REPORT ON

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND COPING MECHANISM IN BANGLADESH

Evidence from Food Security Assessment
& Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Survey 2023

September 2025

WFP
World Food
Programme

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BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
www.bbs.gov.bd

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION AND COPING MECHANISM IN BANGLADESH

Foreword

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted "Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey 2023" under "Food Security Statistics Project 2022" to fill up the data gaps of food security statistics of Bangladesh. Based on this survey data, a detailed technical analysis on food security indicators has been conducted jointly by BBS and World Food Programme (WFP). The technical analysis report titled 'Food Security Situation and Coping Mechanism in Bangladesh' is going to be published. The primary objective of the analysis was to assess the prevalence and severity of food insecurity at the national and divisional levels, disaggregated by income quintile.

This report determines various indicators of food security, such as Food Consumption Score (FCS), Food Consumption Score-Nutrition (FCS-N), Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI), and Share of food expenditure (FES). These food security indicators have been combined to create the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) model, which provides a structured and evidence-based methodology to assess food security status at the household level. The multidimensional framework captures food consumption patterns, economic vulnerability, coping strategies, and the evolving food security context in Bangladesh. By adopting CARI's holistic approach, the report offers more sustainable and comprehensive solutions by addressing the root causes of food insecurity from multiple perspectives.

We would like to express our gratitude to the Secretary of Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning, for providing guidance and valuable support to complete this technical report. Special thanks to distinguished members of the Technical Committee and other related committees for their contribution to embedding quality assurance elements in the improvement of the report.

Special acknowledgment is extended to the Director, Agriculture Wing, and Ms. Mehenaz Tabassum, Deputy Director and Focal Point Officer, for their significant roles in preparing this report. We want to thank our colleagues from WFP for providing financial and technical support to make this report successful.

We hope this report will serve as a valuable resource to support evidence-based policymaking, planning, and further analysis by development partners, NGOs, practitioners, researchers, and students.

BBS and WFP remain committed to continuing this strong collaboration and setting a leading example for the region and beyond.
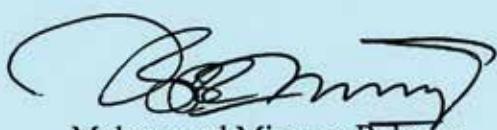
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABBREVIATIONS

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
EA	Enumeration Areas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FCS-N	Food Consumption Score Nutrition
FES	Food Expenditure Share
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSS	Food Security Statistics
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
HH	Household
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LCSI	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index
NSO	National Statistical Office
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
RAM	Research Analysis & Monitoring
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an in-depth analysis on the prevalence and severity of food insecurity in different perspectives using the Food Security Assessment and FIES Survey 2023 conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The survey captures household food security,socio-economic status and coping strategies across rural, urban and city corporation areas. The findings represent an extended interpretation of those data under different dimensions.

Results from the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) and the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) point to a troubling reality: only one-third of households are food secure,nearly half are marginally secure, and over one-fifth face moderate to severe food insecurity. These patterns reveal persistent vulnerabilities, with many households frequently resorting to negative coping mechanisms.

Food security outcomes are closely linked to income. Households in the lowest two expenditure deciles, those living below the upper poverty line, rarely achieve food security, while severe food insecurity is concentrated in the poorest decile. By contrast, food security steadily improves among higher deciles.Urban-rural differences appear modest overall, where city corporation performs well.Policymaking must therefore address both rural and urban deprivation. Notably, even households just above the poverty line show considerable food insecurity, require special interventions to reach vulnerable sections of the society.

Regional disparities are particularly striking. Northern divisions, including Rangpur, Mymensingh,Rajshahi, and Sylhet, report the highest levels of food insecurity, reflecting rooted poverty, limited economic diversification, and heightened exposure to climate shocks such as flooding from the Brahmaputra and Jamuna rivers. In contrast, Dhaka and Chattogram exhibit relatively better outcomes, although inequality persists within these regions.

Expenditure patterns further underscore the central role of income. Households that devote a smaller share of spending in terms of income to food are more secure, while those forced to spend most of their income on food remain highly vulnerable. This highlights the critical importance of poverty reduction, stable livelihoods, and income growth as foundations of food security.

Overall, nearly one-quarter of households in Bangladesh face moderate to severe food insecurity. Addressing this challenge requires region-specific solutions, targeted interventions for the most vulnerable populations and integrated policies that combine social protection, considering near-poor (vulnerable) populations above the poverty line, livelihood support, infrastructure development and nutrition awareness.

By leveraging high-quality BBS data while applying an independent analytical lens, this report highlights both the urgency of addressing food insecurity and the opportunity for policymakers to design inclusive, customized with equity and evidence-based responses. Turning these insights into action can help build resilience, reduce inequality, and advance national progress toward a more food-secure Bangladesh.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The number of people battling acute hunger and suffering from malnutrition is at alarming levels globally. Economic shocks, climate change, and armed conflicts, in combination with factors of structural vulnerability such as extreme poverty, scarce government capacity, or high dependency on food imports, are driving millions of people into acute food insecurity and malnutrition[1].

Bangladesh has achieved remarkable progress in improving its population's food and nutrition status, evidenced by child nutrition outcomes and malnourishment. Commendable progress in poverty reduction supported by sustained economic growth has improved access to food. Despite all these extraordinary developments, Bangladesh still faces daunting challenges to ensure food security and nutrition, projected to reach over 186 million by 2030. As identified by the government, emerging trends include increasing income inequality, scarcity in agricultural labor, the adverse impact of climate change on food productivity, and barriers to accessing safe and nutritious food. There has been significant progress in dietary diversity, mainly due to increased income and rapid urbanization. However, half of the population still consumes a diet deficit in micronutrients. Against all these backdrops, the Bangladesh government is committed to ensuring food security and nutrition for all citizens and pledged to end poverty (SDG 1), eradicate hunger and food insecurity, and achieve improved nutrition (SDG 2) by 2030.[2]

While Bangladesh made substantial strides to mitigate its diverse socio-economic challenges, availability of real-time or regular time series evidence for effective monitoring of food security status at the granular level remains severely inadequate. Food insecurity is an extremely important measure of household welfare in combating zero hunger and demands regular monitoring. Undertaking statistical surveys on food security issues has been, therefore, a dire necessity for the country.

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[1] The Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) 2024
[2] Bangladesh national food and nutrition security policy, 2021-2030.

1.2 FOOD SECURITY STATISTICS SURVEY

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)[3], the national statistics office of Bangladesh plays a pivotal role in producing official statistics by conducting various national-level surveys in different sectors. In line with this mandate, the Food Security Statistics 2023 undertaken by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has been a pioneering effort. This survey intends to investigate into the details of household food security, socio-economic status, and coping mechanisms in both rural and urban Bangladesh.

The Food Security Statistics 2023 comprises multifaceted objectives, including the evaluation of household food security experiences, understanding consumption patterns, and identifying livelihood strategies adopted to mitigate food crises. Moreover, it seeks to compile gender and area disaggregated data on assets, sales, credit, food stock availability, income and expenditure patterns, and the prevalence of food insecurity at household level across the country. Specific objectives were:

- **Conducting Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) Survey:** To comprehensively assess the prevalence and severity of food insecurity experienced by households, employing internationally recognized methodologies.

- **Generating Food Stock-related Statistics:** Compilation of Food Balance Sheets and Supply & Utilization Tables spanning from 2016 to 2021, shedding light on the dynamics of food availability and utilization within the country.

- **Estimating Per Capita Macro and Micro Nutrient Availability:** Analyzing the availability of essential macronutrients (calories, protein, and fat) and micronutrients (minerals, vitamins, etc.) per capita to gauge the adequacy of dietary intake.

1.3 PARTNERSHIP ROLE OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

When faced with an emergency or dealing with structural food insecurity, information can save lives.

Who are the food insecure or vulnerable people? How many are there? Where do they live? Why are they food insecure or vulnerable? How is the situation likely to evolve and what are the risks threatening them? A unique network of over 150 analysts around the world seeks to provide answers to these key questions, guiding the World Food Programme (WFP)'s food security analysis work, commonly known as Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM).

Through food security analysis and monitoring, WFP provides actionable food security information for each country it works. By combining traditional assessment methods with advanced and emerging technologies, WFP is able to identify and to food-insecure populations around the world and establish the underlying causes of food insecurity.

WFP works closely with national governments, UN partners and NGOs to inform the policies and programmes adopted to fight hunger in different circumstances. Economic,geospatial and household vulnerability data is analysed to provide a picture of the food security situation on which to base the design of WFP's operations[4].

WFP extended its support and engagement in the Food Security Statistics 2023 of BBS too. Through this collaboration, WFP intends to enrich the scope and depth of the survey, utilizing key indicators developed by WFP, such as CARI (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security. The CARI is a harmonized WFP method used to analyze primary data from a single households food security survey and to classify individual households according to their level of food security to enhance understanding of food security challenges and opportunities in Bangladesh.

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[3] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistiics, https://bbs.gov.bd/
[4] https://www.wfp.org/food-security-analysis

1.4 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) provides a structured and evidence-based methodology to assess food security status at the household level, making it particularly well-suited to the complex and dynamic food security context of Bangladesh. The country frequently experiences natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, and river erosion, which disrupt livelihoods, agricultural production, and market access. Additionally, rising inflation, population density, and pockets of chronic poverty further complicate the food security landscape. In this context, CARI's multi-dimensional framework—capturing food consumption, economic vulnerability, and livelihood coping capacity—offers a holistic view of household resilience and food access. The inclusion of the Food Consumption Score (FCS) provides insights into dietary diversity and frequency, which are essential in a country where micronutrient deficiencies and undernutrition remain public health concerns.

Moreover, the Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) helps to assess how households are managing food access under stress, revealing early warning signs of deteriorating food security and allowing timely interventions. The expenditure module reflects economic access to food, which is critical in urban, peri-urban, and disaster-prone rural settings. Importantly, CARI results in a standardized four-tier classification (food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure), which supports targeted programming, response planning, and trend analysis over time. Its flexibility and compatibility with national surveys, including those conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and development partners, enable easy integration into large-scale assessments and monitoring frameworks. For these reasons, CARI serves as a practical, actionable, and context-appropriate tool for informing food security policy, humanitarian assistance, and resilience programming in Bangladesh.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

While BBS has prepared its publication on most of the generic food security indicators in their survey report, this report intends to augment with some more details and specialized indicators from the survey data. Specifically, it will address the following objectives:

1. To evaluate the prevalence and severity of food insecurity at the national and divisional levels, disaggregating by income quintile utilizing the data from the Food Security Statistics 2023 (FSS) of BBS.
2. To assess coping strategies adopted by household food insecurity, including changes in dietary intakes, reliance on external assistance, and asset depletion.
3. To investigate the socio-economic determinants of food insecurity.
4. To explore gender and regional disparities in food insecurity prevalence and coping strategies.
5. To propose policy recommendations for mitigating food insecurity and enhancing resilience.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of this report extends to the analysis of CARI to national-level, urban-rural disaggregated and divisional level indicators pertaining to food coping strategies and food insecurity in Bangladesh. However, it is important to recognize certain limitations including associated sampling error, potential reliability issues of respondent reported data, and methodological constraints in capturing the full spectrum of coping strategies and food insecurity at a granular level, for example at district level.

2 METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the food security situation involves a wide range of available approaches, such as IPC (Integrated Phase Classification), HEA (Household Economy Analysis), FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale), CARI (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security), HHS (Household Hunger Scale), and others. Among these, the food security situation in Bangladesh was explored using two methodological approaches implemented under the framework of the Food Security Statistics Project 2022.

In this report, the CARI is applied to assess the food security situation in Bangladesh. Microdata from the 'Food Security Statistics 2023' survey were used to generate key findings and outputs. The CARI methodology is described in this chapter, along with a concise methodological reflection from the project.

The 'Food Security Statistics 2023' report, released by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in December 2023, included a national food security assessment. This encompassed the FIES Survey, food stock-related statistics, and estimates of per capita macro- and micro-nutrient availability. Detailed data collection methodologies are provided in the Food Security Statistics 2023 report.

2.1 CONCEPT OF FOOD SECURITY AND ITS MEASUREMENT

The Food and Nutrition Security Conceptual Framework, as depicted in Figure 2.1 and adopted by the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)[5], delineates food availability, food access, and food utilization as central components of food security. These

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[5] World Food Programme (WFP), TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR WFP'S CONSOLIDATED APPROACH FOR REPORTING INDICATORS OF FOOD SECURITY (CARI), 2021, Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division.

elements are interconnected with households' asset endowments, livelihood strategies, and understanding of micro-level contexts within the framework of food, nutrition, livelihoods, and rights realization, allowing for tailored interventions at regional and national levels. The food security status of households or individuals is influenced by various agro-environmental, socio-economic, and biological factors, which can be simplified into three dimensions: aggregate food availability, household food access, and individual food utilization. This procedure includes Food availability, Food access, Utilization, and Stability.

Understanding and addressing these dimensions of food security is essential for developing effective interventions and policies aimed at ensuring the well-being and nutritional status of individuals and households, particularly in contexts vulnerable to food insecurity, broader environmental factors, encompassing political, social, institutional, and economic dimensions. The household livelihoods approach, offers a holistic and multidimensional understanding of micro-level contexts within the framework of food, nutrition, livelihoods, and rights realization, allowing for tailored interventions at regional and national levels. The food security status of households or individuals is influenced by various agro-environmental, socio-economic, and biological factors, which can be simplified into three dimensions: aggregate food availability, household food access, and individual food utilization.

Food availability: This dimension pertains to the supply side of food security and is determined by factors such as food production levels, stock levels, net trade, and food aid.

Food access: While sufficient food supply at the national or international level is important, household-level food security also depends on individuals' resources to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. This includes considerations of in-come, expenditure, market accessibility, and prices.

Utilization: Utilization encompasses the body's ability to derive maximum nutritional benefit from consumed foods. It includes factors such as dietary diversity, food preparation methods, intra-household food distribution, and access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare.

Stability: Even if a household's food intake is adequate at a given moment, they may still face food insecurity if access to food is hindered periodically. External factors such as adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic challenges (e.g., unemployment, food price fluctuations) can impact food security status. Therefore, true food security entails continuous access to adequate food under varying circumstances. Understanding and addressing these dimensions of food security is essential for developing effective interventions and policies aimed at ensuring the well-being and nutritional status of individuals and households, particularly in contexts vulnerable to food insecurity.
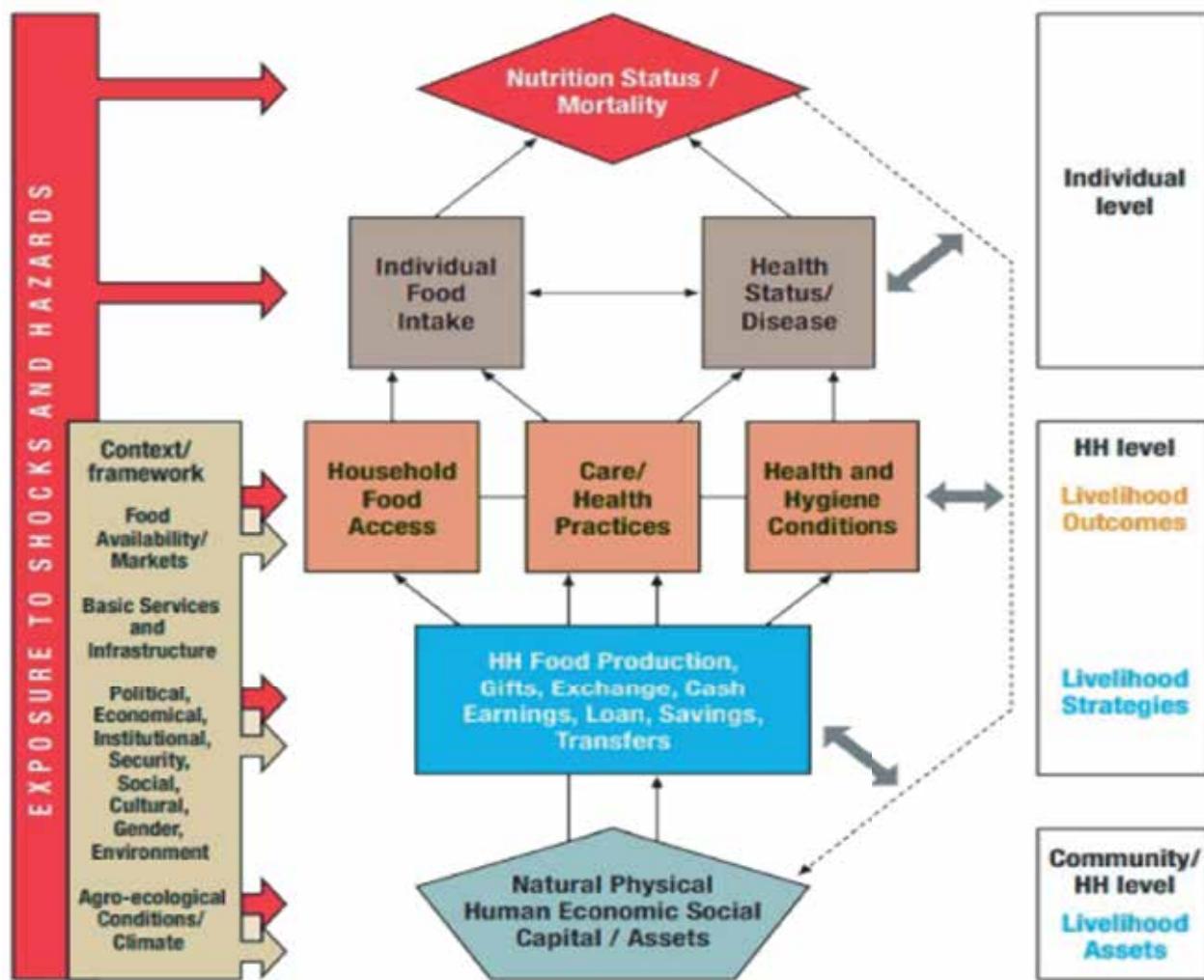
Figure 2.1: Inter-relation among food availability, food access, and food utilization

2.2 CONSOLIDATED APPROACH FOR REPORTING INDICATORS OF FOOD SECURITY (CARI)

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Rapid Impact Assessment (CARI) evaluates primary data gathered from individual households to classify their level of food security. Following the definition by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 1996), food security is deemed to exist when all individuals have consistent physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food, meeting their dietary requirements for a healthy and active life. CARI employs an approach to consolidate various food security indicators into a single index, culminating in the Food Security Console (CARI console)[6], which provides a succinct summary of the population's overall food security status. CARI assesses food availability and access by evaluating household consumption patterns and coping capacity, reflecting economic vulnerability and livelihood strategies. The assessment involves the selection of indicators from a set of options, with each combination yielding a specific formula to determine the household's final food security classification. The console functions as a visual representation, where each indicator serves as a building block contributing to the overall classification of the population into four standard categories: 1) Food secure, 2) Marginally

[6] World Food Programme (WFP), The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI). VAM Resource Center. United Nations World Food Programme. https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/the-consolidated-approach-for-reporting-indicators-of-food-security-cari

Food Secure, 3) Moderately Food Insecure, and 4) Severely Food Insecure.

The alignment between each food security indicator's category and the overall food security classification will be thoroughly elucidated in the following section.

2.2.1 Interpretation of CARI

Food Secure: Households classified as food secure are able to meet their food needs consistently without resorting to reduced or livelihood coping strategies for food security. They have sufficient access to food and do not face significant challenges in meeting their dietary requirements.

Marginally Food Secure: Households categorized as marginally food secure experience minimal inadequacies in food consumption. While they may not face severe food shortages, they rely on reduced coping strategies and may occasionally employ stress coping strategies to secure their food needs. This category indicates a slight vulnerability to food insecurity.

Moderately Food Insecure: Households classified as moderately food insecure exhibit noticeable gaps in food consumption. They struggle to meet their required food needs without resorting to crisis coping strategies. This category signifies a higher level of vulnerability to food insecurity compared to the marginally food secure group.

Severely Food Insecure: This category represents households facing extreme food consumption gaps. They may lack access to sufficient food resources or may have experienced severe loss of livelihood assets, leading to food shortages. In severe cases, households may face acute hunger or starvation, posing significant threats to their well-being and livelihoods.

CARI Classifications

1 = Food Secure

2 = Marginally Food Secure

3 = Moderately Food Insecure

4 = Severely Food Insecure

Figure 2.2: CARI classification

2.2.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) serves as a crucial proxy for assessing households' food access and is a fundamental indicator utilized by the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners. It enables the classification of households into distinct groups based on the adequacy of the foods consumed during the week preceding the survey. The FCS is a composite score derived from evaluating households' dietary diversity, frequency of food consumption, and the nutritional value of various food groups. Through a structured questionnaire, households are queried about the frequency of consuming items from eight different food groups, including condiments, over a seven-day reference period. Additionally, the FCS module gathers information on the sources of the consumed foods, whether acquired through self-reliant means such as own production or cash purchases, or reliance on external sources such as food assistance. While this data on food sources may not be widely reported, it offers valuable insights into understanding households' self-sufficiency levels and dependency on external aid, thus warranting its inclusion as part of the standard module.

2.2.3 Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) serves as a vital indicator for assessing the extent of hardship experienced by households as a result of food shortages. This index evaluates both the frequency and severity of food consumption behaviors that households had to resort to during the seven days leading up to the survey. Specifically, the rCSI considers five pre-selected coping strategies utilized by households to mitigate the effects of food insecurity. By quantifying the frequency and severity of these coping strategies, the rCSI provides a simplified yet effective proxy measure of household food insecurity. It offers valuable insights into the challenges faced by households in accessing an adequate and reliable food supply, thereby aiding in the identification of vulnerable populations and informing targeted interventions to address food insecurity.

2.2.4 Livelihood coping / asset depletion:

The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) uses the Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS) indicator to describe a household's coping capacity. This indicator is derived from a set of questions assessing the household's experience with livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to the survey. The responses help to understand the levels of stress and insecurity households face and indicate their capacity to maintain future productivity. These coping strategies are specific to Bangladesh country context and categorized into three main groups: stress, crisis, and emergency coping strategies (Table 1.1) . Households that did not adopt any of these coping strategies and continued routine economic activities are considered food secure under this indicator. The table below presents the prevalence of adopted strategies and identifies those that were applied in this report.

Table 1.1: Livelihood coping strategies and their severities

SN	Coping strategies	Livelihood Coping Strategies with Severity	Priorities coping strategies	Required (Livelihood Coping Strategies)	Not Required (Livelihood Coping Strategies)	Required (Livelihood Coping Strategies) 100%
					Column %	Row %
1	Bought food on credit or borrow food/borrowed money	Stress	Top 4 stress coping strategies	28.6%	71.4%	27.4%
2	Spent savings	Stress		26.2%	73.8%	25.0%
3	Selling household assets/good	Stress		2.7%	97.3%	2.6%
4	Sent household members to eat elsewhere	Stress		1.9%	98.1%	1.9%
5	Food received from food aid been sold, exchanged or shared	Stress		1.9%	98.1%	1.8%
6	Any other items (other than food) received as assistance had to be sold	Stress		1.4%	98.6%	1.3%
7	Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health and cloth	Crisis	Top 3 crisis coping strategies	20.4%	79.6%	19.5%
8	Decreased expenditures on fertilizer, animal feed, veterinary care, etc	Crisis		5.5%	94.5%	5.3%
9	Selling productive assets or means of transport	Crisis		2.6%	97.4%	2.5%

SN	Coping strategies	Livelihood Coping Strategies with Severity	Priorities coping strategies	Required (Livelihood Coping Strategies)	Not Required (Livelihood Coping Strategies)	Required (Livelihood Coping Strategies) 100%
					Column %	Row %
10	Children (below 18 years) are working to contribute to HH income	Crisis		2.5%	97.5%	2.4%
11	Withdrew children from school/not resuming school after school opening	Crisis		2.1%	97.9%	2.0%
12	Mortgaged/Sold house or land due to lack of food	Crisis		1.1%	98.9%	1.1%
13	Had to marry any of your children (<18 years)	Crisis		1.1%	98.9%	1.0%
14	Sold last female animals	Emergency	Top 3 emergency coping strategies	2.4%	97.6%	2.3%
15	Adults (18+) are accepting high risk, illegal income activities	Emergency		2.1%	97.9%	2.0%
16	Begged and/or scavenged due to lack of food	Emergency		1.1%	98.9%	1.1%
17	Engaged in illegal income activities (theft, prostitution)	Emergency		0.5%	99.5%	0.5%
18	Entire household migrated to different location	Emergency		0.5%	99.5%	0.5%
						100.0%

2.2.4a Converting livelihood-coping strategies to CARI

The livelihood-coping strategy indicator is used to reclassify households into CARI's 4-point scale based on the most severe coping strategy reported by the household. Households that have employed coping strategies at various levels of severity are classified according to the most severe strategy used (i.e., stress, crisis, or emergency). For instance, if a household adopted both a stress-level and a crisis-level strategy, it would be classified under the crisis category.

2.2.5 Food Consumption Score -Nutrition(FCS-N)

The Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis (FCS-N) is a tool derived from the Food Consumption Score indicator, that looks at three main nutrients (Vitamin A, Protein and Hem Iron) of the food items consumed. The gathered data from this FCS-N module is essential for understanding nutritional health and well-being of households. The FCS is calculated by inspecting how often households consume food items from the different food groups during a 7-day reference period. In addition to this, the FCS-N module collects data on sources of the consumed foods acquired by households.

2.3 DATA AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Food Security Statistic 2023 (FSS 2023) was conducted in Bangladesh for the first time. It is a nationally representative and well-designed survey in Bangladesh. This survey provides evidence-based data and information on food security, nutrition statistics, and socioeconomic characteristics. The chapter includes survey planning, sampling frame, choosing the sampling techniques, determining the sample size, design of questionnaire, methods for collecting data, methods for checking consistency and accuracy of data, imputation and validation of data, adjustment of sampling error, quality control, etc. (for detail food security concepts and survey methodology, see ANNEX 1).

2.3.1 Method of data collection

Food Security Statistics 2023 (FSS 2023) was carried out on a household basis. Direct interview method was followed during data collection. The interviewers or enumerators visited the individuals of the sample households for a face-to-face interview and conducted the survey using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) on a tablet device. These questionnaires contained household and individual information.

2.3.2 Sampling Frame

Keeping the Objectives of the survey into consideration, the Population and Housing Census 2022 frame was considered as the sampling frame for the sampling of the Food Security Statistics Survey 2023. This is also to be noted that the survey was conducted in the 'general households', the other type 'the institutional households' counted under the census were excluded from the listing of FSS2023.

2.3.3 Stratification

The survey considered two-way stratification where estimates were required to represent each of the 8 administrative divisions and three types of residence, namely Rural, Urban, and City Corporation.

As a result, the survey was conducted to represent 8×3=24 domains. To ensure the minimum required sample size in each domain, an equal allocation of sample size was adopted.

2.3.4 Sampling Method

Considering each of the EAs as the primary sampling unit (PSU), a two-stage sampling was carried out in each of the domains. The census enumeration areas (EAs) consisting of 100-120 households (HHs) each, were treated as the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the two-stage sampling. At the first stage, PSUs were selected using a Systematic Sampling from each of the domains independently. In each of the PSUs selected at the first stage, a complete listing of the households (HH) was done. Then, at the second stage, from each of the selected PSUs, 20 HHs were selected using a Simple Random Sampling. The

Table 2.1: Household Distribution by EA and Stratum

Division Name	Rural		Urban		City Corporation		Total	
	No. of EAs	No. of HH	No. of EAs	No. of HH	No. of EAs	No. of HH	No. of EAs	No. of HH
Barishal	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Chattogram	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Dhaka	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Khulna	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Mymensingh	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Rajshahi	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Rangpur	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Sylhet	62	1240	62	1240	62	1240	186	3720
Total	496	9920	496	9920	496	9920	1488	29760

number of HHs from the PSUs was chosen as 20 from the experience of the other surveys conducted by the BBS and was decided in the Technical Committee meeting.

2.3.5 Allocation of Sample size

The allocation of sample PSUs and sample HHs can be shown in Table 2.1.

3

FINDINGS

This is one of the first and largest food security surveys in Bangladesh, comprising 29,760 households' information on food security indicators, equally distributed in urban, rural and city corporations and all the divisions. The results from the face-to-face household survey revealed the food insecurity situation in Bangladesh, which showed significant differences in different strata, especially among different income quintiles, which depicts the story of the poor and poorest. This analytical report focuses on the CARI and its components, namely FCS (food consumption score) , rCSI (reduced coping strategy index), LCSI (livelihood coping strategy index) and income expenditure relationships.

3.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORES (FCS)

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is the most used food security indicator by WFP and partners. This indicator is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and relative nutritional value of different food groups. The FCS is calculated by asking how often households consume food items from the 8 different food groups (plus condiments) during a 7-day reference period. Approximately three in ten households exhibited a 'poor to borderline' food consumption score, indicating households struggled to put an adequate nutritious diet on the table (Figure 3.1). This situation varied across different residence types. Interestingly, in the city corporation areas, this figure was comparatively lower, with more than one in a ten households experiencing inadequate diet. This suggests a comparatively better food security situation in urban areas, particularly within city corporations. When looking into the differentials of FCS among divisions, it's important to note that a significant percentage of households reported outstandingly lower FCS in Mymensingh division, where three percent households were classified as 'poor,' representing a higher proportion compared to other divisions. This indicates a more pronounced food insecurity situation in Mymensingh (Figure 3.2). Khulna and Rajshahi, although better than Mymensingh, also

exhibited more than forty percent in borderline FCS and a moderate sixty percent scoring an 'Acceptable' FCS. Conversely, divisions like Barishal, Chattogram and Dhaka demonstrated lower percentages of households categorized as 'Poor', with a higher proportion falling into the 'Acceptable' category. When comparing food consumption scores across divisions, this disparity underscores more in-depth analysis to find the root causes of the differences.
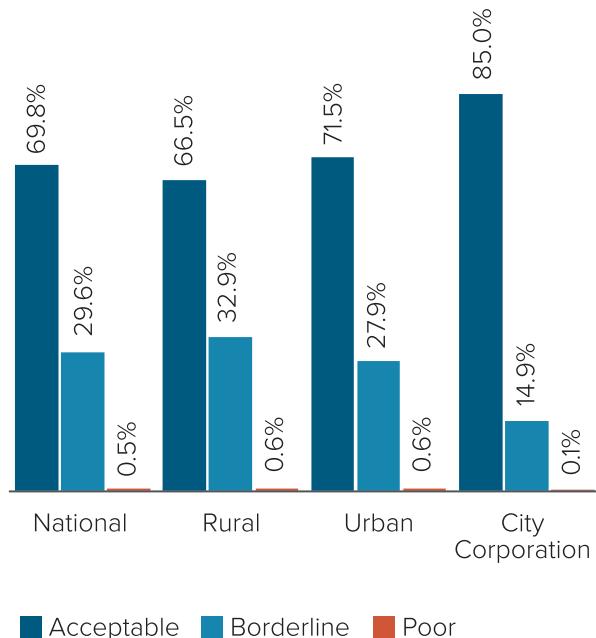
Figure 3.1: National averages of Food Consumption Score (FCS) of the households in three strata.
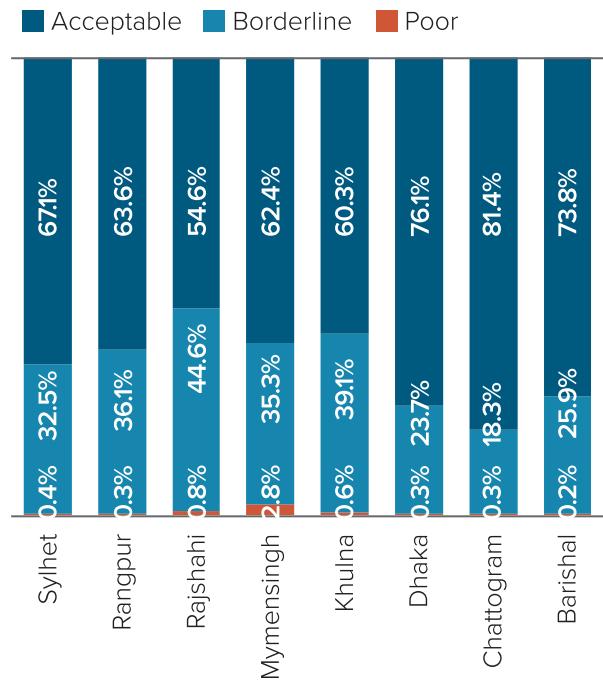
Figure 3.2: Divisional averages of Food Consumption Score (FCS) of the households

3.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE – NUTRITION (FCS-N)

The way in which the FCS is analyzed does not explicitly provide information on the main macronutrient (carbohydrate, fat, protein) and micronutrient (vitamins and minerals) adequacy and consequent potential risks of deficiencies of these nutrients, but the data recorded in the FCS module provides enough information to throw light on the consumption of these nutrients[7]. FCS-N has been developed to exploit data and provide information on specific nutrients. While it will not allow us to understand individual nutrient intake, the 'Food consumption score nutrition quality analysis' fills this gap at HH level and attempts to improve the link between household food access/consumption and nutritional outcome. Outputs from this innovative analysis can help select the appropriate food transfer modalities (food, cash, or vouchers) and feed into decisions on nutrition-sensitive programming. There had been a significant alarming observation that only 15 percent of households had iron-rich food regularly, and almost one in ten households had none in a week (Figure 3.3). In a survey conducted by ICDDRB, 21 percent of children and 29 percent non-lactating women had moderate to severe anaemia in Bangladesh[8].

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[7] Food and Nutrition Handbook, World Food Programme, 2001. Link http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/other/wfp003927.pdf
[8] Micronutrient Survey Bangladesh, 2019-2020, https://www.icddrb.org/quick-links/press-releases?id=139&task=view
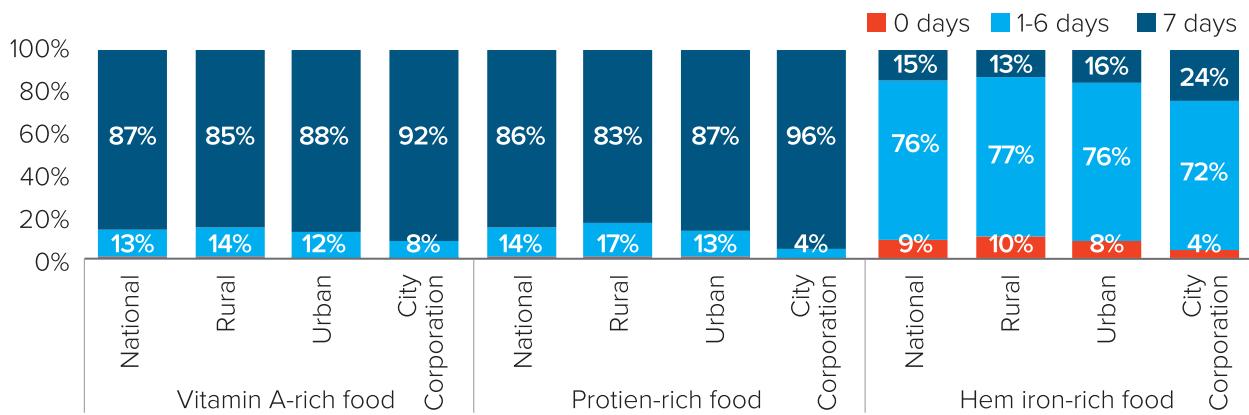
Figure 3.3: Food Consumption Score -Nutrition for different strata
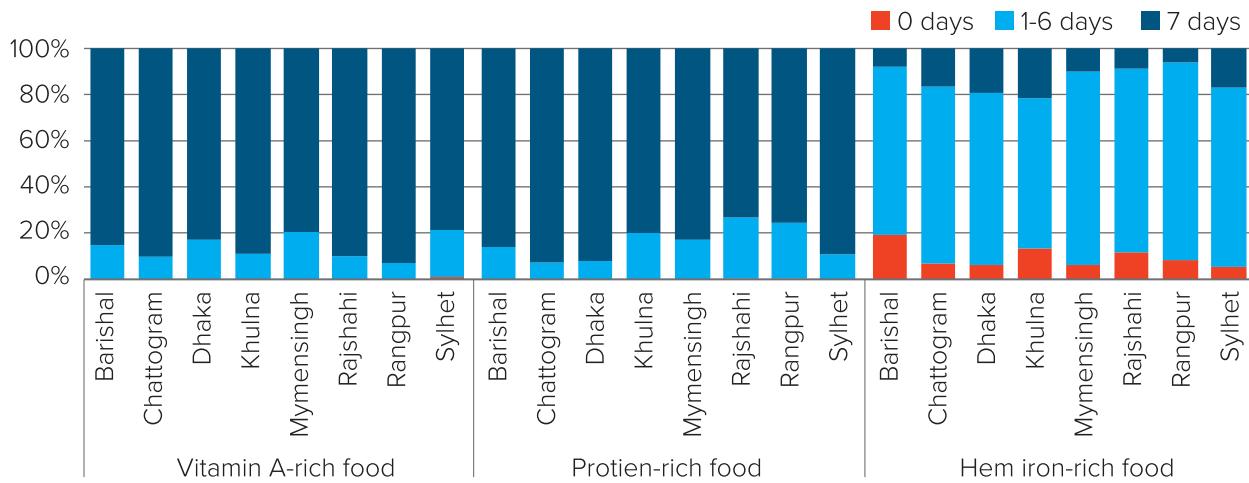
Figure 3.4: Food Consumption Score -Nutrition for divisions.

A similar picture was depicted in divisions. Overall, the consumption of iron-rich food was alarmingly lower all over the country. Barishal division had the highest number of households who had zero days consumption of iron rich food. More than three in ten households who did not consume iron rich food were moderate to severely food insecure. In Rajshahi division, close to two in ten households did not take protein rich food at all and eight in ten of those households were food insecure (Figure 3.4). In other words, it can be explained that food insecure households severely lacked micronutrients (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.7 & Table 3.8).

3.3 LIVELIHOOD BASED COPING STRATEGIES (LCSI)

The Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) builds on the understanding of the behaviours vulnerable households engage in to meet their immediate food security needs in times of crisis or shock.

In rural areas, five in ten   households (52.1 percent) reported not requiring any coping strategies, while a considerable proportion utilized stress coping strategies (21.5 percent) and crisis coping strategies (21.8 percent). A small but significant percentage resorted to emergency coping strategies (4.6 percent). In a dense country like Bangladesh, this number is quite significant. Reliance on negative coping strategies had been the common observation in both national and divisional level. Emergency coping is alarming as households relied on selling productive assets, lands, begging, sending kids to work, dropping kids from school, etc. If continued for long time negative coping puts the most vulnerable at threat of any future shocks.

54.3% Not required **4.0%** Emergencies coping

21.3% Crisis coping
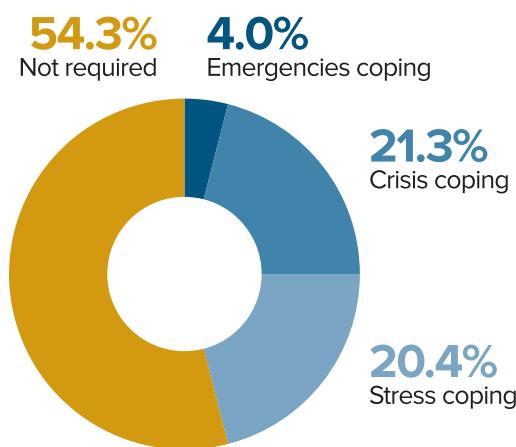
20.4% Stress coping

Figure 3.5: National average livelihood based coping strategy

In urban areas, a similar pattern is observed, with slightly higher proportions of households not requiring coping strategies (54.7 percent) and employing stress coping strategies (23.4 percent). The use of crisis coping strategies remains relatively consistent (18.6 percent), while emergency coping strategies are less common (3.3 percent).

Interestingly, households in City Corporations demonstrated a different trend. A higher percentage (65.3 percent) reported not requiring any coping strategies, indicating a potentially greater sense of stability or access to resources in these urban centers. Additionally, a smaller proportion utilized stress coping strategies (17.0 percent) and crisis coping strategies (15.9 percent) compared to rural and urban areas. A trivial percentage of households (1.8 percent) reported resorting to emergency coping strategies, suggesting a lower level of vulnerability or need for immediate assistance in City Corporations

compared to rural and urban settings (Figure 3.6).

The Figure also illustrates the distribution of coping strategies adopted by households across various regions. It reveals that the majority of households in all regions do not resort to any coping strategies, with percentages ranging from 48.5 percent in Rajshahi to 58.6 percent in Dhaka. Stress coping strategies are employed by a smaller proportion of households, varying from 18.9 percent in Dhaka to 26.7 percent in Sylhet. Crisis coping strategies show a similar trend, with percentages ranging from 16.2 percent in Sylhet to 23.3 percent in Barishal. Emergency coping strategies are observed in a smaller fraction of households, ranging from 2.4 percent in Chattogram to 5.4 percent in Rajshahi (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.2). Overall, while most households (54 percent) refrain from adopting coping strategies, there are regional disparities in the prevalence of stress, crisis, and emergency coping mechanisms.
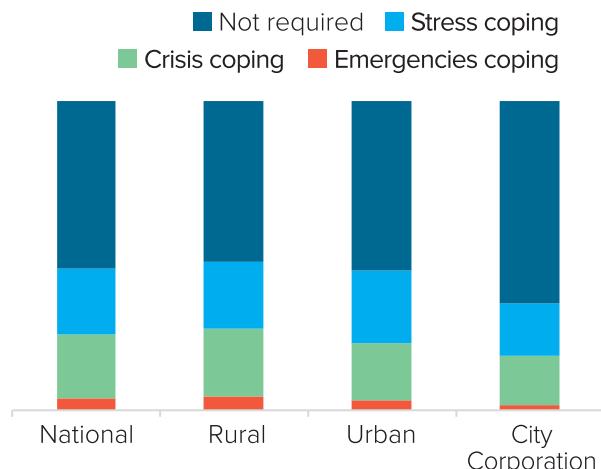
Figure 3.6: Livelihood based coping strategy in three strata

3.4 REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX (rCSI)

The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) mean provides insight into the prevalence and severity of coping strategies adopted by households. Reduced food-based coping strategies (rCSI) scores are used as a proxy variable for food insecurity. The rCSI is based on the frequency and severity of coping mechanisms for households reporting food consumption problems and assesses the stress level of households due to a food shortage. A high score indicates a higher stress

level, and a lower score means that the household is less stressed.

Figure 3.7 presents the rCSI for rural, urban, City Corporation areas and for different divisions (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.3). The overall mean rCSI at national level is 3.55, indicating that the average level of reliance on coping strategies is not very high (with respect to a maximum attainable 5) adopted by

households in the country. A mean of 3.78 in rural areas suggests a relatively higher reliance on coping strategies among rural households compared to the overall average while urban areas exhibit a slightly lower mean rCSI of 3.41. City Corporation areas have the lowest mean rCSI at 2.54, indicating a gradual decrease in reliance on coping strategies from rural to urban, and urban to City Corporation.

Among divisions, Rangpur and Sylhet have the highest mean rCSI values at 4.29 and 4.42, respectively. This suggests a relatively higher prevalence of coping strategies in these regions compared to other divisions. Dhaka and Khulna have lower mean rCSI values at 2.79 and 3.02, respectively, indicating a comparatively lower reliance on coping strategies in these areas. Barishal, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi have mean rCSI values close to the overall average, suggesting a moderate prevalence of coping strategies in these divisions. Chattogram falls above the overall average with a mean rCSI of 4.06, indicating a relatively higher reliance on coping strategies compared to the overall average but not as high as Rangpur and Sylhet (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.3).
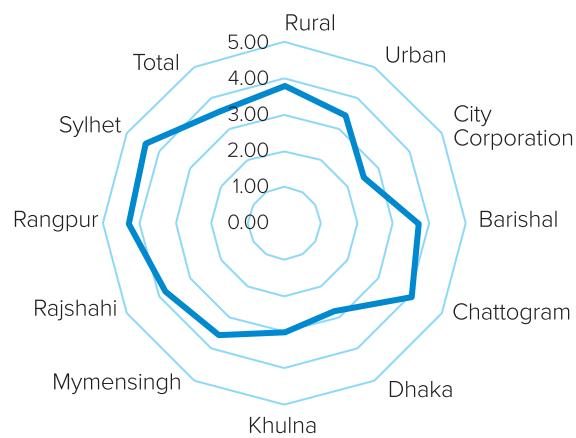
Figure 3.7: reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) for different region and divisions

Overall, the mean rCSI values provide insights into the differences in coping strategy adoption across different geographic areas, highlighting regions where households may be facing higher levels of food insecurity and reliance on coping mechanisms.

3.5 CONSOLIDATED APPROACH FOR REPORTING INDICATORS (CARI)

The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI) provides valuable insights into the food security status of households across different categories, including food secure, marginally food secure, moderately food insecure, and severely food insecure. Even if a household's food intake is adequate at this moment, they could still be considered food insecure due to lack or hindered access to food on a periodic basis, risking their nutritional status. Adverse weather conditions, political instability, or economic factors (unemployment, rising food prices) may have an impact on the food security status[9].

Looking at the overall distribution, approximately three in ten households (32.9 %) fall under the food secure category, indicating a vast majority population were vulnerable. However, a significant proportion of households were categorized as marginally food secure (44.6 %), suggesting a degree of vulnerability to food insecurity. Around one-fifth of households

(22.2 %) are classified as moderately food insecure, highlighting a notable level of food insecurity, while a small but substantial four in a thousand HH (0.4 %) are severely food insecure remaining in the most vulnerable level of food security.

When considering the rural-urban divide, it can be observed that urban areas generally exhibit higher levels of food security compared to rural areas. In urban settings, approximately 35.6 percent of households are food secure, while 43.5 percent are marginally food secure. Conversely, in rural areas, the percentage of food secure households is slightly lower at 27.2 percent, with a higher proportion (47.1 percent) categorized as marginally food secure. This suggests a relatively better food security situation in urban areas with a significant portion (about one-fifth) of households still experiencing some level of vulnerability.

9 technical guidance for wfp's consolidated approach for reporting indicators of food security (cari), 2021

However, within city Corporations, the picture changes significantly. While the percentage of food secure households is notably higher at 59.1 percent, indicating a relatively favorable food security situation, the percentage of moderately food insecure households is lower at about 8 percent with no households experiencing severe food insecurity. This suggests a lower prevalence of food insecurity in City Corporations compared to urban areas, despite one-third households in City Corporation are only marginally food secure (Figure 3.8).

Overall, the relatively favorable food security situation in City Corporations compared to other urban areas may be attributed to a combination of economic, social, and environmental factors that contribute to better access to food and support services.

When examining the data across divisions, there are notable variations in food security status. For instance, divisions like Barishal, Chattogram, and Sylhet exhibit relatively lower percentages of food secure households compared to divisions like Dhaka and Khulna. Mymensingh stands out with a very low percentage of food secure households (20.9 percent) and a higher percentage of moderately food insecure households (31.7 percent), indicating a more pronounced food insecurity situation in that division. Notably, almost 3 three in ten households in each of Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet are in 'moderately food insecure' category according to CARI (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.1). Overall, the CARI outputs highlight the complex nature of food security, with variations observed across different geographical locations and residence types. These insights can inform targeted interventions aimed at addressing food insecurity and improving overall well-being in vulnerable communities.

Total

Rural

Urban

City Corporation
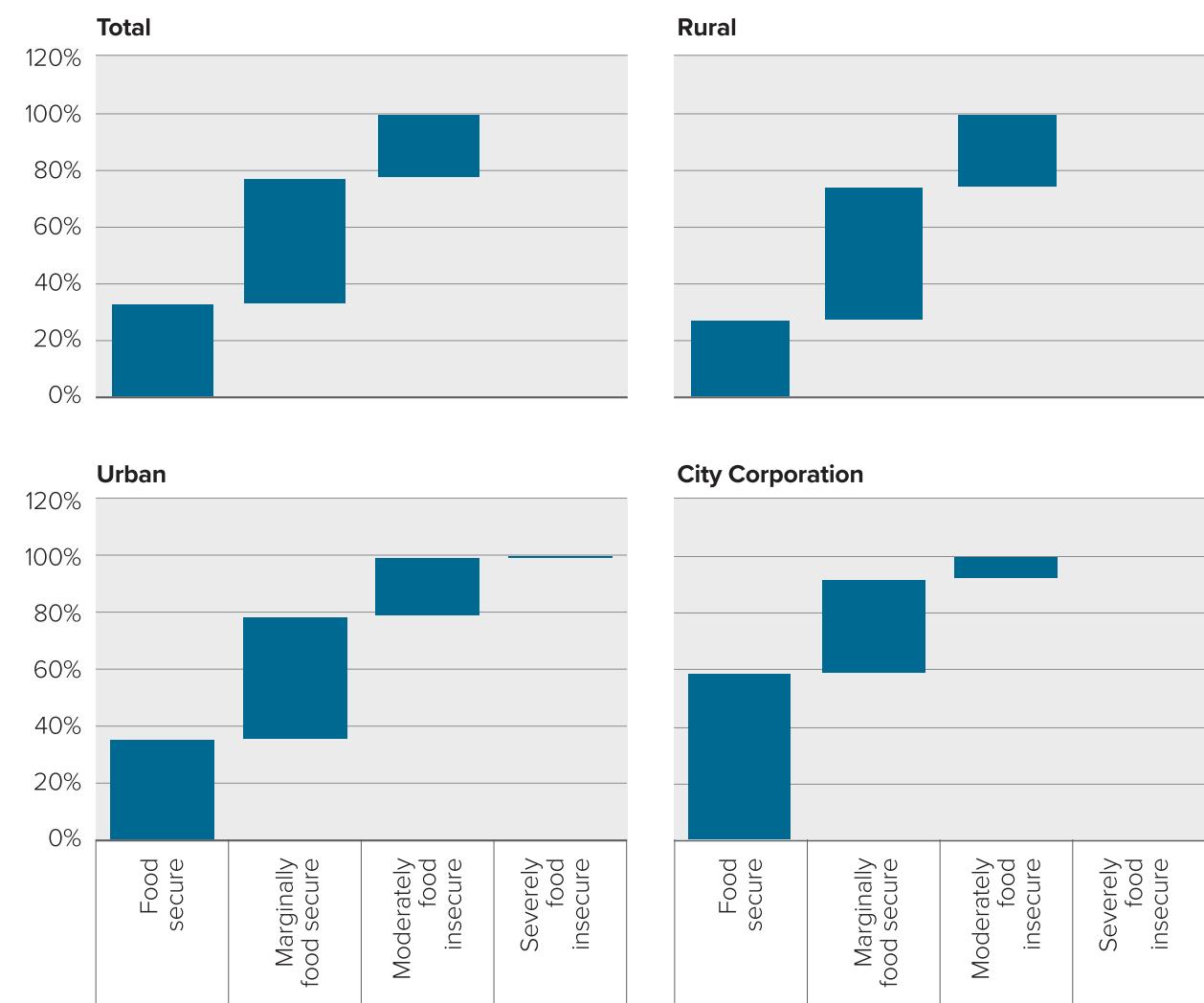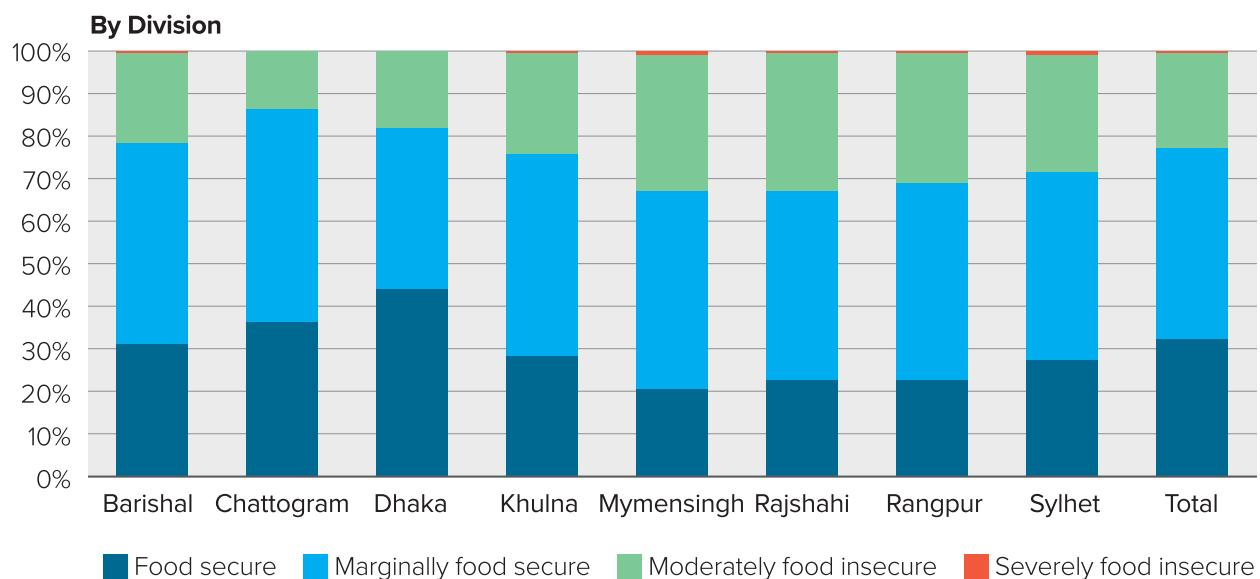
By Division

Figure 3.8: Rural/urban and division wise consolidated approach for reporting indicators of food security (CARI)

3.6 CARI WITHIN EXPENDITURE DECILE

While distribution of HHs in terms of CARI showed vivid interpretation of food security and vulnerability in Bangladesh, it is of demand to understand whether this classification has any relationship with quantity of expenditure by the households. A comparative presentation of CARI variability among different expenditure groups. The groups are formed depending on the 10 deciles (every 10th percentiles),

the decile group 1 contains the HHs with expenditure up to 10th percentile, decile group 2 contains the HHs with expenditure from 11th to 20th percentile, and so on. Figure 3.9 shows the distribution of HHs according to CARI categories with each of the decile groups, additionally, Figure 3.10 and Figure 3.11 displays the distribution in urban and rural households and in different divisions.
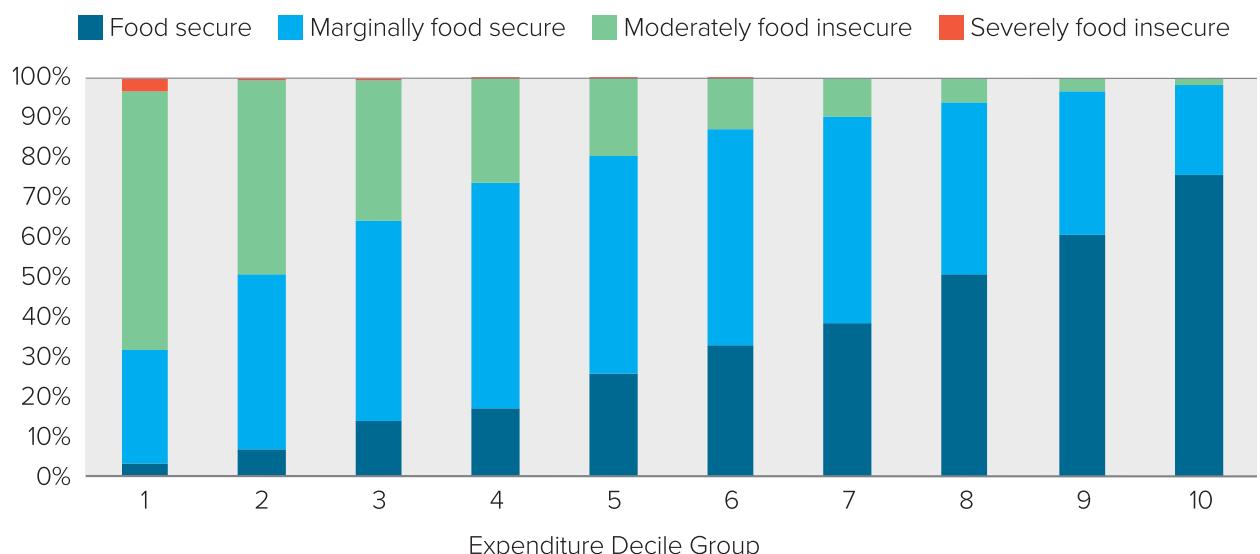
Figure 3.9: CARI with expenditure decile
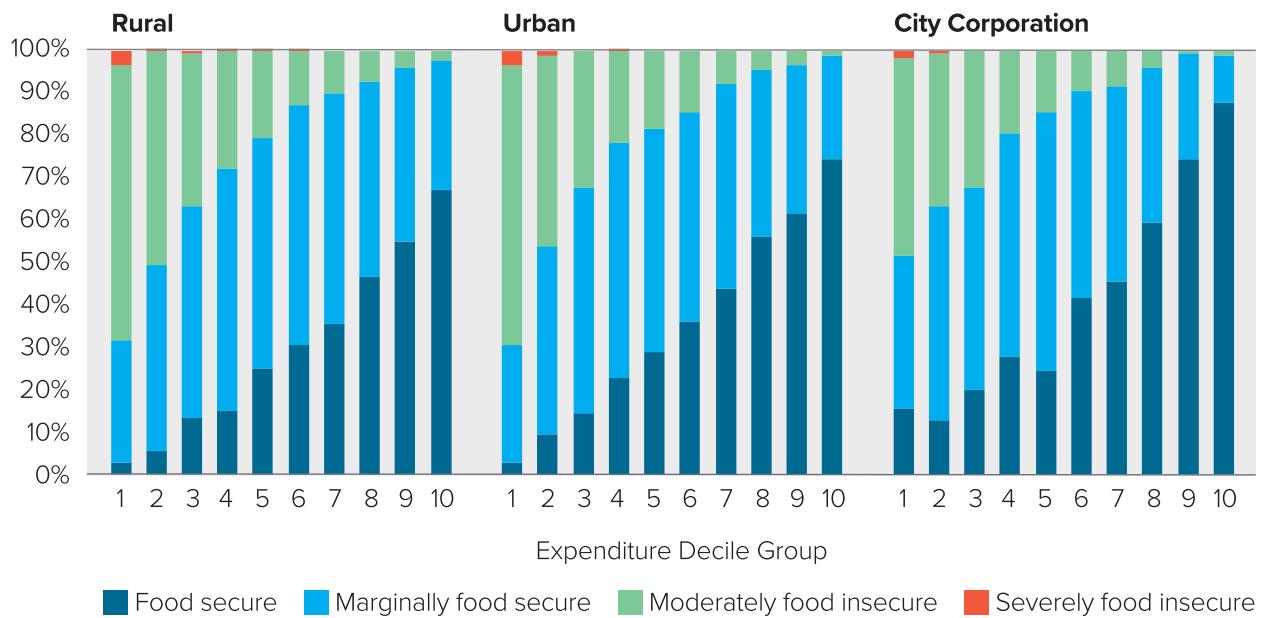
Figure 3.10: Urban/rural level of CARI within expenditure decile

As expected the proportion of HHs in the food secured category is rare in the first expenditure decile group, however, the proportion gradually increases for higher expenditure decile group. On the other hand, households in 'severely food insecure' category is prominent only in the first expenditure decile group and diminishes quickly as we move towards higher expenditure decile groups.

The urban rural divide is not much visible in the trends of CARI based classification of HHs among different expenditure decile groups except for the fact that the proportion of 'Food secure' is higher in city corporation than that in urban area with minimum in

the rural are. Outstanding to mention is the proportion of 'Food secure' HHs in the first expenditure decile group is quite high (about 15%) in the city corporation area compared to almost zero in rural and urban area.

The comparison among divisions re-assures the difference in magnitude of proportion 'food secure' HHs in different districts, which remain true within each of the expenditure decile groups. However, the pattern of changes in the HH-category distribution across different expenditure decile groups is almost similar for the national, urban, rural, city corporation and all the districts (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.5 & Table 3.6).
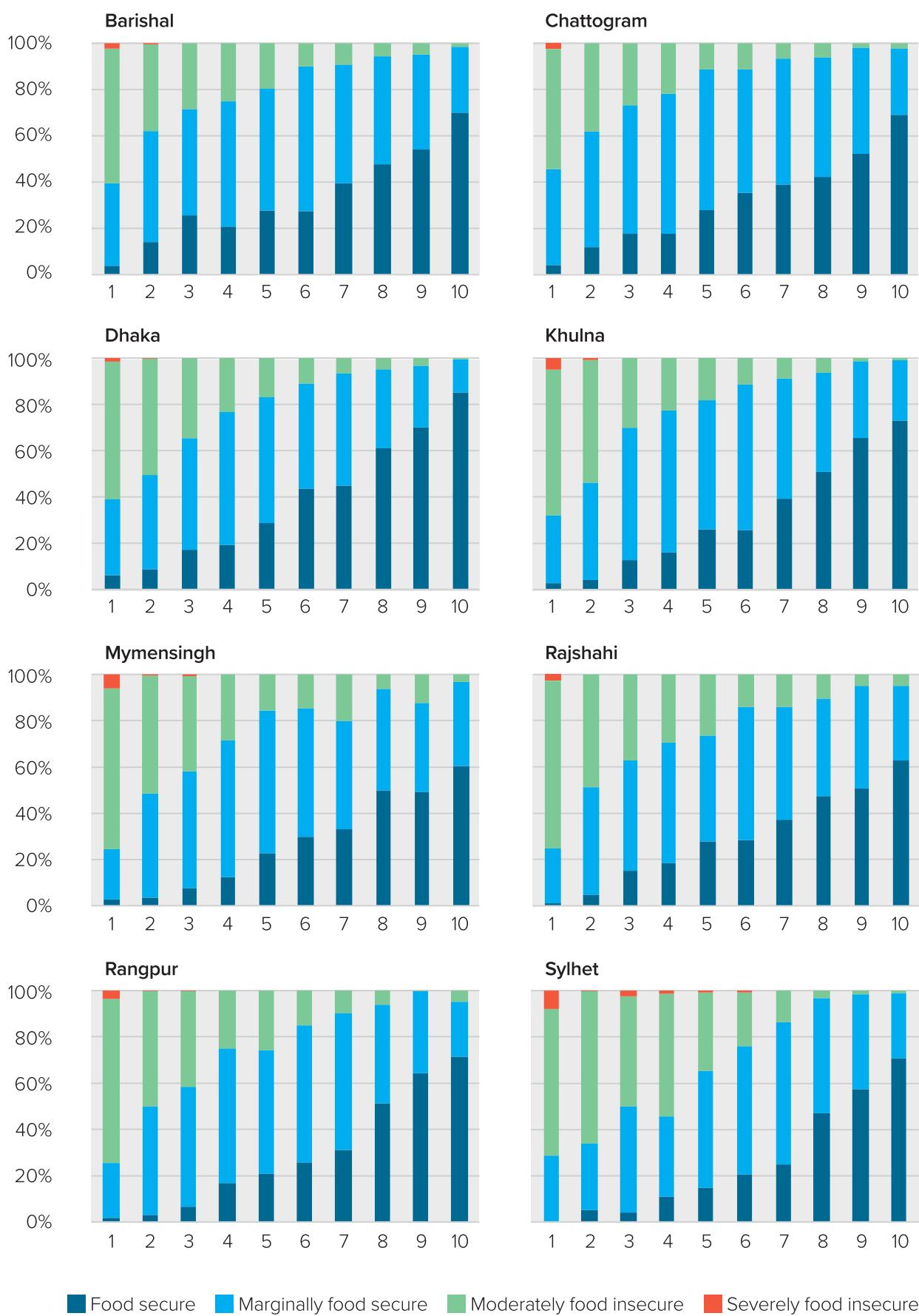
Figure 3.11: Division wise CARI within expenditure decile

3.7 SHARE OF FOOD EXPENDITURE

The distribution of households according to the share of food expenditure described in (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.4) is depicted in Figure 3.13 and Figure 3.14. Overall 38.3% of the total sample households allocate less than 50% of their expenditure to food, while about another 34.5% allocate 50-65% and 17.0% allocate 65-75%. However, HHs allocating 75% or more of their expenditure to food represent a quite substantial proportion, accounting for 10.2% of the total sample.

About a one-third (19.2+12.4=31.6%) of households in rural areas, and a quarter (17.4+8.1=25.5%) in the urban areas, allocate at least 65% of their expenditure to food, indicating a significant portion of income dedicated to meeting basic nutritional needs. Conversely, in city corporation the corresponding percentage is 6.5% only reflecting a slighter vulnerability in food expenditure in this region. The relative comfort in the city corporation HHs is also evident from the findings that two-thirds (65.4%) of HHs allocating less than half of the expenditure on food.

Analyzing across different divisions, it is revealed that in Chattogram, Dhaka, and Khulna the proportion of HHs allocating less than 50% of their expenditure to
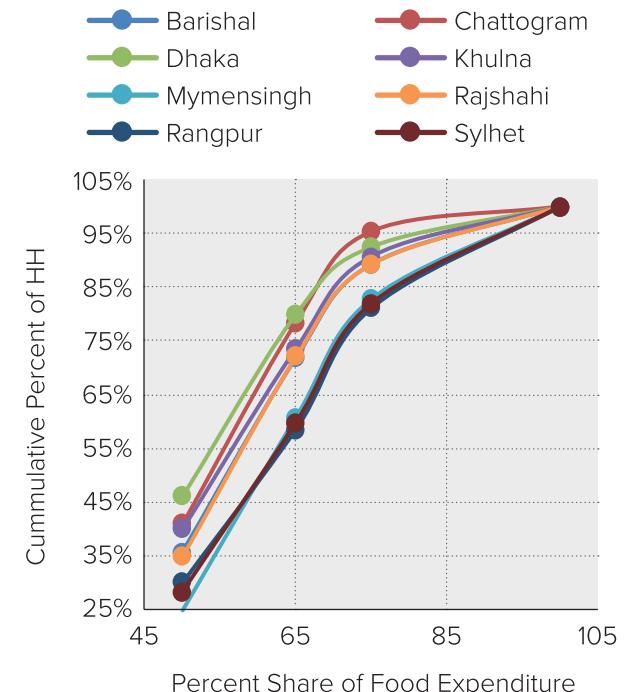
Figure 3.14: Division wise share of food expenditure

food is similar (ranging from 40 to 46 percent) and it appears better than that in other divisions. While only about quarter of the households in Mymensingh and Sylhet divisions allocate less than 50% expenditure to food, with percentages ranging from 24.8% to 35.0%, almost one in five of them spent more than 75% in food (See ANNEX 1, Table 3.4).

As the exact value of the indicators might be different even being consistent by two methods, we resort to simple scatter plot to check the methods produce results in alignment so that the discussion could be made keeping all of the indicators in focus.

Figure 3.13: Rural/urban share of food expenditure

4

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Approximately one-third of households are food secure, nearly half fall into the marginally food secure category, leaving 22.6% facing moderate to severe food insecurity.

4.1 URBANIZATION BENEFITS

Urban areas consistently exhibit higher levels of food security compared to rural regions, with City Corporations presenting the most favorable food security situation. This trend likely reflects better access to economic opportunities, social support networks, and infrastructure in urban centers, leading to improved food security outcomes.

The higher prevalence of food security observed in City Corporations compared to urban areas could be attributed to several factors:

4.1.1 Economic Opportunities:

City Corporations often offer greater economic opportunities, including formal employment, business prospects, and access to markets. Higher income levels and employment opportunities in urban centers may contribute to better food security outcomes compared to other urban areas.

4.1.2 Infrastructure and Services:

City Corporations typically have better infrastructure and access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation facilities. Improved infrastructure and services can enhance the overall well-being of residents, including access to nutritious food and support systems when needed.

4.1.3 Social Safety Nets:

City Corporations may have more robust social safety nets and support programs in place to address food insecurity among vulnerable populations. Government interventions, community initiatives, and NGO programs focused on food assistance, income support, and social welfare may be more prevalent in urban centers, contributing to improved food security outcomes.

4.1.4 Diverse Food Sources:

Urban areas, particularly City Corporations, often have greater access to diverse food sources, including supermarkets, grocery stores, and restaurants. The availability of diverse food options and market choices can help households meet their dietary needs more effectively, reducing the risk of food insecurity.

4.1.5 Resilience and Coping Mechanisms:

Residents in City Corporations may have greater access to resources and social networks that enable them to cope with economic shocks or disruptions in food supply chains. Stronger social cohesion, community support systems, and access to financial resources can enhance households' resilience to food insecurity in urban areas.

4.2 DISPARITIES AMONG ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Notable disparities exist across divisions, like Rangpur, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Sylhet facing pronounced food insecurity challenges. Further investigation into the underlying factors driving these disparities is required, considering socio-economic, environmental, and policy-related factors. We may observe that the four worst-performing divisions in terms of food security are situated in the northern part of Bangladesh and may bring the thoughts of geographic reason behind food insecurity issues. It also may indicate underlying socio-economic factors unique to this region that may face unique challenges such as limited economic diversification, environmental degradation, or social inequalities, exacerbating food insecurity. In the context of the northern divisions, which are often prone to flooding due to their geographical location and proximity to major rivers like the Brahmaputra and the Jamuna, the impact of floods on food security can be particularly severe. The inundation of farmland, destruction of crops, and displacement of communities can exacerbate existing food insecurity issues in these regions.

4.3 HOUSEHOLD SPENDING ON FOOD

Delving deeper into expenditure patterns reveals significant differences in household spending on food across regions and residence types. Lower shares of food expenditure correlate with higher levels of food insecurity, highlighting the critical role of income in determining food security outcomes.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendation point can be made on the basis of the results and discussion narrated in the earlier chapters.

5.1 HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO ADDRESS FOOD INSECURITY

Given the multifaceted nature of food insecurity, interventions aimed at improving food security should adopt a holistic approach that considers various factors influencing household food access and availability. This approach should encompass not only economic interventions to address income disparities but also social programs to enhance resilience, education initiatives to promote nutrition knowledge, and infrastructure development to improve food distribution systems. By addressing the root causes of food insecurity from multiple angles, holistic approaches can yield more sustainable and comprehensive solutions.

5.2 TARGETED INTERVENTIONS FOR REGIONAL DISPARITIES

Regional variations in food security levels necessitate targeted interventions tailored to the specific needs and challenges faced by different regions. For areas with higher prevalence rates of severe food insecurity, targeted interventions should focus on increasing access to food and nutrition resources, improving livelihood opportunities, and strengthening social safety nets. Additionally, interventions should consider the unique socio-economic, environmental, and cultural contexts of each region to ensure effectiveness and relevance.

5.3 FURTHER RESEARCH TO EXPLORE UNDERLYING FACTORS

While the current analysis provides valuable insights into food insecurity and coping strategies adoption, further research is needed to explore the underlying factors driving these phenomena. Research efforts should delve deeper into socio-economic determinants, environmental factors, and policy-related issues influencing food security dynamics. By gaining a better understanding of these underlying factors, policymakers can develop more targeted and evidence-based interventions to address food insecurity effectively.

5.4 DEVELOPMENT OF EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES

Synthesizing the findings from various analyses and discussing their implications is essential for informing the development of evidence-based strategies to improve food security and well-being for vulnerable populations in Bangladesh. Policymakers and stakeholders should leverage these findings to design and implement interventions that are context-specific, sustainable, and inclusive. By incorporating evidence-based strategies into policy and program development, policymakers can maximize the impact of interventions and contribute to lasting improvements in food security outcomes.

Overall, these recommendations emphasize the importance of taking a comprehensive and targeted approach to address food insecurity in Bangladesh, ensuring that interventions are informed by rigorous research, tailored to regional realities, and designed to address the underlying drivers of food insecurity.

ANNEX

ANNEX 1: RURAL, URBAN, CITY CORPORATION AND DIVISIONAL LEVEL FOOD INSECURITY DATA

Table 3.1: Rural/urban and division wise consolidated approach (%) for reporting indicators of food security (CARI)

Locality	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)			
	Food secure (Confidence intervel)	Marginally food secure (Confidence intervel)	Moderately food insecure (Confidence intervel)	Severely food insecure (Confidence intervel)
Rural	27.2% (25.12% - 29.38%)	47.06% (45.2% - 48.92%)	25.33% (23.37% - 27.39%)	0.42% (0.3% - 0.59%)
Urban	35.6% (33.23% - 38.05%)	43.46% (41.6% - 45.34%)	20.59% (18.77% - 22.53%)	0.35% (0.24% - 0.52%)
City Corporation	59.09% (53.23% - 64.71%)	33.01% (28.42% - 37.95%)	7.86% (6.27% - 9.81%)	0.03% (0.01% - 0.06%)
Division				
Barishal	31.46% (27.39% - 35.85%)	47.42% (44.33% - 50.54%)	20.84% (17.74% - 24.32%)	0.27% (0.1% - 0.72%)
Chattogram	36.91% (32.75% - 41.28%)	49.78% (46.1% - 53.46%)	13.21% (10.72% - 16.17%)	0.11% (0.03% - 0.41%)
Dhaka	44.38% (40.31% - 48.52%)	38.13% (34.87% - 41.5%)	17.38% (14.47% - 20.72%)	0.12% (0.04% - 0.41%)
Khulna	28.69% (25.1% - 32.57%)	47.56% (43.73% - 51.42%)	23.19% (19.84% - 26.91%)	0.56% (0.28% - 1.12%)
Mymensingh	20.89% (17.47% - 24.79%)	46.49% (41.49% - 51.56%)	31.73% (27.26% - 36.57%)	0.89% (0.5% - 1.58%)
Rajshahi	22.94% (19.48% - 26.8%)	44.25% (41.02% - 47.53%)	32.41% (28.61% - 36.46%)	0.4% (0.17% - 0.93%)
Rangpur	23.04% (19.57% - 26.92%)	46.37% (43.28% - 49.5%)	30.04% (26.2% - 34.18%)	0.54% (0.29% - 1.01%)
Sylhet	27.84% (23.49% - 32.64%)	43.91% (39.9% - 48%)	27.31% (22.57% - 32.61%)	0.95% (0.51% - 1.78%)
National	**32.9% (31.11% - 34.74%)**	**44.57% (43.08% - 46.07%)**	**22.18% (20.75% - 23.68%)**	**0.36% (0.27% - 0.47%)**

Table 3.2: Rural/urban and division wise coping strategy LCSI (%)

Locality	HH not adopting coping strategies (Confidence interval)	Stress coping strategies (Confidence interval)	Crisis coping strategies (Confidence interval)	Emergencies coping strategies (Confidence intervel)
Rural	52.08% (49.18% - 54.96%)	21.54% (19.66% - 23.54%)	21.81% (19.56% - 24.23%)	4.58% (3.78% - 5.53%)
Urban	54.73% (52% - 57.42%)	23.39% (21.46% - 25.44%)	18.63% (16.48% - 20.99%)	3.25% (2.72% - 3.89%)
City Corporation	65.31% (59.39% - 70.8%)	16.97% (14.27% - 20.07%)	15.87% (11.7% - 21.17%)	1.84% (1.05% - 3.23%)
Division				
Barishal	52.33% (46.56% - 58.03%)	19.57% (16.51% - 23.03%)	23.25% (18.41% - 28.92%)	4.85% (3.17% - 7.37%)
Chattogram	54.98% (49.58% - 60.26%)	21.44% (18.44% - 24.78%)	21.14% (16.67% - 26.44%)	2.44% (1.78% - 3.33%)
Dhaka	58.65% (53.84% - 63.3%)	18.89% (16.1% - 22.03%)	18.91% (15.51% - 22.84%)	3.55% (2.18% - 5.74%)
Khulna	56.27% (50.12% - 62.23%)	22.7% (18.84% - 27.08%)	17.68% (13.95% - 22.14%)	3.36% (2.41% - 4.67%)
Mymensingh	50.24% (43.29% - 57.18%)	23.45% (18.04% - 29.89%)	21.22% (17.09% - 26.04%)	5.09% (3.42% - 7.5%)
Rajshahi	48.48% (42.87% - 54.13%)	23.08% (19.2% - 27.48%)	23.02% (18.69% - 28.02%)	5.41% (4.19% - 6.97%)
Rangpur	51.14% (44.76% - 57.48%)	20.57% (16.51% - 25.33%)	22.98% (17.77% - 29.16%)	5.31% (3.79% - 7.4%)
Sylhet	52.44% (46.03% - 58.77%)	26.7% (21.93% - 32.09%)	16.21% (12.47% - 20.8%)	4.65% (2.67% - 7.97%)
National	**54.28% (52.09% - 56.46%)**	**21.3% (19.9% - 22.76%)**	**20.45% (18.74% - 22.26%)**	**3.98% (3.4% - 4.64%)**

Table 3.3: Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) for different regions and divisions (mean)

Locality	Reduced coping strategies index (rCSI)
Rural	3.78
Urban	3.41
City Corporation	2.54
Division	
Barishal	3.71
Chattogram	4.06
Dhaka	2.79
Khulna	3.02
Mymensingh	3.58
Rajshahi	3.78
Rangpur	4.29
Sylhet	4.42
National	**3.55**

Table 3.4: Share categories (%) of food expenditure

Locality	Food expenditure share categories			
	Less than 49.99 % (Confidence intervel)	50.00% to 64.99% (Confidence intervel)	65.00% to 74.99% (Confidence intervel)	greater than 75% (Confidence intervel)
Rural	33.03% (30.72% – 35.43%)	35.31% (33.56% – 37.1%)	19.21% (17.73% – 20.78%)	12.45% (10.86% – 14.23%)
Urban	38.67% (36.08% – 41.32%)	35.81% (33.96% – 37.71%)	17.4% (15.75% – 19.18%)	8.12% (6.96% – 9.44%)
City Corporation	65.37% (59.87% – 70.49%)	28.07% (23.62% – 33%)	5.02% (3.97% – 6.33%)	1.53% (1.02% – 2.29%)
Division				
Barishal	35.68% (31.06% – 40.59%)	36.13% (32.3% – 40.14%)	17.43% (14.9% – 20.29%)	10.76% (7.99% – 14.33%)
Chattogram	41.04% (36.64% – 45.58%)	37.44% (34.33% – 40.65%)	16.91% (14.04% – 20.23%)	4.62% (3.28% – 6.48%)
Dhaka	46.25% (41.88% – 50.69%)	33.73% (30.27% – 37.37%)	12.51% (10.41% – 14.96%)	7.51% (5.19% – 10.75%)
Khulna	40.03% (35.32% – 44.93%)	33.57% (30.34% – 36.97%)	17.1% (14.25% – 20.38%)	9.3% (6.9% – 12.41%)
Mymensingh	24.85% (20.74% – 29.46%)	35.93% (31.68% – 40.41%)	22% (19.08% – 25.22%)	17.23% (12.89% – 22.65%)
Rajshahi	35.02% (31.11% – 39.14%)	37.08% (34.07% – 40.2%)	17.15% (14.6% – 20.04%)	10.75% (8.43% – 13.61%)
Rangpur	30.06% (25.8% – 34.69%)	28.54% (25.73% – 31.53%)	22.53% (19.8% – 25.51%)	18.88% (15% – 23.48%)
Sylhet	28.38% (23.29% – 34.09%)	31.44% (26.93% – 36.33%)	22.16% (18.78% – 25.97%)	18.02% (13.91% – 23.01%)
National	**38.27% (36.36% – 40.22%)**	**34.47% (33.07% – 35.89%)**	**17.04% (15.93% – 18.2%)**	**10.22% (9.1% – 11.47%)**

Table 3.5: CARI with expenditure decile (Percentage %)

Locality	Decile group	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Rural	1	2.9	28.8	64.8	3.5
	2	5.6	44.0	50.2	0.1
	3	13.3	50.1	36.3	0.3
	4	15.0	57.2	27.7	0.1
	5	25.3	54.5	20.2	0.1
	6	30.8	56.2	12.9	0.1
	7	35.6	54.4	10.0	0.0
	8	46.7	46.4	6.9	0.0
	9	54.8	41.2	4.0	0.0
	10	67.4	30.4	2.2	0.0

Locality	Decile group	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Urban	1	2.6	28.0	66.4	3.0
	2	9.7	44.4	45.0	1.0
	3	14.7	53.4	31.9	0.0
	4	22.7	55.4	21.8	0.0
	5	28.8	52.6	18.5	0.0
	6	36.0	49.9	14.1	0.0
	7	43.8	48.5	7.7	0.0
	8	56.2	39.4	4.4	0.0
	9	61.5	35.3	3.2	0.0
	10	74.4	24.4	1.2	0.0
City Corporation	1	15.8	35.8	46.9	1.5
	2	12.5	50.7	36.5	0.3
	3	20.2	47.4	32.3	0.0
	4	27.7	53.2	19.2	0.0
	5	24.3	61.4	14.3	0.0
	6	41.6	49.1	9.3	0.0
	7	45.4	46.1	8.5	0.0
	8	59.7	36.3	4.0	0.0
	9	74.3	25.1	0.6	0.0
	10	88.0	11.1	0.9	0.0
Total	1	3.2	28.8	64.7	3.4
	2	6.7	44.4	48.7	0.3
	3	13.9	50.5	35.3	0.2
	4	17.3	56.6	26.0	0.1
	5	25.9	54.8	19.3	0.0
	6	33.0	54.2	12.8	0.0
	7	38.5	52.1	9.4	0.0
	8	50.9	43.2	5.9	0.0
	9	60.6	36.3	3.0	0.0
	10	75.8	22.6	1.6	0.0

Table 3.6: Division wise CARI (%) within expenditure decile (Percentage %)

Division	Decile group	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Barishal	1	3.9	35.7	58.1	2.3
	2	14.1	48.0	37.5	0.4
	3	25.8	45.9	28.4	0.0
	4	20.9	54.1	25.0	0.0
	5	27.8	52.8	19.4	0.0
	6	27.6	62.6	9.9	0.0
	7	39.6	51.2	9.3	0.0
	8	47.8	46.7	5.5	0.0
	9	54.1	41.1	4.8	0.0
	10	70.1	28.4	1.5	0.0

Division	Decile group	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Chattogram	1	4.3	41.2	51.9	2.6
	2	12.1	49.9	38.0	0.0
	3	17.7	55.4	26.9	0.0
	4	17.7	60.5	21.8	0.0
	5	27.9	60.6	11.5	0.0
	6	35.3	53.3	11.4	0.0
	7	39.0	54.3	6.7	0.0
	8	42.4	51.6	6.1	0.0
	9	52.3	45.8	2.0	0.0
	10	69.0	28.9	2.1	0.0
Dhaka	1	6.1	33.0	59.3	1.6
	2	8.6	41.0	50.2	0.2
	3	17.2	48.2	34.6	0.0
	4	19.3	57.4	23.3	0.0
	5	28.7	54.4	16.9	0.0
	6	43.5	45.6	10.9	0.0
	7	45.0	48.5	6.6	0.0
	8	61.1	34.2	4.8	0.0
	9	70.0	26.8	3.2	0.0
	10	85.1	14.4	0.4	0.0
Khulna	1	2.9	29.1	62.9	5.1
	2	4.2	41.8	53.1	0.8
	3	12.7	57.2	30.1	0.0
	4	16.1	61.2	22.7	0.0
	5	26.1	55.8	18.1	0.0
	6	25.8	62.9	11.3	0.0
	7	39.4	51.9	8.7	0.0
	8	50.7	43.0	6.3	0.0
	9	65.6	33.0	1.4	0.0
	10	73.1	26.0	1.0	0.0
Mymensingh	1	2.7	21.9	69.4	6.0
	2	3.6	44.9	51.0	0.4
	3	7.6	50.5	41.2	0.7
	4	12.3	59.1	28.5	0.0
	5	22.9	61.6	15.5	0.0
	6	29.9	55.5	14.5	0.0
	7	33.2	46.6	20.1	0.0
	8	49.7	43.9	6.4	0.0
	9	49.3	38.3	12.4	0.0
	10	60.5	36.3	3.2	0.0

Division	Decile group	Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Rajshahi	1	1.1	23.6	72.5	2.7
	2	4.8	46.5	48.5	0.2
	3	15.1	47.8	37.1	0.0
	4	18.6	52.0	29.5	0.0
	5	27.7	45.7	26.6	0.0
	6	28.2	57.6	14.2	0.0
	7	37.0	48.8	14.2	0.0
	8	47.3	42.3	10.4	0.0
	9	50.7	44.3	5.0	0.0
	10	62.7	32.2	5.1	0.0
Rangpur	1	1.8	23.8	70.8	3.7
	2	3.0	47.0	49.7	0.3
	3	6.6	51.9	41.3	0.2
	4	16.9	58.0	25.1	0.0
	5	21.0	53.2	25.8	0.0
	6	25.8	59.1	15.1	0.0
	7	31.1	59.3	9.6	0.0
	8	51.3	42.5	6.2	0.0
	9	64.4	35.3	0.4	0.0
	10	71.4	23.7	4.9	0.0
Sylhet	1	0.1	28.6	63.5	7.8
	2	5.2	28.8	65.8	0.3
	3	4.1	46.1	47.4	2.5
	4	11.0	34.6	53.1	1.2
	5	14.9	50.5	33.8	0.8
	6	20.6	55.5	23.2	0.7
	7	24.8	61.5	13.7	0.0
	8	47.1	49.6	3.3	0.0
	9	57.5	40.8	1.7	0.0
	10	70.9	28.0	1.1	0.0

Table 3.7: Food consumption score (%) nutritional quality analysis (FCS-N) for rural/urban/ city corporation

Consumption Type	Categories	0 days	1-6 days	7 days
Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods	Rural	0	14	85
	Urban	0	12	88
	City Corporation	0	8	92
	National	0	13	87
Consumption of protiein-rich foods	Rural	0	17	83
	Urban	0	13	87
	City Corporation	0	4	96
	National	0	14	86

Consumption Type	Categories	0 days	1-6 days	7 days
Consumption of hem iron-rich foods	Rural	10	77	13
	Urban	8	76	16
	City Corporation	4	72	24
		9	76	15

Table 3.8: Food consumption score (%) nutritional quality analysis (FCS-N) for divisions

Consumption Type	Categories	0 day	1-6 days	7 days
Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods	Barishal	0	15	85
	Chattogram	0	10	90
	Dhaka	0	17	83
	Khulna	0	11	89
	Mymensingh	0	20	79
	Rajshahi	0	10	90
	Rangpur	0	7	93
	Sylhet	1	20	79
Consumption of protein-rich foods	Barishal	0	14	87
	Chattogram	0	7	93
	Dhaka	0	8	92
	Khulna	0	20	80
	Mymensingh	0	17	83
	Rajshahi	0	26	73
	Rangpur	0	24	76
	Sylhet	0	11	89
Consumption of hem iron-rich foods	Barishal	19	73	8
	Chattogram	7	76	17
	Dhaka	6	74	19
	Khulna	13	65	22
	Mymensingh	6	84	10
	Rajshahi	12	79	9
	Rangpur	8	85	6
		6	78	17

ANNEX 2: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Module 1: Household Information

1.1 PSU Number

Sample Household Number

1.2. Area Identification:

Area	Area Name	GEO Code			
Division					
District					
City Corporation					
Upazila/Thana					
Union/Ward					
Mouza					
Village/Mahalla					
RMO					

1.3. Household Information:

Name of the Household Head:

Mothers Name:

Fathers/Husbands Name:

Respondents Name:
(If respondent is not Household Head)

Relationship with Household Head (If respondent is not Household Head) Code:

Respondents Mobile/Phone Number:

Module-2: Charecteristics of Household and Household Members

2.1 General Charecteristics of Household (Answer if applicable)

2.1.1 Type of main dwelling unit of the household:	2.1.2 Tenancy of dwelling unit	2.1.3 Main source of drinking water of household	2.1.4 Main source of electricity in the household
Pucca-1 Semi-Pucca -2 Kutcha-3 Jhupri-4	Owned-1 Rent-2 Without rent-3 Others-4	Supply-1 Tubewell (Deep/Shallow/Submercible)-2 Open water bodies (Well/Pond/River/Canal/Lake/Spring/Rain water)-3 Bottle/Jar-4 Others-5	National Grid-1 Solar-2 Others-3 No electricity facility-4
2.1.5 Main source of cooking fuel:	2.1.6 Toilet facilities	2.1.7 Type of Toilet use	2.1.8 Main source of income in the household
Wood/bamboo/chalk-1 Chopped wood/dung/straw/leaves-2 Gas/biogas/LPG Gas-3 Electricity-4 Others-5	Safe drainage by flushing/pouring water-1 UnSafe drainage by flushing/pouring water-2 Pit latrine with slab/ventilated improved latrine/compsting latrine-3 Pit latrine without slab/Open pit-4 Raw/open hanging latrine (permanent/temporary)-5 Open defecation-6	Single-1 Shared-2	Agriculuture-1 Industry-2 Service-3 Income earner-4 Remittance-5 Others-6 **2.1.9 Has any foreign remittance (cash/kind) been received in the last 1 (one) year?** Yes-1 No-2

2.2 Information of Household Members

Line No	2.2.1 Name of the Household Member	2.2.2 Relation with Household Head	2.2.3 Religion	2.2.4 Gender	2.2.5 Age (Full rounded year)	2.2.6 Marital Status (10 years and above)	2.2.7 Types of Disabilities: (Multiple answers allowed)	2.2.8 Highest class passed (Select from code)	2.2.9 Activity Status	2.2.10 If working, the type of work	2.2.11 Field of employment
		Household Head-1, Wife/Husband-2, Child-3, Mother/Father-4, Brother/Sister-5, Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law-6, Grandson/Granddaughter-7, Others-8	Muslim-1, Hindu-2, Christian-3, Buddhist-4, Others-5	Male-1, Female-2, Hijra-3		Never married-1, Currently mar-ried-2, Wid-ow/widower-3, Divorced-4, Seperated-5	Autism/Autism spectrum disorder-1, Physical-2, Mental-3, Vision-4, Speech-5, Intelligence-6, Hearing-7, Cerebral Palsy-8, Down Syndrome-9, Others (specify)-96, Not Disable-90		(5 years and above) In work-1, Household work/ housework-2, Looking for word-3, Does not work-4 (Skip to the next member if answer 2,3,4)	For salary/ wages-1, For profit-2, For household use/ Consumption-3, Apprenticeship-4	Agriculture-1, Insdustry-2, Service-3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

Education Code: No education-0, Pre-primary-99, Class one-1, Class two-2, Class three-3, Class four-4, Class five-5, Class six-6, Class seven-7, Class eight-8, Class nine-9, Secondary or equivalent-10, Higher Secondary or equivalent-12, Graduation or equivalent-13, Post graduation or equivalent and above-14, Others-15

Module-3: Food security experience in the household (SDG 2.1.2)

[I will ask some questions now about your food taken experience. Please listen carefully and answer with understanding]

SL No	Questions	Put tick mark in the given answer (√)			
3.1.1	In the past 12 months, did you worry that you (any other adult member of your household) would not have enough food for lack of money or any other assets?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.2	During the past 12 months, have you (any other adult member of your household) been unable to eat healthy and nutritious food for lack of money or any other resources?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.3	During the past 12 months, did you (any other adult member of your household) have to eat a few meals in a few days for lack of money or any other resources?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.4	During the past 12 months, did you (any other adultmember of your household) have to eat one meal at a time due to lack of money or any other resources?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.5	Please think back over the last 12 months, did you (any other adult member of your household) have to eat less than the required amount due to lack of money or any other resources?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.6	And the last 12 months, did you (any other adult member of your household) run out of food due to lack of money or any other resources?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.7	Addionally in the last 12 months, has there ever been a time when you (or any other adult member of your household) had to go without food because of lack of money or other resources to buy food?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
3.1.8	At last asking to know, during the past 12 months, did it happen that you (or any other adult member of your household) had not to eat all day due to lack of money or any other resources?	0-No	1-Yes	98-Don't know	99-No Answer
If answer 1-Yes, then how many times this happened?	1- This happened almost every month	3- 1 or 2 months this happened	2- Not every month but sometimes it happened	98-Don't know	99-No Answer

Module-4: Coping Strategies to deal with food crisis

4.1 Consumption-Based Coping Strategies

During the past seven (7) days, how many days did most of the members of your household have to do the following because of lack of food?		Answer
		Number of Days (0-7 days)
4.1.1	Rely on less preferred, less expensive food	
4.1.2	Borrow food or relied on help from friends or relatives	
4.1.3	Reduce the number of meals eaten per day	
4.1.4	Reduce/limit portion size of meals	
4.1.5	Restrict consumption by adults for young children to eat	

4.2 Livelihood-based coping strategies (Livelihood-Based Coping Strategies)

Serial No	(Coping strategies) In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household do the following because of lack of food or lack of money to buy food?	Answers
		1-Yes 2-No (Did not need) 3-No (Have sold or disposed of those assets within the last 12 months) 4-Not applicable
4.2.1	Spent savings	
4.2.2	Bought food on credit or borrow food/ Borrowed money due to lack of food	
4.2.3	Sent household members to eat elsewhere due to lack of food	
4.2.4	Selling household assets/goods (radio, furniture, mobile, solar panel, television, clothes, Jewelry, kitchen items, etc	
4.2.5	Food received from food aid been sold, exchanged or shared	
4.2.6	Any other items (other than food) received as assistance had to be sold	
4.2.7	Selling productive assets or means of transport (sewing machines, wheelbarrow, bicycle, livestock etc.)	
4.2.8	Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health and cloth	
4.2.9	Withdrew children from school/not resuming school after school opening due to lack of food	
4.2.10	Children (below 18 years) are working to contribute to HH income	

Serial No	(Coping strategies) In the last 30 days, did anyone in your household do the following because of lack of food or lack of money to buy food?	Answers 1-Yes 2-No (Did not need) 3-No (Have sold or disposed of those assets within the last 12 months) 4-Not applicable
4.2.11	Adults (18+) are accepting high risk, illegal income activities	
4.2.12	Begged and/or scavenged (asked strangers for money/food) due to lack of food	
4.2.13	Entire household migrated to different location (for example, one village/union to another place)	
4.2.14	Had to marry any of your children (<18 years)	
4.2.15	Mortgaged/Sold house or land due to lack of food	
4.2.16	Whether cows/goats/milch buffaloes etc. have been sold?	
4.2.17	Engaged in illegal income activities (theft, prostitution)	
4.2.18	Decreased expenditures on fertilizer, pesticide, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care, etc.	

Module-5: Food intake and storage

5.1 Food intake criteria (FCS): Food Consumption Score

	On how many days in the past 7 days, did most of the members of your household eat the following food items, prepared or consumed at home? (Enter 0 if not used in last 7 days)		
Serial No	Food iteam list	Examples	How many times in the last 7 days did your family member eat the following food items?
5.1.1	Rice, wheat, corn, potatoes/sweet potatoes, noodles		
5.1.2	Pulses and pulses type	Lentils, lentils, chickpeas, peas, kesari, anchor, mung and other pulses, beans, various types of nuts etc.	
5.1.3	Milk and dairy products	Milk, milk powder, curd, cheese, other dairy products	
5.1.4	Fish, meat, eggs	Any types	
5.1.5	Foods like fish, dried fish, crab		
5.1.6	Meat	Only Fresh Meat	
5.1.7	Liver, kidney, liver	Organ meat	
5.1.8	Egg		

On how many days in the past 7 days, did most of the members of your household eat the following food items, prepared or consumed at home? (Enter 0 if not used in last 7 days)

Serial No	Food iteam list	Examples	How many times in the last 7 days did your family member eat the following food items?
5.1.9	Vegitables	All types of vegitables	
5.1.10	Orange colour vegetables	Example: Carrots, sweet pumpkin	
5.1.11	Green vegetables	Only green vegetables will be included. For example: spinach, spinach, collard greens	
5.1.12	All types of fruits		
5.1.13	If the answer to 5.1.12 is between 1-7 then the result are? (There may be more than one answer)	Mango-1, Jackfruit-2, Litchi-3, Pineapple-4, Berry-5, Other Fruits-6	
5.1.14	Yellow colour fruits	Eg: All orange fruits rich in vitamin A including man-goes, ripe papayas (but not oranges and maltas).	
5.1.15	Suger type	Such as: sweets, sugar, molasses, honey, pies, jams, jellies, biscuits, cakes, candies, pastries and other sweet drinks.	
5.1.16	Oily/fatty	Eg: soybean oil, mustard oil, almond oil, vegetable oil, palm oil, butter, ghee, margarine, other fatty oils.	
5.1.17	Spicy	Onion, Garlic, Ginger, Salt, Yeast/Baking Powder, Toma-to-Sauce, Fish/Meat Spices, Milk/Tea/Coffee for Aroma/Taste etc.	

5.2: Information on main food stocks

Serial No	Questions	Number of Days/Source code
5.2.1.1	What is the main source of rice currently stored in your household?	
5.2.1.2	How many days will you cover with the amount of rice that is currently stored in your household?	
5.2.1.3	What is the main source of flour currently stored in your household?	
5.2.1.4	How many days will you manage with the amount of flour you currently have in your pantry?	
5.2.1.5	What is the main source of pulses currently stored in your household?	
5.2.1.6	How many days will you manage with the current stock of pulses in your house?	

Source Code: 1- Buy(In cash/debt), 2-Own production, 3-Aid (Government/Non-government), 4-No storage

Module-6: Expenditure of the Household

6.1: Household expenditure of food items (last 30 days)

Serial No	Have you purchased/assistance/produced/collected the following iteams in your household in the last 30 days? Food item list	If yes then write value in taka			
		Purchases consumer goods with cash	Buy consumer goods in debt	Received Consumed goods as aid/gift	Obtained comsumed goods for own production/gathered/hunted/found/received in exhcantge of labour
6.1.1	Rice				
6.1.2	Flour				
6.1.3	Potato, Sweet Potato, Taro type				
6.1.4	Pulses type: like-lentils, chickpeas, mung beans, peas, khesari, muskalai etc				
6.1.5	Fruits (Mango, Jackfruits, Strawberry, Litchi, Banana, Apple, Papaya etc)				
6.1.6	Vegitables– Vegitable types food items (Spinach (Pui), Water amaranth, Jute leaves, Carrot, Red amaranth, Pumpkin etc)				
6.1.7	Fish/Crab type food iteams				
6.1.8	Dry fish				
		Purchases consumer goods with cash	Buy consumer goods in debt	Received Consumed goods as aid/gift	Obtained comsumed goods for own production/gathered/hunted/found/received in exhcantge of labour
6.1.9	Poultry				
6.1.10	Beef/Mutton				
6.1.11	Poultry Egg				
6.1.12	Oil, fat, nut oil, butter, ghee, dalda (vegitable ghee) etc.				
6.1.13	Sugar/molasses and other sweeteners				
6.1.14	Milk and other dairy products – milk, powdered milk etc				
6.1.15	Spices: Like- Onion, Garlic, Ginger, Chilli, Turmeric, Cumin, Coriander, Salt, Pepper etc.				
6.1.16	Beverages: Coffee, tea, water, soft drinks, syrups etc.				
6.1.17	Food like rice, dal, khichuri, tehari bought from outside				
6.1.18	Open or packaged food purchased from outside				
6.1.19	Betel nut, cigarettes, biri, tobacco etc				

6.2 Household expenses (NFI Short recall period (30 days recall))

Serial No	Non-food iteam (30 days)	Examples	Did your household purchase any of the following items in the last 30 days for domestic consumption? If the answer is yes, enter the value (in Taka).
6.2.1	Hygiene items and services	Soap, toothbrush, toothpast, toilet paper, detergents, cosmetics, salon cost, sanitary materials for women etc.	
6.2.2	Transportation-related goods and services	Public transportation (bus, rail, boat, CNG, TomTom etc.), taxi, rental of vehicle, maintenance of vehicles used for transportation (including lubricants, tyres, spare parts, repair fees etc.) Do not include vehicle purchases; Discard the fuel	
6.2.3	fuel	Petrol, diesel and any other fuel used for vehicles; Note that the cost of fuel used for vehicles used only for production/commercial purposes shall not be included; Expenditure on fuel used for purposes other than transportation shall also not be included	
6.2.4	Water used in the household	Water supplied for household jobdomestic use – not bottled drinking water	
6.2.5	Electricity/Power	Electricity used at home. Not used for manufacturing and commercial purposes.	
6.2.6	Energy for cooking, heating etc	Such as: supply gas, kerosene, other liquid fuels, wood, coal, candles and dung manure etc.	
6.2.7	LPG	All types of cylinder gas	
6.2.8	Accommodation related ser-vices	Garbage disposal, sewage disposal, maintenance charges in communal buildings, security services, wages of maids etc.	
6.2.9	Communication-related goods and services	Mobile Top-up/Flexi Load/Recharge, Internet, Landline Charge, Postal Service. (Expenses for purchase of devices like phone, radio, computer, TV will not be included)	
6.2.10	Entertainment, sports and cul-tural goods and services	Eg: Magazines, sports goods, travel related expenses etc. No large social events such as weddings, kulkhani (program after funeral) etc. will be excluded.	
6.2.11	Other minor expenses	Others....	

6.3 How much did your household spend (iteam) in the last 6 months? (NFI long recall 6 months)

Serial No	Non-food iteam (6 months)	Replace the examples below with items commonly used in the survey area	Value (in taka)
6.3.1	Health services	Doctor's fees, outpatients, hospital services, physical therapy etc.	
6.3.2	Medicines and Health products	Cost of medicines, other medical products, medical services/ medical sup-plies, equipment, contraceptives	
6.3.3	Surgery Cost	Surgery cost	
6.3.4	clothing and footwear	Cloth, Shoes (Purchase & Repair) - Excluding School Uniform, Cosmet-ics	
6.3.5	Education Services	Tuition Fees, Examination Fees, Other Fees	
6.3.6	Educational materials/goods	Uniform, books, canteen, transport (school commuting expens-es) and oth-er educational expenses including other education-al services	
6.3.7	House rent	House rent expenditure if rented.	
6.3.8	Non-durable furniture and household appliances	Example: bamboo, plastic rope, wire, tarpaulin, bed sheet, pillow, blanket, curtain, carpet, umbrella, matchbox etc. Kitchen set (ie: pots, pans, knives, bowls etc.). (Do not include durable furniture like: cot, table, fridge, TV, fan etc.)	
6.3.9	Regular household maintenance expenses	Home repair, furniture repair, refrigerator repair including all other repair expenses	
6.3.10	Loan payment	Loan payment	
6.3.11	livelihood	Agricultural equipments, agricultural tool, fishing nets, business inputs etc., poultry or chicken farms	
6.3.12	Celebrations/social events	Celebrations/Social Events	
6.3.13	Other Non-food expenditure (specify):	Mention expenses other than food	

Module 7: Household Asset and buy-sell related information

Serial No	Asset Description (Own/ Partnership)	Does the household have/were these resources? (In the last one year) Yes-1 No-2	If yes		Reason of sale if sold Construction/repair of houses-1 Purchase of food items -2 Education-3 Treatment-4 Marriage-5 Others-6 (Please specify)
			Have you purchased any asset last year? Yes-1 No-2	Did you sell any assets last year? Yes-1 No-2	
7.1.1	Land				
7.1.2	House/Flat				
7.1.3	Shop/Business Establishment				
7.1.4	Livestock				
7.1.5	Poultry				
7.1.6	Pond/farm fisheries				
7.1.7	Bamboo/Fruits/Wood from tree				
7.1.8	Seeds				
7.1.9	Agriculture/Non-agriculture equipment				
7.1.10	Agriculture/Non-agriculture vehicle				
7.1.11	Ornaments				
7.1.12	Furniture				
7.1.13	Savings				
7.1.14	Others				

Module 8: Debt/loan related

8.1 Have you taken any loan for food shortage/basic needs ie housing, education, medical etc last year? Yes-1/No-2

8.2 If answer yes of 8.1

Name of institution/ person providing loan (code)	Amount of Loan (In taka)	How many months required to pay the loan?	Purpose of the loan (code)	How many days did you get the loan after application? (Bank/NGO)	Amount of money spent to get the loan (In taka)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Name and code of institution providing loan : Bank-1, NGO-2, Moneylender-3, Relatives-4, Others-5

Purpose of the Loan and code : Food-1, Residence-2, Education-3, Treatment-4, Marriage-5, Others-6

Module 9: Yearly income of Household

9.1. Household Income earned from agriculture in the last year

Serial No	Agriculture sector	Taka
1	2	3
9.1.1	Temporary Crops (Rice, Jute, Wheat, Potato, Vegetable etc)	
9.1.2	Permanent Crops (Forest) (if sold as timber)	
9.1.3	Permanent Crops (Fruits) (Mango, Jackfruits etc)	
9.1.4	Livestock	
9.1.5	Poultry	
9.1.6	Fisheries	
9.1.7	Agriculture labour (Cultivation, fishing etc)	
9.1.8	Agriculture land lease	
9.1.9	Others	
	Total	

9.2. Household Income earned from non-agriculture in the last year

Serial No	Non-Agriculture sector	Taka
1	2	3
9.2.1	Service(Government/Private/NGO job)	
9.2.2	Industry (factory, brick kiln, garments etc)	
9.2.3	Business	
9.2.4	Income receipt (House rent, land lease etc)	
9.2.5	Remittance (goods/currency recive from abroad)	
9.2.6	Non-agriculture labour (construction, tranport, repair etc)	
9.2.7	Property sells (Land, house, flat etc)	
9.2.8	Transport income	
9.2.9	Others	
	Total	

Income=Production price-production cost (Excluding self-employed and family worker expenses)

Module 10: Assistance

10.1. Have you received any assistance in the last 12 months at the household? Yes-1/No-2

10.2. If answer yes of 10.1

Serial Number	Where/from whom did you get this assistance? (Please Financial code)	Amount of assistance (Value in Taka)
1		
2		
3		

Financial receive code: (1) Government (2) UN Organization (3) NGO (4) Religious organization (5) Relatives (6) Private Sector/Local Area/Bangladesh (7) Business Owners Association (8) Others

Identification of the Enumerator and Supervisor

Description	Name and Designation	Mobile Number	Signature
Enumerator			
Supervisor			

[Complete the interview with a thank]

ANNEX 3: ALL COMMITTEE

Working Committee

A joint publication on "'Food Security Situation and Coping Mechanism in Bangladesh"
Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and duty station (Not according to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
01.	Director, Agriculture Wing	Chairperson
02.	Ms. Ummey Kulsum, Joint Director, Agriculture Wing	Member
03.	Mr. Md. Akhter Hassan Khan, Joint Director, Computer Wing	Member
04.	Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing	Member
05.	Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed, Deputy Director, National Accounting Wing	Member
06	Mr. Abdul Alim Bhuiyan, Deputy Director, Industry and Labour Wing	Member
07	Mr. Asma Akhter, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing	Member
08	Mr. Muhammad Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Director	Member
09	Ms. Aklima Khatun, Deputy Director, Demography and Health Wing	Member
10	Ms. Fahmida Ferdous, Deputy Director, Agriculture Wing	Member
11	Mr. Wahidul Islam, Statistical Officer, Agriculture Wing	Member
12	Mr. Md. Zannat-Ul-Ferdous, Statistical Officer, Agriculture Wing	Member
13	Mr. Md. Ashadur Alam Prodhan, Statistical Officer, National Accounting Wing	Member
14	Mr. Fatematuj Johara, Statistical Officer, Agriculture Wing	Member
15	Mr.Mohammad Abdullah, Statistical Officer, Agriculture Wing	Member
16	Representative, World Food Programme (WFP)	Member
17	Ms. Mehenaz Tabassum, Deputy Director, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member Secretary

Technical Committee

A joint publication on "'Food Security Situation and Coping Mechanism in Bangladesh"
Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and duty station (Not according to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
01	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
03	Joint Secretary (Informatics), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
04	Director, Dhaka University Research Co-ordination and Monitor-ing Cell, Dhaka University	Member
05	Director, Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, Dhaka University	Member
06	Representative, Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)	Member
07	Representative, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)	Member
08	Director, Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
09	Director, Computer Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
10	Focal Point Officer, SDG Cell, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
11	Focal Point Officer, Poverty and Livelihood Statistics Cell, BBS	Member
12	Ms. Mehenaz Tabassum, Deputy Director, Agriculture Wing, BBS	Member Secretary.

Editors Forum
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and duty station (Not basis on the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
01.	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Chairperson
02.	Director, Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
03.	Director, Census Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
04.	Director, Computer Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
05.	Director, Demography and Health Wing, BBS	Member
06	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statis-tics	Member
07	Director, National Accounting Wing, BBS	Member
08	Director, FA and MIS Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
09	Director, Planning and Development Cell, BBS	Member
10	Focal Point Officer, SDG Cell, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
11	Focal Point Officer, A joint publication on "'Food Security Situation and Coping Mechanism in Bangladesh", Agriculture Wing, Bangladesh Bu-reau of Statistics	Member
12	Director, SSTI, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member Secretary

Report Scrutiny Committee
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and duty station (Not according to the Seniority)	Designation in Committee
01.	Additional Secretary (Informatics), Statistics and Informatics Divi-sion	Chairper-son
02.	Joint Secretary (Budget, Financial Management and Audit), Statis-tics and Informatics Division	Member
03.	Joint Secretary (Development-1), Statistics and Informatics Divi-sion	Member
04.	Joint Secretary (Informatics), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
05.	Joint Secretary (Development-2), Statistics and Informatics Divi-sion	Member
06	Joint Secretary (Admin-2), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
07	Deputy Secretary (Admin-4), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
08	Deputy Secretary (Development-1), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
09	Deputy Secretary (Development-2), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
10	Deputy Secretary (Planning), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
11	Deputy Secretary (Informatics-1), Statistics and Informatics Divi-sion	Member
12	Deputy Secretary (Informatics-3), Statistics and Informatics Divi-sion	Member
13	Focal Point Officer, A joint Publication on 'Food Security Situation and Coping Mechanism in Bangladesh', Agriculture Wing, BBS.	Member
14	Accounts Officer, Account Section, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
15	Deputy Secretary (Informatics-2), Statistics and Informat-ics Division	Member Secretary

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Statistics and Informatics Division, Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

World Food Programme