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HIGHLIGHTS

Retail price of food: Except for lentils, retail prices of essential food items i.e. rice, wholemeal wheat flour (atta), and oil (palm oil) are yet to stabilize after the hartal/strike dominated quarter of October-December 2013 when supply chains were considerably disrupted. The average prices of rice, wholemeal wheat flour (atta), and oil (palm oil) have increased from the previous quarter with monthly fluctuations in price trend. The national average retail price of coarse rice has increased by around 3 percent from the previous quarter and more alarmingly it is around 1 percent higher than the divisional peak prices during the high food price year of 2008. Prices are recorded higher in the divisional sadar markets of Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet divisions than in other divisions. Although the average retail price of wholemeal wheat flour (atta) in the current quarter is 2 percent less than the price during the same period a year ago, it has increased by 3 percent from the previous quarter. After decreasing steadily for a year (from 104.5 Tk/litre in August 2012 to 76.3 Tk/litre in September 2013), the retail price of palm oil rose again in all divisions throughout the previous quarter. The average retail price of lentils (masur) decreased throughout the quarter in all divisions and in all divisional sadar markets except Chittagong Sadar market.

Inflation: General inflation along with non-food inflation increased in January before declining in the following two months, while food inflation went in the opposite direction. Although food inflation declined to 8.81 percent in January 2014 after relatively less disruption in the food supply chains due to post-election stability, it went up again in the following two months reaching 8.5 percent in March.

Remittances: Remittance inflow increased by 6 percent (both in USD and Taka) in the current quarter from the previous quarter. With the country being relatively more stable politically and economically after the national election in January, remittance inflow through formal channels is expected to gear up. However, the rate of growth of migrant outflow continues to decline.

Food production, import and stock: The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) estimated rice production from Aus (harvested in July-August) and Aman (harvested in November to mid-January) at 2.33 million MT and 13.02 million MT—which is slightly short of the target but higher than the production a year ago. Compared to the first two quarters of the FY, import of rice has increased in the current quarter. Public wheat import has been geared up with the Government increasing the share of wheat in the PFDS programmes. Both rice and wheat stocks have improved slightly, while rice stocks continue to be lower year-on-year.

Public food distribution: As of 03 April 2014, the Government had distributed a total of 0.8 million MT of rice and 0.75 million MT of wheat under PFDS, which in total is slightly more (by 4 percent) compared to the total distribution during the same period last year. The share of wheat in the food grain distribution has increased significantly in the current FY.

Wage rate and purchasing capacity: With an increase in rice prices, the gap between 2012 and 2013 ToTs widened to an average of 3 kg/day in the second half of 2013 and from October ToT has been less than 2011 levels. In January, which is agricultural high season, the average wage in Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi divisions for a female labourer was only 173 Taka/day whereas for a male labourer it was 283 Taka/day – a difference of 110 Taka/day. After the Aman harvesting period ends, there are far less work opportunities for female agricultural labourers than for their male counterparts.

Global food price outlook: Global food prices rose consecutively for two months in February and March over speculation of unfavourable weather in the USA and Brazil, dry weather in Australia and Southeast Asia and geopolitical tensions in the Black Sea region. International prices of rice are low and may decline even more with Thailand reducing the export price, but wheat prices have increased.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Favourable weather conditions for Boro and wheat planting

In the agricultural calendar two major crops - Boro paddy and wheat are planted during winter. Their planting periods are December to mid-February and November to mid-January respectively and the weather during this period in 2013/14 is considered to have been favourable.

The average temperature during January and February 2014 was close to the normal temperature during this period and was favourable for planting. The countrywide average rainfall during Boro planting period was 95 to 100 percent less than normal. However, unlike Aman plantation which is heavily rainfall dependent, Boro plantation is mainly irrigation dependent and dry, cold weather is suitable for wheat plantation.

Aus planting season is March to May and the rice varieties benefit from summer rain. Rainfall in March was around 65 percent less than normal. Adequate rainfall during the Aus growing season will be required for a bumper harvest.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

INFLATION AND REMITTANCES

General inflation rose on the back of food inflation

General inflation along with non-food inflation increased in January 2014 before dropping in the next two consecutive months, while food inflation went in the opposite direction. The general inflation rate, measured by the point to point variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), stood at 7.35 percent in December compared to 7.14 percent a year ago.

Food inflation was substantially higher in 2013 compared to the previous year. In December 2013 food inflation reached 9.00 percent, while in December 2012 it was 5.3 percent. Along with other economic and seasonality factors political unrest resulting in hartal/strikes and blockades, which intensified during the months of November and December 2013, are considered a major contributing factor to the rise in food prices in 2013. Although food inflation declined to 8.81 percent in January 2014 after relatively less disruption in the food supply chains due to post-election stability, it went up again in the following two months. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) which reports on inflation figures said the continued rise in food prices may be attributed to a section of businessmen trying to recover from losses during the hartal/strikes in 2013.

Inflation Rate (point to point), Jan 2012-Mar 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month-Year</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Deviation (%)</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Deviation (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-14</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>9.07</td>
<td>-0.99</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>18.85</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-14</td>
<td>26.65</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>20.89</td>
<td>21.45</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-14</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>52.35</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
<td>25.68</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bangladesh Meteorological Department
Non-food inflation which has followed a decreasing trend since December 2012 (10.04 percent) further declined to 4.88 percent in December 2013. It went up 0.65 percentage points in January 2014 which was expected and attributed to resumption of normal economic activities following frequent hartal/strikes and blockades in 2013, increase in wage rates in the manufacturing sector and other non-food living costs which typically increase in the beginning of a year such as house rents.

Bangladesh Bank, the central bank of Bangladesh, announced its monetary policy for the second half of FY 2013/14. It said it would target to bring down inflation to an average 7 percent for the FY but that it would be challenging. The slight decrease in non-food inflation in the following months may be partly an effect of the cautious monetary policy statement.

**Remittance inflow is lower than in previous FY**

The remittance inflow (in USD) through formal channels in the first half of FY 2013/14 was 8 percent lower than during the same period in FY 2012/13. Causes were the political turmoil which disrupted and increased the costs of transactions, strengthened law enforcement against illegal workers and the appreciation of the Taka against the USD. Remittance inflow increased by 6 percent (both in USD and Taka) in the current quarter from the previous quarter of October-December 2013. With a higher inflation rate it has however decreased by 8 percent when the Taka is measured constant to its 2007 value. With the country being relatively more stable politically and economically after the national election in January, remittance inflow is expected to gear up. However, the rate of growth of migrant outflow continues to decline and cumulative migrant outflow in FY 2013/14 (as of February 2014) is 13 percent less year-on-year.

**FOOD AVAILABILITY**

**CROP PRODUCTION, FOOD GRAIN IMPORT AND PUBLIC GRAIN STOCK**

*Rice production in Aus and Aman falls slightly short of target, but higher than a year ago*

- The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) set the target for total rice production in FY 2013/14 at 34.61 million MT, up by 2 percent from the actual production of 33.84 million MT in FY 2012/13. The targets for Aus, Aman, Boro and wheat production are 2.41 million MT, 13.28 million MT, 18.92 million MT and 1.28 million MT respectively (FPMU, FSR 95).
• Rice production from Aus (harvested in July-August) and Aman (harvested in November to mid-January) is estimated by BBS at 2.33 million MT and 13.02 million MT—slightly below the target but higher (by 8 percent and 1 percent respectively) than the actual production a year ago.

• The Aman cultivation area declined by around 1 percent to around 5.5 million hectares, but average yield increased by around 3 percent.

**Food grain stocks, import, procurement and distribution**

**Food grain stocks: Both rice and wheat stocks improved slightly, while rice stocks continue to be lower year-on-year**

- The opening public stock of food grain for the FY 2013/14 was 0.96 million MT which is 21 percent less than in the previous FY 2012/13. Relatively high public distribution and low procurement of food grain during the second half of the FY had contributed to low end-of-FY stocks and the situation continued into FY 2013/14.

- With high food grain requirements for the Public Food grain Distribution System (PFDS) during the quarter of October-December 2013, the end-of-month Government stocks came down to 0.68 million MT rice and 0.25 million MT wheat in December 2013 (Ministry of Food). As of 17 April 2014, the stocks have increased to 0.77 million MT and 0.26 million MT respectively. The Government stock of rice continues to be lower in FY 2013/14 compared to the previous FY, while the stock of wheat is higher year-on-year.

**Food grain imports: Rice import minimal, wheat import geared up with increased share in PFDS programmes**

- Import of rice by both the private sector and the public sector was minimal in the first half of FY 2013/14 which was marred by frequent strikes and transport blockades. Until October 2013 there was no import of rice by the public sector and from October to December there was no import by the private sector. Compared to the first two quarters of the FY, import of rice has increased in the current quarter. As of 17 April 2014, cumulative import in the current FY is 0.37 million which is still minimal but higher compared to the 28 thousand MT imported in the last FY during the same period.

- Import of wheat, as of 17 April 2014, was 2.2 million MT which has long crossed the import target (0.96 million MT) for FY 2013/14 as proposed in the budget speech. Public wheat import has been geared up with the Government increasing the share of wheat in the PFDS programmes.
Food grain procurement: Rice procurement from Aman harvest ends with more than initial target and Boro and wheat procurement price increased from last year

- Procurement of rice from Aman harvest started from 01 December 2013 with a target of 0.2 million MT at 30 Tk/kg while the production costs were estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 25.42 Tk/kg. The total actual Aman procurement was 0.36 million MT, up by 33 percent from 0.27 million MT in FY 2012/13 (Ministry of Food).

- Wheat procurement started on 01 April with a target of 0.15 million MT. The wheat procurement price is fixed at 27 Tk/kg which is 2 Tk/kg more than the procurement price of last year. Production cost is estimated at 24.5 Tk/kg which is 3 Tk/kg more than the cost last year.

- Boro rice procurement will start on 01 May with a target of procuring 1 million MT of rice at 31 Tk/kg (which was 29 Tk/kg last year) and 0.15 million MT of paddy at 20 Tk/kg. The production cost of Boro rice is estimated at 26.5 Tk/kg (which was 26 Tk/kg last year). Last year actual procurement of Boro rice (0.83 million MT) fell short of its target of 1 million MT as average market price was higher than the fixed procurement price. The increase in procurement price may benefit rice millers largely but the Directorate General of Food (DG Food) speculates this will benefit small and marginal farmers as well through increased demand in the market by the millers.

Food grain distribution: Wheat distribution through PFDS increases and rice distribution decreases significantly

- The total food grain distribution planned for FY 2013/14 was 2.73 million MT (FPMU, FSR 94) and has been revised to 2.56 million MT (FPMU, FSR 95) against the actual distribution of 2.08 million MT in FY 2012/13. As of 03 April 2014, the Government had distributed a total of 0.8 million MT of rice and 0.75 million MT of wheat under PFDS, which in total is slightly more (by 4 percent) compared to the total distribution during the same period last year. There are significant changes marked in the current quarter with regard to the share of rice and wheat in total foodgrain distribution.

- In the current quarter (Jan–March 2014), a total of 0.13 million MT of rice has been distributed through PFDS compared to around 0.41 million MT in the quarter of October–December 2013. The last quarter was marked by frequent hartal/strikes and blockades (34 days) which disrupted the supply chain of rice while the price was already high and the Government increased the amount of rice distributed especially through Test Relief (TR), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) and Open Market Sales (OMS) programmes (Ministry of Food).

- On the contrary, the amount of wheat distributed through PFDS in the current quarter (0.33 million MT) has increased from the distribution in the last quarter (0.28 million MT). Share of wheat in the food grain distribution has increased significantly in the current FY. In the past two fiscal years wheat was around 30 percent of the total amount of food grain distributed through PFDS compared to around 50 percent in the current FY (as of 03 April 2014).
In 2013, despite satisfactory level of rice production, in general low and stable international rice prices (as indicated by FAO rice price index) and no domestic fuel price hike after January 2013 both wholesale and retail price of rice in Bangladesh kept increasing throughout the year (except for minimal and unsustained decreases after Boro and Aman harvest). The hike in rice price was mainly an effect of the disruption in the supply chain due to hartal/strikes and blockades. In 2014, the hartal and blockades continued till mid-January.

Rice prices are usually expected to come down after the Boro harvest (May-June) and after the Aman harvest (December-January). During the Aman harvest period of 2013-2014, the national average wholesale price of rice came down by only 0.25 percent from November to December (with significant divisional variations—the wholesale price of rice came down by around 5 percent in Rajshahi and Khulna but increased in other divisions), before increasing again in January by around 2.5 percent (highest increase was in Dhaka division by 10 percent from December to January).

Prices have remained more or less stable (increasing or decreasing by 2 percent or less) in February and March across all divisions with a few exceptions. However the average national wholesale price of rice (Tk/kg 31.38) in March was still 16 percent higher than the price a year ago and 28 percent higher than two years ago in March 2012.

After increasing by 10 percent from December to January, the wholesale price of rice in Dhaka division decreased by 7 percent to 3192 Tk/quintal. However the price is still quite high. Both the nominal price and real price of coarse rice (in Tk/quintal) in the current quarter increased by 10 percent and 3 percent respectively from the previous quarter and the nominal price is also 9 percent higher than the average price during the peak period in the high food price shock year of 2008.
The wholesale price (in Tk/quintal) of wheat, which is imported in Bangladesh, in Dhaka Sadar steadily dropped from June to November 2013. From December 2013 to March 2014, the price has been rising every month by 2 to 6 percent except in February when it dropped by 4 percent. In the current quarter, the average wholesale nominal price and real price is significantly less (by 12 percent and 18 percent respectively) than the corresponding quarter of 2013, but have increased by 3 percent and 1 percent respectively from the previous quarter.

**International wholesale prices of rice and wheat: Rice prices are low, wheat prices have increased**

*International rice prices*, as per FAO rice price index (which is based on 16 rice export quotations), fell throughout 2013 with small fluctuations. The rice price index has now in the current quarter increased from 227 in January to 238 in March. Wholesale rice prices in Dhaka division and in Kolkata (India) have moved in the same direction, while the quarterly average wholesale price of Thai 5% broken rice has come down by 2 percent compared to the previous quarter.

A convergence of prices in Dhaka division, in Kolkata and in Thailand is observed in recent months which bear important trade implications. The average wholesale prices of Dhaka coarse rice, Kolkata coarse rice, and Thai 5% broken rice in March were 403 USD/MT, 393 USD/MT and 435 USD/MT respectively. Wholesale prices in Thailand are expected to lower even more as the Government plans to sell 1 million MT per month (compared to an average monthly export of 0.58 million MT last year) from its reserve which piled up under its controversial rice pledging programme. Its stockpile is said to have reached one third of the total global export in 2013 (*Bloomberg.com, 3 April 2014*). Thailand, India and Vietnam are the leading exporters of rice.

After decreasing steadily from October 2013 to January 2014, the average *wholesale price of wheat* in the Gulf of Mexico increased significantly in February and March. Growing speculation on effects of unfavourable weather in parts of the American continents sparked the surge in wheat prices. The wholesale price in Dhaka Sadar fluctuated throughout the quarter. With the 11 percent increase from February to March in the wholesale price of wheat in the Gulf of Mexico, price gap between...
Dhaka Sadar and the Gulf of Mexico has decreased to only 10 USD/MT. The average wholesale price of wheat in Dhaka Sadar in December was 335 USD/MT and in the Gulf of Mexico it was 324 USD/MT. Bangladesh is South Asia’s biggest wheat importer and wholesale prices are mainly influenced by international prices. With speculation of continued increase of international wheat prices, the wholesale price may increase in Dhaka as well.

Retail prices for essential food commodities: Prices of essential items except lentils are yet to stabilize after the hartal/strike dominated previous quarter

Except for lentils, retail prices of essential food items i.e. rice, wholemeal wheat flour (atta), and oil (palm oil) are yet to stabilize after the hartal dominated quarter of October–December 2013 when supply chains were considerably disrupted. The average price of rice, wholemeal wheat flour (atta), and oil (palm oil) has increased from the previous quarter with monthly fluctuations in price trend.

The national average retail price of coarse rice has increased by around 3 percent from the previous quarter and more alarming is that it is around 1 percent higher than the divisional peak prices during the high food price year of 2008. Prices are recorded higher in the divisional sadar markets of Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet divisions than in other divisions.

Although the average retail price of wholemeal wheat flour (atta) in the current quarter is 2 percent less than the price during the same period a year ago, it has increased by 3 percent from the previous quarter. Prices increased from November 2013 to February 2014 before slightly decreasing in March across all divisions. Like the retail price of rice, retail prices of wheat are highest in Chittagong, Dhaka and Sylhet divisions.

After decreasing steadily for a year (from 104.5 Tk/litre in August 2012 to 76.3 Tk/litre in September 2013), the retail price of palm oil rose again in all divisions throughout the previous quarter and fluctuated around 79 Tk/litre in the current quarter. Among the divisional Sadar markets the highest price was recorded at 90 Tk/litre in Sylhet Sadar market. In the past two years, the average price in Sylhet division has been higher than in other divisions with as high as 110 Tk/litre recorded in June 2012. Prices had since then been declining with slight fluctuations but are increasing again since November 2013.

The average retail price of lentils (masur) decreased throughout the quarter in all divisions and in all divisional Sadar markets except Chittagong Sadar market. The retail price in Chittagong Sadar market jumped from 75 Tk/kg in December 2013 to 80 Tk/kg in March 2014, which is 5 Tk/kg more than the average retail price in the rest of the divisional sadar markets. Prices in other markets of Chittagong division decreased or remained stable with the highest at 93 Tk/kg recorded in Cox’s Bazar Sadar market.
Retail cost of basic food basket

The cost of this basket is calculated based on the monthly average prices of essential food items i.e. rice, wheat flour, edible oil and lentils and the average daily consumption of these items (Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2010, BBS) by a typical 5-member household. With rice constituting around 80 percent of the total cost of a basic food basket, divisional variations in cost are mostly reflections of divisional variations in rice retail price. In the current quarter, the cost is highest in Chittagong division followed by Dhaka and Sylhet divisions.

The average daily household food basket cost in Dhaka Sadar during January-March 2014 was Taka 87 compared to Taka 86 in the previous quarter and Taka 81 in the quarter of July-September 2013. The increase in the cost of the basic food basket is due to a 2 percent increase in the daily cost of rice for a typical household.

Terms of Trade/ Food purchasing capacity of agricultural day labourers: Agricultural wage rate has improved, but rice purchasing capacity is as low as in 2011

The latest available wage data from BBS is of December 2013. WFP collects wage data from a selection of farmers and labourers and interviews with upazila agricultural officers in Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi (old Rajshahi division including districts from current Rangpur division) divisions. To create a time series of national agricultural day labour (male and female) rates and the daily purchasing capacity up to March 2014, the wage data collected by WFP was used for the period of January to March 2014 and the wage data from BBS was used for the time period preceding December 2013. However, the estimated ‘national average’ based on wage data collected by WFP is an average of wage data from only 3 divisions - Barisal and Khulna in the south and Rajshahi in the north. It cannot be presented as statistically valid data, but provides an indication of the wage trend.

Average agricultural daily wages for male labourers during the period of January to March 2014 have increased by around 6 percent, whereas they have decreased for female labourers by around 14 percent. There is a significant difference between the agricultural daily wages for male and female labourers. In January, which is agricultural high season, the average wage in Barisal, Khulna and Rajshahi divisions for a female labourer was only 173 Taka/day whereas for a male labourer it was 283 Taka/day – a difference of 110 Taka/day. After the Aman harvesting period ends, there are far less work opportunities for female agricultural labourers than for their male counterparts. Agricultural activities such as Boro planting are predominantly practiced by male agricultural labourers.
The Terms of Trade (ToT) of agricultural day labourers is an indicator of the quantity of essential food items that an agricultural day labourer can buy with his/her daily income. Since rice is the staple food and constitutes the major share in household food expenditure, rice purchasing capacity is an important indicator of ToT. The graph in the previous page shows how over the past few years this purchasing capacity had been improving. The situation in 2013, however, stands out negatively. Because rice prices were very low in 2012, daily ToT improved significantly. With an increase in rice prices, it was expected that the purchasing capacity would not be as high in 2013. However the gap between 2012 and 2013 ToTs widened to an average of 3 kg/day in the second half of 2013 and from October the ToT has been less than 2011 levels.

The monthly basic food basket purchasing capacity is measured by multiplying the daily capacity of an agricultural wage labourer to purchase a basic food basket for a typical 5 member household with the average number of work days available in a month. Across the divisions and the months of October to December 2013, the cost for rice constituted 82 percent of the total cost of a basic food basket of rice, lentils, edible oil and wheat four. Differences in rice prices weigh little on the monthly ToT. The significant difference in the monthly ToT is due to regional differences in wage rates and work opportunities. Wage rates are usually higher in the southern divisions than in the northern Rajshahi division which results in better purchasing capacity of agricultural labourers in Barisal and Khulna divisions than in Rajshahi division.

In January, rice prices were 7 percent higher in Barisal division than in Khulna division. With the end of Aman harvesting by early January, agricultural work opportunities were also fewer in Barisal division. A wider range of agricultural activities is available in Khulna during January-February including the preparation of ponds (gher) for shrimp cultivation, small scale bee keeping and, tobacco cultivation. The combined effect is lower purchasing capacity in Barisal division than in Khulna division during that period.
Global food prices rose consecutively for two months in February and March over speculation of unfavourable weather in the USA and Brazil, dry weather in Australia and Southeast Asia and geopolitical tensions in the Black Sea region concerning Ukraine (considered the breadbasket of Europe) and Russia. The Food Price Index (consisting of average food price indices of five commodity groups-cereal, dairy, oil, sugar and meat) reported by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) rose for a second month in March to 213 point which is highest since May 2013.

Except for dairy products, the price index of all other commodity groups rose. The price of dairy products went down influenced by strong supplies from New Zealand and the northern hemisphere and decline in purchases in China. Prices of wheat, maize, oil and sugar may rise even more due to speculations over the continued effect of unfavourable weather.

The April forecast for world wheat production in 2014 was revised down by 2 million MT from the March forecast to 702 million MT, which is 2 percent lower than last year’s record harvest (FAO Cereal Supply and Demand Brief, April 2014). The revision is mainly due to an expected decline in production in Canada (because of reduced planting), in Australia (due to drier weather condition) and in major Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries.

Bangladesh

Food inflation has continued to increase on the back of the high rice price level. The cost of Boro production rose mainly due to localized price hikes of diesel, which is needed for this irrigation dependent cultivation season during hartal. This may translate into continued high rice price level even after Boro harvest in April-May. International rice prices are expected to decline and the wholesale price in neighbouring Kolkata is already lower than in Bangladesh. If the domestic rice price keeps increasing even after good production, rice imports may increase.

Public wheat import has been geared up with the Government increasing the share of wheat in the PFDS programmes. However international wheat prices have increased recently and wheat prices may remain high with speculation over the effect of unfavourable weather.

Reference:

- Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU), Ministry of Food, Food Situation Report 95 and 94, http://www.nfpes.org/agridrupal/bangladesh-food-situation-report
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The bulletins can be received by e-mail subscription upon request.

For suggestions or queries, please contact Kayenat Kabir, Senior Programme Officer, VAM Unit, WFP Bangladesh at kayenat.kabir@wfp.org.
Terms of Trade
Purchasing Capacity of Male Agricultural Day Labourer (Wage/Rice Price) December 2013

Kg of Rice/Day
7.8 - 8.1
8.2 - 8.6
8.7 - 9.1
9.2 - 10.0

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, Apr 30, 2014
Source: Wage Data- BBS, Rice Price Data- DAM
Terms of Trade
Purchasing Capacity of Female Agricultural Day Labourer (Wage/Rice Price)
December 2013

Kg of Rice/Day
- 6.1
- 6.2 - 6.8
- 6.9 - 7.4
- 7.5 - 7.8

Source: Wage Data - BBS, Rice Price Data - DAM

Administrative Boundary
- Division Boundary
- District Boundary
- Main River

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Map produced by Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit, WFP Bangladesh, Apr 30, 2014