



NGO Interventions and It's Impact on Livelihood Development of Right Holders

Livelihood Status of the Hardcore Poor Right Holders in Hard to Reach Areas of Bangladesh

*Quarterly Comparative Report based on Monthly
Livelihood Survey (July – September 2012)*

**NGO Interventions and It's Impact on Livelihood Development of Right Holders:
Livelihood Status of the Hardcore Poor Right Holders in Hard to Reach Areas of
Bangladesh**
Quarterly Comparative Report based on Monthly Livelihood Survey (July-September, 2012)

Author

Polin Kumar Saha

Acknowledgement

This report provides an assessment of livelihood of the poor in between two groups (right holders and non-right holders), living in hard to reach areas in Bangladesh. The data have been collected from three villages of the three districts, namely Gaibandha, Sirajganj and Shariatpur. The report acknowledges, with gratitude, of efforts provided in collecting data, by the staff of Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) in Gaibandha, Gono Kalyan Sangstha (GKS) in Sirajganj and Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) in Shariatpur. This report is an output of Climate Change, Biodiversity and DRR unit of Unnayan Onneshan.

I cordially thank Sawon Istiak Anik for his constant support in the data analysis to carry out this research work. This report has immensely benefited from other colleagues at Unnayan Onneshan. Special thanks to Shahid Md. Adnan and A. Z. M. Saleh for their kind support in editing and publishing the report. The entire research is conducted under the guidance of Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir.



© **Copyright:** Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators

The content of this publication may be reproduced for non-commercial purposes with proper citation (please send output to the address mentioned below). Any other form of reproduction, storage in a retrieval system or transmission by any means for commercial purposes, requires permission from the Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators.

For orders and request please contact:

Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators

16/2, Indira Road, Farmgate

Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh

Tell: + (880-2) 8158274, 9110636

Fax: + (880-2) 8159135

E-mail: info@unnayan.org

Web: www.unnayan.org

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	2
Table of Content	3
List of Table and Figure	4
Executive Summary	5-7
Summary of Findings	7-8
Introduction	9-10
Objective and Rationale of the Survey	9
Sample Selection	9
Comparability with conventional mechanisms	10
Limitations	10
Households Income	11-13
Sources of income	10
Level of income	12
Basic Needs Consumption	13-15
Expenditure Situation	13
Key Findings	15
Impact of NGO Interventions and Policy Relevance	15
Consumption of Food	15-17
Key Findings	16
Impact of NGO Interventions and Policy Relevance	17
Situation on Poverty	16-17
Income poverty	17
Food poverty	19
Key Findings	20
Impact of NGO Interventions and Policy Relevance	20
Desegregated Gender Situation	20-21
References	22
Annex 1	23-24
Methodology of the State of Livelihood	23
Income Poverty Line	23
Food Poverty Line	23
Annex 2	25-27

List of Tables

Table 1: Month-wise occupational proportion (Percentage value) of controlled and uncontrolled respondents	11
Table 2: Location-wise expenditure level (shown as percentage of total expenditure against the total income) between two groups of the respondents	14
Table 3: Month-wise expenditure level (shown as percentage of total expenditure against the total income) between two groups of the respondents	15
Table 4: Location-wise evaluation in the rate of poverty between two groups of the respondents	19
Table 5: Evaluation of location-wise rate in food poverty between two groups of the respondents	20
Table 6: Observation of female access in formal education system	21

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location-wise occupational status between controlled and un-controlled group of respondents	12
Figure 2: Observation of income level between two groups of respondents (month and location-wise)	13
Figure 3: Gross expenditure level between two groups of the respondents	14
Figure 4: Comparison of food intake between two groups of the respondents	16
Figure 5: Calorie intake scenario between controlled and uncontrolled group of the respondents	17
Figure 6: Comparison of income-expenditure between two groups of the respondents	18
Figure 7: Comparison poverty level between two groups of the respondents	18

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present survey report for the period of July-September, 2012 reveals a comparative livelihood assessment of the hardcore poor between right holders (controlled) and non-right holders (uncontrolled) in hard to reach areas in some selected sample districts of northern, central and southern region of Bangladesh. The survey compiles the collected information of the monthly survey conducted in specified rural Bangladesh, designated as *Chars* in the three districts of Gaibandha, Sirajganj and Shariatpur.

The monthly survey has a sample size of 750 households (125 for each at controlled and uncontrolled households), living under the orthodox World Bank poverty line (income less than USD 1.25 a day). The survey collates information, amongst others, on five fundamental rights of human being (e.g. food, cloths, housing, education and health). Despite certain shortcomings of such measures, for keeping conformity and compatibility, the indicators for the survey have also been developed in line with the indicators used in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES 2010 and 2005), conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

The relevant findings are as follows:

Income and Poverty: In comparison to respondents of controlled and uncontrolled group, the average percentage of the respondents is found higher in both upper (74.74 percent) and lower poverty line (21.33 percent) in the uncontrolled group rather than the controlled one (64.06 and 18.22 percent for upper and lower poverty rate respectively). In the study between two groups of the respondents, the significant relevancy finds that the current rate of poverty of the right holders has been decreased, which means that the positive influence of the project intervention has improved the respondents' livelihood options. The reason behind the improvement of the rate of poverty in both the group of respondents has been assessed monthly. Livelihood development is occurred primarily due to selling their harvested crops, as the result of improved cropping cycle for more production. On the other hand, the SME investment of the right holders has been observed significantly, particularly in the controlled group and its impacts on overall income has been investigated as a supportive mechanism to increase the gross income level in the surveyed areas. As a result of the project support to the respective right holders, the rate of income poverty of the respondents has been decreased in the current study compared to the last baseline survey.

Based upon the poverty line (suggested by World Bank), the current survey finds that about two of every ten people (18.22 percent) among the right holders are still living under the extreme poverty line as their average income is less than BDT 2000 per person per month. The survey reveals that about 40 percent people of the right holders are living beyond the upper poverty line as their income level is more than BDT 3000 per person per month.

Food Intake and Poverty: It is also found that the average calorie intake per person per day is 2458.33 kcal and 2205 kcal in the controlled and uncontrolled group respectively. Following the current average calorie intake scenarios, the respondents of the controlled group has been categorized as upper absolute poverty (2122 kcal) in terms of calorie intake poverty measurement, but the respondents of Gaibandha and Sirajganj are below the absolute poverty line in case of particular assessment (1987 kcal and 2102 kcal per person per day respectively). On the other hand, all the respondents of the uncontrolled group are also found in the upper absolute poverty line, but

their calorie intake is lower than the right holders. Even though the income level of the respondents has been observed in line with poverty, the food intake is found at a satisfactory level in terms of their food poverty line in both of the respondents' groups. In case of finding food poverty in some locations, the survey observes that most of the respondents are unconscious about taking balanced diet, primarily derived from the food poverty but the awareness tendency of calorie intake has been grown relatively higher among the right holders, compared to the non-rightholders. An exception, however, of some previous months is found in the last September where the calorie intake of the respondents is comparatively higher for this particular period of time, which might have found because of the harvesting period of *Boro* rice and the interventions of some organisations into local knowledge regarding high calorie related food intake. Especially, the respondents at controlled group have also been complemented by their own production of food from their homestead gardens.

Expenditure Situation: The current survey considers six expenditure components, namely food, clothing, education, health, housing, and miscellaneous expenditure in both of the controlled and uncontrolled group. Besides these major sectors of expenditure, an additional cost of their small investment has been calculated in their gross expenditures every month. Considering all about these consumptions, the average total expenditure is found higher in uncontrolled group (52.71 percent of their total monthly income) compared to the controlled group (49.34 percent of their total monthly income), where it indicates that the respondents of the controlled group has developed their subsistence of living compared to the uncontrolled groups.

The survey finds that the average food expenditure of the respondents is found 26.83 and 32.99 percent of their total income in controlled and uncontrolled group respectively. The food cost of right holders is observed significantly lower than the cost of uncontrolled group, primarily because of their subsistence emanating from homestead gardening. Against the total income, the average expenditure of the controlled group is 5.08, 4.27, 3.68, 3.4 t and 0.03 percent for clothing, education, health, housing and miscellaneous respectively (while the percentage in the uncontrolled group is 6.30, 2.82, 4.24, 1.61 and 0.22 percent respectively). That means, the miscellaneous expenditure is seen in transportation, recreation as well as buying some household products like gold, television, furniture, radio, mobile etc. of the respondents.

The significant reason behind the lower expenditure on food in the surveyed areas, however, is that most of the respondents are getting food from their own homestead gardening and livestock farming. The comparable lower SME investment is also noticeable (6.04 and 4.53 percent of the total income of the controlled and uncontrolled groups respectively), since most of the investors are turned out to regenerative investor and profit holder in their business over the months. Alternatively, due to religious and other cultural festival round the year expenditures fluctuate rapidly, e.g. most of the respondents usually buy new cloths in lieu of investing in other consumption sectors to celebrate any kind of cultural festival.

Gender: The current survey considers the female participation in some activities e.g. education, family decision-making process and initiatives for birth control methods as well. Female participation in education, however, is not found satisfactory compared to the previous months among both groups of respondents, where only 30.13 and 25.51 percent female of controlled and uncontrolled group respectively have accessed to formal education during July-September, 2012. In addition, female are suffering more from illness than their male counterparts in the controlled group. In the decision-making and birth control process in the families, the percentage of female

contribution is 42.22 and 79.11 percent in the controlled group respectively, while in the uncontrolled group of respondents it is 28.36 and 85.69 percent.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Indicators	Indicators	Findings
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Percentage of respondents in different profession # Percentage of respondents in different level of income # Per capita income # Per capita expenditure # Percentage of investment of household's income in different sectors 	Most of the respondents' income has been found at around USD 1. However, per capita expenditure was higher than per capita income. To accommodate additional expenditure the respondents have to rely on NGOs or neighbours for credit.
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Intake of different food items in gm per capita per day # Per capita calorie intake # Percentage of food expenditure of total income # Percentage of respondents in different level of expenditure on food items 	In compared to national rural average (HIES 2010) most of the respondents are found below food poverty line. The average food expenditure against income is also found below the national rural average in accordance with HIES 2010.
Cloth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Percentage of cloth expenditure of total income # Percentage of respondents in different level of expenditure on cloths 	The average cloth expenditure against income is found very close to the national average in all regions, but a large portion of the respondents did not spend money for buying cloths.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Percentage of households in access with education # Percentage of education expenditure of total income # Percentage of respondents in different level of expenditure on education related activities # Percentage in rates of dropout # Percentage of households involved in capacity building training 	The education related average expenditure is higher in Gaibandha but lower in Sirajgonj and Shariatpur compared to HIES 2010. Moreover, a large portion of the respondents are found unable to spend money for education. The dropout rate in primary school is low, but the percentage of higher education is also low.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Percentage of respondent sickness with segregating gender and also child # Percentage of health expenditure of total income # Percentage of respondents in different level of expenditure on treatment 	The rate of child sickness is found very high among marginalized people. The average medical expenditure against income is found higher than the national average, but a large portion of the respondents identified who are unable to spend money for their medical services.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Percentage of housing (renting, repairing, buying or construction) expenditure of total income # Percentage of respondents in different level of expenditure on housing related activities 	The average housing expenditure against income is found lower than the national average as stated in HIES 2010, but a large portion of the respondents is found without spending money for their housing related activities.
Household Other Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Percentage of household (any type of household products like kitchen materials, gold, TV, etc) expenditure of total income # Percentage of respondents in different level of expenditure on household items 	In the survey area the households are found spending very little or no money for other household products whereas the national rural average is 12.61 percent of the monthly income.

<p>Gender</p>	<p># Percentage of female respondents in access with education # Percentage of female respondents in achieving higher education 'SSC or above' # Percentage of female respondents in taking decision own # Percentage of female respondents in taking birth control methods</p>	<p>Female education enrolment is not satisfactory in the survey areas. Due to overwhelming illiteracy and economically vulnerable situation their participation in decision making is also below national average.</p>
----------------------	--	--

1. INTRODUCTION

Through some different projects, the NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) interventions may influence the status of livelihood. This status of livelihood is consolidated as the ‘State of Livelihood’ which exposes commonly about the living conditions, and assessed in this survey in between two groups of respondents (beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by the NGO supports) on some certain households in Bangladesh. The survey have assessed the significant changes of livelihood status on both of respondents, those who have been influenced in their livelihood by various NGO activities (designated as controlled group), and others (uncontrolled group) who are surviving their life without any help by the specific project of NGO. Living condition measurement has been an area of survey using instruments that mostly expressed in monetary terms where many non-monetized human well-being indicators have not been used. The monthly survey is an attempt to collate information through this report, amongst others, on five fundamental rights of human being (e.g. food, cloths, housing, education and health).

The survey purposively targeted the poor of geographically vulnerable areas of Northern, Southern and Central Bangladesh, more specifically the people living in hard to reach areas of *chars*. Historically, the regions are being inundated every year as well as the periodic flooding influences local ecosystems. Despite peoples’ sufferings, flood makes the agricultural land fertile through siltation and thereby, shapes the life and economy of the areas. In addition, other environmental factors such as riverbank erosion, drought in dry season, salinity intrusion as a result of backwater effect, dwindling ground water level have been contributing to augment the vulnerability of the regions. These have been further complicated by the property rights instability associated with continuous erosion and accretion of land by the riverine systems and consequential conflicts over ownership, capture and tenure management between the powerful and the poor.

The monthly survey has a sample size of 750 households (125 for each at controlled and uncontrolled households), conducted in the three districts of Gaibandha, Sirajganj and Shariatpur.

1.1 Objective and Rationale of the Survey

The report necessarily attempts to the periodic average changes in living standard between the two groups (controlled and uncontrolled groups) of the poor respondents living in the hard to reach areas. As a part of longitudinal survey, the current report explores the trend on status of livelihood on a quarterly basis, based upon the data collected from the monthly survey. The report, thus, intends to provide an indication of the periodic changes in living condition among two groups of respondents of the poor in order to assess the NGO interventions to the controlled groups. The periodic changes observed in their livelihood also allow making a comparison among the three months (July-September 2012). The availability of regular quarterly data on the changes of the lives and livelihood of the poor serves usefully in exploring continuous changes and dynamics of the state of livelihood.

1.2 Sample Selection

A total sample of 750 households, divided equally from each of the three different *char* areas of Shariatpur, Gaibandha and Sirajganj districts has been selected to monitor the state of livelihood by using a pre-designed questionnaire. Then, total 250 households of each district have been divided again into two categories as controlled and uncontrolled. The households have been selected using stratified sampling technique considering their position in compatible with the orthodox poverty line

(World Bank poverty line criteria of daily income is less than USD1.25) to maintain comparability with the national statistics in case of necessity.

1.3 Comparability with Conventional Mechanisms

Despite the shortcomings of the conventional mechanisms, particularly in relations to measurement of poverty and livelihood, the survey collects and reports data for making comparison with the findings between two groups of respondents of third quarter in 2012, e.g. controlled and uncontrolled. Accordingly, the collected data has been analysed using the cost of basic needs (CBN) method, articulated by World Bank, which is commonly used by the national statistical agency, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The CBN method captures the cost of a basic food basket where minimum nutritional requirement estimated as 2122 kcal per person per day, and the level is defined as poverty line. Considering BBS categories, the survey has categorized the poor into three groups based on their nutritional intake such as *Absolute Poor* (≤ 2122 kcal), *Hardcore Poor* (≤ 1805 kcal) and *Ultra Poor* (≤ 1600 kcal). The survey further measures the poverty level of the samples based on daily income as also proposed by World Bank, where they set daily income of USD 1.25 as poverty line. Using income method, the survey has categorized the poverty into upper poverty (USD 1.25 per person per day) and lower poverty (USD 1 per person per day).

1.4 Limitations

It has been already stated that the current livelihood status of the controlled group is not a generalized case for most of the marginalized people of the rural areas in Bangladesh. The livelihood status of the uncontrolled group is merely advisable over the common picture of the poor people in hard to reach areas of Bangladesh. Moreover, the beneficiary groups (controlled) have been compared to the uncontrolled group in order to assess the level of project support for the poor people. The current findings are indicative to the changes observed in the lives and livelihood of the poor in vulnerable areas.

2. HOUSEHOLDS INCOME

2.1 Sources of Income

Considering the third quarter of 2012 (July-September), the survey have not found ANY significant changes with the different sources of income over THE months. In contrast, between the controlled and uncontrolled groups, the sources of income at farmer and labour level are varied.

The current picture finds a high level of farmers in controlled group compared to uncontrolled group. In case of labour, however, the situation is opposite. In this quarter, the study has found respectively the highest 49.67 and 65.6 percent of the respondents with wage labourers in controlled and uncontrolled group. In the same periodic time, the highest 30.93 and 21.77 percent of the respondents are farmers in controlled and uncontrolled groups respectively. In the same order, farmers and labours have been decreased slightly over the months except the number of small business, fisher man and rickshaw/van puller in almost both controlled and uncontrolled groups. The survey observes that all the wage labourers are involved in agriculture in land owned by others and/or in leased land due to having non-availability of off-farm activities in their localities. Even, these major two occupations have been distinguished as separate sources of income, but the survey reveals that the most marginalized people (wage labourers and farmers are about 80 percent in conjugation) in the survey areas are dependent on agriculture as their main source of income. In contrast to the present data with the previous months, the average percentage of both labour and

farmer has decreased slightly in this quarter. As a result, it is found that the main sources of income of some people have been scattered beyond the list of occupational survey in *char* areas. The details of occupational proportion between the two groups of respondents as their source of income have been shown here (Table 1).

Table 1: Month-wise occupational proportion (percentage value) of controlled and uncontrolled respondents

Location	Farmer		Labor		Small Business		Fisher man		Service Holder		Rickshaw/Van Puller		Driver		Others	
	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.	Cont.	Unco.
July	30.93	21.77	46.83	60.9	0.8	2.13	6.77	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.73	7.47	0.0	0.0	10.93	6.13
August	25.0	18.3	49.67	65.6	1.07	2.67	8.1	1.87	0.0	0.0	3.47	2.8	0.0	0.0	11.47	5.6
September	27.73	18.57	46.57	60.1	1.87	2.67	8.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	4.27	6.93	0.0	0.0	10.67	6.13

The variations of occupational status have also been observed among different locations. The quarterly gross evaluations for each location are as follows:

Gaibandha: In comparison to controlled and uncontrolled respondents, the farmer has been found higher in controlled group (26.93 percent) compared to uncontrolled group (21.33 percent), where the number of farmers has been observed in decreased tendency in uncontrolled group, followed by a slight increased level of farmer in controlled one. The percent of wage labourer has been decreased slightly in controlled group (54.13 percent), followed by the increased level in uncontrolled group (55.47 percent) in the same period. Among other sources of income, there are no numbers of service holders that have been found in both controlled and uncontrolled group respondents. The number of rickshaw/van puller has been found significantly higher in uncontrolled group compared to the controlled group of the respondents.

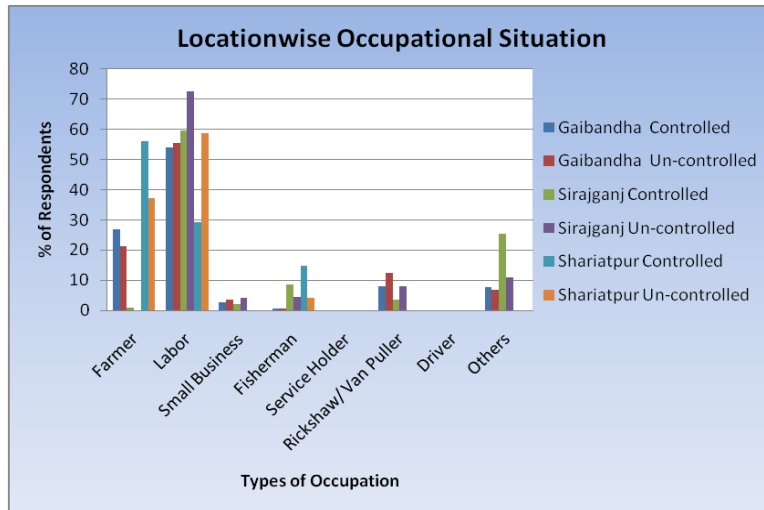
Sirajganj: In comparison to controlled and uncontrolled respondents, the farmer has been found very lower in controlled group (0.8 percent), but the study has not observed any farmer among the respondents of uncontrolled group. The percent of wage labourer has been decreased significantly in controlled group (59.73 percent), followed by the increased level in uncontrolled group (72.53 percent) in the same period. Among the other sources of income, there are no numbers of service holders that have been found in both controlled and uncontrolled group of respondents. The number of rickshaw/van puller has been found significantly higher in uncontrolled group (8.0 percent) compared to the controlled group (3.47 percent) of respondents. In case of fisherman, the controlled group of respondents has been found with higher than the numbers of fisherman in uncontrolled group.

Shariatpur: In comparison to controlled and uncontrolled respondents, the farmer has been found higher in controlled group (56.0 percent) compared to uncontrolled group (37.3 percent), where the number of farmers has been observed as decreased tendency in un-controlled group, followed by an increased level of farmer in controlled group. The percent of wage labourer has been decreased significantly in controlled group (29.2 percent), followed by the increased level in uncontrolled

group (58.6 percent) in the same period. Among other sources of income, there are no numbers of service holders, rickshaw/van puller, drivers and others that have been found in both controlled and uncontrolled respondents. The number of fisherman has been found significantly higher in controlled group (14.7 percent) compared to the uncontrolled group (4.0 percent) of the respondents.

The detail scenario of income between controlled and uncontrolled group of three projected areas are given here (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location-wise occupational status between controlled and un-controlled group of respondents



Since there is a relative lack in off-farm income generating activities in Sirajganj, the percentage of the farm labourers is higher compared to other areas.

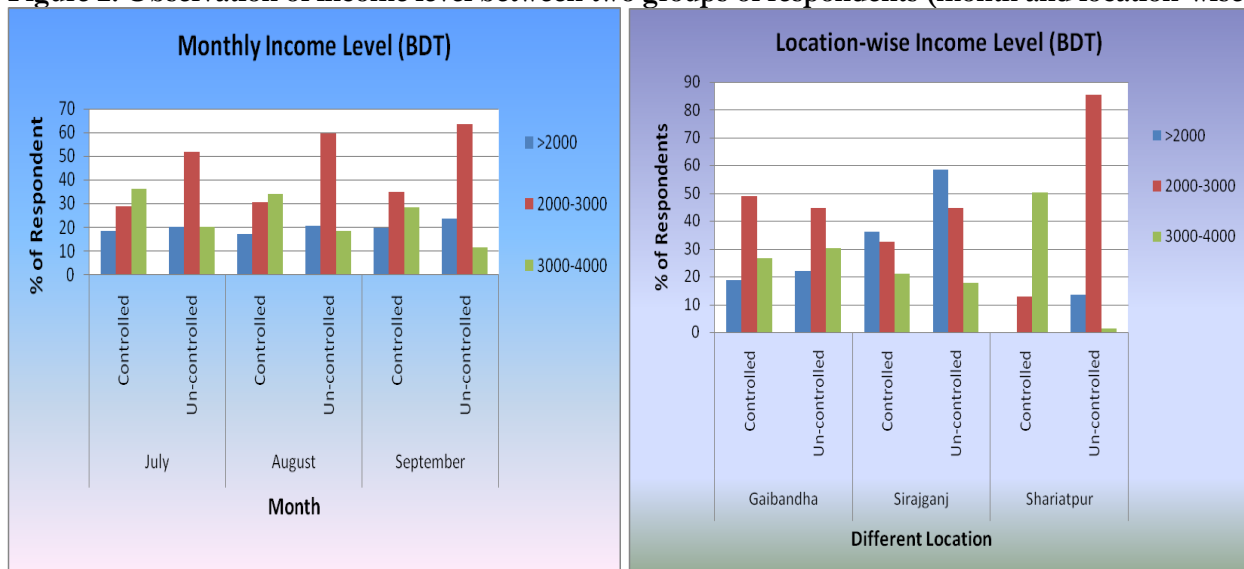
2.2 Level of Income

In comparison to controlled and uncontrolled group of the respondents, the percentage of the population with the lowest level of income (BDT <2000) has been increased in both conditions of controlled and uncontrolled groups over the months. On the other hand, the population with this income level has been found higher in uncontrolled group (19.91, 20.43 and 23.64 percent of respondents in July, August and September respectively) compared to the controlled group (18.4, 16.8 and 19.47 percent of respondents in July, August and September respectively), where it indicates that the respondents of the controlled group has relatively high income compared to the uncontrolled groups. The income of less than BDT 2000 means that most of the people in the survey areas have their income below USD 1.25 per person (income poverty line suggested by World Bank). The percentage of the respondents of income with more than BDT 2000 (BDT 2000-3000) has been found higher in uncontrolled group compared to the controlled group of respondents. With this income level, 28.71, 30.58 and 34.93 percent of respondents have been found in the controlled group over the three months respectively followed by 51.91, 59.37 and 63.63 percent in the uncontrolled groups. The highest level of income, 'BDT 3000-4000' in the survey which is also found as increased trend among the respondents of controlled groups and the percentage of that respondents are 36.09, 33.78 and 28.09 percent in July, August and September respectively (Figure 2).

Comparing the two quarters, it has been observed that the respondents with monthly income of BDT 3000-4000 have increased among the controlled groups (Figure 2). The income level of the right holders has increased more than the non-right holders, mainly due to selling their crops harvested in the last quarter. The income from agricultural purposes has been highly observed among the right holders, since the higher percentage of farmers in the control groups has been counted in the study. On the other hand, the SME investment of the respondents has been observed significantly among all rights holder (controlled group) in the last quarter. Moreover, its impacts on overall income have been investigated as a supportive mechanism to increase the gross income level in surveyed areas. The comparison of income level between the two groups of the respondent has been shown here (Figure 2).

The variations of income level status have been also observed among different locations (Figure 2). Beyond an exceptional case in Gaibandha in this period, the respondents of the controlled group have higher income than the income of uncontrolled group.

Figure 2: Observation of income level between two groups of respondents (month and location-wise)

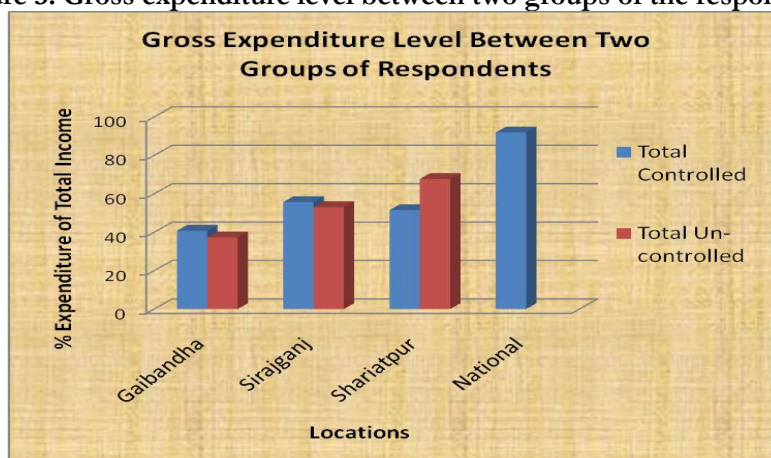


3. BASIC NEEDS CONSUMPTION

3.1 Expenditure Situation

The current survey considers six components of expenditure required for subsistence living, based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The overall expenditure in the survey areas has fluctuated over the months as well as it decreased steadily at the time of comparison with the previous quarters among controlled and uncontrolled groups along with the gross expenditure from national findings (HIES). In case of regional picture, the level of total expenditure has found higher among the respondents of uncontrolled groups (51.52 and 67.73 percent of income between controlled and uncontrolled group of the respondents respectively) in Shariatpur district, compared to the Gaibandha and Sirajganj district (Figure 3). The lower expenditure among the right holders indicates that the respondents of the controlled group have developed their subsistence of living (e.g. homestead crops, SME business, poultry etc) compared to the uncontrolled groups.

Figure 3: Gross expenditure level between two groups of the respondents



The details expenditure of the three regions is given here (Table 2). In the expenditure of households, a category of ‘investment in business’ (SME promotion) has been measured into their gross expenditures. In addition to observe the overall livelihood situation, the savings trend of the households has been monitored beyond their gross expenditures against total income.

Table 2: Location-wise expenditure level (shown as percentage of total expenditure against total income) between two groups of respondents

Month	Food		Cloth		Education		Health		Housing		Miscellaneous		Investment in business		Total		Compared in against of 100 percent	
	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con
Gaibandha	20.62	20.59	6.28	4.63	5.71	3.52	1.81	2.08	1.15	0.85	0.10	0.17	5.13	5.50	40.80	37.34	59.20	62.66
Sirajganj	24.86	24.64	6.44	9.01	4.09	3.46	4.76	3.40	9.05	3.99	0	0.48	6.50	8.09	55.7	53.07	44.3	46.93
Shariatpur	35.01	53.75	2.53	5.27	3.01	1.48	4.48	7.23	0	0	0	0	6.49	0	51.52	67.73	48.48	32.27
National	58.74		5.12		4.18		4.05		7.27		12.61		-		91.97		8.03 (+)	

The variations of expenditure level status have been observed monthly in this quarter. In case of total gross expenditure, the respondents of uncontrolled group have the higher expenditure than that of the expenditure of controlled group. The trend of overall household expenditure, however, has been in decreased order in both of controlled and uncontrolled group of the respondents. That means, considering the expenditures against total monthly income, the average tendency of savings of all households is increasing in both groups of respondents. Compare to both of the groups, the highest amount of savings has also been observed among the respondents of the controlled group. The comparatively high SME investment has been observed among all the respondents of the controlled group in this region. The good return on investment, however, changes their livelihood

rapidly. Most of the respondents have turned out to regenerative investor and profit holder in their business over the months. The month-wise gross evaluations for each location are as follows:

Table 3: Month-wise expenditure level (shown as percentage of total expenditure in against of total income) between two groups of respondents

Month	Food		Cloth		Education		Health		Housing		Miscellaneous		Investment in business		Total		Compared in against of 100 percent	
	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con	Cont	Un-con
Jul	26.34	32.03	3.66	4.93	4.46	2.32	3.22	4.15	8.29	3.77	0.10	0.41	5.81	6.58	51.88	54.19	48.12	45.81
Aug	26.96	33.96	6.68	8.86	4.23	2.87	2.83	3.62	0.38	0.40	0	0.04	3.23	3.64	44.31	53.39	55.69	46.61
Sep	27.18	32.99	4.90	5.12	4.12	3.26	5.01	4.93	1.52	0.66	0	0.20	5.79	3.38	48.52	50.54	51.48	49.46

Key Findings

- Majority of the respondents (62.2 percent) in the surveyed areas have been found to be wage labourers in the uncontrolled group, which is comparatively lower in controlled group (47.69 percent);
- The highest , 52.71 percent of the total incomes been found as gross expenditure in the uncontrolled group, while the respondents of the controlled group spend 49.34 percent of their total income
- The highest average expenditure on food (32.99 percent of total income) has been found in uncontrolled group, while the respondents of the controlled group spend 26.83 percent of their total income for this purpose;
- The least income level (less than BDT 2000) has been found as the highest in uncontrolled group (21.33 percent of the respondents), whereas it is 18.22 percent is in the controlled group;
- The highest SME investment has been found in the controlled group (4.94 percent of the total income), and the lower 4.53 percent is in the un-controlled group).

3.2 Impact of NGO Interventions and Policy Relevance

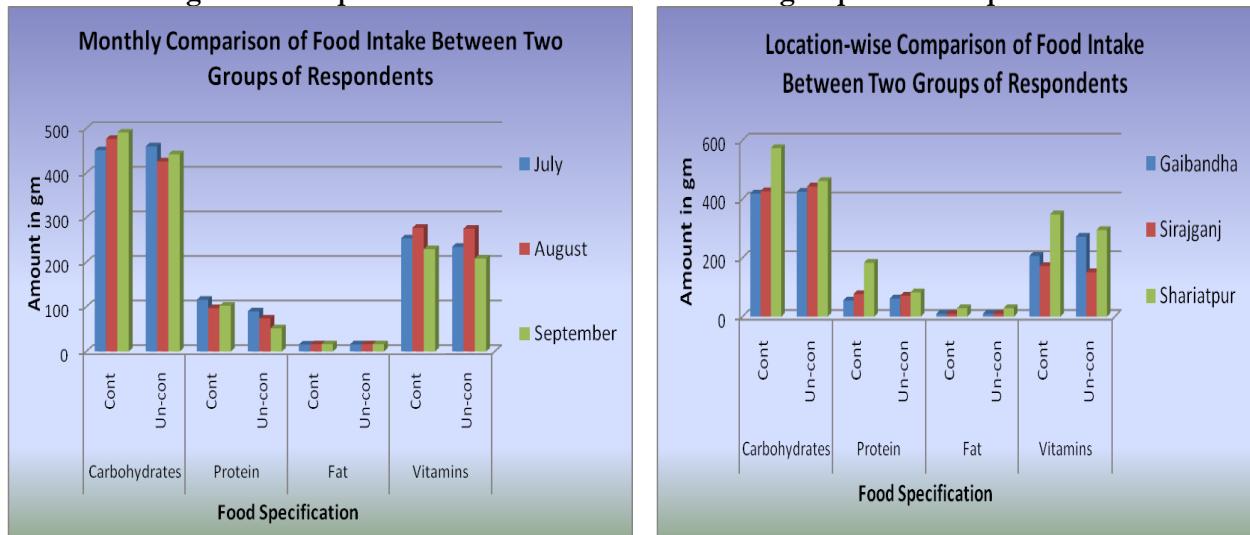
The survey illustrates that the most of the respondents of the controlled group in the survey areas are producing more income generating sources by investing their income in crops, vegetable, fisheries and others activities. The respondents of the controlled group are in better return on their livelihood over the months. This tendency implies that the respondents of the uncontrolled group are unable to fulfill their daily demands with the existing income. The higher portion of uncontrolled respondents are living below the poverty line compared to the respondents of controlled group, as the uncontrolled respondents try to collect additional money from microcredit providing organisations or from neighbours as debt.

4. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD

Rice and vegetable constitutes the main food-course for the poor people in the *char* areas. The consumption pattern of other essential food items like pulse, fish, meat, milk, edible oil, fruits are very low in all the surveyed areas. The survey has grouped different food items into four classes like carbohydrates, protein, fat and vitamins.

Considering the overall food intake scenario between controlled and an uncontrolled group, the intake of protein and vitamin has been decreased while other level of intake (e.g. carbohydrates and fat) has slightly increased. In comparison between two groups, controlled group of respondents has been found with higher level of food intake in most of the cases. The intake of food items has been measured in gram which has been shown month-wise and location-wise here (Figure 4).

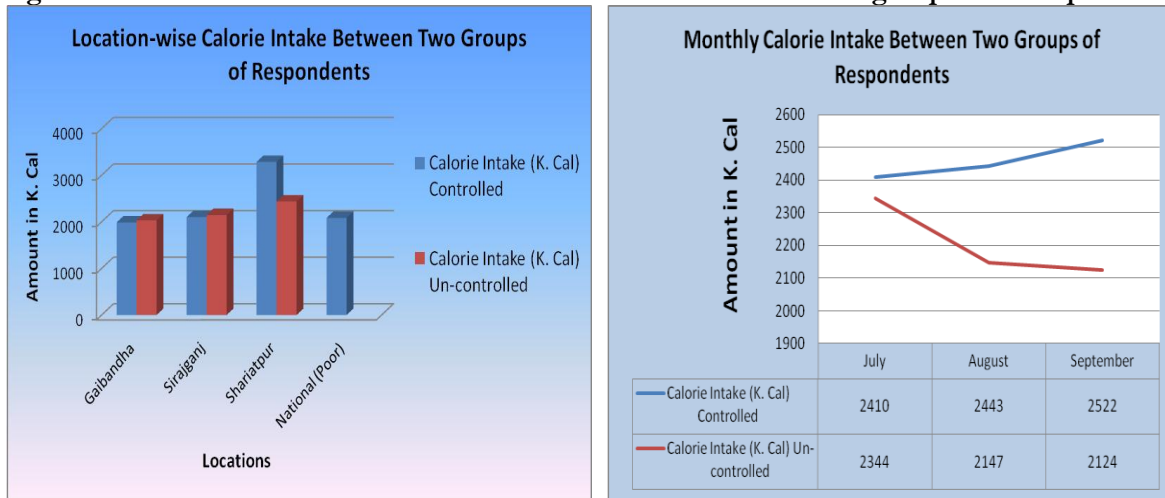
Figure 4: Comparison of food intake between two groups of the respondents



Over the food intake scenarios in the survey areas, it also identifies the calorie intake between controlled and uncontrolled group. The study shows that the average calorie intake has been increased among the respondents of controlled group (2458.33 kcal) compared to the uncontrolled group (2205 kcal). In comparison among different locations, Shariatpur region has been found with higher level of calorie intake (3286 kcal and 2437 kcal in controlled and uncontrolled group of respondents respectively) over all the regions, followed by the least intake of calorie in Gaibandha (1987 kcal and 2032 kcal in controlled and uncontrolled group of the respondents respectively). A comparative study of calorie intake has been given here with monthly variations and location-wise scenario (Figure 5).

Respondents in *Shariatpur* assert that they are more resilient with growing food in the vulnerable situation compared to the other surveyed areas. Partially the high investment goes to farming that has been observed in Shariatpur in the last quarters. Beside all findings of different locations, the national value of calorie intake (2084.64 kcal, HIES) is shown here (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Calorie intake scenario between controlled and uncontrolled group of the respondents



On the other hand, the respondents of the controlled group in Shariatpur have been found on upper poverty level in terms of this poverty line (2122 kcal), while other respondents of the survey areas have been found below the poverty line.

Key Findings

- The average per capita calorie intake per day per person in the controlled group is 2458.33 kcal, which is higher than the calorie intake in the uncontrolled group (2205 kcal);
- According to the food poverty line (2122 kcal.), most of the respondents of both controlled and uncontrolled group are upper on this line, which means they are beyond the food poverty line;
- Respondents at uncontrolled group have been found most vulnerable than their other counterparts in

4.1 Impact of NGO Interventions and Policy Relevance

The lower calorie intake mainly affects other basic services such as education and health infrastructure. Incentives and other facilities to the right holders influence the respondents on good return in growing food and calorie intake. On the other hand, the respondents of the uncontrolled group take lower calorie in their food; even they have high expenditure in their food consumption compared to the controlled group. Agriculture in *Char* areas may affect indirectly on good clothing, housing and many other household activities (e.g. buying products, celebrating different festivals etc) as well as the challenge is associated with accessing those services that is remoteness. The food inflation has impacted them, either requiring them to excessive exploitation of labour or reduction in consumption due to lack of public food distribution system.

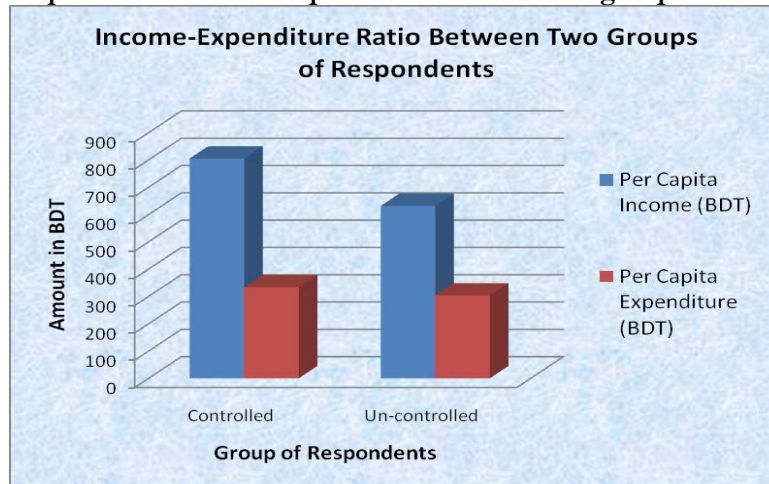
5. SITUATION ON POVERTY

5.1 Income Poverty

The survey observes the per capita income and expenditure in both group of respondents. In this survey, it is found that the income of the respondents has increased significantly in terms of expenditure (Figure 6). Both per capita income and expenditure have been observed higher in the

controlled group than the income and expenditure of the uncontrolled groups. It is found that the average per capita income and expenditure are BDT 804.98 and BDT 332.94 respectively among the right holders, whereas it was respectively BDT 631.24 and BDT 303.29 among the non-right holders. It is also observed that people of *char* areas have to rely on credit and other facilities from providing organisations to meet their basic necessities.

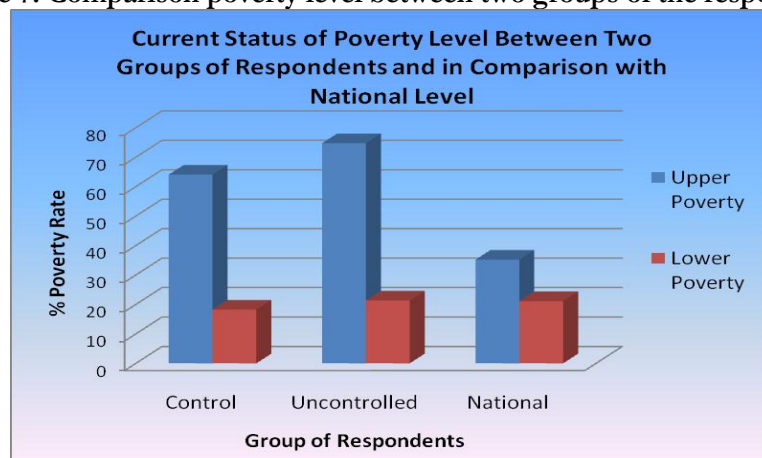
Figure 6: Comparison of income-expenditure between two groups of the respondents



On the basis of income situation, the survey reveals that the overall rate of poverty in both groups has been decreased from the previous quarters.

The average percentage of the upper and lower poverty rate has been found higher in the uncontrolled group than the rate of poverty among the controlled groups. The average percentage of upper and lower poverty rate are 74.74 and 21.33 percent respectively in the uncontrolled group, whereas the rates are respectively 64.06 and 18.22 percent among the respondents of the controlled groups. This poverty rate has also been compared to the national value of upper and lower poverty line. In comparison, the rate of upper poverty of this study has been found higher significantly than the rate of national upper poverty level (35.2 percent), whereas the lower rate of poverty is very close between the current study and the national level.

Figure 7: Comparison poverty level between two groups of the respondents



The survey also illustrates the actual gap in the rate of poverty among all groups i.e. controlled, uncontrolled and national level (Figure 7).

The variations in rate of poverty of controlled and uncontrolled group have been observed among different locations (Table 4). Compared to all the projected areas, Sirajganj has improved significantly in their upper poverty situation (53.6 and 62.67 percent of the controlled and uncontrolled respondents respectively). In the state of lower poverty, however, the respondents of Shariatpur district have improved their overall situation in both controlled and uncontrolled group (0.0 and 13.33 percent respectively). Throughout the findings of the previous quarters, the survey finds that Sirajganj is the most poverty prone area followed by Shariatpur and Gaibandha. One possible reason might be that Sirajganj is the most climate vulnerable area than the other surveyed areas. As a result, the more climate refugee is appearing in Sirajganj due to river bank erosion and other resulting factors from climate change. The current project, however, have changed this situation gradually in Sirajganj. Because the NGO intervention, the respondents of this area have adapted the positive influences in various livelihood options as well as sustained their livelihoods by decreasing their poverty situation. From the monthly observations, the decreased trend of gross rate of poverty has been found (Table 4). The reasons behind this decrease in the rate of poverty specifically are homestead gardening and the success of SME investment. The detail rates of poverty in all projected areas are given here (Table 4).

Table 4: Location-wise rate of poverty evaluation between two groups of the respondents

Indicators	Gaibandha		Sirajganj		Shariatpur		National
	Control	Un-controlled	Control	Un-controlled	Control	Un-controlled	
Upper Poverty Rate	75.47	74.93	53.6	62.67	63.10	86.61	35.2
Lower Poverty Rate	18.67	22.13	36.0	28.53	0	13.33	21.1

5.2 Food Poverty (Direct Calorie Intake)

In the current survey, the poverty level of both the groups has also been measured by calorie intake per person per day. Compared to the national boundary of food poverty (2122 kcal per person per day) during July-September, the respondents of Gaibandha at both controlled and uncontrolled group has been found below the food poverty line (average calorie intake was 1987 and 2032 kcal per person per day in controlled and uncontrolled group respectively). On the other hand, the respondents of Shariatpur district have found with the upper food poverty line (3286 and 2437 kcal in controlled and uncontrolled group respectively). The food poverty situation of Sirajganj district is around the marginal level compared to the national boundary. It is, however, observed that the calorie intake is comparatively better among the right holders than their counterparts. So, according to the present survey, most of the people in hard to reach areas are poor in terms of calorie deficiency, even though the calorie intake in Shariatpur (most of the calorie come from carbohydrate only) is higher than the national food poverty line. The harvesting period of *Boro* rice and higher

investment in farming are the reasons behind their higher calorie intake during the considering period.

Table 5: Evaluation of location-wise rate in food poverty between two groups of the respondents

Location	Calorie Intake (kcal)	
	Controlled	Uncontrolled
Gaibandha	1987	2032
Sirajganj	2102	2146
Shariatpur	3286	2437
National Boundary for Comparison	2122	

Key Findings

- Among the right holders (controlled group) 18.22 percent (where 21.33 percent is in uncontrolled group) of the respondents are living under the lower poverty line with an income level less than BDT 2000;
- 64.06 and 74.74 percent of the respondents in controlled and uncontrolled group respectively are living with upper poverty line in terms of their income.
- Considering the food poverty line, the respondents of Gaibandha are vulnerable;

5.3 Impact of NGO Interventions Policy Relevance

Food calorie intake and income generating sources of the right holders have been increased by the positive interventions of NGOs. As a result, the average poverty level in both way of measurement has been improved. The high incidence of lower poverty indicates structural bottleneckness faced by the inhabitants, coupled with shocks, emanating from disasters and climate-change induced vulnerabilities. This warrants a different public provisioning of public goods, besides addressing structural causes as well as climate-induced vulnerabilities.

6. DESEGREGATE GENDER SITUATION

In the survey areas, the study observes that the female access in formal education is comparatively higher in the controlled group than their counterparts. The project intervention has influenced on the access of higher female education gradually in Gaibandha and Sirajganj project generated areas followed by unchanged status in Shariatpur district (Table 6).

Among all the female students, only a very negligible part (1.33 and 0.36 percent at controlled and uncontrolled group respectively) of female has completed Secondary School Certificate (SSC) or higher education. In the survey areas, the sickness of female has been found lower in the controlled group (58.85 percent) compared to the uncontrolled group (62.29 percent). In case of finding male sickness, however, the picture is opposite (41.15 and 37.70 percent at controlled and uncontrolled group respectively).

Table 6: Observation of female access in formal education system

Month	Access of Female Education (Percentage of Total Female)					
	Gaibandha		Sirajganj		Shariatpur	
	Controlled	Un-controlled	Controlled	Un-controlled	Controlled	Un-controlled
July	39.2	28	23.2	40	24	8
August	44.8	35.2	24	36.8	24	8
September	42.4	32	25.6	33.6	24	8

The survey has also found that only 42.22 percent female of the right holders can take their decision concerning family activities, while 28.36 percent is in the un-controlled group. But, throughout the capacity building training (arranged by current project) the female activities have been increased significantly in family decision-making process. The percentage of taking birth control method is not satisfactory among the right holders, compared to the un-controlled groups. The percentage of the respondents is 79.11 and 85.69 in the controlled and un-controlled groups of respondents respectively. But, in comparison with previous quarters, this percentage has been increased in both groups of respondents

References

- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2009, Statistical Pocket Book of Bangladesh 2008, Dhaka, Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2007, Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2011, Preliminary Report on Household Income & Expenditure Survey – 2010. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.
- World Bank. 2010, “Price Indexes, Inequality and the Measurement of World Poverty” [online]. Available at: <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:22510787~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:469382,00.html> [Accessed 11 October 2011]

Annex 1:

Methodology of the State of Livelihood

The survey has been using a pre-designed questionnaire to collect information from 300 selected households of the three *chars* of Shariatpur, Gaibandha and Sirajganj districts. The households have been selected randomly considering poverty level measurement criteria and per capita household income of less than USD 3. The household selection criteria imply that the surveyed households are marginalized in terms of income. After selecting 100 households from each location, they have been further grouped into controlled and uncontrolled group as 50 households for each case. The controlled 50 households have been facilitating with various livelihood promotional opportunities (e.g. capacity building training, seeds, loan, adaptive agriculture techniques etc.) under the RESOLVE project. The collected information has been averaged quantitatively to observe the significant change between controlled and uncontrolled households. The analytical questionnaire has been based on clarifying all the livelihood factors that have been influencing basic human needs of the selected respondents.

Income Poverty Line: Since 1990, in World Development Report (WDR) on poverty, the World Bank has anchored its international poverty lines to the national poverty lines used in the poorest countries. The original “USD 1 a day” line was a typical line amongst the low-income countries in the data available at the time of the 1990 WDR. This is acknowledged to be a frugal line; naturally richer countries have higher national poverty lines. One could hardly argue that the people in the world who are poor by the standards of the poorest countries are not in fact, poor.

The Survey follows the World Bank’s latest poverty line that USD 1 and USD 1.25 per person per day income for the lower and upper poverty line respectively.

Food Poverty Line: The cost of basic needs (CBN) method is the standard method for estimating the incidence of poverty. This is recommended by the World Bank and the estimation based on it has been used by the planners, policy makers and the international agencies. To measure the food poverty line a basic food basket (eleven food items) and cost has been selected. The quantities in the basket have been scaled according to the nutritional requirement of 2122 kcal per person per day. The estimated cost has been taken for 2122 kcal as Food Poverty Line (FPL).

Three steps have been followed for estimating what it costs a household to meet its basic needs in the base year 2005 by the HIES. First, the cost of a fixed food bundle has been estimated. The bundle consists of eleven items; rice, wheat, pulses, milk, oil, meat, fish, potato, other vegetables, sugar and fruits. It provides minimal nutritional requirements corresponding to 2122 kcal per day per persons - the same threshold has been used to identify the absolute poor with the direct calorie intake (DCI) method. The price for each item in the bundle has been estimated as the mean of unit values (price per unit) of the item reported by a reference group of households, calculated separately for each of the 16 geographic areas or strata. The food poverty line has been computed by multiplying the prices with the quantities in the food bundle. The second step entitled computing two non-food allowances for non-food consumption. The first one has been obtained by taking the median amount spent for non-food items by a group of households whose per capita total expenditure is close to the food poverty line, which is called the “lower no-food allowance”. The

second one has been obtained by taking the median amount spent for non-food items by a group of household whose per capita food expenditure is close to the food poverty line, which is called “upper non-food allowance”. The third step consisted simply of adding to the food poverty lines i.e. the lower and upper non-food allowances to yield the total lower and upper poverty lines for each of the 16 geographical areas.

According to the BBS, ≤ 2122 kcal, ≤ 1805 kcal and ≤ 1600 kcal per capita per day are considered for absolute, hardcore and ultra poverty respectively

পরিশিষ্ট ২

খানাভিত্তিক জীবনযাত্রা
মাসিক পর্যালোচনা

চিহ্নিতকরণ নম্বরঃ
মাসঃ

উত্তরদাতার পরিচিতিঃ (১-৬)

জেলার ঃ

উপজেলাঃ

এলাকাঃ

নামঃ

লিঙ্গঃ

পিতা/ স্বামীর নামঃ

৭. পরিবারের মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা ঃ

৮. পরিবার প্রধানের পেশাঃ

৯. গতমাসে আপনার পরিবারের আয়/ব্যয় পরিমাণঃ

১০. গতমাসে আপনার পরিবারে কোন সদস্য কি পেশা পরিবর্তন করেছেন কিনা?

১১. গতমাসে খানার বিনিয়োগ হয়েছে কি?

১২. আপনি কি গতমাসে কোন শস্য রোপণ করেছেন?

ক) জমিঃ

খ) জমির পরিমাণঃ

গ) সারের ব্যবহারঃ

ঘ) আপনি কি ধরনের বীজ, শস্য, উৎপাদনে ব্যবহার করে থাকেন?

ঙ) আপনি কি গতমাসে কৃষিকাজের জন্য কোন সরকারী সাহায্য বা ভর্তুকী পেয়েছেন?

চ) কোনটি বেশী পরিমাণে পেয়েছেনঃ

ছ) টাকার পরিমাণঃ

জ) গতমাসে শস্য উৎপাদন করতে গিয়ে কারো কাছে থেকে ঋণ নিতে হয়েছে কি না?

ঝ) শস্য উৎপাদনে সেচের প্রধান উৎস কি?

ঞ) আপনি কি কৃষিকাজে কীটনাশক ব্যবহার করেন?

১৩. গত সপ্তাহে আপনার পরিবারের খাদ্যতালিকা

খাবার	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	বাজার মূল্য (প্রতি কেজি)	মোট খরচ
চাল			
অন্যান্যশস্য			
ডাল			
শাক সবজী			
মাছ			
মাংস			
ডিম			

দুধ ও দুগ্ধজাত দ্রব্য			
ভোজ্যতেল			
ফল			
মোট খরচ			

১৪.

গতমাসে পরিবারের কোন সদস্যদের পোশাক ক্রয় করেছেন?
পোশাক ক্রয়ে মোট কত টাকা খরচ হয়েছে?

১৫. গতমাসে খানাভিত্তিক স্বর্ণ /রৌপ্য, চকি, আসবাবপত্র, টেলিভিশন, রেডিও, বৈদ্যুতিক ফ্যান আয়রন ফ্রিজ, গবাদিপশু ক্রয়।

- ক) কি ক্রয় করেছেনঃ
- খ) খরচের পরিমাণ (টাকায়)ঃ
- গ) টাকার উৎসঃ

১৬. গতমাসে আপনার আবাসস্থলের কোন উপকরণ মেরামত করেছেন কিনা?
খরচের পরিমাণ (টাকায়) :

১৭. গতমাসে খানার কোন সদস্য অভিজগমন করেছেন কিনা?
অভিজগমনের কারনঃ

১৮. গতমাসে খানাভিত্তিক কোন সদস্যের প্রত্যাবর্তন হয়েছে কিনা?
কতদিন পর ফিরেছেন :

১৯. গতমাসে আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের পেছনে শিক্ষার জন্য ব্যয় করেছেন কি?
হগতমাসে শিক্ষার পেছনে মোট ব্যয়ঃ

- ক) গতমাসে মেয়ে সদস্যদের শিক্ষার পেছনে ব্যয় করেছেন কি?
মেয়েসদস্যদের পেছনে মোট শিক্ষা ব্যয়ঃ
- গতমাসে আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য স্কুল বাদ দিয়েছে কি?
কারণ উল্লেখ করুন

২০. গতমাসে আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য অসুস্থ হয়েছে কিনা?
কতজন অসুস্থ হয়েছেন?
রোগীর বয়সঃ
চিকিৎসার ধরনঃ
খরচের পরিমাণঃ (টাকায়)

২১. গতমাসে পরিবারের কোন সদস্য সঞ্চয় করেছেন কি?

- ক) টাকার পরিমাণঃ
- খ) সঞ্চয়ের মাধ্যম

২২. গতমাসে আপনি কাউকে আর্থিকভাবে সাহায্যে করেছেন কি?
সাহায্যের পরিমাণ কতঃ

গতমাসে আপনি কাউকে ধার দিয়েছেন ?

ধারের পরিমাণ কতঃ

২৩. আপনি গতমাসে কোন কিছু বন্ধক রেখেছেন কি না?

গতমাসে বন্ধককৃত সম্পদের কিচ্ছিন্ন পরিশোধ করতে পেয়েছেন কি?

ক) টাকায় পরিমাণঃ

খ) অর্থের উৎসঃ

২৪. গতমাসে স্বর্ণ/রৌপ্য, আসবাবপত্র, টেলিভিশন, রেডিও/স্টেপ, ইলেকট্রনিক ফ্যান, আয়রন, ফ্রিজ, জমি, গবাদিপশু বিক্রি করেছেন কি?

কত টাকায় বিক্রি করেছেনঃ

২৫. গতমাসে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারে অন্যসদস্যরা 'দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন ট্রেনিং' পেয়েছেন কি?

ক) কতজন সদস্য 'দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন ট্রেনিং' পেয়েছেনঃ

২৬. গতমাসে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য দুর্যোগের সম্মুখীন হয়েছে কি না?

হ্যাঁ হলে,

ক) কি দুর্যোগের সম্মুখীন হয়েছেঃ

দুর্যোগের পর কোন সহায়তা পেয়েছেনঃ

হ্যাঁ হলে, কি ধরনের সহযোগীতা পেয়েছেন?

গ) সহায়তার পরিমাণ টাকায়ঃ

ঘ) কোন মাসে আপনার বেশী দুর্যোগের সম্মুখীন হন? (ইংরেজী মাস)ঃ

২৭. পরিবারে নারী সদস্য সংখ্যা কত?

নারী সদস্যদের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা

২৮. গতমাসে আপনার পরিবারের উপার্জিত অর্থ নিজ সিদ্ধান্ত অনুযায়ী খরচ করেছেন কি? (প্রধান উপার্জনকারী নারী হলে প্রযোজ্য)

২৯. আপনি কি 'ক্ষুদ্রঋণ' কর্মসূচীর সাথে যুক্ত

৩০. গতমাসে আপনি 'ক্ষুদ্রঋণ' দ্বারা কি কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছেন ?

৩১. 'ক্ষুদ্রঋণ' দ্বারা আপনি গতমাসে কি কোন অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হয়েছেন ?

৩২. গতমাসে কোন নারী সদস্য অসুস্থ হয়েছে কি?

পরিবারের নারী সদস্যদের কি ধরনের চিকিৎসা ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে?

রোগীর বয়সঃ

চিকিৎসার ধরনঃ

৩৩. আপনি কি জন্মনিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছেন ?

কি কারণে গ্রহণ করতে পারছেন না?

৩৪. রান্নায় ব্যবহৃত জ্বালানী

নির্দিষ্টকরুন)

৩৫. জ্বালানী সরবরাহ

ক্রয় করা হয়, হলে মাসিক ব্যয় কত?:

সংগ্রহ করা হলে, কে সংগ্রহ করে?:

জ্বালানী সংগ্রহে প্রতিদিন কত সময়ের প্রয়োজন হয়?::