

Final Evaluation

Sustainable Livelihood for Poor Producers [SLIPP] in Mymensingh and Netrokona



Implimented by: Development Wheel (DEW)
Co-Funded By: European Union and Traidcraft Exchange

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARBAN	Activity For information of Basic Needs
BS	Block Supervisor
CIG	Common Interest Group
DAE	Department for Agricultural Extension
DeW	Development Wheel
DoF	Department of Fisheries
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GKP	Gono Kallayan Parishad
GRAMAUS	Grameen Manobic Unnayan Sangstha
JKP	Jana Kallan Prochesta
LFA	Logical Framework
MATI	Motivation Awareness Training & Implementation
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
NATP	Nation Agro Technology Project
PMT	Project Management Team
PNGO	Partner NGO
SAAO	Sub Assistant Agricultural Officers
SLIPP	Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona
SP	Service Provider
SRDI	Soil Resource Development Institute
SUS	Sabalamby Unnayan Samity
TX	Traidcraft Exchange
USA	Unit For Social Advancement
WDO	Women Development Organization

SUMMARY

The Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona (SLIPP) in Mymensingh and Netrokona project was incepted on January 1st 2007 with the aim to increase income, employment and sustainable livelihood for 1200 beneficiaries in vegetable, duck and fish sector. Poor access and knowledge of business services led to inefficient business process resulting in low income and poverty. The project addressed these issues by working with relevant stakeholders to improve knowledge and linkages between beneficiaries and value chain actors. The project is funded by EU and co-founded by TraidCraft Exchange. It has been implemented by **Development Wheel**, a national NGO, in collaboration with **8 partner NGOs** for field-level implementation. TraidCraft provided the technical direction to the project. This evaluation was conducted to gauge the project's performance against five criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Based on the findings, key lessons were drawn, leading to recommendations. Methodology entailed Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions with 15 farmer groups and impact survey on 195 beneficiaries from the three subsectors the findings from which were later validated at the district and the national level.

Based on the evaluation it can be concluded *the project had a clear strategic road map that addresses (what) sector/ value chain level dysfunctions, (how) by building competitiveness of the MSEs (for what) to achieve improved enterprise performance that increases income, creates jobs and improves livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries.* The conceptual framework of the project allowed for addressing key constraints in the selected subsectors (poor access to business services, inefficiency in the supply chain, unfavourable business environment) which could result improved enterprise performance (increase in productivity, lower cost of operations, higher market price) and contribute to poverty alleviation (by increasing income, improving livelihood, child nutrition, increased access to health and education). The interventions undertaken by SLIPP rightly identified the need for increasing access to knowledge and information (by improving the linkages with the value chain actors) and sustaining it through increased institutional capacity of the farmers (by forming farmer groups).

SLIPP's interventions had immediate impact on increasing income and improving livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries in all the three subsectors. However, SLIPP had comparatively less impact and control on creating jobs in fisheries and in the duck subsector. The region boasts the largest fisheries clusters in the country with hundreds of large commercial scale fish farms which have a huge push and pull affect on the value chain that outweighs the impact that could be created by SLIPP in creating jobs by working with 450 small scale fish farms spread across 18 groups in several districts. Duck rearing is concentrated at household level and involves household labor instead of hired labor. In comparison vegetable farmers employ large number of labors at the farm level in production and harvesting. Thus, the impact on increased production and productivity in the vegetable subsector is rapid and can clearly be attributed to the interventions of SLIPP. With the exception of job creation, we find the selected subsectors relevant to the objectives of SLIPP.

SLIPP strategically partnered with the public sector (for example SRDI) and the private sector (for example Syngenta and Renata), engaged with both public (agricultural extension officers) and private service providers (input retailers) and strengthened the capacity of the farmer groups (by working with local change agents or leaders). This increased the effectiveness of the interventions in terms of ownership of the beneficiaries and sustainability of the impacts. But the efficiency of the project was affected by rapid expansion of project outreach (2500 against the targeted 1200). SLIPP rapidly expanded the number of farmer groups (100 against the target of 48) and number of target beneficiaries at the later stage (after mid-term) of the project because of the need for a feasible customer base for business services that were promoted by SLIPP and also by the demands of the beneficiaries themselves. The groups formed at a later stage did not show the similar responsiveness and capacities as did the groups formed at the early stage of the project. We highly recommend that projects that aim at working with farmer groups through a market facilitation approach plan for larger outreach right at the inception of the project. Also, it is essential to have a scale-up strategy from the beginning of the project that clearly shows the transition from pilot to scale-up and the milestones that will trigger the transition.

Efficiency of the project was also affected because of high staff turn-over and limited staff capacity of TraidCraft, Development Wheel and the 8 partner NGOs. The partnership with the local NGOs was based on voluntary agreement because of which the PNGO staffs did not prioritize field monitoring of the SLIPP groups and interventions. Besides, because of high turn over the staffs could not be provided proper induction on the project's approach, goal and objectives and the interventions. The field staffs were more focused on organizing trainings and lacked conceptual clarity on ensuring knowledge dissemination amongst the group members sustaining the capacity of the groups and the linkages between the value chain actors. Furthermore, group formation strategy requires time and monitoring– which became difficult as the number of groups increased rapidly with no increase in project's manpower. Market facilitation projects strive on human resources. It is thus essential that the projects are given sufficient funds to recruit and retain competent staffs and ensure staff development as a continuous process. Also, partnership with PNGOs should be directed by milestones and full time engagement rather than voluntary engagement.

In all the three subsectors SLIPP opted to intervene in the input supply and production systems (scope to generate quick results) instead of market access (dependent on external macro-economic factors). *The strategy to prioritize quick win interventions proved to be effective in building trust amongst the beneficiary groups which was required for later interventions with long-term benefits like building linkages with supply chain actors and ensuring market access. However, the project intervened in the interventions related to market access at a very late stage (end of 4th year) because of which the impacts could not be scaled up.*

Better access to services has been ensured especially from supply-chain and support actors. Soil testing and ensuing balanced fertilization along with use of micronutrients and compost benefited the vegetable farmers significantly, while medicine and vaccination training and access to veterinary services reduced mortality rates among duck farmers. For fish farmers,

access to better quality fish seed, developed via training to hatcheries, improved their produce. Developing linkages with SAAOs and other government officers proved most beneficial to farmers as a source of information about business services as well as increasing their negotiation power with supply chain and market actors. *Overall, the beneficiaries in all the subsectors have benefitted from higher productivity and lower cost of production. However, improvements in market linkages have been sporadic primarily because the interventions were undertaken at a late stage of the project.*

Increase in income from vegetable production for the SLIPP beneficiaries in Mymensingh and Netrokona (respectively 52% and 78%) was found to be much higher than the increase in income from vegetable production for the control group farmers (respectively 20% and 22%). Income of the SLIPP beneficiaries from fisheries increased by 62% increase in comparison to 21% increase in income of the control group farmers while income of the SLIPP beneficiaries from duck rearing increased by 71% in comparison to the 26% increase in income of the control group. The increase in income has helped to improve livelihood as the households reported increased expenditure on education and health care. *But, the interventions of SLIPP in vegetable subsector had more impact on job creation (respectively 36% and 27% increase in jobs in Mymensingh and Netrokona) than the interventions in fisheries subsector (13% increase in jobs) and the interventions in the duck subsector (no substantial change reported).*

The biggest success of SLIPP is that it was able to generate local ownership as the groups were empowered to participate in the decision making process. The members in general feel proud of their activities, are more aware about their rights, have improved network and relationship with public and private service providers. The members of the groups understand the benefit of the groups and some of the older groups have started to take initiatives with indirect support (ideas) from SLIPP. This includes direct and bulk sales to traders, lobbying for bridge to increase market access, lobbying for irrigation facilities etc. *Nevertheless, from the interaction with the group leaders and members it was observed that most of the groups still need external support to organize, to brainstorm and to interact amongst themselves. This necessitates a larger forum of the groups which could own and direct the groups once SLIPP has phased out.* SLIPP has initiated the process of forming an association that would represent all the groups that were formed and facilitated by SLIPP. The process has not been completed but it is expected that the group leaders will effectively pursue the process. DAE under the NATP project has listed some of the vegetable farmer groups under CIG scheme and it is expected that most of the vegetable farmer groups will become involved in CIG.

Formation of the groups has largely facilitated public and private service delivery. It is more convenient for public extension service providers (for example Sub Assistant Agricultural Officers or SAAOs and the Soil Resource Development Institute) and private service providers (soil testers, input retailers etc.) to trace and target the farmers organized in groups rather than individual farmers. This mutual benefit will play a large role in sustaining the groups and the relationship between the groups and the public and private extension service providers.

Based on the findings from the evaluation we conclude that SLIPP has mostly achieved its targets of increasing income and improving livelihood. It has been widely successful in generating social capital and empowering farmer groups while it has paved the way to ensure sustained access to markets and business services. But the project did not have much impact on gender empowerment and gender inclusiveness. While the project's interventions on compost technology and fertilization based on soil testing are relevant to sustainable agriculture and environmental responsiveness, it did not have role in strengthening the capacity of the farmers to cope with change in seasonality and change in cropping patterns arising from climate change and disasters like flash flood and drought. Major weakness of the project lies on its operations. The project's strategy for rapid expansion was not in line with the project's capacity. This together with the loosely defined partnership arrangement with the PNGOs resulted weak field monitoring and reduced the depth of impacts particularly with new groups and groups in remote areas. The transition from pilot to scale up and the interventions on market access were done at a late stage which reduced effectiveness.

Learning from these, we conclude that the SLIPP model for market facilitation could be much more effective at a larger scale where the project have the capacity to recruit, train and retain competent staffs, have the ability to effectively engage local partners and transfer knowledge and capacity to the partners to manage farmer groups. Besides, since empowerment of the farmer groups lies at the heart of the project, it would be essential to ensure the governance structure of the groups from the very onset of the project so that the groups have self sufficiency to operate effectively and ensure participation of larger number of farmer groups without support from the project. Most importantly, it will ensure a clearer exit strategy for the project.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

SLIPP is a five-year project co-funded by the European Union (75%) and Traidcraft Exchange (25%). Officially commencing from 1st January 2007, the project was managed by Traidcraft Exchange (TX) and implemented by Development Wheel (DEW) with 8 field-level partner NGOs - Gono Kallayan Parishad (GKP), Gram Unnayan Sangstha (GRAUS), Unit For Social Advancement (USA) and Grameen Manobic Unnayan Sangstha (GRAMAUS) in Mymensingh and Women Development Organization (WDO), Activity For information of Basic Needs (ARBAN), Jana Kallan Prochesta (JKP) and Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS) in Netrokona.

Overall Objective of the SLIPP project was to reduce poverty among poor and marginalized communities in Northern Bangladesh by increasing income and employment opportunities. Specific objective was to increase the ability of marginalized MSEs and their producers to benefit equitably from trade through undertaking following activities-

- Forming producer groups to enable sustainable and cost effective market access and strengthening supply chain.
- Building the capacity of the BS providers to provide affordable and quality business services to MSEs in a sustainable manner.
- Creating an institutional infrastructure of business support services for poor MSEs and producers.
- Influencing policy makers to ensure an enabling business environment for poor MSEs and producers.

1.2 Objectives of the Evaluation

The final evaluation for SLIPP was commissioned with the following objectives:

- Assess whether the project did the right interventions/facilitations looking at relevance, output, impact and sustainability with respect to LFA.
- Assess if the project organizational structure, management, planning and implementation process were effective and efficient
- Draw key strategic and programmatic lessons (both positive and negative) that can be used for scaling up and developing future similar program/project

The specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- To assess project management and support structure (project planning and implementation; resource management; support and backstopping from donors)

- To measure the effectiveness of the project in poverty reduction (increase in income-increase in productivity, and sales and decrease in production cost; increase in employment; and creating sustainable livelihoods)
- To assess the ability of the producers for getting benefit equitably from trade (increase in understanding of the importance of Business Services; increase in demand for BS by targeted producers; availability of BS to target producers; increase in take up of BS amongst targeted producers; relationships between targeted producers/MSEs and other value chain actors)
- To assess stakeholders (inputs selling company, inputs seller, DAE, SRDI, DOF, DLS, etc) understanding about the supply chains and support markets for selected sub-sectors (stakeholders understanding about the need and value of BS; understanding about issues, constraints and opportunities of the selected sub-sectors)
- To assess the capacity of local partners for developing and implementing market development interventions (project management skill of partner and project staffs; and BS and training facilitation skill of partner, project staffs and local consultant)
- To assess cooperation and linkages and relationships amongst producers and service providers (Service providers understanding about the importance of networking and collaboration;status of information sharing and networking amongst service providers, formation and functioning level of producers associations; relationship between producer association and business service provider)
- To assess influence over business environment (influence over the institutional and business environment through more effective networking, lobbying and advocacy, improvement in institutional and policy environment for targeted supply chains) and assess specific achievement of groups/associations in implementing policy/regulations from which they have benefited.
- To assess demand and supply of business services (number of producers/producer groups better understand the importance of BS; increase in demand for BS; repeat business customer satisfaction; availability of quality business services to producers; increase in sustainability of service providers)
- To assess why particular business/technical service that the project tried to introduce did not work, why particular other services that were tremendously beneficial among many were not adopted by others.

For details of the scope of the evaluation refer to Annex 3: Terms of Reference.

1.3 Methodology

SLIPP was implemented over two districts, Mymensingh and Netrokona, with 68 groups in Mymensingh and 33 in Netrokona. While vegetable groups were present in both districts, duck farmers were exclusive to Netrokona and Fish farmers to Mymensingh. In order to evaluate, a combination of interviews, KIIs, Focus group discussions (FGDs) and workshops was used. *Across the 16 Unions in which the project worked, the evaluation covered 15.*

The evaluation process was executed in 5 phases:

- Phase-1: Desk Review/Research of Project information
- Phase-2: Interviews with Project Stakeholders
- Phase-3: FGD with Groups and primary survey
- Phase-4: Data entry, collation and analysis
- Phase-5: Workshop with stakeholders
- Phase-6: Data Analysis and Draft report writing
- Phase-7: Final Submission

Detail of the process is given below in Table 1.:

Table 1: Research Process

Objective	Methodology
To collect information on achievements, impacts and difficulties faced by the project including the management aspects	Desk Review/research of project information Interviews with Project Management Team (PMT) and partners
To assess the degree to which the project has had the intended impact. What could have been done differently or better Lessons learnt	Interviews with Key project stakeholders: 197 Vegetable Farmers [96 Test, 101 control] 86 Fish Farmers [44 Test, 42 control] 29 Duck Farmers [15 Test, 14 control] 8 Association Leaders 15 Business Service Providers 5 Public Service Providers 8 PNGO Staff
To measure the degree of achievements with respect to LFA	25 FGDs with producer groups [25% coverage] 16 FGDs with Vegetable producers' groups 6 FGDs with Fish producers' groups 3 FGDs with Duck producers' groups
To validate the interview and FGD findings and capture the overview	2 Stakeholder workshops with district-level stakeholders – One in each District

The findings from the evaluation were collated under five thematic areas of assessment:

Relevance: The project's conceptual framework was assessed to determine the relevance of the project design with respect to its goal. We reviewed the relevance of the selected subsectors or value chains with respect to the goal of the project and the relevance of the interventions in the sectors/ value chains with respect to the goal and objectives of SLIPP.

Efficiency: This includes the efficiency of resource allocation and management, field operations etc.

Effectiveness: Whether or not the project's operational approach was effective in addressing the project's objectives

Impact: What have been the impacts of the project with respect to its goal and overall objectives and how far the project was able to achieve the impacts it intended for

Sustainability: Sustainability for the purpose of this evaluation was defined to be the sustained capacity of the beneficiaries to continue to benefit from the interventions once the project support is withdrawn. We therefore, tried to determine whether the project was able to transfer the key resources and capacities that are essential for the beneficiaries through the interventions that were implemented.

The findings from the assessment were then collated to determine the key learning and the recommendations that would assist Traidcraft and DeW to better manage similar programs in the future.

CHAPTER 2: FINDINGS

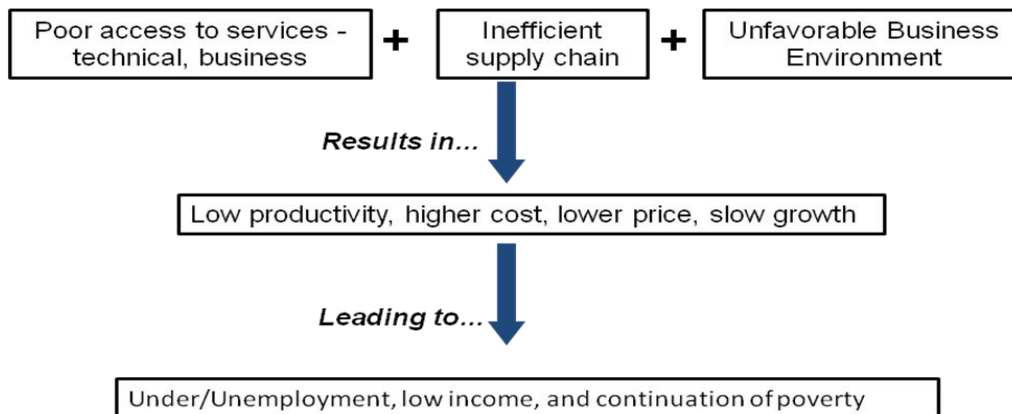
2.1 Relevance

2.1.1 THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF SLIPP

SLIPP began with the aim to reduce poverty among poor and marginalized communities by increasing their income and employment opportunities. The strategy chosen was to increase the ability of marginalized, micro and small enterprises and their producers to benefit equitably from trade. It is based on a facilitation model of developing the value chain as a whole for mutual benefits of the producers and all other value chain actors they interact with.

It was determined that the project will intervene to address three generic problems in the selected subsectors/ value chains- (i) poor access to business services, (ii) inefficient supply chain and (iii) unfavorable business environment. These core problems lead to low productivity, higher cost of operations, lower market price and slow growth in the market which then results unemployment/ underemployment, low income and continuation of poverty. Figure 1 illustrates the problem analysis that was at the heart of SLIPP project.

Figure 1: Problem Analysis



The results chain for SLIPP (Figure 2) therefore focuses on addressing the core constraints such that beneficiaries could benefit from improved productivity, lower cost of operations, higher market price and accelerated growth. To materialize the concept, it was essential that SLIPP had an implementation framework that could support the strategic road map that was planned. As can be seen in figure 3, the project organized its interventions into three strategic areas: (i) create awareness and build capacity of the service providers, (ii) organize empower and build capacity of the MSEs and (iii) engage public stakeholders and local administrations. These were linked with several intermediate impacts (for example: capacity building of SPs leading to provision of cost effective business services) resulting the final impacts (i) better business services, (ii) efficient supply chain and (iii) enabling business environment.

Figure 2: The Results Chain for SLIPP

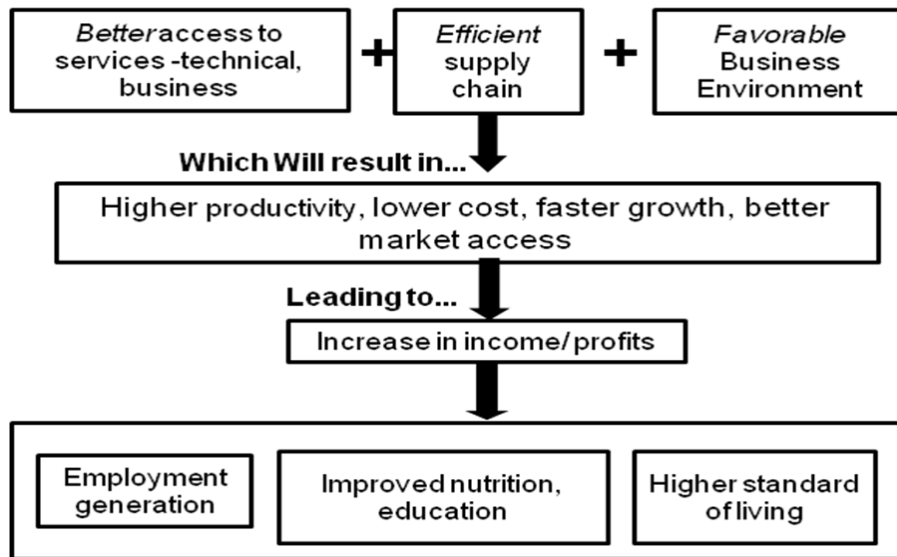
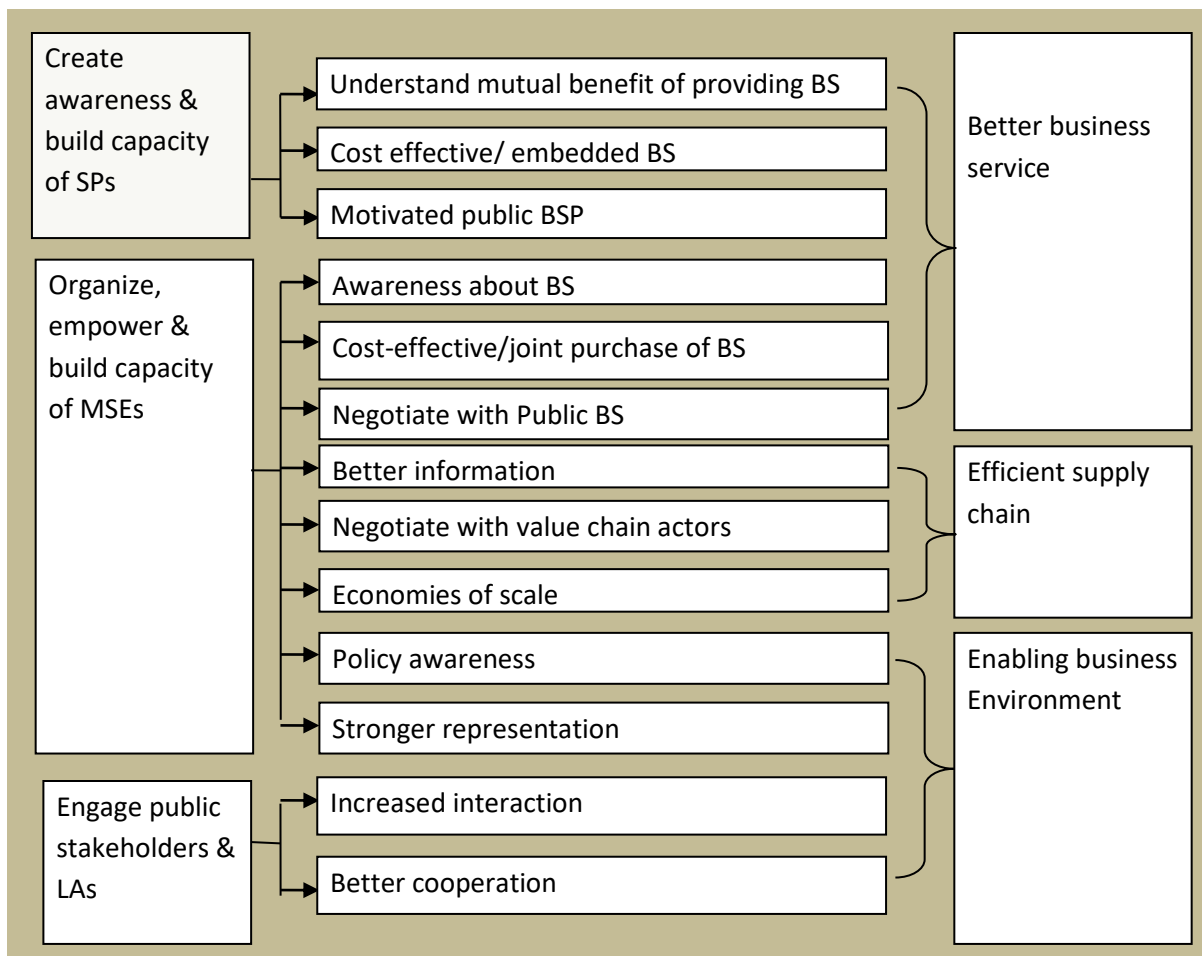


Figure 3: The Implementation Framework of SLIPP



In practice we found that the SLIPP model thus builds on the following pillars:

1. Forming producer groups to enable sustainable and cost effective market access and strengthening supply chain.
2. Building the capacity of the BS providers to provide affordable and quality business services to MSEs in a sustainable manner.
3. Creating an institutional infrastructure of business support services for poor MSEs and producers.
4. Influencing policy makers to ensure an enabling business environment for poor MSEs and producers.

These pillars or strategic intent of SLIPP are clearly linked to its goal. From the analysis of the conceptual framework we thus conclude that the project had a clear strategic road map to addresses sector/ value chain level imperfections (constraints), by building competitiveness of the MSEs to achieve improved enterprise performance that could potential increase income and improve livelihood of the targeted beneficiaries.

2.1.2 SUBSECTOR AND BENEFICIARY SELECTION

SLIPP intervened in the vegetable subsector and fisheries subsector in Mymensingh, vegetable subsector in Netrokona and Duck subsector in Netrokona. The subsectors were selected through a scoping mission conducted by a professional consulting firm. The subsectors that were selected are supposed to be relevant with the project's goal of increasing income, creating employment and improving livelihood. Relevance with the targeted group of beneficiaries is highly important. None of these 'mandate criteria' were considered for selection of the subsectors. Therefore, the subsectors that SLIPP intervened in had varying impacts with respect to the mandate.

Interventions in the vegetable subsector achieved impacts at all three levels- income, employment and livelihood and benefitted large number of producers or farming households who were relevant to the project's mandate of reaching the marginalized farmers in the region. Since self-labor does not generate additional income for the household, we defined employment as increase in person days for hired labors. Given this, interventions on the duck subsector had limited impact on employment since the households solely depend on self labor. However, SLIPP had very good impact on income and livelihood of the targeted beneficiary households engaged in duck rearing.

Mymensingh has a large and thriving fisheries subsector employing thousands of labors on the backward and forward linkage. The enterprises are also relatively well off in terms of resources. Field findings suggest that because of presence of larger fish farms it was initially difficult for the

project to identify beneficiaries that could qualify to its mandate. Besides, it was also difficult to achieve wider impact on employment in fisheries since the small scale fish farms do not employ many labors in fish farming and trading. Even though income increased as a result of the interventions undertaken by SLIPP, the impact was comparatively lower than vegetable. The comparative analysis of the goal level impacts on the three subsectors is provided in section 2.4.3 .

SLIPP focused more on vegetable farmers (76 groups, 1900 beneficiaries) in comparison to fisheries (18 groups, 450 beneficiaries) and duck subsector (6 groups, 150 beneficiaries). We understand that the number of groups in duck was low because of low number of farm households in the region. Number of groups in fisheries was low as there were not many fish farmers who could qualify as per the project's mandate. Number of groups in vegetable was very high because of widespread production and large number of relevant beneficiaries. It can thus be ascertained that SLIPP aimed to address the problem of relevance of the beneficiary by increasing the number of farmer groups in vegetable in comparison to the other two subsectors. The ranking criteria and matrix that we found to be more suitable for SLIPP is provided in Chapter 3.

2.1.3 INTERVENTIONS

The sector level constraints were identified through sub-sector/ value chain analysis; the constraints reflect a holistic approach. Most problems of access to business services, both technical and business-related, are interlinked with inefficient supply chain and unfavorable business environment. Thus, the intervention design addressed the constraints of access to business services by delivering knowledge to the beneficiaries through relevant stakeholders. The main strength of this facilitation method was the dual benefit of addressing the problems of developing business service access while strengthening linkages between the beneficiaries and important market actors; thus enhancing the effectiveness of the supply chain and building a more favorable business environment for them. It is this core advantage of this intervention design model which drove the results from the project and increased its sustainability.

The project opted to address some key constraints. For example; in vegetable, the problems lay in improper soil fertility management arising from lack of soil testing services and awareness about the benefit of soil testing, access to quality seeds, lack of use of compost and compost technology (trichoderma), insecticides and pesticides management, lack of market access, etc In duck, lack of knowledge about disease identification and management, lack of access to veterinary services led to the current situation. In fisheries, quality of fish seeds, overstocking, pond health, and market price were identified as key constraints.

The interventions that were designed and implemented address core constraints impacting the beneficiaries' productivity and profitability particularly in terms of knowledge gaps with few exceptions. The core strength of the project lay in its design of the solutions, particularly in choosing the correct stakeholder to implement the solution on the groups with maximum

credibility and impact. For example, it partnered with one of the leading scientists and provider of Trichoderma in the country and facilitated access to the raw materials by linking the provider with the farmer groups. Later, to further strengthen the access to the raw materials, the project facilitated linkage with one of the faculties of BAU who have been working extensively on Trichocompost. The knowledge of these sources were found available amongst the beneficiaries who were interviewed. A consistent check on mutual benefits between stakeholders and beneficiaries increased the effectiveness of the interventions; thus proving high relevance in stakeholder selection.

2.2 Efficiency

2.2.1 VALUE FOR MONEY

The project reached twice the target with the same fund and resources. The project began with the aim to support 1200 farmers in 48 groups across three subsectors. At the completion of the project, 2525 beneficiaries were reached in 101 groups in three subsectors. However, the expansion was focused exclusively in Mymensingh and in the vegetable sector. The expansion was driven by the following factors:

- *Scale up:* The facilitation approach requires large base of beneficiaries to increase the potential benefit for other market chain actors. The main benefit for the actors in interacting with the groups is the platform it provides to disseminate information among many with minimal effort. Thus, the bigger the platform is, the more attractive it becomes to the actors
- *Customer Base:* When trying to facilitate better linkages and investment by large firms and retailers to provide training to beneficiaries, the deal is only as good as the potential customer base they will achieve from the endeavor. Thus, while approaching retailers and large companies supplying inputs, the first and most important thing for them to know is the size of the total outreach that can be accessed by working in the project. This impacts their return on investment and help to deliver services effectively. Thus, a large group makes facilitation easier and implementation better.
- *Beneficiary Interest:* As the groups started to get the results of adopting the practices learned from trainings organized by SLIPP, other non-SLIPP members expressed interest to get involved in the project. SLIPP members helped them to form groups and get registered under the project.

The total intervention budget for SLIPP was €600,000. Impact survey, conducted during the evaluation revealed that the project facilitated creation of 23% increase in employment per beneficiary per annum in all the three subsectors which is equivalent to 5.75 person-days per annum per beneficiary. Accounting for this, the project invested around €10 per person day of income which indicates at a strong value for money.

2.2.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Group-based approach is generally human resource intensive, as it requires hand holding to form and guide the groups. The project covered large areas with adverse travelling conditions. The project's core efficiency came from using PNGO staff with limited expense instead of fully using project staff. In addition to cost-efficiency, using local PNGOs also made the project execution better as the staff had better knowledge of locality, which beneficiaries to choose, the relevant stakeholders and how to interact with them for maximum impact. This was crucial to the project's impact results.

However, it was found that the contract with the PNGOs was such that the PNGO staffs were not engaged full time for SLIPP activities. This reduced the engagement of PNGO staffs in the field and resulted weak monitoring and follow-up as a result of which groups that were in proximate locations (for example Boruna in Netrokona, Boyra Bottola in Mymensingh) showed better impacts in comparison to groups in remote locations like Bororchor).

The market facilitation approach requires competent staffs and institutional knowledge on the project's approach, its goal and mandate. The staffs need to continuously learn about the market opportunities, incentives and challenges and improve interventions for deeper impacts and sustainability. It is therefore essential to retain the same people throughout the project as changing people mid-way greatly reduces the efficiency of execution. In this aspect, the project suffered heavily as both the project and its partner NGOs observed frequent staff turnover. It was revealed to us by the project management that many of the staffs of the management as well as PNGOs resigned for higher salaries and better scope of work. High staff turnover impacted the execution of the project in the first two years; delaying progress of the project as new staffs did not have the time to learn about the project's mandate and approach.

When a new person entered the role, a thorough induction was required so that the new recruits understood the roles and responsibilities of the project. In addition, the relationship developed with the groups and other actors also needed to be re-established with the new person for uninterrupted continuation of the project. Further interactions with the PNGO staff revealed that low salaries and increasing pressure of work discouraged many employees from carrying on. For both Project and PNGO staff, many used the initial work experience of the project to often switch to other projects.

As the project design did not account nor budget for repeated inductions, the replacements were not properly briefed on the project in many cases. The core problem that impacted the project was communication gap that developed between project staffs and PNGO staff concerning monitoring and follow-up. The project staffs understood that it was the responsibility of the PNGO staffs to do the monitoring and drive the post-training knowledge dissemination amongst the farmers. However, it was revealed from interviews with the PNGO staffs, that many of the new staffs thought their responsibility was limited to organizing the groups and their trainings with monitoring and follow-up being done by the project staff. As a result, while the

trainings were done, their dissemination among all group members was generally low and dependent on the interest of the members and the skill and willingness of group leaders themselves. However, overall, the effort and ownership demonstrated by the PNGO and project staff was crucial to the project's success, particularly in forming the groups and guiding them towards effective functionality.

2.3 Effectiveness

2.3.1 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PARTNERSHIP WITH PNGO

The facilitation model required field-level monitoring, networking and organizing for implementation. In order to do so, Traidcraft worked with Development Wheel (DEW), and partnered with 8 field-level NGOs – Gono Kallayan Parishad (GKP), Motivation Awareness Training & Implementation (MATI), Unit For Social Advancement (USA) and Grameen Manobic Unnayan Sangstha (GRAMAUS) in Mymensingh and Women Development Organization (WDO), Activity For information of Basic Needs (ARBAN), Jana Kallan Prochesta(JKP) and Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS) in Netrokona.

The partnership with PNGOs worked very well in establishing control over the groups and the other actors despite geographical challenges, staff turnovers and doubling of beneficiaries over target. The partnerships allowed complex interventions like linkage building to be implemented within budget constraints. Nonetheless, there were areas where the terms and conditions of the partnerships could be improved. As has been explained in the previous section, the respective PNGO staffs were employed only part-time which meant often their own projects were prioritized over SLIPP. Thus, field operations and monitoring was negatively impacted. In some cases, the Project staff stepped in themselves to make the intervention work. For example, in the Boruna Vegetable Group, their soil testing training was given directly by SLIPP staff. Cooperation between project and PNGO staff was effective; though communication gaps did develop in some cases. The partnership was further strained when the project expanded from 64 to 100 groups in the last two years.

Each PNGO assigned 2 staffs on a part time basis meaning a total of 16 staff from 8 PNGOs were employed part time for the 100 groups. However, since the expansion was almost exclusively in Mymensingh, the staff to beneficiary ratio was skewed. In Mymensingh, by project end, there were 68 groups managed by 8 staff of the partner NGOs, i.e. an average of 8.5 groups or approximately 213 beneficiaries per staff. While the ratio at Netrokona remained at 4 groups/ staff meaning each staff was responsible for 100 beneficiaries only. This lopsided deployment of staff reduced effectiveness of PNGO Staff in Mymensingh who were stretched.

2.3.2 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

PNGOs identified a few capacities that they plan to carry forward. In the process of facilitating linkages of beneficiaries with retailers, marketing officers from large firms and government

officials, their own relationship with these actors have been strengthened. In particular, their relation with the SAAO has been greatly beneficial and they plan to continue the relationship for their other projects.

Some NGOs like GRAMAUS, SHABOLOMBI, JKP, WDO have integrated groups into their micro-credit and enterprise loan programs, which shows they have taken ownership of the project and bodes well for the group's sustainability. Lastly, for many PNGO staff, this was the first time working in a facilitation model with group-based approach which they have learned from and plans to integrate if possible in their future projects.

2.3.3 EFFECTIVENESS OF FARMER GROUPS

SLIPP aimed to empower the farmers by making them aware of their rights and by building their capacities to identify their problems and find solutions. The 'self help groups' were thus at the heart of service delivery (advocacy, lobbying, negotiation etc), enterprise development and sustainability for SLIPP. The evaluation reveals that the strategy to form farmer groups was effective since the private and public services are now directed through the farmer groups. The farmer groups have given both the public sector and the private sector an instrument to increase accessibility to their services and products. For instance, it was evident that the block supervisors are now increasingly using the farmer groups to provide their services. DAE and DLS was also using the farmer groups for their training and demonstration campaigns. The core advantage of affecting large number of people by working with few individuals is what allowed the depth and variety of interventions to be executed within project's resource.

The functioning of farmer groups depends largely on leaders or change agents. In SLIPP, these individuals were the group leaders. It takes time to build leadership and the social capital that is essential for proper functioning of the farmer groups. The evaluation reveals that the project developed farmer groups from the inception till 4th year since the inception. Because of these, the newer groups did not get the time to build the leadership and the social capital. Consequently, at project's end we see the newer groups lacked the effectiveness of the older ones. It was thus essential that SLIPP completed development of the farmer groups by 3rd year at the least which would have given the project sufficient time to improve the capacity of all the farmer groups.

Vottopara vegetable producers' group awarded agro-machinery subsidy from DAE through effective networking and negotiation

25 vegetable farmers from Vottopara village of Netrokona Sadar joined with SLIPP in 2008. SLIPP supported them to develop into a Self Help Group (SHG) and built their capacity on both technical skill-production knowledge and rights based initiatives-networking, lobbying, negotiation and advocacy skill; which in turn empowered the farmers to benefit from collective initiatives as well as engage in effective networking and dialogue with government stakeholders on an ongoing basis. For instance, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) announced to give 25% subsidies on selected agricultural farm machineries to farmer groups and Department of Agriculture (DAE) implemented the policy. Lal Chan Miah, president of Vottopara vegetable

producers' group, came to know the information from Upazilla DAE office and shared it amongst group members in a monthly group meeting and decided to apply for a power tiller machine which they could use for multi operations like irrigation, tillage, transportation, threshing, rice milling, etc. Accordingly, in June 2011, they applied and awarded the subsidy and bought a power tiller for BDT 82,500, while regular market price was BDT 110,000. In last six months, the group rented out the power tiller and made profit of BDT 54,000, where rental fee and operating costs were respectively BDT 90000 and BDT 36000. The group also established an IPM club and is now getting support from DAE on disease and other on-farm management. Lal Chan said "We developed good relationship and linkage with government offices through SLIPP which help us to get benefit from existing government policy and extension services."

Source: SLIPP

2.3.4 EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTNERSHIP WITH PUBLIC SERVICE PROVIDERS

Among all the interventions, the linkage developed with the Public Service Providers, especially the SAAOs were considered most impactful by the beneficiaries across all three sub-sectors. Public service providers have high credibility and authority; thus a high degree of influence over the beneficiaries' business environment. That is why involving them effectively in the project was so important in creating a favorable business environment for the beneficiaries. As per interviews with SAAO in Netrokona and Mymensingh, what was most effective about the project was the training given to build the capacity of beneficiaries and other market actors while most necessary intervention currently remains in generating a stable market for the produce. Group training is more efficient than one-on-one training in impacting number of beneficiaries within a short time. Concerning the types of trainings given, the farmers are more conducive to training given with demonstration plots than just verbal knowledge sharing as the results are more convincing. Other than trainings, they also attended a few group meetings. Overall, the establishing of linkages between the farmers and government staff has been very positive.

The facilitation process worked well, because of stronger partnership with public extension service providers. Each SAAO has approximately 30,000 farmers within their territory, which stretches their capacity and makes it improbable to reach the farmers. However, when working with SLIPP groups they only have to talk to one person to disseminate any new information to rest of the group. Also, by attending group meetings, they can interact with 25-30 people at a time in one place. Besides, when it comes to solving problems, the official can help solve the problem of one group member and through dissemination, he will effectively solve the problem for all within the group having the same problem. It is this advantage of using SLIPP groups as a platform to interact with the farmers within his block which initially attracted the SAAO's cooperation. With repeated interaction, a strong relationship developed with the officials and the farmers also learned to articulate their problems more clearly; thus making it easier for the SAAOs to solve them. In short, working with SLIPP groups made it easier for the officials to do their own job which drove the relationship through mutual benefit.

One SAAO in Netrokona mentioned he now gets 50-70 calls per day directly from farmers where 4 years ago it was 10-12. They not only reach out to the officials for help with production problems but also to deal with market problems. During peak planting season, the farmers were often exploited with adulteration and overpricing of inputs. For example, the price of Urea is Tk.1000/kg. Now, even if the price asked for is Tk.1020, the farmers call upon the assistance of SAAO, due to their authority over such matters.

The scope and opportunity of work for the government officials have increased which they take as a positive sign of doing a better job. Some areas of concern remain for the officials like source of quality seeds for the vegetable farmers. For Netrokona, the SAAO's concern was about encouraging soil testing as he believes the soil health is in dire condition and the practice of soil testing needs to spread much faster which is a lucrative opportunity for scaling up of the project. Also, for both Mymensingh and Netrokona, their primary concern is to address the volatility of price in the market which is detrimental to agriculture as a whole. As for the SLIPP groups, their concern is if the monitoring and interaction that SLIPP provided is stopped, the groups will become inactive and fall apart.

Improved vegetable farming changed Gani's Livelihoods

Md. Abdul Gani, a father of 2 children, is a small farmer in Baruamari village of Gauripur Upazilla under Mymensingh district. He used to cultivate vegetables in 50 decimal lands and could not manage his livelihood with his negligible income. After joining SLIPP producer group, Gani received training from trained retailer and Sub-assistant Agriculture Officer of Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE). Having these training he increased his vegetable productivity and reduced his production cost through improved cultivation practices.

In 2008, before training, he cultivated brinjal and red amaranth in 50 decimal land and earned profit of BDT 14,800 where production cost and sales revenue were BDT 17,700 and BDT 32,500, respectively. In 2009, after training, he diversified his production practices and cultivated brinjal, radish and red amaranth in the same land. Profit stood at BDT 34,500 where production cost and sales revenue were BDT 21, 300 and BDT 55,800, respectively. In 2010, he changed his production mix to maximize his profit and cultivated brinjal, tomato and radish and profit stood at BDT 50,400 where production cost and sales revenue were BDT 28,900 and BDT 79,300, respectively.

Gani said that "I am very happy with my profit. My two sons are now going to school. We are taking good food. I also leased 10 decimal lands for vegetable cultivation. Hope it will further increase my profit, if so, I will use it for house renovation."

Source: SLIPP

2.3.5 EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTNERSHIP WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

SLIPP worked with three major companies, among which 2, Renata and Syngenta were interviewed for the purposes of evaluation. In both cases, the companies understood the terms of their involvement and the objectives of their interaction with great clarity. Syngenta worked

mainly in building capacity of trade partners, i.e., retailers. Subjects covered were on agriculture, especially modern cultivation practices, new seed varieties and institutional link with marginal farmers. Both firms depend on foreign imported hybrid seeds and feed with many variants as per market requirements. While vegetable farmers still depend largely on seeds saved from previous seasons, due to project interventions, availing hybrid seeds has become easier for the beneficiaries and the rate of their use has increased.

Working with large firms gives access to a ready channel to reach out to relevant stakeholders like input-selling retailers. However, large firms are also more difficult to convince as their investment is higher. The results were very clear. Syngenta split up the national market into 10 divisions. Among them, vegetable seed business was insignificant and nearly negligible in the Mymensingh division and was last among all. Now, after the project, the division has become 3rd highest vegetable seed selling region. The biggest change that Syngenta did was to bring out the 5gm seed packet for the marginal farmers. Before, the smallest packets were 50gm as they only targeted mid to large farmers. Initially, small-packets made up 1-2% of the total vegetable seeds sales, now they make up 10%. This showed that the sheer number of small farmers make up for their limited purchase.

Syngenta's primary motivation behind joining in the project was to maintain their brand value to newer markets which had growth potential. Before the mini packs, retailers use to cut up the bigger packets into smaller ones to sell to farmers. Not only did the open packets damage the quality of seeds, retailers also mixed in other seeds to adulterate the product. As a result, the farmers often suffered and in turn Syngenta would lose credibility of quality. Releasing the mini-packs solved those problems. In addition, better performance and relations developed with the farmers through field demonstrations has built the company's reputation as a whole among the beneficiaries and others. As a result, the sale of other products like their pesticide and fertilizer has also increased faster than before. The confidence of Syngenta in this strategy is clear, as they have now executed the same strategy in Comilla, Chittagong and Barisal on their own. In the future they plan to expand further in Bogura or Barisal.

Habibur Rhaman has increased okra productivity through quality seeds.

Md Habibur Rhaman is a farmer and small inputs retailer in Boira village of Mymensingh Sadar. Boira is okra growing cluster area. The farmers in this village mostly used loose seeds and local varieties; their productivity was usually low due to higher disease and pest infestation. Habibur joined with SLIPP as a farmer and business service provider in 2008. SLIPP partnered with Syngenta to build capacity of input sellers (business service provider) on improved cultivation practice including inputs management. Syngenta selected Habibur for their input sellers' training and trained him on improved vegetable cultivation technique including okra. It was expected that through this training, Habibur would be able to provide information and knowledge on improved vegetable cultivation practices and promote the use of quality seed amongst farmers.

In 2008, Habibur cultivated okra on 30 decimals of land with seed he bought from the local bazaar and made profit of BDT 9700 where production cost, productivity and sales revenue

were BDT 10800 (in which seed cost was BDT 660), 2.05 ton and BDT 20,500 respectively. In 2009, he cultivated okra through quality hybrid seed and followed improved cultivation practices based on the knowledge that he acquired during the training. Impact assessment showed that productivity almost doubled in 2009 (from 2.05 ton to 4.0 ton). Gross profit stood at BDT 24,400 where production cost and sales revenue were BDT 15,600 (in which seed cost was BDT 1600) and BDT 40,000, respectively.

Habibur said that “such results have increased my reputation as a good and knowledgeable farmer and retailer, leading to increased sales of hybrid okra seed in the area. SLIPP producers and other neighboring farmers follow my advice in their cultivation practices. As demonstration effect, other neighboring farmers want to join with SLIPP producer group.

Source: SLIPP

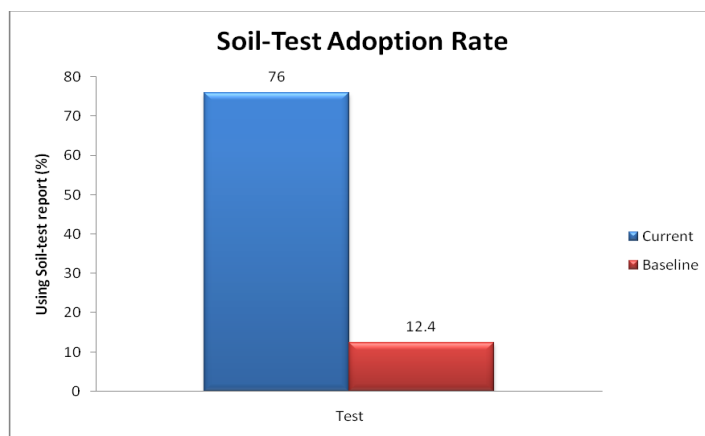
2.4 Impacts

2.4.1 OUTPUT LEVEL IMPACTS

I. Access to Business Services

Access to business service focused on aspects both technical and business related. Trainings gave knowledge on better production techniques while linkage building activities ensured the access to necessary purchases required for those practices. In this aspect, the project’s impact varied depending on the business service.

Figure 4: Soil Testing Adoption Rate



Soil Testing – Vegetable and Fish farmers: Soil testing was highly essential to vegetable farmers as the report gave instructions on proper fertilizer requirements of the soil based on the crop to be harvested. The ensuing balanced fertilization would lead to the yield increase expected for the beneficiaries of the project. In our FGDs we found awareness of Soil testing to be nearly universal. Not only that, but due to demonstration plots and results of beneficiaries who have used soil testing, the beneficiaries are also convinced of the effectiveness of soil testing. However, the problem lay in the fact that while awareness was high, direct use of it is low – about 8-10 in Netrokona and 16-18 members in Mymensingh out of 25 group members, as observed in our FGDs. Our primary survey (Fig.4) however showed encouraging results with 64% increase in soil-testing. In the district level workshops, the discrepancy between not performing soil-test and yet using balanced fertilization as per soil-test report was explained with the following reasons:

- They take the advice of local experts like the SAAO instead
- Copy the fertilizer ratio of neighboring farmer who did the soil test.
- Believe that the soil is good enough and requires no testing.

Overall, adoption in Mymensingh is higher than in Netrokona probably due to the proximity of the only Soil testing facility, which is SRDI in Mashkanda, Mymensingh.

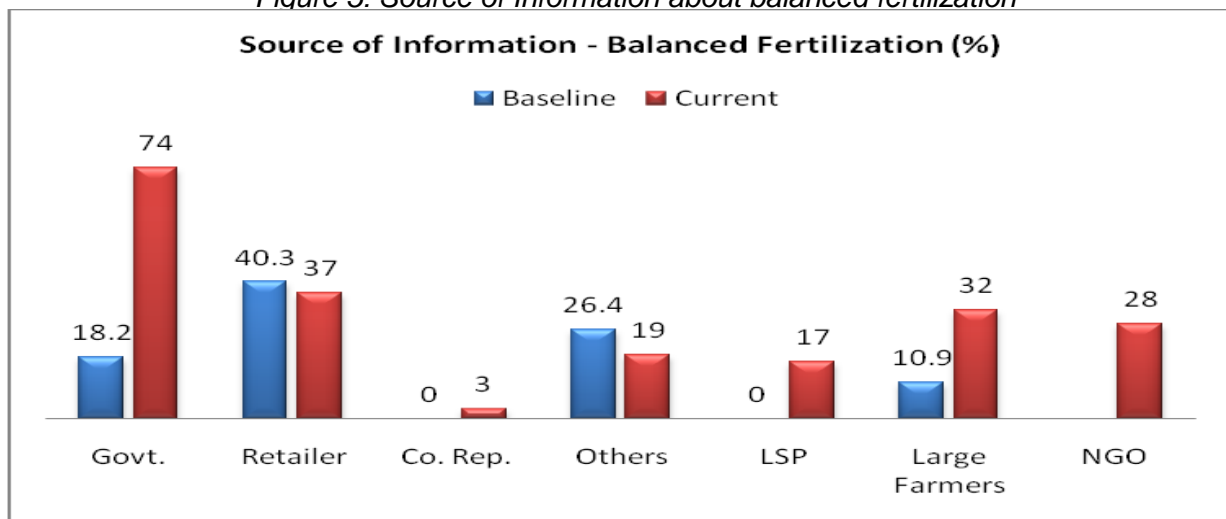
Jalal Uddin has increased Brinjal productivity by 31% through soil testing

Md. Jalal Uddin, is a vegetable producer from Mathkhola, Baruamari, Gouripur under Mymensingh district. He reduced cost of fertilizer by 24% (from BDT 6650 to BDT 5065, for 50 decimal lands) and increased around 31% yield of tomato (from 5440 to 7150 kg, from 50 decimal lands). He said “I was under the misconception that the more fertilizers I apply, the better yield I will get. As a result, I used to apply too much fertilizer in my land, yet the yield was not satisfactory. After joining with SLIPP, I came to know the benefits and importance of soil testing from Mr. Golam Hossain, a trained soil collector. I decided to try out the service and have reaped the benefits – I have significantly lowered my cost and increased my yield. Now I have adequate knowledge about soil testing and have also informed my fellow producers. I will avail soil testing service in coming season for the rest of the land that I own. In our area more than 300 farmers have tested their soil test and now Baruamari is a model soil testing village”.

Source: SLIPP

Balanced Fertilization: Based on the information acquired from Soil Testing, balanced fertilization created relatively significant business impact and is widely practiced by beneficiaries. Although soil testing incidences are low among group members, the results from those tests are used by all, shared through group meetings and informal sharing. On average, fertilizer costs reduced by about 40% as per beneficiaries’ response during FGDs. From our primary survey, the beneficiaries revealed their sources of information about balanced fertilization have not only increased in quality but also in numbers (Fig.5). This means the

Figure 5: Source of Information about balanced fertilization

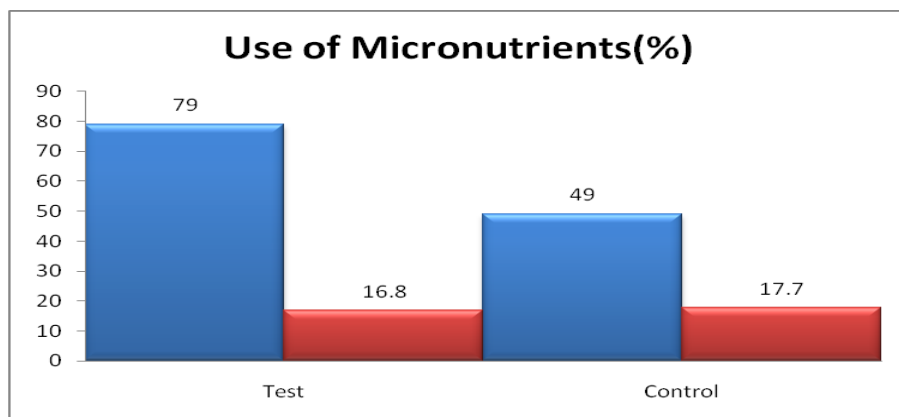


farmers are taking information from more sources than before, a clear indication the importance of balanced fertilization has increased for them.

As can be seen in Figure 5, although information from retailers and other business men have decreased by (3% and 7% respectively) all other sources are being used more now. Most important is the increase of government sources by 56% as their quality and accuracy of information would be better than the rest. In addition, one must also notice the development of new sources of information like Company representatives (3%), Local Service Providers (17%) and NGOs (28%). Although a high percentage in NGO is not positive, the multiple sources of information revealed what has been confirmed through FGDs, the beneficiaries will not face any problem if the NGOs cease to provide information since the beneficiaries are now better linked with the public and private service providers.

Arbitrary use of fertilizers often destroyed the crops before. In addition to reduced use of chemical fertilizers, following the soil test report also led to higher use of micronutrients like Zinc and Boron. This FGD response concurs with our findings from primary survey (Fig.6) showing a 62% increase in use of micronutrients among SLIPP members as opposed to 31% increase among non-SLIPP members. In general, there have been some instances of copying, but mostly, as per information from SAAO interview, Soil health has also become an increasingly important issue for the government as well and there have been many government initiatives to increase the general awareness about the use of micronutrients.

Figure 6: Use of Micronutrients



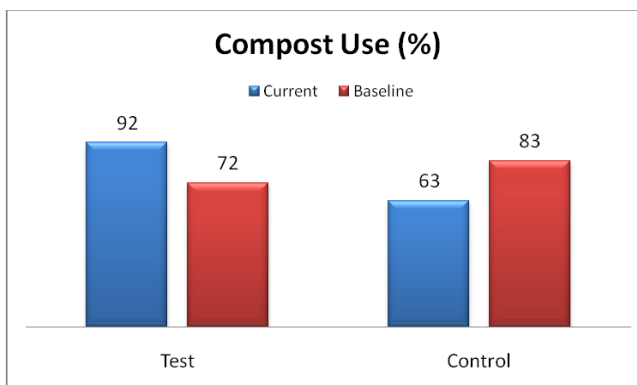
Use of Compost: Generally, compost use has also increased as beneficiaries now agree the soil cannot remain healthy without use of compost. They are aware of the importance of compost use which has led to greater use as seen in the survey (Fig 7). Ready access to natural materials like manure and leaves are readily found in the surroundings leading to the 92% adoption rate.

Use of Trichoderma compost is low however, as identified in our FGDs [3-5 out of 30 members], probable bottlenecks identified were:

- High initial set-up cost [ring-based production]
- Large amount of fertilizer needed, which requires a lot of time and hassle.

Thus, for SLIPP, cost cutting interventions like these show clear impact which builds credibility for further work with the groups.

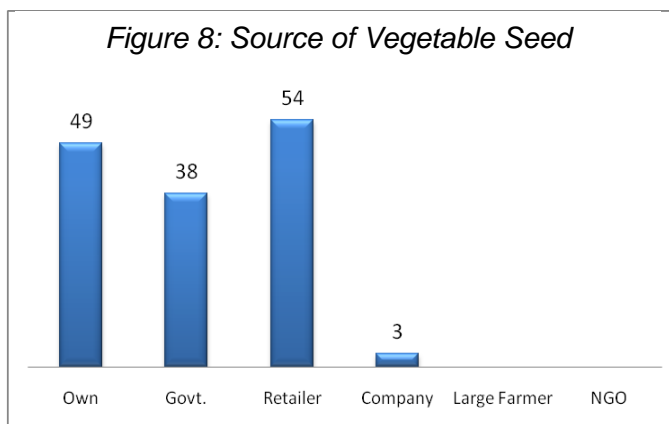
Figure 7: Compost Use



Use of Pesticide: In pesticide use, successful impact has been erratic. In some groups especially farmer groups close to the main city in Mymensingh, the groups had great benefit from the trainings and some even use advanced pheromone traps instead of pesticides. Among the groups in remote locations of Netrokona and Mymensingh however, the vegetable farmers have been could not rightly recall any knowledge about pesticide use in particular. Usually, they ask the retailers or use the instructions written on the bottle. As for the types of pesticides used, most farmers use pesticides as a curative measure, buying medicines to treat their produce after any signs of infection shows on the produce.

Seed Selection: Selection of quality seeds was a crucial gap in the farmers’ production practices. Other practices may damage yield, but bad seeds can make the whole harvest fail; which has been known to happen. SLIPP tried to address this by incorporating information on seed selection on the trainings that were provided to the business service providers and also to the farmers through DAE and the private sector companies.

Figure 8: Source of Vegetable Seed



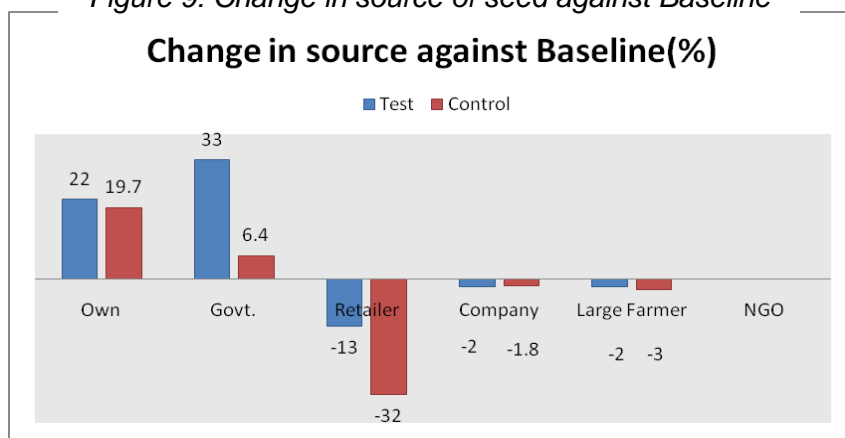
As shown in Figure 8, although most of the seeds are still sourced from own (49%), government (38%) and retailer (54%) as before, the change with baseline is significant. As revealed in Figure 9 among both SLIPP (Test) and Non-SLIPP (Control) members, the use of own seeds have increased (22%) and dependency on retailers have decreased (-13%). The project’s contribution lies in 33% increase in government sourcing which may be attributed to better relations with government officials.

However, the benefits also came from another point. The trainings were given by Syngenta along with demonstration plots. Also, since the project staff helped the beneficiaries to establish linkage with Syngenta, they had a natural trust in the product, which helped them secure higher quality seeds as Syngenta introduced mini packs. Thus, even though general purchase of seeds from retailers has decreased, Syngenta has enjoyed higher sales due to the growing reputation and trust of customers leading to preferring their brands to others. This is an encouraging trend since if Syngenta gains market share through this venture, the competition is likely to follow through to win it back.

Through interviews with government staff, Syngenta and input sellers, we found the supply of quality seeds to be insufficient and also inconsistent as all the seeds are hybrid seeds imported from abroad. The main problem was retailers often adulterated or sold fakes of the brands. Now since many groups engage in bulk buying, the combined order size is significantly large now that retailers don't want to risk losing them as a group.

We conclude that since the issues in vegetable seeds lie with the supply itself, seed selection techniques are not as impactful with beneficiaries. Rather, developing group-buying behaviour may induce retailers to give better supply and avoid malpractices.

Figure 9: Change in source of seed against Baseline



Medicine and Vaccination for Duck Farmers: The primary concern for duck farmers was the high mortality rates of their ducks. Thus, this intervention had the most significant impact of all business services provided to Duck Rearers' Groups. 30%-40% [6/13 ducks or so] mortality rate led to not only loss of revenue but sunk cost of all the feed and maintenance behind them. The groups were trained on how to keep the livestock, disease management and control, cures and medicines and proper duck feed. Due to disease management and control, the mortality rate is 1-2 ducks per season now. In addition, the beneficiaries can now identify and cure diseases on their own. Since less ducks die every season, they can buy more next season and expand their flock rapidly. What is truly interesting is how the beneficiaries are now using the same techniques to identify and cure diseases in their other livestock like cow, goats etc. Thus cross sector impact of the interventions is also helping the beneficiaries.

II. Supply Chain Efficiency:

Linkage with Input Sellers: Linkage with input sellers has improved across all sectors, in terms of bargaining strength mainly. For vegetable farmers, the problem was each retailer has a large

number of farmers, each with small purchasing power. Thus, even if the retailers lost a customer, it did not matter. As a result, supply chain inefficiencies of overpricing and adulteration was rampant in peak season which exploited the farmers.

After forming SLIPP groups, the relationship improved for the farmers. Since a retailer usually serves customers within his locale, most group members used to buy from the same shop individually. Now, whether they buy individually or as groups, the retailer's reputation will quickly spread among the SLIPP members. The incidences of malpractice reduced greatly as retailers realized now they stand to lose not just one customer but 25-30 of them at a go. Conversely, the retailers which proactively got involved with training and other business services to the SLIPP members also got the benefit. Now, since each group usually deals exclusively with one retailer for their inputs, the retailers have a steady sustainable customer base. most group members used to buy from the same shop

Also, when the SLIPP farmers succeeded after the 1st year of the project, news of their success spread among non-SLIPP members. Consequently, these retailers gained new customer base due to their improved reputation. Thus, a relationship based on mutual benefits has developed between the beneficiaries and retailers. The retailers working with SLIPP groups give additional services like visiting the farmers on-field to suggest medicines for a diseased crop or livestock only after personally examining it. However, the interests of the farmers and retailers do not always perfectly match. Not all SLIPP members want quality with every input; they always bargain for the best quality at the lowest of prices while retailer plans to maximize his profit. When considering inputs with volatile quality like seeds; there is still chance of bad inputs despite best relations. Some exploitation still occurs during peak season, but usually gets stopped by group leaders or government staff like SAAOs when informed by groups.

Linkage with Large Firms: Relations with large firms like Syngenta and Renata has also developed through SLIPP. For vegetable farmers for example, demonstration plots arranged by Syngenta helped to convince farmers about the quality of their product as well as successfully introduce new products into the market. By building the relationship with the beneficiaries directly, they have managed to get a sustainable customer base both for current products and future endeavours. For duck farmers, Renata demonstrated proper feeding techniques to promote its brand of poultry feed. For Renata, sales have been encouraging demonstrating the potential for SLIPP to open up new market opportunities. Overall, although linkage with retailers has strengthened, the trust required for consistent stable business is yet to develop due to past interactions.

Linkage with forward market traders: Generally, impact on market access was not as strong as the impacts on input supply. This was primarily because SLIPP worked in small territory with limited number of beneficiaries which limited its scope to have impact on market access related problems (for example: higher market price) since these are caused by market dysfunctions at the regional and the national level (for example increase in production and supply of cucumber in the national market leading to lower market price). Also, SLIPP intervened to improve market

access related conditions at late stage of the project (mostly after 3rd year for most groups) because of which it had limited time to increase the depth of its interventions. As explained in the anecdote below, much of the success related to market access came from collective selling but it was generally confined to older groups.

Collective selling brings success to Boira vegetable producer groups

Boira is a village under Sadar Upazilla of Mymensingh District. Vegetable cultivation is the major source of livelihood for the farmers in Boira. In Boira, SLIPP worked with 150 small-scale vegetable farmers (who had 20 to 60 decimal lands) and organized them into 5 groups since 2008. Since the farmers produced vegetable in small piece of land, their production volume was low and thus they lacked the capacity to bargain with market actors for better prices and services. They got low quality inputs and low prices, and they incurred higher costs of transportation, rental of equipment, machines and storage.

SLIPP encouraged these farmers to form farmer group and promoted collective purchase of inputs, collective marketing. SLIPP also trained the farmer groups on negotiation with traders. In 2009, Boira vegetable producer groups organized a linkage building workshop (along with a vegetable-fair) with vegetable traders and showcased their products and other group based initiatives, and both parties discussed their buying and selling requirements and facilities. Afterward Boira vegetable producers groups started group selling with district level traders from 2010. This reduced transportation costs by 50% (from BDT 1 per kg to BDT 0.50 per kg) which ultimately increased their profit from vegetable farming. Besides, it has also been reported that the farmers are getting advance payment from the traders which solved their financial problems during production period. This tangible benefit encourages farmers to do other group based initiatives such as negotiation and lobbying with public service providers and other value chain actors.

Md Muklasur Rhaman Mukul, a group farmer, said that “we used to sell our vegetables individually, yet the transportation cost was high, almost two times. Group selling has reduced our transportation cost and saved our time also since one of our group members only managing the selling arrangements. Traders find us as important suppliers for them.”

Source: SLIPP

iii. Favorable Business Environment

Linkage with Government Service Providers: Among all the works of SLIPP, the one most appreciated by beneficiaries has been the linkage developed with Government Service Providers; in particular the SAAOs. Their combination of knowledge and authority enables them with the right capacities to help the beneficiaries the most. Before the project, interactions between the parties occurred anything between once in 2 months to once in 6 months. Farmers require guidance of knowledgeable individuals when in trouble. And although the SAAOs are deployed for that purpose, the sheer number of farmers each officer is in charge of makes the

work nearly impossible to do properly. When the groups were introduced to them, it provided an easier solution to carrying out their responsibilities; in return they provided the training and advices as facilitated by SLIPP staff.

The repeated interactions built a relationship most beneficial for the groups. The groups could ask their queries as one to their respective SAAOs and since combined, the groups have significant importance; the SAAOs try to be as helpful as possible. They visit at least monthly and sometimes even attend the monthly meetings to meet all the members at once. The purpose is to get a clear idea of the current situation that the farmers are in and to share any information which might help them. The SAAOs also worked as facilitators themselves – establishing links with higher offices at Upazilla and district level officials which was essential in achieving lobbying and advocacy goals explained in the Lobbying and Advocacy Impacts.

Networking and Information Sharing: Group-based approach work well with facilitation model because it provides a feasible platform for market chain actors to work with the beneficiaries; providing a way to impact large group of people by interacting with few. This multiplier effect is effective if the groups managed to network with the right actors. Networking is also important for within the group; as the unity and functionality of the group is crucial for its attractiveness to the other actors.

SLIPP was successful in establishing a network of retailers, wholesalers and public and private service providers to work with the groups. The older groups showed clear networking strength as they mentioned multiple sources for each business service – with none being SLIPP staff. By expanding their sources of services, they improve their access and become less dependent on any single actor and thus less likely to be exploited.

Regional Association: SLIPP planned to develop four regional Associations- Vegetable and Fish Groups' Association in Mymensingh and Vegetable and Duck Groups' Association in Netrokona. Later it was decided that SLIPP will support to develop two associations only district-wise. It was envisioned that the associations will provide leadership to the groups and help to sustain the groups.

However, the Association had to first ensure involvement of the representative of all groups, or the leaders of the groups, under one platform for decision making. Now, as the groups have demonstrated, their strengths lie in the competency of the group leader and the cooperation of its members. This lacked in the process of building the association since the leaders are from geographically distant areas with limited interaction. Initial forming and norming has thus been slow. In Netrokona, during the district-level workshop, conflict about the direction of the Association was clear, while Mymensingh Association has not given thoughts to the purpose of the Association as they have prioritized registering with the Government bodies first for any added benefits. The election to select the 13 members of the Association in Netrokona has been completed. Also, they have applied for registration with Government Offices. However, no justifiable case can be made for the Association itself being active right now. If the project ends,

the Association is not stable and unified enough for it to stand on its own right now. In order to strengthen the market end strength of beneficiaries and the sustainability of the groups, an effective functional Regional Association will be very important.

2.4.2 PURPOSE LEVEL IMPACT

Cost of Production and Marketing: The main advantage gained from SLIPP has been the practice of group selling and carrying, which has reduced individual transportation cost greatly. In many cases, Boruna, Tarakanda, etc., the groups have become known as one entity with substantial production volume. Consequently the wholesalers come to the village directly to buy the produce – saving the carrying cost for the beneficiaries while providing a large supply of vegetables in place with consistent quality for the wholesalers. In Jaformondolpara, the wholesalers regularly come from Dhaka since the area of Bororchar is nationally known for its tomato production.

In general, there have been few instances of wholesalers coming in to purchase, generally, the farmers have yet to demonstrate the unity required for group selling. In duck farming, due to the size, weight and transporting complexities of yield, there has been greater incidence of group selling. Thus, 37% of the beneficiaries have seen improvements in the market prices of their products. In addition, from the workshop we found that in vegetable farming the groups can now bargain about Tk.3 more per kilo whereas before they had no bargaining power at all. Along with decrease in carrying costs, the interventions on increasing productivity and improving cost efficiency have improved the profitability of the beneficiaries'. Table 4 summarizes the impacts on cost of production and marketing.

Table 4: Productivity per Acre of Land for Vegetable Farmers

	Mymensingh	Netrokona
Production cost (BDT)	8%	3%
Production (Ton)	51%	36%
Sales (Ton)	57%	44%
Sales (BDT)	36%	30%
Profit (BDT)	170%	166%
Profitability	31%	52%

As can be seen in the table above, even though production costs have risen minimally due to natural inflation, the yield, volume sold and value of sales has all increased greatly. Thus, profits have gone up by 170% and 166% in Netrokona respectively. This has increased the profitability of the farmers in Mymensingh and Netrokona by 31% and 52% respectively. It should be noted that the market price for the products (vegetable, fish and duck) that SLIPP intervened in was determined by national demand and supply situation. SLIPP did not have much influence on this. However, it was evident in several cases where the producers were selling in groups that

the producers benefitted from direct market access as the commission for the middlemen was not incurred.

Market Access: Developing Market Access was one of the core objectives to achieving a favorable business environment. Also, regardless of production improvements and cost efficiency measures, sustainable increase in income is not possible without stable market prices. The problem with agriculture industry as a whole, affecting all sectors in varying degrees, is that every crop or livestock has its own cycle. The cycles occur at particular times of the year, when since everyone produces simultaneously, the markets suffer from highly volatile prices as supply goes through large changes within a short time as everyone harvest at the same time. As the market prices are set nationally, impacting fairer prices is not within the project scope. However, the project worked in establishing stronger linkages with current market actors as well as new ones to expand possible markets.

Working on market access as a whole generated low impact as the beneficiaries indicated their market prices or bargaining strength have not significantly improved. Farmers are still subjected to volatile changes in price and cases of distress selling. During harvest season, due to short shelf-life of produce, especially vegetables, farmers are forced to sell off their products on the day of harvest at whatever prices they can manage. This lowers their bargaining power. During peak harvest season for each crop, excess supply of that crop drives down the prices, preventing beneficiaries for getting good prices on their produce. However, due to higher yield and lower costs, they are more resilient now to changes in prices.

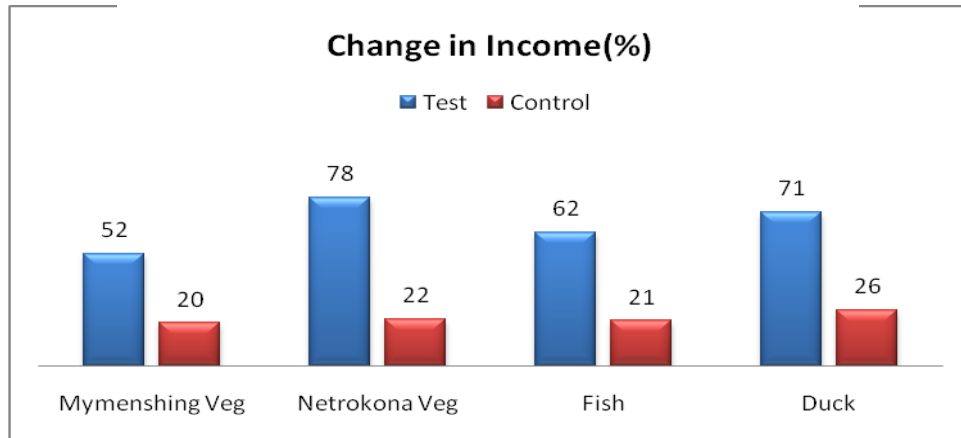
The project worked in strengthening and expanding the market access of the beneficiaries by arranging a 'vegetable fair' where the groups as one could display their products to many wholesalers at once. What it achieved was introduce the farmers as a group to the buyers and also introduce new wholesalers from other markets, like Dhaka buyers to the group. The advantage was to expand the market opportunities to reduce incidences of distress selling. For example, in Sinduratia vegetable group, 2 years ago, the group faced a situation of distress selling as prices were not improving. Instead of selling off, they established contact with Dhaka buyers and instead sold to them for better price. However, incidences among groups of interacting with Dhaka buyers are rare since the carrying cost is very high.

2.4.3 GOAL LEVEL IMPACT

Among the various objectives of SLIPP, the core goals lay in income, employment and livelihood. These are the ultimate outcomes of the project. For the purposes of the evaluation, the changes are measured in percentage against baseline for both Test and Control groups.

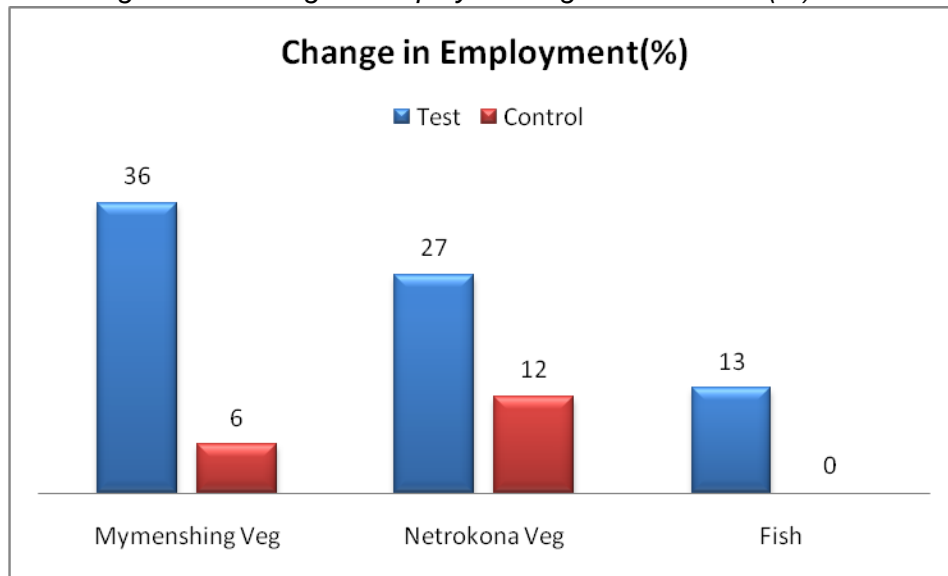
Income: As seen in Figure 10, the change in income has been most impactful in Netrokona Vegetable (78%) and and duck farmers' groups (71%). The stronger impact in Netrokona may be explained by smaller number of groups and better management of the Project and partner staff.

Figure 10: Change in Income against Baseline (%)



Employment: The change in employment has been significant (Fig.11) in vegetable sector due to its labour intensive nature (36% and 27% in Mymensingh and Netrokona respectively). However in fish sector the change has been minimal (13%) while in duck no additional employment has been generated due to the inherent nature of the sectors. In fish, the farmers are small and their scope for scaling up is limited while duck farming is mostly a household venture with only family employment and considered as a secondary source of income.

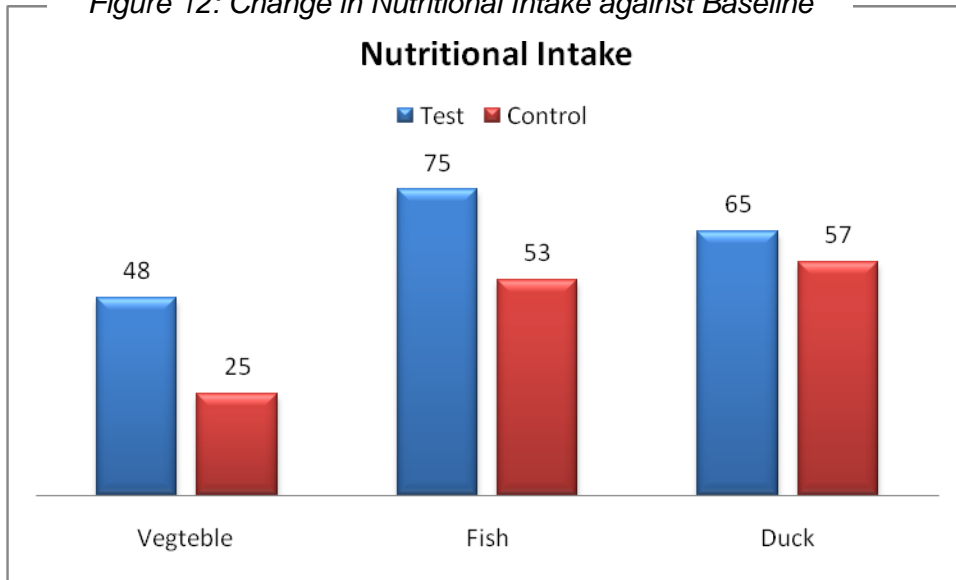
Figure 11: Change in employment against Baseline (%)



Livelihood:

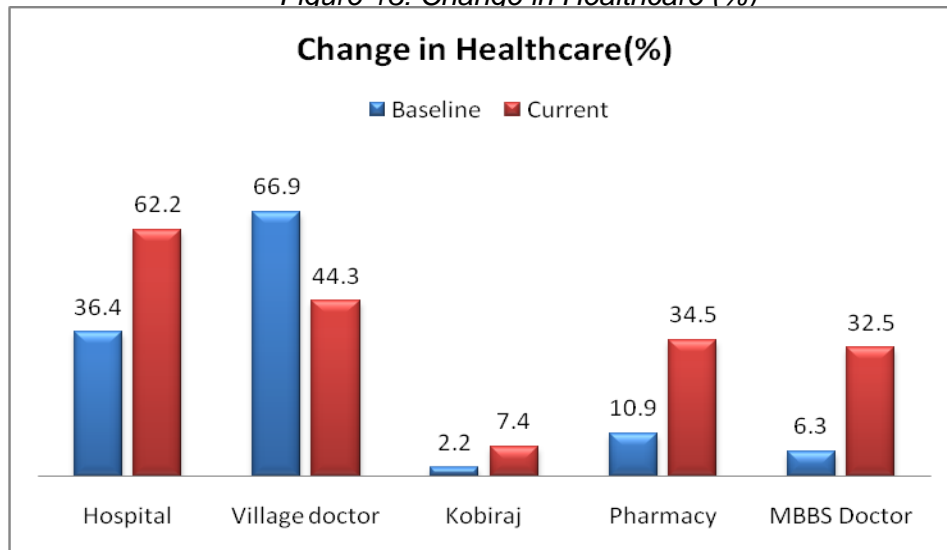
- **Nutritional Intake:** Nutritional Intake has improved in all sectors (Fig.12) especially in Fish (75%) and Duck (65%). Generally the vegetable farmers in Mymensingh were comparatively better off to begin with, thus the change was lower (48%).

Figure 12: Change in Nutritional Intake against Baseline



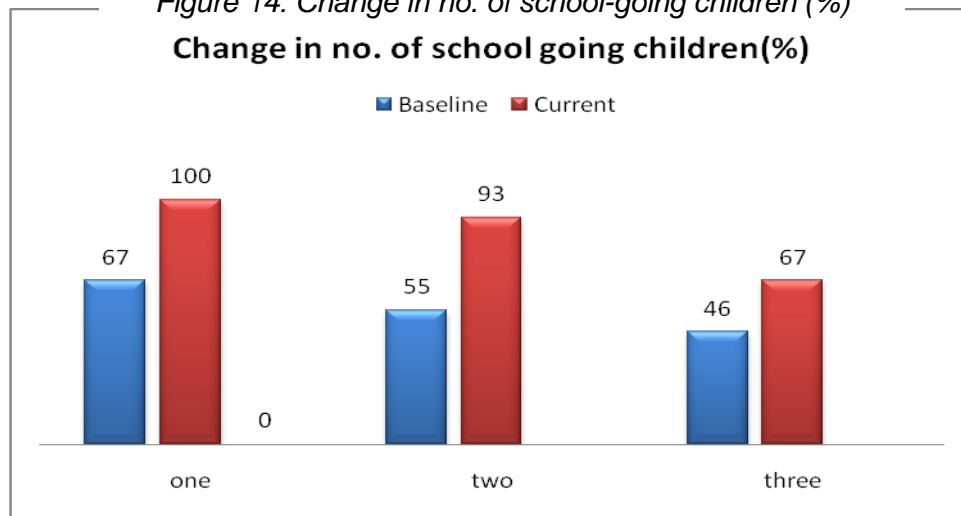
- **Healthcare:** As shown (Fig.13), the beneficiaries have improved the quality of their healthcare by going more to hospitals (26% increase), Pharmacy (22% increase) and MBBS doctors (26% increase) instead of village doctors (23% decrease).

Figure 13: Change in Healthcare (%)



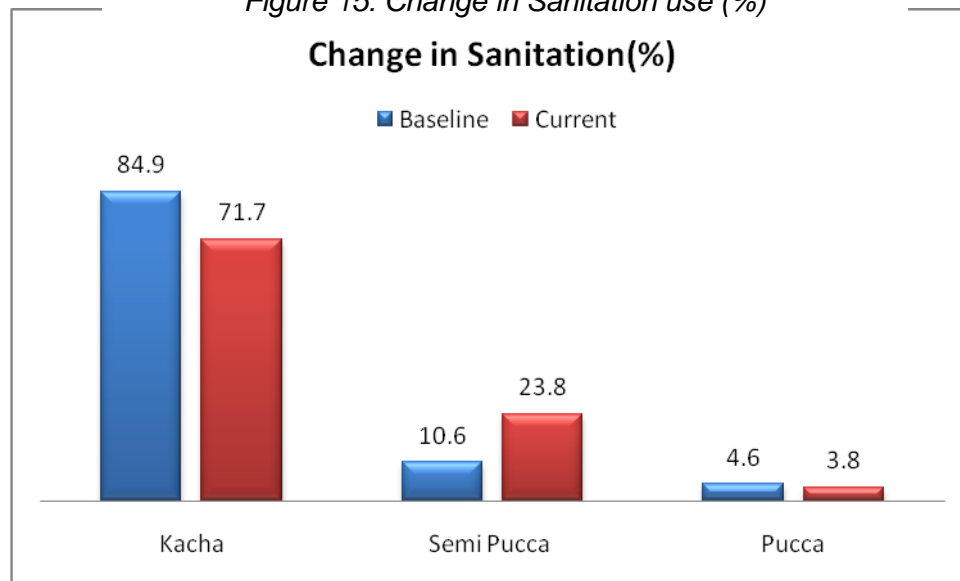
- **Education:** As shown below (Fig.14), the project beneficiaries are sending more of their children to school regardless of their number of children, although those with three children have yet scope of improvement. This is because more children means more costs and thus less likely to have the financial capability to send their children to school.

Figure 14: Change in no. of school-going children (%)



- **Sanitation:** As shown below (Fig.15), the beneficiaries have upgraded their sanitation from Kacha (13% decrease), which is effectively a hole in the ground, to semi pucca (12% increase), where the hole is lined with a concrete ring, thus enhancing sanitation.

Figure 15: Change in Sanitation use (%)



2.5 Sustainability

The facilitation model has its core strength in sustainability. By minimizing their involvement in the value chain and ensuring ownership of the interventions through mutual benefit, the project influence and involvement decreases over time. Thus, the project as a whole indicates likely sustainability which can be judged on the following factors:

1. Sustainability of the farmer groups
2. Sustainability of the approach at the local level

3. Sustainability of business services
4. Sustainability of the value chain efficiency
5. Favorability of Business Environment

Sustainability of the farmer groups: The farmer groups were at the core of the SLIPP model. By forming groups, a larger number of people could be reached and impacted with relatively low engagement of project resources. Besides, it gave the scale for the small producers to have more direct forward and backward linkages in the value chains. However, the findings revealed certain challenges.

For the SLIPP project, groups were chosen as per locality with a leader at the helm. In our FGDs, we found the groups were cohesive in nature with clear leaders. Overall, groups in Netrokona showed stronger cohesion and indications of sustainability than Mymensingh. This could be due to the inclusion of many new groups in Mymensingh which had less time to adapt to the SLIPP project's way of work. One of the project objectives was to ensure exchange of knowledge and information within the groups. In this regard, the strategy was mostly successful as most groups met monthly. The farmers discussed each other's problems or any new business information for enhanced. It must also be mentioned, that this regular meeting took place among 12/13 'active' members who were close with the group leader, while all members met once in 6 months, usually just before the main harvest season.

Among older groups, instances of non-SLIPP farmers also joined in on group meetings to gain learning and within some Netrokona groups, the producers of Tricoderma compost gave their excess production away to farmers both within and outside the group. In addition, the surge of group numbers in 3rd-4th year also indicates the credibility of the strategy required for copying by others.

The groups appear to be strong and sustainable post-project in certain cases, even though the current level of participation and activity within the groups may decrease without the monitoring and motivation of the project staff. Eventually, the groups will settle down to meeting and working towards common business benefits like deciding upon the best harvesting plan for maximum income. One encouraging sign is groups discussing and suggesting solutions for individual member's problems. Also, many vegetable and duck-rearing groups have also been buying inputs and selling their produce as a group, reducing individual transportation costs. Duck-rearing groups, who buys ducklings have especially benefitted from this strategy as it reduced their transportation costs from Tk.60 person to Tk.5 when in bulk.

It is due to these factors that some of the groups are likely to survive and thrive post-project. However, as far as developing the groups themselves as a platform for driving change independently is concerned, that might be difficult. This may be because even though the groups have solved some of their own problems, they are usually harvest-centric with immediate solutions. Long-term plans for a better future for the group, done independently, have yet to be seen; instead, they look to other actors, including SLIPP staff, for guidance.

In addition, groups which are two years old or younger are not likely to remain as active as now post-project as they could not identify any significant benefits of remaining as group and rather appreciated the outcomes of better knowledge gained through trainings and linkages with companies, government staff like Block Supervisors and other agricultural officers which can be enjoyed without remaining as a group. However, if the group does not stay united, then the mutual benefit that government service providers and retailers enjoy from the group also decreases. Newer groups will likely remain in name only as they have not fully understood the true advantage of working as a group, which is cost-reduction from bulk activities and greater bargaining strength and rather misunderstand the purpose to be a platform for acquiring training.

In such a scenario, the groups would need guidance from others to sustain. This is where the importance of Association lies. When the groups become part of a larger organization, they can continue to have goals to work towards and thus not only sustain, but might even gain in bargaining strength. For influencing market access and government policies, the larger platform of association is necessary. In order to sustain the groups, they need purpose and the associations would do just that.

Overall, the sustainability of the groups would differ according to sectors. In vegetable groups the older groups would survive while groups which are two year old or less might fall apart without external guidance of Association or other Government bodies. In Duck farming, the groups are most likely to sustain as they were small in number which led to stronger interventions with better results demonstrated by strong group based business activities of bulk buying and selling along with group savings and a general unified approach to problem solving. Among the fish farmers however, The need for groups to avail business services and improved relationship between the fish farmers and the value chain actors is not widely observed. The findings suggest that the farmers can still continue to benefit from the improved relationship with value chain actors, for example- hatcheries for seed supply, without support from the group.

Sustainability of the approach at the local level: SLIPP partnered with local NGOs to build their capacities to implement such project in the future or to integrate the model in their existing works. Use of the PNGO staff was also crucial for the cost efficiency of the project. The dedication and commitment shown by the people were among the main reasons behind its success. The project was also mutually beneficial as it developed the capacity of the people who worked on it. Sustainability of the relationship developed between the PNGO and the beneficiaries is highly likely as seen in *Mymensingh* where they have already integrated the groups into their own projects concerning microcredit schemes. However it is unlikely that the PNGOs will continue the monitoring and follow up of the groups' activities once it has been declared over; which will adversely affect the new groups.

Sustainability of the business Services: The interventions with direct and immediate results have had more extensive adoption and even signs of copying by non-SLIPP members. Among them, activities like use of balanced fertilization for vegetable farmers, use of vaccination and

medication for duck farmers and access to better supply of fingerlings for fish farmers have been most prominent. However, not all business services might last. For example, even though the purpose and importance of soil testing was high, actual adoption was low although they used the information of soil testing to implement balanced fertilization. Thus, even though the core objective of building the capacity of the farmers have been achieved, the intervention strategy of creating separate private service of soil collectors for convenient soil testing may not sustain as a business if the trend of using others' information continues. In seed selection, the core trouble lay in consistent supply of good seeds in the market. Thus, the trainings to help farmers identify it were not helpful due to market realities. Rather the linkages formed with large firms were more helpful. In most cases, the services managed to make an impact and will continue to benefit the farmers as well as the providers.

The services and demonstrations provided by the large firms seem to have strong sustainability. Not only have Syngenta and Renata copied the strategies on their own in other areas, they have also increased focus on the project areas. Syngenta has recruited two additional staff while Renata has employed one specifically for Mymensingh and Netrokona respectively for the market promotion and support of the beneficiaries in the area. With the benefits it brought upon the respective companies in terms of higher sales and a sustainable customer base, it is likely that the relationship will continue.

Sustainability of the value chain efficiency: Beneficiaries of SLIPP were suffering from various inefficiencies in the forward and backward linkages of their supply chain. Lack of knowledge on best production practices resulted in imbalanced use, mismanagement and misuse of beneficiaries' resources. In addition, retailers themselves often lacked the capacity to deliver their services effectively. These issues were mostly addressed through knowledge sharing and capacity building by the project for both beneficiaries and their market actors. In addition, low bargaining power of beneficiaries often resulted in exploitation during peak season and also lacked the networking required to gain access to necessary information to improve their situation. Due to SLIPP's work, the retailers now suggest that it is more profitable for them to do business with the vegetable and duck farmer groups. The SAAOs also reported that it is easier to provide support to the groups. It is thus clear that the farmers will continue to benefit from business services post project.

Favorability of Business Environment: Favorability of business environment largely depended on the ability of the groups to influence their environment. The project worked to establish linkages between the groups and other Market Chain actors for this purpose. The most significant change has been in the relation with government officers and the consequent increase in the 'voice' of the groups, especially the group leaders. The groups have used the relation with the SAAOs to establish fairer trade relations with the supply chain actors. In addition, they have also taken advantage of the SAAOs as a liaison to reach out to more powerful government officials like the heads of the various government agricultural institutions and administrative individuals like the UP Chairman and others. Using this relation they have been started to lobby for positive changes to their situation in terms of infrastructure

development and enjoyed limited success. For the groups which remain united in their approach to the market, this relation with government officials is likely to remain and get stronger with time. However, in new groups which have not fully understood SLIPP's way of work, the relation might not stay and neither will the positive changes in their environment.

3. LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is essential to work with larger number of farmers in each value chain to achieve scale for commercial and viable services from the public and the private sector

SLIPP increased number of farmer groups rapidly at the middle and late stage of the project in response to increasing interest from the farmers in the targeted region. But it was also found that essential since the private and public sector partners as well as the business service providers developed by SLIPP required scale for their activities and services that they offered to the farmers. This suggests that the initial target that was fixed at the inception of the project was low and inappropriate in regard to its mandate of promoting viable public and private services for the farmers. It would be highly recommended that for such projects in the future, Traidcraft targets a comparatively larger number of beneficiaries than was done for SLIPP. The experience from SLIPP can help to define the more appropriate number of target beneficiary.

To ensure depth of impacts, it is recommended that the activities to identify and develop the farmer groups is completed by the 2nd year of the project

The evaluation reveals that the rapid scale-up of farmer groups at later stage of the project stretched the staffs and affected field operations. Furthermore, the newer groups lack the social capital that we observed with most of the older groups. The findings also revealed that it requires heavy and continued engagement from the project for at least 2 years to make the groups functional. The groups thus hardly form and build up on their own. It would thus be recommended that no further groups are developed at a later stage of the project and the project should rather focus on deepening the impacts with each group by ensuring exchange of learning, nurturing local innovations and by building group cohesiveness.

Start working on developing a local anchor or guardian for the groups from the very onset of the project

Although SLIPP planned to hand over the ownership of the groups to farmer's association, it did not materialize well because of amendments in the approach (for example forming two regional associations rather than forming value chain specific associations). Due to this at the end of the project, we found that a local anchor is missing which could continue to develop new groups and act as the facilitator for the older groups. It would be highly recommended that in future projects, at first a regional association is formed and through the association the groups are identified and formed. The supports should then be provided through this association which would ensure that the capacity of the association is built in the process. It should be worthwhile to note that the association need not be formal and registered in the beginning as that can be an eventual outcome at the middle stage of the project. Rather the project can form an informal association with change agents or local leaders with whom it expects to work for the rest of the project period. In this process the project can also avoid any stalemate arising from the activities

related to development of a formal association on the inception of the project since it requires time to develop such association.

Create provision for sufficient budget for capacity building of local partners and staffs of the project as well as the local partners

SLIPP demonstrates that it is essential to widen its horizon (increase number of outreach) while ensuring deeper impacts. With the part time participation from the PNGO staffs it was not enough for SLIPP to ensure proper implementation in the field. Therefore, we recommend that such projects in the future allow for more funds to build capacity of the PNGOs to recruit, train, retain and deploy more field personnel on full time basis.

In any project, upon discernible positive impact in the first phase, usually one can try to expand the project within budget to increase outreach for better efficiency and outcomes. The challenge with the SLIPP model is it requires intense human resource at the initial stage to guide the group towards full functionality. Also, full staff retention over 5 years would be difficult to manage thus repeated induction will become a necessity. Thus, in case of future scale-up or replication the project should have additional budget for hiring and induction of new or replacement staff.

One other aspect that drives this model is the ownership of the field-level staff. The project should have clear focus on driving post-training dissemination, monitoring and follow-up requiring full-time paid assignment to have constant priority on project implementation. Having a clear guideline would result in a project plan which expands outreach as well as enhancing interventions for stronger and sustainable impacts.

In SLIPP, capacity building of SLIPP staff, both for Project and PNGO staff, was at inception; but not later on. Thus, the project's effectiveness was hampered by staff turnover. It is recommended that the project provides more funds on staff salary, staff capacity building and partner management for development of the staffs of the project and the PNGOs. Besides, staff capacity building should be taken as a continuous and strategic effort throughout the lifecycle of the project.

Ensure that the mandate criteria are considered during the sector selection process

The scoping mission for sector selection was skewed towards economic criteria and the mandate criteria of increasing income and employment, disaster risk reduction and engagement of women was either not considered were given much less weight than the economic criteria. It would be essential to ensure a balance between economic criteria and the mandate criteria to have deeper impacts against the mandate.

Making Facilitation Work

SLIPP correctly identified quick win interventions to demonstrate tangible results. This gained the trust of the beneficiaries required to execute more complex interventions at later stages of the project. However, interventions like access to markets for better price, which are dependent on externalities, were taken at a late stage when SLIPP could not do much because of time and resource constraint. It is essential that interventions are taken up with enough time and resources on hands.

Cross Cutting Agenda

Climate change and gender equality have been two issues which has gained increasing importance through the years the project was running. SLIPP was not mandated to address the cross cutting agenda but was later suggested to initiate interventions on the cross cutting agenda. SLIPP could have played an important role in both these factors. Interventions in the agriculture sector gives a strong scope for environmental as well as gender impact and many of its current interventions have had positive impacts on these two agendas.

Since the project worked extensively with improving the soil health of the area and also incorporated many women's group, it is in a position to incorporate these outcomes in future projects under this model. However, the impact of improving soil health was looked from the business perspective rather than the environmental one. In future scale-up or replications of this project, these factors should be considered right from the beginning. In every aspect of the project inception, from sub-sector selection to beneficiary selection to intervention design, the environmental and gender impacts should be planned for along with the current outcomes of increased income, employment and improved sustainable livelihood.

Ensuring Exit Strategy

Exit strategy defines the milestones that the project wants to achieve before it phases out. These milestones ensure that the model that the project promoted, the impacts from the interventions undertaken by the project sustain and grow further to spread out to other sectors in which the beneficiaries are engaged. Besides, these milestones also spell out the impacts that can stimulate local innovations. The regional farmers' associations were essential to ensure a local anchor for the groups at the end of the project. The process has remained incomplete. The local partner NGOs are expected to integrate the model in their activities. But it is unlikely that they will continue to do it if not for another project that is mandated to do the same. DAE in some upazilas has started to integrate the SLIPP groups under the Common Interest Groups (CIGs) that are being developed by the department. This could be further facilitated by the project. The partner private sector companies are expected to continue to provide services and support to the farmers. This is also expected to continue. However, many of the groups that we interviewed were found to be at dark about what they would do once the project phases out. This could be addressed by having a larger body of local institution for example a farmers' association as partner to identify and develop the farmer groups from the onset.

ANNEX-1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference

Final Evaluation of “Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona, Bangladesh (SLIPP)” Project

Background

In 2006, Traidcraft Exchange (TX) developed a project named “Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona (SLIPP)” with an aim to improve the livelihoods of poor producers by ensuring access to necessary business & technical services and markets vis-à-vis by creating an enabling policy environment for them under TX’s basic framework of TRADE, SUPORT and INFLUENCE. The suggested methodology of the project allowed for establishing an effective process of implementing sustainable service, market linkage and policy solution for poor producers irrespective of the sector they worked in. TX intended to integrate its learning and expertise – particularly in BDS market development and empowerment of producers to influence markets and policies – with knowledge of local context in getting sustainable and tangible impact through this project, which would be later replicated in Bangladesh, as well as in other working areas of TX.

SLIPP is a five-year project co-funded by the European Union (75%) and Traidcraft Exchange (25%). Officially commencing from 1st January 2007, the project is managed by Traidcraft Exchange (TX) and implemented by Development Wheel (DEW) with 8 field-level partner NGOs - Gono Kallayan Parishad (GKP), Gram Unnayan Sangstha (GRAUS), Unit For Social Advancement (USA) and Grameen Manobic Unnayan Sangstha (GRAMAUS) in Mymensingh and Women Development Organization (WDO), Activity For information of Basic Needs (ARBAN), Jana Kallan Prochesta(JKP) and Sabalamby Unnayan Samity (SUS) in Netrokona.

DEW is an experienced Bangladeshi NGO established in 1996 with the aim of enabling the poorest households to sustainably improve their livelihoods. DEW has extensive experience in working with TX through previous projects, including our work together in Mymensingh and Netrokona through the SLIPP project. DEW also has expertise in grass-roots mobilisation, gender-based projects, and is an active member of the Bangladesh network on climate change. DEW is responsible for project implementation, with technical assistance from TX. DEW ensures the day-to-day management of the project and project staff; facilitate project implementation; participate in planning, M&E activities; undertake the needs assessment; encourages the participation of all stakeholders; and facilitates the selection of service providers, participants and consultants.

Overall Objective of the SLIPP project is to reduce poverty among poor and marginalized communities in Northern Bangladesh by increasing income and employment opportunities.

Specific Objectives is to increase the ability of marginalized MSEs and their producers to benefit equitably from trade through undertaking following activities-

- Forming producer groups to enable sustainable and cost effective market access and strengthening supply chain.
- Building the capacity of the BS providers to provide affordable and quality business services to MSEs in a sustainable manner.
- Creating an institutional infrastructure of business support services for poor MSEs and producers.
- Influencing policy makers to ensure an enabling business environment for poor MSEs and producers.

The LFA of the project attached herewith will be considered as an integral part of the TOR-Annex01.

Objectives of the Final Evaluation

The evaluation will be carried out in the project areas-Mymensingh and Netrokona through involving the all stakeholders.

The main objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Assess whether the project did the right interventions/facilitations looking at relevance, output, impact and sustainability with respect to LFA.
- Assess if the project organizational structure, management, planning and implementation process were effective and efficient
- Draw key strategic and programmatic lessons (both positive and negative) that can be used for scaling up and developing future similar program/project

The specific objectives are the following:

At program management level

- To assess project management and support structure (project planning and implementation; resource management; support and backstopping from donors)

At goal, purpose and output level

- To measure the effectiveness of the project in poverty reduction (increase in income-increase in productivity, and sales and decrease in production cost; increase in employment; and creating sustainable livelihoods)
- To assess the ability of the producers for getting benefit equitably from trade (increase in understanding of the importance of Business Services; increase in demand for BS by targeted producers; availability of BS to target producers; increase in take up of BS amongst targeted producers; relationships between targeted producers/MSEs and other value chain actors)
- To assess stakeholders (inputs selling company, inputs seller, DAE, SRDI, DOF, DLS, etc) understanding about the supply chains and support markets for selected sub-sectors (stakeholders understanding about the need and value of BS; understanding about issues, constraints and opportunities of the selected sub-sectors)
- To assess the capacity of local partners for developing and implementing market development interventions (project management skill of partner and project staffs; and BS and training facilitation skill of partner, project staffs and local consultant)
- To assess cooperation and linkages and relationships amongst producers and service providers (Service providers understanding about the importance of networking and collaboration; status of information sharing and networking amongst service providers, formation and functioning level of producers associations; relationship between producer association and business service provider)
- To assess influence over business environment (influence over the institutional and business environment through more effective networking, lobbying and advocacy, improvement in institutional and policy environment for targeted supply chains) and assess specific achievement of groups/associations in implementing policy/regulations from which they have benefited.
- To assess demand and supply of business services (number of producers/producer groups better understand the importance of BS; increase in demand for BS; repeat business customer satisfaction; availability of quality business services to producers; increase in sustainability of service providers)
- To assess why particular business/technical service that the project tried to introduce did not work, why particular other services that were tremendously beneficial among many were not adopted by others.

Geographical coverage

The project has been implemented in two north-east districts of Bangladesh i.e. Mymensingh and Netrokona.

The evaluation methodology

To meet the above mentioned objectives of the evaluation, the evaluator should follow the following process:

- A desk review/research of project information including the key documents listed in these terms of reference.
- Interviews with Project Management Team (PMT) and partners to collect information on achievements and impact and difficulties faced by the project including the management aspects of work.
- Interviews with key project stakeholders (197 vegetable farmers-96 SLIPP farmers and 101 control farmers; 86 fish farmers-44 SLIPP farmers and 42 control farmers; 29 duck farmers-15 SLIPP farmers 14 control farmers; 8 association leaders; 15 business service providers; 5 public service providers; 8 PNGO staffs) to assess the degree to which project has had the intended impact; and what could have been done differently or better, so that the lessons can be learned.
- FGDs with producer groups (16 FGDs with vegetable producer groups, 6 FGDs with Fish producers groups and 3 FGDs with duck producer groups) to measure the degree of achievements with respect to LFA
- Stakeholder workshops with district level stakeholders (2 workshops-one for each district) to validate the Interview and FGD findings and capture their overview
- Evaluators would normally present a preliminary overview of their findings to the project team in-country and receive comments from stakeholders before preparing the draft evaluation report.
- Evaluators should submit the draft report to the project team for written comment before finalizing the report, to minimize the chance of inaccuracies and to maximize ownership of the findings.

The methodology and relevant tools should be adjusted in consultation with ProjectManagement Team (PMT) and finalized before implementation.

Documents that we will provide

- The approved project proposal document.
- The original project logframe and any subsequent amended logframes with the rationale for the changes.
- Research reports
- Baseline reports
- Project management handbook
- Intervention plan
- PMT reports.
- Annual reports
- Mid-term evaluation report
- Case studies
- Other evidence of impact that the project team thinks is important. This could include anecdotes of decisions having been taken, policies or programmes that have changed or communication material that may have an impact on decision-making.

Expected deliverables

The main deliverables will be a final report of evaluation. The content of the report will be in the following:

- Contents page
- Abbreviations and acronyms page
- Executive Summary
- A short introduction to the project
- Methodology
- Review of implementation
- Findings from the evaluation
- Small case studies/anecdotes and quotes from project beneficiaries and other stakeholders on relevant topics under evaluation report
- A summary of recommendations
- Summary of lessons indicating with whom and how lessons should be shared
- Annexes(List of interviewees, participants of FGDs and Stakeholder workshops, TOR, The final version of the Logical Framework)

A concise power point presentation of the final evaluation report (To be submitted in a CD/ DVD form)

Duration of the assignment

January to February 2012. As final evaluation, there is a tight timeframe for the research of this project and the consultant would need to work around the following dates:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Deadlines</i>
Sending TOR to Consultants/ Agencies no later than	31 December 2011
Receipt of Proposals (EOI)	10 January 2012
Selection of Consultant & Communication of Results	15 January 2012
Completion of contracting formalities	18 January 2012
Work commences	22 January 2012
Submission of draft Report	15 February 2012
Comments on the draft report	21 February 2012
Submission of final report	28 February 2012

Selection criteria:

- We request proposals by 10 January 2012. The proposal should provide a clear overview of how this piece of work will be approached, the outputs generated, with a clear timeline for each of the specified activity and a budget apportioned for each stage.
- We also request an up-to-date CV with examples of previous work applicable for such type of work
- On receipt of the proposals a designated project team will study the proposals, and take a decision about the consultant/s/ agency for the study. Selection of the consultant/s/ agency will be based on:

Qualifications	Scores
Proposed plan – well thought out, logical, strong methodology and approach, well-timed, level of details, would meet objectives	15
Project final evaluation experience of livelihoods project	10
Knowledge / Experience on agriculture sector especially vegetable, fish and duck sub-sector, farmer group and association management, public and private service provisions, partnership management, staffs management, etc	10
Availability during the period of the project	5
Costs – value for money	10
TOTAL	50

At the beginning of the evaluation process, project staff will meet and hold a briefing session with the evaluating firm to agree on the overall evaluation methodology and highlight any key issues to be addressed. Appropriate site visits and key interviews should be arranged, in advance if necessary, to minimize the logistical difficulties.

Mode of Payment

- Total fees for the evaluation will be paid in three installments. The first installment (30 percent of the total fee) will be paid on signing the contract, the second installment (40 percent of the total fee) will be paid after submission of the draft report, and the remaining amount (30 percent) will be paid upon acceptance of the final report.
- The payment would be made in crossed cheque by the name of the organization / individual by instalments.

Bindings

All documents, papers and data produced during the assessment are to be treated as TX and DEW property and restricted for public use. The contracted agency/consultant will submit all original documents, materials and data to the contract organization.

Application Guideline

- EOI with contact details
- Detailed CV of the evaluator(s)
- Detailed methodology and work plan
- Brief description of similar assignments
- Two references
- Details of budget

The EOI, excluding the consultant CVs, should not be more than 10 page long, should have single spacing, Arial, font size 10

Submission of EOI:

As per above mentioned scope of work and responsibilities the interested organization / individual are requested to submit their Expression of Interest (EoI) either in hard copy or electronically to the following address on or before 10 January 2012

Shah Abdus Salam

Executive Director

Development Wheel (DEW)

13-A/4-A (3rd floor), Block-B, Babar Road

Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh

Tel: +88 02- 9137196

Mob: 8801715- 120140

Email: dewsalam@gmail.com

For any queries on the TOR please call Mr. A.B.M Feroz Ahmed (Program Manager, Traidcraft Exchange, Bangladesh Country Office) on 01731-512712

ANNEX-3 QUESTION GUIDE FOR FGD

Purpose of the FGD: 5 minutes

We are Innovision Consulting Pvt. Ltd. We have come on behalf of SLIPP project to see how their work has impacted you. We will discuss the effects of their work on your business and livelihood, along with information on what has worked really well and what could be done better. Your cooperation and detailed response is essential to understand how SLIPP can do its work better in the future.

Procedure: 5 minutes

Before we begin, let us set some guidelines to have a more productive discussion:

- Please switch off your mobile phone or put it in silent mode. If you need to make or receive a call leave the hall silently.
- As we will be using a recorder to record the meeting please talk one at a time. Everyone will be given a chance to speak.
- Kindly keep your responses relevant to the question asked and keep your responses within 2 minutes.

Session Plan:

A. Impact of Group

1. Why did you form a group? Who told you/motivated you to form such groups?
2. Did you think forming such group before the SLIPP project persons/local CSOs came to you?
3. What supports did the project persons gave to you?
4. Was there any chance of getting these supports from other sources/organizations?
5. What benefits do you get from group formation?
 - a. Reduce Distress Sale?
 - b. Collective Bargain for better price?
 - c. Savings and Investment?
 - d. Negotiating with other value chain actors?
 - e. Jointly solving problem?
6. Do you have regular meetings in your group? How often group meetings are held?
7. What things are discussed in these meetings?
8. Who arrange these meetings? You or the project staffs?
9. Do you invite other persons (e.g. local councilors, UP chairmen/members, government officials, traders, aratdars) in these meetings?
10. What are the ways you think your groups could function more effectively?

Going forward, do you think your group activities are going to continue even if the SLIPP project ends?

Increased Capacity of SMEs Increased capacity of SMEs to develop more sustainable eco-friendly JDPs

- *Producers' understanding of BS (both public and private), and benefits of BS*

Type of Business Service Promoted by the Project	Business Service Provider And Public Service Providers	Need for BS	Benefits/ Impacts achieved by the producers (cite examples)	Contribution of the Project in promoting the Business Service
Vegetable Farmers				
Cultivation Technique	Inputs seller, DAE, BAU			
Proper Use of Fertilizer	Inputs Seller, DAE			
Use of Compost Fertilizer	Compost Producer and Input seller DAE			
Soil Testing	Soil Collector SRDI, DAE			
Seed Selection and treatment	Inputs Seller DAE			
Market Association	Project Association			
Fish Rearing				
Cultivation Technique	Inputs Seller Hatchery Owner DOF BAU BFRI			
Market Access	Project Association			
Fish Feed Mix	Feed Crushers DOF			
Hatchery Management	Project			

	Local Consultant DoF,BFRI,BAU			
Backward Linkage	Project Association			
Duck Rearing				
Hatchery Construction	Duck Hatcheries DLS			
Temperature Management	Duck Hatcheries DLS			
Rearing Technique	Duck Hatcheries Input seller Duck Hatchery Owner			
Disease Management and Vaccine	Duck Inputs sellers & Duck hatchery owners DLS			
Market Access	Project Association Duck hatchery			

- Demand, availability, quality of BS

Type of Business Service Promoted by the Project	Business Service Provider and Public Service Provider	Demand and usage of services	Availability	Affordability	Quality of BS/ Satisfaction
Vegetable Farmers					
Cultivation	Inputs seller,				

Technique	DAE, BAU				
Proper Use of Fertilizer	Inputs Seller, DAE				
Use of Compost Fertilizer	Compost Producer and Input seller DAE				
Soil Testing	Soil Collector SRDI, DAE				
Seed Selection and treatment	Inputs Seller DAE				
Market Association	Project Association				
Fish Rearing					
Cultivation Technique	Inputs Seller Hatchery Owner DOF BAU BFRI				
Market Access	Project Association				
Fish Feed Mix	Feed Crushers DOF				
Hatchery Management	Project				

	Local Consultant DoF,BFRI,BAU				
Duck Rearing					
Duck Rearing	Duck Hatcheries				
Hatchery Construction	Duck Hatcheries DLS				
Temperature Management	Duck Hatcheries DLS				
Rearing Technique	Duck Hatcheries Input seller Duck Hatchery Owner				
Disease Management and Vaccine	Duck Inputs sellers & Duck hatchery owners DLS				
Market Access	Project Association				

	Duck hatchery				
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- *New/ diversified BS: List the type of BS that have been introduced by the project and are available*
- *Relationship between the producers/MSEs and other value chain actors and public service providers*

Type of Relationship	Degree of Relationship (Cite examples)	Benefits/ Impacts	Type & Frequency	Contribution of the Project in Strengthening the Relationship¹
Relationship among the producers				
Relationship between the producers and the input sellers				
Relationship between the producers and the traders				
Relationship between the producers and the companies				
Relationship between the producers and the public service providers (DAE, DOF, SRDI, DLS, BAU, BFRI, etc)				

- *Understanding of the producers about the issues, opportunities and constraints in the selected market sectors: According to the producers what are the key opportunities and constraints in the sector?*

Opportunities	Constraints
----------------------	--------------------

¹ Do not ask directly; rather ask why the relationship has improved or what events have led to the change in the relationship and then try to relate it with the interventions of the project

B. Impacts on Poverty (20 minutes)

- Has there been any impact on sales? How and to what extent?
- Has their income increased? How and to what extent?
- Has there been increase in employment? How and to what extent?
- Has there been any impact on livelihood (education, health and nutrition)? How and to what extent?

C. Sustainability (20 minutes)

- If the producers need information on production whom will they consult and why?
- If the producers need information on inputs (seeds, fertilizer) whom will they consult and why?
- If the producers face any problem related to crop failure whom will they consult and why?
- If the producers face any problem related to market access/ price whom will they consult and why?
- Do the producers think they still need project support? Why and for what?
- (If most answers concern the Project staff) If the Project staff cannot be reached for any reason, do you have any strong alternatives?

D. Advocacy, Lobbying and Negotiation Skills of Producer Group [To association leaders]

- a. What rights do you have as a business? What kind of support do you get to protect your rights
- b. How does the group/association work towards protecting your rights as a business?
- c. In recent times, have you been able to voice your concerns more vocally than before? Why?
- d. Do you feel you have a stronger bargaining power both with input sellers and buyers after forming the association?
- e. Are government officials more co-operative and attentive to your needs now than 2/3 years ago?

- f. If you need some kind of governmental assistance, how do you ask for it?
- g. Do government personnel respond to your concerns? Are they more responsive now than before? Why do you think this has happened?

E. Gender and well-being

- a. What role does women play in your home and work?
- b. Are You happy or unhappy? Why? If unhappy, what will make you happy?

F. Learning (15 minutes)

- According to the producers, of the following BS which have not been much effective and why?

BS	Effectiveness	Rationale

Concluding Remark (5 minutes)

ANNEX-4 IMPACT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

সাবসেক্টর: হাঁস পালন

ক্রমিক নং			
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গণচইটএও

তারিখ:					
	dd	mm	yy	ID	
তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী					
ডাটা এন্ট্রি করার তারিখ					

১. তথ্য ইদঠইকঠওটও তথ্যঠউওটএও

১.১ হাঁস পালনকারীর নাম :

১.২ ঠিকানা :

১.২.১ গ্রাম :
জেলাঃ

১.২.২ ইউনিয়ন :

১.২.৩ উপজেলা :

১.২.৪

১.৩ গ্রুপ/দল কোডঃ

১.৪ দলের সদস্য কোডঃ

১.৫ লিংগ: _____ (পুরুষ-১ মহিলা-২)

১.৬ বয়সঃ .

১.৭ পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যাঃ _____.

১.৮ শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ _____

কখনো স্কুলে যাননি-১, প্রাথমিক-২, নিম্নমাধ্যমিক-৩, মাধ্যমিক-৪, উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক-৫, উচ্চতর-৬

২. জীবিকায়নঃ

২.১ খাদ্যাভ্যাসঃ

২.১.১ আপনি দিনে সাধারণত কয় বেলা খাবার খেয়ে থাকেন? _____.

২.১.২ অষ্টদই গণ্ডঠঘে কতউঠও অঠডএখ জঠততছ খঠউঠও খেছে থঠকেই (এঠছ, এঠঝক, এণওগট)? উঠও/ গণ্ডঠঘে

২.২ চিকিৎসা বিষয়কঃ

২.২.১ অসুস্থ হলে ডাক্তারের কাছে যান কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

২.২.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কোথায় যান? _____.

সরকারি হাসপাতাল - ১, গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার - ২, কবিরাজ - ৩, ফার্মেসি - ৪, ডাক্তার - ৫, অন্যান্য - ৬

২.৩. শিক্ষা বিষয়কঃ

স্কুল/ মাদ্রাসায় / বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পড়ুয়া সন্তানসংখ্যা? _____.

আপনার পরিবারে ৬-১২ বছরের সদস্য সংখ্যা কত? _____.

এদের মধ্যে কত জন স্কুলে যায়? _____.

যদি না যেয়ে থাকে তবে কেন যায় না? _____.

প্রয়োজন মনে করি না -১, স্কুল দুরে -২, অর্থের অভাব-৩, সংসারে কাজ করে-৪

২.৪ পানি ও পয়ঃপ্রণালীঃ

২.৪.১ খাবার পানির উৎস কি? _____.

টিউবওয়েল - ১, কুয়া - ২, পুকুর - ৩, খাল/নদী - ৪, বৃষ্টির পানি -৫

২.৪.২ বাড়িতে ব্যবহৃত পায়খানার ধরন কি? _____.

খোলা জায়গা - ১, কাঁচা - ২, পাকা পিট - ৩, স্যানিটারি -৪, অন্যান্য - ৫

২.৫ বসতবাড়ি বিষয়কঃ

২.৫.১ আপনার বাড়িতে কতটি রুম/ঘর আছে? _____.

২.৫.২ প্রধান ঘরের দেওয়াল কি দিয়ে তৈরী? _____.

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন - ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

২.৫.৩ প্রধান ঘরের ছাদ কি দিয়ে তৈরী? _____.

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন- ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

২.৫.৪ আপনার বাড়িতে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ আছে কি? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না-২

৩. সম্পদ ও সম্পত্তি বিষয়কঃ

৩.১ বসতবাড়ির সম্পদঃ

৩.১.১ বসতবাড়ির জমির পরিমাণঃ _____ (শতাংশ)

৩.১.২ বসতবাড়িতে সম্পদের পরিমাণঃ

	টিভি-১	আসবাবপত্র-২	সাইকেল-৩	মোবাইল-৪	মোটর সাইকেল-৫	ফ্রিজ-৬	অলংকার-৭	অন্যান্য-৮	
সংখ্যা / পরিমাণ									

৩.২ উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদের বিবরণঃ

বিবরণ	পরিমাণ / সংখ্যা	
৩.২.১ জমি		
৩.২.১.১ আবাদি জমি		
৩.২.১.২ বসতবাড়ি সংলগ্ন জমি		
৩.২.১.৩ অব্যবহৃত জমি		
৩.২.১.৪ পুকুর		
৩.২.১.৫ অন্যান্য		
৩.২.২ পশুসম্পদ		
৩.২.২.১ গবাদি পশু		
৩.২.২.২ মুরগি		
৩.২.২.৩ হাঁস		
৩.২.২.৪ ছাগল		
৩.২.২.৫ অন্যান্য:		
৩.২.৩ মৎস বিষয়ক		
৩.২.৩.১ পুকুর		
৩.২.৩.২ জাল		
৩.২.৩.৩ নৌকা		
৩.২.৩.৪ অন্যান্য:		

বিবরণ	পরিমাণ / সংখ্যা	
৩.২.৪ কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.১ লাঙ্গল		
৩.২.৪.২ পাওয়ার টিলার		
৩.২.৪.৩ হস্তচালিত যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৪ পরিবহন সংক্রান্ত যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৫ মজুদ সংক্রান্ত যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৬ হালের গরু		
৩.২.৪.৭ সেচ যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৮ ট্রাক্টর		
৩.২.৪.৯ হার্টেস্টার		
৩.২.৪.১০ স্প্রে মেশিন		
৩.২.৪.১১ মাড়াই যন্ত্র		
৩.২.৪.১২ অন্যান্য		

৩.৩ অ-কৃষিজ খাত / অন্যান্য সম্পদ : যদি থাকে

৩.৩.১ দোকান _____.

চা-১, মুদি-২, মোবাইল-৩, কাপড়-৪, জুতা -৫, সজি- ৬, দর্জি-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৩.৩.২ অন্যান্য

৪. বাৎসরিক আয় ও ব্যয়:

৪.১ আয়		
খাত		বাৎসরিক আয় (টাকা)
৪.১.১ কৃষিজ খাতঃ	৪.১.১.১ সজি	
	৪.১.১.২ ধান	

৪.২ ব্যয়	
খাত	বাৎসরিক ব্যয় (টাকা)
৪.২.১ খাদ্য	
৪.২.২ বসত বাড়ি	

	৪.১.১.৩ অন্যান্য ফসল	
	৪.১.১.৪ মৎস্য	
	৪.১.১.৫ গবাদি পশু	
	৪.১.১.৬ হাঁস পালন	
	৪.১.১.৭ মুরগি	
	৪.১.১.৮ অন্যান্য	
৪.১.২ অ- কৃষিজ খাতঃ	৪.১.২.১ শ্রম	
	৪.১.২.২ দোকান / ব্যবসা	
	৪.১.২.৩ ভাড়া	
	৪.১.২.৪ অন্যান্য	
মোট (৪.১)		

৪.২.৩ চিকিৎসা	
৪.২.৪ শিক্ষা	
৪.২.৫ জামা কাপড়	
৪.২.৬ অন্যান্য	
মোট (৪.২)	

৫. হাঁস পালন কলাকৌশল সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলীঃ

৫.১ ঘর প্রস্তুত করন

৫.১.১ হাঁস পালনের আলাদা ঘর আছে কি? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না-২

৫.১.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে ঘরটি কি দ্বারা তৈরী? _____

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন -৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

৫.১.৩ ঘর প্রস্তুত প্রণালী কার কাছে জেনেছেন? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৫.২ বাচ্চা

৫.২.১ আপনি কোথা থেকে বাচ্চা সংগ্রহ করেন / কেনেন? _____

নিজস্ব উৎপাদন - ১, সরকারি সংস্থা - ২, হ্যাঁচারি - ৩, বড় কৃষক - ৪, এনজিও - ৫, স্থানীয় পাইকার -৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

৫.২.২ আপনার কেনা বাচ্চার মান কেমন? _____ ভালো-১, মোটামুটি-২, ভালো নয়-৩

৫.২.৩ গত মৌসুমে মাছের মৃত্যুর হার কেমন ছিলো _____/প্রতি ১০০ বাচ্চায়

৫.২.৪ হাসের নতুন প্রজাতি সম্পর্কে আপনি কিভাবে অবগত হন? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৫.৩ খাদ্য

৫.৩.১ আপনি কোন ধরনের খাবার ব্যবহার করেন? _____ প্রকৃতিক উৎসের খাবার -১, নিজে প্রস্তুত করা খাবার-২, তৈরী খাবার-৩

৫.৩.২ যদি তৈরী খাবার হয় তবে তা কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করেন? খুচরা বিক্রেতা - ১, কোম্পানি - ২, স্থানীয় ফিড ক্রাসার-৩, অন্যান্য-৪

৫.৩.৩ আপনি যে খাবারগুলো কিনেছিলেন সেগুলো কি ভালো মানের ছিলো? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, মোটামুটি-২, না-৩

৫.৩.৪ অর্ডার্ডই গডঠক এঠত্রঠছ খঠদ্য ঐছেঠগ কওই ডক? _____ ঘট্যঠ-১, ইঠ-২, জঠডই ইঠ-৩

৫.৩.৫ খাদ্যের সঠিক পরিমাণ এবং ব্যবহারের উপর তথ্য গ্রহণ করেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না-২ ,

৫.৩.৬ হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে জেনেছেন? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৫.৪ ঔষধ, ভ্যাকসিন ও ভিটামিনঃ

৫.৪.১ আপনি ঔষধ, ভ্যাকসিন ও ভিটামিন ব্যবহার করেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না -২

৫.৪.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে - কোথা থেকে এই সব ক্রয় করেন? _____ খুচরা বিক্রেতা- ১, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি-২, অন্যান্য - ৩

৫.৪.৩ ঔষধ, ভ্যাকসিন ও ভিটামিন সম্পর্কিত পরামর্শ পান কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৪.৪ যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কার কাছ থেকে?

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৫.৫ সার্বিক ব্যবস্থাপনাঃ

৫.৫.১ আপনি কি মাঝে মাঝে হাসের স্বাস্থ্য পরিষ্কা করেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৫.২ আপনি প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী হাসের টিকা দেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৫.৩ আপনি কি হাসের পরিমিত ও সুস্বাদু খাবার দিয়ে থাকেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২, জানি না-৩

৫.৫.৪ রোগ বালাই ব্যবস্থাপনায় প্যারভেটদের সাহায্য নেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৬ প্রশিক্ষণ

৫.৬.১ হাস পালন সংক্রান্ত কোন প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৬.২ হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে নিয়েছেন?

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৬. পালন আয় ও ব্যয়ের হিসাব (বাৎসরিক)

৬.১) মোট হাঁসের সংখ্যা : _____

৬.২ আপনি কি জাতের হাস পালন করেন? _জিংডিন-১, দেশী-২, চডুই-৩, খাকি ক্যাম্পবেল-৪, অন্যান্য_-৫

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	জঠত -১	জঠত -২	মোট
৬.২	হাঁসের জাত (প্রধান ২ টি, কোড সহ)			
৬.৩	হাঁসের সংখ্যা			
৬.৪	উৎপাদন খরচ			
৬.৪.১	ঘর তৈরী			
৬.৪.২	উপকরণ			
	৬.৪.২.১ বাচ্চা			
	৬.৪.২.২ খাদ্য			
	৬.৪.২.৩ ঔষধ			
	৬.৪.২.৪ ভ্যাকসিন			
	৬.৪.২.৫ অন্যান্য			
৬.৪.৩	চিকিৎসা খরচ			
৬.৪.৪	চারণভূমি খরচ			
৬.৪.৫	৬.৪.৫ মোট শ্রমিক			
	৬.৪.৫.১ ঘর তৈরী			
	৬.৪.৫.২ ব্যবস্থাপনা			
	৬.৪.৫.৩ ডিম সংগ্রহ, সংগ্রহভোর কার্যক্রম ও অন্যান্য			
৬.৪.৬	পরিবহন			
৬.৪.৭	অন্যান্য			
৬.৪	মোট উৎপাদন খরচ			

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	জঠত -১	জঠত -২	মোট
৬.৫	বিক্রয়			
৬.৫.১	মোট বিক্রয়ের পরিমাণ (ডিম)			
৬.৫.২	দর			
৬.৫.৩	হাঁস বিক্রয় (সংখ্যা / কেজি)			
৬.৫.৪	দর			
৬.৫	মোট বিক্রয়			
৬.৬	আয় (লাভ) (৬.৫-৬.৪)			

৬.৭ পুরুষ শ্রমিকের মজুরি	
৬.৮ মহিলা শ্রমিকের মজুরি	
৬.৯ শ্রমের অনুপাত - % (পুরুষ)	
৬.১০ শ্রমের অনুপাত - % (মহিলা)	

৭. ব্যবসা সেবা বিষয়ক তথ্যাবলী

৭.১ আপনি হাঁস পালন ব্যবসায় কোন সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ / না

৭.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তা হলে নিম্নের কোন কোন বিষয়ে সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন তা বলুন? _____

বাচ্চা -১, অন্যান্য উপকরণ-২, লালন-পালন-৩, বিক্রয়/ বাজারজাতকরণ-৪, আর্থিক-৫, সম্পর্ক/সংযোগ স্থাপন -৬, অবকাঠামো ও যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৭.৩ সমস্যা সমাধানে কোন সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন কি? _____ (হ্যাঁ-১ / না-২)

৭.৪ হ্যাঁ হলে কার কাছ থেকে? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৭.৫ আপনি কি কি সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন?

৭.৬ এই সেবায় আপনি কি সন্তুষ্ট? - _____ না হলে ০, হ্যাঁ হলে ১-৫ (খুব ভাল হলে ৫) লিখুন

৭.৭ আপনি কি মান সম্মত সেবা নিতে আগ্রহি? _____ (হ্যাঁ -১, না-২)

৭.৮ হ্যাঁ হলে কার কাছ থেকে এই সেবা নিতে চান? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, ডিম ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, হ্যাঁচারি -৫, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৬, বড় কৃষক - ৭, এনজিও -৮, অন্যান্য - ৯

৭.৯ প্রয়োজনে টাকার বিনিময়ে হলেও আপনি এই সব সেবা গ্রহনে আগ্রহি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮. ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলীঃ

৮.১ আপনি কি কোন দলের সদস্য? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

(যদি না হয় তবে ৮.৪ প্রশ্নে চলে যান)

৮.১.১ উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়ে থাকে, তবে সেই দল অন্য কোন সমিতির / সংগঠনের সাথে সংযুক্ত কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.২ দল / সমিতির দ্বারা আপনি কি সুবিধা পেয়ে থাকেন?

ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-১, উৎপাদন/লালন পদ্ধতি-২, দলগত ভাবে ক্রয় -৩, দলগত ভাবে বিক্রয়-৪, ঋণ-৫, ট্রেনিং-৬, বাজার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৮.৩ সমিতির বর্তমান কার্যকলাপে কি আপনি সন্তুষ্ট? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৮.৪ যদি এখনো এই ধরনের কোন সমিতির সদস্য না হয়ে থাকেন তবে কি আপনি আগ্রহী? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, ঠিক জানি না -২, না-৩

৮.৫ দল / সমিতির মাধ্যমে আপনি কি ধরনের সুবিধা পেতে চান?

ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-১, উৎপাদন/লালন পদ্ধতি-২, দলগত ভাবে ক্রয় -৩, দলগত ভাবে বিক্রয়-৪, ঋণ-৫, ট্রেনিং-৬, বাজার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৮.৬ আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনি ন্যায্য/উপযুক্ত দাম পান? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.৭ আপনি সরকারি পশুসম্পদ নীতিমালা সম্পর্কে জানেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.৮ আপনি সরকারি পশুসম্পদ নীতিমালা সম্পর্কিত কোন আলোচনামূলক / কর্মসূচিতে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.৯ আপনি কি কোন সরকারি সংস্থা থেকে কোন ব্যবসা সেবা পেয়েছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.১০ হ্যাঁ হলে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে _____.

পশুসম্পদ অধিদপ্তর-১, পশুসম্পদ গবেষণা প্রতিষ্ঠান-২, কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়-৩, অন্যান্য-৪

৮.১১ কি ধরনের সেবা পেতে চান :

৮.১২ আপনার কোন পরামর্শ থাকলে বলুন

**Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers Mymensingh and Netrokona,
Bangladesh (SLIPP)
Impact Survey Questionnaire**

সাবসেক্টর: মৎস্য চাষ

ক্রমিক নং			
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গণচইঠএঃ

তারিখ:						
	dd	mm	yy			ID
তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী						
ডাটা এন্ট্রি করার তারিখ						

১. তথ্য ঈদঠইকঠওতও তথ্যঊঊতএঃ

১.১ মৎস্য চাষীর নাম :

১.২ ডঠকঠইঠ এঃ

১.২.১ গ্রাম :
জেলাঃ

১.২.২ ইউনিয়ন :

১.২.৩ উপজেলা :

১.২.৪

১.৩ গ্রুপ/দল কোডঃ

১.৪ দলের সদস্য কোডঃ

১.৫ লিংগ: _____ (পুরুষ-১ মহিলা-২)

১.৬ বয়সঃ _

১.৭ পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যাঃ _____.

১.৮ শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ _____

কখনো স্কুলে যাননি-১, প্রাথমিক-২, নিম্নমাধ্যমিক-৩, মাধ্যমিক-৪, উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক-৫, উচ্চতর-৬

৩. জীবিকায়নঃ

২.১ খাদ্যাভ্যাসঃ

২.১.১ আপনি দিনে সাধারণত কয় বেলা খাবার খেয়ে থাকেন?_____.

২.১.২ অর্ধডই গণ্ডাঘে কতউঠাও অর্ধডএখ জঠততছ খঠউঠাও খেছে খঠকেই (এঠছ, এঠবাক, এণগগত)? ..

..... উঠাও/ গণ্ডাঘে

২.২ চিকিৎসা বিষয়কঃ

২.২.১ অসুস্থ হলে ডাক্তারের কাছে যান কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১ , না-২

২.২.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কোথায় যান ?_____.

সরকারি হাসপাতাল - ১, গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার - ২, কবিরাজ - ৩, ফার্মেসি - ৪, ডাক্তার - ৫, অন্যান্য - ৬

২.৩. শিক্ষা বিষয়কঃ

স্কুল/ মাদ্রাসায় / বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পড়ুয়া সন্তানসংখ্যা? .

আপনার পরিবারে ৬-১২ বছরের সদস্য সংখ্যা কত? _____.

এদের মধ্যে কত জন স্কুলে যায়? _____.

যদি না যেয়ে থাকে তবে কেন যায় না ? _____.

প্রয়োজন মনে করি না -১, স্কুল দূরে -২ , অর্থের অভাব-৩, সংসারে কাজ করে-৪

২.৪ পানি ও পয়ঃপ্রণালীঃ

২.৪.১ খাবার পানির উৎস কি? _____.

টিউবওয়েল - ১, কুয়া - ২, পুকুর - ৩, খাল/নদী - ৪, বৃষ্টির পানি -৫

২.৪.২ বাড়িতে ব্যবহৃত পায়খানার ধরন কি? _____.

খোলা জায়গা - ১, কাঁচা - ২, পাকা পিট - ৩, স্যানিটারি -৪, অন্যান্য - ৫

২.৫ বসতবাড়ি বিষয়কঃ

২.৫.৪ আপনার বাড়িতে কতটি রুম/ঘর আছে? _____.

২.৫.৫ প্রধান ঘরের দেওয়াল কি দিয়ে তৈরী? _____.

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন - ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

২.৫.৬ প্রধান ঘরের ছাদ কি দিয়ে তৈরী? _____.

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন- ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

২.৫.৮ আপনার বাড়িতে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ আছে কি ? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না-২

৩. সম্পদ ও সম্পত্তি বিষয়কঃ

৩.১ বসতবাড়ির সম্পদঃ

৩.১.১ বসতবাড়ির জমির পরিমাণ : _____ (শতাংশ)

৩.১.২ বসতবাড়িতে সম্পদের পরিমাণঃ

	টিভি-১	আসবাবপত্র-২	সাইকেল-৩	মোবাইল-৪	মোটর সাইকেল-৫	ফ্রিজ-৬	অলংকার-৭	অন্যান্য-৮	
সংখ্যা / পরিমাণ									

৩.২ উৎপাদশীল সম্পদের বিবরণঃ

বিবরণ	পরিমাণ / সংখ্যা	
৩.২.১ জমি		
৩.২.১.১ আবাদি জমি		
৩.২.১.২ বসতবাড়ি সংলগ্ন জমি		
৩.২.১.৩ অব্যবহৃত জমি		
৩.২.১.৪ অন্যান্য		
৩.২.২ পশুসম্পদ		
৩.২.২.১ গবাদি পশু		
৩.২.২.২ মুরগি		
৩.২.২.৩ ঘাস		
৩.২.২.৪ ছাগল		
৩.২.২.৫ অন্যান্য:		
৩.২.৩ মৎস বিষয়ক		
৩.২.৩.১ পুকুর		
৩.২.৩.২ জাল		
৩.২.৩.৩ নৌকা		
৩.২.৩.৪ অন্যান্য:		

বিবরণ	পরিমান / সংখ্যা	
৩.২.৪ কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.১ লাঙ্গল		
৩.২.৪.২ পাওয়ার টিলার		
৩.২.৪.৩ হস্তচালিত যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৪ পরিবহন সংক্রান্ত যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৫ মজুদ সংক্রান্ত যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৬ হালের গরু		
৩.২.৪.৭ সেচ যন্ত্রপাতি		
৩.২.৪.৮ ট্র্যাক্টর		
৩.২.৪.৯ ঘাভেস্টার		
৩.২.৪.১০ লেপ্ত মেশিন		
৩.২.৪.১১ মাড়াই যন্ত্র		
৩.২.৪.১২ এয়ারেটর		
৩.২.৪.১৩ ভ্যান		
৩.২.৪.১৪ পাত্র		
৩.২.৪.১৫ দাড়িপাল্লা		
৩.২.৪.১৬ মিক্সার মেশিন		
৩.২.৪.১৭ pH মিটার		
৩.২.৪.১৮ ড্রাম		
৩.২.৪.১৯ অন্যান্য		

৩.৩ অ-কৃষিজ খাত / অন্যান্য সম্পদ : যদি থাকে

৩.৩.১ দোকান _____.

চা-১, মুদি-২, মোবাইল-৩, কাপড়-৪, জুতা -৫, সজি- ৬, দর্জি-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৪. বাৎসরিক আয় ও ব্যয়:

৪.১ আয়		
খাত	বাৎসরিক আয় (টাকা)	
৪.১.১ কৃষিজ খাতঃ	৪.১.১.১ সজি	
	৪.১.১.২ ধান	
	৪.১.১.৩ অন্যান্য ফসল	
	৪.১.১.৪ মৎস্য	
	৪.১.১.৫ গবাদি পশু	
	৪.১.১.৬ হাঁস পালন	
	৪.১.১.৭ মুরগি	
	৪.১.১.৮ অন্যান্য	
৪.১.২ অ- কৃষিজ খাতঃ	৪.১.২.১ শ্রম	
	৪.১.২.২ ব্যবসা	
	৪.১.২.৩ ভাড়া	
	৪.১.২.৪ অন্যান্য	
মোট (৪.১)		

৪.২ ব্যয়	
খাত	বাৎসরিক ব্যয় (টাকা)
৪.২.১ খাদ্য	
৪.২.২ বসত বাড়ি	
৪.২.৩ চিকিৎসা	
৪.২.৪ শিক্ষা	
৪.২.৫ জামা কাপড়	
৪.২.৬ অন্যান্য	
মোট (৪.২)	

৫. মৎস্য চাষ কলাকৌশল সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলীঃ

৫.১ পুকুর তৈরী ও মাটি পরীক্ষা

৫.১.১ আপনি কি মাটি পরীক্ষা করান? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২,

৫.১.২ হ্যাঁ হলে মাটি পরিষ্কার ফলাফল অনুযায়ী পুকুর তৈরী করেন কি? ____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.১.৩ মাটি পরীক্ষা কোথা থেকে করেন ? _____ SRDI-১, BFRI-2 অন্যান্য-৩

৫.১.৪ যদি না করেন তা হলে কি মাটি পরীক্ষা করতে ইচ্ছুক? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না - ২

৫.১.৫ পুকুর তৈরীতে আপনি কি কি ব্যবহার করেন ? _____ চুন-১, রোটেনন-২, পটাশ-৩, রাসায়নিক সার-৪, অন্যান্য-৫

৫.১.৬ পুকুর প্রস্তুতকালীন আপনি কি সেটিকে অবাঞ্ছিত মাছ মুক্ত করে নেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.১.৬ যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে কিভাবে? _____ পুকুর শুকিয়ে-১, রাসায়নিক পদার্থ ব্যবহার করে-২, অন্যান্য-৩ (নির্দিষ্ট উলে- খ করুন)

৫.২ গঠণ

৫.২.১ অর্ডার্ডই গডঠক এঠত্রঠছ গঠণ ঙ্গেঠগ কঙেই ডক? _____ ঘট্যঠ-১, ইঠ -২, জঠডই ইঠ-৩

৫.২.২ গঠণেও গডঠক ঙ্গেওএঠই এউঝ উঠউঘঠণেও উঙ্গে তথ্য গ্রহণ কঙেই ডক? _____ ঘট্যঠ / ইঠ

৫.২.৩ ঘট্যঠ ঘেঠে কেঠথঠ থেকে জেইছেই? _____.

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও -৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৫.৩ খাদ্য

৫.৩.১ আপনি কোন ধরনের খাবার ব্যবহার করেন? _____ নিজে প্রস্তুত করা খাবার-১, তৈরী খাবার-২

৫.৩.২ যদি তৈরী খাবার হয় তবে তা কোথা থেকে সংগ্রহ করেন? _____ খুচরা বিক্রেতা - ১, কোম্পানি - ২, স্থানীয় ফিড ক্রাসার-৩, অন্যান্য-৪

৫.৩.৩ আপনি যে খাবারগুলো কিনেছিলেন সেগুলো কি ভালো মানের ছিলো? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, মোটামুটি-২, না-৩

৫.৩.৪ অর্ডার্ডই গডঠক এঠত্রঠছ খঠদ্য ঙ্গেঠগ কঙেই ডক? _____ ঘট্যঠ-১, ইঠ-২, জঠডই ইঠ-৩

৫.৩.৫ খাদ্যের সঠিক পরিমান এবং ব্যবহারের উপর তথ্য গ্রহণ করেন কি? হ্যাঁ / না, হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে জেনেছেন? _____.

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৪, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও -৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৫.৪ পোনা

৫.৪.১ আপনি কোথা থেকে পোনা সংগ্রহ করেন / কেনেন? _____.

নিজস্ব উৎপাদন - ১, সরকারি সংস্থা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও - ৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৫.৪.২ পুকুরের বিভিন্ন স্তর সম্পর্কে আপনি কি অবগত আছেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৪.৩ যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে... আপনি কি প্রতিটি স্তরের চাহিদামত পোনা ছাড়েন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৫.৪.৪ আপনি কি চাপের পোনা ব্যবহার করেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৪.৫ কোথেকে আপনি এই প্রজাতির পোনা সংগ্রহ করেন? _____.

নিজস্ব উৎপাদন - ১, সরকারি সংস্থা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও - ৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৫.৪.৬ আপনার কেনা পোনাগুলোর মান কেমন? _____ ভালো-১, মোটামুটি-২, ভালো নয়-৩

৫.৪.৭ গত মৌসুমে মাছের মৃত্যুর হার কেমন ছিলো _____/প্রতি ১০০ পোনায়

৫.৪.৮ মাছের নতুন প্রজাতি সম্পর্কে আপনি কিভাবে অবগত হন?

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৬, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৭, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৮, বড় কৃষক - ৯, এনজিও -১০, অন্যান্য - ১১

৫.৫ ঔষধ ও ভিটামিনঃ

৫.৫.১ আপনি বালাইনাশক এবং বৃদ্ধিকারক হরমোন ব্যবহার করেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না -২

৫.৫.২ কোথা থেকে এই সকল বালাইনাশক এবং বৃদ্ধিকারক হরমোন ক্রয় করেন? _____.

খুচরা বিক্রেতা- ১, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি-২, অন্যান্য - ৩

৫.৫.৩ কীটনাশক, বালাইনাশক এবং বৃদ্ধিকারক হরমোন সম্পর্কিত পরামর্শ পান কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৫.৪ যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কার কাছ থেকে? _____.

খুচরা বিক্রেতা- ১, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি-২, অন্যান্য - ৩

৫.৬ পুকুর ব্যবস্থাপনাঃ

৫.৬.১ আপনি কি মাঝে মাঝে পানি পরিষ্কা করেন ? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৫.৬.২ আপনি কি মাঝে মাঝে মাছের বৃদ্ধি পরিষ্কা করেন ? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৫.৬.৩ আপনি কি মাঝে মাঝে রোগ বালাই পরিষ্কা করেন ? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৫.৬.৪ আপনি কি মাঝে মাঝে পানির অক্সিজেন পরিষ্কা করেন ? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৫.৬.৫ হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে জেনেছেন?

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৬, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৭, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৮, বড় কৃষক - ৯, এনজিও -১০, অন্যান্য - ১১

৫.৬.৬ ফলাফল অনুযায়ী ব্যবস্থা নেন কি ? হ্যাঁ, / না

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৬, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৭, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৮, বড় কৃষক - ৯, এনজিও -১০, অন্যান্য - ১১

৫.৭ প্রশিক্ষন

৫.৭.১ মাছ চাষ সংক্রান্ত কোন প্রশিক্ষন পেয়েছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.৭.২ হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে নিয়েছেন?

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৬, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৭, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৮, বড় কৃষক - ৯, এনজিও -১০, অন্যান্য - ১১

৬. মাছ চাষ সংক্রান্ত আয় ও ব্যয়ের হিসাব

৬.১ মাছ চাষে মোট জমির পরিমান :

৬.২ মৎস্য চাষে মোট পুকুরের সংখ্যাঃ

৬.৩ আপনি কি কি মাছ চাষ করেন? _____

পাংগাশ-১, রুই-২, কাতল-৩, মুগেল-৪, তিলাপিয়া-৫, কই-৬, স্বরপুটি-৭, চিংড়ি-৮, কার্প-৯, মিশ্র-১০, অন্যান্য-১১

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	এজগ্য চঠখ-১	এজগ্য চঠখ-২	এজগ্য চঠখ-৩	এজগ্য চঠখ-৪	মোট
৬.৩	চাষকৃত মাছের নাম (কোড)					
৬.৪	পুকুরের সংখ্যা					
৬.৫	জমির পরিমাণ					
৬.৬	উৎপাদন খরচ (প্রধানত ২ টি)					
৬.৬.১	পুকুর তৈরী ও মাটি পরীক্ষা					
৬.৬.২	৬.৬.২ উপকরণ					
	৬.৬.২.১ পোণা					
	৬.৬.২.২ সার (রাসায়নিক সার, গোবর, ইত্যাদি)					
	৬.৬.২.৩ ঔষধ					
	৬.৬.২.৪ খাদ্য					
	৬.৬.২.৫ ভিটামিন					
	৬.৬.২.৬ চুন					
	৬.৬.২.৭ অন্যান্য					
৬.৬.৩	সেচ ও নিষ্কাশন					
৬.৬.৪	বেড়া তৈরী					
৬.৬.৫	পুকুর ব্যবস্থাপনা					
৬.৬.৬	বিদ্যুৎ ও অন্যান্য					
৬.৬.৭	হররা টানা					
৬.৬.৮	মাছ ধরা ও সংগ্রহভোর কার্যক্রম					
৬.৬.৯	৬.৬.৯ মোট শ্রমিক					
	৬.৬.৯.১ পুকুর তৈরী					

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	এজগ্য চঠখ-১	এজগ্য চঠখ-২	এজগ্য চঠখ-৩	এজগ্য চঠখ-৪	মোট
৬.৩	চাষকৃত মাছের নাম (কোড)					
	৬.৬.৯.২ পরিচর্যা ও পুকুর ব্যবস্থাপনা					
	৬.৬.৯.৩ নিরাপত্তা					
	৬.৬.৯.৪ মাছ ধরা, সংগ্রহস্তোর কার্যক্রম ও অন্যান্য					
৬.৬.১০	ঈরিবহন					
৬.৬.১১	অন্যান্য					
৬.৬	মোট উৎপাদন খরচ					
৬.৭	বিক্রয়					
৬.৭.১	মোট বিক্রয়ের পরিমাণ (কেজি)					
৬.৭.২	দাম / কেজি					
৬.৭	মোট বিক্রয়					
৬.৮	আয় (লাভ) (৬.৭-৬.৬)					

৬.৯ পুরুষ শ্রমিকের মজুরি	
৬.১০ মহিলা শ্রমিকের মজুরি	
৬.১১ শ্রমের অনুপাত - % (পুরুষ)	
৬.১২ শ্রমের অনুপাত - % (মহিলা)	

৭. ব্যবসা সেবা বিষয়ক তথ্যাবলী

৭.১ আপনি মাছ চাষ ব্যবসায় কোন সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৭.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তা হলে সমস্যাগুলো কি কি তা বলুন? _____.

পুকুর তৈরী ও ব্যবস্থাপনা -১, উপকরণ (পোশা সহ)-২, উৎপাদন-৩, বিক্রয়/বাজারজাতকরণ-৪, আর্থিক-৪, সম্পর্ক / সংযোগ স্থাপন-৫, অবকাঠামো ও যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা-৬, অন্যান্য-৭

৭.৩ সমস্যা সমাধানে কোন সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন কি? _ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৭.৪ হ্যাঁ হলে কার কাছ থেকে? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৬, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৭, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৮, বড় কৃষক - ৯, এনজিও -১০, অন্যান্য - ১১

৭.৫ আপনি কি কি সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন

৭.৬ এই সেবায় আপনি কি সন্তুষ্ট? - _____ না হলে ০, হ্যাঁ হলে ১-৫ (খুব ভাল হলে ৫) লিখুন

৭.৭ আপনি কি মান সম্মত সেবা নিতে আগ্রহি? _____ (হ্যাঁ -১, না-২)

৭.৮ হ্যাঁ হলে কার কাছ থেকে এই সেবা নিতে চান? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, পাতিল পার্টি - ৩, নার্সারি-৪, হ্যাচারি-৫, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৬, মাছ ব্যবসায়ি - ৭, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৮, বড় কৃষক - ৯, এনজিও -১০, অন্যান্য - ১১

৭.৯ প্রয়োজনে টাকার বিনিময়ে হলেও আপনি এই সব সেবা গ্রহণে আগ্রহি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮. ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলীঃ

৮.১ আপনি কি কোন দলের সদস্য? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

(যদি না হয় তবে ৮.৪ প্রশ্নে চলে যান)

৮.১.১ উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়ে থাকে, তবে সেই দল অন্য কোন সমিতির / সংগঠনের সাথে সংযুক্ত কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.২ দল / সমিতির দ্বারা আপনি কি কি সুবিধা পেয়ে থাকেন?

ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-১, উৎপাদন পদ্ধতি-২, দলগত ভাবে ক্রয় -৩, দলগত ভাবে বিক্রয়-৪, ঋণ-৫, ট্রেনিং-৬, বাজার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৮.৩ সমিতির বর্তমান কার্যকলাপে কি আপনি সন্তুষ্ট? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৮.৪ যদি এখনো এই ধরনের কোন সমিতির সদস্য না হয়ে থাকেন তবে কি আপনি আগ্রহী? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, ঠিক জানি না -২, না-৩

৮.৫ দল / সমিতির মাধ্যমে আপনি কি ধরনের সুবিধা পেতে চান?

ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-১, উৎপাদন পদ্ধতি-২, দলগত ভাবে ক্রয় -৩, দলগত ভাবে বিক্রয়-৪, ঋণ-৫, ট্রেনিং-৬, বাজার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৮.৬ আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনি ন্যায্য/উপযুক্ত দাম পান? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.৭ আপনি সরকারি মৎস্য নীতিমালা সম্পর্কে জানেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.৮ আপনি সরকারি মৎস্য নীতিমালা সম্পর্কিত কোন আলোচনামূলক / কর্মসূচিতে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.৯ আপনি কি কোন সরকারি সংস্থা থেকে কোন ব্যবসা সেবা পেয়েছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.১০ হ্যাঁ হলে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে

DoF-1, BFRI-2, BAU-3, NGO-4, Others-5

৮.১১ কি ধরনের সেবা পেতে চান

৮.১২ আপনার কোন পরামর্শ থাকলে বলুন

***Sustainable Livelihoods for Poor Producers Mymensingh and Netrokona,
Bangladesh (SLIPP)
Impact Survey Questionnaire***

সাবসেক্টর: সব্জি চাষ

ক্রমিক নং				
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গণচইঠাঃ

তারিখ:						
	dd	mm	yy			ID
তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী						
ডাটা এন্ট্রি করার তারিখ						

১. তথ্য ঈদঠইকঠওটও তথ্যঠউঔটঔঃ

১.১ সব্জি কৃষকের নাম ঃ

১.২ ডঠকঠইঠ ংঃ

১.২.১ গ্রাম ঃ

১.২.২ ইউনিয়ন ঃ

১.২.৩ উপজেলা ঃ

১.২.৪

জেলাঃ

১.৩ গ্রুপ/দল কোডঃ

১.৪ দলের সদস্য কোডঃ

১.৫ লিংগ: _____ (পুরুষ-১ মহিলা-২)

১.৬ বয়সঃ_.

১.৭ পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যাঃ _____.

১.৮ শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ _____

কখনো স্কুলে যাননি-১, প্রাথমিক-২, নিম্নমাধ্যমিক-৩, মাধ্যমিক-৪, উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক-৫, উচ্চতর-৬

৪. জীবিকায়নঃ

২.১ খাদ্যাভ্যাসঃ

২.১.১ আপনি দিনে সাধারণত কয় বেলা খাবার খেয়ে থাকেন? _____.

২.১.২ আপনি সপ্তাহে কতবার আমিষ জাতীয় খাবার খেয়ে থাকেন (মাছ, মাংশ, মুরগী)? বার/ সপ্তাহে

২.২ চিকিৎসা বিষয়কঃ

২.২.১ অসুস্থ হলে ডাক্তারের কাছে যান কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

২.২.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কোথায় যান? _____.

সরকারি হাসপাতাল - ১, গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার - ২, কবিরাজ - ৩, ফার্মেসি - ৪, ডাক্তার - ৫, অন্যান্য - ৬

২.৩ শিক্ষা বিষয়কঃ

স্কুল/ মাদ্রাসায় / বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পড়ুয়া সন্তানসংখ্যা? ..

আপনার পরিবারে ৬-১২ বছরের সদস্য সংখ্যা কত? _____.

এদের মধ্যে কত জন স্কুলে যায়? _____.

যদি না যেয়ে থাকে তবে কেন যায় না? _____.

প্রয়োজন মনে করি না -১, স্কুল দূরে -২, অর্থের অভাব-৩, সংসারে কাজ করে-৪

২.৪ পানি ও পয়ঃপ্রণালীঃ

২.৪.১ খাবার পানির উৎস কি? _____.

টিউবওয়েল - ১, কুয়া - ২, পুকুর - ৩, খাল/নদী - ৪, বৃষ্টির পানি - ৫

২.৪.২ বাড়িতে ব্যবহৃত পায়খানার ধরন কি? _____.

খোলা জায়গা - ১, কাঁচা - ২, পাকা পিট - ৩, স্যানিটারি - ৪, অন্যান্য - ৫

২.৫ বসতবাড়ি বিষয়কঃ

২.৫.৭ আপনার বাড়িতে কতটি রুম/ঘর আছে? _____.

২.৫.৮ প্রধান ঘরের দেওয়াল কি দিয়ে তৈরী? _____.

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন - ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

২.৫.৯ প্রধান ঘরের ছাদ কি দিয়ে তৈরী? _____.

ইট - ১, টিন/কাঠ- ২, মাটি - ৩, বাঁশ-৪, খড়/পাট কাঠি/ পাতা -৫, পলিথিন- ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭

২.৫.৪ আপনার বাড়িতে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ আছে কি? _____ হ্যাঁ -১, না-২

৩. সম্পদ ও সম্পত্তি বিষয়কঃ

৩.১ বসতবাড়ির সম্পদঃ

৩.১.১ বসতবাড়ির জমির পরিমাণঃ _____ (শতাংশ)

৩.১.২ বসতবাড়িতে সম্পদের পরিমাণঃ

	টিভি-১	আসবাবপত্র-২	সাইকেল-৩	মোবাইল-৪	মোটর সাইকেল-৫	ফ্রিজ-৬	অলংকার-৭	অন্যান্য-৮
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সংখ্যা / পরিমাণ									

৩.২ উৎপাদশীল সম্পদের বিবরণঃ

বিবরণ	পরিমাণ / সংখ্যা
৩.২.১ জমি	
৩.২.১.১ আবাদি জমি	
৩.২.১.২ বসতবাড়ি সংলগ্ন জমি	
৩.২.১.৩ অব্যবহৃত জমি	
৩.২.১.৪ অন্যান্য	
৩.২.২ পশুসম্পদ	
৩.২.২.১ গরু / মহিষ	
৩.২.২.২ মুরগি	
৩.২.২.৩ হাঁস	
৩.২.২.৪ ছাগল / ভেড়া	
৩.২.২.৫ অন্যান্য:	
৩.২.৩ মৎস্য বিষয়ক	
৩.২.৩.১ পুকুর (পাড়া সহ) আয়তন	
৩.২.৩.২ জাল	
৩.২.৩.৩ নৌকা	
৩.২.৩.৪ অন্যান্য:	
৩.২.৪ কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি	
৩.২.৪.১ লাঙ্গল	

বিবরণ	পরিমাণ / সংখ্যা
৩.২.৪.২ পাওয়ার টিলার	
৩.২.৪.৩ হস্তচালিত যন্ত্রপাতি	
৩.২.৪.৪ পরিবহন সংক্রান্ত যন্ত্রপাতি	
৩.২.৪.৫ মজুদ সংক্রান্ত যন্ত্রপাতি	
৩.২.৪.৬ হালের গরু	
৩.২.৪.৭ সেচ যন্ত্রপাতি	
৩.২.৪.৮ ট্রাক্টর	
৩.২.৪.৯ হার্ডেস্টার	
৩.২.৪.১০ স্প্রে মেশিন	
৩.২.৪.১১ মাড়াই যন্ত্র	
৩.২.৪.১২ অন্যান্য	

৩.৩ অ-কৃষিজ খাত / অন্যান্য সম্পদ : যদি থাকে

৩.৩.১ দোকান _____.

চা-১, মুদি-২, মোবাইল-৩, কাপড়-৪, জুতা -৫, সজি- ৬, দর্জি-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৩.৩.২ অন্যান্য

৪. বাৎসরিক আয় ও ব্যয়:

৪.১ আয়		
খাত		বাৎসরিক আয় (টাকা)
৪.১.১ কৃষিজ খাতঃ	৪.১.১.১ সজি	
	৪.১.১.২ ধান	
	৪.১.১.৩ অন্যান্য ফসল	

৪.২ ব্যয়	
খাত	বাৎসরিক ব্যয় (টাকা)
৪.২.১ খাদ্য	
৪.২.২ বসত বাড়ি	
৪.২.৩ চিকিৎসা	

	৪.১.১.৪ মৎস্য	
	৪.১.১.৫ গবাদি পশু	
	৪.১.১.৬ হাঁস পালন	
	৪.১.১.৭ মুরগি	
	৪.১.১.৮ অন্যান্য	
৪.১.২ অ- কৃষিজ খাতঃ	৪.১.২.১ শ্রম	
	৪.১.২.২ ব্যবসা	
	৪.১.২.৩ ভাড়া	
	৪.১.২.৪ অন্যান্য	
মোট (৪.১)		

৪.২.৪ শিক্ষা	
৪.২.৫ জামা কাপড়	
৪.২.৬ অন্যান্য	
মোট (৪.২)	

৫. সজি উৎপাদন কলাকৌশল সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলীঃ

৫.১ মাটি পরীক্ষা

৫.১.১ আপনি কি মাটি পরীক্ষা করান? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২ ,

৫.১.২ হ্যাঁ হলে মাটি পরীক্ষার ফলাফল অনুযায়ী নির্দেশিত সার ব্যবহার করেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.১.৩ মাটি পরীক্ষা কোথা থেকে করেন? _____ . SRDI-১, অন্যান্য-২

৫.১.৪ যদি না করেন তা হলে কি মাটি পরীক্ষা করতে ইচ্ছুক? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.২ গঠণ

৫.২.১ অর্ডইডই গডঠক এঠত্রঠছ গঠণ্ড ইঠেঠগ কওই ডক? _____ ঘট্যঠ-১, ইঠ -২, জঠডই ইঠ-৩

৫.২.২ গঠণ্ডও গডঠক ঙডওএঠই এউব উঠউঘঠওও উঙও তথ্য গ্রষণ কওই ডক? _____ ঘট্যঠ -১, ইঠ -২,

৫.২.৩ ঘট্যঠ ষেঠে কেঠথঠ থেকে জেইঠেই? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, সজি বিক্রেতা - ৪, স্থানিয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও -৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৫.২.৪ আপনি কি গৌন সার ব্যবহার ব্যবহার করেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.২.৫ আপনি কি জৈব সার ব্যবহার ব্যবহার করেন? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৫.২.৬ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে ব্যবহৃত জৈব সারের ধরন _____ - প্যাকেট কৃত - ১, খোলা - ২, নিজের তৈরী - ৩

৫.৩ বীজ

৫.৩.১ আপনি কোথা থেকে বীজ সংগ্রহ করেন / কেনেন? _____

- (নিজস্ব উৎপাদন - ১, সরকারি সংস্থা - ২, খুচরা বিক্রেতা - ৩, কোম্পানি - ৪, বড় কৃষক - ৫, এনজিও - ৬, অন্যান্য - ৭)
- ৫.৩.২ কোন বীজ ব্যবহার করেন? _____ প্যাকেট বীজ -১, খোলা বীজ - ২
- ৫.৩.৩ কোন জাতের বীজ ব্যবহার করেন? _____ স্থানীয় - ১, উচ্চফলনশীল - ২, হাইব্রীড - ৩

৫.৪ কীটনাশকঃ

- ৫.৪.১ আপনি কীটনাশক, বালাইনাশক এবং বৃদ্ধিকারক হরমোন ব্যবহার করেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না - ২
- ৫.৪.২ কোথা থেকে এই সব ক্রয় করেন? _____ স্প্রে মেশিন ভাড়া প্রদানকারী - ১, খুচরা বিক্রেতা - ২, অন্যান্য - ৩
- ৫.৪.৩ কীটনাশক, বালাইনাশক এবং বৃদ্ধিকারক হরমোন সম্পর্কিত পরামর্শ পান কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২
- ৫.৪.৪ যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কার কাছ থেকে? _____ স্প্রে মেশিন ভাড়া প্রদানকারী - ১, খুচরা বিক্রেতা - ২ অন্যান্য - ৩

৫.৫ প্রশিক্ষণ

- ৫.৫.১ উৎপাদন সংক্রান্ত কোন প্রশিক্ষণ পেয়েছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২
- ৫.৫.২ হ্যাঁ হলে কোথা থেকে নিয়েছেন?

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরণ বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, সজি বিক্রেতা - ৪, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও -৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৬. সজি চাষ আয় ও ব্যয়ের হিসাব

- ৬.১ সজি চাষে মোট জমির পরিমাণঃ _____ (শতাংশ)
- ৬.২ আপনি কি কি সজি চাষ করেন? _____ শশা-১, টমেটো-২, বেগুন-৩, ঢেড়শ-৪, ফুলকপি-৫, বাধাকপি-৬, করলা-৭, চাল কুমড়া-৮, লাউ-৯, বিংগা-১০, মিষ্টি কুমড়া-১১, পুইশাক-১২, দেশী শিম-১৩, চিচিংগা-১৪, মরিচ-১৫, কচু-১৬, লতি-১৭, পটল-১৮, কাকরোল-১৯, ডাটা-২০, মুলা-২১, গাজর-২২, বরবটি-২৩, শাক-২৪, অন্যান্য-২৫

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	সব্জি-১	গড়ডজ-২	মোট
৬.৩	প্রধান ২ টি সজির নাম (কোড লিখুন)			
৬.৪	জমির পরিমাণ			
৬.৫	উৎপাদন খরচ			
৬.৫.১	জমি তৈরী ও মাটি পরীক্ষা			
৬.৫.২	৬.৫.২ উপকরণ			
	৬.৫.২.১ বীজ			
	৬.৫.২.২ সার			
	৬.৫.২.৩ কীটনাশক			
	৬.৫.২.৪ গৌন সার			

	৬.৫.২.৫ অন্যান্য			
৬.৫.৩	সেচ			
৬.৫.৪	মাচাঁ তৈরী			
৬.৫.৫	ফসল সংগ্রহ ও সংগ্রহভোর কার্যক্রম			
৬.৫.৬	৬.৫.৬ মোট শমিক			
	৬.৫.৬.১ জমি তৈরী			
	৬.৫.৬.২ আন্তঃপরিচর্যা			
	৬.৫.৬.৩ ফসল সংগ্রহ, সংগ্রহভোর কার্যক্রম ও অন্যান্য			
৬.৫.৭	পরিবহন			
৬.৫.৮	অন্যান্য			
৬.৫	মোট উৎপাদন খরচ			
৬.৬	মোট উৎপাদন (কেজি)			
৬.৭	বিক্রয়			
৬.৭.১	মোট বিক্রয়ের পরিমান (কেজি)			
৬.৭.২	দাম/কেজি			
৬.৭	মোট বিক্রয়			
৬.৮	আয় (লাভ) (৬.৭ - ৬.৫)			

৬.৯ পুরুষ শমিকের মজুরি	
৬.১০ মহিলা শমিকের মজুরি	
৬.১১ শমের অনুপাত - % (পুরুষ)	
৬.১২ শমের অনুপাত - % (মহিলা)	

৭. ব্যবসা সেবা বিষয়ক তথ্যাবলী

৭.১ আপনি সজি চাষ ব্যবসায় কোন সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৭.২ যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তা হলে সমস্যাগুলো কি কি তা বলুন? _____.

উপকরন-১, উৎপাদন-২, বিক্রয় / বাজারজাতকরন-৩, আর্থিক-৪, সম্পর্ক / সংযোগ স্থাপন-৫, অবকাঠামো ও যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা-৬, অন্যান্য-৭

৭.৩ সমস্যা সমাধানে কোন সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন কি? _ (হ্যাঁ-১ / না-২)

৭.৪ হ্যাঁ হলে কার কাছ থেকে? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, সজি বিক্রেতা - ৪, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও -৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৭.৫ আপনি কি কি সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন

ক)

খ)

গ)

৭.৬ এই সেবায় আপনি কি সন্তুষ্ট? - _____ না হলে ০, হ্যাঁ হলে ১-৫ (খুব ভাল হলে ৫) লিখুন

৭.৭ আপনি কি মান সম্মত সেবা নিতে আগ্রহি? _____ (হ্যাঁ -১, না-২)

৭.৮ হ্যাঁ হলে কার কাছ থেকে এই সেবা নিতে চান? _____

সরকারি সংস্থা -১, উপকরন বিক্রেতা - ২, কোম্পানি প্রতিনিধি - ৩, সজি বিক্রেতা - ৪, স্থানীয় সেবা প্রদানকারি- ৫, বড় কৃষক - ৬, এনজিও -৭, অন্যান্য - ৮

৭.৯ প্রয়োজনে টাকার বিনিময়ে হলেও আপনি এই সব সেবা গ্রহণে আগ্রহি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮. ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলীঃ

৮.১ আপনি কি কোন দলের সদস্য? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

(যদি না হয় তবে ৮.৪ প্রশ্নে চলে যান)

৮.১.১ উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়ে থাকে, তবে সেই দল অন্য কোন সমিতির / সংগঠনের সাথে সংযুক্ত কি? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না-২

৮.২ দল / সমিতির দ্বারা আপনি কি কি সুবিধা পেয়ে থাকেন?

ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-১, উৎপাদন পদ্ধতি-২, দলগত ভাবে ক্রয় -৩, দলগত ভাবে বিক্রয়-৪, ঋণ-৫, ট্রেনিং-৬, বাজার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৮.৩ সমিতির বর্তমান কার্যকলাপে কি আপনি সন্তুষ্ট? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, না -২

৮.৪ যদি এখনো এই ধরনের কোন সমিতির সদস্য না হয়ে থাকেন তবে কি আপনি আগ্রহী? _____ হ্যাঁ-১, ঠিক জানি না -২, না-৩

৮.৫ দল / সমিতির মাধ্যমে আপনি কি ধরনের সুবিধা পেতে চান?

ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-১, উৎপাদন পদ্ধতি-২, দলগত ভাবে ক্রয় -৩, দলগত ভাবে বিক্রয়-৪, ঋণ-৫, ট্রেনিং-৬, বাজার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য-৭, অন্যান্য-৮

৮.৬ আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনি ন্যায্য/উপযুক্ত দাম পান? _____ হ্যা-১, না-২

৮.৭ আপনি সরকারি কৃষি নীতিমালা সম্পর্কে জানেন কি? _____ হ্যা-১, না-২

৮.৮ আপনি সরকারি কৃষি নীতিমালা সম্পর্কিত কোন আলোচনামূলক / কর্মসূচিতে অংশগ্রহণ করেছেন কি? _____ হ্যা-১, না-২

৮.৯ আপনি কি কোন সরকারি সংস্থা থেকে কোন ব্যবসা সেবা পেয়েছেন কি? _____ হ্যা-১, না-২

৮.১০ হ্যাঁ হলে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে _____.

কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ বিভাগ-১, কৃষি গবেষণা-২, এসআরডিআই-৩, হরটিকালচার-৪, বিনা-৫, কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়-৬, বিএডিসি-৭,
অন্যান্য-৮

৮.১১ কি ধরনের সেবা পেতে চান :

৮.১২ আপনার কোন পরামর্শ থাকলে বলুন:

আপনার সময়, ধৈর্য ও সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ

ANNEX 5-FINAL LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

LFA: Sustainable livelihoods for poor producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona			
Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Results
Overall objective			
To reduce poverty amongst poor and marginalised communities in Northern Bangladesh	<p>30% increase in sales amongst targeted producers/MSEs in Mymensingh and Netrokona</p> <p>15% increase in income amongst targeted producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona (assuming that some profit will be reinvested)</p> <p>20% increase in employment amongst targeted producers in Mymensingh and Netrokona</p> <p>More sustainable livelihoods (increase in education, improved nutrition and health etc)</p> <p>More sustainable businesses in the targeted area (increase in repeat sales)</p>	<p>Baseline data</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>Primary Survey</p> <p>FGD</p> <p>Interview</p>	<p>33% increase in sales overall</p> <p>67% increase in income overall:</p> <p>52% increase in Mymensingh vegetable farmers</p> <p>78% increase in Netrokona Vegetable Farmers</p> <p>62% increase in Fish farmers</p> <p>71% increase in Duck</p> <p>23% increase in employment overall:</p> <p>30% increase in Vegetable</p> <p>13% increase in Fish farmers</p> <p>0% increase in Duck</p> <p>Education:</p> <p>33% increase in education for one child</p> <p>38% increase in education for two children</p> <p>21% increase in education for 3 children</p>
Specific objective			

<p>To increase the ability of marginalised MSEs and their producers to benefit equitably from trade</p>	<p>Increased understanding of the importance of Business Services (BS) amongst targeted producers/MSEs 100% increase in demand for BS by targeted producers/MSEs More diverse range of BS available to targeted producers/MSEs Better quality BS offered to producers/MSEs in Mymensingh and Netrokona 100% increase in take up of BS amongst targeted producers/MSEs Improved relationships between targeted producers/MSEs and other supply chain actors</p>	<p>Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview</p>	<p>Greater demand for multiple sources of quality business service indicates increasing importance Information demand increase for balanced fertilization: 18% to 74% - Govt. Org. 11% to 32% - Large Farmers New Sources created: 3% - Company Representatives 17% - Local Service Provider 28% - NGO Diverse Business 55 new soil collectors developed 30 new compost sellers developed Better Quality Increasing access to Government Organizations for information indicates better business access</p>
<p>Expected results</p>			
<p>Increased understanding of the supply chains and support markets for selected sub-sectors</p>	<p>All targeted stakeholders understand the need and value of BS All targeted stakeholders understand the issues, opportunities and constraints in the selected market sectors Research reports summarized and disseminated to all key stakeholders 3 sectors/sub-sectors selected for the focus of this project Research findings inform the progress and activities of the project.</p>	<p>Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview</p>	<p>Public and private service providers along with beneficiaries understand the importance of Business Service, Market-end actors like wholesalers have yet to provide additional business services in most cases,</p>
<p>Increased capacity of local partners to develop and implement market development interventions</p>	<p>Increased project management and BS skills of partner staff, project staff and consultant trainers Increased training skills of partner staff, project staff and local consultants</p>	<p>Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview</p>	<p>Agricultural knowledge and linkage with market actors strengthened among Project staff, partner staff and consultant trainers Increased training skills of local consultants, partner staff and project staff</p>

Improved cooperation and market linkages	<p>Increased understanding of the importance of networking and collaboration amongst service providers</p> <p>Improved information sharing and networking amongst targeted service providers</p> <p>10-20 producer associations established and functioning effectively in Mymensingh and Netrokona</p> <p>1 Regional producer association established and functioning effectively</p> <p>Improved business relationships and market linkages between producers and other supply chain actors</p> <p>30% increase in targeted producers sales in selected supply chains</p>	Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview	<p>Incidences of group-solving individual member's problems demonstrate improved information sharing and networking among beneficiaries</p> <p>2 Producer associations of 13 members have formed, one for each district.</p> <p>Incidences of exploitation and distress has decreased between beneficiaries and retailers indicating improved business relationships.</p>
Increased influence over business environment	<p>Increased influence over the insitutional and business environment through more effective networking, lobbying and advocacy.</p> <p>Improved institutional and policy environment for targeted supply chains</p>	Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview	Beneficiaries have developed strong networking with the government officers like SAAO which allows them a stronger voice for lobbying and advocacy. As a result, they have enjoyed priority in cases of agricultural crisis like mass-harvest failure, bad infrastructure etc.

<p>Improved demand and supply of business services</p>	<p>60 producers/producer groups (30 in each district) attend focus groups to identify their problems and service provision needs 3000 producers/producer groups better understand the importance of BS 100% increase in demand for BS Repeat business customer satisfaction Higher quality, more appropriate and more affordable BS available to producers More participatory approaches to developing services adopted by service providers Improved service offer amongst targeted service providers (quality and range of services) Improved marketing strategies and promotion activities amongst targeted service providers 100% increase in the take up of BS Increased sustainability of service providers (increased and sustained demand for services from producers as they recognise their value)</p>	<p>Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview</p>	<p>2500 producers forming 100 producer groups Most business services were considered by the beneficiaries to be highly relevant to their business. Adoption of some practices are delayed due to cost factors. Business Service information is now sourced from multiple actors by beneficiaries increasing the quality, appropriateness and affordability of the services. Company Representative of big firms like Syngenta now directly interact with the farmers. Increased reputation and good will combined with a sustainable customer base provided by the beneficiary groups have increased the customer reach and profitability of retailers and thus their service provision.</p>
<p>Increased knowledge and influence</p>	<p>Knowledge and learning is captured on an ongoing basis to inform the development of project activities Project knowledge and learning is disseminated to all relevant stakeholders Stakeholders revise their attitudes, policies and practice in response to project knowledge and learning</p>	<p>Baseline data Evaluation Primary Survey FGD Interview</p>	<p>Project developed to increase outreach mid way as interest was shown from beneficiaries and market actors alike. Dissemination was low due to lack of monitoring and follow-up by the project and partner staff. New groups have not settled as a group and have yet to show signs of revising their practices.</p>

ANNEX-6: LIST OF RESPONDENTS

Serial No.	Name	Village	Union	Upazilla	District	Subsector	Group Type
1	Md.Golam Hossian	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
2	Jaalal Uddin	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
3	Abdul Khalek	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
4	Md.Motalib	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
5	Md.Abdullah	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
6	Md.Hazrot Ali	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
7	Md.Mojid	Baruyamari	Vangnamari	Gouripur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
8	Abdul Kashem	Rofiyalagly	Uchakhila	Eshorgonj	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
9	Saidul	Rofiyalagly	Uchakhila	Eshorgonj	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
10	Md.Mizanur Rahman	Mohisherchala	Anayetpur	Fulbariya	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
11	Md.Ajjul houk	Anayetpur	Kaladoh	Fulbariya	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
12	shamsuddin	aneatpur	kaladhoho	Fulbariya	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
13	Abul kalam	aneatpur	kaladoho	Fulbariya	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
14	molichiron	chorbangailya	gaziruat	Haluaghat	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
15	purmia	chordanga	gazivata	Haluaghat	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
16	mayaboti tazo	chorbangaly	gazirvit	Haluaghat	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
17	Barek	modhopur	tarakanda	Fulpur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
18	Hatim ali	taldighi	khakoni	Fulbaria	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
19	Anamul huck moni	taldighi	khokoni	Fulpur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
20	Idris Ali	Taldighi	Kakoni	Fulpur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
21	Malek	Modupur	Tarakandha	Fulpur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
22	Hanif	modhopur	tarakanda	Fulpur	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
23	Joshim Uddin	Kustia para	brorrorchor	sodor	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
24	Babor Ali	Kustia para	brorrorchor	sodor	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
25	Habibur rahaman	boira	boira	sodor	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
26	Dulal Mia	boira	boira	sodor	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
27	Moklesur rahaman	boira	boira	sodor	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary
28	Jalal Uddin	Chor Annandipu	Sirta	sodor	Mymensing	Vegetable	Beneficiary

29	Md.Noor Mohammad	Char Ananadipu	Sirta	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
30	Md.Amsor Ali	Kustiapara	Bororchor	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
31	Md.Farid Ahmed	Kustiapara	Bororchor	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
32	Md.Saidul Islam	Kustiapara	Bororchor	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
33	Md.Adam Ali	Kustiapara	Bororchor	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
34	Md.AI_Amin	Kustiapara	Bororchor	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
35	Md.Julhash Uddin	Jafarmondolpar	Bororchor	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Beneficiary
36	Md.Lal Mia	Tekervita	Barera	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
37	Mostapha	Alalpur	Charishawrdia	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
38	A K M Samsuddin Babu	Boyra	Boyra	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
39	Md.Khokon Mia	Alalpur	Charishawrdia	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
40	rashid	Tekervita	Jagra	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
41	Md.Abdul Hai	Tekervita	Jagra	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
42	Md. Nurul Islam	Chorgopinathpu		Fulpur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
43	Md. Shahidur Rahman	Kalikapur	Jogtohor	Sodor	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
44	Md. Hares Mia	Ragbopur	Chor Nillokha	Sodor	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
45	Yousub Ali	Azmot pur	Azmot pur	Sodor	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
46	Harunor Roshid	Allalpur	Esshordiya	Sodor	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
47	Md.Alal Uddin	Ajmotpur	Jagotpur	Sadar	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
48	Rafiqul Islam	Alalpur	Eshordia	Mymensing	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
49	Nazrul Islam	Chorgopinathpu	15	Phulpul	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
50	Abdul Kadir	Gopalpur	Tarakandi	Phulpur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
51	Abdul Salam	Chorgopinathpu	Tarakandi	Phulpur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
52	Md.Abdul Malek	Modhupur	1	1	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
53	Binoy Kumar Devnath	Ragobpur	Chonilokkhiya	Mymensing	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
54	Md.Ajjul Islam	Vatipara	9	Gouripur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
55	Habibur rohoman	kalikapur	jokbahar	mymensingh	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
56	Edrise ali	dubrarchor	vanganamary	goyrepur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
57	Jalal uddin	majiohil	kalihata	fulpur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
58	Rohoman	chorgupinathpu	15	fulpur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
59	shofir uddin	dubrarchor	vanginemare	gurypur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control
60	Nural islam	vatipara	vanginemary	goirypur	Mymensingh	Vegetable	Control

61	Balaitat hosan	koylarchor	aziya	purbodobla	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
62	Romzan ali	shoydor	dorgapur	dorgapur	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
63	Jalal uddin	shoyldoho	durgapur	durgapur	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
64	Rubel miya	shaldiya	purbodhobla	purbodhobla	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
65	Abdur rohoman	borondhana	birisiri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
66	Abdul barek	chenarete	birichri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
67	Helem	bashati	birishiri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
68	Hibil kanan	bashati	birishiri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
69	Abdul jalil	chanaroti	birisiri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
70	Kamal	soto nundopur	birishiri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
71	Sattar	barunda	birishri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
72	abuchan	chilarity	birichri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
73	Ahjjad	sotonordora	birishri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
74	Nayon meya	borona	birishri	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
75	Emdadul	Pachkahniya	amtala	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
76	Abul kashem	Pailati	Narandia	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
77	Md.Suruj Ali	Pailati	Narandia	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
78	Abu Chan	Pachkahniya	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
79	Md.Ahamed Khalek	Vottopara	Rowha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
80	Taijul	Jamalpur	Rowha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
81	Mohrom Ali	Sinduboratiya	Purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
82	Md.Ahmed	shoiladohor	Durgapur	Durgapur	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
83	Md.Shahidullah	soilladohoz	Durgapur	Durgapur	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
84	Abdul Rajjak	Shaldigha	Purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
85	Shrinondo Sorkar	Sinduboratiya	Purbodhola		Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
86	Akkas Ali	Shaldigha	Purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
87	Romjan Ali Fhokir	Koilati	Agio	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
88	Hamidur Rhaman Dulal	Koilati	Agio	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
89	Md.Johir uddin Shekh	Sinduboratiya	Purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
90	Ahamed Salam Talukda	Pailati	Narandia	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
91	Md.Badsha Mia	Rajendropur	Choplisha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
92	Md.Abdul Motaleb	Nowyagao	Barhattra	Barhattra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary

93	Manik Khan Pathan	Nowyagao	Barhattra	Barhattra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
94	Monsur Ali Khan	Nowyagao	Barhattra	Barhattra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
95	Md.Moyen Uddin	Nowyagao	Barhattra	Barhattra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
96	Md.Suruj Mia	Nowyagao	Barhattra	Barhattra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
97	Khokon Mia	Pachkahniya	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
98	Joj Mia	Vottopara	Rowha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
99	Habibullah	Jamalpur	Rowha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
100	Ahamed Rahman	Vottopara	Rowha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
101	Lalkha	Jamal pur	Roiha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
102	Sona Fokir	Pachkhonia	Amtoli	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
103	Mohammad Ali	Shapur	Bota	Sodor	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
104	Sobuz Mia	bisunathpur	Amtoli	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
105	Siraj Mia	Vottopara	Room	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
106	Selim Reja	Rajenropur	Chollis	Sodor	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
107	Babul Mia	Pachkhonia	Amtoli	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
108	Humayoun Kabir	Pailachi	Narinda	Phobodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
109	Bozlu Mia	Nouga	Barhatta	Barhatta	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
110	Rohon Mia	Moltia		Keora	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
111	Azizul Hauqe	Monatia		Kendua	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
112	Monayem	Pailati	Narandia	Purbadhala	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
113	Md.A.Khalek	Shalchapur	Narandia	Purbadhala	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
114	Babul Mia	Jalalpur	Rouha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
115	Hannan	Jalalpur	Rouha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
116	AAItu Mia	Bashati	So.Bishiura	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
117	Humayun Kabir	Nauagao	Nauagao	Barhatra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
118	Chand Mia	Rajendropur	Chollissha	Sadar	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
119	Enamul Haque Khan	Nauagao	Nauagao	Barhatra	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
120	nozrul islam	koylaty	ageya	purbofhobola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
121	sattar	rajondropur	chollisa	netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Beneficiary
122	Md., Dulal Mia	Bikakoni	Bikakoni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
123	Shofiq	Daupur	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
124	Nazrul Islam	Bangla	Bangla	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control

125	Md.Muslem Uddin	Sapmara	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
126	Ahamed Khalek	Gobindopur	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
127	Sultana	Kumri	Rouha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
128	Motaleb	Sapmara	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
129	Ishak Ali	Chockbatta	Chirang	kendua	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
130	Md.Nazrul Islam	Sapmara	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
131	Rakhal Chockroborti	Bangla	Bangla	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
132	Najimuddin	Kumarpara	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
133	helal Uddin	Kumri	Rouha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
134	Forida Begum	Ramkrish	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
135	Nijam Uddin	Kumarpara	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
136	helal Uddin	Kumarpara	Rouha	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
137	Ahamed Roshis	Dugiya	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
138	Attas Mia	Malni	Netrokona	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
139	Ruj Ali	Kawalikona	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
140	Akkas Ali	Pachkahania	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
141	Sushil Chandra Das	Amtola	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
142	Joynal Hak	Kawalikona	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
143	Nirondrochondro Das	Amtola	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
144	Sona mia	Dolpa	Dolpa	Kaoya	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
145	Abdul Barak	Rui	Bangla	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
146	Shadul Islam	Rui	Bangla	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
147	Monjurul Haque	Deupur	Amtola	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
148	Siraj Mai	Dottogram	Saouta		Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
149	Surap Ali	Dottogram	Saouta		Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
150	Md Anu Mia	kristopur	medani	sodor	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
151	Md. Abdul Malek	Salongor	Saota	Barhatta	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
152	Abul Kasem	Sotokailati	Sotokailati	sodor	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
153	Kml Mai	Dottogram	Saouta		Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
154	Royel Mai	Onnonto pur		sodor	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
155	Bblu miy	Soto dity	pikrte	sodor	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
156	Md Motleb	Dottogram	Saouta		Netrokona	Vegetable	Control

157	Moyej Uddin	Bichipara	Kalaiti	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
158	Ahamed Rashid	Anontopur	Kalaiti	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
159	Ajjul Rahman	Choto Kalaiti	Kalaiti	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
160	Maain Uddin	Deogras	Saota		Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
161	Md.Hasim Uddin Fakir	Dottogram	Sauta	Barhatta	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
162	Akbar Ali	Kaliapara	Kaliapara		Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
163	Akdil Hosen	Kamalgati	Luxmigang	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
164	Md.Akdil Mia	Kandapara	Lokkhigonj	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
165	Md.Shabuj Mia	Chotokailati	Kailati	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
166	rohomotulla akind	hasanpur	lokigong	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
167	abul miya	nundipur	modonpur	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
168	mashud	modunpur	modunpur	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
169	sattar	triyochery	lokkigonda	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
170	maenn uddin	kandapara	likkidonda	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
171	moinul islam	nundhipur	modon pur	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
172	Abdul Motin	Modonpur	Modonpur	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
173	Md Abdul Motaleb	Hasam Pur	Lothigonj	Netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
174	Md. Abdul Hannan	Otekapara	purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
175	Md. Habul Mia	bishkakuni	bishkakuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
176	salma khatun	bishkakuni	bishkakuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
177	Md. Abdul goni	patli	dulamulgao	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
178	Md. Chan Mia	Biskakuni	Biskakuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
179	Sujol Mia	Biskakuni	Biskakuni	netrokona	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
180	Siraj Ali	pukuria konda	purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
181	Md. Helal Mia	Patli	dulamulgao	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
182	Md. Fozlul Haqe	Biskakuni	Biskakuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
183	Siraz Ali	Biskakuni	Biskakuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
184	Abul Mojib	Bishkuni	Bishkuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
185	Allal Uddin	Pukuria Kandha	purbodhola	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
186	Abdul Rohim	Bishkuni	Bishkuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
187	Md. Abdul Rosid	Biskakuni	Biskakuni	Purbodhola	Netrokona	Vegetable	Control
188	Reba resile	gobrakor	lokkivat	Haluaghat	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary

189	Pranica charon	chorgang	gazireti	Haluaghat	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
190	Lolita vazo	charhang	gaziri	Haluaghat	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
191	Nazim uddin	boraipar	banihala	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
192	Mayabi	chorongi	gazirvit	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
193	monika chemim	charahan	haloyagh	Haluaghat	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
194	Dlaowar hashan	taldhidi	kakpny	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
195	Billal uddin	bairtpar	banihala	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
196	Maya scrow	monikori	haloyagh	Haluaghat	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
197	Helal Uddin	Bairpara	Banihala	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
198	Faijur Rahman	Baraipuk	Galagao	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
199	Suman Chawkrobari	Baraipuk	Galagao	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
200	Senuka Richil	Monikura	Haluagha	Haluagha	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
201	MD.Abul Kalam	Shachash	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
202	Md.Abu Bakar Siddiqe	Bashati	Bashati	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
203	Md.Eusuf Ali	Shatashi	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
204	Md.Golam Maula	SotraShi	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
205	Md.Aftab Uddin	Bashati	Bashati	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
206	Md.Abdul Salam	Garaikut	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
207	Md.Abdullah Al Kausr	Uttar Ga	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
208	Md.Saidul Islam	Garaikut	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
209	Md.Tofazzol Hossain	Garaikut	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
210	Md.Surujjaman	Garaikut	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
211	Md.Ruhul Amin	Bashati	Bashati	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
212	Md.Asadujjaman	Garaikut	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
213	Md.Shohidul Islam	N.Garaik	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
214	Md.Mojibor Rahman	Sattrash	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
215	Md.Hafijur Rahman	Garaikut	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
216	Md.Jalal Uddin	Sattrash	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
217	Md.Alal Uddin	Sattrash	Kumargat	Muktagac	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
218	Jamal Uddin	Mowajjem	Mowajjem	Nandayil	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
219	Giyas Uddin	Mowajjem	Mowajjem	Nandayil	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
220	Altob Hossen	Soyoudjo	Moyagemp	Nandaiei	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary

221	Masud Khan	Soyoudga	Moyagemp	Nandaiei	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
222	Jamal Uddin	Soyoudga	Moyagemp	Nandaiei	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
223	Kamal Uddin	Vatibabe	Ghagra	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
224	Mohmodul Hassan	Vatibabe	Ghagra	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
225	Abdul Halim	Moyagemp	Moyagemp	Nandaiei	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
226	Atikur Rahman	Alatpur	Chorisor	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
227	Ariful Islam	Alalpur	isordia	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
228	Rafiqul Islam	Alalpur	isordia	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
229	Mostak Ahmed	Alalpur	isordia	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
230	Abdul Gofur	Alalpur	isordia	Sodor	Mymensingh	Fish	Beneficiary
231	Abbas Ali	Akonpara	Haluagha	Haluagha	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
232	Anisur Rahman	Akonpara	Haluagha	Haluagha	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
233	Md.Abul Hashem	Maijpara	Koichapu	Haluagha	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
234	Md.Azharul Islam	Maijpara	Koichapu	Haluagha	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
235	Md.Abdul latif	Akonpara	Haluagha	Haluagha	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
236	Tesor Ali	Kagia Ka	Fulpur	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
237	Sohug Mia	Baroi Pa	Banihala	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
238	Md.Nurul Alam	Maskanda	Tarakand	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
239	Toffajol Hossan	Nolnoldi	Banihala	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
240	Ajiz	Baroi Pa	Banihala	Fulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
241	Md.Badol Mia	Rupchanp	Tarakand	Phulpur	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
242	Sudip Ghosh	Aangrarc	Boilor	Trishal	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
243	Nirmol Chondro Ghosh	Aangrarc	Boilor	Trishal	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
244	Liton Mridha	Daspara	Dhanitho	Trishal	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
245	Bokul Hossain	Vatidash	Dhanitho	Trishal	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
246	Mazbaho uddin	dashpara	dhinekol	Trishal	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
247	Shodiol islam	anbarvho	boilor	Trishal	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
248	Faruck ahmed	balashpu	poyrosov	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
249	Dulam meya	ruguramp	chorlilm	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
250	Abul kalam azad	rampura	chorlilk	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
251	Anamul huck	rumpura	choleny	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Fish	Control
252	Joinal	bolashpu	mymensin	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Fish	Control

253	Jubaeer	Poroskhi	Teosri	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
254	Md. Moyna Mia		Banyajan	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
255	Montu Mia		Telegati	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
256	Ajjul	Ganganar	Modon	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
257	Masud rana				Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
258	Masum	Ganganar	Modon	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
259	Ali Ahmed	Ganganar	Modon	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
260	Matiur rahman	Matikata	Telegati	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
261	Md. Abul Mia	Mubarokpur	Banyajan	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
262	Selina	Bot Tala	Kailati	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
263	Rahima	Bat tala	Kailati	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
264	Anwara	Bat tala	Kailati	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
265	Md. Kairul Isl	koturi kona	Teosri	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
266	Yasin Ali	koturi kona	Teosri	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
267	Humayan Kabir	koturi kona	Teosri	Modon	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
268	Edris	Govindapur	Bangla	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
269	Harun Mia	Sapmara	Netrokona	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Beneficiary
270	Milan Mia	Malani	Netrokona	Netokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control
271	Roason Ali	Sapmara	Amtala	Netokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control
272	Md. Yaseen	eforati	Doz	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Control
273	Moluba chan	Bolunia	Amtala	Sadar	Netrokona	Duck	Control
274	Md. Masud rana	Ekratia	Doaz	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Control
275	Edris	Sapmara	Amtala	Netrokna	Netrokona	Duck	Control
276	Billal Hossain	Rajurbajar	Netrokona	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control
277	Police Mia	Bolunia	Amtala	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control
278	Barek	Govidpur	Bangla	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control
279	Mojibur Rahman	Bainagar	Doaz	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Control
280	Md. Hadis Mia	Anantapur	Kailati	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control
281	Giasuddin	Rainagar	Doaz	Atpara	Netrokona	Duck	Control
282	Jewel Mia	06 Kailati	Kailati	Netrokona	Netrokona	Duck	Control

ANNEX 7- KEY INFORMANTS

S/N	Type	Name	Occupation	Area
1	PBSP	Md. AkramHossain	Input Seller	Amoakanda, Phulpur
2	PBSP	SazzadHossain	Retailer	Haluaghat
3	PBSP	Md. HabiburRahman	Retailer	
4	PBSP	Md. MuklesurRahmanMukul	Input Seller	Boira, Bottala
5	PBSP	Md. GolamHossain	Soil Tester	
6	PBSP	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Medicine & Chemical Retailer	Bot Tola Bazar
7	PBSP	Md. Abul Bashar	Input Seller	Chollish Bazar, Netrokona
8	PBSP	Md. AbdurRahman	Input Seller	Durgapur Bazar, Durgapur
9	PBSP	Md. KarimMiah	Duck Hatchery Owner	Kuturikona, Madau, Netrokona
10	PBSP	Md. Aminul Islam	Feed Crusher	Garaikuti, Muktagacha
11	PSP	Dr. Harunur Rashid	Associate Professor	BAU, Mymensingh
12	PSP	Babul Chakraborti	SAO, DAE	NetrokonaSadar
13	PSP	KhandakerMizanurRahman	UAO, DAE	Barhatta, Netrokona
14	PSP	ShahjahanSiraj	UAO, DAE	Gouripur, Mymensingh
15	PNGO	SusmitaSen	Project Coordinator, WDO	Netrokona
16	PNGO	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Area Coordinator, GKP	MymensinghSadar
17	PNGO	Md. AbulArshad	Program Coordinator, ARBAN	Purbotola, Netrokona
18	PNGO	Syedul Islam Khan	Project Coordinator, SUS	Netrokona
19	PNGO	Nazrul Islam	Focal Person, JKP	Baluakanda, Netrokona
20	PNGO	Md. FazlulHaque	Coordinator, GRAUS	