

# Baseline Report

## Netrokona Duck

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For

**Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers (SLIPP)**



### Background

Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers (SLIPP) is a five year project of Development Wheel and Traidcraft Exchange that is working in the districts of Mymensingh and Netrokona. A baseline survey was conducted to understand the situation of the producers

before interventions by SLIPP project. This report covers the situation of Netrokona Duck sector. In total 30 people who involved duck rearing were interviewed, 17 of whom were from SLIPP producer group while the rest 13 were not attached with SLIPP group but involved in duck rearing. These interviewees are considered as control group. The questionnaire first tried to reveal the general situation of both SLIPP producer group and control group, i.e. nutrition, health and education situation in the family, living standards, source of income etc. After that duck rearing related issues were discussed. The knowledge level of farmers was assessed, source of varieties of information was identified, and their cost of production, membership in group or association and service requirement was discussed for both SLIPP producer group and control group.

## General situation of the farmers

### Food Habit and Health Practice of the Respondents

Most of the farmers of both SLIPP producer group and control group take meals thrice a day. About 17.6% of the SLIPP producer group failed to have their meal thrice a day whereas farmers of control group are in better position and for them it is only 7.7%.

Table 1: Meal intake of the respondents

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Twice	17.6	7.7	12.7
Thrice	82.4	92.3	87.3

In case of protein intake in their meal, the percentage of SLIPP producer group who have access to protein five or less than five times in a week is 56.3% whereas it is 46.2% for control group. That means control group are slightly in better position than SLIPP group in terms of protein intake.

Table 2: Protein intake of the respondents

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Five or less than five times	56.3	46.2	51.7
More than five times	43.7	53.8	48.3

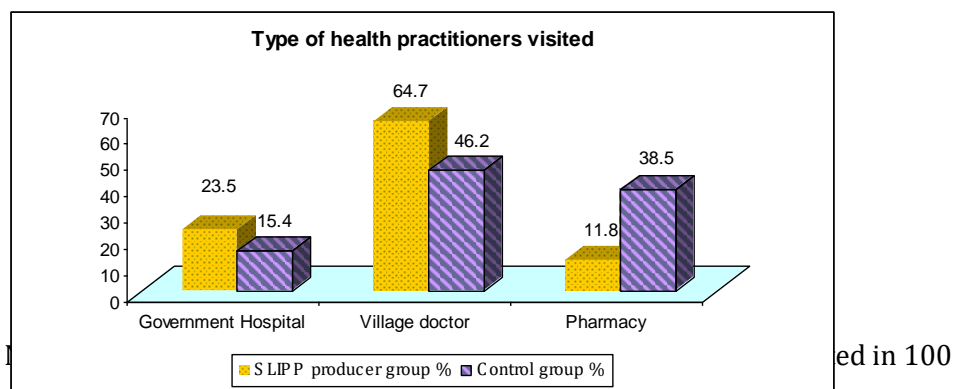
There is practically no difference between SLIPP group and control group in terms of visiting health practitioners when they are ill. Only 8.8% of the total respondents do not visit doctor in case of illness.

Table 3: Visiting health practitioners in case of illness

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	90.1	92.3	91.2
No	9.9	7.7	8.8

SLIPP producer group members predominantly (64.7%) visit village doctors. Only one fourth of them visit government hospitals. About 38.5% of the control group members visit pharmacy whereas only 11.8% SLIPP group members visit pharmacy when they are ill.

Chart 1



### Access to Pure Drinking Water and Sanitary Latrine

All the control group members drink water from tube well which is the safest available source of drinking water whereas 94.1% SLIPP producer group members have access of it. 5.9% SLIPP group members drink water from well which relatively unsafe source of water.

Table 4: Source of drinking water of the respondents

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Tube well	94.1	100.0	96.7
Well	5.9	0	3.3

Only 40.1% of the SLIPP producer group has access to sanitary toilet whereas 46.2% of the control group has access to it. The percentage of usage of kaccha toilet for SLIPP producer

group is 24.6% whereas it is 7.7% for control group. About 35.3% SLIPP group and 46.2% control group use pakka peet.

Table 5: Types of toilets used

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Kaccha	24.6	7.7	16.1
Pakka peet	35.3	46.2	40.8
Sanitary	40.1	46.2	43.1

### **School Going Rate of Children**

There is a common trend seen for both group from analysis, the higher the family members the lower the school going rate. The school going rate of SLIPP producer group is almost same to the school going rate of control group. The top most reason for not sending children in school is financial problem of the farmers of both group. About 62.5% of the members are unable to send their children to school due to financial disability. About 37.6% of SLIPP group and 20% of control group don't send their children to school are engaged in household activities.

Table 6: No of children and school going rate of the respondents

Number of children aged 6-14	Group			
	SLIPP producer group		Control group	
	Family	School going	Family	School going
	%	%	%	%
One	20.0	100.0	40.0	100.0
Two	53.3	75.0	40.0	75.0
More than two	26.7	37.6	20.0	42.9

Table 7: Reasons for not sending children to school

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Do not think it is necessary	37.5	20.0	30.8
School is in long distance	0	20.0	7.7
Financial problem	62.5	60.0	61.5
Engaged in household activities	57.5	20.0	38.8

Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100

### **Homestead Status**

Household condition for both group is almost same, most the members of both group live in kaccha house, most of the houses are made of tin or wood. Control group is slightly better

than SLIPP producer group in enjoying electricity facility. About 51.2% of SLIPP producer group do not have electricity facility in their house whereas it is about 43.8% for control group producer.

Table 8: Types of houses where respondents live

House type	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Kaccha	95.0	92.0	93.5
Semi Pacca	5.0	8.00	6.5
Pacca	0	0	0

Table 9: Accessibility of electricity in house

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Yes	48.8	56.2	52.5
No	51.2	43.8	47.5

### ***Productive Asset of the Farmers***

Control group members own or have access to more productive assets in comparison to the SLIPP producer group members with a few exceptions. SLIPP group has 47 decimals and control group has 60 decimals cultivable land on an average. Both the groups have 4 decimals homestead land on an average. Moreover, SLIPP group members don't have any power tiller, storage machineries, tractor and thresher whereas control group members have this equipment at a significant number.

Table 10: Productive asset of the respondents

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	Average	Average	Average
<b>3.2.1 Land</b>			
Cultivable land(decimal)	47.0	60.0	53.5
Homestead land(decimal)	4	4	10
Pond size(decimal)	5	6	15
	<b>Percent of farmers who have the following components</b>		
<b>3.2.2 Livestock</b>	%	%	%
Cattle/ Buffalo(number)	52.9	58.3	55.2
Chicken(number)	64.7	66.7	65.5
Duck(number)	82.4	100.0	89.7
Goat/ lamb(number)	11.8	16.7	13.8

<b>3.2.3 Fisheries</b>			
Net	4	4	4
Boat	17.6	16.7	17.2
<b>3.2.4 Agricultural Machineries</b>			
Country plough	47.1	66.7	55.2
Power tiller	0	8.3	3.4
Hand driven equipment	41.2	16.7	31.0
Storage equipment	0	16.7	6.9
Bullock	41.2	41.7	41.4
Irrigation equipment	5.9	16.7	10.3
Tractor	0	0	0
Thresher	0	8.3	3.4

### **Duck rearing specific situation of the farmers**

#### ***Separate cage use in duck rearing***

Almost every farmer rears their duck in a separate cage. Manly the cage is made of tin or wood. Straw, jute stick, bamboo, leaves and polythine are commonly used component.

Table 11: Separate cage use in duck rearing

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	100	100	100
No	0	0	0

Most of the farmers of the SLIPP producer group (75%) and the control group (66.7%) receive information on cage preparation from lead farmers. Only 25% SLIPP producer group farmers and 16.7% control group farmers receive this information from hatchery.

Table 12: Source of information about cage preparation

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Hatchery	25.0	16.7	21.4
Lead farmer	75.0	66.7	71.4

#### ***Source of Duckling***

Hatchery is the main source of duckling for both groups. 20.8% members of SLIPP group meet their demand of duckling by self hatching. About 8.3% members of the control group have access to government organization whereas members of SLIPP group don't have it. 12.5% of SLIPP group and 16.7% of control group buy duckling from lead farmers.

Table 13: Source of duckling

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Self hatching	20.8	0	10.4
Government organization	0	8.3	3.6
Hatchery	58.8	58.3	64.3
Lead farmer	12.5	16.7	14.3
Local wholesaler	8.0	16.7	7.1

Most the farmers of the SLIPP group (85.7%) believe that the quality of ducklings they rear are not so good not so bad whereas about 66.7% members of control group have same judgment about their ducklings.

Table 14: Perception about the quality of ducklings

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Good	14.3	33.3	23.1
Average	85.7	66.7	76.9

### **Feeding Practice**

The majority of the members of both groups depend on natural feed source (70%). Only 5% SLIPP group members and 10% control group members use ready feed to feed their duck. About 50% of SLIPP group and 75% of control group buy ready from retailers. Rest of them buys ready feed from local feed crasser. About 66.7% of SLIPP group and 80% of control group mentioned that the feed they used are of average quality. About 28.3% SLIPP group members and 10% control group farmers don't have any idea on better quality feed.

Table 15: Type of feed

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Natural source feed	70.0	70.0	70.0
Self made	25.0	20.0	22.5
Ready feed	5.0	10.0	7.5

Table 16: Source of ready feed

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Retailer	50.0	75.0	61.1
Local feed crasser	50.0	25.0	38.9

Table 17: Perception about the quality of feed

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Good	5.0	10.0	7.5
Average	66.7	80.0	73.4
Don't know	28.3	10.0	19.1

About 75% members of SLIPP group and 58.3% of control group don't have any idea about the appropriate rate feeding because most of the members in both groups never receive any information or knowledge regarding this. But every member believes that it is very important to feed duck with appropriate rate.

Table 18: Use of feed with appropriate rate

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Yes	12.0	18.3	14.3
No	13.1	23.3	17.9
Don't know	75.0	58.3	67.9

Table 19: Access to the information about the use of feed with appropriate rate

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	6.3	10.0	8.1
No	93.8	90.0	91.9

### **Medicine, vitamin and vaccination**

About 62.4% members of SLIPP group and 71.7% of control group use medicine for disease. Retailers are the main source of the medicine, vaccine and vitamin for both of the group. Only 23.7% SLIPP group and 27.7% control group members have access to information regarding disease management and the top sources of information are input seller (50%), government organization (25%) and hatchery (25%) for SLIPP group members. The main source of information is input seller (60%) for the control group members.

Table 20.1: Farmers who use medicine

Chart 2



	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
Yes	62.4	71.7	64.0
No	37.6	28.3	34.0

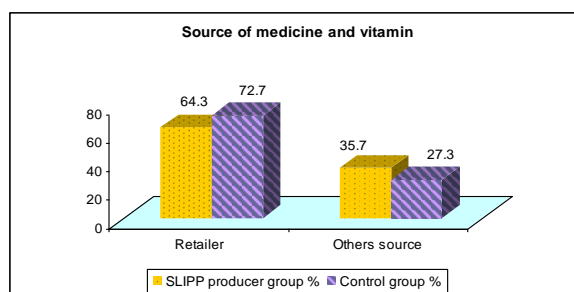


Table 20.2: Access to the information about disease management

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	%
Yes	23.7	27.7	23.7
No	76.3	72.3	76.3

Table 21: Source of information about the use of medicine and vitamin

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Govt. Organization	25.0	30.0	27.5
Input Seller	50.0	60.0	55.0
Hatchery	25.0	10.0	12.5
Local Service provider	0	0	0

### **Overall Management**

Only 17.6% SLIPP group farmers and 25% control group farmers check their duck for disease time to time. About 58.3% SLIPP group farmers vaccinate their duck whereas 81.3% control group farmers vaccinate duck. Only 10% of SLIPP group and 16.7% of control group use balance feed. About 47.5% of SLIPP group and 25% of control group don't know about balance feed. More than half of the total farmers don't have any access to paravet doctors for their duck. Besides this, only 12.5% SLIPP group farmers and 25% control group farmers have knowledge about overall environment and health.

Chart 3

Chart 4

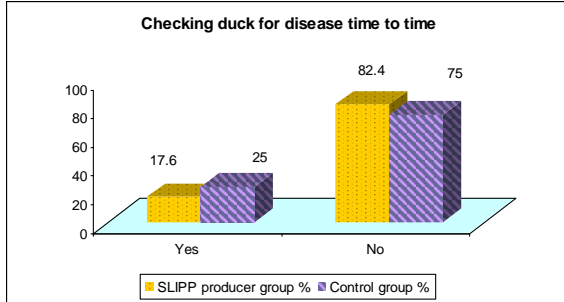


Chart 5

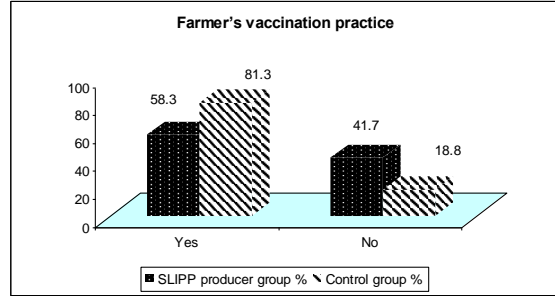


Chart 6

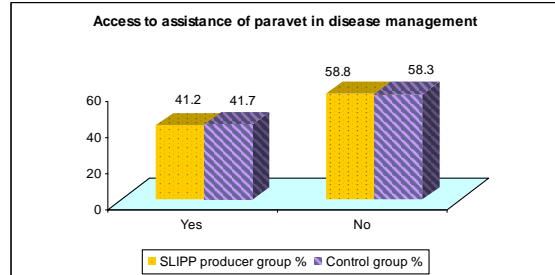
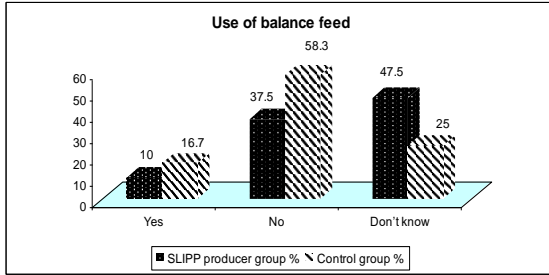
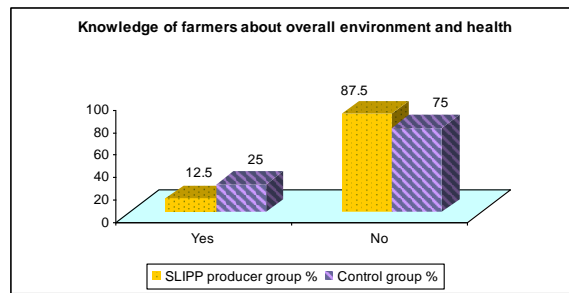


Chart 7



### Training Status of the Farmers

All the farmers of both group have never receive any training on duck rearing.

Table 22: training status on duck rearing

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
Yes	0	0	0
No	100	100	100

### Labor/Employment

The average farm size of SLIPP group is 150 ducks and for control group members it is 180 ducks per farm. Both of the groups don't hire any labor to rear duck. SLIPP group members

exploited 133 man days own labor where Control group members engaged 140 man days own labor for a farm of 100 ducks.

Table 20.1: Average farm size & employed labor

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	Average	Average	
Duck(number)	150	180	165
Labor: Number of man days (own) used for a farm of 100 ducks	133	140	136.5

### ***Cost benefit analysis of the farmers***

A significance difference is found between SLIPP group farmers and Control group farmers in their profitability. Control group farmers experienced 7% higher profit than SLIPP group farmers in same size of farm (100 ducks).

Table 20.2: Cost benefit analysis of the farmers in a farm of 100 ducks

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	Average	Average	
Production cost (BDT)	45633	46721	46177
Sales (BDT)	70775	75784	73279.5
Profit (BDT)	25142	29063	27102.5
Profitability	55%	62.2%	58.6%

### ***Business related service***

### ***Problem regarding duck rearing***

About 93.3% of control group members face some sorts of problem in duck rearing while all the members of SLIPP producer group face problems.

Most of the farmers of both group usually face two problems: one is profitable or improved method of duck rearing and another is their poor financial condition. Moreover, farmers of SLIPP group face some other constraints. They have limited access to ducklings, other inputs (feed) and poor marketing than the control group farmers.

Table 23.1: Problem faced in duck rearing

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Face problem	100.0	93.3	96.3
Don't face any problem	0	6.7	3.7

Table 23.1: Problem regarding duck rearing

	Group	All
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	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Duckling	28.6	9.1	18.9
Other input	21.4	9.1	15.3
Rearing	64.3	72.7	68.5
Sales/Marketing	35.7	18.2	27.0
Financial	81.8	50.0	66.0

Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100

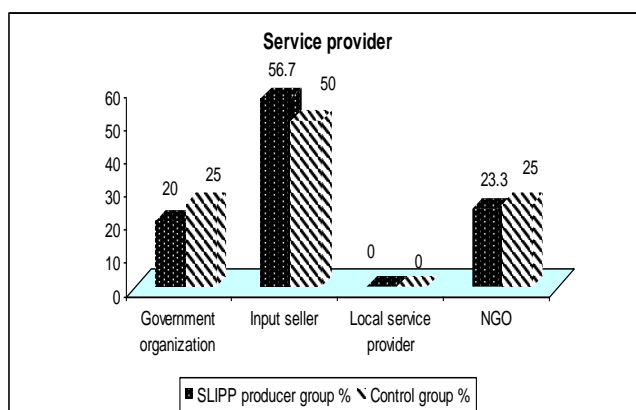
### Frequency of Taking Service in Solving any Problem

When asked whether farmers took any service in case of solving any problem, 73.3% SLIPP group members responded in the negative while 66.7% control group members responded in the negative. The sources of solution for production problem for SLIPP producer group are input seller (56.7%), NGO (23.3%) and government organization (20%). For the control group the main sources are input sellers (50%), government organization (25%) and NGO (25%).

Table 24: Frequency of taking service in solving any problem

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Take service	26.7	33.3	29.6
Don't take any service	73.3	66.7	70.4

Chart 10



Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100

### Services Received by the Farmers

When asked what are the services that farmers get, SLIPP producer group mentioned purchasing in credit (25%), training on duck rearing (50%), credit support (25%) and support on disease management (25%) as the most important ones.

Table 25: Services received by the respondents

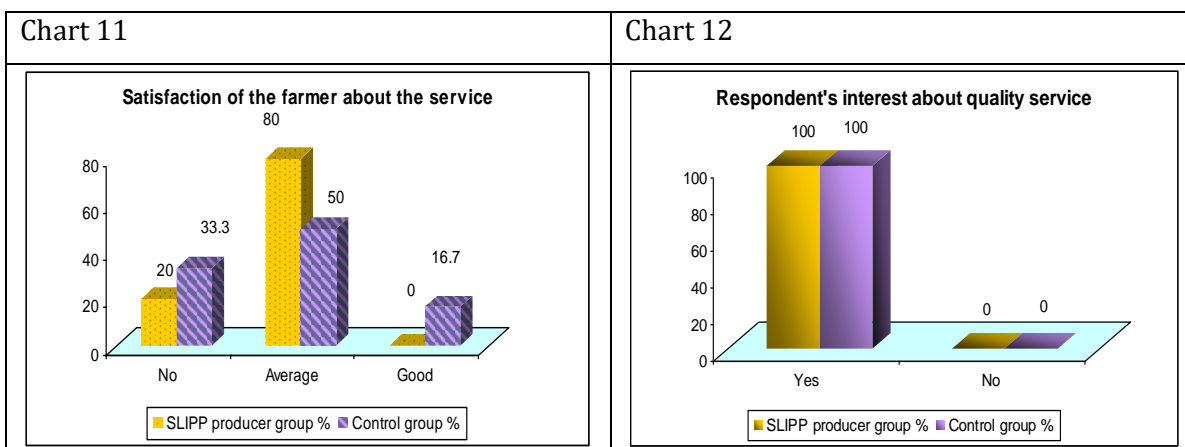
	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Purchase in credit	25.0	0	25.0
Training on duck rearing	50.0	50.0	37.5

Credit support	25.0	0	12.5
Support on disease management	25.0	75.0	50.0

Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100

### **Satisfaction about the Existing Service & Interest about the Quality Service**

Most of the respondents of SLIPP group (80%) and control group (50%) are mentioned that the service they get was average in quality. Others expressed that the service that they received was not satisfactory. As expected, all the SLIPP producer group and control group members are interested to get best quality service.



### **Source of Quality Service**

SLIPP members preferred input seller (52.5%) and local service provider (46.3%) as the two most important sources as service providers. Control group members preferred local service provider (47%) and government organization (48%) as the top two service providers.

Table 26: Farmers desired service provider

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Government organization	30.0	46.7	38.4
Input seller	52.5	48.0	50.3
Hatchery	18.8	48.0	33.4
Local service provider/Paravat	46.3	47.0	46.7
Lead farmer	12.5	0	6.2

Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100

### **Willingness to pay for services**

About 15.4% respondents of control group are willing to pay for quality service while 15.1% respondents of SLIPP producer group members are willing to pay for the services.

Table 27: Willingness to pay for services

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	15.1	15.4	15.3
No	84.9	84.6	84.7

### **Membership in Association**

Both the SLIPP producer group and the control group don't have membership in any association or group. So they are very eager to be associated. All the member of SLIPP producer group and 83.3% of the control group members expressed their willingness to be part of any association.

Table 28: Membership in group of the respondents

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	0	0	0
No	100	100	100

Table 29: Willingness to be a member of any association

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	100.0	83.3	93.1
Do not know	0	8.3	3.4
No	0	8.3	3.4

### **Expected Services from the Association**

When asked what services they expect from the association, SLIPP producer group mentioned production/rearing method (53.3%) and training (66.7%) as the two most important things while control group members mentioned credit (45%) and training (65%) as their two most important expectations.

Table 30: Expectation of information / services of the farmers

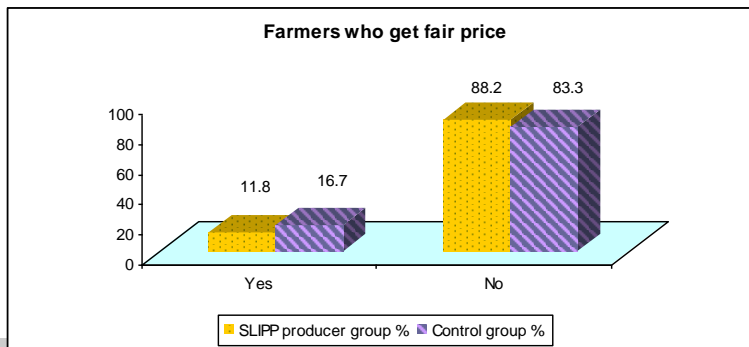
	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Business related information	20.0	20.0	20.0
Production/rearing method	53.3	40.0	48.0
Credit	40.0	45.0	42.5
Training	66.7	65.0	65.9

Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100

### Perception about Fair Price

Almost 88.2% SLIPP producer group members and 83.3% control group members think they do not get fair price of their produce.

Chart 13



### Government Livestock Policy

All the respondents of SLIPP producer group members claim that they don't know about the government livestock policy while a few of control group members (8.3%) know about it.

Table 31: Knowledge about government livestock policy

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Yes	0	8.3	3.4
No	100.0	91.7	96.6

### Business Service from Government Organization

Only 5.9% of the SLIPP producer group and 8.3% of control group received business service from government organization. All the respondents of both SLIPP producer group and control group received business service from Department of Livestock.

Table 32: Receiving any business service from government organization

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Receive	5.9	8.3	6.9
Don't receive	94.1	91.7	93.1

### ***Services farmers want to receive***

The most important services that the SLIPP producer group wants to receive are training on improved technology of duck rearing (73.6%) and credit support(45.5%) while farmers of the control group wants to receive training on improved method of duck rearing, credit support and also information on disease management.

Table 33: Services farmers want to receive

	Group		All
	SLIPP producer group	Control group	
	%	%	
Training on improved technology of duck rearing	73.6	72.7	73.2
Credit support	45.5	45.5	45.5
Information on disease management	49.1	36.4	42.7

Note: Respondents response at least one and each category weighted in 100