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Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

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Submitted by

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“Market System Development of Safe Poultry and Poultry Products' Value Chain Sub-project for the Rural Microenterprise Transformation Project (RMTP)”

Executive Summary

The project titled 'Market System Development of Safe Poultry and Poultry Products' is a joint initiative of the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and IFAD. It will be implemented in Shariatpur Sadar, Jazira, and Naria Upazilas of Shariatpur and Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur district by Shariatpur Development Society (SDS). The project aims to increase income, ensure food security, and improve family nutrition for marginal and small farmers, as well as poultry-related market entrepreneurs. It focuses on value addition, expanding financial services for enterprise development, and strengthening the institutional framework for the development of safe eggs, meat, and meat products in the value chain. The project aims to increase the income of 70% of the entrepreneurs by at least 50% and enable 30% of the project members to include nutritious food in their regular diet.

The baseline study is conducted at the beginning of the project to provide social, economic, and environmental data. It serves as a benchmark for measuring project success and helps identify key issues and community opinions regarding the poultry value chains. The study aims to guide project implementation, measure project indicators, and assess participants' knowledge, attitudes, and practices. The study encompasses several areas, including mapping the existing value chain and profiling the poultry value chain in the respective districts, assessing input and service providers, analyzing market constraints, evaluating ongoing business activities, and identifying training needs related to potential roles in the value chain. The study was conducted in Shariatpur and Madaripur Districts using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The consultant team used the methodology that fulfilled the survey objectives, with a focus on statistical sampling procedures. Primary data was collected from 398 respondents through focus group discussions, individual interviews, key informant interviews, and data validation workshops. Secondary data, including livestock statistics, was utilized. The study findings show insights into the demographic and socioeconomic profile of poultry farmers, household information, poultry farming background, and poultry farming inputs and infrastructure.

The findings reveal a gender disparity within the poultry farming community, with female farmers accounting for 69.8% of respondents. The majority of poultry farmers fall within the 36-49 years age group, indicating a significant presence of individuals in their prime working years. Educational attainment varies, with a notable proportion having completed education up to Class 5 or 8. The study also highlights the predominance of married individuals among poultry farmers. The household information shows that the majority of poultry farmers' households are headed by males, with an average household size of 4.8 members. The presence of multiple earners within households is also observed. It has been also observed that the household average monthly income was Tk. 12,987 where Tk. 3,924 was from poultry farming. Household chicken meat production was 524.08 kg and 95.73% native chicken farmers were producing egg. The consultant team has observed the chicken meat selling price was Tk. 396.69 which is high than any other times in previous. It has found that per chicken production cost was Tk. 253. Farmers average annual profit from poultry was Tk. 9,567. The report shows that 1.01% poultry farmers have simple knowledge on Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) and only .25% are practicing GAP in their farm. Among the respondents 4.52% farmers are aware in contract farming but they do not practice. The farmers use to sale produce in the local market. There is no chicken meat processing plant in the areas eventually the farmers are not getting any kind of backward forward linkage in marketing.

Poultry farming in Bangladesh primarily focuses on broiler chicken, native chicken, and Sonali chicken varieties. Broiler chickens are primarily housed in sheds, while native chickens are raised in open fields, and Sonali chickens are present in sheds. The choice of housing method depends on various factors, including capacity, fixed costs, annual expenses, and input costs. Feed sources also vary among different types of producers, with feed stores being the primary source for broiler chicken farmers.

The comprehensive baseline study provides valuable information for understanding the poultry value chains, the demographics of poultry farmers, their household dynamics, and the inputs and infrastructure associated with poultry farming. These insights can guide policymakers, organizations, and stakeholders in developing targeted interventions, supporting income generation, and addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by poultry farmers.

Acronyms

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I Introduction

The project titled 'Market System development of safe poultry and poultry products' jointly financed by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), will be implemented in 3 (Sadar, Jazira & Naria) Upazilas of Shariatpur and 1 (Shibchar) Upazila of Madaripur district by the organization of SDS. The project will be working to increase income, ensure food security and improve family nutrition of marginal and small farmers and poultry related backward and forward market entrepreneurs. The sub-project will also work on value addition at various levels, expansion of financial services for enterprise development, and strengthening of the institutional framework for the development of safe eggs, meat and meat products of the value chain. Efforts will be made to scale up and expansion of enterprises through efficient production methods and strong market linkages of marginal and small farmers. If the sub-project is implemented, the income of 70 percent of the entrepreneurs will increase by at least 50 percent and 30 percent of the project members will be able to add nutritious food to their regular diet.

The value chain analysis of the sub-sector has been undertaken while taking up the sub-project. The initial study found several constraints to the development of the livestock sub-sector, the problems in the project area are - inadequate supply of purebred chicks & quality feeds, conventional farming management, poor farm biosecurity, lack of quality livestock services, untrustworthy poultry & egg production, poor processing facilities, lack of ICT & financial services, improper use of farm waste and poor market linkages for safe egg and meat production and so on. Besides, it is not possible to sell locally produced animal products at competitive prices. There are 9.5 thousand farmers under the sub-project and 0.5 thousand service providers in strengthening backward and forward markets. Working to solve the problems mentioned in the project area will increase the sales of safe eggs, meat and meat products by at least 30 percent and increase net profit by at least 20 percent of 80 percent of the entrepreneurs.

I.2 Objectives of the project:

To increase the income of small and marginal farming families and small entrepreneurs, ensure food security and improve family nutrition.

1.3 Objectives of the sub-project:

- A) To increase income by creating technology dependent farms and small entrepreneurs for vegetables and related processed products;
- B) To increase entrepreneurship in the production and marketing of processed products;
- C) Marketing of new safe products and creation of employment;
- D) Creation of employment and sustainable sector through local service market development of products;
- E) Creation of production and market system keeping in view the environment, safe and nutritional and climate change issues; And
- F) Increase the participation of women in business.

2. The Project results:

The following are the expected project results-

2.1 Goal:

To increase the income, food security, and nutrition of farmers and service providers across poultry value chains.

2.2 Development Objective:

- A. The sustainable growth of poultry value chains with comparative advantage,
- B. Market demand, growth potential, and
- C. Backward & forward linkages to small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs.

2.3 Outcome:

The outcomes are-

- a) The project participants will adopt improved production methods and establish sustainable market linkages, and
- b) The enterprises will have access to sustainable financial services.

2.4 Immediate result:

Increased use of information technology on farms and improved farm management practices will result:

- A. 10 percent reduction in overall poultry mortality,
- B. Gain in body weight as per the growth chart, and
- C. 10 percent reduction in production costs.
- D. The linkage of institutional and non-institutional buyers will increase sales of poultry and poultry products (including waste) by 25 percent and prices by 10 percent.
- E. Local-level processing plants will be set up, 10 percent of the total poultry production will be processed in local plants, frozen meat will be sold locally and nationally through sub-contracting, the establishment of commercial compost production plants using farm/kitchen market waste and make a linkage with big buyers to sell poultry products/by-products following the cross-cutting (gender, nutrition, climate change & environment) issues.
- F. The backward and forward market's linkage with the poultry farmers will gradually increase, wages increase by 10 percent and an additional 15 percent of employment opportunities will be created.

3 Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of the baseline study was to gather social, economic, and environmental data at the project's inception. It complements the quantitative and qualitative data recommended for initial project implementation. The study aimed to identify significant issues and gather community perspectives on poultry value chains. Therefore, the baseline results will inform the project's rollout and prioritize areas of focus, serving as a benchmark for measuring project success or failure. The study will also provide crucial information to guide project implementation and assess the current state of project indicators, participants' knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

Scope of work

The survey study will entail the following scope of assignments:

- Review of the secondary data/relevant literature and project documents are available;
- Prepare a value chain existing map and make a profile of the Poultry value chain in the respective district.
- Assess the selected market system supporting environment (services, policies and rules regulations, infrastructure) & supporting functions and point out the market constraints.
- Assess the ongoing business of the different market actors, their present situation, role, and finally figure out the areas of intervention in the value chain for the actors including youth, persons with disability, older men & women.
- Develop methodology including study plan and key questions to be answered;
- Development of data collection tools in Google forms which contains questions related to the relevant adaptive commercially sustainable indicators like, income, food security, and nutrition of farmers and service providers, income status, marketing, women empowerment, and finalize the tools in consultation with SDS and PKSf.
- Share data analysis plan with SDS and PKSf;

- Analyze data and present to the project team before preparing the draft report using Google data analyzer;
- provide recommendations on how the selected target group can be engaged in the value chain in different roles (Supplier of input, producer, processor, transporter, traders and so on).
- Describe skills training needs related to potential roles in the value chain.
- Develop Table of Contents (ToC) for approval and prepare a first draft of the report and presentation of the draft for feedback;
- Incorporate feedbacks and finalize the report.

4 Methodology

The baseline study in Shariatpur & Madaripur District was conducted using a comprehensive approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods. The consultant and team collected both qualitative and quantitative data through an assessment, ensures disaggregation by age, sex, poverty, and types of poultry birds as per project design. However, considering the objectives of the baseline survey, the team reviewed Review of similar study documents, database and relevant reports will facilitate to gather secondary data while the sources of primary data will incorporate some distinct approaches of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA). The proposed PRA approaches include a) In-depth interview of marginal and small farmers and poultry related backward and forward market entrepreneurs; b) Focus Group Discussions with farmers and related stakeholders' and c) Key informant interviews (KII) with value chain actors like input seller, output buyer, LSP and upazila livestock officials (subject to availability of their time) and Data Validation Workshop (VW).

The baseline study was done followed by an appropriate statistical sampling procedure, with the sample size of 398 respondents includes 27 non responsive respondents. A detailed of baseline survey methodology, including data collection instruments, has given below.

Primary Data (Sources and Planning):

Field visits carried out to gather primary data from different stakeholders and sources. The methodological matrix has precisely presented in the table below which shows the specific approaches i.e., consultation, farmers survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) undertaken for gathering data for the study:

Approach	Stakeholders	Tools of Data gathering	No./Sample	Output/Deliverable
Consultation with SDS	Project Manager and field facilitators.	Hand-notes, meeting minutes	01 inception meeting & desk review	Finalization of study sample size, methodology and tools of data gathering in the fields
* Farmers' HH Survey	Marginal and small farmers' in Shariatpur Sadar, Jazira and Naria Upazila.	Survey questionnaire managed by KOBO ODK.	398 respondents interviewed includes 27 non responsive respondents.	Data set on existing poultry rearing situation, socio-economic and livelihoods practices of the farmers in 03 upazilas.
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	Farmers, Input seller	FGD questionnaire	3 FGDs (01 in each of the upazila).	Input in participatory mapping of existing issues, finding out solutions, market

				mapping with challenges and livelihood improvement measures.
Key-Informant Interviews (KIIs)	Sub-sector Value chain actor (input seller, output buyers and LSP).	KII questionnaire	I input seller, I poultry entrepreneur, I Egg distributor.	Qualitative dataset on the aforesaid issues of current status, challenging issues in marketing and their solutions etc.

Objective-based Approaches of data gathering

Objectives	Proposed Approaches against the objective
Analyze the socio-economic context of the Project area at present.	Questionnaire survey
Analyze the current situation of poultry farming and the challenges in marketing.	Questionnaire survey & KII
Identify the benchmarks for activity's intended outcomes, against a set of indicators as stipulated activity outcomes.	Questionnaire survey
Provide information for setting realistic and achievable targets for the activity period.	Questionnaire survey & KII
Identify key contextual factors and understanding of the situation, e.g., seasonality, market dynamics etc.	FGD
Level of awareness among the stakeholders on GAP.	FGD, KII & informal discussion.

Detailed Description of Activities

A. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

In order to have fair representation of the data and information, the random sampling method was considered. The population under the survey areas was constituted of microentrepreneur farmer group ((i) poor, (ii) transitional poor, and (iii) enterprising poor) under SDS catchment areas in Shariatpur sadar, Naria and Jajira Upazila of Shariatpur district and Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur district.

Sample size:

Random sampling method was applied to collect the sub-project respondent data. The sample size (with finite population correction) was 398 (primarily selected to 370 and additional 27 as non-responsive data). The survey carried out in 3 (Sadar, Jazira & Naria) Upazilas of Shariatpur and 1 (Shibchar) Upazila of Madaripur district considering the farmer's socio-demographic characteristics i.e. gender, age, education, occupation, income, farming practice and knowledge about environmental issues etc. of the population.

Sample size calculation:

The sample size was calculated by standard excel equation that effectively represents the population is as follows:

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2 * P * (1 - P)}{e^2}}{1 + \frac{z^2 * P * (1 - P)}{e^2 * N}}$$

Where:

z = Confidence level (α) of 95%,
p = proportion (expressed as a decimal),
e = margin of error.
n = population size,

z = 1.96,
p = 0.5,
e = 0.05,
N = 10,000

$n = [1.96^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5) / 0.05^2] / [1 + (1.96^2 * 0.5 * (1 - 0.5) / (0.05^2 * 10000))]$
 $n = 384.16 / 1.0384 = 369.948$
 $n \approx 370$

The sample size (with finite population correction) is equal to 370.

Note: * Questionnaire Survey: For questionnaire survey, we followed a statistically valid sample size which can be determined by applying by the above formula:

Developing Survey Instruments/Questionnaire:

Following the data requirements of SDS in the TOR, as shown in their data collection tool for baseline survey, the survey instrument and questionnaire was prepared. Also, the relevant documents on the project interventions were collected and reviewed for getting a clear understanding which had help the research team to develop the instruments in line with the objectives of the study. After that, draft instruments of data collection were produced and shared with SDS project team.

Field Testing Survey Instrument:

In order to test the survey instrument, a pilot survey was conducted on 20 different pre-selected respondents considering locations and socio-demographic features of the sample population. The constraints faced in field survey was discussed and analyzed by the research team and according to that the instruments were revised with consultation to SDS.

Finalizing Questionnaire:

After the pilot survey, a brainstorming session was arranged with study team for reviewing the questionnaire. The learning from the field was adjusted and the instrument finalized accordingly. The questionnaire was then finalized in KOBO ODK.

Data Collection Method:

Our previous experiences show that the locals (data collectors) can serve better in collecting data rather than hiring from Dhaka or other distant areas that are not fairly aware of the geo-demographic characteristics of the upazila. By the context of the survey working remote areas the experienced data collectors were hired and trained from the respective Upazila. Senior research team members were stayed and visited the Upazila and trained the data collectors on the project and the survey objectives. Nevertheless, a team of 08 field level enumerators under the direct supervision of the core research team were conducted the survey. A systematic random sampling procedure was followed for collecting data from the respondents using the KOBO ODK.

Orientation for Data Collectors:

In order to get a good result in data collection, the data collection team was trained on the project. The orientation covered the project in brief and the respondents, proper filling in the questionnaire and recording the responses fairly mentioning the date, time and address of the respondents.

Supervision during Data Collection:

The Principal Investigator, other core team members supervised the data collectors in the fields. They visited the survey areas as and when necessary, to ensure the quality of work. The core team member supervised the data collection process staying at field who possess demonstrated experiences and expertise in survey conduction. The Supervisors were supervising data collection and ensure quality of the data.

Data Analysis:

- KOBO tools were use to collect the data.
- Data management, processing and analysis include the questionnaires, code construction, coding, data verification and quality control, data punching, data processing and finally the analysis to facilitate the required output generation was done.
- Editing of the questionnaire was undertaken in order to ensure that the questionnaires has been accurately and completely filled up by the enumerators and that would consistent with the responses.
- Keeping the objectives of the study view in mind, the team used the most suitable program Excel Data Analyzer.
- The questionnaires were selected at random for re-entry for the purpose of quality checking and if any error is found the issue was taken to SDS for the remedial measures.
- For making a sensible analysis of collected data, the descriptive summary statistics, graphical representation, and confidence intervals for crucial variables were checked.
- Based on the output generation by the data analysis, the frequency tables are prepared for all the variables and necessary cross tables consistent with the study objectives were prepared.
- On the other hand, the qualitative information recorded and transcribed by the respective consultant.

B. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

In this analysis the most appropriate methods to be used are suggested as follows:

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Key Informants Interview (KII)

Field Observation

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

For the qualitative analysis, 3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) meetings were conducted considering 1 for each of the upazila. Total 32 respondents were presented during the FGDs in three different locations. The FGDs were conducted by the team leader and the note taker with different types of farmers who were involved in the sub- project poultry rearing. The FGD were conducted to collect the information using pre-designed guidelines encompassing issues about the project activities such as:

Key Informants Interview (KIIs)

3 KIIs were conducted to know about the poultry farming process, inputs, and any suitable opportunities to promote by the project based on the market assessment and value chain analysis. The KIIs were demonstrated by important informant like input seller, egg distributor and microentrepreneur chicken producer.

5 Limitation of the Study

During the survey, the team faced the following challenges that hampered the overall tasks:

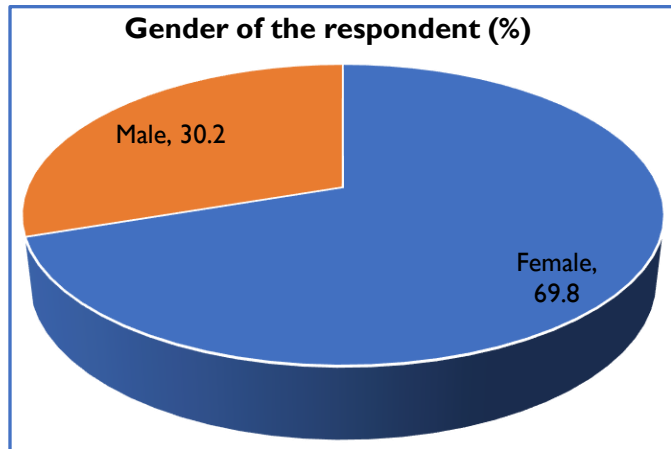
1. The respondents of the survey areas were busy with their crops harvesting
2. Day time temperature hindered the normal movement that took extra time to collect data

6 Study Findings

6.1 Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile

6.1.1 Respondent's Information

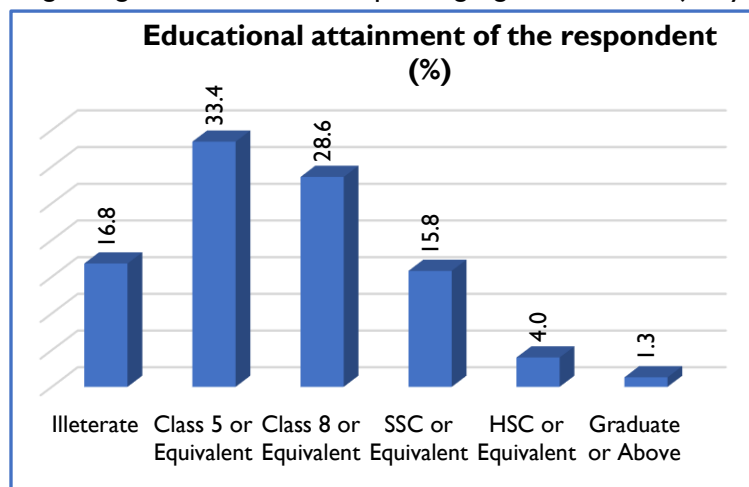
The findings reveal that the majority of poultry farmers are female, accounting for 69.8% of the respondents, while males represent 30.2%. This indicates a significant gender disparity within the poultry farming community. In terms of average age, the data shows that female poultry farmers have an average age of 40.5 years, slightly lower than the average age of male poultry farmers, which is 40.8 years. The overall average age of the respondents is 40.6 years, indicating a relatively balanced age distribution among poultry farmers.



Analyzing the age group distribution, the report highlights that the largest group of poultry farmers falls within the 36-49 years category, representing 37.7% of the respondents. This suggests a significant presence of poultry farmers in their prime working years. The 26-35 years age group follows closely behind, constituting 32.9% of the respondents, indicating a considerable representation of younger individuals in the poultry farming community. Additionally, the 50-65 years age group represents 22.9% of the respondents, suggesting that a notable number of poultry farmers continue to work beyond the typical retirement age. The remaining age groups, including those below 25 years and above 65 years, have smaller percentages, implying a relatively lower presence of very young or elderly poultry farmers.

The analysis of educational attainment among poultry farmers reveals that a substantial proportion of respondents have completed education up to Class 5 or its equivalent, accounting for 33.4% of the sample. Moreover, 28.6% of the respondents have achieved education up to Class 8 or its equivalent, indicating a relatively higher level of educational attainment. However, the percentage of respondents with higher levels of education is relatively low, with only 15.8% having completed SSC or its equivalent, 4.0% with HSC or its equivalent, and merely 1.3% being graduates or above. The data also indicates that 16.8% of the respondents are illiterate, underscoring the need for educational support within the poultry farming community.

Regarding marital status, the report highlights that the majority of poultry farmers are married, constituting 92.7% of the respondents. Unmarried individuals make up a small proportion of the sample (4.0%), while divorced individuals and widows represent only 0.3% and 3.0%, respectively.



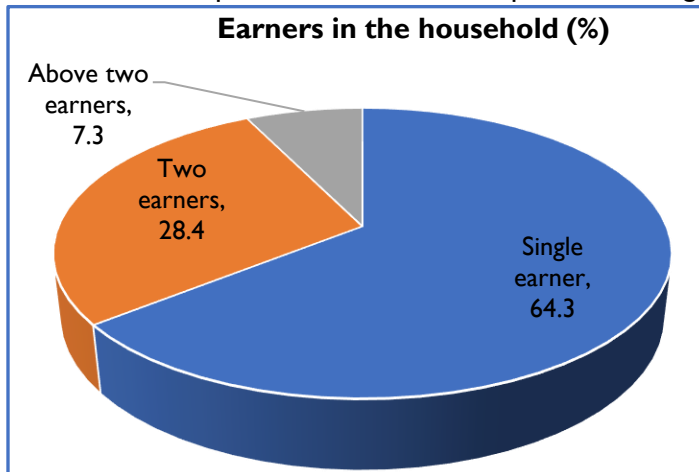
The analysis of respondent characteristics among poultry farmers provides valuable insights into the demographics of the industry. It's found a relatively balanced average age distribution, a significant presence of poultry farmers in their prime working years, varying levels of educational attainment with a notable proportion

having completed education up to Class 5 or 8, and a majority of married individuals within the poultry farming community.

6.1.2 Household Information

The findings indicate that the majority of poultry farmers' households are headed by males, accounting for 92.2% of the respondents, while female-headed households represent 7.8% of the sample. The average household size among poultry farmers is 4.8 members, indicating the typical number of individuals within each household.

The data shows that poultry farmers' households have an average of 1.5 earners. The analysis also reveals that 64.3% of households have a single earner, 28.4% have two earners, and 7.3% have more than two earners. This demonstrates a varied distribution of earning members within the households, with a significant portion relying on a single individual's income but also a notable presence of households with multiple earners.



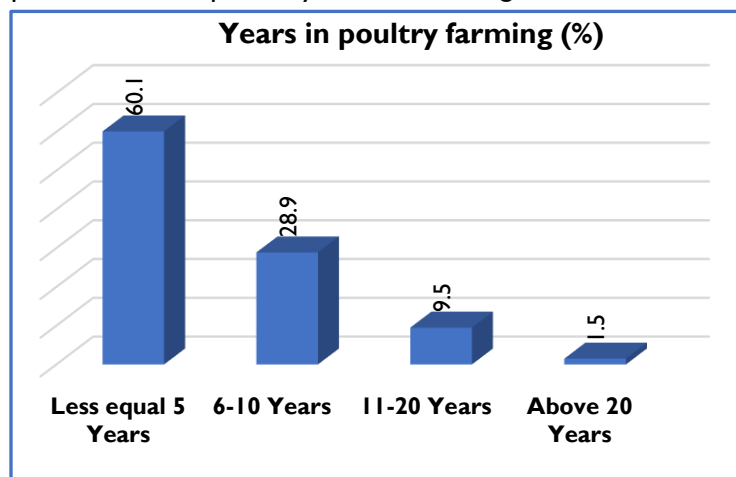
These key findings shed light on the economic dynamics and financial stability within poultry farmers' households. The information can be valuable for policymakers, organizations, and stakeholders in understanding the household dynamics, designing targeted interventions to support income generation, and addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by poultry farmers' households.

6.2 Poultry Farming Background

Poultry farming is an important sector in Bangladesh, contributing significantly to the country's agricultural economy. The poultry industry in Bangladesh primarily focuses on three main chicken varieties: broiler chicken, native chicken, and Sonali chicken. Each variety has its unique characteristics and plays a crucial role in meeting the demand for poultry products in the country.

In terms of chicken variety distribution among poultry farmers in Bangladesh, broiler chicken constitutes 18.1% of the total, making it the least prevalent variety. Native chicken holds the majority share, accounting for 64.3% of the poultry population, reflecting its popularity and significance in the local market. Sonali chicken, a crossbreed variety developed specifically for Bangladesh's conditions, comprises 17.6% of the poultry population.

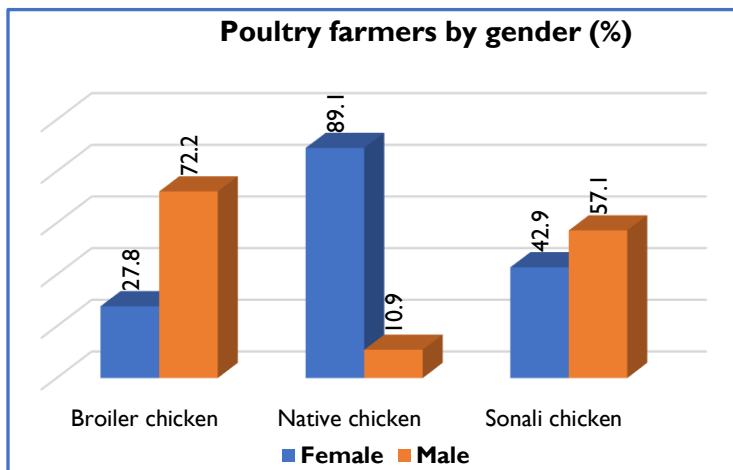
Poultry farmers in Bangladesh can be categorized based on the type of producer they are. Broiler chicken producers, who primarily focus on raising broilers for meat production, have an average of 5.5 years of



experience in the poultry business. Native chicken farmers, specializing in the rearing of native chicken breeds, have an average of 7.4 years of experience. Sonali chicken producers, who primarily work with the Sonali crossbreed, have an average of 4.9 years of experience. On average, poultry farmers in Bangladesh have been involved in the industry for 6.6 years.

The distribution of poultry farmers in terms of their years in the poultry business reflects the diverse experience levels within the sector. Approximately 60.1% of the farmers have been in the business for less than or equal to five years, indicating a relatively high turnover rate and an influx of new entrants. Around 28.9% of poultry farmers have gained 6-10 years of experience, signifying a significant portion of individuals who have established a stable presence in the industry. Those with 11-20 years of experience account for 9.5% of the farmers, while a smaller proportion of 1.5% have been involved in poultry farming for over 20 years. The gender distribution varies across chicken varieties in the sample. For broiler chicken, 72.2% of producers are male, and 27.8% are female. Native chicken farming has a higher proportion of female farmers, with 89.1%, while Sonali chicken farming has a more balanced distribution, with 42.9% female and 57.1% male farmers.

Poultry farming in Bangladesh thrives due to a diverse group of farmers specializing in different chicken varieties and having varying levels of experience. The analysis of a sample of poultry farmers in the country highlights the dominance of native chicken farming, with different levels of expertise seen across the various chicken varieties. Moreover, there are disparities between genders across the different categories of poultry farming.

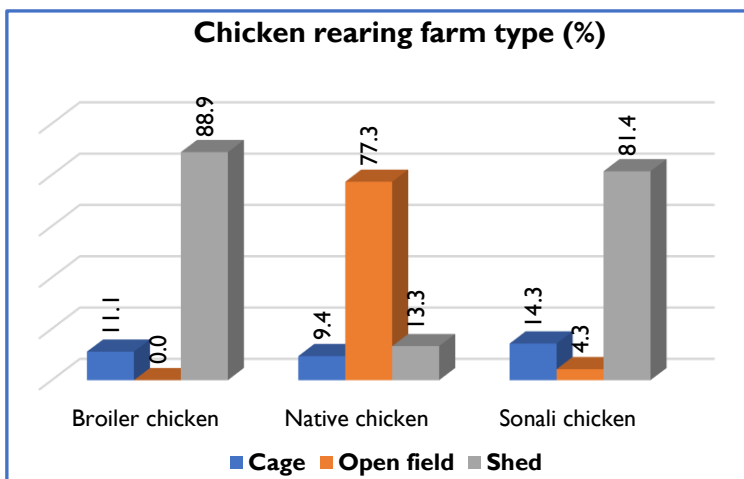


The growth and sustainability of the poultry industry rely on the collective efforts of these farmers, who play a crucial role in meeting the demand for poultry products and ensuring their availability throughout the country. The presence of new entrants in the industry indicates a dynamic and evolving sector, driven by the continuous influx of individuals entering poultry farming. This diversity and ongoing participation contribute significantly to the overall development and success of the poultry sector in Bangladesh.

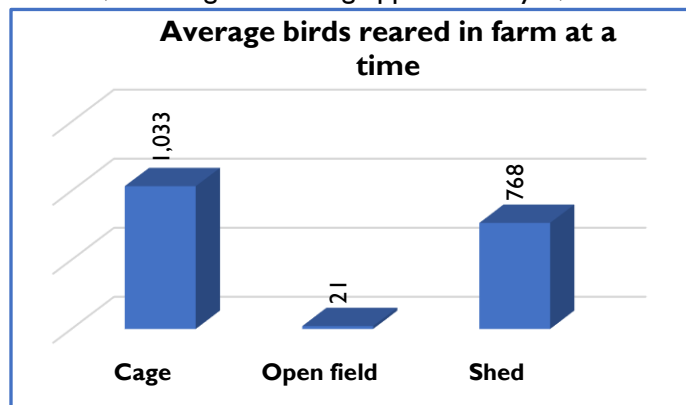
6.3 Poultry Farming Inputs and Infrastructure

6.3.1 Poultry Farm Information

The data provides valuable insights into the various methods of chicken housing and associated costs for poultry farmers in Bangladesh. The three primary methods identified are cages, open fields, and sheds. Analyzing the chicken variety distribution reveals interesting patterns. Broiler chickens are predominantly housed in sheds, accounting for 88.9% of the total, indicating that this method is favored for commercial broiler production. Native chickens, on the other hand, are primarily raised in open fields (77.3%), suggesting a preference for a more free-range and natural environment. Sonali chickens, a popular crossbreed, show a significant presence in sheds (81.4%), emphasizing their commercial potential.



When considering the average capacity of each housing method, cages stand out as the most space-efficient, allowing for rearing approximately 1,033 birds at a time. Open fields have a significantly lower capacity of around 21 birds, indicating that it is mainly suitable for small-scale operations or backyard poultry farming. Sheds have a moderate capacity of 768 birds, accommodating the needs of commercial-scale production.



Analyzing the cost aspects, the fixed costs associated with shed buildings vary across methods. Cages have the highest average fixed cost at Tk 40,482, while open fields have a significantly lower cost of Tk 3,093. Sheds fall in between, with an average fixed cost of Tk 31,774, reflecting the investment required for infrastructure development.

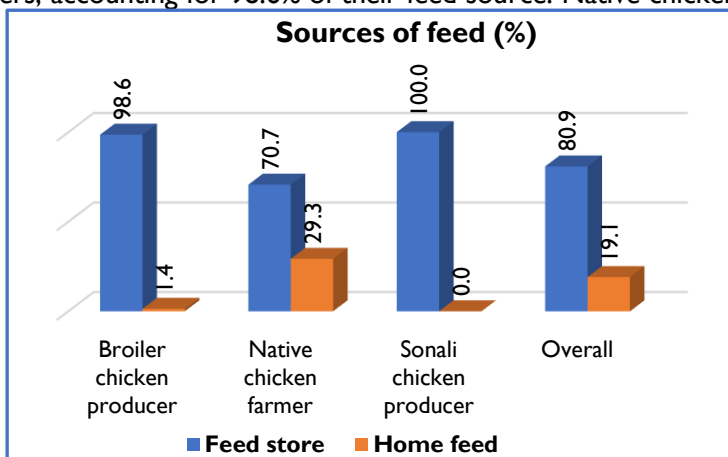
investment required for infrastructure development.

Annual costs further highlight the financial implications of different housing methods. The maintenance expenses for cages amount to an average of Tk 4,178, while open fields have the lowest maintenance cost at Tk 406. Sheds, which require more intensive management, have the highest maintenance cost at Tk 8,660, which includes labor, transportation, utilities, and other related expenses. The most substantial cost component is the input cost, specifically feed, for the respective housing methods. Sheds incur the highest average input cost at Tk 106,263, reflecting the larger number of birds and their greater feed requirements. Cages have an average input cost of Tk 60,029, while open fields have the lowest at Tk 637.

Considering the comprehensive analysis of poultry housing methods and associated costs, farmers need to evaluate their production goals, financial capacity, and market demands to determine the most suitable housing method. Factors such as bird capacity, fixed costs, annual expenses, and input costs play crucial roles in decision-making, allowing farmers to optimize their operations and maximize profitability based on their specific circumstances.

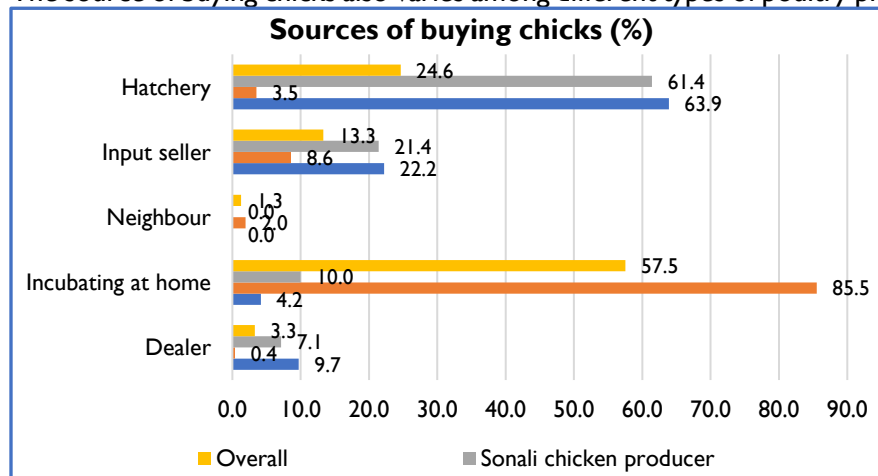
6.3.2 Poultry Farming Inputs

Poultry farming inputs play a vital role in the success and profitability of poultry producers. According to the provided information, feed sources vary among different types of producers. Feed stores are the primary source for broiler chicken producers, accounting for 98.6% of their feed source. Native chicken farmers rely more on home feed, which constitutes 29.3% of their feed source, while Sonali chicken producers exclusively depend on feed stores. Overall, feed stores represent 80.9% of the total feed source, indicating their significance in the poultry farming industry.



Ensuring feed quality is a critical aspect of poultry farming. The data reveals that 39.2% of the farmers rely on input sellers to ensure the quality of their feed, while the remaining 60.8% produce their own feed. This suggests that a significant number of poultry farmers take proactive measures to maintain the quality of feed by personally managing the feed production process.

The source of buying chicks also varies among different types of poultry producers. Among broiler chicken



producers, the majority (63.9%) acquire their day-old chicks from hatcheries, while a smaller percentage buy from input sellers (22.2%) or incubate them at home (4.2%). Native chicken farmers predominantly incubate the eggs at home (85.5%), indicating a preference for self-sufficiency. They also purchase chicks from input sellers (8.6%) or from

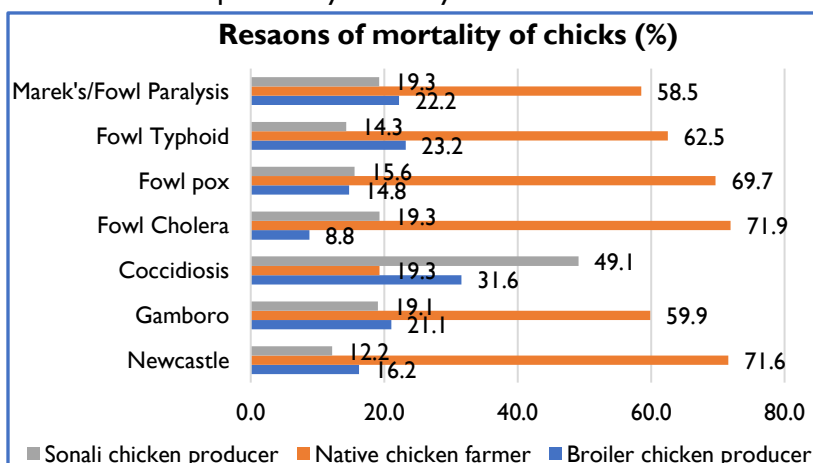
neighbors (2.0%). Similarly, Sonali chicken producers rely on hatcheries (61.4%) for obtaining chicks, followed by input sellers (21.4%) and other sources. Overall, the distribution of chick acquisition methods varies significantly across producer types. The average cost price of a day-old bird differs among the different categories of producers. Broiler chicken producers have the highest average cost price at Tk 45.7, followed by Sonali chicken producers at Tk 42.6. Native chicken farmers have a slightly lower average cost price of Tk 35.5. The overall grand total average cost price for a day-old bird is Tk 38.6.

Overall, the poultry farming inputs, particularly feed sources, feed quality assurance practices, and chick acquisition methods, exhibit variations among different types of poultry producers. Feed stores play a crucial role in supplying feed to the majority of farmers, but some also rely on home feed or other sources. Farmers employ different strategies to ensure feed quality, either by purchasing from input sellers or producing their own feed. Chick acquisition methods differ across producer types, with some relying on hatcheries, others incubating at home, and some acquiring chicks from neighbors or input sellers. The average cost price of a day-old bird varies, with broiler chicken producers having the highest cost. These insights highlight the diversity and complexity of poultry farming inputs and their impact on the industry.

6.4 Poultry Production and Management

6.4.1 Poultry Stock Information

Analyzing this information can provide valuable insights for poultry farmers to assess their operations and make data-driven decisions. The data reveals that broiler chicken producers have been actively involved in expanding their flocks, with an average acquisition of 1,302 birds since the previous year. They currently maintain a sizable flock of 550 chickens. Additionally, they have experienced a relatively low death rate of 2.6%, resulting in the loss of 34 chickens. In contrast, native chicken farmers operate on a smaller scale, with an average acquisition of only 23 birds since the previous year. They have a modest flock size of 32 chickens and face a significantly higher death rate of 36.9%, resulting in the loss of 9 chickens. These farmers need to address the underlying factors contributing to the high mortality rate, such as Newcastle and Fowl Cholera. Sonali chicken producers fall between the other two categories in terms of bird acquisition, having acquired an average of 1,263 birds since the previous year. They currently maintain a flock of 551

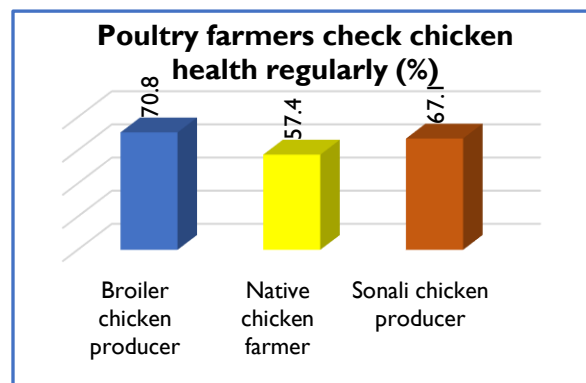


chickens. Sonali chicken producers have experienced a relatively low death rate of 2.0%, leading to the loss of 25 chickens. It is worth noting that Coccidiosis appears to be a major challenge for them, indicating a need for effective prevention and management strategies for this disease.

Analyzing the reasons for chicken mortality across the different categories, Newcastle, Gamboro, and Coccidiosis emerge as common challenges. Broiler chicken producers face moderate percentages of mortality due to these factors, while native chicken farmers experience significantly higher percentages, particularly for Newcastle and Fowl Cholera. Sonali chicken producers also face challenges with Coccidiosis. In summary, broiler chicken producers demonstrate active and efficient operations, while native chicken farmers face higher mortality rates and need to focus on disease management. Sonali chicken producers need to address the challenge of Coccidiosis. Poultry farmers can use this analytical summary to evaluate their performance, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions to enhance their poultry farming practices.

6.4.2 Poultry Health and Vaccination

Regarding knowledge and practice of ecological farming, the data shows that approximately 13.1% of poultry farmers have awareness of ecological farming. Among them, 10.1% of farmers actually practice ecological farming on their farms. Broiler chicken producers and Sonali chicken producers demonstrate a higher percentage of awareness and practice compared to native chicken farmers. When it comes to regular health checks for chickens, a significant majority of poultry farmers, accounting for 61.6% of the total, actively monitor chicken health on a regular basis. Broiler chicken producers have the highest percentage (70.8%) of conducting regular health checks, followed by Sonali chicken producers (67.1%), and native chicken farmers (57.4%).



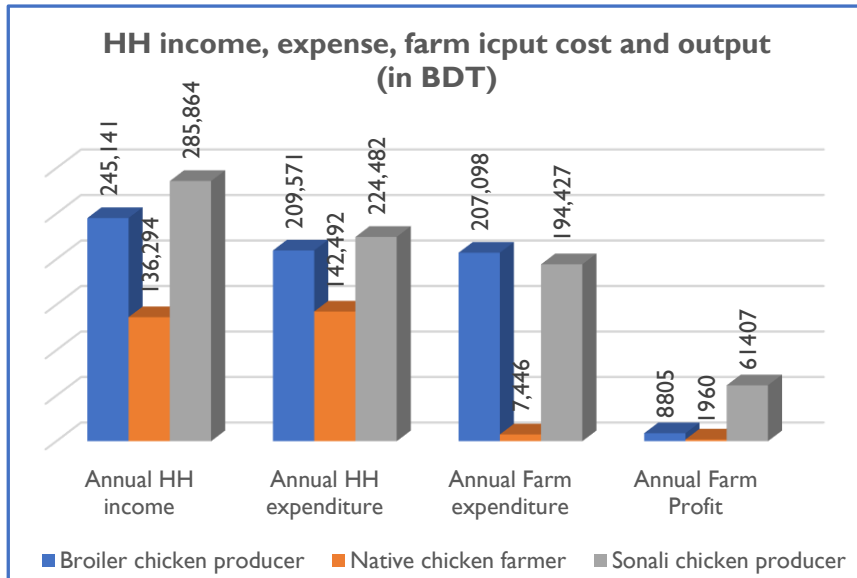
In terms of seeking advisory support, the data reveals that the majority of poultry farmers rely on neighbor farmers and their own experiences for guidance. Input sellers and livestock officers are also common sources of advice. Broiler chicken producers exhibit a higher percentage of seeking advisory information from various sources compared to native chicken farmers and Sonali chicken producers. Additionally, the data indicates the average annual cost of vaccination for poultry farmers. Broiler chicken producers have the highest average cost (Tk 6510), followed by Sonali chicken producers (Tk 3529), and native chicken farmers (Tk 525). In conclusion, while a significant portion of poultry farmers have knowledge and practice of ecological farming, regular health checks for chickens are more prevalent among broiler chicken producers and Sonali chicken producers. Poultry farmers rely on a variety of sources for advisory support, with neighbor farmers and their own experiences being the primary sources. The average cost of vaccination varies across the different poultry producer categories.

This information provides poultry farmers with valuable insights into the practices and knowledge of poultry health and treatment. It can help farmers assess their own practices, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions to enhance the health and well-being of their poultry flocks.

6.5 Poultry Income and Expenditure

The average annual total income for broiler chicken producers is Tk 245,141, while for native chicken farmers it is Tk 136,294, and for Sonali chicken producers it is Tk 285,864. In terms of average household expenditure, broiler chicken producers spend Tk 209,571, native chicken farmers spend Tk 142,492, and Sonali chicken producers spend Tk 224,482. When it comes to total annual average farm expenditure, broiler chicken producers spend Tk 207,098, native chicken farmers spend Tk 7,446, and Sonali chicken producers spend Tk 194,427.

Analyzing the profitability, the total annual farm avg profit for broiler chicken producers is Tk 8,805, for native chicken farmers it is Tk 1,960, and for Sonali chicken producers it is Tk 61,407. Overall, the grand total income in the entrepreneur category amounts to Tk 182,291, while the grand total household expenditure is Tk 169,047, and the grand total farm expenditure is Tk 76,450.



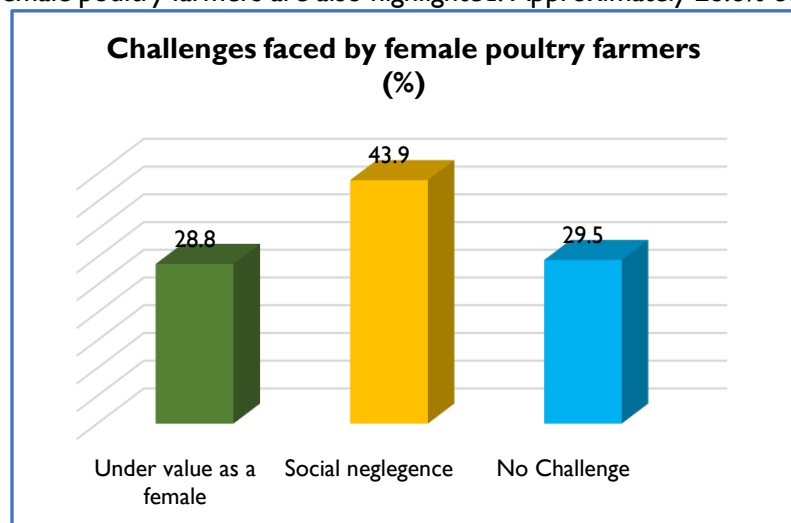
From this data, we can observe that Sonali chicken producers have the highest average total income, household expenditure, and farm expenditure compared to broiler chicken producers and native chicken farmers. They also have the highest farm profit, indicating better profitability. On the other hand, native chicken farmers have the lowest average total income, household expenditure, and farm expenditure, as well as the lowest farm profit. Broiler

chicken producers fall somewhere in between.

7 Gender Role in Poultry Farming

Female poultry farmers face various challenges in their profession. According to the provided information, a significant percentage of female poultry farmers (65.5%) have their husbands as the primary decision-makers in the farming activities. Only a small proportion (12.6%) make decisions jointly with their husbands, and a minority (19.4%) take decisions independently. This indicates that female poultry farmers may face limited agency and autonomy in making important decisions related to their farms.

Furthermore, the challenges faced by female poultry farmers are also highlighted. Approximately 28.8% of these farmers report feeling undervalued due to their gender. This suggests that their contributions and expertise may be overlooked or disregarded, leading to a lack of recognition and respect within the industry. Additionally, a significant portion (43.9%) of female poultry farmers experience social negligence, implying that they may encounter discriminatory attitudes or biases that hinder their progress and success. Such social barriers can restrict access to resources, networks, and opportunities for female farmers.



However, it is worth noting that a notable proportion (29.5%) of female poultry farmers reported facing no specific challenges. This could indicate that there are variations in experiences and circumstances among female farmers, and some may have been fortunate enough to avoid significant obstacles.

Overall, the challenges faced by female poultry farmers encompass both gender-related biases and societal barriers. Addressing these challenges requires efforts to promote gender equality, raise awareness about the valuable contributions of female farmers, and create supportive environments that enable female poultry farmers to thrive and succeed in their profession. By empowering women in agriculture, society can harness their full potential and contribute to the overall growth and development of the poultry farming sector.

8 Programmatic Indicators' Result

Sl.	Indicators	Value
9	Average monthly household income (in BDT)	12,987
10	Average monthly income from poultry farming (in BDT)	3,924
11	Nutritious food intake % (Female)	53.27%
12	Average chicken meat production in Kg	524.08
13	% of farmers produce egg	95.73%
14	Average annual profit from poultry farming (in BDT)	9,567
15	% of farmer have knowledge on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)	1.01%
16	% of farmers apply GAP	0.25%
17	% of farmers have knowledge in contract farming	4.52%
18	% of farmers engaged in contract farming	0.00%
19	Mortality rate	7.40%
20	Per chicken production cost (in BDT)	253
21	Per kg selling price (in BDT)	396.69
22	Number of Local meat processing plant	0
23	Have Backward and forward linkage	0

The programmatic indicators provide valuable insights into the performance and outcomes of poultry farming in the given context. The average monthly household income of 12,987 BDT highlights the significant financial contribution of poultry farming to households. With an average monthly income of 3,924 BDT from poultry farming specifically, it serves as an important source of livelihood. The indicator of 53.27% for nutritious food intake among females indicates moderately positive impacts on household nutrition. Additionally, the average chicken meat production of 524.08 kg demonstrates the scale of production and potential market supply. The high percentage (95.73%) of farmers engaged in egg production showcases its prominence within the poultry farming sector. Moreover, the average annual profit of 9,567 BDT reflects the financial viability of poultry farming. However, the low percentages for knowledge of Good Agricultural Practice (1.01%) and its application (0.25%) suggest a need for capacity-building efforts. The knowledge and engagement of farmers in contract farming are relatively low at 4.52% and 0.00%, respectively, indicating room for development in this area. The mortality rate of 7.40% emphasizes the challenges associated with poultry health management. The per chicken production cost of 253 BDT and the selling price of 396.69 BDT per kilogram shed light on the economic aspects of poultry farming. Notably, the absence of local meat processing plants and backward and forward linkages indicates areas for infrastructure development and value chain integration. Overall, these indicators provide a comprehensive overview of the strengths and areas requiring attention and intervention in the poultry farming sector.

9 Conclusion and Recommendations

9.1 Conclusion

The study reveals significant gender disparities in the poultry farming sector, with women constituting the majority of farmers at 69.8%. The age distribution indicates that most poultry farmers belong to the

economically active age group of 36-49 years. Educational attainment among farmers is relatively low, with many having completed only primary education (up to Class 5 or 8). Male-headed households prevail, with an average household size of 4.8 members. Native chicken farming is the dominant practice, and farmers possess an average of 6.6 years of experience. Housing methods vary, with broiler chickens primarily raised in sheds, native chickens in open fields, and Sonali chickens in sheds. Feed stores are the main source of feed, and farmers employ diverse strategies to ensure feed quality. While broiler chicken producers have expanded their flocks actively, native chicken farmers face higher mortality rates. Awareness and adoption of ecological farming practices differ among farmers, and regular health checks are common. Neighbor farmers, input sellers, and livestock officers serve as important sources of advisory support.

9.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed for fostering development in the poultry farming sector:

Gender Equality and Empowerment: Efforts should be undertaken to address gender disparities in poultry farming, ensuring equal opportunities and empowering women through training programs, resource access, and supportive policies.

Education and Skill Development: Targeted interventions are needed to enhance educational attainment among poultry farmers, focusing on expanding access to education and skill development opportunities, particularly for those with limited formal education. This can enhance productivity and contribute to the long-term sustainability of the poultry industry.

Financial Support and Income Diversification: Given the predominance of male-headed households and the presence of sole earners, financial support programs should be implemented to promote income diversification, improve financial stability, and reduce vulnerability.

Training and Disease Management: Poultry farmers, particularly those raising native chickens, should receive training and support in disease management to address the high mortality rates observed. Awareness programs and access to veterinary services are crucial for mitigating the impact of diseases such as Newcastle, Fowl Cholera, and Coccidiosis.

Enhance ecological farming knowledge: The awareness training to the targeted population should be initiated. This type of training may enhance the responsibility to produce safe food cultivation by protecting the ecological atmosphere as well.

Awareness in GAP practice: Training should be given to the farmers, input seller and LSPs to be aware in practicing GAP.

Technical Assistance and Knowledge Sharing: Collaboration among farmers, input sellers, and livestock officers should be encouraged to facilitate knowledge sharing, exchange best practices, and provide technical assistance to poultry farmers. This can lead to improved productivity, disease prevention, and overall sustainability of the poultry sector.

Research and Development: Further research and development efforts should focus on enhancing poultry farming practices, including housing methods, feed quality, and disease prevention strategies. Innovation and technological advancements can play a pivotal role in optimizing poultry production, reducing costs, and increasing profitability.

Implementing these recommendations will contribute to a more equitable, sustainable, and prosperous poultry farming industry in Bangladesh, benefitting both farmers and the broader development agenda.

Annexures - I

Rural Microenterprise Transformation Project (RMTP) Terms of Reference (TOR) for conducting a baseline study on

1. About the organization:

SDS was established in the year 1991 as a non-profit, non-political, non-government voluntary organization

Market System development of safe poultry and poultry products.

with the initiative of some local dedicated & committed people who are connective with social service activities for overall development of disaster victim people by giving humanitarian supports and its proper utilization for income generation and rehabilitation at Shariatpur district of Bangladesh. The founder of the organization was taken initiative in collaboration with the like-minded Red-cross workers to launch an organization for the development of disadvantaged people after the devastating flood of 1988. Some lawyers, journalists, businessmen and women workers were the front line initiator to establishment SDS. The organization formally starts its work on 1st September, 1991 and after getting registration from social welfare department in 1992, it extended its actions on child-health and family planning surrounding villages of Shariatpur Sadar Upazilla. During interment on family planning for a year it was observed that family planning recipients especially women were malnourished, deprived in their families and were neglected by their husbands. Above all, women were also tortured by their husbands as they were accepting family planning methods. Additionally, on the survey report it was unanimously agreed by General committee, Executive committee, Advisory committee and workers of the organization that steps needs to be taken to implement family law and women rights in the society. Therefore, SDS started with group formation, organized weekly meetings for women. Groups of women started to learn about their rights from weekly meetings and discussions. At this stage, OXFAM (UK & I, presently GB) came forward to assist “SDS”. At present, SDS is working in the field of Agriculture sector, Disaster Management, Poverty alleviation, Training, Education, Health & Nutrition, Advocacy, Arbitration and Legal support, Environment, Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) Climate change adaptation, HIV/AIDS, Micro Finance & Women and Child Rights.

2. About the Project:

The project titled ‘Market System development of safe poultry and poultry products’ jointly financed by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), will be implemented in 3 (Sadar, Jazira & Naria) Upazilas of Shariatpur and 1 (Shibchar) Upazila of Madaripur district by the organization of SDS. The project will be working to increase income, ensure food security and improve family nutrition of marginal and small farmers and poultry related backward and forward market entrepreneurs. The sub-project will also work on value addition at various levels, expansion of financial services for enterprise development, and strengthening of the institutional framework for the development of safe eggs, meat and meat products of the value chain. Efforts will be made to scale up and expansion of enterprises through efficient production methods and strong market linkages of marginal and small farmers. If the sub-project is implemented, the income of 70 percent of the entrepreneurs will increase by at least 50 percent and 30 percent of the project members will be able to add nutritious food to their regular diet.

The value chain analysis of the sub-sector has been undertaken while taking up the sub-project. The study found several constraints to the development of the livestock sub-sector, the problems in the project area are - inadequate supply of purebred chicks & quality feeds, conventional farming management, poor farm biosecurity, lack of quality livestock services, untrustworthy poultry & egg production, poor processing facilities, lack of ICT & financial services, improper use of farm waste and poor market linkages for safe egg and meat production and so on. Besides, it is not possible to sell locally produced animal products at competitive prices. There are 9.5 thousand farmers under the sub-project and 0.5 thousand service providers in strengthening backward and forward markets. Working to solve the problems mentioned in the project area will increase the sales of safe eggs, meat and meat products by at least 30 percent and increase net profit by at least 20 percent of 80 percent of the entrepreneurs.

3. The Project results:

The consultant should follow the project's logical framework to get a clear understanding of the project, cross-section of the logical framework is necessary to carry out the baseline as it is a prime requirement of this assignment. The following are the project results-

- 3.1. Goal:** To increase the income, food security, and nutrition of farmers and service providers across poultry value chains.
- 3.2. Development Objective:** The sustainable growth of poultry value chains with comparative advantage, market demand, growth potential, and backward & forward linkages to small farmers and micro-entrepreneurs.
- 3.3. Outcome:** The outcomes are- a) The project participants will adopt improved production methods and establish sustainable market linkages, and b) The enterprises will have access to sustainable financial services.
- 3.4. Immediate result:** Increased use of information technology on farms and improved farm management practices will result in a 10 percent reduction in overall poultry mortality, gain in body weight as per the growth chart, and a 10 percent reduction in production costs. The linkage of institutional and non-institutional buyers will increase sales of poultry and poultry products (including waste) by 25 percent and prices by 10 percent. Local-level processing plants will be set up, 10 percent of the total poultry production will be processed in local plants, frozen meat will be sold locally and nationally through sub-contracting, the establishment of commercial compost production plants using farm/kitchen market waste and make a linkage with big buyers to sell poultry products/by-products following the cross-cutting (gender, nutrition, climate change & environment) issues. The backward and forward market's linkage with the poultry farmers will gradually increase, wages increase by 10 percent and an additional 15 percent of employment opportunities will be created.

4. Purpose of the Baseline Study:

The baseline study is intended to provide social, economic, and environmental data at the beginning of the project. The study acts as an accompaniment to the quantitative and qualitative data that is also recommended when implementing a project for the first time at the beginning of the project. This should help to identify any major issues and provide some insights into the opinions of the community concerning the poultry value chains. The baseline results will point to how best the project will be rolled out and set priorities for the project sometimes providing information that acts as a benchmark for measuring project success or failure. The study must produce information that will be used to direct and guide the implementation of the project and to measure the present condition of the project indicators, participants' knowledge attitude and practice. The task of the individual consultants is not limited to the following areas-

- Prepare a value chain existing map and make a profile of the Poultry value chain in the respective district.
- Conduct an end-to-end assessment of input, service, value chain products, and different buyers (formal and informal) and provide a detailed analysis of the value chain and provide recommendations on how the selected target group can be engaged in the value chain in different roles (Supplier of input, producer, processor, transporter, traders and so on).
- Assess the selected market system supporting environment (services, policies and rules regulations, infrastructure) & supporting functions and point out the market constraints.
- Assess the ongoing business of the different market actors, their present situation, role, and finally figure out the areas of intervention in the value chain for the actors including youth, persons with disability, older men & women.
- Describe skills training needs related to potential roles in the value chain.

5. Approach and Methodology

**(Sadar, Jazira & Naria) Upazilas of Shariatpur and 1 (Shibchar) Upazila of Madaripur*

The baseline study is to be carried out in Shariatpur & Madaripur District by an independent consultant/consulting firm using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. All data, qualitative and quantitative will be collected through the assessment and must be disaggregated by age, sex, poverty, and Birds types (poultry) as per project design. Finally, the consultant is expected to propose a suitable methodology for carrying out the work and fulfilling the objectives of the study. The methodology should follow the standard statistical method. The consultant is free and encouraged to be as creative as possible in arriving at a suitable methodology that will ensure that the objectives of the study are fully met in a timely and efficient way. The consultant is required to elaborate a detailed baseline design and methodology as part of their Work plan. The baseline study will be conducted in the project areas following appropriate, applicable statistical sampling procedures. However, the sample size could be finalized after discussion with the project professionals. A detailed approach and methodology to conduct the baseline study should be suggested by the consultant in compliance with the, goal, objective and log-frame of sub-project. The baseline

design document should include a series of data collection instruments. The sub-sector assessment used primary data combined with some secondary data, mainly livestock statistics from the Department of Livestock Service (DLS). The collection of primary data involved consecutive mixed methods: Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Individual Interview (II), Key Informant Interview (KII), and Data Validation Workshop (VW). The sub-sector assessment followed the collection of a high level of qualitative information backed up by some quantitative information collected from the Individual Interview.

6. Duration of the study and schedule of the reports

The total duration of the assignment will be 90 days. A detail implementation plan will be agreed upon in consultation with the PO, however, it is anticipated that the inception report should be submitted within 10 days upon signing the contract. The draft report of the study should be submitted by the consultant within 65 days, and a presentation on the draft report should be given to SDS within 75 days after signing the agreement.

7. Quality and Ethical Standards

The consultant hired should take all reasonable steps to ensure that the baseline study is designed and conducted to respect and protect the rights and welfare of people and the communities of which they are members, and to ensure that the baseline study is technically accurate, reliable, and legitimate, conducted in a transparent and impartial manner, and contributes to organizational learning and accountability.

- a) **Utility:** The Baseline Study must be useful and will be used by PO/PKSF.
- b) **Feasibility:** The Baseline Study must be realistic, and managed in a cost-effective manner.
- c) **Ethics & Legality:** The Baseline Study must be conducted in an ethical and legal manner, with particular regard for the welfare of those involved.
- d) **Impartiality & Independence:** The Baseline Study should be impartial, providing a comprehensive and unbiased assessment that considers the views of all stakeholders.
- e) **Transparency:** The Baseline Study activities should reflect an attitude of openness and transparency.
- f) **Accuracy:** The Baseline Study should be technical accurate, providing sufficient information about the data collection, analysis, and interpretation methods so that its worth or merit can be determined.
- g) **Participation:** Stakeholders should be consulted and meaningfully involved in the evaluation process when feasible and appropriate.
- h) **Collaboration:** Collaboration between key operating partners in the evaluation process improves the legitimacy and utility of the evaluation.

8. Deliverables

All written documents are to be submitted in English using Microsoft Word in both soft and hard copy. The main body of all reports should be written in simple, non-technical language (i.e., plain English), with any technical material to be presented in annexes. All primary data collection and analysis conducted for the baseline will remain the property of PKSF/Partner Organization and must be submitted electronically and in a clear and comprehensible format in Microsoft Excel and Word. The consultant will provide the following deliverables to the PKSF/Partner NGO within the timeframe stated

- a) **Inception Report:** by 10 working days after signing the contract, a detailed report on the consultant's proposed final baseline design and methodology will be submitted to PKSF/Partner NGO for approval. This will provide preliminary understandings based on document review, rationale, and a detailed description of the methodology and tools, analytical methods, and detailed work plan for the entire exercise. Any draft questionnaires or interview forms will also be submitted for review at this stage.
- b) A detailed determination of sample size and sampling frame using statistical tools and formula.
- c) Baseline survey questionnaire (for the quantitative part) and Checklist (for the qualitative part) to capture all required data and information of the study.
- d) **Interview Notes and List of Resource Documents:** The Consultant shall provide summaries of all key meetings, and discussions conducted during the baseline and copies of any relevant documents and reports gathered during the baseline by (timeline).
- e) **Summary Presentation of Findings:** The Consultant shall present initial findings to PO for review, comment, and feedback by (timeline). A PowerPoint presentation and handout (maximum of two pages) shall be prepared for the presentation through a workshop to the project stakeholders preferably via an online platform. The Consultant shall consider PO and stakeholder comments and revise the draft report as appropriate.
- f) **Findings brief:** The Consultant should provide a brief of the findings corresponding to the objectives of the study that can be widely circulated. The brief of the study could be within three pages.

- g) **Indicator Table with Value:** The Consultant should provide an indicator table including the values which got in the baseline study.
- h) **Final Database:** The consultant should review, recheck and finalize the data set before starting the final analysis. The final database should be handed over to SDS management along with the final report.
- i) **Final Report will sketch with the following headings:** The final report will contain a short executive summary (not more than 1,000 words) and a main body of the report (not more than 10,000 words) covering the background of the intervention evaluated, a description of the evaluation methods and limitations, findings, conclusions, lessons learned, recommendations and action points related to these.
 - a) Acknowledgements
 - b) Acronyms
 - c) Glossary
 - d) Executive Summary
 - e) Introduction/Background
 - f) Rationale and Objectives of the Baseline Study
 - g) Scope of the Baseline Study
 - h) Methodology
 - i) Findings and Discussion
 - j) Recommendations
 - k) Conclusion and lessons learned
 - l) References

Annexes, including:

- a. Scope of Work
- b. Data collection tools
- c. Key data sets, including interview transcripts
- d. List of key informants

9. Consultant requirements

The Consultant should have previous working experience in providing such kinds of services. Should have expertise in the area of the said Sub-Sector/s, Environment, and micro-enterprise. The enumerators of this study will be hired by the consultant/consulting firm. The expected qualifications of the independent consultant are given below:

- a) **Education (20 marks):** He/she should have a minimum Master's Degree in Poultry Science/Agriculture, PhD will be the additional advantage. Global GAP assurer/trainer will get preferences to conduct the baseline as food safety is the main concern of RMTP.
- b) **Experience (30 marks):** The consultant should have 10 years of working experience in research including 5 years of experience in the value chain approach. Research experience in environmental sustainability, economic viability, micro-enterprise development, nutrition, sectoral policy review/analysis, and value chain development will add additional value. Experience in evaluating any projects/sectoral study funded by IFAD/World Bank/ADB/DANIDA and/or any other UN agencies will preferable.
- c) **Publication (20 marks):** The consultant should have at least 3 publications in an international/national journal. However, poultry-related sectoral publications will be given high preference for the selection of the consultant.
- d) **Familiarity (10 marks):** Familiarity with the following areas: a) Environment & Climate Change, b) Micro and small enterprise, c) livelihoods d) employment, e) pro-poor development, f) gender and nutrition.
- e) **Language (10 marks):** Excellent writing and oral communication in English is required.
- f) **Computer Literacy (10 marks):** MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint, SPSS/Strata.

10. Proposal submission:

The proposal should include the following below six items.

- i. **Cover letter:** Clearly summarizing Consultant experience and competency as it pertains to this assignment
- I. **Technical proposal:** Not exceeding eight (08) pages expressing an understanding and interpretation of the ToR, the proposed methodology, relevant experience and time and activity schedule.
- II. **Financial proposal:** Itemizing estimated costs for services rendered (daily consultancy fees), accommodation and living costs, transport costs, stationery costs, and any other related supplies or services required for the review in BDT and modality of payment. Please also attach a TIN/Registration Certificate.
- III. **Detailed CVs** of all professionals who will work on the process. CVs of proposed study team (will add additional value), please attach a table describing the level of effort (in number of days) of each team member in each of the Baseline activities.

- IV. **Professional references** are needed to provide two or three references from your previous clients.
- V. **A short example from previous Baseline study** report (value chain preferred) that is relevant to this work (5-7 pages)

(Application materials are non-returnable, and we thank you in advance for understanding that only short-listed candidates will be contacted for the next step in the application process and the selection panel does not have the ability to respond to any requests for application feedback. Please take note that expressions of interest that do not cover these requirements will not be considered.)

Application Procedure: Please email complete applications to sdsrmtppoultry@gmail.com.

Deadline for Application: The application deadline is 20/12/2022.

Interested individuals will provide a technical proposal. The total budget is BDT 3.0 lakh taka, which includes consultancy fees, field data collection, and other necessary costs. The VAT and Tax will be deducted at source as per the government rules. Interested consultants are invited to submit their technical proposal along with a detailed CV and one page of cover letter by (timeline). The partner organization will form a review committee to analyze the applications, shortlisting, interview, select the firm/individual and execute the deed of contract.

11. Payment

The PO will pay the cost of the study to the assigned firm subject to the completion of all deliverables and reports acceptance of SDS by deducting VAT and TAX at source as per the Government rules. Payments will be made based on the following percentages and milestones:

- a) 1st Payment (30% of total contract value): The 1st payment will be made upon submission and acceptance of the inception report by SDS.
- b) 2nd Payment (30% of total contract value): The 2nd payment will be made upon submission and acceptance of the draft report by SDS.
- c) Final Payment (40% of total contract value): The final payment will be made upon acceptance of the final report by SDS.

12. Timeframe

The study shall be conducted expectedly in three months from start of the study, and is scheduled to preferably start in the (27/12/2022). The consultant will submit the final report latest by (28/02/2023). The timeline will be finalized as agreed by the consultant and PO.

13. Disclaimer

The PO reserves the right to amend the terms of reference at any time as required upon mutual discussion with the consultant. The PO reserves the right to terminate the contract at its sole discretion in case of non-compliance of the terms and conditions that will be finally agreed. The consultant will never be used this Baseline Study information for his/her own needs. If it requires, the consultant must take prior permission from the concerned PO.

Annexures – 2

Respondents list

SL	Name of the Respondent	Age (year)	Sex	District	Upazila	Union	Village
1	আব্দুল করিম	32	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Kashavog
2	নাসিমা বেগম	35	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
3	শিউলি	40	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
4	সোবেদা	25	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
5	নাজমা আক্তার	26	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
6	সুমি আক্তার	25	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
7	সালেহা	45	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
8	সেতু আক্তার	22	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
9	রেনু বেগম	60	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
10	মাহামুদা	28	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
11	Rohima	30	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
12	Manik Howlader	60	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
13	দুলাল ঢালি	33	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon
14	নাহিদা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon
15	Ful moti	50	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
16	Eiti Bogum	30	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moktarerchar	Kalika prosasd
17	Khudeja begem	30	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Chor	Kalika prosasd
18	Tania	25	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Chor	Kalika prosasd
19	Morji na begem	50	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moktarerchar	Kalika prosasd
20	Nurjahan	35	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Kalika prosasd
21	সালমা	48	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon
22	টগর	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon
23	মনজু	42	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon
24	নাজমা	38	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon

25	আসমা	35	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Kanargaon
26	মাহামুদা	38	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
27	শাফীয়া বেগম	45	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
28	কমলা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
29	রাশিদা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
30	মনরা বেগম	60	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
31	আনু	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
32	রতন গাজী	52	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
33	মনরা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
34	সালেহা বানু	35	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
35	Tangila Begem	30	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
36	Parbin	35	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
37	Nasima	28	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
38	Hamida	30	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
39	Kulsum	50	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
40	Ismail	65	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
41	Majeda Begum	60	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
42	Rabeya	60	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Gharisar	Chormohon
43	বেগম	60	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehjangpur
44	তানিয়া বেগম	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehjangpur
45	নাসিমা	45	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehjangpur
46	পিয়ারা বেগম	48	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Moshura
47	রাজিয়া	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Moshura
48	নাজমা	47	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Moshura
49	মিনা বেগম	45	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Moshura
50	রহিমা	60	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Moshura
51	সিমা	28	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Moshura
52	রেনু বেগম	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Gowrail
53	রুমা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Gowrail
54	মিনা বেগম	55	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Gowrail
55	নারগিস	55	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Moshura	Gowrail
56	শারমিন	28	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Majhikandi
57	হাজেরা	50	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Majhikandi
58	খোদেজা	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Pashchim Mridhakandi
59	হামিদা	18	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Pashchim Mridhakandi
60	জহুরা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Pashchim Mridhakandi
61	পিয়ারা	49	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Pashchim Mridhakandi
62	নাসিমা	48	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Pashchim Mridhakandi
63	জামাল খা	58	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Rajnagor	Dubisaibor

64	ফরিদা	46	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehjangpur
65	তাসলিমা বেগম	53	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Satpar
66	আলামিন ছৈয়াল	34	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
67	সারমিন	32	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
68	আলী হোসেন মেলকার	50	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
69	আলমগীর	30	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
70	জুয়েল মাদবর	55	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
71	আলমগীর মেলকার	42	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
72	আলামিন ছৈয়াল	34	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
73	মোঃ মনির	45	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Nabogram
74	আলেয়া আক্তার	38	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Nabogram
75	আমেনা খাতুন	54	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Nabogram
76	মঈনুল ইসলাম	38	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Nabogram
77	Sarmin	30	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
78	Ali Hosein melkar	50	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
79	Alomger mia	40	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
80	Aklima	30	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
81	Asik	30	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Noria bottola
82	Juel madbol	40	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
83	Rakib madbor	30	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
84	Mijan	32	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
85	Juyel rana	25	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Powroshova	South noria
86	আশিক	30	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
87	মিজান	32	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
88	আলী হোসেন মেলকার	50	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram

89	আলমগীর মিয়া	40	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Naria Pourashava	Shuvagram
90	রফিকুল ইসলাম	29	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor Kazirhat
91	নুরুল হক ফকির	60	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	BaraKandi	Dubisaybar Kazirhat
92	ইউনুস হাওলাদার	72	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor Kazirhat
93	ইউনুস হাওলাদার	72	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor Kazirhat
94	রফিকুল ইসলাম	29	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	BaraKandi	Dubisaybar Kazirhat
95	নুরুল হক ফকির	60	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	BaraKandi	Dubisaybar Kazirhat
96	শিপন মিয়া	35	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Purba Nawdoba	Mohor Ali Kandi
97	খালেক সিকদার	60	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Purba Nawdoba	Mohor Ali Kandi
98	শিপন মিয়া	35	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Purba Nawdoba	Mohor Ali Kandi
99	Adel uidin madbor	60	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
100	Abu alom	40	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
101	Selim dori	50	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
102	Gi nobi	40	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
103	Sarmin	24	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
104	Miras	20	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
105	Alamin	30	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Eysin akhon kandi
106	লিলি	65	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Bilashkhan	Khelsi
107	ইয়ারন	60	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Bilashkhan	Khelsi
108	রাধা রানি	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bilashkhan
109	মায়া রানি	50	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bilashkhan
110	সারমিন	30	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bilashkhan
111	উজ্জলা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bilashkhan
112	মলিনা	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	KadamTola
113	আলো	42	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
114	মুক্তা বেগম	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
115	অরুনা বেগম	42	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
116	আসমা	32	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Motisagar
117	আকবর আলী সিকদার	46	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Motisagar
118	মালেকা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Motisagar

119	বিথি	22	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Boattola
120	সামীমা	36	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Haser Kandi
121	সোহাগ মাদবর	32	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Haser Kandi
122	রিটন দেওয়ান	40	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Haser Kandi
123	জাহানারা বেগম	39	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Haser Kandi
124	মোঃ দেলোয়ার হোসেন	50	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Rajnagor	Chokidar Kandi
125	রওশনারা	65	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
126	নাজমা	29	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
127	ইসমোতারা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
128	মাসুদা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
129	শ্যামলী	27	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
130	আসমা	38	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
131	রিপা	38	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
132	সাহিদা	48	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
133	রুনা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
134	শাহিদা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Malikandi
135	কামরুন নাহার	38	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Malikandi
136	সার্থী আক্তার	22	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Kacharikandi
137	আনোয়ারা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Sikdar Kandi
138	ফিরোজা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Dokkin Darikandi
139	রুব্বান	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Dokkin Darikandi
140	সাবিনা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
141	সালমা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
142	মায়া	45	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
143	রিতা	43	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
144	লাকি	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
145	রুমা	35	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
146	মায়া বেগম	34	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
147	রিনা	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
148	পারভীন	38	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
149	সাহিনুর	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
150	মিনু	35	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
151	মরজিনা	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
152	সালেহা	45	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
153	আকিমন	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
154	সাফিয়া	45	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
155	তুষা	45	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
156	ফরিদা	42	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Kadir Morol Kandi
157	আয়না মতি	52	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
158	ফাতেমা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Taher Mador Kandi
159	Koli aktar	30	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Malikandi

160	Puspa aktar	30	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Malikandi
161	Hasina	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Shikdar kandi
162	Ronj bala	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Shikdar kandi
163	Rubi	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Shikdar kandi
164	Jorina	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Dori kandi
165	Mousumi	30	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Palerchor	Dori kandi
166	লাকি	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
167	আনা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Majhikandi	Domsar
168	আমেনা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
169	বীথি	30	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
170	ফরিদা	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
171	মরিয়ম	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
172	নাসিমা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
173	শিল্পী	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
174	রোজিনা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Domsar	Majhikandi
175	আকলিমা	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	DiKandi	Ditiyakhando
176	Rajia	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Kobiraj kandi
177	Rani	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Kobiraj kandi
178	Parbin	30	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Rariapara
179	Rashida	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Palang
180	Naznin	34	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Palang
181	মোসাঃ রেহানা	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Palang
182	আঁথি	22	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bhucra
183	নাসিমা বেগম	42	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bhucra
184	নুরজাহান বেগম	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bhucra

185	লিৰু বেগম	36	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bhucra
186	হালিমা বেগম	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Bhucra
187	নাজমা বেগম	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Gangadharpatti
188	শান্তা আক্তার	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	Chander char
189	মঞ্জিলা বেগম	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Town Kandi
190	শারমিন বেগম	30	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
191	আসমা বেগম	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Town Kandi
192	ফরিদা বেগম	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
193	মো: হান্নান	45	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Char Moddhopara
194	নিপা আক্তার	32	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	Chander char
195	হাসিনা বেগম	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	Chander char
196	ফারজানা	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	Chander char
197	উজ্জ্বল বেপারী	28	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	Chander char
198	শিউলি বেগম	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
199	হেলেনা বেগম	38	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
200	Maiya	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Sonar dawn
201	রুমা আক্তার	35	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	KadamTola
202	ফুলু বেগম	50	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
203	উজ্জ্বল মাদবর	40	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Akonkandi
204	রোকেয়া নেগম	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
205	জাহানারা	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
206	পপি	25	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
207	দুলাল ব্যাপারী	65	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
208	বিলকিস	55	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
209	শিল্পী	35	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
210	জেসমিন	25	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
211	মনি আক্তার	30	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
212	সীমা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
213	রেনু	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
214	কুলসুম	35	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Bilashpur
215	নূর জামাল বেপারী	42	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar
216	হাফিজ উদ্দিন মাদবর	52	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar

217	মো: করিম চকিদার	38	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar
218	আসাদ	36	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar
219	আঁথি খানম	42	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
220	লিটন খালাসী	50	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Satpar
221	কাকলি	27	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Satpar
222	মাসুদা বেগম	52	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar
223	মোতালেব মাদবর	50	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar
224	তজিবর রহমান	39	Male	Shariatpur	Naria	Fatehjangpur	Fatehsilangar
225	মোকসেদা	44	Female	Shariatpur	Naria	Charvaga	Majhikandi
226	সাবিহা	19	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
227	সালেহা আক্তার	52	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
228	কাজল রেখা	45	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
229	রাশিদা	40	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
230	আসমা	28	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
231	হালিমা	42	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
232	লাইলী	42	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
233	লাল মতি	18	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
234	রেনু	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
235	লালমতি	60	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Kazi Kandi
236	আম্বিয়া খাতুন	75	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
237	জহুরা	28	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
238	নাসিমা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
239	পারুল	47	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
240	দুলাল মোল্লা	35	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
241	সীমা	32	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
242	ইদ্রিস হাওলাদার	46	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Barokandi	Dubisaibor
243	রাসেল	34	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Akonkandi
244	রবিন	38	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Akonkandi
245	নূর আলম সিকদার	30	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Khosal Sikdar Kandi
246	তোতা মুন্সী (মিলিটারি)	38	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Khosal Sikdar Kandi
247	তুহিন	36	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Khosal Sikdar Kandi
248	স্বপন মাদবর	40	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Khosal Sikdar Kandi
249	শিউলি বেগম	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
250	Basar foraji	50	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Nowdoba	Foraji Kandi

251	ফাতেমা	37	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Goatola
252	সাহিনা	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Goatola
253	সুফিয়া	42	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Goatola
254	সুফিয়া	45	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Goatola
255	রাসিদা	50	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Goatola
256	আব্দুল মান্নান খান	35	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Char Moddhopara
257	কামরুজ্জামান	50	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Rudrakar	Char sonamukhi
258	জাহাঙ্গীর কবিরাজ	50	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Rudrakar	Char sonamukhi
259	বিউটি	39	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
260	হাসিনা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
261	অরুন ফকির	45	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Bilashkhan	Palang
262	রিমা আক্তার	32	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Morol Kandi
263	মৌসুমি আক্তার	26	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Morol Kandi
264	লাকি আক্তার	27	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
265	Noyen foraji	30	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Foraji Kandi
266	সেতারা বেগম	48	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Morol Kandi
267	দিপা আক্তার	26	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
268	Forida	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Purbo Naodoba	Suku Howlader kandi
269	মমতাজ বেগম	50	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
270	রুমা আক্তার	38	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
271	ফাতেমা বেগম	44	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Umedpur	Daikandi
272	Emran	30	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Dokkhinbaiksha
273	আব্দুল হোক শেখ	65	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dokkhin Moddhopara
274	পারুল	30	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Poshchim Kashavog
275	আরিফ হোসেন	27	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Dokkhin Moddhopara
276	ইয়ারনি বেগম	60	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dokkhin Moddhopara
277	গিয়াসউদ্দিন শেখ	60	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dakin Moddhopara

278	হালিমা বেগম	60	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dokkhin Moddhopara
279	পাবেল	30	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dokkhin Moddhopara
280	নুরুল আমিন মুধা	55	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dokkhin Moddhopara
281	নুরুল আমিন মুধা	70	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dokkhin Moddhopara
282	ফাহিমা বেগম	58	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Notunhat
283	বেগম	60	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
284	সোনিয়া	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
285	খাদিজা বেগম	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
286	আতাউর হাওলাদার	29	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Char Keshobpur
287	হোসেন হাওলাদার	35	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Char Keshobpur
288	শাবানা	32	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	Char Kachikata
289	শামিমা	30	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	Char Kachikata
290	ঝুমুর বেগম	22	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	Char Kachikata
291	রাশিদা	65	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	Char Kachikata
292	মলিনা	46	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	Char Kachikata
293	শাহানাজ	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kumerpar	Char Kachikata
294	কোহিনুর আক্তার	60	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
295	নারগিস	32	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
296	রাশেদ	38	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
297	আব্দুল হাই বেপারি	35	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
298	আয়শা	75	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
299	রুবিনা আক্তার	32	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
300	বিত্তী আক্তার	35	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
301	সাথী	31	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
302	লিপি আক্তার	30	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
303	রহমান	25	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
304	রূপবান	39	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kadir Munshi
305	অলি আহমেদ	35	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Char Keshobpur
306	আব্দুর রহমান	45	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
307	রিজিয়া	50	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara

308	মর্জিনা	58	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
309	শিউলি	52	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
310	আনসার আলী	48	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
311	আনু বেগম	39	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
312	রুজিনা	60	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
313	অর্জু	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
314	তানজিলা	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
315	জান্নাত	55	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
316	ফুলজান বেগম	55	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
317	মুন্নি	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
318	জাকিয়া	22	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
319	মামুন	28	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
320	রাসেদ সরদার	30	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Monora
321	আওলাদ	60	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Palang
322	মিনা	29	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
323	মায়া বেগম	50	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Daikandi
324	Mohammad shain	30	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	South Baiksha
325	মামুন মাদবর	30	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Rudrakar	Char Laxminarayanpur
326	বিল্লাল হোসেন	43	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Rudrakar	Char sonamukhi
327	Sahera aktar	50	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	South Baiksha
328	Laki	30	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	South Baiksha
329	পারভীন আক্তার	48	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
330	চন্দ্রবান বিবি	55	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
331	সাহিনুর	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Chikandi

332	অন্তরা	30	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
333	ফিরদউসি	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
334	জলিল মাদবর	45	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
335	জসিম	47	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
336	সুলতান	43	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
337	হারুন	47	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Asura
338	লাইলি বেগম	42	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
339	সেলিনা বেগম	48	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Chikandi
340	লাকি আক্তার	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
341	বিউটি বেগম	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
342	মাজেদা বেগম	46	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Town Kandi
343	রিনা বেগম	50	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
344	মদিনা আক্তার	25	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
345	শফিকুল ইসলাম	30	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Sornoghosh
346	মাসুদ রানা	35	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Sornoghosh
347	হেলেনা বেগম	46	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
348	আশিকুর রহমান	33	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Piurashava	Dhanuka
349	করিম	24	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Poshchim Kashavog
350	লিপি	33	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Dokkhin Moddhopara
351	পুতুলও	27	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Dokkhin Moddhopara
352	মাহামুদা	30	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Moddhopara
353	জলে খা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Moddhopara
354	দুলাল সরদার	35	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Moddhopara
355	ঝুমা আক্তার	36	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Moddhopara

356	একা আক্তার	36	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Pourashava Sadar 7	Dokkhin Moddhopara
357	রেহানা পারবীন	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Dorichar Dadpur
358	আলি আকবর ঢালি	36	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Sadar ward 9	Kashavog
359	খাদিজা বেগম	38	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Angaria	Tulatola
360	পারবীন	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Binodpur	Chikandi
361	লিপি	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Dhali Kandi
362	শারমিন	33	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Binodpur	Chikandi
363	মহাদেব মন্ডল	50	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Hugli	Hugli
364	সুমিত্রা সোম	25	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Baluchara	Baluchara
365	তানিয়া	35	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Palang	Palang
366	বিল্লাল হোসেন	36	Male	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Dokkhin Moddhopara
367	আখি	36	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Atpara
368	নাছিমা	38	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Burirhat	Kutubpur
369	সজিব হাওলাদার	30	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Char Keshobpur
370	হাসান	35	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Char Keshobpur
371	নূরনাহার	39	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Char Keshobpur
372	আনিজ উদ্দিন	42	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Kader Munshi Kandi
373	রিতা বেগম	39	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Kader Munshi Kandi
374	ওয়েদুল ফকির	36	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Bandarkhola	Haji Situ Morol Kandi
375	ফুলু	38	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Bandarkhola	Haji Situ Morol Kandi
376	রিনা	42	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Bandarkhola	Haji Situ Morol Kandi
377	খায়রুল	52	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Ditiyakhando Union	Ditiyakhando
378	কহিনূর	43	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kader Munshi Kandi
379	সামসুর নাহার	38	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Kadirpur	Kader Munshi Kandi
380	হালিমা	38	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Bandarkhola	Kachi kandi
381	পারভীন	42	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Char Kachikata
382	কাকলি	35	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	Char Kachikata

383	রাশিদা	40	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Bandarkhola	Haji Situ Morol Kandi
384	শিল্পী	42	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	ShibChar Poursava
385	রহিমা আক্তার	38	Male	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	ShibChar Poursava
386	ইয়াসমিন	45	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	ShibChar Poursava
387	ইয়াসমিন	50	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	ShibChar Poursava
388	আনোয়ার	36	Female	Madaripur	Shibchar	Shibchar Sadar	ShibChar Poursava
389	আমেনা	36	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Chikandi	Poshchim Atpara
390	জুলেখা বেগম	48	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Atang	Baluchara
391	আসমা বেগম	50	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Islampur	Nayla
392	ফাহিমা	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Islampur	Nayla
393	দৃষ্টি	32	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Hugli	Hugli
394	মজিনা বেগম	45	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Tularsar	Arigaon
395	শিল্পী বেগম	40	Female	Shariatpur	Shariatpur Sadar	Tularsar	Arigaon
396	বাসার ফরাজি	45	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Naodoba
397	পারবিন	48	Female	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira	Naodoba
398	রাকিব মাদবর	35	Male	Shariatpur	Gagira	Gagira Pourashova	Naodoba

Annexures – 3

Organization: Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)

Market System development of safe poultry and poultry products value chain sub project

Questionnaire for Baseline survey

For Native and Sonali, Broiler farmers

1. Name of Data	Village Union.
২. Data collection date:	
৩. Data collection place:	Upazila. District.

Household number	
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Assalamualaikum. We have come from DevMaker consultancy to conduct a baseline survey on poultry farming. Upon your agreement, we can ask some question to collect data on it. The data and information will be kept confidential and will use only for this research.

MODULE A: Demographic data

Name of the Interviewee		Age	
Type of entrepreneur Please tick (√) on the right answer.	Native Sonali Broiler	Sex Please tick (√) on the right answer.	Male Female
Father's name			
Education:		Mobile no.	
Present address:	Village:	Union	Post:
	Police station	District	
Marital status Please tick (√) on the right answer	Unmarried/ Married/Divorced/Widow/ Widower		
Number of family members'		Income earners	
Head of the family		Sex Please tick (√) on the right answer.	Male Female
MODULE B: Asset information (Family) (Value to be calculated in thousand Tk.(assumed(
Value of livestock		Agriculture investment other than Livestock. (Tk)	
Other assets value.			

MODULE C: Family income and expenditure:

Annual average income of the family. (Tk.) assumed.		Income from poultry producing (annual avg Tk.)		Annual average expenditure of the family. (Tk.) assumed.	
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MODULE D: Poultry farming (Production) related data

1. How many years are you engaged in poultry farming?	Native:	Years
	Sonali:	Years
	Broiler:	Years
2. What type of chicken you produce?	Native:	
	Sonali:	

	Broiler:	
၁. How do you rear the chicken?	Native:	Open/ Case / Netting/ Shade
	Sonali:	Open/ Case / Netting/ Shade
	Broiler:	Open/ Case / Netting/ Shade

MODULE E: Chicken rearing information: Input

၁. From where do you buy feed?	House
	Feed store
	Others
၂. How do you ensure the feed quality?	Own experience
	Input seller
	Others
၃. From where do you buy chicks?	Own production at home.
	Neighbor.
	Input seller (Dealer)
	Hatchery
	Others
၄. How many native chickens you rear in last one year?	Number
၅. How many native chickens you at present?	Number
၆. How many chickens died in last year?	Native.....%
၇. Reason of death?	
၈. How many Sonali chicken you rear in last one year?	Number
၉. How many Sonali chicken you at present?	Number
၁၀. How many chickens died in last year?	Sonali %
၁၁. Reason of death??	
၁၂. How many Broiler chickens you rear in last one year?	Number
၁၃. How many Broiler chickens you at present?	Number
၁၄. How many chickens died in last year?	Broiler %
၁၅. Reason of death?	
၁၆. What the average cost price of a Sonali Chicken you bought?	.....TK
၁၇. What the average selling price of a Sonali Chicken at present?	.....TK

MODULE F: Annual average expenditure related to poultry farming in last year.

Input for 100 birds.	Native	Sonali	Broiler
Building shed			
Birds purchase			
Transportation			
Vaccination			
Vitamin			

Feed			
Medicine and treatment			
Water and Electricity			
Labour			
Others			
Total Taka			

MODULE G: Annual average income (Chicken Sale) related to Poultry farming

১. How many native chickens sold in last year?	.....Numbers
২. What was the average weight of each native chicken during sale?	.....KG
৩. What was the native chicken selling price?	.....TK
৪. How many Sonali birds did your sale in last year? (Number)	.....Numbers
৫. What was the weight of each Sonali chicken during sale??	.....KG
৬. What was the native chicken selling price?	.....TK
৭. How many Sonali birds did your sale in last year? (Number?)	.....Numbers
৮. What was the average weight of each Broiler chicken during sale??	.....KG
৯. What was the native chicken selling price?	.....TK
১০. What is your annual chicken sale? In number	.....Number
১১. What is the average selling price of egg?	.....TK

PROJECT OUTCOME (SUB-PROJECT)- Indicator 4

MODULE H: Environment information related to poultry rearing. (Ecological Farming related Data).

১. Do you have any idea of Eco-friendly poultry farming?	Yes / No
২. Do you practice eco-friendly poultry farming.	Yes / No
৩. Do you examine chicken health regularly?	Yes / No
৪. From where do you receive poultry advisor service	Own experience/Neighbor/Input seller/LSP/ULO
৫. Have you heard about GAP	Yes / No
৬. If yes, do you practice GAP?	Yes / No
৭. How do you maintain wastage management in your farm?	Producing compost fertilizer
	Burn
	Pit
৮. Do you have idea about compost fertilizer producing by the litter.	Yes / No
৯. Is there any vermicompost producing plant in your union?	Yes / No
১০. Do you have bio security in your farm?	Yes / No
১১. Do you maintain health regulation in your farm.	Yes / No
১২. Do you use mask in the farm?	Yes / No
১৩. Do you hand gloves in the farm?	Yes / No

၁၃. Is there any pure drinking water supply in your farm?	Yes / No
၁၄. Is there any sanitary latrine in the farm	Yes / No

MODULE I: Loan and financial access related to poultry farming? :

၁. Do you have any loan for poultry farming at present?	
၂. What is the duration of the loan?	Half yearly/ One year/
၃. What is installment per month?	.. .. BDT
၈. What is the source of your loan?	NGO/Mohajan/ Input seller/ Bank

PROJECT OUTCOME (SUB-PROJECT)- Indicator 4

MODULE J: Marketing and distribution related information

၁. Where do you sale your chicken?	Village hat retail
	Faria
	Wholesaler
၂. Which are the factors influence the chicken pricing ?	Variety
	Weight
	Season
၃. What are the challenges you face to sale the chicken?	Negative idea or propaganda about chicken quality
	Low price
၈. What is the favorable season for Sonali and Broiler chicken business?	January-March
	April-June
	July-September
	Otober- December
၉. Do you have idea about chicken meat processing?	Yes / No
၁၀. Have you heard about contract farming?	Yes / No
၁၁. Have you ever produce under contract farming with any company?	Yes / No
၁၂. Is there any Egg wholesaler or Aratdar in your union or area?	Yes / No

MODULE K: Advanced Technology used at Present:

၁. Have you heard about Digital poultry farming?	Yes / No
၂. If yes, from where?	ULO/ NGO staff/ Neighbor
၃. Do you use any modern equipment in your farm?	Yes / No
၄. Do you use any app in your farm?	Yes / No

MODULE L: Women participation in the household and farm?

၁. Who is the decision taker in your family?	Me/ My husband/ we both
၂. Do you face any challenge to run poultry farm as a women?	Yes / No

Project goal RMTP - Indicator I

MODULE M: Nutrition of Participants Dietary Diversity

Ask the respondent, what food items she/he had taken in last 24 hours.

Milk/ Tea/ Honey

Puffed rice/Biscuit/ Flattened rice/ cake

Handmade bread Wheat/ flour

Banana/ Orange or any other fruits

Egg

Rice

Vegetable

Pulse/ Dal

Fish curry

Beef curry

Dried fish

Participants signature