Food Security and Nutrition Assessment
Impacts of the Food Price Crisis in Rural and Urban Bangladesh

ANALYSIS PLAN
DRAFT

Note

The Analysis Plan below does **not** mean that the food security and nutrition problems of the urban and rural households in Bangladesh are already known and that the interventions are already decided upon. It aims to *make sure that the essential information – and only the essential information – needed to estimate the extent and severity of the problems and to take decisions on the most appropriate responses, is collected and analysed*. The Plan enables the HFP Assessment to:

- Focus on the minimum required data to collect, using secondary sources a s much as possible
- Identify the best information sources and design the data collection tools accordingly
- Ensure that the information required for decision-making is available
- Ensure the analysis is done taking into account food security groups, gender and child dimensions to the extent possible.

1. Objectives of the assessment

The assessment aims at:

1. Analyzing the current impact of the food price hikes (by geographic area, incl. rural/urban and by population/livelihood groups) on food security and nutrition/health status;
2. Developing likely scenario(s) for the coming months;
3. Suggesting monitoring arrangements to capture changes in household food and nutrition security over time;
4. Suggesting response options (incl. safety nets small farmers programs, nutrition programs for the most vulnerable, investment programs aimed at increasing the production of poor rural producers)– in particular in the short and medium term.

The assessment report will review secondary sources to account for macro-economic changes witnessed during the period of the price hikes. It will also analyze food availability and particularly market response to high food prices. At micro-level, the assessment will compare the food and nutrition security situation in Bangladesh before and after the food price hikes[1], their impact on household debt, health, education and nutrition. Profiling of food insecure households will include rural/urban as well as any significant differences by geographic area, gender, and livelihoods group as appropriate. The report will conclude with a forecast on the population which will need direct food security and nutrition assistance in the next six to twelve months and propose practical arrangements for tracking the evolving food security and nutrition situation in Bangladesh.

The following questions will be addressed, to the extent possible:

- How vulnerable is the country to global food price rises, and why?
- How are global prices translated into changes in domestic prices?
- How do domestic food price evolutions translate into changes in the food and nutrition security of households, particularly the poor and vulnerable?
- What is the response by government and partners' (current and planned) to the price shock, and how effective is it?
- Are specific appropriate responses required? If so, what, when, where, by whom, for whom?
- How should the situation be monitored to ensure timely response to protect livelihoods from the impact of food price rises?

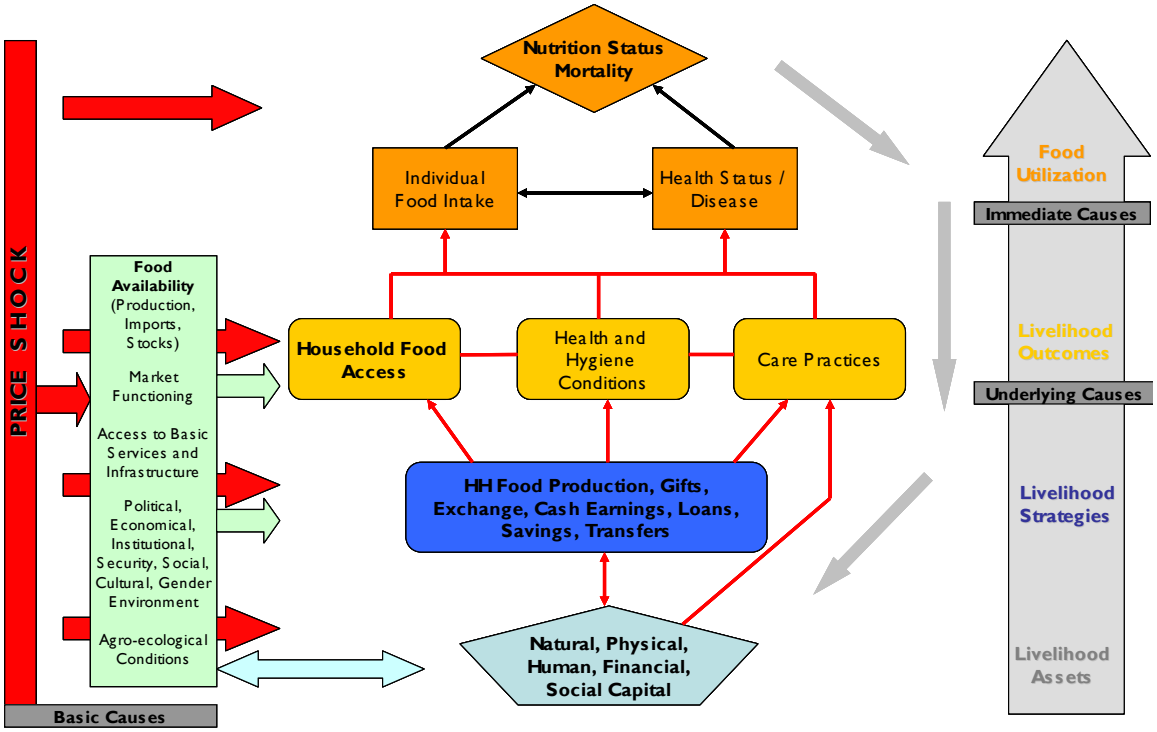
2. Conceptual Framework

Food price fluctuations can be costly, especially in low income countries where food dominates budgets and economic activity[2]. Food price changes are often associated with increasing food insecurity and vulnerability for all food purchasers – urban consumers, landless laborers, even small farmers and others who are not self-sufficient in food production and depend on the market for part of the year[3].

The conceptual framework (below) helps develop assumptions about the likely effects of high food prices, i.e. how current and foreseen food price increases worsen or improve the food

[1] The approach assumes that the situation observed before the shock (price crisis) is what would have occurred without the price crisis. However, other factors besides the price crisis being assessed that affect the outcomes (impacts) may be changing over time. Multiple factors may play in the price changes, not only global factors.
[2] Myers R. J. (2006): On the costs of food price fluctuations in low-income countries, Food Policy 31 (2006) 288–301
[3] Devereux S. et Al (2004): Improving the Analysis of Food Insecurity, Food Insecurity Measurement, Livelihoods Approaches and Policy: Applications in FIVIMS, September. Accessed at:
http://www.fivims.net/documents/Final%20Paper5.pdf

security and nutrition situation. These initial hypotheses constitute the basis for defining the information requirements and inform the assessment approach. They may be *confirmed*, *refuted* or *adapted* during the course of the assessment.



3. Overview of the likely impacts -Hypotheses

It is practically impossible to isolate the impact of the price crisis as a stand alone impact given the crisis prone context of Bangladesh. The genesis of 2007-2008 price increase can be traced back to floods of July-August 2007 that damaged the Aus crop (mainly in the Northern districts) and cyclone Sidr in November that affected the southern and south-western districts, causing a shortfall of 1.3 million ton loss of rice (del Nino, 2008)[4]. The latter part of 2007 saw a very sharp increase in rice prices following floods. High global food prices may have compounded the impacts of recent adversities. The current analysis is being undertaken against a background of a relatively high share of the population leaving in poverty and is affected by chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, recurrent natural disasters, particularly floods and droughts, low quality and access to services (health centres, schools, transport) due to population pressure and insufficient resources and limited economic opportunities. An extensive literature on the underlying causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and markets in Bangladesh exists. The assessment will review this literature to provide the context against which the results of the primary data should be interpreted.

It is assumed that the impacts of the price crisis will affect the economy at three levels: macro-level (national economic indicators), meso-level (markets reaction to the price crisis) and micro-level (impacts on households and individuals). All these three levels will be analyzed and their implications highlighted to the extent possible. Ultimately, the welfare, food security and nutrition status of communities and individuals is of the greatest interest, but changes at the national level may be indicators of current or future impacts at these levels (Benson et al., 2008)[5].

[4] Del Nino C. (2008): "Increasing Rice Prices and Household Welfare in Bangladesh", World Bank (HDNSP), June.
[5] Benson T., Minot N., Pender J., Robles M. and von Braun J. (2008): "Global Food Crisis: Monitoring and Assessing Impact to Inform Policy Responses", Food Policy Report, September.

3.1 Impacts on the macro-economic performance

The macro-level impact analysis will build mainly on relevant secondary data sources and literature review. The secondary data will provide a brief overview of the socio-economic vulnerability with insights into the country's recent social and macro-economic performance. This analysis will also aim at gaining insights into how the aggregate food availability has evolved over years (domestic production level and variability, public and private import volumes, public and private stocks and food aid).

Three major elements can be considered at the macro-level –impacts on the fiscal balance, the external balance and aggregate food availability. A recent report by Benson et al. (2008) provides useful insights into the aggregate national impacts of the price crisis. The price crisis can affect government revenue and expenditure in several ways. Changes in the volume and value of trade due to a food crisis will influence tariff revenue, an important source of revenue for many developing countries. Changes in the price of food, fuel, and fertilizer can also reduce government spending. As a result, government spending on social assistance programs will be affected to the extent that a price crisis causes more (or fewer) people to participate in the program or increases the cost per beneficiary, as would be the case if program benefits are defined in terms of a quantity of goods, for example. Any adverse fiscal impact of the price crisis will eventually be transmitted to households in the form of higher taxes or reduced provision of goods and services, although the costs may be passed on in future years or to future generations in the form of debt.

The global food price crisis can have compounding effects on the external balance (exports, imports, and the market for foreign currency) through changes in the terms of trade between importers and exporters. The degree of dependency on food imports may increase the country's vulnerability to high international prices, unless the country can afford the import bill with sufficient foreign reserves. For net import countries of food and fuel, higher world prices may result in a decline in the terms of trade. If the exchange rate floats, the increased demand for foreign currency could result in depreciation of the country's currency unless an appropriate monetary policy is established to support the domestic currency. The impact is eventually transmitted to households in the form of higher relative prices for households purchasing tradable goods (imported and exportable goods), but higher returns for households selling tradable goods (exports and import-substitute goods).

A third impact of the price crisis can be witnessed through its impact on food availability through both markets and agricultural production. While increased food commodity prices may stimulate the agricultural production in the medium and long-run, high input costs (e.g. price of fertilizer) can also add on constraints that limit supply response to high prices. Increased cost of agricultural inputs/land rent leads to reduced planted surface/yields, thus food production. High food prices may also result in increased land substitution in favour of cash crops against staple food production.

3.2 Impacts on markets performance

The analysis of the impacts on markets performance (meso-level analysis) will be conducted through a combination of secondary data (e.g. prices) and primary data (trader survey). The trader interviews will provide information on food access and availability on the different markets in the households' enumeration areas. It will also provide information on access to credit for traders as well as their customers. Moreover, the trader survey will help to better understand how the current market functions and the behaviour of customers in the urban and rural communities.

The degree to which global food prices are transmitted to domestic prices depends on the commodity, the location of the country relative to global market centres, and the country's trade policies. Almost all of the global price increase is likely to be transmitted to local markets when the commodity is internationally traded, when local and international commodities are close

substitutes, when the country's trade policy is relatively open, and when there are good transportation links with international markets. Although rice is the main staple food in Bangladesh, the fact that the country is nearly self-sufficient in rice would lessen the global price transmission effect. Increased transportation costs due to high fuel prices will affect only less than 5 percent of the total net availability of rice due to the increase of delivery costs of imported rice.

While food may be available, the supply environment (e.g. infrastructure, transportation…) may reduce market functioning. As a result, weak market integration can result in limited market availability. Increased transportation costs due to increased fuel cost impede commodity flows and exacerbate the price increase – possibly leading to market closure in remote areas/areas with limited purchasing power (low demand). Speculative behaviours (e.g. stock holding) can occur at different levels (producers, traders, financial sector, consumers, State), leading to variable food supply. Limited trader access to credit can also exacerbate the situation through reduced supply capacity.

High food prices, especially in urban markets, may lead to decreased households' demand for some commodities, translating into lower volumes of sales and decreased gross margins for traders; traders relying mainly on this activity for their income may face economic difficulties themselves, including high debts to larger traders; some may be forced out of their business. In order to support/refute such an outcome, one would expect that the household survey can highlight the magnitude of deterioration of the food security situation of affected traders, in particular the small and petty traders.

Regarding labour markets, high food prices tend to put upward pressure on wage rates. However the magnitude of the adjustment of wages is generally lower than food price increases and upward adjustments of wages lag behind price increases. Because labour is often an important source of income for the urban poor, the rural landless, and small part-time farmers, it is important to analyse changes in the purchasing power of wages (real wage rates and wage-to-food price ratio), particularly for unskilled labour, to assess the impact of the food price crisis.

3.3 Impacts on households and individuals food security and nutritional status

The analysis of the impacts of high food prices on households and individuals food security and nutritional status will build essentially on a household survey. However, to the extent possible, a literature review of existing secondary data will serve as baseline information against which the survey findings will be compared.

Both urban and rural households may have been directly and indirectly affected by the price crisis but the severity of the impact maybe different given different production, income, expenditure, nutrition, consumption and market dependency patterns. For instance,

- In urban and rural areas, direct effects may include increased production from gardens, peri-urban and rural fields.
- Indirect effects may include purchasing power constraints due to increased prices as a result of a reduced supply to urban areas from rural areas and higher prices of imported food but net seller or earner households may be benefiting from price increases.

Assuming the majority of households are net buyers (Del Nino, 2008), the increase of food prices is expected to affect negatively not only the economic access to food on markets, but also the access to, and usage of basic services such as health and education, because of the higher share of income dedicated to food. To compensate for more expensive food items, households may have switched to less preferred food, perhaps of lower nutritional value. Such changes in consumption and care practices will have negative effects (e.g. higher rates of infectious diseases and wasting) on the health and nutritional status of the most vulnerable members including those with higher nutritional and care requirements (the youngest, the elderly, the disabled, the chronically sick),

women (including pregnant/lactating ones), and school-age children, particularly in a context of pre-existing high rates of chronic under-nutrition (stunting), may be observed.

The extent to which current food security and nutrition problems are more severe than difficulties faced in previous years (taking seasonal variations into account) needs therefore to be documented. Disaggregated analysis of who is most affected among urban and rural households, based on household composition (size, number of men/women, number of under-5 children, etc.), sex of head of household and livelihood characteristics (sources of food and income, assets ownership) will be conducted.

An analysis of the capacities of households to respond through different types of livelihood strategies and assets will be conducted, in order to identify interventions that can strengthen them or mitigate the negative impacts. Some of the changes anticipated at household level, such as modification of food consumption, excess migration, and decreased health and education expenditures can put lives and livelihoods at risk. In addition, households may engage into other strategies that affect their future livelihoods including, depletion of savings such as selling jewellery; sale of assets, including productive ones (e.g. tools for self-employed activities, equipment), to a point of depletion; increased indebtedness often beyond reimbursement capacity, with negative effects on the short- and medium-term given the need to use cash resources for reimbursing debts instead of using them to improve the diet (buying more quantities and diverse food), access to services and/or replenishing assets.

Food price increases may be an opportunity for increasing household food production, though recent adverse climatic conditions (flood, cyclone…) in 2007 may have undermined the potential to increase production quantities during the last harvest as well as animal production. Resilience from such climatic shocks combined with the fuel cost may retard the benefits from future production increases. In order to obtain immediate income to compensate for higher cost of food and fuel, households may be encouraged to increase the share of their food production that is sold, rather than keep stocks for future months. Households may also sell more animals than usual to raise more income for food. Overall, household food stocks for family consumption would last less than usual due to increased food prices. To cope with loss of income and higher prices, net buyer households may be forced to adopt strategies that jeopardize their future crop production, such as decreased purchase of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and pesticide, thus decreasing the yields and harvests of food and cash crops.

The net short-term welfare impact of the food price increases will vary according to the degree to which households are exposed to the impact of rising food prices (sensitivity to price risk), the magnitude of that impact and the status of households as net food buyer or seller (see table). Some households will see an improvement in their welfare; others a decline, with some slipping into poverty in consequence.

Table 1. Households' sensitivity to food price changes

Market Status	If average price is	And if price volatility is	→ Impacts
Net buyer households (HH)	Low	Low	Low/Nil net negative impact → HH enjoy stable and low prices
	Low	High	Low net negative impact → HH face high uncertainties
	High	Low	High net negative impact, though less for better-off HH in the short-run → HH face reduced purchasing power
	High	High	High net negative impact → HH desire stable and low prices
Net seller households (HH)	High	Low	High net positive impact → HH enjoy high and stable prices

	High	High	Low net positive impact → HH desire stable prices
	Low	High	Low net positive impact → HH desire stable prices
	Low	Low	Low/Nil net positive impact → HH desire stable prices

4. Response Option Analysis

The three-level analysis will be completed by a response option analysis based on the assessment findings. The World Bank[6] divides possible responses to price rises into three broad classes and identifies for each category 'first best' or preferred options *(in brackets and italics)* that are more effective and equitable, and introduce fewer distortions than others:

- Interventions to ensure household food security by strengthening targeted safety nets *(targeted cash transfers)*;
- Interventions to lower domestic food prices through short-run trade policy measures or administrative action *(reduce tariffs and taxes on key staples)*;
- Interventions to enhance longer-term food supply *(reduce food marketing and domestic distribution costs among others)*

Considering the urgency of assisting people and countries in need IFPRI [7] suggests distinguishing between immediate emergency measures and a second set of actions to increase resilience. Steps that can yield **immediate impact** comprise:

- Expand emergency responses and humanitarian assistance to food-insecure and malnourished people and people threatening government legitimacy through existing social safety net programs, public sector wages, food aid programs and release of food reserve stocks;
- Eliminate agricultural export bans, export restrictions and reduce food prices for consumers through taxes and tariffs reduction;
- Undertake fast-impact food production programs in key areas (e.g. seeds distribution), and
- Change biofuel policies.

A second set of actions -a **resilience package or medium-term responses**- consists of the following steps:

- Calm markets with the use of market-oriented regulation of speculation, shared public grain stocks, strengthened food-import financing, and reliable food aid;
- Invest in social protection ; and
- Scale up investments for sustained agricultural growth through inputs and producer price support schemes, agricultural credit and agricultural extension.

The response option analysis will differentiate to the extent possible, between immediate and medium/longer term interventions on the one hand, and macro/sector policies and sector investment/direct resource transfers on the other hand.

The next section present detailed information required to test the hypotheses developed above in order to enable appropriate response option analysis. The last section (section 6), proposes an indicative outline for the report writing.

[6] World Bank (2008): "Rising Food Prices: Policy Options and World Bank Response", Washington D.C.
[7] IFPRI (2008): "High Food prices: The What, Who, and How of Proposed Policy Actions", Washington D.C., May.

5. Sources of information and type of analysis required

The tables below summarize the information/data and type of analysis required to (i) check the hypotheses, (ii) identify the most appropriate response options, and (iii) inform decisions. Main sources of information are indicated and the various checklists and questionnaires have been designed on that basis.

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
Objective: Describe the overall macro-economic environment, including macro-instabilities and potential implications for households' food security					
Overall macro-economic performance	• Growth rates • Sectoral distribution of growth • Aggregate food availability • Income per capita patterns • Changes in poverty lines • HDI ranking	• Trends of real GDP growth rate • Trends of GNI or GDP per capita • Poverty rates • Growth rates of agricultural sector (production) vs others. • Domestic food production and import patterns, self-sufficiency status • A general discussion of implications of the macro-economic performance for household food security	X		
Macro-vulnerability status of the country	• Trade policies and regulations • (External) Terms of trade • Gross international reserves • Exchange rates • Import parity price • Other constraints	• Import/export regulations • Recent changes in tariffs, taxes, subsidies… • Terms of trade patterns • Patterns of gross international reserves in number of months of imports • Import parity price and import (volume) patterns • General discussion of the implications of any macro-vulnerability, combined with a discussion of weather, transport and infrastructure conditions and their implications	X		
Objective: Analyze impacts of price rises on food supplies, local market performance and implications for household food security					
Price changes and purchasing power	• General inflation • Food inflation • (Barter) Terms of trade • Seasonality and volatility of prices of main staple foods • Pass-through effects of global markets price increases • Spatial price integration	• Changes of CPI • Changes of food CPI • Patterns of terms of trade (Daily wage rates/staple food price, Cash crop price/staple food price…) • Retail price series of main staple food commodities (variation of price indices) • Wholesale price series (domestic and world) of main staple food commodities (transmission coefficient) • Patterns of wholesale price differences by main districts or main central markets General discussion of the causes of the price changes and implications for	X		

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
		household food security			
Impact on supply and food availability on markets	• Changes in availability of cereals and pulses/lentils for sale • Changes in stock levels and their duration • Changes in purchase sources of cereals and pulses	• % traders selling, by type of product and by type of trader (wholesaler vs retailers) TQ1 • % traders according to main sources of food sold compared to usually , by type of product and trader TQ4.1-4.6 These question should also help draw changes in supply chains • % traders mentioning whether access to commodities for sales is regular or not compared to 6 and 12 months ago, by type of product and trader TQ4.46-4.54 • Average duration (weeks) of stocks by type of product and trader for those who have stocks TQ4.7-4.9 • % traders mentioning variations in stock levels (increased, decreased, no change) compared to 6 and 12 months ago by type of product and trader TQ4.10-4.15 • % traders according to reasons of the variations of stock levels by type of trader and product TQ4.16-4.45			X
Impact on market performance and traders' response capacity	• Changes in activity levels (sales) • Changes in gross margins • Changes in access to credit: sales and purchases on credit and interest rates • Traders response capacity • Main difficulties	• Average weekly sales volumes compared to usually by type of product and trader TQ3.1-3.9 • % traders mentioning changes (increase, decrease) in volumes sold compared to 12 months ago by type of product and trader TQ3.10-3.12 • Average % volume changes (increase or decrease) by product and trader TQ3.13-3.15 • % traders according to reasons of the increases or the decreases of sales by type of product and trader TQ3.16-3.42 • % traders mentioning a change in customers' buying behaviour by type of trader TQ3.42 • Average selling price currently, six months and a year ago by product and trader TQ2.1-2.9 • Average buying price currently, six months and a year ago by product and trader TQ2.10-2.18 % traders facing a variation (increase or decrease) of gross margins by type of commodity and trader will be derived by the analyst from the two indicators		X	X

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
		above. This will require initial tables on selling price and buying price (current and a year before) converted in same measurement unit for each commodity and each trader. • % traders according to reasons for price increases by type of product and trader. TQ2.19-2.45 To be cross-checked with causes identified in the macro-economic section from secondary data review • % traders having access to credit usually by type of trader TQ5.1 • % traders according to main sources of credit by type of trader TQ5.2 • % traders according to changes in access to credit (current compared to last year) by type of trader TQ5.3 • Average monthly interest rates by type of trader TQ5.4 • % traders according to changes in level of interest rate compared to last year TQ5.5 • % Traders currently authorising credit to households by type of trader TQ5.6 • % Traders indicating changes in households' request for credit by type of trader. TQ5.7 To be cross-checked with % Households indebted because of need for money to purchase food on credit in HH questionnaire • % Traders by type of difficulty and trader TQ6.1-6.12 • % Traders able to increase volume by type of product and trader in given periods of time: < 2 weeks, 2-4 weeks, 1-2 months, > 2 months, unable, does not know), by type of commodity TQ7.1-7.3 A discussion of the implications (risk or opportunity) of each of these indicators for traders' response capacity is advisable wherever possible			
Objective: Provide general information on household characteristics, in particular composition, living conditions (welfare status) and changes in living conditions over the past 12 months					
Household characteristics	• Household composition (Number under-5 yrs, boys/girls 5-11 yrs, boys/girls 12-17 yrs, adults 18-63 yrs / elderly) and dependency ratio • Household literacy and education by gender	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • Average size of households HH1.1 • % HH with primary school-age children (5-11 years) and by sex HH1.3-1.4 • % HH with secondary school-age children (12-17 years), and by sex (girls/boys) HH1.3-1.4 • % HH small (< 5 members), medium (5-7 members) and large (> 7 members) HH1.1	X X	X X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
		• Dependency ratio DR (< 16 yrs + > 63 yrs/16-63 yrs) HH1.1&1.3 • % HH with low DR (≤ 2) and high DR (> 2) HH1.1&1.3 • % HH by sex of head of household HH1.1&1.4 • Average educational level of head of HH by gender HH1.7 • Average number of disabled HH members HH1.9 • Frequency of type of physical disability per household HH1.10 • Average % of physically disabled persons who cannot work per households HH1.11 • % disabled HH member who cannot work HH1.11 • % HH with pregnant or lactating mothers HH1.8 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)			
Type of dwelling	• Type of housing • Ownership • Changes in rent and debt for rent	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH by type of dwelling (walls and roofs) HH2.1-2.2 • % HH owning versus renting the dwelling HH2.3 • % HH having to pay a rent (of those not owning) HH2.3 • Average possible monthly rent by owners (opportunity cost if they were renters) HH2.4 • Average monthly rent paid by renters HH2.5 • % HH whose rent has increased over the past 12 months HH2.6 • % average increase of the rent HH2.7 • % HH indebted for the rent HH2.8 • % HH whose debt for rent has increased in past 12 months HH2.9 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
Sources of lighting	• Access to electricity • Change in cost of electricity	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH with electricity connection HH2.10 • Average monthly cost of electricity bill HH2.11&2.12 • % HH mentioning an increase of electricity cost HH2.13 • % Increase of electricity cost HH2.13 • Average monthly increase for those mentioning an increase of the electricity bill HH2.14 • % HH mentioning having difficulty to pay utility bills HH2.15 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
Objective: Analyze impacts of prices on food availability and access at household level					

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
Household food crop production and self-sufficiency status	• Cultivation of kitchen garden and/or other land • Acreage under cultivation • Proportion of losses • Forecasted duration of food stocks	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH who cultivate a home garden HH4.1 • % HH who cultivate other land HH4.2 • % HH cultivating neither HH4.1&4.2 • Average total acreage under cultivation HH4-Column A • % HH who planted wheat, rice, pulses or a combination HH4-Column A • Average % loss by commodity produced HH4-Colomn B • % HH according to share of crop loss (by type of crop): 0, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, >75% HH4-Column B • Average per capita cereals stocks HH5.7 divided by HH size (HH1) • Average forecasted duration of food stocks HH5.21 • % HH according to forecasted duration of food stocks: < 1 month / 1-3 months, 4-6 months, 7-9 months, > 9 months HH5.21 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
	• Net seller/net buyer status of HH	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH who sold more than they bought this year/season (2007/2008) by commodity HH4-Column C minus Column D • % HH who sold more than they bought last year/season (2006/2007) by commodity HH4-Column E minus Column F • % HH who bought more than they sold this year/season (2007/2008) by commodity HH4-Column D minus Column C • % HH who bought more than they sold last year/season by commodity (2006/2007) HH4-Column F minus Column E Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
Impact on Short-term Welfare	• Changes in net benefit ratio (NBR)	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • Production-based NBR, i.e. net income from each commodity produced (Value of sale – value purchased)/Total expenditure on this commodity - currently HH4-Column C minus Column D/HH6.1-6.19 Take maximum 2-3 most important commodities, e.g. rice, wheat and pulses. Do the same exercise on last year (i.e Column E-Column F) and calculate the % change between the two NBR to get the short-term welfare change by commodity. Or you can also calculate the total net income from sale and purchase of commodities this year divided by the total expenditure. Calculate the same ratio last year. The % change between the two indicator over a year is the NBR	X	X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
		• Wage-based NBR, i.e. total income of the HH from wage earning activities minus total expenditure (food and non-food)/Total expenditure–currently and a year ago. The difference between the two will give the short-term welfare impact. The wage-based NBR could be relevant for landless, non-agriculturalist and urban HH			
Changes in animal asset ownership	• Changes in ownership of animals (cattle, sheep & goats, and poultry) • Sale of animals during past 12 months • Main reasons for sale	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH owning no animals at all HH5.8-5.10 • Average number of cattle, sheep & goats, and poultry, owned per HH, *for those who own* HH5.8-5.10 • % HHs owning 0 / 1-2 / >2 cattle HH5.8-5.10 • % HHs owning 0 / 1-5 / > 5 sheep & goats HH5.8-5.10 • % HH owning 0 / 1-5 / > 5 poultry HH5.8-5.10 • % HH who sold any animal during past 12 months HH5.8-5.10 • % HH who sold animals - by type of animal HH5.8-5.10 • % HH according to main reason for selling animals – by type of animal (for those who sold) HH5.8-5.10 • % HH mentioning sales of animal is unusual HH5.8-5.10 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
Changes in domestic asset ownership	• Changes in domestic asset ownership • Sale of house furniture during the last 12 months • Main reasons for sale	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH owning different type of household asset, excluding food stocks HH5.1-5.7 • Average number of each type of household asset owned per HH, excluding food stocks, *for those who own* HH5.1-5.7 • % HH who sold any of the household asset during past 12 months HH5.1-5.7 • % HH who sold household asset - by type of asset HH5.1-5.7 • % HH according to main reason for selling household asset – by type of asset (for those who sold) HH5.1-5.7 • % HH mentioning sales of household is unusual HH5.1-5.7 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
Changes in productive asset ownership	• Changes in productive asset ownership • Sale of productive asset during the last 12 months • Main reasons for sale	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH owning different type of productive asset HH5.11-5.20 • Average number of each type of household asset owned per HH, *for those who own* HH5.11-5.20 • % HH who sold any of the productive asset during past 12 months HH5.11-5.20 • % HH who sold productive asset - by type of asset HH5.11-5.20 • % HH according to main reason for selling productive asset – by type of asset (for those who sold) HH5.11-5.20 • % HH mentioning sales of household is unusual HH5.11-5.20 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
Impacts on Livelihoods and Incomes	• Number of HH members earning an income – currently and 12 months ago • Number of income sources – currently and 12 months ago • Type of 1st and 2nd sources of income currently • Changes in per capita income	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • Average number of HH members earning an income – currently and 12 months ago HH3.1&3.2 • % HH with change in number of members earning an income between now and past 12 months, separating increases from decreases HH3.1&3.2 • % HH with 0, 1, 2 and > 2 members earning an income HH3.1&3.2 • Average number of income sources –currently and a year ago HH3.3&3.4 • % HH with 0, 1, 2 and > 2 sources of income HH3.3&3.4 • Average monthly income per household HH –currently and a year ago HH3.5-3.6 • Average per capita income of the household -currently and a year ago HH3.3&3.4/HH1.1 • % HH with change in per capita income between now and past 12 months, separating increases from decreases HH3.3&3.4/HH1.1 To be cross-checked with HH3.11. HH3.12 can be used if the estimate of the change from HH3.5&3.9 is not consistent but please bear in mind that HH3.12 is an absolute change not a per capita change • % HHs by 1st source of livelihood HH3.7 • % HHs by 2nd source of livelihood HH3.8 • %HH according to the regularity of the source of income (temporal, seasonal, stable) for the most two important livelihood source HH3.9&3.10 • % HH according income increase, decrease HH3.11 • Average increase or decrease of monthly income HH3.12 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
	• Livelihood dependence on support (including transfers from migrated members)	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • %HH receiving support (food, cash or both) in the past 12 months HH3.13 • % HH providing support (food, cash or both) at the moment HH3.14 • % HH with household members who have migrated in country HH3.15 • % HH with household members who have migrated abroad HH3.16 • Average duration of migration <6 months, between 6 and 12 months, > 12 months and % HH according to each average duration HH3.17-3.19 • % HH by reason for migrating HH3.20-3.22 This can be cross-tabulated with average duration HH3.17-3.19 • %HH receiving transfers from migrants HH3.23 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
	• Wage patterns by sector, including seasonality	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH with members engaged in agriculture wage or daily labour HH3.24 • Average income from agriculture wage rate per HH per sex and by season HH3.26-3.29 • % HH with members engaged in non-agriculture wage or daily labour HH3.30 • Average income from non-agriculture wage rate per HH per sex and by season HH3.32-3.35 • % HH with members engaged in salaried employment HH3.36 • Average income from salaried employment per HH per sex and by season HH3.38-3.39 Seasonality of wages and the changes compared to a year ago should also be compared with data collected by BBS. Figures can also be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
Impact on Expenditures	• Amount of food expenditures last week – total and by commodity • Amount of last week's expenditures on key food commodities • Amount of total expenditures last month • Amount of last month's expenditures on key non-food expenditures • Changes in expenditures	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • Average per capita amount of last week's total food expenditures – per HH – HH6.1-6.14 (Total/HH1.1) • Share of expenditures of various food commodities, out of total food expenditures HH6.1-6.14 Total food expenditure is the sum of HH6.1-6.14 • % food expenditures out of total expenditures (calculated for the month) – per HH – per capita HH6.1-6.27 Total expenditure to be calculated on a monthly basis • Share of expenditures of various non-food items, out of total expenditures (monthly) – per HH HH6.15-6.27 • % HH mentioning change of expenditures compared to 12 months ago (%same, %decreased, %increased) HH6.28 • % HH mentioning change by type of expenditure (same, decreased, increased) HH6.30-6.38 • Average monthly change of total expenditures from last year per HH HH6.29	X	X	
Changes in Sources of food and Reliance on markets	• Households' current sources of food (past 7 days) • Households' usual sources of food	• % HH according to main sources of food consumed in the past 7 days – by food commodity – compiling all food commodities (*for only the latter, analysis also by HH food security groups*) HH8.19-8.32 • % HH according to main sources of food usually – by food commodities – compiling all food commodities (*for only the latter, analysis also by HH food security groups*) HH8.33-8.46 *Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH with low (< 50% food consumed come from purchase) medium (50-70%) and high (>70%) dependence on market for food -currently and usually This will combine HH8.19-8.32 and HH8.33-8.46 • % HH with low (< 50% food consumed come from own production), medium (50-70%) and high (>70%) self-sufficiency for food – currently and usually This will combine HH8.19-8.32 and HH8.33-8.46 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)	X	X	
Objective: Analyze changes in household and child diets/food consumption					
Changes in household diet	• Frequency of consumption of 12 food groups over past 7 days	• % HH according to Food Consumption Score categories. WFP methodology to be used to process HH8.5-8.18 • indicator)		X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
	• Number of meals of adults/children the day before • Changes compared to usual	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • Average number of meals of adults - yesterday HH8.1 • Average number of meals of children – yesterday HH8.2 • % HH according to number of meals of adults (0, 1, 2, 3, > 3) – yesterday and usually HH8.1 • % HH according to number of meals of children (0, 1, 2, 3, > 3) – yesterday and usually HH8.2 • % HH with changes in number of meals of adults compared to usually (same, more, less) HH8.3 • % HH with changes in number of meals of children compared to usually (same, more, less) HH8.4		X	
Infant & Young Child feeding practices[8]	Feeding of infants aged: • under 6 months • 6-8.9 months • 9-15.9 months • 16-23.9 months	• % Infants 0-5.9 months of age who received only breastmilk during previous day HH12.10, 12.24, 12.38 • % Children aged 12-15.9 months who received breastmilk during previous day HH12.10, 12.24, 12.38 • % Infants 0-5.9 months of age who received animal milk during previous day HH12.11, 12.25, 12.39 • % Infants 12-15.9 months of age who received animal milk during previous day HH12.11, 12.25, 12.39 • % Children 0-15.9 months of age who received breastmilk or animal milk from ≥ 4 times during previous day HH12.12, 12.26, 12.40 • % Infants 6-8.9 months of age who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during previous day HH12.13, 12.27, 12.41	X	X	
	• Number of food groups in diet of children 6-23.9 months of age • Number of meals of children 6-23.9 months of age Note that these indicators will be derived by cross-tabulating with age and sex of children	• % Children 6-23.9 months of age who received foods from ≥ 4 food groups[9] during previous day HH12.43-12.89 • % Breastfed children 6-23.9 months of age who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during previous day HH12.43-12.89 • % Non-breastfed children 6-23.9 months of age who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods OR milk feeds the minimum number of times or more during previous day HH12.43-12.89	X	X	

[8] Source: *Indicators for Assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices. Conclusions of a consensus meeting held 6-8 November 2007, WHO*

[9] The 7 food groups considered for this indicator are: (1) Grains, roots & tubers, (2) Legumes and nuts, (3) Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), (4) Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, liver/organ meats), (5) Eggs, (6) Vitamin-A rich fruits & vegetables, and (7) Other fruits and vegetables.

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi='Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
		• % Breastfed children 6-23.9 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity AND the minimum meal frequency during previous day HH12.43-12.89 • % Non-breastfed children 6-23.9 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings AND had at least the minimum dietary frequency AND the minimum meal frequency during previous day HH12.43-12.89			
Objective: Analyze overall food security status of households					
Level of food access	• Proportion of HH according to level of food access based on selected indicators	% HH with good/ average/ poor food access, according to: • main sources of income • per capita food expenditures, adjusted for % coming from own production: poor= less than xx Tk per capita/week for food – average= between xx and yy Tk per capita/week for food – good = more than yy Tk per capita/week for food • % expenditures on food: poor ≥ 75%, average 50-74%, good < 50% (*thresholds to check according to data distribution*) • ownership of domestic assets (see above): poor less than 2, average 2-3, good >3 *(thresholds to check according to data distribution)* • ownership of total assets (domestic + productive): poor less than 3, average 3-5, good > 5 *(thresholds to check according to data distribution)* • possibly a combination of two/more of the above		X	
Extent of HH food insecurity	• Proportion of HH according to level of Food Consumption Score[10] • Proportion of HH according to level of food access	*See various cross-tabulations mentioned in other rows above and below* • Proportion of HHs food secure, severely food insecure and moderately food insecure on the basis of food consumption and food access		X	
Objective: Apprehend ways in which households are coping with increased cost of living					
Debts	• HHs with debts/credit • New debts/credit contracted in past 6 months • Main reasons for incurring new debt • Main source of credit • Anticipated duration for reimbursement of	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • %HH indebted HH6.39 • % HH that have contracted debt over the past 6 months HH6.40 • % HH according to main reason for debt HH6.41 • % HH according to main source of debt/credit HH6.42 • Average duration anticipated to reimburse debt/credit (months) HH6.43		X	X

[10] The Food Consumption Score calculated at household level considers 12 food groups and applies a weight to each one.

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
	debt/credit	• % HHs able to reimburse debt in next 3 months / 3-6 months / 6-12 months/ > 12 months HH6.43			
Shocks and Coping strategies	• HH who faced difficulties to access food and cover other essential expenditures in previous month • HH according to different types of coping strategies adopted in past 30 days • Severity of the crisis	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH who faced difficulties in past 12 months HH9.1-9.3 • % HH by type of difficulty (combining 1st, 2nd and 3rd) HH9.1-9.3 • % HH mentioning how severely they are affected by price rises HH9.4 • % HH mentioning shortage of food HH9.5 • %HH by most frequent months of food shortage HH9.6 • % HH mentioning shortage of money to cover essential expenditures HH9.7 • %HH by most frequent months of money shortage HH9.8 • % HH according to different types of coping strategies over the past 12 months HH9.9-9.21 • % HH using severe coping mechanisms by frequency, over the past 30 days HH9.22-9.33		X	
Objective: Analyze changes in education attendance					
Access to education/ attendance	• Proportion of school-age children attending primary and secondary school • Main reasons for school-age children not attending school	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH with primary school-age children not attending school, disaggregating girls/boys Combine HH1 and 7.1 • % HH with secondary school-age children not attending school, disaggregating girls/boys Combine HH1 and 7.4 • % HH according to main reasons for primary school-age children not attending, disaggregating girls-boys HH7.2-7.3 • % HH according to main reasons for secondary school-age children not attending school, disaggregating girls-boys HH7.5-7.6 Maybe further use of HH1.7 can be made here. Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)		X	
Objective: Assess the general health status and in particular the nutritional and health status of children					
Access to WatSan	• Changes in access to watsan	*Analysis also by HH food security groups but not disaggregated by sex (small numbers):* • % HH according to the main source of drinking water used currently compared to 12 months ago HH2.16-2.17 • % HH treating water to make it safer for drinking compared to 12 months ago HH2.18-2.19 • % HH according to what they do to treat water compared to 12 months		X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
		ago HH2.20-2.21 • % HH according to type of sanitation used currently compared to 12 months ago HH2.22-2.23 • %HH according to the number of HH using the latrine, currently compared to a year ago HH2.24-2.25 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)			
General health status of household	• Changes in general health conditions of the household	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH mentioning a family member was sick during last two weeks HH13.1 • % HH by type of disease HH13.2 • % HH that sought for treatment outside the household HH13.3 • % HH according to main reasons for not having sought treatment outside HH13.4 • % HH mentioning a death in the household HH13.5 • % HH according to the reason of the death HH13.6 • % HH according to the age of the HH member who died HH13.7 Figures can be compared with secondary data (e.g. HIES 2005/2006)		X	
Health status of children	• Proportion of under-5 children sick in previous 2 weeks with fever, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, measles, other	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender*: • % Under-5 children sick in previous 2 weeks HH12.4, 12.18 and 12.32 • % Under-5 children sick in previous 2 weeks, by type of disease HH12.5, 12.19 and 12.33		X	
	• Use of formal health services for sick under-5 children during previous 2 weeks • Main reasons for not using the health service • Use of ORS for under-5 children sick with diarrhoea in previous 2 weeks • Source of the ORS	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • % HH having sought treatment for sick under-5 children during previous 2 weeks HH12.6, 12.20, 12.34 • % HH according to main reasons for not having sought treatment for sick under-5 children HH12.7, 12.21, 12.35 • % HH having given ORS to under-5 children sick with diarrhoea in 2 weeks before HH12.8, 12.22, 12.36 • % under-5 children who received vitamin A capsules in previous 6 months HH12.9, 12.23, 12.37		X	
Acute and chronic malnutrition	Among children 6-59 months: • Prevalence of wasting (weight-for-height) • Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age) • Prevalence of low mid-upper arm	*The indicators in this section will be built using HH12.56-12.93* *By HH food security group* *By HH food consumption score group* *By infant & child feeding practices* *By child health status in previous 2 weeks*	X (seasonal compa-risons, e.g. HKI)	X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
	circumference (MUAC)	*By access to health treatment when sick* *By main source of water:* • % children 6-59 months with W/H below -2 Z-scores or bilateral oedema • % children 6-59 months with W/H below -3 Z-scores or bilateral oedema • % children 6-59 months with W/H between -2 and -3 Z-scores and without oedema • % children 6-59 months with bilateral oedema • Same for stunting • % children 6-59 months with MUAC < 12.5 cm • % children 6-59 months with MUAC < 11 cm • % children 6-59 months with MUAC between 11 and 12.5 cm			
Future outlook and response capacities					
Likelihood (likely v. unlikely) of possible upcoming scenario (worse, moderate and best cases)	• Forecast duration of stocks from next harvests for HHs' own consumption • Future price outlook • Potential crisis to expect • Debt burden • Macro-economic forecast • …	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:* • Macro-economic of growth, inflation, national reserves, production, etc. See section on macro-economy • Forecasted average duration of food stocks. See agricultural analysis • Average time required to supply markets in case of a shock See section above on TQ7.1-7.3 • % traders mentioning price changes (increase or decrease) in the next 6 months by type of product and trader TQ8.1-8.4-8.7 • Average % price increase in the next 6 months by type of product and trader TQ8.2-8.5-8.8 • % traders according to main reason of price increase or decrease by type of product and trader TQ8.3-8.6-8.8 • Forecasted average duration for reimbursing debt HH6.43. See section on debts • Potential shocks to expect see section on macro-vulnerabilities, including also the country's proneness to shocks Analysis of future price outlook should be confronted with recent developments on the global and local prices Scenarios should be built also by consulting with few credible KI (GoB, main development partners e.g. WB, FAO)	X	X	
Governments,	• Government and partners' responses	*Analysis also by HH food security groups and gender, if possible:*	X	X	

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
Markets and Households' capacities	(ongoing assistance)	• % HH mentioning they receive subsidized rice from GoB in Dec. 2007 HH10.1 • Average number of days subsidized rice was received in Dec. 2007 HH10.2 • Average quantity received in Dec. 2007 per day per HH HH10.3 • % HH mentioning they receive subsidized rice from GoB in Mar. 2008 HH10.4 • Average number of days subsidized rice was received in Mar. 2008 HH10.5 • Average quantity received in Mar. 2008 per day per HH HH10.6 • % HH mentioning they receive subsidized rice from GoB in Jun.2008 HH10.7 • Average number of days subsidized rice was received in Jun. 2008 HH10.8 • Average quantity received in Jun. 2008 per day per HH HH10.9 • % HH receiving assistance in 2008, by type of programme HH10.10-10.33 • % HH receiving assistance in 2007, by type of programme HH10.10-10.33 Further analysis can be done from HH10.10-10.33 in terms of quantities or amount received by type of assistance. Tables will be provided for that purpose • Ongoing responses (e.g. food distributions, Supplementary feeding, School feeding, Food-for-work, Cash-for-work, Micro-credit, Agricultural inputs, Veterinary inputs, Health services (NGOs); their geographical coverage, type of beneficiary, partners and discuss effectiveness, if possible using secondary data			
	• Markets response capacities	• Summarize key findings on market response capacity from section on markets			X
	• Households capacities	• Summarize key findings on response capacities from analysis on domestic, productive and animal assets		X	
Priority Needs and Proposed Response Options (list below is indicative and should normally be built upon on analysis findings and expressed priorities)					
Households needs	• Prioritization of households needs	• % HH by category of needs (1st, 2nd and 3rd priority) HH11.1-11.3 To be done by FS group and by gender		X	
Possible responses These responses should be based on the combination of	**Feasibility of cash/food vouchers distributions** • Expected capacity of traders to increase supplies if households' demand improves	• See above in market performance section (Price and supply stability, capacity to supply markets) • Coverage of banking system and access of HH to bank account	X	X	X
	• Institutions/ partners that could implement cash/vouchers distributions	• Experience in Bangladesh and elsewhere • Current coverage in Bangladesh	X	X	X

Information needed	Data required	Type of indicators and analysis *Urban vs Rural, by Livelihoods, by Gender (Number of respondents, Average, Intervals of confidence, Median, Standard deviation)* TQi=Trader question number HHi=Household question number	Sources of information		
			Secondary sources	Household survey	Traders
the main findings of the assessment and the priority needs expressed by households. HH level responses should also be explored based on the findings		• Current and planned resources			
	Micro-credit to traders • Institutions/ partners that could implement micro-credit interventions	• Experience in Bangladesh and elsewhere • Current coverage in Bangladesh • Current and planned resources	X	X	X
	Feasibility of subsidization of wheat and rice at central level • Political willingness • Political acceptability • Finances • Administrative set up	• Extent of political support • Financial capacity • Administrative capacity	X	X	X
	Adoption of an early warning, food security and market monitoring system • Existing systems • Possible partnerships (GoB, FAO, UNICEF…) • Institutional set up	A discussion of the effectiveness of existing systems (current geographical coverage, periodicity and content) will be necessary for this recommendation	X	X	X

4. Indicative Report Outline

Executive Summary
Acknowledgements

Chapter 1. Background and Objectives
- *Country context*
- *Objectives of the assessment*

Chapter 2. Methodology and Limitations
- *Sampling and data collection methods*
- *Study limitations*

Chapter 3. Macro-Economic Performance and Socio-Economic Impacts
- *Recent macro-economic performance*
- *Aggregate food availability*
- *Implications for food security*

Chapter 4. Impacts of Price Increases on Markets Performance
- *Recent patterns of general inflation*
- *Magnitude of domestic food price changes of main staple food commodities*
- *Impact on market performance*
- *Implications for household purchasing power (terms of trade, real wage rates…)*

Chapter 5. Impacts on Household Food Security
- *Household demographics*
- *Assets and wealth changes (including changes in housing and productive asset ownership patterns, short-term welfare impacts of prices increases)*
- *Changes in household livelihoods, income sources and incomes*
- *Changes in expenditure patterns*
- *Impacts on food consumption patterns (including children dietary diversity)*
- *Food insecurity status of households*
- *Coping strategies (including debt, school enrolment and attendance and health seeking behavior)*

Chapter 6. Health and Nutritional Impacts
- *General health conditions*
- *Hygiene and healthcare practices*
- *Children and mothers' nutrition status*

Chapter 7. Response options
- *Future perspectives and scenarios*
- *Ongoing interventions (including government and partners)*
- *Priority needs of households*
- *Proposed responses options*
- *Profile and caseload of people in need of assistance: who, where, level of urgency, anticipated duration, chronic/transitory.*

Chapter 8. Conclusions and recommendations
- *Recommendations for most appropriate and urgent interventions, monitoring, and nutrition sentinel surveillance sites, re-assessments and contingency plans.*