Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS)
Rapid Rural Assessment
on
Food Security and Nutrition uptake situation in the ACCESS Project Areas

Context: This Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) was conducted to assess the impact of price hikes of food, feed, fuel, fertilizers, and finance (5f) on the food security and nutrition of smallholders' farm households. The findings of the RRA portrayed a real-time scenario on the agricultural and food security situation of the marginalized farming community which eventually contributed to select appropriate interventions for writing proposal for additional funding under seventh call for proposal of the GAFSP . The RRA was conducted amongst 200 smallholder farmers of which 36 percent were women farmers. The samples were randomly drawn from an earlier prepared smallholder farmers' list of agribusiness clusters[1] across 24 Upazilas of 13 districts under five divisions selected for the upcoming ACCESS project financed by the GAFSP. The RRA was conducted between 2 and 4 April 2023.

Approach: The RRA was adopted a mixed method including rapid household survey and secondary document review. The secondary review includes a synthesis of available data from MMI-VCC dashboard and existing sources such as government and international agencies. Both primary and secondary data were analyzed to draw a trends and patterns of 5f and finally estimates FIES, M-DDW score, cost of a nutri-plate[2] for the smallholder farming community.

Demography of the RRA respondents: Of the total respondents, the middle age group (36-50 years) were 45 percent, youths having the age group 19-35 years were 32 percent, age group of 51-65 years were 18 percent and more than 65 years aged respondents were only 6 percent. The proportion of the youths sample equal to the national youth population connotes a demographic advantage for smallholders' agriculture. Almost half of the respondents were having education level till class VIII followed by 21 percent having higher secondary and 12 percent completed secondary school. However, 21 percent of the sample respondents were illiterate Average cropland of the RRA respondents was 76 decimal representing their belongingness with smallholders' community.

Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): In order to measure the severity of food insecurity amongst smallholder farmer households, the FIES was used. Result depicted that irrespective of division, 7% of respondents are experiencing severe food insecurity for the last 30 days meaning the population is likely having extreme difficulty accessing enough food to meet their needs, and they may be going days without food or eating. However, prevalence of severe food insecurity amongst surveyed smallholders farmers is lower than that of national FIES, which was about 10.7 percent ([FAO, SOFI-2022](#))[3]. The RRA also depicted that 27% respondents HH are experiencing moderate food insecurity - highest in Barishal division (36%), followed by Rangpur division (33%), Dhaka division (29%) and Khulna division (27%). These respondents HHs are likely having difficulty accessing enough food to meet their needs, and they may be skipping meals

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[1] Commercial agribusiness clusters are water melon, mung bean, dried fish, guava, hogplum, fresh water fish, flower, vegetables, banana, goat, coriander seed, bee keeping and honey, eel, mango, crab, jujube, pabda fish, sonali chicken, taro, garlic, medicinal plant, beef cattle, processed milk, aromatic rice, wheat and potatoes clusters
[2] A healthy food plate recommended a daily consumption of 2,350 kilocalories/person from at least 13 categories of foods as prepared by the National Dietary Guidelines for Bangladesh 2020.
[3] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO. *pp141*. https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en

or reducing the size of meals in order to make their food supply last. About 27% respondents HH are experiencing mild food insecurity for the last 30 days (Table 1). These respondent HH are likely experiencing some difficulty in accessing enough food to meet their needs, but they are still able to obtain enough food to meet their basic needs. They may be relying on food banks or other food assistance programs to supplement their food supply.

Table 1: Food Insecurity Experience Scale for last 30 days

FIES Scale	Barisal (n=28)	Dhaka (n=7)	Khulna (n=63)	Rajshahi (n=72)	Rangpur (n=30)	Total (200)
Severe food insecurity (Experiencing hunger) (6+ score)	0	1	5	4	4	14
	0	(14)	(8)	(6)	(13)	(7)
Moderate food insecurity (Reducing quantity or skipping meals) (3-5 Score)	10	2	17	14	10	53
	(36)	(29)	(27)	(19)	(33)	(27)
Mild food insecurity (0-2 Score)	18	4	41	54	16	133
	(64)	(57)	(65)	(75)	(53)	(67)
Moderate or severe food insecurity (3+ Score)	10	3	22	18	14	67
	(36)	(43)	(35)	(25)	(47)	(34)

Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage

Thus, the FIES dataset unveiled prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity amongst the surveyed sample was 34 percent which is higher than national FIES -2022 (31.7 percent, FAO-SOFI, 2022). Surveyed farmers opined for the factors that contribute to food insecurity are recent price hike of all commodities, unemployment, lack of access to healthy food and nutrition assistance programs. Ongoing inflationary pressure and resultant food insecurity should be addressed through appropriate social-safety net measures.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W): This tool is based on a dichotomous outcome that captures whether women 15-49 years of age have consumed at least 5 out of 10 mutually exclusive food groups in the previous 24 hours. Inadequate nutrient intake before and during pregnancy and lactation can affect both women and children; therefore, promotion of diversified diets is one of the ways to improve micronutrient adequacy, and hence MDD-W is also a proxy indicator of micronutrient adequacy.

Of the total 214 women having 15-49 years of age in the surveyed areas, 63 percent consumed at least 5 out of 10 food groups in the past 24 hours while 37% women had consumed less than 5 food groups (Table 2). Awareness raising on nutrient-dense food plate, homestead nutrition gardening are some ways to improve dietary diversity amongst women.

Table 2: Dietary diversity score for women 15-49 years of age

MDD-W score	Barisal (n=28)	Dhaka (n=7)	Khulna (n=65)	Rajshahi (n=80)	Rangpur (n=34)	Total (214)
Women 15-49 years of age who consumed foods from 5 food groups during the previous day	24	5	51	35	20	135
	(86)	(71)	(78)	(44)	(59)	(63)
Women 15-49 years of age who consumed foods from less than 5 food groups during the previous day	4	2	14	45	14	79
	(14)	(29)	(22)	(56)	(41)	(37)

Cost of a nutri-plate: Ongoing economic recession has brought huge challenges to the farming community including continuing production and price uncertainty which have put tremendous pressure on their food plate. According to the national nutrition guideline, SBKS and FAO jointly recommended a healthy food plate (nutri-plate) for smallholders famers families during COVID-19 pandemic. Based on food groups of the nutri-plate, cost of rural food basket has been monitoring fortnightly since June 2020 and data is stored at MMI dashboard. Considering 5 person per family, per person daily consumption of 2,450 kilocalories from at least 13 categories of foods, BDT 487 is required per day for the recommended 'nutri-plate'. Table 3 depicted current cost of a recommended nutri-plate per household:

Table 3: Cost of nutri-plate

Food	Serving size	g/serving	Portion size (uncooked)	kcal[4]	Per day per person (g)	Per day per HH (g)[5]	Average Rate per Unit	Cost per day per HH	Remarks
Rice	8	30	1/3 cup	100	240	960	52.94	50.82	Coarse Rice: average retail price in rural area
Wheat	1	30	1/3 cup	100	30	120	65.00	7.80	
Potato	2	50	1 medium	50	100	400	18.12	7.25	Average retail price in rural area
Pulses and Legumes	2	30	1/3 cup	100	60	240	136.65	32.80	Average retail price in rural area
Leafy vegetables	1	125	1 bunch	50	125	500	32.36	16.18	Average rate from VCC data
Vegetables	2	150	1.5 cup	50	300	1200	35.19	42.23	Average rate from VCC data
Fruits	1	80	1	50	1	4	26.00	104.00	
Fish/ meat/ poultry	2	80	2 pieces	100	160	640	203.25	130.08	Average rate of Broiler and pungash and Tilapea fish from average retail price in rural area
Egg	1	60	1	100	1	4	10.25	41.00	Average retail price in rural area
Milk	1	150	1 cup	100	150	600	44.35	26.61	Average rate from VCC data
Sugar	2	5	5 tsp	100	10	40	126.00	5.04	
Cooking Oil	4	5	2 tsp	100	20	80	185.76	14.86	Average retail price in rural area
Spices[6]	1	20	4 tsp	50	20	80	106.00	8.48	
							Cost of rural nutri-plate, BDT/family	487	

Source: National Dietary Guidelines for Bangladesh 2020 (Annex 5, page # 50)[7]

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[4] Each serving of grains, pulses, fish and meat provides 100 kcal; fruits and vegetables provide 50 kcal

[5] Though HH size is around 5 with different ages, we consider food plate for 4 adult persons as infant and children require low kcal compared to adult

[6] Spices includes onion, garlic, ginger, turmeric and chili

[7] The dietary guidelines, developed through the joint effort of the MoHFW, Ministry of Food (MoF), Bangladesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation in Diabetes Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders (BIRDEM), National Nutrition Service (NNS) - Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN), with technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and in partnership with other stakeholders.

Considering release year (2020) of National Dietary Guideline as baseline, cost of recommended nutri-plate is increased by 45% over last three years, which is significantly correlated with moderate or severe food insecurity among certain surveyed population. Fig 1 depicted that at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, cost of nutri-plate per HH per day was BDT 336, which is now soar to BDT 487 (March 31, 2023). Thus, smallholder farmers have double burden - on the one hand price uncertainty of produces and on the other hand price hike of all essentials have put them to cope with many means including borrowing from high lending market or reduce intake of nutrition dense food.

Figure 1: Cost of rural-nutri plate and quarterly price trend since 2020
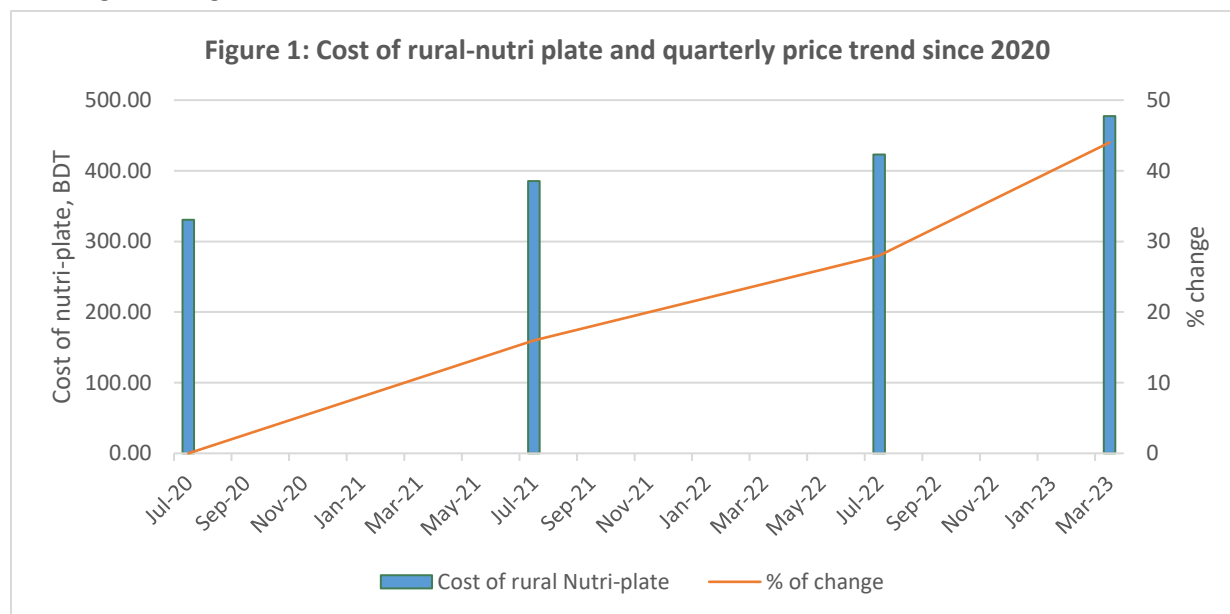
Cost of feed: MMI dashboard data shows that livestock, poultry, and fish feed cost increased by 47 percent over the last two years. The price of major ingredients of feeds such as maize, soyabean, rapeseed has inflated globally amidst of Russia-Ukraine crises. Increased shipping costs of raw materials also cause abnormal price hikes in feeds. Interestingly, livestock and fishers group of the SBKS have been practicing innovative mechanization solution for producing livestock, poultry and fish feeds for their members and reduced feed cost by 17-21 percent. Such solution includes a choppergrinder-mixture machines for cattle feed, grinder-pellet machines for fish and poultry feeds.

Table 4: Price trend of different types of feeds

Feeds	Commercial, Tk/kg				% change
	Mar`21	Mar`22	Nov' 22	Mar`23	
Broiler Chicken feed	52	54	64	73	40
Sonali and layer feed	48	49	66	67	40
Dairy feed	36	43	55	56	56
Beef cattle fattening feed	37	45	55	57	54
Fish floating feed	50	60	58	69	38
Fish super floating feed	54	70	64	84	56
				Average % change	**47**

Fuel price: Diesel price rose from BDT 80 to BDT 109 (by 36 percent) in August 2022 due to global economic recession. This has been impeding farming as diesel is the major energy source for tilling, irrigation and threshing operations. Farmers opined that production cost is increased by 30 percent due to soaring price of diesel.

Fertilizer price: Government of Bangladesh has increased Urea price twice in a year from BDT 16 to BDT 22 in August 2022 and then to BDT 25 in April 2023. This is historic for the first time in 11 years. According to the MoA, the current price of urea fertilizer in the international market is Tk 81 per kg. As a result, the government will still have to pay a subsidy of Tk 57 per kg even after the latest price hike. However, after urea price hike, fertilizers dealers are stockpiled TSP and MoP anticipating more hikes. Farmers in the surveyed area reported that they have to buy Urea, TSP and MOP at a higher price of BDT 24, BDT 27 and BDT 23 instead of government set-price at BDT 22, BDT 22 and BDT 15 respectively. (Table 5).

Table 5: Price trend of major fertilizers

Name of fertilizer	Time	Govt set-price	Price in BDT per KG					
			Barisal	Dhaka	Khulna	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Average
Urea	2021	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	2022	22	25	23	23	24	24	24
	2023	25	27	27	27	27	27	27
TSP	2021	22	22	23	22	23	22	22
	2022	22	28	25	27	28	25	27
	2023	25	27	27	27	27	27	27
MOP	2021	15	18	16	18	16	20	18
	2022	15	23	18	22	23	26	23
	2023	18	20	20	20	20	20	20

Cost of finance: Although Government has launched different stimulus loan package for agriculture, smallholders have less access to such stimuli. Only 3 percent of the surveyed farmers took loan from commercial banks with low interest package. On the other hand, 50 percent respondents had received loan mostly from high lending market at interest ranging from 20 to 30 percent.

Table 6: Responses on loan received from available sources

Loan type	Response	Number of response					
		Barisal (n=28)	Dhaka (n=7)	Khulna (n=63)	Rajshahi (n=72)	Rangpur (n=30)	Total (200)
Loan received in the past *Boro*/winter season	Yes	20 (71)	4 (57)	38 (60)	17 (24)	20 (67)	99 (50)
	No	8 (29)	3 (43)	25 (40)	55 (76)	10 (33)	101 (51)
	Interest rate(%)	29.8	20.0	21.1	22.1	25.2	20
Household obtain a loan of government stimulus package for agriculture	Yes	1 (4)	0 0	1 (2)	3 (4)	0 0	5 (3)
	No	27 (96)	7 (100)	62 (98)	69 (96)	30 (100)	195 (98)
	Interest rate (%)	4	4	4	4	4	4

Coping mechanism: With soaring inflation and price hikes of essentials, smallholders coped by many means, of which major portion are borrowing from NGOs(48%), increasing work time (43%), borrowing from neighbor (26%), selling productive assets (25%), reducing food intake (18%) and alarmingly 17% respondents are changing farming occupation.

Table 7: Responses on coping strategies due to inflationary pressure

Coping strategy	Barisal (n=28)	Dhaka (n=7	Khulna (n=63)	Rajshahi (n=72)	Rangpur (n=30)	Total (200)
Advance selling	2	2	3	2	2	11
	(7)	(29)	(5)	(3)	(7)	(6)
Borrowing from Bank	0	0	2	1	0	3
	0	0	(3)	(1)	0	(2)
Borrowing from mohajan	3	0	6	5	3	17
	(11)	0	(10)	(7)	(10)	(9)
Borrowing from neighbor	5	1	12	23	11	52
	(18)	(14)	(19)	(32)	(37)	(26)
Borrowing from NGO	16	5	35	30	10	96
	(57)	(71)	(56)	(42)	(33)	(48)
Changing occupation	6	0	3	19	6	34
	(21)	0	(5)	(26)	(20)	(17)
Increasing work time	9	1	39	23	13	85
	(32)	(14)	(62)	(32)	(43)	(43)
Reducing food intake	5	2	14	5	9	35
	(18)	(29)	(22)	(7)	(30)	(18)
Selling productive assets	3	0	13	19	15	50
	(11)	0	(21)	(26)	(50)	(25)
Using savings	2	0	7	14	5	28
	(7)	0	(11)	(19)	(17)	(14)
Other	1	0	1	8	1	11
	(4)	0	(2)	(11)	(3)	(6)

Concluding remarks: Smallholder farmers are paying the cruelest tax due to both human and climate-induced catastrophes in the form of war, pandemics, natural disasters, etc. Escalated price of food, feed, fuel, fertilizer and finance due to current inflation, supply chain disruptions, anomalies in local markets makes 5f out-of-the-reach for smallholders and marginalized community. The RRA ended with an FGD with lead farmers in new ACCESS areas on how to mitigate inflationary pressure on farming community and recommended following interventions:

- ✓ Sensitize recommended nutri-plate of having 2450 kcal by adopting nutrition gardening, scavenging poultry, etc. FAO supported 'Nutrition Smart Village' would be an option for increasing nutrition education especially for women and adolescents girls and boys;
- ✓ Promote MMI revolving loan fund with single-digit interest amongst poor smallholders;
- ✓ Promote MMI -model for innovative mechanization solution to establish community-based mini feed mill to reduce production cost of livestock, poultry and fish;

- ✓ Support smallholders on alternative use of energy source like renewable energy for irrigation to reduce dependency on diesel;
- ✓ Encourage farmers to practice vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers to reduce dependency on urea and other chemical fertilizers
- ✓ Research and development of climate smart agricultural technologies and promote amongst smallholders farmers in climatic hotspots

GAFSP PO-led funding track is thus an innovative tool to create an enabling environment for smallholders for more easy access to resources and to cope with current global and domestic economic recession.

Sara Bangla Krishak Society (SBKS)
Rapid Rural Assessment (RRA)
Annex I: Concept Note for the RRA

Objective:

The objective of this assessment is to assess the impact of price hike of food, feed, fuel, fertilizers and finance (5f) on the food security and nutrition of smallholders' farm household.

Methods:

A rapid rural appraisal (RRA) was proposed to assess the impact of 5f due to global economic recession on food security and nutrition of smallholder farm households. The RRA will adopt a mixed-method including rapid household survey and secondary document review. The secondary review include synthesize of available data from MMI-VCC dashboard and existing sources such as government and international agencies. This data will be analyzed to identify trends and patterns in food prices, feed prices, nutri-plate, and access to finance. Detail of RRA modules, methods and data sources is given below:

Module	Sub-module	Method of assessment	Data source
Food and nutrition	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	HH Survey (Telephonic survey)	Randomly selected respondents of cluster Do
	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)	HH Survey for women aged 15-49 years (Telephonic survey)	
Food price	Nutri-plate	Trend analysis	farm gate price from VCC dashboard
Feed price	Fish feed Poultry feed Dairy cattle feed Beef cattle feed	Trend analysis of price	VCC dashboard
Fertilizer price	Overall fertilizer price	Trend analysis of price	Secondary document review
	Major 03 fertilizer price (Urea, TSP, MoP)	HH Survey (Telephonic survey)	Randomly selected respondents of cluster survey
Finance	Access to finance from Bank		
Fuel price	Fuel price	Trend analysis of price	Secondary document review

Sample size for HH survey (Telephonic survey):

The RRA will be conducted in the proposed project cluster. The sample size is estimated by using the following formula:

Sample Size - Infinite Population

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 \times (p) \times (1-p)}{C^2}$$

SS = Sample Size
Z = Z-value (e.g., 1.96 for a 95 percent confidence level)
P = Percentage of population picking a choice, perceived as 0.80 (women aged 15-49 years)

C = Confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.5 = +/- 5 percentage points)

Calculation:

$$SS = \frac{3.8416 \times 0.2 \times 0.8}{0.0025}$$

SS = 246

Sample Size – Finite Population (where the population is less than 50,000)

$$New\ SS = \frac{SS}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{SS - 1}{Pop}\right)\right)}$$

Pop = Population (e.g., 1345, total respondents having mobile number of cluster survey for respective districts)

Calculation:

$$New\ SS = \frac{246}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{246 - 1}{1345}\right)\right)} \qquad New\ SS = 208$$

Hence, for this study the sample size is rounded to 200 households. Proportionately sample distributed across 13 districts where ACCESS project will be implemented. Table: Sample distribution by ACCESS districts

Division	District	# of respondents in cluster survey	Sample distribution for Rapid assessment (HH survey)
Coastal Region			
Dhaka	Gopalganj	50	7
Barisal	Patuakhali	125	18
	Pirojpur	70	10
Khulna	Bagerhat	0	0
	Jashore	100	15
	Narail	75	11
	Satkhira	150	22
Northwestern Barind region			
Rangpur	Dinajpur	50	8
	Thakurgaon	150	22
Rajshahi	Bogura	100	15
	Joypurhat	100	15
	Natore	100	15
	Serajganj	175	27
Khulna	Kushtia	100	15
	Total	1345	200

Household Questionnaire for Rapid Assessment (ODK tool for Telephonic survey)

Date   :   ID Number:

A. Identification of respondent

Sl. #	Parameter	Code	Response
A1	Name of respondent	name	
A2	Contact number	Mobile number	+880
A3	Do you have internet access to your mobile	1. Yes, 2. No. 3. Not applicable	
A4	Age	years	
A5	Sex	1. Male, 2. Female	
A6	Education level	0. Cannot read and write, 1. Can sign only, 2.Can read and write, 3-15. Completed up to class (Example, class 5 for 5)	
	Location of cluster/Address		
A7	Division	Code	
A8	District	Code	
A9	Upazila	Code	

B. Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)[8]

Now I would like to ask you some questions about food consumption, food utilization and coping mechanisms. There will be three main sets of questions. This is the first set of questions, referring to experiences faced over the past 30 days. During the last 30 days, was there a time when:

Sl. #	Parameter/Questions Code: *1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 =Don't know, 4 = Refused*	Response
B1	You or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources?	
B2	Still thinking about the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	
B3	Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?	
B4	Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food?	
B5	Still thinking about the last 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	
B6	Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	
B7	Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food?	
B8	Was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	
B9	Did the cost of food increase at your household in the last 6 months?	
B10	If yes, how much food cost (%) increase compared to earlier?	

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[8] The Statistics Division of FAO has produced guidelines for using the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale) to monitor the impact of COVID-19. FAO offices are requested to contact ESS for technical support.

Sl. #	Parameter/Questions Code: *1 = Yes, 2 = No, 3 =Don't know, 4 = Refused*	Response
B11	Do your household able to purchase food like before (same quantity and quality)?	
B12	How can your household cope/manage additional cost for food? Code: 1. Borrowing from neighbor; 2. Borrowing from NGO; 3. Borrowing from mohajan; 4. Advance selling, 5. Selling productive assets, 6. Reducing food intake, 7. Increasing work time, 8. Using savings, 9. Changing occupation, 10. Other (Specify) [Multiple responses]	

C. Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)

Now I would like to ask you about the set of questions on food consumption, referring to the 24 hours of yesterday. Please describe the foods [meals and snacks] that women member aged 15-49 years of your household ate or drank at home yesterday [in the 24 hours of yesterday: breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks].

Sl. #	Food group/food items	Response (Yes/No)
C1	**Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains** Rice, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, maize, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato	
C2	**Pulses (beans, peas or lentils)** *: Beans, peas, lentils, hummus, tofu, tempeh*	
C3	**Nuts and seeds:** *Groundnut/peanut, cashew, walnut, Baobab* *seeds, chia seeds, flaxseed*	
C4	**Dairy (Milk and dairy foods):** fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products	
C5	**Meat, poultry and fish:** goat, beef, chicken, pork, blood, fish, including canned tuna, escargot, and / or other seafood, eggs	
C6	**Eggs:** *Eggs from poultry or any other bird*	
C7	**Dark green leafy vegetables:** *Kale, mustard greens, spinach, amaranth* *greens, chicory, broccoli, Swiss chard*	
C8	**Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables**: *Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes, Ripe mango, ripe papaya*	
C9	**Other vegetables:** *Beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, zucchini, radish, tomato, mushroom*	
C10	**Other fruits:** *Apple, avocado, banana, baobab fruit, berries, pineapple, orange, watermelon, berries, guava, coconut flesh, tangerine*	

D. Price of fertilizer

Sl. #	Name of Fertilizer	Unit	Unit price in the past year	Unit price at present	Availability of fertilizer
D1	Urea	KG			
D2	TSP	KG			
D3	MoP	KG			

E. Access to finance

Sl. #	Parameter	*Code*	Response
E1	Did any member of your household obtain a loan in the past Boro season?	1. Yes, 2. No	
E2	If yes, average interest rate please?		
E3	Did any member of your household obtain a loan of government stimuli for COVID-19 or other stimulus package?	1. Yes, 2. No	
E4	If yes, interest rate please?		

Data Collection tool for Rural food basket-Price monitoring [estimation of nutri-plate; Source: VCC dashboard]

Date   :
Time   :
Name of Field Enumerator   :

A. General Information   :
A1. Division: use code
A2. District: use code
A3. Upazila: use code
A4. Market/area name:
A5. Coordinates- Lat-lon
A6. Contact number of Field Enumerator:

B. Price of commodity
B1. Price of human food item

Name of commodity	Unit	Production status in upazila	Unit price (Farmgate price)	Availability Commodity	Unit price (Retail)
1. Pungas fish	KG				
2. Broiler chicken (live)	KG				
3. Farm's Egg	Piece				
4. Green Chili	KG				
5. Onion (local)	KG				
6. Garlic (Local)	KG				
7. Potato (Old))	KG				
8. Papaya	KG				
9. Ladies finger	KG				
10. Tilapia	KG				
11. Brinjal –Eggplant	KG				
12. Green banana	Piece				
13. Lentil	KG				
14. Coarse Rice	KG				
15. Mustard Oil	Liter				
16. Soyabean Oil	Liter				

Production status in upazila   **:** 1. Huge production,   2. No production,   3. Limited production

Availability of commodity   **:** 1. Available   2. Not Available,   3. Limited available

B2. Price of agricultural inputs

Name of Agri. Inputs	Unit	Unit price of Agri. Inputs (Farmgate price)	Availability of Agri. Inputs	Unit price (Wholesale market)
1. Maize	KG			
2. Wheat	KG			
3. Rice Broken	KG			
4. Rice polish	KG			
5. Fish meal	KG			
6. Rice straw	Bunch			
7. Grass	Bunch			
8. Molasses	KG			
9. Commercial cattle feed-Average	KG			
10. Commercial poultry feed-Average	KG			
11. Commercial fish feed-Average	KG			
12. Mustard Oil cake	KG			
13. Sesame Oil cake	KG			

Availability of commodity   **:** 1. Available   2. Not Available,   3. Limited available