetized channels (*DG Food*). The total food grain distribution through PFDS in FY 2011/12 was 12 percent less than in FY 2010/11. While food grain distribution through non-monetized channels increased by 42 percent compared to the last fiscal year, distribution through monetized channels decreased by the same percentage.

For FY 2012/13, the Government has allocated almost 12 percent of the total budget to all types of safety net programmes- down from 14 percent in FY 2011/12. Of the 47 million[2] people who are estimated to be poor, about half of them remain uncovered by food based safety net programmes. According to the FY 2012/13 budget, 38.7 million people – or 8 million households – will be covered under the current food security based safety net programmes (OMS,VGD,VGF, TR, GR food, Food Assistance in Chittagong Hill Tracts, FFW) and major employment generation and development programmes (Rural Employment and Rural Maintenance Programme, Employment Generation Programme for the Ultra Poor). Given an estimated 30 percent[3] targeting error in government safety nets, the actual coverage is likely to be about 27 million.

1 OMS - Open Market Sales, FFW- Food For Work, VGD- Vulnerable Group Development, VGF- Vulnerable Group Feeding, TR-Test Relief Food, GR Food-Gratuitious Relief Food

[2] According to preliminary results of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2010, the incidence of poverty using the upper poverty line is 31.5 percent

[3] World Bank, Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh: An Assessment, January 2006 and WFP's experience in the VGD programme implementation

FOOD PRICE MONITORING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES & TERMS OF TRADE

The average wholesale price of rice (both nominal and real price) in the current quarter has decreased compared to the same quarter last year and the previous quarter. This decline of prices in the domestic wholesale market can be attributed to Boro harvest starting in mid-April. The wholesale price of Boro rice in Dhaka division stood at 2490 Tk/quintal in June, decreasing from 2975 Tk/quintal a year ago.

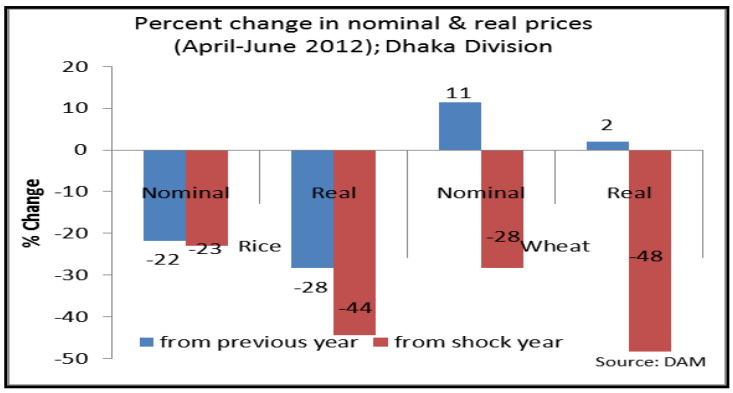
While the average wholesale nominal price and real price of wheat in Dhaka Division have decreased from the previous quarter, the prices have increased from April-June 2011 by 11 percent and 2 percent respectively.

Compared to the prices in the same quarter during the pre-shock year 2007, the average wholesale nominal prices of rice and wheat have both increased by 21 percent and 19 percent respectively. But in real terms the prices have actually decreased by 18 percent and 23 percent respectively.

Average whole sale price of rice & wheat (Tk/Quintal); Dhaka Division

Time Period	Rice		Wheat	
	Nominal Price	Real Price	Nominal Price	Real Price
April-June '12	2373	879	2258	836
Previous Quarter (Jan-Mar '12)	2730	1010	2459	909
Previous Year (April-June '11)	3032	1226	2028	820
Pre-shock Year (April-June '07)	1958	1074	1893	1083
Shock Period (Mar-May '08)	3081	1581	3149	1616

Source: DAM

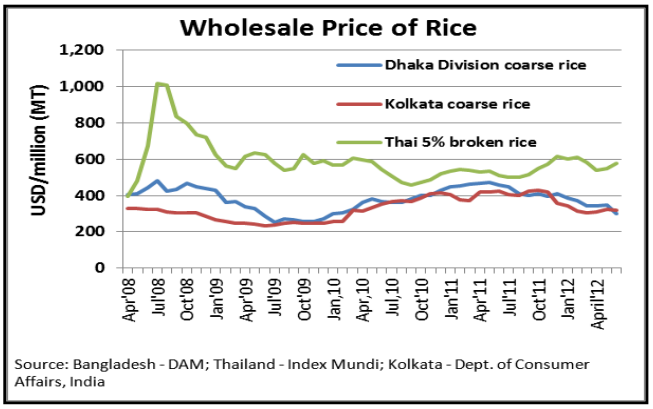


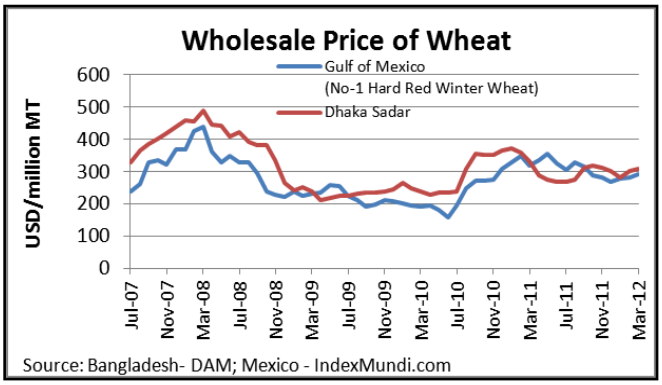
International wholesale prices of rice and wheat

In the current quarter, the average prices of coarse rice in Dhaka division and in Kolkata (India) declined by 12 percent and 1 percent respectively compared to the last quarter, while the average price of Thai 5% broken rice increased by 1 percent. However it has been showing a declining trend over June.

The wholesale price of Kolkata coarse rice in Rupee remained unchanged from November 2011 to April 2012, but the price fluctuated in USD terms due to fluctuation of exchange rate of the Rupee. The wholesale price of Kolkata rice increased in June both in Rupee and USD terms.

Prices of Thai 5% broken rice have declined over the past month due to lack of new inquiries from foreign buyers and expectations that the government will begin releasing its intervention stocks in July (*USDA, Rice Outlook June 2012*). The average wholesale price of Kolkata coarse rice in March stood at 321 USD/MT, while it was 304 USD/MT and 607 USD/MT respectively for Dhaka division coarse rice and Thai 5% broken rice.





The price of wholesale wheat both in the Gulf of Mexico and in Dhaka sadar, after increasing over the last quarter, started to decline since April. In the Gulf of Mexico and in Dhaka sadar, the price of wheat declined by 2 percent compared to the last quarter. In comparison to last year, the wholesale price is lower by 22 percent in the Gulf of Mexico whereas it is similar in Dhaka. The average wholesale price of wheat in Dhaka in the month of June was 271 USD/MT, a 45 percent decrease from the peak price of USD 490/MT in March 2008.

Retail prices for essential food commodities

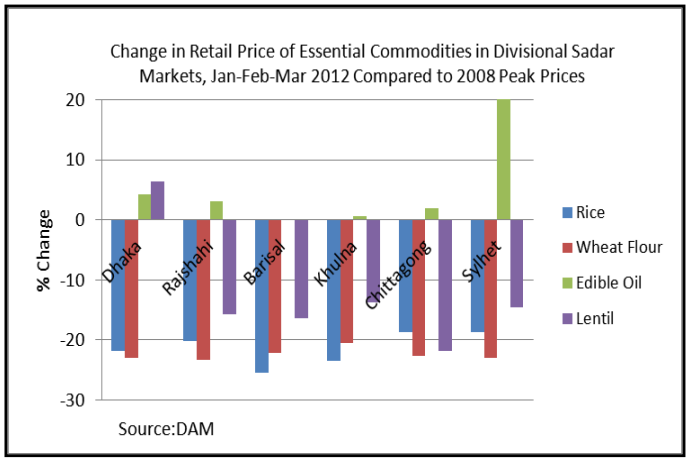
The countrywide retail prices of rice have declined from last quarter as well as the same quarter of the previous year. When compared to the high food prices of 2008, the retail prices of almost all essential food commodities have decreased except for the price of palm oil which continues to remain high. The price of wheat flour has declined by 2 percent countrywide, but it is still around 6 percent higher than it was in April-June last year. The retail price of lentil, after declining in the last quarter, has gone up significantly by 11 percent in the current quarter compared to last quarter.

% Change of Retail Prices (National Average) of Jan-Mar'12 compared to-			
Commodities	Last Quarter Jan-Mar '12	Last Year April-June '11	2008 (high food price peak periods)
Coarse Rice	-7.5	-11.3	-21.4
Wheat Flour	-0.2	5.6	-22.4
Palm Oil	5.2	2.4	7.2
Lentil (masur)	10.9	-0.5	-12.6

In Dhaka sadar, the retail prices of the essential items except lentil (masur) showed a declining trend throughout the current quarter. Prices of wheat flour declined significantly following the trend in international markets. The retail price of rice (Aman) which remained stable at 29 Tk/kg from December 2011 until April 2012 has further declined in May after harvesting of Boro paddy.

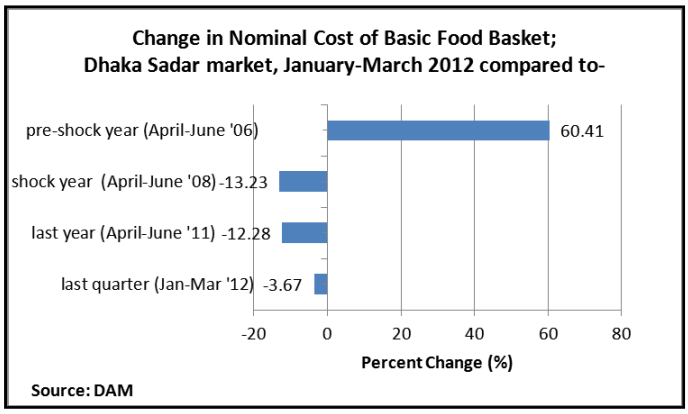
Retail prices of essential food commodities (Tk/kg); Dhaka sadar market				
	April'12	May'12	June'12	Peak 2008
Coarse Rice	29	27	26	35
Wheat flour (atta)	37	34	33	45
Palm Oil	107	107	99	100
Lentil (masur)	92	103	102	92

There are divisional variations in the prices of these essential food commodities. Although the retail price of oil in the current quarter has increased in all divisions (data for Barisal division is not available) by 1 to 4 percent from the 2008 peak period, the price in Sylhet stood at 26 percent higher compared to the same period. In the last quarter this figure was 20 percent. The highest decreases in the prices of rice and lentil compared to the 2008 peak prices have been reported in Barisal and Chittagong by 25 percent and 22 percent respectively.



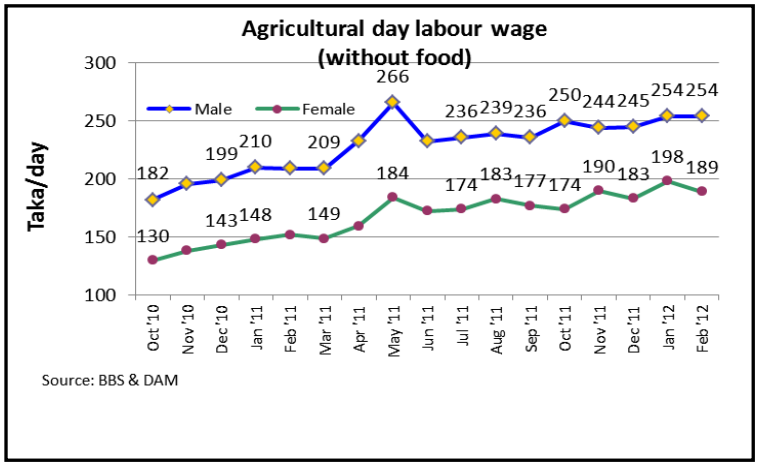
Retail cost of basic food basket

The cost of this basket is calculated based on the prices of essential food items like rice, wheat flour, edible oil and lentil. The average daily household food basket cost in Dhaka sadar markets during April-June is Taka 72.83. It has decreased from both the last quarter and last year by 3.7 percent and 12.3 percent respectively. This is mainly due to the decrease in the price of rice as rice constitutes the highest portion of it. The average food basket cost is 60.4 percent higher than the cost during the same quarter in pre-shock year 2006.

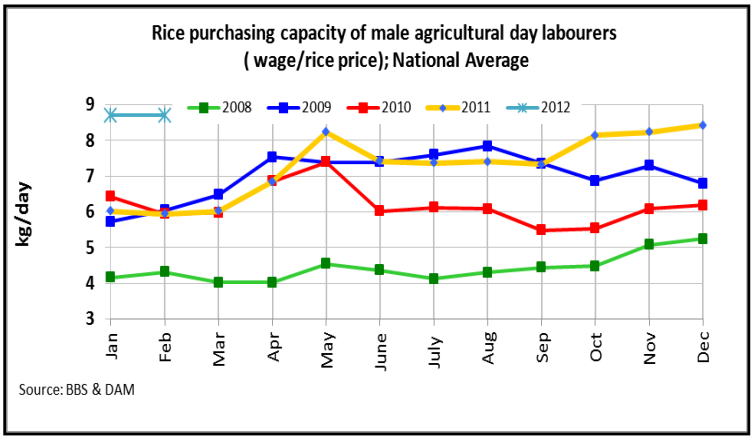


Terms of Trade/ Food purchasing capacity of agricultural day labourers

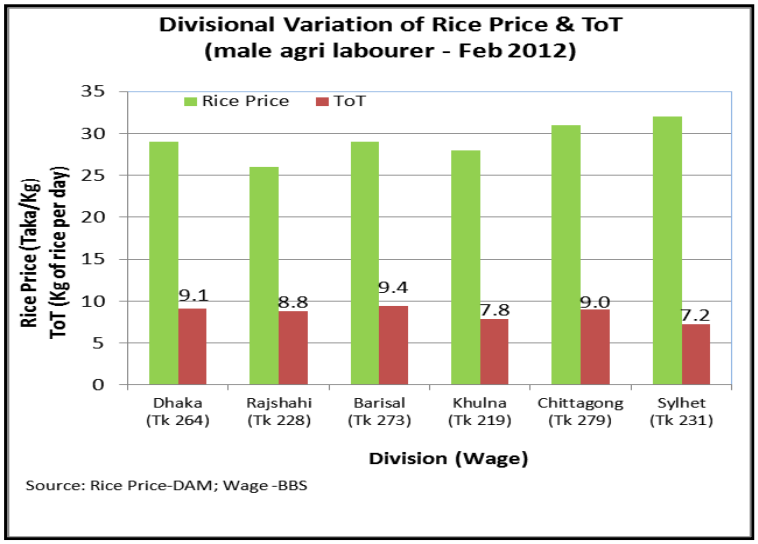
The Terms of Trade (ToT) of agricultural day labourers, the ratio of the daily wage of agricultural labourers and the average retail price of rice in the market, is used to assess the food purchasing capacity of impoverished households. It is an indicator of the quantity of essential food items that an agricultural day labourer can buy with his/her daily income.



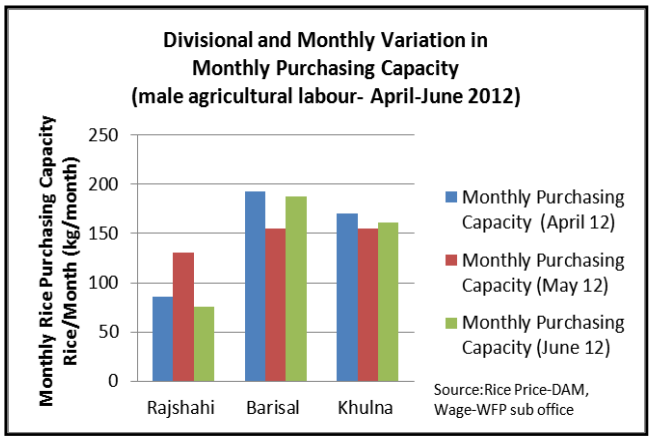
In February 2012, an agricultural wage labourer could buy 8.7 kg of rice daily with his daily income of 254 Taka, an increase of 47 percent from the purchasing capacity a year ago. In February 2012, the average price of rice decreased by 17 percent and the daily agricultural wage rate increased by 22 percent, which improved the purchasing capacity of agricultural day labourers. Mid-February to March is considered agricultural lean season and the purchasing capacity generally diminishes unless the price of rice also decreases significantly.



There is a significant difference between the agricultural daily wages for male and female labourers. In February, the national average wage for a female labourer was only 189 Taka/day whereas for a male labourer it was 254 Taka/day – a difference of 65 Taka/day. Female headed households depending on a woman's daily labour are therefore highly disadvantaged and remain most impoverished. Based on February data, male agricultural labourers had the capacity to purchase 8.7 kg of rice per day, whereas a female agricultural labourer could only purchase 6.5 kg of rice. In addition work opportunities for female agricultural labourers are far less than for their male counterparts.



The Terms of Trade vary among the divisions. In February, the highest daily wage rates of male agricultural labourers were in Chittagong, Barisal and Dhaka at 279 Taka, 273 Taka and 264 Taka respectively. The lowest wage was 219 Taka/day in Khulna. This follows the same trend from January. The coarse rice price was the highest in Sylhet division at 32 Taka/kg and the lowest in Rajshahi division at 26 Taka/kg. These regional differences demonstrate that a male agricultural labourer in Barisal division could buy 9.4 kg of rice with his daily income whereas a male agricultural labourer in Sylhet could buy only 7.2 kg of rice with his daily income.



Based on the wage data collected by WFP from a survey of farmers and labourers and interviews with upazila agricultural officers; the rice purchasing capacity of agricultural labourers in Barisal and in Khulna throughout the current quarter was 9 kg/day. However if the average number of work days in each month, the scenario changes in terms of monthly rice purchasing capacity. The graph shows that monthly ToT was high in April and June in the Barisal and Khulna divisions, while it dropped in May. Agricultural wage and monthly work days were high in April and June because of increased labour opportunities in shrimp cultivation (April is the preparation month, June is the month for nursing of shrimps and cleaning of ghers); Boro harvesting (in April); Aman plantation (in June) and increased river fishing (in June). In the coastal region, the period from end April to May is considered to be lean season. In addition due to continuous rainfall in May in different districts in the southern belt, agricultural wage and work days were low. The scenario of monthly rice purchasing capacity in Rajshahi division in the north was different from the southern counterparts. Calculation of the monthly ToT shows that in Rajshahi, the major rice producing region, the monthly rice purchasing capacity in May (Boro harvesting and transplanted Aus cultivation period) was 130 kg rice and in June (post Boro harvest) it was 75 kg rice. With harvesting of Aus and continuation of Aman cultivation, the ToT is expected to rise in July before dropping again at the end of August.

IMPACT OF SHOCKS ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

IMPACT OF HIGH FOOD PRICES ON URBAN SLUM HOUSEHOLDS

Data on wages and income of the poor living in urban slums is scarce. WFP recently (July 2012) conducted three focus group discussions (FGD) in slums of Dhaka. The income varies by occupational groups with the income of housemaids being the lowest and varying by the type of jobs they take. Their income does not have any seasonal variation.

Most of the households of housemaids and garments workers purchased rice at OMS prices of Taka 20 per kg. Respondents stated that 60 to 90 percent of their income goes towards purchasing food. The other major household cost for the FGD participants who have family living in Dhaka is payment for rent and utilities, which ranges from Taka 1000-2500 per month and education of children.

Comparative rice ToT of different groups of workers living in urban slums July 2012

	Income (Taka)	Rice ToT * (kg/month)
Housemaid	1500-2000	75-100
Rickshaw puller	8000-9000	333-450
Garments worker	4000-5000	200-250

Rice ToT of housemaids and garments workers based on OMS quoted price of Taka 20 per kg and that of rickshaw pullers based on rural market price of Rajshahi division – Taka 24/kg

Most rickshaw pullers and construction helpers do not have their family living in Dhaka. Rickshaw pullers usually live free of cost in rickshaw garages and send their income back to their families. Their families in villages have to buy rice at market price. Rickshaw pullers stated temporary migration for work from rural areas to urban Dhaka increases during agricultural lean season and before Eid festivities.

FOOD INSECURITY IN SATKHIRA WATER LOGGING AFFECTED UPAZILAS

Heavy rainfall in July and early August 2011 caused severe localized flooding in several upazilas of Satkhira and Jessore districts leading to continued inundation since then. WFP conducted a rapid food security assessment in the flood affected unions of Satkhira district in August followed by two more assessments in

December 2011 and May 2012. The rehabilitation activities in the post Aman harvest period along with a moderate Boro paddy harvest contributed much to the improvement of livelihoods and food security of the vulnerable households. However the most recent assessment of May 2012 concluded that Tala, Satkhira Sadar, Debhata, Monirampur and Keshabpur upazilas are still in need of external assistance.

Findings from Assessment in Satkhira District, May 2012

- Reduced Boro production (due to low area coverage) and low selling price of Boro is constraining the marginal farmers from making a substantial investment in the upcoming transplanting of Aman. However, agricultural day labourers who are net buyers of the rice have been benefitting from this low price of rice and currently their rice purchasing capacity is almost similar to the pre-flood time which is around 6.3 kg/day. However, in the coming months the agricultural wage rates are expected to drop during the Aman planting season and the price of rice will increase.

- In general all the major livelihoods are moving towards recovery although farmers and labourers in aquaculture claim to have unsatisfactory recovery. After Boro harvest the major labour requirement comes from shrimp ghers and Aman transplanting. Shrimp production has reduced due to spread of disease and funding crisis induced by the prolonged water logging, thus constraining alternative income opportunities.

- Expenditure on food followed by repayment of loan, shelter repair and medicine has been reported to be the major expenditure sectors. It is expected that the recent income from the rice harvest is going to be exhausted soon due to increased expenditure in the non-food sector. Over the past months women and children have contributed significantly to the household income although compared to the wage of male adults, children receive over 60 percent and women 30 percent lower wages.

- Seven percent of the focus groups reported to have poor food consumption scores (FCS) even after the post-harvest period. In August 2011, the rate was 10 percent and in December no communities were detected with poor food consumption mainly due to food assistance programmes and availability of fish in the open water. In May 2012, 57 percent of the focus groups belong to the borderline category which was only 38 percent in December and 18 percent in August. Being a post-harvest assessment a general improvement in dietary diversity in terms of rice, milk and milk products, and pulses and improved meal frequency in terms of rice consumption was reported. Concerns remain over significant reduction of meal frequency of pregnant and lactating women and under five children compared to December 2011.

- The affected population prioritized assistance in terms of grants for agricultural or non-agricultural investments to secure their livelihood and come out of debt. However, as they are also well aware of the upcoming lean season, they flagged food assistance as their key medium term priority.

FOOD SECURITY OUTLOOK

FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT AND PRICE PROSPECT

Bangladesh

Assuming a normal monsoon, Bangladesh's rice production for FY 2012/13 is forecasted at 34.2 million MT, while rice consumption (food, seed, and feed use together) is forecasted at 35 million MT (*GAIN, Grain and Feed Annual 2012*). Based on the current production forecast and carryover stocks held by the government, farmers, and traders, the Directorate General of Food plans to import only 1.35 million MT of grain in FY 2012/13 (*The Daily Star, 05 June 2012*).

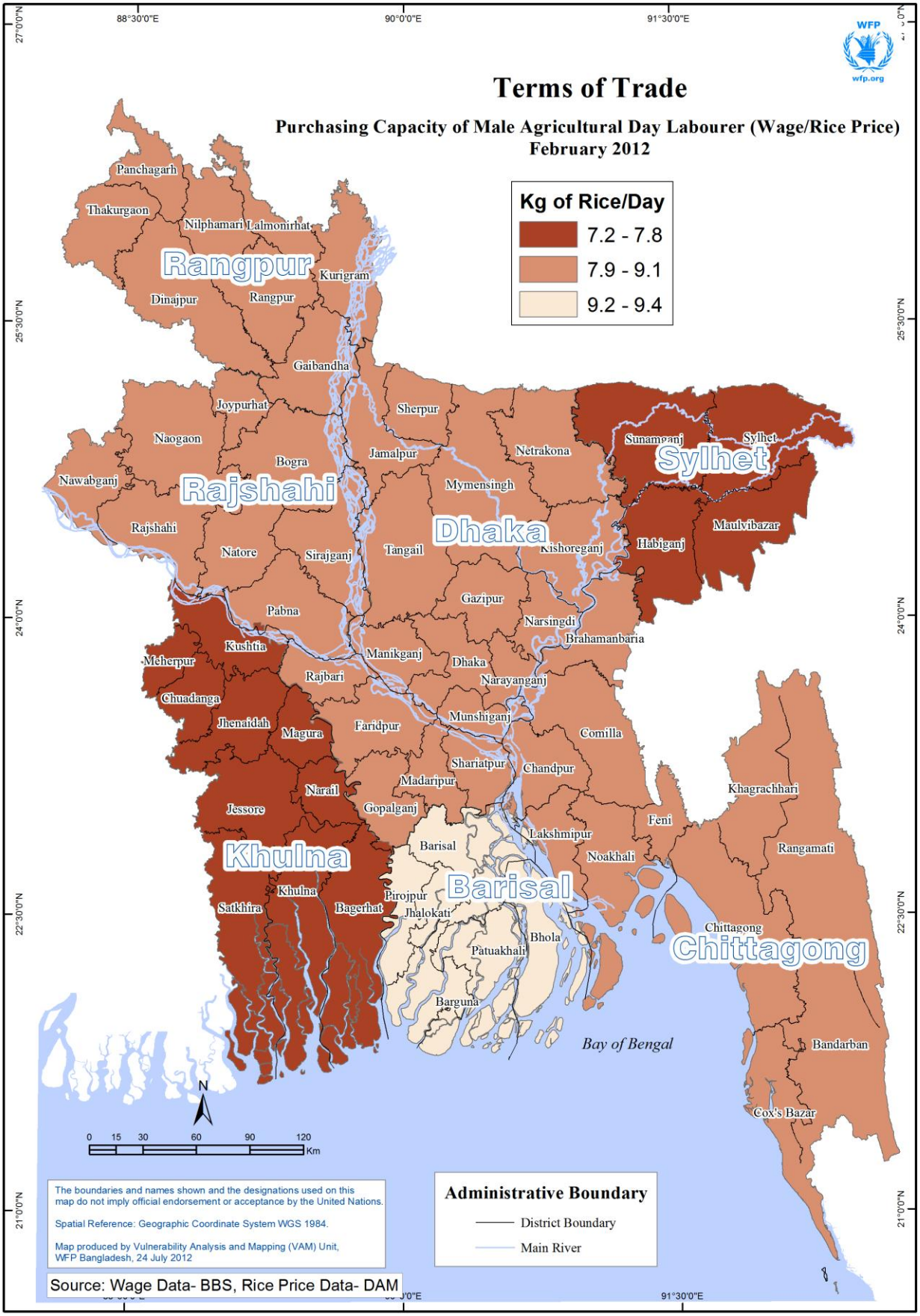
The government aims to raise the storage capacity of its silos up to 2.2 million MT by 2015 to maintain emergency stocks and to help farmers receive fair prices as the rice price falls with every production boom. In the last 3 years, the storage capacity of government silos increased from 1.45 million MT to 1.65 million MT and the finance minister in his budget speech vowed to further raise it by 24,000 MT by 2013.

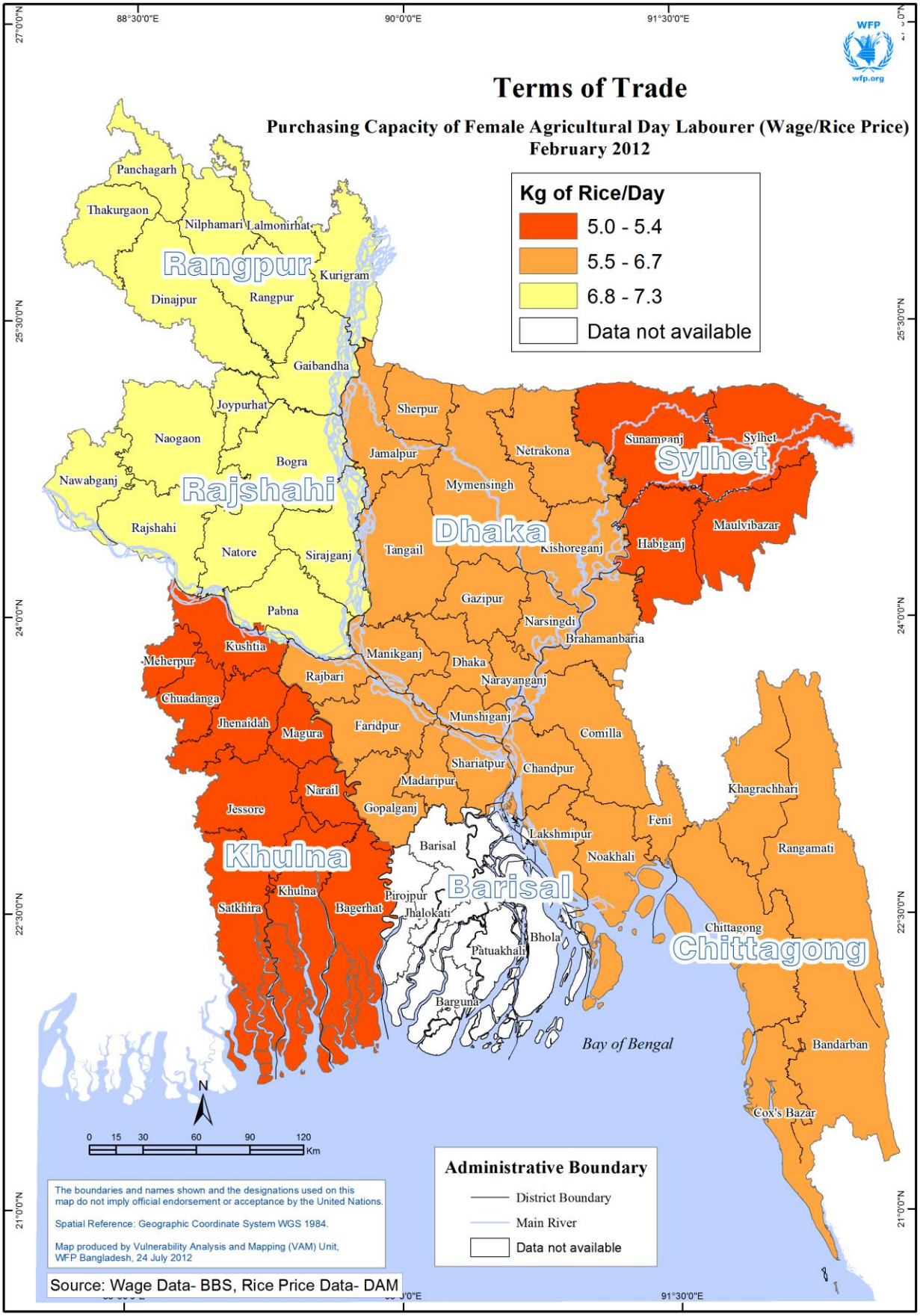
Global

FAO forecasts world cereal production to increase by 3.2 percent to a new record at 2.4 billion MT. Global cereal productions would exceed the anticipated utilization in 2012/13 and lead to a significant replenishment of world stocks, which could keep international prices under downward pressure (*FAO, Crop Prospects and Food Situation June 2012*).

USDA forecasts global rice production for FY 2012/13 at a record 466.5 million MT (milled rice), up almost 1 percent from a year earlier (*USDA, Rice Outlook June 2012*). The bumper crop is the result of area expansion by 1 million hectares from a year earlier, with Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa accounting for most of the expansion. Global area coverage for rice production is forecasted to be 159.8 million hectares in FY 2012/13. While record crops are projected for Asian exporters, the top four Asian rice importers —Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines—are projected to harvest record crops as well.

On a year-to-year basis, Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam account for most of the expected increase in domestic use. Global ending stocks for 2012/13 are projected at 104.2 million MT, which is fractionally below that of 2011/12. This is the first year of decline for global ending stocks since 2006/07 (*USDA Rice Outlook June 2012*).


Terms of Trade
Purchasing Capacity of Male Agricultural Day Labourer (Wage/Rice Price)
February 2012
Kg of Rice/Day
7.2 - 7.8
7.9 - 9.1
9.2 - 9.4
Rangpur
Rajshahi
Dhaka
Sylhet
Khulna
Barisal
Chittagong
Panchagarh
Thakurgaon
Nilphamari
Lalmonirhat
Kurigram
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Gaibandha
Joypurhat
Naogaon
Bogra
Nawabganj
Rajshahi
Natore
Sirajganj
Pabna
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Mymensingh
Netrakona
Sunamganj
Sylhet
Maulvibazar
Habiganj
Kishoreganj
Tangail
Gazipur
Narsingdi
Brahamanbaria
Manikganj
Dhaka
Narayanganj
Rajbari
Munshiganj
Faridpur
Comilla
Shariatpur
Chandpur
Madaripur
Gopalganj
Lakshmipur
Feni
Noakhali
Khagrachhari
Rangamati
Chittagong
Bandarban
Cox's Bazar
Kushtia
Meherpur
Chuadanga
Jhenaidah
Magura
Narail
Jessore
Khulna
Satkhira
Bagerhat
Barisal
Pirojpur
Jhalokati
Bhola
Patuakhali
Barguna
Bay of Bengal
N
0 15 30 60 90 120
Km
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Spatial Reference: Geographic Coordinate System WGS 1984.
Map produced by Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit, WFP Bangladesh, 24 July 2012
Administrative Boundary
District Boundary
Main River
Source: Wage Data- BBS, Rice Price Data- DAM
88°30'0"E
90°0'0"E
91°30'0"E
27°0'0"N
25°30'0"N
24°0'0"N
22°30'0"N
21°0'0"N


Terms of Trade
Purchasing Capacity of Female Agricultural Day Labourer (Wage/Rice Price)
February 2012
Kg of Rice/Day
5.0 - 5.4
5.5 - 6.7
6.8 - 7.3
Data not available
Rangpur
Rajshahi
Dhaka
Sylhet
Khulna
Barisal
Chittagong
Panchagarh
Thakurgaon
Nilphamari
Lalmonirhat
Kurigram
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Gaibandha
Joypurhat
Naogaon
Bogra
Nawabganj
Rajshahi
Natore
Sirajganj
Pabna
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Netrakona
Mymensingh
Tangail
Kishoreganj
Gazipur
Narsingdi
Brahamanbaria
Manikganj
Dhaka
Narayanganj
Munshiganj
Faridpur
Comilla
Shariatpur
Chandpur
Madaripur
Gopalganj
Lakshmipur
Noakhali
Feni
Sunamganj
Sylhet
Maulvibazar
Habiganj
Khagrachhari
Rangamati
Chittagong
Bandarban
Cox's Bazar
Kushtia
Meherpur
Rajbari
Chuadanga
Jhenaidah
Magura
Narail
Jessore
Khulna
Satkhira
Bagerhat
Barisal
Pirojpur
Jhalokati
Patuakhali
Bhola
Barguna
Bay of Bengal
N
0 15 30 60 90 120 Km
Administrative Boundary
District Boundary
Main River
Data not available
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Map produced by Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit, WFP Bangladesh, 24 July 2012
Source: Wage Data- BBS, Rice Price Data- DAM

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