



# Annual Outcome Survey (AOS)



# SACCP

Smallholder  
Agricultural  
Competitiveness  
Project

Sech Bhaban (5<sup>th</sup> Floor), 22 Manik Mia Avenue, Dhaka-1207



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## Annual Outcome Survey (AOS)

### কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তবৃন্দের নাম ও স্বাক্ষর

 জনাব মোঃ ছায়েদুজ্জামান প্রধান (অতিরিক্ত সচিব) কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	 জনাব মো: মাহবুবুল হক পাটওয়ারী অতিরিক্ত সচিব পরিকল্পনা অনুবিভাগ, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়
 জনাব ফেরদোসা আখতার যুগ্মপ্রধান (যুগ্মসচিব), ফসল অনুবিভাগ, কৃষি পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	 জনাব মোহাম্মদ এনামুল হক যুগ্মসচিব (পরিকল্পনা-২অধিশাখা), কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়
 জনাব মোঃ সাইফুল ইসলাম মহাপরিচালক আইএমইডি, পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়	 জনাব মোছা: জেসমুন নাহার উপপ্রধান (উপসচিব) কৃষি ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
 জনাব মোহাম্মদ সোলায়মান উপপ্রধান (উপসচিব) ফসল অনুবিভাগ, কৃষিপানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	 জনাব সুজয় চৌধুরী উপসচিব পরিকল্পনা অনুবিভাগ, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়
 জনাব মোঃ মতিউর রহমান উপপরিচালক পরিকল্পনা, প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ও আইসিটি উইং, কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর	 জনাব জেসমিন সুলতানা সি: সহ; প্রধান (সি:সহ: সচিব) ফসল অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
 জনাব মোহাম্মদ আশ্রাফুজ্জামান উপসচিব নরডিক ব্রাঞ্চ এবং ইফাদ সমন্বয়-৬, ইআরডি	 জনাব মো: হুমায়ুন কবির কৃষি অর্থনীতিবিদ পরিকল্পনা, প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ও আইসিটি উইং, কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর
 ড. পরিমল চন্দ্র সরকার কম্পোনেন্ট কো-অর্ডিনেটর এসএসপি, বারিঅঞ্জা, সেচভবন, ঢাকা।	 ড. রাজু আহমেদ কম্পোনেন্ট কো-অর্ডিনেটর এসএসপি, ডিএএমঅঞ্জা, সেচভবন, ঢাকা।
 জনাব মোঃ রেজাউর রহমান কম্পোনেন্ট ডাইরেক্টর এসএসপি, বিএডিসিঅঞ্জা, সেচভবন, ঢাকা।	 জনাব সৈয়দ আবু সিয়াম জুলকারনাইন উপপ্রকল্প পরিচালক “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”—শীর্ষক প্রকল্প
 ড. মুহাম্মদ এমদাদুল হক প্রকল্প পরিচালক “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”—শীর্ষক প্রকল্প	



## Preface

This report presents the findings from the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) conducted for the Smallholders Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP) funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB). The project is operational in thirty Upazilas of eleven Districts in the southern belt of Bangladesh.

This Survey aims to measure project effectiveness, highlight significant accomplishments, identify potential focus areas to strengthen implementation, and generate recommendations to take corrective actions on time.

To ensure technical, experiential and operational backstopping, an inter-ministerial committee comprising members from the Ministry of Agriculture, IMED, Planning Commission, Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), and SACP, overlooks and reviews all aspects of the Survey from design to Report finalization. The committee selects and approves data collection instruments and methodology, provides monitoring support to maintain data quality and reviews analysis, findings and final report generation. Similarly, the representatives from the committee monitored the Survey and observed Household Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) during the data collection process to provide constructive feedback to the Junior Monitoring & Reporting Specialist (JMRS). After completion of data collection, the Committee engages with the PMU to conduct data validation workshop and preparation of this descriptive report.

Therefore, I would like to thank inter-ministerial committee, the Project Component Directors, Deputy Project Director (DPD), Senior Monitoring Officer, Deputy Directors of DAE, Upazila Agriculture Officers (UAOs), Sub Assistants Agricultural Officers (SAAOs) and Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists. I would also like to thank the FAO-Technical Assistance team who provide analytical and drafting support for Survey and Report finalization. The combined effort of this diverse team led to the successful completion of the AOS survey.

I am happy to present the findings of the report. I believe the report fulfils the survey objectives as per the needs of the project and partner stakeholders.

**Dr. Muhammad Emdadul Haque**  
Project Director, SACP

## Acknowledgement

This report is a part of the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) of Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP) implemented by the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture as the lead agency and financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The M&E team gratefully acknowledges the support of the AOS operating Committee, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and overall lead of the Project Management Unit (PMU) for the technical review and recommendations. We especially recognize the contribution and supervision of Dr Md Hamidur Rahman Project Management Specialist, SACP, Dr. Md. Emdadul Haque, Project Director, Syed Abu Siam Zulquarnine, Deputy Project Director, Dr. Mohammed Razu Ahmed, Component Director, Department of Agriculture Marketing (DAM), Dr. Parimal Chandra Sarker, Component Coordinator, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Md. Rezaur Rahman, Component Director, Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC), and Katarzyna Zofia Czaplicka, Senior Technical Advisor leading the FAO Technical Assistance Team.

This report would not have been possible without the active involvement of the Government and Non-Government officers at field level of the implementation who provided valuable inputs, cooperation and assistance. We acknowledge the contribution provided by the participants of the SACP farmers' groups, the lead officials from the respective districts and Upazilas who participated in KIIs, lead farmers who shared their valuable insights and officials of various Government organizations such as MoA, Planning Commission, DAE, DAM, BARI and BADC. We are grateful for the logistic support and hospitality extended by the Upazila Agriculture Officers (UAO) of DAE during the survey period.

## Acronyms

AEO	: Agriculture Extension Officer
AOS	: Annual Outcome Survey
AST	: Academic Sub-Team
BADC	: Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BARI	: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
COI	: Core Outcome Indicators
DAE	: Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	: Department of Agricultural Marketing
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
HVC	: High-Value Crop
IFAD	: International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	: Income Generating Activities
IMED	: Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
JMRS	: Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist
KII	: Key Informant Interview
MIS	: Management information System
MoA	: Ministry of Agriculture
NARS	: National Agricultural Research System
PIC	: Project Implementation Committee
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
RIMS	: Results and Impact Management System
QAQC	: Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SACP	: Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
TL	: Team Leader
TP	: Technical Proposal
UAO	: Upazila Agricultural Officer





## Executive Summary

In the year 2022, the project activities have benefitted farmers through increased knowledge on High-Value Crops (HVC) cultivation, adoption of technologies that can benefit crop cultivation and through higher income from cultivating HVC. Interventions such as farmer training, field days, demonstrations, crate distribution, homestead gardening seed distribution and vermi-compost trainings have been largely effective.

The household surveys clearly demonstrated a strong inclination towards the following activities:

- Group formation
- Trainings related to HVC cultivation
- Farmer demonstrations and field days
- Post-harvest management
- Seed distribution
- Homestead seed distribution
- Homestead gardening training
- Business management trainings
- Training on production of vermicomposting

Producer groups continue to strengthen overall project implementation. Effectiveness of project activities significantly increases when project targets farmers through groups for integrated trainings and technology transfers. The enhanced cultivation knowledge and practices lead to efficient and effective use of land, greater production and higher income.

With the project becoming more mature in field, farmers have been using HVC crops widely. During the time of data collection, majority of farmers reported benefiting highly from brinjal, mung bean, bitter gourd, tomato and cucumber.

To assess the income change of farmers cultivating HVC crops, three crops were selected and compared against non-beneficiary farmers cultivating the same crop. The crop selection was based on the sample proportion of HVC crops and it was seen that the income of the project beneficiary farmers have increased. Farmers reported increase of income within the range of BDT 80 to BDT 1,000 per decimal of land. The analyzed income change included farmers who cultivated brinjal, cucumber and mung bean.

The project should continue to implement its' activities whilst documenting challenges that are being addressed. This will ensure better result measurement practices when annual outcome surveys are conducted.



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## 1. Background of the Project

Bangladesh, with its fertile land, favorable climate, and abundant water resources, holds a unique opportunity to leverage its agricultural sector for sustainable development and improved livelihoods. In particular, the nation has an impressive record of accomplishment for growth and development, and aspiring to be a middle-income country, modeling food systems and agriculture sector transformation. However, traditional farming practices, limited access to resources, and climate change effects continue to affect the livelihoods of farmers and the country's food supply. Agricultural transformation is the only solution in response to the realities.

Contributing to increasing the livelihood of smallholder farmers to facilitate the transformation process across rural communities, the Small Holder Agricultural Competitiveness project began in 2018. The project is implemented by five agencies – DAE, DAM, BADC, BARI, and FAO as technical assistance partner, and is funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through a direct partnership with MoA which is the mandated agency for agriculture development in the country. SACP supports the Government's strategic master plan of transforming agriculture in Southern Bangladesh.

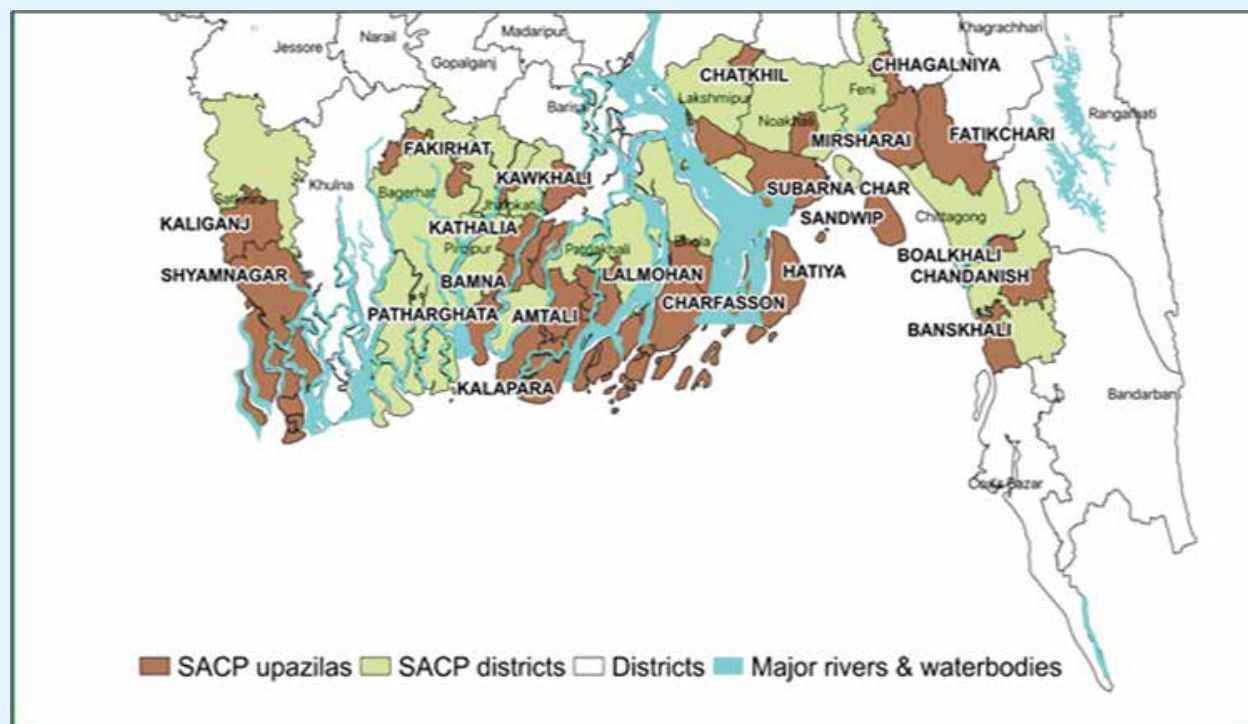


Figure 1. Project area Southern Part of Bangladesh

The SACP project is being implemented in eleven districts covering thirty upazilas in the southern region of Bangladesh, 250 unions selected based on the targeting criteria. The Project Development Indicators include:

- (1) Benefit at least 250,000 rural households or 1,400,000 people, i.e. one-fifth of the population through smallholders' responsiveness and competitiveness in high-value crops production and marketing of fresh and/or processed products;
- (2) increase sustainable production intensification and improve women's dietary diversity score;
- (3) Increase farmers' incomes and livelihood resilience through demand-led productivity investments, crop diversification and increased market linkages; and
- (4) New and existing technologies researched, developed and adapted to agro-ecological constraints.



## 1.1. Brief Description of the Project Objective

SACP aims to contribute to Bangladesh’s agricultural smallholders’ responsiveness and competitiveness in high value crops production and marketing of fresh and/or processed products. The development objective of the project isto increase farmer incomes and livelihood resilience through demand-led productivity investments, crop diversification and increased market linkages.

The following chart illustrates the logic and key performance targets of the project.

OUTPUT	OUTCOME	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
<b>1.1. Supporting organizational development of farmer groups in HVC technology requirements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000 Producer Groups formed or mobilized</li> <li>50,000 rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages</li> </ul>	<b>New and existing technologies researched, developed and adapted to agro-ecological constraints</b> <u>Component-1: Enhanced production of HVC and technology adoption</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200,000 households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices</li> <li>175,000 of households reporting an increase in production</li> </ul>	<b>To increase farmer incomes and livelihood resilience through demand-led productivity investments, crop diversification and increased market linkages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>150,000 beneficiary households reporting at least 20% income increase from HVC production and marketing</li> <li>50% households reporting improvements in household asset ownership index</li> </ul>
<b>1.2. Adaptive trials of new or existing technologies under farm field conditions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250,000 persons trained in production practices and/or technologies</li> <li>1,300 market led FFS organized in engagement with private sector actors</li> <li>2,500 field days on different demonstrations</li> </ul>		
<b>1.3. Improving access to district market-led research and extension facilities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 offices, training and lab facilities renovated/ improved</li> <li>570 common facility centers established for marketing and processing</li> </ul>		
<b>2.1 Developing smallholder farmers’ capacity in production and post-production practices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9,000 Marketing Groups formed</li> <li>225,000 rural farmers from Marketing Groups trained in business management</li> <li>11 functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported</li> </ul>	<b>Production decisions respond to market opportunities</b> <u>Component-2: Processing and marketing of HVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>180,000 Marketing Group members reporting an increase in sales and/or profit</li> <li>20,000 women provided with targeted support reporting minimum dietary diversity</li> </ul>	<b>To contribute to Bangladesh’s agricultural smallholders responsiveness and competitiveness in high value crops production and marketing of fresh and/or processed products</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50,000 women from project supported households reporting minimum dietary diversity</li> <li>60,000 hectares of land under productive, profitable and sustainable agriculture</li> </ul>
<b>2.2 Provision of small infrastructure (by group or individual on cost-sharing basis)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>300 market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated under matching grant</li> </ul>		
<b>2.3 Improved awareness of nutrition, hygiene and food safety</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,000 women provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition</li> </ul>		
<b>3.1 Conservation and utilization of surface water through improved infrastructure development in sustainable manner</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,942 surface water technologies for irrigation construct</li> <li>20,000 hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/ rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<b>Improved availability of irrigation water and efficient usage</b> <u>Component-3: Climate Resilient Surface Water Management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50,000 households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs</li> </ul>	<b>OUTREACH</b> <b>Direct beneficiaries receiving project services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250,000 households reached</li> <li>1,150,000 persons from project supported households receiving services promoted or supported by the project</li> </ul>
<b>3.2 Strengthening capacity of water interest groups</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>789 Water User Groups formed and mobilized</li> <li>23,670 persons in Water User Groups trained</li> </ul>		

Figure 2. Intervention logic and key performance targets

<sup>1</sup>The average people per household in the project area is 5.6

## 2. Introduction

As part of IFAD Core Outcome Indicators (COI) requirements, and SACP logical framework, an annual outcome survey was carried out to assess the outcome, impact (objective and goal) and overlap estimation for mandatory annual IFAD results report submitted. The exercise primarily involves the collection and analysis of primary data from the counterfactual/ comparison group.

The data collection questionnaire, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and Key Informant Interviews (KII) administered following the COI guidelines of the IFAD ensured involvement of different levels government officials and beneficiaries. Two-day hands-on training on the data collection process was provided to the Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists (JMRS) and followed with a field test of the data collection tools. . The =JMRS of the SACP collected quantitative and qualitative data from the sampled respondents.

The inter-Ministerial Committee was formed, comprising members from the Ministry of Agriculture, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Planning Commission, and the Department of Agricultural Extension. The Committee played a vital role in conducting the Annual Outcome Survey of the SACP from the initial stage. The Committee approved the data collection instruments through reviewing and fine-tuning. The high officials of Ministries and SACP team Departments were involved in maintaining data quality through observation and physical verification. Thus, they observed Households Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and Key Informant Interviews (KII) in the field during the data collection process and provided constructive feedback and suggestions to the Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists (JMRS). They were also involved in the data validation workshop and contributed by preparing a comprehensive descriptive report. They provided substantial support and guidance to the SACP M&E Team in the data analysis process and compilation of qualitative findings as well.

### 1.2. Objectives

The annual outcome survey is conducted to assess progress of the project against the outcomes and intended impact as specified by the Project Document. The key objectives are as follows:

1. Track impact of project activities on farmers at outcome level under all implementing bodies and monitor the results achieved against the planned objectives;
2. Support efforts and provide recommendations that will foster accountability for results linked to the impact for evidence informed decision making;
3. Support learning across different stakeholders throughout the timeline of the project

### 3. Methodology

Harnessing the experience of the leading development projects in agriculture sector, the SACP team collectively adopted the approach of sample size based Household Survey to understand the impact of the SACP interventions on the project beneficiaries in comparison to the non-SACP beneficiaries. The three key focus areas considered to adopt the methodology included:

1. Data coverage area: Ensuring the geographical coverage of all SACP divisions and districts is vital for the methodology to be correctly implemented during the household surveys. It is also important to ensure that coverage areas are looked at unbiasedly and samples are selected randomly to get true reflection of the implementation progress and the results achievement.
2. Differences in the statistical concepts and methodologies used by the national or regional authorities for collecting the data: Consultations with relevant stakeholders, including those at grassroots levels, have taken place prior to methodology adoption.
3. Quality of the primary data: Using digital data collection tools with sufficient and effective validation checks were key to ensuring the quality of data. This year, SACP piloted a new data collection app in addition to Kobo. The new application is still undergoing development; however, this creates a new

scope for the project to harness technology at a more customized level during the annual surveys.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, composed of members from the Ministry of Agriculture, IMED, Planning Commission, and Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), and SACP team (please see the list of committee members in annexure-5) were fully involved in the development of the survey.



Figure 3. Work flow

The technical, experiential and operational backstopping, an inter-ministerial committee comprising members from the Ministry of Agriculture, IMED, Planning Commission, Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), and SACP, overlooks and reviews all aspects of the Survey from design to Report finalization. The committee selects and approves data collection instruments and methodology, provides monitoring support to maintain data quality and reviews analysis, findings and final report generation. Similarly, the representatives from the committee monitored the Survey and observed Household Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) during the data collection process to provide constructive feedback to the Junior Monitoring & Reporting Specialist (JMRS). After completion of data collection, the Committee engages with the PMU to conduct data validation workshop and preparation of this descriptive report.

While the household survey (counterfactual) lies at the core of the AOS exercise, FGDs and KIIs were also conducted for triangulation and supplementary information during data analysis, interpretation and report generation. The following key question groups were selected for the survey:

- Household roster (age, sex, HH head etc.)
- Livelihoods
- Housing and asset ownership
- Participation in project activities (training, FFD, services received, etc. and their usefulness, satisfaction)
- Participation in groups and
- Change in agro-production due to utilization/adoption of practices (e.g. HVC cultivation, irrigation etc.) promoted by the project including usefulness and effectiveness
- Post-harvest processing and access to market along with the associated benefit
- Business development and employment
- Gross margin analysis
- Climate resilience
- Food security and nutrition (knowledge awareness and practice along with dietary diversity)

### 3.1. Data Collection Methods

The quantitative and qualitative data were collected for the Annual Outcome Survey of the SACP. The Household Interview was used for collecting quantitative data, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) were used for qualitative data.

### 3.1.1 Household Interview

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered to collect data from the sampled farmers from the selected Upazilas of the project area. The questionnaire mainly focused on demographic and socio-economic data, homestead vegetable cultivation, high-value crops production status, technology adoption, and access to market, cost-benefit analysis of the crops, food security, nutrition, climate-resilient irrigation system, and coping strategies of the respondents. The finalized questionnaire upon review by the PMU was transferred to the SACP's new data collection application as well as to Kobo Collect, as a backup option. Both the tools are mobile/android based applications and have been finalized after the field test. The JMRSs then entered data on-site using the Kobo Collect along with piloting of the new data collection application that was undergoing development for the future needs of the SACP.

JMRSs collected data using the questionnaire through household interviews of SACP beneficiaries who were encouraged to sit along with other family members who also engage in cultivation practices. The enumerators asked the questions in vernacular language so respondents could easily understand and answer the questions perfectly.

This year the project piloted the surveys using electronic tablets that have been provided to JMRS by SACP.

### 3.1.2 Sample Size Determination

The sampling strategy was developed as per IFAD outcome survey guidelines. A simple random sampling method was used to select the sample, and data were collected accordingly with 460 households interviewed. This included 260 households who are the project beneficiaries and 200 control households from non-project Upazilas and non-beneficiary households. The sample of respondents was selected in such a way that all categories of respondents were covered including emphasis on gender balance.

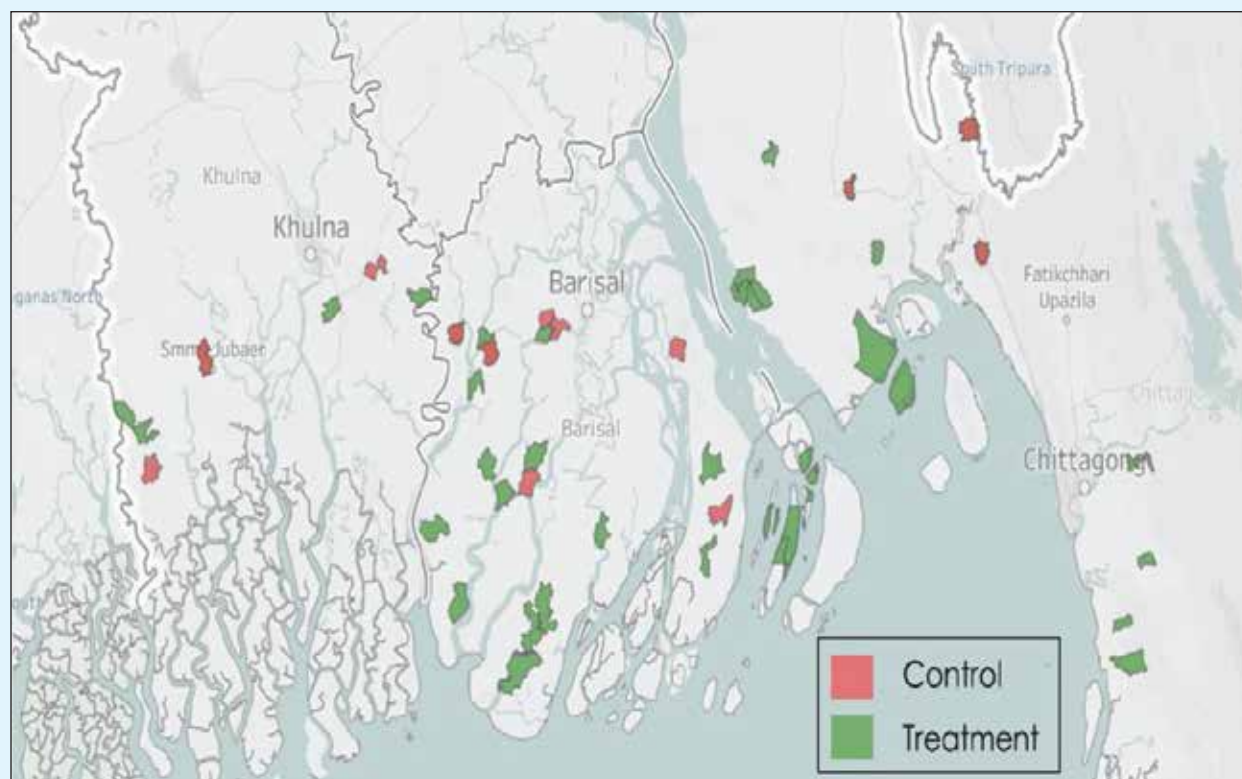


Figure 4. Location of collected Samples (Control and Treatment)



Figure 5. JMRS collecting data from farmers on Tabs provided by SACP-through KoBo Apps

**Table 1 SACP project coverage**

<b>Name of Division (3)</b>	<b>Name of District (11)</b>	<b>Name of Upazilla (30)</b>
<b>Khulna</b>	Bagehat	Fakirhat , Kachua
	Sathkhira	Shyamnagar, Kaligonj
<b>Barishal</b>	Pirojpur	Kowkhali
	Jhalokathi	Kathalia, Nolcity
	Bhola	Lalmohon, Charfasson, Monpura
	Patuakhali	Mirzagonj, Rangabali, Kalapara
	Barguna	Amtoli, Betagi, Bamna, Taltoli, Patharghata.
<b>Chattogram</b>	Chattogram	Boalkhali, Fatikchori, Chandonysh, Bashkhali, Sandip, Mirshorai
	Noakhali	Subarnachar, Chatkhil, Kabirhat, Hatia
	Feni	Chagolnaiya
	Laxmipur	Kamalnagor



Figure 6. Monitoring Team from Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

Table 2 Distribution of sampled respondents by Upazila (Beneficiary and Control)

Location			Treatment		Control	
Division	District	Upazilla	No of villages	No of farmers	No of villages	No of farmers
Chattogram	Chattogram	Mirsharai	1	10	1	10
		Chandanaish	1	10	1	10
		Fatikchari	1	10	1	10
		Banskhali	1	10	1	10
		Boalkhali	1	10	1	10
	Feni	Chagolnaiya	1	10	1	10
	Laxmipur	Kamalnagar	1	10	1	10
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	1	10	1	10
		Kabirhat	1	10	1	10
		Subarnochar	1	10	1	10
Khulna	Satkhira	Kaligonj	1	10	1	10
		Shyamnagar	2	20	1	10
	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	1	10	1	10
		Kachua	1	10	2	20
	Jhalokathi	Kathalia	1	10		
		Nalchiti	1	10	1	10
	Pirojpur	Kawkhali	1	10		
	Bhola	Charfasson	1	10	1	10
		Lalmohon	1	10	1	10
		Kalapara	1	10		

Location			Treatment		Control	
Division	District	Upazilla	No of villages	No of farmers	No of villages	No of farmers
Barishal	Patuakhali	Kalapara	1	10		
		Mirzagonj	1	10		
		Rangabali	1	10		
	Barguna	Bamna	1	10	1	10
		Batagi,	1	10		
		Pathorghata	1	10		
		Amtoli	1	10	1	10
Total			26	260	20	200

### 3.1.3 Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis

In order to triangulate and validate information received from the farmers, additional FGD and KII were conducted to collect qualitative data collection for the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS). A total of 22 FGDs and 33 KIIs were conducted with farmers group at Upazilla level in different Districts; simultaneously, 33 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO), Deputy Directors (DD) of District level, and other high Officials who were well informed about the SACP Project.

The qualitative data was collected from producer groups, agricultural extension officers, agricultural officers, Upazila Nirbahi Office (UNO). This resulted in making the report informative and reflecting.

The overall objective of the FGD and KII was to collect qualitative information about the progress of Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness project activities. The FGD was held with the existing farmers' groups and Key Informants were the officers, directly and indirectly, involved in implementing the project activities at the field level. The specific objectives are given below:

- To measure farmers' groups activities and identify their problems.
- To identify the farmers' accessibility to the project activities and their problems.
- To determine the trade, processing, storage, and irrigation conditions of farmers' products.
- To identify the migration and food security status of the Upazila.

The FGDs were conducted in 11 target Districts of the SACP. The selection of the FGD sites has been made in consultation with the M&E team of Project Management Unit (PMU). Then the choice of the farmers' groups by locations was finalized in consultation with the Officials of the implementing agencies such as UAO, SAAO and other officials.

### 3.2 Training of the JMRS

Comprehensive training was provided to the Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists (JMRSs) on using the electronic tablets provided by the project and testing the new MIS functionalities in the area of data collection. The training was provided on Zoom to ensure that JMRS were adequately skilled for the data collection and documentation. The content of the training mainly focused on AOS questionnaire, detailed discussion on tool use and expected results from the data collection. The sample was determined and distributed among the JMRS.

### **3.3 Data Aggregation and Analysis**

The data were collected with a combination of Kobo and SACP Data Collection App. The data collection was of high quality due to substantial induction of the enumerators and validation constraints and the minimal delay in data tabulation. The collected data was directly downloaded from KoBo and SACP MIS in Excel format for analysis.

### **3.4 Data Quality Control Mechanism**

One of the benefits of utilizing KoBo and SACP Data Collection App for data tabulation and aggregation was that it allows assigning necessary validation constraints and skip logics that can substantially reduce error. In addition, necessary treatments were made to the data before analysis. However, since SACP data collection app was newly piloted, some errors were observable during the initial piloting of the survey; subsequently, the errors were fixed and the data collection was completed on time.

### **3.5 Data Analysis, Compilation and Report Preparation**

Data from the validated Household Interviews was accumulated in the main SACP MIS and Kobo central repository. The secured dataset was then exported as a Microsoft Excel database for the further analysis. The analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics. Finally, the explanatory report was prepared based on the statistically analyzed data.

The qualitative data collected using FGD, KII were compiled, and synopsis was prepared. The compiled report reflected the underlying causes of obstacles faced by the farmers in the field to cultivate the crops. It provided a descriptive information on their experience and opinion with the exact scenario of the agricultural area. The findings from the FGD and KII are incorporated in the different sections of this report.

### **3.6 Validation Workshop**

The Data Validation Workshop was conducted online with JMRS based on the data received and analyzed. The results of the survey will be disseminated across the field staff through workshops all around the year of 2023 to ensure informed decisions are made during the activity implementation.

### **3.7 Limitation**

Due to piloting of the SACP Data Collection Application, the data collection process was initially taking comparatively longer. However, with continuous support from the M&E team used Kobo alongside the new application to ensure a backup. The resulting delay in the data collection was mitigated by ensuring that the survey focused on DAE component of the project, especially HVC cultivation – familiarity, observable benefits and intervention effectiveness.

Given the maturity of the project, the Annual Outcome Survey methodology will need to be revisited to ensure that a more comprehensive results measurement is done for the project to observe interconnectedness of the components and the ultimate benefits to farmers.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

This section describes the major findings of the Annual Outcome Survey 2022 including an overview of demography of the respondents and more importantly, the key observations that give a strong indication on effectiveness of activities under the project.

### **Key findings:**

The analysis of respondents under the beneficiary groups clearly demonstrated strong adoption of practices and technologies disseminated by the project. Farmers showed strong adoption of HVC cultivation because of being part of farmer groups and being trained during farmer demonstrations, Farmer Field Days, Post-harvest management, Homestead gardening and Business management.



#### 4.1. Demographic Information of the Respondents

This section describes the basic information of the both beneficiaries and control groups respectively. The basic information mainly covers the sampled respondents' sex, gender, assets, housing status, and ownership of agricultural lands.

##### 4.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

Under the Annual Outcome Survey 2022, male and female respondents were selected from both the project beneficiaries and control groups to assess the actual changes of farmers' livelihoods through project implementation.

**Table 3. Male & female ratio of the respondents**

Respondent group	Gender (Sex) of the respondent	
	Female	Male
Beneficiary	93 (43%)	143 (57%)
Control	54 (26%)	151 (74%)

As visible above, through random sampling a good balance of male and female respondent were achieved for project beneficiaries as project beneficiary lists include a good representative sample of females. For control, it was somewhat challenging to obtain female farmers within the period for data collection so a smaller proportion of control group is represented by female.

##### 4.1.2. Livelihood and Source of Household Income

This section describes the project beneficiaries and control groups' livelihoods considering average income sources and main income holders.

###### 4.2.1. Main Sources of Income

The primary sources of income of the farmers of the southern belt of Bangladesh, regardless of control of farmers and or beneficiaries, are categorized as sales from agricultural products, fish, livestock animals, handicrafts, processed foods, and natural resources. However, other sources also exist remittance, begging, and others.

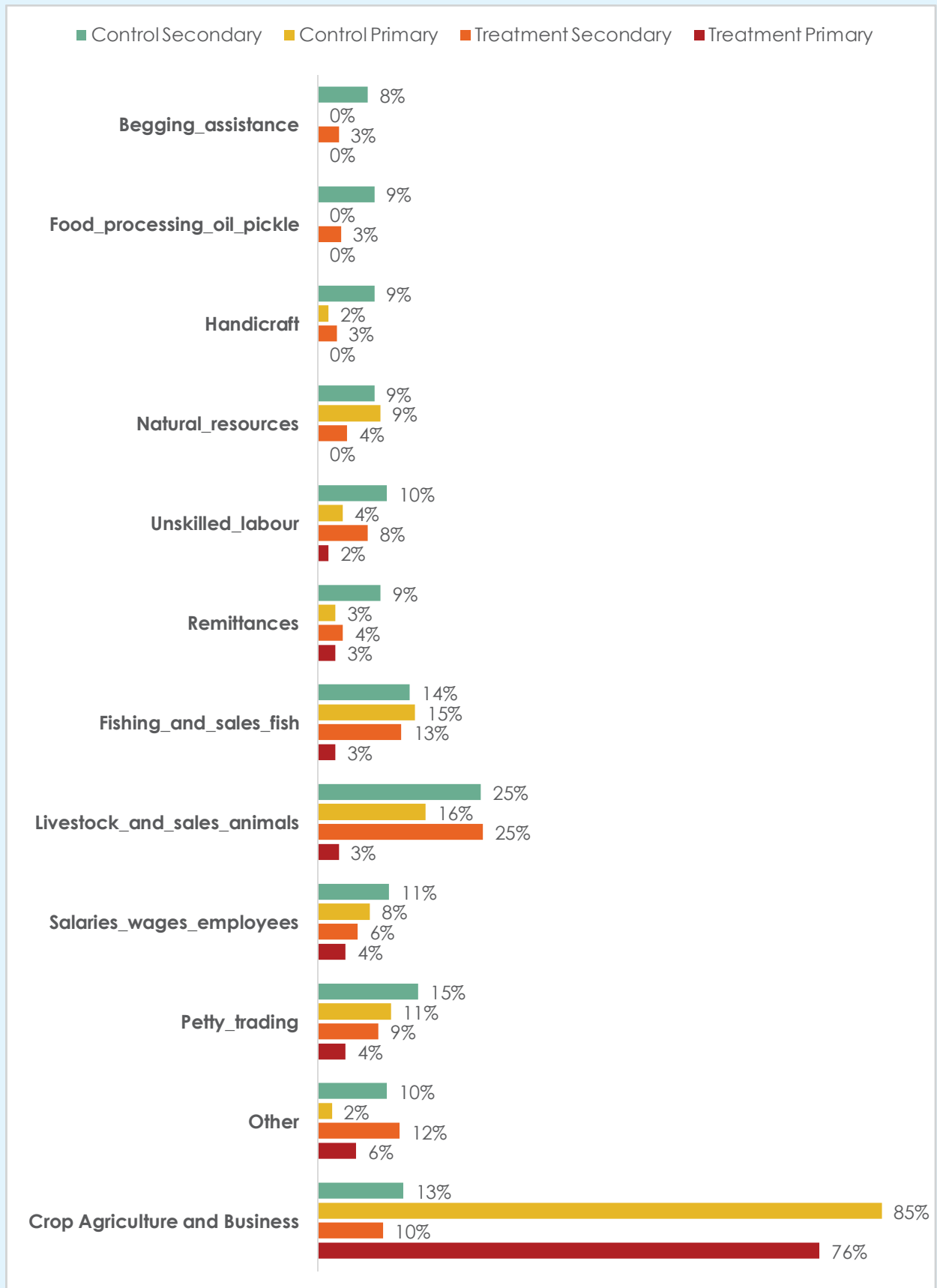


Figure 7. Primary and secondary sources of income

The respondents under both treatment and control groups were primarily involved in crop agriculture followed by livestock and sales of animals.

#### 4.2. Perception and Satisfaction on Project Activities

##### Key findings:

The analysis of respondents under beneficiary groups clearly demonstrated strong adoption of practices and technologies disseminated by the project. HVC cultivation and appropriate technology and farming practices were highly influenced by being part of producer groups and being involved in participatory activities such as demonstration, trainings and field days where exemplary farmers exhibited their harvest.

Seed distribution, homestead gardening training and vermi compost production were interventions that positively affected cultivation and overall production of farmers.

##### 4.2.1. Support Received and Its Usefulness



Figure 8 Lead farmers under SACP DAE component

The survey findings clearly demonstrated a strong inclination towards the following activities:

- Group formation
- Trainings related to HVC cultivation
- Farmer field days
- Post-harvest management
- Seed distribution including distribution for homestead gardening
- Homestead seed distribution
- Homestead gardening training
- Business management trainings



Figure 9. Homestead gardening at NalcityUpazila of Jhalokathi District under RPSF-I



Figure 10. Farmer Field Day



Figure 11. Summer Tomato Cultivation

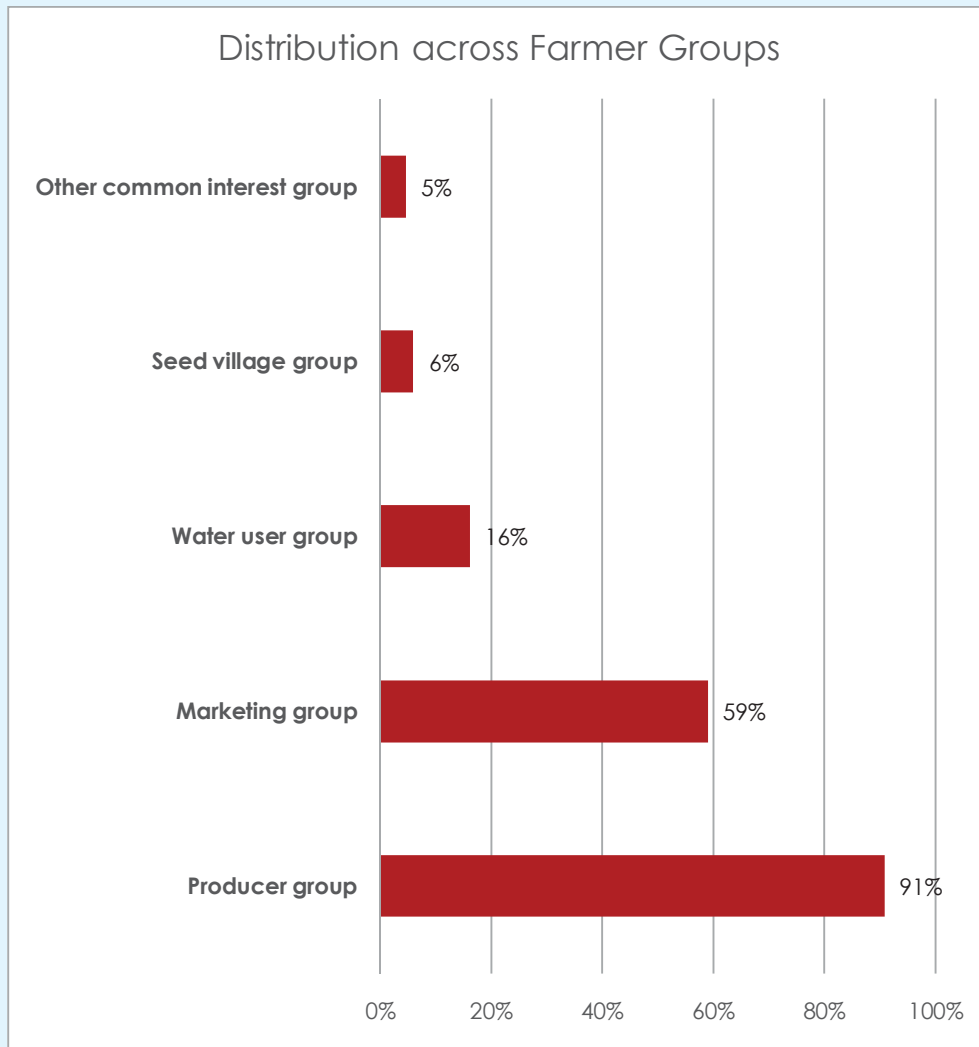


Figure 12. Status of respondents belonging to different groups

Formation of farmer producer groups continue to empower SACP beneficiaries. As per the Producer Groups play an integral part in SACP project implementation success.

#### 4.2.3. Technology Adoption

SACP intends to introduce new technologies and practices among the farmers related to the high value crops production, homestead gardening, irrigation management and marketing with the aim to increase production and income of project beneficiaries.

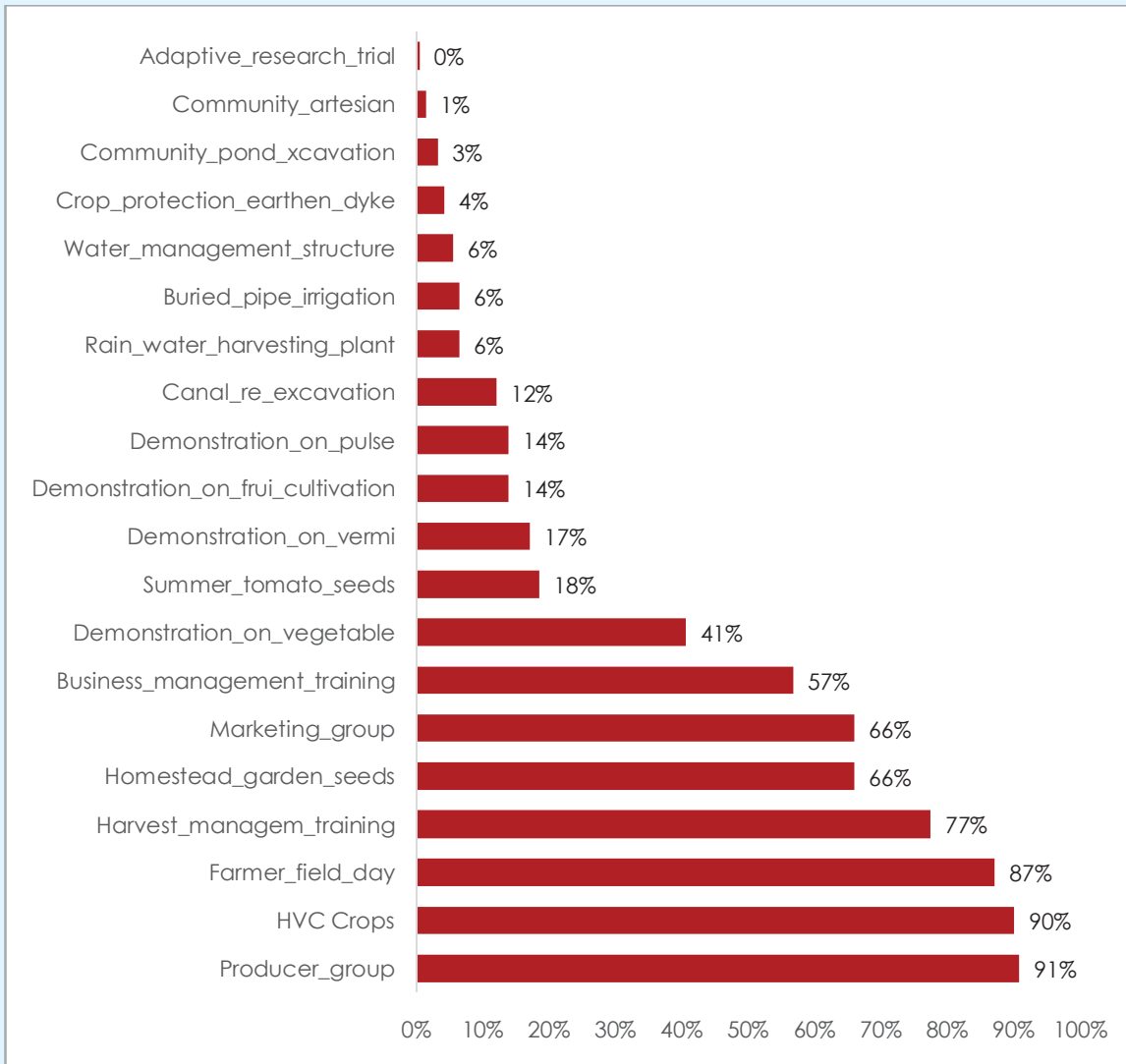


Figure 13 Adoption of Project Activities



Figure 14 Lead Farmer working in CFC

When adoption against project activities was analyzed, it was seen producer group formation, HVC practices, farmer field days, demonstration and vermi-compost production were highly effective. During the field visits, it was observed that HVC training was effectively supplemented by the Field Days, Post-harvest management training, Demonstration plots, Seed distribution and Business management training.

#### 4.2.4. High Value Crop Cultivation and dissemination

The project intends to introduce HVC among the farmers through demonstration.

**Table 4. Key HVCs of SACP**

Major category	Name of HVCs
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water melon</li> <li>- Mango</li> <li>- Malta</li> <li>- Jujube</li> <li>- Dwarf coconut</li> <li>- Dragon fruit</li> </ul>
Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tomato</li> <li>- Bitter gourd</li> <li>- Cucumber</li> <li>- Brinjal</li> <li>- Okra</li> <li>- Yard long bean</li> <li>- Bottle gourd</li> <li>- Kangkong</li> <li>- Cabbage</li> <li>- Cauliflower</li> <li>- Broccoli</li> <li>- Snake gourd</li> <li>- Sweet gourd</li> <li>- Pointed gourd</li> <li>- Country bean</li> <li>- Summer tomato</li> </ul>
Pulse & oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mung bean</li> <li>- Sesame</li> <li>- Sunflower</li> </ul>
Cereals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maize</li> </ul>
Spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chili</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.5. HVC Cultivation and Processing

The project intends to introduce High Value Crops among the farmers through demonstration. In the project areas HVC and newly introduced crops cultivation increased significantly. It is seen from the above figure that tomato, brinjal, bitter gourd, cucumber, okra, yard long bean, and mung bean are becoming popular to cultivate in the project area as HVC.

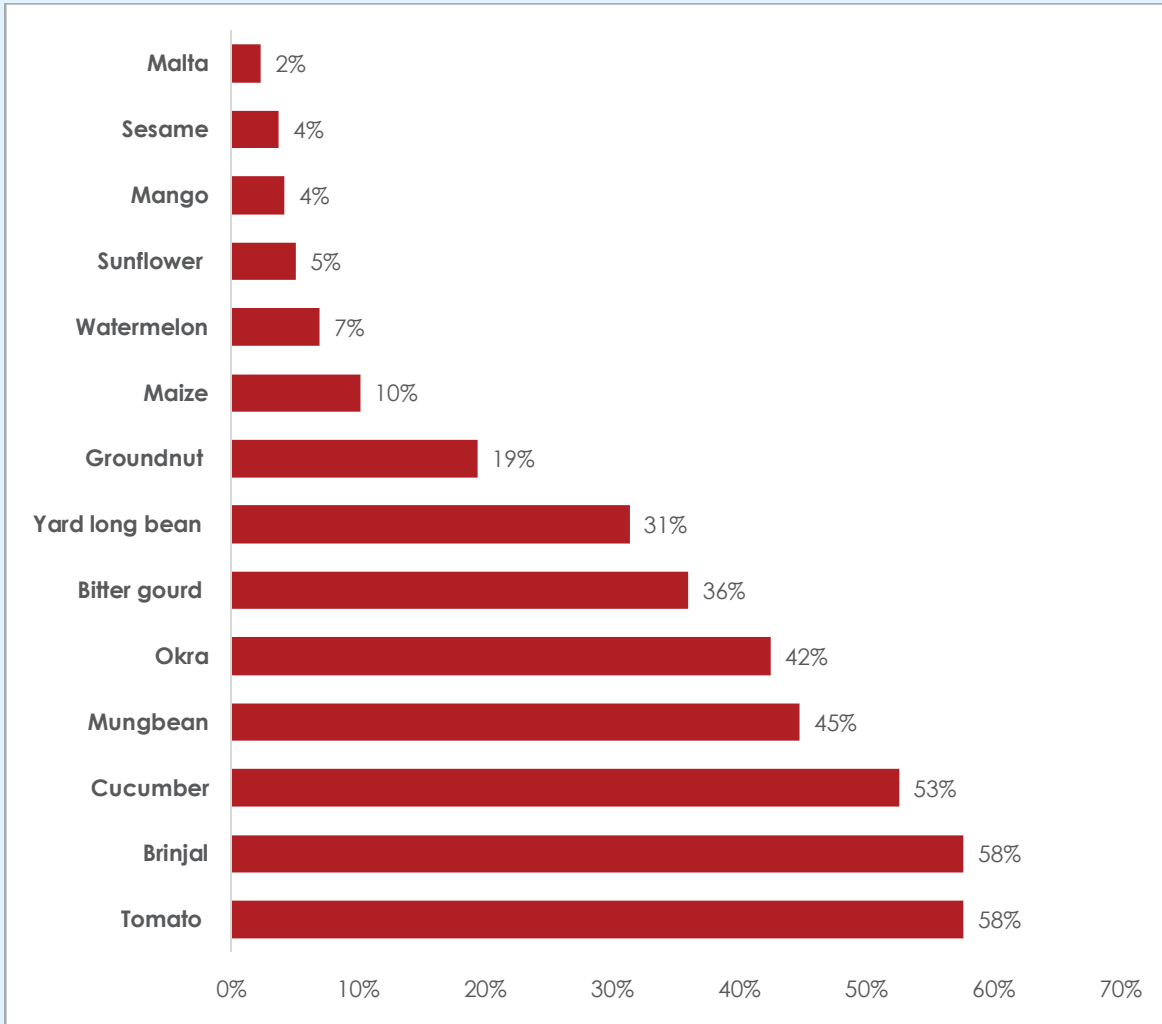


Figure 15 Familiarity with HVC varieties among beneficiaries



### 4.3 Change in Farmers' Income

Farmers have been using HVCs widely, but during the time of data collection majority of farmers reported benefiting mainly from brinjal, mung bean, bitter gourd, tomato and cucumber production

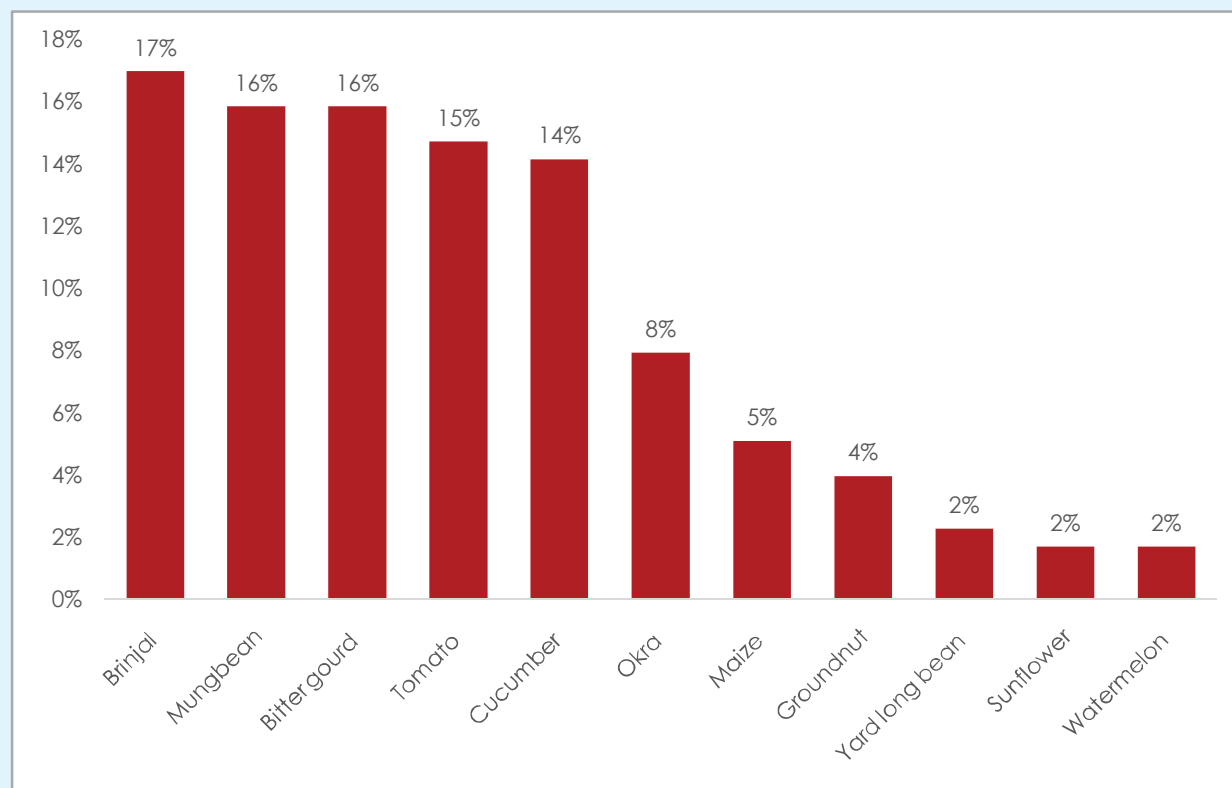


Figure 16. Most profitable HVC according to the farmers

Based on the sample proportion of using HVC crops, the farmers' income changes for three HVC were selected. The results have been presented below:

**Table 5 Change in income for commonly cultivated HVCs**

HVC	Average income – Treatment Per decimal	Average income- Control Per decimal	Net Income Increase per decimal of beneficiaries	Net Income Increase for average land size of beneficiaries
Brinjal	2,627.04	1266	1360	7,860
Cucumber	1935.216813	1485	450	1,752
Mungbean	134.5823323	55	79	1,197

### 4.4. Irrigation and Water User Management

Through SACP, Component 3 has provided climate-resilient irrigation water and excess drainage to the farmers to cultivate HVC. Although a separate study is being designed to understand the impact of the irrigation schemes on beneficiaries, this section clearly demonstrates that SACP beneficiaries have a higher access to water for irrigation compared to non-beneficiaries.

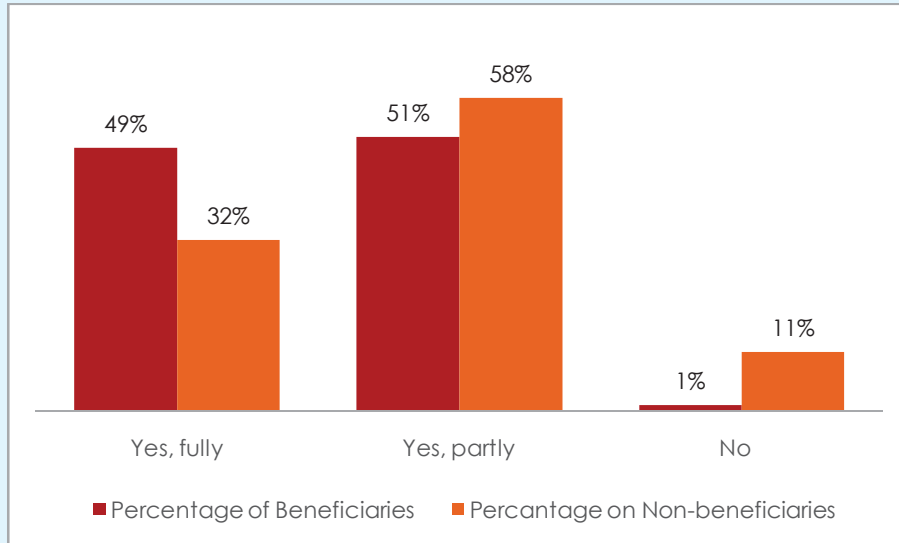


Figure 17. Access to water for irrigation

**Table 6 Irrigation Coverage Area**

Size of Irrigated Land	Treatment	Control
Land Size (decimal)	131.29	84.34

The average irrigated area of the beneficiaries was found to be 36% higher than that of the control group. This is a significant indication of accessibility of services related to crop cultivation of SACP beneficiaries being more than non-beneficiaries are.

#### 4.5. Nutrition and Food Safety

Information on the importance of micronutrient and knowledge on diversified food groups is disseminated through SACP project activities, especially during homestead garden training. The survey findings show that dietary diversity is not a key challenge among the SACP coverage areas as majority of households, including women household members, showed adequate understanding of nutrition and diversity in food consumption.

The survey looked closely into the dietary diversity of women and found that majority women were consuming food from at least four or more food groups ensure minimum dietary diversity. However, consumption of milk and milk products and Vitamin A rich food were found to be low among women.

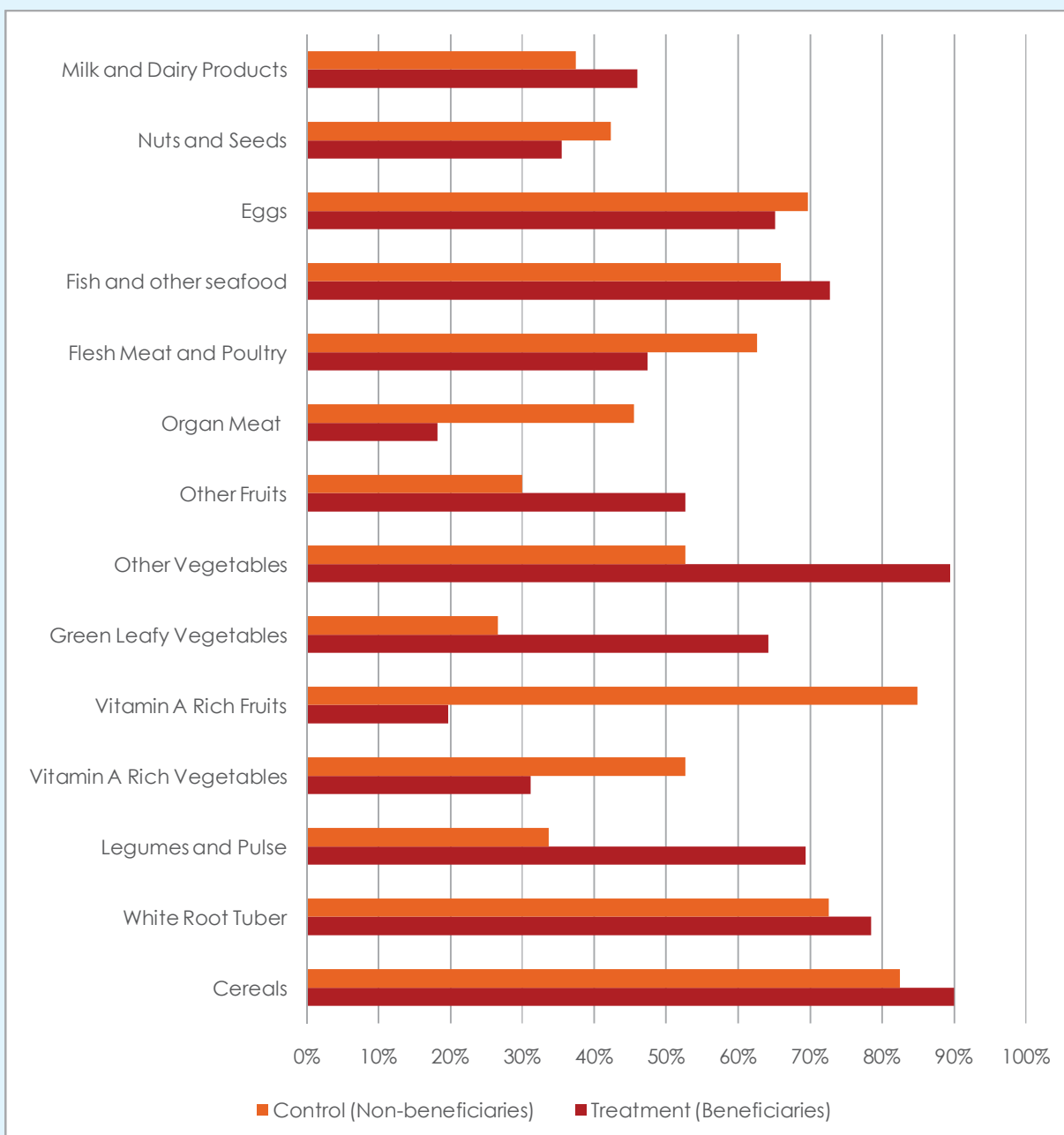


Figure 18 Dietary diversity in women

**Table 7 Minimum dietary diversity of women among SACP beneficiaries**

MDDW (among HH with women)	87%
MDDW (among overall HH)	81%
HH with women between 15 to 49	90%

## 5. Recommendations

SACP activities, especially those focused on the producer groups have matured, with farmers reporting strong benefits from the HVC cultivation and adoption of the supplementary technologies and practices.

In the view of the project timeline, the activities can now be strongly targeted for observable challenges.

The following actions are recommended actions be recognized as the most important to address by the project in the following years of implementation:

1. The project interventions should continue to document changes in the livelihood of the beneficiaries with particular focus on changes seen in addressing the following challenges:
  - i) Insufficient diversification in production and nutrition,
  - ii) Fragile ecosystem and vulnerability to climate change including in saltwater intrusion and changing rainfall patterns,
  - iii) Low access to knowledge and inputs to adopt more productive, nutrition-sensitive and climate adapted practices,
  - iv) Lack of responsive technical support and functioning models
  - v) Production and post-harvest losses with low access to processing and storing equipment,
  - vi) Lack of efficient environment for private sector investments, with poor access to markets and credits and limited capacities of farmer organizations to engage with the private sector,
  - vii) Severe rural poverty, especially for women and youth.
2. It is integral for the project to focus on the capacity enhancement activities for all field staff who are involved in implementation for the upcoming MIS system being developed by the project. A successful SACP MIS can make the project a benchmark for all other projects implemented in the future.
3. For stronger result measurement, Annual Outcome Survey methodology should be revisited based on the lessons learnt from all surveys conducted so far, and in view of the newly emerged requirements.

## 6. Conclusion

The project will continue to implement its' activities based on the key findings of the survey to strengthen the interventions and to deliver impactful results.

The Annual Outcome Survey methodology should be revisited as per progress made so far, and from the following year, report can be produced on multiple components of the project through a more critical lens. An impact study can also be designed to complement the Annual Outcome Survey to understand the impact of the interconnected components and the integrated results achieved.

In the year 2022, the project activities have benefitted farmers through increased knowledge, adoption of technologies enhancing crop cultivation and through higher income. Interventions such as crate distribution, homestead gardening, seed distribution and vermi-compost trainings have been largely effective.

### Annexure-1: Quantitative Data collection tools built by KoBo. Attached PDF copy

### V2 SACP: Annual Outcome Survey - Household Interview

#### BASIC INFORMATION (মৌলিক তথ্য)

Name of interviewer (সাক্ষাৎকার প্রসংকারীর নাম)

Date (তারিখ)

YYYY-mm-dd

Good morning/afternoon, I am from Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP), implemented by Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) under the Ministry of Agriculture, with technical assistance from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and funding from International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). The purpose of this survey is to document your family background, farm and non-farm activities to assess targeting efficiency, measure the positive or negative changes/outcomes taking place at the household level, gather performance information and evidence of project success or failure, so that corrective actions may be taken if required. The interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers and name will never be revealed. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question if you wish not to respond, and you may stop the interview at any time. You are encouraged to provide responses honestly, telling me about what you know, the way you live and work. Do you have any questions about the study or what I have said? If in the future you have any questions regarding this study and the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact. Do you agree to participate in this interview? (কিন্তু সকল / বিকল্প আমি এখানে আপনাকে থেকে এখানে যা কৃষি ক্ষেত্রের অর্থনৈতিক সম্প্রদায়ের আধিকারিকের (ডি.এইচ. কৃষি বিপদন আধিকারিকের (ডি.এস.এম), বাংলাদেশ কৃষি উন্নয়ন অংশীদারিত্ব (বি.এইচ.ডি) এবং বাংলাদেশ কৃষি গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউট (বি.আর.আই) ব্যাকবান করছে।) করণটি জাতিসংঘের যাত্রা ও কৃষি সংস্থার (এফ.এম) করণের সহায়ক এবং আই.এফ.এডি অর্থনৈতিক বাস্তবায়িত হচ্ছে। এই জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য হল আপনার পরিচিতি পাননি, যাদের এবং নতুন কর্ম (ক্রিয়াকলাপগুলিতে) সঠিক করে রাখা মাত্রা নির্ধারণের জন্য দক্ষতা, পরিচয় পর্যালোচনা করা, এই প্রক্রিয়ায় নতুন প্রকল্পের সাক্ষরিত করা, কর্মকর্তার সম্পর্কিত তথ্য এবং প্রকল্পের সাফল্য বা ব্যর্থতার প্রমাণ সংগ্রহ করা, এই প্রক্রিয়ায় নতুন প্রকল্পের সাক্ষরিত করা থেকে পরে সাফল্যের পরিচয় করা এবং প্রকল্পের সাফল্যের পরিচয় করা। আপনি যদি কোনও প্রশ্নের সমাধান চান তবে কোনও প্রশ্নের উত্তর বাধ্য নন এবং আপনি যে কোনও সময় সাক্ষরিত করণটি বন্ধ করতে পারেন। আপনি কী জেনেন, আপনি কীভাবে হতে আসেন এবং কীভাবে কাজ করছেন সে সম্পর্কে আমাদের সতর্কতার সাথে প্রতিক্রিয়া জানাতে উৎসাহিত করা। জরিপ সম্পর্কে বা আপনি যা জানেন সে সম্পর্কে আপনার কোনও প্রশ্ন আছে তা জানাতে আপনি স্বাগত। এই সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পর্কিত কোনও প্রশ্ন বা উদ্বেগ বা অস্বস্তি থাকলে আমাদের যোগাযোগ করতে আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে আপনি বিনামূল্যে আসতে পারেন।

OK

Do you have any question before we start? (Answer questions). (আমাদের শুরু করার আগে আপনার কোন প্রশ্ন আছে? (প্রশ্নের উত্তর))

#### HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION (পরিবার শনাক্তকরণ)

» ADDRESS (ঠিকানা)

#### Division (বিভাগ)

- Barishal (বরিশাল)
- Chattogram (চট্টগ্রাম)
- Khulna (খুলনা)

District (জেলা)

Upazila (উপজেলা)

Union (ইউনিয়ন)

Village/Para/Mahalaha (গ্রাম / পরা / মহলাহা)

#### GPS (জিপিএস)

latitude (x,y )

longitude (x,y )

altitude (m)

accuracy (m)



#### Mobile number (মোবাইল নম্বর)

Please enter valid mobile number of 11 digit

#### » RESPONDENT INFORMATION (উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য)

Name of respondent (উত্তরদাতার নাম)

What is the gender (sex) of the respondent? (উত্তরদাতার লিঙ্গ কী)

- Male (পুরুষ)
- Female (মহিলা)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

Name of the head of household (পরিবারের প্রধানের নাম)

What is the age of the respondent? (উত্তরদাতার বয়স কত?)

Are you a project beneficiary of the Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP)? (e.g. involved in project activities)? (আপনি কি SACP প্রকল্পের সুবিধাজোগী? (উদা: প্রকল্পের আওতায় জড়িত)?

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

Beneficiary ID (উপকারভোগী আইডি)

» HOUSEHOLD ROSTER ( ঘরসংলগ্ন রোস্টার)

A household is a group of individuals that eats together and share a common budget. This includes all members that live in the same dwelling, compound or close by. Members of a household don't need to be related by blood or marriage. If the household is polygamous, more than one spouse may be included if the spouse and associated household members eat together from the same pot and share a common budget. Spouses of the household head that do not eat together and do not share a common budget shouldn't be included. Members that live elsewhere (ex-students at boarding school, people who have migrated temporarily for work) may still be included if they share the common budget. If a member of the household (excluding students) has been away from the household for more than 6 months he should not be included. (পরিবার এমন ১৪ ব্যক্তিসমূহের দল যা একসাথে খায় এবং একটি সাধারণ বাজেট ভাগ করে। এটি একই বাসিন্দা বা আত্মকোণী ছাড়া সমস্ত সদস্যদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে। কেন্দ্র পরিবারের সদস্যদের রক বা বিবাহ ছাড়া সম্পর্কিত হওয়ার দরকার নেই। যদি পরিবারের বহুগামী হয় এবং স্ত্রী, তার সাথে সম্পর্কিত পরিবারের সদস্য একসাথে খান এবং একটি সাধারণ বাজেট ভাগ করে নিলে তারা একই পরিবারে অন্তর্ভুক্ত থাকতে পারে। যদি পরিবারের প্রত্যেক স্ত্রীর যারা একসাথে খান না এবং একটি সাধারণ বাজেট ভাগ করেন না তাদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা উচিত নয়। যদি কেন্দ্র সদস্য অন্য কোথাও বাস করেন (কোর্সে ছুটি প্রাক্তন শিক্ষার্থী, কাজের জন্য অস্থায়ীভাবে মাইগ্রেশন করেছেন এমন লোক) তবে সাধারণ বাজেট একসাথে ভাগ করে নিতেও অন্তর্ভুক্ত থাকতে পারে। যদি পরিবারের কেন্দ্র সদস্য (শিক্ষার্থী ব্যতীত) 6 মাসের বেশি সময় ধরে পরিবার থেকে দূরে থাকেন তবে তাদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা উচিত নয়।)

In terms of income group, in which of the following categories would you consider that your households belongs? (আমাদের গোষ্ঠী/গত্বপত্র ক্ষেত্রে, নিম্নলিখিতগুলির মধ্যে কোথায় আপনি আপনার পরিবারগুলির অন্তর্ভুক্ত বলে বিবেচনা করবেন?)

- Well off ( ষরফ) [HH monthly income greater than 20000 taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 20000 টাকার বেশি)
- Average (মোটামুটি) [HH monthly income 13000-20000 taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 13000-20000 টাকা)
- Poor (দরিদ্র) [HH monthly income 6000-13000 taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 6000-13000 টাকা)
- Very poor (খুব দরিদ্র) [HH monthly income less than 6000 taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 6000 টাকার কম)

What is the gender (sex) of the household head? (পরিবারের প্রধানের লিঙ্গ কী)

- Male (পুরুষ)
- Female (মহিলা)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the ethnicity of the household? (পরিবারের জাতিগততা কী?)

e.g. Murda, Rakhai, Tripura, Chakma, Marma etc. (যেমন মুরদা, রাখাই, ত্রিপুরা, চকমা, মারমা ইত্যাদি)

What is the size of your household/family (e.g. no of persons living under the same roof)? (আপনার পরিবারের বাড়ির সংখ্যা কী (উদা: একই ছাদের নিচে বসবাসকারী))

How many children (under 15 years), youth (15-35 years), adults (36-60 years) and elderly (more than 60 years) persons are there in your household/family? (আপনার পরিবারে কতজন শিশু (15 বছরের কম বয়সী), যুবক, প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক এবং বয়স্ক ব্যক্তি আছেন)

Boys (under 15 years of age) (ছেলের সংখ্যা 15 বছরের কম বয়সী)

Girls (under 15 years of age) (মেয়েদের সংখ্যা 15 বছরের কম বয়সী)

Young men (between 15-35 years of age) (যুবকদের সংখ্যা 15-35 বছর বয়সের মধ্যে)

Young women (between 15-35 years of age) (যুবকী মহিলাদের সংখ্যা 15-35 বছর বয়সের মধ্যে)

Adult men (between 36-60 years of age) (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষের সংখ্যা বয়স 36-60 বছরের মধ্যে)

Adult women (between 36-60 years of age) (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক মহিলাদের সংখ্যা বয়স 36-60 বছরের মধ্যে)

Elderly men (over 60 years of age) (প্রাণীপ পুরুষদের সংখ্যা বয়স 60 বছরেরও বেশি)

Elderly women (over 60 years of age) (প্রবীণ মহিলাদের সংখ্যা (বয়স 60 বছরেরও বেশি))

\_\_\_\_\_

Do you have school-aged children at home? (আপনার বাড়িতে স্কুল-বয়সী বাচ্চারা আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

If so, how many school-aged boys? (তা হলে কতজন স্কুল-বয়সী ছেলে?)

\_\_\_\_\_

If so, how many school-aged girls? (তা হলে কতজন স্কুল-বয়সী মেয়ে?)

\_\_\_\_\_

Of these school-aged children, how many boys are attending school? (এই স্কুল বয়সী বাচ্চাদের মধ্যে, কতজন ছেলে স্কুলে পড়াশোনা করে?)

\_\_\_\_\_

Of these school-aged children, how many girls are attending school? (এই স্কুল বয়সী বাচ্চাদের মধ্যে, কতজন মেয়ে স্কুলে পড়াশোনা করে?)

\_\_\_\_\_

In case not all are attending school, what are the main reasons? (যদি সবাই স্কুলে যায় না তবে মূল কারণগুলি কী?)

- There is no school nearby ( 'আত্মকোচ্ছিত স্কুল নেই)  
 We cannot afford school fees (আমরা স্কুল ফি বহন করতে পারি না)  
 We need children to work (আমাদের বাচ্চাদের জন্য বাচ্চাদের দরকার)  
 Don't see the value of education (শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব দেখতে পাই না)

**PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES (প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে অংশ নেওয়া)**

Have you ever heard about the following? (আপনি কি নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলি সম্পর্কে শুনেছেন?)

Yes (হ্যাঁ) No (না) Don't know (জানিনা)

High value crops (e.g. cucumber, bitter melon, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean, groundnut, maize, mungbean, sesame, sunflower, watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.) (উচ্চমানের ফসল (উদা: শসা, কুমড়া, উম্বাট্টা, বেগুন, বরকট্টা, চিংড়ি, চিনাবাদাম, ছত্রী, মুগবিন, তিস, সূর্যমুখী, তরমুজ, আম, জাগুন ফল, মাল্টি, আমন নারকেল ইত্যাদি))

Vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট)

Drip irrigation (ড্রিপ সেচ)

Solar powered pump (সৌর চালিত পাম্প)

Buried pipe irrigation (গোঁড় পাইপ সেচ)

On farm water management (ঘামারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কঠামো)

Post harvest processing (ফসল কাটা প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ)

Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্লান্ট)

Did you use/implement any of the following during the current year? (আপনি কি চলতি বছরে নিম্নলিখিতগুলির কোনও ব্যবহার / প্রয়োগ করেছেন?)

Yes No

High value crops (উচ্চ মানের ফসল)

Vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট)

Drip irrigation (ড্রিপ সেচ)

Solar powered pump (সৌর চালিত পাম্প)

Buried pipe irrigation (গোঁড় পাইপ সেচ)

On farm water management (ঘামারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কঠামো)

Post harvest processing (ফসল কাটা প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ)

Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্লান্ট)

**How did you learn about this new technology? (এই নতুন প্রযুক্তি সম্পর্কে আপনি কীভাবে শিখলেন?)**

- Through SACP (এসএসসিপি) এর মাধ্যমে
- Through government extension services (সরকারী সম্প্রসারণ পরিষেবার মাধ্যমে)
- Through an NGO (একটি এনজিওর মাধ্যমে)
- Through donor-funded project (দাতা অনুদানপ্রাপ্ত প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে)
- Through a neighbour/friend (সেতিলেখী) / বন্ধুর মাধ্যমে
- On my own initiative (আমার নিজের উদ্যোগে)

Since when is your household involved in SACP activities (year)? (কোন থেকে আপনার পরিবার SACP প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে জড়িত গিয়েছে?)

Over the past 12 months, have you (or a member of your household) participated in any of the following SACP activities? (গত 12 মাস ধরে, আপনি (বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনও সদস্য) নিচের কোন এসএসসিপি প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে অংশ নিয়েছেন?)

	Yes	No
On demand training on vegetable cultivation- e.g. cucumber, bitter-mel, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean (তাহিয়া সাপেতে সবজি চাষ সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On demand training on fruit cultivation -e.g. dragon fruit, malta, mango, watermelon, dwarf coconut (তাহিয়া সাপেতে ফল চাষ সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Post harvest management training (ফসল কর্তন পরবর্তী ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Business management skill training (ব্যবসায় পরিচালনা দক্ষতা সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Farmer field day (ফসল মাঠ দিবা)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on vegetable cultivation- e.g. cucumber, bitter-gourd, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean (সেতিলেখী চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on fruit cultivation-e.g. dragon fruit, malta, mango, watermelon, dwarf coconut (ফল চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on vermi-compost making (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট তৈরির প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Demonstration on pulse/ oilseed/ maize (ডাল / তেলবীজ / ভুট্টার তেলের প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adaptive research trial (অভিযোজিত গবেষণা পরীক্ষা)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homestead garden seeds and inputs (কেন্দ্রীয় আঙ্গিনার বাগানের বীজ এবং যোগান)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Summer tomato seeds and inputs (গ্রীষ্মের টম্যাটো বীজ এবং যোগান)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Canal re/excavation (খাল পুনরায় খনন / খনন)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্লান্ট)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Buried pipe irrigation (বাহিরে পাইপ সেচ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Crop protection earthen dyke (ফসল রক্ষার জন্য মাটির ডাইক)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community pond excavation with homestead (সৌর জলসঞ্চয় পাম্পের মাধ্যমে কৃষিক্ষেত্রটি পুনরায় খনন)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-farm water management structure (ঘামারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কাঠামো)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Artesian well installation (Nosse) (সম্প্রদায়ের আর্টিসিয়ান কুপ স্থাপন (নসে))	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Producer group (উৎপাদক গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marketing group (বিক্রয় গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water user group (পানি ব্যবহারকারী গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seed village group (বীজ গ্রামের গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homestead vegetable gardening kit (RPSF (e.g. seed, fertilizer, net, watering can) (বেসভাষিত্রে সবজি চাষের কীট))	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Of the activities in which you have participated, which ones do you find were the most useful or not useful? (আপনি যে কার্যক্রমে অংশ নিয়েছেন, তার মধ্যে কোনটি আপনাকে সবচেয়ে বেশি কার্যকর বলে মনে হয়েছে?)	Useful	Not useful
On demand training on vegetable cultivation (তাহিয়া সাপেতে সবজি চাষ সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On demand training on fruit cultivation (তাহিয়া সাপেতে ফল চাষ সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Post harvest management training (ফসল কাটা ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Business management skill training (ব্যবসায় পরিচালনা দক্ষতা সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Farmer field day (কৃষক মাঠ দিবস)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on vegetable (সবজি চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on fruit (ফল চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট তৈরির প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Demonstration on pulse/ oilseed/ maize (ডাল / তেলবীজ / ভুট্টার উপর প্রদর্শনী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adaptive research trial (অভিযোজিত গবেষণা পরীক্ষা)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Homestead garden seeds and inputs (বাড়ির জায়গার সৌর সেচ প্যাম্পের সাথে কৃষিভিত্তি পুঙ্কর যখন)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Summer tomato seeds and inputs (শীতের টমেটো বীজ এবং যোগান)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Canal re/excavation (খাল পুনরায় খনন / খনন)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্লান্ট)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Buried pipe irrigation (গোপিত পাইপ সেচ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Crop protection earthen dyke (ফসল রক্ষার জন্য মাটির ডাইক)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community pond excavation with homestead solar irrigation pump (বাড়ির জায়গার সৌর সেচ প্যাম্পের সাথে কৃষিভিত্তি পুঙ্কর যখন)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On-farm water management structure (খামারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কাঠামো)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Community Artesian well installation (Nose) (সম্প্রদায়ের আর্টেশিয়ান কুপ স্থাপন (নোজ))	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Producer group (উৎপাদক গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marketing group (বিক্রয় গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water user group (পানি ব্যবহারকারী গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seed village group (বীজ গ্রামের গ্রুপ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Homestead vegetable gardening kit (RPSF (e.g. seed, fertilizer, net, watering can) (বেসবাতীতে সবজি চাষের কীট)

How often do you have contact with project staff, extension workers, market facilitators, etc.? (আপনার কতবার প্রকল্পের কর্মীদের, সম্প্রসারণ কর্মী, বাজারের সুবিধার্থী ইত্যাদি যোগাযোগ হয়?)

- Frequently (e.g. more than 2 times/month [যদি ঘন (যেমন মাসে 2 বার / বেশি)])
- Occasionally (e.g. at least one time/month) [ মাঝে মাঝে (যেমন কমপক্ষে মাসে একবার)]
- Rarely (e.g. less than one time/month) [কিছুটা (যেমন মাসে একবারেরও কম)]
- Never (কখনই না)

If yes, who receives the service? ( যদি হ্যাঁ, সেবাটি কে গ্রহণ করে?)

- Male (পুরুষ)
- Female (মহিলা)
- Other (অন্যান্য/অন্য কিস)

Was it easy for your household to access/use the service? (আপনার পরিবারের শকে পরিষেবাটি গ্রহণ / ব্যবহার করা কি সহজ ছিল?)

- Very complicated to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা খুব জটিল)
- Complicated to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা যেটাখুটি জটিল)
- Easy to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা সহজ)
- Very easy to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা খুব সহজ)

Overall, how satisfied are you with project activities/services? ( প্রকল্পের ক্রিয়াকলাপ / পরিষেবাগুলি নিয়ে কতটা সন্তুষ্ট?)

- Highly satisfied (অত্যন্ত সন্তুষ্ট)
- Moderately satisfied (মোটামুটি সন্তুষ্ট)
- Moderately unsatisfied (শরমিতরূপে অসন্তুষ্ট)
- Highly dissatisfied ( অত্যন্ত অসন্তুষ্ট)

If not, what are the reasons? (অসন্তুষ্ট হলে মনে কারণ কী?)

- Services are not available (পরিষেবাগুলি উপলভ্য নয়)
- Available, but not useful/ (উপলব্ধ, কিন্তু দরকারী নয়)
- Available, but too expensive (উপলব্ধ, তবে খুব ব্যয়বহুল)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

**LIVELIHOODS (জীবিকাযাত্রা)**

Do you have a source of cash income? (আপনার ক্রিয়মত আয়ের উৎস আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

What are the main sources of income of your household? (আপনার পরিবারের আয়ের উৎস কোনটি?)

Main Source (প্রধান উৎস) Secondary Source (সহায়ক উৎস)

- |   |                       |                       |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture and sales of crops (কৃষি এবং ফসল বিক্রয়)                 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fishing and sales of fish (মাছ ধরা এবং মাছ বিক্রয়)                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Livestock and sales of animals (পশু এবং পশু বিক্রয়)                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Natural resources (প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ)                                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Petty trading (ছোট ব্যবসায়)  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Unskilled labour (অসক শ্রমিক)   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Salaries, wages (employees) (বেতন, মজুরি (কর্মচারী))                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Handicraft (হস্তশিল্প)  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Remittances (সেমিটাল)   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Food processing (e.g. processing jam, juice, jelly, oil, pickle etc.) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Begging, assistance (ভিক্ষা, সহায়তা)                                 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other (অন্যান্য)  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

If other, please specify (অন্যান্য, তাহলে উল্লেখ করুন)

Which members of household are involved in main activity? (পরিবারের কোন সদস্য এই প্রধান আয়ের উৎসের সাথে জড়িত?)

- Self (নিজে)  
 Spouse (স্বামী/স্ত্রী)  
 Son (পুত্র)  
 Daughter (কন্যা)  
 Father (পিতা)  
 Mother (মাতা)  
 Brother (ভাই)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

If other, please specify (অন্যান্য, তাহলে উল্লেখ করুন)

Which members of household are involved in main activity? (পরিবারের কোন সদস্য এই মধ্যমিক আয়ের উৎসের সাথে জড়িত?)

- Self (নিজে)  
 Spouse (স্বামী/স্ত্রী)  
 Son (পুত্র)  
 Daughter (কন্যা)  
 Father (পিতা)  
 Mother (মাতা)  
 Brother (ভাই)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

If other, please specify (অন্যান্য, তাহলে উল্লেখ করুন)

Average monthly income of the family (BDT) (পরিবারের গড় মাসিক আয় (টাকা))

## HOUSING AND ASSET (বাসস্থান এবং সম্পদ)

» Housing (বাসস্থান)

What type of dwelling do you have? (আপনার কী ধরনের বাসস্থান আছে?)

- Semi-Permanent (স্বর্ধ স্থায়ী)  
 Temporary Structure (স্থায়ী কাঠামো)  
 Permanent Structure (স্থায়ী কাঠামো)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

On what basis does the household occupy the dwelling? (কোন ভিত্তিতে পরিবার আবাসন দখল করে আছে?)

- Privately Owned (ব্যক্তিগত মালিকানাধীন)  
 Free Of Rent (বিনামূলী় ভাড়া)  
 Rented (ভাড়া দেওয়া)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

How many rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bath room) do the members of your household occupy? (আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কয়টি পৃথক কক্ষ (কোঠাঘর, টয়লেট এবং বাথরুম) ঘরে থাকেন? (আপনার))

What material are the walls of the main dwelling predominantly made of? (মূল আবাসের দেয়ালগুলি নিম্নত কোন উপাদান দিয়ে তৈরি হবে?)

- Mud And Sticks (কোম্বা এবং লাঠি)
- Mud Bricks (মাটির ইট)
- Zinc/Iron/Tin Sheet / আয়রন / ডিন
- Stone/Clay Bricks (স্টোন / ইট)
- Concrete/ Cement Blocks (কংক্রিট / সিমেন্ট ব্লক)
- Wood Or Timber (কাঠ)
- Poles/Reeds/Bamboo/Grass Or Mat ( পিল / রিড / বঁশ / ঘাস /মাদুর/ চালিহ)
- Tarpaulin/Plastic Sheet ( তারপলিন / প্লাস্টিক শীট)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What material is the roof of the main dwelling predominantly made of? (প্রধান আবাসস্থলটির ছাদটি মূলত কোন উপাদান দিয়ে তৈরি?)

- Concrete/Cement (কংক্রিট / সিমেন্ট)
- Roofing Tiles (রুফ টাইলিং)
- Asbestos (অ্যাসবেস্ট)
- Iron Sheets, Zinc/Tin Sheet / আয়রন / ডিন
- Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet (তারপলিন / প্লাস্টিক শীট)
- Straw, Grass, Bamboo Or Thatch (স্ট্র, ঘাস, বঁশ, খোচ)
- Papp (পাপ)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What kind of toilet facility does your household use? (আপনার পরিবার কোন ধরনের টয়লেট সুবিধা ব্যবহার করে?)

- Household latrine/toilet (ঘরের গাটিন / টয়লেট)
- Communal latrine (সাম্প্রদায়িক গাটিন)
- Open defecation (কোম্বা মরফাং)
- Plastic bag (প্লাস্টিক ব্যাগ)
- Bucket Toilet (বাকেট টয়লেট)
- Bush (আঁড়)
- Other (অন্যান্য)
- Do not know (জানিনা)

Do you have electricity working in your dwelling? (আপনার বাসায় বিদ্যুৎ কাজ করে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

If no then, What is your main source of lighting? (যদি না হয়, আপনার আলোর মূল উৎস কী?)

- None (কিছুই না)
- Kerosene/Paraffin (কে.রোসিন / পারাফিন)
- Candle (মোমবাতি)
- Palm Oil/(Jacko)Lamp (পাম অয়েল / জ্যাকো লাম্প)
- Chinese Lamp (চিইনিজ লাম্প)
- Wood (কাঠ)
- Torchlight (টর্চলাইট)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the main source of cooking fuel? (প্রধান জ্বালানির মূল উৎস কোনটি?)

- Collected Firewood (সংগ্রহ করা লাফটি)
- Purchased Firewood (কেনা লাফটি)
- Electricity (বিদ্যুৎ)
- Kerosene/Oil (কে.রোসিন / অয়েল)
- Gas (গ্যাস)
- Charcoal (চারকোল)
- Eco-Stove (ইকো স্টোভ)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

How much time (minute) do you spend in a day collecting wood for fuel? (আপনার জন্য কাঠ সংগ্রহ করতে আপনি দিনে কতটা সময় (মিনিট) ব্যয় করেন?)

What is your main source of drinking water? (আপনার পানীয় জলের মূল উৎস কোনটি?)

- Tube-well (নলকূপ)
- Public tap/standpipe (সেভিকলিন ট্যাপ / স্ট্যান্ডপাইপ)
- Handpumps/boreholes (হাটপাম্প / বোরিংহোল)
- Protected hand-dug well (সুরক্ষিত হাত-খনন কূপ)
- Water seller/kiosks (জল বিক্রেতা / ক্রিকসকস)
- Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house) [বাড়ির সাথে পাইপযুক্ত সংযোগ (বা প্রতিবেশীর বাড়িতে)]
- Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) [জলের জল (কেন্দ্র, খুড়, বাঁধ, নদী)]
- Protected spring (সুরক্ষিত বর্ষা)
- Unprotected spring (অ-সুরক্ষিত বর্ষা)
- Rain water (safely harvested) [পুষ্টির জল (নিরাপদ সংগ্রহত)]
- Bottled water/water sachets (বোতলজাত জল / জলের বগা)
- Tanker truck (ট্যাঙ্কার ট্রাক)
- Other (অন্যান্য)
- Do not know (জানিনা)

How much time (minute) do you spend in a day collecting drinking water? (পানীয় জল সংগ্রহ করতে আপনি দিনে কতটা সময় (মিনিট) ব্যয় করেন?)

» Assets (সম্পদ)

» » Household assets (গৃহস্থলী সম্পদ)

Please state the number of the following household assets your household currently owns? (functional) (আপনার পরিবারে বর্তমানে মালিকানাধীন নিম্নলিখিত পরিবারের সম্পদের সংখ্যাটি দ্বারা করে বর্ণনা করুন?)

Fan (পাখা)

Sewing machine (সেলাই যন্ত্র)

Refrigerator / freezer (ফ্রিজ / ফ্রিজার)

Radio (রেডিও)

Television / VCR / DVD player (টেলিভিশন / ভিসিআর / ডিভিডি প্লেয়ার)

Solar panel (সৌর প্যানেল)

Smart phone (স্মার্ট ফোন)

Bicycle (সাইকেল)

Motorcycle/scooter/mosimon/auto (মোটরসাইকেল)

Motor vehicle (মোটরযান)

Boat (বোট)

» » Productive assets (উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদ)

Please state the number of the following productive assets your household currently owns? (আপনার পরিবারে বর্তমান মালিকানাধীন নিম্নলিখিত উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদের সংখ্যাটি দ্বারা করে বর্ণনা করুন?)

Sprayer (স্প্রেয়ার)

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Watering can (শেচনী)

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Hand cart/wheelbarrow (হাওড় কাঠি / হুইলবারো)

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Ox cart (গরুর গাড়ি)

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Ox plough (গরুর লাঙ্গল)

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Power tiller (পাওয়ার টিলার)

---

Tractor (ট্র্যাক্টর)

---

Seeder (বীজবপক)

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Motorised pump ( মোটরযুক্ত পাম্প)

---

Treadle pump (ট্রেডল পাম্প)

---

Thresher (থ্রেসার)

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Granary (গারানার)

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**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION (কৃষি উৎপাদন ও সেচ)**

Do you own agricultural land? (আপনার কি কৃষিজমি আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

What is the size of your cultivable land (in decimals)? (আপনার চাষযোগ্য জমির আকার কত (শতাংশ)?)

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Do you have property rights over this land? (আপনার এই জমির উপর সম্পত্তি অধিকার আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

If yes, under whose name is the land registered? (যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, জমির নিবন্ধন কার নামে?)

- Men (পুরুষ)
- Women (মহিলা)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose? (আপনি কি জমি চাষ করেন এবং, যদি তাই হয় তবে কী উদ্দেশ্যে?)

- Yes, own consumption only (হ্যাঁ, কেবল নিজেদের খরচের জন্য)
- Yes, sales only (হ্যাঁ, কেবল বিক্রয়ের জন্য)
- Yes, consumption and sale (হ্যাঁ, খরচ এবং বিক্রয়ের জন্য)
- No (না)

Did you grow high value crops this year? (provide definition of high value crop (e.g. cucumber, bitter melon, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean, groundnut, maize, mungbean, sesame, sunflower, watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.)) (এই বছর আপনি কি উচ্চমূল্যের ফসল চাষ করেছেন? (উচ্চমূল্যের ফসলের সংজ্ঞা প্রদান করুন (উদা: শসা, করলা, টুম্বাটো, বেগুন, বরগাট, তেঁতুল, চিনাবাদাম, ভুট্টা, মুগবিন, তিল, সূর্যমুখী, তরমুজ, আম, কুমড়া, মাল্টি, বামন নারকেল ইত্যাদি))

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

Compared to previous year, did your agricultural production increase this year? (e.g. you have harvested larger quantities) (আপনার বছরের তুলনায় এই বছর কি আপনার কৃষি উৎপাদন বেড়েছে? (উদা: আপনি বেশি পরিমাণে ফলন ঘরে ফুলেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

How would you quantify this increase? (আপনি এই বৃদ্ধি কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]  
 Medium (মাঝারি) [20-50%]  
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you achieve this? (প্রকল্পটি আপনাকে এটি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Do you own livestock (e.g. cows, sheep, goats)? (আপনার কি গবাদি পশু রয়েছে (মেহেন গরু, ভেড়া, ছাগল)?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, do you now own more livestock? (পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায়, আপনি কি এখন আরও বেশি গবাদি পশুর মালিক?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

How would you quantify this increase? (আপনি এই বৃদ্ধি কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]  
 Medium (মাঝারি) [20-50%]  
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you increase your livestock size? (প্রকল্পটি কী আপনার গবাদি পশুর সংখ্যা বাড়াতে সহায়তা করেছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, did your crop production area expand? (আপনার বহুদের তুলনায়, আপনার কসল উৎপাদনের ক্ষেত্র কি প্রসারিত হয়েছে?)

(e.g. you are now cultivating a larger field or more fields) (উদা: আপনি এখন একটি বড়তর জমি বা আরও বেশি জমিতে গাছ কটেছেন)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

How would you quantify this expansion? (আপনি এই সম্প্রসারণকে কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]  
 Medium (মাঝারি) [20-50%]  
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you achieve this? (প্রকল্পটি আপনাকে এটি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Do you use irrigation system(s)? (আপনি কি সেচ ব্যবস্থা ব্যবহার করেন?)

- Yes, fully (হ্যাঁ, পুরোপুরি)  
 Yes, partly (হ্যাঁ, আংশিকভাবে)  
 No (না)

What was the primary source of water for irrigation during dry season? (শুষ্ক মৌসুমে সেচের জন্য পানির প্রাথমিক উৎস কি ছিল?)

- Borehole (বোরহোল)  
 Well (কুয়া)  
 River/stream (নদী / ক্রীড়া)  
 Pond/lake (সুঁচর / হ্রদ)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the size of your irrigated land (decimal)?(আপনার সেচ জমির আকার (শতাংশ) কত?)

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the quality of the water from the irrigation system for during dry season? (কসল উৎপাদনের জন্য সেচ ব্যবস্থা থেকে পানির গুণমানটি কী ছিল?)

- Very good (খুব ভাল)  
 Good (ভাল)  
 Bad (খারাপ)  
 Very bad (খুব খারাপ)

Was the timing of water from the irrigation system adequate for production of during dry season? (কসল উৎপাদনের জন্য সেচ ব্যবস্থা থেকে পানির সময় কি পর্যাপ্ত ছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, did you expand the crop area that is irrigated/under irrigation? (আপনি বহুরের তুলনায়, আপনি সেচ / সেচের আওতাধীন ফসলের জমিটি প্রসারিত করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)  
 How would you quantify this expansion? (আপনি এই সম্প্রসারণকে কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]  
 Medium (মধ্যম) [20-50%]  
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you achieve this? (প্রকল্পটি আপনাকে এটি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Was the plot on which HVCs were planted irrigated during the dry season? (ভকখনা মৌসুমে যে জমিতে উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসল লাগানো হয়েছিল সেখানে কি সেচ দেওয়া হয়েছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

During the past 12 months, have you used fertilizers? (শেষ 12 মাসে আপনি কি সার ব্যবহার করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

If yes, which type of fertilizer? (যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোন ধরনের সার?)

- Chemical (রাসায়নিক)  
 Organic/compost (জৈব/কম্পোস্ট)  
 Vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট)

If any type of fertilizer was not used, what are the reasons? (যদি কোনও ধরনের সার ব্যবহার না করা হয় তবে এর কারণ কী?)

- Too expensive (অনেক দামি)  
 Not available locally (স্থানীয়ভাবে পাওয়া যায় না)  
 I don't think it is useful (আমি এটি সরকারী মনে করি না)  
 I don't know how to use that fertilizer(s) (আমি জানি না কীভাবে সেই সার ব্যবহার করতে হয়)

#### \* Storage (সংরক্ষণ)

Did you store any of the HVCs harvested during the current year? (আপনি কি চলতি বছরের সময় কাটা উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলগুলোর কোনটি সংরক্ষণ করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

What is your main storage facility for HVCs? (উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের জন্য আপনার মূল সংরক্ষণ সুবিধা কি?)

- Unprotected pile (দুর্ভুক্ত গাদায়)  
 Metallic Silo (ধাতব সিলা)  
 Heaped in house (বেড়িতে গাদায়)  
 Bags in house (বেড়িতে বাগে)  
 Traditional Granary (ঐতিহ্যবাহী গেনারি)  
 Improved Granary (উন্নত গেনারি)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

Is the main storage facility functional? (মূল সংরক্ষণ সুবিধা কি কার্যকরী?)

- Very functional (খুব কার্যকরী)  
 Somewhat functional (কিছুটা কার্যকর)  
 Somewhat non-functional (কিছুটা অ-কার্যকরী)  
 Very non-functional (খুব অ-কার্যকর)

Do you have adequate storage space to store your production until market prices are higher? (বাজারের দাম বেশি না হওয়া পর্যন্ত আপনার কাছে কি আপনার উৎপাদন সঞ্চয় করার পর্যাপ্ত সংরক্ষণ স্থান রয়েছে?)

- Adequate storage space (পর্যাপ্ত সংরক্ষণ স্থান)  
 Inadequate storage space (অ-পর্যাপ্ত সংরক্ষণ স্থান)  
 No storage space (কোনও সংরক্ষণ স্থান নেই)

Who owns the main storage facility? (মূল সংরক্ষণ সুবিধার মালিক কে?)

- Self (নিজে)  
 Community/village (সংসদায় / গ্রাম)  
 Producer organization (উৎপাদক সংস্থা)  
 Provided by SACP (এস.এস.পি. সরবরাহ করেছে)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the distance between your home and the main storage facility? (in Km) (আপনার বাড়ির এবং মূল সংরক্ষণ স্থানের সুবিধার মধ্যে কত দূরত্ব?)

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## » HVC Storage (উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের সংরক্ষণ)

How much of the following HVCs were stored during the current year? (নির্দিষ্টকৃত বছরের উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলেরগুলির সাথে কতগুলি ফসল সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছিল?) (কেজি)

Vegetables (kg) (e.g. cucumber, bitter melon, brinjal, okra, yard long bean, etc.) (উদা: শসা, করলা, উম্বটে, বেগুন, ওকরা, ধরধরি ইত্যাদি) (কেজি)

Fruits (kg) (e.g. watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.) (উদা: আম, ড্রাগন ফল, মাষ্টা, বামন নারকেল ইত্যাদি) (কেজি)

Pulse (kg) (e.g. mungbean) (জল উদা: মৃগজল) (কেজি)

Oilseed (kg) (e.g. groundnut, sesame, sunflower, soybean) (তেলবীজ উদা: শিশাবাদাম, তিল, সূর্যমুখী) (কেজি)

Maize/corn (kg) (কুট্টা) (কেজি)

## PROCESSING AND ACCESS TO MARKETS (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ এবং বাজারে অধিগম্যতা)

## » Processing (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ)

Are you engaged in any kind of food processing activity? (e.g. pickle, jam, jelly, juice, popcorn, coconut/sunflower /mustard oil etc.) (আপনি কি কোনও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ কাজের সাথে যুক্ত আছেন? উদা: আচার, জাম, জেলি, রস, পপকর্ন, নারকেল / সূর্যমুখী / সরিষার তেল ইত্যাদি)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Do you process part of your production at a processing facility? (আপনি কি কোনও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধায় আপনার উৎপাদনের অংশটি প্রক্রিয়াজাত করেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

What type of processing facility is it? (এটি কোন ধরনের প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধা?)

- Home (বাড়িতে)  
 Cooperatives (সমবায়)  
 Agro-industry (শস্য উৎপাদন কেন্দ্র)

Is the processing facility functional? (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধা কি কার্যকর হয়?)

- Very functional (খুব কার্যকরী)  
 Somewhat functional ( কিছুটা কার্যকর)  
 Somewhat non-functional (কিছুটা অ-কার্যকরী)  
 Very non-functional (খুব অ-কার্যকর)

How far is the processing facility from your house? (আপনার বাড়ি থেকে প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধা কত দূরে?)

## » Market Access (বাজারে অধিগম্যতা)

Do you get an income from the sales of your HVC production and processed items? (আপনি কি আপনার উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের উৎপাদন এবং প্রক্রিয়াজাত পণ্য বিক্রয় থেকে উপার্জন পান?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, was there a change in the income generated from the sale of your agricultural production? (পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায়, আপনার কৃষিজ পণ্যের বিক্রয় থেকে প্রাপ্ত আয়ের পরিবর্তন ছিল?)

- Income has increased (আম বেড়েছে)  
 Income did not change (আয়ের পরিবর্তন হয়নি)  
 Income has decreased (আম কমেছে)

If so, is it thanks to the project? (যদি তাই হয়, এটি কি প্রকল্পের অবদান?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Do you have a contract for selling your production? (আপনার উৎপাদন বিক্রি করার জন্য কি কোন চুক্তি আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

Has this contract improved your financial situation? (এই চুক্তি আপনার আর্থিক পরিস্থিতির উন্নতি করেছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)



Compared to previous year, is it easier for you to sell your agriculture production (or access markets)? (পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায়, আপনার কৃষির উৎপাদন বিক্রি (বা বাজারে অধিগম্যতা) করা কি আপনার পক্ষে সহজ?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

To whom you sell to most of the production? (আপনি বেশিরভাগ উৎপাদন কাকে বিক্রি করেন?)

- Directly to the local market (সরাসরি স্থানীয় বাজারে)  
 Sales to private individuals (বাজারিত ব্যক্তিদের কাছে বিক্রয়)  
 Traders/middlemen (বাবসাঠী / মাঝখানদেহী)  
 Through a farmer group/cooperative (একটি গ্রুপ/ গুরুপ / সমন্বয়ের মাধ্যমে)  
 Agro/industry শস্য উৎপাদন কেন্দ্র  
 Other producers (অন্য উৎপাদক)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the type of market that you sell your product? (আপনি আপনার পণ্যটি কীভাবে বাজারে বিক্রি করেন?)

- Daily (দৈনন্দিন)  
 Weekly (সাপ্তাহিক)  
 Bi-weekly (দ্বি-সাপ্তাহিক)  
 Monthly (মাসিক)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

Is the market functional? (বাজার কি কার্যকর/চলমান?)

- Very functional (খুব কার্যকরী)  
 Somewhat functional ( কিছুটা কার্যকর)  
 Somewhat non-functional (কিছুটা অ-কার্যকরী)  
 Very non-functional (খুব অ-কার্যকর)

What is the distance to the market facility you use? (Km) (আপনি যে বাজারের সুবিধা ব্যবহার করেন তার দূরত্ব কত?) (কি.মি.)

Who sells the production? (উৎপাদিত পণ্য কে বিক্রি করে?)

- Men (পুরুষেরা)  
 Women (মহিলারা)  
 Others (অন্যান্য)

Do you usually get good market prices for your agricultural production? (আপনি সাধারণত আপনার কৃষির পণ্যের জন্য ভাল বাজারের দাম পান?)

- I usually get the best market prices (আমি সাধারণত সেরা বাজারের দাম পাই)  
 I sometimes get good prices (আমি মাঝে মাঝে ভাল দাম পাই)  
 I almost never get good prices (আমি প্রায়ই ভাল দাম পাই না)  
 I usually don't know about best market prices (আমি সাধারণত সেরা বাজারের দাম সম্পর্কে জানি না)

Do you have access to information regarding market prices for the main crops you produce and sell? (আপনার উৎপাদিত ও বিক্রয় করা প্রধান ফসলের বাজার মূল্য সম্পর্কিত তথ্যগুলিতে কি আপনার অ্যাক্সেস রয়েছে?)

- Have access (অধিগম্যতা আছে)  
 Some access, but not easy or timely (কিছু অধিগম্যতা আছে, তবে সহজ বা সময়োচিত নয়)  
 No access ( অধিগম্যতা নেই)

## ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT (উদ্যোগ বিকাশ এবং কর্মসংস্থান)

Do you or any household member have a rural non-farm enterprise? (আপনার বা পরিবারের কেউ সদস্যের গ্রামীণ অ-খামার উদ্যোগ রয়েছে?)

Rural enterprises are structured businesses that have a well-defined physical location, normally with legal status, a bank account and some employees. They include agro-enterprises, microenterprises, and other small businesses. They are not considered to be rural non-farm enterprises if they are: (১) a family business, (২) a business that is not structured, (৩) a business that is not located in a rural area, (৪) a business that is not a separate legal entity, (৫) a business that is not a separate legal entity, (৬) a business that is not a separate legal entity, (৭) a business that is not a separate legal entity, (৮) a business that is not a separate legal entity, (৯) a business that is not a separate legal entity, (১০) a business that is not a separate legal entity.

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

When did the enterprise start? (গ্রামীণ উদ্যোগটি কখন শুরু হয়েছিল?)

yyyy-mm-dd

What are the main types of businesses of the rural enterprise promoted by SACP? (এস এ সি পি দ্বারা প্রচারিত গ্রামীণ উদ্যোগের মূল ধরনের ব্যবসায়িক কী কী?)

- Processing (Crop) (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ (ফসল))  
 Manufacturing (উৎপাদন)  
 Repair / Service Provider (মেরামত / পরিষেবা সরবরাহকারী)  
 Retail (ফুটস্টল)  
 Trade of Agricultural Products (কৃষি পণ্য বাণিজ্য)  
 Trade of Non-Agro Products (অ-কৃষি পণ্য বাণিজ্য)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

During the current year, what was the value of total sales of products, goods or services? (চলতি বছরে পণ্য বা পরিষেবার সামগ্রিক বিক্রয় মূল্য কত ছিল?)

607 (বিকল্প)

During the current year, what was the value of total operating costs (including inventory, wages, equipment, transport, etc.)? (চলতি বছরে মোট পরিচালনা ব্যয়ের (স্বত্বস্বত্ব, মজুরি, সরঞ্জামাদি, পরিবহন ইত্যাদি) মূল্য কী ছিল?)

Who owns the business? (কোনো কার মালিকানাধীন?)

- Men (পুরুষ)  
 Woman (মহিলা)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

In addition to yourself, how many household members are permanently (full-time or recurrent) employed in the rural enterprise? (নিজেকে ছাড়াও, পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য পল্লী উদ্যোগে স্থায়ীভাবে (পূর্ণকালীন বা পুনরাবৃত্তি) নিযুক্ত আছেন?)

- None (কেউই না)  
 One to two (এক থেকে দুই)  
 Three to five (তিন থেকে পাঁচ)  
 More than five (পাঁচজনেরও বেশি)

In addition to you and your household members, how many employees do you have? (আপনি এবং আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের পাশাপাশি আপনার কতজন কর্মচারী রয়েছে?)

- None (কেউই না)  
 One to two (এক থেকে দুই)  
 Three to five (তিন থেকে পাঁচ)  
 More than five (পাঁচজনেরও বেশি)

Did anyone help your household establish or expand your enterprise/business? (কেউ আপনার পরিবারকে উদ্যোগ / ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে বা প্রসারিত করতে সহায়তা করেছেন?)

- Yes, establish (হ্যাঁ, প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছেন)  
 Yes, expand (হ্যাঁ, প্রসারিত করেছেন)  
 No (না)

If yes, who helped you? (হ্যাঁ হ্যাঁ, কে আপনাকে সাহায্য করেছে?)

- SACP (এসএসসিপি)  
 Government extension services (সরকারী সম্প্রসারণ সেবা)  
 An NGO (একটি এনজিও)  
 A donor-funded project (একটি দাতা অর্থায়িত প্রকল্প)

Did the project help you find a job or improve your employment conditions? (প্রকল্পটি কি আপনাকে কোনও চাকরী খুঁজে পেতে বা আপনার কাজের অবস্থার উন্নতি করতে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

### PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT (অংশগ্রহণ এবং ক্ষমতায়ন)

Are you or is any member of the household a member of a farmer producer/cooperative/water users group? (আপনি বা পরিবারের কোনও সদস্য কৃষক উৎপাদক / সমন্বয় / জল ব্যবহারকারীদের মতনের সদস্য?)

- Producer group (উৎপাদক দল)  
 Marketing group (বিক্রয় দল)  
 Water user group (জল ব্যবহারকারী দল)  
 Seed village group (বীজ গ্রাম দল)  
 Other common interest group (অন্যান্য দল)  
 Not engaged in any group (কোন মতনের সাথে জড়িত না)

Does the member hold a leadership position in the group? (সদস্য কি এই দলে নেতৃত্বের অবস্থান রাখে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)  
 No (না)

What is the sex of the member active in SACP GROUP? (এসএসসিপি গ্রুপে সক্রিয় সদস্যের লিঙ্গ কী?)

- Male (পুরুষ)  
 Female (মহিলা)  
 Other (অন্যান্য)

### GROSS MARGIN ANALYSIS (আয়-ব্যয় বিশ্লেষণ)

» Current Year (চলতি বছর)

**HVC growing or processing season (উঁচ মুলাৰ ফসল চাৰ বা প্ৰক্ৰিয়াজোৱাৰণৰ মৌসুম)**

- Kharif 1/Aus (ব'হিৰ ১/আউচ)
- Kharif 2/Amam (ব'হিৰ ২ / আমাম)
- Rabi/Boro (ৰ'ব / ব'ৰো)
- Year round (স'ৰবৰেং)
- None (কোনোই নাই)

**Were you engaged in any of the following HVC cultivation or processing activity? (আপনি কি নিম্নলিখিত উঁচ মুলাৰ ফসল চাৰ বা প্ৰক্ৰিয়াজোৱা কাৰ্যকলাপ নিযুক্ত ছিলাপ?)**

- Cucumber (কাঁচা)
- Bitter melon (কাঁচা)
- Tomato (টমটো)
- Brinjal (বেঙেন)
- Okra (টুটু)
- Yard long bean (ব'ৰো)
- Maize (মাইডা)
- Mungbean (মুগ ডাল)
- Groundnut (চিনাবাদাম)
- Sesame (সিঁতা)
- Sunflower (সুঁহুকা)
- Soybean
- Watermelon (ত'হুকা)
- Mango (আম)
- Dragon fruit (ড্ৰাগন ফল)
- Maita (মাইতা)
- Dwarf coconut (ব'হন নাগকোণ)
- Pickle (mixed vegetable, garlic, mango, plum, olive, elephant apple) (আচাৰ (মিশ্ৰ সবুজি, ক'বু, আমৰ, বৰই, জলপাই বাতিৰ আৰু পৰা))
- Sauce (tomato) (স'স (টমটো))
- Oil extraction (sunflower, coconut) (তৈল নিষ্কাশন (সুঁহুকা, নাগকোণ))
- Papaya morobba/peanut bar (পেঁপু আৰুৰে / চিনাবাদাম ব'ৰ)
- Poppcorn/puffed rice (পপক'ৰ্ন / মুড়ি)
- Red chilli powder (লাল ম'চি গুঁড়ো)
- Others

**What would you say is your primary concentration from the following?**

- HVC cultivation (উঁচ মুলা ফসল চাৰ)
- Food processing (আল প্ৰক্ৰিয়াজোৱা)
- None of the above (উঁচৰে কোনোটি নাই)

» » HVC Cultivation

What was the most profitable /most important HVC cultivated during this year? (এই বছরের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে লাভজনক / সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের নাম কী ছিল?)

- Cucumber (শসা)
- Bitter melon (করলা)
- Tomato (টম্যাটো)
- Brinjal (ব্রঞ্জল)
- Okra (টিকুয়া)
- Yard long bean (হরদটি)
- Maize (মুড়ি)
- Groundnut (চিনাবাদাম)
- Mungbean (মুগ ডাল)
- Sesame (সিঁদা)
- Sunflower (সুঁহুঁচী)
- Soybean
- Soybean
- Watermelon (তারমুড়ি)
- Mango (আম)
- Dragon fruit (ড্রাগন ফল)
- Malta (মাল্টি)
- Dwarf coconut (রামন নারকেল)
- Others
- Others

Land amount utilized for the HVC (decimal) (এই উৎপাদনের জন্য ব্যবহৃত জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ))

Seed cost for the HVC (BDT) (বীজ খরচ (টাকা))

Land preparation cost for the HVC (BDT) (জমি প্রস্তুতির ব্যয় (টাকা))

Irrigation cost for the HVC (BDT) (সেচ ব্যয় (টাকা))

Fertilizer cost for the HVC (BDT) (সারের ব্যয় (টাকা))

Pest management cost for the HVC (BDT) (কীটপতঙ্গ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যয় (টাকা))

Threshing and other post harvest processing cost for the HVC (BDT) (মাজারি অথবা পরবর্তী প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ব্যয় (টাকা))

Labor cost (All kinds of labour cost included in land preparation, irrigation, harvesting, threshing/ processing etc. cost) for cultivating that vegetable (BDT) (সব ধরনের শ্রমিকের যত্নসহযোগে জমির প্রস্তুতি, সেচ, কাটা, মাজারি / প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ইত্যাদির ব্যয় অন্তর্ভুক্ত শ্রমের ব্যয় সহ) (টাকা)

Transport and carrying cost (BDT) (পরিবহন অথবা বহন ব্যয় (টাকা))

Other input cost (BDT) (অন্যান্য খোপান ব্যয় (টাকা))

Harvesting cost for the HVC (BDT) (ফলন ব্যয় (টাকা))

Production (kg) (উৎপাদন/ফলন (কেজি))

Amount consumed (kg) (ভোগ্যপূর্ণ পরিমাণ (কেজি))

Amount sold (kg) (বিক্রিত পরিমাণ (কেজি))

Amount lost/wasted (kg) (অপচয় হওয়া পরিমাণ (কেজি))

Unit selling price (BDT) বিক্রয় মূল্য (টাকা/কেজি)।

### » » Food Item Processing

What was the most profitable /most important processed food item during this year? (এই বছরের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে লাভজনক / সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রক্রিয়াজাত খাদ্য আইটেমটি কী ছিল?)

- Cucumber (শসা)
- Bitter gourd (করলা)
- Tomato (টমটো)
- Brinjal (বেগুন)
- Okra (টিকুস)
- Yard long bean (ধেংড়ি)
- Maize (মুড়ি)
- Groundnut (গিনাফল)
- Mungbean (মুগ ডাল)
- Sesame (ডিল)
- Sunflower (সুঁফুলী)
- Soybean
- Soybean
- Watermelon (লামুড়ি)
- Mango (আম)
- Dragon fruit (ড্রাগন ফল)
- Malta (মাল্টা)
- Dwarf coconut (ধমন নারকেল)
- Others
- Others

Raw material cost for the processing of Per Unit (BDT/kg) [কঠামাল ব্যয় (টাকা/কেজি)]

Utensil cost/rent for the processing of Per Unit (BDT/kg) (ভাড়া যন্ত্র (টাকা/কেজি)।

Processing cost/rent of Per Unit (BDT/kg) [প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ব্যয় (টাকা/কেজি)।

Packaging cost of Per Unit (BDT/kg) [প্যাকেজিং ব্যয় (টাকা/কেজি)।

Labor cost per unit (BDT/kg) [শ্রমিকের মজুরী/বায় (টাকা / কেজি)।

Transport and carrying cost per unit (BDT/kg) [পরিবহন অথবা বহন ব্যয় (টাকা /কেজি)।

Production per day (kg/day) [উৎপাদন/দিন (কেজি /দিন)।

Other rents/commissions of Per Unit (BDT/kg) [অন্যান্য ভাড়া / কমিশন ব্যয় (টাকা /কেজি)।

Amount consumed per day (kg/day) [ভোগকৃত/ পরিমাণ (কেজি /দিন)।

Amount sold per day (kg/day) [বিক্রিত পরিমাণ (কেজি /দিন)।

Amount lost/wasted per day (kg/day) [অপচয় হওয়া পরিমাণ (কেজি /দিন)।

Unit selling price (BDT) [বিক্রয় মূল্য (প্রতি কেজি টাকায়)।

### CLIMATE RESILIENCE (ক্লাইমেট রিসিজেঞ্চ)

Is there any particular month that you face increased salinity? (এমন কোনও বিশেষ মাস আছে যেখানে আপনি লবনাক্ততার সূচনামুখি হন?)

- January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Of the following natural disaster, which one has the greater probability of occurring in the next 12 months? (নিম্নলিখিত প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়ের মধ্যে কোনটি পরবর্তী 12 মাসে সংঘটিত হওয়ার বেশি সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে?)

- Cyclone (ঘূর্ণিঝড়)
Salinity increase (লবনাক্ততা বৃদ্ধি পায়)
Erratic rainfalls/droughts (অনিয়মিত বৃষ্টিপাত / খরা)
Hail/thunder storm (শিলাবৃষ্টি / গর্জন ঝড়)
Waterlogging (জলাবদ্ধতা)
Disease outbreak (যেহামারী)
If it takes place, what would be the negative impact on your livelihoods? (যদি এটি ঘটে তবে আপনার জীবিকার উপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব কী হবে?)
Cyclone (ঘূর্ণিঝড়)
Salinity increase (লবনাক্ততা বৃদ্ধি পায়)
Erratic rainfalls/droughts (অনিয়মিত বৃষ্টিপাত / খরা)
Hail/thunder storm (শিলাবৃষ্টি / গর্জন ঝড়)
Waterlogging (জলাবদ্ধতা)

Low (কম)

High (উচ্চ)

Medium (মাঝারি)

- Radio buttons for each category: High, Medium, Low.

Disease outbreak (যেহামারী)

Radio buttons for disease outbreak question.

Are you aware of saline tolerant varieties? (আপনি কি লবনাক্ত সহনশীল জাত সম্পর্কে সচেতন?)

Yes/No radio buttons.

Did you or anyone in the HH received any training or advice on the management of climate related risks from SACF? (আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের মধ্যে কেউ এসএসসিএসপি থেকে জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকি পরিচালনার জন্য কোনও প্রশিক্ষণ বা পরামর্শ পেয়েছেন?)

Yes/No radio buttons.

During the current year, have you been applying any technology or practice for the management of climate related risks based on the training/advice you received? (চলতি বছরের সময়কালে, আপনি প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণ / পরামর্শের ভিত্তিতে আপনি জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকিগুলি পরিচালনার জন্য কোনও প্রযুক্তি বা অনুশীলন প্রয়োগ করেছেন?)

Yes/No radio buttons.

Do you think the technology or practice for the management of climate related risks are useful or effective? (আপনি কি জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য প্রযুক্তি বা অনুশীলন দরকারী বা কার্যকর বলে মনে করেন?)

Yes/No radio buttons.

Have you adopted and will you continue to use the technology or practice for the management of climate related risks? (আপনি কী জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকিগুলি পরিচালনার জন্য প্রযুক্তি বা অনুশীলন ব্যবহার অব্যাহত রেখেছেন এবং চালিয়ে যাবেন?)

Yes/No radio buttons.

FOOD SECURITY (খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা)

Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were not able to provide 3 meals per day for all members of your family (food shortage period)? (গত 12 মাস ধরে, এমন কোনও সময়সীমা ছিল যাতে আপনি আপনার পরিবারের সকল সদস্যের জন্য খাদ্য ঘাটতির সময়কাল) 3-বার যাবার সরবরাহ করতে সক্ষম হন (নি)?

Yes/No radio buttons.

For how many weeks in total, over the last 12 months? (গত 12 মাসের মধ্যে মোট কত সপ্তাহ?)

Blank space for number of weeks.

**In case of food shortage, what happens in your household? (যাবারের ঘাটতিতে ক্ষেত্রে আপনার পরিবারে কী ঘটেছিল?)**

- Adults and children just go to bed hungry (বেহক এবং শিশুরা কেবল খুমার্ত অবস্থায় বিছনায় যায়)
- We reduce food rations for adult women (আমরা প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক মহিলাদের জন্য যাবারের কেন্দ্র হ্রাস করি)
- We reduce food rations for adult men (আমরা প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষদের জন্য যাবারের কেন্দ্র হ্রাস করি)
- We reduce food rations for girls (আমরা মেয়েদের যাবারের কেন্দ্র হ্রাস করি)
- We reduce food rations for boys (আমরা ছেলেদের জন্য যাবারের কেন্দ্র হ্রাস করি)
- We reduce food rations for both adults and children (আমরা প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক এবং শিশু উভয়ের জন্য যাবার কেন্দ্র হ্রাস করি)
- Women adults skip meals (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক মহিলারা যাবার এড়িয়ে যান)
- Men adults skip meals (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষরা যাবার এড়িয়ে যান)
- Girl child skip meals (মেয়েশিশু যাবার এড়িয়ে যান)
- Boy child skip meals (ছেলেশিশু যাবার এড়িয়ে যান)
- Both adults and children skip meals (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক এবং শিশু উভাই যাবার এড়িয়ে যান)
- Women adults eat cheaper, less balanced meals (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক মহিলারা সস্তা, কম ভারসাম্যযুক্ত যাবার খান)
- Men adults eat cheaper, less balanced meals (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষরা সস্তা, কম ভারসাম্যযুক্ত যাবার খান)
- Girl child eat cheaper, less balanced meals (মেয়েশিশু সস্তা, কম ভারসাম্যযুক্ত যাবার খান)
- Boy child eat cheaper, less balanced meals (ছেলেশিশু সস্তা, কম ভারসাম্যযুক্ত যাবার খান)
- Both adults and children eat cheaper, less balanced meal (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক এবং শিশু উভাই সস্তা, কম ভারসাম্যযুক্ত যাবার খান)
- Women go to ask/borrow food from friends/ family (মহিলারা বন্ধু / পরিবারের কাছ থেকে যাবার চাইতে / ধার নিতে যান)
- Men go to ask/borrow food from friends/ family (পুরুষরা বন্ধু / পরিবারের কাছ থেকে যাবার চাইতে / ধার নিতে যান)
- Women borrow money to buy food (মহিলারা যাবার কেন্দ্র জন্য অর্থ ধার করে)
- Men borrow money to buy food (পুরুষরা যাবার কেন্দ্র জন্য অর্থ ধার করে)

As compared to last year, was there a change in your ability to provide 3 meals per day, and if so, is this change due to your participation in project activities? (গত বছরের তুলনায়, প্রতিদিন 3 টি যাবার সরবরাহের আপনার ক্ষমতার কোনও পরিবর্তন ছিল এবং যদি তাই হয় তবে প্রকল্পের ক্রিয়াকলাপগুলিতে আপনার অংশগ্রহণের কারণে এই পরিবর্তনটি কি ঘটিছে?)

- |  |                       |                       |                       |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Some improvement (কিছু উন্নতি)                   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Same (একই)                                       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Situation in worse (পরিষ্কৃতির আরও যারাপ অবস্থা) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**NUTRITION (পুষ্টি)**

Is there a woman aged 15-49 in this household who can answer a few nutrition questions? (এই পরিবারে কি 15-49 বছর বয়সী কোনও মহিলা আছেন যিনি কিছু পুষ্টি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারবেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

**» KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND PRACTICE: Food safety, hygiene and preparation (জ্ঞান, সচেতনতা এবং পদ্ধতি: খাদ্য সুরক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যবিধি এবং প্রস্তুতি)**

Do you wash your hands immediately before handling food? (আপনি কি যাবার সামালানোর আগেই হাত মুয়ে তোলেন?)

- Never (কখনই না)
- Rarely (কমার্হিৎ)
- Sometimes (কখনও কখনও)
- Most of the Times (অধিকাংশ সময়)
- Always (সর্বদা)

Do you check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation? (যাদ্য প্রস্তুতিতে উপাদান ব্যবহারের আগে আপনি কি মেয়াদান্তিকরণের তারিখটি পরীক্ষা করেন?)

- Never (কখনই না)
- Rarely (কমার্হিৎ)
- Sometimes (কখনও কখনও)
- Most of the Times (অধিকাংশ সময়)
- Always (সর্বদা)

Do you check the date of ingredients before using them in food preparation? (যাবার প্রস্তুতির ক্ষেত্রে উপাদানগুলির ব্যবহারের আগে আপনি কি তারিখগুলি পরীক্ষা করে দেখেন?)

- Never (কখনই না)
- Rarely (কমার্হিৎ)
- Sometimes (কখনও কখনও)
- Most of the Times (অধিকাংশ সময়)
- Always (সর্বদা)

Do you use food after the expiration date if it has no visible change in quality aspect? (যাদ্যসম্পন্ন দিকের কোনও দৃশ্যমান পরিবর্তন না থাকলে আপনি কী মেয়াদ শেষ হওয়ার পরেও ব্যবহার করেন?)

- Never (কখনই না)
- Sometimes (কখনও কখনও)
- Always (সর্বদা)

Well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne diseases (কলকাতের রান্না করা খাবার জন্মজীবি থেকে মুক্ত যা খাদ্যজনিত রোগের কারণ হতে পারে)

- True (সত্য)
- False (মিথ্য)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them is enough to make these foods safe for consumption (চলমান পানির নিচে ফল এবং শাকসব্জি ধুয়ে এবং ছকানো এগুলি গ্রহণের জন্যও যথেষ্টক নিরাপদ করে তুলতে যথেষ্ট)

- True (সত্য)
- False (মিথ্য)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Are you or a family member used to eat leftovers that are not properly stored? For example, some foods might require to be placed into a climate controlled area, other foods need to be covered and protected from flies if stored on a shelter, etc.

- Never (কখনই না)
- Sometimes (কখনও কখনও)
- Always (সর্বদা)

Food that is unfit for consumption always presents color, taste and/or smell changes (গ্রহণের জন্য অযোগ্য খাবার সবসময় রঙ, স্বাদ এবং / অথবা গন্ধের পরিবর্তন উপস্থাপন করে)

- True (সত্য)
- False (মিথ্য)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Do you cover your food and protect it from flies? (আপনি কি আপনার খাবারটি ঢেকে রাখেন এবং এটিকে মাছি থেকে রক্ষা করেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

How good do you think it is to keep meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place? (মাংস, হাঁস, মুরগি, মাছ, সামুদ্রিক খাবার বা রান্না করা খাবার ঢেকে রাখা বা শীতল জায়গায় রাখা আপনার পক্ষে কতটা ভাল বলে মনে হয়?)

- Not good (এমন না)
- Good (ভাল)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Thousand Golden nutrition days of a child depend on the nutrition and health condition during the pregnancy period and the lactating period. So all pregnant Women and lactating mothers should take more quantity of nutritious food (কোনও শিশুর সহস্র স্বর্ণের পুষ্টি দিনগুলি গর্ভাবস্থার সময়কালে এবং স্তন্যদানের সময়কালে পুষ্টি গর্ভবতী অধিক পরিমাণে খাবার গ্রহণের অধিকার উপর নির্ভর করে। সুতরাং সমস্ত গর্ভবতী মহিলা এবং স্তন্যদানকারী মায়েরের আরও বেশি পরিমাণে পুষ্টিগত খাবার গ্রহণ করা উচিত)

- Absolutely (নিশ্চিতভাবে)
- Agree (স্বাক্ষর)
- Do not agree (স্বাক্ষর নই)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

» Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (মহিলাদের জন্য ন্যূনতম ডায়েটারি বৈচিত্র্য)

Questions only for women 15-49 years old. Can I ask you about the food you consumed yesterday from early morning to the time until you went to sleep in your home or elsewhere? Please tell me what you ate and drank from early morning after you woke-up in the morning to the time you went to bed at night. Mention any food that is more than 15 gm i.e. spoon full/handful etc. Yes if >15mg and No if <15mg (কোনো 15-49 বছর বয়সী মহিলাদের জন্য প্রশ্ন। গতকাল কোনও খাদ্যের পরিমাণের ব্যাপারে জানতে আমি চাই আপনাকে গতকাল যাওয়া খাবার সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পারি। আপনি সকালে ঘুমে থেকে শুরু করে সন্ধ্যায় ঘুমে পর্যন্ত আপনি কী খাওয়া এবং পান করেছিলেন তা বর্ণনা করে আমাকে বলুন। যে কোনও খাবারের পরিমাণ 15 গ্রামের চেয়ে বেশি অর্থাৎ চামচ স্পুন / সুডোফুল হোলান্ড উল্লেখ করুন; হ্যাঁ যদি > 15mg এবং না হ্যাঁ < 15mg)

When the respondent recall is complete, fill in the food groups based on the information recorded above. For any food groups not mentioned, ask the respondent if a food item from this group was consumed. (ভুক্তিগত পুনর্স্মরণের পরে তথ্য রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে। উল্লেখ করা হয়নি এমন কোনো খাদ্যগ্রুপের খাদ্য উপাদান গ্রহণের বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করুন। এই পুনর্স্মরণের তথ্য রেকর্ড করা হয়েছে কিনা তা উৎসাহিত জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।)

CEREALS & FOOD MADE FROM GRAINS (চাউ, গম, ভুট্টা বা এগুলি থেকে তৈরি খাবার উট্টা: কচি, মুলসপ বা অন্যান্য)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

WHITE ROOTS, TUBERS & PLANTINS (কৌচকাটা, সাগা আঙ্গু, মিষ্টিআঙ্গু, শালগাম বা শিকড় থেকে তৈরি অন্যান্য খাবার)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

VITAMIN A RICH VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS (উঁচ: মিষ্টি কুমড়া, গাজরা)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES (উঁচ: পালং, শালগাম, ছোটকপি)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)



**OTHER VEGETABLES** (ডিম্বাং পোঁমাজ, কসুন, মুল্লা, বেগুন, টমেটো, শস, ডেচশ, ভিঙ্গা, ধুলপ, ফুলকপি, বাধকপি, পুইশাক, পেঁচুস)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**VITAMIN A RICH FRUITS** (পাকা আম/পেঁপে/আমড়া এবং এগুলি থেকে তৈরি কলের রস)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**OTHER FRUITS** (ডিম্বাং কাঁঠাল, আপেল, লিচু, আতা, কামরাসা, পেয়ারা, পেঁচ, কমলা, জলপাই, বরই, ডালিম, তেঁতুল, আঙ্গুর, ভরমুজ, আনারস, কলা, নারকেল, পেঁজুর, বন্য ফল সহ অন্যান্য ফল এবং এগুলি থেকে তৈরি কলের রস)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**ORGAN MEAT** (কলিজা, গুঁদা, বা অন্যান্য অঙ্গ মাংস)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**FLESH MEATS & POULTRY** (গরু, মহিষ, ভেড়া, ছাগল, খরগোশ, মুকুগী, মঁস, কবুতর অন্যান্য পাখির মাংস)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**EGGS** (হাঁস, শাখি, মুরগি, কোয়েল বা অন্য কোন ডিম)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**FISH & SEAFOOD** (ভোজা বা গুঁটকি মাছ, কাঁকড়া, চিংড়ি বা শামুক)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**LEGUMES AND PULSES** (ভেতকনে মটরভটি, মটর, মসুর, ছোলা, মুগডাল বা এগুলি থেকে তৈরি যাবার)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**NUTS & SEEDS** (সোয়াবিন, বাদাম, তিল, সূর্যমুখী বীজ)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**MILK & DAIRY PRODUCTS** (দুধ, পনির, দই, কামঠিত বা অন্যান্য দুধ পণ্য)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**OILS, FATS & BUTTER** (যাবারে যুক্ত বা রান্নায় ব্যবহার করা তেল, চর্বি, ঘি বা মাখন)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**SUGAR & SWEETS** (চিনি, ময়ূ, কোমল পানীয় বা মিষ্টি রস/পানীয়, মিষ্টি যাবার যেমন হালুয়া, জ্যাম/জেমি, চাকোলেট, বিস্কুট, এবং কেক)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**SPICES & CONDIMENTS** (মরিচ, সরিষা, গোলমরিচ, আদা, নরগ, মস)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

**BEVERAGES** (চিনি ছাড়া কফি, চা)

- Yes (হাঁ)  
 No (না)

Thanks for agreeing to be part of this survey. We highly appreciate your willingness to participate. (এই সার্ভেির অংশ হতে সম্মত হওয়ার জন্য ধন্যবাদ। আমরা আপনার অংশগ্রহণ করার ধারণা জ্ঞানাই)

## **Annexure-2: FGD and KII Guideline**

### **Guideline to conduct Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

#### **What Focus Group Discussion (FGD)?**

Focus Group Discussion is a qualitative data collection method effective in helping researchers learn the social norms of a community, as well as the range of perspective that exist within that community. The moderator leads the discussion by asking participants to respond to open-ended questions- that is, questions that require an in-depth response rather than a single phrase or simple ‘Yes’ or ‘no’. Note taker takes detailed notes on the discussion.

#### **General Guideline**

- Select a comfortable place.
- Select 8-10 people from a homogeneous or heterogeneous group.
- Ensure logistics for the FGD session required
- Make them clear the objectives of the FGD session
- Open with a general comment and wait for a response.
- Invite a wide range of commentary by asking participants for experiences, thoughts, and definitions.
- Use silence to your advantage. Give participants a chance to think about the questions, and do not be afraid to wait until someone speaks
- Limit your own participation once the discussion begins
- Encourage positive group dynamics
- Note keeper should be careful during note taking that nothing is missed
- Maintaining confidentiality requires special precautions and emphasis in the focus group.
- Do not ask more simple questions; rather throw an open-ended question where participants can reach a decision through comprehensive discussion.
- Search in-depth understanding about the topics
- Review and analyze the notes
- Prepare a report as regularly as possible after conducting the FGD session.
- Compile the report and submit it to the Team Leader.

#### **Tips for Moderator**

##### **A good moderator . . .**

- Shows flexibility
- Shows sensitivity
- Has a sense of humor
- Links ideas together
- Encourages participation from everyone

##### **A good moderator tries not to . . .**

- Dictate the course of discussion
- Lose control over the conversation
- Judge comments or be an “expert”
- Inform or educate during the group
- Lead a question and answer session
- Behavioral techniques for building rapport in FGD

### **Fostering a relaxed, positive atmosphere**

- Be friendly
- Smile
- Make eye contact with participants (If culturally appropriate)
- Speak in pleasant tone of voice
- Use relaxed body language
- Incorporate humour where appropriate
- Be patient and do not rush participants to respond.

### **Establishing mutual respect among the moderator and group members**

- Set ground rules at the beginning of the focus group
- Have a humble attitude
- Do not be patronizing
- Do not scold participants for the content of their responses or for personal characteristics.
- Do not allow any participants to berate (scold vigorously) others in the group.
- Do not coerce (compel) participants in to responding to question or responding in a certain way

### **Tips for Note taker**

- **Create a form on which write your notes:** If a note-taking form is not provided, creating one can help you organize your notes during the session and make it easier to expand your notes.
- **Take notes strategically:** It is usually practical to make only brief notes during data collection. Direct quotes can be especially hard to write down accurately. Rather than try to write down key words and phrase that will trigger your memory when you expand your notes.
- **Record participants identifiers:** It can be a great help during later transcription if you note the identifier of each participant as they speak. The moderator can make this easier for you by asking participants to say their
- **Use shorthand:** Because you will expand and type your notes soon after you write them, it does not matter if you are the only person who can understand your shorthand system. Use abbreviations and acronyms to quickly note what is happening and being said
- **Record both the question and the response:** If the question or probe comes from a focus group question guide, save time by noting the question number. If it is not possible to record direct quotations, write down key words and phrase.
- **Distinguish clearly between participants' comments and your own observation:** You could use your own initial or MO to indicate my observation.
- **Cover a range of observation:** In addition to documenting what people say, notes as well as you can their body language, moods, or attitude; the general environment and other information that could be relevant

## Sample of Note Taker

**Archival no: 03**

**Place:**

**Name of Moderator:**

**Name of Note taker:**

**Number of Participants:**

**Date:**

**Start time:**

**End time:**

**Question no1:**

**Answer:** Yes, no advice, no knowledge, got ag. Service etc.

### How to expand a report:

- Scheduling time to expand your notes: Preferably within 24 hours from the FGD session. As the sooner you review your notes, the greater the chance that you will remember other things that you had not written down. Good note taking triggers the memory, but with the passage of time, this opportunity is lost.
- Expanding your shorthand into sentences: So that anyone can read and understand your response. Use a separate page in your field notebook to expand the notes you wrote in the FGD guide.
- Composing a descriptive narrative from your shorthand and key words: A good technique for expanding your notes is to write a descriptive narrative describing what happened and what you learned. This narrative may be the actual document you produce as your expanded notes.
- Identifying questions for follow-up: Write questions about participants' response or comments that further consideration or follow up, issues to pursue, new information, etc.
- Reviewing your expanded notes and adding any final comments: If you have not typed your expanded notes directly into a computer file, add any additional comments on the same page or on a separate page.

### Sample Consent Procedure

Introduce yourself and the purpose of this study. Read the informed consent statement and ask for consent to conduct the interview.

#### ORAL INFORMED CONSENT

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, and I am coming from the insert project/institution name office. We are conducting a research study to understand the status of women in your community. Since you are well informed about your community, we are asking you to participate in this study. The discussion will be about the infrastructure and services available in your community and about the lives of the people in your community. Your participation may be in a group discussion with other members from your community and the discussion will last for \_\_\_\_\_. This discussion is for research purposes only, and all the

information obtained will be kept safe in our files. You will not be identified in any presentation of the study reports. With your permission, we would like to audio record the group discussion. Your participation in this study is voluntary, and you may leave the discussion at any time. In addition, you are free to refuse to answer any questions that you feel are not appropriate or that make you feel uncomfortable. You may ask us any questions about the study at any point during the discussion. Your participation or non-participation in the focus group will not affect any services you currently receive from any of the [insert the services provided to project participants, e.g. extension workers or other health services] in any way. There is no anticipated discomfort for those contributing to this study, so risk to participants is minimal – but as stated above, others outside the group may learn something about you. Although you may not directly benefit from taking part in this study, the information you provide may lead to improved programs and services in the community. There is no direct compensation for your participation. You can have a copy of this form, if you want. Do you have any questions? [Check whether the participants have understood the question and any part of the informed consent.] If you have any concerns about this study, you may contact: xxxxx +1-xxx-xxxxxx xxxxx@gmail.com xxxxx Address +1-xxx-xxxxxx Do you agree to participate in this study? [If YES, indicate below that the oral informed consent has been obtained. Then proceed with the question below regarding audio recording. If they refuse, thank them for their time and dismiss them.]  Oral informed consent received Do you agree to be audio recorded? [If YES, indicate below. If any of the participants responds “NO”, proceed with the focus group without recording.]  Consent to audio record interview received Signature of interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

#### **FGD Checklist with Producer Group:**

1. How is your group going on and how often do you meet together?
2. Did your group receive any training on new technologies, inputs and practices? If yes, please describe it.
3. What types of new technologies, inputs and practices did your group adopt up to now?
4. Did you encounter any problems to apply the adopted technologies and inputs in your field? If yes, what are those? How did you overcome those problems? What type of problems do women farmers face? Do they overcome those problems by themselves or get support from others to resolve them?
5. How do you disseminate the technology to the other farmers in the community?
6. Did you face any obstacles in setting demonstration/trials and observing Farmers Field Day? If yes, what are those? How did you overcome the obstacles?
7. What new crops and/ or practices did the project bring to the farmers?
8. What are the key high value crops that you produce (cucumber, bitter gourd, tomato, eggplant, okra, yard long bean, maize, mungbean, sesame, sunflower, soybean, watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.)? How women are engaged in HVC production and sales.
9. Do you have any access to common facility centers established for marketing and processing? If yes, what kinds of benefits are you getting from the centre? How are women getting access to common facility centers?

#### **FGD Checklist with Marketing Group**

1. How is your group going on and how often do you meet together?
2. Are the products sold in raw form or you add value to it (cleaning, grading, packaging, processing etc.)? If you do value addition, then what are those? Is the value addition made to all produces or for the share of produces you sold? How women and youth are engaged in value addition for selling products?
3. Do the traders come to the village to buy your products or do you go to the market for selling?
4. Does your village have a facility for storing? If yes, how much it can store and who controls the storage?

5. How has the project enhanced accessibility to processing, storage and irrigation facilities?
6. How has the project been able to enhance market accessibility and linkages? Is there scope to be linked with any marketing facility institutions for women entrepreneurs?
7. What are the key enterprises organized by producer/marketing groups in your village? Are these enterprises profitable?
8. How are women entrepreneurs growing up?
9. What about their status in receiving matching grants? Are women and youth groups engaged in micro enterprises (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, equipment maintenance, transportation, processing of primary products)?
10. How do the lead farmers help the project beneficiaries in delivering services? Are women lead farmers facing challenges in facilitating project beneficiaries on receiving services?
11. Do women and the poorest of the poor in the village are included or not?
12. How often did women and youth participate in the project activities? Was the place where the training was held convenient? Was training time convenient? How good of an attitude were the extension faculty / staff? What were the effects?

#### **FGD Checklist with Water User Group**

1. How is your group going on and how often do you meet together?
2. Did your group members and or leaders receive any training on efficient and judicious use of irrigation? If yes, how was the training to help in cultivating HVC?
3. How is the usefulness of water-related infrastructure constructed/ rehabilitated? Does it increase the production of crops?
4. What was the average production per household before the start of SACP and currently? If you sell, what percentage of the total products do you sell?
5. What was the percentage of land in the village covered under cropping during fallow/lean season (Nov-Feb) before the start of SACP and currently?
6. Did you face any problems using new irrigation machines like LLP and others? If yes, what are those? How did you solve the problems?
7. Is canal excavation and pond excavation useful for crop cultivation? If yes, how is it useful?
8. Overall, has water scarcity for crop cultivation decreased? If yes, what works well behind this? Do you have any suggestions to reduce the water scarcity beyond the project interventions?

#### **All Groups Discussion will include some general points below**

##### **Climate Change Effects and Safeguarding Issues:**

1. Water (for domestic uses, livestock, irrigation, other uses) –
2. Is this resource of good quality? (record any problems mentioned)
3. Is there enough of this resource for all who want to use it, or is it very scarce? (record any details given)
4. Who in the community has access to these resources/can benefit from these resources?
5. Who makes decisions on allocation of resources (especially shared resources like forests, pastures, fisheries)?
6. Is there a difference in the type/quality of resources available for different individuals/groups? (if so, what?)
7. Have there been any changes in the availability and/or quality of resources since time X? (if so, what?)

### **Land/Soils**

1. Is this resource of good quality? (record any problems mentioned)
2. Is there enough of this resource for all who want to use it, or is it very scarce? (record any details given)
3. Who in the community has access to these resources/can benefit from these resources?
4. Who makes decisions on allocation of resources (especially shared resources like forests, pastures, fisheries)?
5. Is there a difference in the type/quality of resources available for different individuals/groups? (if so, what?)
6. Have there been any changes in the availability and/or quality of resources since time X? (if so, what?)

### **Food & Nutrition**

1. Is malnutrition a problem in the village? Why?
2. Are there any seasonal patterns in the prevalence of malnutrition?
3. Does malnutrition affect women and men equally? Why do these patterns exist?
4. Are there gender differences in:
  - a. Consumption of animal source foods?
  - b. Use of clean water?
  - c. Use of appropriate sanitation facilities? - What explains this?
5. Do you know why it is important to improve nutrition status of girls and women (15 to 49 years of age group)?
6. Have you heard of malnutrition or Anemia? Do you know the effects of malnutrition and its prevention?
7. Have there been any changes in diets since the beginning of 2020? How? Reason for change.
8. Who have these changes affected/benefitted? Why?
9. What NGO, government, or programs exist to reduce malnutrition (school feeding, cash/food transfers) and who qualifies to use them?
10. How SACP is supporting to reduce malnutrition?

### **Migration:**

1. Is migration a big part of village life here?
2. Are certain groups (e.g. young men, certain socio-economic or ethnic groups) more likely to migrate?
3. Where and when do migrants tend to go?
4. Do they typically return to the village at some point?
5. Have these migration patterns changed since time X? o If so, How? o Are these changes specific to certain groups/individuals? o How have these changes impacted the community? How have these changes impact women specifically?
6. How do men and women in the community perceive these changes?

### **Gender Equality and Empowerment:**

1. Strengthen women's agencies – their decision-making role in community affairs and representation in local institutions; this section is for both; mixed group and women's group.

### **Topics: Local definition of empowerment;**

Group leadership The Present/Self How would you describe yourself as a person nowadays?

1. How are you treated in your community, and why?
2. Do you feel that you have influence in your community, and why?
3. Would you like to have more influence in your community, and why/why not?
4. What would help you to have more influence in your community?

**Household harmony/ intra-HH dynamics;**

1. What do you think the “turning points” (most influential experiences) that have shaped you as a person have been in your life?
  2. What were you like before then? How would you describe an empowered woman/man?
  3. OR How would you describe a woman in your community who is able to make important decisions in her life and to put those into action?
  4. OR how would you describe a woman who you admire?
  5. Do you consider yourself like that, and why or why not?
  6. Do you consider yourself more/less empowered than other women/men in your community, and why? Have your views of your own ability to make your own ability to make important decisions changed over time? If so, what caused those changes?
  7. (\*Probe for any influence of program/project interventions)
  8. Are there some things in your life now (something you have or are doing or circumstances) that help you feel more empowered?
  9. What are some things or circumstances that would make you more empowered, if you had them?
- 2. Improve women’s well-being and ease their workloads by facilitating access to basic rural services and infrastructures.**

**Aspirations; Life satisfaction The Future/Self**

1. What are your concerns for the future?
2. How do you see yourself in the future, and why?
3. What do you look forward to?

**Special Note:**

**The Above Discussion Required to be held with Men & Women both because the analysis be based on following perspectives.**

**Analysis:**

**The data generated by these questions would be analyzed to understand:**

- Same or different views of empowerment between men and women
- Explanations for similarities or differences
- Changes in views over time
- Changes in views influenced by or as a result of the project interventions



### **Annexure-3: Key Informant Interview (KII) Questionnaire**

A key informant is someone, who has extensive experience and knowledge on a topic of interest to the evaluation. In Annual Outcome Survey, the Key Informant might be the Lead Farmers, School Teachers, Elite person, Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer, Agriculture Extension Officer, Upazilla Agriculture Officer, Fishery Officer, Upazilla Marketing Officer, Deputy Director (Agriculture) and other respectable personnel.

The interviewer must develop a relationship of confidence with the informant before she will share experience and insights.

#### **KII Checklist:**

1. Do you know what SACP project is working for? Are the beneficiaries getting benefits from the project? If yes, how?
2. What types of new technologies, inputs and practices did the group adopt?
3. What types of problems do men and women farmers face in getting access to use? Can they overcome those problems by themselves or get support from others to resolve?
4. What are the key high value crops that farmers produce under the technology used from this project?
5. Is there any access to common facility centres established for marketing and processing in this upazila? If yes, what kind of benefits are they getting from the center?
6. How are women getting access to common facility centers?
7. Do the traders come to the village to buy farmers' products or do farmers go to the market to selling?
8. If yes, who is involved in value addition? How women and youth are engaged in value addition for selling products?
9. Is there any storage facility in the village? If yes, what is the current condition, and who are managing the storage?
10. How has the project enhanced accessibility to processing, storage and irrigation facilities?
11. How has the project been able to enhance market accessibility and linkages? Is there scope to be linked with any marketing facility institutions for women entrepreneurs?
12. How are women entrepreneurs growing up?
13. What about their status in receiving matching grants? Are women and youth groups engaged in micro enterprises (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, equipment maintenance, transportation, processing of primary products)?
14. How do the lead farmers help the project beneficiaries in delivering services? Are women lead farmers facing challenges in facilitating project beneficiaries on receiving services?
15. How often did women and youth participate in the project activities? Was the place where the training was held convenient? Was training time convenient? How good of an attitude were the extension faculty / staff? What were the effects?
16. Do farmers face any problems using new irrigation machineries like LLP and others? If yes, what are those? How did they solve the problems?
17. Is canal excavation and pond excavation useful for crop cultivation? If yes, how it is useful?
18. Overall, has water scarcity for crop cultivation decreased? If yes, what works well behind this? Do you have any suggestions to reduce the water scarcity beyond the project interventions?
19. Is migration a big part of village life here?
20. Are certain groups (e.g. young men, certain socio-economic or ethnic groups) more likely to migrate than others?
21. Where and when do migrants tend to go?

- 22. Do they typically return to the village at some point?
- 23. How do men and women in the community perceive these changes?

**The Project has been also working to increase the nutritional status of the beneficiaries.**

- 24. What is the present situation of food security status at the household level?
- 25. Is there a malnutrition problem existing in the village? If yes, to what extent?
- 26. Is there any awareness programme on-going on dietary diversity and nutrition specific in the community? If yes, what are those?
- 27. Please comment on the progress of the project implementation and what else could be done for significant changes?

**FGD Participants List**

**Name of Group:**

**Name of Union:**

**Name of Upazilla:**

**Name of District:**

SL No.	Name of participants	Father's/spouse name	Sex (Male Female, Third gender)	Cell Phone Number	Amount of allowance (BDT)	Signature
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

### Key Informant Interview (KII) respondent's details

SL No.	Name of respondents	Designation	Sex (Male Female, Third gender)	Cell Phone Number	Address	Amount of Allowance (BDT)	Signature
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							

### Annexure-4: Crop Cultivation Practices of SACP Farmers

HVC Cultivated	Percent of Sample
Brinjal	17%
Mungbean	16%
Bitter gourd	16%
Tomato	15%
Cucumber	14%
Okra	8%
Maize	5%
Groundnut	4%
Yard long bean	2%
Sunflower	2%
Watermelon	2%

<b>HVC Crops Familiarity</b>	<b>Percentage of Sample</b>
Tomato	58%
Brinjal	58%
Cucumber	53%
Mungbean	45%
Okra	42%
Bitter gourd	36%
Yard long bean	31%
Groundnut	19%
Maize	10%
Watermelon	7%
Sunflower	5%
Mango	4%
Sesame	4%
Malta	2%

<b>Project Activities</b>	<b>Effective Adoption</b>
Producer group	91%
HVC Crops	90%
Farmer field day	87%
Harvest management Training	77%
Homestead garden seeds	66%
Marketing group	66%
Business management training	57%
Demonstration on vegetable	41%
Summer tomato seeds	18%
Demonstration on vermicomposting	17%
Demonstration on fruit cultivation	14%
Demonstration on pulse	14%
Canal re excavation	12%
Rain water harvesting plant	6%
Buried pipe irrigation	6%

<b>Project Activities</b>	<b>Effective Adoption</b>
Water management structure	6%
Crop protection earthen dyke	4%
Community pond excavation	3%
Community artesian	1%
Adaptive research trial	0%

<b>Type of Livelihood</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Crop Agriculture	76%	10%
Fishing_and_sales_fish	3%	13%
Livestock_and_sales_animals	3%	25%
Natural_resources	0%	4%
Petty_trading	4%	9%
Unskilled_labour	2%	8%
Salaries_wages_employees	4%	6%
Handicraft	0%	3%
Remittances	3%	4%
Food_processing_oil_pickles	0%	3%
Begging_assistance	0%	3%
Other	6%	12%

<b>Type of Livelihood</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Agriculture and sales of crops	85%	13%
Fishing and sales of fish	15%	14%
Livestock and sales of animals	16%	25%
Natural resources	9%	9%
Petty trading	11%	15%
Unskilled labour	4%	10%
Salaries, wages (employees)	8%	11%
Handicraft	2%	9%
Remittances	3%	9%
Food processing (e.g. processing jam, juice, jelly, oil, pickle etc.)	0%	9%
Begging, assistance	0%	8%
Other	2%	10%

Use of irrigation schemes	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Percentage of Non-Beneficiaries
Yes, fully	49%	32%
Yes, partly	51%	58%
No	1%	11%

Food Groups	Treatment ( Women Beneficiaries)	Control (Women Non-beneficiaries)
Cereals	90%	82%
White Root Tuber	78%	73%
Legumes and Pulse	69%	34%
Vitamin A Rich Vegetables	31%	53%
Vitamin A Rich Fruits	20%	85%
Green Leafy Vegetables	64%	27%
Other Vegetables	89%	53%
Other Fruits	53%	30%
Organ Meat	18%	45%
Flesh Meat and Poultry	47%	63%
Fish and other seafood	73%	66%
Eggs	65%	70%
Nuts and Seeds	35%	42%
Milk and Dairy Products	46%	37%

#### Annexure-4: Annual Outcome Survey Planning for SACP 2020-21

Sl. No.	Events/Particular	Responsible	Remarks
01	1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting with committee members at ERD	Project Director, SACP	
02	Training for JMRS on Data collection system on Annual Outcome Survey	Project Director, SACP, M&E-KM Specialist and BM&E Specialist, FAO-UN	JMRS requested to report on 18 January 2021 evening.
03	Completion of Data collection process on AOS	Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist (JMRS)	
04	2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting with committee members at ERD	Project Director, SACP	
05	Shot Checking by the committees formed by MoA, Collection of Qualitative data using FGD and KII. Group-1	Group-1	JMRS will assist to organize FGD and KII
	Group-2	Group-2	-do-
	Group-3	Group-3	-do-
06	3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting of ERD and MoA on group wise data compilation and analysis, reporting format and composing of narrative report	Project Director, SACP	Senior Monitoring Officer and M&E-KM Specialist will assist to conduct the meeting
07	4 <sup>th</sup> Meeting on final draft report preparation and validation of narrative report	Project Director, SACP	Senior Monitoring Officer and M&E-KM Specialist will assist to conduct the meeting
08	Data validation Workshop	Project Director, SACP	Senior Monitoring Officer and M&E-KM Specialist
09	Submission of 1 <sup>st</sup> draft AOS report	Committees and Project team	FAO-UN technical assistance
10	Submission of final draft AOS report to MoA and IFAD	Committees and Project team	FAO-UN technical assistance

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## Photo Gallery









