Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 10-June-2025

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Favourable production prospects for 2025 *Boro* paddy crop**
- **Above-average cereal production obtained in 2024**
- **Average cereal import requirements forecast in 2024/25**
- **Prices of rice higher year-on-year in April 2025**
- **About 23.6 million people acutely food insecure between October and December 2024**

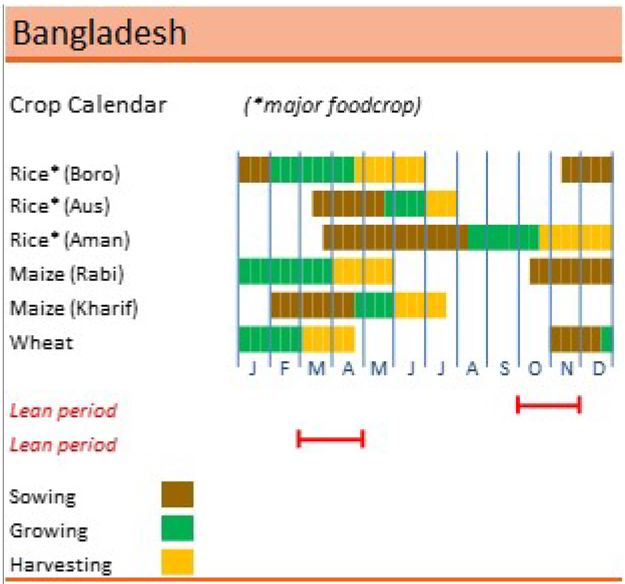
Favourable production prospects for 2025 *Boro* paddy crop

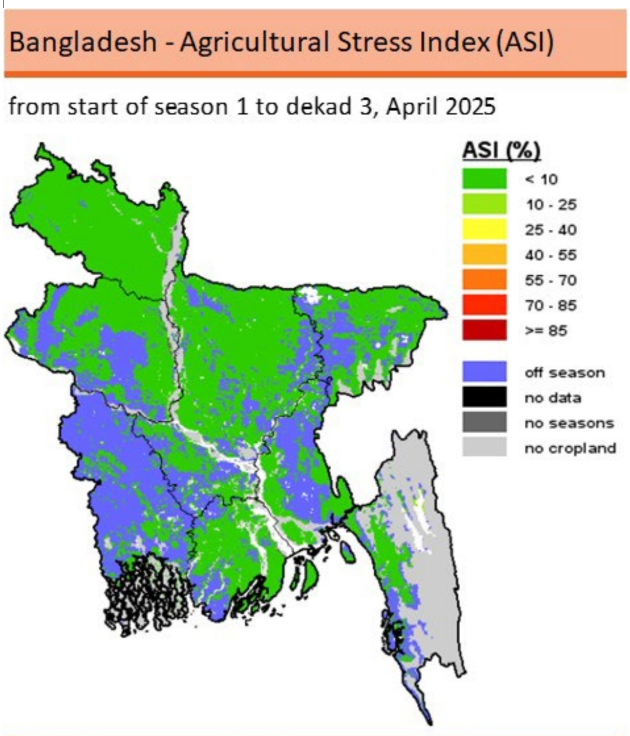
Harvesting of the 2025 *Boro* paddy crop, which is mostly irrigated and accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, is expected to conclude in June and production prospects are favourable. The area planted is estimated to be above the five-year average, in response to high domestic prices. According to satellite imagery, crop conditions prior to the harvest onset last April were above average across most parts of the country, supported by favourable weather conditions. Increased adoption of high-yielding seed varieties contributed to boost yields. The 2025 *Aus* paddy crop, which accounts for about 10 percent of the annual output, is currently at flowering and grain-filling stages, and its conditions are generally favourable in key producing northern and southern areas. Planting of the 2025 *Aman* paddy crop, which accounts for about 35 percent of the annual output, is underway with favourable soil moisture conditions and harvesting is expected to start in October.

Harvesting of the 2025 *Rabi* maize crop, which accounts for about 85 percent of the annual output, finalized last May and production is estimated at above-average level, mostly reflecting large sowings driven by high prices at planting time. Harvesting of the 2025 *Kharif* maize crop, which accounts for about 15 percent of the annual output, is expected to conclude next July and production prospects are generally favourable.

Above-average cereal production obtained in 2024

The 2024 aggregate cereal production is estimated at above-average 66.5 million tonnes. Production of paddy is estimated at above-average 60.2 million tonnes, reflecting large plantings and bumper yields, and despite crop losses incurred due to heavy rains and floods between May and August 2024 and the passage of Cyclone Remal in late July 2024. The 2024





production of maize is officially estimated at record 5.2 million tonnes, mostly reflecting area expansion, while the production of wheat crop is estimated at slightly above-average 1.2 million tonnes.

Average cereal import requirements forecast in 2024/25

Cereal imports consist mostly of wheat, that cover 80 percent of country's consumption needs, plus minor quantities of rice and maize. In the 2024/25 marketing year (July/June), cereal import requirements are forecast at 9 million tonnes, near the five-year average and well above the unusually low level in 2023/24, when the country's import capacity was limited by low foreign currency reserves. Imports of wheat are projected at near-average 6.7 million tonnes. Imports of maize are forecast at above-average 1.4 million tonnes, driven by steady demand for feed by the livestock and fishing industries. Imports of rice in calendar year 2025 are forecast at 1.2 million tonnes, up from 175 000 tonnes in 2024.

Prices of rice higher year-on-year in April 2025

Domestic prices of rice in Dhaka, the capital city, increased steadily between October 2023 and January 2025, due to inflationary pressure and increases in costs of production, milling and transportation. Since February 2025, prices remained stable and, as of April 2025, were 8 percent higher than their levels a year earlier.

Prices of mostly imported wheat flour (locally referred to as "*atta*") have declined since early 2024, in line with downward trends in international markets. As of April 2025, prices were about 10 percent lower year-on-year.

About 23.6 million people acutely food insecure between October and December 2024

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, about 23.6 million people were projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) between October and December 2024, up from 16.5 million people estimated in the April-October 2024 period. About 21.9 million people were projected to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and about 1.6 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). The deterioration of food security conditions was mostly attributed to floods caused by Cyclone Remal, which affected livelihoods of about 19 million people and caused severe localized losses of crops, livestock, food stocks and agricultural infrastructure. In addition, despite the above-average cereal harvests obtained in 2023 and 2024, which have improved food availability, concerns about access to food remain due to persistent high food inflation that diminishes the purchasing power of vulnerable households.

The food inflation stayed at elevated levels since August 2022 and, in April 2025, it was estimated at 9.2 percent slightly below the 9.7 percent a year earlier, driven by high costs of production and transport.

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Bangladesh

Cereal Production

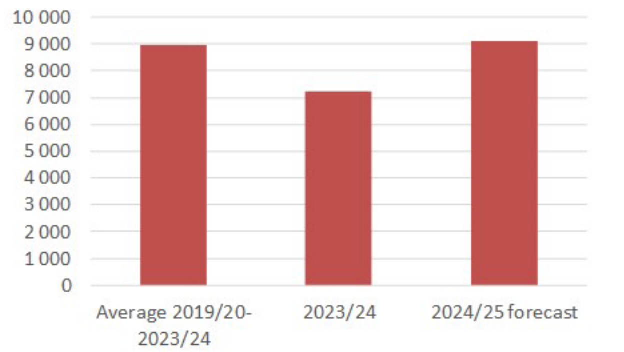
	2019-2023 average	2023	2024 estimate	change 2024/2023
		000 tonnes		percent
Rice (paddy)	57 198	60 601	60 165	-0.7
Maize	4 105	4 563	5 200	14.0
Wheat	1 078	1 170	1 172	0.2
Others	6	6	6	-3.5
Total	62 387	66 340	66 543	0.3

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Bangladesh

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

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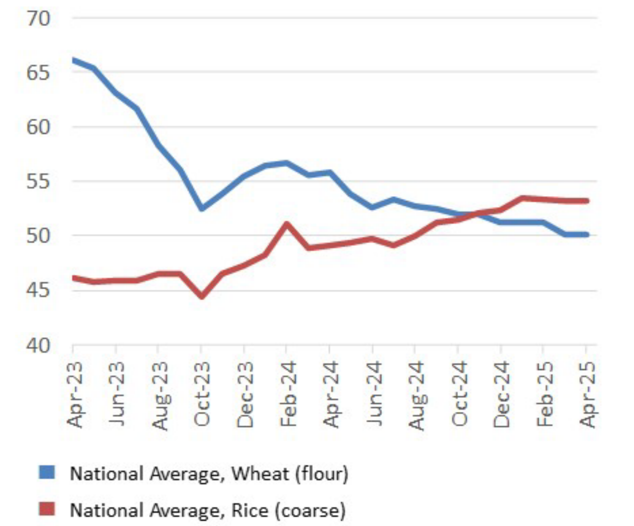
Retail prices of rice and wheat flour

Taka per kg



This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:
FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS)
https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/.
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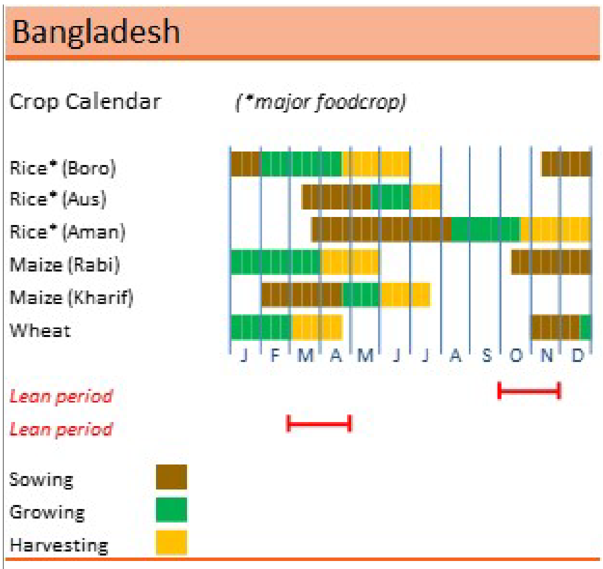
https://fpma.fao.org/.
FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring
https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/.
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 09-January-2025

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Paddy production forecast at above-average level in 2024**
- **Below-average cereal import requirements forecast in 2024/25**
- **Worsening food security conditions between October and December 2024**



Bangladesh
Cereal Production

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	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	57 198	60 601	60 150	-0.7
Maize	4 105	4 563	5 200	14.0
Wheat	1 078	1 170	1 172	0.2
Others	6	6	6	-3.5
Total	62 387	66 340	66 528	0.3

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Paddy production forecast at above-average level in 2024

Harvesting of the 2024 *Aman* paddy crop, which accounts for 35 percent of the annual output, is expected to finalize at the end of December. Although losses of standing crops occurred in the eastern parts of the country due to heavy rains and floods last August, production is forecast at above-average level, mostly due to anticipated high yields in non-affected areas. Harvesting of the 2024 *Boro* paddy crop, accounting for 55 percent of the annual output, finalized in June and production is estimated at record 31.6 million tonnes, reflecting large plantings in response to high prices at sowing time and bumper yields owing to favourable weather conditions. Harvesting of the 2024 *Aus* paddy crop, accounting for 10 percent of the annual output, concluded in July and production is estimated at 4.2 million tonnes, 7 percent below the average, following the crop losses caused by severe flood events between May and July and the passage of Cyclone Remal in late July. The aggregate paddy production in 2024 is forecast at above-average 60.2 million tonnes.

The 2024 maize cropping season finalized in July and production is estimated at record 5.2 million tonnes, mostly due to large sowings driven by robust domestic demand and elevated prices during the planting period. Favourable weather conditions and widespread use of high-yielding seed varieties supported above-average yields.

The production of the 2024 wheat crop, harvested in April, is officially estimated at near-average 1.2 million tonnes.

Below-average cereal import requirements forecast in 2024/25

Cereal imports consist mostly of wheat, that cover 80 percent of country's consumption needs, plus minor quantities of rice and maize. In 2024/25 marketing year (July/June), total cereal import requirements are forecast at below-average 8.3 million tonnes. Imports of rice in calendar year 2025 are expected to amount to

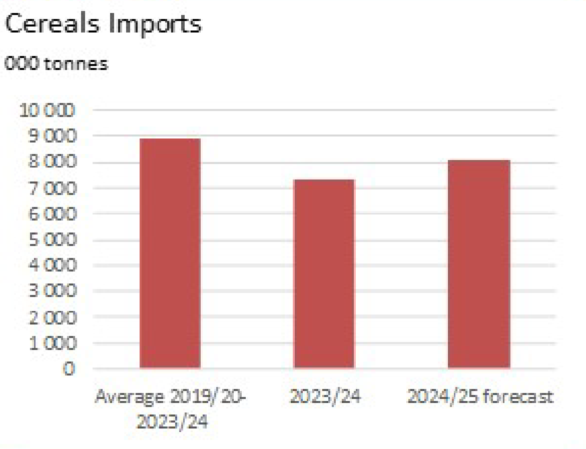
450 000 tonnes. Imports of wheat are projected at near average 6.1 million tonnes. Imports of maize are forecast at above average 2.1 million tonnes, driven by steady demand for feed by the livestock and fishing industries.

In the 2022/23 and 2023/24 marketing years, cereal imports were well below the average level as the country's import capacity was constrained by dwindling foreign currency reserves and significant depreciation of the national currency (taka) from May 2022 to November 2024. As the national currency remains weak and foreign currency reserves are low, the country is likely to face challenges to fully cover the import requirements also in 2024/25.

Worsening food security conditions between October and December 2024

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, about 23.6 million people were projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) from October to December 2024, up from 16.5 million people estimated in the April-October 2024 period. About 21.9 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and about 1.6 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). The deterioration of food security conditions is mostly attributed to negative effects of floods and Cyclone Remal, which affected about 19 million people and caused severe losses of crops, livestock, food stocks and agricultural infrastructure. In addition, despite the above-average cereal harvests obtained in 2023 and 2024, which have improved food availability, concerns about access to food remain due to persistent high food inflation that diminishes the purchasing power of vulnerable households. The food inflation has stayed at elevated levels since August 2022 and, in October 2024, it was estimated at 12.7 percent, driven by high costs of production and transport, reduced cereal imports (especially the key staple wheat) and the significant depreciation of the taka, which made imports costlier.

Bangladesh



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.
Agmet EO Indicators by NASA Harvest and GEOGLAM Crop Monitor
https://cropmonitortools.org/tools/agmet/.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

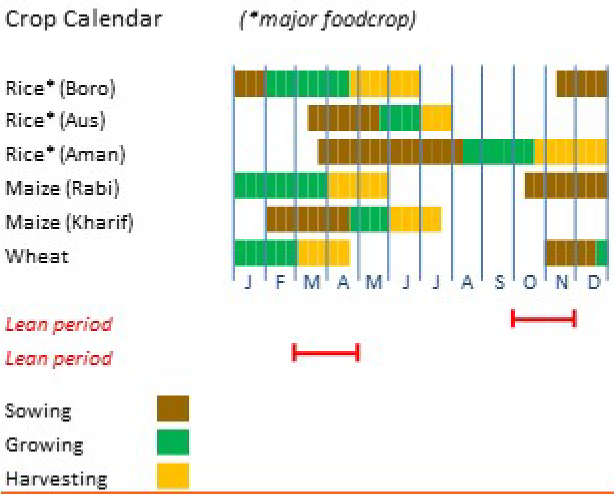
GIEWS Country Brief
The People's Republic of Bangladesh

Reference Date: 13-June-2024

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

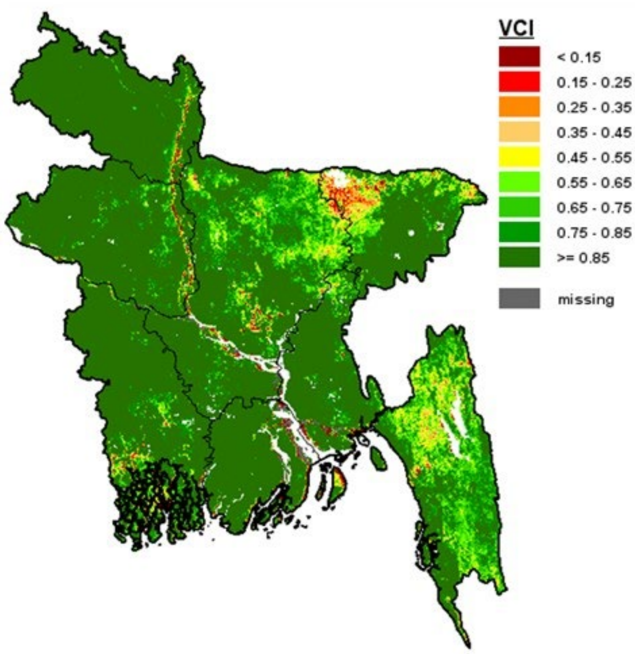
- **Favourable production prospects for 2024 *boro* paddy crop**
- **Record cereal production obtained in 2023**
- **Cereal imports forecast below average in 2023/24**
- **Deteriorating food security conditions**

Bangladesh



Bangladesh - Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

April 2024



Favourable production prospects for 2024 *boro* paddy crop

Harvesting of the 2024 *boro* paddy crop, which is mostly irrigated and accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, finalized at the end of May 2024 and production prospects are favourable. The area planted is estimated above the five-year average, while yield prospects are favourable (VCI map). Localized crop losses were caused by pockets of dryness and heatwaves in April 2024 in parts of the country, while hail, strong winds and localized flash floods, brought by the passage of Cyclone Remal, affected crops particularly in Khulna Division. Planting of the 2024 *Aus* paddy crop, accounting for about 10 percent of the annual output is ongoing, supported by favourable soil moisture conditions and harvesting will start in late June 2024. Planting of the 2024 *Aman* paddy crop, accounting for about 35 percent of the annual output, is started in late May. Harvesting of the 2024 *winter* maize crop, accounting for about 85 percent of the annual output, finalized last April and production is estimated at a record level, mostly reflecting large sowings driven by high prices at planting time. Favourable weather conditions and the widespread use of high-yielding seed varieties resulted in above-average yields. The 2024 *summer* maize crop, accounting for about 15 percent of the annual output, is currently at flowering and grain-filling stages, and crop conditions are generally favourable. Production of the 2024 wheat crop, harvested last April, is estimated at average level of 1.1 million tonnes.

Record cereal production obtained in 2023

The 2023 aggregate cereal output is estimated at a record level of 64.3 million tonnes. Production of paddy is estimated at a record level of 58.6 million tonnes, reflecting bumper yields. Maize output is estimated at a record level of 4.7 million tonnes, mostly due to large sowings driven by a robust local demand and elevated prices at planting time. Wheat production is estimated at an average 1.1 million tonnes.

Cereal imports forecast below average in 2023/24

Cereal imports consist mostly of wheat, that cover 80 percent of country's consumption needs, plus some minor quantities of rice and maize. In the 2023/24 marketing year (July/June), cereal imports are forecast at about 7.1 million tonnes, well below the average level for the second consecutive year. This is mainly due to the country's low import capacity, caused by dwindling foreign currency reserves and the significant depreciation of the national currency (taka) from May 2022 to July 2023. Imports of rice in calendar 2024 are forecast at 400 000 tonnes.

Deteriorating food security conditions from April to October 2024

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, about 16.5 million people were estimated to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) from April to October 2024, up from the 14.6 million estimated in the February to March 2024 period. About 15.7 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and about 800 000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), with the majority of the population in Emergency being Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and populations in Sunamganj and Kurigram. The deterioration of food security is in part attributed to projected extreme weather events such as cyclones and flooding during the projection period. In addition, despite record cereal harvests in 2022 and 2023, which have improved food availability, concerns about access to food remain due to persistent high food inflation that diminishes the purchasing power of vulnerable households. The food inflation has stayed at elevated levels since August 2022 and, in March 2024, it was estimated at 9.8 percent, a 9 percent increase on a yearly basis, driven by high costs of production and transport, reduced cereal imports (especially the key staple wheat) and the significant depreciation of the taka, which made imports costlier. The food insecurity of the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals, which as of April 2024 accounted for about 1 million people, is likely to increase in the projection period in case of funding shortfalls leading to decreased levels of humanitarian food assistance due to their high dependence on aid.

Bangladesh

Cereal Production

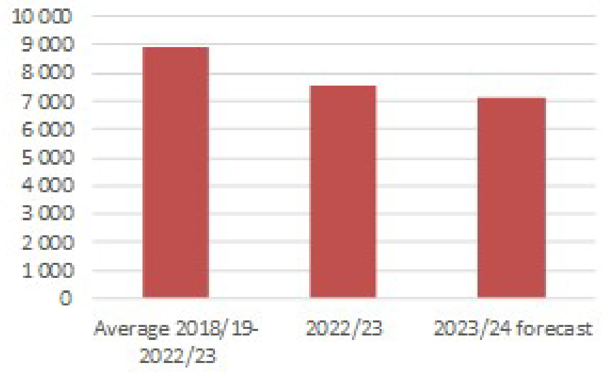
	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 estimate	change 2023/2022
		000 tonnes		percent
Rice (paddy)	56 001	57 776	58 570	1.4
Maize	3 850	4 262	4 563	7.1
Wheat	1 063	1 086	1 170	7.8
Others	6	7	6	-7.2
Total	60 921	63 130	64 308	1.9

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

Bangladesh

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
The People's Republic of Bangladesh

Reference Date: 05-June-2024

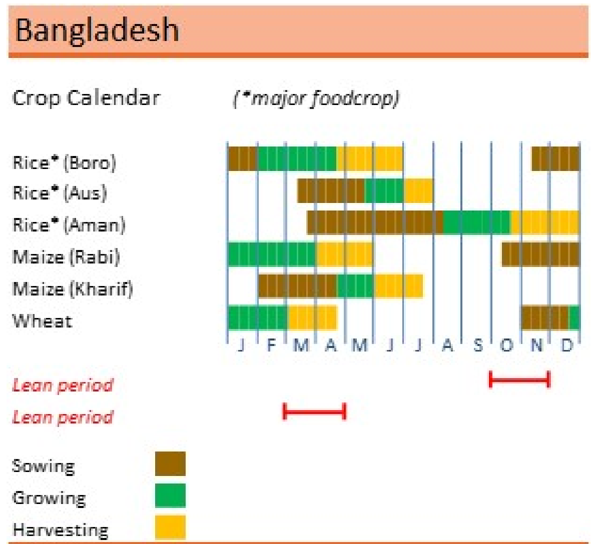
FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Favourable production prospects for 2024 *boro* paddy crop**
- **Record cereal production obtained in 2023**
- **Cereal imports forecast below average in 2023/24**
- **Deteriorating food security conditions**

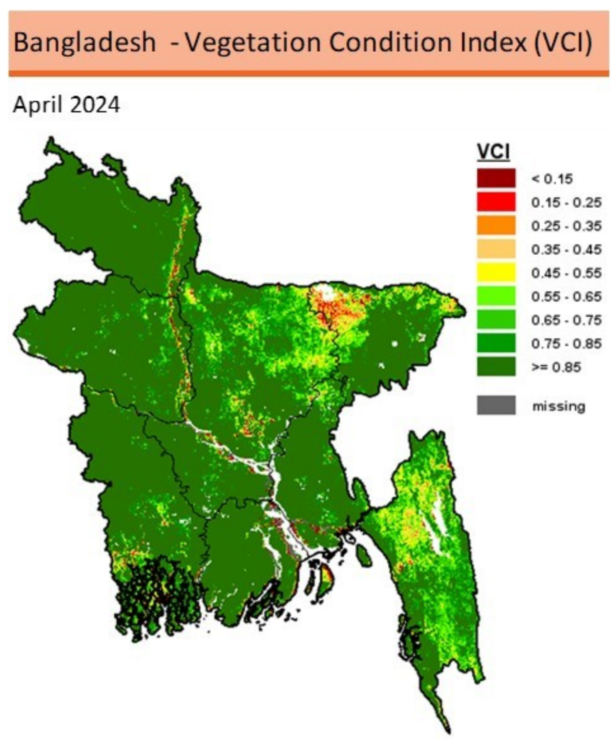
Favourable production prospects for 2024 *boro* paddy crop

Harvesting of the 2024 *boro* paddy crop, which is mostly irrigated and accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, finalized at the end of May and production prospects are favourable. The area planted is estimated above the five-year average, while yield prospects are favourable (VCI map). Localized crop losses were caused by pockets of dryness and heatwaves in April in parts of the country, while hail, strong winds and localized flash floods, brought by the passage of Cyclone Remal, affected crops particularly in Khulna Division. Planting of the 2024 *aus* paddy crop, accounting for about 10 percent of the annual output is ongoing, supported by favourable soil moisture conditions and harvesting will start in late June 2024. Planting of the 2024 *aman* paddy crop, accounting for about 35 percent of the annual output, started in late May. Harvesting of the 2024 *winter* maize crop, accounting for about 85 percent of the annual output, finalized in April and production is estimated at a record level, mostly reflecting large sowings driven by high prices at planting time. Favourable weather conditions and the widespread use of high-yielding seed varieties resulted in above-average yields. The 2024 *summer* maize crop, accounting for about 15 percent of the annual output, is currently at flowering and grain-filling stages, and crop conditions are generally favourable. Production of the 2024 wheat crop, harvested in April, is estimated at an average level of 1.1 million tonnes.

Record cereal production obtained in 2023

The 2023 aggregate cereal output is estimated at a record level of 64.3 million tonnes. Production of paddy is estimated at a record level of 58.6 million tonnes, reflecting bumper yields. Maize output is estimated at a record level of 4.7 million tonnes, mostly due to large sowings driven by a robust local demand and elevated prices at planting time. Wheat production is estimated at an average level of 1.1 million tonnes.





Cereal imports forecast below average in 2023/24

Cereal imports consist mostly of wheat, that cover 80 percent of country's consumption needs, plus some minor quantities of rice and maize. In the 2023/24 marketing year (July/June), cereal imports are forecast at about 7.1 million tonnes, well below the average level for the second consecutive year. This is mainly due to the country's low import capacity, caused by dwindling foreign currency reserves and the significant depreciation of the national currency (taka) from May 2022 to July 2023. Imports of rice in calendar 2024 are forecast at 400 000 tonnes.

Deteriorating food security conditions from April to October 2024

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, about 16.5 million people were estimated to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) from April to October 2024, up from the 14.6 million estimated in the February to March 2024 period. Despite record cereal harvests in 2022 and 2023, which have improved food availability, concerns about access to food remain due to persistent high food inflation that diminishes the purchasing power of vulnerable households. The food inflation has stayed at elevated levels since August 2022 and, in March 2024, it was estimated at 9.8 percent, a 9 percent increase on a yearly basis, driven by high costs of production and transport, reduced cereal imports (especially the key staple wheat) and the significant depreciation of the taka, which made imports costlier.

As of April 2024, about 1 million Rohingya refugees from Myanmar are residing in the country, mostly in the Cox's Bazar District, and they rely entirely on humanitarian aid.

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Bangladesh

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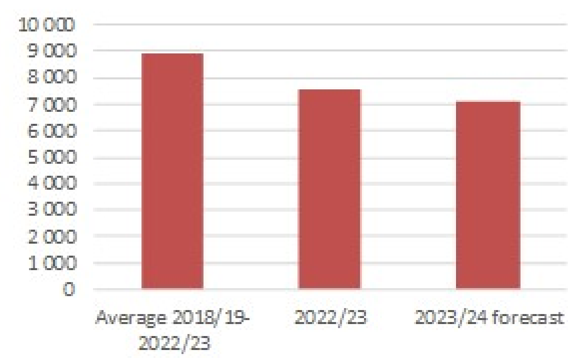
Bangladesh

Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 10-November-2023

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Paddy production forecast at record level in 2023**
- **Cereal import requirements forecast slightly below average in 2023/24**
- **High food inflation limits access to food for vulnerable households**

Paddy production forecast at record level in 2023

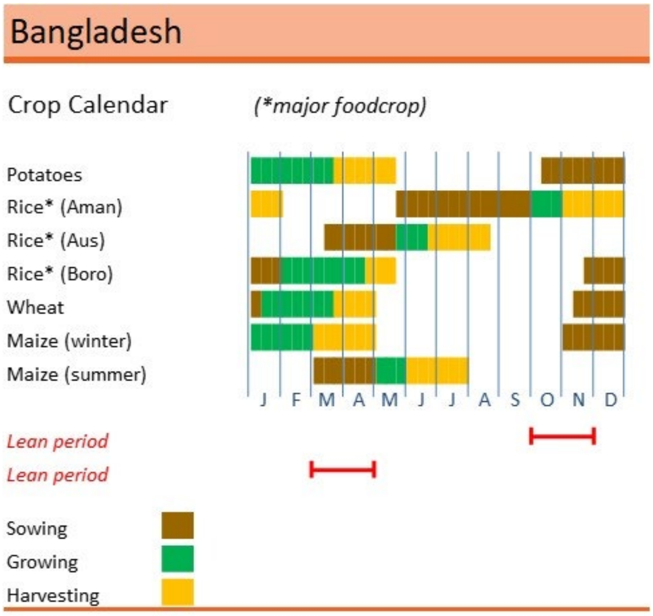
Harvesting of the 2023 "Aman" paddy crop, which accounts for 35 percent of the annual output, is underway and will continue until January 2024. Production is forecast at above-average level, mostly due to anticipated high yields. Localized losses of standing crops occurred in the Chattogram Division due to heavy rains and floods last August. Harvesting of the 2023 "Boro" and "Aus" paddy crops, accounting for 55 and 10 percent of the annual output, respectively, was completed earlier in the year. The "Boro" paddy production is estimated by FAO at record high levels of 31.1 million tonnes, reflecting some area expansions and bumper yields. The output of the "Aus" paddy crop is estimated to be at a below-average level. In aggregate, the total paddy production in 2023 is forecast at record 58.5 million tonnes.

The 2023 maize cropping season finalized last July and production is estimated at record 4.7 million tonnes, mostly attributed to large sowings driven by robust demand and elevated prices during planting operations. Favourable weather conditions and widespread use of high-yielding seed varieties supported above-average yields.

The production of the 2023 wheat crop, harvested last April, is officially estimated at near average 1.1 million tonnes.

Cereal import requirements forecast slightly below average in 2023/24

Cereal imports consist mostly of wheat, that cover 80 percent of country's consumption needs, plus some minor quantities of rice and maize. In 2023/24 marketing year (July/June), total cereal import requirements are forecast at slightly below-average level of 8.6 million tonnes. Imports of rice in calendar 2024 are forecast at a reduced level of 250 000 tonnes. Imports of wheat are projected at near average 6.1 million tonnes. Imports of maize are forecast to be at above average 2.1 million tonnes, driven by steady demand for feed by the livestock and fish industries.



Bangladesh

Cereal Production

	2018-2022 average	2022	2023 forecast	change 2023/2022
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	56 001	57 776	58 470	1.2
Maize	3 918	4 600	4 700	2.2
Wheat	1 066	1 100	1 100	0.0
Others	7	7	6	-13.7
Total	60 991	63 483	64 276	1.2

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

In the 2022/23 marketing year, cereal imports were well below average constrained by country's low import capacity due to dwindling foreign currency reserves and the significant depreciation of the taka. As the national currency continues to weaken and foreign currency reserves are low, the country is likely to face challenges to fully cover the import requirements also in 2023/24.

Between January 2022 and September 2023, the taka depreciated gradually against the United States dollar, overall losing 30 percent of its value.

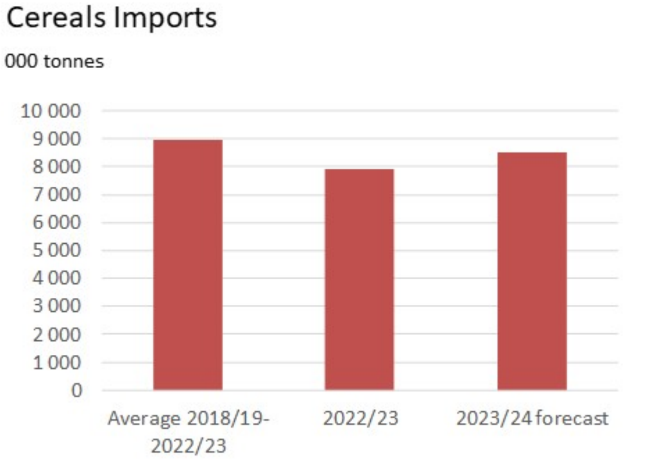
High food inflation limits access to food for vulnerable households

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, 11.9 million people were estimated to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and above) from May to September 2023, up from 8.9 million estimated in the March–April 2023 period.

Despite record cereal harvests in 2022 and 2023, which have improved food availability, concerns about access to food remain due to persistent high food inflation that diminished the purchasing power of vulnerable households. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, food inflation has gradually strengthened since August 2022, reaching 12.4 percent on a yearly basis last September, the highest level in 12 years. The high food inflation rate is attributed to the high costs of production and transport that makes domestically grown cereals expensive. Reduced cereal imports, especially of wheat, a key staple in the country, coupled with the significant depreciation of the local currency resulted in strong price increases, contributing to the inflationary pressure.

As of October 2023, about 1 million Rohingya refugees from Myanmar are residing in the country, mostly in the Cox's Bazar District, and rely entirely on humanitarian aid.

Bangladesh



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:
FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS)
https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/.
FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool
https://fpma.fao.org/.
FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring
https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/.
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) https://www.ipcinfo.org/.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 24-June-2022

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Output of 2022 “Boro” paddy crop estimated at above-average level**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2022/23 forecast close to five-year average**
- **Prices of rice in Dhaka generally stable since September 2021**
- **Prices of wheat flour at near-record levels in May**
- **Food insecurity has deteriorated due to multiple shocks in 2021 and 2022**

Output of 2022 “Boro” paddy crop estimated at above-average level

Harvesting of the 2022 main “Boro” paddy crop, which is mostly irrigated and accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, finalized in May. The area harvested is estimated above the five-year average. Generally favourable weather conditions and adequate use of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation water, supported a bumper yield. Localized damages to standing crops were reported in the northeastern parts of the country due to unseasonably heavy rains and floods in late May. FAO estimates the “Boro” production at 30.3 million tonnes, 5 percent above the five-year average.

The 2022 minor “Aus” paddy crop, accounting for 10 percent of the annual output and for harvest at the end of June, is growing under favourable weather conditions. The area harvested is forecast at an above-average level and yields are expected at near-average levels due to favourable weather conditions and adequate application of agricultural inputs. The agricultural sector, particularly rice production, relies heavily on imports of chemical fertilizers. The government regulates imports and distribution of fertilizers, which are subsidized to ensure their affordability for farmers.

Planting operations of the 2022 “Aman” paddy crop, which accounts for 35 percent of the annual output and is mostly rainfed, has just started and will continue until the end of September. Harvesting operations will take place between next November and January.

The 2022 main “summer” maize crops are expected to be harvested in June and July. The output is forecast at an above-average level, reflecting an expansion in the area sown, driven by robust demand and high domestic prices. Overall, yields are forecast at an above-average level supported by

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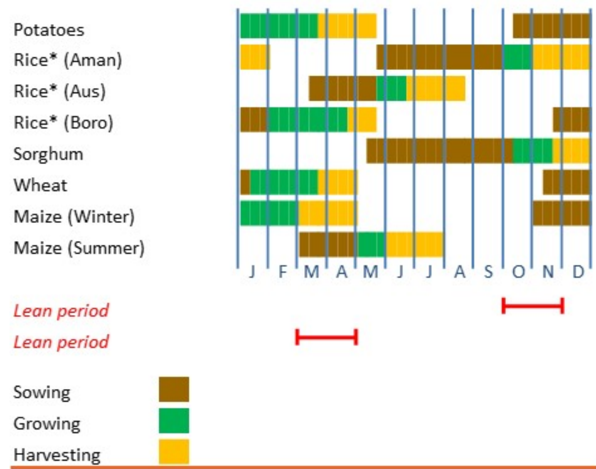
Crop Calendar *(*major foodcrop)*



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008.

Bangladesh

Cereal Production

	2017-2021 average	2021	2022 estimate	change 2022/2021
		000 tonnes		percent
Rice (paddy)	54 858	56 757	57 540	1.4
Maize	3 720	4 700	4 900	4.3
Wheat	1 110	1 090	1 150	5.5
Others	6	6	7	8.6
Total	59 694	62 553	63 597	1.7

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

generally favourable weather conditions and adequate use of high-yielding seed varieties. The 2022 secondary "winter" maize crop will be planted towards the end of the year, concerns exist about availability of fertilizers.

The production of the 2022 wheat crop, harvested in April, is official estimated at 1.15 million tonnes, close to the five-year average.

Cereal import requirements in 2022/23 forecast close to five-year average

Wheat is the main imported cereal and imports cover 80 percent of the country's wheat requirements. In the 2022/23 marketing year, wheat import requirements are estimated at 6.7 million tonnes, 6 percent above the five-year average reflecting the rising demand for food use due to a gradual shift in local diet preferences. Consumption of wheat flour products has tripled since 2000 and currently it accounts for about 10 percent of the total average calories' intake. Maize import requirements are projected at a near-record level of 2.5 million tonnes due to the sustained demand for feed by livestock and fish industries. The country is almost self-sufficient in rice and imports large quantities only when local production is not sufficient to cover domestic needs. In 2022/23 (April/March), imports of rice are forecast at 350 000 tonnes, reflecting bumper harvests in 2021 and favourable production prospects for the 2022 "Boro" crops.

Overall, total cereal import requirements in 2022/23 are forecast at a near-average level of 9.25 million tonnes.

Wheat flour prices at near-record levels in May

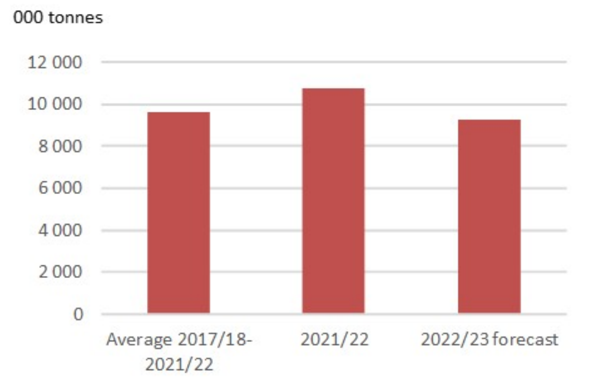
Prices of wheat has been increasing since August 2021, reflecting high international prices and a slowdown in imports, after the Russian Federation, which accounted for about one-third of wheat imports between 2016/17 and 2020/21, introduced floating export taxes (June 2021) and quotas (February 2022). The start of the war in Ukraine in late February 2022 has caused further supply disruptions as Ukraine accounted for almost 30 percent of the wheat imports during the last five years. The country has recently relied more on wheat imports from India, but wheat export restrictions announced by Indian authorities on 13 May 2022, caused domestic wheat prices to surge by 16 percent in May compared with the previous month. However, the Government of India announced that exports to neighbouring and food-deficit countries will continue under a special permission to ensure their food security. Overall, May prices were at near-record levels and 40 percent higher year on year.

Domestic prices of palm oil, almost entirely imported, have been generally increasing at a steady pace since mid-2021 and surged by more than 35 percent month on month in May, in response of an export ban implemented by Indonesia, the world's major producer and exporter of palm oil. Overall, May prices of palm oil were 60 percent above their year-earlier levels. On 23 May 2022, the Government of Indonesia lifted the ban and reinstated the possibility to export crude palm oil, given the adequate domestic supply (see link for more information).

In the Dhaka market, prices of rice, which account for almost 70 percent of the average calories' intake, were generally stable since September 2021, reflecting adequate market availabilities from bumper 2021 harvests and favourable production of 2022 "Boro" rice. Overall, in May rice prices were below their

Bangladesh

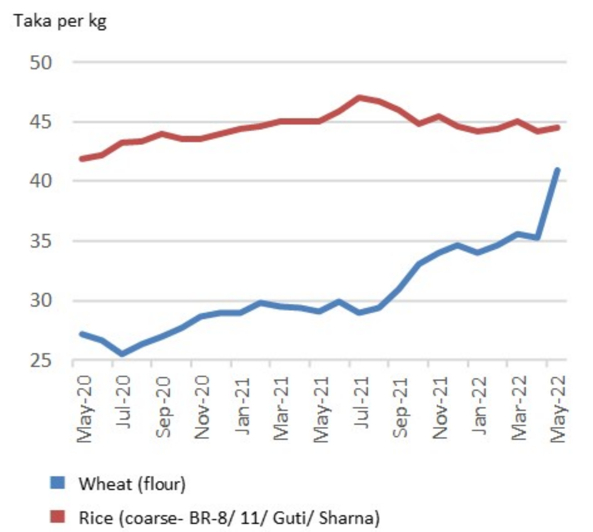
Cereals Imports



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Bangladesh

Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

year-earlier levels.

According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, in April, the consumer price index (CPI) was estimated at 6.3 percent, while the food component of the CPI increased by 5.5 percent compared to the previous year.

Food insecurity has deteriorated due to multiple shocks in 2021 and 2022

The adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, in terms of employment losses and decrease in remittances inflows, had a severe impact on the food security situation of a large number of people. According to a report by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) published in December 2021, the percentage of households facing mild, moderate and severe food insecurity conditions in rural areas increased from 46 percent before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic to 68 percent in September-October 2021. In 2022, food insecurity is expected to increase and remain at high levels due to the impact of recent shocks, including the floods that occurred in mid-May in the northeastern parts of the country and the elevated international prices of energy, fuel and food, which have been transmitted to the domestic markets. According to the analysis by the Needs Assessment Working Group, the floods have affected approximately 2 million people, particularly in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, causing deaths and injuries, loss of livestock and food stocks, as well as damages to housing and infrastructure. High prices of several important food items, such as wheat flour, vegetable oil, onion, lentils, garlic, red chilli and beef meat, have been seriously limiting households' access to food.

Food security remains a concern for about 1 million Rohingya refugees from Myanmar residing in the country, mostly in the Cox's Bazar District and on the island of Bhasan Char and relying entirely on humanitarian aid. Most refugees fled into the country following the resurgence of violence in Rakhine State in Myanmar in late August 2017. The influx of refugees adds significant pressure on host communities and the environment as the country is densely populated and at risk of extreme weather events. Refugee and host communities need urgent support and environmentally sound solutions in order to improve food production and access.

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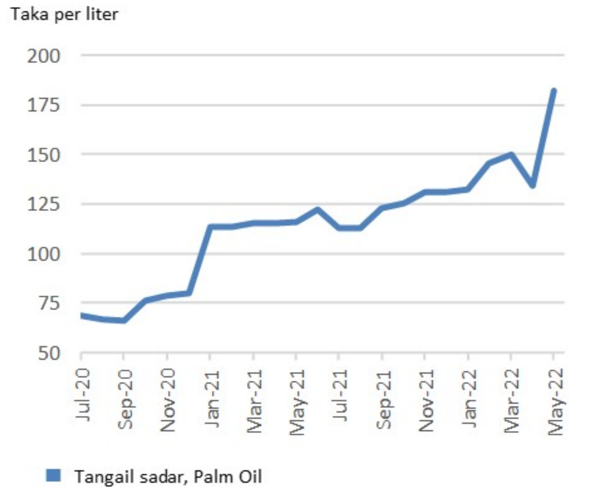
Retail palm oil prices



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 18-February-2021

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Area planted with 2021 wheat crop estimated at above-average level**
- **Above-average cereal production obtained in 2020**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast above five-year average**
- **Prices of rice at high levels in January in Dhaka market**
- **Effects of COVID-19 pandemic increase poverty**

Area planted with 2021 wheat crop estimated at above-average level

Planting of the 2021 mostly irrigated "Boro" paddy crop, which accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, has just been completed. Favourable weather conditions since the beginning of November 2020, strong domestic prices and ample supplies of irrigation water, following above-average June to October monsoon rains, supported planting activities and benefitted crop germination. In an attempt to increase productivity, the Government encouraged hybrid rice cultivation through a series of measures, including financial support and provision of hybrid seeds. Harvesting is expected to start in April 2021.

Planting of the 2021 wheat crop, to be harvested from March onwards, is completed and crops are growing under favourable weather conditions. The area planted is estimated to be close to the five-year average, while the increased use of high-yielding seed varieties boost yield prospects. The official production target is set at 1.3 million tonnes, slightly above the five-year average.

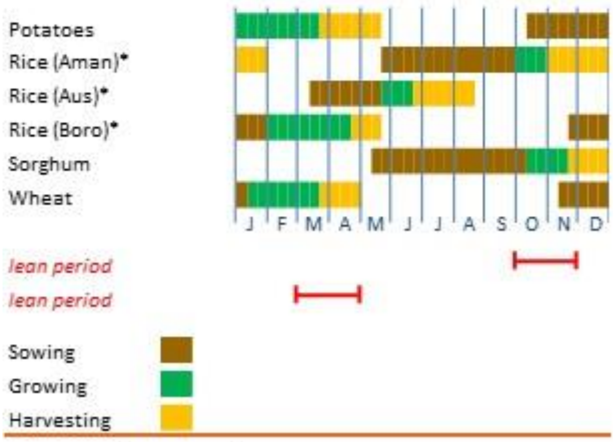
Above-average cereal production obtained in 2020

The 2020 paddy cropping season has just been completed. The "Boro" and "Aus" crops, harvested earlier in the year, benefitted from generally favourable weather conditions and their output is estimated at a bumper level. The production of the "Aman" crop, which accounts for about 40 percent of the annual output, was estimated to its lowest level in three years, due to flash floods between July and August. Overall, 2020 aggregate paddy production is estimated to have remained stagnant at 54.9 million tonnes.

Harvesting of the 2020 main season maize crop was completed in July and the secondary season crop, for harvest from March

Bangladesh

Crop Calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008.

Bangladesh

Cereal Production

	2015-2019 average	2019	2020 estimate	change 2020/2019
		000 tonnes		percent
Rice (paddy)	53 205	54 784	54 850	0.1
Maize	2 920	3 569	3 900	9.3
Wheat	1 225	1 020	1 030	1.0
Others	6	6	6	0.0
Total	57 357	59 380	59 786	0.7

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

onwards, is growing under favourable weather conditions. The 2020 aggregate maize output is forecast at a high of level of 3.9 million tonnes, mostly reflecting a record area planted, driven by the robust demand of the feed industry. Generally, favourable weather conditions benefitted maize yields in the 2020 main season, although localized losses were reported in the north due to floods between July and August 2020.

The production of the 2020 winter wheat crop, harvested last April, is officially estimated at 1.03 million tonnes, close to the previous year's level.

Overall, the 2020 aggregate cereal production is estimated at an above-average level of 60 million tonnes.

Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast above five-year average

Wheat import requirements, which account for the largest share of the cereal imports, are estimated at a record 6.6 million tonnes in the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June), following a steady increasing trend since 2012/13. The strong demand for wheat largely reflects a shift in local diet preferences. Similarly, maize import requirements are projected at a high level of 1.6 million tonnes, due to the sustained demand for feed by the growing livestock and fish industries. Rice imports in calendar year 2021 are forecast at 1.8 million tonnes, up from a mere 4 000 tonnes imported in 2020, as a surge in domestic rice prices prompted the Government to lower the custom duties on rice from 65.5 to 25 percent in December 2020. In addition, the Government has been purchasing rice on the international market to boost State reserves and secure supplies to meet the public distribution needs.

Overall, total cereal import requirements in 2020/21 are forecast at 9.5 million tonnes, well above the five-year average.

Prices of rice at high levels in January in Dhaka market

Prices of rice in the Dhaka market increased steadily throughout 2020 and particularly in the March-April period, reflecting tight market availabilities, exacerbated by an upsurge in domestic demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, in January 2021, prices of rice were more than 35 percent above their year-earlier values and at their highest level since October 2017.

Prices of mostly imported wheat flour (locally called "atta") decreased in the first part of 2020, reflecting adequate market supplies from the bumper output harvested in April and above-average imports. Starting from August, prices have been generally increasing, supported by trends in the international markets. Overall, prices in January 2021 were slightly above their year-earlier levels.

Effects of COVID-19 pandemic increase poverty

The food security situation for a large number of people is of concern, despite the Government's expansion of social protection. Losses in income and remittances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures led to an increase in poverty. According to an official estimate, as of June 2020, 29.5 percent of the total population was poor, compared to 20.5 percent in June 2019. In addition, the high

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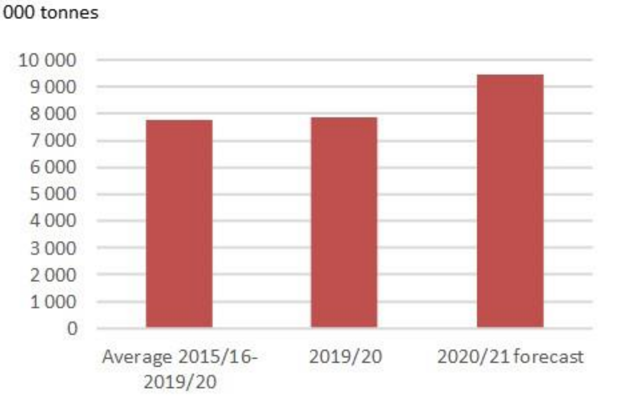
Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

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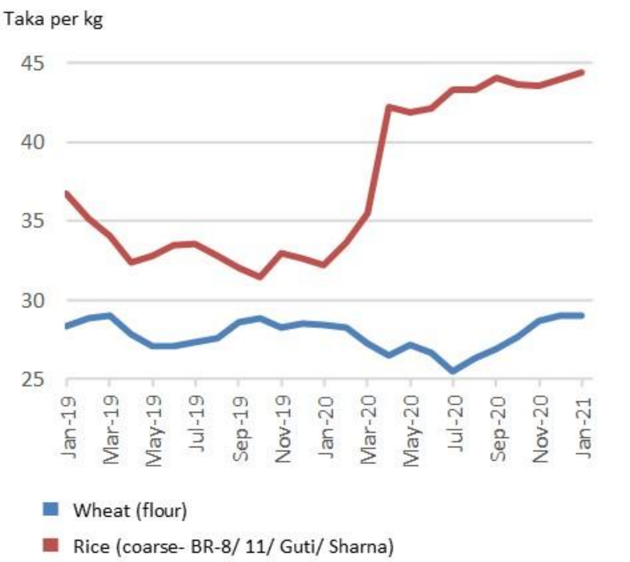
Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

prices of rice and other important food items, including edible oils (soybean oil and loose palm oil), have severely constrained the purchasing power for food for a large section of the vulnerable population above the poverty line. Tropical Cyclone “Amphan” in May 2020 in southwestern parts of the country and widespread floods in July 2020 have affected the livelihoods of about 5 million people and caused damages to houses and infrastructures.

The country hosts about 860 000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar, most of them residing in the Cox’s Bazar District. A joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment published in November 2020 showed that the living conditions of the refugees and host communities have deteriorated in compared to the pre-COVID-19 pandemic. The assessment shows that the percentage of refugee households with a poor consumption score jumped to 15 percent from 5 percent in the pre-COVID-19 period, while for the host communities the score increased from 3 to 8 percent.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 10-June-2020

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Cyclone Amphan severely affected agricultural sector in southwestern parts of country**
- **Output of 2020 "Boro" paddy crop estimated at average level**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2020/21 forecast close to five-year average**
- **Prices of rice at high levels in May**
- **Food insecurity concerns exist for households affected by Cyclone Amphan. High levels of food insecurity persist for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District**

Cyclone Amphan severely affected agricultural sector in southwestern parts of country

Tropical Cyclone Amphan hit the southwestern parts of Bangladesh on 20 May 2020, causing devastation, loss of lives and severe damage to the agriculture and fisheries sectors. The Khulna and Borishal divisions were the most affected. Although assessments are still ongoing, preliminary official estimates indicate that about 265 000 hectares of cropped land, including rice, vegetables, jute, sesame, mangoes and maize, have been adversely affected. Severe losses of livestock, poultry and fisheries in the most affected areas were also reported.

Output of 2020 "Boro" paddy crop estimated at average level

Harvesting of the 2020 main "Boro" paddy crop, which accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, was completed at the end of May. The area harvested is estimated close to the five-year average, but the lowest level since 2017, as low domestic prices induced farmers to shift paddy land to more remunerative crops, including maize, vegetables and tobacco. The average yields are estimated at a near-record level, supported by favourable weather conditions, adequate supplies of high yielding seed varieties and fertilizers. Localized damages to standing crops were reported in the southwestern areas, due to strong winds, heavy rains and floods triggered by the passage of the tropical Cyclone Amphan. According to the Government early assessments, the impact of the cyclone on standing "Boro" crops was minimal as the harvest in the affected areas was almost completed when the cyclone hit the country. It is officially estimated that about 47 000 hectares of "Boro" land was damaged, accounting for less than 1 percent of the total planted

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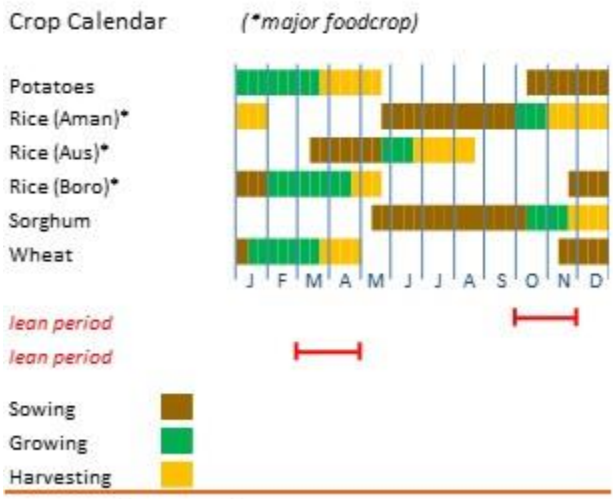


Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008.

Bangladesh

Cereal Production

	2014-2018 average	2018	2019 estimate	change 2019/2018
		000 tonnes		percent
Rice (paddy)	52 607	54 615	55 385	1.4
Maize	2 631	3 288	3 500	6.4
Wheat	1 282	1 099	1 020	-7.2
Others	6	6	6	-1.3
Total	56 526	59 009	59 911	1.5

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

area. Overall, the production of the 2020 “Boro” paddy crop is estimated at an average level.

The bulk of the 2020 minor “Aus” paddy crop, accounting for about 10 percent of the total annual output, was planted between March and mid-May. Overall, weather conditions and irrigation water availability have been near average, supporting planting operations and early crop development. According to official information, Cyclone Amphan caused localized damages to “Aus” seedbeds, but farmers were able to replant most of the affected areas. Production prospects for the 2020 “Aus” paddy crop are generally favourable. The planted areas is forecast at an above-average level, mostly reflecting remunerative prices at planting time.

Planting of the 2020 “Aman” paddy crop, which accounts for 35 percent of the annual output, has just started and will continue until end-September. The area planted with the “Aman” crop is expected to remain at an above-average level, driven by the current strong market prices.

The 2020 main season maize crop is expected to be harvested by the end of July. The output is forecast at a record high level, reflecting an expansion in the area sown, driven by robust demand from the feed industry and expectations of bumper yields as farmers increased the use of high-yielding seed varieties. The 2020 secondary season maize crop will be planted towards the end of the year.

The production of the 2020 winter wheat crop, harvested in April, is officially estimated at 1.25 million tonnes, close to the five-year average.

Cereal imports in 2020/21 forecast close to five-year average

Wheat import requirements, which account for the largest share of the cereal imports, are estimated at a near-record level of 6.1 million tonnes in the 2020/21 marketing year (July/June), 10 percent above the previous five-year average, following a steady increasing trend since 2012/13. The strong demand for wheat largely reflects a shift in local diet preferences. Similarly, maize import requirements are expected to remain high, at 1.4 million tonnes, due to the sustained demand for feed. By contrast, rice imports in 2020 are forecast to be limited, at around 185 000 tonnes.

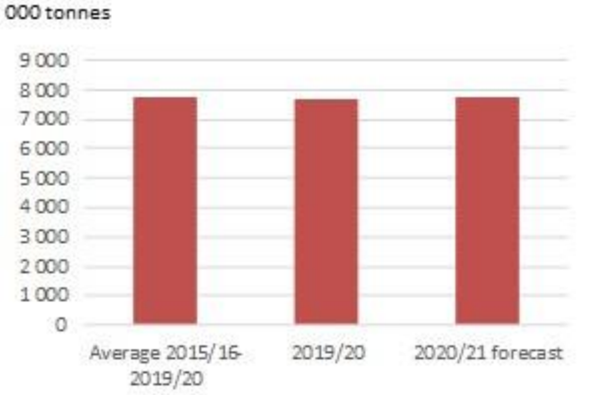
Overall, total cereal import requirements in 2020/21 are forecast to be close to the five-year average of 7.8 million tonnes.

Prices of rice at high levels in May

Prices of rice declined seasonally in May, weighed down by improving supplies from the 2020 main “Boro” harvest. However, prices remained well above their year-earlier levels, after the increases registered in the previous three months and particularly in April, mostly reflecting an upsurge in domestic demand, with some pressure stemming from early concerns about shortages of labour to harvest the “Boro” season due to the COVID-19-related lockdown. In an attempt to support the vulnerable households, the Government increased the quantities supplied at subsidized prices through the various distribution schemes and to boost its food reserves and support farmers, it doubled the 2020 “Boro” paddy procurement target compared to the same season last year.

Bangladesh

Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

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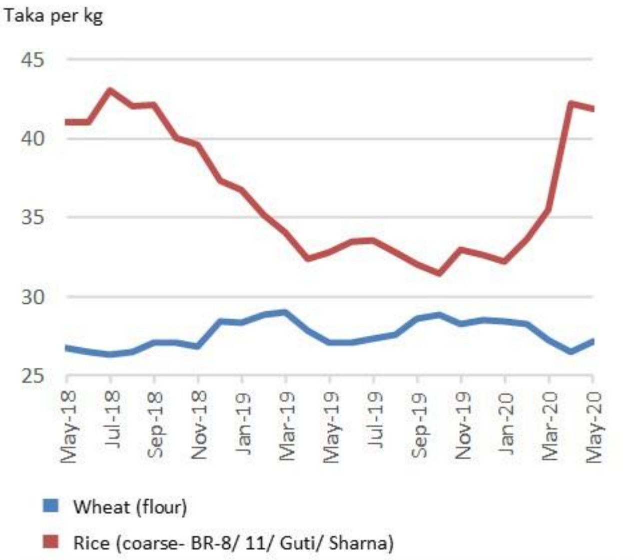
Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Prices of wheat, which is mostly imported, has been decreasing since the beginning of the year, reflecting adequate supplies.

Food insecurity concerns exist for households affected by Cyclone Amphan. High levels of food insecurity persist for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District

Tropical Cyclone Amphan has severely affected the livelihoods of at least 1 million people, destroyed houses and infrastructure, including irrigation facilities. According to initial Government estimates, the overall damage to housing, infrastructure, fisheries, livestock and crops is set at BDT 11 billion (USD 130 million). The most affected areas are located in the southwestern parts of the country, including the districts of Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Bagerha and Pirojpur, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhota and Noakhali.

As of mid-April 2020, about 915 000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar reside in the country, mostly in the Cox's Bazar District. Most refugees fled to Bangladesh following the resurgence of violence in Rakhine State in Myanmar in late August 2017. They reside in temporary settlements where they suffer from high level of food insecurity and require humanitarian assistance to cover their basic needs. In addition, the influx of refugees is putting strain on the already limited resources of the host communities.

COVID-19 and measures adopted by the Government

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, starting from 23 March 2020, the Government has adopted several measures to prevent the spread of the disease, including tightening of controls of movement of people, the national closure of education and public institutions and the control on international flights. The Government has also introduced several fiscal measures to mitigate the impact of the outbreak. These include increased financial resources to the Open Market Sale programme to facilitate the purchase of rice for the most vulnerable households at subsidized prices. The Government will provide loans to companies to support the payment of salaries to about 4 million people for a three-month period. In addition, on 15 April 2020, the Government announced plans to allocate BDT 21.3 billion (USD 251 million) for a housing scheme for the homeless and BDT 7.6 billion (USD 89 million) for the poor people who lost their jobs due to the pandemic.

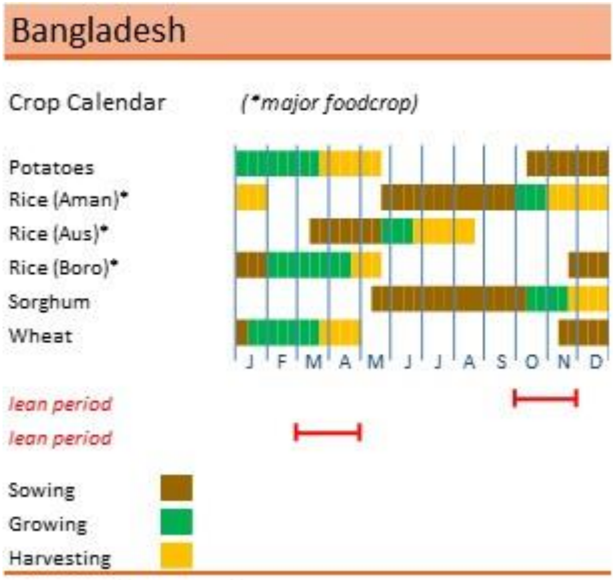
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

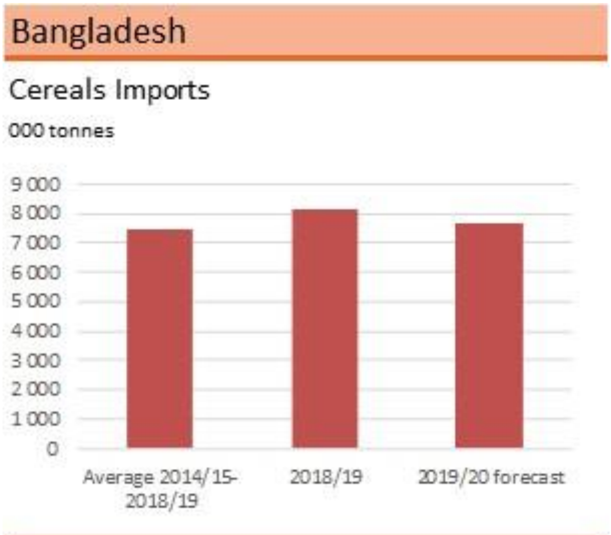
Reference Date: 17-September-2019

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- ***Boro* paddy output in 2019 estimated at record high**
- **Cereal import requirements in 2019/20 forecast close to five-year average**
- **Prices of rice at low levels in July, after steady declines between September 2018 and April 2019**
- **Prices of wheat remained generally stable, so far, in 2019 and close to year-earlier level**
- **Severe floods in northern and eastern parts expected to affect households' food security**
- **High levels of severe food insecurity persist in Cox's Bazar District, where almost 1 million refugees reside**



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008.



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Boro paddy output in 2019 estimated at record high

Harvesting of the 2019 *Boro* paddy crop, which accounts for about 55 percent of the annual output, was completed in May. The output is estimated at a record high of 19.7 million tonnes. The large output reflects above-average plantings and high yields, following favourable weather conditions.

The 2019 minor *Aus* paddy crop, accounting for about 10 percent of the total annual output, is currently being harvested. Production is forecast to decrease compared to last year's high level, mostly reflecting the contraction in plantings as farmers shifted from paddy to more profitable crops, including jute, maize and vegetables. In addition, some standing crops were lost to floods following heavy rainfall in June and the first half of July, mostly in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Planting of the 2019 *Aman* paddy crop, which accounts for 35 percent of the annual output is ongoing and will continue until end-September. So far, the June-October monsoon season has been characterized by average to above-average precipitation, with an overall positive impact on planting operations and development of crops. Some replanting, due to flood damage, took place in the most affected areas. Overall, the *Aman* area planted is expected to decrease compared to last year's high level, mostly owing to low market prices.

The 2019 main season maize crop was harvested by the end of July. The output is estimated at a record high level, reflecting an expansion in the area sown, driven by robust demand from the feed industry and bumper yields as farmers increased the use of high-yielding seed varieties. The 2019 secondary season maize crop will be planted towards the end of the year.

The production of the 2019 winter wheat crop, harvested in April, is officially estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, close to the five-year average.

Cereal imports in 2019/20 forecast close to five-year average

Wheat import requirements, which account for the largest share of the cereal imports, are estimated at a record of 5.7 million tonnes in the 2019/20 marketing year (July/June), 12 percent above the previous five-year average following steady increases since 2012/13. The strong demand for wheat largely reflects a shift in diet preferences. Similarly, maize import requirements are expected to increase to 1.8 million tonnes, 6 percent more than last year's record level and the fifth consecutive annual increase due to sustained demand for feed. By contrast, the ample domestic supplies of rice following the record 2018 output have lowered import requirements and, consequently, rice imports are estimated at a well below-average level of 250 000 tonnes.

Overall, total cereal import requirements in 2019/20 are forecast close to the five-year average at 7.8 million tonnes.

Prices of rice at low levels in July, while those of wheat close to year-earlier levels

Domestic prices of rice in the capital, Dhaka, decreased by about 10 percent between January and April 2019, reflecting abundant supplies from the record harvests in 2018. However, since April, prices remained generally stable, reflecting a number of measures implemented by the Government that sought to halt the declining trend of the preceding months. These measures include larger procurement purchases of the *Boro* season rice crop compared with the same season last year and an increase in import duties now set at 55 percent from the previous 28 percent (FPMA Food Policies). Overall, in July 2019, prices of rice were about 20 percent below their year-earlier levels.

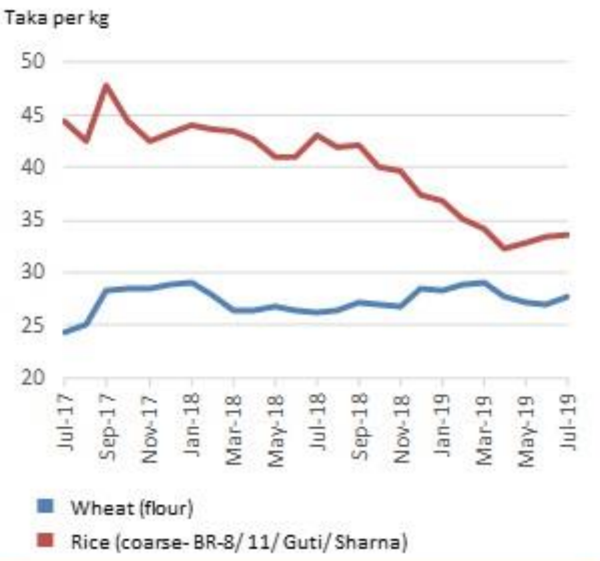
Prices of wheat, which is mostly imported, were relatively stable between April and July 2019, reflecting adequate supplies from imports and the bumper 2019 harvest.

Severe floods expected to worsen food insecurity in northern and eastern parts

In June and early July, severe floods have affected about 5.3 million people, mostly in the northern and eastern parts of the country. The most affected districts are Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sylhet and Sunamganj (located in the north) and some districts in the Dhaka and Chittagong divisions. Floods have deteriorated the already precarious living conditions and the food security situation of about 910 000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar in the Cox Bazar District. Most refugees fled to Bangladesh following the resurgence of violence in Rakhine State in Myanmar in late August 2017. They reside in temporary settlements where they suffer from high level of food insecurity and require humanitarian assistance to cover their basic needs. In addition, the influx of refugees is putting strain on the already limited resources of the host communities.

Bangladesh

Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 10-December-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Paddy production in 2018 forecast at record level**
- **Wheat import requirements in 2018/19 forecast at above average level**
- **Prices of rice declining, price of wheat stable**
- **Persistent severe food insecurity affecting Cox's Bazar District**

Paddy production in 2018 forecast at record level

Harvesting of the 2018 *aman* paddy crop, which accounts for about 40 percent of the annual output, started in early November and is expected to finalize in January. Production prospects are favourable reflecting an above average area planted, supported by remunerative producer prices at planting time and expectations of bumper yields following beneficial weather conditions. The 2018 *boro* and minor *aus* paddy crops were harvested earlier during the year and official estimates indicate record outputs reflecting the high level of plantings due to strong domestic prices and bumper yields due to favourable weather conditions. Overall, the 2018 aggregate paddy output is forecast at a record of 53.6 million tonnes.

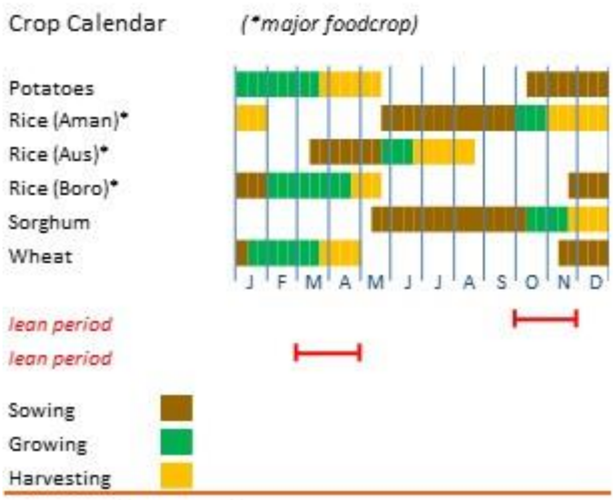
The 2018 maize output, harvested in August, is estimated at 3.2 million tonnes, 6 percent above the previous year's record level. The bumper output reflects a record area planted due to increasing demand in the feed sector and above average yields following the adoption of new hybrid seed varieties and favourable weather conditions.

The 2018 winter wheat crop, harvested in April, is estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, slightly below the five-year average due to a contraction in plantings as farmers preferred to shift to more remunerative crops as paddy.

Wheat import requirements in 2018/19 forecast at above average level

Wheat import requirements in 2018/19 are estimated at a record level of 6 million tonnes, 34 percent above the previous five-year average following steady increases since 2012/13. The strong demand for wheat reflects a shift in consumers' diet preferences as well as the increased use as a substitute for more expensive rice. Similarly, maize import requirements are expected to increase to 1.7 million tonnes, 10 percent more than last year's record due to sustained demand for feed. By contrast, rice import

Bangladesh



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008.

Bangladesh

Cereal Production

	2013-2017 average	2017	2018 forecast	change 2018/2017
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	51 778	51 354	53 645	4.5
Maize	2 283	3 026	3 200	5.8
Others	6	4	6	45.4
Total	55 380	55 695	58 132	4.4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet.

requirements are estimated at a well below-average level of 850 000 tonnes reflecting ample supplies from the record 2018 output.

Overall, cereal import requirements in the 2018/19 marketing year (July/June) are estimated at 8.6 million tonnes, almost 30 percent above the five-year average and 22 percent less than previous year's unusual high level.

Rice prices declining, while prices of wheat stable

Domestic prices of rice in the capital, Dhaka, have decreased by 8 percent between July and November 2018, reflecting large market availabilities from the 2018 harvests, forecast at a record level. Overall, in November prices of rice were 7 percent below their year-earlier levels.

Prices of mostly imported wheat were stable in October and November, after moderate increases between July and September, reflecting adequate market supplies from above-average imports. Overall, in November wheat prices were 6 percent below the level of one year earlier.

Severe food insecurity affecting refugees in Cox's Bazar District

According to the latest figures from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as of October 2018, about 923 000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar were sheltering in Bangladesh, mostly in the Cox's Bazar District. Most refugees have fled to Bangladesh following the resurgence of violence in Rakhine State of Myanmar in late August 2017. They reside in temporary settlements where they suffer from high level of food insecurity and require humanitarian assistance to cover their basic needs. In addition, the influx of refugees is putting strain on the already limited resources of the host communities.

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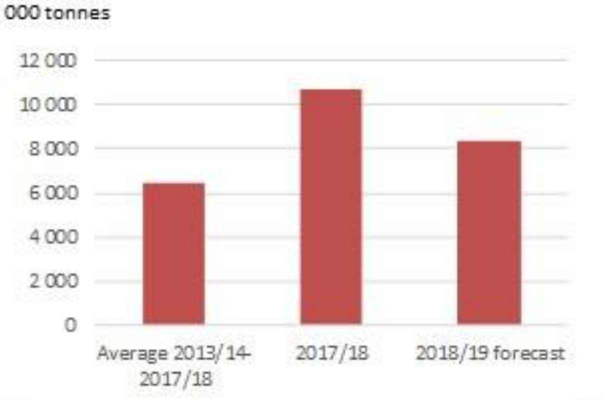
Bangladesh

Cereals Imports



Note: Includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets.

Bangladesh

Retail cereal prices in Dhaka

Source: FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 20-February-2018

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- **Favourable prospects for 2018 *boro* rice output**
- **Paddy production in 2017 estimated marginally below-average**
- **Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year forecast to remain high**
- **Prices of rice and wheat higher year-on-year**

Favourable production prospects for 2018 *boro* rice

Planting of the irrigated *boro* rice crop is ongoing and will be completed in February. Favourable weather conditions and adequate input and water supply have supported planting operations. In addition, plantings have also been boosted by attractive paddy prices. Assuming normal weather conditions over the coming months, prospects for the 2018 *boro* rice are positive.

Similarly, prospects are favourable for the 2018 winter wheat crop, which will be harvested from March.

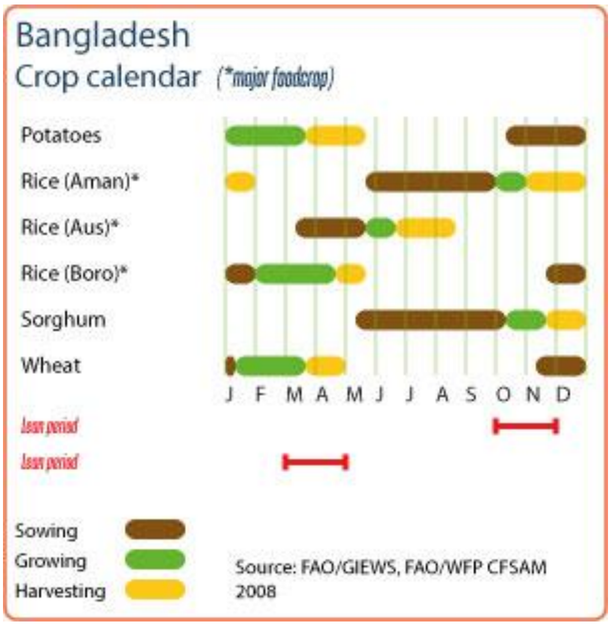
Paddy production in 2017 estimated marginally below-average

FAO's latest estimate puts the 2017 aggregate paddy production at 50.8 million tonnes, slightly below the five-year average. This is the result of the crop losses incurred to the three episodes of severe flash floods between April and August 2017, which affected northern districts, in particular.

Maize output in 2017 is estimated at 3 million tonnes, 6 percent above the high level reached in 2016, supported by an increase in plantings and yields. Similarly, the 2017 minor winter wheat crop is estimated at 1.4 million tonnes, showing a 6 percent increase year-on-year.

Cereal imports in 2017/18 marketing year forecast to remain at high level

Cereal imports in the current 2017/18 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 8.3 million tonnes, 6 percent below last year's record level and 60 percent above the five-year average. The decrease reflects the expectations of lower rice imports in calendar year 2018, forecast at 1.5 million tonnes, 40 percent below last year's exceptionally high level, based on preliminary prospects of an output recovery in 2018.



Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 estimate	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	51 653	52 096	50 800	-2
Maize	2 495	2 817	3 000	6
Wheat	1 241	1 350	1 430	6
Others	77	77	77	0
Total	55 465	56 340	55 307	-2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Wheat imports in the 2017/18 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 6 million tonnes, up 5 percent from last year's high level owing to increased domestic demand for high-quality wheat for milling. Maize imports are anticipated to remain close to last year's average level of 400 000 tonnes.

Rice and wheat prices at higher year-on-year

After some declines in October and November 2017, prices of rice in Dhaka increased since December 2017 and were more than 20 percent higher than a year earlier, mostly as a result of the production losses caused by the floods in 2017.

Prices of mostly imported wheat and wheat flour have increased strongly in recent months. In January 2018, they were well above their year-earlier levels mostly supported by increased domestic consumption as a substitute for rice. Expectations of a reduced 2018 wheat harvest, due to a contraction in plantings, also added to the upward pressure.

Large number of people in northern parts affected by severe floods in 2017

Recurrent floods in 2017 affected at least 8 million people, mainly concentrated in the northern parts of the country. Severe damage to housing and infrastructure, including roads and bridges as well as losses of stored food and livestock, were reported. In addition, higher year-on-year prices for rice, the country's main staple, continue to negatively affect access to food of the most vulnerable households.

Since the resurgence of violence in August 2017 in Rakhine State of Myanmar, an estimated 688 000 people have fled to Bangladesh. According to UN/OCHA, as of mid-January 2018, more than 970 000 refugees were hosted in Bangladesh. Most of these people rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs.

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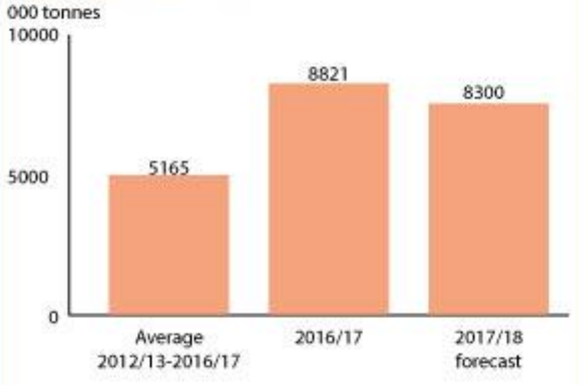
Bangladesh

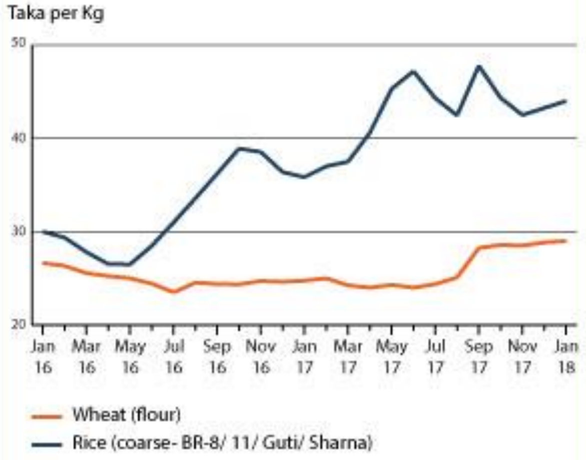
Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year, second year shown).
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Bangladesh

Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

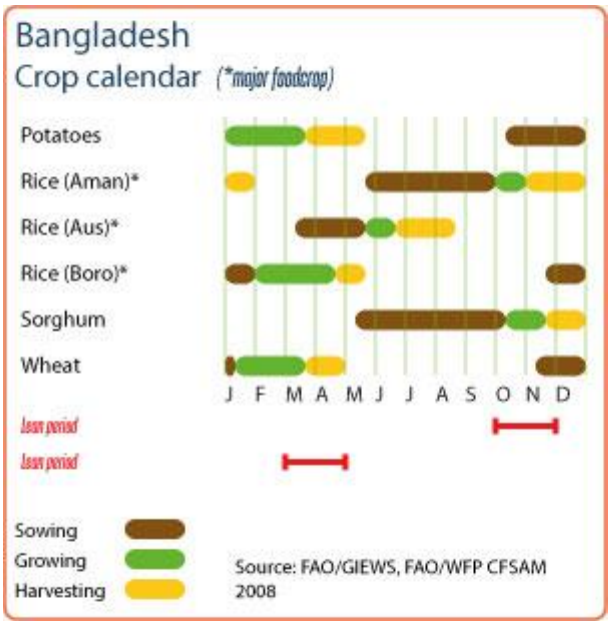
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 10-May-2017

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Rice production in 2017 forecast to increase, but floods dampen prospects for main “*boro”* crop**
- **Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) forecast to increase to record levels**
- **Rice prices increasing and at near-record highs, while those of wheat decreasing**



Flash floods dampen prospects for 2017 main “*boro”* paddy crop

Harvesting of the 2017 almost entirely irrigated “*boro”* paddy crop, accounting for some 55 percent of annual output, will be completed in June. Adequate irrigation water supplies and favourable weather conditions benefitted “*boro”* paddy development this season, although excess precipitation in late March and early April triggered localized flooding over northeastern producing areas. The inundations occurred just before harvest time, impacting crops in Sylhet, Dhaka and Mymensingh divisions in particular.

Planting of the minor *“aus”* paddy crop, which accounts for 7 percent of annual output, is currently ongoing and will be followed by the June start of *“aman”* plantings. Assuming normal growing conditions prevail, early prospects for these crops are favourable, on anticipation that attractive paddy prices will stimulate increases in plantings. As a result and pending assessments of “*boro*” damages incurred, FAO tentatively forecasts aggregate 2017 paddy production at 53.1 million tonnes, 1 percent above last year’s level.

Harvesting of the 2017 recently-completed minor winter wheat crop is estimated by FAO at 1.4 million tonnes, reflecting an increase in yields owing to favourable weather conditions.

Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2012-2016 average	2016	2017 forecast	change 2017/2016
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	51,757	52,620	53,100	1
Maize	2,559	2,800	2,800	0
Wheat	1,250	1,350	1,400	4
Others	77	77	77	0
Total	55,643	56,847	57,377	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast to increase to record level

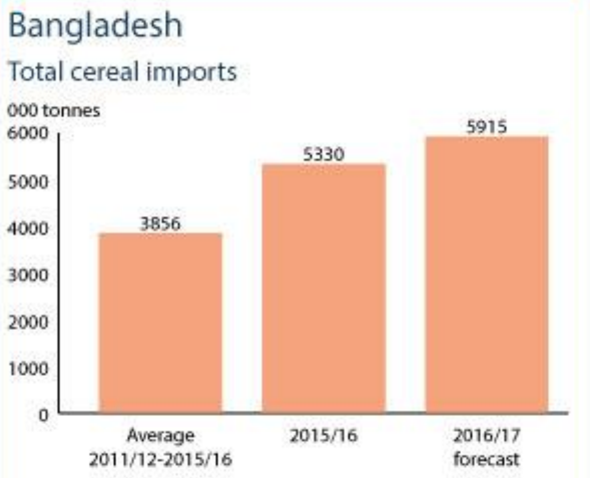
Cereal imports in the current 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 5.9 million tonnes, 11 percent above last year’s high level and a new record. The increase reflects larger wheat imports, which are officially forecast at 5.4 million tonnes, up 24 percent from last year’s level owing to increased domestic demand for high-quality wheat for milling. By contrast, rice imports in the 2016/17 marketing year (April/March), which already concluded, are estimated at close to 115 000 tonnes, well below the 614 000 tonnes imported in 2015/16. Maize imports are anticipated to remain close to last year's average level of 400 000 tonnes.

Rice prices increasing, while those of wheat decreasing

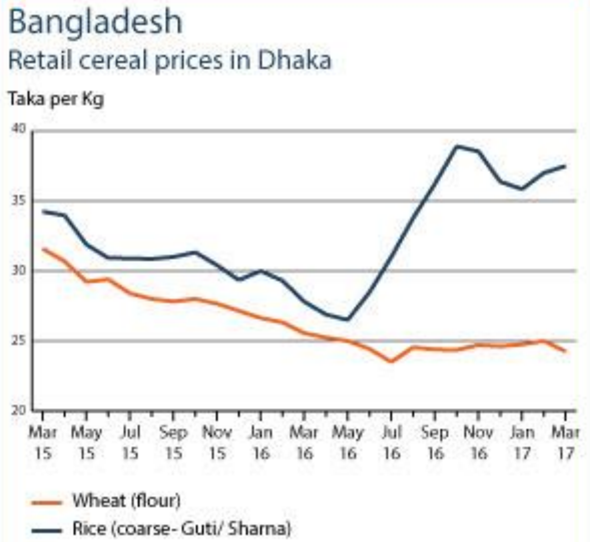
Retail and wholesale prices of rice have been increasing since February 2017 following seasonal trends. Prices were 35 percent higher than a year earlier, after steep increases registered in the second part of 2016 in response to lower imports and reduced 2016 main "*boro*" and *"aus"* outputs. Prices of mostly imported wheat and wheat flour have been generally stable during the last 12 months with a slight decrease in March, as a result of improved availabilities from the 2017 wheat harvest and increased imports in recent months. The continuing distribution of wheat flour by the Government through Open Market Sales (OMS) also contributes to keep prices at low levels.

Large number of people in northern and central parts affected by severe floods in 2016

Heavy monsoon rains in July 2016 caused a series of localized floods and landslides, mostly concentrated in northern and central parts of the country, affecting at least 3.7 million people. The most affected districts include Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat and Sirajganj, located in the north, and Tangail, Madaripur, Manikganj and Shariatpur, in the centre. Floods followed earlier tropical Cyclone Roanu which triggered strong winds, landslides and flooding over southern coastal areas in mid-May affecting at least 1.3 million people.



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

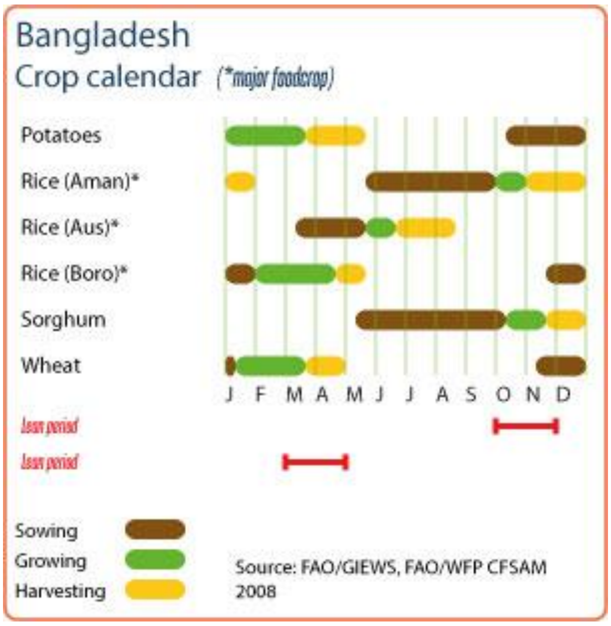
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GIEWS Country Brief
Bangladesh

Reference Date: 21-October-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Aggregate rice production in 2016 forecast slightly below last year's record level**
- **Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) forecast to decrease**
- **Rice prices surged to record highs, while those of wheat are stable**



Aggregate rice production in 2016 forecast slightly below last year's record level

Harvesting of the 2016 *''aman''* season rice crop, accounting for 40 percent of the annual output, is expected to start in November and continue until January. Overall, favourable weather conditions during the cropping season benefited sowing activities and crop development. FAO currently forecasts the 2016 *''aman''* paddy production at 20.6 million tonnes, 2 percent above the 2015 record. This reflects an increase in the area planted, in response to a rebound in prices and continued Government support and higher yields due to favourable weather conditions. Harvesting of the 2016 *''boro''* and *''aus''* seasons rice were completed earlier in the year. The *''boro''* production is officially estimated at 28.4 million tonnes, slightly below the 2015 record, owing to a contraction in planted areas, mainly in response to low domestic prices at sowing time. Similarly, low prices were behind area cuts to the 2016 *''aus'* crop, which is estimated by FAO to reach 3.4 million tonnes, down 2 percent year-on-year. Overall, FAO forecasts the 2016 aggregate rice production at 52.3 million tonnes, marginally below the 2015 record level.

Harvesting of the 2016 maize crop is nearing completion and is forecast by FAO at 2.6 million tonnes, slightly above last year's record. The 2016 minor winter wheat crop, harvested by April, is officially estimated to have increased marginally to 1.36 million tonnes.

Cereal imports in 2016/17 marketing year forecast to decrease from last year's record

Cereal imports in the current 2016/17 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 5.3 million tonnes, 6 percent down from last year's record level. The decrease reflects lower rice imports which are forecast at 350 000 tonnes, nearly half the level of 2015/16, in line with expectations of sufficient local availabilities from a large 2016 crop and high carryover stocks. The successive increases of the import duty on rice, which in June 2016 was set to

Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	51 357	52 445	52 340	0
Maize	2 356	2 580	2 600	1
Wheat	1 175	1 350	1 360	1
Others	76	77	77	0
Total	54 964	56 452	56 377	0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

25 percent, also trimmed down imports. This constituted the second duty increase since import tariffs were reintroduced in May 2015. Similarly, maize imports are set to decrease to 550 000 tonnes from the previous year's high level. Wheat imports are anticipated to remain close to last year's record at 4.4 million tonnes.

Rice prices surged to record highs, while those of wheat are stable

Retail and wholesale prices of rice reached record highs in September after strong increases since June as a result of tightening domestic supplies. Seasonal upward pressure was exacerbated by a reduced 2016 main *boro* and the smaller *aus* crops gathered earlier in the year and low imports in recent months. Ongoing Government procurement purchases, albeit not large, also provided some support. In order to make rice more affordable for the poor, the Government launched, in mid-September, a new social safety scheme which adds to several other safety net programmes already in place.

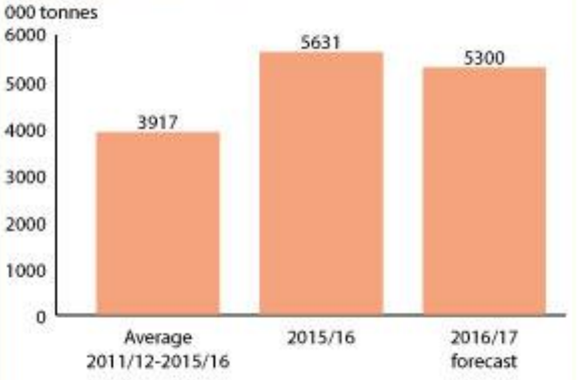
Prices of mostly imported wheat and wheat flour were stable in September and below their year-earlier levels due to record imports by the private sector and a bumper 2016 harvest. The continuing distribution of wheat flour by the Government through Open Market Sales (OMS) also keeps prices low.

Severe floods affected large number of people in northern and central parts

Heavy monsoon rains in July caused a series of localized floods and landslides, mostly concentrated in northern and central parts of the country, affecting at least 3.7 million people and damaging a total of 251 716 houses. The most affected districts include Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat and Sirajganj located in the north and Tangail, Madaripur, Manikganj and Shariatpur in the centre. The floods in July followed earlier tropical cyclone Roanu, which triggered strong winds, landslides and flooding over southern coastal areas in mid-May, affecting at least 1.3 million people.

Bangladesh

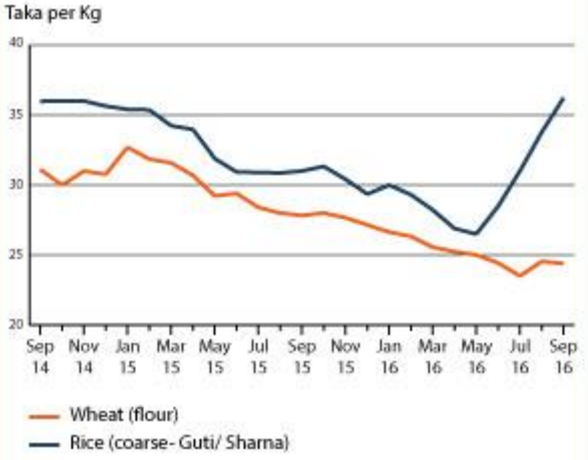
Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Bangladesh

Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

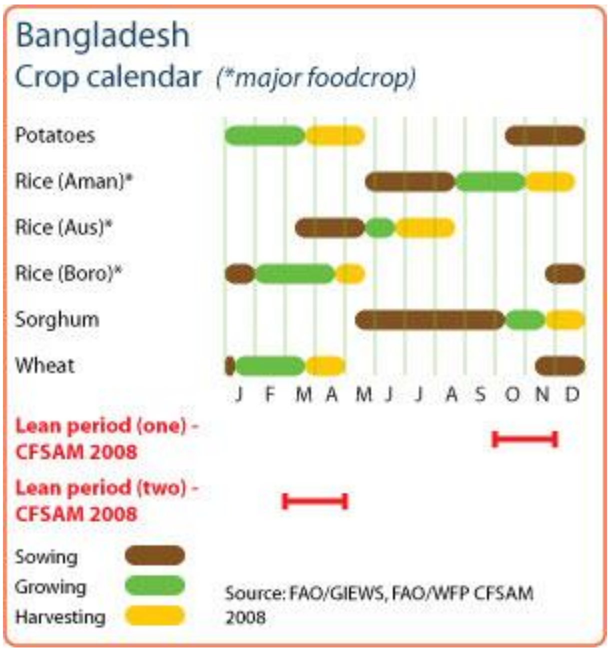
GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 24-May-2016

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Rice production in 2016 forecast close to last year's record level**
- **Cereal imports in 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) forecast to decrease considerably**
- **Rice and wheat prices on decrease and well below their year-earlier levels**



Rice production in 2016 forecast close to last year's record level

Harvesting of the 2016 main *''boro''* season rice crop has recently completed. FAO estimates this season's output at 28.1 million tonnes, slightly below the corresponding season last year. The decrease is the result of a small contraction in plantings, in response to low domestic prices. Planting of the 2016 *''aus''* season was completed in mid-May under above-average rains, which facilitated land preparation and early crop development. Planting of the 2016 *''aman''* crop just started and will continue until August. Assuming that a good monsoon season and continued Government support will result in higher *''aus''* and *''aman''* crops, offsetting the slightly reduced "*boro*" output. FAO tentatively forecasts the 2016 aggregate rice production at 52.2 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from the 2015 record level.

Bangladesh

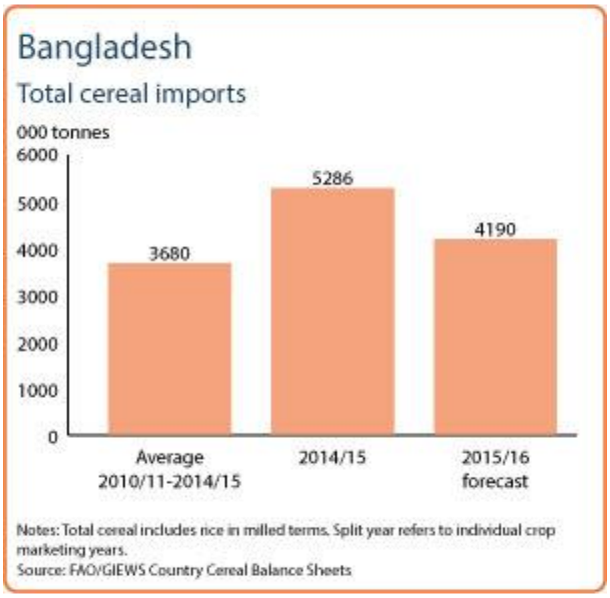
Cereal production

	2011-2015 average	2015	2016 forecast	change 2016/2015
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	51 357	52 445	52 250	0
Maize	2 356	2 580	2 600	1
Wheat	1 175	1 350	1 350	0
Others	76	77	77	0
Total	54 964	56 452	56 277	0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Cereal imports in 2015/16 marketing year forecast to decrease considerably from last year's record

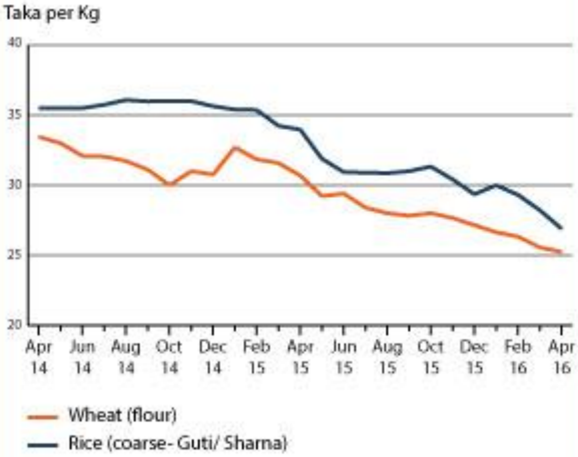
Cereal imports in the current 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 4.2 million tonnes, 21 percent down from the last year's record level. The decrease reflects lower rice imports, which are estimated at 615 000 tonnes from the 1.5 million tonnes of the previous year, in line with the record production in 2015 and large carryover stocks. Similarly, wheat imports are estimated to decrease to 3.5 million tonnes from previous year's high level, due to high level of stocks.



Rice and wheat prices on decrease and well below their year-earlier levels

Domestic rice prices decreased since February, reflecting good availabilities from the 2015 output, estimated at a record level and from the recently-harvested 2016 main season crop. Similarly, prices of mostly imported wheat flour decreased further in April and were well below their year-earlier levels. The drop reflects good availabilities from the 2016 bumper output and strong imports this year. Continuing distribution by the Government through Open Market Sales (OMS) at prices lower than last year and now being extended beyond metropolitan areas to cover the whole country also added to the downward pressure on prices.

Bangladesh
Retail cereal prices in Dhaka



Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 28-October-2015

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- **Aggregate rice production in 2015 forecast at record level**
- **Cereal imports in 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) forecast to decrease considerably**
- **Rice and wheat prices well below their year-earlier levels**
- **Floods affect households in southern parts of the country**

Aggregate rice production in 2015 forecast at record level

Harvesting of the 2015 *"aman"* season rice crop, accounting for some 40 percent of annual output, is expected to start in November and will continue until mid-December. Overall, widespread abundant rains during the cropping season were beneficial for crop development, although the passage of Cyclone *"Komen"* on 30 July reportedly triggered some localized floods across southeastern parts of the country, causing minor damage to crops. FAO currently forecasts the 2015 *"aman"* season rice production at 19.6 million tonnes, 1 percent below the 2014 record of the corresponding season. Increased yields are expected to partially offset a 2 percent contraction in the area planted, in response to low domestic prices at sowing time. Harvesting of 2015 *"boro"* and *"aus"* seasons rice crops were completed earlier in the year. The *"boro"* production is officially set at a record level of 28.8 million tonnes as a result of higher plantings and the *"aus"* output is estimated to remain close to last year's level. Overall, FAO currently forecasts the 2015 aggregate rice production at 51.9 million tonnes, close to 2014 record level.

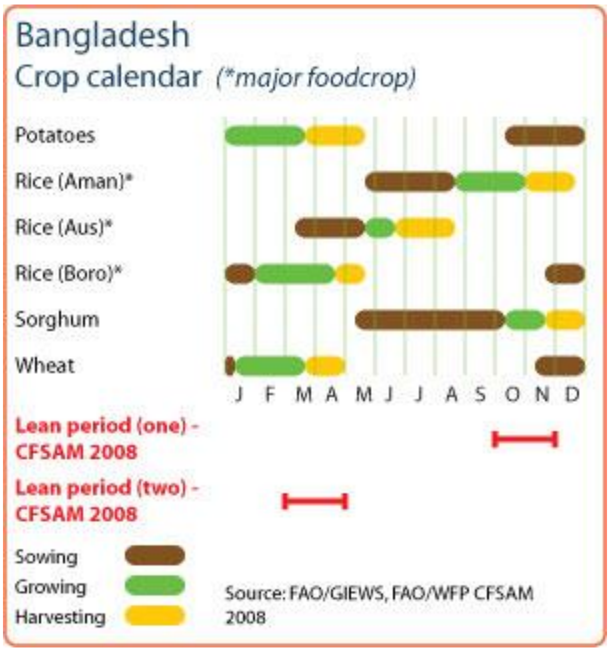
Latest official estimates for the 2015 minor winter wheat crop, harvested by April, indicate a 2 percent higher output of 1.35 million tonnes. This increase reflects a slight expansion in plantings, largely attributed to overall attractive prices.

Cereal imports in 2015/16 marketing year forecast to decrease considerably from last year's record

In aggregate, the country's cereal imports for the current 2015/16 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 4.3 million tonnes, 19 percent down from last year's record level. The decrease reflects lower rice imports in the 2015/16 marketing year (April/March), which are forecast to decline to 570 000 tonnes from the 1.5 million tonnes of the previous year, in line with the expected record production this year and large carryover stocks. Wheat imports are forecast to remain close to last year's high level at 3.7 million tonnes, due to high domestic demand and based on the current expectations that the Government will continue its efforts to restore stocks for the public distribution programmes.

Rice and wheat prices well below their year-earlier levels

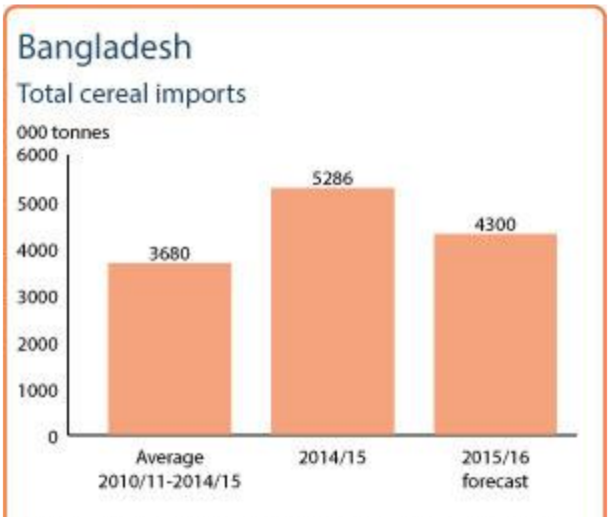
Domestic rice prices were stable for the fourth consecutive month in September and were well below their year-earlier levels, reflecting adequate supplies from the recently-completed *"aus"* harvest and large rice imports by the private sector in recent months. Prices of mostly



Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2010-2014 average	2014	2015 forecast	change 2015/2014
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	50 764	51 793	51 895	0
Maize	2 080	2 550	2 570	1
Wheat	1 089	1 320	1 350	2
Others	75	77	77	0
Total	54 008	55 740	55 892	0

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

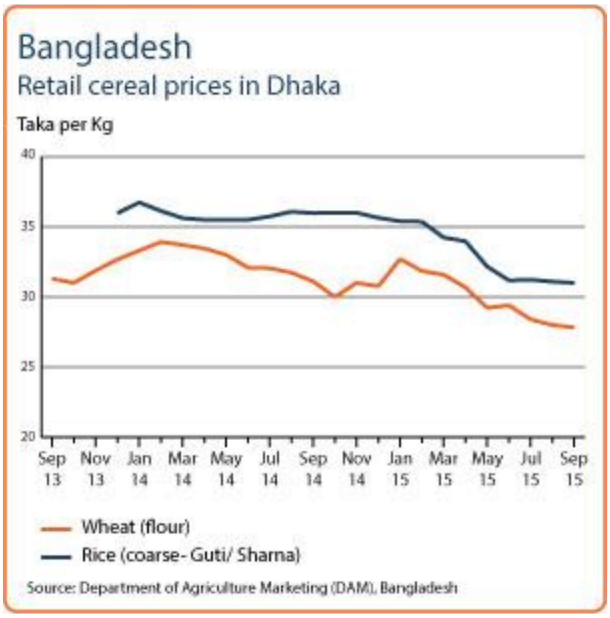


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

imported wheat flour have been decreasing since the beginning of the year and were below their year-earlier levels as a result of a record crop this year coupled with high import volumes by the private sector since the beginning of the year. Continuing distribution by the Government through open market sales also put downward pressure on wheat prices.

Floods affect households in the southern parts of the country

According to estimates of a Joint Needs Assessment conducted in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, representatives from UN agencies as well as NGOs, over 1.8 million people have been severely affected by the recent floods and the passage of Cyclone "*Komen*". Severe damage to housing and infrastructure, including roads and bridges has also been reported. In addition, losses of stored food and livestock are likely to be high in the most affected areas, resulting in a deterioration of the food security situation of the affected population.



GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 24-October-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2014 aggregate rice production forecast to expand slightly to a record high
- Cereal imports in 2014/15 marketing year (July/June) forecast to decrease slightly
- Rice prices stable, while those of wheat declining
- Localized food insecurity persists

2014 aggregate rice production forecast to expand slightly to a record high

Harvesting of the 2014 *Aman* season rice crop is expected to start in early November and continue until mid-December. Overall, rainfall between June and mid-October has been near-average over the main rice-producing areas benefiting sowing activities and crop development. However, heavy rains during the second dekad of August over northwestern and northeastern parts of the country, coupled with onrush of water from upstream in India led to localized floods, resulting in some crop losses in some areas. In spite of this, the overall damage to the 2014 *Aman* season paddy crop is expected to be minimal. As a result, FAO's preliminary forecast for this season stands at 19.7 million tonnes, slightly above last year's same season bumper crop. This reflects an increase in the area planted, in response to high prices at sowing time, coupled with higher yields due to the good rains during the season and increased use of improved seeds. Under current expectations, FAO tentatively forecasts the 2014 aggregate rice production (including *Aus*, the ongoing *Aman* and forthcoming *Boro* seasons) at 52.5 million tonnes, up 2 percent from the 2013 output. On average, *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively, of annual paddy production.

Harvesting of the 2014 maize crop in nearing completion. FAO's latest forecast points to a maize crop of 2.3 million tonnes, slightly above last year's record output.

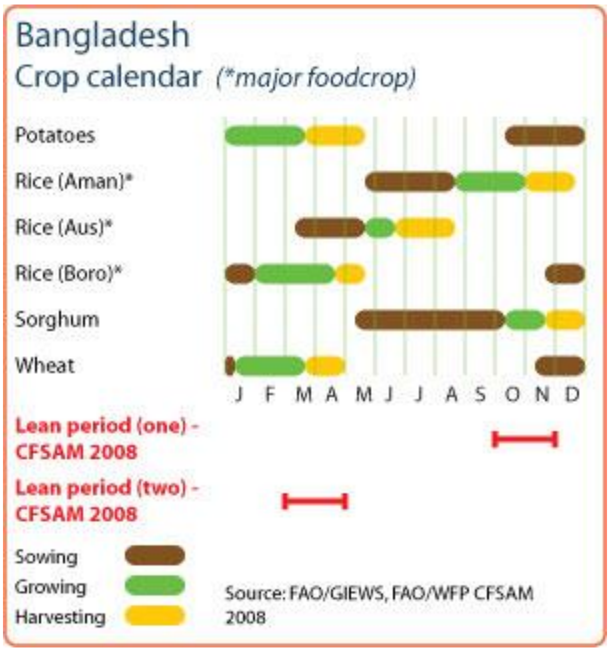
FAO's estimates the 2014 mostly irrigated small wheat crop, harvested by April, at 2 percent from last year's good level to 1.4 million tonnes.

Cereal imports in 2014/15 marketing year forecast to decrease slightly

In aggregate, the country's cereal imports for the current 2014/15 marketing year are forecast at 3.2 million tonnes, some 3 percent down from last year's near-average level. The projected decrease mainly reflects lower rice imports, which are expected to decrease to 400 000 tonnes in 2015 from the 600 000 tonnes in 2014, based on an anticipated record 2014 production. By contrast, wheat imports are forecast to increase by 4 percent to 2.8 million tonnes from last year's high level, based on the current expectations that the Government will continue its efforts to restore stocks for the public distribution programmes.

Rice prices stable, while those of wheat declined

Domestic rice prices were generally stable in September and similar to

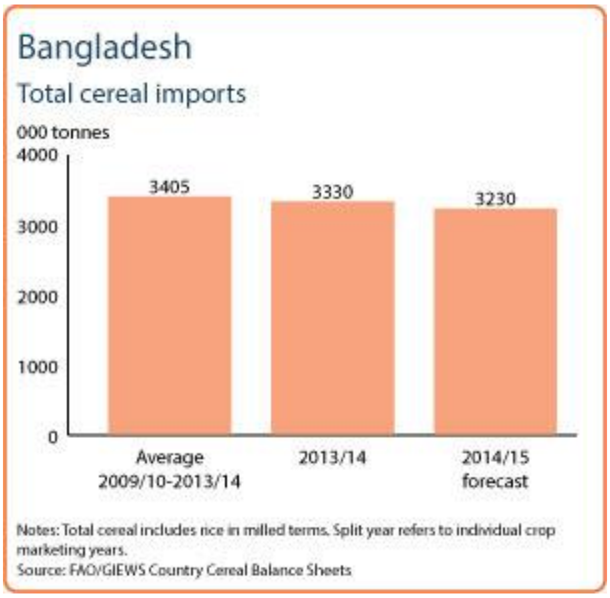


Bangladesh

Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	50,312	51,679	52,505	2
Maize	1,692	2,240	2,270	1
Wheat	1,089	1,375	1,400	2
Others	74	76	74	-3
Total	53,167	55,370	56,249	2

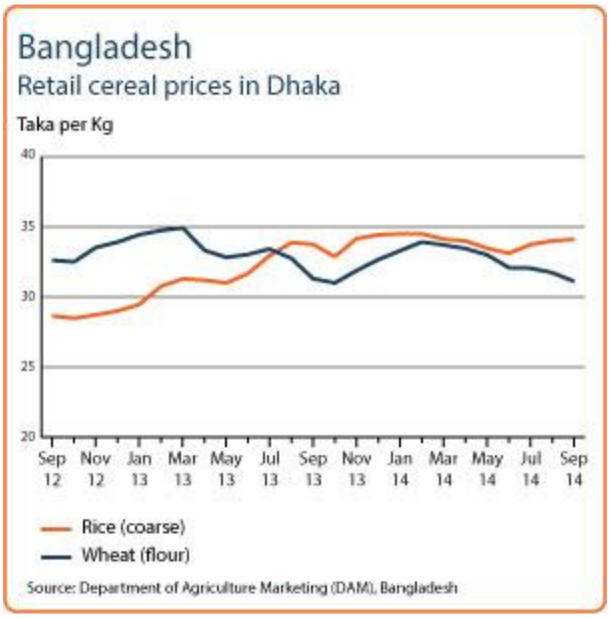
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



last year's level, with the downward pressure from good outputs of the *Boro* and *Aus* crops offset by the Government *Boro* rice procurement, which was extended until 15 October. The procurement started in May with a target of 1.1 million tonnes of rice. Rice was bought at BDT 31 (USD 0.40) per kg for parboiled rice, at BDT 30 (USD 0.39) per kg for white rice and at BDT 20 (USD 0.26) per kg for paddy. On the contrary, prices of wheat flour decreased further in September as a result of continuing distributions by the Government through open market sales.

While the official procurement price for the 2014 *Aman* season rice has not still been fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the production costs, which are the base of the procurement price, have been increased compared to last year's same season. The production cost per kilogramme of milled rice has been increased by 10 percent to BDT 28 (USD 0.36) and that of paddy by 6 percent to BDT 18 (USD 0.23). The decision to increase the production cost reflects mainly higher prices of tilling, fertilizers, irrigation and labour.

According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics the year-on-year CPI in September 2014 was recorded at 6.8 percent relative to the same period last year.



Localized food insecurity persists

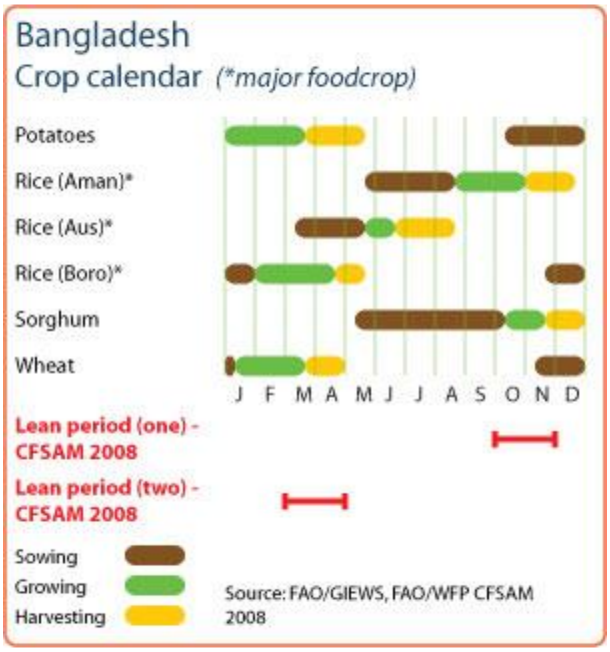
Overall, food supply conditions are stable following consecutive years of relatively good harvests. However, frequent natural disasters, including the recent floods in the northern part of the country have further aggravated the food security situation of the affected households. According to the latest official assessments, as of mid-September, the floods displaced at least 275 000 people and adversely affected nearly 3 million. Severe damage to housing, infrastructure and agriculture is also reported. Similarly, the relatively high domestic rice prices are limiting access to food of low-income groups of the population.

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 16-June-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- The 2014 wheat production estimated higher than last year
- The 2013 aggregate rice production officially estimated at a record level
- Sharp increase in cereal imports in 2013/14 marketing year (July/June)
- Rice and wheat prices decline slightly
- Localized food insecurity persists



The 2014 wheat production estimated higher than last year

Harvesting of the 2014 mostly irrigated small wheat crop was completed by April. FAO's latest estimates point to a production increase of 2 percent from last year's good level to 1.4 million tonnes. This reflects a slight expansion in area planted due to high prices at sowing time and improved yields, following adequate supplies of irrigation water.

Planting of the 2014 *Aus* season rice crop was completed by mid-May. According to remote-sensed data, rainfall from early March to early June over the main rice-producing areas has been above-average, facilitating land preparation and early crop development. FAO's initial forecasts put this season's output at 3.6 million tonnes, 3 percent above the corresponding season of last year. Assuming a good monsoon season and continued Government support to the rice sector, FAO tentatively forecasts the 2014 aggregate rice production (including the ongoing *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons) at 52 million tonnes, similar to last year's record output. On average, *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively of annual paddy production.

Bangladesh

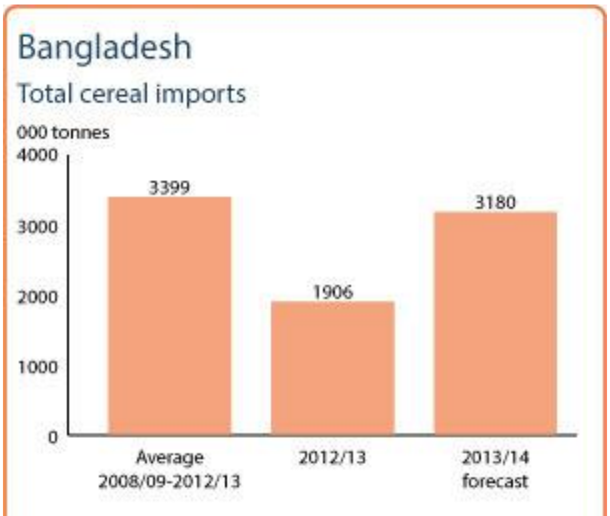
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	50 276	51 500	52 000	1
Maize	1 692	2 240	2 270	1
Wheat	1 089	1 375	1 400	2
Others	74	76	74	-3
Total	53 131	55 191	55 744	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

The 2013 aggregate rice production officially estimated at a record level

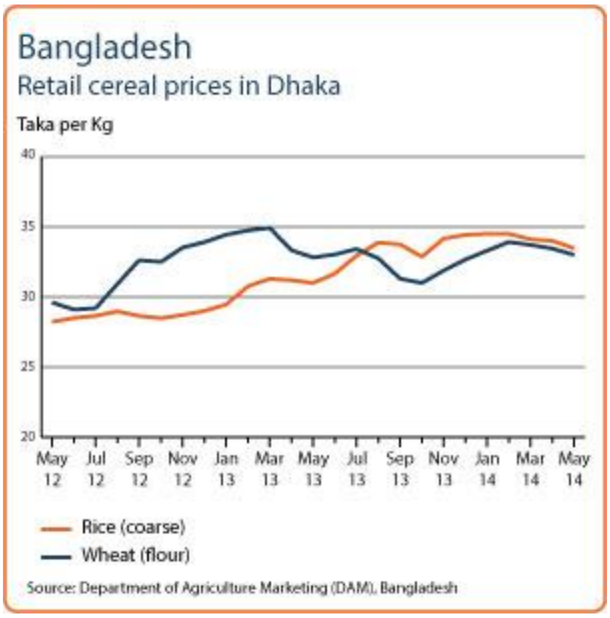
Harvesting of the 2013/14 mostly irrigated main *Boro* rice crop has just been concluded. The output is officially estimated at a record level 28.5 million tomes, slightly up on last year's bumper output of the same season. In aggregate, 2013 rice production is officially estimated at a record level of 51.5 million tonnes, up 2 percent from the 2012 good output. This reflects a slight expansion in area planted and record yields, following favourable weather conditions during the cropping seasons and Government support to the rice sector, in form of seed, fertilizer and fuel subsidies.



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Sharp increase in cereal imports in 2013/14 marketing year (July/June)

In aggregate, the country's cereal imports for the current 2013/14 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 3.2 million tonnes, almost 70 percent higher than last year's below-average level. The projected increase mainly reflects higher wheat imports, which are expected to increase by 40 percent to 2.6 million tonnes from last year's low level, reflecting Government efforts to restore stocks for the public distribution programmes and stabilize domestic prices. Rice imports, mainly by private traders, are forecast to increase to 600 000 tonnes in 2014 from the 15 000 tonnes last year, prompted by lower prices in international market.



Rice and wheat prices decline slightly

Domestic rice prices decreased slightly in May with the start of the 2014 *Boro* season harvest and were higher than a year earlier. Rice prices are expected to decline further in the coming months when the bulk of the harvest will enter the markets. Similarly, wheat flour prices weakened in May, as a result of the record 2014 wheat harvest and continuing distributions by the Government through open market sales. However, the ongoing procurement programme, which is set to end in June, offset further price declines.

According to the Central Bank of Bangladesh the year-on-year CPI in April 2014 was recorded at 7.5 percent relative to the same period last year.

Localized food insecurity persists

The negative effects of frequent natural disasters, including localized floods during the 2013 cropping season have affected the food security of the vulnerable households. Simliarly, the relatively high domestic rice prices are limiting access to food of low-income groups of the population.

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 27-May-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- The 2014 wheat production estimated higher than last year
- The 2013 aggregate rice production officially estimated at a record level
- Higher cereal imports in 2013/14 marketing year (July/June)
- Rice prices stable but at relatively high levels
- Localized food insecurity persists

The 2014 wheat production estimated higher than last year

Harvesting of the 2014 mostly irrigated small wheat crop was completed by April. FAO's latest estimates point to a production increase of 2 percent from last year's good level to 1.3 million tonnes. This reflects a slight expansion in area planted due to high prices at sowing time and improved yields, following adequate supplies of irrigation water.

Planting of the 2014 *Aus* season rice crop is nearing completion. According to remote-sensed data, rainfall from early March to mid-May over the main rice-producing areas has been above-average, facilitating land preparation and early crop development. FAO's initial forecasts put this season's output at 3.6 million tonnes, 3 percent above the corresponding season of last year. Assuming a good monsoon season and continued Government support to the rice sector, FAO tentatively forecasts the 2014 aggregate rice production (including the ongoing *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons) at 52 million tonnes, similar to last year's record output. On average, *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively of annual paddy production.

The 2013 aggregate rice production officially estimated at a record level

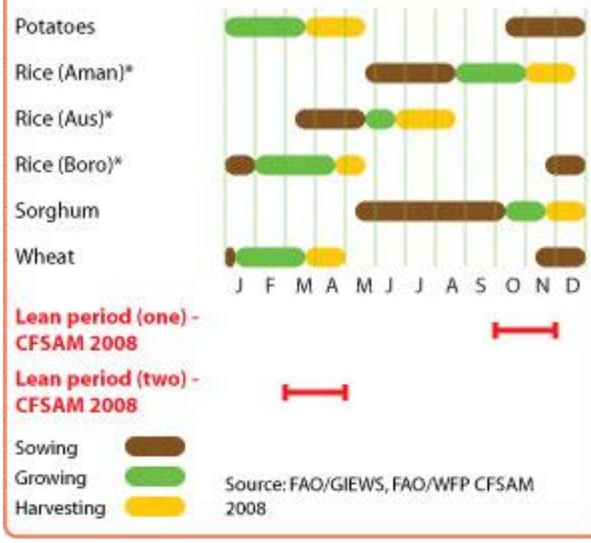
Harvesting of the 2013/14 mostly irrigated main *Boro* rice crop has just been concluded. The output is officially estimated at a record level 28.5 million tomes, slightly up on last year's bumper output of the same season. In aggregate, 2013 rice production is officially estimated at a record level of 51.5 million tonnes, up 2 percent from the 2012 good output. This reflects a slight expansion in area planted and record yields, following favourable weather conditions during the cropping seasons and Government support to the rice sector, in form of seed, fertilizer and fuel subsidies.

Higher cereal imports in 2013/14 marketing year (July/June)

In aggregate, the country's cereal imports for the current 2013/14 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at 3 million tonnes, almost 60 percent higher than last year's below-average level. The projected increase mainly reflects higher wheat imports, which are expected to increase by 40 percent to 2.6 million tonnes from last year's low level, reflecting Government efforts to restore stocks for the public distribution programmes and stabilize domestic prices. Rice imports, mainly by

Bangladesh

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008

Bangladesh

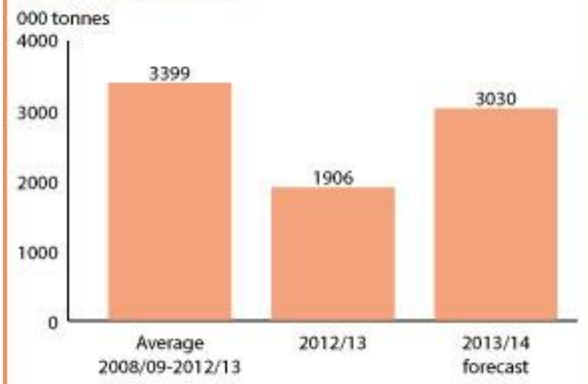
Cereal production

	2009-2013 average	2013	2014 forecast	change 2014/2013
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	50 276	51 500	52 000	1
Maize	1 692	2 240	2 270	1
Wheat	1 070	1 280	1 300	2
Others	74	76	74	-3
Total	53 112	55 096	55 644	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Bangladesh

Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

private traders, are forecast to increase to 400 000 tonnes in 2014 from the 150 000 tonnes last year, prompted by lower prices in international market.

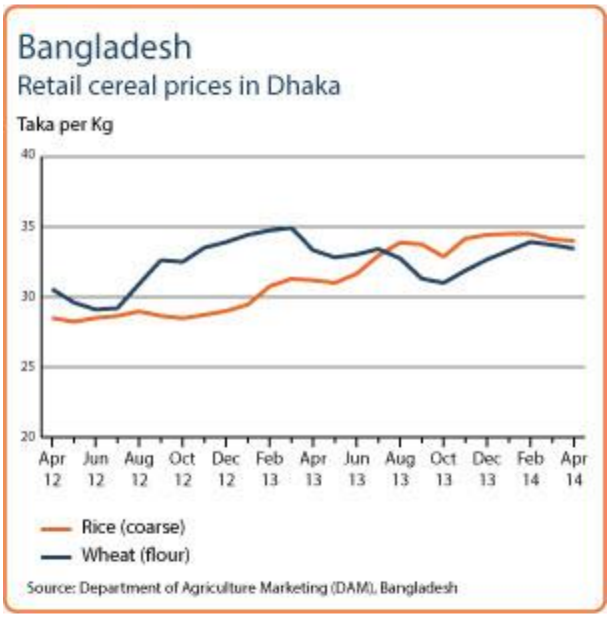
Rice prices stable but at high levels

Domestic rice prices remained stable in April ahead of the 2013/14 *Boro* season harvest. Rice prices are expected to decline further in the coming months when the bulk of the harvest will enter the markets. Prices of wheat flour decreased slightly in April as a result of improved availabilities from the recently-completed 2014 wheat harvest as well as distributions by the Government through open market sales.

According to the Central Bank of Bangladesh the year-on-year CPI in April 2014 was recorded at 7.5 percent relative to the same period last year.

Localized food insecurity persists

The negative effects of frequent natural disasters, including localized floods during the 2013 cropping season have affected the food security of the vulnerable households. Simliarly, the relatively high domestic rice prices are limiting access to food of low-income groups of the population.



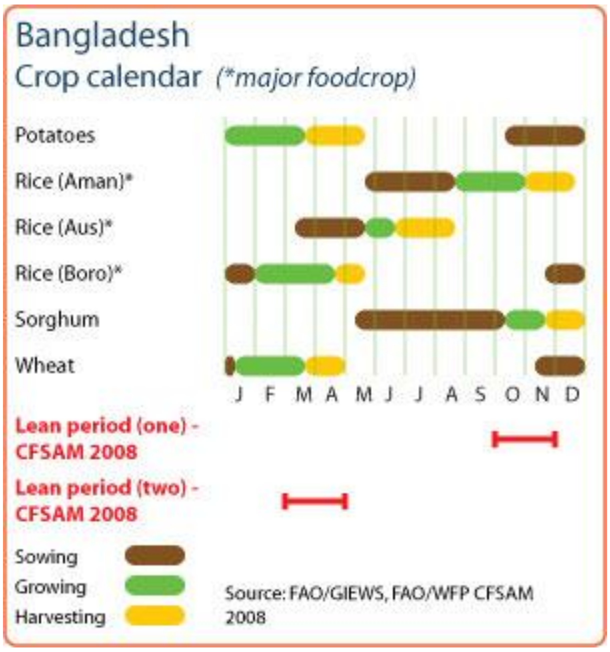
GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 20-January-2014

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Sowing of the 2013/14 *Boro* rice crop on schedule with some delays in input supplies
- Record 2013 paddy harvest estimated
- Rice prices at near record levels
- Localized food insecurity persists



Sowing of the 2013/14 *Boro* rice crop on schedule with some delays in input supplies

Planting of the 2013/14 early season crops, almost entirely irrigated *Boro* rice and winter wheat, is almost complete. Reportedly, as of first week of January, some 4.78 million hectares have been planted under *Boro* paddy, similar to last year's good level of the same season. However, the final outcome of the season is likely to be affected by the delays in input supplies, including fertilizer, diesel and water for irrigation, as well as the below-average rainfall during November and December over much of the country. The ongoing civil protests have caused transport problems and disruptions in market deliveries. These developments notwithstanding, the official target for this season production has been set at 18.9 million tonnes, slightly above last year's record output.

For the 2013/14 winter wheat, early official targets indicate a two-percent higher output at 1.28 million tonnes, mainly reflecting some expansion in plantings.

Bangladesh

Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	49,372	50,755	51,500	1
Maize	1,301	2,040	2,040	0
Wheat	983	1,255	1,281	2
Others	61	76	76	0
Total	51,717	54,126	54,897	1

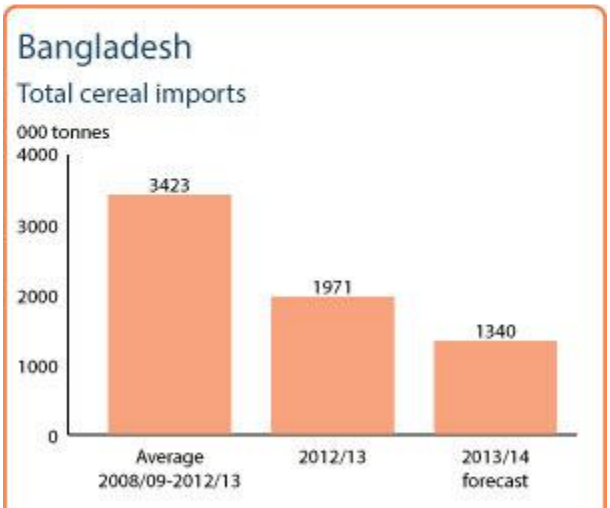
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Record 2013 paddy harvest estimated

Harvesting of the 2013 *Aman* paddy crop was completed by mid December and latest official estimates point to a record harvest of 19.7 million tonnes, up 2 percent on last year's bumper output of the same season. The increase is mainly attributed to adequate availability of productive inputs, improved prices and favourable rainfall. In aggregate, including *Aus*, *Aman* and ongoing *Boro* seasons, the 2013/14 rice output is estimated at a record level of 51.5 million tonnes, some 1.5 percent up on the year before. On average, *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production.

Similarly, the 2013 winter wheat crop is officially estimated at a record level of 1.26 million tonnes, some 26 percent above the good level of 2012. The increase is mainly attributed to an estimated 16 percent expansion in plantings and higher yields following favourable weather conditions.

Overall, the cereal output for 2013 is estimated at 54.9 million tonnes, slightly above the previous year.



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Lower cereal imports in 2013/14 marketing year (July/June)

Import requirements, for the current 2013/14 marketing year (July/June) are estimated at 1.3 million tonnes, some 32 percent lower than last year's below-average level. The decrease reflects, in part, lower wheat imports, following a record wheat production.

Retail rice prices at near record levels

Despite the favourable recent harvest of the 2013 *Aman* season, retail rice prices have been generally increasing since November 2012 and reached near record levels in December 2013. Prices were mainly affected by the transport problems and are supported by Government plans to procure 350 000 tonnes of *Aman* rice at price 3.4 percent above those of last season, starting 1 December 2013. Prices of wheat flour, which had steadily decreased between April 2013 and October 2013, increased for the two consecutive months, following the announcement that the Government's open market sales will be suspended from 4 December.

In December 2013, the year-on-year CPI is estimated at 7.4 percent relative to the same period last year. The food component of the CPI stood at 9 percent.

Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

Localized food insecurity persists

The negative effects of frequent natural disasters, including localized floods in June, July, and September. Furthermore, violent demonstrations and disturbances in some areas and other localized problems have raised the level of food insecurity of the affected households.

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 12-June-2013

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good performance for the 2012/13 early season crops
- Near record 2012 paddy harvest estimated
- Rice prices remain generally stable at relatively high levels while wheat prices stabilise after a steady increase
- Localized food insecurity persists

Good performance for the 2012/13 early season crops - *Boro* rice and winter wheat

Harvesting of the 2012 *Boro* paddy crop was completed by mid May and FAO latest estimates point to a near record harvest of 28 million tonnes. Harvesting of the mostly rainfed 2013 *Aus* paddy crop is about to start and will continue into August. According to remote sending data, rainfall has been below average in March over large parts of the country, leading to a slow start of planting operations. Rains however, resumed normal pattern in April and early May, supporting late plantings and early crop development. In mid-May tropical cyclone Mahasen brought heavy rains to south-western coastal areas, flooding some cropped fields, particularly in Barguna, Bhola and Patuakhali districts of Barisal Division. The heavy rains however, also relieved areas that had experiences moisture deficits in preceding months, supporting planting of the *Aman* paddy crop, which commenced in late May and will continue into August.

Early official targets for the current cropping season indicate that the 2013 *Aus* paddy crop is expected to reach 3.6 million tonnes, some 12 percent above last year's output of the same season, mainly reflecting a 10 percent expansion in plantings. FAO preliminarily forecasts the 2013 aggregate paddy output, including the ongoing *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons, at a record level of 51.2 million tonnes.

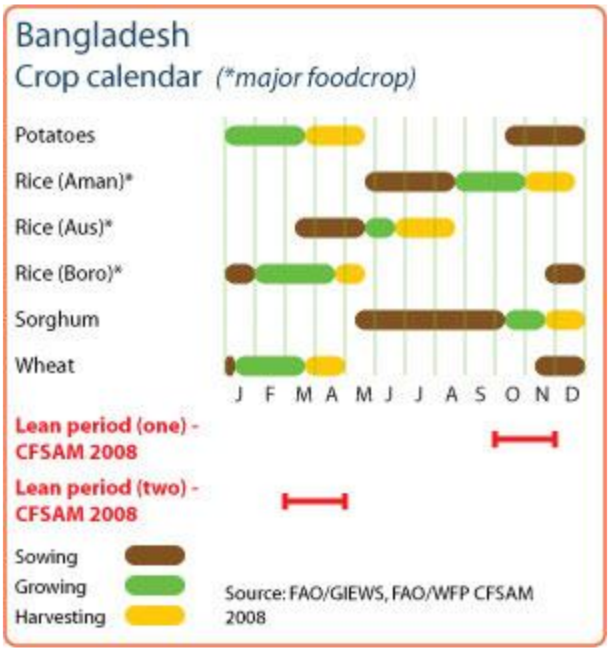
Similarly, the 2013 winter wheat crop is estimated by FAO at a good level of 1.1 million tonnes slightly up on 1 million tonnes during 2012.

Near record 2012 paddy harvest estimated

In aggregate, the 2012 rice output is estimated at 50.6 million tonnes (equivalent to 33.7 million tonnes in milled terms), slightly below the record crop the year before. The slight decrease in total crop production is mainly attributed to a decrease in plantings of *Aus* and *Boro* paddy crops, following area diversions to more profitable crops for *Aus* and area contractions prompted by higher fuel costs for irrigation for *Boro* season. On average *Aus, Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production.

Overall, the cereal output for 2012 is estimated at 53.7 million tonnes, slightly above the previous year.

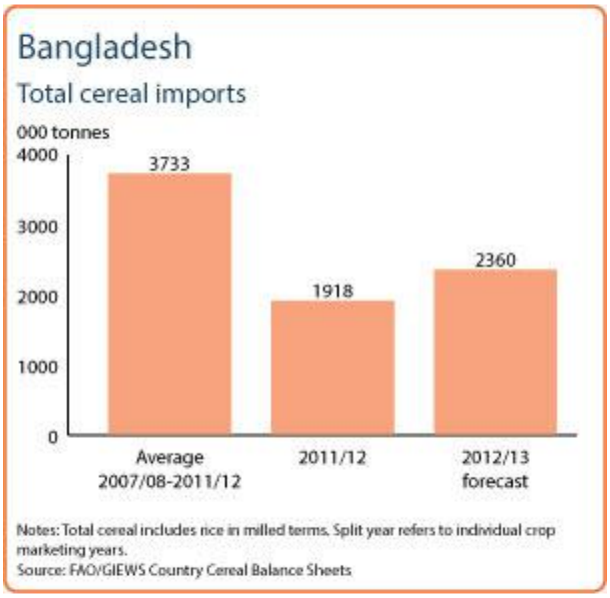
Import requirements, for the current 2012/13 marketing year (July/June) are estimated at 2.4 million tonnes, some 23 percent higher than last year's below-average level. The increase reflects, in part, higher wheat demand, since wheat constitutes the bulk of the imports.



Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2008-2012 average	2012	2013 forecast	change 2013/2012
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	49,332	50,555	51,155	1
Maize	1,301	2,040	2,040	0
Wheat	937	1,030	1,100	7
Others	61	76	76	0
Total	51,631	53,701	54,371	1

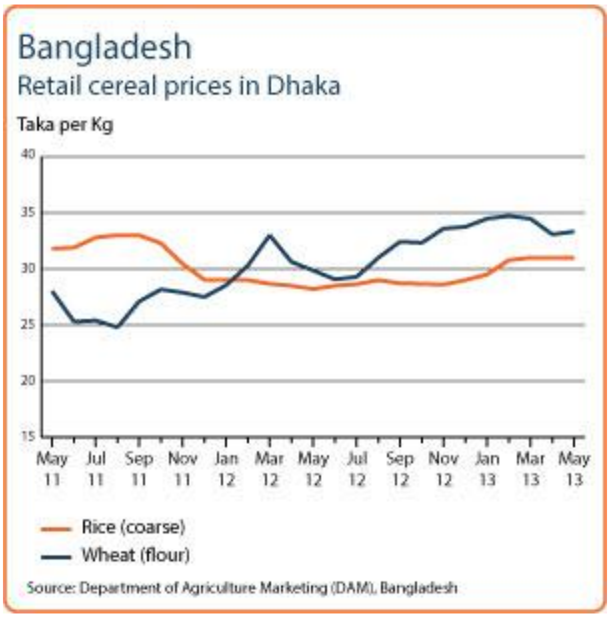
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Rice prices remain generally unchanged while wheat prices stabilise after a steady increase

Retail rice prices, which had increased between November 2012 and February 2013, have remained generally stable at relatively high levels since then. Downward pressure on prices from the main 2013 *Boro* harvest was partially offset by government procurement. Prices of wheat flour, which had steadily increased between July 2012 and February 2013, decreased for two consecutive months, following the price trend in the international markets. The retail wheat flour price in Dhaka in May 2013 was about 11 percent above the level of the same month a year earlier.

The year-on-year monthly food price inflation is estimated at 8.4 percent in May 2013, higher than the 7.9 percent general price inflation.



Localized food insecurity persists

The lingering effects of frequent natural disasters, including the floods at the end of June, mid-July, late September in 2012 and mid-May in 2013, violent demonstrations and disturbance in some areas and other localized problems have raised the level of food insecurity of the affected households. According to the official reports the recent floods in May 2013 affected around 1.5 million people, damaged agricultural infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities and suffered loss of assets including houses, grain stocks, poultry and livestock.

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 14-December-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Favourable weather at the start of the 2012/13 cropping season
- Record 2012 paddy harvest estimated
- Rice prices remain generally stable at low levels while wheat prices continue to rise
- Localized food insecurity persists

Favourable weather at the start of the 2012/13 cropping season

Planting of the 2012/13 country's main crops, almost entirely irrigated *Boro* rice and winter wheat, is underway. Above-normal rainfall in early November over large parts of the country supplemented soil moisture and was generally favourable for planting. Early official targets for the current cropping season indicate that the *Boro* paddy crop is expected to reach 18.8 million tonnes, slightly above last year's record crop.

Record 2012 paddy harvest estimated

Harvesting of the 2012 *Aman* paddy crop is almost complete and latest estimates point to a record harvest of 13 million tonnes. In aggregate, including *Aus, Aman* and ongoing *Boro* seasons, the 2012 rice output is estimated at 51.3 million tonnes (equivalent to 34.2 million tonnes in milled terms), some 1.2 percent up on 2011. Generally favourable rainfall and continued government input assistance (i.e. high yielding seed verities and fertilizers), are attributed to the increase in total crop production. However, dry weather in August and flash floods, particularly in north and south-western region at the time of planting, led to some localised crop losses to *Aman* crop. On average *Aus, Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production.

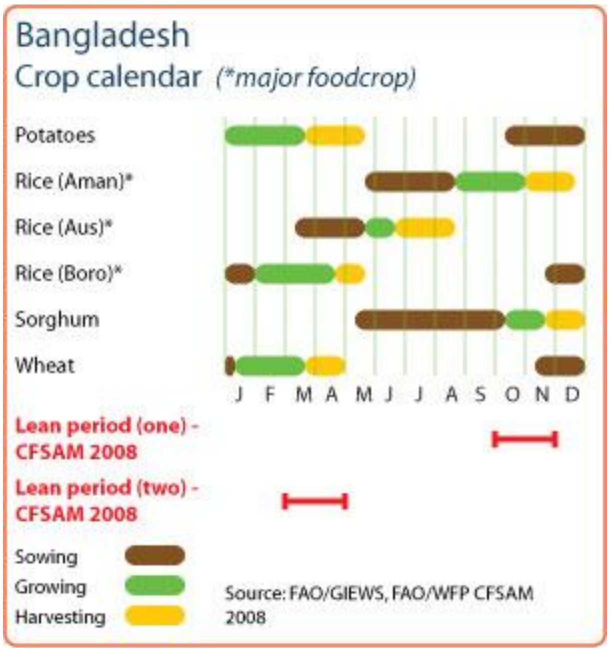
Wheat production, officially estimated at about 1 million tonnes, showed a 4 percent increase compared to the previous year. A combination of favourable climatic conditions and high yielding variety seeds were the main factors responsible for the increase.
Overall, the cereal output for 2012 is estimated at 54.5 million tonnes, 2 percent above the previous year.

Import requirements, for the current 2012/13 marketing year (July/June) are estimated at 3.2 million tonnes, some 44 percent higher than last year's below-average level. The increase reflects, in part, higher wheat demand, since wheat constitutes the bulk of the imports.

Rice prices remain generally stable at low levels while wheat prices continue to rise

Rice prices have been generally stable at relatively low levels since December 2011, following satisfactory consecutive domestic harvests, sufficient domestic stocks and continuous public rice distribution through Open Market Sale (OMS) programme implemented by the Government. Rice prices in November were 6.4 percent below the high levels of a year ago.

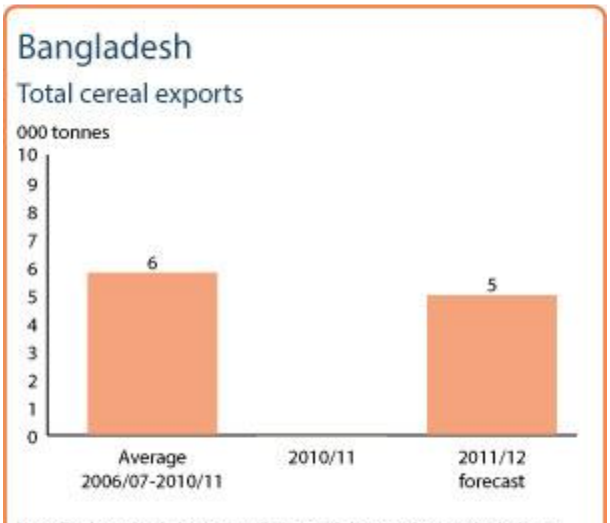
On the other hand, prices of wheat flour have been increasing in recent



Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	47 873	50 698	51 305	1
Maize	1 163	1 650	2 040	24
Wheat	878	990	1 030	4
Others	49	76	76	0
Total	49 962	53 414	54 451	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

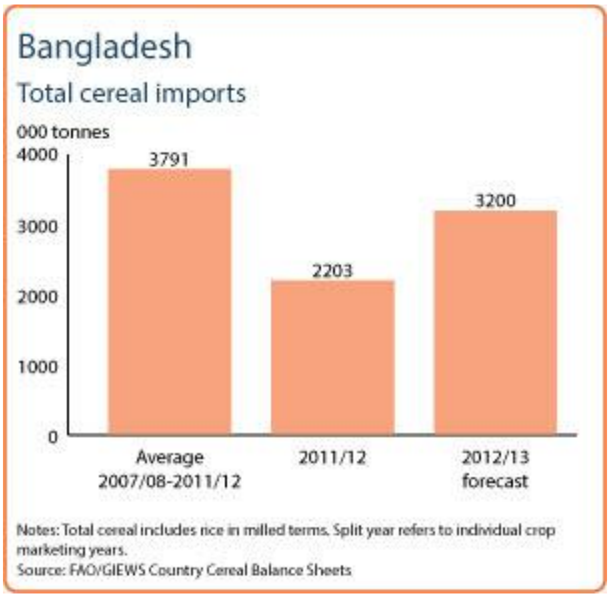
months, after a slowdown of wheat imports and due to rising international wheat prices (particularly in the region). The retail wheat flour price in Dhaka in November 2012 was about 19.5 percent above the level of the same month a year ago.

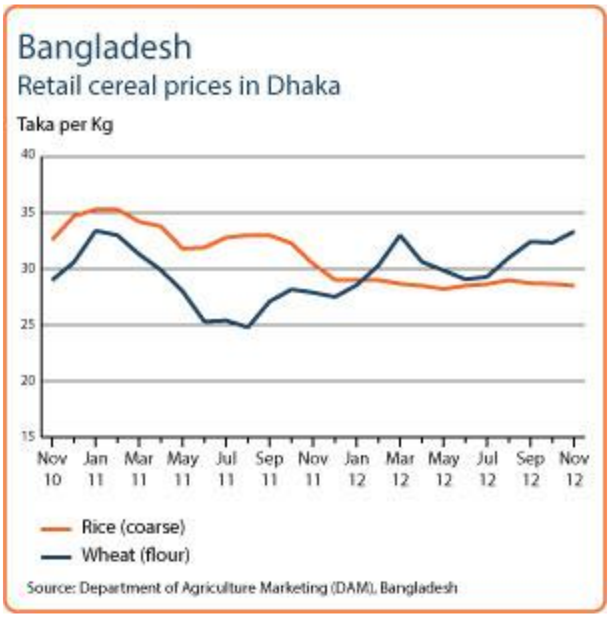
The year-on-year monthly food price inflation is estimated at 6.5 percent in November 2012, lower than the 7.4 percent general price inflation.

Localized food insecurity persists

The lingering effects of frequent natural disasters, including the floods at the end of June, mid-July and late September, combined with rodent and pig attacks on crops, communal conflicts in some areas such as the remote Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern parts of the country and other localized problems have raised the level of food insecurity of the affected households. In 2012, the floods affected around 1.3 million people, damaged agricultural infrastructure, water and sanitation facilities.

Furthermore, the affected population suffered loss of assets including houses, grain stocks, poultry and livestock.





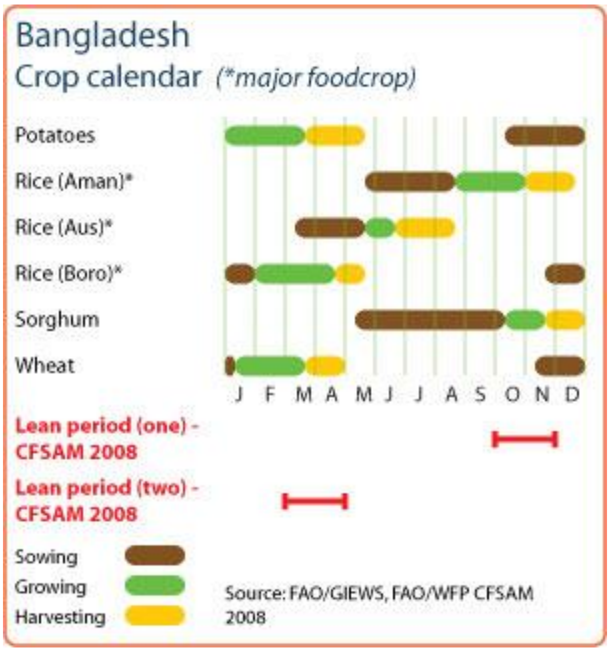
GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 27-June-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Mixed performance of 2012 *Aus* season
- Record level paddy crop production in 2011
- Wheat prices declined in the recent months while rice prices remained generally stable at low levels
- Localized food insecurity persists



Mixed performance of 2012 *Aus* season, as good planting rains were followed by below average precipitation

Harvesting of the 2012 *Aus* paddy crop is just underway and is expected to continue until mid-August. 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. No official forecast is yet available but FAO preliminarily puts the expected harvest at the same level as last year's record output.

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department the southwest monsoon began in mid June and is fairly active over the country and moderate to strong over North Bay. Accordingly planting of the *Aman* paddy crop commenced in May and will continue into August.

On average *Aus, Aman* and *Boro* seasons account for 7, 38 and 55 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production. Although the performance of the monsoon rains will determine the final outcome, of the Aman season, FAO tentatively forecasts the aggregate paddy output for 2012 at 51.8 million tonnes, some 2 percent above the 2011 estimate.

Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2007-2011 average	2011	2012 forecast	change 2012/2011
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	47 937	50 627	51 755	2
Maize	1 047	1 100	1 220	11
Wheat	874	970	970	0
Others	49	76	76	0
Total	49 907	52 773	54 021	2

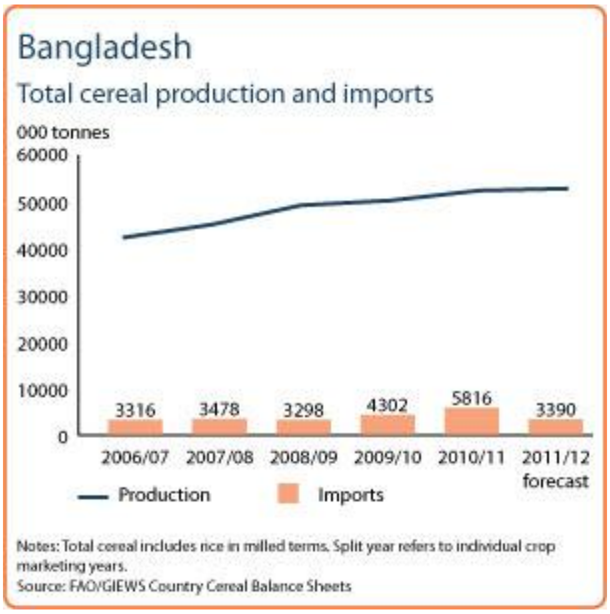
Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Record level paddy crop production in 2011

Recently released production estimates, from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), indicate that the *Boro* paddy production remained at 27.9 million tonnes, unchanged from the year before. High energy prices and power shortages which reportedly affected irrigation activities were partly responsible for the lack of growth in production. Similarly, the official estimates show virtually no change in the *Aman* harvest at 19.2 million tonnes, on account of the localized floods affecting many low-lying areas in the coastal south-west, south-central and the northern regions.

Overall, the national paddy output in 2011 is officially estimated at 50.6 million tonnes (equivalent 33.7 million tonnes in milled terms), a modest increase of 1 percent from the 2010 record level.
The winter wheat production also is officially estimated to have remained steady at 970 000 tonnes from 2010 level.

Total commercial import requirements are estimated at 3.4 million tonnes for the nearly concluded 2011/12 marketing year (July/June), some 44 percent below the level recorded last year, reflecting, in part, cereal record harvests and large carryover stocks.



Wheat prices decline in recent months while rice

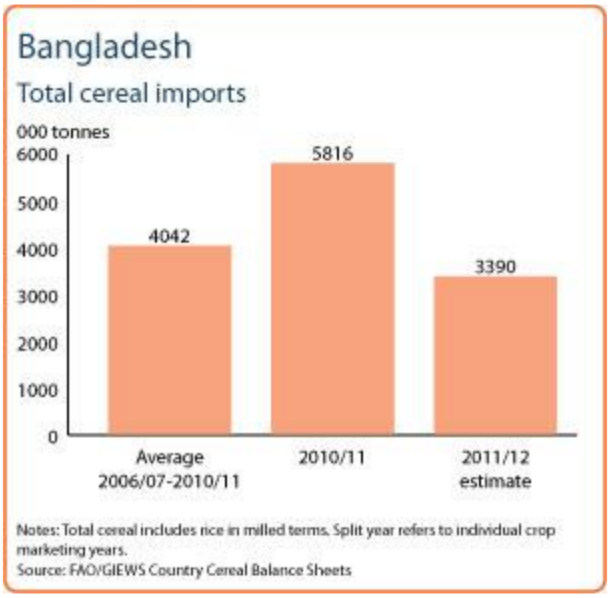
prices remain generally firm at low levels

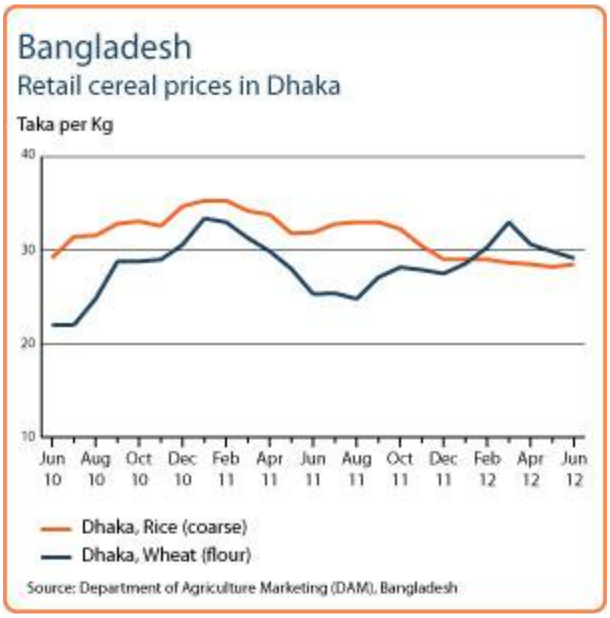
Rice prices have been stable in recent months at relatively low levels, following the satisfactory paddy production, as well as release of stocks by traders. Government sales under various subsidy programs have also contributed to the price decline. Rice prices in first two weeks of June were 11 percent below the high levels of a year earlier.
Prices of wheat flour also have been decreasing for the third consecutive month in June following the trend in international markets. However, the retail wheat flour price in Dhaka in June 2012 was about 15 percent above the level of the same month a year ago.

Lower cereal prices have contributed to the falling year-on-year monthly food price inflation, which was estimated at 7.5 percent in May 2012, lower than the 9.2 percent general price inflation.

Localized food insecurity persists

The lingering effects of frequent natural disasters, including the floods during July/August 2011, rodent and pig attacks on crops, communal conflicts in remote Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern parts of the country and other localized problems have led to international appeals for food and agricultural assistance for the vulnerable populations, especially in Sajek and Remarkri Unions.
According to the local administration around 1.3 million people were severely affected and became homeless owing to the floods in 2011. About 26 709 hectares of standing crops were damaged in 18 of the 64 districts. Damage to poultry and livestock sector and agricultural infrastructure also occurred, with a loss of some 861 000 animals. Furthermore, the affected population suffered loss of assets including houses, grain stocks and agricultural infrastructure.





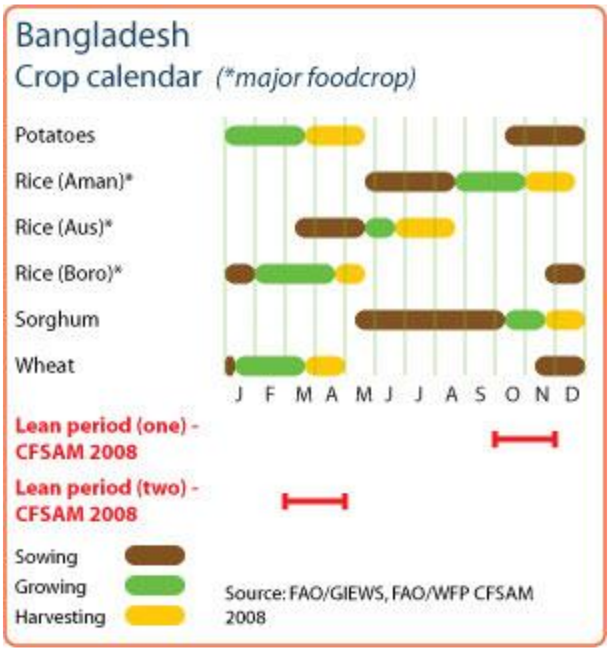
GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 13-February-2012

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Poor rains recorded during 2011/12 agricultural season
- Record harvests of 2011 *Aman* (main wet season) paddy is forecast
- Rice prices decreased in the recent months while wheat prices continue to rise
- Localized food insecurity persists



Poor rains recorded during 2011/12 agricultural season

Planting of the 2011/12 country's main crop, irrigated Boro paddy planted in January and winter wheat crop planted during November to January is complete. The rainfall situation during the first two months of the 2011/12 agricultural season (November - December) was rather poor. Although rains picked-up in the first dekad of January, uneven distribution of rains was experienced from mid–January to early February.

Supplementary irrigation may require for high land Boro crop if dry weather continues.

Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	46 007	50 285	51 905	3
Maize	931	1 000	1 100	10
Wheat	827	970	1 100	13
Others	37	72	76	6
Total	47 803	52 327	54 181	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

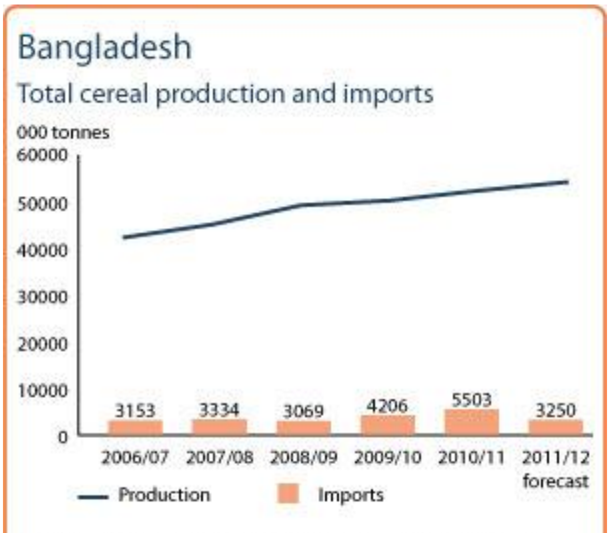
Record harvests of 2011 paddy crop, *Boro*, *Aus* and *Aman* seasons, is estimated

In spite of the localized flooding which affected many low-lying areas in the coastal south-west, south-central and the northern regions, the 2011 *Aman* season production is forecast to reach record levels.

The Government has revised production forecast of the 2011 *Aman* season paddy crop to a new record at 31.8 million tonnes, an increase of about 4.0 percent over the previous year's bumper harvest of the corresponding season. On average *Boro*, *Aman* and *Aus* seasons account for 56, 38 and 6 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production. FAO puts the 2011 annual paddy output, including forecast output of *Aman* season, at a record level of about 51.9 million tonnes (equivalent to 34.6 million tonnes of milled rice), some 3.2 percent above last year's another record output.

Similarly, wheat production, estimated at about 1.1 million tonnes showed a 13 percent increase compared to the previous year. A combination of a favourable climatic conditions and high yielding variety seeds were the main factors responsible for the increase.

According to the final FAO estimate, another record aggregate cereal production should be obtained in 2011 at 54.2 million tonnes. The record harvests are expected to reduce the total cereal import requirements during 2011/12 marketing year (July/June).



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Rice prices decreased in the recent months while wheat prices continue to rise

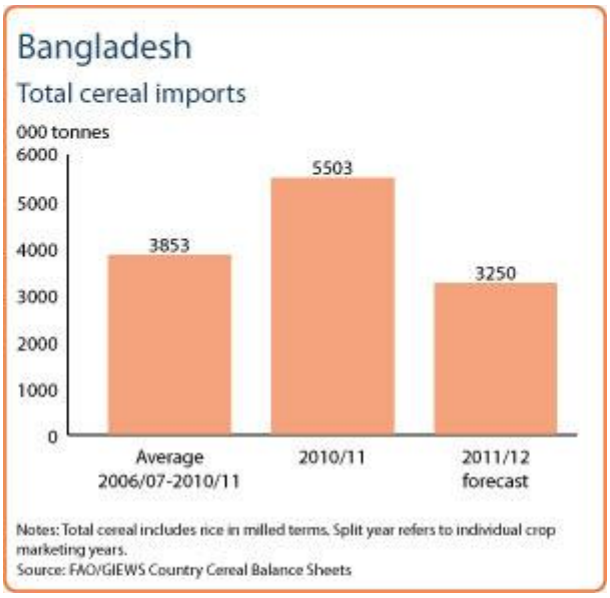
Rice prices have been decreasing since September 2011, following the satisfactory *Aman* and *Aus* paddy production, as well as the release of stocks by traders. Government sales under various subsidy programs have also had an impact on the rice prices. Rice prices in January were 18 percent below the high levels of a year ago. In contrast, prices of wheat flour have been rising for the fifth consecutive month in January after a slowdown of imports by the private sector. Nonetheless, the retail wheat flour price in Dhaka in January 2012 was about 15 percent below the level of a year earlier.

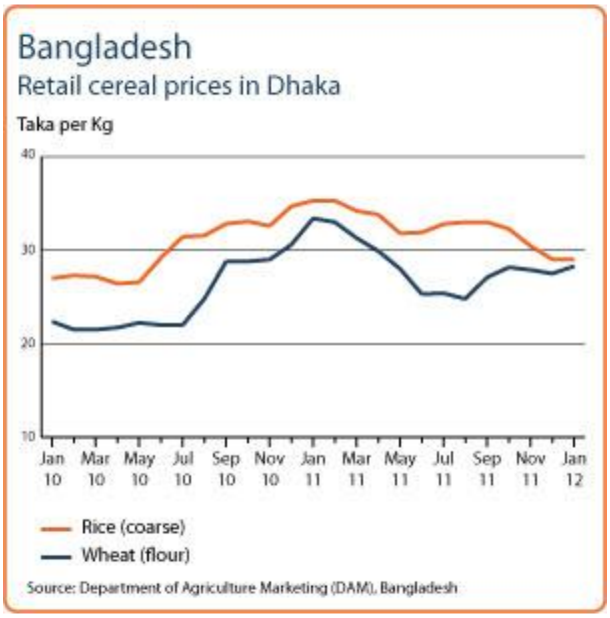
The year-on-year monthly food price inflation is still quite high and was estimated at 10.9 percent in January which showed a small increase from the month earlier.

Localized food insecurity persists

According to the local administration around 1.3 million people were severely affected and became homeless owing to the floods. About 26 709 hectares of standing crops were damaged in 18 of the 64 districts. Reportedly, damage to poultry and livestock sector and agricultural infrastructure also occurred, with a loss of some 861 000 animals. Furthermore, the affected population has suffered loss of assets including houses, garden produce, grain stocks and agricultural infrastructure.

The deteriorating situation has lead to international appeals for food and agricultural assistance for the vulnerable population. The food security situation of the low income people has deteriorated with the high levels of staple food prices.





GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 07-November-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Record harvests of 2011 *Aman* (main wet season) paddy is forecast
- Rice prices decreased slightly in October while wheat prices continue their increasing trend
- Localized food insecurity persists

Record harvests of 2011 paddy crop, *Boro*, *Aus* and *Aman* seasons, is estimated

In spite of the localized flooding which affected many low-lying areas in the coastal south-west, south-central and the northern regions, the 2011 *Aman* season production is forecast to reach record levels. The Government has revised production forecast of the 2011 *Aman* season paddy crop to a new record at 31.8 million tonnes, an increase of about 4.0 percent over the previous year's bumper harvest of the corresponding season. On average *Boro*, *Aman* and *Aus* seasons account for 56, 38 and 6 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production. FAO puts the 2011 annual paddy output, including forecast output of *Aman* season, at a record level of about 51.9 million tonnes (equivalent to 34.6 million tonnes of milled rice), some 3.2 percent above last year's another record output.

Similarly, wheat production, estimated at about 1.1 million tonnes showed a 13 percent increase compared to the previous year. A combination of a favourable climatic conditions and high yielding variety seeds were the main factors responsible for the increase.

According to the final FAO estimate, another record aggregate cereal production should be obtained in 2011 at 54.2 million tonnes. The record harvests are expected to reduce the total cereal import requirements during 2011/12 marketing year (July/June).

Rice prices decrease slightly in October while wheat prices continue to rise

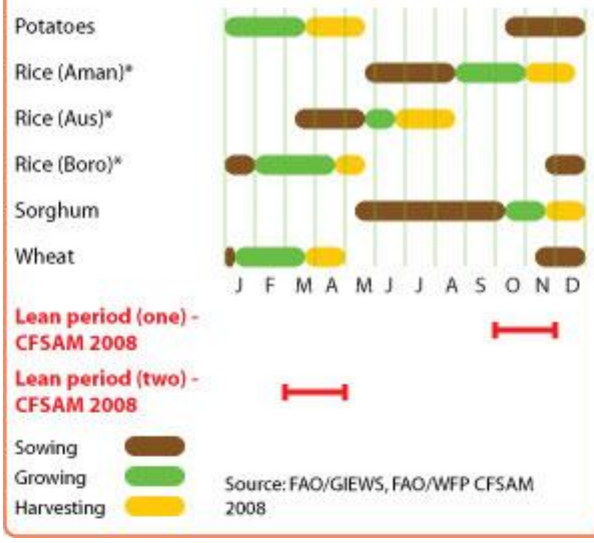
Rice prices had remained unchanged in the past three month but declined slightly in October. The recent decrease in the domestic retail market could be explained by satisfactory *Aman* and *Aus* paddy production, as well as the release of stocks by traders in anticipation of a bumper harvest in November-December. Government sales under various subsidy programs have also had an impact on the rice prices. However, prices in October were only 9 percent below the peak of January 2011 and 2 percent below the high levels of a year ago. Prices of wheat flour increased for the second consecutive month in October after a slowdown of imports by the private sector. Nonetheless, the retail wheat flour price in Dhaka in October was about 2 percent below the level of a year earlier.

The year-on-year monthly food price inflation is still quite high and was estimated at 11.3 percent in August which showed a small decrease from the month earlier.

Localized food insecurity persists

Bangladesh

Crop calendar (*major foodcrop)



Source: FAO/GIEWS, FAO/WFP CFSAM 2008

Bangladesh

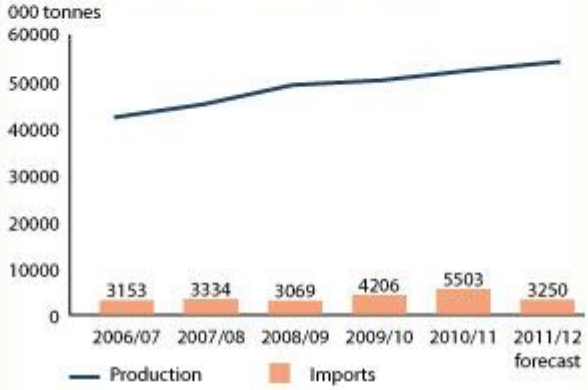
Cereal production

	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	46 007	50 285	51 905	3
Maize	931	1 000	1 100	10
Wheat	827	970	1 100	13
Others	37	72	76	6
Total	47 803	52 327	54 181	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Bangladesh

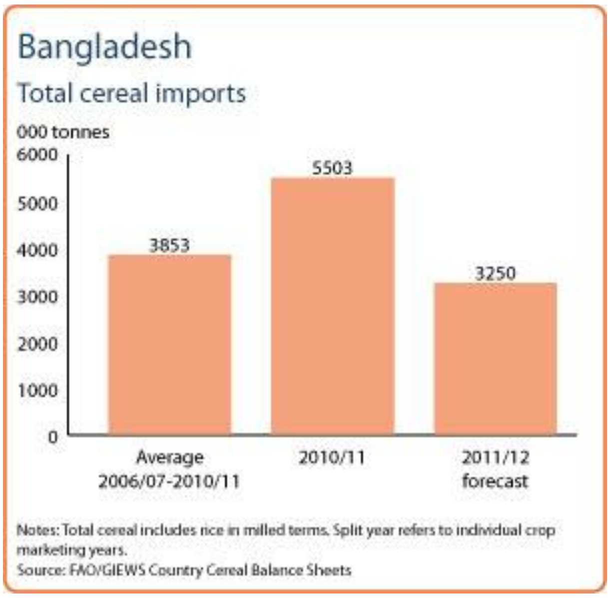
Total cereal production and imports

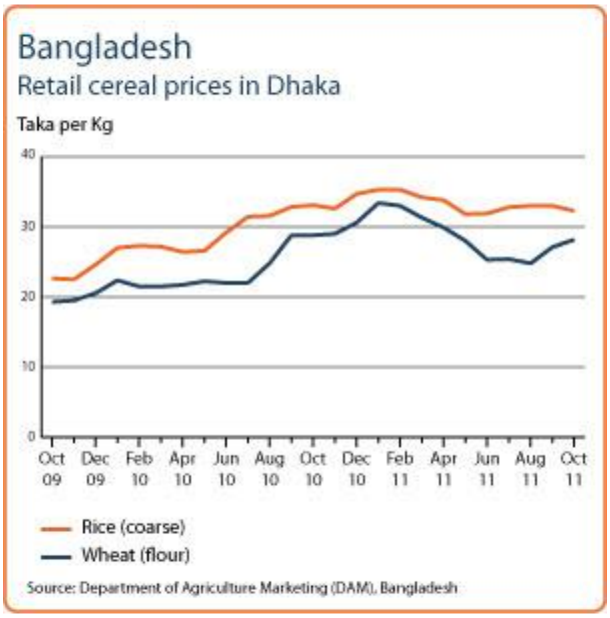


Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

According to the local administration around 1.3 million people were severely affected and became homeless owing to the floods. About 26 709 hectares of standing crops were damaged in 18 of the 64 districts. Reportedly, damage to poultry and livestock sector and agricultural infrastructure also occurred, with a loss of some 861 000 animals. Furthermore, the affected population has suffered loss of assets including houses, garden produce, grain stocks and agricultural infrastructure.

The deteriorating situation has lead to international appeals for food and agricultural assistance for the vulnerable population. The food security situation of the low income people has deteriorated with the high levels of staple food prices.





GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 30-May-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good harvest of 2011 *Boro* paddy and winter wheat
- Rice and wheat prices have come down in recent months
- Localized food insecurity persists

Good harvests of 2011 *Boro* paddy and winter wheat estimated

The main crops currently harvested are the irrigated *Boro* rice and wheat*.* *Boro* is the main season for rice, accounting for about 50 percent of total annual production. This year's *Boro paddy harvest* is estimated at a record level of about 19 million tonnes, some 1.6 percent above last year's bumper output. Generally adequate irrigation supplies coupled with distribution of subsidized fertilizer, quality seeds, and electricity power and diesel for irrigation, were responsible for the increase. Similarly, winter wheat crop is also estimated at a good level of 1 million tonnes.

Record cereal production in 2010

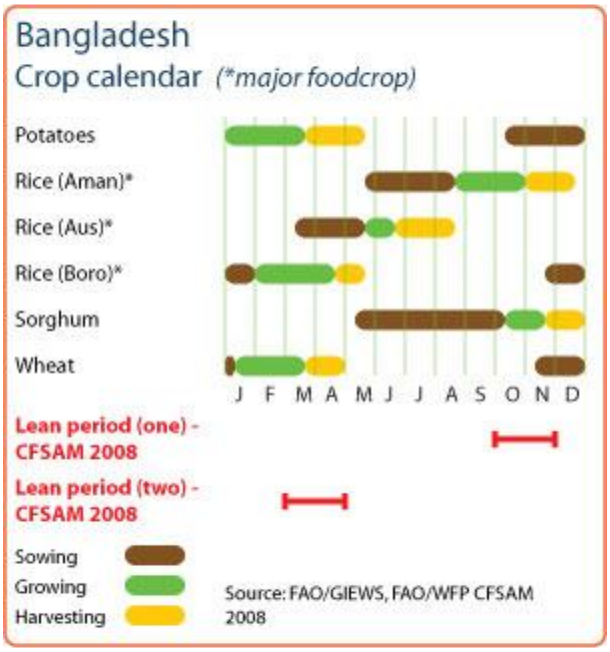
According to the official statistics, another record aggregate cereal production was obtained in 2010 at 52.3 million tonnes including 50.3 million tonnes of paddy (or 33.5 million tonnes of milled rice). Total cereal increase of about 5 percent in 2010 over the year before is in line with a historical positive trend since 2001. Owing to good domestic production and some stock build-up, total cereal import requirements during 2011 are expected to be lower than the annual imports in previous five years.

Rice and wheat prices have come down since the beginning of 2011

National average price of coarse rice, that in February 2011 had surpassed the past peak achieved in July 2008, have been decreasing in the past three months following the arrival of the new crop into the markets. Despite the declines occurred in recent months, prices of rice in May remained 30 percent above their levels of a year ago. Similarly, prices of wheat have declined in the past few months following significant imports, but remain 20 percent up from their levels of May 2010.

Localized food insecurity persists

The lingering effects of frequent natural disasters including the drought during early 2010, rat infestation in remote Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern parts of the country, cold wave during the winter months, and other localized problems have lead to international appeals for food and agricultural assistance for the vulnerable populations. The food security situation of the low income people has deteriorated with the high levels of staple food prices.

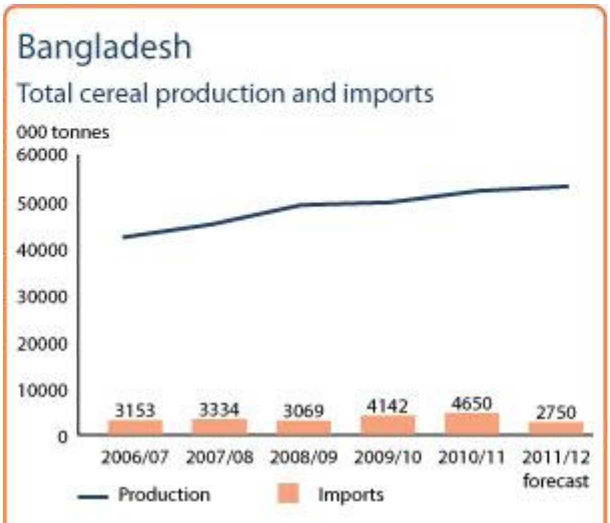


Bangladesh

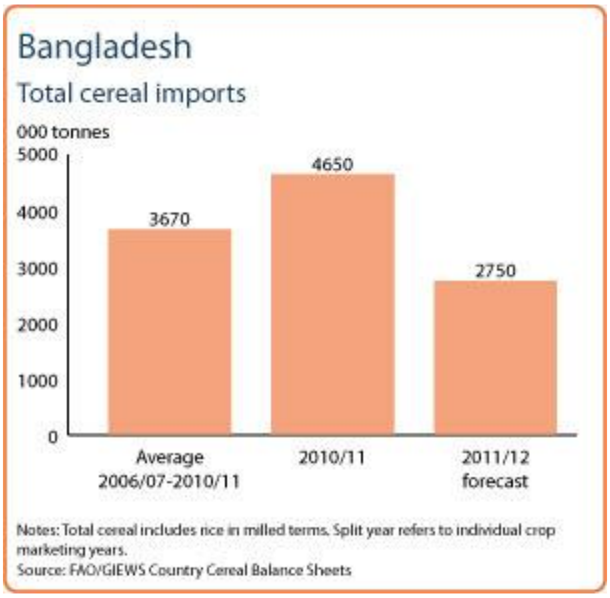
Cereal production

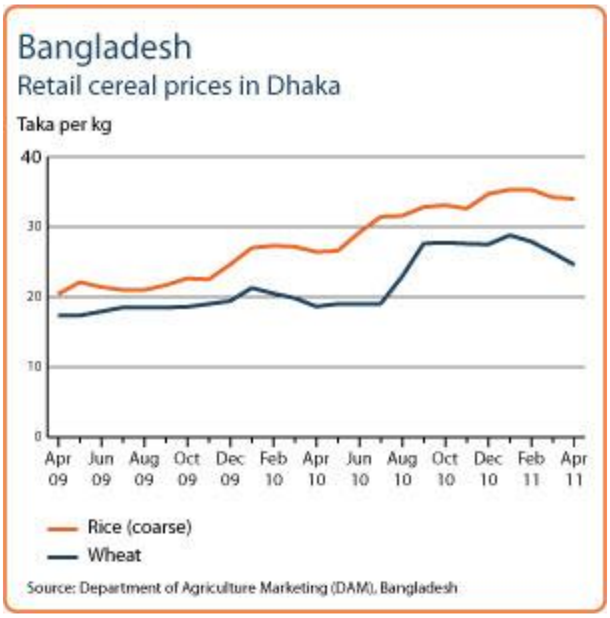
	2006-2010 average	2010	2011 forecast	change 2011/2010
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	45 917	50 255	51 000	1
Maize	931	1 000	1 100	10
Wheat	813	901	1 000	11
Others	36	71	75	6
Total	47 699	52 228	53 176	2

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Bangladesh
Total cereal imports
000 tonnes
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
3670
4650
2750
Average
2006/07-2010/11
2010/11
2011/12
forecast
Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets


Bangladesh
Retail cereal prices in Dhaka
Taka per kg
40
30
20
10
0
Apr 09
Jun 09
Aug 09
Oct 09
Dec 09
Feb 10
Apr 10
Jun 10
Aug 10
Oct 10
Dec 10
Feb 11
Apr 11
Rice (coarse)
Wheat
Source: Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 11-February-2011

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- 2010 paddy and aggregate cereal harvests are estimated at record levels.
- In spite of bumper production cereal prices continue to rise.
- Localized food insecurity persists due to natural disasters and rising food price inflation.

Record cereal harvest in 2010

The paddy crop of the *Aman* season harvested in November-December is estimated at a record level of 18.8 million tonnes. Including the total harvest of the three seasons, the 2010 annual paddy production is estimated at a record level of 50.3 million tonnes, about 4 percent higher than the previous year's record crop. The 2010 severe hydrological drought notwithstanding, the adequate irrigation promoted by distribution of electricity and diesel coupled with availability of subsidized fertilizer and quality seeds resulted in the significant increase in the *Boro* season production. On average *Boro* paddy production accounts for about 57 percent of the annual output. The *Aman and Aus* seasons account for 38 and 5 percent, respectively. The 2010 winter wheat crop was also estimated at a good level of about 0.9 million tonnes, some 6 percent increase over the previous year.

Currently the 2011 country's main crop, irrigated *Boro* paddy planted in January and winter wheat crop planted during November to January are growing under normal conditions.

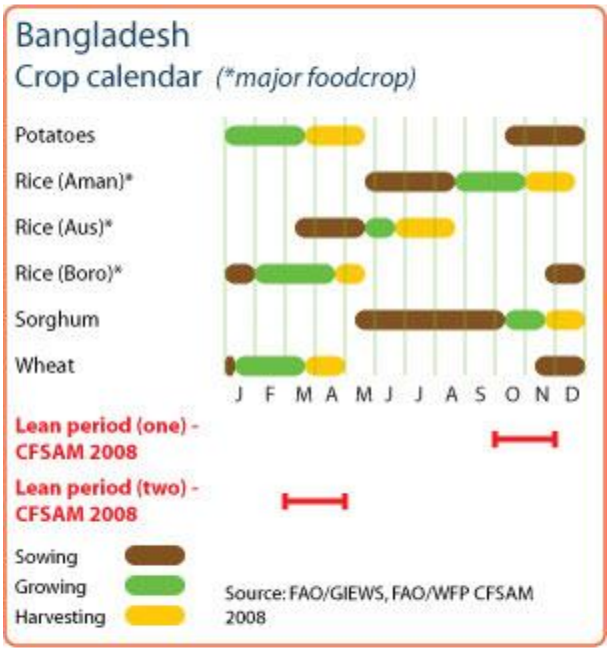
As a result of the improved harvests in 2010, the cereal imports in 2010/11 marketing year (July/June) are expected to decline to by about 1 million tonnes from the 4.2 million tonne level of 2009/10.

Food prices continue their upward trends

In spite of a record cereal harvest the country remains a net importer of wheat and rice. Thus the domestic prices of these commodities are influenced by the international prices. Sharp price increases in rice and wheat are especially experienced since mid-2010. Prices have been also supported by low levels of public stocks as a result of reduced government procurements in the 2010 "Boro" season. In order to secure enough food stocks and to stabilize markets, Bangladesh announced plans to import nearly 900 000 tons of rice till June this year. Similar to rice, due to the the rising international prices, domestic prices of wheat have kept a general upward trend since August 2010. January 2011 prices of wheat and rice in Dhaka were about one-third higher than their corrsponding levels a year ago. The wheat price is still 13 percent below the peak of July 2008 but rice price has almost reached the earlier peak.

Localized food supply and market access difficulties persist

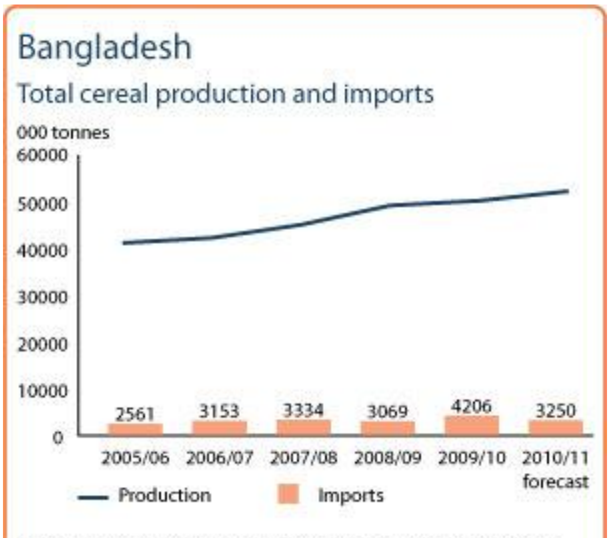
The drought experienced during earlier in 2010 did not affect the overall national food production. It did, however, lead to severe drinking water shortages in many communities including in the capital city of Dhaka.



Bangladesh
Cereal production

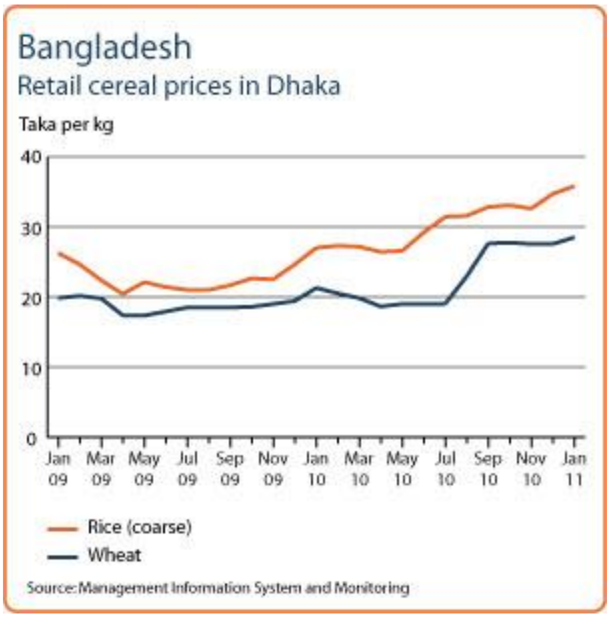
	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 estimate	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	43913	48390	50255	4
Wheat	828	849	901	6
Maize	803	887	1000	13
Others	27	72	72	0
Total	45571	50198	52228	4

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Also, reportedly rat infestation in remote Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern Bangladesh has made more than 40 000 people food insecure. Cyclone Aila that hit south western coastal districts in May 2009 had affected more than 3.9 million people. The lingering effects of natural disasters including recent cold wave have lead to international appeals for food and agricultural assistance for the vulnerable populations. The food security situation of vulnerable groups could further deteriorate with the continuing escalation of staple food prices and needs to be monitored closely.

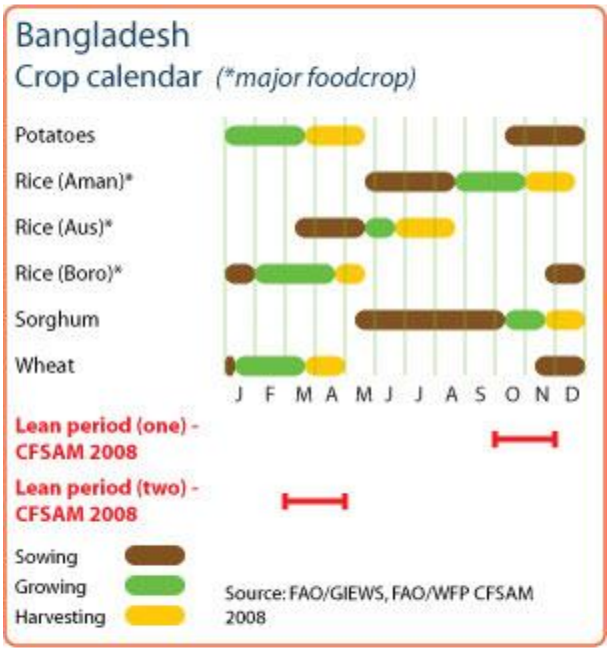


GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 1-September-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Good harvest of 2010 paddy and wheat crops estimated
- Food prices have been rising since late-2009 after having returned to pre-food crisis levels
- Localized food insecurity persist



Good harvest of 2010 *Boro and Aus* paddy and winter wheat crops estimated

The country's main crop, irrigated *Boro* paddy was harvested in April-May. The minor season *Aus* paddy has now been gathered as well. Including forecast of *Aman* paddy, just been planted, the 2010 forecast by FAO indicates a 3 percent increase in total paddy production. This is in line with the steady growth of past several years. On average *Boro, Aus and Aman* seasons account for 57, 5 and 38 percent, respectively, of the annual paddy production. In spite of the severe hydrological drought in the country, adequate irrigation supplies coupled with distribution of subsidized fertilizer, quality seeds, and electricity power and diesel for irrigation, were responsible for the increase in the *Boro* season production. Similarly, winter wheat crop is also estimated at a good level of about 1 million tonnes.

Cereal imports reached a highest level of 4 million tonnes in 2009/10 marketing year (July/June).

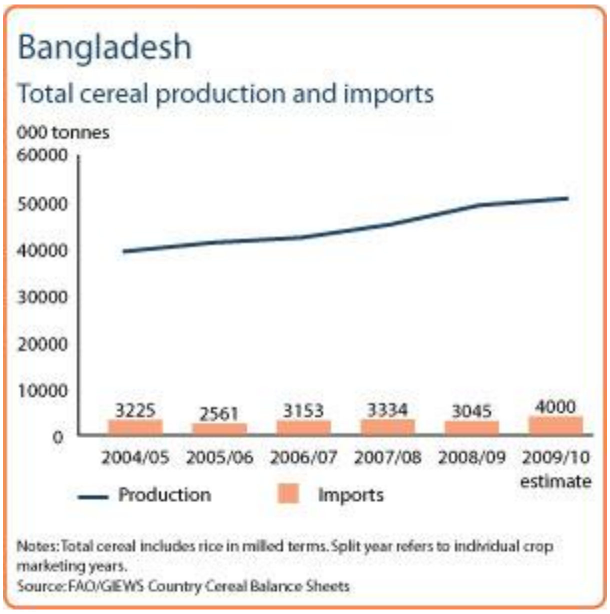
Bangladesh
Cereal production

	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	43961	48629	50255	3
Wheat	848	950	1012	7
Maize	825	1000	1000	0
Others	27	72	72	0
Total	45662	50651	52339	3

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

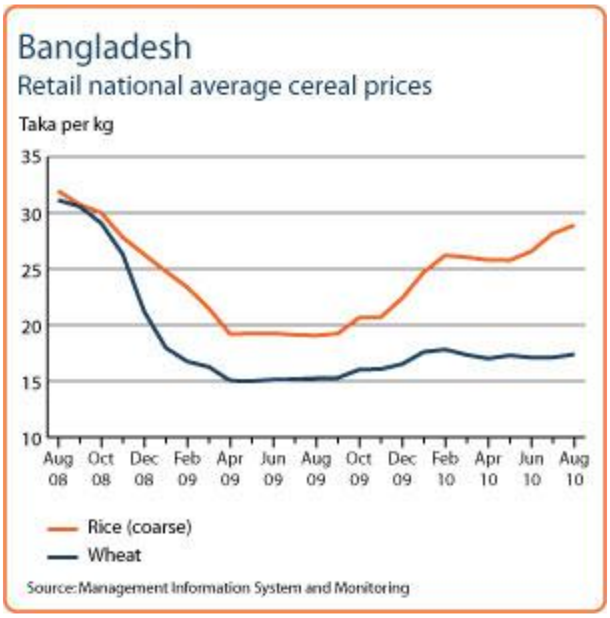
Rice prices increased sharply in the past months

Prices of staple food rice, that had been rising since September 2009 from pre-2008 food-crises levels rose markedly since June. By mid-August, the national average price of coarse rice was quoted at 28.89 taka/kg, 12 percent higher than in May but still 10 percent below its peak of April 2008. Prices have been supported by the increase in the Government's procurement price on 1st July (from 25 to 28 Tk/kg) as an incentive for millers to meet its procurement target of 1.2 million tonnes of milled rice from the 2010 *Boro* season.



Localized food supply and market access difficulties persist

The drought experienced during earlier this year did not affect the overall national food production. It did, however, lead to severe drinking water shortages in many communities including in the capital city of Dhaka. Also, reportedly rat infestation in remote Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern Bangladesh has made more than 40 000 people food insecure. Cyclone Aila hit south western coastal districts of Bangladesh in May 2009, triggering tidal surges and floods. The cyclone affected more than 3.9 million people. Food and agricultural assistance are still needed. The food supply situation of vulnerable groups could further deteriorate with the recent increasing trend in food prices.


Bangladesh
Retail national average cereal prices
Taka per kg
35
30
25
20
15
10
Aug 08
Oct 08
Dec 08
Feb 09
Apr 09
Jun 09
Aug 09
Oct 09
Dec 09
Feb 10
Apr 10
Jun 10
Aug 10
Rice (coarse)
Wheat
Source: Management Information System and Monitoring

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 19-May-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Good harvest of 2010 *Boro* paddy and winter wheat crops estimated
- Food prices have been rising since late-2009 after having returned to pre-food crisis levels
- Localized food insecurity persist

Good harvest of 2010 *Boro* paddy and winter wheat crops estimated

The main crops currently harvested are the irrigated *Boro* rice and wheat. *Boro* is the main season for rice, accounting for about 50 percent of total annual production. This year's output is estimated at about 28.5 million tonnes of paddy, some 3 percent above last year's level. In spite of the severe hydrological drought in the country, adequate irrigation supplies coupled with distribution of subsidized fertilizer, quality seeds, and electricity power and diesel for irrigation, were responsible for the increase. Similarly, winter wheat crop is also estimated at a good level of 1 million tonnes.

Bumper paddy production in 2009

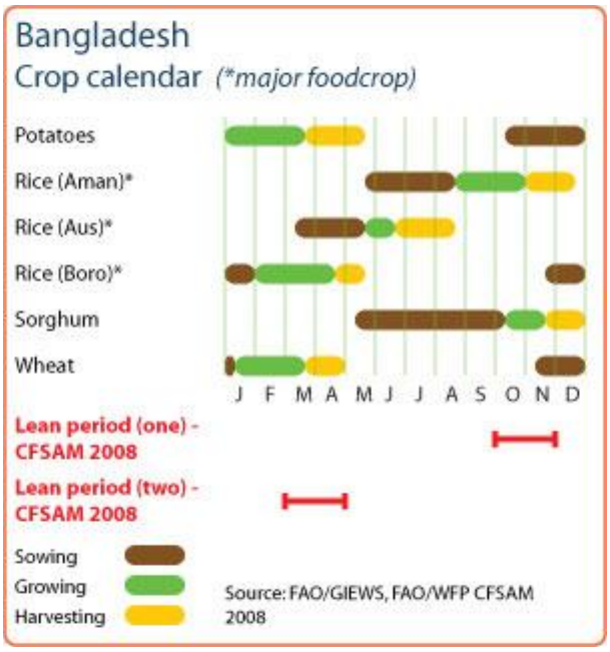
The aggregate output of paddy in 2009 is estimated at a record level of nearly 50 million tonnes and is in line with a historical positive trend. Good production notwithstanding, the rising population and increasing per capita cereal consumption is estimated to result in an increase of cereal imports for 2009/10 July/June marketing year.

Food prices have been rising since late-2009 after returning to pre-food price crisis level

Food staple prices have been steadily rising since October 2009 after reaching and stabilizing at the pre-2008 food-crises levels. Low retail price of rice is a reflection of the subsidized distribution of rice in many targeted areas.

Localized food supply and market access difficulties persist

This year's drought, although did not affect the overall national food production, has led to severe drinking water shortages in many communities including in the capital city of Dhaka. Also, reportedly rat infestation in remote Chittagong Hill Tracts in south-eastern Bangladesh has made more than 40 000 people food insecure. Cyclone Aila hit south western coastal districts of Bangladesh in May 2009, triggering tidal surges and floods. The cyclone affected more than 3.9 million people. Food and agricultural assistance are still needed. The food supply situation of vulnerable groups could further deteriorate with the recent increasing trend in food prices.

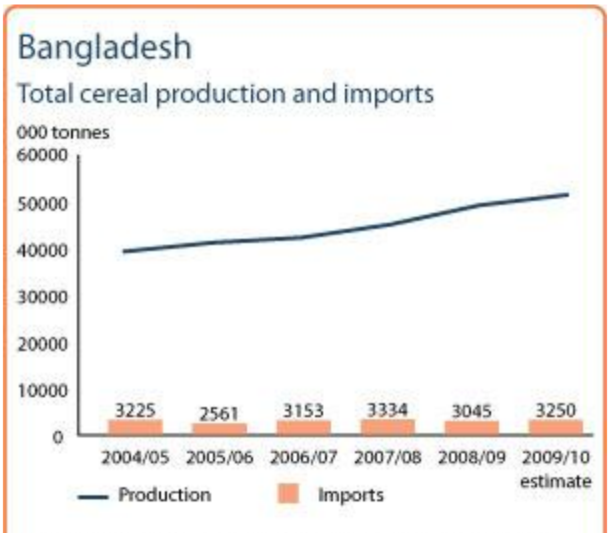


Bangladesh

Cereal production

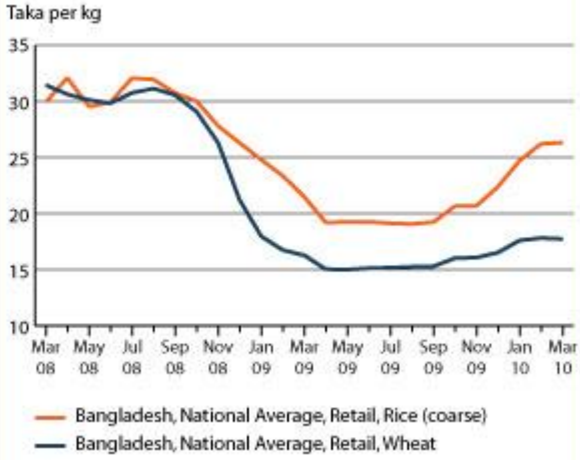
	2005-2009 average	2009	2010 forecast	change 2010/2009
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (paddy)	44229	49968	50480	1
Wheat	848	950	1012	7
Maize	715	450	450	0
Others	27	73	73	0
Total	45819	51441	52015	1

Note: percentage change calculated from unrounded data.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Bangladesh
Retail cereal prices



Source: Management Information System and Monitoring

GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 14-January-2010

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Bumper cereal crop in 2009
- Good paddy crop expected from current *Boro* season
- Overall cereal supply situation satisfactory
- Grain prices declined to pre-2008 food-crises levels although are on the increase in the past two months
- Localized food shortage persist

Bumper paddy crop gathered in 2009

Harvesting of the 2009 *Aman*/monsoon paddy crop, planted in June/July was completed October. The output (in milled terms) is tentatively estimated at some 11. 53 million tonnes, which is slightly below the record level of the previous year, but well above the five-year average. Harvesting of the *Boro* and *Aus*, were completed earlier in 2009. In aggregate the 2009 rice output is estimated at 30.83 million tonnes (milled terms), 1.6 percent below the record in the previous year, and 10.7 percent over the five-year average.

The 2009 wheat output harvested last April was estimated at 0.95 million tonnes, higher than the previous year's average production of 0.92 million tonnes and similar to the past five year's average level.

Good *Boro* paddy crop expected in 2010

The main crops currently in the ground are irrigated Boro rice and wheat crops. Boro is the main season for rice, accounting for about 50 percent of total annual production. This year's output is forecast to increase from the good level of same season in 2009, reflecting the government support to ensure balanced fertilizer supply, distribution of quality seeds and uninterrupted power and diesel supply for irrigation.

Overall cereal supply situation satisfactory

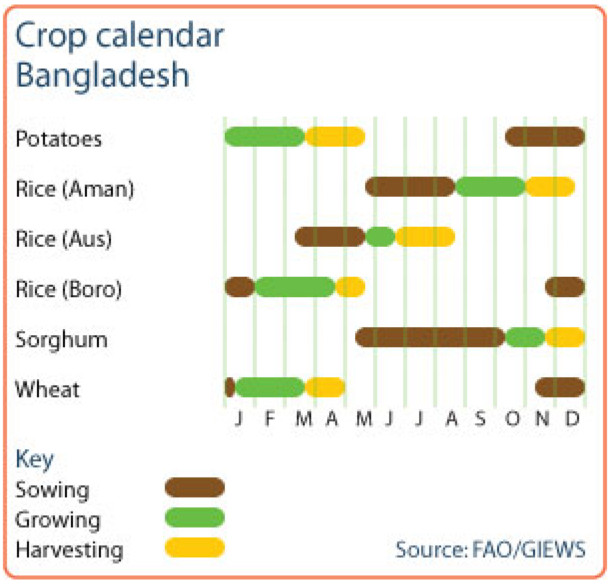
The food supply situation at national level is satisfactory. The country had two bumper cereal outputs in 2008 and 2009, as a result of good weather and strong government support. The total cereal import requirement in marketing year 2009/10 is forecast at 2.35 million tonnes, compared to 3.35 million tonnes in the previous year.

Food prices returned to pre-food price crisis level

Food staple prices have declined to the pre-2008 food-crises levels. The retail price of rice (national average) has increased slightly in the past three months reaching 24.71 Take/kg in January 2010. However, at this level prices are 23 percent below their peak in April 2008 and 14 percent below that in January 2008. The retail price of wheat (national average) has also gone up slightly in recent months and by January 2010 was at 17.51 Taka/kg, 44 percent below the highest level of August 2008.

Localized food supply and market access difficulties persist

Cyclone Aila hit south western coastal districts of Bangladesh in May 2009, triggering tidal surges and floods. The cyclone has affected more



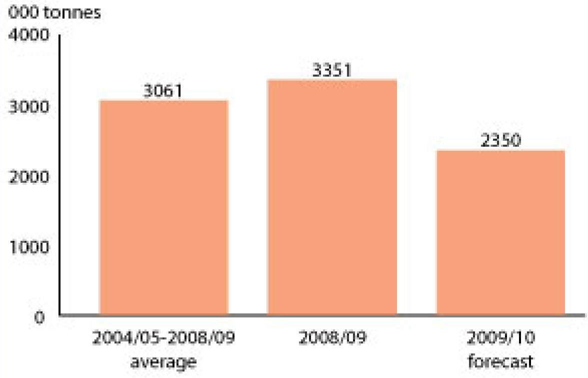
Bangladesh

Cereal production

	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (in milled terms)	27852	31318	30830	-2
Wheat	909	844	950	13
Maize	674	1346	450	-67
Others	18	7	77	1000
Total	29453	33516	32307	-4

Note:percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

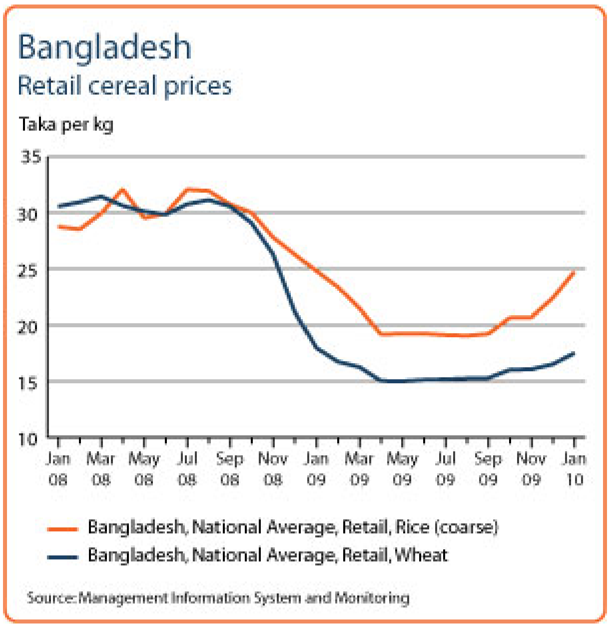
Total cereal imports



Notes: Total cereal includes rice in milled terms. Split year refers to individual crop marketing years.

Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

than 3.9 million people. Food and agricultural assistance are still needed. The food supply situation of vulnerable groups could further deteriorate with the recent increasing trend in food prices.



GIEWS Country Brief

Bangladesh

Reference Date: 07-October-2009

FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT
- Favourable 2009 crop prospects
- Overall cereal supply situation satisfactory
- Grain prices declined to the pre-2008 food-crises levels
- Localized food shortage persist

Record cereal crop forecast for 2009

The main crop currently in the ground is the rice *aman*/monsoon paddy crop, planted in June/July for harvest from October. The monsoon rains since 1 June have been close to average in most parts of the country. Harvesting of the aus crop, the smallest paddy crop, was completed in August and harvest of the boro crop was completed in May. Outputs were estimated above average. The 2009 aggregate paddy output is expected to reach a record level, mainly reflecting increased government input subsidies.

The 2009 wheat output harvested earlier this year is estimated at 0.95 million tonnes, higher than last year's average production of 0.92 million tonnes and similar to the past five year's average level.

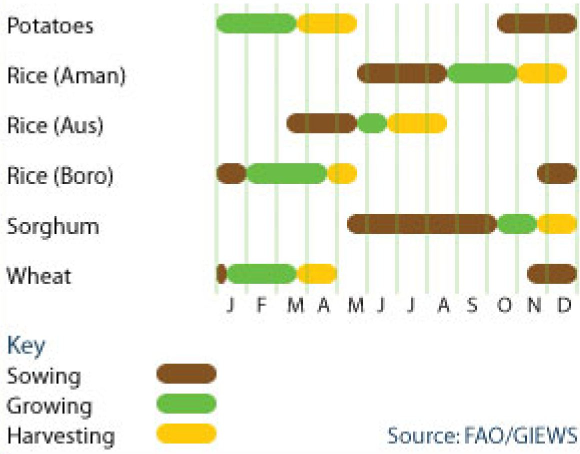
Overall cereal supply situation satisfactory and grain prices fall to the pre-2008 food-crises levels

The food supply situation at national level is satisfactory. The country had a record cereal production of 33.3 million tonnes in 2008 and expects to have another bumper output in 2009, forecast at 33.5 million tonnes, reflecting good weather and strong government support. The total cereal import requirement in marketing year 2009/10 is forecast at 2.45 million tonnes, compared to 3.33 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Bangladesh lifted the ban on exports of fine rice last September after the 2008 bumper harvest and a surge in domestic stocks.

Food prices return to pre-food price crisis level

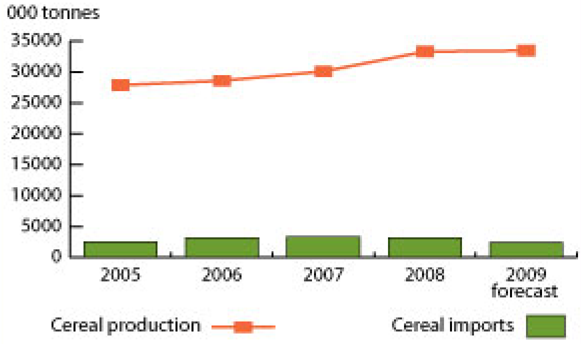
Food staple prices have declined to the pre-2008 food-crises levels. The retail price of rice (national average) was 19 rupee/kg in September 2009, 40 percent below the peak in April 2008 and 12 percent below that in September 2007. The retail price of wheat flour (national average) was reported at 15.3 Rupee/kg in September 2009, 51 percent below that in September 2008 and 35 percent below the same month two years ago. Both rice and wheat prices are the levels close to those in 2006.

Crop calendar
Bangladesh



Cereal production and imports
Bangladesh

Cereal production	2004-2008 average	2008	2009 forecast	change 2009/2008
	000 tonnes			percent
Rice (milled)	27969	31900	31997	0.3%
Wheat	924	921	950	3.1%
Maize	395	429	450	4.9%
Other	22	61	77	26.2%
Total Cereals	29317	33311	33474	0.5%



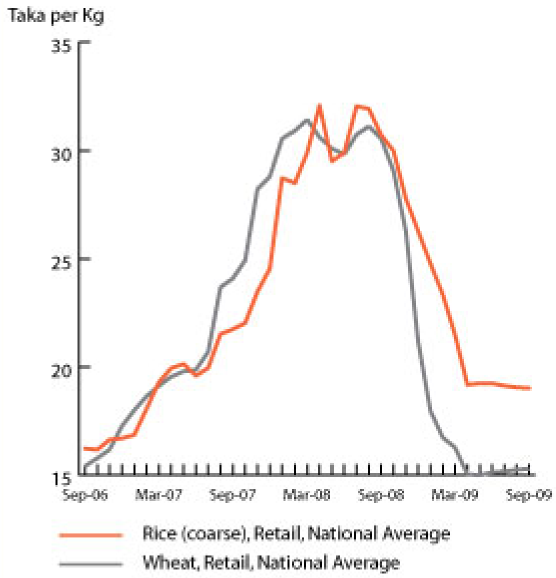
Source: FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheets

Localized food supply and market access difficulties persist

Bangladesh suffered from widespread monsoon floods, followed by the severe Cyclone Sidr, resulting in the loss of an estimated 1.4 million tonnes of Aman rice in 2007. Food and agricultural assistance are still needed in the worst affected areas. The food supply situation of vulnerable groups has been further adversely affected by soaring food prices last year.

Cyclone Aila hit parts of coastal Bangladesh and eastern India in late May this year, triggering tidal surges and floods. The destruction of around 220 000 mud and bamboo houses and damaged of another 300 000 was reported. Tens of thousands of acres of crops were also reportedly damaged.

Bangladesh
Selected retail cereal prices



Source: Management Information System and Monitoring