Baseline Result and Impact Management System (RIMS) Survey – 2006

Report

for
Sunamganj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP)
Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Ministry of LGRD&C, Bangladesh

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Bishwambarpur

Dowarabazar

Dharampasha

Sunamganj Sadar

Jamalganj

Chhatak

Derai

Jagannathpur

Sulla
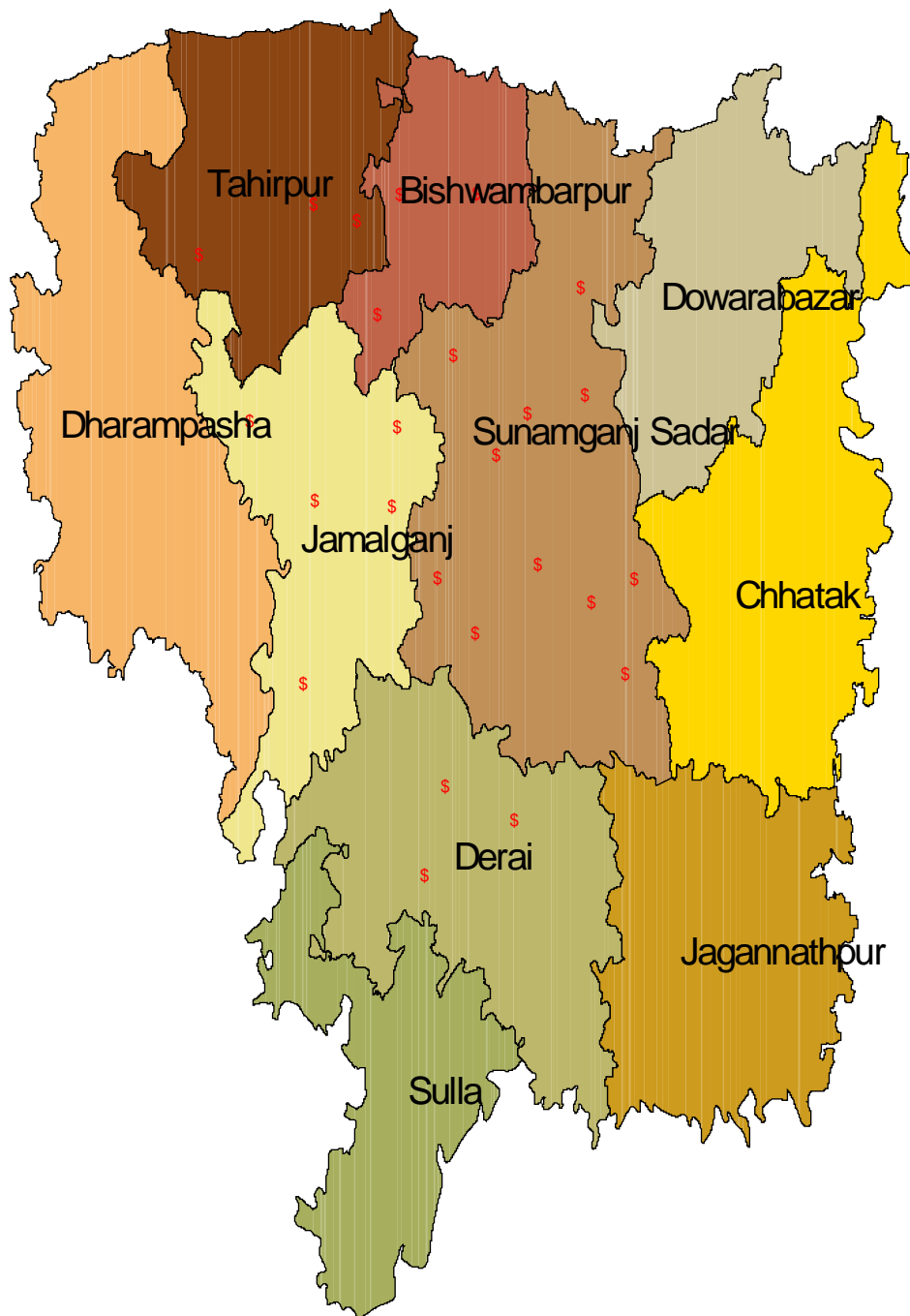
Executive Summary

This report presents the baseline information of the Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) survey 2006 for the "Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP)". The project was launched as a pilot project in January 2003 by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of LGRD&C of the Government of Bangladesh with the financial assistance of the International Federation for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The primary objective of the SCBRMP is to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by improving their access to primary resources, livelihood opportunities and credit facility. The survey was conducted following the methodology and tools of Results and Impact Management Systems (RIMS) developed by IFAD to facilitate reporting on the achievement of program results and Impact. Mitra and Associates – a Bangladeshi survey and research firm – implemented the survey. The survey considered a random sample of 1200 households selected systematically from 60 clusters (SCBRMP beneficiary groups).

The age distribution of the population indicates a very young age structure with large proportion of population in the younger age groups (43%), which is an indication of high fertility in the area. The average household size is 6.1 persons in the area, which is higher than the national estimates of 5 persons per household. About 52 percent of men and 46 percent of women of age 14-24 years can read letters and newspapers indicating moderate literacy skill of the people in the area. Access to safe drinking water is almost universal in the project area as 95 percent of the sample households have access to water sources, mostly tube-wells, that are traditionally considered as a safe water source. However, access to sanitation appears to be inadequate in the area as more than seventy percent (72 percent) of the sampled households did not have adequate sanitation facility and most of them use open-space, bush or traditional latrine. About 54 percent of the households are involved with cultivation of whom 44 percent own less than one hectare of farm land. On the average households have 0.38 hectare land; 46 percent of households do not have any agricultural tools as they do not have any farm land.

Chronic nutritional insecurity and/or repeated illness prevails in the sample households as more than half (57 percent) of the children under five years of age are considered to be short of their age, or stunted. Nearly sixty percent (59 percent) of the children under five years of age are underweight for their height, or wasted. A comparison between the 2006 SCBRMP survey results with the results reported in the national level Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2004 reveals that a greater percent of children in SCBRMP sample households were found to he undernourished. This could be a result of poverty as the SCBRMP sample households are beneficiaries of the IFAD assisted project who are expected to be from the poorest communities. More than seventy percent (72 percent) of the sample households experienced hungry season in past twelve months, of whom 41 percent reported to have one episode of hunger in past 12 months while the rest 31 percent reported to have experienced a second episode.

1   INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh has one of the most vulnerable economies, characterized by extremely high population density (about 950 people per sq. km.), low resource base, poor infrastructure, and high incidence of natural disasters. All these have adverse implications for socio-economic development. Nearly half of the total population, mostly living in the rural areas, are living below poverty line. In rural areas agriculture is the only means of the livelihood of the majority people. However, about 50 percent of the rural population are landless. As a result Bangladesh is facing a big challenge in managing food, employment and other basic rights of these landless people with its limited resources. Recently, microfinance - defined as efforts to improve the socio-economic condition of poor peoples through access to loans and saving services - is widely recognized as an anti-poverty tool. A large number of microfinance NGOs are now working in Bangladesh who have been supporting rural landless poor through small credit, and thus creating employment, alleviating poverty and empowering women. Development partners also agree that one of the most important gaps in the rural finance sector in Bangladesh is the absence of a viable system for delivery of financial services to landless households as well as the small and marginal farmers.

To improve the quality of life of the rural landless poor, the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of LGRD&C of the Government of Bangladesh launched a pilot project in January 2003 at Sunamgong called "Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP)" with the financial assistance of the International Federation for Agricultural Development (IFAD). IFAD has been active in the microfinance sector in Bangladesh for over 20 years and today remains one of the most engaged donors in the sector.

Sunamgonj – a district of Sylhet Division – is one of the most remote zone of Bangladesh where very little development assistance has reached yet to satisfy the minimum civic requirements of the people. The geographic set-up and location with a huge haor basin have made the area highly vulnerable to nature. Floods are almost a recurring incidence in the area. More than 50 percent of the people of that area socially and economically maintain a very uncertain life. They have hardly any access to resources and other scopes to make a stable livelihood.

The primary objective of the SCBRMP is to promote the formation of self-managing grass-roots organizations through dialogue and discussion with target group members and provide the necessary support and guidance for capacity building by improving the target group's access to primary resources, livelihood opportunities and credit facility. Another objective of the project is to develop a national institution for sustainability and replication of the project approach to other areas. Currently the project is being implemented in five Upazilas of Sunamgonj.

The project adopted a strategy of "learning by doing" approach through constant reviewing, developing and innovating courses of action and implementing the same from experience gained and lessons learned.

The project consists of five major components. These are:

1. **Infrastructure Development components** to (i) strengthen infrastructure in the project area (ii) provide employment to the poorest members of the target group and (iii) enable the very poor to generate cash savings through a demand-driven programme of labour-intensive rural works.
2. **Fisheries Development Component** to provide the beneficiaries with access to the benefits of fishery resources on a sustainable basis.
3. **Crop and Livestock Production Component** to promote livestock and crop production to enhance the cash income of the beneficiaries.
4. **Micro-finance Component** to improve beneficiaries' access to financial services on a sustainable basis in order to develop and support food production and micro-enterprise activities.
5. **Institutional support Component** to develop a project management system and support for the creation of a viable and sustainable institution to replicate the project.

This report presents the baseline information of the Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) survey 2006 for SCBRMP. The information will be used as the benchmark for the mid-term and final Impact Evaluation of the project.

The survey was conducted following the methodology and tools of Results and Impact Management Systems (RIMS) developed by IFAD to facilitate reporting on the achievement of program results and Impact. RIMS information will be used by IFAD project management teams as tool to improve performance and to report on project-level achievements. RIMS uses a comparable set of indicators across IFAD finance projects. The monitoring and evaluation systems for IFAD-financed includes household surveys at three implementation stages: baseline, mid-term review (MTR) and the end of the project.

As part of its Results and Impact Management System (RIMS), IFAD selected two mandatory indicators to measure project impact: a household asset index (as a proxy for poverty) and malnutrition among children under five years of age. Other project impact indicators may also be included such as literacy, access to safe water and adequate sanitation.

The survey was conducted by Mitra and Associates – a Bangladeshi private research organization which has more than two decades of experience in the field of socio-economic, demographic, health and anthropometric surveys in Bangladesh.

2   SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1   Sampling Process

The sample included 1200 households from 60 clusters (SCBRMP beneficiary groups), taking 20 households from each cluster (group). In compliance with RIMS procedure, the sample was selected by applying a two-stage cluster sampling methodology. The sampling frame was based on lists of the SCBRMP groups provided by the implementing agencies. First, the clusters were selected, using systematic sampling procedure. Households were selected at the second step. Before the households were selected from a cluster/group, they were listed through house-to-house visits. Assuming that some households may be absent or would not respond, it was decided to interview additional households from a cluster, if needed, to ensure the interviewing of 20 households per cluster. For a group (cluster) with less than 20 households, additional households were interviewed from a neighboring group to the complete the quota of 20 interviews.

2.2   The Questionnaire

The baseline survey was conducted using a questionnaire designed by IFAD to collect socio-economic data on the household and a data sheet to record anthropometric measurements of all children aged 0-59 months. The questionnaire was translated in to Bengali for field implementation. The questionnaire is presented in this report. A similar questionnaire is used by IFAD projects across the continents. The questionnaire has three sections. Section 1 is concerned with household demographics such as list of the household members, their age, sex and literacy skills. Section 2 contains questions about household socio-economic characteristics and Section 3 collects anthropometric data of the children aged 0-59 months.

2.3   Data Collection

Socio-economic data was collected on household ownership of assets (radio, TV, refrigerator, electric fan, means of transport,, farm tools, livestock, etc.); sources of water, sanitation, number of sleeping rooms and type of dwelling; duration of the last hungry period; and fuel used for cooking.

The children were weighed using UNICEF electronic scales. The child was weighted in his or her mother's arms if he or she was too young to stand alone. As recommended in the relevant United Nations manual[1], the height of children was measured while standing for children age two and older

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[1] United Nations: "How to weigh and measure children: Assessing the nutrition status of young children in household surveys", New York, 1986.

and lying down for younger children. The child's age, weight and height were combined to provide the three key indicators of nutritional status: weight for age, height for age and height for weight.

Child's age was mainly determined from the health card. If there was no health card available (half of the child had health card), interviewers calculated the age of the children based on the Bengali month and year in which the child was born. The age of these children could be determined in terms of months with a margin of error of a few days. In only a few cases it was necessary to work out the year and month of birth by referring to known events. Data was collected during October 2006.

2.4   Training and supervision of survey teams

A total of 18 female interviewers and 6 male supervisors where recruited and trained on how to use the data collection tools (questionnaire and data sheet for anthropomorphic measurements). All of them were Bangladeshis and spoke Bengali fluently. Each had previous experience in carrying out household surveys and collecting anthropometric information.

The team received five days training, including a half-day of hands-on training in a village that had not been included in the sample. The 18 interviewers were divided into six teams of three persons each. In addition, each team had a helper to assist the interviewers in measuring height and weight. Six supervisors were assigned with monitoring the work of one team each. One Research Officer and two Quality Control Officers visited the interviewers in the field and re-interviewed 10 percent of households on random basis to ensure the quality of information collected by the interviewers and minimize recording errors.

2.5   Data entry and analysis

The data entry and analysis were carried out using MS Access program supplied by IFAD. In order to minimize data entry errors, data were entered in two different computers. All data base files were then compared to identify the entry errors. The system matches observations that were entered identically in both databases. The observations that do not match were identified and manually corrected. This is a useful and efficient method for data cleaning. Mitra and Associates has developed a software in Microsoft Access that compares two data sets and identifies inconsistent observations.

3   SURVEY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The household population in the survey was enumerated on *de Jure* basis i.e. persons were enumerated if they were usual residents of the selected household at the time of enumeration, irrespective of where they spent the night before the survey in the household.

3.1   Age and sex composition

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of population in the project area by age and sex. The total enumerated population in the 1200 sampled households was 7,273 of whom 3,793 were male and 3,480 female.

The age distribution of the population indicates a very young age structure with large proportion of population in the younger age groups. This is a typical situation of a country or area in an early stage of demographic development with high birth and death rates. The age pattern of the population in the project area shows more or less close agreement with the age distribution of the rural population at national level as reported in the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) (NIPORT, Mitra and Associates, ORC MACRO, 2005) except an exceptionally higher proportion of males and females in the age group 20-24. The proportion of young population of age 0-4 and 5-9 also higher in the project area than that observed in average rural Bangladesh.

Table 3.1: Percent distribution of household population by age and sex, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006

Age	Male		Female		Total		Sex ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<5	584	15.4	567	16.3	1156	15.9	1.03
5-9	539	14.2	512	14.7	1055	14.5	1.06
10-14	478	12.6	432	12.4	909	12.5	1.11
15-19	383	10.1	345	9.9	727	10.0	1.12
20-24	569	15.0	602	17.3	1171	16.1	0.94
25-29	239	6.3	191	5.5	436	6.0	1.25
30-34	231	6.1	209	6.0	436	6.0	1.11
35-39	186	4.9	160	4.6	342	4.7	1.16
40-44	152	4.0	125	3.6	276	3.8	1.21
45-49	125	3.3	101	2.9	225	3.1	1.23
50-54	80	2.1	56	1.6	138	1.9	1.43
55-59	83	2.2	59	1.7	145	2.0	1.42
60-64	46	1.2	35	1.0	80	1.1	1.26
65-69	49	1.3	38	1.1	87	1.2	1.29
70-74	11	.3	10	.3	22	.3	1.10
80+	30	.8	35	1.0	65	.9	0.86
Total	3793	100.0	3480	100.0	7273	100.0	1.09

The overall sex ratio, the number of males per female, is 1.09, indicating more males than females in the area. Sex ratio more than 1 in age group 0-4 implies higher male births than female births in the study area. However, the number of females exceeds the number of males in the prime reproductive age 20-24, which may be due in part to international migration or rural to urban migration of young men for work or study and/or high mortality among men in those ages. However, some combination of over reporting of ages of men and/or underreporting of ages of women may account for the excess of men over women at ages 30 and above and during adolescent period (age 10-19 years). The higher number of females in the prime reproductive ages would have a positive impact on the fertility level in the area.

Child women ratio, a measure of fertility performance during the five years preceding the survey, indicates that there are 707births or children per 1,000 women in the area, which is an indication of very high fertility in the area.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of population by sex and selected age groups, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006
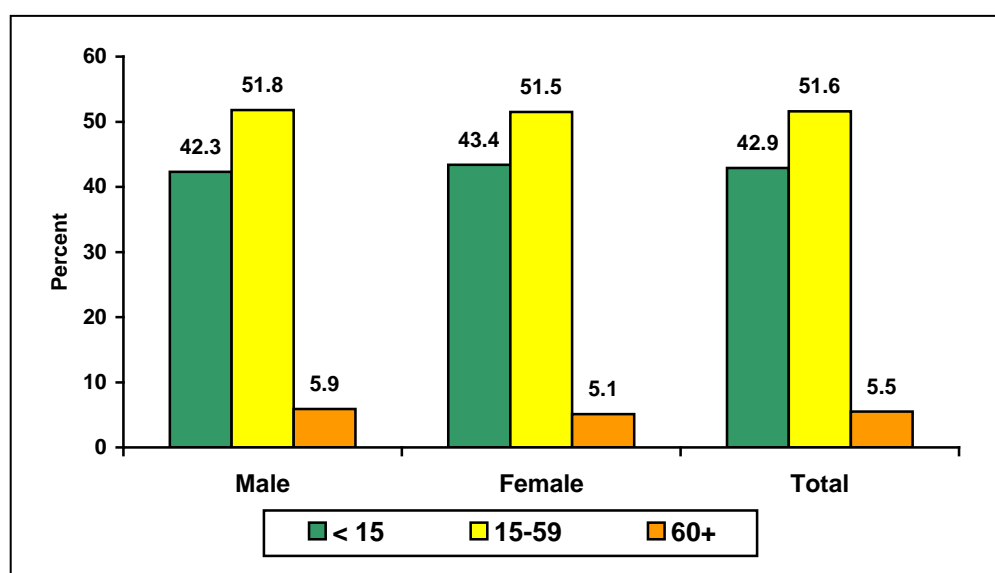
It is also evident from **Figure 3.1** that the population of ages less than 15 years constitutes 43 percent of total population, indicating that the population is young, while the proportion of elderly population (60 and above) is only about 6 percent, reflecting higher mortality at old ages. These two groups of the population are considered as "non-productive" or the "dependent" population. Thus the dependency ratio, defined as the ratio of dependent population to population of working ages 15-59, is 936 per 1000 population. These results are slightly higher than those observed in the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey for average rural Bangladesh.

3.2 Household Composition

Table 3.2 shows that about 6 percent of the total households are headed by females in the project area, while 94 percent households are headed by males. Female-headed households are also very uncommon at national level (only 8 percent). In most of the cases females become heads of the house due to death of the husbands or due to their migration of husband to other areas or abroad for job.

Table 3. 2: Percentage distribution of households by sex of head of household and household size, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006

Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex of head of household		
Male	1131	94.3
Female	69	5.8
Household members (size)		
1	7	0.6
2	54	4.5
3	100	8.3
4	150	12.5
5	217	18.1
6	222	18.5
7	160	13.3
8	129	10.8
9+	161	13.4
Total	1200	100.0
Mean size	6.06	

The overall composition of size of the households shows that majority (62 percent) of the households have 4 to 7 members. This implies there are very few nuclear families having 1 or 2 children only. Single-person household is very negligible (< 1 percent) in the area **(Table 3.2)**. Nearly one fourth (24 percent) of the households were reported to have 8 or more members. The estimated average household size is 6.1 persons in the area, which is higher than the national estimates of 5 persons per household.

3.3 Household Socio-economic Indicators

Table 3.3 presents key socio-economic indicators that include literacy skills, water sources, and access to sanitation. The results indicate moderate literacy skill in the project area as 52 percent of men aged 14-24 years 46 percent of females of same age can read letters and newspapers.

Access to safe drinking water is almost universal in the project area as 95 percent of the sample households have access to water sources, mostly tube-wells that are traditionally considered as safe water source. However, the survey did not investigate the presence of arsenic. Presence of arsenic above the safe levels appeared to be a concern in Bangladesh and can cause severe health hazards.

Access to sanitation appeared to be inadequate in the area as more than seventy percent (72 percent) of the sampled households did not have adequate sanitation facilities and most of them use open-space, bush or traditional latrines. Poor sanitation behavior can wipe out the marginal nutritional gains expected to be achieved by the project interventions.

Table 3.3: Socio-economic characteristics of household, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006

Characteristics of households	Frequency	Percentage
Literacy skills		
Men aged 14 - 24 years that can read	410	52.2
Women aged 14 – 24 years that can read	336	46.1
Source of drinking water		
Safe*	1136	94.7
Unsafe	64	5.3
Total	1200	100.0
Access to sanitation		
Adequate	340	28.3
Inadequate	860	71.7
Total	1200	100.0

* not necessarily arsenic free

3.4   Analysis of Agricultural Variables

The survey asked questions on whether the households are involved with cultivation, their farm size, and ownership of farm tools and animals. The results are presented in Table 3.4. The results indicate that 46 percent of households are not involved with cultivation as they are landless. About 54 percent of the households are involved with cultivation of whom 44 percent own less than one hectare of farm land, about 9 percent own 1 to less than 3 hectare farm land. On an average household have 0.38 hectare land. Since the households surveyed are all beneficiaries of the Micro Finance and Technical Support Project, it is expected that these results are lower than the national average. Further analysis is required to ascertain whether or not a correlation between wealth and access to farmland exists.

**Table 3.4: Household possession of land, endowment of farm land tools
Household ownership of livestock, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006**

Characteristics of households	Frequency	Percentage
Cultivation and size of cultivable farm land holdings		
Not involved with cultivation/No farmland	553	46.1
< 1 hectare	534	44.4
1 to <3 hectare	102	8.5
3 hectare and above	11	1.0
Mean size of farmland	0.38	
Endowment of farm tools*		
Hand tool	646	53.8
Animal drawn plow	276	23.0
Tractor drawn plow	9	0.8
Power tiller	8	0.7
Shallow machine	27	2.3
Not involved with cultivation	553	46.1
Ownership of livestock*		
Chicken/other poultry	882	68.5
Sheep	65	5.4
Goats	105	8.8
Cattle	478	39.8

* Multiple responses

Results in **Table 3.4** suggest that about 46 percent of households do not have any agricultural tools as they do not have any farm land. Slightly more than half (54 percent) of the households have hand tools and another 23 percent of the households have animal drawn plow, while 2.3 percent have shallow machine and less than one percent have power tiller.

Data show that more than two-third (69 percent) of the households in the project area own poultry. About 40 percent of the household own cattle and another 9 percent own goats. Sheep are rarely owned in Bangladesh (only 5.4 percent).

4   KEY FINDINGS

4.1   Poverty Index

In the absence of income or economic status data collected by the household surveys, household ownership of assets (radio, TV, etc.), which serve as a proxy for household wealth, as well as household construction, water and sanitation, number of rooms in the households are used as the basis for constructing a poverty index for the households. The poverty index was constructed with coding for each asset set equal to one if the household had the asset, and equal to zero if not. Principal component analysis (PCA), which searches for the linear combination of the assets for the maximum possible variance in the data, was conducted and the first principal component was retained. The resulting assets scores were then standardized and each household was assigned a score for each asset. The sample was then divided into population quintiles ranked from lowest (poorest) to highest (wealthiest). **Table 4.1** shows the variables considered in calculating poverty index and the factor scores from the Principal Component Analysis are presented in **Annex II**.

Table 4.1: Variable Considered in Calculating Poverty Index, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006

Floor type
Water source
Sanitation facility
Electricity
Ownership of durable assets
Energy used for cooking
Room density (household crowding)

An analysis of wealth categories of female-headed households by quintile is presented in **Figure 4.1.** The analysis shows that out of 69 female-headed households, nearly one-third (32 percent) are in the poorest wealth category while 17 percent of female-headed households are in the least poor or highest wealth category (quintile 5). It is to be born in mind that the sample universe of this survey is SCBMRMP participants who are likely to be the poorest households in the community.

Figure 4.1: Relative wealth of female-headed households by quintile
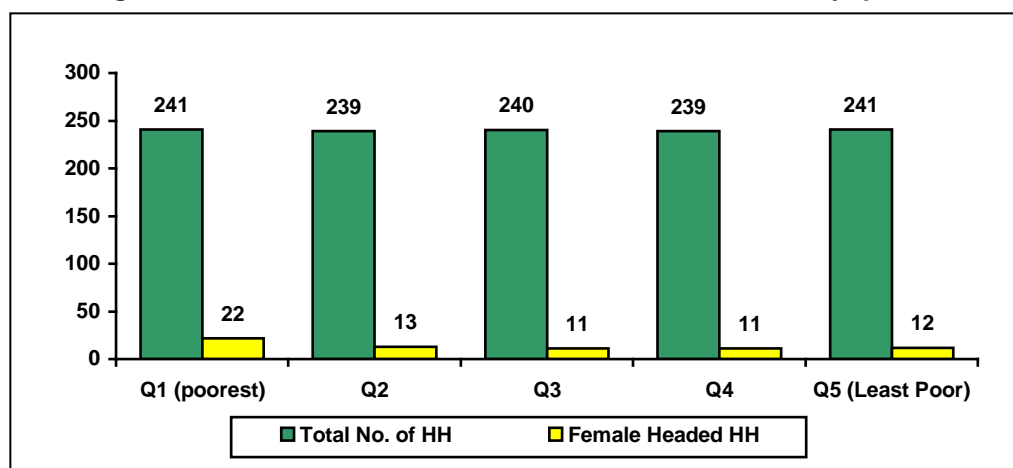
4.2   Nutrition Status of Under-five Children

The positive change in height and weight of the children with respect to age is an indication of their health and well-feeding. Rates of moderate malnutrition reflect the percentage of children with z-scores that were at least two standard deviations (SD) below threshold, according to WHO standards. The three malnutrition indicators utilized were: (i) chronic malnutrition or stunting (height for age); (ii) acute malnutrition or wasting (weight for height); and (iii) underweight (weight for age).

Children whose height for age z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the US National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) reference population are stunted - a condition reflecting the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. **Table 4.2** presents the nutrition status of children aged 0-59 months by sex.

Table 4.2: Percentage of under-five children classified as malnourished according to three indicators by sex, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006

Malnutrition Indicators	Sex of the children		Total
	Male (524)	**Female (502)**	**(1026)**
Chronic malnutrition (height-for-age < -2SD) (95% confidence interval)	56.0	57.6	56.7 (54 – 60)
Acute malnutrition (weight-for-height < -2SD) (95% confidence interval)	17.7	12.7	15.3 (13 – 18)
Underweight (weight-for-age < -2SD) (95% confidence interval)	58.8	58.4	58.6 (56 – 62)

The weight for height measure reflects acute malnutrition. Children whose z-score is below minus two standard deviations from the reference median for weight for height are considered too thin for their height, or wasted. Wasting is associated with failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or recent episodes of illness, which may cause the loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition.

Weight for age is a composite index of height for age and weight for height and thus takes into account both acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his/her age because s/he is stunted, wasted or both. Children whose weight for age is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight.

The analysis focuses on 1026 children age 0-59 months for whom complete and plausible anthropometric data were collected. **Table 4.2** and **Figure 4.2** show the percentage of children who are classified as malnourished according to height for age, weight for height, and weight for age indices, by sex.

Figure 4.2: Malnutrition status among under-five children, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006
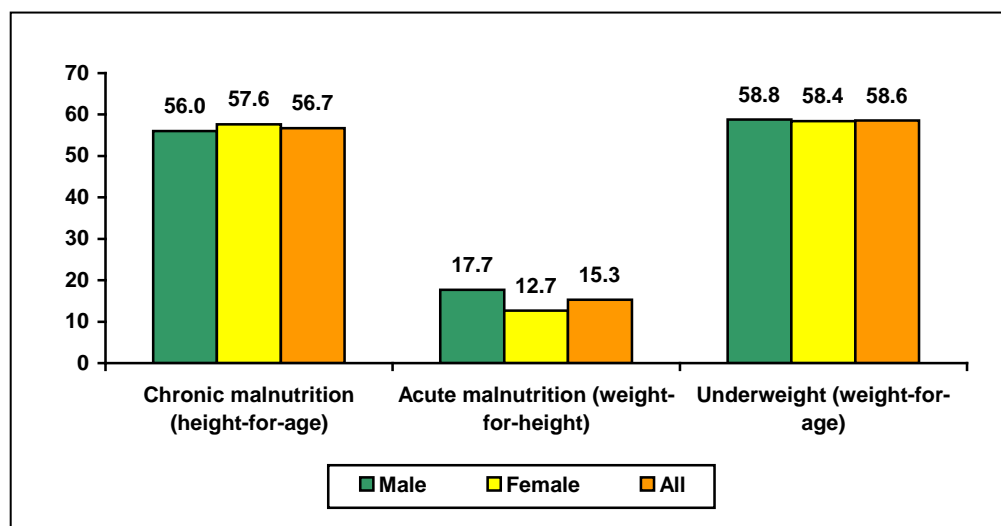
More than half (57 percent) of children under-five years of age are considered to be short of their age, or stunted. This suggests chronic nutritional insecurity and/or repeated illness prevail in the sample households. A slightly higher percent of girls suffer from chronic malnutrition than their counterpart boys (58% Vs 56%).

Figure 4.3: Comparison of SCBRMP survey results with findings from BDHS 2004
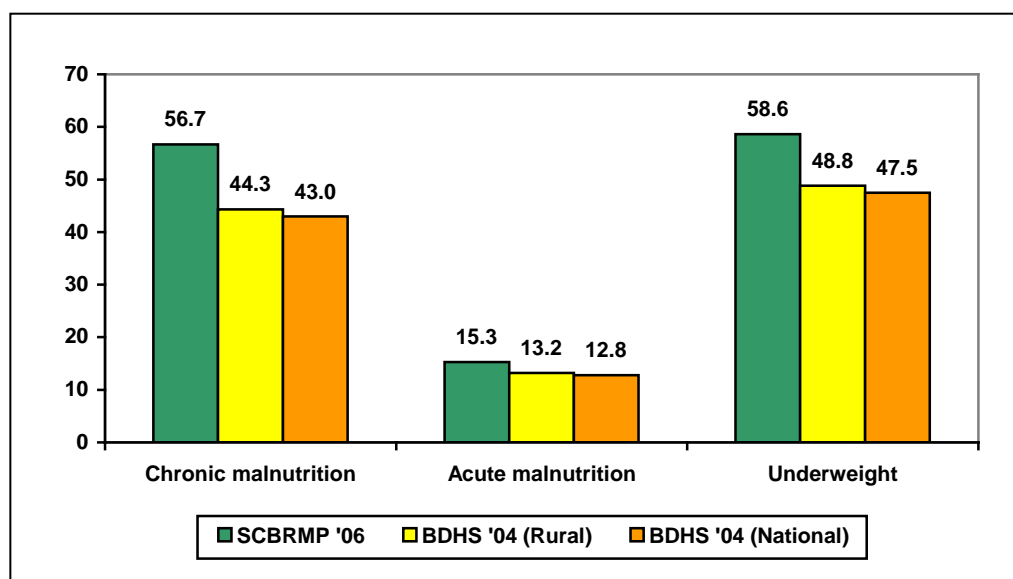
Nearly sixty percent (59 percent) of the children under five years of age are underweight for their height, or wasted. There is little or no variations in the percent of wasting by sex of child. Girls are less likely to be underweight than boys (58.8% Vs 58.4%).

Figure 4.3 presents a comparison between the 2006 SCBRMP survey results with the results reported in Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2004. It is important to note that the SCBRMP sample households are from rural areas and therefore it is more appropriate to compare with the rural data than the national average. The comparison reveals that a greater percent of children in SCBRMP sample households were found to be undernourished. This could be a result of poverty as the SCBRMP sample households are beneficiaries of the IFAD assisted Project who are expected to be from the poorest communities. The DHS survey sample included the entire country.

4.3   Food security

The questions on food security sought to determine whether the household had experienced a period of hunger in twelve months preceding the survey (October 2005 to September 2006). Figure 4.4 depicts the findings.

More than seventy percent (72 percent) of the sample households experienced hungry season in past twelve months. Among the 72 percent of the households who experienced hungry season, 41 percent reported to have one episode of hunger in past 12 months while the rest 32 percent reported to have experienced a second episode.

Figure 4.4: Experienced hungry period in 2005-2006, Bangladesh: SCBRMP 2006
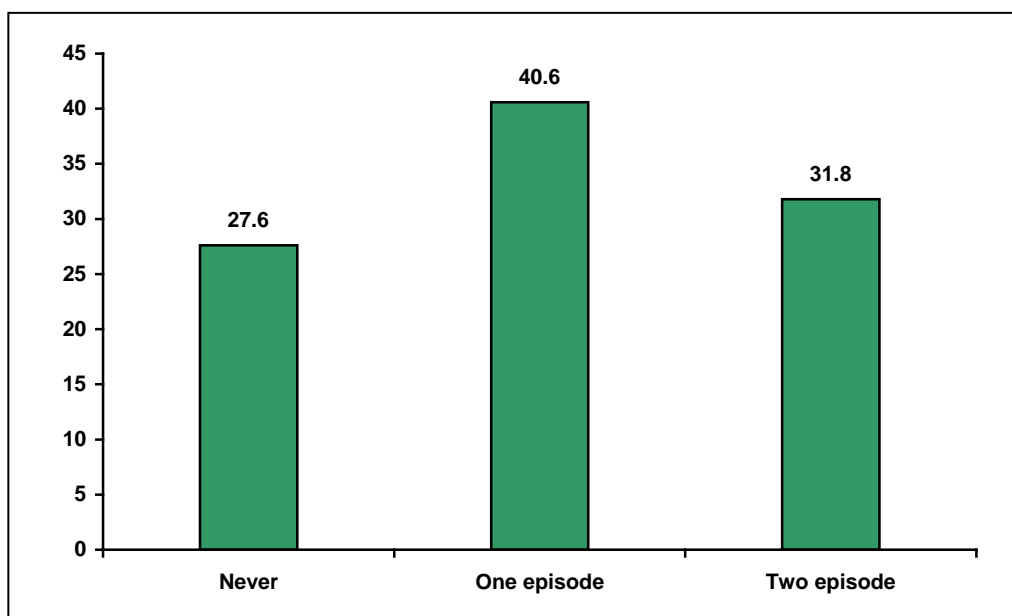
ANNEX I

RIMS Impact Indicators

	Frequency	Percent
Floor type		
Natural	1179	98.3
Finished	21	1.8
Energy for cooking		
Electricity	1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	2	0.2
Kerosene	1	0.1
Coal/lignite	28	2.3
Charcoal	17	1.4
Fire wood	910	75.8
Dung	218	18.2
Dried leaf/twigs	23	1.9
Total	1200	100.0
Endowment of assets		
Electricity	133	11.1
Radio	139	11.8
TV	116	9.7
Refrigerator	6	0.5
Fan	154	12.8
Pushbike	97	8.1
Motorbike	9	0.8
Vehicle (car/truck)	1	0.1
Boat/van/ricksha	300	25.0

Factor Scores

Variables	Component
	Factor score
FLOOR1	-.201
FLOOR2	0
FLOOR3	.201
CROWDING	.080
WATER1	-.004
WATER2	.016
WATER3	0
WATER4	.016
TOILET1	-.007
TOILET2	-.140
TOILET3	.155
ELECTRICITY	.173
RADIO	.115
TV	.192
REFRIGARATOR	.128
OTHER ASSET 1	.204
BIKE	.107
MOTOR	.088
VEHICLE	.056
OTHER ASSET2	.021
FUEL1	-.009
FUEL2	.008
FUEL3	-.007
FUEL4	-.031
FUEL5	.048
FUEL6	-.032

List of Survey Villages

Cluster #	District	Upazila	Union	Village	HHs in the cluster
02	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Aftabnagar	Alampur North	21
05	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Aftabnagar	Khagura	23
07	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Aftabnagar	Maizbari East	30
11	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Aftabnagar	Shanti Para	31
13	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Aftabnagar	Shahapur	29
20	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Aftabnagar	Brammon Gaon	29
21	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Dargapasha	Haldarkandi	31
23	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Dargapasha	chayara	25
01	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Gourararang	Upandronagor	24
04	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Gourararang	Neyamotpur	26
12	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Gourararang	Uzan Shafeal 2	28
22	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Gourararang	Rangamati	27
03	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Jahangirnagar	South Dulora	22
08	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Jahangirnagar	Konagaon	30
10	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Jaykalash	Dungria	31
09	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Lakshman Sree	Nilpur	33
17	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Mohonpur	Narayenpur	30
16	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Mollah Para	Dariabaz Uttorpara	29
19	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Patharia	Nagar	31
25	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Patharia	Kandigon East	28
06	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Purba Pagla	Degar Kandi Pussim Para	27
15	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Purba Pagla	Damodhortopy Paschim	31
24	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Purba Pagla	Mohammadpur	23
18	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Shimulbak	Akta Para	30
14	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj Sadar	Surma	Berigaon East	30
29	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Dhanpur	South Dhanpur & Islampur	25
33	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Dhanpur	Purba Rajnagor	31
34	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Dhanpur	Chargaon	29
37	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Dhanpur	East Sattercona	31
40	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Dhanpur	Chandergaon	31
26	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Fathepur	Fathepur Uttar & Noyagaon	24
27	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Fathepur	Bahadurpur	22
28	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Fathepur	Khalachanpur East	24
35	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Fathepur	Bashantapur	27
38	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Fathepur	Shapur Southpara	27
30	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Palash	Paddamanagar North para	25
31	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Palash	Baggaon	31
32	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Salukabad	Jaganatpur west	30
36	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Salukabad	Badertack	30
39	Sunamgonj	Bishwamberpur	Salukabad	Moninager	26
50	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Beheli	Salachura	25
47	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Fenarback	Dakkin Sayhara	23

Cluster #	District	Upazila	Union	Village	HHs in the cluster
48	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Fenarback	Gongadharpur Modda Para	31
49	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Fenarback	Fenarbak Purba Para	30
41	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Jamalgonj	Dakhin Kamlabaz	26
42	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Jamalgonj	Pashim Kalipur	28
45	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Sachnabazar	Shermostapur Pashim Para	31
46	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Sachnabazar	Sujatpur Purba Para	25
43	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Bhimkhali	Monigaon Pasham Para	23
44	Sunamgonj	Jamalgonj	Bhimkhali	Salaya Pashim Para	25
53	Sunamgonj	Tahirpur	Balijuri	Borokhola	30
54	Sunamgonj	Tahirpur	Baradhal Dakshin	Bordol Notun hat	20
55	Sunamgonj	Tahirpur	Baradhal Dakshin	Kamarkandi	30
51	Sunamgonj	Tahirpur	Dakshin Shreepur	Sreepur Madhyapara	28
52	Sunamgonj	Tahirpur	Dakshin Shreepur	Omedpur	30
59	Sunamgonj	Derai	Karimpur	Chanpur	26
56	Sunamgonj	Derai	Rajanagar	Modhupur	31
57	Sunamgonj	Derai	Rajanagar	Modhupur Das para	27
58	Sunamgonj	Derai	Rajanagar	Kaima	30
60	Sunamgonj	Derai	Sarmangal	Chondipur	23

SCBRM Project 2006

Administrative & Field Staff

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Mr. S.N. Mitra

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2. Mr. Belayet Hossain
3. Mr. Abdul Aziz
4. Mr. Belal Hossain
5. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan
6. Mr. Abdullah Al-Mamun

Female Interviewers

1. Ms. Jinnat Rehana
2. Ms. Shanaj Pervin
3. Ms. Sangita Roy
4. Ms. Shanaj Sultana
5. Ms. Fatema Khanam Baby
6. Ms. Rahima
7. Ms. Mabia Khatun
8. Ms. Morjina Begum
9. Ms. Nilufar Yeasmin
10. Ms. Nahid Ferdous
11. Ms. Nazmun Nahar
12. Ms. Roshan Ara
13. Ms. Tania Tanjin
14. Ms. Hasna Hena
15. Ms. Rina Muzumder
16. Ms. Lipika Roy
17. Ms. Shahinur Parvin
18. Ms. Monjura Khatun

ANNEX V
The Questionnaire

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT (LGED)

QUESTIONNAIRE
NUMBER: _____ _____ _____

IFAD
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SUNAMGONJ COMMUNITY BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT - 2006

IMPACT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

INFORMED CONSENT

CONSENT. Hello. My name is _____. We are conducting a survey with IFAD and the Ministry of_____ on Sunamgonj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) run by LGED. This survey will help us in planning and monitoring the impact of project activities. Your participation is voluntary. You can choose not to answer any questions, and you can stop the interview at any time. All of your responses will be confidential. Would you like to ask me anything else about the survey? Do you agree to participate in this survey?

☐ Respondent **agrees** to interview ⇒1   ☐ Respondent **does not agree** to interview ⇒ 2 END

IDENTIFICATION

CLUSTER: ☐☐   HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ☐☐

INTERVIEW DATE: ☐ ☐ / ☐ ☐ / 2006
                dd   mm   yy

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT: _____   LINE NO.: ☐☐

GROUP NAME: _____   CODE NO.
☐☐

VILLAGE NAME: _____
        UNION:_____

UPAZILA: _____   DISTRICT: _____

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____   CODE NO.
☐☐

SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____   CODE NO.
☐☐

NOTE:

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS

Please tell me the first name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the Head of the Household.
List adult members of the household first, then list children.

LINE NO.	FIRST NAME:	SEX: Male = 1 Female = 2		AGE How old was (NAME) on his/her last birthday?	LITERACY Can he/she read a newspaper or letter? EASILY (1); WITH DIFFICULTY (2); NOT AT ALL (3); OR DON'T KNOW (9)			
	NAME	M	F	AGE	EASY	DIFF	CAN'T READ	DK
01	(*Head of Household*)	1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
02		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
03		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
04		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
05		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
06		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
07		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
08		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
09		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
10		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
11		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
12		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
13		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
14		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
15		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
16		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
17		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9
18		1	2	_____ _____	1	2	3	9

Section 2: Survey Questions

QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
1. Type of Housing 1.a. What is the main material of the dwelling floor?	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND......................................1 DUNG ....2 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ....3 PALM/BAMBOO..................................4 **FINISHED FLOOR** POLISHED WOOD................................5 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ....6 CERAMIC TILES..................................7 CEMENT..8 CARPET ....9 OTHER ....96 (SPECIFY)	
1.b. What is the number of sleeping rooms in the dwelling?	NUMBER OF SLEEPING ROOMS ☐☐	
2. Drinking Water Supply. 2.a. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED INTO HOUSE.................................1 PIPED INTO YARD OR PLOT ....2 PUBLIC TAP ....3 TUBEWELL/BOREHOLE WITH PUMP..............4 PROTECTED DUG WELL..........................5 PROTECTED SPRING ....6 RAINWATER COLLECTION ....7 BOTTLED WATER ....8 UNPROTECTED DUG WELL ....9 UNPROTECTED SPRING ....10 POND, RIVER OR STREAM ....11 TANKER-TRUCK, VENDOR ....12 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
2.b. How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	Minutes ....☐☐☐ Water on premises ....88 No answer or don't know.........................99	
3. **Sanitation.** 3.a. What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	NO FACILITY/ BUSH/ FIELD.......................1 OPEN PIT/TRADITIONAL PIT LATRINE ....2 IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (VIP) ....3 POUR FLUSH LATRINE ....4 FLUSH TOILET ....5 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ Q4a
3.b. Is this toilet facility located within your dwelling, or yard or compound?	YES ....1 NO 2	

QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
Food Security. 4.a. In the past 12 months, did your household experience a hungry season? *[The hungry season means the number of months a household does* *not have enough food because their own stores are depleted and they do not have money to buy food.]*	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ Q5
4.b. During what month did the hungry season begin?	MONTH THAT HUNGRY SEASON BEGAN _____	
4.c. During what month did the hungry season end?	MONTH THAT HUNGRY SEASON ENDED_____	
4.d. In the past 12 months, did your household experience a second hungry season?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ Q5
4.e. During what month did the second hungry season begin?	MONTH THAT **SECOND** HUNGRY SEASON BEGAN _____	
4.f. During what month did the second hungry season end?	MONTH THAT **SECOND** HUNGRY SEASON ENDED _____	

Other Asset-Related Questions. 5. Does your household have…? *Read each item aloud and record the response before proceeding to the next item.*		YES	NO	
	Electricity................................. 1		2	
	Radio....................................... 1		2	
	Television 1		2	
	Refrigerator 1		2	
	Others (Fan, phone, etc.)............... 1		2	
	(Specify) [insert **local adaptation** if needed] [LOCAL ADAPTATION IF NEEDED]			

6. Does any member of your household own…? ***Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*** * **Bicycle** [insert local language translation] * **Motorcycle or scooter** [insert local language translation] * **Car or truck** [insert local language translation] * [insert **local adaptation** if needed [insert local language translation]		YES	NO	
	Bicycle....................................1		2	
	[insert local language translation]			
	Motorcycle or scooter........................1		2	
	[insert local language translation]			
	Car or truck...............................1		2	
	[insert local language translation] [LOCAL ADAPTATION IF NEEDED]…			
	[insert local language translation].........1		2	
	(SPECIFY)			

| 7. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? | ELECTRICITY 1
LPG/NATURAL GAS 2
BIOGAS 3
KEROSENE 4
COAL/LIGNITE 5
CHARCOAL 6
FIREWOOD/STRAW 7
DUNG 8
OTHER _____96
(SPECIFY) | |

QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
8.a. Are you or any members of your household involved in cultivating any farmland? IF YES, in decimal	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 → .... ☐☐☐	Q9
8.b. What does your household use to cultivate most of your farmland?	HAND TOOL (HOE/SPADE).............................1 ANIMAL-DRAWN PLOW ....2 TRACTOR-DRAWN PLOW ....3 POWER TILLER ....4 [LOCAL ADAPTATION IF NEEDED] ....5 OTHER _____96 (SPECIFY)	
9. Does any member of your household own any livestock? ***Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*** *** Chickens or other poultry?** If **YES:** How many? *** Sheep?** If **YES:** How many? *** Goats?** If **YES:** How many? *** Cattle?** If **YES:** How many? * [Insert **local adaptation if needed**] If **YES:** How many? [LOCAL ADAPTATION] 1 2 *** Other** _____? (Specify) If **YES:** How many?	**YES** **NO** CHICKENS OR OTHER POULTRY ....1 2 ☐☐☐ SHEEP ....1 2 ☐ ☐ GOATS...................................1 2 ☐ ☐ CATTLE..................................1 2 ☐ ☐ OTHER _____ 1 2 ☐ ☐ (SPECIFY)	

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IMPACT SURVEY: SECTION 3 - ANTHROPOMETRY

ID	first Name of Child:	Sex: M F	Date of Birth Day Month Year	Age in Months: (0-59)	Height: (Centimetres)	Weight: (Kilograms)
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐
		1 2	☐☐/☐☐/☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐.☐

NOTES OR COMMENTS_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

THIS IS THE END OF THE SURVEY.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION