

Overview

The remote food security monitoring system (mVAM) in Bangladesh was launched in 2022 and provides near real-time analytics on food security and essential needs analysis across the country. It allows regular assessment of the impact of shocks, including the developing global food crises, floods and heat and cold waves.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

National average food security situation remained unstable as the flood escalated in different Bangladesh regions. Households in Feni, Lakshmipur, Netrokona, Moulvibazar suffered the hardest due to flood inundation. There had been colossal loss and damage to crops, gardens, shelters, and the overall economy.

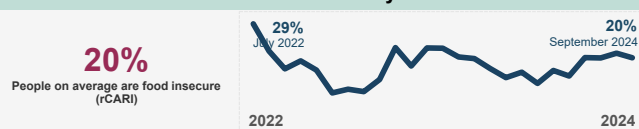
On average, **three in ten households could not afford adequate diets**, which is close to four in ten households in the low-income group. Micronutrient-rich food consumption remains low across all income groups, with a significant portion of households continuing diets low in iron and protein. Most households reported having low-quality food in small quantities as a means of food-based coping.

Vulnerable households continued to rely more heavily on coping strategies. More than seven in ten households continued to rely more on negative asset depletion strategies. Many households were in hardship due to food shortages and relied on credit purchases, reduced health expenses, and spending from savings.

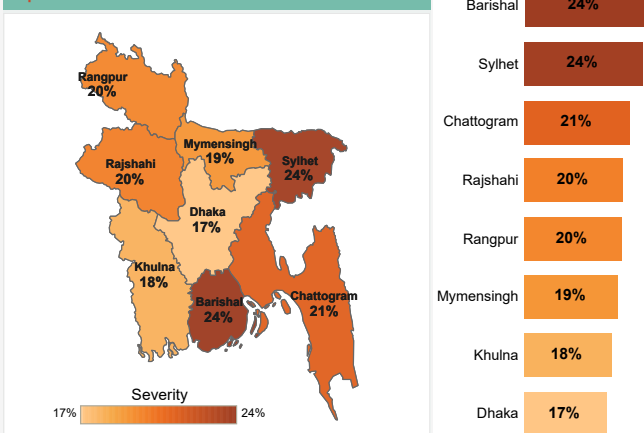
Households reported income loss due to flood and after flood situation, especially for the start of the lean season. The daily laborers suffered the most.

Prices of commodities started increasing again after a decline due to control over the market syndicates.

Food Insecurity



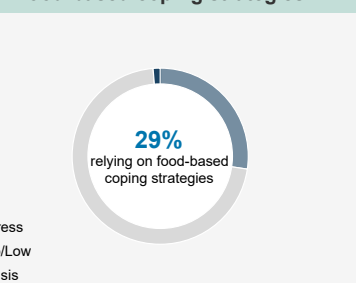
THE OVERALL FOOD INSECURITY BY DIVISION (%) IN September 2024



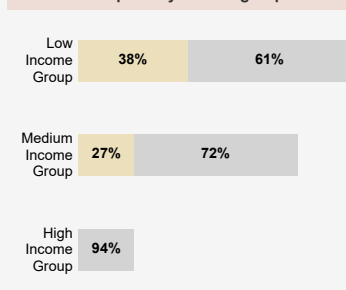
Food Consumption



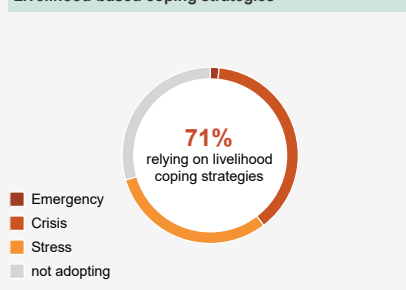
Food-based coping strategies



Food Consumption by Income group



Livelihood-based coping strategies



Definitions

- Remote Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Insecurity (rCARI). The remote comprehensive food security index (rCARI) is an aggregated food security index used to report on a population's comprehensive food security.

- 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.

Methodology

mVAM collects data via telephone interviews from households across the country. Data was collected from 1,200 respondents across eight divisions; the report is entirely based on these surveyed households. The data precision is +8 percent, with a 95 percent confidence level at the divisional level.



Other resources



mVAM DASHBOARD
Comprehensive dashboard for Food Security Monitoring



MARKET MONITOR REPORT
A regular summary of changes in the market, with a focus on recent developments



COUNTRY BRIEF
A monthly overview of WFP's activities in Bangladesh, including situational and operational updates