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BANGLADESH MARKET MONITOR

AUGUST 2022

Key Messages

- The annual food inflation rate in Bangladesh declined slightly to 8.2 percent in July 2022, down from the eight-year high of 8.4 percent in June 2022.
- After allowing fuel prices to rise by about 50 percent in early August, the government reduced fuel tax by 10 percent at the end of the month, resulting in about a 4 percent decrease (BDT 5) per litre decrease in the diesel, kerosene, petrol, and octane.
- In the domestic retail markets, most essential commodities exhibited an upward trajectory of price trends in August 2022. Month-on-month base prices of rice, wheat flour, lentils, potato, chicken, egg, sugar, green chilli, garlic, and onion went up, while vegetable oil and potato prices slightly declined or remained unchanged.
- In Cox's Bazar, the cost of a typical food basket in August 2022 (BDT 1,219) was 5 percent higher than in July 2022 (BDT 1,161) and 23 percent higher than in August 2021. Compared to the early COVID-19 level (BDT 908, August 2020), the August 2022 food basket cost was significantly higher (+34 percent), putting a strain on a household's purchasing capacities.

Ukraine crisis and Global Markets - Impact on Bangladesh:

The war in Ukraine has shocked global commodity markets worsening the already fragile post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery situation, disrupting the supply of several commodities, and leading to higher prices, particularly in food grains but also for fuel and fertilizers essential for food production, processing and transport. Pandemic-driven hunger rose further in 2021 and has affected 828 million people globally according to the July 2022 Report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI)¹.

In many ways, Bangladesh has been impacted by the effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Bangladesh as a major energy importer has been suffering from the volatility in the global market and high import payments. High oil prices have a knock-on effect on every essential commodity prices, leading to further inflationary pressure. Although in August 2022, most essential food prices in global markets saw a downward trend, the effect of the decline has yet to be seen in Bangladesh's domestic markets. Supply chain constraints on import and the currency devaluation against USD have kept

prices of imported goods such as edible oil, lentils, and poultry feed high since July. In the last fiscal year (FY 21-22) import expenditure was higher than the export income of the country and due to a significant fall in remittances, a significant trade deficiency was observed. The Bangladesh Bank had to sell more than USD 2.7 billion² of its foreign reserve to internal banks within the first two months of the new fiscal year to tackle the instability in the foreign exchange market and trade deficiency.

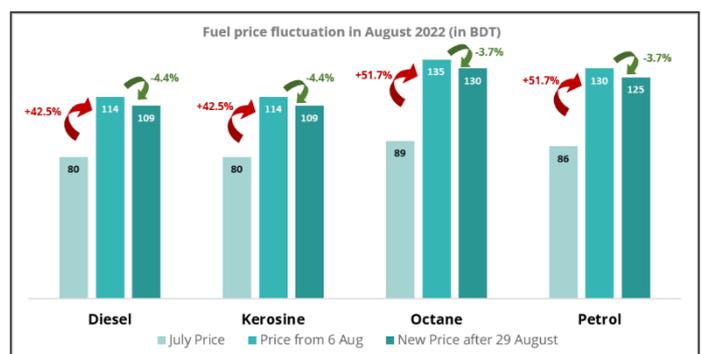


Figure 1: Fuel price adjustments in August 2022

¹ <https://www.wfp.org/publications/state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-sofi-report-2022>
² <https://www.tbsnews.net/economy/forex-reserve-falls-37-billion-492842>

Global food Indices

The FAO Food Price Index (FFPI), which measures the monthly changes in international prices of a basket of food commodities, decreased by 1.9 percent in August 2022, from July, marking the fifth consecutive monthly decline. Nevertheless, it remained 7.9 percent above its value in the corresponding month last year. The International Grains Council's (IGC) Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI)³ - a measure of changes in major export quotations for a basket of commodities worldwide - averaged 309 points in August 2022, almost unchanged from July but remained 12 percent higher than the same period last year (August 2021). July 2022 had the steepest monthly decline in the value of the indices since October 2008, led

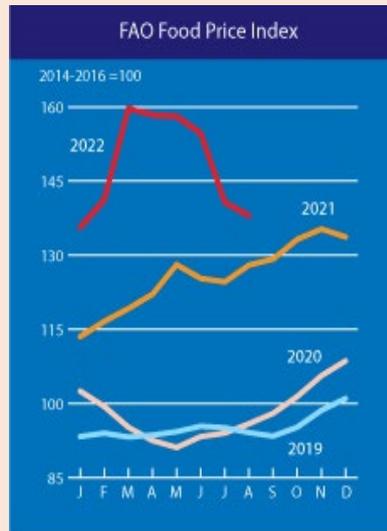


Figure 2: FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)

by significant drops in vegetable oil and cereal indices, while those of sugar, dairy and meat also fell to a lesser extent. The decline in the FFPI in August was driven by improved production prospects, particularly in Canada, the United States, and Russia, and higher seasonal availability as harvests continued in the northern hemisphere, as well as the resumption of exports from Ukraine's Black Sea ports after a five-month hiatus, ample export availabilities out of Indonesia (the world's leading palm oil exporter), lower crude oil prices, and lingering subdued import demand.



Figure 3: International Grains Council Grains and Oilseeds Index (GOI)

Bangladesh Economy, Inflation and Seasonality:

The country's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 39 billion in August 2022, down from USD 46.2 billion in December 2021. Foreign exchange reserves are not only important for maintaining domestic currency exchange rates, but they also contribute significantly to increased capital investment and long-term economic growth. Bangladesh Bank has implemented a number of measures to reduce imports and increase the flow of dollars. In August the country's imports fell by 20 percent from July down to USD 5.93 billion⁴. Also, export earnings⁵ increased by around 16 percent in August 2022, reaching USD 4.6 billion.

The annual food inflation rate⁶ in Bangladesh declined slightly to 8.2 percent in July 2022, down from the eight-year high of 8.4 percent in June. Annual inflation of non-food products increased to 6.4 percent in July versus 6.3 percent in June.

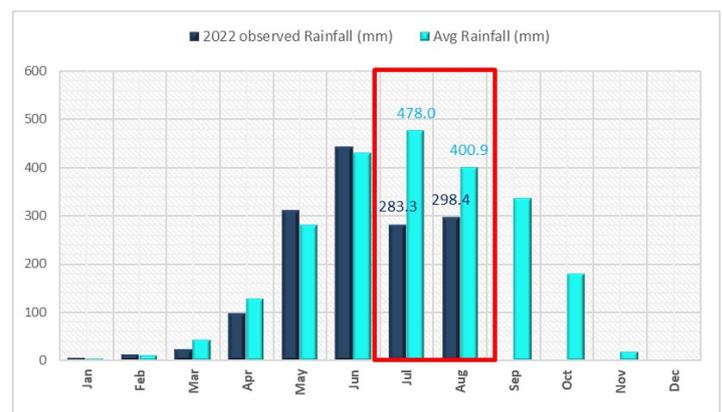


Figure 5: July-August rainfall vs 20-year average rainfall

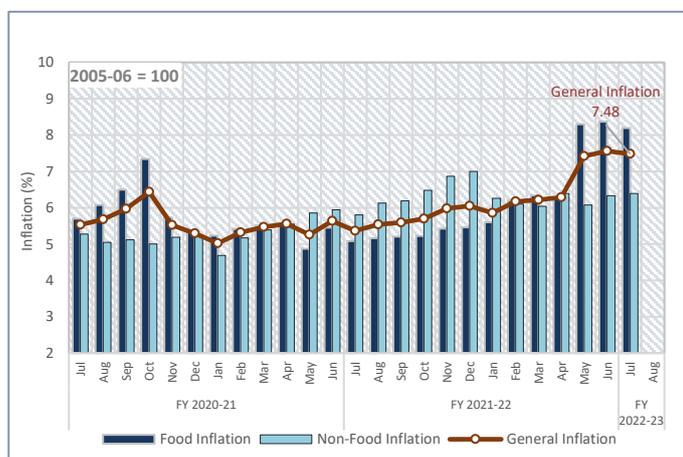


Figure 4: Bangladesh Inflation trend

From mid-July, the government-imposed electricity rationing (load-shedding) has severely affected production and business activities, especially small businesses. Large industries have been using generators to resume production, resulting in increasing fuel consumption and production costs.

From July-August 2022, Bangladesh saw the lowest precipitation in 41 years, according to Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD). The accumulated observed rainfall for July and August was recorded at 581 mm, 51 percent lower than the 20-year average (879 mm). The depleting groundwater resources have exacerbated by the decreased rainfall. These poor climatic conditions coupled with increased fuel and fertilizer prices might adversely affect the upcoming agricultural season (Aman).

³ <https://www.igc.int/markets/marketinfo-goi.aspx>

⁴ Bangladesh Bank: <https://www.bb.org.bd/en/index.php>

⁵ Bangladesh Export Promotion Bureau: <http://www.epb.gov.bd/>

⁶ Inflation data source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics : <http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/29b379ff-7bac-41d9-b321-e41929bab4a1>

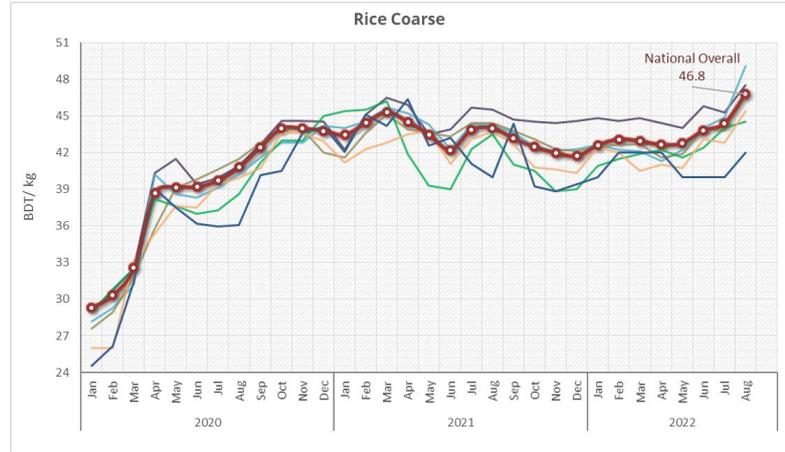
National Price Trends for Key Commodities⁷:



Rice:

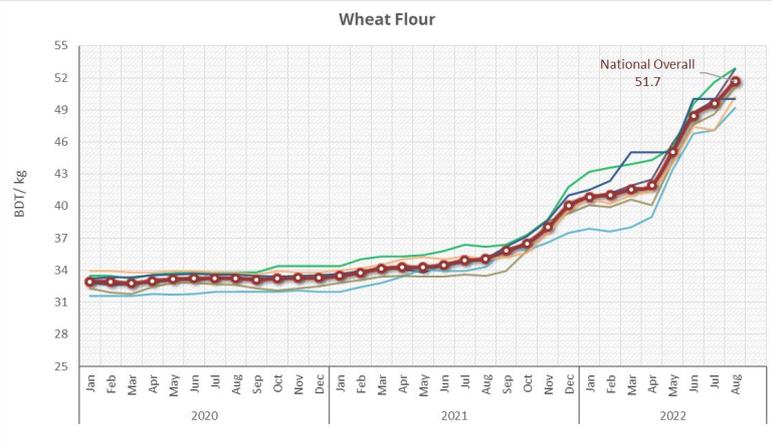
- The average retail prices of coarse rice in domestic markets stood at BDT 46.8 per kg, 5.5 percent higher than the previous month.
- Compared to August 2020, coarse rice retail prices were 11 to 17 percent higher across different divisions.
- In Cox's Bazar retail prices of the BR 29 (non-boiled) variety increased 7 percent in August 2022 from July 2022 and stood at BDT 54.5 per kg.
- Despite considerable government efforts, like extending the import window, and lowering import duty, average retail prices of rice continued to rise steadily, primarily in anticipation of rising costs for fertilizer and irrigation.

Dhaka Rajshahi Khulna Sylhet Rangpur Cox's Bazar National Overall



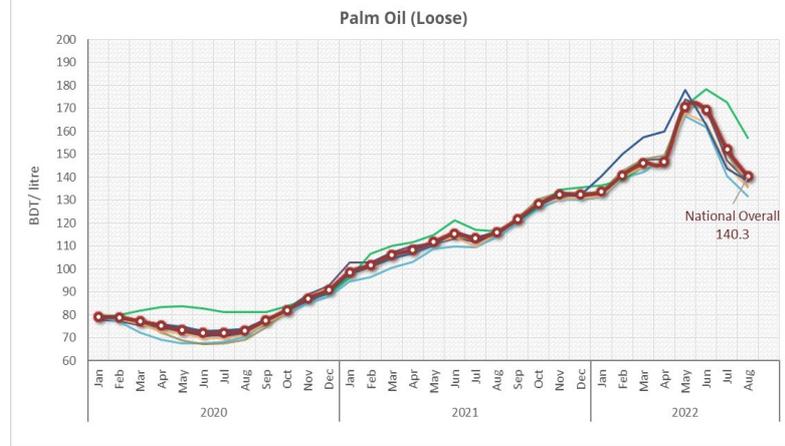
Wheat Flour:

- Average domestic prices of wheat flour continued to show a steady increase despite the decrease in international markets influenced by increased availability from ongoing harvests and the resumption of exports from Ukraine.
- Wheat flour prices increased by 4.2 percent in August 2022 at BDT 51.7 per Kg compared to July.
- The price of wheat flour was 47 percent higher year on year and, compared to the pre-pandemic period (January 2020) price was 57 percent higher in August 2022.
- Prices in Cox's Bazar retail markets remained similar to national prices varying from BDT 49 to 53 per kg.



Vegetable oil:

- National average prices of Palm oil decreased by 8 percent month on month in August 2022 at BDT 140 per litre but remained 92 percent higher compared to August 2020.
- Soybean Oil prices also fell by 3 percent in August 2022 from the previous month- however, remained 36 percent higher compared to the same period last year (August 2021).
- In Cox's Bazar retail markets, Soybean and Palm Oil also saw a downward trend of 5 and 12 percent respectively in August.
- The decrease in palm oil prices in August is mainly driven by export availabilities from Indonesia. The government is also readjusting the soybean oil prices frequently to keep up with the international prices.



Red lentils:

- The average national retail price of imported red lentils remained stable at BDT 103 per kg in August 2022. The august price was 34 percent higher year-on-year and 44 percent higher compared to the August 2020 price.
- A similar trend was observed across Cox's Bazar retail markets with red lentils prices up by 3 percent month on month, standing at BDT 105 per kg.
- Imports meet as much as 80 percent of the country's total red lentil requirements. Although global lentil production rebounded solidly in 2022, the higher freight cost and domestic transportation cost along with supply chain constraints are keeping the red lentils price elevated.

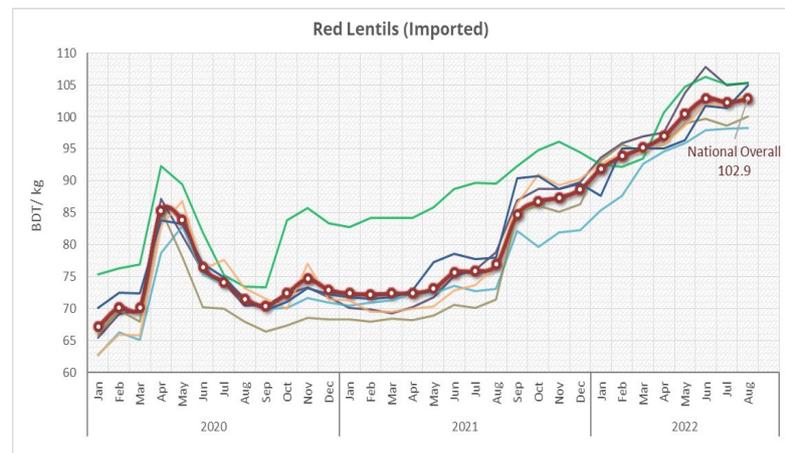


Figure 6-9. Division level monthly retail market price trends*

⁷ Divisional price data Source- Department of Agricultural Marketing- <http://www.dam.gov.bd/>

*Barisal and Chattogram trend lines are not shown in the graph as prices are similar to Khulna and Cox's Bazar accordingly

Cox's Bazar Price Trend (Sub-National)



Poultry, Meat, and Eggs: In August 2022, broiler chicken prices increased by 26 percent across Cox's Bazar retail markets. Year on year, broiler chicken prices were 48 percent higher in August 2022. In August 2022, egg prices also increased by 20 percent at BDT 12 per piece, which is a 60 percent increase compared to July 2021. Traders reported high poultry feed costs, more demand and are keeping prices elevated. Retail prices of beef with bones were BDT 680-710 per kg in August 2022 in Cox's Bazar markets.



Fresh Foods and Other Commodities: In August 2022, tomato prices went down by 8 percent month on month basis. Similarly, eggplant prices also saw a slight decrease of 1 percent compared to July 2022.

Cucumber and pumpkin prices remained unchanged from the previous month. Onions, potatoes, green chillies, red chillies, and carrots, all faced a price increase in August 2022. Compared to July 2022, Onion prices were 6 percent, green chillies 9 percent, red chillies 10 percent, potatoes 2 percent

and carrots 6 percent higher in August 2022. According to traders, higher transportation costs and low harvest due to unfavourable weather conditions are the behind these price hikes.

Sugar prices increased by 8 percent and salt prices remained almost unchanged, selling at BDT 80 per kg and BDT 35 per kg, respectively. Some non-food items like bathing and hand wash soap faced an increase of 3 to 4 percent in August 2022.



Fuel and Gas: In August 2022, the LPG price was up by 2 percentage points at BDT 1,280 per 12 kg cylinder (gas only price), compared to the previous month in Cox's Bazar retail market. Compared to the same time last year, the overall price for LPG was 22 percent higher in August 2022. After increasing it by BDT 46 (about 50 percent) per litre in early August 2022, the government decided to reduce the import tax on diesel by 10 percent at the end of the month, which led to a drop in consumer prices of BDT 5 per litre.

Legend: National Overall (Blue bar), Cox's Sadar (Teal line), Teknaf (Orange line), Ukhia (Red line), Cox's Bazar Overall (Dark Red line with diamond markers)

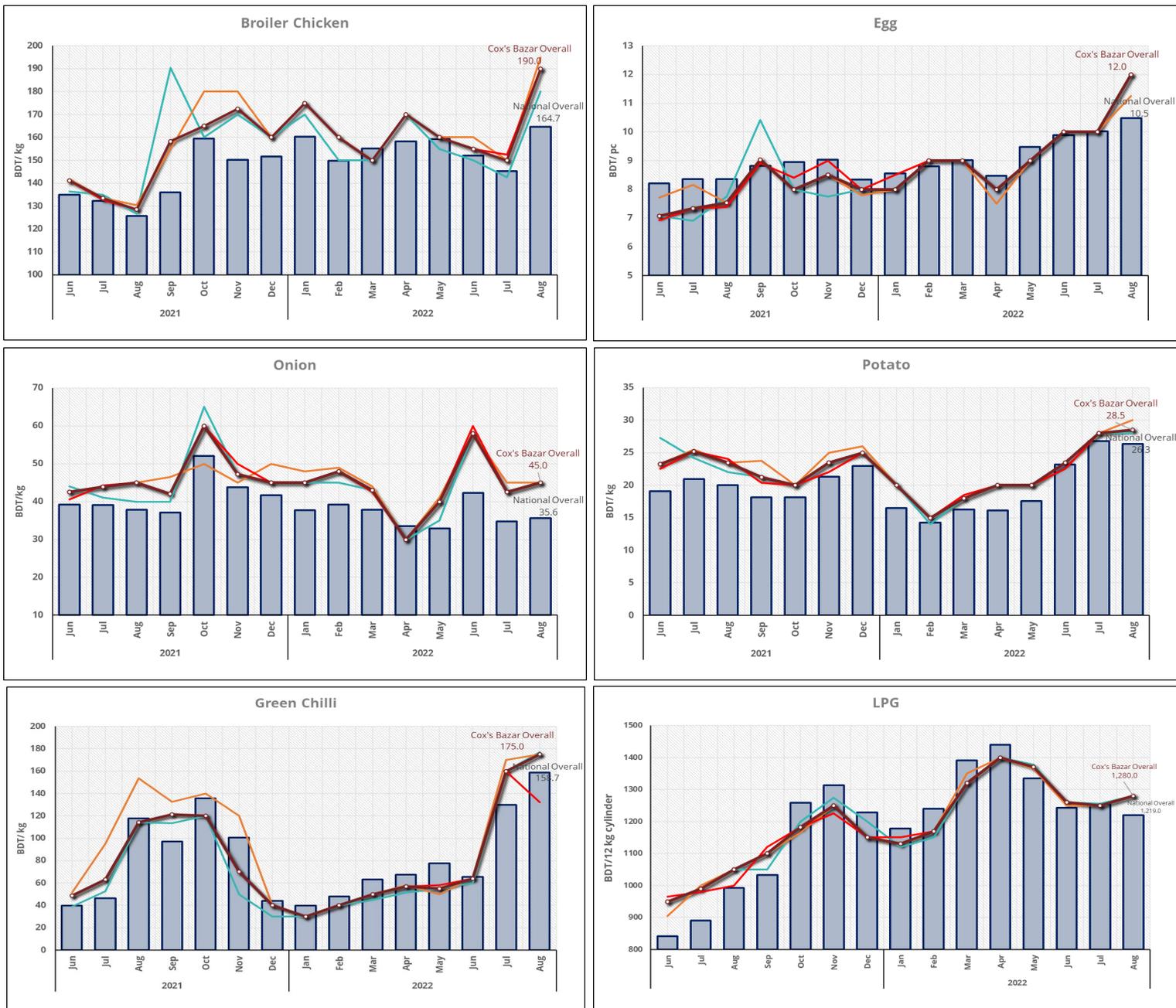


Figure 10-15. Cox's Bazar monthly retail market price trends

Cost of the food basket and terms of trade (ToT)⁸ in Cox's Bazar

In August 2022, the cost of a typical food basket in Ukhiya⁹ faced an upward trend, as key items in the basket, such as BR28 rice, egg, onion, lentils and dry chilli saw an increase in prices. Soybean oil and garlic prices fell slightly, but the overall effect on the basket price was negligible. The food basket cost in August 2022 increased by 5 percent compared to July 2022 and it remained 23 percent higher than the August 2021 basket. Compared to two years earlier in August 2020, only months after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the food basket cost was 34 percent higher in August 2022.

In August 2022, the daily wage for typical labour in Ukhiya upazila was able to buy only 8.3 kg of rice based on a day's wage of BDT450¹⁰. This is 22 percent lower than in August 2020, when a typical day's income was able to buy 10.7 kg of rice. The purchasing power¹¹ in August 2022 decreased by 7 percentage points compared to July 2022 (9 kg) and remained 14 percent lower than the August 2021 (9.7 kg) level. Generally, the continued decrease in the quantity of rice bought for a day's wage indicates the increase in the price of basic food commodities is not matched with the income levels thus an increased food expenditure share.

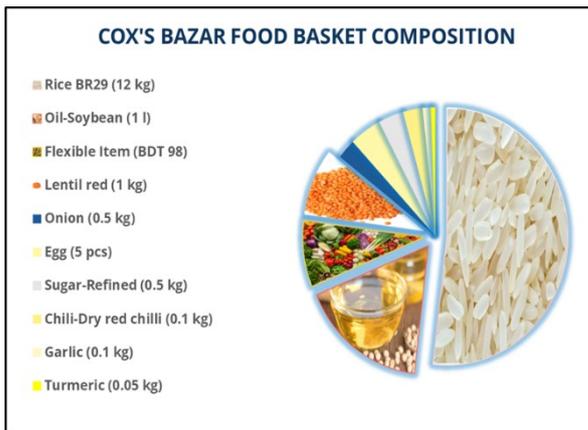


Figure 16: Composition of food basket in Cox's Bazar

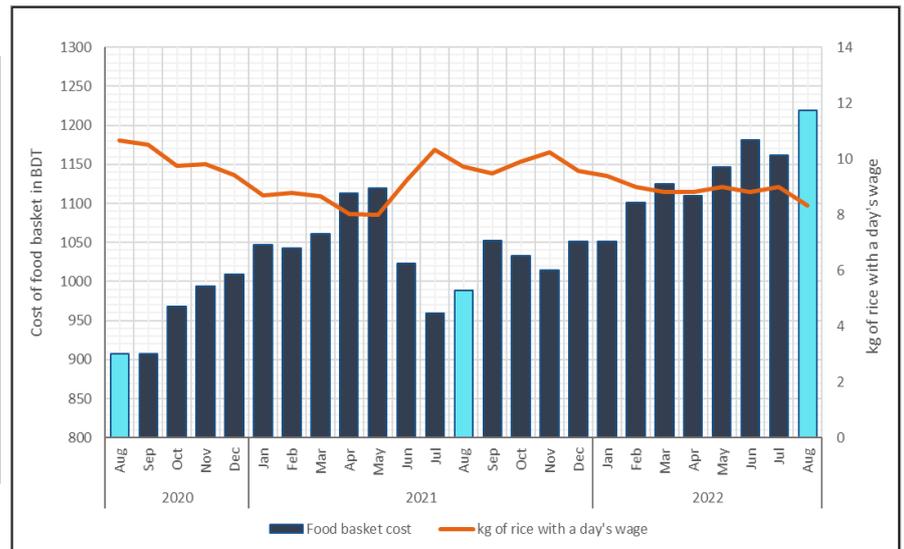


Figure 17: Cost of food basket and purchasing power in Cox's Bazar

Methodology and coverage

The WFP Market Monitor was expanded to cover the entire country effective July 2022. National level prices have been obtained from the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), Ministry of Agriculture. Through the development of this nationwide monitor, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics was consulted, in a view of further collaboration in the future. For Cox's Bazar, market surveys were conducted covering three sub-districts (upazilas) and 15 markets in Cox's Bazar District- Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ukhiya and Teknaf. Data collections are conducted during the month's second and fourth weeks. The median prices per commodity are generated after cleaning the extreme outliers. Commodity prices are then aggregated monthly at the district and sub-district levels.



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⁸ Terms of trade (ToT) is a proxy indicator for purchasing power

⁹ The food basket value was not found to vary from Ukhiya to other sub-district or overall, as a result of which the basket value of Ukhiya with the largest makeshift camp residing within was considered as the base basket value.

¹⁰ The rate of wage labourers varies between BDT 400-600 according to the 2016 government wage rate policy, on an average of BDT 450 per day for the wage labourers irrespective of skilled and unskilled classification. The rate is triangulated with every month's rice price to understand the purchasing power of the consumers

¹¹ The purchasing power of households is calculated by measuring the ratio of the average wage rate of unskilled labourers and the average retail price of rice to indicate the amount of rice unskilled workers can purchase with their daily wage.

ANNEX I. Retail market price in August 2022 of main commodities across different divisions and Cox's Bazar

▲ over 5% increase ▼ over 5% decrease ◀ within (±) 5% change

Divisions	Commodity	Current price (BDT)	Price Change			Commodity	Current price (BDT)	Price Change		
			1 Month (%)	6 Month (%)	1 Year (%)			1 Month (%)	6 Month (%)	1 Year (%)
National Overall	Rice Coarse	46.81	5.5% ▲	8.7% ▲	6.4% ▲	Wheat Flour	51.7	4.2% ◀	25.9% ▲	47.3% ▲
Dhaka		47.5	4.9% ◀	6.5% ▲	4.4% ◀		52.8	5.8% ▲	28.2% ▲	50.0% ▲
Rajshahi		49.1	9.4% ▲	16.4% ▲	10.8% ▲		49.2	4.5% ◀	30.9% ▲	43.4% ▲
Barisal		47.3	6.4% ▲	9.5% ▲	7.0% ▲		54.4	5.1% ▲	31.7% ▲	49.9% ▲
Khulna		46.6	6.4% ▲	9.4% ▲	5.0% ▲		51.1	5.1% ▲	28.1% ▲	52.5% ▲
Chattogram		47.3	3.1% ◀	4.0% ◀	11.6% ▲		52.9	2.5% ◀	21.6% ▲	51.1% ▲
Sylhet		44.5	1.1% ◀	7.2% ▲	2.3% ◀		52.9	2.5% ◀	21.3% ▲	46.1% ▲
Rangpur		45.4	6.1% ▲	8.1% ▲	3.9% ◀		50.2	6.6% ▲	24.9% ▲	43.0% ▲
Cox's Bazar		42.0	5.0% ▲	0.0% ◀	5.0% ▲		50.0	0.0% ◀	18.1% ▲	42.7% ▲
National Overall		Palm Oil (Loose)	140.3	-7.8% ▼	-0.4% ◀		21.0% ▲	Red Lentil (Imported)	102.9	0.5% ◀
Dhaka	137.9		-6.3% ▼	-2.6% ◀	19.9% ▲	105.3	0.3% ◀		9.8% ▲	33.6% ▲
Rajshahi	131.6		-6.4% ▼	-5.8% ▼	15.4% ▲	98.3	0.1% ◀		12.1% ▲	34.5% ▲
Barisal	143.6		-9.8% ▼	1.3% ◀	20.4% ▲	102.8	1.4% ◀		7.4% ▲	37.4% ▲
Khulna	135.8		-9.8% ▼	-5.0% ▼	17.3% ▲	100.0	1.4% ◀		4.5% ◀	40.1% ▲
Chattogram	140.8		-8.0% ▼	0.1% ◀	21.4% ▲	102.7	-0.3% ◀		7.3% ▲	38.2% ▲
Sylhet	157.0		-9.0% ▼	13.1% ▲	35.0% ▲	105.3	0.2% ◀		14.2% ▲	17.7% ▲
Rangpur	135.4		-6.6% ▼	-3.4% ◀	17.3% ▲	103.6	1.8% ◀		10.0% ▲	35.1% ▲
Cox's Bazar	138.5		-3.7% ◀	-7.7% ▼	19.4% ▲	105.0	3.6% ◀		10.5% ▲	34.7% ▲
National Overall	Potato (Holland-White)		26.3	-1.7% ◀	85.3% ▲	31.6% ▲	Soybean Oil		173.6	-3.3% ◀
Dhaka		28.7	1.5% ◀	92.3% ▲	33.3% ▲	171.3		-1.9% ◀	11.9% ▲	38.3% ▲
Rajshahi		29.0	0.0% ◀	100.0% ▲	55.1% ▲	168.8		-2.9% ◀	10.7% ▲	36.8% ▲
Barisal		24.5	-3.0% ◀	-	11.4% ▲	169.6		-2.4% ◀	8.0% ▲	32.0% ▲
Khulna		25.7	-3.0% ◀	79.7% ▲	29.1% ▲	171.6		-2.4% ◀	9.9% ▲	37.5% ▲
Chattogram		27.0	-1.8% ◀	59.8% ▲	26.2% ▲	175.8		-3.6% ◀	11.0% ▲	35.6% ▲
Sylhet		27.0	-0.7% ◀	83.2% ▲	32.8% ▲	185.3		-6.1% ▼	15.8% ▲	36.0% ▲
Rangpur		22.6	-3.3% ◀	126.8% ▲	38.7% ▲	172.6		-2.9% ◀	12.1% ▲	36.7% ▲
Cox's Bazar		28.5	1.8% ◀	90.0% ▲	21.4% ▲	190.0		-5.0% ▼	18.8% ▲	38.2% ▲
National Overall		Chicken Broiler	164.7	13.4% ▲	9.9% ▲	31.0% ▲		Egg	10.5	4.5% ◀
Dhaka	165.6		16.2% ▲	12.2% ▲	36.1% ▲	10.6	6.3% ▲		19.8% ▲	26.6% ▲
Rajshahi	163.3		15.8% ▲	11.5% ▲	33.4% ▲	10.1	5.2% ▲		16.2% ▲	22.2% ▲
Barisal	159.2		12.4% ▲	6.3% ▲	28.0% ▲	10.7	4.2% ◀		23.8% ▲	26.0% ▲
Khulna	164.4		12.4% ▲	12.6% ▲	32.2% ▲	10.6	4.2% ◀		22.8% ▲	28.8% ▲
Chattogram	168.1		16.6% ▲	11.6% ▲	35.6% ▲	10.7	4.7% ◀		18.6% ▲	27.8% ▲
Sylhet	166.4		13.3% ▲	12.1% ▲	31.5% ▲	10.7	2.4% ◀		16.0% ▲	23.4% ▲
Rangpur	165.8		13.4% ▲	3.8% ◀	21.6% ▲	10.1	5.7% ▲		17.1% ▲	23.9% ▲
Cox's Bazar	190.0		22.6% ▲	18.8% ▲	47.9% ▲	12.0	20.0% ▲		33.3% ▲	59.4% ▲
National Overall	Onion (imported)		35.6	2.5% ◀	-9.3% ▼	-6.0% ▼	Garlic (imported)		146.7	10.5% ▲
Dhaka		37.2	6.2% ▲	-12.1% ▼	-5.4% ▼	175.4		29.4% ▲	260.2% ▲	46.4% ▲
Rajshahi		33.6	14.7% ▲	-1.5% ◀	-0.9% ◀	142.5		19.8% ▲	223.9% ▲	28.0% ▲
Barisal		35.3	5.5% ▲	-9.9% ▼	-10.6% ▼	121.5		-4.1% ◀	-7.7% ▼	-3.9% ◀
Khulna		36.7	5.5% ▲	-11.8% ▼	-3.4% ◀	135.4		-4.1% ◀	-9.4% ▼	3.0% ◀
Chattogram		38.7	-5.4% ▼	-16.4% ▼	-4.9% ▼	180.9		31.6% ▲	284.9% ▲	46.8% ▲
Sylhet		35.0	-2.5% ◀	-5.9% ▼	-7.9% ▼	114.9		-1.4% ◀	-0.9% ◀	-4.7% ◀
Rangpur		32.7	1.2% ◀	-3.8% ◀	-8.1% ▼	156.0		0.4% ◀	-5.7% ▼	27.8% ▲
Cox's Bazar		45.0	5.9% ▲	-6.3% ▼	0.0% ◀	119.5		8.6% ▲	8.6% ▲	-0.4% ◀
National Overall		Sugar	85.0	6.7% ▲	10.3% ▲	15.9% ▲		Green Chili	158.7	22.2% ▲
Dhaka	85.5		6.9% ▲	11.0% ▲	16.0% ▲	175.4	29.4% ▲		260.2% ▲	46.4% ▲
Rajshahi	85.3		7.3% ▲	9.1% ▲	18.1% ▲	142.5	19.8% ▲		223.9% ▲	28.0% ▲
Barisal	85.8		6.2% ▲	11.3% ▲	15.3% ▲	162.5	13.2% ▲		189.7% ▲	26.3% ▲
Khulna	84.0		6.2% ▲	8.9% ▲	13.5% ▲	144.0	13.2% ▲		170.2% ▲	32.8% ▲
Chattogram	84.3		5.4% ▲	9.8% ▲	16.9% ▲	180.9	31.6% ▲		284.9% ▲	46.8% ▲
Sylhet	84.9		6.7% ▲	11.7% ▲	15.0% ▲	160.6	31.9% ▲		241.7% ▲	27.3% ▲
Rangpur	85.0		6.8% ▲	10.0% ▲	16.4% ▲	145.3	15.4% ▲		266.9% ▲	35.2% ▲
Cox's Bazar	86.0		7.5% ▲	14.7% ▲	14.7% ▲	175.0	9.4% ▲		337.5% ▲	53.1% ▲

Annex 1. Retail market price of main commodities across different divisions

ANNEX II. Cox's Bazar retail market price in August 2022 of main commodities across different sub-districts

▲ over 5% increase ▼ over 5% decrease ◀ within (±) 5% change

Divisions	Commodity	Current price (BDT)	Price Change			Commodity	Current price (BDT)	Price Change		
			1 Month (%)	6 Month (%)	1 Year (%)			1 Month (%)	6 Month (%)	1 Year (%)
National Overall	Rice Coarse	46.81	5.5% ▲	8.7% ▲	6.4% ▲	Wheat Flour	51.7	4.2% ◀	25.9% ▲	47.3% ▲
Dhaka		47.5	4.9%	6.5%	4.4%		52.8	5.8%	28.2%	50.0%
Rajshahi		49.1	9.4%	16.4%	10.8%		49.2	4.5%	30.9%	43.4%
Barisal		47.3	6.4%	9.5%	7.0%		54.4	5.1%	31.7%	49.9%
Khulna		46.6	6.4%	9.4%	5.0%		51.1	5.1%	28.1%	52.5%
Chattogram		47.3	3.1%	4.0%	11.6%		52.9	2.5%	21.6%	51.1%
Sylhet		44.5	1.1%	7.2%	2.3%		52.9	2.5%	21.3%	46.1%
Rangpur		45.4	6.1%	8.1%	3.9%		50.2	6.6%	24.9%	43.0%
Cox's Bazar		42.0	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%		50.0	0.0%	18.1%	42.7%
National Overall		Palm Oil (Loose)	140.3	-7.8% ▼	-0.4% ◀		21.0% ▲	Red Lentil (Imported)	102.9	0.5% ◀
Dhaka	137.9		-6.3%	-2.6%	19.9%	105.3	0.3%		9.8%	33.6%
Rajshahi	131.6		-6.4%	-5.8%	15.4%	98.3	0.1%		12.1%	34.5%
Barisal	143.6		-9.8%	1.3%	20.4%	102.8	1.4%		7.4%	37.4%
Khulna	135.8		-9.8%	-5.0%	17.3%	100.0	1.4%		4.5%	40.1%
Chattogram	140.8		-8.0%	0.1%	21.4%	102.7	-0.3%		7.3%	38.2%
Sylhet	157.0		-9.0%	13.1%	35.0%	105.3	0.2%		14.2%	17.7%
Rangpur	135.4		-6.6%	-3.4%	17.3%	103.6	1.8%		10.0%	35.1%
Cox's Bazar	138.5		-3.7%	-7.7%	19.4%	105.0	3.6%		10.5%	34.7%
National Overall	Potato (Holland-White)		26.3	-1.7% ◀	85.3% ▲	31.6% ▲	Soybean Oil		173.6	-3.3% ◀
Dhaka		28.7	1.5%	92.3%	33.3%	171.3		-1.9%	11.9%	38.3%
Rajshahi		29.0	0.0%	100.0%	55.1%	168.8		-2.9%	10.7%	36.8%
Barisal		24.5	-3.0%	-	11.4%	169.6		-2.4%	8.0%	32.0%
Khulna		25.7	-3.0%	79.7%	29.1%	171.6		-2.4%	9.9%	37.5%
Chattogram		27.0	-1.8%	59.8%	26.2%	175.8		-3.6%	11.0%	35.6%
Sylhet		27.0	-0.7%	83.2%	32.8%	185.3		-6.1%	15.8%	36.0%
Rangpur		22.6	-3.3%	126.8%	38.7%	172.6		-2.9%	12.1%	36.7%
Cox's Bazar		28.5	1.8%	90.0%	21.4%	190.0		-5.0%	18.8%	38.2%
National Overall		Chicken Broiler	164.7	13.4% ▲	9.9% ▲	31.0% ▲		Egg	10.5	4.5% ◀
Dhaka	165.6		16.2%	12.2%	36.1%	10.6	6.3%		19.8%	26.6%
Rajshahi	163.3		15.8%	11.5%	33.4%	10.1	5.2%		16.2%	22.2%
Barisal	159.2		12.4%	6.3%	28.0%	10.7	4.2%		23.8%	26.0%
Khulna	164.4		12.4%	12.6%	32.2%	10.6	4.2%		22.8%	28.8%
Chattogram	168.1		16.6%	11.6%	35.6%	10.7	4.7%		18.6%	27.8%
Sylhet	166.4		13.3%	12.1%	31.5%	10.7	2.4%		16.0%	23.4%
Rangpur	165.8		13.4%	3.8%	21.6%	10.1	5.7%		17.1%	23.9%
Cox's Bazar	190.0		22.6%	18.8%	47.9%	12.0	20.0%		33.3%	59.4%
National Overall	Onion (imported)		35.6	2.5% ◀	-9.3% ▼	-6.0% ▼	Garlic (imported)		146.7	10.5% ▲
Dhaka		37.2	6.2%	-12.1%	-5.4%	175.4		29.4%	260.2%	46.4%
Rajshahi		33.6	14.7%	-1.5%	-0.9%	142.5		19.8%	223.9%	28.0%
Barisal		35.3	5.5%	-9.9%	-10.6%	121.5		-4.1%	-7.7%	-3.9%
Khulna		36.7	5.5%	-11.8%	-3.4%	135.4		-4.1%	-9.4%	3.0%
Chattogram		38.7	-5.4%	-16.4%	-4.9%	180.9		31.6%	284.9%	46.8%
Sylhet		35.0	-2.5%	-5.9%	-7.9%	114.9		-1.4%	-0.9%	-4.7%
Rangpur		32.7	1.2%	-3.8%	-8.1%	156.0		0.4%	-5.7%	27.8%
Cox's Bazar		45.0	5.9%	-6.3%	0.0%	119.5		8.6%	8.6%	-0.4%
National Overall		Sugar	85.0	6.7% ▲	10.3% ▲	15.9% ▲		Green Chili	158.7	22.2% ▲
Dhaka	85.5		6.9%	11.0%	16.0%	175.4	29.4%		260.2%	46.4%
Rajshahi	85.3		7.3%	9.1%	18.1%	142.5	19.8%		223.9%	28.0%
Barisal	85.8		6.2%	11.3%	15.3%	162.5	13.2%		189.7%	26.3%
Khulna	84.0		6.2%	8.9%	13.5%	144.0	13.2%		170.2%	32.8%
Chattogram	84.3		5.4%	9.8%	16.9%	180.9	31.6%		284.9%	46.8%
Sylhet	84.9		6.7%	11.7%	15.0%	160.6	31.9%		241.7%	27.3%
Rangpur	85.0		6.8%	10.0%	16.4%	145.3	15.4%		266.9%	35.2%
Cox's Bazar	86.0		7.5%	14.7%	14.7%	175.0	9.4%		337.5%	53.1%

