



Gram Bikash Kendra-GBK

Study on Livelihood Situation of Ethnic Communities in Rangpur Division



Final Report

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ADI

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Acronyms

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	Agriculture Information Centre
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BARC	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
CBO	Community Based Organization
CI	Corrugated Iron
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
dec	decimals (1 dec = 435 sq.ft)
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FI	Field Investigator
GBK	Gram Bikash Kendra
GO	Government Organization
HH	Households
IGA	Income Generating Activities
kg	Kilogram
MAP	Micro-Agribusiness Plan
MAS	Micro-Agribusiness School
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MR	Marketing Representative
Mt	metric ton
NGO	Non- Government Organization
PKSF	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RPF	Resource Poor Farmers
RPW	Resource Poor Women
SR	Sales Representative
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
Tk	Taka (Bangladeshi)
ToR	Terms of Reference

Glossary

Adibasi	Indigenous people/ ethnic people
Beel	An area of low-lying, uncultivated ground where water collects
Boishak... Chaitra	Name of Bengali Month (year start from 14 April and end on 13 April)
Dadondar	Lender
Khas land	Government land
Haor	Wetland- land consisting of marshes or swamps; saturated land
Mohajon	Money Lender
Upazila	Sub-district

Executive Summary

This study on livelihood situation of ethnic communities in Rangpur division has been conducted with an aim to assess socio-economic and livelihood condition of plain land ethnic communities. The study was funded by the Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), since the organization is keen to widen its focus to improve the livelihoods of ethnic communities in northern region of Bangladesh. Hence, the study depicted suitable alternative income generating activities (AIGAs) and recommend appropriate interventions for the improvement of livelihoods of the plain land ethnic communities.

The study has been administered combining both qualitative and quantitative investigations. Primarily, GBK selected study upazilas through consultation with ethnic community leaders, other development organizations. The selection process considered population of ethnic communities and working opportunity with them. According to the information provided by the GBK, the study conducted in ethnic community populated upazilas namely - Nawabganj, Birol and Setabganj upazilas under Dinajpur district, Badarganj under Rangpur district, Peerganj under Thakurgaon district and Gobindaganj under Gaibandha District. It was noticed that a total of 7826 households dwells in 234 villages fewer than 34 unions of 06 study upazilas. Among them, the study team selected 30 clusters/villages and 14 samples were selected from each cluster randomly. In addition, under qualitative investigation six Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted. The field survey was commenced from 07 February to 14 March 2018. Key findings of the study is stated in the below:

- Quantitative investigation covered Santal (79%), Urao (8%), Mushohor (6%), Mahali (4%), and Munda (3%)
- One-third ethnic community households built their house on their own land and rest of the ethnic community had no land to build their house. However, they built house on government *Khash* land or forest land by owing possession.
- Housing roof materials is made of CI sheet by 89% respondents which is similar to the national survey findings for rural area, but housing wall materials made of mud found among 85% ethnic community respondents while national rural status only 14%.
- Nearly 59% members of the sample households were found literate and attended at any level of schooling. But literacy rate of female is low in comparison with male. However, the literacy rate of the ethnic community was considerably lower than the national average of 65.8% (BBS 2016).
- Most of the children were found enrolled in school. However, irrespective of study upazila and sex, 13% children drop out from school in last year, of them 17% were boy and 8% were girl.
- The result indicates that higher percent (50%) of the children were drop out due to poverty, followed by homestead work pressure and involve with earning (38%) and physical weaknesses (13%). The reasons for drop-out are very similar to poverty including pressure of household work and involvement in income earning.
- One-third respondents perceived that they have ability to bear educational expenses for their children and 58% have no ability to continue education of kids. About 42% respondent HH assertive to continue children education without any support, but around 16% of respondent HH may stop education for children if there is no support from any organization.
- Around 44% respondents aware about legal age of marriage while 56% respondents

have no clear knowledge. The study revealed that 46% girls child get married before 18 years.

- Around 87% of households used drinking water from improved source and 13% of total used from unprotected sources especially in Peerganj Upazila where half of respondents collect drinking water from open well
- It is reported that access to improve sanitation facilities at study area (17%) is 3 times low compare with national status (55.9%)
- The study revealed that irrespective of study upazila, only 14% respondents' wash hand using soap before taking food while 19% used soap and water after defecation for hand washing.
- Two-third respondents have no knowledge about laws related to their community.
- The ethnic children deprived due to business of their parents as men and women involvement in income earning. The ethnic children don't get proper care in terms of health, nutrition, education as well as recreation. Thus, rights the children are violated in the ethnic family.
- The study revealed that two-third respondent HH received health service in last year. Out of them, highest 68% respondent HH received treatment advice, 45% got medicine and 27% contacted for vaccination.
- The study revealed that one-third respondent HHs received loan from different source. Irrespective of the main source of finance for the ethnic community is Grameen Bank (21%), BRAC (20%), ASA (14%) and Dadonder/Lender (11%). The credit (dadon) from dadonder are always conditional or high interest rate.
- The study revealed that on average 2 members from each household involved in earning while highest in Gobindhaganj (2.49), followed by Setabganj upazila. Among them, average 1.43 earning members have year round income.
- On average annual income of the ethnic family BDT 88,281 which is almost half of national average HH income for rural area (BDT 160, 236, source: BBS 2016).
- Around 29% respondents have savings in NGO while 2% respondents have savings account at bank.
- The study revealed that one-third respondent households have year round food sufficiency while two-third household face crisis to manage food for household member. Highest food deficit observed in the month of Katrik (72%), followed by Ashwin (68%), Agrahayan (27%) and Boishakh (21%). It is alarming that quite a number of ethnic communities, house-hold do not take meat, egg and milk even a single day in a week not only in crisis but also in normal time. This reflects the level of nutritional deficiency among ethnic community.
- Highest 35% respondent HH take advance labour sale with low rate from regular time, followed by sale of important goods (25%), and taking loan especially from dadonder (23%).
- On average, 1 earning member go outside from 3 ethnic households to cope with the disaster or makeup the household crisis while highest 1.39 persons from Birol and lowest 0.03 from Badarganj upazila.
- The most common AIGAs identified by the ethnic community are: cattle rearing (68%), poultry (47%), small business (15%), crop farming (9%), handicraft/swing (18%), and others (13%).

- One-third respondent perceived lack of capital is one of the main problems for IGA operation while 23% perceived lack of product demand, 20% transportation, 19% social barrier, 18% limited land and 10% opined about input supply.

Recommendations

Considering present livelihoods status, the study strongly recommended for a **Comprehensive Development Program which will cover their overall livelihood challenges including health-hygiene, child education, food insecurity, advance labour sell protection, shelter condition improvement, and increase access to land. However, homestead based micro-agribusinesses which will increase income as well as improve better food security.** The following are some specific focus that would contribute to the aforesaid overall recommendation:

- As most of the households are out of reach in healthy sanitation coverage; thus immediate action is needed in the ethnic community to reduce the health risk. Sources of arsenic free safe drinking water are a problem to look at. Installation of arsenic free community tube wells is still an option.
- Awareness is needed to disseminate BCC messages on nutrition, best practices for nutrition of infant, growing up children, and adolescent.
- Advocate for enhancing health services of government or NGOs and/or establish referral health centers to ensure health care services.
- It may introduce coaching program to reduce the drop-out rate of the children and ensure the monitoring of quality education.
- It would develop an inventory of drop out students in the community and design a comprehensive Life Skill Base Education program which might be promoted for drop out children.
- Provide support to increase the income of the ethnic family so that they can bear the educational expenses of their own children.
- Capacity building in terms of technology, market linkages and networking would be prime focus for improving the livelihoods of the ethnic community.
- Promotion of non-farm IGAs, market linkage and business development services need to be placed in the community for sustainable improvement of the ethnic community.
- Formation of group with ethnic people and strengthening groups in terms of leadership, governance, transparency, accountability, service outreach enhancement, group marketing approach, business proposal writing is deemed as an integral task for proper intervention.
- Strengthening community resilience for possible future disasters might be required in terms of disaster management.
- Despite of considerable improvements in women participation in social & cultural programs, sending girls to schools, dowry and family decision-making, there still a room for improvement, especially, women empowerment through income earning interventions for their economic emancipation.
- Higher rate of early marriage among girls is alarming which might be addressed by forming a pressure group/vigilance team comprising Upazila Administration, Nikah registrar, NGOs, local elites, media, and religious leaders to resist early marriage.
- Need to build a system or culture of the family, educational institution, transportation, work place, society and state where women can move and live with dignity and honour without fear and hesitation.
- Need to implement making awareness/ counseling programs among the target audiences to establish women's human rights and prevent VAW.

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- Annexure –I : Terms of Reference
- Annexure-II : Data Table
- Annexure-III : Study Instruments



Chapter



Introduction

1.0 GENERAL

This report has been prepared for partial fulfillment of the contract between Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK) and AgroMech for conducting study on livelihood situation of ethnic community in Rangpur Division. The services defined in accordance with the objectives and scope of work broadly set in the TOR (**Annex-I**), have been implemented during 01 February to 15 March 2018.

1.1 CONTEXT

Bangladesh is a land of multicultural people among which majority population are Bengali. Among the total population, there are few communities that are treated as marginalized communities. Bangladesh is by and large religiously, ethnically and linguistically homogeneous. Its population of nearly 160 million (estimated 2010¹) it is roughly 90 percent Muslim, with about 7% Hindus and others mainly following Buddhism and Christianity. Close to 99 percent speak Bengali. The overwhelming numbers of people are ethnic Bengalis although they are a mixed group containing Aryan, Dravidian, Mongoloid and other racial traits. However, all across its territory, a large number of minority groups inhabit most of whom continue to keep their distinct ethnic traits, social institutions and organizations, and cultural traditions. In other words, many of them could be taken as 'indigenous peoples'² as defined in various UN human rights instruments and policies, including the World Bank's safeguards policy OP 4.10. There are many tribes among them including Santal, Urao, Mahali, Rajoar, Malo, Sing, Rajbongshi and many more. The ethnic peoples in Bangladesh mostly live in the hill tracts areas (in Chittagong, Rangamati, Khagrachhari district mostly), in Garo area (Mymanshing district) and in the plain land (northwest part of Bangladesh; mainly Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Panchgarh, Rajshahi, Nagaon, Joypurhat, district).

The ethnic communities have to face multidimensional changes in their economic, financial, religious and cultural life due to the expansion of education, market penetration, technology, bad political culture and increasing interaction with the mainstream population. They largely depend on the common pool resources (CPR) like forests, *beels* and *haors* and above all on agro economy for their livelihood. Because of the technical and industrial development and increasing in populace, the area of forest, beels and haors is reduced as well as the mode of agriculture is

¹ The World Fact Book for Bangladesh: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>

² The present document, despite the international usage of the terminology 'indigenous peoples', retains the nomenclature ethnic minority as usually used by the government of Bangladesh.

changed to technology based methods replacing human labor. As a result the ethnic community gets a limited access to the common pool resources and their sources of collecting food are squeezed. They have to find out alternatives for existence. Furthermore, frequent political changes, malpractices of politics, rising of muscle men and bustle of land grabbers compel them to lose their minimum land property. It makes them helpless and they seek after assistance from anywhere.

Ethnic peoples are usually neglected by the greater communities. They very often face problems to sit in the hotel or tea stall, public transport, selling goods in the local market. Some of the ethnic communities still practice their own traditional social structure (e.g. Santal's Manjhi Parishad). Due to social discrimination and negative attitude of greater communities and the state, many of the ethnic communities hide their original identity while dealing with others. There is an absence of unity and strong collective leadership among the ethnic communities in raising their voice of demand/rights. Women's situation in this regard is worst. They have no or negligible accesses in different social institutions like educational institution, market, local government, committees. Their internal unity has been weakened. They are always the victim of daily wage discrimination. There is also significant male-female wage discrimination. Some educated ethnic peoples do not practice their own language and culture at within the family, and do not take initiatives to develop their community. Though there are NGO interventions in the Rangpur division, there are still areas which are not covered by NGO activities.

Gram Bikash Kendra-GBK is operating saving-credit program for socio-economic development of the ethnic communities with the assistance from PKSF. GBK has been working through other interventions including education, culture, food security, health and sanitation of the ethnic communities since long time. As a strategy for improving the livelihoods of the ethnic communities, GBK is working for alternative income through supporting them in different Income Generation Activities-IGA. However, these IGA supports are being provided from traditional thinking without having any assessment/study on effectiveness of those IGAs. The IGAs that are currently being supported are- pig rearing, cow rearing, goat rearing, tailoring and small shop (grocery, fish). Now, however, GBK is seeking to widen its focus to improve the livelihoods of ethnic communities in Rangpur division. Thus, GBK commenced this study with the following objectives:

1. To know about the socio-economic condition of ethnic communities in Rangpur division.
2. To assess the livelihood situation of the ethnic communities including household assets, land, income-expenditure, income source, education, health-sanitation etc.
3. To identify alternative income generating activities (AIGAs) suitable for the ethnic communities;

4. To recommend appropriate interventions for the improvement of livelihoods of the ethnic communities in Rangpur division.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

Consistent with the instructions provided in the TOR regarding the study, this report has been prepared with the contents in the following sequence:

Chapter 1	Introduction - introduces the reference and background of the report preparation.	Introduction ↓
Chapter 2	Provides General Approach and Methodology to the assignment. The section includes general approach considerations, its objectives as well as presents the methodology for carrying out the study.	Approach and Methods ↓
Chapter 3	Findings: The chapter illustrates different ethnic groups, socio-economics, resource base/asset pentagon, livelihood status and their livelihood challenges, alternative IGAs, constraints of livelihoods, further intervention adhered with the ToR	Findings ↓
Chapter 4	Concluding Remarks: Making conclusions and recommendations based on above findings for the project.	Concluding Remarks



Chapter



General Approach and Methodology

2.0 GENERAL

A workable and sound approach and methodology for accomplishing the assigned tasks was made during the inception stage of the work, based on the analysis of the suggested approaches, methods, techniques, and scope of services mentioned in the study TOR.

2.1 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGIES

Having analyzed the scope of work/TOR in their detailed form, the livelihood study appeared to be extensive and required a comprehensive approach to capture the quantitative and qualitative data required for the ethnic communities in Rangpur division. The **participatory tools** and **semi-structured instruments**, as the team had planned to use in this case, were trimmed, adjusted and focused with particular emphasis on the scope of services under the Terms of Reference. The adopted approach took account the constraints in terms of time required for standard participatory (both PRA & FGD) procedure in order to ensure the quality of data and the resulted analytical conclusions.

However, the selection and constraint analysis of AIGAs in this regard followed participatory and iterative process of Learning and Action, which continued throughout the assigned work period, and fully integrated into other technical interventions of the study. The process involved participation of the target people.

2.2 SAMPLE SIZE FOR THE STUDY

A scientific sample calculation was used to determine the number of households to be interviewed as we proposed the following statistical formula for determining respective sample size for households. The size of the sample has been arrived at using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 p(1-p)}{c^2}$$

where

n = size of the sample

deff. = design effect = 2

Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal (.5 used for sample size needed)

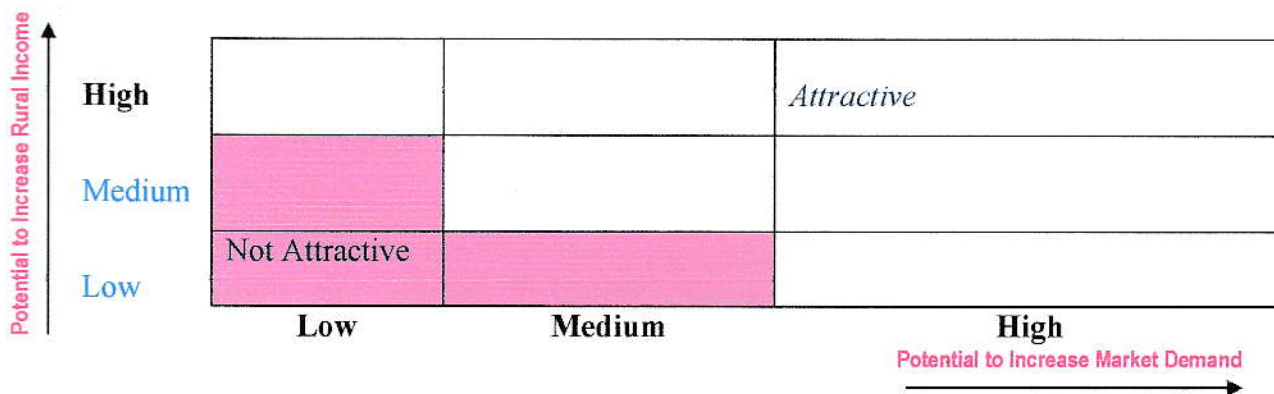
c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g., .05 = ±5)

Hence, for this study the proposed sample size is 384 households which were rounded with 420. Thus 420 households were distributed among 30 clusters and 14 households were interviewed in every cluster of ethnic communities.

2.3 RATING ATTRACTIVENESS AND RANKING OF THE SHORT-LISTED IGA

The study team was conducted FGDs with the ethnic community. FGD procedure started with listing of all products/businesses/services/jobs in the respective area then fit these in the following attractiveness matrix to identify products/businesses/services/jobs those have potential to increase rural income and market demand. After assessing the products which have potential to increase income and market demand in the attractiveness matrix (matrix 1), the consultants further narrowed down the selected businesses using Matrix 2 with some set criteria as selected by the FGD participants.

Matrix 1: Attractiveness matrix



With the participation of the community, more attractive businesses for IGA intervention was ranked and scored depending on five most important indicators identified through discussion with the participant FGD members and GBK personnel considering its priorities. This was done to provide more specific identification of the attractive businesses for the group members of GBK. The identified business selection criteria are: ‘unmet market demand’, ‘potential to increase income’, ‘potential to increase employment’, ‘entrepreneurs have rudimentary skill and low cost technology is available’ and ‘Assistance available from govt. and non-govt’. The selected businesses then assessed with each of the selection criteria and are given scores on a scale of 1 to 5 (with 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest score). Again, the score for the more important criterion should be weighted higher than the others. Through discussion a multiple of 5 weights is given to ‘unmet market demand’, a multiple of 4 weights is given to ‘potential to increase income’; a multiple of 3 weights is given to ‘potential to increase employment’, a multiple of 2 weights is given to ‘skill and technology is available’; and a multiple of 1 weight is given to ‘Assistance available from govt. and non-govt’.

Matrix 2: Ranking of the Short-listed Businesses

Sl #	Criteria for VCA	Proposed business/products/services				
		Business -1	Business -2	Business s-3	Business -4	Business s-5
01	Unmet market demand (5X)					
02	Potential to increase income (4X)					
03	Potential to increase employment (3 X)					
04	Skill and Technology (2X)					
05	Assistance available from govt. and non-govt (1X)					
	Rank					

2.4 SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of samples is shown in **Table 2.1**. Primarily, GBK selected study upazila through consultation with ethnic community leaders and development organization and it was considered population of ethnic communities and working opportunity with them. Thus, the study conducted in ethnic community populated upazila namely-Nawabganj, Birol and Setabganj under Dinajpur district, Badarganj under Rangpur district, Peerganj under Thakurgaon district and Gobindaganj under Gaibandha District. GBK collected information about number of households by village. A total of 7826 households dwell in 234 villages under 34 unions of 06 study upazila. Among them, the study team selected 30 clusters/villages and 14 samples were selected from each cluster randomly. Thus, the required sample size of $30 \times 14 = 420$ households were selected finally. The sample selection procedure ensured maximum geographical spread across the study area.

Table 2.1 Sample distribution by ethnic group and upazila

Upazila	Sample distribution by ethnic group					Total
	Santal	Urao	Mahali	Munda	Mushohor	
Nawabganj	58 (83)	12 (17)	0 0	0 0	0 0	70
Birol	42 (60)	14 (20)	0 0	14 (20)	0 0	70
Setabganj	49 (70)	0 0	2 (3)	0 0	19 (27)	70
Badarganj	57 (81)	8 (11)	0 0	0 0	5 (7)	70
Gobindhaganj	70 (100)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	70
Peerganj	57 (81)	0 0	13 (19)	0 0	0 0	70
Total	333 (79)	34 (8)	15 (4)	14 (3)	24 (6)	420

After selection of appropriate sample, the study revealed that highest 79% household selected from Santal communities, followed by Urao (8%), Mushohor (6%), Mahali (4%), and Munda (3%).

2.5 STUDY INSTRUMENTS

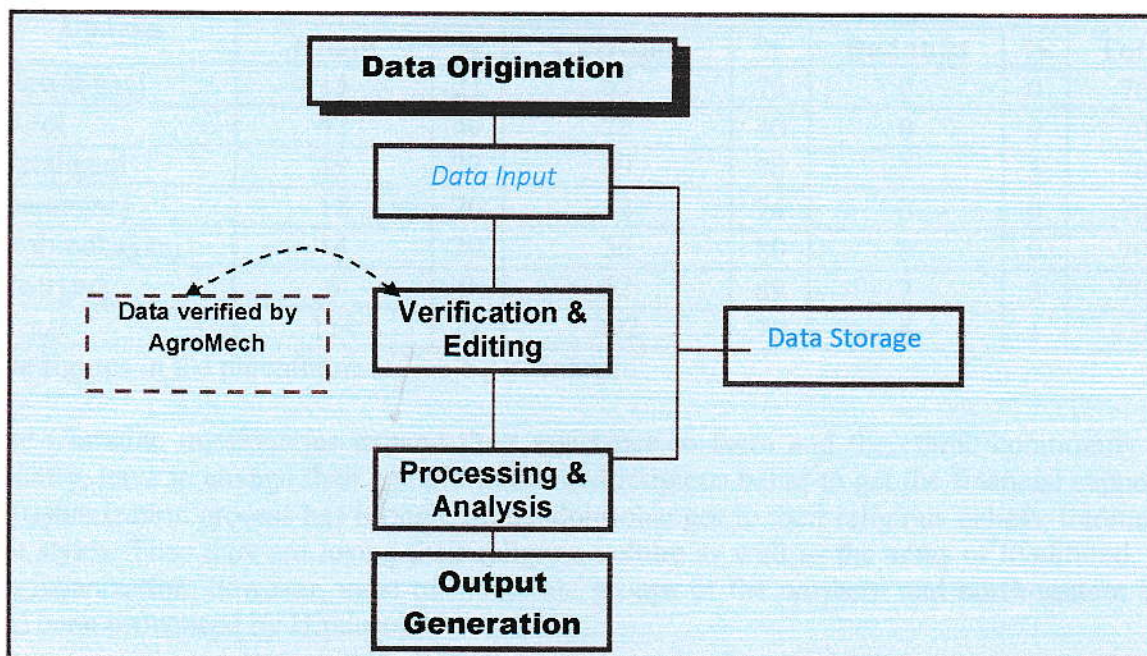
Following the objectives of the study survey questionnaire and participatory approach checklist were developed, which are attached in **Annex – II**.

- Instrument I : HH Survey Questionnaire
- Instrument II : Checklist for FGD and mapping the sub-sector
- Instrument III : Checklist for KII with different stakeholders

2.6 DATA ANALYSIS

Once the Field Investigators started to provide dully filled-up questionnaires to the Team Leader, the data processing started with coding of questionnaire. The Study Facilitator started to input the data as per output tables prepared by the Team. It was required around 10 days for data analysis. After intensive processing, synthesizing and analysis of data in the light of the scope of the study, report writing started. **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)** software packages were utilized for processing the information collected. Logical steps for data processing and analysis are depicted in **Figure 2.1**.

Figure 2.1 Data Analysis Flow Plan





Chapter



Study Findings

3.0 GENERAL

This chapter deals with the findings as defined by the objectives of the study. The study findings include livelihood resource base/asset pentagon of the ethnic communities, status of livelihoods, suitable income generating activities (IGAs), constraints of livelihood activities of the ethnic communities, and indicators for future impact study. In the following sections and sub-sections these livelihood indicators are illustrated for better understanding and identifying appropriate interventions for the development of livelihoods of the ethnic communities.

3.1 Demographic information

3.1.1 Religious status of the respondents

The field survey covered 420 samples HHs of different religious community under six sample upazila. Irrespective of study location, it has revealed that most of the respondents were Christian (72%), 27% Hindu and 1% Buddhist. There was no Muslim among the respondents.

Table 3.1: Respondent distribution by religion

Upazila	Respondent distribution by religion						
	Hindu	%	Christian	%	Buddhist	%	Total
Nawabganj	15	21	55	79	0	0	70
Birol	42	60	28	40	0	0	70
Setabganj	19	27	49	70	2	3	70
Badarganj	18	26	52	74	0	0	70
Gobindhaganj	14	20	56	80	0	0	70
Peerganj	6	9	62	89	2	3	70
Total	114	27	302	72	4	1	420

The figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage

The Christian missionaries expand their assistance to them and the ethnic community of our country, have to change their age old traditional religious belief to get the financial support. The Christianization process has brought tremendous changes in their religious beliefs, traditions and life styles. Thus they are losing their religion, culture as well as the areas of livelihood. Before Christianization, however, most of the ethnic groups of the northern and north-eastern borders had been influenced by Hinduism³.

³ Kibriaul Khaleque, Ethnic Communities of Bangladesh , 2010

3.1.2 Family Size and Composition

It has been revealed that the respondent households constitute 51% male and 49% female members and the total populations of the respondent households were 1696. Irrespective of study location, average family size was found 4.04 which is higher than the Rangpur division household size (3.87⁴), but slightly lower than national household size (4.06). Average household size of control group is higher than intervention farmers and adoption farmer respondents. Figure 3.1 shows that highest family size in 4.41 Birol upazila and lowest family size is 3.74 in Nawabganj upazila.

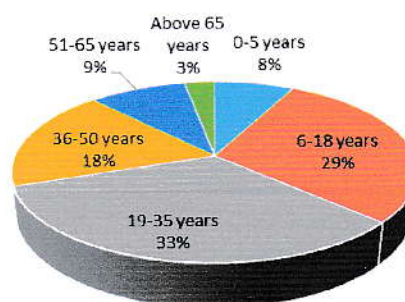
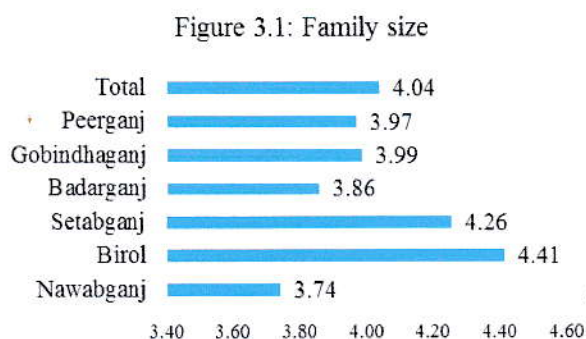


Figure 3.2: Age distribution of HH members

Household members in the age group of 19 to 35 years were most frequent (33%), followed by 6-18 years (29%), 31-50 years (18%), 9% belongs to 51-65 years, 8% belongs to less than 6 years, 3% belongs to older age group of more than 65 years. Thus, the biggest demographic group of respondent HHs were working age, followed by primary and secondary school aged children. Upazila wise information is given in annexure –II as Data Table.

3.2 LIVELIHOOD RESOURCES OF THE STUDIED ETHNIC COMMUNITY

3.2.1 Physical Resources

Physical livelihood resources of the ethnic community consist of access to land, housing, livestock, poultry, jewelry, TV, radio, infrastructures (roads, markets, electricity etc.). The following sub-sections illustrate the status of physical livelihood resources of the ethnic community.

3.2.1.1 Land ownership and size of holding

Land is the most important asset for ethnic community' households because ethnic community' family depends on land. Table 3.2 presents the size of land holding ownership of land. Average land holding of the respondents by category is tabulated in the following table. The study shows that average homestead area of the surveyed HH was recorded as 4.48 decimal of which highest average were recorded in Badarganj (5.29 decimal), followed by Nawabganj, Gobindhaganj and so on. Irrespective of category and area respondent HH landholding as Homestead Area with Tree plantation and water body were recorded as average 0.95 and 0.36 decimal, respectively. Due to the increase in population, exploitation by money lenders and landlords, grabbing of their land, poverty and illiteracy, natural calamities, they become poorer of the poor.

⁴ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016, BBS

Table 3.2: Average landholding of respondent household by upazila

Category	Average landholding (decimal) by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Homestead Area	5.26	3.84	3.87	5.29	4.63	3.99	4.48
Homestead Area with tree plantation	0.30	0.00	0.34	1.40	2.51	1.17	0.95
Water body	0.86	0.20	0.00	0.71	0.26	0.11	0.36
Own cultivated land	16.84	22.09	13.33	19.44	14.33	10.36	16.06
Land shared in	8.56	23.07	17.70	11.66	15.86	13.71	15.09
Land shared out	0.00	5.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99
Land leased in	0.94	0.36	0.47	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.79
Land leased out	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.14
Net cultivated land	26.34	40.51	30.56	34.07	30.19	23.21	30.81

Average net cultivable land of the respondents irrespective of area was recorded as 30.81 decimal, where lowest 23.21 decimal in Peerganj upazila. On the other hand, the respondents have on average 15.09 decimal land shared in, less than 1 decimal land leased or mortgaged in and 1 decimal leased/shared out land irrespective of category. The imbalance between lands leased in and out suggests that the population of resource poor farmers from which the sample is drawn are relatively land poor. Though the study indicates that respondent have landownership especially cultivable land, but around 40% respondents have no own land.

3.2.1.2 Status of housing quality and sanitation

Housing quality and sanitation is one of the basic needs for almost all kinds of households. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 present the scenario of housing quality of sample ethnic community. Tables show that socioeconomic condition of sample ethnic community was very poor. FGD participants opined that one-third ethnic community households built their house on their own land and rest of the ethnic community had no land to build their house. However, they built house on government *Khash* land or forest land by owing possession.

The survey result shows that irrespective of area average households members were 4.05 living in homestead area. Less than 2 living room consists per household consists with average area per room 384 square feet. Highest 318 square feet space was allocated per person in Nawabganj upazila while lowest 96 square feet in Setabganj upazila. Considering the main living rooms of respondent household, around 5% of respondent households had good quality housing which was made by bricks. Highest 92% respondents made their floor of main living rooms by mud/katcha, followed by 6% with bricks/concrete (pacca). Bamboo and wooden floor were rarely observed in the study area. Around 85% respondents made wall of main living room by mud, 6% by CI sheet, 4% by straw and 5% by bricks. It has been revealed that around 89% respondents made roof of main living room with CI sheet while 9% with straw and only 2% with others. Though housing roof materials is made of CI sheet by 89% respondents which is similar to the national survey findings for rural area, but housing wall materials made of mud found among 85% ethnic community respondents while national rural status only 14%⁵.

⁵ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016, BBS

Table 3.3: Average size of main living room by upazila

Category	Average room or space by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Average HH member (no.)	3.79	4.41	4.29	3.86	3.99	3.94	4.05
Average number of living room (no.)	1.83	1.73	1.91	1.56	1.90	2.24	1.86
Average size of living room (square feet)	658.39	438.71	214.54	431.91	308.46	254.73	384.46
Space per household (square feet)	1203.91	758.35	410.70	672.55	586.07	571.32	700.48
Space per person (square feet)	318.01	171.79	95.83	174.37	147.04	144.90	175.32

Table 3.4: Housing quality of respondent HH by upazila

Housing quality	Category	Housing quality of respondent HH by upazilla						
		Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Status of Main Living area floor	Pacca	2 (3)	3 (4)	2 (3)	8 (11)	0 (0)	10 (14)	25 (6)
	Katcha	68 (97)	65 (93)	68 (97)	61 (87)	70 (100)	55 (79)	387 (92)
	Bamboo made	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	3 (1)
	Others	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (6)	5 (1)
Status of Main Living area wall	Brick made	6 (9)	0 (0)	1 (1)	10 (14)	0 (0)	2 (3)	19 (5)
	Straw made	0 (0)	6 (9)	0 (0)	10 (14)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16 (4)
	CI Sheet (Tin) made	1 (1)	11 (16)	1 (1)	12 (17)	0 (0)	1 (1)	26 (6)
	Mud	63 (90)	53 (76)	68 (97)	38 (54)	70 (100)	67 (96)	359 (85)
Status of Main Living area roof	Brick made	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)
	Straw made	4 (6)	11 (16)	1 (1)	18 (26)	0 (0)	2 (3)	36 (9)
	CI Sheet (Tin) made	58 (83)	59 (84)	69 (99)	51 (73)	70 (100)	65 (93)	372 (89)
	Others	7 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	10 (2)

Figure within parenthesis indicate percentage of total households

Based on questions regarding sanitary facilities, 72% of respondents collect drinking water from own tube well, followed by tube well of neighboring household (15%) and others from open well, and ponds. Thus the study concluded that around 87% of households used drinking water from improved source and 13% of total used from unprotected sources especially in Peerganj Upazila where half of respondents collect drinking water from open well. However, 83% households get water from main source year round and 17% HH struggling to reach drinking water for a period.

As arsenic is one of the threats to public health, the survey collected data on the level of knowledge and awareness of the households on the sources of arsenic contamination in tube-wells. Findings suggest that 51% of the households positively responded that they had arsenic free tube well while 3% report knowing about arsenic contamination in their tube well and 46% have no idea about this issue. The relevant data tables presented in Annexure –II.

Irrespective of area, only 17% the respondent households used sanitary latrine while 39% respondents used katcha (non-sanitary) and 10% used pacca (brick build but non sanitary). Comparatively, better sanitation situation was observed in Peerganj upazila. It has been revealed that one-third household practiced open defecation while Birol upazila dominate to other 5 upazila. It is reported that access to improve sanitation facilities at study area (17%) is 3 times low compare with national status (55.9%)⁶.

Table 3.5: Status of latrine of respondent household by upazila

Status of latrine	Number of household for latrine type by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Katcha	39 (56)	12 (17)	41 (59)	17 (24)	30 (43)	26 (37)	165 (39)
Pacca but not sanitary	3 (4)	11 (16)	5 (7)	6 (9)	0 (0)	17 (24)	42 (10)
Own household sanitary latrine	7 (10)	12 (17)	0 (0)	1 (1)	17 (24)	23 (33)	60 (14)
Sanitary latrine of neighboring HH	0	2 (3)	2 (3)	3 (4)	1 (1)	4 (6)	12 (3)
Open defecation	21 (30)	33 (47)	22 (31)	43 (61)	22 (31)	0 (0)	141 (34)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Figure within parenthesis indicate percentage of total households

Despite hygiene promoters focused on the importance of hand-washing with soap or ash. But there is still slow uptake of hygiene behavioural change. The study revealed that irrespective of study upazila, only 14% respondents' wash hand using soap before taking food while 19% used soap and water after defecation for hand washing. One recent study showed that inadequate infrastructure and poor hygiene created numerous opportunities for infectious disease transmission (Rimi et al., 2012). Food is a likely vehicle of diarrheal disease in low income

⁶ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-13

countries; hand washing and food handling are likely important risk factors for disease transmission. Besides, outbreaks of food borne disease have involved poor hygiene. Thus, special attention and effective imitative require for sanitary latrine and hand washing practice of ethnic communities.

3.2.1.3 Status of livestock and birds

Large ruminants including buffalo and cow and small ruminants as goat and sheep were found familiar in study area. However, cattle rearing was found common in most of the ethnic HHs, but a very few HH rear buffalo in Gobindhaganj upazila. Average number of large ruminant was found higher in Nawabganj upazila, followed by Birol upazila. It has been envisaged from the following table that at present, HHs have at least one cattle which was a major source of annual income. Goat and sheep rearing were also found popular among the respondent HHs. It has been revealed that respondents rear average 0.99 goat, 0.09 sheep and 0.16 pig.

Apart from large ruminants, household's rear on an average 1 to 3 ducks, about 80% households rear on an average 2 scavenging poultry birds. A fair number of ethnic community' households rear goat, sheep and cattle to supplement household income and to ensure protein requirement of the family members. Although rearing of livestock and birds is considered as an important IGA, but lack of vaccination against diseases and threat of bird flue have made rearing of chicken vulnerable. With the decreasing trend of income from crop production and labour sale in the study area birds, goat, sheep, pig and cattle rearing becoming potential alternative income generating activities of the ethnic community' households, as the household members have traditional skill and knowledge related to rearing birds and livestock.

Table 3.6: Average livestock possession of HH by upazila

Category	Average livestock (number per household) by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Buffalo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
Cattle	1.74	1.53	1.33	0.97	1.39	1.29	1.37
Goat	0.69	1.31	1.33	0.63	0.29	1.69	0.99
Sheep	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.23	0.09
Chicken	0.86	1.96	3.49	1.57	2.30	5.31	2.58
Duck	6.26	0.44	0.03	0.46	1.17	0.14	1.42
Birds	0.24	0.74	0.47	0.60	0.01	0.79	0.48
Goose	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.03
Pig	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.20	0.26	0.00	0.16

3.2.1.4 Status of other household assets

Regarding other household assets such as furniture, radio & TV, jewelry, watch, mobile, tools and equipments for transport, wood & trees etc. ethnic community have nominal amount of such assets. The ethnic community have very limited access to these household resources. This indicates that the ethnic community have very limited savings from primary occupation and AIGAs for investing other than basic needs of the households. FGD participants opined that three or more household members do live in one room, most of all household members sleep on mud without a cot/bed at night, and household's access to information (Radio/TV/Newspaper) is

very limited. However, half of respondent households increased their saleable household asset in last year. Irrespective of study upazila, highest 66% household invest in livestock, followed by tree (17%), Mobile (9%), crop (4%), bi-cycle (2%) and other (6%).

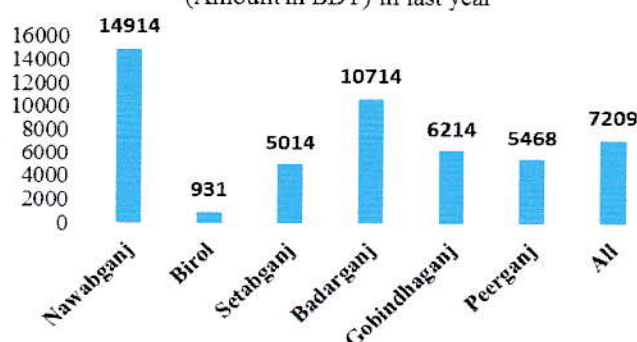
Table 3.7: Type of household asset increase in last year by upazila

Type of Asset	Number of households have increased saleable household asset by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Livestock	53 (100)	6 (43)	7 (24)	23 (82)	20 (77)	30 (50)	139 (66)
Bi-cycle	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (7)	0 (0)	3 (5)	5 (2)
Mobile	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (25)	18 (9)
CI Sheet	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3)	2 (1)
Tree	0 (0)	2 (14)	10 (34)	3 (11)	6 (23)	14 (23)	35 (17)
Crop	0 (0)	9 (64)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (4)
Other	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (41)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (6)
Total	53	14	29	28	26	60	210

Figure within parenthesis indicate percentage of total households

The figure 3.3 shows that on average asset growth per household BDT 7209 in last year while highest BDT 14914 in Nawabganj and lowest BDT 931 in Birol Upazila. Compare with land ownership status, growth of Peerganj upazila is significant because they have low landholding from other upazila respondents. Despite the ethnic communities tried to improve their livelihood status, but the growth amount is very nominal considering national progress as well as compare to mainstream people in same area.

Figure 3.3: Average asset growth per household (Amount in BDT) in last year



During FGD participants opined that, the ethnic communities are well versed in the art of fishing, hunting, where their exceptional skills with bow and arrows is noticeable. They have hunting equipment but these are low cost and local made.

3.2.2 Natural Resources

The ethnic community is comfortable with the nature. As they have less ability to buy food from market, they take the benefit to collect food from the nature. They usually live beside jungles and

beels. These are the major natural sources of food of the communities. The ethnic communities and the forest are inter-related. They used to collect their food from the jungle/ forest. The forest was of a great significance to both the livelihoods and the overall well-being of the ethnic communities in Rangpur division as it was a source of food supply, medical herbs, grazing grounds and recreational areas. They maintain a vegetable and animal based diet from ancient times based on gathering and hunting from forests as well as from marshes, rivers and flooded lands. The *beels* and marshlands provided them with various kinds of natural food all the year round. They catch fish as well as collect crab, snail, and other insects as their food.

3.2.3 Human Resources

Human resources of the ethnic community' households include educational and literacy level, primary and secondary occupation of the family members etc. The following sub-sections illustrate the status of human livelihood resources of the ethnic community.

3.2.3.1 Educational status of the ethnic community

Among the members of the sample ethnic community households 39% had no education (Table 3.8). Illiteracy rate was very high for almost all categories of ethnic community and only 25% of the members of ethnic community households had primary education (1-5 classes) and 17% of the members were educated to secondary level (6-10 classes). Among the respondent households, 59% members of the sample households were found literate and attended at any level of schooling. But literacy rate of female is low comparison with male. Nawabganj upazila dominate the other upazila in terms of literacy rate. However, the literacy rate of the ethnic community was considerably lower than the national average of 65.8% (BBS 2016).

Table 3.8: Education level of respondent household members by upazila

Education level	All study upazila		
	Male	Female	All
Illiterate	308 (36)	348 (42)	656 (39)
Class-I-V	231 (27)	188 (23)	419 (25)
Class-VI-XI	156 (18)	136 (16)	292 (17)
SSC	58 (7)	55 (7)	113 (7)
HSC	45 (5)	36 (4)	81 (5)
Graduate and above	13 (2)	5 (1)	18 (1)
Total	811	768	1579

Figure within parenthesis indicate percentage of total

The ethnic people are often victims to frauds due to illiteracy. Sometimes the social leaders and the government officials are instrumental in the rise of this kind of frauds. The illiterate people

are informed one thing and the written deed contains another. The differences between the verbal agreements and the written ones about the sale-and-purchase of their lands remain unknown to them. Once upon a time it is revealed to them and they are displaced. Some of the government officials in the Department of Land and Registration are accomplices in this kind of fraudulent documentations. Most of the *adibasi* are not aware or even do not know the way to protect their properties. Though literacy rate among the ethnic community is generally very low, recently changes are apparent.

A significant number of the ethnic people take education and try to change their livelihood with profession. During FGD participants opined that most of all children were enrolled in school. They have financial crisis but stipend from government help them to continue children education. But they can't help children to nursing their education and assist in solving the academic problem because they have very limited skill. They can't arrange tuition or coaching for their children due to financial crisis. However, the quantitative survey explored that irrespective of study upazila and sex, 13% children drop out from school in last year, of them 17% were boy and 8% were girl. There is no drop out found in Nawabganj upazila and two students from the survey village admitted in public university.

Table 3.9: Dropout rate by upazila

Category	Dropout rate by upazila						All
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	
Boy enrolled	14	20	39	15	8	6	102
Boy drop out	0	3	5	4	2	3	17
Dropout rate for Boy	0%	15%	13%	27%	25%	50%	17%
Girl enrolled	11	22	14	26	7	8	88
Girl drop out	0	3	0	3	1	0	7
Dropout rate for Girl	0%	14%	0%	12%	14%	0%	8%
Overall drop rate	0%	14%	9%	17%	20%	21%	13%

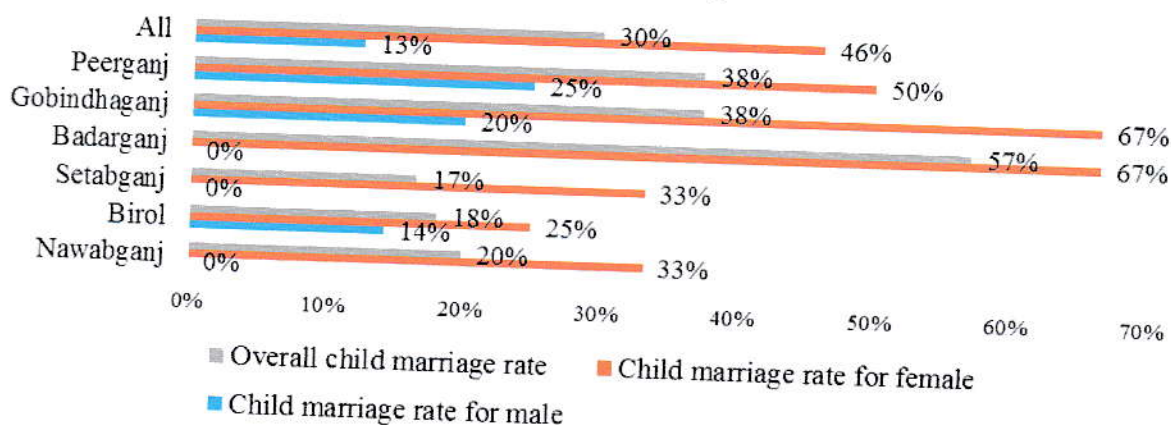
The reasons behind dropout from school have been delineated in the annexure table. The result indicates that higher percent (50%) of the children were drop out due to poverty, followed by homestead work pressure and involve with earning (38%) and physical weaknesses (13%). The reasons for drop-out are very similar to poverty including pressure of household work and involvement in income earning.

It was observed that Christian Missions have established schools in and around the ethnic community villages that the children get inspiration to go to schools. Christian Missionaries make routine visits to villages for motivating the parents to send their children to schools where they can have free education, free books and other facilities. The study explored that one-third respondents perceived that they have ability to bear educational expenses for their children and 58% have no ability to continue education of their kids. A significant household continue their children education with the support of Christian missionary and/or government stipend. Though irrespective of study upazila 42% respondent HH assertive to continue children education

without any support, but around 16% of respondent HH may stop education for children if there is no support from any organization.

Awareness level is also human capital. Thus, the study team asked to the respondent about legal age of marriage, ethnic community related law etc. Irrespective of survey upazila, around 44% respondent aware about legal age of marriage while 56% respondent have no clear knowledge. Child marriage is a human rights violation that we must end to achieve a fairer future for all. Often with their freedom curtailed, girls frequently feel disempowered and are deprived of their fundamental rights to health, education and safety. Child brides are at greater risk of experiencing dangerous complications in pregnancy and childbirth and suffering domestic violence. With little access to education and economic opportunities, they and their families are more likely to live in poverty. The study revealed that 46% girls child get married before 18 years (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Child Marriage rate



Numerous land laws were enacted over time keeping special provisions for the protection of the “tribal” land. But the special provisions in these laws never secured the ethnic communities including the indigenous people. The chief protection of the plain land ethnic group was provided by the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908 which prohibited the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Post-independence, the state continues to formally recognize the special tenurial status of lands falling within the traditional domain of aborigines, pursuant to Section 97 of The East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950. The distribution of *khas* land is one of the top priorities of every government for poverty reduction and it is done following *The Krishi Khas Jomi Bondobostho Nitimala, 1995*. There are *khas* lands in areas where the Santal people live, but a very few *khas* land has been allotted to the ethnic people who is landless or a marginal landowner. The influential Bengalese has rather taken possession of such *khas* lands from the ethnic people in some cases.

The Sarkari Jalmahal Babosthyapona Nity, 2009, The Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1982, The Wildlife (Preservation and Security) Act 2012, create obstacle to use Common place of resources by the ethnic community. They have to surrender land due to the government’s development policy. The government sponsored land dispossession has been taking place in places where the adibasi people reside with. Governmental acquisition of land in the name of

arrangements for a 'reserve forest' and an 'Eco park' displaced the ethnic people from their homes making them poorer to the poorest. But no alternative arrangements were made for them. However, two-third respondents have no knowledge about laws related to their community. Thus, they are suffering to get justice.

3.2.3.2 Household occupational profile

Occupation was classified as primary and secondary and this section illustrate the occupational distribution of family members of the ethnic community' households. Table 3.10 shows that agriculture labour was highest occupation excluding non-income occupation i.e. student, house wife in both occupations primary (21%) and secondary (12%), followed by crop production (primary -12% and secondary-10%). Cattle rearing, handicraft, job/service, small business, technical works (e.g. mason, electric, welding) are non-significant as primary occupation because less than 5% HH members involved with these occupation. It is interesting to note that household women were involved in income generating activities. Most of them works as agricultural labour, contributing in household crop production, handicraft and cattle rearing in both primary and secondary occupation.

Table 3.10: Primary occupation of respondent household members by upazila

Primary occupation	Number of HH members			Secondary occupation	Number of HH members		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Crop production	182 (21)	16 (2)	198 (12)	Crop production	85 (10)	81 (10)	166 (10)
Cattle rearing	0 (0)	2 (0)	2 (0)	Cattle rearing	44 (5)	36 (4)	80 (5)
Fish culture	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	Fish culture	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Agriculture Labour	253 (29)	102 (12)	355 (21)	Agriculture Labour	91 (11)	120 (14)	211 (12)
Service	25 (3)	5 (1)	30 (2)	Wooden works	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Small business	3 (0)	1 (0)	4 (0)	Brick field worker	8 (1)	4 (0)	12 (1)
Housewife	0 (0)	246 (29)	246 (15)	Other	2 (0)	26 (3)	28 (2)
Handicraft	41 (5)	41 (5)	82 (5)	Total	232	268	500
Student	188 (22)	202 (24)	390 (23)				
Technical works (Electric, welding, etc.)	17 (2)	2 (0)	19 (1)				
Other	21 (2)	94 (11)	115 (7)				
Total	731	711	1442				

Figure within parenthesis indicate percentage of total family members in respective categories of ethnic community

FGD participants opined that more than eighty percent the household income of the plain land *adibasi* come from agriculture related activities, followed by livestock. A negligible portion of the income comes from salaried jobs or business. Both male and female *adibasi* people work as daily laborers. Those who are engaged in wage labor are mostly discriminated against as compared to the Bengalese in the *adibasi* localities. The ethnic women are deprived and discriminated in all the phases of life. The ethnic children deprived due to business of their parents as men and women involvement in income earning. The ethnic children don't get proper care in terms of health, nutrition, education as well as recreation. Thus, rights the children are violated in the ethnic family.

3.2.4 Social resources

Social livelihood resources of the ethnic community include access to input supplies and marketing outlets, access to extension services, access to healthcare services, and access to social and development activities etc. The following sub-sections illustrate the status of social livelihood resources of the ethnic community.

3.2.4.1 Mobility and extension contact

Mobility and contact to various input and output markets, extension services, healthcare services, social and development activities, educational institutions etc. indicate one's access to these services, which enhance the capacity of the person and empowered as well. For a sustainable livelihood, one must have access to these institutions for enhancement of knowledge and skill related to primary and secondary occupation and coping ability to natural and social adverse conditions. Table 3.11 shows the status of different ethnic community' access to input supplies and marketing outlets, access to extension services, access to healthcare services, access to social and development activities and access to educational institutions. The table reveals that the study area has good facility for input supplies, local and distant markets for marketing of products within in a fair distance and the ethnic community have good access to these facilities. The highest frequency of contact is observed in access to local village market for all categories of ethnic community.

Access to extension services appear to be very poor for ethnic community. Very few contacts have been made by the ethnic community and from the extension officers and workers. However, access to local union parishad is significant and frequent visits have been made by the ethnic community.

Quality doctor, paramedics and healthcare center are present in the locality within reachable distance and access to these healthcare services is very nominal. The study revealed that two-third respondent HH received health service in last year. Out of them, irrespective of study upazila highest 68% respondent HH received treatment advice, 45% got medicine and 27% contacted for vaccination (Annexure Data Table). However, the healthcare workers contact is found limited. The medicare services in the study area is needed attention for both normal and critical illness of any members of ethnic households. In case of complicated medical attention

like surgery, the ethnic community need to move the district head quarter, which is far away and the communication is really woesome.

Social contact, especially visiting to relatives is good. However, there is less contact with the NGOs and less participation in NGO related activities. Only women of ethnic community have good participation in NGO meeting and activities, as NGOs have few women livelihood related programmes in the study area. Very few of ethnic community have association of their own and it has few activities related to savings and credit facilities to ethnic community.

There are quite few numbers of primary and secondary schools in the study area and the children of all categories of ethnic community have good access to these educational institutions. The ethnic community have also good access to the management of these educational institutions.

FGD participants opined that the situation is totally changed as the nature is displaced due to industrialization and technological development. Their mobility and interaction with the mainstream population have increased due to the expansion of market mechanism and employment opportunities outside their own villages. They often go outside their own areas for employment, they go to different nearby market places as well as distant urban market places for buying necessary goods. Females also do the same for buying their necessary items.

Table 3.11 Access to different services and institutions by upazila

Place of visit	Response of ethnic community											
	Nawabganj		Birol		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj	
	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)
Access to input suppliers and marketing outlets												
Inputs shops/dealers	2.3	8	31	1.9	2.5	2.8	4	0.5	3.3	8.3	2.5	2.8
Local/village market	23	1.5	44	1.2	14	1	6.8	1.6	46	1.3	14	1
Large distant market	7	5.4	7.5	5.1	2.3	6.3	2.4	4.4	6.5	8	2.3	6.3
Access to extension services												
Visit to extension offices	1.0	11	1	14.5	0	15	0	15	1.5	15	0	15
Visit of extension workers at farm household	1	11	4	14.5	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15
Visit to veterinary hospital and AI centers	0.0	12	0	14	0	15	0	14.5	3	15	0	15
Visit to union parishad	3	5	2.3	4.4	2.5	5.3	5.3	6	2.5	3.9	2.5	5.3

Place of visit	Response of ethnic community											
	Nawabganj		Birol		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj	
	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)	avg. Freq./ 3 month	Avg. distance (km)
Access to health care services												
Visit to local doctors	2.9	4	1.4	2.5	2.7	1	2.4	2	2	1.8	1.4	1
Visit to hospital/ health care center	0.7	9.7	0.4	10	0.4	13	0.2	7	0.6	5.3	0.2	13
Visit of health care workers at farm holding	1	1	0	10	0	13	0	7	0	5.3	0	6
Access to social and development activities												
Visit to relatives house	4	10	3.6	9.4	5.5	6.9	4.4	12	8.5	11	3.6	9.4
Visit to NGOs	2	1	2	12	0	0	2.5	6	1	0.5	2	12
Attending NGO meeting	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0
Visit to samity offices	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Access to education												
Visit children's school	1.4	1.3	5.3	1.3	2	1	0	1.3	3.7	1	5.3	1.3

3.2.5 Financial and Economic Resources

Financial and economic livelihood resources of the ethnic community include sources of credit for primary and secondary occupation, easier access to financial sources etc. The following sub-sections illustrate the status of financial and economic livelihood resources of the ethnic community.

The ethnic people are now accommodative enough to the vulnerability context as their physical assets are also increasing. They are getting support from outside and sometimes they themselves are building their capacity. The study revealed that one-third respondent HHs received loan from different source. Irrespective of the main source of finance for the ethnic community is Grameen Bank (21%), BRAC (20%), ASA (14%) and Dadonder/Lender (11%). The credit (dadon) from dadonder or mohajon are always conditional or high interest rate. Though government and non-government bank including Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank, Sonali Bank, Agrani Bank, Karmasangsthan Bank, etc. and financial institutes including BRAC, Grameen Bank, ASA, CARITAS, BEDO, GBK, Palli Sree, etc. available in the study upazila, but access to bank loan is hard to reach for the ethnic people.

Table 3.12: Whether respondent received loan by upazila

Response	Number of households received loan by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	21 (30)	46 (66)	28 (40)	19 (27)	4 (6)	28 (40)	146 (35)
No	49 (70)	24 (34)	42 (60)	51 (73)	66 (94)	42 (60)	274 (65)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Loan from *dadonder* or *mohajon* is perceived easier by the ethnic community, followed by NGOs and local cooperatives. The finding indicates that very limited access to soft and flexible credit from formal social and financial institutions compel the ethnic community to get credit from *dadonder* or *mohajon*. FGD participant opined that if they need money for treatment or any emergency, they have to take money from the lenders with high rate interest. Besides, they sale their labour in advance with low rate. They get BDT 150 for advance sale of labour instead of regular rate BDT 250. There is very limited scope to link with Bank loan. NGO loan is available.

Again the government has some social safety net programs like; GR (Grant Relief), TR (Test Relief), VGF (Vulnerable Group Feeding), VGD (Vulnerable Group development), Old Allowance, Widow Allowance and Disable Allowance, etc. where the ethnic people are also beneficiaries though very few number of them are addressed by these SSP.

3.3 LIVELIHOOD STATUS OF THE ETHNIC COMMUNITY

This section deals with the assessment of key livelihood indicators such as family income & expenditure, access to housing, sanitation and drinking water, family food security, coping strategies and women empowerment etc. This section also provides the assessment of ethnic community' struggle, opportunities and progress in livelihood status.

3.3.1 Household Income and Expenditure of the Ethnic community

Household income is all income, received by all members of a household, household expenditure includes household purchasing, and payments, and estimated values of goods and services received.

3.3.1.1 Level of household income

Household income is the main factor influencing sustainability of livelihood for respondent households. Sustainable household income ensures the sustainable livelihood and food security for ethnic community households. Source wise household income for different categories of ethnic community are presented in Table 3.13 per household income was the lowest (BDT 68,460) in Gobindhaganj and it was the highest in Setabganj (BDT 114,373) followed by Birol (BDT 112,425). It may be noted that major share of household income were received from day labour. Crop, livestock and poultry contributed moderately to the household income of different

categories of ethnic community' households. On average annual income of the ethnic family BDT 88,281 which is almost half of national average HH income for rural area⁷ (BDT 160, 236).

Table 3.13: Average Annual Household Income (BDT) by upazila

Income Source	Average Annual Household Income (BDT) by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Homestead gardening	471	297	0	566	0	120	242
Crop production	18517	29303	21297	13109	14396	7279	17317
Fish culture	714	0	0	0	0	143	143
Poultry	1321	517	833	57	264	1367	727
Cattle rearing	14479	2300	371	11214	9786	11279	8238
Tree	0	29	0	0	0	117	24
Other farm	0	214	0	14	29	0	43
Day labour	28886	53944	66729	42357	27886	36786	42764
Rickshaw Van	0	5543	0	0	0	2057	1267
Handicraft	0	0	2057	0	0	5029	1181
Mechanic/Mason	257	2057	2571	1143	0	0	1005
Job/service	12497	2593	4886	1714	12857	3771	6386
Small business	1429	0	1543	429	0	0	567
Tuition	0	429	0	143	0	0	95
Other non-farm	1229	0	5229	1429	857	0	1457
Loan received	4293	13986	3800	3800	871	0	4458
Other	1000	1214	5057	286	1514	5129	2367
Total	85093	112425	114373	76260	68460	73077	88281

The study revealed that on average 2 members from each household involved in earning while highest in Gobindhaganj (2.49), followed by Setabganj upazila. Among them, average 1.43 earning members have year round income. At the very outset they were used by the land lords as the ethnic labor was very cheaper. Still the ethnic sell their labor in cheaper rate in compare with the plain land Bengalis. FGD participants opined that the ethnic labour gets on average BDT 250 while Bengali labour gets BDT 350.

Table 3.14: Year round earning member in respondent household by upazila

Category	Number of year round earning member in HH by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Male	79	78	45	79	50	57	388
Female	53	61	1	44	11	41	211
Child	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total earning member	133	140	46	123	61	98	601
Average earning member per HH	1.90	2.00	0.66	1.76	0.87	1.40	1.43

⁷ Household Income and Expenditure Survey, BBS, 2016

3.3.1.2 Household Expenditure and Savings

Household expenditure spent on different heads such as food, clothing, health, education, housing, and agriculture are presented in Table 3.15. It is evident from the table that expenditure spent on food for the ethnic community households in different upazila varied from 47-60%. Considering all study upazila, expenditure spent was the highest (54%) for food followed by 10% for agriculture, 6% for cloths, 5% for treatment and 4% education and housing repair. The result implies that most of the ethnic community spent relatively higher amount on food items, which indicates that livelihoods of the sample ethnic community are relatively poor and foods are not secured for them.

Table 3.15: Average Annual Household Expenditure (BDT) by upazila

Expenditure head	Average Annual Household Expenditure (BDT) by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Food cost	47139	51423	59329	37943	27471	38720	43671
Treatment	3829	6277	4071	2136	3350	2483	3691
Cloths	3621	6029	3579	6543	5321	5117	5035
Education	3771	3236	3066	2886	3114	3063	3189
Housing repair	3479	800	1714	6386	2043	4274	3116
Furniture	143	286	836	3050	3007	983	1384
Agriculture production cost	13450	9250	9207	8371	4686	2466	7905
Mobile cost	727	2081	911	1307	1400	1614	1340
Recreational instrument (TV)	1584	479	207	471	571	14	555
Marriage ceremony	643	714	1229	1186	71	806	775
Social/religious occasion	2467	114	704	821	4357	776	1540
Loan paid	481	13669	12340	4214	1031	3657	5899
Other	1795	4636	1330	0	1500	6643	2651
Savings	14	0	857	43	0	0	152
Total	83129	98993	98523	75314	57924	70616	80750

Almost all of them have negligible amount of savings but in reality, they are in break-even level regarding household income and expenditure. However, around 29% respondents have savings in NGO while 2% respondents have savings account at bank.

3.3.2 Food Security of Ethnic community' Households

Availability of food to family members is considered as one of the most important indicators to assess the livelihood status of any population. It is especially true for the less privileged section of the population, like most ethnic community under study. The study revealed that one-third respondent households have year round food sufficiency while two-third household face crisis to manage food for household member. Table 3.16 shows the month of food deficit for respondent household. Irrespective of upazila, highest food deficit observed in the month of *Katrick* (72%), followed by *Ashwin* (68%), *Agrahayan* (27%) and *Boishakh* (21%). The consumption of fruit,

even in normal time is also very low. It is alarming that quite a number of ethnic community, house-hold do not take meat, egg and milk even a single day in a week not only in crisis but also in normal time. This reflects the level of nutritional deficiency among ethnic community.

Table 3.16: Month of food deficit by upazila

Month	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Boishakh	8 (23)	7 (25)	0 (0)	8 (14)	25 (81)	2 (4)	50 (21)
Joistha	1 (3)	5 (18)	0 (0)	1 (2)	10 (32)	0 (0)	17 (7)
Badrah	0 (0)	24 (86)	5 (17)	0 (0)	8 (26)	7 (13)	44 (19)
Ashwin	7 (20)	27 (96)	27 (90)	57 (100)	20 (65)	24 (43)	162 (68)
Kartick	35 (100)	14 (50)	30 (100)	56 (98)	19 (61)	17 (30)	171 (72)
Agrahayan	28 (80)	1 (4)	25 (83)	1 (2)	1 (3)	9 (16)	65 (27)
Poush	1 (3)	1 (4)	3 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	7 (3)
Magh	0 (0)	2 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	4 (2)
Falgun	0 (0)	10 (36)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (23)	0 (0)	17 (7)
Chaitra	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (10)	3 (5)	7 (3)
Year round	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	27 (48)	27 (11)
All	35	28	30	57	31	56	237

The perception of common people about food security is the availability of rice and wheat for three meals a day, although it does not cover the nutritional requirement for maintaining health. It has been explored from the study findings that only one-fourth respondent households (24%) arrange full 3 meals for the whole year. Besides, 25% respondent household is suffering to manage full 3 meals 6 months to whole year. Half of respondent households face crisis 2 to 5 months. Relevant data table is presented in Annexure-II.

3.3.3 Crisis and Coping Strategies of the ethnic community

The ethnic always have to cope with the disasters for sustaining their livelihoods. They are mostly live near to the river, *beels* and forest area. At any natural disasters the ethnic communities have to face every odd almost without any protection and very little options left for them to cope with the disasters.

3.3.3.1 Incidence of crisis and coping strategies

Incidence of disasters like storm, cyclone, flood, river erosion etc. becomes frequent in the study area because of change of the climate. As coping strategies irrespective of the study upazila, highest 35% respondent HH take advance labour sale with low rate from regular time, followed by sale of important goods (25%), and taking loan especially from *dadonder* (23%). It is a matter of concern that majority of the ethnic communities do not have any means to cope with the disasters, rather they submit themselves to poverty. In designing livelihood interventions, one must keep in mind to accommodate some options to improve the coping capability of the ethnic community by introducing AIGAs, development of emergency funds through savings, awareness campaign etc.

Table 3.17: Coping strategy of respondent if natural disaster damage IGA by upazila

Copping Strategy	Number of household response about coping strategy after disaster by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Sale of important goods	11 (16)	9 (13)	21 (30)	14 (20)	22 (31)	27 (39)	104 (25)
Taking loan	17 (24)	23 (33)	17 (24)	14 (20)	4 (6)	22 (31)	97 (23)
Advance labour sale	21 (30)	29 (41)	18 (26)	26 (37)	32 (46)	19 (27)	145 (35)
No response	21 (30)	9 (13)	14 (20)	16 (23)	12 (17)	2 (3)	74 (18)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

3.3.3.2 Migratory status of the ethnic people

Most of the ethnic people do not have own land for housing and live in government khas land outside the embankment in bamboo thatched. During disasters, they have to face every odd, even the life and resources. Migration often has been the only option to cope with the disasters. Table 3.18 illustrates the migratory status of the ethnic people in the study area. On average, 1 earning member go outside from 3 ethnic households to cope with the disaster or makeup the household crisis while highest 1.39 persons from Birol and lowest 0.03 from Badarganj upazila.

Table 3.18: Number of earning member who go outside from locality by upazila

Category	Number of earning member who go outside by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Male	3	57	0	0	6	11	77
Female	0	39	0	2	0	2	43
Child	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total earning member	3	97	0	2	6	13	121
Average earning member per HH	0.04	1.39	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.29

3.4 INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES (IGA) OF ETHNIC COMMUNITY

This section deals with the constraints of existing income generating activities (IGAs), the ethnic community attitude towards alternative income generating activities (AIGAs), potential AIGAs, selection and ranking of AIGAs based on economic opportunities, market demand, employment opportunities and priority GBK programme. Moreover, information from quantitative survey on AIGAs are validated and strengthened by using qualitative participatory approach involving the ethnic community and stakeholders of the study area. This section is also important to identify and design the interventions to improve the livelihoods of the ethnic community of the study area and to scaling up the lesson learned to the stakeholders in similar situations.

3.4.1 Potential Alternative Income Generating Activities (AIGAs)

For sustainable livelihoods, the ethnic communities have to supplement their house-hold income through AIGAs. As mentioned in the previous sections, a significant number of ethnic community are already adopted some income generating activities suitable for their skills and resources, and a *cognizable* number of ethnic community are ready to accept AIGAs suitable for their skills and resources. The most common AIGAs identified by the ethnic community are: cattle rearing (68%), poultry (47%), small business (15%), crop farming (9%), handicraft/swing (18%), and others (13%). Among the potential AIGAs, poultry, cattle rearing and crop farming are recognized as most important, as because the ethnic community have some basic skills and resources related to these AIGAs and some of the family members, especially the women and children are keen to actively engage in such home-based activities. Some AIGAs have much potential in terms of market demand, income and employment generation opportunities, but the ethnic community are lacking of soft and flexible credit facilities as well as financial and management skills.

Table 3.19 Potential AIGAs as perceived by the ethnic community

IGA	Number of household response about suitable IGA for their locality						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Crop farming	6 (9)	8 (11)	0 (0)	1 (1)	5 (7)	19 (27)	39 (9)
Cattle rearing	50 (71)	30 (43)	57 (81)	58 (83)	51 (73)	39 (56)	285 (68)
Poultry rearing	8 (11)	34 (49)	64 (91)	0 (0)	32 (46)	59 (84)	197 (47)
Fish culture	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	6 (9)	9 (2)
Small business	3 (4)	0 (0)	22 (31)	13 (19)	3 (4)	21 (30)	62 (15)
Day labour	15 (21)	24 (34)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	14 (20)	56 (13)
Handicraft	1 (1)	1 (1)	55 (79)	1 (1)	0 (0)	18 (26)	76 (18)
Other	1 (1)	19 (27)	11 (16)	0 (0)	4 (6)	18 (26)	53 (13)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

It has been exposed from the study findings that only 10% of respondent HH members received training related to potential IGA from different organizations. Irrespective study upazila, 84% respondent perceived that they need training on potential IGA. Besides, the respondents are very rarely assess the risk factor of their IGA operation. Only 6% respondents considered risk for IGA in the study area.

It has been illustrated from the following table that one-third respondent perceived lack of capital is one of the main problem for IGA operation while 23% perceived lack of product demand, 20% transportation, 19% social barrier, 18% limited land and 10% opined about input supply.

Table: Respondent perception about problem with IGA operation by upazila

Problem with IGA operation	Number of household response about problem with IGA operation by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Lack of capital	23 (33)	19 (27)	21 (30)	23 (33)	19 (27)	24 (34)	129 (31)
Input Supply	6 (9)	5 (7)	8 (11)	11 (16)	8 (11)	6 (9)	44 (10)
Transportation	11 (16)	14 (20)	9 (13)	16 (23)	21 (30)	11 (16)	82 (20)
Limited land	9 (13)	13 (19)	11 (16)	15 (21)	9 (13)	18 (26)	75 (18)
Social Barrier	19 (27)	9 (13)	11 (16)	16 (23)	12 (17)	13 (19)	80 (19)
Lack of product demand	16 (23)	19 (27)	21 (30)	13 (19)	18 (26)	11 (16)	98 (23)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Multiple response

3.4.2 Prioritization of Potential AIGAs Along with Existing IGAs

The livelihood study identifies and prioritizes the income generating activities (IGA) suitable for the respondent households to facilitate promotion of market linkage among potential actors including producers, traders, and service providers. The respondents identified potential IGAs with the facilitation of the study team then based on potential increase in income and market demand the IGAs were short-listed. Based on five important criteria, i.e. unmet market demand, potential to increase income, potential to increase employment, Skill and Technology and Assistance available from govt. and non-govt. organizations were ranked by the participants in different location of study area. Matrix 1, 3, 5, and 7 shows that attractiveness matrixes of IGAs and scoring and sorting of short-listed IGAs illustrated in Matrix 2, 4, 6, and 8.

The ethnic people in Rangpur division are agricultural tribe. They rear livestock and poultry which help them to meet financial crisis. Almost all respondents have cattle and livestock though the number is not enough. The ethnic community has no land. It also requires CPR to rear their livestock. Previously there was sufficient unused area where everybody could rear livestock. Now that area is limited.

To secure family food security and increase household income, the respondent households opined for access to year round work. At this end the respondents identified bamboo/cane products, rice production, milking cow rearing, duck and poultry rearing, goat rearing, pig/swine, handicraft as major identified IGAs that can secure year round income for livelihood improvement. Female participants identified milking cow rearing, duck & poultry rearing, goat rearing and handicraft as important IGAs for the women.

Based on key informants opinion as well as geographical contexts, the study team further emphasized on homestead vegetable, scavenging duck and chicken rearing, pig/swine, handicraft, bamboo/cane products and milking cow rearing as potential IGAs for ethnic community.

The study team sketched attractiveness matrixes and scoring & sorting of short-listed IGAs with assistance of key respondents which is delineated in the subsequent sections:

Matrix 1 Attractiveness matrixes of IGAs (Badarganj)

Potential to increase income	High	Rice, maize	Dairy, Beef fattening, goat rearing, pig rearing, Scavenging duck and chicken	
	Medium	Wheat, Agriculture labor	Potato, mustard, handicraft	
	Low			
		Low	Medium	High
		Potential market demand		

Matrix 2 Scoring and sorting of short-listed IGAs (Badarganj)

Criteria	Dairy	Beef fattening	Goat rearing	Pig rearing	Duck rearing	Poultry rearing
Unmet market demand (5X)	5X5	5X5	5X5	5X5	4X5	5X5
Potential to increase income (4X)	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4
Potential to increase employment (3 X)	3X3	3X3	4X3	5X3	4X3	4X2
Skill and Technology (2X)	2X2	2X2	3X2	4X2	3X2	2X2
Assistance available from govt. and non-govt. (1X)	3X1	4X1	4X1	2X1	4X1	5X1
Total Score	61	62	67	70	62	62
Rank		3rd	2nd	1st		

Matrix 3 Attractiveness matrixes of IGAs (Nawabganj)

Potential to increase income	High		Vegetable	dairy, beef fattening, goat rearing, scavenging poultry, sheep rearing, pig rearing
	Medium		Rice, Agriculture labour	Maize,
	Low			Wheat Bamboo and cane products
		Low	Medium	High
		Potential market demand		

Matrix 4 Scoring and sorting of short-listed IGAs (Nawabganj)

Criteria	Dairy	Beef fattening	Goat rearing	Scavenging chicken	Duck rearing	Sheep rearing	Pig rearing
Unmet market demand (5X)	5X5	5X5	5X5	4X5	5X5	5X5	5X5
Potential to increase income (4X)	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4
Potential to increase employment (3 X)	5X3	5X3	4X3	5X3	4X3	3X3	5X3
Skill and Technology (2X)	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2
Assistance available from govt. and non-govt. (1X)	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	2X1
Total Score	71	71	69	66	68	65	68
Rank	1 st	1 st	2 nd	4 th	3 rd		3 rd

Matrix 5 Attractiveness matrixes of IGAs (Gobindaganj)

Potential to increase income	High		Sheep rearing, Agriculture labour	Vegetables, dairy, beef fattening, goat rearing, duck rearing, Poultry rearing
	Medium	Maize	Potato, Wheat	Tailoring
	Low	Rice		Bamboo and cane products
		Low	Medium	High
		Potential market demand		

Matrix 6 Scoring and sorting of short-listed IGAs (Gobindhaganj)

Criteria	Vegetables	Poultry rearing	Dairy	Beef fattening	Goat rearing	Duck rearing
Unmet market demand (5X)	5X5	5X5	5X5	5X5	5X5	4X5
Potential to increase income (4X)	4X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4	5X4
Potential to increase employment (3 X)	4X3	2X3	2X3	1X3	5X3	1X3
Skill and Technology (2X)	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2	3X2
Assistance available from govt. and non-govt. (1X)	3X1	3X1	2X1	3X1	3X1	3X1
Total Score	62	60	59	57	69	52
Rank	2 nd	3 rd	4 th		1 st	

Matrix 7 Attractiveness matrixes of IGAs (BiroI)

Potential to increase income	High		Agriculture labour	Vegetables, Scavenging poultry, goat rearing, Dairy, beef fattening, Tailoring, pig rearing,
	Medium	Broiler farm	Handicraft	Maize, Wheat
	Low			Rice
		Low	Medium	High
		Potential market demand		

Matrix 8 Scoring and sorting of short-listed IGAs (BiroI)

Criteria	Vegetables	Scavenging poultry	Goat rearing	Dairy	Beef fattening	Tailoring	Pig rearing	Bee keeping
Unmet market demand (5X)	5X5	5X5	3X5	5X5	3X5	5X5	5X5	4X5
Potential to increase income (4X)	5X4	5X4	5X4	4X4	4X4	5X4	5X4	5X4
Potential to increase employment (3 X)	5 X3	5X3	3X3	3X3	2X3	3X3	5X3	2X3
Skill and Technology (2X)	3X2	5X2	3X2	3X2	2X2	2X2	3X2	2X2
Assistance available from govt. and non-govt. (1X)	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1	5X1
Score	71	75	55	61	46	63	71	55
Rank	2 nd	1 st		4 th		3 rd	2 nd	

3.5 OVERALL CONSTRAINTS

The ethnic community encounters many constraints in maintaining livelihood activities. Among them, major constraints are identified by the ethnic community and listed in Table 3.17 and 3.18.

Table 3.17: Major challenges of livelihood for ethnic communities

Issues	Constraints/Challenges
Health, hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Superstition/wrong believes on alcohol ➤ Local influential peoples influence and engage them in alcohol business and make them victimized ➤ Still believe in faith healer for treatment ➤ Women and adolescent girls are most vulnerable due to lack of knowledge on menstruation hygiene. ➤ Bound to use and drink unhygienic/contaminated/dirty water during dry season. ➤ Pig rearing often spread diseases. ➤ Natural sources of nutrition almost quit which leading high malnutrition.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poverty is a major cause which negatively affect child education. ➤ Language difference is major barrier for kids to adopt with national education system at school. ➤ Lack of joyful and friendly atmosphere at school negatively affect child education. ➤ Having no support for preparing lesson at home as parents are illiterate. ➤ Children often engage in family earning or collecting food, fuel, take care of younger.
Social Constraints/Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pig rearing create conflict with neighboring households (as pig damage crops, house and household belongings). ➤ Neglecting attitude and behavior of greater community and instructions. ➤ Some of people from greater community often do fraud with them (EP) using their politeness/simplicity (while selling and purchasing goods, labour wage, service delivery). ➤ Very poor/negligible participation in social, political institutions and local elected bodies. ➤ Scattered living in small communities.
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Live in khash land/forest land/private land. ➤ Land gone in vested/enemy property list. ➤ Most of cases there no cultivable land, few of ethnic people have very small amount of cultivable land. ➤ Unsettled ownership of land due to lengthy legal system. ➤ Two-third ethnic people have no knowledge or clear conception on land laws and procedure.
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to mechanization and modernization in agriculture, their labour market getting squeezes day by day. ➤ Struggle a lot for survival in lien periods (March to May and September to November) ➤ Absence of Ethnic people friendly/convenient products of Microfinance ➤ Lack of alternative job opportunities

Issues	Constraints/Challenges
Women and Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women and girls face threat of harassment /insecurity outside of own community ➤ High rate girls' early marriage (social insecurity and high poverty is the root cause. The good thing is that, there is no "dowry" system in Santal society) ➤ Girl children fall in insecurity when parents go out for labour selling
Other constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of adequate intervention from Government ➤ Development interventions undertaken by development practitioners are mostly short time based ➤ Most of the development interventions are taken from general perception ➤ Ethnic communities' special need and challenges are not considered

Table 3.18: Major constraints of different IGAs for ethnic communities

IGAs	Constraints
Vegetable Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of quality seed ➤ Adulteration in fertilizers ➤ Diseases ➤ Price hike of seeds ➤ Unusual price of fertilizers at remote places
Cow rearing and Beef Fattening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of knowledge on diseases ➤ Price hike of dairy feed ➤ Lack of knowledge on proper accounting ➤ Lack of knowledge/ information about good breed ➤ Cattle feed price hike
Handicrafts and Bamboo products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low profit due to informal marketing ➤ Lack of knowledge on application for Bank loan ➤ Lack of advanced entrepreneurial skill training on stitching, new design, fashionable dress making etc. ➤ Lack of knowledge on market access ➤ Capital finance for modern sewing machineries & equipment
Scavenging poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of knowledge on vaccination schedule ➤ Lack of vaccine during peak rearing season ➤ Lack of improved breed
Pig rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of knowledge on diseases ➤ Lack of knowledge on proper accounting ➤ Lack of knowledge/ information about good breed ➤ Lack of support from veterinary profession
Goat rearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of knowledge on diseases ➤ Natural feed crisis ➤ Lack of knowledge/ information about good breed ➤ Lack of support from veterinary profession



Chapter

4

Concluding Remarks

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the objectives and meticulous discussion and analysis of findings of the study, the following conclusions are made to facilitate further interventions for the improvement of the ethnic communities in Rangpur division.

Physical and Natural Resources

- The ethnic community have very limited physical resources like land, household assets, livestock and birds etc. and limited abilities to mobilize it for improvement of livelihood activities. Due to the increase in population, exploitation by money lenders and landlords, grabbing of their land, poverty and illiteracy, natural calamities, they become poorer of the poor.
- One-third ethnic community households built their house on their own land and rest of the ethnic community had no land to build their house in own land. However, they built their house on government khash land or forest land by owing possession.
- The ethnic people usually live beside jungles and *beels*. These are the major natural sources of food of the communities. They used to collect their food from the jungle/forest.

Human and Social Resources

- Most of the ethnic community are illiterate and involve in selling labour. To supplement the family income and to ensure food security of the households the ethnic community also involved in duck, poultry, dairy and crop production at a limited scale as secondary occupation. The skills related (human resource) to these livelihood activities are traditional and very poor.
- The ethnic children deprived due to business of their parents as men and women involvement in income earning. The ethnic children don't get proper care in terms of health, nutrition, education as well as recreation. Thus, rights the children are violated in the ethnic family.
- The ethnic community have fair access to social resources like mobility and access to input supplies, marketing outlets, extension contact, healthcare, access to social and development activities.

Financial and Economic Resources

- Access to institutional credit is very limited in the study area and the ethnic community are mostly dependent on dadonder/mohajon for credit (dadon). One-third respondent HHs received loan from different source.
- The ethnic community' household income is limited and there is small savings for investment in income generating activities and acquire household assets.

Household Food Security

- The status of food security of the ethnic community' households are not satisfactory. As staple food grain rice and wheat consumption in normal and crisis periods is quite satisfactory but the situation is worse in terms of animal protein such as meat, milk, fish, egg etc., vegetables and fruits consumptions. Balance diet for household members at this situation is out of the expectation of the ethnic community.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

- Supplementary income from other than crop production is of great importance. Duck & poultry rearing, goat & sheep rearing, cow rearing, home-based vegetable & fruit gardening, carpentry, engine mechanic, power tiller business, small business etc. are identified as important IGAs. Handicraft, embroidery, stitching, net making, mat making etc. are especially identified as women friendly IGAs.

4.2 INTERVENTIONS FOR THE ETHNIC COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT

Considering livelihood situation of the plain land ethnic community especially lack of capacity of mobilizing physical and financial resources to ensure food security and access to basic services – the study team has explored some achievable interventions. The foremost importance has been given on food security as 56% of the sample households has faced either seasonal or yearlong deficit of food. Even though the rest 44% has ensured food security but during qualitative investigation, it was revealed that the food plate of the larger segments of the population is rice based, i.e. “strong in energy but poor in nutrition”. It was also unveiled that consumption and diets are insufficiently diversified, which may leading to malnutrition and stunting among under-five (U-5) children of studied ethnic communities. It was apparently came out during Focus Group Discussion (FGD) that there is no sense of dietary diversification especially less intake of vitamins and minerals in food plate commonly known as “hidden hunger”, affects the health of a majority of the ethnic population. Therefore, much remains to be done to reduce micro-nutrient deficiencies, issues that affect access to a safe, affordable and nutritionally adequate diet need to be addressed. Thus ensuring a healthy food plate for ethnic population especially U-5 children, women and growing adolescent child would be the crux of proposed intervention by GBK.

The study revealed that average homestead of the ethnic households was around 5.5 decimal and net cultivated area is about 31 decimal. Diversification of homestead agricultural production could be one of the solutions to ensure a balance food plate for the ethnic dwellers of plain land. Towards ensuring a ‘healthy food plate’, such intervention should also consider ethnic dwellers’ income. During FGD, dairy cattle rearing, cattle fattening, goat rearing, scavenging poultry

rearing, pig rearing, etc. were identified as prioritized IGAs which have unmet market demand and potentials for increase households income. Although vegetables cultivation were not identified by the FGD participants but homestead cultivation of vegetables would be a major source of vitamins and minerals and surplus could be marketed for earning additional income. It was also noticed that GBK has been promoting some nice product like Eel cultivation in small ditches. Also GBK has a plan to promote medicinal plants cultivation among ethnic communities for earning additional income.

On and above, proposed intervention will first address the entrepreneurial ethnic farmers. This would facilitate several round of intervention. When entrepreneurial groups graduated and increased production, a productive transfer program might be start with hardcore segment of ethnic community (e.g. transfer/share of goat/rabbit, fingerlings, etc.). The intervention embraces following steps:

1. Mobilization of entrepreneurial ethnic farmers into ethnic producers groups (EPG)
2. Preparation of a membership profile which includes demographic information, movable and immovable assets, land, cropping pattern, inputs needs for major crops/livestock
3. Sensitize group members for monthly savings
4. Facilitate each group members on group sustainability, micro-agri-business, nutrition sensitive food plate, etc. This could be facilitate through opening a "Micro-Agribusiness School (MAS)".
5. Prepare training manual on selected IGAs, group sustainability, leadership, negotiation and confidence building for MAS.
6. Preparation of a participatory micro-agribusiness plan with production group members considering feasibility of cultivating/rearing vegetables (safe production of cucurbits, brinjal, bean, etc at homestead), goat (herd of about 5 goats/sheep), scavenging poultry (flock of 20 poultry birds), castrated goat fattening, cattle fattening, eel cultivation, rabbit rearing, grafted mangoes, litchis, etc. at homestead.
7. Based on the micro-agribusiness plan (MAP), forecast of input needs of selected IGAs. A bulk inputs demand of a group will create potentials for linkage with seed companies, traders of goat/sheep/cattle/eel, etc.
8. Facilitation of input market linkage promotion between private sector and EPG
9. Based on the MAP, preparation of investment plan for each group members
10. Preparation of a realistic micro-financing plan and provide micro-finance considering grace period of each selected business
11. Prepare compost pit at each group member homestead for safe production of vegetables
12. Develop Business Service Provider like AI, vaccinator among ethnic youths
13. Goat/sheep/rabbit transfer /share program with hardcore ethnic dwellers
14. Robust monitoring of the intervention

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study strongly recommended for a **Comprehensive Development Program** which will cover their overall livelihood challenges including health-hygiene, child education, food insecurity, advance labour sell protection, shelter condition improvement, and increase access to land. However, homestead based micro-agribusinesses which will increase income as well as improve better food security. The following are some specific focus that would contribute to the aforesaid overall recommendation:

- As most of the households are out of reach in healthy sanitation coverage; thus immediate action is needed in the ethnic community to reduce the health risk. Sources of arsenic free safe drinking water are a problem to look at. Installation of arsenic free community tube wells is still an option.
- Awareness is needed to disseminate BCC messages on nutrition, best practices for nutrition of infant, growing up children, and adolescent.
- Advocate for enhancing health services of government or NGOs and/or establish referral health centers to ensure health care services.
- It may introduce coaching program to reduce the drop-out rate of the children and ensure the monitoring of quality education.
- It would develop an inventory of drop out students in the community and design a comprehensive Life Skill Base Education program which might be promoted for drop out children.
- Provide support to increase the income of the ethnic family so that they can bear the educational expenses of their own children.
- Capacity building in terms of technology, market linkages and networking would be prime focus for improving the livelihoods of the ethnic community.
- Promotion of non-farm IGAs, market linkage and business development services need to be placed in the community for sustainable improvement of the ethnic community.
- Formation of group with ethnic people and strengthening groups in terms of leadership, governance, transparency, accountability, service outreach enhancement, group marketing approach, business proposal writing is deemed as an integral task for proper intervention.
- Strengthening community resilience for possible future disasters might be required in terms of disaster management.
- Despite of considerable improvements in women participation in social & cultural programs, sending girls to schools, dowry and family decision-making, there still a room for improvement, especially, women empowerment through income earning interventions for their economic emancipation.
- Higher rate of early marriage among girls is alarming which might be addressed by forming a pressure group/vigilance team comprising Upazila Administration, Nikah registrar, NGOs, local elites, media, and religious leaders to resist early marriage.
- Need to build a system or culture of the family, educational institution, transportation, work place, society and state where women can move and live with dignity and honour without fear and hesitation.
- Need to implement making awareness/ counseling programs among the target audiences to establish women's human rights and prevent VAW.

Annexure-I: Terms of Reference (TOR)

Annexure-II

Study on Livelihood Situation of Ethnic Communities in Rangpur division

Data Tables

Table 1: Sample distribution by ethnic group

Upazila	Sample distribution by ethnic group						Total
	Santal	Urao	Mardi	Mahali	Munda	Mushohor	
Nawabganj	58 (83)	12 (17)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	70
Birol	42 (60)	14 (20)	0 0	0 0	14 (20)	0 0	70
Setabganj	46 (66)	0 0	3 (4)	2 (3)	0 0	19 (27)	70
Badarganj	57 (81)	8 (11)	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 (7)	70
Gobindhaganj	70 (100)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	70
Peerganj	57 (81)	0 0	0 0	13 (19)	0 0	0 0	70
Total	330 (79)	34 (8)	3 (1)	15 (4)	14 (3)	24 (6)	420

Table 2: Sample distribution by religion

Upazila	Sample distribution by religion						Total
	Sanaton	%	Christian	%	Buddhist	%	
Nawabganj	15	21	55	79	0	0	70
Birol	42	60	28	40	0	0	70
Setabganj	19	27	49	70	2	3	70
Badarganj	18	26	52	74	0	0	70
Gobindhaganj	14	20	56	80	0	0	70
Peerganj	6	9	62	89	2	3	70
Total	114	27	302	72	4	1	420

Demographic information

Table 3: Age distribution of respondent household members by upazila

Age bar	Nawabganj		Biroi		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-5 years	10 (8)	8 (6)	18 (13)	16 (9)	5 (3)	9 (7)	9 (7)	15 (11)	9 (7)	9 (7)	8 (5)	12 (9)	59 (7)	69 (8)	128 (8)
6-18 years	28 (21)	36 (27)	32 (23)	57 (34)	68 (40)	39 (30)	35 (25)	29 (22)	43 (31)	43 (30)	47 (32)	40 (30)	253 (29)	244 (29)	497 (29)
19-35 years	45 (34)	47 (36)	41 (29)	48 (28)	40 (24)	48 (38)	45 (33)	49 (37)	44 (32)	50 (35)	51 (35)	51 (39)	266 (31)	293 (35)	559 (33)
36-50 years	24 (18)	26 (20)	25 (18)	29 (17)	38 (22)	28 (22)	28 (20)	28 (21)	22 (16)	20 (14)	22 (15)	17 (13)	159 (18)	148 (18)	307 (18)
51-65 years	19 (15)	10 (8)	18 (13)	13 (8)	15 (9)	4 (3)	14 (10)	9 (7)	15 (11)	16 (11)	16 (11)	8 (6)	97 (11)	60 (7)	157 (9)
Above 65 years	5 (4)	4 (3)	5 (4)	7 (4)	4 (2)	0 (0)	7 (5)	2 (2)	4 (3)	4 (3)	2 (1)	4 (3)	27 (3)	21 (3)	48 (3)
Total	131	131	139	170	170	128	138	132	137	142	146	132	861	835	1696

Table 4: Education level of respondent household members by upazila

Education level	Nawabganj		Biroi		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Illiterate	45 (34)	50 (38)	53 (38)	62 (36)	63 (37)	66 (52)	64 (46)	55 (42)	45 (33)	62 (44)	38 (26)	53 (40)	308 (36)	348 (42)	656 (39)
Class-I-V	32 (24)	25 (19)	32 (23)	50 (29)	50 (29)	26 (20)	28 (20)	29 (22)	39 (28)	35 (25)	50 (34)	23 (17)	231 (27)	188 (23)	419 (25)
Class-VI-XI	20 (15)	27 (21)	22 (16)	27 (16)	34 (20)	20 (16)	18 (13)	17 (13)	27 (20)	17 (12)	35 (24)	28 (21)	156 (18)	136 (16)	292 (17)
SSC	9 (7)	17 (13)	10 (7)	10 (6)	10 (6)	4 (3)	11 (8)	10 (8)	9 (7)	8 (6)	9 (6)	6 (5)	58 (7)	55 (7)	113 (7)
HSC	12	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	7	9	12	11	45	36	81

Education level	Nawabganj		Biroi		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(9)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(5)	(4)	
Graduate and above	3	1	2	1	3	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	13	5	
	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	0	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	0	(2)	(1)	
Total	121	124	123	154	165	119	129	117	129	133	144	121	811	768	
															1579

Table 5: Marital status of respondent household members by upazila

Marital status	Nawabganj		Biroi		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	(54)	(53)	(53)	(48)	(40)	(52)	(54)	(55)	(50)	(51)	(46)	(51)	(49)	(51)	
Married	71	70	74	81	68	67	74	72	68	71	67	67	422	428	
	(31)	(24)	(22)	(24)	(39)	(23)	(32)	(20)	(33)	(23)	(39)	(25)	(33)	(23)	
Unmarried	40	32	30	40	66	30	44	26	45	32	57	33	282	193	
	(2)	(7)	(1)	(8)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(4)	0	13	2	6	13	52	
Widow/Widower	2	9	1	13	4	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	(2)	(7)	(1)	(8)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(4)	0	(9)	(1)	(5)	(2)	(6)	
Separation	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Divorce	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not Applicable	18	19	34	34	30	25	16	29	24	26	20	26	142	159	
	(14)	(15)	(24)	(20)	(18)	(20)	(12)	(22)	(18)	(18)	(14)	(20)	(16)	(19)	
Total	131	131	139	170	170	128	138	132	137	142	146	132	861	835	
															1696

Table 6: Primary occupation of respondent household members by upazila

Primary occupation	Nawabganj		Biroi		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Crop production	25 (19)	6 (5)	27 (19)	2 (1)	26 (15)	0	22 (16)	1 (1)	72 (53)	5 (4)	10 (7)	2 (2)	182 (21)	16 (2)	198 (12)
Cattle rearing	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (0)	2 (0)
Fish culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	0	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Labour	46 (35)	24 (18)	43 (31)	8 (5)	55 (32)	13 (10)	51 (37)	33 (25)	7 (5)	0	51 (35)	24 (18)	253 (29)	102 (12)	355 (21)
Service	6 (5)	0	1 (1)	0	6 (4)	0	2 (1)	0	6 (4)	5 (4)	4 (3)	0	25 (3)	5 (1)	30 (2)
Small business	0	0	0	0	2 (1)	0	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	3 (0)	1 (0)	4 (0)
Housewife	0	3 (2)	0	72 (42)	0	65 (51)	0	15 (11)	0	73 (51)	0	18 (14)	0	246 (29)	246 (15)
Handicraft	6 (5)	7 (5)	11 (8)	18 (11)	8 (5)	2 (2)	12 (9)	14 (11)	0	0	4 (3)	0	41 (5)	41 (5)	82 (5)
Student	32 (24)	38 (29)	26 (19)	47 (28)	44 (26)	35 (27)	32 (23)	30 (23)	37 (27)	44 (31)	17 (12)	8 (6)	188 (22)	202 (24)	390 (23)
Technical works (Electric, welding, etc.)	0	0	4 (3)	1 (1)	10 (6)	1 (1)	3 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	17 (2)	2 (0)	19 (1)
Other	3 (2)	39 (30)	4 (3)	6 (4)	2 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	21 (16)	0	0	10 (7)	27 (20)	21 (2)	94 (11)	115 (7)
Total	118	118	116	154	153	117	125	116	123	127	96	79	731	711	1442

Table 7: Secondary occupation of respondent household members by upazila

Secondary occupation	Nawabganj		Birol		Setabganj		Badarganj		Gobindhaganj		Peerganj		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	
Crop production	3 (2)	6 (5)	38 (27)	8 (5)	14 (8)	8 (6)	14 (10)	0	0	13 (9)	59 (42)	3 (2)	0	85 (10)	81 (10)	166 (10)
Cattle rearing	42 (32)	33 (25)	0	0	0	0	2 (1)	1 (1)	0	0	0	2 (2)	0	44 (5)	36 (4)	80 (5)
Fish culture	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1)	0	0	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Labour	10 (8)	12 (9)	13 (9)	41 (24)	29 (17)	40 (31)	13 (9)	12 (9)	18 (13)	2 (1)	8 (5)	13 (10)	8 (5)	91 (11)	120 (14)	211 (12)
Wooden works	1 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Brick field worker	0	0	0	0	8 (5)	4 (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 (1)	4 (0)	12 (1)
Other	1 (1)	7 (5)	0	1 (1)	0	2 (2)	0	6 (5)	0	10 (7)	1 (1)	0	0	2 (0)	26 (3)	28 (2)
Total	58	58	51	50	51	54	29	19	31	72	15	12	232	268	500	

Socio-Economic Condition

Table 8: Average landholding of respondent household by upazila

Category	Average landholding (decimal) by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Homestead Area	5.26	3.84	3.87	5.29	4.63	3.99	4.48
Homestead Area with tree plantation	0.30	0.00	0.34	1.40	2.51	1.17	0.95
Water body (pond)	0.86	0.20	0.00	0.71	0.26	0.11	0.36
Own cultivated land	16.84	22.09	13.33	19.44	14.33	10.36	16.06
Land shared in	8.56	23.07	17.70	11.66	15.86	13.71	15.09
Land shared out	0.00	5.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99
Land leased in	0.94	0.36	0.47	2.97	0.00	0.00	0.79
Land leased out	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.14
Net cultivated land	26.34	40.51	30.56	34.07	30.19	23.21	30.81

Table 9: Average livestock possession of HH by upazila

Category	Average livestock (number per household) by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Buffalo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
Cattle	1.74	1.53	1.33	0.97	1.39	1.29	1.37
Goat	0.69	1.31	1.33	0.63	0.29	1.69	0.99
Sheep	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.23	0.09
Chicken	0.86	1.96	3.49	1.57	2.30	5.31	2.58
Duck	6.26	0.44	0.03	0.46	1.17	0.14	1.42
Birds	0.24	0.74	0.47	0.60	0.01	0.79	0.48
Goose	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.07	0.00	0.03
Pig	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.20	0.26	0.00	0.16

Housing quality

Table 10: Average size of main living room by upazila

Category	Average room or space by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Average HH member (no.)	3.79	4.41	4.29	3.86	3.99	3.94	4.05
Average number of living room (no.)	1.83	1.73	1.91	1.56	1.90	2.24	1.86
Average size of living room (square feet)	658.39	438.71	214.54	431.91	308.46	254.73	384.46
Space per household (square feet)	1203.91	758.35	410.70	672.55	586.07	571.32	700.48
Space per person (square feet)	318.01	171.79	95.83	174.37	147.04	144.90	175.32

Table 11: Housing quality of respondent HH by upazila

Housing quality	Category	Housing quality of respondent HH by upazilla						
		Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Status of Main Living area floor	Pacca	2 (3)	3 (4)	2 (3)	8 (11)	0 0	10 (14)	25 (6)
	Katcha	68 (97)	65 (93)	68 (97)	61 (87)	70 (100)	55 (79)	387 (92)
	Bamboo made	0 0	1 (1)	0 0	1 (1)	0 0	1 (1)	3 (1)
	Others	0 0	1 (1)	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 (6)	5 (1)
Status of Main Living area wall	Brick made	6 (9)	0 0	1 (1)	10 (14)	0 0	2 (3)	19 (5)
	Straw made	0 0	6 (9)	0 0	10 (14)	0 0	0 0	16 (4)
	CI Tin made	1 (1)	11 (16)	1 (1)	12 (17)	0 0	1 (1)	26 (6)
	Others	63 (90)	53 (76)	68 (97)	38 (54)	70 (100)	67 (96)	359 (85)
Status of Main Living area roof	Brick made	1 (1)	0 0	0 0	1 (1)	0 0	0 0	2 (0)
	Straw made	4 (6)	11 (16)	1 (1)	18 (26)	0 0	2 (3)	36 (9)
	CI Tin made	58 (83)	59 (84)	69 (99)	51 (73)	70 (100)	65 (93)	372 (89)
	Others	7 (10)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 (4)	10 (2)

Water and Sanitation

Table 12: Main Source of drinking water by upazila

Source	Number of household for source of drinking water by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Pond	3 (4)	0 0	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 0	2 (3)	7 (2)
HH open well	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	35 (50)	35 (8)
Tube well within households	54 (77)	48 (69)	62 (89)	46 (66)	60 (86)	33 (47)	303 (72)
Tube well of neighboring HH	11 (16)	15 (21)	7 (10)	22 (31)	10 (14)	0 0	65 (15)
Other	2 (3)	7 (10)	0 0	1 (1)	0 0	0 0	10 (2)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 13: Whether arsenic exist in main source of drinking water by upazila

Response	Number of households response about arsenic existence by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	2 (3)	6 (9)	0 (0)	2 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	11 (3)
No	6 (9)	53 (76)	2 (3)	28 (40)	63 (90)	62 (89)	214 (51)
Don't know	62 (89)	11 (16)	68 (97)	40 (57)	6 (9)	8 (11)	195 (46)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 14: Whether water available in main source for whole year by upazila

Response	Number of households response about water availability for whole year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	65 (93)	45 (64)	63 (90)	39 (56)	70 (100)	66 (94)	348 (83)
No	5 (7)	25 (36)	7 (10)	31 (44)	0 (0)	4 (6)	72 (17)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 15: Status of latrine of respondent household by upazila

Status of latrine	Number of household for latrine type by upazilla						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Katcha	39 (56)	12 (17)	41 (59)	17 (24)	30 (43)	26 (37)	165 (39)
Pacca but not sanitary	3 (4)	11 (16)	5 (7)	6 (9)	0 (0)	17 (24)	42 (10)
Own household sanitary latrine	7 (10)	12 (17)	0 (0)	1 (1)	17 (24)	23 (33)	60 (14)
Sanitary latrine of neighboring HH	0 (0)	2 (3)	2 (3)	3 (4)	1 (1)	4 (6)	12 (3)
Open defecation	21 (30)	33 (47)	22 (31)	43 (61)	22 (31)	0 (0)	141 (34)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 16: Practice of hand wash before taking food by respondent by Upazila

Method of hand washing	Number of respondent hand wash practice before taking food by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Using water and soap	5 (7)	8 (11)	10 (14)	6 (9)	16 (23)	14 (20)	59 (14)
Using water & ash	2 (3)	15 (21)	39 (56)	2 (3)	1 (1)	1 (1)	60 (14)
Using only water	63 (90)	47 (67)	21 (30)	57 (81)	53 (76)	55 (79)	296 (70)
Don't wash	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 (7)	0 0	0 0	5 (1)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 17: Practice of hand wash after defecation by respondent by Upazila

Method of hand washing	Number of respondent hand wash practice after defecation by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Using water and soap	17 (24)	15 (21)	10 (14)	9 (13)	15 (21)	13 (19)	79 (19)
Using water & ash	1 (1)	25 (36)	56 (80)	1 (1)	4 (6)	45 (64)	132 (31)
Using only water	52 (74)	30 (43)	4 (6)	53 (76)	51 (73)	12 (17)	202 (48)
Don't wash	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 (10)	0 0	0 0	7 (2)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Use of land

Table 18: Cropping pattern (using average land) by upazila

Crop Season	Crop type	Cropping pattern (using average land) by upazila						
		Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Robi	Local Boro	6.33	44.99	23.84	21.49	15.40	6.04	19.68
	HYV Boro	24.91	3.17	0.00	9.47	4.56	0.00	7.02
	Maize	3.43	7.67	3.76	5.01	0.43	0.86	3.53
	Potato	0.00	2.57	2.93	1.67	1.29	0.00	1.41
	Vegetable	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.05
Kharip 1	Local Aus	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.54
Kharip 2	Local Aman	26.16	31.51	30.53	29.07	14.20	8.19	23.28
	HYV Aman	0.00	24.39	0.00	0.00	9.99	0.00	5.73

Table 19: Cropping intensity (%) by upazila

Category	Cropping intensity (%) by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Net Cultivable land	34.20	58.67	29.60	27.66	23.29	10.06	30.58
Single crop land	1.90	4.04	0.00	0.71	3.66	2.09	2.07
Double crops land	29.44	58.67	29.60	27.66	20.77	5.60	28.62
Triple crops land	2.86	0.04	2.47	0.46	0.57	2.66	1.51
Crop Intensity (%)	203%	207%	225%	208%	201%	211%	209%

Table 20: Average production, sale and price per household by upazila

Upazila	Crop type	Average production, sale and price per household by upazila		
		Annual Production (Kg)	Annual Sale (Kg)	Average price per kg
Nawabganj	Rice/Paddy	2167	801	21
	Maize	234	201	11
	Wheat	20	20	31
Birol	Rice/Paddy	1710	1409	20
	Maize	113	93	11
	Wheat	35	28	12
	Potato	61	42	11
Setabganj	Rice/Paddy	927	444	20
	Maize	104	104	12
	Potato	126	113	12
Badarganj	Rice/Paddy	2023	537	22
	Maize	106	86	15
	Potato	103	46	12
Gobindhaganj	Rice/Paddy	896	575	15
	Maize	7	6	33
	Potato	89	73	10
Peerganj	Rice/Paddy	615	157	14
	Maize	42	42	10
	Potato	11	9	10
	Fruits	23	17	10
All	Rice/Paddy	1390	654	19
	Maize	101	89	15
	Wheat	3	3	31
	Potato	65	47	11
	Fruits	4	3	10

Annual Income and Expenditure

Table 21: Average Annual Household Income (BDT) by upazila

Income Source	Average Annual Household Income (BDT) by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Homestead gardening	471	297	0	566	0	120	242
Crop production	18517	29303	21297	13109	14396	7279	17317
Fish culture	714	0	0	0	0	143	143
Poultry	1321	517	833	57	264	1367	727
Cattle rearing	14479	2300	371	11214	9786	11279	8238
Tree	0	29	0	0	0	117	24
Other farm	0	214	0	14	29	0	43
Day labour	28886	53944	66729	42357	27886	36786	42764
Rickshaw Van	0	5543	0	0	0	2057	1267
Handicraft	0	0	2057	0	0	5029	1181
Mechanic/Mason	257	2057	2571	1143	0	0	1005
Job/service	12497	2593	4886	1714	12857	3771	6386
Small business	1429	0	1543	429	0	0	567
Tuition	0	429	0	143	0	0	95
Other non-farm	1229	0	5229	1429	857	0	1457
Loan received	4293	13986	3800	3800	871	0	4458
Other	1000	1214	5057	286	1514	5129	2367
Total	85093	112425	114373	76260	68460	73077	88281

Table 22: Average Annual Household Expenditure (BDT) by upazila

Expenditure head	Average Annual Household Expenditure (BDT) by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Food cost	47139	51423	59329	37943	27471	38720	43671
Treatment	3829	6277	4071	2136	3350	2483	3691
Cloths	3621	6029	3579	6543	5321	5117	5035
Education	3771	3236	3066	2886	3114	3063	3189
Housing repair	3479	800	1714	6386	2043	4274	3116
Furniture	143	286	836	3050	3007	983	1384
Agriculture production cost	13450	9250	9207	8371	4686	2466	7905
Mobile cost	727	2081	911	1307	1400	1614	1340
Recreational instrument (TV)	1584	479	207	471	571	14	555
Marriage ceremony	643	714	1229	1186	71	806	775
Social/religious occasion	2467	114	704	821	4357	776	1540
Loan paid	481	13669	12340	4214	1031	3657	5899
Other	1795	4636	1330	0	1500	6643	2651
Savings	14	0	857	43	0	0	152
Total	83129	98993	98523	75314	57924	70616	80750

Table 23: Earning member in respondent household by upazila

Category	Number of earning member in HH by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Male	855	84	91	81	92	74	507
Female	6	63	67	44	82	53	374
Child	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Total earning member	150	148	158	126	174	127	883
Average earning member per HH	2.14	2.11	2.26	1.80	2.49	1.81	2.10

Table 24: Year round earning member in respondent household by upazila

Category	Number of year round earning member in HH by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Male	79	78	45	79	50	57	388
Female	53	61	1	44	11	41	211
Child	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total earning member	133	140	46	123	61	98	601
Average earning member per HH	1.90	2.00	0.66	1.76	0.87	1.40	1.43

Table 25: Whether saleable household asset increase in last year by upazila

Response	Number of households have increased saleable household asset in last year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	53 (76)	14 (20)	29 (41)	28 (40)	26 (37)	60 (86)	210 (50)
No	17 (24)	56 (80)	41 (59)	42 (60)	44 (63)	10 (14)	210 (50)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 26: Type of household asset increase by upazila

Type of Asset	Number of households have increased saleable household asset in last year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Livestock	53 (100)	6 (43)	7 (24)	23 (82)	20 (77)	30 (50)	139 (66)
Bi-cycle	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 (7)	0 0	3 (5)	5 (2)
Mobile	0 0	0 0	3 (10)	0 0	0 0	15 (25)	18 (9)
CI Sheet	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 (3)	2 (1)
Tree	0 0	2 (14)	10 (34)	3 (11)	6 (23)	14 (23)	35 (17)
Crop	0 0	9 (64)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	9 (4)
Other	0 0	0 0	12 (41)	0 0	0 0	0 0	12 (6)
Total	53	14	29	28	26	60	210

Table 27: Average asset growth per household in last year

Response	Average asset growth in last year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Amount in BDT	14914	931	5014	10714	6214	5468	7209

Access to Market

Table 28: Types of product sell by respondent HH (Multiple response)

Types of product	Number of households sell their product by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Milk	2 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3)	3 (4)	8 (2)
Vegetable	1 (1)	13 (19)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	6 (9)	23 (5)
Rice/Paddy	28 (40)	37 (53)	27 (39)	31 (44)	32 (46)	22 (31)	177 (42)
Poultry	26 (37)	3 (4)	0 (0)	3 (4)	6 (9)	3 (4)	41 (10)
Fish	7 (10)	16 (23)	2 (3)	2 (3)	5 (7)	44 (63)	76 (18)
Handicraft	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (17)	14 (3)
Cattle and other	11 (16)	31 (44)	43 (61)	39 (56)	30 (43)	4 (6)	158 (38)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 29: Place of products sell by respondent HH by upazila

Place	Number of households sell their product by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
At home	11 (16)	16 (23)	24 (34)	31 (44)	26 (37)	10 (14)	118 (28)
Nearest Market	57 (81)	34 (49)	23 (33)	13 (19)	15 (21)	5 (7)	147 (35)
Hat	1 (1)	20 (29)	13 (19)	21 (30)	20 (29)	55 (79)	130 (31)
Upazila Market	1 (1)	0 (0)	10 (14)	5 (7)	9 (13)	0 (0)	25 (6)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 30: Whether respondents get fair price of product

Response	Number of respondent response about getting fair price of product by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	13 (19)	33 (47)	21 (30)	31 (44)	43 (61)	25 (36)	166 (40)
No	57 (81)	37 (53)	49 (70)	39 (56)	27 (39)	45 (64)	254 (60)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 31: Respondent perception about challenges of product marketing by upazila

Challenge of product marketing	Number of household response about challenges of product marketing by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Social barrier	19 (27)	9 (13)	11 (16)	16 (23)	12 (17)	13 (19)	80 (19)
Bad Whether	16 (23)	13 (19)	21 (30)	20 (29)	18 (26)	16 (23)	104 (25)
Distance market	21 (30)	31 (44)	24 (34)	19 (27)	27 (39)	24 (34)	146 (35)
Market information	18 (26)	9 (13)	14 (20)	11 (16)	12 (17)	9 (13)	73 (17)
Transportation	11 (16)	14 (20)	9 (13)	16 (23)	21 (30)	11 (16)	82 (20)
Broker/middle men	6 (9)	11 (16)	7 (10)	7 (10)	6 (9)	12 (17)	49 (12)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Access to finance

Table 32: Whether respondent received loan by upazila

Response	Number of households received loan by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	21 (30)	46 (66)	28 (40)	19 (27)	4 (6)	28 (40)	146 (35)
No	49 (70)	24 (34)	42 (60)	51 (73)	66 (94)	42 (60)	274 (65)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 33: Average loan amount received by respondent household from NGO group and Bank

Category	Average loan received in BDT by household from NGO group and Bank						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Amount	4321	10343	5029	5343	600	4657	5049

Table 34: Source of credit for the respondent HH

Source of loan	Number of households received loan by source of loan						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
BRAC	3 (14)	15 (33)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)	10 (36)	29 (20)
ASA	2 (10)	3 (7)	14 (50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (7)	21 (14)
Grameen Bank	7 (33)	8 (17)	5 (18)	8 (42)	0 (0)	2 (7)	30 (21)
Palli Sree	0 (0)	2 (4)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)	2 (7)	5 (3)
SKS Foundation	0 (0)	4 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100)	0 (0)	8 (5)
GBK	4 (19)	2 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (14)	10 (7)
Govt. Bank	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)
Dadander/Lender	1 (5)	2 (4)	3 (11)	3 (16)	0 (0)	2 (7)	11 (8)
Local Multipurpose cooperative	0 (0)	5 (11)	1 (4)	4 (21)	0 (0)	5 (18)	15 (10)
Other	4 (19)	5 (11)	3 (11)	2 (11)	0 (0)	1 (4)	15 (10)
Total	21	46	28	19	4	28	146

Table 35: Whether household members have savings in NGO group by upazila

Response	Number of households deposited savings in NGO by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Biol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	19 (27)	43 (61)	28 (40)	18 (26)	4 (6)	9 (13)	121 (29)
No	51 (73)	27 (39)	42 (60)	52 (74)	66 (94)	61 (87)	299 (71)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 36: Whether household members have savings account in Bank by upazila

Response	Number of households have savings Account in Bank by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Biol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	0 (0)	3 (4)	3 (4)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	9 (2)
No	70 (100)	67 (96)	67 (96)	69 (99)	69 (99)	69 (99)	411 (98)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 37: Average Savings amount of household in NGO group and Bank

Category	Average Savings amount in BDT of household in NGO group and Bank						
	Nawabganj	Biol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
NGO group	276	2089	779	817	143	107	702
Bank	0	386	0	0	286	0	112
Total	276	2475	779	817	429	107	814

Food Security

Table 38: Whether respondent HH have year round sufficiency by upazila

Response	Number household have year round sufficiency or not by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	33 (47)	17 (24)	38 (54)	11 (16)	33 (47)	0 (0)	132 (31)
No	35 (50)	28 (40)	30 (43)	57 (81)	31 (44)	56 (80)	237 (56)
Not Know	2 (3)	25 (36)	2 (3)	2 (3)	6 (9)	14 (20)	51 (12)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 39: Month of food deficit by respondent category

Month	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Boishakh	8 (23)	7 (25)	0 (0)	8 (14)	25 (81)	2 (4)	50 (21)
Joistha	1 (3)	5 (18)	0 (0)	1 (2)	10 (32)	0 (0)	17 (7)
Badrah	0 (0)	24 (86)	5 (17)	0 (0)	8 (26)	7 (13)	44 (19)
Ashwin	7 (20)	27 (96)	27 (90)	57 (100)	20 (65)	24 (43)	162 (68)
Kartick	35 (100)	14 (50)	30 (100)	56 (98)	19 (61)	17 (30)	171 (72)
Agrahayan	28 (80)	1 (4)	25 (83)	1 (2)	1 (3)	9 (16)	65 (27)
Poush	1 (3)	1 (4)	3 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	7 (3)
Magh	0 (0)	2 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	4 (2)
Falgun	0 (0)	10 (36)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (23)	0 (0)	17 (7)
Chaitra	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (10)	3 (5)	7 (3)
Year round	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	27 (48)	27 (11)
All	35	28	30	57	31	56	237

Table 40: Number of Months respondents HH get full 3 meals

Number	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
1 month	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
2 Months	1 (1)	3 (4)	0 (0)	2 (3)	3 (4)	8 (11)	17 (4)
3 Months	3 (4)	4 (6)	0 (0)	5 (7)	1 (1)	10 (14)	23 (5)
4 Months	0 (0)	5 (7)	3 (4)	3 (4)	7 (10)	9 (13)	27 (6)
5 Months	3 (4)	1 (1)	5 (7)	2 (3)	3 (4)	0 (0)	14 (3)
6 Months	0 (0)	6 (9)	4 (6)	4 (6)	7 (10)	24 (34)	45 (11)
7 Months	4 (6)	3 (4)	3 (4)	1 (1)	7 (10)	3 (4)	21 (5)
8 Months	0 (0)	4 (6)	22 (31)	9 (13)	6 (9)	2 (3)	43 (10)
9 Months	11 (16)	24 (34)	2 (3)	5 (7)	2 (3)	4 (6)	48 (11)
10 Months	25 (36)	6 (9)	0 (0)	38 (54)	3 (4)	8 (11)	80 (19)
12 Months	23 (33)	13 (19)	31 (44)	1 (1)	31 (44)	2 (3)	101 (24)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 41: Whether respondent family gets meat or fish at least one time in a day

Response	Number of households get meat or fish at least once in a day by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	9 (13)	5 (7)	3 (4)	1 (1)	10 (14)	0 (0)	28 (7)
No	27 (39)	21 (30)	67 (96)	65 (93)	36 (51)	68 (97)	284 (68)
Not interested to answer	34 (49)	44 (63)	0 (0)	4 (6)	24 (34)	2 (3)	108 (26)
All	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 42: Number of earning member who go outside from locality by upazila

Category	Number of earning member who go outside by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Male	3	57	0	0	6	11	77
Female	0	39	0	2	0	2	43
Child	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total earning member	3	97	0	2	6	13	121
Average earning member per HH	0.04	1.39	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.29

Education, Health and Child marriage related information

Table 43: Dropout rate by upazila

Category	Dropout rate by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Biol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Boy enrolled	14	20	39	15	8	6	102
Boy drop out	0	3	5	4	2	3	17
Dropout rate for Boy	0%	15%	13%	27%	25%	50%	17%
Girl enrolled	11	22	14	26	7	8	88
Girl drop out	0	3	0	3	1	0	7
Dropout rate for Girl	0%	14%	0%	12%	14%	0%	8%
Overall drop rate	0%	14%	9%	17%	20%	21%	13%

Table 44: Reasons for drop out of children from school

Cause of drop out	Number of household response about drop out cause by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Biol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Poverty	0	3 (50)	3 (60)	2 (29)	1 (33)	3 (100)	12 (50)
Homestead work pressure	0	2 (33)	2 (40)	2 (29)	2 (67)	1 (33)	9 (38)
Involve with earning	0	2 (33)	3 (60)	4 (57)	0	0	9 (38)
Physical Sickness of children	0	1 (17)	0	1 (14)	1 (33)	0	3 (13)
Total	0	6	5	7	3	3	24

Table 45: Whether respondent HH have ability to bear Educational expenses for children

Response	Number of household response about ability to bear educational expenses by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Biol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	14 (20)	28 (40)	21 (30)	25 (36)	32 (46)	10 (14)	130 (31)
No	42 (60)	33 (47)	43 (61)	42 (60)	35 (51)	46 (66)	241 (58)
Not Applicable	14 (20)	9 (13)	6 (9)	3 (4)	2 (3)	14 (20)	48 (11)
Total	70	70	70	70	69	70	419

Table 46: Whether respondent HH stop education for children if there is no support from an organization

Response	Number of household response about stop education of children by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	32 (46)	0 0	2 (3)	19 (27)	2 (3)	13 (19)	68 (16)
No	24 (34)	41 (59)	47 (67)	26 (37)	36 (52)	3 (4)	177 (42)
Not Applicable	14 (20)	29 (41)	21 (30)	25 (36)	32 (46)	54 (77)	175 (42)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 47: Awareness about legal age for marriage

Response	Number of household response about legal age for marriage by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	40 (57)	28 (40)	11 (16)	38 (54)	30 (43)	36 (51)	183 (44)
No	30 (43)	42 (60)	59 (84)	32 (46)	40 (58)	34 (49)	237 (57)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 48: Child Marriage rate by upazila

Category	Child Marriage rate by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Marriage conducted in HH for male	4	7	3	1	5	4	24
Marriage conducted before 21 years for male	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Child marriage rate for male	0%	14%	0%	0%	20%	25%	13%
Marriage conducted in HH for female	6	4	3	6	3	4	26
Marriage conducted before 18 years for female	2	1	1	4	2	2	12
Child marriage rate for female	33%	25%	33%	67%	67%	50%	46%
Overall child marriage rate	20%	18%	17%	57%	38%	38%	30%

Table 49: Awareness about ethnic community related law by Upazila

Response	Number of household response about ethnic community related law by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	22 (31)	39 (56)	37 (53)	15 (21)	34 (49)	4 (6)	151 (36)
No	48 (69)	31 (44)	33 (47)	55 (79)	36 (52)	66 (94)	269 (64)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 50: Whether respondent HH received health service by upazila

Response	Number of household response about receiving health facility in last year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	29 (41)	65 (93)	64 (91)	49 (70)	69 (100)	18 (26)	294 (70)
No	41 (59)	5 (7)	6 (9)	21 (30)	1 (1)	52 (74)	126 (30)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 51: Types of health service received respondent HH in last year by upazila

Response	Number of household response about receiving health facility types in last year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Treatment advice	26 (90)	10 (15)	61 (95)	22 (45)	68 (99)	13 (72)	200 (68)
Medicine	18 (62)	43 (66)	40 (63)	17 (35)	3 (4)	11 (61)	132 (45)
Vaccination	8 (28)	13 (20)	24 (38)	11 (22)	14 (20)	9 (50)	79 (27)
Total	29	65	64	49	69	18	294

Multiple response

Table 52: Times of health service received by upazila

Time	Number of household response about receiving health facility times in last year by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
1 time	6 (21)	2 (3)	13 (20)	14 (29)	38 (55)	1 (6)	74 (25)
2 times	14 (48)	19 (29)	6 (9)	22 (45)	20 (29)	4 (22)	85 (29)
3 times	8 (28)	40 (62)	18 (28)	7 (14)	11 (16)	4 (22)	88 (30)
4 times	0 (0)	2 (3)	21 (33)	1 (2)	0 (0)	4 (22)	28 (10)
5 more times	1 (3)	2 (3)	6 (9)	5 (10)	0 (0)	5 (28)	19 (6)
Total	29	65	64	49	69	18	294

Alternative Income Generating Activities

Table 53: Respondent preferred alternative income generating activities by respondent

IGA	Number of household response about suitable IGA for their locality by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Crop farming	6 (9)	8 (11)	0 (0)	1 (1)	5 (7)	19 (27)	39 (9)
Cattle rearing	50 (71)	30 (43)	57 (81)	58 (83)	51 (73)	39 (56)	285 (68)
Poultry rearing	8 (11)	34 (49)	64 (91)	0 (0)	32 (46)	59 (84)	197 (47)
Fish culture	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	6 (9)	9 (2)
Small business	3 (4)	0 (0)	22 (31)	13 (19)	3 (4)	21 (30)	62 (15)
Day labour	15 (21)	24 (34)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	14 (20)	56 (13)
Handicraft	1 (1)	1 (1)	55 (79)	1 (1)	0 (0)	18 (26)	76 (18)
Other	1 (1)	19 (27)	11 (16)	0 (0)	4 (6)	18 (26)	53 (13)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 54: Whether respondent received training for IGA by upazila

Response	Number of household response about receiving IGA training by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	13 (19)	5 (7)	3 (4)	5 (7)	8 (11)	6 (9)	40 (10)
No	57 (81)	65 (93)	67 (96)	65 (93)	62 (89)	64 (91)	380 (90)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 55: Whether respondent perceived need of training for IGA by upazila

Response	Number of household response about IGA training need by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	61 (87)	65 (93)	62 (89)	55 (79)	56 (80)	52 (74)	351 (84)
No	9 (13)	5 (7)	8 (11)	15 (21)	14 (20)	18 (26)	69 (16)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 56: Copping strategy of respondent if natural disaster damage IGA by upazila

Copping Strategy	Number of household response about copping strategy after disaster by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Sale of important goods	11 (16)	9 (13)	21 (30)	14 (20)	22 (31)	27 (39)	104 (25)
Taking loan	17 (24)	23 (33)	17 (24)	14 (20)	4 (6)	22 (31)	97 (23)
Advance labour sale	21 (30)	29 (41)	18 (26)	26 (37)	32 (46)	19 (27)	145 (35)
No response	21 (30)	9 (13)	14 (20)	16 (23)	12 (17)	2 (3)	74 (18)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 57: Whether respondent considered risk for IGA by upazila

Response	Number of household response about risk consideration for IGA by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Yes	3 (4)	2 (3)	5 (7)	9 (13)	2 (3)	4 (6)	25 (6)
No	67 (96)	68 (97)	65 (93)	61 (87)	68 (97)	66 (94)	395 (94)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Table 58: Respondent perception about problem with IGA operation by upazila

Problem with IGA operation	Number of household response about problem with IGA operation by upazila						
	Nawabganj	Birol	Setabganj	Badarganj	Gobindhaganj	Peerganj	All
Lack of capital	23 (33)	19 (27)	21 (30)	23 (33)	19 (27)	24 (34)	129 (31)
Input Supply	6 (9)	5 (7)	8 (11)	11 (16)	8 (11)	6 (9)	44 (10)
Transportation	11 (16)	14 (20)	9 (13)	16 (23)	21 (30)	11 (16)	82 (20)
Limited land	9 (13)	13 (19)	11 (16)	15 (21)	9 (13)	18 (26)	75 (18)
Social Barrier	19 (27)	9 (13)	11 (16)	16 (23)	12 (17)	13 (19)	80 (19)
Lack of product demand	16 (23)	19 (27)	21 (30)	13 (19)	18 (26)	11 (16)	98 (23)
Total	70	70	70	70	70	70	420

Multiple response

ANNEXURE I
Gram Bikash Kendra-GBK
Parbatipur, Dinajpur
Bangladesh.
Terms of Reference for study on-
“Livelihood Situation of Ethnic Communities in Rangpur Division”

Background:

Bangladesh is a land of multicultural people among which majority population are Bengali. Among the total population, there are few communities that are treated as marginalized communities. Beyond the ethnic communities, there are few other marginalized groups also like- Horizon, Hari, Hela, Rabidash, Bede, Dome, Kulu, Behera etc. who are treated as Dalit communities. Among these marginalized communities, the ethnic peoples are large group. They are treated by many words including Adibhashi, aboriginal people, indigenous people, Upa-zati etc. There are many tribes among them including Santal, Urao, Mahali, Rajoar, Malo, Sing, Rajbangshi and many more. The ethnic peoples in Bangladesh mostly live in the hill tracts areas (in Chittagong, Rangamati, Khagrachhari district mostly), in Garo area (Mymanshing district) and in the plain land (northwest part of Bangladesh; mainly (Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Panchgarh, Rajshahi, Nagaon, Joypurhat, district).

Among the small communities, the dalit is one of the most vulnerable sections of Bangladeshi society. The word “dalit” express the oppressed and depressed communities in the society. The dalit communities are consisting of different casts including- Bashfor, Lalbegi, Baddokor, Hari, Bashmali, Hela, Rauth, Rabidash, Patni, Mali, Balmiki, Nunia, Rishi, Dhopa, Kamar, Kumar, Jele, Majhi, Kolu and Napit(Barber). GBK is working with these communities since long years.

Ethnic and Dalit communities’ overall situation:

Different Ethnic and dalit communities in NW Bangladesh:

The ethnic communities in North-West (NW) Bangladesh are mainly- Santal, Urao, Mahali, Pahan, Mal Pahari, Malo, Bhuimali, Mushohor, Koch and Rajbangshi, Karmakar, Mahato, Rajoar, Mundari, Sing etc. However, GBK-CARE Bangladesh² jointly conducted research which says that, 75% of total IP populations in NW Bangladesh are Santal and the remaining are other communities.

Population:

In the population census report 1991, the NW Ethnic population was around 314 000. However the Ethnic peoples’ organization (e.g. Jatiya Adibashi Parishad) claims that the actual figure is around 1.5 million with 30 separate indigenous communities, and GBK supports these views. Although Ethnic peoples’ leaders are suspicious about government statistics, there are no other scientific, reliable studies to compare with them.

Economy and Livelihoods:

NW Ethnic communities face livelihoods crisis because of the decreasing availability of common properties, including forests, rivers and water bodies. Because of a lack of education or alternative employment opportunities, at present 90% of ethnic peoples are surviving only on agricultural labour³. In general NW ethnic peoples only have 4 months food security round the year from their own growing. Ashin (Sep-Oct), Kartic (Oct-Nov) and Chaitra (May-Apr) are usually the lean months. Having no other job security during the lean period, ethnic peoples must sell their labor in advance, take high-interest loans from money-lenders, sell their domestic animals, mortgage their land or migrate in order to survive this period. During the lean period, IPs takes fewer meals and reduces quality of food. HH expenditure for food 57%, clothing 7%, treatment 6%, social and religious festival 6%, loan repayment 4%, agricultural input 5%, alcohol 2%, education 2%, housing 4% and others 7%⁴

¹ In BBS Population Census 1991, Koch and Rajbangshi were not included as IPs

² Northwest Indigenous Livelihoods Study 2004, jointly conducted by GBK and CARE Bangladesh.

³ Northwest Indigenous Livelihoods Study 2004, jointly conducted by GBK and CARE Bangladesh

⁴ Northwest Indigenous Livelihoods Study 2004, jointly conducted by GBK and CARE Bangladesh

From these so called lower jobs, they earn very small compare to their basic need in fulfilling requirements as human being. 78% of their total expenditure is for food consumption, annual income BDT.25802 and expenditure 40386⁵. They are usually are not seen to engage in any other Income Generating Activities-IGA instead of their traditional occupation. Belonging in stigmatized, their IGA (broom, traditional bamboo basket making, and bamboo or palm leaves mat making) are also low or hated which usually greater communities do not desire to do. Marketing of those products are also problem because of their no access in the market place as a shopkeeper or seller.

Social Aspect of NW Ethnic and Dalit Communities:

Ethnic peoples are usually neglected by the greater communities. They very often face problems to sit in the hotel or tea stall, public transport, selling goods in the local market. Some of the NW IP's still practice their own traditional social structure (e.g. Santal's Manjhi Parishad). Due to social discrimination and negative attitude of greater communities and the state, many of the IP communities hide their original identity while dealing with others. There is an absence of unity and strong collective leadership among the NW IPs in raising their voice of demand/rights. Women's situation in this regard is worst. They have no or negligible accesses in different social institutions like educational institution, market, local government, committees. Their internal unity has been weakened. They are always the victim of daily wage discrimination. There is also significant male-female wage discrimination. Some educated IPs do not practice their own language and culture at within the family, and do not take initiatives to develop their community. Though there are NGO interventions in the NW, there are still areas which are not covered by NGO activities.

Language, Literacy, Education and Culture:

The ethnic communities speak in their own language at home (Santal's in Hor, Oraon in Sadri), and each of the different NW ethnic peoples groups has its own language. They have different opinion about their alphabet., Some organization introducing Roman, some are Bangla. Children usually face problems in government primary schools because of communication problems with teachers and other students. There are no initiatives from the government for primary education in ethnic people's mother language. Only 26% of the kids get pre-school preparation from parents. 49% of the total ethnic population is able to read few Bengali words and to write a signature⁶. Unequal access to the existing quota system for universities and higher education institutions, because of lack of access to quality primary and secondary education, mean that NW IPs are denied the opportunity for higher education. Baha, Fagua, Ero, Shohorai, Karam and Buru Berreth are the main traditional festivals, but these have been decreasingly observed over the past few years. There are very few initiatives from the state to promote and patronize the NW ethnic culture.

Political Aspect:

Less importance is given by government policy makers to NW ethnic peoples, in comparison to IPs in the CHT. NW ethnic peoples have lack awareness about government safety-net facilities (VGF, VGD, Old age allowance, 100 days work scheme, freedom fighter allowance etc), and therefore many cannot access these services. There are no initiatives from the government to survey the ethnic population. There is a lack of advocacy initiatives by NW ethnic peoples. There is also a lack of awareness at the grass roots level about existing advocacy activities. Many political parties are not committed to supporting the demands of NW IPs. However, the present AL government's manifesto contained a commitment in support of the IPs. NW IPs lack their own active political groups and leaders. They mostly cast their vote according to traditional leaders' opinion. For parliamentary elections there are no reserved seats for NW IP candidates.

GBK's interventions:

Gram Bikash Kendra-GBK, Parbatipur, Dinajpur is a regional level northern based development organization working for overall development of the resource poor communities of the region since its inception in 1993. GBK became is a partner organization of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) in 1994 and operating saving-credit program for socio-economic development of these communities with the assistance from PKSF. A significant number of populations with whom GBK is working belong in Dalit and ethnic communities. These communities

⁵ A study on "Dalits in Bangladesh"-by Research and Development Collective and Manusher Jonno Foundation presented in HEKS Bangladesh's national seminar on June 6,2011, Dhaka, Bangladesh

⁶ *Northwest Indigenous Livelihoods Study 2004*, jointly conducted by GBK and CARE Bangladesh

are very poor both socially and economically and face numbers of challenges in their lives. Due to their cultural, occupational, language difference and lack of skill, capacities-they are often deprived from both government and nongovernment institutional services.

As a strategy for improving the livelihoods of the ethnic communities, GBK is working for alternative income through supporting them in different Income Generation Activities-IGA. However, these IGA supports are being provided from traditional thinking without having any assessment/study on effectiveness of those IGAs. The IGAs that are currently being supported are- pig rearing, cow rearing, goat rearing, tailoring and small shop (grocery, fish).

Objective of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to provide an independently assessed information base against which to monitor and assess the project's progress and effectiveness during implementation and after project completion.

The study gathers the information to be used in subsequent assessments of how efficiently the activity is being implemented and the eventual results of the project. The mid-term review and final project evaluation will judge progress largely by comparing recent data with the information of the study.

Geographical Area Coverage:

Ethnic Community populated districts (Dinajpur, Rangpur, Gaibandha and Thakurgaon) of Rangpur Division.

Upazilas could be covered:

Total 6 Upazila namely- Nawabganj, Birol and Setabganj under Dinajpur district, Badarganj under Rangpur district, Pirganj under Thakurgaon district and Gobindaganj under Gaibandha District.

Sample Size:

Representative standard sample size will be determined later subject to # of HH and population.

Current Situation Baseline

Indicators for current status/situation assessment (Baseline)

1. % of household that have at least two reliable income sources
2. % of HH member involved at least one alternative income source
3. % of household income increase during last – years
4. % of households having three full meals during last – years
5. % of children completed schooling by 18 years
6. % of children currently enrolled in school (aged 6-11 years)
7. % of children who have completed six years of basic education
8. % of children dropout in last 1 year
9. % of children(G+B) completed class(v) who enrolled 5 years back
10. % of children continue education by their family ability
11. % of households practice hygiene behavior (washing hand after toilet, before taking food, take bath daily, cooking practice etc.) in their daily life
12. % of households using improved sanitation facilities
13. % of households with sanitation facilities fitted with hand washing facilities
14. % of households with savings account (Bank, NGO)
15. % of households sell their product at distance market
16. % of households satisfied with price of own product
17. % of households have access to institutional finance (NGO, Bank)
18. % of early marriage occurred in last one year (Girls, boys)
19. # of month and % of HH face food crisis in the year
20. Coping strategies during food crisis
21. Source of Health /treatment services of HHs
22. # &% of HH received health services last one year
23. # & % of HH face water crisis
24. Available Labour sell /job opportunities in the year
25. Labour sell /job crisis period in the year
26. #/% of seasonal migration in last year
27. Available marketable produces (types/kind/names and quantity)

28. Present marketing practice

Respondent Household Profile

- Demographic (distribution indicators base age/age group, sex distribution, dependency ratio, distribution of working force, marital and religious status etc.)
- Household composition
- Age, sex and marital status
- Educational status
- Occupational status (main and seasonal)
- Access to safe water and sanitation
- Productive Assets (land, dwellings units, own/rented, tangible assets)
- Household land ownership (own/others/govt.)
- Livestock (own/tended)
- Income sources and expenditure
- Access to market
- Access to finance (institutional)

In order to conduct the assessment, GBK is seeking development professional/institution having following academic competencies and experience-

- Master's degree social science discipline with business and market background
- At least 10 years' experience in working in the marketing field connected with NGO activities in Bangladesh
- Having practical experience in working closely with the disadvantage peoples including- ethnic, dalit(horizon), persons with disability, extreme poor women, hard to reach communities
- Having experience in conducting survey, research, evaluation, writing books, journal, and articles on value chain/market related issues
- Having good knowledge and experience in understanding local culture, customs, context and people of GBK's working area

Process/Methodology and task to be done:

- Initial sharing meeting jointly with GBK management along with concerned project staff team
- Desk work for document(Report, project proposal, bi-annual and annual report) review
- Determine survey/study strategy, develop tools/technique through sharing with all concerns
- Conduct FGD/group meeting/ interview of the project participants
- Conduct market survey, assessment, different market players analysis
- Data analysis and Compilation
- Writing report with analysis, intervention, challenges and recommendations
- Sharing draft report with jointly with GBK and concerned people of PKSF and have opinion(s)
- Finalize the document(incorporating opinions) and submit 6 copies of the same to GBK(structure of the report could be agreed jointly by GBK and the consultant)

Interested institution/candidate(s) are requested to send their detailed **Technical and Financial Proposal** along with personnel's CV mentioning expected honorarium and supporting documents by--/-----/2017 to:

The Convener
Purchase Committee
Gram Blkash Kendra-GBK
Haldibari Railgate
Parbatipur-5250
Dinajpur, Bangladesh.
Tell: 88-01713-163-508
E-mail: gbkpbt@yahoo.com

GBK's purchase/review committee will analyze and select potential applicant/institution, negotiate honorarium with her/him and finally sign the separate contract with the consultant.

Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK)

Study on Livelihood Situation of Ethnic Community in Rangpur Division Household Questionnaire

(উপকারভোগীদের খানার তথ্য বিষয়ক প্রশ্নমালা)

সাক্ষাৎকারগ্রহণকারীর করণীয়: প্রত্যেক পরিবারের সম্মতি বা মতামত অবশ্যই নেবেন।

আমি (নাম) _____	আমি ঢাকায় অবস্থিত AgroMech নামক একটি গবেষণা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে এসেছি। এই প্রতিষ্ঠানটি বিভিন্ন সময়ে বিভিন্ন বিষয় নিয়ে জরিপ কাজ পরিচালনা করে থাকে। এখন আমরা গ্রাম বিকাশ কেন্দ্র এর পক্ষে রংপুর বিভাগে বসবাসরত ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীর জীবনমানের বর্তমান অবস্থা জানার জন্য একটি জরিপ পরিচালনা করছি। উক্ত জরিপে আপনার অংশগ্রহণ একান্তভাবে কামনা করছি।
আপনার এবং খানার অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন) সদস্যদের কাছ থেকে যে তথ্য নিব তা কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে। আপনার পরিবারের তথ্য সংগ্রহের সংগ্রহ করতে ৪০-৫০ মিনিট সময় লাগবে। আমি কি আপনার সাক্ষাৎকার নিতে পারি?	

সেকশন ১: স্থান ও উত্তরদাতা সনাক্তকরণ

প্রতিটি নমুনা পরিবারের জন্য নিম্নের অংশটি পূরণ করতে হবে।

		কোড
১০১. জেলা	১. দিনাজপুর, ২. রংপুর, ৩. গাইবান্ধা, ৪. ঠাকুরগাঁও	
১০২. উপজেলা	১. নবাবগঞ্জ, ২. বিরল, ৩. সেতাবগঞ্জ, ৪. বদরগঞ্জ, ৫. গোবিন্দগঞ্জ, ৬. পীরগঞ্জ	
১০৩. ইউনিয়ন/মৌজা		
১০৪. গ্রাম/মহল্লা		
১০৫. উত্তরদাতা বা খানার ধরন	১. সুবিধাজোগী, ২. সুবিধাজোগী নয়	
১০৬. খানা প্রধানের নাম	লিঙ্গ: ১. পুরুষ, ২. মহিলা	
১০৭. খানা প্রধানের ধর্ম	১. মুসলিম ২. হিন্দু ৩. খ্রিস্টান ৪. বৌদ্ধ ৫. অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
১০৮. ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠী সম্প্রদায়	১. সাঁওতাল, ২. উড়াও, ৩. মানদারি, ৪. মাহালী, ৫. মালো, ৬. বেগরা, ৭. কোথ, ৮. কানোর, ৯. রাজজয়ার, ১০. রাজবংশী, ১১. মুন্ডা, ১২. তুরী, ১৩. অন্যান্য	
১০৯. খানা প্রধানের বয়স	পূর্ণ বছর	
১০১০. খানা প্রধানের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	০. লেখাপড়া জানেনা ১. প্রথম-পঞ্চম শ্রেণী ২. ষষ্ঠ-অষ্টম শ্রেণী ৩. এসএসসি ৪. এইচএসসি ৫. বিএ/ তদুর্ধ্ব পাশ ৬. অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....	

দয়া করে ফর্মের এ অংশটি পূরণ করুন:

	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী	সমীক্ষা সমন্বয়কারী
নাম		
স্বাক্ষর		
তারিখ		

সেকশন ২: পরিবারের বৈশিষ্ট্য

আপনি কি আপনার নিজের এবং খানার সকল সদস্য যারা এ বাড়িতে বসবাস করে, ছুঁয়ে এবং একসাথে ব্যাওয়ার-নাওয়া করে তাদের নাম বলতে পারেন? শিশুদের, আত্মীয়-স্বজন ও অনাথদের নামও এখানে উল্লেখ করতে হবে, তবে অস্থায়ী অভিবাসীদের নাম উল্লেখ করার প্রয়োজন নেই। প্রথম বা আসল নাম বললেই যথেষ্ট। (আপনার দেওয়া তথ্য গোপন রাখা হবে, কাউকে বলা হবে না)। আমরা আপনাদের নামগুলো নিচ্ছি/লিখছি শুধুমাত্র সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের জন্য, কিন্তু আমাদের মূল প্রতিবেদনে (রিপোর্ট)কারণও নাম উল্লেখ থাকবে না। অন্য প্রশ্ন করার পূর্বে সকলের নামের তালিকা (list) তৈরি করতে হবে। পরিবারের সকল সদস্যের সর্বদা তালিকা পর তালিকায় উল্লেখিত সকল ব্যক্তির অন্যান্য তথ্য সংগ্রহ করুন:

২০১	২০২	২০৩	২০৪	২০৫	২০৬	২০৭	২০৮	২০৯	
								২১০	২১১
দয়া করে আপনার খানার সকল সদস্যের নাম বলবেন কি? নামের তালিকা লিখুন।	খানা প্রধানের সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক (উত্তরের জন্য কোড নম্বর)	লিঙ্গ	বয়স কত? বয়স কত বছর তা পূর্ণ সংখ্যায় উল্লেখ করুন।	তার শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা কি? (উদ্ভূত শ্রেণী)	বর্তমানে কি সে পড়াশুনা করছে?	(৬-১৮ বছরের শিশুদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য) যদি কেউ ফুল/কলেজ থেকে আরে পড়ে থাকে তার কারণ। কোড -	বৈবাহিক অবস্থা:	২০৯	২১০
	১. নিজ ২. স্বামী/স্ত্রী ৩. সন্তান ৪. নাতি/নাতনী ৫. আত্মীয় ৬. অন্যান্য (স্থায়ী কাজের লোক, জায়গীর মাস্টার)	১. পুরুষ ২. নারী		কোড- ০. লেখাপড়া জানেনা; ১. প্রথম শ্রেণী; ২. দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণী; ৩. তৃতীয় শ্রেণী; ৪. চতুর্থ শ্রেণী; ৫. প্রথম শ্রেণী; ৬. ষষ্ঠ শ্রেণী; ৭. সপ্তম শ্রেণী; ৮. অষ্টম শ্রেণী; ৯. নবম শ্রেণী; ১০. দশম শ্রেণী; ১১. এসএসসি; ১২. এইচএসসি; ১৩. বিএ/তদূর্ব পাশ ১৪. ডিপ্লোমা; ১৫. ডিপ্লোমা : ১৬. শুধুমাত্র স্বাক্ষর করতে পারে; ১৭. উপমুঠনিক শিক্ষা; ১৮. প্রি-স্কুল; ১৯. প্রথম শ্রেণীতে পড়ে ৯৯. স্কুলে যাওয়ার বয়স হলনি	১। হ্যাঁ ২। না	১. দারিদ্রতা, ২. গৃহস্থালী কাজের চাপ, ৩. অর্থ উপার্জনের জন্য, ৪. শিশুর শারীরিক অসুস্থতা, ৫. বাবা-মার দু'টানা জন্মিত কারণ, ৬. স্কুলের দূরত্ব, ৭. অপ্রাপ্ত বয়সে বিয়ে, ৮. ইভটিজিং, ৯. শিশুর উদাসীনতা, ১০. পিতা-মাতার উদাসীনতা, ১১. অন্যান্য.....; ৯৯. প্রযোজ্য নয়	কোড- ১. বিবাহিত ২. অবিবাহিত ৩. বিধবা/ বিপন্নিক ৪. ছাড়াছাড়ি ৫. তালাক খাণ্ড ৯৯. পরিবারের ১০ বছরের কম বয়সীদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য নয়		পেশা (৬ বছরের কম বয়সীদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য নয়) কোড নিচে দেখুন প্রধান শৈশ
১।	১								
২।									
৩।									
৪।									
৫।									
৬।									
৭।									
৮।									
৯।									
১০।									

করণ ২০৯ ও ২১০ এর কোড: ১. কৃষি (কমল উৎপাদন), ২. গবাদী পশু পালন, ৩. হাঁস মুগুসী পালন, ৪. সাহ চাষ, ৫. জেলে, ৬. শ্রমিক, ৭. চাকুরী, ৮. মুদ্র ব্যবসা (মুদ্র, কেরিওয়ানা, ইত্যাদি), ৯. টিউশনি, ১০. পুঁজী, ১১. দোকান/ অ্যান চাকর, ১২. বেকার, ১৩. হস্ত শিল্প, ১৪. দর্জি, ১৫. মালিক, ১৬. কানায়/ কুমার, ১৭. ছাত্র, ১৮. গৃহকর্ম, ১৯. চাল মিলের শ্রমিক, ২০. ডায়ালিসিস কারখানার কাজ, ২১. কাঠের মিল, ২২. ইলেকট্রিক কাজ, ২৩. স' মিলের কাজ, ২৪. বাস/মোটরকার/রিম্পা মোরামত কাজ, ২৫. স্টিল ফ্যাক্টরি তৈরী কারখানা, ২৬. ফ্রিজ/এসি মোরামত কারখানা, ২৭. ইটখোলা, ২৮. ড্রিজ/লেন্ড মেশিনের কাজ, ২৯. এলিট ও লিড যুক্ত ব্যাটারী তৈরী, ৩০. লোহার ভাটুরী তৈরী, ৩১. বি/চাকরের কাজ, ৩২. চায়ের দোকানে কাজ, ৩৩. অন্যান্য, ৯৯. প্রযোজ্য নয়

সেকশন ৩ঃ আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা

৩০১. পরিবারের সম্পদসমূহ: আপনার পরিবারের যাবতীয় সম্পদ এবং এর আনুমানিক মূল্য উল্লেখ করুন

প্রশ্ন	উত্তর	সংখ্যায়
মোট জমির পরিমাণ: শতাংশে		৩০১৯ প্রাণিসম্পদ ও পাখ-পাখালীর বিবরণ: সংখ্যায়
৩০১১ বসতিভিটা		৩০১৯১ মহিষ
৩০১২ বসতিভিটায় গাছগাছালিযুক্ত জমির পরিমাণ		৩০১৯২ গরু
৩০১৩ পুকুর, ডোবা		৩০১৯৩ ছাগল
৩০১৪ ক) আবাদি জমি		৩০১৯৪ ভেড়া
৩০১৫ খ) বর্গা নিয়েছে (+)		৩০১৯৫ মুরগী
৩০১৬ গ) বর্গা দিয়েছে (-)		৩০১৯৬ হাঁস
৩০১৭ ঘ) জমি লিজ নিয়েছে		৩০১৯৭ পাখি (নির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন)
৩০১৮ ঙ) জমি লিজ দিয়েছে		৩০১৯৮ রাজহাঁস
		৩০১৯৯ কবুতর
		৩০১৯১০ কোয়েল পাখী

৩০২. থাকার ঘরের অবস্থা

ক্রম নং	বিষয়	কোড নির্দেশক	উত্তর
৩০২১	খানার সদস্য সংখ্যা		
৩০২২	থাকার ঘরের সংখ্যা		
৩০২৩	থাকার ঘরের ক্ষেত্রফল (বর্গফুটে লিখুন)		
৩০২৪	প্রধান থাকার ঘরের মেঝের অবস্থা কেমন?	১. পাকা, ২. কাঁচা, ৩. বাঁশের তৈরি, ৪. কাঠের তৈরি, ৫. অন্যান্য	
৩০২৫	প্রধান থাকার ঘরের দেয়ালের অবস্থা কেমন?	১. ইটের তৈরি, ২. খড়ের তৈরি, ৩. টিনের তৈরি, ৪. কাঠের তৈরি, ৫. অন্যান্য	
৩০২৬	প্রধান থাকার ঘরের ছাদের অবস্থা কেমন?	১. ইটের তৈরি, ২. বাঁশ ও খড়ের তৈরি, ৩. টিনের তৈরি, ৪. অন্যান্য	

৩০৩. পানীয় জল ও পয়ঃনিষ্কাশনের অবস্থা

ক্রম	বিষয়	কোড নির্দেশক	উত্তর
৩০৩১	খানার পানীয় জলের প্রধান উৎস কি?	১. পুকুর, ২. নদী, ৩. ফুয়া, ৪. নিজস্ব নলকূপ, ৫. প্রতিবেশীর নলকূপ, ৬. অন্যান্য, সুনির্দিষ্ট করুন	
৩০৩২	পানীয় জলে আর্সেনিক আছে কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না, ৩. জানি না	
৩০৩৩	সাধারণত এই উৎসে সারা বছর পানি থাকে কিনা?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৩০৩৪	৩০৩৩ এর উত্তর না হলে বছরের কত মাস পানি সঙ্গত থাকে? মাস	
৩০৩৫	আপনার খানার পায়খানার অবস্থা কেমন?	১. কাঁচা, ২. পাকা (স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত নয়), ৩. নিজস্ব স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানা, ৪. প্রতিবেশীর স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত পায়খানা, ৫. খোলা পায়খানা	
৩০৩৬	আপনার খানার কঠিন বর্জ্যগুলো কোথায় পেলেন?	১. নির্দিষ্ট কোন জায়গায় নয়, ২. নির্দিষ্ট জায়গায়	
৩০৩৭	খাবার গ্রহণের আগে আপনি কি দিয়ে হাত ধোত করেন?	১. সাবান ও পানি দিয়ে, ২. ছাই ও পানি দিয়ে, ৩. শুধু পানি দিয়ে, ৪. হাত ধোয় না	
৩০৩৮	মলত্যাগের পর আপনি কি দিয়ে হাত ধোত করেন?	১. সাবান ও পানি দিয়ে, ২. ছাই ও পানি দিয়ে, ৩. শুধু পানি দিয়ে, ৪. হাত ধোয় না	
৩০৩৯	পায়খানা থেকে ফেরার পরে হাত ধোওয়ার জন্য সাবান বা ছাই রাখা জায়গা আছে কি না?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৩০৩১০	যদি উত্তর "হ্যাঁ" হয় তাহলে জায়গাটা কোথায়? (পর্যবেক্ষণ করে নিশ্চিত হয়ে লিখুন)	১. পায়খানার নিকটে ২. শৌচাগারের ভিতর /গোসলখানায় ৩. টিউবওয়েলের সন্নিকটে ৪. প্রধান ঘরের এক কোণে ৫. রান্নাঘরের এক কোণে /তাইনিং রুম ৬. পানির বেসিনের উপর ৭. অন্যান্য.....	

সেকশন ৪: জমির ব্যবহার

৪.১ জমির ব্যবহার ও ফসলের নিবিড়তা

জমির খন্ড		ফসলের নাম		
খন্ড নং	জমির পরিমাণ, শতকে	রবি	খরিপ-১	খরিপ-২
১.				
২.				

৩.			
৪.			
৫.			

ফসলের কোড: ১. স্থানীয় বোরো, ২. উচ্চ ফলনশীল বোরো, ৩. স্থানীয় আউশ, ৪. উচ্চ ফলনশীল আউশ, ৫. গভীর পানির আমন, ৬. স্থানীয় আমন, ৭. উচ্চ ফলনশীল আমন, ৮. গম, ৯. ভুট্টা, ১০. সরিষা, ১১. আলু, ১২. পাট, ১৩. শীতকালীন সজী, ১৪. গ্রীষ্মকালীন সজী, ১৫. মরিচ, ১৬. আখ, ১৭. কলা, ১৮. তরমুজ, ১৯. খেসারী-ডাল, ২০. মুগ ডাল, ২১. হেরন ডাল, ২২. চিনাবাদাম, ২৩. সরাবিন, ২৪. পেয়াজ, ২৫. আদা, ২৬. হলুদ, ২৭. অন্যান্য, নির্দিষ্ট করণ

৪.২ ফসলের নিবিড়তা

জমির ব্যবহার	পরিমাণ
১. নীট আবাদি জমি, শতকে	
২. এক ফসলী জমি, শতকে	
৩. দুই ফসলী জমি, শতকে	
৪. তিন ফসলী জমি, শতকে	
৫. মোট আবাদী জমি, শতকে	
৬. ফসলের নিবিড়তা (%)	

সেকশন ৫৪ পারিবারিক আয়-ব্যয়

৫.১ শস্য উৎপাদন থেকে আয়

শস্য	বার্ষিক শস্য উৎপাদন ও বিক্রয়		
	বার্ষিক শস্য উৎপাদন, কেজি	বার্ষিক বিক্রয়, কেজি	গড় বিক্রয়মূল্য, টাকা/কেজি
১. ধান			
২. ভুট্টা			
৩. গম			
৪. ডাল- মুগ, মসুর, খেসারী, ফেলন			
৫. তরমুজ			
৬. সজী			
৭. চিনাবাদাম			
৮. আলু			
৯. কলা			
১০. নারসারী			
১১. অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করণ			

৫.০২. বার্ষিক আয় ও ব্যয় বিষয়ক তথ্যাদি লিপিবদ্ধ করণ (গত এক বছরের হিসাব)

ধাত	আয়ের উৎসসমূহ	আনুমানিক বার্ষিক আয় (টাকা)	ব্যয়ের ধাতসমূহ	আনুমানিক বার্ষিক ব্যয় (টাকা)
কৃষি	১. বসতিভিত্তিক সবজি চাষ থেকে আয়		১. খাদ্য বাবদ ব্যয়	
	২. ফসল/ফল উৎপাদন থেকে আয়		২. চিকিৎসা বাবদ ব্যয়	
	৩. মাছ চাষ থেকে আয়		৩. কাপড়-চোপার বাবদ ব্যয়	
	৪. হাঁস-মুরগী থেকে আয়		৪. শিক্ষা বাবদ ব্যয়	
	৫. গবাদি পশু থেকে আয়		৫. বাড়ী-ঘর মেরামত বাবদ ব্যয়	
	৬. গাছ		৬. আসবাব পত্র বাবদ ব্যয়	
	৭. কবুতর		৭. কৃষি বাবদ ব্যয় (সকল ব্যয়)	
	৮. কোয়েল		৮. মোবাইল ফোন বাবদ ব্যয়	
	৯. নারসারী		৯. বিনোদনমূলক যন্ত্র ক্রয় বাবদ ব্যয়	
	১০. মৌমাছি পালন		১০. বিবাহ অনুষ্ঠান বাবদ ব্যয়	
	১১. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করণ)		১১. সামাজিক/ধর্মীয় অনুষ্ঠান বাবদ ব্যয়	
অকৃষি	১২. দিন মজুরী থেকে আয়		১২. ঋণ পরিশোধ বাবদ ব্যয়	
	১৩. রিক্সা/ভ্যান চালনা থেকে আয়		১৩. বাড়ি ভাড়া	
	১৪. হস্ত শিল্প থেকে আয়		১৪. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করণ)	

খাত	আয়ের উৎসসমূহ	আনুমানিক বার্ষিক আয় (টাকা)	ব্যয়ের খাতসমূহ	আনুমানিক বার্ষিক ব্যয় (টাকা)
	১৫. মেকানিক/কাঠ মিস্ত্রি/রাজমিস্ত্রি			
	১৬. চাকুরী থেকে আয়			
	১৭. ব্যবসা			
	১৮. টিউশানি			
	১৯. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		বিনিয়োগ	
বিনিয়োগ	২০. সঞ্চয় পত্র/ এফ ডি আর থেকে আয়		১৫. সঞ্চয়পত্র/ এফডিআর ক্রয়	
	২১. রেমিটেন্স/বিদেশ থেকে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ		১৬. ব্যবসায় পুঁজি বাড়ানো	
	২২. বাড়ি ভাড়া		১৭. আয় বর্ধক সম্পদ ক্রয়	
	২৩. অন্যান্য		১৮. অন্যান্য	
	২৪. ঋণ গ্রহণ করা			
	মোট আয়		মোট ব্যয়	

ক্রম	প্রশ্নসমূহ	সংখ্যা ও মূল্যমানে উত্তর	কোড
৫০৩	আপনার পরিবারের কত জন সদস্য আয়-রোজগার করে?	নারী:..... পুরুষ: শিশু:..... মোট:	
৫০৪	আপনার পরিবারের কতজন প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক সদস্য সারা বছরব্যাপী আয়ের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত?	নারী:..... পুরুষ: শিশু:..... মোট:	
৫০৫	বিগত ১ বছরে সহজে বিক্রয়যোগ্য পারিবারিক সম্পদ বেড়েছে কি?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৫০৬	৫০৫ হ্যাঁ হলে, কি ধরনের সম্পদ বেড়েছে?	১. গবাদিপশু ২. সাইকেল ৩. মোবাইল ৪. নৌকা ৫. ডেউটিন ৬. আসবাবপত্র ৭. গহনা ৮. ইলেকট্রনিক সামগ্রী ৯. বৃক্ষ ১০. শস্য (ধান, চাউল, পাট ইত্যাদি), ১১. অন্যান্য.....	
৫০৭	৫০৬ হ্যাঁ হলে, গত ১ বছরে কত টাকার সম্পদ বেড়েছে?টাকা	
৫০৮	আপনার পরিবারের নারীরা অর্থনৈতিক কাজে জড়িত কি না?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৫০৯	৫০৮ হ্যাঁ হলে, কি কাজ?	১. ফসল উৎপাদন ২. ফসল মাড়াই ৩. কৃষি পণ্য প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ৪. কৃষি পণ্য ব্যবসা ৫. সেলাই ৬. হাঁস-মুরগী পালন ৭. গবাদি পশু পালন ৮. অন্যান্য	

সেকশন ৬ঃ কৃষি ও অকৃষিজাত পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণ বিষয়ক

ক্রম	প্রশ্নসমূহ	সংখ্যা ও মূল্যমানে উত্তর	কোড
৬০১	আপনার পরিবার কি কি পণ্য বাজারজাতকরণ করে থাকে?	১. দুধ, ২. সবজি, ৩. ধান, ৪. মাছ, ৫. হাঁস/মুরগী, ৬. হাতে তৈরি পণ্য (সেলাই, বাঁশ-বেত, মাটির পণ্য ইত্যাদি), ৭. অন্যান্য	
৬০২	আপনার উৎপাদিত পণ্য সাধারণতঃ কোথায় বিক্রি করেন?	১. বাড়িতে; ২. কাছাকাছি প্রতিদিন বসে এমন বাজারে; ৩. হাটে; ৪. উপজেলা বাজারে; ৫. শহরের/জেলা বাজারে; ৬. অন্যান্য	
৬০৩	পণ্য বাজারজাতকরণের জন্য বিক্রয় মূল্য/চলতি বাজারদর, শান্তজনক বাজার ইত্যাদি তথ্য সহজলভ্য কিনা?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৬০৪	যদি না হয়, তবে কারণগুলো কি কি? (সঠিক উত্তরের পাশে বৃত্তাকার (ড) চিহ্ন দিন)	১. এসব তথ্য জানার দক্ষতা নেই, ২. এসব তথ্য প্রচারের জন্য কোন সংস্থা নাই, ৩. কোথায় গেলে এসব তথ্য জানতে পারব জানিনা, ৪. এসব তথ্য জানার প্রয়োজন নেই	
৬০৫	আপনার পরিবারের উৎপাদিত পণ্যসমূহ বিক্রির জন্যে সহজে শহরের বাজারে যেতে পারেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৬০৬	উৎপাদিত পণ্যের ন্যায্য মূল্য পাওয়া যায় কি?	১. হ্যাঁ; ২. না; ৩. জানা নেই	
৬০৭	হ্যাঁ হলে, কি কি পণ্যের ন্যায্য মূল্য পান?	১. ধান/চাল ২. শাক-সজি ৩. গম ৪. আলু ৫. ডাল ৬. তেলবীজ সরিষা ৭. মরিচ ৮. রসুন ৯. পেঁয়াজ ১০. অন্যান্য.....	
৬০৮	না হলে, কি কি পণ্যের ন্যায্য মূল্য পান না?	১. ধান/চাল ২. শাক-সজি ৩. গম ৪. আলু ৫. ডাল ৬. তেলবীজ সরিষা ৭. মরিচ ৮. রসুন ৯. পেঁয়াজ ১০. অন্যান্য.....	
৬০৯	আপনারা দলীয়ভাবে পণ্যের বাজারজাত করেন কি না?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৬১০	এ এলাকায় পর্যাপ্ত বাজার অবকাঠামো গড়ে উঠেছে কিনা?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৬১১	যদি না হয়, ব্যাখ্যা করুন	১. ল্যান্ডিং স্টেশন/বড় আড়ৎ নাই, ২. নাজুক সড়ক যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা, ৩. নাজুক বাজার অবকাঠামো, ৪. অন্যান্য.....	

ক্রম	প্রশ্নসমূহ	সংখ্যা ও মূল্যমানে উত্তর	কোড
৬১২	উৎপাদিত পণ্যের বাজারজাতকরণের উপযুক্ত চ্যানেল আছে কি?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৬১৩	যদি না হয়, ব্যাখ্যা করুন	১. বহু মধ্যসত্ত্বভোগী, ২. বাজারে সীমিত সংখ্যক বড় ব্যবসায়ী বা ব্যাপারী, ৩. ঘাটে কম দাম পাওয়া যায়, ৪. অন্যান্য.....	
৬১৪	অত্র এলাকায় পণ্য সংরক্ষণ ও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণের সুযোগ আছে কি?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৬১৫	যদি না হয়, ব্যাখ্যা করুন	১. এলাকায় সীমিত সংখ্যক বরফকল, ২. সংরক্ষণ ও প্যাকেজিং মালামালের অপ্রতুলতা, ৩. বিদ্যুতের সমস্যা, ৪. অন্যান্য.....	

সেকশন ৭ঃ অর্থায়ন ও সঞ্চয়

ক্রম	প্রশ্নসমূহ	সংখ্যা ও মূল্যমানে উত্তর	কোড
৭০১	বিগত এক বছরে আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য কোন আয়মূলক কাজের প্রয়োজনে ঋণ নিয়েছেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ; ২. না (না হলে ৬১৩ প্রশ্ন করুন)	
৭০২	হ্যাঁ হলে, কত টাকা ঋণ নিয়েছেন?		
৭০৩	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনার পরিবার হতে কতজন পুরুষ ও নারী ব্যবসার প্রয়োজনে ঋণ গ্রহণ করেছেন?	পুরুষ - জন; নারী - জন	
৭০৪	কোথা হতে ঋণ নিয়েছিলেন?	কোডঃ ১. ব্যাংক, ২. আশা, ৩=গ্রামীণ ব্যাংক, ৪. PG/CBO, ৫. পল্লীশ্রী, ৬. এসকেএস ফাউন্ডেশন, ৭. সীড, ৮. এমএমএস, ৯. জিসি, ১০. জিবিকে, ১১. একেকে, ১২. সরকারি ব্যাংক; ১৩. বেসরকারি ব্যাংক; ১৪. এসএমই শাখা; ১৫. আত্মীয়; ১৬. বন্ধু; ১৭. দাদনদার/মহাজন; ১৮. বেপারী; ১৯. স্থানীয় সমবায়; ২০. অন্যান্য	
৭০৫	ব্যবসার প্রয়োজনে ঋণের জন্য কোন উৎসটি সহজ?	কোডঃ ১. এনজিও (গ্রামীণ ব্যাংকসহ); ২. সিবিও; ৩. সরকারি ব্যাংক; ৪. বেসরকারি ব্যাংক; ৫. এসএমই শাখা; ৬. আত্মীয়; ৭. বন্ধু; ৮. দাদনদার/মহাজন; ৯. বেপারী; ১০. স্থানীয় সমবায়; ১১. অন্যান্য	
৭০৬	কোন উৎস থেকে সবচেয়ে কম সুদে ঋণ পাওয়া যায়?	কোডঃ ১. এনজিও (গ্রামীণ ব্যাংকসহ); ২. সিবিও; ৩. সরকারি ব্যাংক; ৪. বেসরকারি ব্যাংক; ৫. এসএমই শাখা; ৬. আত্মীয়; ৭. বন্ধু; ৮. দাদনদার/মহাজন; ৯. বেপারী; ১০. স্থানীয় সমবায়; ১১. অন্যান্য, ১২. জানি না	
৭০৭	ঋণের টাকা শোধ করতে কোন সমস্যার পরেছিলেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৭০৮	আপনি কি কখনও ঋণের টাকা/কিস্তি দিতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছেন?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৭০৯	হ্যাঁ হলে, গত এক বছরে কত বার ঋণের টাকা দিতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছেন?	বার	
৭১০	হ্যাঁ হলে, কেন আপনি টাকা দিতে পারেন নি?	কোডঃ ১. ফসলের ক্ষতি ২. মাছে মরক ৩. মৌসুমে কাজের সুযোগ না থাকা ৪. উপার্জনকারী ব্যক্তির অসুস্থতা ৫. চিকিৎসার জন্য অধিক ব্যয় ৬. আর্থিক ক্ষতি/চুরি/ডাকাতি ৭. অন্যান্য	
৭১১	আপনি কি এনজিও পরিচালিত দলে কোন সঞ্চয় করে থাকেন?	১.হ্যাঁ , ২. না	
৭১২	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, বর্তমানে আপনার দলে সঞ্চয় কত?		
৭১৩	ভবিষ্যতে সঞ্চয় করার আপনার ইচ্ছে/মনোভাব আছে কি না?	১.হ্যাঁ , ২. না	
৭১৪	আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের ব্যাংক হিসাব আছে কি না?	১.হ্যাঁ , ২. না	
৭১৫	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, বর্তমানে আপনার ব্যাংকে সঞ্চয় কত?		
৭১৬	বিগত এক বছরে পারিবারিক সঞ্চয় হতে ব্যবসায়/জীবিকায়নে বিনিয়োগিত অর্থ (টাকা)		
৭১৭	বিগত এক বছরে পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের বিদেশ হতে পাঠানো অর্থ ব্যবসায়/জীবিকায়নে বিনিয়োগিত (টাকা)		
৭১৮	বিগত এক বছরে পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের পেনসন বা বয়স্ক ভাতা হতে প্রাপ্ত অর্থ ব্যবসায়/জীবিকায়নে বিনিয়োগিত (টাকা)		

সেকশন ৮ঃ পরিবারের খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	উত্তরঃ সংখ্যা বা মূল্যমান	কোড
৮০১	আপনার পরিবারের সকল সদস্যের জন্য সারাবছরের খাবারের নিশ্চয়তা/সামর্থ্য/মজুদ আছে কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না, ৩. জানি না	
৮০২	না হলে, বছরের কোন কোন মাস পরিবারের সকল সদস্যের পর্যাপ্ত খাবার যোগান দেয়া সম্ভব হয় না? একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে	১. বৈশাখ ২. জ্যৈষ্ঠ ৩.আষাঢ় ৪. শ্রাবণ ৫. ভাদ্র ৬. আশ্বিন ৭. কার্তিক ৮. অগ্রহায়ন ৯. পৌষ ১০. মাঘ ১১. ফাল্গুন ১২. চৈত্র	
৮০৩	কিভাবে আপনার পরিবার খাদ্য সঙ্কট মোকাবেলা করেন?	১. ঋণ নিয়ে, ২. বাড়তি কাজ করে, ৩. পরিবারের কেউ কাজের জন্য অন্য কোথাও স্থানান্তরিত হয়ে, ৪. সঞ্চয় কাজে লাগিয়ে, ৫. আত্মীয়দের সহায়তায়, ৬. পূর্বের চেয়ে কম খাবার গ্রহণ করে, ৭. কমান্দামী বা সস্তা খাবার গ্রহণ করে, ৮. আয়বর্ধক সম্পদ বিক্রয় করে, ৯.হাঁস-মুরগী/গবাদিপশু বিক্রয় করে, ১০. অন্যান্য.....	
৮০৪	বছরের কতমাস আপনার পরিবারের সকল সদস্য প্রতিদিন পূর্ণ তিনবেলা খাবার খেতে পারে? মাস	
৮০৫	আপনার পরিবারের প্রতিদিন অন্তত একবেলা মাছ বা মাংস খাওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করা হয় কি না?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না ৩. উত্তর দেয় নি	
৮০৬	আপনার এলাকায় সারাবছর শ্রম বিক্রি করে আয় করা যায় কি?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না ৩. উত্তর দেয় নি	
৮০৭	যদি না হয়, তাহলে কোন কোন মাসে কাজ পাওয়া যায় না?	১. বৈশাখ ২. জ্যৈষ্ঠ ৩.আষাঢ় ৪. শ্রাবণ ৫. ভাদ্র ৬. আশ্বিন ৭. কার্তিক ৮. অগ্রহায়ন ৯. পৌষ ১০. মাঘ ১১. ফাল্গুন ১২. চৈত্র	
৮০৮	আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য কাজের জন্য নিজ এলাকার বাইরে গিয়েছেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না ৩. উত্তর দেয় নি	
৮১০	বিগত ১ বছরে পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য এলাকার বাইরে কাজের জন্য গিয়েছেন?	নারী:..... পুরুষ: শিশু:..... মোট:	
৮১১	বিগত ১ বছরে পরিবারের সদস্যরা কোন কোন মাসে এলাকার বাইরে কাজের জন্য গিয়েছেন?	১. বৈশাখ ২. জ্যৈষ্ঠ ৩.আষাঢ় ৪. শ্রাবণ ৫. ভাদ্র ৬. আশ্বিন ৭. কার্তিক ৮. অগ্রহায়ন ৯. পৌষ ১০. মাঘ ১১. ফাল্গুন ১২. চৈত্র	

সেকশন ৯ঃ শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ও বাল্য বিবাহ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি

ক্রম নং	প্রশ্নসমূহ	সংখ্যা ও মূল্যমানে উত্তর	কোড
৯০১	গত এক বছরে আপনার পরিবারের কতজন শিশু প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় হতে ঝরে পড়েছে?	ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____	
৯০২	গত এক বছরে আপনার পরিবারের কতজন শিশু মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় হতে ঝরে পড়েছে?	ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____	
৯০৩	বিগত ৫ বছরে আপনার পরিবারের কতজন শিশু প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি হয়েছে?	ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____	
৯০৪	বিগত ৫ বছরে আপনার পরিবারের কতজন শিশু প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় হতে ঝরে পড়েছে?	ছেলে _____ মেয়ে _____	
৯০৫	প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় হতে ঝরে পড়ার কারণ কি? (একাধিক কোড হতে পারে)	১.দারিদ্রতা, ২.গৃহস্থালী কাজের চাপ, ৩.অর্থ উপার্জনের জন্যে, ৪. শিশুর শারীরিক অসুস্থতা, ৫. বাবা-মার দুর্ঘটনা জনিত কারণ, ৬.স্কুলের দূরত্ব, ৭. অপ্রাপ্ত বয়সে বিয়ে, ৮. ইভটিজিং, ৯.শিশুর উদাসীনতা, ১০. পিতা-মাতার উদাসীনতা, ১১. প্রযোজ্য নয়	
৯০৬	মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় হতে ঝরে পড়ার কারণ কি? (একাধিক কোড হতে পারে)		
৯০৭	কারণে কোন আর্থিক সহযোগিতা ছাড়া শিশুর শিক্ষা খরচ বহন করতে আপনার পরিবার কি সক্ষম?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৯০৮	৯০৭ এর উত্তর না হলে, আপনার পরিবার শিক্ষা খরচ চালাতে কেন সক্ষম নয়?	১. আর্থিক সঙ্গতি নেই, ২. পরিবারে উপার্জনক্ষম লোক নেই, ৩.পরিবারে সদস্য সংখ্যা বেশি, ৪.অন্যান্য	
৯০৯	আপনি কোন সংস্থার কাছ থেকে সহায়তা না পেলে, আপনার শিশুর লেখাপড়া কি বন্ধ করে দিবেন?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না ৩. প্রযোজ্য নয়	
৯১০	৯০৯ হ্যাঁ হলে, কেন শিশুর লেখাপড়া বন্ধ করবেন?	১. আর্থিক সঙ্গতি নেই, ২. পরিবারে উপার্জনক্ষম লোক নেই, ৩.পরিবারে সদস্য সংখ্যা বেশি, ৪.অন্যান্য	

ক্রম নং	প্রশ্নসমূহ	সংখ্যা ও মূল্যমানে উত্তর	কোড
৯১১	আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য কি নারীদের আইনগত অধিকার সম্পর্কে জানেন?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৯১২	ছেলে-মেয়েদের বিয়ের আইনগত বয়স জানেন কি? (তথা গ্রহনকারীর জন্যঃ ছেলের বয়স ২১ এবং মেয়েদের বয়স ১৮ বছর)	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৯১৩	বিগত ১ বছরের মধ্যে আপনার পরিবারের কতজন সদস্যের বিয়ে হয়েছিল ?	পুরুষঃ..... জন, নারীঃ জন	
৯১৪	বিগত ১ আপনার পরিবারের কতজন নারী সদস্যের ১৮ বছরের নিচে এবং কতজন পুরুষ সদস্যের ২১ বছরের নিচে বিয়ে হয়েছিল?	পুরুষঃ..... জন, নারীঃ জন	
৯১৫	ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠী কমিউনিটির অধিকার সম্পর্কিত (সনাতন) আইনগুলো কি আপনি জানেন?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৯১৬	সামাজিক শক্তি, সম্প্রীতি রক্ষার্থে আপনি কি সংবেদনশীল?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
৯১৭	আপনার এলাকার সাধারণ ও ক্ষুদ্র নৃ-গোষ্ঠীর লোকদের সাথে সম্পর্ক কেমন?	১. ভাল ২. ভাল না ৩. জানা নাই	
৯১৮	আপনার খানার কোন সদস্য বিগত ১ বছরে স্বাস্থ্য সেবা পেয়েছেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ ২. না	
৯১৯	হ্যাঁ হলে, কি ধরনের সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?	১. চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ, ২. ঔষধ, ৩. টিকা, ৪. অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
৯২০	হ্যাঁ হলে, কোথায় বা কার কাছ থেকে সেবা নিয়েছেন? কোড: ১. টিকাকেন্দ্র, ২. কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র, ৩. ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ কেন্দ্র, ৪. উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্র, ৫. জেলা সদর হাসপাতাল, ৬. স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী, ৭. প্রাইভেট ক্লিনিক, ৮. গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার, ৯. কবিরাজ, ১০. অন্যান্য		
৯২১	আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা গত ১ বছরে কত বার সরকারি স্বাস্থ্য সেবা নিয়েছেন? বার	
৯২২	কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক থেকে কি কি সেবা নিয়েছেন?	১. চিকিৎসা পরামর্শ, ২. ঔষধ, ৩. টিকা, ৪. অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	

সেকশন ১০ঃ সামাজিক এবং কারিগরী প্রশিক্ষণ এবং দক্ষতা

১০.১ আপনার পরিবারে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত সদস্য আছে কি না? কোড: ১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না

১০.২ উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন? কোড: ১. সরকারী অফিস থেকে, ২. এনজিও থেকে

১০.৩ হ্যাঁ হলে মোট কতজন? মহিলা জন

পুরুষ জন

১০.৪ যে বিষয়ে প্রশিক্ষণ আছে তার বিবরণ ও ব্যবহার

ক্রমিক নং	প্রশিক্ষণের বিষয়	প্রশিক্ষণ কোন কাজে ব্যবহার করছেন কী? ১=হ্যাঁ, ২= না	হ্যাঁ হলে কিভাবে সহায়তা করছে	না হলে কারণ কি

প্রশিক্ষণের বিষয় কোড-

১. খান চাষে আধুনিক পদ্ধতি; ২. উত্তম সার ব্যবস্থাপনা; ৩. উত্তম সেচ ব্যবস্থাপনা; ৪. সমন্বিত বালাই ব্যবস্থাপনা (আইপিএম); ৫. দলীয় ব্যবস্থাপনা ও হিসাব সংরক্ষণ; ৬. নেতৃত্ব উন্নয়ন

সহায়তার কোড-

১. জৈব বালাইনাশক ব্যবস্থাপনা; ৮. গবাদী পশু পালন; ৯. মৎস্য চাষ; ১০. পুকুর ব্যবস্থাপনা; ১১. মৎস্য খাবার ব্যবস্থাপনা; ১২. হাস মুরগী পালন; ১৩. অন্যান্য-----

সহায়তা না করার কারণের কোড-

১. প্রয়োজের সুযোগ/জায়গা নেই; ২. অর্থের অভাব; ৩. আরও প্রশিক্ষণ প্রয়োজন; ৪. ইচ্ছা নেই

১০.২ জীবিকা নির্বাহে অতিরিক্ত দক্ষতা

জীবিকা নির্বাহে অতিরিক্ত কি কি দক্ষতা আপনার আছে (জাল তৈরী, সেলাই, হস্তশিল্প, বাঁশবেত, কাঠের কাজ উত্পাদি)?

১.

২.

৩.

সেকশন ১১ঃ বিকল্প আয়বর্ধনমূলক কাজ

ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	উত্তরঃ সংখ্যা বা মূল্যমান	কোড
১১০১	কোন ধরনের আয়বর্ধনমূলক কর্মকান্ড অত্র এলাকায় আপনার জন্য উপযোগী মনে করেন? (সর্বোচ্চ তিনটি)	১. কসলের চাষ, ২. গবাদী পশু পালন, ৩. হাস মুরগী, ৪. মাছ চাষ, ৫. ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা, ৬. দিনমজুরি, ৭. হস্তশিল্প, ৮. রিক্সা/জান	

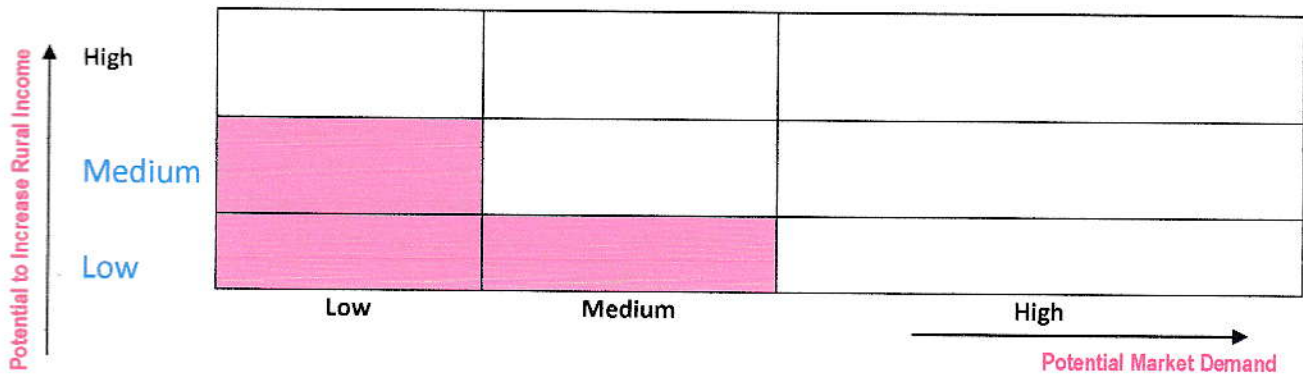
ক্রম	প্রশ্ন	উত্তরঃ সংখ্যা বা মূল্যমান	কোড
		চালক, ৯. অন্যান্য	
১১০২	উপরোল্লিখিত আয়বর্ধনমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডের মধ্যে এমন কোনটি কি আছে যা আপনি আগে থেকেই করে আসছেন?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১০৩	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোনটি?		
১১০৪	উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজে কত টাকা বিনিয়োগ করেছেন?		
১১০৫	টাকার উৎস		
১১০৬	মাসে কত টাকা আয় করছেন উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজ থেকে?		
১১০৭	বছরের কোন কোন মাসে উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি (গুলো) করা যায়?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১০৮	সারা বছরব্যাপী উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি করতে কোন সমস্যা আছে কি?		
১১০৯	উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজে কোন প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১১০	উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি করতে কোন প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন আছে কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১১১	উক্ত বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি পরিবারের কোন নারী সদস্য চালিয়ে নিতে পারবেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১১২	যদি কোন প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগে বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয় তখন কি করেন?	১. গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জিনিস বিক্রি করে, ২. ঋণ নিয়ে, ৩. দাদুন, ৪. সরকারি ঋণ, ৫. অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করণ	
১১১৩	প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগে বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হলে ঋণ নিয়ে থাকলে তা কিভাবে পরিশোধ করেন?	১. অন্য কোন উৎস হতে ঋণ নিয়ে, ২. গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জিনিস বিক্রি করে, ৩. অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করণ	
১১১৪	বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটির জন্য কোন ঝুঁকি বিবেচনা করা হয়েছিল কিনা?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১১৫	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কি কি ঝুঁকি বিবেচনা করা হয়েছিল?		
১১১৬	উৎপাদিত পণ্য বা সেবার বাজারজাতকরণে কোন সমস্যাগুলি কি?		
১১১৭	সারা বছর বিকল্প আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজটি চালু রাখেন কি?	১. হ্যাঁ, ২. না	
১১১৮	যদি না হয়, তবে উপরোল্লিখিত আয়বর্ধনমূলক কর্মকাণ্ড শুরু করতে আপনার প্রধান সমস্যাগুলি কি?	১. ২.	

😊 Thanks for your kind cooperation

আপনার সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ

FGD/KII/Mapping guide questions

Attractiveness matrix



Ranking of the Short-listed Businesses

SI #	Criteria for VCA	Proposed business/products/services									
01	Unmet market demand (5X)										
02	Potential to increase income (4X)										
03	Potentials to develop market linkage (3 X)										
04	Potentials to mobilize producers group(2X)										
05	Work better for poor (1 X)										
	Rank										

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INSTRUMENT II: CHECKLIST FOR CLUSTER SURVEY (bamboo/pottery)

নির্দেশনা: একটি নির্দিষ্ট গ্রামে অনেকগুলো খানা মিলে যদি একই ধরনের পণ্য উৎপাদন করে তবে সে গ্রামটিকে সে পণ্যের ক্লাস্টার বলা যায়। যেমন: বাকতা ঝিলমারটেক গ্রামে বাঁশের তৈরী সামগ্রী, বাকতায় লালাচিনি, পালপাড়ার মৃৎশিল্প, গইছখালীর বেগুন, কালিয়াপাড়ার শশা, ইত্যাদি। জিবিকে যে উপজেলায় কাজ করছে সেখানে জিজেস করতে হবে এ এলাকায় প্রসিদ্ধ এমন কোন ক্লাস্টার আছে কিনা? সে ক্লাস্টারের নির্দিষ্ট পণ্যটি উৎপাদনে জড়িত কয়েকজনের সাথে আলাপ করে নিচের তথ্যগুলো সংগ্রহ করার চেষ্টা করুন।

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	ক্লাস্টার পণ্যটির নাম	বাঁশের তৈরী সামগ্রী/ মৃৎশিল্প (টিক চিহ্ন দিন)
২	ক্লাস্টার গ্রামের নাম	
৩	কতটি খানা জড়িত	
৪	কি কি সামগ্রী তৈরী করেন	
৫	কোন সামগ্রীটি কোন মৌসুমে চাহিদা বেশী?	
৬	প্রতিটি সামগ্রী বছরে কয়টি তৈরী করা হয়?	
৭	বছরে কয়টি তৈরী করবে এই চাহিদা কিভাবে যাচাই করে?	
৮	কোথায় বিক্রি করে?	
৯	পাইকারের কাছে বা দূরবর্তী কোন কেন্দ্রের কাছে বিক্রি করা হয় কি? কারা, কোন এলাকার?	
১০	যদি কেউ নির্দিষ্ট ডিজাইনের কোন সামগ্রী তৈরী করতে বলে আপনাদের এই দক্ষতা কি আছে?	
১১	আপনারা যারা এগুলো তৈরী করছেন তাঁদের ৩টি প্রধান সমস্যা/বাঁধা/প্রতিকূলতার কথা বলুন যা এই ব্যবসার বাজার বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়ক হবে?	
১২	কবে থেকে আপনারা এটি করছেন?	
১৩	এই ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলায় এই পণ্যটি উৎপাদন করে এমন ক'টি গ্রাম আছে? গ্রামের নামগুলো লিখুন	

নোট: মোবাইলে পণ্যটি সংশ্লিষ্ট বাজার বা উৎপাদনকারীরা উৎপাদনে নিয়োজিত এমন ছবি নিন এবং প্রেরণ করুন

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CHECKLIST FOR CLUSTER SURVEY

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
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১	ফসলের পণ্যটির নাম	
২	ফসলের গ্রামের নাম	
৩	কতটি খানা জড়িত	
৪	এই গ্রামে কতটুকু জমিতে এটার চাষ হয় (লালচিনি ও ভার্মি বাদে)	
৫	মৌসুম (মাসগুলোর নাম)	
৬	কবে থেকে আপনারা এটি করছেন?	
৭	স্থানীয় কোন বাজারে বিক্রি করেন? (বাজারের নাম)। হাটবার বলুন?	
৮	ভরা মৌসুমে প্রতি হাটবারে কি পরিমাণে বিক্রি হয়?	
৯	স্থানীয় বাজার থেকে দূরবর্তী কোন বাজারে গেলে কোন বাজারে যায়?	
১০	আপনারা যারা এগুলো তৈরী করছেন তাঁদের ৩টি প্রধান সমস্যা/বাঁধা/প্রতিকূলতার কথা বলুন যা এই ব্যবসার বাজার বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়ক হবে?	
১১	এই ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলায় এই পণ্যটি উৎপাদন করে এমন ক'টি গ্রাম আছে? গ্রামের নামগুলো লিখুন	

নোট: মোবাইলে পণ্যটি সংশ্লিষ্ট বাজার বা উৎপাদনকারীরা উৎপাদনে নিয়োজিত এমন ছবি বা জমির ছবি নিন এবং প্রেরণ করুন

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CHECKLIST FOR GOAT BREEDING PROGRAM

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	দেশী ছাগল সংরক্ষণ ও জাত উন্নয়নে এই কর্মসূচিটি কবে থেকে শুরু হয়েছে? কোন কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান এতে সম্পৃক্ত?	
২	বৃহত্তর ময়মনসিংহে কোন কোন উপজেলা ছাগল পালনের জন্য উপযুক্ত?	
৩	এই অঞ্চলের জন্য উপযুক্ত জাত হিসেবে ছাগলের কোন জাতটি (ডুলো) সুপারিশ করবেন?	
৪	এই অঞ্চলের জন্য ছাগল পালনের পদ্ধতি হিসেবে কোনটি সুপারিশ করবেন?	
৫	এই অঞ্চলে ছাগলের কোন কোন রোগের প্রাদুর্ভাব বেশী?	
৬	এই অঞ্চলে ছাগল পালনের ৩টি প্রধান সমস্যার কথা বলুন?	১. ২. ৩.
৭	এই অঞ্চলে ছাগল পালনের ৩টি প্রধান সমস্যার কথা বলুন?	১. ২. ৩.
৮	ছাগল পালনে চুয়াডাঙ্গা বা মেহেরপুর যে দৃষ্টান্ত তৈরী করেছে সেটা কি ময়মনসিংহ অঞ্চলে সম্ভব?	
৯	এই অঞ্চলে দারিদ্রতা দূরীকরণে ওয়ার্ল্ড ভিশন এ বিষয়ে সহায়ক কিভাবে কাজ করতে পারে?	
১০	আপনাদের গবেষণা কর্মের কোন সংক্ষিপ্ত প্রতিবেদন কি অনুগ্রহ করে দেয়া যাবে?	

নোট: মোবাইলে সাইনবোর্ডসহ ছবি নিম্ন এবং প্রেরণ করুন

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CHECKLIST FOR DUCK HATCHERY

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	উদ্যোগের নাম ও মোবাইল নং	
২	উদ্যোগের নাম ও ঠিকানা	
৩	কবে থেকে শুরু করেছেন?	
৪	এই ব্যবসার আগে কি করতেন? হাঁসের বাচ্চা উৎপাদনের খামার তৈরীর চিন্তা কেন করেছিলেন?	
৫	অনুগ্রহ করে বলবেন কিভাবে বাচ্চা উৎপাদন করেন (ডিম ফুটিয়ে না একদিনের বাচ্চা সংগ্রহ করে)।	
৬	ডিম বা বাচ্চা কোথা হতে সংগ্রহ করেন?	
৭	কিভাবে বিক্রি করেন? একদিনের বাচ্চা/বাচ্চা ফুটানোর ডিম/কিছুদিন বড় করে?	
৮	এই উপজেলার কোন কোন গ্রামে/ইউনিয়নে আপনার হাঁসের বাচ্চার চাহিদা সবচেয়ে বেশী?	
৯	প্রতি ব্যাচে কয়টি বাচ্চা বিক্রি করেন?	
১০	প্রতিটি একদিনের বাচ্চার দাম কত?	
১১	বছরে কত ব্যাচ?	
১২	এই উদ্যোগে আপনার বিনিয়োগ কত?	
১৩	বাৎসরিক পরিচালন খরচ কত?	
১৪	হাঁসের কি কি রোগ হয়ে থাকে?	
১৫	আপনার ব্যবসায় কোন প্রতিযোগী আছে কি?	
১৬	কতজন প্রতিযোগী	
১৭	আপনার ব্যবসায় প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যা বলুন?	১. ২. ৩.
১৮	আপনার ব্যবসায় প্রধান তিনটি সমস্যার কথা বলুন?	১. ২. ৩.

নোট: মোবাইলে উদ্যোগটির ছবি সাইনবোর্ডসহ নিম্ন এবং প্রেরণ করুন

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CHECKLIST FOR UPAZILA AGRICULTURE OFFICE

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	উত্তরদাতার নাম, পদবী ও মোবাইল নং	
২	উপজেলা	
৩	এই এলাকার সার্বিক ফসল সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে চাই?	
৪	এই উপজেলায় সবচেয়ে সম্ভাবনাময় শস্যগুলো কি কি?	
৫	এই উপজেলার প্রধান শস্য বিন্যাসগুলো কি কি?	
৬	প্রধান শস্য বিন্যাসের আওতাধীন জমির পরিমাণ?	
৭	এই উপজেলায় কুমড়া জাতীয় সজী ও বেগুন চাষের জন্য সর্বাধিক উপযুক্ত ইউনিয়ন/থাম কোনগুলো?	
৮	উপজেলায় কুমড়া জাতীয় সজী চাষের আওতাধীন জমির পরিমাণ কতটুকু?	
৯	উপজেলায় বেগুন চাষের আওতাধীন জমির পরিমাণ কতটুকু?	
১০	কুমড়া জাতীয় সজী ও বেগুন উৎপাদনে কৃষকদের কি কি সমস্যা আছে? যেমন: উপকরণে (বীজ, সার, ফীটনাশক), প্রযুক্তিতে যেমন জৈব দমন, ফেরোমোন ট্র্যাপ এর ব্যবহার	
১১	কুমড়া জাতীয় সজী ও বেগুন বাজারজাতকরণে কৃষকদের কি কি সমস্যা আছে?	
১২	উপজেলা কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অফিস হতে এসকল সমস্যা সমাধানে কি কি পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হচ্ছে?	
১৩	এই এলাকার দারিদ্রতা দূরীকরণে ওয়ার্ড ভিশন কিভাবে কৃষকদের সজী উৎপাদনে সহায়ক হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে?	
১৪	আপনার অফিসের গত বছরের বাৎসরিক প্রতিবেদনটি কি পেতে পারি?	

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CHECKLIST FOR UPAZILA FISHERIES OFFICE

ক্রম	ডবষয়	মতামত
১	উত্তরদাতার নাম, পদবী ও মোবাইল নং	
২	উপজেলা	
৩	এই এলাকায় মৎস্য সম্পদের সার্বিক দিকগুলো সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে চাই?	
৪	কতটি পুকুর/জলমহাল/জলাশয় আছে?	
৫	কি কি মাছের চাষ বেশী হয়?	
৬	ভাল জাতের মাছের পোনা এই এলাকায় সহজলভ্য কি?	
৭	এই উপজেলার কয়টি হ্যাচারি আছে?	
৮	এই উপজেলায় কয়টি মাছের পোনার নার্সারী পুকুর আছে?	
৯	পোনা ব্যবসায়ী করিয়া কতজন আছে?	
১০	প্রান্তিক কৃষক যার মাত্র ৩০ শতাংশের একটি পুকুর আছে তার জন্য কোন ধরনের মাছ চাষ আপনি উপযুক্ত মনে করেন?	
১১	মাছ চাষে এই এলাকার প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যার কথা বলুন?	
১২	উপজেলা মৎস্য অফিস হতে এ সকল সমস্যা সমাধানে কি কি পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হচ্ছে?	
১৩	এই এলাকার দারিদ্রতা দূরীকরণে ওয়ার্ল্ড ভিশন কিভাবে মৎস্য চাষে সহায়ক হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে?	
১৪	আপনার অফিসের গত বছরের বাৎসরিক প্রতিবেদনটি কি পেতে পারি?	

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CHECKLIST FOR UPAZILA LIVESTOCK OFFICE

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	উত্তরদাতার নাম, পদবী ও মোবাইল নং	
২	উপজেলা	
৩	এই এলাকায় প্রাণিসম্পদের সার্বিক চিত্র সম্পর্কে কিছু জানতে চাই?	
৪	উপজেলার মোট গাভীর সংখ্যা	
৫	উপজেলার মোট ছাগলের সংখ্যা	
৬	উপজেলার মোট হাঁসের সংখ্যা	
৭	উপজেলার মোট মুরগীর সংখ্যা	
৮	উপজেলার নিবন্ধিত খামারীর সংখ্যা (গাভী পালন)	
৯	উপজেলার গরু মোটাতাজা করে এমন খামারীর সংখ্যা	
১০	গাভী/ছাগল/মোটাতাজা গরুর ক্ষেত্রে কোন ধরনের রোগের প্রাদুর্ভাব বেশী?	
১১	সরকারি ভাবে গরু/ছাগলের কি কি ভ্যাক্সিন দেয়া হয়?	
১২	উপজেলার সার্বিক চাহিদা অনুসারে গরু/ছাগলের ভ্যাক্সিন সরবরাহ কি পর্যাপ্ত? শতকরা কতভাগ সরকারীভাবে দেয়া হয়? ভ্যাক্সিন ও কৃমিনাশকের বাজার চাহিদা কি পরিমাণ?	
১৩	সরকারিভাবে হাঁস-মুরগীর কি কি ভ্যাক্সিন দেয়া হয়?	
১৪	উপজেলার সার্বিক চাহিদা অনুসারে হাঁস-মুরগীর ভ্যাক্সিন সরবরাহ কি পর্যাপ্ত? শতকরা কতভাগ সরকারীভাবে দেয়া হয়?	
	এই এলাকার জন্য উপযুক্ত গাভীর ভাল জাত কোনগুলো? এবং এগুলো খামারিরা কোথা হতে সংগ্রহ করতে পারে?	
	এই এলাকার জন্য উপযুক্ত মোটাতাজাকরণের জন্য গরুর ভাল জাত কোনগুলো? এবং এগুলো খামারিরা কোথা হতে সংগ্রহ করতে পারে?	
	এই এলাকার জন্য উপযুক্ত ছাগলের ভাল জাত কোনগুলো? এবং এগুলো খামারিরা কোথা হতে সংগ্রহ করতে পারে?	
	এই এলাকার জন্য উপযুক্ত হাঁস ও দেশী মুরগীর ভাল জাত কোনগুলো? এবং এগুলো খামারিরা কোথা হতে সংগ্রহ করতে পারে?	
১৫	এই উপজেলায় প্রাণিসম্পদ ও হাঁস-মুরগী পালনে প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যার কথা বলবেন কি?	
১৬	এই এলাকার দারিদ্রতা দূরীকরণে ওয়ার্ল্ড ভিশন কিভাবে প্রাণিসম্পদ ও হাঁস-মুরগী পালনে সহায়ক হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে?	
১৭	আপনার অফিসের গত বছরের বাৎসরিক প্রতিবেদনটি কি পেতে পারি?	

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CHECKLIST FOR LARGE SEED DEALER AT UPAZILA LEVEL

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	উদ্যোগের নাম ও মোবাইল নং	
২	উদ্যোগের নাম ও ঠিকানা	
৩	কবে থেকে শুরু করেছেন?	
৪	এই এলাকায় নিম্নলিখিত সজী বীজের চাহিদা কেমন?	
	করলা	
	শাউ	
	মিস্টি কুমড়া	
	চাশকুমড়া	
	শশা	
	চিচিঙ্গা	
	বিঙ্গা	
	ধুন্দল	
	বেগুন	
৫	আপনার নিকট থেকে সবচেয়ে বেশী সজী বীজ কিনে থাকে কোন গ্রামের কৃষকরা? কোন ধরনের সজী বীজ?	
৬	সজী চাষে কৃষকরা আপনার কাছে বীজ ক্রয় ছাড়াও অন্য কোন পরামর্শ চেয়ে থাকে কি? যদি হয় হয় কোন ধরনের পরামর্শ?	
৭	এই এলাকার সবজী চাষে প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যা বহন?	
৮	এই উপজেলায় কৃষি উপকরণ ব্যবসায়ীদের কোন সমিতি আছে কি?	
৯	আপনার মতো যারা কৃষি উপকরণ বিক্রি করছেন তাদের ব্যবসায় প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যার কথা বহন?	
১০	এসব সমস্যা কিভাবে সমাধান করা যায়	

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CHECKLIST FOR LARGE AGROVET DEALER AT UPAZILA LEVEL

ক্রম	বিষয়	মতামত
১	উদ্যোগের নাম ও মোবাইল নং	
২	উদ্যোগের নাম ও ঠিকানা	
৩	কবে থেকে শুরু করেছেন?	
৪	এই এলাকায় গভীর কোন কোন রোগগুলো বেশী হয়	
৫	গরু/ছাগলের কি কি ঔষধ আপনি বিক্রি করেন? বছরে কি পরিমাণ?	
৬	কুমিনাশক বাড়ির চাহিদা কেমন? পরিমাণ	
৭	হাঁস-মুরগীর কি কি ঔষধ আপনি বিক্রি করেন? বছরে প্রতিটি কি পরিমাণ?	
৮	গরু মোটাজাকরণের ক্ষেত্রে খামারীদের আপনি কি ঔষধ বিক্রি করেন? বছরে প্রতিটি কি পরিমাণে?	
৯	আপনার নিকট থেকে সবচেয়ে বেশী উপকরণ কিনে থাকে কোন গ্রামের কৃষকরা? কোন ধরনের উপকরণ?	
১০	কৃষকরা আপনার কাছে ঔষধ ক্রয় ছাড়াও অন্য কোন পরামর্শ চেয়ে থাকে কি? যদি হ্যাঁ হয় কোন ধরনের পরামর্শ?	
১১	এই এলাকায় গরু/ছাগল/গরুমোটাজাকরণ ও হাঁস-মুরগী পালনে প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যা বলুন?	
১২	এই উপজেলায় আপনাদের কোন সমিতি আছে কি?	
১৩	আপনার মতো যারা কৃষি উপকরণ বিক্রি করছেন তাদের ব্যবসায় প্রধান ৩টি সমস্যার কথা বলুন?	
১৪	এসব সমস্যা কিভাবে সমাধান করা যায়	