

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Annual Outcome Survey 2015

Technical Report No 10

July 2016

Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

- **Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)**
- **Ministry of Land (MoL)**
- **Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)**
- **Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)**
- **Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)**
- **Forest Department (FD)**
and NGOs

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Objectives of the survey	2
1.2 Sampling procedure	2
1.3 Survey questionnaire	3
1.4 Field data collection and data analysis	3
2. Results and discussion	3
2.1 Settlement status	3
2.2 Occupational profile of the respondents	3
2.3 Housing pattern of the households	4
2.5 Health and family planning	5
2.6 Household assets	6
2.7 Annual household income from different sources	7
2.8 Field crop cultivation	8
2.8.1 Cropping Intensity	8
2.8.2 Average production, consumption and sale of field crops	8
2.9 Homestead Gardening	9
2.9.1 Vegetable cultivation in homestead	9
2.9.2 Production, consumption and income from homestead gardening	9
2.10 Poultry rearing, production, consumption and income	10
2.11 Livestock rearing and aquaculture practices, production and income	10
2.12 Food security	11
2.13 Accessibility to schools and hats/bazaars	12
2.14 Shocks and crises	12
3. Summary and Conclusion	14
Annex-1: Annual Outcome Survey Questionnaire-2015	16
Annex-2: List of Sample HHs migrated and new samples against migrated HHs	22

List of Tables

Table 1.1 Indicators for outcome monitoring survey	1
Table 1.2 Sample distribution	2
Table 2.1 Settlement Status (% of HH)	3
Table 2.2 Principle occupation of household head (%)	4
Table 2.3 Housing Condition	4
Table 2.4 Water and sanitation	5
Table 2.5 Washing hands before taking food and after return from latrine (%)	6
Table 2.6 Health and family planning	6
Table 2.7 Household assets (households in percent and value in taka)	7
Table 2.8 Annual household income from different sources	7
Table 2.9 Cropping intensity and average area by crops	8
Table 2.10 Production and income from field crops	9
Table 2.11 Type of vegetable cultivated in homestead (% of HH)	9

Table 2.12 Production and income from homestead gardening-----	10
Table 2.13 Poultry rearing status, production, consumption and income -----	10
Table 2.14 Livestock rearing and aquaculture status, production and income -----	11
Table 2.15 Food security-----	11
Table 2.16 Accessibility to primary schools/ Madrashes and hats/ bazaars (rural markets)-----	12
Table 2.17 Type of shocks or crises faced by the HH last one year (%) -----	13

1. Introduction

As part of the M&E systems of CDSP-IV the annual outcome monitoring survey gathers detailed information on log frame goal and purpose level indicators and on a number of output indicators. This survey also covers CDSP I, II and III areas and incorporates indicators that have been covered in past CDSP III monitoring surveys (land tenure and retention, cropping intensity, and coverage of HYV paddy varieties). This enables the CDSP data-set for these indicators to be continued and the long term development and sustainability of benefits in older CDSP chars to be measured. As conditions in CDSP I, II and III areas are better than in CDSP IV, they act as control area in terms of measurement of the rate of change. As its title indicates the survey is carried out on an annual basis. The Baseline Survey was done by end 2011, it covered only CDSP IV. The subsequent Annual Outcome Surveys cover all 4 CDSP areas. The MTR RIMS Survey of 2014 again only CDSP IV, similar to the RIMS Baseline done by IFAD in 2009. Hence changes in CDSP IV can be compared with the Baseline Survey of 2011 and the subsequent AOS, changes in CDSP I/II and III with the subsequent AOS only.

The current survey is the fourth round of annual outcome survey, completed on 31st December 2015. It provides continued information on project outcomes and helps avoid relying on results from a single year with abnormal weather or other external events. Annual surveys also provide evidence for RIMS level II performance ratings.

Table 1.1 Indicators for outcome monitoring survey

Impact	Indicators	Data to be collected
Goal	* No. of HH with improved food security disaggregated by gender of HH head	Months of food scarcity Frequency of consumption of meat, eggs, milk
	* No. of HH with improved water & sanitation disaggregated by gender of HH head	Distance to potable water source, own sanitary latrines, use of sanitary latrines
	* No. of HH with improved housing disaggregated by gender of HH head	Materials for construction of roof and walls, number of rooms, number of times of flooding each year
	* No. of HH and number of assets owned disaggregated by gender of HH head	Ownership/ tenure of land, livestock, farm equipment, boats, vehicles, furniture, radio, TV
	No. of HH with women owning assets, and with increased mobility	Land and livestock owned Frequency of visits to market, town, hospitals
	Household expenditure	Annual expenditure on housing, health, festivals and education Annual expenditure on clothing by male and female HH members
	Outcome	* Increase in crop production and sales of crops
Increase in livestock ownership		Number of households owning livestock and numbers owned by type of livestock. Number of households selling livestock products and value of sales
Increase in number of homestead trees		Number of trees (timber, fruit) owned.
* Income and employment		No. of people (m/f) in each household earning an income, sources of income (occupational mobility index). Numbers migrating out. Amount of cash income earned each year.
Improved communications		Reduction in travel time to education and health facilities
No. of HH maintaining possession of land.		Area of land occupied, status of land title. No. of HH still in occupation each year following granting of title.
Output	* Reduced salinity and flooding of land	No. of HH reporting reduced salinity and flooding
	No. of new enterprises and employment created.	Sales of homestead enterprises

* log frame indicators

1.1 Objectives of the survey

1. To gather information on purpose and goal level log frame indicators, which are not covered adequately by RIMS impact monitoring.
2. In particular outcome monitoring aims to collect evidence for a “results chain” with changes in physical environment and/ or improved technology, leading to changes in cropping patterns, resulting in increased crop yields and/ or income, which in turn results in increased sales and improved food security, leading finally to reduced poverty.
3. In addition outcome surveys gather information on the project services received by respondents.

1.2 Sampling procedure

The sample for this survey is 200 households in each of the three areas (CDSP I/II, CDSP III and CDSP IV) making a total sample of 600. The sample is a ‘panel sample’ with the same households being visited each survey round, which minimises sample errors caused by variations in the sample composition in each survey round.

Table 1.2 Sample distribution

Area	Total Number of samples	Union/ Char	Village/ Somaj	No. of Sample HH			
CDSP I&II	200	Char Bata	Char Majid	22			
			Purbo Char Bata	24			
			Poshchim Char Bata	20			
				Char Jabbar	Char Jabbar	14	
				Char Jublee	Modhya Char Bagga	18	
					Char Mohiuddin	20	
				Char Elahi	Gangchil	20	
					Char Kalmi	20	
				Char Clark	Baisakhai	20	
				Shudolpur	Nobogram	22	
		CDSP III	200	Horni Union	Poshchim Gabtoli Adorsho Gram	9	
					Shahab Uddin Shop	20	
					Mirajpur	21	
Mohammadpur	10						
Molla Gram	20						
Adorsho Gram	20						
East 10 Number	20						
Forest Center	20						
Ali Bazar	32						
South Katakhal	28						
CDSP-IV	200				Char Nangulia	Alamin Somaj	14
						4 no. ward	14
						Haji Gram	7
		Nasirpur	14				
		Rani Gram	7				
		Poshchim Char Basar	14				
		Ismail Bazar	14				
		Noler Char	Al Amin Somaj	7			
			Dokshin Azim Nagar	14			
			Dokshin Mojlshpur Killer Bazar	14			
			North Musapue	7			
			Caring Char	Joypur Somaj		14	
				Krishno Nagar Somaj		14	
		Shahebani Bazar	14				
	Char Ziauddin	Ziauddin Bazar	8				

		Sofi Neta Somaj	8
	Urir Char	Coloni Bazar Moshjid Somaj	8
		Janata Bazar Moshjid Somaj	8

1.3 Survey questionnaire

In order to fulfil the survey objectives, a household survey questionnaire was carefully prepared for the base line survey. For the outcome surveys the questionnaire was slightly modified (see Annex 1 for the questionnaire), for the current survey the same questionnaire has been used.

1.4 Field data collection and data analysis

During November-December 2015 data have been collected from the field by four (2-males, 2-females) hired enumerators along with the two M&E Officers of CDSP IV and a hired Survey Supervisor cum Data Entry & Analyst. The enumerators were trained on filling-up the survey questionnaire and interview techniques to be followed during field data collection. The field data collection process has been continued for 34 days including four days for checking filled-in questionnaires and verification at different field locations. In this round 26 sample households could not be located from their earlier addresses as recorded in the last two rounds held in 2012 and 2013. Twelve sample households of Joypur Somaj in Caring char have migrated to distant locations due to loss of their homesteads by river erosion taking place at the bank of Meghna. Another 14 sample households from different somaj of CDSP I&II, III and IV have migrated to other locations after selling their homesteads. To keep the sample size at 600, 26 new sample households were selected close to the earlier locations and somaj. The list of sample households migrated and the list of new against migrated sample households has been included as **Annex 2** of this report. After computerization of the collected data, analysis was done using MS Access and SPSS during January - February, and the draft report prepared and submitted to the IFAD Supervision Mission of March 2016. While finalizing the report some inconsistencies were noticed, which took time to sort out; hence the late final completion of the report.

2. Results and discussion

2.1 Settlement status

In the CDSP-IV area the settlement activities show good progress, 29% of settlement is completed compared to zero in 2013. This is consistent with the progress of khatian distribution reported by MoL, which stands at 33% of the target 14,000 households by end 2015. For the remaining area the settlement procedure is going on as far as applicable, there is no settlement program in Urir Char. In CDSP- I , II and III areas most people have settled through CDSP, some settled by purchasing land from other settlers and a few of them settled by inheriting. The figures are 22% and 10% in CDSP-I&II and CDSP-III areas respectively. This is a change from the baseline survey of 17% in CDSP III; no change in CDSP I&II. This issue needs further investigation, as selling of newly received land is not allowed.

Table 2.1 Settlement Status (% of HH)

	CDSP-I & II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Settled under settlement program	68	85	29
Settled through purchasing land	22	10	-
Occupying <i>khas</i> land	-	-	71
Inherited	10	5	-

2.2 Occupational profile of the respondents

A comparison of principle occupation of the household heads between CDSP-IV baseline and present status of CDSP phases is shown in Table 2.2. The principle occupation is the one which provides the main part of the HH's annual income. The principle occupation in all areas is in agriculture, day labour and petty trade. In CDSP I/II and III salaried jobs are also 10% or more. The proportion of household heads involved with agriculture as a principle occupation has a decreasing trend in all the areas, most notably in the CDSP-IV areas it has remarkably decreased from 37% at base line and even 48% last year to 24%, where petty trade increased from 9 to 18

percent and day labour to 36% from 20% last year. The increase in petty trading across all CDSP areas, but in particular in CDSP IV, seems due to improved communication and markets.

Table 2.2 Principle occupation of household head (%)

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I & II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Agriculture	37	24	18	24
Day Labour	31	30	33	36
House keeping	3	5	3	4
Fisherman	3	1	5	2
Job	3	18	10	2
Petty trading	9	14	20	18
Rickshaw/ Van/ Boat puller	4	1	3	3
CNG Driver	0	2	2	3
Old age	6	5	6	2
Others	5	0	0	3

2.3 Housing pattern of the households

The average size of the main houses observed in the CDSP-I&II, CDSP-III and CDSP-IV areas is 502, 461 and 319 square feet respectively, see Table 2.3 below. This is respectively 15% and 30% bigger than during AOS 2012 in CDSP I/II and III and 26% bigger in CDSP IV than during the CDSP-IV baseline size. There are no major changes observed in floor type in all CDSP areas. A remarkable change is observed regarding the wall and the roof across all areas: an increase with 22%, 40% and 50% for wall with tin and 7%, 25% and 41% for roof with tin in the areas of CDSP I&II, III and IV respectively. Such changes are due to better socio-economic condition and having permanent settlement through receiving 'khatians' by the household members. Close by availability of building material and less transport cost due to improved communication may also be a factor.

Table 2.3 Housing Condition

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I,II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Average size of main house (sq. ft)	253	502	461	319
Type of floor (%)				
Mud	99	91	97	100
Bricks	1	1	-	-
Pacca	-	8	3	-
Type of Wall (%)				
Leaf	4	-	2	4
Straw	34	1	3	8
Mud	-	3	-	4
Bamboo	50	14	11	21
Tin	13	77	80	63
Pacca	-	5	4	-
Type of Roof (%)				
Leaf	2	-	-	-
Straw	82	4	12	40
Tin	16	92	88	57
Pacca	-	4	-	3

2.4 Status of water supply and sanitation

From Table 2.4 below can be concluded that household drinking water sources have changed compared to the baseline situation: Now 79% of the households in the CDSP-IV areas collect drinking water from deep tube wells installed by CDSP-IV. The important change is that earlier they collected water from a distance of on average 345 meters and 418 meters in the dry and rainy season respectively. Now the average distance is 50 in the dry and 65 meter in the rainy season. It saves time for collecting drinking water, especially for the women of the households, who often perform this task.

Table 2.4 Water and sanitation

	Baseline CDSP IV	CDSP-I,II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Source of Drinking Water (%)				
Shallow Tube well	3	46	32	5
Deep Tube well	96	53	68	95
Dug well	-	-	-	-
Rain Water	-	-	-	-
Pond Sand Filter	-	1	-	-
Untreated pond water	2	-	-	-
River/Canal water	-	-	-	-
Ownership of tube well (%)				
Owned by HH	5	22	24	3
Jointly owned	5	3		
Neighbour	27	21	8	3
Govt./Community	63	27	15	15
From CDSP	-	27	53	79
Distance of water sources				
Dry Season (meter)	345	57	48	50
Rainy Season (meter)	418	65	59	65
Type of latrine used by HH (%)				
No latrine	5	-	-	-
Hanging/open	77	8	9	16
Ring slab (unhygienic)	14	35	24	8
Hygienic	6	57	67	76
Source of ring slab or hygienic latrine				
Purchased from market	61	74	18	14
Purchased from NGO/other organization	8	-	-	-
Donated by GO/NGO/other organization	31	2	-	3
Installed by CDSP	-	24	82	83

Table 2.4 shows that the use of ring slab and hygienic latrine has a huge increase compared to the baseline situation. There is 70% increase in use of hygienic latrines in CDSP IV areas. But it is worrying that in the CDSP older phase areas 9% of households are still using open/hanging latrines and in CDSP-IV area it is still 16%. Eighty three percent of the households have received sanitary latrines from CDSP-IV. It is planned that by the end of 2016 90% of households of CDSP-IV area will have access to sanitary latrines and by end of project 100%.

2.5 Health and family planning

The study investigated four areas of health practices of the char dwellers: Washing hands before taking food and after returning from latrine; immunization of children; visits of Community Health Workers and use of family planning method. See Table 2.5 below.

Compared to the baseline of CDSP-IV and the AOS of 2012 in CDSP I/II and III, the percentage of people washing hands by soap before taking food does not show any improvement or even got worse at 10% or less. Any effort to improve this has not given result. However, washing hands after return from latrine has significantly

improved across CDSP areas. The figures are 55 against 28% in CDSP I&II and 55 against 34% in CDSP III in 2012 and 6 at baseline against 40% now in CDSP IV. Still most people are washing hands with plain water and figures are still not good: 45% in CDSP I&II, 55% in CDSP III and 60% in CDSP IV areas.

Table 2.5 Washing hands before taking food and after return from latrine (%)

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I,II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Washing hands before taking food				
Wash by plain water	96	90	92	96
Wash by Soap	4	10	8	4
Washing hands after return from latrine				
Wash by plain water	94	45	55	60
Wash by soap	0	47	32	26
Wash by ash	6	8	13	14

Table 2.6 shows that households across CDSP show improvement regarding immunization of children. More than 90% of the households have ensured immunization of their children, a big improvement, also in CDSP I, II and III, where the figures were just above 70% in 2012. The visits of Health Workers to the community have increased compared to the CDSP-IV baseline situation, obviously because of the project, but also in the older CDSP areas the situation has improved. From discussion with Civil Surgeon & District FP Officer it became clear that now these departments are undertaking health support activities in an organised way with the support of Save the Children through the Ma Moni program, with 15 satellite clinics and 30 outreach centres an Expanded Program of Immunization is implemented in the area. This intensive support is reflected in the improved figures!

Table 2.6 shows that the use of family planning methods has improved significantly across CDSP. In CDSP IV it is due to the intensive support from the PNGOs. In CDSP I, II and III the situation was already better in 2012; above mentioned health support and increased general awareness and easy availability of FP materials must be the reason for the further improvement in those areas.

Table 2.6 Health and family planning

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I,II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Immunization of the children (% of HH)				
Yes	52	93	95	91
No	48	7	5	9
Regular visit of Govt./NGO health worker in the community (% of HH)				
Yes	6	91	87	98
No	94	9	13	2
Use of Family Planning Method (% of eligible couples among HH)				
No	66	2	3	2
Temporary method	32	94	93	95
Permanent method	2	4	4	3

2.6 Household assets

A long list of family assets is examined yearly, see Table 2.7. Average assets value in CDSP I/II and III improved about 150% compared to 2012, so it is 2.5 times higher. Average assets value in CDSP IV is 3.5 times the value during the baseline survey of 2011. At present the average values of HH assets are Tk. 186,495 for CDSP I&II, Tk. 157,915 for CDSP III and Tk. 126,451 for CDSP IV. Major increment of the assets in CDSP-IV area is observed in mobile phones (39% increase), ornaments (43% increase), trees (75% increase), pump machines (22% increase) and solar panels (47% increase). Increase of trees is due to availability of seedlings from on site plant nurseries developed using microcredit supports channelled by PNGOs and is also encouraged by receiving permanent settlement rights on the homesteads. The continued increase of HH asset values in CDSP I, II and III shows that CDSP has built a solid base for continued economic growth, also after the project is completed.

Table 2.7 Household assets (households in percent and value in taka)

Sl#	Assets	Baseline CDSP IV		CDSP I & II		CDSP III		CDSP IV	
		HH	Value	HH	Value	HH	Value	HH	Value
1	Cot/ Khaat	90	1,411	99	6,919	100	4,841	99	4,224
2	Almeria	5	2,540	50	4,738	45	3,754	25	4,570
3	Chair/Table	28	1,061	82	2,816	82	2,195	68	1,598
4	Shinduk/Trunk/Tin	36	1,991	52	2,582	54	2,545	61	2,567
5	Alna	22	1,113	42	882	32	834	20	821
6	Ceiling/Table Fan	0.2	833	21	1,098	15	596	11	581
7	Radio/ Cassette Player	1	421	1	1,600	0.5	500	1	2,250
8	B&W TV	0.7	4,120	6	2,792	3	2,833	0	0
9	Color TV	0	0	5	6,889	2	4,333	2	7,000
10	Mobile Phone	46	1,984	92	3,451	93	3,616	85	3,032
11	Sewing Machine	2	4,013	10	3,842	6	3,454	7	4,000
12	Ornaments	54	6,687	95	18,305	99	18,417	97	14,206
13	Bi-Cycle	7	2,962	34	3,560	28	3,620	19	3,371
14	Rickshaw/ Van	1	5,900	1	5,500	2	12,000	3	7,400
15	Motor Cycle	0	0	10	75,263	8	72,200	4	58,571
16	Auto Rickshaw	0	0	2.5	23,300	1	14,500	0.5	7,000
17	Solar	0	0	61	29,488	59	20,070	47	23,703
18	Boat	0.5	9,500	0	0	3	33,600	1	45,000
19	Mechanized boat	1	94,928	1	145,000	5	85,000	2	73,333
20	Power tiller/ Husking Machine	3	26,155	4	65,625	5	27,778	5	45,300
21	Pump Machine	0	0	3	13,200	2	13,500	22	18,000
22	Fishing net	40	3,377	48	3,892	58	5,296	66	2,075
23	Trees	24	10,765	97	69,103	96	55,807	99	35,994
24	Cow	61	23,328	42	52,309	55	42,806	71	45,480
25	Buffalo	2	216,204	0	0	1	70,000	2	127,666
26	Goat	36	3,533	18	8,122	27	5,627	17	4,469
27	Sheep	1	21,988	0.5	5,000	0.5	6,000	0.5	2,000
28	Chicken	90	903	90	1,742	91	1,670	94	1,977
29	Duck	81	1,269	82	2,131	89	2,258	86	3,190
30	Other items	--	-	26	68,929	24	49,682	18	34,290
All (Average)		-	35,162		186,495		157,915		126,451

2.7 Annual household income from different sources

The following Table 2.8 shows the average annual income of the households from different sources of income. The average annual incomes of the sampled households are at present Tk. 174,001, Tk.167,871 and Tk.163,009 in the CDSP I&II, CDSP III and CDSP IV areas respectively. Compared with the 2012 AOS in CDSP I/II and III the HH income increased with about 90%. Compared to the CDSP-IV baseline data the average annual household income increase in the CDSP IV area is 126%, so it more than doubled and it is almost reaching the level of income of CDSP III. It is also observed that in the CDSP IV area the contribution of field crops to the income increased 22%. From petty trading, homestead gardening, pond aqua culture, livestock and poultry the contribution is at least 5 times more compared to the baseline recorded in 2011. The increase in income from field crops in CDSP IV is the result of project's emphasis on introduction HYV crops, but limited as most of the area is still unprotected. The increase from petty trading is caused by the improved communication and market infrastructure and the increased wealth and spending capacity of people. The very high level increase in contribution from homestead gardening is due to introduction of both HYV & hybrid variety vegetables and credit investment in homestead gardening. Pond aquaculture and livestock and poultry income has increased remarkably compared to the baseline situation, due to improved protection against flooding and project attention for the activities, like provision of fingerlings and vaccinations. It has to be noted that CDSP IV started its interventions in poultry & livestock and fisheries from March 2015 onwards.

Table 2.8 Annual household income from different sources

	CDSP IV Baseline	CDSP I & II	CDSP III	CDSP IV
--	---------------------	-------------	----------	---------

Wage/Salary	33,378	61,594	49,524	44,946
Field Crops	15,617	21,303	21,377	19,113
Petty Trading	6,879	24,644	32,143	24,912
Homestead Gardening	3,115	13,899	13,031	18,143
Rickshaw/Van Pulling	2,749	690	2,630	3,503
Pond Aquaculture	2,713	17,358	8,277	15,633
Livestock Rearing	2,666	12,249	14,846	17,282
Fishing/PL Catching	2,093	4,047	8,815	6,022
Poultry Rearing	1,887	4,461	8,191	10,647
Remittance	601	12,365	8,594	1,900
Handicrafts	252	1,391	443	908
Total	71,951	174,001	167,871	163,009

2.8 Field crop cultivation

2.8.1 Cropping Intensity

At present the average cropping intensity in CDSP IV is 183% (78% more than baseline). The average cropping intensity of the CDSP older phases is 167% and 132% in the CDSP-I & II and CDSP-III areas respectively. Present cropping intensity (183%) is 64% more than the first outcome survey of 2012 and 45% more than the second outcome survey of 2013. This is due to the bigger area coverage with *amon* and other cash crops during *robi* season. Table 2.9 also shows that rice cultivation in Boro/ Robi season is absent in the CDSP III area. This is due to the high salinity there during the dry season and absence of irrigation facilities in the new chars. Cultivation of boro/ rabi has slightly increased (by 5%) in CDSP IV area; CDSP IV project does not encourage boro cultivation, not to disturb the ground water level in the coastal region.

Table 2.9 Cropping intensity and average area by crops

	CDSP IV Baseline	CDSP I & II	CDSP III	CDSP IV
Average cultivable land (Deci) per family	154	134	103	137
Average cultivated land (Deci) per family	163	112	83	122
Cropping intensity (%)	105	167	132	183
Average cultivated land by crop				
<u>Aush (HH in %)</u>	6	4	12.5	0
Average area (Deci)	98	93	67	0
<u>Amon (HH in %)</u>	87	57	63	71
Average area (Deci)	165	183	131	160
<u>Boro/ Robi (HH in %)</u>	1	4	0	6
Average area (Deci)	98	74	0	165
<u>Other cash crop (HH in %)</u>	24	10	12	10
Average area (Deci)	53	55	41	58

2.8.2 Average production, consumption and sale of field crops

In Table 10 the average production per hectare (yield) of rice is given in kg and of pulses and other crops in taka. The production rate (yield) of other crops like pulse, oil seed, ground nut and water melon etc are difficult to measure because of the different productivity and farmers cannot clearly estimate the total production in units. Average rice production per hectare in CDSP IV is 2.3 MT, which is 0.4 MT more than the CDSP IV baseline yield. Average yields in CDSP I&II and CDSP III areas are 2.5 and 3.6 MT respectively, 0.4 MT less and 1 MT higher than the 2012 AOS in these areas. Besides the HYV demonstration plots demonstrated by DAE under the CDSP IV program, CDSP IV farmers are still cultivating the local variety *Rajashail*. Consumption of rice has decreased, while that of pulses and others crops has increased in a big way in the CDSP IV area compared to the baseline survey. It is also noticeable that sales of production are not the household surplus, they sell it to meet up the production cost, because in the food security section respondents mention that still on average 8-9 months in a year households can meet up the household needs from their own production.

Table 2.10 Production and income from field crops

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I & II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Rice				
Production (MT/ha)	1.9	2.5	3.5	2.3
Average Production (kg/HH)	1,261	1,128	1,130	1,143
Consumption (kg/HH)	877	800	856	805
Average Income (Taka/HH)	17,744	14,068	13,290	14,847
Pulses and other crops				
Average Sales(taka/HH)	2,128	4,386	3,430	4,490
Consumption (Taka/HH)	1,126	9,682	9,860	10,357
Total Income (Taka)	3,254	14,068	13,290	14,847

2.9 Homestead Gardening

2.9.1 Vegetable cultivation in homestead

The main vegetables cultivated by the households in their homestead among non-leafy vegetables are Bean, Long bean, Bottle gourd, Sponge gourd etc. and among the leafy vegetables Red amaranth (*Lal Shak*) is mostly grown in the homestead. All these show a considerable increase since the baseline survey, in particular Long Bean, Sweet Gourd and Red Amaranth, which more than doubled. Due to lack of irrigation facilities common winter vegetables like Carrot, Cauliflower and cabbage are mostly absent in all chars. But, project is encouraging cultivation of Cauliflower and Cabbage in CDSP IV areas. In the next round of outcome survey, some information may be available on cultivation of such winter vegetables.

Table 2.11 Type of vegetable cultivated in homestead (% of HH)

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I & II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Bean	82	87	96	98
Long Bean	35	43	39	57
<i>Jali Kumra</i> (Ridge gourd)	23	23	15	24
Bottle Gourd	60	58	45	65
Sweet Gourd	22	39	27	38
<i>Korola</i> (Bitter gourd)	7	9	8	10
<i>Jinga</i> (Ridge gourd)	39	39	39	52
Dhundul (Sponge gourd)	55	42	44	62
Okra	8	13	11	17
Cucumber	10	14	11	24
Radish	9	19	30	29
Spinach	3	7	4	11
<i>Lal Shak</i> (Red amaranth)	23	45	45	50
<i>Pui shak</i>	19	4	6	13

2.9.2 Production, consumption and income from homestead gardening

Besides vegetables, which now are grown by almost all families, fruits are grown in the homesteads in the surveyed areas. Consumption and selling of vegetables have both tripled since baseline in CDSP IV. There are three common fruits grown in the area: banana, guava and papaya. Compared to the CDSP-IV baseline data the percentage of households growing banana, papaya and guava has remarkably increased. Consumption of all 3 fruits has doubled, while selling has remained more or less the same per family. But much more families are growing these fruits.

Table 2.12 Production and income from homestead gardening

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I &II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Vegetable (% of HH)	84	89	97	99
Consumption (Taka)	1,488	3,653	3,331	5,026
Sold (Taka)	2,254	3,232	4,631	8,262
Total Income (Taka)	3,742	6,885	7,962	13,288
Banana (% of HH)	33	47	70	79
Consumption (Taka)	878	1,510	1,476	1,589
Sold (Taka)	1,656	1,047	1,462	1,507
Total Income (Taka)	2,534	2,557	2,939	3,096
Guava (% of HH)	7	37	45	52
Consumption (Taka)	346	637	725	613
Sold (Taka)	479	173	209	247
Total Income (Taka)	825	610	934	860
Papaya (% of HH)	11	31	45	44
Consumption (Taka)	486	761	840	1,006
Sold (Taka)	484	73	243	483
Total Income (Taka)	970	834	1,083	1,489

2.10 Poultry rearing, production, consumption and income

Table 2.13 shows that 90%, 91% and 94% of the households are now rearing poultry in the CDSP I&II, CDSP III and CDSP IV areas respectively. Compared to the baseline, poultry rearing in CDSP IV area has increased by 5% to 94%. The average number of chicken per household has almost doubled in CDSP IV areas. This is due to increased access to microcredit and introduction of trained poultry workers and local paravets by the project, who are providing vaccination services and treatment against a very low amount of charges. The average number of ducks has increased from 7 to 9 in CDSP IV areas. Average egg production in CDSP IV at present is 50% higher than during the CDSP IV baseline. Consumption of eggs at household level has doubled. Consumption of meat by households increased to almost 4 times the baseline amount. The female members of the households reportedly do the rearing of poultry birds; in a few cases the male members do the task and the women assist.

Table 2.13 Poultry rearing status, production, consumption and income

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I &II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Rearing status				
HH rear poultry (%)	89	90	91	94
Average Nos. of Chicken	6	9	10	11
Average Nos. of Duck	7	7	7	9
Annual production of eggs (Nos./ HH)	156	205	221	231
HH consumption of eggs (Nos./ HH)	47	96	98	98
Income from eggs (Tk/ HH)	817	1,640	1,768	1,848
Annual production of meat (Kg/ HH)	36	25	28	37
HH consumption of meat (Kg/ HH)	6	16	18	22
Income from meat (Tk/ HH)	4,949	6,250	7,000	9,250

2.11 Livestock rearing and aquaculture practices, production and income

Table 2.14 shows that livestock rearing has a slightly decreasing trend in CDSP IV areas and more so in CDSP I, II and III. This is due to increase of mechanized cultivation (use of tractors replacing buffalos and cows). Besides,

due to increase of vegetable and field crop cultivation, there is reduction of grazing lands for livestock. Nevertheless production and income from milk has increased by 11% in CDSP IV areas compared to the baseline data. And there is high level of increase observed in CDSP III of about 60% compared to the AOS of 2012. Remarkable change has taken place regarding the goat rearing, which reduced to only 2%. Char people are reluctant to rear goats due to damaging browsing on homestead vegetable gardens. The poultry and livestock support program of the project started early 2015. So in 2016 we may expect an increase in livestock rearing.

The percentage of household with pond aquaculture has remarkably increased by 50% in CDSP IV areas compared to the baseline. Fish production (kg/ dec) has increased by 150% in CDSP IV areas compared to baseline. Production (kg/ dec) went to 4.14 kg/ dec, a 138% increase, and also consumption of fish more than doubled.

Table 2.14 Livestock rearing and aquaculture status, production and income

Livestock	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I &II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Nos. of HH rearing livestock (%)	75	43	55	71
Avg. milk production (Lt)	114	118	235	127
Avg. milk consumption (Lt)	64	188	116	43
Avg. income from Milk (Tk)	2,850	4,741	4,604	3,298
HH with goat (%)	17	0	1	2
Aquaculture				
HH with pond/ditch (%)	99	94	94	99
HH culture pond/ditch (%)	51	87	78	78
Average Production (kg/HH)	43	116	70	104
Production (kg/dec)	1.74	5.31	3.28	4.14
Average Consumption (kg/HH)	29	94.5	57	72
Average income from pond (Tk/HH)	4,515	17,358	8,277	15,633

2.12 Food security

The respondents were asked how many months of a year they can meet their basic food needs from own production, like in CDSP IV baseline survey 2011. Table 2.15 shows that on average the households can meet their basic food needs from their own production for 9 months, 2 months more than the baseline situation. In CDSP I&II areas the average period is 8 months. The respondents were also asked whether they face any situation during a year when the household members have to eat less than the usual quantity of food or inferior quality of food due to financial or other reasons. If they face this situation they were asked to specify the month (s) when it occurs as per *Bangla* calendar. Thirty seven percent of the respondents replied that they face such a situation in different months of the year in CDSP IV area which is 45% less than the baseline situation. In CDSP I&II and CDSP III areas 26% and 35% respondents mentioned about the acute crisis of food in different months of the year respectively. Current survey data reveal that food insecurity has much decreased since baseline. Table 15 shows the acute crisis period by month in a year.

Table 2.15 Food security

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I &II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Average months in a year HH meet the basic food needs from own production	7	8	9	9
HH faced acute crisis (% of HH)	82	26	35	37
Crisis Months (% of HH)				
<i>Boisakh (Apr-May)</i>	5	2	2	6
<i>Joistho (May-Jun)</i>	16	0	7	7
<i>Ashar (Jun-Jul)</i>	33	23	38	37

<i>Srabon (Jul-Aug)</i>	35	29	62	51
<i>Vadro (Aug-Sep)</i>	44	84	85	78
<i>Ashin (Sep-Oct)</i>	54	90	85	88
<i>Kartik (Oct-Nov)</i>	50	38	28	30
<i>Agrohayoun (Nov-Dec)</i>	9	9	10	3
<i>Powsh (Dec-Jan)</i>	2	0	6	0
<i>Mug (Jan-Feb)</i>	3	0	4	0
<i>Falgun (Feb-Mar)</i>	4	0	3	0
<i>Chaitro (Mar-Apr)</i>	6	2	3	0

2.13 Accessibility to schools and hats/bazaars

The mobility of the household members has been assessed through asking the respondents whether any member of their household needs to go to specific places: one is primary school/ madrasa and another one is local market (hat/bazaar). And if they have visited, they were asked about the distances, mode(s) of transportation and time taken for the trip during rainy as well as dry season for each of the visited places.

Table 2.16 shows in CDSP IV area around 50-60% time was saved compared to the baseline situation to go to school/ Madrasa, during both dry and rainy season and 35-40% time was saved to reach to the local market. It is also notable that due to development of improved roads and other communication infrastructures and locally established market places, the distance has reduced significantly.

Table 2.16 Accessibility to primary schools/ Madrashas and hats/ bazaars (rural markets)

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I & II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Primary Schools/ Madrashas				
Average distance (km)	01	0.77	0.83	0.87
No road (% of HH)	26	0	0	13
<i>Kancha</i> road (% of HH)	74	14	53	24
Brick (% of HH)	0	9	14	29
<i>Pacca</i> Road (% of HH)	0	77	34	34
Average time taken to reach in rainy season	38	19	18	22
Average time taken to reach in dry season	30	15	14	18
Hats /Bazaar				
Average distance (km)	16	1.4	3.29	1.59
No road	33	0	0	13
<i>Kancha</i> road	67	14	7	24
Brick	0	9	6	29
<i>Pacca</i>	0	77	87	34
Average time taken to reach in rainy season	62	22	32	25
Average time taken to reach in dry season	49	18	27	20

2.14 Shocks and crises

Each household was asked with sufficient probing whether the household or its members faced any kind of accident, loss or problem (to call 'disaster') during last one year, and if they did they were identified using a 13

point checklist list (with provision to add). For each reported disaster the intensity of the same and coping method has been obtained through appropriate questions.

From table 2.17 it is observed that compared to the baseline situation most of the shocks or crises have reduced in CDSP IV area. Some of them are remarkably reduced like displacement due to Flood/ Cyclone/ tornado (42% to 3%), loss of crops due to flood or draught (47% to 1%), loss/ death/ theft of livestock/ poultry (15% to 6%) and Dacoity/ Theft/ Mastanies in house/ business (15% to 3%). But it should be noted that during baseline survey the respondents were asked to response for the last five years.

Table 2.17 Type of shocks or crises faced by the HH last one year (%)

	CDSP-IV Baseline	CDSP-I &II	CDSP-III	CDSP-IV
Death/ invalidity of earning member	4	5	0.5	3
Serious disease of any member	20	23	16	13
Displacement due to Flood/ cyclone/ tornado	42	0	0.5	3
River erosion	8	0	0.5	0
Loss of crop due to flood/ drought	47	1	2	1
Loss/ death/ theft of livestock/ poultry	15	3	6	8
Dacoity/ Theft/ Mastanies in house/ business	15	0.5	4	3
Loss of business/ investment	1	1	1	0.5
Divorce/ separation	1	0.5	0	1
Dowry	3	7	5	3
Socio-political harassment, including bribes and tolls	1	4	5	4
Women harassment (Violence)	0	0.5	2	0
House destroyed by fire or other reason	2	1	1	0.5

2.15 Comparison of Selected Indicators across Rounds of Annual Outcome Surveys

Table 2.18 shows values and indication of increase or decrease for respective selected indicators across baseline and 1st to 4th annual outcome surveys. Please refer to Chapter 3 Summary and Conclusion below for a discussion on these figures.

Table 2.18 Comparison of 1st to 4th Rounds of Outcome Surveys and CDSP IV Baseline 2011

Indicators	CDSP IV	Annual Outcome Surveys				Changes Compared to Baseline at 2011			
	Baseline in 2011	in 2012	in 2013	in 2014	in 2015	1 st Outcome in 2012	In 2 nd Outcome in 2013	In 3 rd Outcome in 2014	In 4 th Outcome in 2015
Agriculture as principle occupation of household head (%)	37	45	45	48	25	8% increase	8% increase	11% increase	12% decrease
Day labour as principle occupation of household head (%)	31	29	29	20	36	2% reduced	2% reduced	11% reduced	5% increase
Straw made roof of main house (%)	82	66	55	33	42	16% decrease	27% decrease	49% decrease	40% decrease
Tin made roof of main house (%)	16	34	43	67	58	9% increase	27% increase	51% increase	42% increase
Average distance (in meters) of drinking water source in dry season and wet season	345 418	154 183	112 133	120 135	50 65	55% reduced 56% reduced	66% reduced 68% reduced	65% reduced 68% reduced	85% reduced 84% reduced
Average value of hh assets (BDT)	35,162	43,797	61,485	99,204	1,26,451	25% increase	75% increase	182% increase	260% increase
Annual hh income (BDT)	71,951	89,800	107,771	1,09,207	1,63,009	25% increase	50% increase	52% increase	127% increase

Cropping intensity (%)	105	119	138	140	182	14% increase	33% increase	35% increase	83% increase
Rice production (MT/ha)	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	5% increase	11% increase	16% increase	21% increase
Income from homestead gardening (BDT/HH)	3,742	6,155	6,526	4,866	13,288	64% increase	74% increase	30% increase	255% increase
HH faced acute food crisis (%)	82	66	60	53	37	16% reduced	22% reduced	29% reduced	45% reduced

3. Summary and Conclusion

The 2015 Outcome Survey shows that the CDSP IV **settlement activities** show good progress, for 29% of the HHs settlement is completed. This is consistent with the progress of khatian distribution reported by MoL, which stands at 33% of the target 14,000 households by end 2015.

It can be observed that there is a change on **principle occupation of the head of household**. The proportion of household heads involved with agriculture as a principle occupation has a decreasing trend across all CDSP areas, most notably in the CDSP-IV areas it has remarkably decreased from 37% at base line and even 48% last year to 24%, where petty trade increased from 9 to 18 percent and day labour to 36% from 20% last year. The increase in petty trading across all CDSP areas, but in particular in CDSP IV, seems due to improved communication and markets, resulting in increased participation of the char people in economic activities and higher purchasing power to procure livelihood materials.

A remarkable change is observed in **housing pattern** regarding wall and roof across all areas: an increase with 22%, 40% and 50% for wall with tin and 7%, 25% and 41% for roof with tin in the areas of CDSP I&II, III and IV respectively. Such changes are due to better socio-economic condition and having permanent settlement through receiving 'khatians' by the household members. Close by availability of building material and less transport cost due to improved communication may also be a factor.

An important change is that in the past households of CDSP IV used to collect **safe drinking water** from a distance of on average 345 meter and 418 meter in the dry and rainy seasons respectively. Now the average distance is only 50 meter and 65 meter respectively. It saves both labour and time for collecting drinking water, specifically for the women of the households.

Households across CDSP show improvement regarding **immunization of children**. More than 90% of the households have ensured immunization of their children, a big improvement, also in CDSP I, II and III, where the figures were just above 70% in 2012. The visits of Health Workers to the community have increased compared to the CDSP-IV baseline situation, obviously because of the project, but also in the older CDSP areas the situation has improved. From discussion with Civil Surgeon & District FP Officer it became clear that now these departments are undertaking health support activities in an organised way with the support of Save the Children through the Ma Moni program, with 15 satellite clinics and 30 outreach centres an Expanded Program of Immunization is implemented in the area. This intensive support is reflected in the improved figures! Also the **use of family planning methods** has improved significantly across CDSP. In CDSP IV it is due to the intensive support from the PNGOs. In CDSP I, II and III the situation was already better in 2012; above mentioned health support and increased general awareness and easy availability of FP materials must be the reason for the further improvement in those areas.

The gradual increase of the average **household assets value** is still continuing, from 25, 75 and 182% increase in the past years it has increased with 260% in the current outcome survey 2015. Major increment of the assets in CDSP IV areas is observed in mobile phones (39% increase), ornaments (43% increase), trees (75% increase), pump machines (22% increase) and solar panels (47% increase). Increase of trees is due to availability of seedlings from on-site plant nurseries developed using microcredit supports channelled by PNGOs and is also encouraged by receiving permanent settlement rights on the homesteads. The continued increase of HH asset values in CDSP I, II and III shows that CDSP has built a solid base for continued economic growth, also after the project is completed.

Compared to the CDSP IV baseline the average annual **household income** increase in the CDSP IV area is 126%, so it more than doubled and it is almost reaching the level of income of CDSP III. It is also observed that in the CDSP IV area the contribution of field crops to the income increased 22%. From petty trading, homestead gardening, pond aqua culture, livestock and poultry the contribution is at least 5 times more compared to the baseline recorded in 2011. It has to be noted that CDSP IV started its interventions in poultry & livestock and fisheries from March 2015 onwards only, so more impact may be seen in the coming years.

Average **rice production** per hectare is 2.3 MT, which is 0.4 MT (21%) more than the CDSP-IV baseline yield. It is also noticeable that sales of production are not the household surplus, they sell it to meet up the production cost, because in the food security section respondents mention that still on average 9 month in a year households can meet up the household needs from their own production.

The main **vegetables cultivated** by the households in their homestead among non-leafy vegetables are Okra, Bean, Long bean, Bottle gourd, Sponge gourd, Cucumber, Tomato, etc. and among the leafy vegetables Red amaranth (Lal Shak) is mostly grown in the homestead. Consumption of vegetables grown in homesteads is common and it remarkably increased (237%) compared to the CDSP-IV baseline.

Compared to the baseline, **poultry rearing** in CDSP IV area has increased by 5% to 94%. The average number of chicken per household has almost doubled. This is due to increased access to microcredit and introduction of trained poultry workers and local paravets by the project, who are providing vaccination services and treatment against a very low amount of charges. The average number of ducks has increased from 7 to 9 in CDSP IV areas. Average egg production in CDSP IV at present is 50% higher than during the CDSP IV baseline. Consumption of eggs at household level has doubled. Consumption of meat by households increased to almost 4 times the baseline amount.

The percentage of household with **pond aquaculture** has increased by 50% in CDSP IV areas compared to the baseline. Fish production (kg/ HH) has increased by 150% in CDSP IV areas and also consumption of fish more than doubled.

In CDSP-IV area the acute **food crisis** has reduced from 82% to 37% compared to the CDSP-IV baseline survey. The number of months with food shortage has also reduced. Now char dwellers can meet their demand of basic food for 9 months of a year from their production systems compared to 7 months during baseline.

Annex-1 Annual Outcome Survey Questionnaire 2015

CDSP Phase:

I	II	III	IV
---	----	-----	----

 Sample ID:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Baseline Sample ID:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Name of HH Head:..... Sex: M/F

Address: Vill/Somaj:....., Char:.....

Union:..... Upazila:.....

Occupation:

	Primary	Secondary
Household Head		
Spouse		
<i>Occupation Code: Student-1, Unemployed-2, Agriculture/ Crop farming -3, Day Labor-4, Housekeeping-5, Fishing-6, Salaried Job-7, Fish drier-8, Small trade-9, Rickshaw/Van puller-10, Boat man-11, Retired person/ old man-12, Beggar-13, Disable-14, PL Catching-15, Others (Specify)-16</i>		

Family Size:

	<10 Years	11-16 years	17-60 years	Above 60 years	All
Male					
Female					

Land holding:

Did you get the land from Government under settlement program?	Yes/No	If Yes amountDeci.
If no, how do you occupy the land?	Purchase-1, Occupy by myself-2, Lease/Share taken-3, Given by landowner to live-4, Others..... 5	Deci
Land by type (in deci):			
Homestead	Pond/ditch	Agri. Land	Fallow land

Housing Condition:

Type of House	Size (Length X Width) Feet	Type of Floor	Type of Wall	Type of Roof
Main House				
Kachari/Baithakkhana				
Kitchen				
Animal Shade				
<i>Floor Type Code: Mud-1, Bricks-2, Pacca-3, Wall Type Code: Leaf-1, Straw-2, Mud-3, Bamboo-4, Tin-5, Brick wall-6 Roof Type Code: Leaf-1, Straw-2, Tin-3, Pacca-4, Others-5</i>				

Drinking Water and Sanitation:

Sources of drinking water:	Shallow Tube Well -1, Deep Hand Tube Well-2, Dug Well-3, Rain Water-4, Protected Pond Water (PSF)-5, Untreated Pond Water-6,
----------------------------	--

	Untreated River/Canal Water-7, Others (specify).....8.
Ownership:	Own by HH-1, Jointly Owned-2, Neighbour-3, Govt./Natural Sources-4
How far do you go for collecting Water:	Dry Season..... Meter Rainy season.....Meter
Source of water for bathing and washing:	Shallow Tube Well -1, Deep Hand Tube Well-2, Dug Well-3, Pond Water-4, River/Canal Water-5, Others (specify).....8.
Type of latrine used by HH:	No Latrine-1, Hanging/Open-2, Ring-slab (unhygienic)-3, Ring-slab (water sealed)-5, Sanitary Latrine -6.
If the type of latrine is Ring-slab (unhygienic)/Ring-slab (water sealed)/Sanitary Latrine, where did you collect?	Buy myself from market-1, Buy through NGO/other organization-2, Donated by NGO/other organization-3

Health and Family planning:

Do you and family members wash hand by soap before taking meal and after using latrine? Yes/No	
Do all the children of your family properly immunize? (all six) Yes/No	
If yes, how you managed it?	Upazila Health Center-1, Union Health Center-2, Local Doctor-3, From NGO/Voluntary organization-4, Through government special program-5
If no, Why?	Lack of awerness-1, Support not available Localy-2, Due to bad road communication couldn't attend in the camp/center-3
Do you use mosquito net? Yes/No	If no, why?: Not needed-1, Lack of awerness-2, Lack of money-3
Is there any Health Worker (Govt/NGO) visited regularly in your area? Yes/No	
Do you use any family planning method? Yes/No, If yes, which method: Permanent-1, Temporary-2	
If no, Why: Lack of awerness-1, Service not available localy-2, Materials are costly-3	

Household Assets:

Sl	Type of Assets	Put Tick	Quantity	Present Value (Taka)
1	Cot/ <i>Khaat</i>			
2	Almira			
3	Chair/Table			
4	<i>Shinduk</i> (Wooden box)/Trunk (Tin)			
5	<i>Alna</i>			
6	Ceiling/Table Fan			
7	Radio/Cassette Player			
8	B&W TV			
9	Color TV			
10	Mobile Phone			
11	Sewing machine			
12	Ornaments			

13	Bicycle			
14	Rickshaw/Van			
15	Bullock cart			
16	Boat			
17	Mechanized boat			
18	Power tiller/Husking Machine			
19	Pump Machine			
20	Fishing net(.....)			
21	Trees			
22	Cow			
23	Buffalo			
24	Goat			
25	Sheep			
26	Chicken			
27	Duck			
28	Others (Specify).....			

Household Annual Income:

Sources of Income	Amount (Taka)	Sources of Income	Amount (Taka)
Wage/Salary		Livestock Rearing	
Field Crops		Poultry Rearing	
Petty Trading		Fishing	
Homestead Gardening		Remittance	
Rickshwa/Van Pulling		Handicrafts	
Pond Aquaculture		Others.....	

Crop Production and Income:

Field Crops: Total Cultivated Land:..... Deci

Crops	Area Cultivated (Deci)	Variety		Crops	Area Cultivated (Deci)	Variety	
		Local	HYV			Local	HYV
Aus				Long Bean			
Amon				Jali Kumra (Ridge gourd)			
Robi/Boro				Bottle Gourd			
Keshari				Sweet Gourd			
Mug				Korola (Bitter gourd)			
Felon				Jinga (Ribbed gourd)			
Moshuri				Dhundul (Sponse)			

				gourd)			
<i>Mash Kolai</i>				Okra			
Soybean				Cucumber			
Mastered				Radish			
Ground nut				Carrot			
Water melon				Cauliflower			
Musk melon				Cabbage			
Chilli				Spinach			
Onion				<i>Lal Shak (Red amaranth)</i>			
Garlic				<i>Danta (Stem amaranth)</i>			
Coriander				<i>Pui shak</i>			
Bean							

Production and Income

Crop	Consumption		Sales	
	kg	Taka	Kg	Taka
<i>Field Crop</i>				
Paddy				
Pulse				
Oil Seeds				
Vegetable				
<i>Homestead Gardening</i>				
Leafy & other vegetable				
Banana				
Guava				
Papaya				
Lemon				
Coconut				
Others fruits.....				

Poultry and Livestock Production and Income:

Birds	Egg Production & Income (last one year)			Meat Production & Income (Last one year)		
	Sales (nos.)	Consume (Nos.)	Income from sales (Tk)	Sales (kg)	Consume (kg)	Income from sales (Tk)
Chicken						
Duck						

Animals	Milk sales (kg)	Income from Milk sales (Tk)	Milk Consume (kg)	Income from animal selling (Tk)	Present value of existing animals (Tk)
Cow					
Goat					

Buffalo					
---------	--	--	--	--	--

Aquaculture Production and Income:

Nos. of pond	Water area (deci)	Cost (Tk)	Fish Sales (kg)	Fish Consume (kg)	Income from Sales (Tk)

Food Security:

1. How many months you are able to meet the basic food (Rice/Pulse) needs from your own production:.....
2. Does it happen that in certain months of the year your family members have to take less amount or low quality of food than usual? Yes/No

If Yes, please put tick below.

Sl	Month	Severity (Put Tick)		Sl	Month	Severity (Put Tick)	
		Acute crisis	Some Crisis			Acute crisis	Some Crisis
01	Boishakh			07	Kartik		
02	Joishto			08	Agrohayon		
03	Ashar			09	Poush		
04	Srabon			10	Mag		
05	Vadro			11	Falgun		
06	Ashin			12	Chaitro		

Mobility:

[Please ask the question in the 1st column for each institution. if applicable, then ask next column]

SL	Institutions	Distance from your household (Km)	Type of Road	Rainy season		Winter/dry season	
				Usual mode of transport (*code)	Usual time taken to reach..... (minutes)	Usual mode of transport (*code)	Usual time taken to reach (minutes)
01	Primary School/Madrasha						
02	Nearby Bazar/Hat						

Road Code: No Road-1, Kancha-2, Brick-3, Pacca-4

Mode of Transport Code: 1-On foot, 2- Bicycle, 3- By boat, 4- Rickshaw/van, 5- By engine boat, 6- By Taxi/ tempo, 7- By launch, 8- By motor cycle, 9- By bus

Shocks and coping strategy:

1. Did your household experience any kind of shocks or crisis during the last one year? Yes/No
2. If yes, please mention the type of shocks faced by your household or household members and how it was coped with.

List of shocks		Indicate shocks specifying magnitude (*Code)	How it was coped with (**Code)
1	Death/invalidity of earning member		
2	Serious disease of any member		
3	Displacement due to Flood/cyclone/ tornado		
4	River erosion		
5	Loss of crop due to flood/drought		
6	Loss/ death/theft of livestock/poultry		
7	Dacoity/ Theft/ Mastanias in house/business		
8	Loss of business/investment		
9	Divorce/separation		
10	Dowry		
11	Socio-political harassment, including bribe and tolls		
12	Women harassment (Violence)		
13	House destroyed by fire or other reason		
14	Others (specify)		
<p>*Code: 1- Severe, 2- moderate, 3-Low</p> <p>**Code: 01- By selling land, 02- By selling domestic animals/birds, 03- By selling trees 04- With own savings, 05- By mortgaging land, 06- By mortgaging other properties 07- With help from relatives, 08- By taking cash credit, 09- By taking materials in credit 10- Aid/relief, 11- Complain with police, <i>Salish</i> with the UP, By mobilization of community groups/CBO/ NGOs, 12- Did nothing, 13. Others (specify).....</p>			

Thank you for your kind cooperation

Name of data collector:.....Signature:..... Date:.....

Verified by:.....Signature:.....Date:.....

Annex-2 List of Sample HHs migrated and new samples against migrated HHs

Annual Outcome Survey 2015

List of Sample HHs, which could not be located due to migration

ID	Phase	Name	Father's Name	H/Wife Name	Bari	Location/Somaj
13002020	1	Omer Faruk	Abdul Ali	Amena Begum	Moer Faruk's House	Char Kolmi
22001018	2	Md. Ismail	Abdul Quader	Parul Begum	Ismail's hosue	Char Mohiuddin
21002012	2	Md. Babul Uddin	Late: Abdul Aziz	Mohosena Begum	Babul's house	Char Boishakhi
31007015	3	Md. Hossain	Koli Miah	Johura Khatun	Hossain Bepari Bari	Forest Centre
31005017	3	Md. Shahin	Abu Kalam	Saheda Akter	Saheder bari	Mollah Gram
31005015	3	Abdul Mannan	Abdul Mobid	Rahena Begum	Mannaner bari	Mollah Gram
31005003	3	Md. Bellal	Dhanu Miah	Sultana Bgum	Bellal's house	Mollah Gram
31008013	3	Babul	Late: Abdul Quader	Parveen Akter	Babul's house	East 10 No.
31002008	3	Md. Hellal Uddin	Badsha Alam	Surma Begum	Hellerer bari	Sahabuddin Somaj
31002005	3	Md. Bellal	Mahafuzul Hoque	Rahena Begum	Bellal's house	Sahabuddin Somaj
31006015	3	Abdul Quader	Late Ramjan Ali	Mohosena Begum	Abdul Quader's house	Adarshaw gram
42028024	4	Abdul Quddus	Abdur Rob	Nur Jahan	Quddus hosue	West Char Bashar-N
43007016	4	Manik Das	Lal Mohon Doctor	Suchana Das	Lalmohon Doctor's house	Al-Amin Bazar Somaj-NC
45014007	4	Md. Rashed	Late Bodiul Alam	Khatiza Begum	Rashed's house	Bangla Bazar-U
44019001	4	Nur Jaman	Ruhul Amin	Rajia Khatun	Nur Jaman's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019002	4	Ala Uddin	Ruhul Amin	Rahela Beugm	Alauddin's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019003	4	Md. Nur Alam	Azizur Rahman	Minara Begum	Nur Alam's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019004	4	Krishna Podha Das	Late Sudam Kr. Das	Ponita Bala Das	Krishna's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019005	4	Meheraj	Abul Kalam	Taslima Begum	Meheraj house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019006	4	Md. Nur Nabi	Azizur Rahman	Monowara begum	Nur Nabir bari	Joypur Bazar-C
44019009	4	Afroza	Abdul Malek	Late Bellal	Afrozar Bari	Joypur Bazar-C
44019020	4	Ala Uddin	Mobasher	Monowara begum	Alauddin's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019023	4	Kashem	Late Tofayel	Rani begum	Kashem's hosue	Joypur Bazar-C

44019025	4	Siddique	Kari Hossain	Rabeya Begum	Siddique's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019026	4	Sahidur	Abdul Malek	Joshna	Sahdur's house	Joypur Bazar-C
44019027	4	Nur Alam	Md. Hanif	Nilufa	Nur Alam's house	Joypur Bazar-C

Annual Outcome Survey 2015

List of new sample HHs taken against migrated sample HHs

ID	Old IDs	Phase	Name	Father's Name	H/Wife Name	Bari	Location
13002021	13002020	1	Md. Harun Bhuiya	Abdur Salam	Amena Khatun	Harun Bhuiyan Bari	Char Kolmi Chowrasta Bazer North side, west side road
22001021	22001018	2	Md. Babor	Late: Abdul Sobhan	Hasna Begum	Mostafa Sarderer Jamai, Babor's house	Mostafa Sarderer Jamai, Babor's house
21002021	21002012	2	Meheraj uddin	Mvi. Mostafizur Rahman	Momtaz Begum	Mvi. Mostafizur Rahman's bari	East side of Kobir's dokan, south side of road
31007021	31007015	3	Md. Sekantar Hossain	Late: Shamsul Hoque	Khatiza Khatun	Sakentar's hosue	South side of Generator Ali Akbor's house
31005021	31005017	3	Md. Ismail Hossain	Hossain Member	Sirina Akter	Ismail Hossain's house	East side of Cyclone shelter, South side of road
31005022	31005015	3	Md. Hossain	Late Achiol Hoque	Ankurer Nessa	Hossain member's house	East side of Cyclone shelter, North side of road
31005023	31005003	3	Abdur Rahman	Abdul Quader	Luthfa Begum	Abdul Quaderer Bari	North side of Hossain member's house, east side of cyclone shelter
31008021	31008013	3					
31002021	31002008	3	Oji ullah	Ahamad ullah	Hazera Khatun	Oji ullah Bepari Bari	West side of Sahabuddin shop, north side of road
31002022	31002005	3	Motaleb	Abul Kashem	Sufia	Motaleb's house	South side Sahabuddin shop's east side road
31006021	31006015	3	Baharuddin	Mojibul Hoque	Nur Nahar	Baherer bari	Didar's father Bahar
42028041	42028024	4	Md. Ali	Sayed Ahmed	Shipla	Md. Ali's house	South east side Sako Narikel Gach bari
43007023	43007016	4	Lal Mohon Doctor	Late Gonesh Ch. Das	Nirmola Rani Das	Lal Mohon Doctor's house	West side Al-amin Bazar, South side road
	45014007	4					
44019031	44019001	4	Md. Shohel	Shamsul Hoque	Panna Begum	Shohel's house	North side Joy Bazar, West side road near bazar

44019032	44019002	4	Gopal Ch. Das	Late Mohondra Kr. Das	Rukurni Bala Das	Gopal's house	North side Joy Bazar, West side road near bazar
44019033	44019003	4	Omer Faruk	Nasir Sarder	Bibi Kulsuma	Omer Faruk's house	North side Joy Bazar, West side road near bazar
44019034	44019004	4	Md. Ruhul Amin	Md. Sultan	Bibi Ayesha	Rumer Mar Baper Bari	South West side Joy Bazar, South side road
44019035	44019005	4	Meheraj	Omer Ali	Nasima Akter	Meheraj hosue	West side Joy Bazar, South side road
44019036	44019006	4	Mozammel Hosain	Foyzul Hoque	Nur Nahar	Mamun's house	South west side corner Joy Bazar
44019037	44019009	4	Gobinda Mojumder	Late Nogendra Kr. Mojumder		Gobinda Mojumder bari	West side Joy Bazar, North side road
44019038	44019020	4	Md. Rofique	Late Abu Bakker Siddique	Roksana Begum	Rofique's house	East die Quddus Majir Bari, West side Joybazar, north side road
44019039	44019023	4	Md. Delwar	Oji Ullah	Jharna Begum	Delwar's house	East die Quddus Majir Bari, West side Joybazar, north side road
44019040	44019025	4	Miraj Uddin	Siraj Uddin	Ayesha Khatun	Miraj uddin's house	West side Joy Bazar, South side road
44019041	44019026	4	Jamal Uddin	Late Ali Hossain	Peyara Begum	Jamal's house	West side Joy Bazar, North side road
44019042	44019027	4	Siraj uddin	Late Haris Ahamed	Hazera Khatun	Siraj house	West side Joy Bazar, South side road