

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Base Line Survey of the Social & Livelihood Support Component

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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**

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List of abbreviations

BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
Brac	Building Resources Across Communities (PNGO)
CDSP	Char Development and Settlement Project
CI sheet	Corrugated Iron Sheet
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DTW	Deep Tube Well
DTL (N&L)	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods)
DUS	Dwip Unnayan Songstha (PNGO)
ESP	Education Support Program
FD	Forest Department
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
LGED	Local Government and Engineering Department
MoL	Ministry of Land
NSS	NGO Sector Specialist
(P)NGO	(Partner) Non- Governmental Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
SDI	Society for Development Initiatives (PNGO)
SLS Component	Social & Livelihood Support Component
SSUS	Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Songstha (PNGO)
STW	Shallow Tube Well
TA team	Technical Assistance team
TW	Tube well
TT	Tetanus Toxide.
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TUG	Tube well User Group

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Particular	Unit	Bangladesh	CDSP IV
District	Number	64	2
Upazila	Number	490	4
Union	Number	-	8
Household	Number	32,173,630	25,388
Woman headed household	Percentage	3.5	5.04
Total population	Number	149,772,364	135,490
Household size	Number	4.4	5.34
Sex ratio	Male/100 Females	100.3	104
Land area (lac)	Acre	36700	0.76
Access to potable water (%)	Percentage	-	46
Access to sanitation (%)	Percentage	-	6.5
Monthly income (BDT)	Per family	-	3,894

1. Introduction

1.1 The Social and Livelihood Support Component of CDSP IV

CDSP-I started its activities in the coastal char area early 1994 and it continued up to 1999; CDSP-II started in 2000 and ended after running five years in June 2005. CDSP-III started in 2005 and ended after five years early 2011. In March 2011 CDSP-IV started with a planned duration of 6 years. The Government of Bangladesh, the Government of the Netherlands and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) are funding the present fourth phase of CDSP. Six Government Agencies are involved in implementing project activities: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) as the lead agency, Ministry of Land (MoL), Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED), Forest Department (FD), Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE).

All phases of CDSP had NGOs as development partners for community development. In the present phase, CDSP-IV TA team selected and contracted four partner NGOs: Brac, Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Songstha (SSUS), Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS) and Society for Development Initiatives (SDI).

The division of branches among the Partner NGOs (PNGO) and their locations are as follows:

Table 1-1 PNGO's and their working areas

SI #	NGO	No. of branches	Chars where branches are located
1	Brac	6	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char, Char Ziauddin
2	Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Songstha (SSUS)	3	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char
3	Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS)	2	Char Nangulia, Noler Char
4	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI)	2	Urir Char, Char Nangulia

Partner NGOs are responsible for implementation of the Social and Livelihoods Support (SLS) Component of CDSP IV; they started implementation from 1st December 2011 onwards.

The Social & Livelihoods Support (SLS) Component contains six sub-components:

- a) Group Formation, Micro-Finance and Capacity Building
- b) Health and Family Planning
- c) Water and Sanitation
- d) Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development
- e) Legal and Human Rights
- f) Disaster Management and Climate change.

The partner NGOs of CDSP-IV conducted this base line survey in 2012, covering every household of all five project chars to find out the socio economic status of the inhabitants of the project chars.

1.2 The project area

The coastal char area in the southern part of Bangladesh is the most vulnerable area of the country in terms of socio economic status. The five chars of CDSP IV are Char Nangulia, Char Ziauddin, Noler-, Caring-, and Urir Char in greater Noakhali district. These chars accreted since the early 1970s. The Forest Department developed mangrove forest in the chars. People from different parts of Hatiya, Ramgati and from the main land Sadar Upazilla of Noakhali have migrated to these chars. The people in the chars are multicultural. The social bonding of people newly living in the char areas is not as strong as that of the main land. Settlement took place autonomously before government institutions entered these areas. Local powerful people, known as 'jotdars', claimed the lands through thugs and violence and regulated subsequent settlements. The people in the char area in general are using the land for agriculture, but due to high salinity the production of crops is not satisfactory. At the time of high tide, most of the land goes under water.

Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char are located next to each other. Char Ziauddin and Char Nangulia form part of the mainland. Urir Char, Caring Char and Noler char are still islands. Char Ziauddin is surrounded by earlier developed CDSP areas.

2. Base line survey of the SLS Component

2.1 Objective of the Base Line Survey

The main objective of the survey is two-fold:

First objective is to know the socio economic status of the people of the project area before the start of the project. The base line survey can be used to compare and analyze the status after certain intervals during and after the project period, and to assess the impact of the project activities.

Second objective is use of the information gathered for the planning of project activities. Design, planning and evaluation of the program activities of the various SLS sub components and the allocation of budget and means to the branches and to the four PNGOs are based on the information of the base line survey.

2.2 Methodology

The door to door survey was conducted by PNGOs after launching their activities in December 2011 from March 2012 onwards. The survey was elaborated to cover all sorts of information directly concerning the life and livelihood of the people. For the health and family planning component a more detailed survey was required to design the program. The results of the health survey are integrated in the present survey, see chapter 10. The format for the health survey is presented in Annex 2.

A survey format was developed by CDSP-IV TA team (see Annex 1) containing main issues like house hold, family members, no of children in different age groups, education, disability, income, land, number of poultry and livestock, asset position, forestation status, source of drinking water, sanitary toilet, health and family planning status, housing status etc. The entire population of all five project chars was surveyed from door to door. The staff of the PNGOs conducted the survey in their respective branches. The concerned staff was given a one-day orientation on the survey format, its guideline and its techniques by TA team. Various techniques were adopted to get the actual information from the respondents. The local dialect of the area was an important tool to collect the information. DTL (N&L) and NGO Sector Specialist (NSS) of CDSP-IV TA team maintained close

cooperation with the surveyors. PNGOs supervised and monitored the survey activities and suggested improvements if needed. All the surveyed data were compiled and analyzed and a data base was developed. The results of the survey are presented below.

2.3 Quality of Data, Limitations and Difficulties

The information gathered in the survey entirely depends on the memory recall of the target group. Assessing the status of issues like family planning, cows and buffalo, poultry, income, education etc. through this approach was sometimes difficult. Migration is frequent as people of the main land mostly come to the char area during the harvest season. Therefore, male members of a family were not always available during the survey and female members were often unable to provide all the necessary information. Also, if respondents were not found in their land during the survey period, information about them was collected from people residing nearby and this was verified later when they were available at their residence. The survey has been carried out with utmost care to ensure the reliability of data. Intensive field supervision was done to minimize human errors. The surveyors made several visits to each of the households over an extended period to confirm the correctness of the information gathered.

2.4 Char - and PNGO wise reporting

To support above mentioned two objectives of the survey, below reporting on the survey is char wise and PNGO wise. Of course overall project values will always be the same for both methods.

3. Land status

3.1 Settlement history

Government is the owner of the land of any newly accreted char. The Forest Department received the mandate from GOB to develop mangrove forest on the newly accreted chars with the responsibility of handing over the entire land to GOB after twenty years. But before that period ended influential miscreants gradually took control over most of the land of the project chars. They started "selling" these lands to the landless, migrated people, coming from different parts of Hatiya and Ramgati, from the main land of Noakhali, from Bhola, Barisal and Chittagong district, who had lost their land. The people initially got 1.5- 2 acre of land for each house hold.

3.3 Law and order situation

There was hardly any administrative action of the government in the new chars. The influential people of the chars used to dominate the area. These so-called Bahini first distributed the land to the landless people taking money from them. Gradually the Bahini were divided into many groups guided by different leaders in different areas. Sometimes fighting took place between them to expand their own area to dominate or to take control of another area. The Bahini subsequently expanded their activities into several dimensions. They were trying to act as part of the administration. They used to interfere in all sorts of matters of the local people, mitigating the problems in the char area taking money from both parties. They took money from the people as inducement (chanda) regularly. Over time the law and order situation in the project chars became worse. The Bahini people used to take cattle from the char dwellers; abducted teenage girls and raped them; kidnapped the people and demanded money from them. All char people had to obey their command; the Bahini people tortured brutally those, who were reluctant to pay the inducement.

3.4 Land holding pattern

The survey reveals that 34,861 acres of land is used for homestead plantation and for agricultural activities. The average land holding pattern shows that each household possesses an average of 1.37 acres of land, including both homestead and agricultural land. During the settlement period the

settlement process followed the Government Khas Land Distribution Policy that stipulates that one landless household can get a maximum of 1.5 acres of land; so most of the settlers have a piece of land of 1 to 1.5 acres.

High soil salinity is a hindrance to agricultural growth. The people in the char areas are normally using the homestead for gardening and vegetable production, but till date the homestead area in the project area remains largely unused. Most of the area of the chars inundates by spring tide, and the houses of low-lying areas go under water as well. At that time people somehow stay on their cot. Settlers did not yet go for any permanent infrastructure, as they are often not yet permanently settled in their place and do not have formal ownership. Below tables present the char- and PNGO wise land holding pattern.

Table 3-1 Char wise land holding pattern

Char	No. of HH	Land held (Decimal)	Land per HH (Decimal)	Land per HH (Acre)
Char Nangulia	11,112	1,484,782	134	1.33
Noler Char	5,780	673,467	117	1.16
Caring Char	4,560	689,285	151	1.51
Char Ziauddin	2,021	193,445	96	0.95
Urir Char	1,915	445,173	232	2.32
Total	25,388	3,486,152	137	1.37

Table 3-2 PNGO wise land holding pattern

PNGO	No. of HH	Land held (Decimal)	Land per HH (Acre)
Brac	10,648	1,373,089	1.29
SSUS	7,072	877,184	1.24
DUS	3,838	495,741	1.29
SDI	3,830	740,138	1.93
Total	25,388	3,486,152	1.37

4. Demographic Characteristics

4.1 Population

CDSP IV's five chars have a total land area of 30,773 hectare and a population of 135,490 in 25,388 households in 144 samaj. The average size of the family is 5.34. The following tables provide detailed information on households and population of the chars.

Table 4-1 Char wise area and population

Char	Area in Hectares	Households	Number of Samaj	Population	Family size
Nangulia	8,990	11,112	68	58,651	5.28
Noler	2,690	5,780	29	30,366	5.25
Caring	6,850	4,560	26	22,899	5.02
Ziauddin	1,943	2,021	13	11,988	5.93
Urir	10,300	1,915	8	11,586	6.05
Total	30,773	25,388	144	135,490	5.34

Table 4-2 PNGO wise area coverage and population

NGO	Area in Hectares	Households	Number of Samaj	Population	Family size
Brac	14,274	10,648	78	58,625	5.51
SSUS	7,105	7,072	27	36,489	5.16
DUS	4,734	3,838	19	21,714	5.67
SDI	4,660	3,830	20	18,662	4.87
Total	30,773	25,388	144	135,490	5.34

The average household size of 5.34 is lower than the national average of 6. The small household size in char areas is due to partial migration of the original family. It is observed that not all members of a family have migrated to the new chars; some members stayed on the mainland. Moreover, some adult family members have separated and formed a nucleus family so that they can get an official land title as a separate household.

4.2 Age wise Gender ratio (M/F100)

In tables 4.3 and 4.4 the char- and PNGO wise gender ratio for four age groups is given. The ratio (M/100F) of the total population in the char area is 104. This ratio is slightly higher than that of Bangladesh. The higher ratio in the study area than the national one indicates that women in the project area are disadvantaged.

The population of the age group of 11 to 18 years is 20,282: 11,111 male and 9,171 female and their gender ratio is 121, which is very high compared with any other age group of the area. The high ratio of this group indicates the vulnerability of the adolescent/ young women in the society because of the poor law and order situation.

Table 4-3 Char wise gender ratio by age group

Name of char	0-5Year		M/F 100	+5-11Year		M/F 100	+11 -18Year		M/F 100	+18 and above		M/F 100	Total		M/F 100
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Nangulia	5110	5202	98	6147	6008	102	4818	3999	120	13853	13514	103	29928	28723	104
Noler	3086	3120	99	3108	2953	105	2520	1998	126	6739	6842	98	15453	14913	104
Caring	1915	2034	94	2183	2140	102	1706	1480	115	5762	5679	101	11566	11333	102
Ziauddin	1092	1115	98	1286	1258	102	889	770	115	2772	2806	99	6039	5949	102
Urir	933	953	98	1161	1168	99	1178	924	127	2772	2497	111	6044	5542	109
Total	12,136	12,424	98	13,885	13,527	103	11,111	9,171	121	31,898	31,338	102	69,030	66,460	104

Table 4-4 PNGO wise gender ratio by age group

PNGO	Gender ratio by age														
	0-5 Years		Sex ratio	+5-11 years		Sex ratio	+11-18 years		Sex ratio	+18 above		Sex ratio	Total		Sex ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Brac	5222	5254	99	5954	5833	102	4588	3854	119	14005	13915	101	29769	28856	103
SSUS	3268	3421	96	3551	3399	104	2807	2393	117	8891	8759	102	18517	17972	103
DUS	1787	1868	96	2094	2091	100	1740	1294	134	3905	3883	101	9526	9136	104
SDI	1859	1881	99	2286	2204	104	1976	1630	121	5097	4781	107	11218	10496	107
Total	12,136	12,424	98	13,885	13,527	103	11,111	9171	121	31,898	31,338	102	69,030	66,460	104

4.3 Woman headed households and old age population

According to the base line survey 1,279 households in the project area are woman headed. The population of 80 years and above is 414, 184 men and 230 women.

Table 4-5 Woman headed households and old age population status

PNGO	Branch	Woman headed households	80 years and above population		
			Male	Female	Total
Brac	Saddam bazaar	27	2	5	7
	Bathan khali	48	6	5	11
	Mujib Bazar	91	1	7	8
	Zia Bazar	79	17	27	44
	Idris Bazar	170	4	6	10
	Salim Bazar	183	20	28	48
	Sub total	598	50	78	128
SSUS	Janata Bazar	168	22	20	42
	Alamin Bazar	77	28	9	37
	Hasina Bazar	42	11	6	17
	Subtotal	287	61	35	96
DUS	Kaladur Bazar	152	22	43	65
	Bhumihin Bazar	105	18	38	56
	Sub total	257	40	81	121
SDI	Solaman Bazar	66	11	17	28
	Bangla Bazar	71	22	19	41
	Sub total	137	33	36	69
	Total	1279	184	230	414

5. Education status

5.1 Schooling

There are 46 primary schools, 1 junior high school and 54 madrashas in the project area, operated by the communities at their own cost.

The teachers of the schools do not get salary. They are rendering free service with hope that in future the schools will be registered as government school and then they would avail the benefits.

The survey has collected data on the total number of school going children by gender, not by age. From this the average number of school going children per 100 households has been calculated. It was observed that 64 children of every hundred households attend school, see below table.

Table 5-1 PNGO wise school attendance

PNGO	House holds	School going children (5-11 years)			School going children per 100 house holds
		Male	Female	Total	
Brac	10,648	3,757	3,612	7,369	69
DUS	7,072	758	727	1,485	21
SDI	3,838	1,518	1,540	3,058	80
SSUS	3,830	2,089	2,139	4,228	110
Total	25,388	8,122	8,018	16,140	64

5.2 Education status

Since the survey has collected data on education for the total population, it is not possible to calculate the conventional literacy rate of the population. The education status of the entire population is presented in below tables 5.2 and 5.3. Out of the population of 135,490 only 10,541 received primary education and 1,541 received education up to Junior School Certificate examination; 664 received secondary education and above. This means that only 8 per hundred of the population achieved primary education, only 1 per hundred Junior School Certificate education and only 0.49 per hundred SSC and above. The education level among char dwellers is very low compared to the mainland. The table below shows the status of education in the various PNGO working areas.

Table 5-2 Char wise education status

SI #	Name of char	Population			Up to PSC		Up to JSC		SSC & Above		Total		Grand total	Education rate (%)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		Total		
1	Nangulia	29928	28723	58651	1828	1882	299	208	185	77	2312	2167	4479	8	8	8
2	Nolerchar	15453	14913	30366	941	961	158	137	72	39	1171	1137	2308	8	8	8
3	Cariingchar	11566	11333	22899	1052	972	239	173	132	64	1423	1209	2632	12	11	11
4	Charziauddin	6039	5949	11988	128	132	21	17	8	7	157	156	313	3	3	3
5	Urirchar	6044	5542	11586	1291	1354	168	121	56	24	1515	1499	3014	25	27	26
Total		69030	66460	135490	5240	5301	885	656	453	211	6578	6168	12746	10	9	9

Table 5-3 PNGO wise education status

PNGO	Popula- tion	Education Status									Grand total	Educati on (%)
		Up to PSC			Up to JSC			SSC & above				
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total		
Brac	58,625	1,781	1,785	3,566	254	175	429	186	80	266	4,261	7.27
SSUS	36,489	228	249	477	44	24	68	21	10	31	576	1.58
DUS	18,662	1,932	2,006	3,938	261	196	457	98	41	139	4,534	24.30
SDI	21,714	1,299	1261	2,560	326	261	587	148	80	228	3,375	15.54
Total	135,490	5,240	5,301	10,541	885	656	1,541	453	211	664	12,746	9.41

6. Occupation and Income

6.1 Occupation status

The char wise occupation status is presented in the table below. According to the survey information the people are mainly involved in agricultural farming, with a score of 59%, second highest occupation is laborer with 20%, 7% is involved in business, while 3% is in fishing, rickshaw pulling and service. The table shows the details.

Table 6-1 Occupation of the inhabitants of the project chars

Char	Main Occupation Code wise												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Char Nangulia	1940	706	7004	218	340	97	302	63	165	78	25	174	11112
Noler Char	988	495	3316	216	177	89	206	31	102	39	28	93	5780
Caring Char	1255	204	2454	150	156	38	90	27	59	29	19	79	4560
Char Ziauddin	770	139	824	46	69	22	43	13	26	7	9	53	2021
Urir Char	124	161	1402	10	12	26	121	8	17	13	10	11	1915
Total	5,077	1,705	15,000	640	754	272	762	142	369	166	91	410	25,388
Code wise percentage (%)	20	7	59	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	0	2	100

Occupation code: 1=Labor, 2= Business, 3= Farmer, 4=Fishing, 5=Rickshaw pulling, 6= Mason, 7= Service, 8=Village doctor, 9= Driving, 10=Boatman, 11=Tailoring, 12=Other.

6.2 Contribution of women to the household income

Below table shows that among 32,826 earners, 29,025 are male and 3,801 female. Male and female contribution to earning is 42 and 6 % respectively. The female earner per house hold in the area is 0.15, which indicates that the female are still busy with house hold work rather than involved in income generating activities. In the survey all income from all sources was considered

Table 6-2 Earner per house hold by gender

PNGO	House holds	Male earner	Female earner	Total earners	Male earner per HH	Female earner per HH
Brac	10,648	12,810	1,063	13,873	1.20	0.10
SSUS	7,072	7,234	527	7,761	1.02	0.07
DUS	3,838	4,270	178	4,448	1.11	0.05
SDI	3,830	4,711	2,033	6,744	1.23	0.53
	25,388	29,025	3,801	32,826	1.14	0.15

6.3 Monthly average income

The income of the char dwellers is much lower than that of the main land. This is due to lack of employment in the char areas and low production of agriculture. People in the char area usually go out to the main land in search of work. Some are engaged in fishing, some go to Chittagong to work in the brickfields. The crop production from agriculture cannot meet the demand throughout the year in most of the households. The survey reveals that the monthly income per household in the project area is BDT 3,894. This clearly indicates the poor economic status and below living standard status of the char dwellers. Highest average income is in Urir Char at BDT 4,780 and the lowest income is in Char Ziauddin at BDT 3148.

Table 6-3 Average monthly income char wise

Char	No. of HHs	Monthly Family Income (BDT)	Average HH monthly income (BDT)
Char Nangulia	11,112	41,173,658	3705
Noler Char	5,780	23,969,900	4147
Caring Char	4,560	18,215,168	3995
Char Ziauddin	2,021	6,361,100	3148
Urir Char	1,915	9,152,888	4780
Total	25,388	98,872,714	
Average			3,894

Table 6-4 Average monthly income PNGO wise

PNGO	No. of HH	Monthly Family Income (BDT)	Average income per HH (BDT)
Brac	10,648	37,743,158	3545
SSUS	7,072	29,380,568	4154
DUS	3,838	16,614,800	4329
SDI	3,830	15,134,188	3951
Total	25,388	98,872,714	
Average monthly income per HH			3,894

7. Asset holding status

Poultry and livestock are among the important sources of income of the char dwellers. But lack of proper rearing system, treatment and proper food prevent the sector to develop. No organization is working to develop this sector. There is no scope to vaccinate the poultry birds in the area, so a huge number of poultry birds die due to lack of vaccination and treatment. The situation in the char area in this sector is worse than any other places according to the statement of the people given to the interviewer. People in the chars are rearing the poultry birds and livestock in a traditional way. As a result, the rate of mortality is high compared to the main land. Marketing is another problem for the char dwellers. The producer does not get the proper price for eggs and milk due to lack of marketing facility.

Below tables show that the average number of poultry bird per household is 9, goats/ sheep per family is approximately 1, while the buffalo and cow per family is also 1.

There are on average 9 trees per family, including timber and fruit trees. The number of trees of different species is very low.

Table 7-1 Char wise asset status of households

Char	House holds	Number of assets					Asset holding per house hold				
		Cow & buffalo	Goat & sheep	Poultry	No of trees	Other	Cow & buff.	Goat & sheep	Poultry	No of trees	Other
Char Nangulia	11,112	10,740	7,767	98,681	111,651	7,655	0.97	0.70	8.88	10.05	0.69
Noler Char	5,780	6,621	3,860	47,769	48,112	3,763	1.15	0.67	8.26	8.32	0.65
Caring Char	4,560	3,683	6,119	37,894	3,997	1,412	0.81	1.34	8.31	0.88	0.31
Char Ziauddin	2,021	2,251	1,174	20,804	48,159	328	1.11	0.58	10.29	23.83	0.16
Urir Char	1,915	4,435	3,050	27,284	22,125	3,672	2.32	1.59	14.25	11.55	1.92
Total	25,388	27,730	21,970	232,432	234,044	16,830	1.09	0.87	9.16	9.22	0.66

Table 7-2 PNGO wise asset status of households

Name of PNGO	House hold	Number of assets				Assets holding per house hold			
		Cow & buffalo	Goat & sheep	Poultry	Number of trees	Cow & buffalo	Goat & sheep	Poultry	Number of trees
Brac	10,648	9650	7699	99015	108,183	0.91	0.72	0.72	10.16
SSUS	7072	7102	5216	52864	54,232	1.00	0.74	0.74	7.67
DUS	3838	4445	3694	36023	44,749	1.16	0.96	0.96	11.66
SDI	3830	6533	5361	44530	26,880	1.71	1.40	1.40	7.02
Total	25,388	27,730	21,970	232,432	234,044	1.09	0.87	0.87	9.22

8. Housing

The survey reveals that 19,914 households in the chars have houses with bamboo and straw, 5,304 have houses made with corrugated iron (ci) sheet and 170 households have semi pacca houses. So bamboo & straw cover 78%, CI sheet 21% and Semi pacca 1%.

These figures indicate the low economic status of the people of the project chars.

Table 8-1 Char wise housing status

Char	No. of HHs	Status of main house				Category wise house (%)		
		Bamboo & straw	C.I sheet roof	Semi pacca	Total	Bamboo & straw (%)	C.I sheet roof (%)	Semi pacca (%)
Nangulia	11,112	8479	2591	65	11112	76.30	23.32	0.58
Noler Char	5,780	4530	1197	47	5780	78.37	20.71	0.81
Caringchar	4,560	4266	260	20	4560	93.55	5.70	0.44
Char Ziauddin	2,021	1372	633	28	2021	67.89	31.32	1.39
Urirchar	1,915	1267	623	10	1915	66.16	32.53	0.52
Total	25,388	19,914	5,304	170	25388	78	21	0.7

Table 8-2 PNGO wise housing status

PNGO	No of HHs	Status of main house			Total	Category wise house status (%)		
		Bamboo & straw	C.I sheet roof	Semi pacca		Bamboo & straw (%)	C.I sheet roof(%)	Semi pacca(%)
Brac	10,648	8311	2277	60	10648	78	21	0.56
SSUS	7072	5003	2014	55	7072	71	28	0.77
DUS	3838	3245	568	25	3838	85	15	0.06
SDI	3830	3355	445	30	3830	88	12	0.78
Total	25,388	19,914	5,304	170	25,388	78	21	0.66

9. Water Supply and Sanitation

9.1 Source of drinking water

Initially there was no source of safe drinking water in the project chars. The people completely depended on natural sources of drinking water like pond water, water from rivers and ditches. A consequence of the lack of safe drinking water was epidemic diarrhea in the char area. Every year diarrhea breaks out and takes away many lives. The people also suffer from various health hazards due to lack of safe drinking water. Presently a handful of DTWs have been installed by NGOs and by private initiative. There are only 263 Shallow Tube Wells and 515 Deep Tube Wells in the char area, of which 263 in Char Nangulia, 175 in Noler Char, 59 in Caring Char, 103 in Char Ziauddin and 178 in Urir Char. This number of DTWs is quite insufficient for the vast population living in the char area. People from distant areas come to the DTWs to collect water. Sometimes there are lines of men and women with pitcher at the spot of TWs. People spend a lot of their time to collect water. The survey data show that very few people are getting safe water from the TWs as these are in scattered position. Safe drinking water coverage in the area is 46% $\{(DTW\ 778 * 15\ HH * 5.34\ Family\ size) / 135,490 * 100\}$.

Table 9-1 Source of drinking water char wise

Char	No of HHs	STW/ DTW status in homestead			Number of house hold per DTW
		STWs	DTW in homestead	No DTW in homestead	
Char Nangulia	11112	36	227	10849	49
Noler Char	5780	43	132	5605	44
Caring Char	4560	8	51	4501	89
Char Ziauddin	2021	89	14	1918	144
Urir Char	1915	72	91	1737	21
Total	25,388	263	515	24,610	49

Table 9-2 Source of drinking water PNGO wise

PNGO	No of HHs	STW & DTW status			Number of HHs per DTW
		STW	DTW in homestead	No DTW in homestead	
Brac	10,648	124	161	10,363	66
SSUS	7072	35	193	6844	37
DUS	3838	0	49	3789	78
SDI	3830	104	112	3614	34
Total	25,388	263	515	24,610	49

9.2 Sanitary latrines

This is a priority need of the people to maintain good health. In the char area the situation in this regard is unbelievably miserable. Only 1,659 families out of 25,388 have sanitary latrines. So far only the NGO Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Songstha (SSUS), our present PNGO, has set up some latrines in the area with the financial assistance of OXFAM Bangladesh. The remaining area does not have any latrine from any source. This situation results in huge pollution and various diseases. The high rate of child mortality is also partly due to this situation. Sanitary latrine coverage is 6.5% $\{(Number\ of\ latrines\ 1659 * family\ size\ 5.34 / 135,490 * 100)\}$. Table 9-3 and 9-4 give the detailed situation per char and per PNGO.

Table 9-3 Sanitation status char wise

Char	No of families	Sanitary latrine status			
		With sanitary latrine		Without sanitary latrine	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Char Nangulia	11,112	676	6.08	10,436	93.92
Noler Char	5,780	359	6.21	5,421	93.79
Caring Char	4,560	236	5.18	4,324	94.82
Char Ziauddin	2,021	87	4.30	1,934	95.70
Urir Char	1,915	301	15.72	1,614	84.28
Total	25,388	1,659	6.5	23,729	93.5

Table 9-4 Sanitation status PNGO wise

PNGO	No of families	Sanitary latrine status			
		With sanitary latrine		Without sanitary latrine	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Brac	10,648	474	4.45	10174	95.55
SSUS	7072	765	10.81	6307	89.19
DUS	3838	49	1.28	3789	98.72
SDI	3830	371	9.69	3459	90.31
Total	25,388	1659	6.53	23,729	93.47

10. Health and family planning

10.1 Health and family planning status

In the project area there is no family planning and health service from the government. Village doctors and medicine sellers are providing health services to the char dwellers. This facility is not sufficient for them. For health services people are going to the mainland. Due to lack of a smooth communication system this is difficult, time consuming and expensive. Some family planning methods including condom, oral pill and injection are available in a few medicine shops, but these shopkeepers do not have any training on contraceptive service delivery and are unable to meet the demand.

10.2 Baseline survey on health & family planning

A separate baseline survey on health & family planning was conducted in the project area under the health and family planning program, by the medical assistants and the HFP facilitators of each branch. The survey form is presented in Annex 2. Through the survey the status of family planning method used, immunization and micro nutrient eligible children, number of people above two years for de-worming tablets, and other issues were covered. The information from the survey, which will be updated regularly, is preserved and the relevant data maintained for fine tuning the various health activities and services. The changes in various indicators will be monitored and allow strategic planning of health activities like supply of medicines, contraceptives and other materials.

A summary of the findings of the “Health and Family Planning” survey is given below.

Couples: As per base line survey 29,209 couples were found in the five chars; it shows that 19% of the women are married and live in couples. Among these are 23,879 women in eligible couples, or 15% of the population, 5,330 are not eligible, i.e. 3% of the total population.

Pregnant women: 2,669 pregnant women were found in the area by the data collectors, which is 11 % of the women of eligible couples. Pregnancy related care will be provided to these women by the TBA of the area, during the pregnancy and delivery period.

Tetanus vaccine status: All eligible women were asked whether they received TT at the time of pregnancy or not. It was found that only 4,480 have received TT at the time of pregnancy. The percentage of Tetanus Toxide (TT) receivers is 19% of the 23,879 pregnancies, which clearly indicates lack of knowledge and availability of TT vaccine in the project area.

Children of 0-1 year age: 6,828 children in the project area fall in this age group, which is 4% of the total population. Arrangements are under process to have all these children vaccinated by the health and family planning department of the government of Bangladesh.

Children of 0-2 year age: 35,535 children in the project area fall in this age group. This constitutes 23% of the total population. These children will be provided with micro nutrient to reduce vitamin deficiency.

Immunization status: Of the 35,535 children of 0-2 years 12,458 received the vaccine for immunization, which is 35%, very low compared to the national statistics (85%). PNGOs have started awareness creation among the guardians of the children; in addition the information was shared with the health and family planning department to undertake necessary steps to immunize the children in the project area.

Child mortality status: 6,828 children younger than 1 year were found during the survey. 557 children had died during delivery and at the age between 0-1 years. **The mortality rate is 7.5%**, which is alarming.

Maternal mortality: 2,669 pregnant women were found in the survey report. 39 mothers died during delivery or post-delivery. **The percentage of the same is 1.4 %.** The program persons and volunteers in the component are making the pregnant women aware to reduce the rate of maternal mortality.

Status of family planning method used:

Pill: 4,446 eligible couples are taking oral pill as contraceptive for birth control out of 23,879 eligible couples, which is 19%.

Injection: Total injection users found in the area is 6,490. But the injection is not available. So it is difficult to continue the method smoothly. The rate of the user is 27%.

Condom: 62 eligible couples use condoms for birth control, or 0.25%.

Permanent method: The permanent method is used by 136 couples in the area, or 0.56%.

Use of sanitary latrines: 1,695 families use sanitary latrines out of 25,388 families, or 6.5% only.

10.3 Status of Disability

Disable persons are members of our family and/ or members of our society. We have disability of about 15% of the population in our country. **Development is not possible keeping these disabled idle and they should be brought under mainstream development.** 735 disable persons were found in the project area of which 375 are male and 360 are female. This is 0.54% of the total population. But it is to be noted here that our data collector considered only those who are severely physically disabled. The highest percentage of disability is in Caring Char, with 0.78%. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 provide the char- and PNGO wise details.

Table 10-1 Char wise status of disability

Name of char	Total population	No. of disabled persons			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
Char Nangulia	58,651	151	132	283	0.48
Noler Char	30,366	81	96	177	0.58
Caring Char	22,899	88	90	178	0.78
Char Ziauddin	11,988	26	22	48	0.40
Urir Char	11,586	29	20	49	0.42
Total	135,490	375	360	735	0.54

Table 10-2 PNGO wise status of disability

NGO	Population	No. of disable persons			Percentage
		Male	Female	Total	
Brac	58,625	167	138	305	0.52
SSUS	36,489	115	108	223	0.61
DUS	18,662	45	61	106	0.57
SDI	21,714	48	53	101	0.47
Total	135,490	375	360	735	0.54

11. Institutions

There are no government institutions in the project area. Local people established 47 schools, 54 madrashas, 161 mosques and 11 mondirs. All these institutions are governed by the community. But in these schools and madrashas the proper curriculum of the education department is not followed. The teachers of these institutions often pay voluntary services, hoping that they will be paid in future if government certifies these institutions.

Table 11-1 Institutions in the project area

Char	Number of institutions in the project area				
	School	Madrasha	Masjid	Mondir	Church
Char Nangulia	19	21	76	1	0
Noler Char	9	14	34	2	0
Caring Char	5	8	22	6	0
Char Ziauddin	4	3	13	1	0
Urir Char	10	8	16	1	0
Total	47	54	161	11	0

12. Summary and conclusions

According to the survey report, the total number of households in CDSP IV is 25,388 in a population of 135,490. This population is increasing rapidly **due to a high migration flow and a high fertility rate.** The education rate in the chars is very low compared to the main land. The number of inhabitants that passed primary education is 10,541, passed JSC are 1,541, passed SSC and above 664. The education rate is 9.41%, much lower than the national education rate (65%). Only 234,044 trees grow in the project area (these trees are very immature). These trees are usually of timber and fruit types. There are only 778 Deep Tube Wells in the whole project area. The crisis of drinking and water for household use is very acute. Most of the ponds and ditches fall dry in the dry season. According to the survey information, there are only 1,659 sanitary latrines for 6.5% of the households. There are no health services in the project area. There are 735 physically severely disable persons in the char area. Most of the people built their house with bamboo & straw, the percentage of the same is 78%, indicating the poor economic status of the people. There are 27,730 cows and buffalos, 21,970 goats and sheep and 232,432 poultry in the area.

Not surprisingly the analysis of the several data collected from the project chars, indicates the vulnerability of the char people. The status of development of the different sectors is very poor. The data collected are very much helpful for CDSP-IV TA team and partner NGOs to implement the project activities as per need of the people. The information was used for implementation planning and designing and review and fine tuning the plan and design. A much needed program on poultry and livestock is not in the project, while it is one of the important sources of income of the char dwellers and prospects of the sector are very impressive. Vaccination and treatment of the livestock is essential. The project will have to look into these issues after the winding up of RFLDC by end of June 2013. Early completion of settlement in the area will help to implement the project activities smoothly.

Annex 1. Base Line Survey Form of Social & Livelihood Support Component

Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha
Char Development & Settlement Project- IV
 Social & Livelihoods Support component
 Base line survey questionnaire for H&FPP

Name of Branch:

Date

SL	Name female house hold	Couple		Age	Name of samaj	Pregnancy		Received TT		Total member in HH	NO. of child (0-10 year)	Children aged		Received Vaccine (0- 1year)		Child died in last 1 year	Mother died in last 1 year (during delivery)	Method in use		Name of method						Use of sanitary latrine		Cost of treatment yearly (TK)										
		Eligible	Non Eligible			Y	N	Y	N			(0-1 year)	(5 months - 5 year)	Y	N			Y	N	Pill use	No of injecti on Use	No of Condom Use	No of Norplant Use	No of Vasectomy	No of Tubectomy	Y	N											

Prepared by:
 Signature:

