SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY OF CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS









Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF)

UNDP Bangladesh

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY OF CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

Prepared For

Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility

A project financed by the European Union

Prepared By

Abul Barkat, *Ph.D*[1]
Sadeka Halim, *Ph.D*[2]
Avijit Poddar, *Ph.D*[3]
Md. Badiuzzaman, *MSS*[4]
Asmar Osman, *MSS*[4]
Md. Shahnewaz Khan, *MSS*[4]
Matiur Rahman, *Ph.D*[5]
Murtaza Majid, *MPH*[6]
Golam Mahiyuddin, *MPH*[4]
Sushmita Chakma, *LL.M*[4]
Sharmina Bashir, *MSS*[7]

HDRC Human Development Research Centre

April 08, 2009

---

[1] *Professor, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka*
[2] *Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka*
[3] *Director Research, Human Development Research Centre*
[4] *Consultant, Human Development Research Centre*
[5] *Professor, Department of Statistics, University of Dhaka*
[6] *Director, Public Health, Human Development Research Centre*
[7] *Research Associate, Human Development Research Centre*

UNDP Bangladesh

Copyright © 2009
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Bangladesh



Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF)
UNDP, Bangladesh
IDB Bhaban (7th Floor) E/8-A Begum Rokeya Sharani
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207
Bangladesh

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or their Member States.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Most of the indigenous peoples of Bangladesh have been living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) since a long time ago. This region is one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable in terms of various development indicators, including access to and ownership of land, income, employment opportunities, poverty, housing, health, water, sanitation, education, and inter-community confidence, etc.

The accompanying study ***Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts*** has been conceived for a comprehensive understanding of socio-economic status of the people living in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The study has been aimed at generating benchmark information which will be subsequently used to track periodic progress attained through interventions by the UNDP-CHTDF. Accordingly, this study has generated an extensive knowledge base on multifarious aspects of livelihood of all the twelve ethnicities (including 11 indigenous peoples and the Bangalee community) living in CHT.

In terms of volume, range of issues covered, comprehensiveness and intricacies- this study has been a challenging and not-easy-to accomplish endeavour. The study demanded appropriate intellectual pursuits along with careful implementation. This baseline survey is an outcome of team effort of the consultants of Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) and its local partner Taungya (a CHT-based NGO) and the relevant UNDP-CHTDF personnel and the staff of HDRC.

We are grateful to UNDP-CHTDF for understanding about the urgency and high utility of the study and their unstinted support extended throughout the study. We take the opportunity to express our gratitude to Prasenjit Chakma, Chief, Programme and Policy, UNDP/CHTDF, for his intellectually stimulating support at all the stages of the study.

We are immensely indebted to Mr. Jyotirindra Bodhipriya Larma (Shantu Larma), Chairperson, Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council, for his giving us invaluable time, at the very outset of the study, in discussing major issues pertaining to the future development of the CHT. The long and in-depth consultation meeting with him helped us in many ways, including understanding of CHT, to formulate key issues for incorporation in the Data Collection Instruments and in facilitating successful completion of this nationally vital study.

We are highly indebted to Rob Stoelman, Chief of Implementation, CHTDF, for his cooperation throughout the study, and especially for his contribution to the 'Training Session of Survey Team' which was not only encouraging but also essential in providing useful guideline towards successful completion of the field data collection.

We acknowledge the invaluable support and contribution of Wouter Dol, Programme Officer, CHTDF Portfolio, Lee Briggs, Confidence Building Advisor, CHTDF, Rabiul Alam, National Health Consultant, Abhilash Kanti Tripura, Programme Officer, CHT Region-wide Initiative, and Kazi Azizul Haque, Programme Officer, Institutional Capacity Building, CHTDF towards designing appropriate methodology and smooth implementation of the field data collection work.

We truly appreciate the cooperation extended by Nasheeba Selim, Programme Officer, Human Rights, Access to Justice and Rule of Law, CHTDF in finalization of the data collection instruments and expediting the survey completion process.

We are particularly grateful to Rajkumari Chandra Kalindi Roy, Programme Coordinator, Indigenous Peoples Programme, Regional Centre in Bangkok**,** UNDP for sharing her views, insights and experiences with the study team, including the survey team, during the training of the field personnel in Rangamati District HQs.

We gratefully acknowledge the support and cooperation of the three Circle Chiefs of Chittagong Hill Tracts. We are especially indebted to Barrister Raja Devasish Roy, Circle Chief, Chakma Circle, for his pro-active participation in various stages of the study, including designing the study methodology, data collection instruments, planning and implementation of field survey and for his sharing practical insights and experiences with us. Thanks to Kongjori Chowdhury, Former President, Headman Association of Khagrachari for his cooperation and hospitality during the field survey.

We are grateful to all the local traditional leaders – *Headmen* and *Karbaris* – in the survey areas. In this regard, we are thankful to Mr. Nuton Chakma, Headman, Duluchari Mouza under Longadu Upazilla in Rangamati District and Mr. Tofayel Ahmed, Chairman, Naikhongchari Union under Naikhongchari Upazilla of Bandarban District, for their invaluable support during the data collection process by providing lodging, helping the field team in rapport-building with community people, ensuring security of the survey team- following their rites of hospitality.

We are highly indebted to all administrative and security personnel for their invaluable cooperation through ensuring security of our field teams in the study areas.

We are indebted to Sudatta Bikash Tanchangya, Vice president, Taungya and Jumliyan Amlai, Bawm Community Leader for their proactive participation and invaluable cooperation from the very inception up to the successful completion of the study. Without their intense involvement, the successful completion of this study would have been difficult. They were among the key persons in the field who undertook the pains of day-to-day problem-solving.

A very concerned, committed, competent, bright and young field team was entrusted with the difficult task of collecting the data/information from the remote and inaccessible areas of CHT. Data collection was difficult and at times sensitive, especially while the data/information collection instruments contained questions on the burning issues like the process of land dispossession, migration, and the development of peace and confidence-building. However, our field teams were so trained and committed that they finally did overcome all odds, and completed their tasks successfully. In this regard, we are especially grateful to Rajib Chakma, Treasurer, Taungya, Abbas Uddin Chowdhury, Executive Director, Parbat Manab Unnayan-O-Sahajyakari Sangstha (PAHRA) and Md. Anwaruzzaman, Quality Control Officer, Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) for their commendable work during the field survey with utmost sincerity.

We are grateful to all Taungya staff, especially Amlan Chakma, Executive Director, for providing us with invaluable and substantial support throughout the study.

The in-house staff members of HDRC worked untiringly at all the stages. Obaidur Rahman and Ajoy Kumar Saha devoted their long hours in processing the data; Sabed Ali and Mozammel Huq spent sleepless nights in type setting, preparing figures and diagrams and multiple retyping of manuscripts; Abu Taleb handled the administrative and financial management parts of the study very efficiently; Kabiruzzaman Lappu, Sobur Khan, and Arif Miah efficiently handled the complex work of field management; and Kohinoor Begum, Syed Junnun Hasan, Mohammed Moin, and Foyez Ahmed were kind enough to assist us in day-to-day activities beyond hours. Among HDRC research associates, we acknowledge Abdullah-Al-Hussain, Md. Ali Imam, Md. Ehsanul Haq, Ananda Kumar Pk., Md. Jamal Hossain, and Md. Musa Ahmed for providing invaluable research support toward this study.

We are extremely grateful to all relevant staff members of UNDP-CHTDF for their reviewing the draft report and forwarding high-utility suggestions toward finalization of this report. Special thanks to the members of LCG sub Group on the Chittagong Hill Tracts for their invaluable comments and feedback at the presentation session held on March 09, 2009.

Above all, we must mention the respondents and participants of the study, without whose keen interest and profound support, the implementation of the research would have been impossible. We are extremely grateful to them for providing their full support throughout the study.

Should the analysis presented in the study be useful in understanding not only the socio-economic status of the people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but also the multidimensional and complex issues of development in a newer horizon- the effort devoted must be considered as the worth itself.

Sadeka Halim, Abul Barkat, Avijit Poddar,
Md. Badiuzzaman, Asmar Osman, Md. Shahnewaz Khan,
Matiur Rahman, Murtaza Majid, Golam Mahiyuddin,
Susmita Chakma, and Sharmina Bashir

Dhaka: 08 April, 2009

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
BCC	Behabiour change communication
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey
CBI	Confidence-Building Index
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDF	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facilities
DCI	Data collection instrument
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
FS	Field Supervisors
FWA	Family Welfare Assistant
FWV	Family Welfare Visitor
HDC	Hill District Council
HDRC	Human Development Research Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HW	Health Worker
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	Income generating activities
IP	Indigenous peoples
MCWC	Maternal and Child Welfare Centre
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
NGO	Non-government Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
PCJSS	Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity
PDCB	Promotion of Development and Confidence-Building in the CHT
PNC	Postnatal Care
PPS	Probability Proportionate to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
QAQC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QCO	Quality Control Officers
RC	Regional Council
RCC	Regional Coordination Committee
SRS	Simple random sampling
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TQM	Total Quality Management
UHC	Upazilla Health Complexes
UH&FWC	Union Health and Family Welfare Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union Parishad
VAW	Violence Against Women
WES	Water Environment and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		
ABBREVIATIONS		
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY		*i-ix*
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Why Studying Baseline Situation of CHT?	1
1.2	Background of Chittagong Hill Tracts	2
1.3	People in CHT	8
1.4	About the Project "Promotion of Development and Confidence-Building in the CHT"	9
1.5	Study Rational and Objective	13
1.6	Organization of the Report	14
CHAPTER II	METHODOLOGY	15
2.1	Introduction	15
2.2	Study Design	15
2.2.1	Sample Design for Quantitative Survey	16
2.2.2	Design for Qualitative Study	18
2.3	Study Area	18
2.4.	Variables and Indicators	21
2.5	Data Collection Instruments	22
2.6	Study Implementation	23
2.6.1	HDRC and UNDP-CHTDF Collaboration	23
2.6.2	Recruitment of Listing and Survey Personnel	24
2.6.3	Training of Field Personnel	24
2.6.4	Village and Household Listing, and Drawing of Sample	25
2.6.5	Field Survey	25
2.6.6	Quality Assurance and Quality Control System	26
2.7	Data/Information Management	27
CHAPTER III	PARA PROFILE	28
3.1	Introduction	28
3.2	Population	28
3.3	Composition of para in accordance with community	28
3.4	Infrastructures and Institutions in paras in CHT	29
3.5	Distance between major infrastructures and institutions from para	29
3.6	Time required to visit major infrastructures and institutions from para	30
3.7	Cost of travelling to visit major infrastructures and institutions from para	30
CHAPTER IV	HOUSEHOLD BACKGROUND INFORMATION	32
4.1	Introduction	32
4.2	Household size	32
4.3	Age	32
4.3.1	Age Structure	32
4.3.2	Mean Age	33
4.3.3	Population Pyramid	33
4.4	Sex-Ratio	34
4.5	Marital Status	34
4.6	Dependency Ratio	35
4.7	Education	35
4.8	Occupation	36
4.9	Household Head Profile	37
4.9.1	Age	37
4.9.2	Sex	38

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
4.9.3	Education	38
4.9.4	Occupation	38
4.10	Profile of Female-headed Households	39
4.10.1	Mean Age	39
4.10.2	Marital Status	39
4.10.3	Education	39
CHAPTER V	MIGRATION SCENARIO	41
5.1	Introduction	41
5.2	Transmigration of Bangalees in to CHT and Displacement Scenario	42
5.3	Displacement Scenario among Indigenous Population	43
5.4	Incidence of Migration of Indigenous Peoples	43
CHAPTER VI	LAND OWNERSHIP, POSSESSION AND DISPOSSESSION	47
6.1	Introduction	47
6.2	Land Ownership Status: Three Scenarios	47
6.3	Distribution of Land: Type of Land	48
6.4	Distribution of Land: Ownership Category	52
6.5.	Land Dispossession: Intergenerational Scenario	54
CHAPTER VII	HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	59
7.1	Introduction	59
7.2	Household Assets: Possession	59
7.3	Household Assets: Number	61
7.4	Household Assets: Valuation	62
CHAPTER VIII	HOUSING STATUS	65
8.1	Introduction	65
8.2	Number of Dwelling Rooms	65
8.3	Living Space	66
8.4	Construction Material: Roof of Main House	66
8.5	Construction Material: Wall of Main House	67
8.6	Nature of House	68
8.7	Electrification Status	68
CHAPTER IX	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	70
9.1	Introduction	70
9.2	Employed and Employable Person in CHT	71
9.3	Age Group Specific Trend of Employment in CHT	71
9.4	Employment Status in CHT	72
9.5	Nature of Employment	72
9.6	Income Earning Status	73
9.7	Income Earning Months	73
9.8	Collection of Firewood	74
CHAPTER X	AGRICULTURE AND CROP PRODUCTION	76
10.1	Introduction	76
10.2	Types of cultivation	76
10.3	Cropping Pattern	79
10.4	Productivity by types of cultivation	81
CHAPTER XI	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	84
11.1	Introduction	84
11.2	Income Sources	84
11.3	Household Net Income	86
11.4	Women's Contribution to Household Net Income	90
CHAPTER XII	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	93
12.1	Introduction	93
12.2	Household Annual Expenditure	93
12.3	Expenditure on Food and Non-food	94
12.4	Household Expenditure on Female Members.	99

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
CHAPTER XIII	HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS AND CREDIT	101
13.1	Introduction	101
13.2	Household Savings	101
13.3	Access to Credit	103
CHAPTER XIV	FOOD CONSUMPTION, FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY	106
14.1	Introduction	106
14.2	Food Item Consumed in CHT	106
14.3	Food Consumption Status by Item	107
14.4	Nutritional Composition of Consumed Food	109
14.5	Women's Share in Food Intake	111
14.6	Food Secured Months	112
14.7	Poverty Scenario	114
CHAPTER XV	EDUCATION	117
15.1	Introduction	117
15.2	Enrolment in Educational Institution	117
15.3	Access to Government Primary School	117
15.4	Financial Affordability of Primary Education	118
15.5	Medium of Education	119
15.6	Dropout Scenario in Primary and Secondary Schools	119
15.7	Reasons for Dropout	120
CHAPTER XVI	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	122
16.1	Introduction	122
16.2	Awareness of Primary Health Care Issues and Services	122
16.3	Primary Health Care: Knowledge and Behaviour	123
16.3.1	Knowledge about Health Facilities	123
16.3.2	Knowledge of service providers	125
16.3.3	Incidence of going for several health care services	125
16.3.4	Reasons for not availing health services	125
16.4	Access to Health Services	126
16.4.1	Visit by Service Provider	126
16.4.2	Accessibility/Use of Health Facilities	127
16.5	Diseases of Poverty	127
16.6	Pregnancy Care	128
16.6.1	Antenatal Care	129
16.6.2	Delivery Care	129
16.6.3	Postnatal Care	130
16.6.4	EmOC Knowledge and Behaviour	130
16.7	Child Immunization	130
16.8	Family Planning	131
16.8.1	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and Method Mix	131
16.8.2	Intender of Family Planning	132
CHAPTER XVII	WATER, ENVIROMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE	133
17.1	Introduction	133
17.2	Water	133
17.2.1	Source of Water	133
17.2.2	Distance from water source	134
17.2.3	Time spend for water collection	135
17.2.4	Water collection by sex	136
17.2.5	Adequate source of water	137
17.3	Environmental Sanitation	137
17.3.1	Possession of latrine	137
17.3.2	Use of latrine	138
17.3.3	Disposal of Children's excreta	138
17.3.4	Disposal of solid waste	139
17.4	Crucial Hygiene Knowledge and Behaviour	139

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
CHAPTER XVIII	ACCESS TO INFORMATION	141
18.1	Introduction	141
18.2	Exposure to Radio and Television	141
18.3	Sources of News/Information and Entertainment	142
CHAPTER XIX	ACCESS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATION BUILDING INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT	144
19.1	Introduction	144
19.2	Access to Local Government and Nation Building Institutions	144
19.2.1	The institutions	144
19.2.2	Access to Union level institutions	145
19.2.3	Access to Upazila and District level institutions	145
19.2.4	Access to the CHT regional level institutions	145
19.3	Community Empowerment	146
19.3.1	CBO membership	146
19.3.2	Skill development training	146
19.3.3	Involvement with multi community organization	146
CHAPTER XX	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	148
20.1	Introduction: Essence of Women Empowerment	148
20.2	Women and Development	149
20.3	Women Empowerment	151
20.3.1	Independent decision making practice of women	151
20.3.2	Mobility of women	152
20.4	Violence Against Women	152
CHAPTER XXI	KNOWLEDGE ON CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS ACCORD	156
21.1	Introduction	156
21.2	Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997	157
21.3	Overall Knowledge Score on the CHT Accord 1997	158
21.4	Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997 by Indicator	160
CHAPTER XXII	CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE SCENARIO	162
22.1	Introduction	162
22.2	Overall Exposure to Conflict and Violence	162
22.2.1	Experience of armed conflict/violence	162
22.2.2	Experience of abduction and extortion	163
22.2.3	Relationship among different indigenous communities	164
22.2.4	Relationship between Bangalee and Indigenous Communities	164
22.3	Constraints to Peace	164
CHAPTER XXIII	PEACE AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING STATUS	166
23.1	Introduction	166
23.2	Status of Peace and Confidence-Building: Confidence-Building Index	166
23.3	Status of Peace and Confidence Building: What People Really Think?	169
CHAPTER XXIV	KEY FINDINGS	171
Reference		*182*

List Figure

Figure 1.1:	Understanding of UNDP/CHTDF-PDCB-CHT Program	10
Figure 2.1:	Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts	15
Figure 3.1:	Composition of para in accordance with community (in %)	28
Figure 3.2:	Composition of mono-indigenous para in CHT (%)	28
Figure 3.3:	Cost of travelling to some major infrasrure and institutions from para (in Taka)	30
Figure 4.1:	Household sixe of CHT by community	32
Figure 4.2:	Percentage distribution of population by age groups	32
Figure 4.3:	Mean age (in Years)	33
Figure 4.4:	Population Pyramid of CHT	33

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
Figure 4.5:	Population Pyramid (indigenous peoples)	33
Figure 4.6:	Population Pyramid (Bangalee)	34
Figure 4.7:	Current Marital Status of CHT Population (15+Years)	34
Figure 4.8:	Dependencey Ration of CHT Population	35
Figure 4.9:	Age structure of household head in CHT	37
Figure 4.10:	Percentage distribution of HH head according to sex	38
Figure 4.11:	Mean age (in years) of female headed HH in CHT	39
Figure 4.12:	Marital status of Female headed household	39
Figure 4.13:	Percentage distribution of female headed household according to educational status	39
Figure 6.1:	Land Ownership by broad categories: All CHT, IP and Bangalee	49
Figure 7.1:	Valuation of HH assets by indigenous and Bangalee in the rural CHT (in Taka)	62
Figure 7.2:	Valuation of HH asset in different communities in rural CHT (in Taka)	63
Figure 7.3:	Category wise HH assets valuation among indigenous in CHT (%)	64
Figure 7.4:	Category wise HH assets valuation among Bangalee in CHT (%)	64
Figure 7.5:	Comparision of HH assets by indigenous group and Bangalee (in %)	64
Figure 8.1:	Number of dwelling rooms in different indigenous groups (in number)	65
Figure 8.2:	Living space in a CHT household (in sq.ft)	66
Figure 8.3:	Living space in different indigenous groups (in sq.ft)	66
Figure 8.4:	Main roof construction materail of main house among indigenous in CHT (%)	66
Figure 8.5:	Main roof construction materail of main house among Bangalee in CHT (%)	66
Figure 8.6:	Main roof construction material of main house in CHT (in %)	67
Figure 8.7:	Main wall construction materail of main house among indigenous in CHT (%)	67
Figure 8.8:	Main wall construction materail of main house among Bangalee in CHT (%)	67
Figure 8.9:	Main construction material of main house in CHT (in %)	67
Figure 8.10:	Nature of house (%)	68
Figure 8.11:	Electrification status in CHT (in %)	68
Figure 9.1:	Percentage distribution of employed/employable person among HH member	71
Figure 9.2:	Age group specific employment scenarion in CHT (%)	71
Figure 9.3:	Employment status in CHT (%)	72
Figure 9.4:	Nature of employment (%)	72
Figure 9.5:	Income earning status (%)	73
Figure 9.6:	Income earning status: Male Female dimension (%)	73
Figure 9.7:	Income earning month	73
Figure 9.8:	Who collect firewood in CHT? (%)	74
Figure 9.9:	Time for firewood collection (per year in hour)	74
Figure 10.1:	Jum and Field Cropping in CHT by Ownership of Farm	77
Figure 10.2:	Field and Jum Cropping Area in CHT during 2007	78
Figure 10.3:	Major Crops in CHT as % of HH cultivate	79
Figure 10.4:	Paddy Cultivation by Communities	79
Figure 10.5:	Paddy Production in CHT (maunds per acre)	82
Figure 11.1:	Classification of Household Income Sources in Rural CHT	84
Figure 11.2:	Composition of Household Annual Net Income by Broader Categories by Communities	86
Figure 11.3:	Women's Share in HH Annual Net Income (%)	90
Figure 12.1:	Household Expenditure Pattern in the CHT (%)	94
Figure 12.2:	Household Annual Expenditure on Women (as % of total expenditure)	100
Figure 13.1:	Comparison of Household Saving in CHT (Tk)	101
Figure 13.2:	Composition of Household Savings in CHT	102
Figure 13.3:	Per Capita Savings in CHT (in Tk)	103
Figure 13.4:	Access to Credit in CHT (% households having access)	103
Figure 13.5:	Average Amonut of Credit Received by Communities: 2004-2007	103
Figure 13.6:	Household reported major sources of credit (%)	104
Figure 14.1:	Consumption of Selected Food Items by Communities (gm)	108
Figure 14.2:	Per Capita Daily Food Consumption of Female as Compared to Male (%)	111

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
Figure 15.1:	Average time to go to a nearby and a far away school in CHT	118
Figure 15.2:	Reasons for discontinuation of boy's education before and after completion of primary school	120
Figure 15.3:	Reasons for discontinuation of girl's education before and after completion of primary school	120
Figure 16.1:	HH reported knowledge about how to prepare ORS	122
Figure 16.2:	HH reported knowledge about ANC checkup	122
Figure 16.3:	HH reported knowledge about vaccination of 2 years age children	123
Figure 16.4:	HH reported knowledge about Upazilla Health Complexes	123
Figure 16.5:	HH reported number of cases of measles during last year	127
Figure 16.6:	HH reported number of cases of malaria during last year	128
Figure 16.7:	ANC checkup by medically competent	129
Figure 16.8:	TT immunization during last delivery	129
Figure 16.9:	Dailivery attended by trained and non-trained personnal	129
Figure 16.10:	Place of last delivery	129
Figure 16.11:	PNC check-up by medically completent	130
Figure 16.12:	EOC complication occurred in women	130
Figure 16.13:	Full immunization of children aged 11-23 months	131
Figure 16.14:	Average age of women during first marriage	131
Figure 16.15:	Average number of live births in the households	131
Figure 16.16:	Family planning methods currently used	131
Figure 16.17:	HH want to use family planning in future	132
Figure 17.1:	Sources of drinking water	133
Figure 17.2:	Sources of cooking water	133
Figure 17.3:	Average distance between household and source of drinking water	134
Figure 17.4:	Maximum distance between household and source of drinking water in feet	135
Figure 17.5:	Average time for a trip to collect drinking water in minutes	135
Figure 17.6:	Maximum required for a trip to collect drinking water	135
Figure 17.7:	Adequate source of water for household use	137
Figure 17.8:	Possesion of Latrine among the CHT residents	137
Figure 17.9:	Use of Latrine among the residents of CHT	138
Figure 17.10:	Disposal of children excreta	138
Figure 18.1:	Status of exposure to radio and TV by indigenous communities	141
Figure 18.2:	Places for listening to radio/watching TV in case of not owning radio/TV	142
Figure 19.1:	Incidence of visit by any household members to various institution/offices/persons during last three months	145
Figure 19.2:	Incidence of visit by any household members to various institution/offices/persons during last one year	145
Figure 19.3:	Incidence of visit by any household members to various institutions during last three years	145
Figure 19.4:	Household reported holding membership in CBO	146
Figure 19.5:	Household reported participation in skill development training in last one year	146
Figure 19.6:	Household reported involvement with multi-community organization	147
Figure 20.1:	Women and development: Indigenous and Bangalee (in %)	149
Figure 20.2:	Status of Independent Decision Making Practice (%)	151
Figure 20.3:	Status of women mobility: Can go alone (in %)	152
Figure 20.4:	Reporting about Dometic Violence in the Community (%)	153
Figure 20.5:	Reporting about violence in community (in %)	154
Figure 21.1:	Heard about Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty (1997)	158
Figure 21.2:	Overall knowledge on Chittagong Tracts Treaty (1997)	159
Figure 21.3:	Overall knowledge on Chittagong Tracts Treaty (1997)	160
Figure 22.1:	Households reported of not feeling confidence to move any where outside the community	163
Figure 22.2:	Household reported relationship among different indigenous communities	164

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
Figure 22.3:	Household reported relationship between Bangalee and different indigenous communities	164
Figure 22.4:	Constraints to peace in CHT among indigenous communities	164
Figure 22.5:	Areas of Constraints of Peace: Reported as “High, Medium & Low”	165
Figure 23.1:	Overall confidence building index in CHT	168
Figure 23.2:	Confidence Building Index by Community	169

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Population and sample size by ethnicities	17
Table 2.2:	Sample area covered in the study	19
Table 3.1:	Infrastructures and institution in paras of CHT (in %)	29
Table 3.2:	Distance between major infrastructures and institutions from para (in km.)	29
Table 3.3:	Time required to visit major infrastructures and institutions from para (in hour)	30
Table 4.1:	Mean Age of Indigenous People (in years)	33
Table 4.2:	Sex ratio of CHT versus national average	34
Table 4.3:	Sex ratio among the Indigenous people	34
Table 4.4:	Dependency ratio of indigenous people	35
Table 4.5:	Highest class passed by household members (5+years of age) (%)	36
Table 4.6:	Primary and secondary occupation of HH members (%)	37
Table 4.7:	The status of education of Household heads in CHT	38
Table 4.8:	The Primary occupation of household head in CHT	38
Table 5.1:	Household Reported Change of Permanent Addresses between 1997 and 2007 (%)	43
Table 5.2:	Out Migration Scenario before CHT Treaty	44
Table 5.3:	People Returning Home after CHT Treaty	45
Table 6.1:	Household reported ownership of land by types of ownership (%)	48
Table 6.2:	Households reported ownership of land by types (%)	50
Table 6.3:	Amount of land owned by household by types of land (decimal)	51
Table 6.4:	Average Land Ownership by Types of Ownership Categories (in decimals)	53
Table 6.5:	Distribution of Land by Ownership Categories and by Communities (%)	53
Table 6.6:	Inter-generational Scenario of Land dispossession in CHT	55
Table 7.1:	Reported possession of different HH items (in %)	59
Table 7.2:	HH reported possession of different items (in Number)	62
Table 7.3:	HH reported valuation of different items (in Taka)	63
Table 8.1:	Average number of dwelling room in a household	65
Table 10.1:	Distribution of Households by Types of Cultivation and Amount of Land under Cultivation.	79
Table 10.2:	Crops Cultivated in CHT by Communities	80
Table 10.3:	Productivity of Selected Crops by Type of Cultivation	83
Table 11.1:	Reported Cumulative Income Source of household by Communities (%)	85
Table 11.2:	Household Annual Net Income by Communities (in Tk.)	89
Table 11.3:	Composition of Household Annual net income (%)	89
Table 11.4:	Women’s Contribution to HH Annual Net Income (in Tk.) by Communities	91
Table 12.1:	Household Annual Expenditure (Food and Non-food)	93
Table 12.2:	Household Annual Expenditure by Broad Items (in Tk.)	98
Table 12.3:	Household Annual Expenditure in Details (in Tk.)	99
Table 12.4:	Household Expenditure for females (Food and Non-food)	100
Table 14.1:	Reported Food Items Consumed by Households (%)	107
Table 14.2:	Per capita daily food consumption of the household (gm)	109
Table 14.3:	Per capita daily food consumption of the household (k.cal)	110
Table 14.4:	Distribution of Food Energy Intake by Broader Categories	111
Table 14.5:	Per capita daily food consumption of the female members (gm)	112
Table 14.6:	Average Aggregate Values of Food Security Status by Months	113
Table 14.7:	Household Poverty Scenario by Communities (DCT method)	115
Table 14.8:	Female Poverty Scenario by Communities	115

Sl. No.	Title	Page #
Table 14.9:	Incidence of poverty by communities according to CBN method	116
Table 15.1:	Children's access to govt primary school	118
Table 15.2:	Distribution of Self reported Affordability status of sending their children to govt primary school.	118
Table 15.3:	HH reported language of book and medium of instruction in schools	119
Table 15.4:	Status of discontinuation of childrens' study before and after completion of primary school	120
Table 15.5:	Number of children discontinued education before and after completion of primary school	120
Table 17.1:	Collection of household water by sex	136
Table 17.2:	Co-efficient of knowledge about essential personal hygiene issues and its practice at real life situation among the residents of CHT	139
Table 18.1:	Households being reported as exposed to radio and TV	141
Table 18.2:	Source of news/information and entertainment (multiple responses)	142
Table 21.1:	Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord (1997) by indicator	161
Table 22.1	Household reported experience of armed violence and being wounded/killed by the armed conflict before CHT Accord	163
Table 22.2:	Household reported faced abduction and extortion after signing CHT Accord 1997	163

List of Boxes

Box 1.1:	Funding of the Project	9
Box 1.2:	Goal, Purpose, Components and Principles of the Project: At a glance	11
Box 1.3:	Implementing Agencies	11
Box 1.4:	Target Groups	13
Box 3.1:	Sample paras	28
Box 3.2:	Population & HH in a para	28
Box 3.3:	Methodological note: Time required to visit major infrastructures and institutions from para	30
Box 3.4:	Policy implication of travel cost determination from para	30
Box 5.1:	Displacement scenario: CHT Households	41
Box 5.2:	Displacement scenario: Bangalee Households	42
Box 5.3:	Displacement scenario: Indigenous Peoples' Households	43
Box 7.1:	Methodological note: HH assets	59
Box 7.2:	Methodological note: Number of HH assets	61
Box 7.3:	Methodological note: Valuation of HH assets	63
Box 8.1:	Methodological note: Housing status	65
Box 8.2:	Importance of adequate room in a household	65
Box 8.3:	Rural electrification (RE) – As right	68
Box 9.1:	Economics of employment in Bangladesh	70
Box 9.2:	Methodological note: Working definitions	72
Box 9.3:	Employment in CHT: A comparison with national statistics	73
Box 9.4:	Methodological note: The issue of collection of firewood	74
Box 11.1:	Yearly Household Net Income (adjusted): 2008 (Tk.)	86
Box 12.1:	Household Annual expenditure (adjusted): 2008	93
Box 20.1:	Women Empowerment in Bangladesh Constitution	148
Box 20.2:	Methodological note: Women empowerment and development	148
Box 20.3:	Women and Development: Indicators used	149
Box 20.4:	Overall scenario of women and development	150
Box 20.5:	Methodological note: Independent decision making practice of women	151
Box 20.6:	UN declaration on VAW	152
Box 20.7:	Methodological note: Violence against women	153
Box 20.8:	Excerpts from an FGD with women (Indigenoius, Bangalee mixed participants)	154
Box 21.1:	Achievements of Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997	156

Sl. No.	Title	Page #

Box 21.2: Salient Features of CHT Accord 1997 157
Box 21.3: Indicators Used to Assess Knowledge Status on CHT Accord 1997 158
Box 21.4: Methodology for Estimating Overall Knowledge Score 159
Box 22.1: Story of Abduction 162
Box 22.2: Story of Extortion 163
Box 23.1 Confidence Building Index: Indicators and Value label 167
Box 23.2: Interpretation of CBI 168

List of Matrixs

Matrix 1.1: Who lives where in CHT by Upazilas and by Ethnicities 8
Matrix 2.1: Variables and Indicators and Means of Data Collection 21
Matrix 14.1: Food Security Status: Conservative Estimation 114

List of Maps

Map 1: Chittagong Hill Tracts Region in Bangladesh (shaded areas constitute CHT) 3
Map 2: Chittagong Hill Tracts – Study Area 20

List of Annexure

Annex 1: Tables 186-263
Annex 2: Data Collection Instruments 264-299
Annex 3: Study Area 300-304
Annex 4: Members in the Study Team 305-307

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) with its diversity in geography, multi-ethnic population composition (including 11 Indigenous communities and Bangalees), displacement issues, deprivation in terms of socio-economic parameters, armed conflict, signing of CHT Accord and post-conflict development, etc. still remains as a region of crucial political and development discourse. The UNDP-CHTDF, the lead agency among the development partners in CHT, has sponsored the accompanying study titled ***"Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)"*** for generating comprehensive knowledge-base on socio-economic status of the people living in CHT.

CHT is one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable regions in the country in terms of almost all major development indicators, such as income; employment; poverty; health; Water Environment and Sanitation; education; women employment; access to infrastructure and national building institutions; peace; inter community confidence etc.

The study has been aimed at generating benchmark information for understanding periodic progress attained through interventions made into the region by UNDP-CHTDF. The accompanying survey has generated an extensive knowledge-base on multifarious aspects of livelihood of all the twelve ethnicities living in the region.

Methodology

This study was designed to assess the baseline status of CHT population in terms of socio-economic indicators as well as status of peace promotion and confidence building. The study used both quantitative and qualitative data and information. At the design phase, a wide range of efforts, such as inception workshop with CHT stakeholders (UNDP-CHTDF personnel, development workers, local traditional leaders, relevant CHT experts at local and national levels, and others), numerous field visits – spending many days with the indigenous peoples and the Bangalees at their *paras* (villages), discussion with community leaders, relevant officials from the government and private sector - had been made aiming at sharpening the methodology and understanding the contextual issues pertaining to the study.

The sample population for the quantitative survey has been selected using appropriate sampling procedure. A two-stage random sampling strategy has been adopted. At the first stage**,** Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) – administrative units at lower tier (the *paras)* have been chosen. A representative sample size of PSUs (*para*) has been determined as 199 *paras*. At the second stage, the required number of households per selected PSUs has been randomly chosen. The representative sample size for households ensuring the scientific representation of all ethnicities has been determined as 3,238. In addition, qualitative exercises such as focus group discussions, stakeholder's analyses, and consultation meetings with the knowledgeable and influential people of CHT have been

conducted to get deeper insights into the relevant issues. The required data/information have been collected through administering nine different data collection instruments. The study covered about two hundred (199) *paras* in twenty-nine (29) unions of thirteen (13) Upazilas of three (3) CHT districts.

Field survey operation was conducted in two phases: (i) household listing (conducted for about twenty days in December, 2007) and (ii) household survey and qualitative exercises (conducted for a period of 35 days from January 08, 2008 to February 13, 2008). The strategic strength of Field Team (56 field personnel) was the participation of enumerators drawn from all individual indigenous communities and the Bangalees which captured the socio-cultural diversities and heterogeneous features of CHT population.

Salient Findings

The *para* in CHT, synonymous to the *village* in the plain land, on average consists of about 46 households and a population of around 240 persons. A 77% of the *paras* are inhabited by only one or more indigenous community(ies); 16% *paras* are inhabited by only Bangalees, and rest are mixed *paras*. Existence and condition of physical infrastructures in paras have been found deplorable: (i) only 16% of the villages have access to metallic roads, (ii) average distance between a *para* and the nearest metallic road is 4.5 km, (iii) Union Parishad and Upazila HQs are respectively 2.2 km and 5.7 km away from the *paras,(iv) e*conomic hubs such as market place/trading centre are about 7 km away from *paras.* Government primary schools and NGO schools have been found in one-third and half of the *paras* respectively and a secondary school is very rare in a *para*. The average distance between an NGO school and a *para* in CHT is about 0.8 km; and the same for a government primary school is 1.4 km. UH&FWC is around 5.5 km away from the *paras* whereas one-fifth of the *paras* have a satellite clinic. Common property resources like *mouza* reserve forest, grazing land and accessible lake/water-bodies are found in one-third of the *paras*. Accessible forest and rivers are around 2 km away from the *paras* on average.

The average **household size of CHT is 5.2** (national average being 4.8). The same among the Bangalees is 5.4, and among IPs (indigenous peoples) is 5.1. About 58% of the population belongs to below the age bracket of 24 years, and 5% belong to that of 60 years and above. The mean age of CHT population is 23 years with a little variation across the communities. The sex ratios of both the indigenous peoples and the Bangalees are estimated to be 104.4 (number of male per 100 female; national 106). A 72% of CHT population (age 15+years) is currently married and 5% widowed.

Only 7.8 % of all CHT people completed primary education and 2.4% completed secondary education. The average years of schooling for CHT population are only 2.8. The household dependency ratio in CHT is 82.1 (Indigenous peoples and Bangalees 76 and 91 respectively).

Farming/cultivation (through ploughing) is the occupation of 18% of the total population in CHT. *Jum* cultivation is the occupation of 14% indigenous population.

About 3% and 3.5% population respectively are involved in business and salaried jobs. More than 9% of the population is day labourers (farm/non-farm). About 25% of household members are students and more than 20% household members are old age people. About 9% of the households are female-headed (7% among indigenous peoples and 12% among the Bangalees).

A 62% of the Bangalee populations are living in rural CHT for less than 30 years (Around two-thirds of the current Bangalee population in CHT are transmigrated people). Around 31% of households had to ever change their usual place of residence in their life-time, and the average frequency of such displacements is 1.7. Around 38% of indigenous peoples had to change the same for almost 2 times and 20% were displaced more than once. The Chakmas are the worst affected; and 72% of their households were displaced at least once in the last 30 years. A 22% Bangalee households had to change their permanent addresses during the last three decades. An average Bangalee household had to move from their first permanent residence in CHT about 1.5 times. In most instances, the settler households have preferred to move to locations adjacent to security forces' camps due mainly to security perceptions.

At least one household member in 13% of CHT rural households had to out-migrate from its *para* before the signing of the CHT Accord in 1997. In about 10% of CHT households, out-migrated member(s) returned after the signing of the CHT Accord. A 10% of migrated members migrated due to reasons related to security concern, and communal or political conflict.

Land ownership of a household in context of CHT is to be understood along with **three major types of ownership**: (i) individual registered ownership, (ii) traditional ownership (recorded and/or not recorded with headman) under usufruct rights, and (iii) usufruct rights to ownership of common property (different from that in plain land). For example, if a IP household uses part of *para* common property as homestead or as cultivated land, all members from his/her community/*para* traditionally honor his/her usufruct right of ownership on that part of common property.

Conservative estimation considering only registered ownership category reveals that only one-third population of the CHT enjoy land ownership with a significant variation between the indigenous (30%) and the Bangalee household (42%). Land ownership scenario becomes less gloomy when in addition to registered ownership the traditional customary (recorded) ownership has been taken into consideration. Estimation shows that half of the total CHT households which is 20% higher them registered ownership. Using the most liberal methodology of land ownership which considers all the three types of ownership – it is evident that almost all the CHT households (93%) have land irrespective ethnic identity. It implies that most CHT population – irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee – enjoy some kind of land ownership.

An average household owns 2.3 acres of land (including common property). An indigenous household owns on average 3.2 acres and a Bangalee household owns 1.3 acres. Agricultural land (plough and/or *jum*) is owned by 27% households. A 46% of households from among indigenous communities own *jum* land.

Out of estimated 364,000 acres of available cultivatable land, about 73,000 acres are under plough cultivation and about 99,000 are available for *jum* and about 66,000 acres of land used for homesteads. Among the indigenous communities, most lands fall under the category of traditional- customary property (55%). Over half (52%) of land properties have been categorized as 'Registered Ownership' for the Bangalees; and the same for the indigenous peoples is 21%.

About 22% indigenous households have lost their lands. The Chakmas are mostly affected by land dispossession (41%), followed by Tanchangya (22%). Majority of dispossession incidents took place during the life time of fathers of the current owners and 6% lost their lands during his/her own ownership period. On average, a CHT household has lost about 90 decimals of land during ownership of three generations (the current owner, father and grand father of the owner). An average indigenous peoples' household has reportedly lost 115 decimals, and the same for Bangalee household is 58 decimals.

Almost all households possess own houses in rural CHT. The Bangalees are in a better position in terms of owning assets like furniture and tubewells as compared to their indigenous people's counterparts. In terms of agricultural appliances, most indigenous household possess the same while substantially lesser proportion of the Bangalee households owns such appliances. Some indigenous communities possess more livestock, poultry and trees as compared to the Bangalees. The total valuation of assets owned by an average Bangalee household at current prices (of January 2008) is around Tk. 62,000, while the same for an indigenous household is around Tk. 43,000.

The majority (63%) of the houses of IPs are *kutcha* followed by *machan*. Almost all the houses of Bangalees (96%) are *kutcha*. Among the IPs, 55% uses straw/jute stick/leaves/*chaan* as the main roof construction material for the main house, while for 58% of the Bangalees CI sheet is the most frequently used roof construction material. On average, the indigenous peoples and the Bangalees possess around two rooms for dwelling purpose. On average, a Bangalee household in rural CHT has 333 sft. of floor space, while an average IP household has 282 sft. More than 91% of the IP households and 73% of the Bangalee households are non-electrified.

On average, 52% of the total household members in CHT (2.75 persons per household (household size being 5.2) being either employed or employable. The pattern for the same across the communities is similar. Almost all the employed or employable persons are over 15 years (98%) and more than 90% are full-time employed. Across the communities, two-thirds of the employed persons are self-employed. A 94% of the employed IPs and 72% of the Bangalees are income-earners. A 47% of the IPs and

30% Bangalee income-earners are females. The income-earners, on average, have employment for 9.36 months per year.

The **cultivation technologies** practiced in CHT for crop culture are **plough** and ***jum*** depending upon the suitability of the land. **Nearly two-thirds of rural households are farming households.** One-third (34%) households are involved in field cropping only, about one-fifth (19%) are involved in *jum* only, and a small proportion (9%) does both field and *jum* agriculture. Plough and *jum* cultivation have been found in more than half of all indigenous peoples' households while most of the Bangalee households depend on plough agriculture.

An average rural CHT household has brought about 138 decimals of land under field cropping and 161 decimals under *jum* in the 2007 cropping year. The field cropping area for Bangalee households, on average, is bigger (151 decimals) as compared to that for the indigenous households (132 decimals). At least 252,000 acres of land had been brought under field cropping and 296,000 acres under *jum* cultivation in the 2007 cropping year. More than 35 types of crop were cultivated. The major crops cultivated are limited to 7 types including paddy, turmeric, ginger, arum, *binny* paddy, and banana. In CHT, the productivity of paddy (34 maunds per acre) under field cropping is substantially higher than the average national scenario (27 maunds per acre). Productivity of field cropping is also higher than that under *jum* culture (15 maunds per acre).

The annual household net income of an average rural household is around Tk. 66,000 (Bangladesh rural being Tk. 84,000). The household annual net income of the Bangalees is around Tk. 71,000 and the same for indigenous peoples around Tk. 62,000. Agriculture-related activities are the prime sources of household income across the communities (ranging between 49% and 72% of the net income).

The reported contribution of female members in generating household annual net income is low. An average household has reported around Tk. 4,000 as the annual contribution of the female members. An average indigenous people's household has attributed Tk. 6, 728 as female members' contribution to household income and the Bangalee households, on average, have attributed Tk. 2,898 for the same. This indicates that, across the communities, the income-earning work performed by the female members remains substantially under-recognized or less valued. It is to be noted that, this estimation does not include domestic work performed by the female members as income.

The household annual expenditure in rural CHT is lower than that of rural Bangladesh (Tk. 62,000 vs. 73,000). The same for an average Bangalee household in CHT is Tk. 68,728, and that for an indigenous people's household is Tk. 57,035. The share of food expenditure is extremely high across the communities (around 90%). The annual household expenditure on health and education for an average household are extremely low with Tk. 605 and Tk. 398 respectively.

The share of annual household spending for the maintenance of female members is disproportionately low (around 30%) and is indicative of high extent of intra-household discrimination against women and female child.

About 87% households reportedly have some savings (any amount from Tk. 1 or more). An average CHT household has savings (as on January 2008) amounting to about Tk. 3,542, while on average an indigenous people's household has Tk. 2,647 and a Bangalee household Tk. 4643 as savings which is relatively higher than that of the indigenous household.

About 54% of all CHT households have some access to credit. The average amount of credit received by a household during 2004-2007 is Tk. 4,597. An average indigenous household has received Tk. 5,283 as credit, while an average Bangalee household has received Tk. 12,674. Bangalee households were found more advanced in taking credit from formal sectors like banks and NGOs.

The largest proportion of households had spent the borrowed money for maintaining household expenditure (37%). However, about 28% households invested the borrowed amount directly for income-generating activities (IGA).

Food habit of the CHT people is almost similar to that of the plain land people except that they consume a very few items like *nappi* (a special type of fish paste), ***bamboo shoots***, and **dry vegetables.** The items consumed by the indigenous peoples and the Bangalees are mostly similar, except for some special dishes which are found to be consumed by indigenous peoples' households only. The average physical quantity of food intake per person in CHT is about 781 gm per day. The per capita food intake of Bangalee households is 800 gm, and the same among the indigenous peoples is 765 gm. Over 50% food intake comes from cereals (rice) followed by vegetables (30%). The female members of households, on average, get 17% lesser amount of food as compared to their male counterpart.

The per capita daily energy intake of an average household is 1,798 k.cal, which is less than the level for the hardcore poor (below 1,805 kcal). The per capita daily energy intake status of the Bangalees (1,842 k.cal) is slightly better than the indigenous communities (1,762 k.cal), but still under the level of the absolute poor (below 2,122 k.cal).

'Food Poverty' is widespread in CHT. Most indigenous peoples in CHT are *not* secured in relation to availability of food during most time in a year; *Ashar* (June-July) and *Sravan* (July-Aug) being the worse months. However, for the Bangalees the food security status is little better as compared to the indigenous peoples. Since CHT is a food deficit region of the country, the whole issue of improving food security status deserves special attention.

About 62% households in the region irrespective of ethnicities, according to direct calorie intake (DCI) method, are living below the absolute poverty line (below 2,122

k.cal), **while 36% are hardcore poor** (below 1805 k.cal). A 59% of the Bangalee households are absolutely poor, and about 31% are hardcore poor. The prevalence of absolute poor and hardcore poor among indigenous peoples are 65% and 44% respectively.

About three-fourth of the households (74%) are living below the lower poverty line (<Tk.866/ person/month) and 86% below the upper poverty line (<Tk.1,025/ person/month), according to CBN method. Households living below lower and upper poverty lines are 78% and 89% respectively among indigenous people and 69% and 83% respectively among Bangalee. Households below lower poverty line range between 100% for Lushai and 71% for Chakma and households below upper poverty line range between 100% for Lushai and 84% for Chakma.

About 82% of children of 5-16 years are enrolled in primary or secondary schools with the enrollment among the Bangalees being marginally higher than that among the indigenous peoples. Three-fifths of children go to government primary schools irrespective of their distances from the residences. The average travel time for going to a nearby school, irrespective of communities, is around half an hour. The dropout scenario among the students is highly unacceptable, 65% children discontinue their education before completion of primary schooling and 19% after completion of the same. *Financial problem* is the main reason for school dropouts. The other reasons include *distance of the school from the residence, children are not welcomed at schools, and medium of instruction is not understandable, un-helping parents, insecurity,* and *lack of interest* of the child. In almost all schools both at primary and secondary level, the medium of instruction is Bangla.

Peoples' knowledge about health problems, health facilities and health service providers is crucial. Awareness situation was found to be deplorable in terms of the following issues: how to prepare ORS, ANC checkup, PNC checkup, and delivery by medically trained provider, place to go for child vaccination, ARI treatment of child and place to go for treatment of TB/leprosy. Among the diseases of poverty, the average number of incidences per household of measles and ARI is reportedly 1.4 incidences per year each, and that for diarrhea 2 incidences per year. Average incidence of malaria per household per year is 2.7. Malaria incidence has been reported at a higher frequency among the Bangalees. Maternal mortally reported during last five years is 0.5 on average, and incidences of neonatal mortality are 2 per household.

The contraceptive prevalence rate is 54% (national 56%), and the unmet need for family planning is 12% (national 17.6%). Service provider's home visitation generally is low. However, it is relatively higher among the Bangalee and the Khumi households. Availing ANC and PNC check-up facilities is low, as the knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy. Habit of receiving TT immunization by pregnant women is also very low. Regarding reasons for not availing treatment services from public health system and/or NGO facilities, the most commonly mentioned reasons are *'don't know where to go',* and *'facility/ provider too far off'*.

The major source(s) of drinking and cooking water in CHT are not safe. Most tubewells have not been tested for arsenic contamination. People have to travel long distances to fetch drinking water and spend substantial amount of time for the same. The distance and traveling time varies by season (dry and wet). A widespread practice of gender discrimination in collection of water has been found; it is the female members who suffer most due to water scarcity and inadequate hygiene situation. The use of latrine by all household members is not practiced in most of the households having hygienic latrine. The practice of healthy personal hygiene, including hand washing at critical times and disposal of household waste, is below the optimum level.

Overall 43% households (50% indigenous and 34% Bangalee) listen to radio, and 60% households with 54% indigenous and 68% Bangalee watch TV. Of those not owning radio, 16% go to neighbor's houses and 13% to Hat/Bazar and relatives'/ friends' homes. Of those not owning TV, 29% go to neighbor's homes, 15% to Hat/bazar, and 13% to relative's/ friend's homes.

The common people's day-to-day life in CHT is closely associated with the traditional power structure and lower tier of the local government, and to some extent with the security forces. During last three months prior to the survey, one or more members of 51% households have visited Karbaris, 32% visited Headmen, 48% visited UP members, 40% visited UP Chairmen, and 10% have visited Army/ BDR/APB Camps for various day-to-day affairs. During the same time, visits have also been made by one or more members of sample households to health workers (30%), NGOs (24%) and Union Health and Family Welfare Centres (20%). Access to various government offices at local level is significantly low. Access to district and/or regional power structure is also negligible. Overall, at least one member from 3% of the households have visited the Circle Chief during last three years, 4% visited Hill District Council, and 1% visited both the CHT Development Board and CHT Regional Council.

Overall participation in local level organization is low. Only 20% of households have claimed about having participation (membership) in CBO activities by any of their (household's) members. Only 10% of households with 13% for Bangalees and 9% for IPs (9%) received any type of skill development training in last one year from one or more sources. Only 3% of the households of both the IPs and the Bangalees are involved in multi-community organizations.

In terms of composite score on *women and development* issues, the IPs, on average, are in a better-off position with 12 percentage-points higher scores than that of the Bangalees. However, the indigenous peoples and the Bangalees still need to achieve 56 and 68 percentage-points respectively to attain the ideal situation (100%).

Majority of the population in CHT have extremely inadequate knowledge about the content of the CHT Accord 1997. They rather merely know that there has been an Accord which is known as the 'Peace Treaty'. The plausible reasons for not knowing the key content of the CHT Accord 1997 include *lack of intensive discussion on the issues among CHT population, several closed-door negotiation meetings before signature of the*

accord, lack of consensus between indigenous peoples and Bangalees, and low level of consciousness or *awareness due to lack of education and memory recall problem*.

Before the CHT Accord, a slightly less than one-fifth of the households had faced armed violence, and 5% reported that at least some from their households were wounded or killed. **About 17% households with slightly less than 25% of the indigenous peoples and 8% of the Bangalees reportedly faced extortion during the last three years**. Overall 42% of the CHT households with 46% indigenous and 38% Bangalees do not feel secured in moving outside of their own community. According to the majority Bangalees, the relations between the Bangalees and the indigenous peoples are *"friendly"* and/or *"almost friendly"*; and the same according to the majority indigenous peoples is *"not friendly"* and/or *"hostile"*.

The **confidence building index** (CBI) comprising 20 pertinent indicators and estimated using a 5-point Likert Scale (0 being 'no confidence' and 4 being 'highly confident') shows a **moderate confidence level across the communities** (CBI = 2.1). Among the indigenous communities the value of CBI is 2.0, and among the Bangalees the same is 2.3. Therefore, it is still a long way to go to build confidence among the CHT people, and accordingly all-out efforts must be devoted toward that to expedite the whole process of accelerated human development in CHT.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why Studying Baseline Situation of CHT?

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region appears as a crucial political and development discourse among academicians, researchers, and politicians for its diversity and gravity in geography, population, displacement, and Bangalee settlement among others. The issues like ethnicity, displacement, migration, environment, socio-economic backwardness, insurgency, military operations, and consequently the unstable situation in the CHT makes it a unique case for research. In December 1997, the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord (often known as *Shanti Chukti*) was signed between the Government and *Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity* (PCJSS) which stopped two and a half decades of insurgency and military operations that claimed thousands of lives. After the implementation of the treaty, focus is on the improvement in livelihood of these marginalized and deprived people, especially the indigenous peoples (IPs) got a new dimension with development initiatives taken by the Government, and development partners. In the official documents of the Government, population of CHT has been categorized as Tribal and Non-tribal (Bangalee). However, this study has used the term 'Indigenous People/Population' (IP) to denote tribal population ignoring the discourse of definition of indigenous people. This study focused on a total number of eleven different types of IPs recognized in the Bangladesh Population Census living in CHT. In the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Article 28(4), indigenous peoples are recognized as backward section of population and provision of positive discrimination regarding any types of development efforts is enshrined.

There is a need of information on socio-economic status and situation of peace and confidence building between Bangalee and IPs and among indigenous communities of CHT for development planning and initiatives. Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facilities (CHTDF) is a program/project undertaken by UNDP-Bangladesh with objectives to develop socio-economically and promote peace and confidence among communities. Under the auspices of UNDP, this study titled "Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)" has been conducted to explore the real situation of CHT population in terms of some broad areas like demography, migration or displacement, land ownership and dispossession, employment, crop production, income, savings, credit, household assets, food consumption, education, health, water-sanitation, access to information and local government institutions, women empowerment and violence, promoting peace and confidence building, knowledge on peace accord and community empowerment. This endeavor is the first attempt to draw the all-encompassing socio-economic scenario of CHT which would represent all the indigenous communities and Bangalees individually.

The current study has been conceived for a comprehensive understanding of socio-economic status of the people living in CHT, which is one of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable regions in terms of various development indicators (income, employment, poverty, health and water, environment and sanitation (WES), education, inter community confidence, etc.). The study has been aimed at generating benchmark information for understanding periodic progress attained through interventions made into UNDP-CHTDF. The accompanying survey has generated an extensive knowledge based on multifarious aspects of livelihood of all the 12 ethnicities (including 11 indigenous peoples and Bangalees) living in the region.

1.2 Background of Chittagong Hill Tracts

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is situated in the southeastern corner of Bangladesh and is covered with lush green hills, innumerable *jharnas* (scattered springs) and hundreds of *choras* (mountain streamlets). The territorial boundary of the region is: (a) in the east, the Arakan (Southern Chin State) of Myanmar and Mizoram state of India, (b) in the north, by Tripura state of India, (c) in the west, by Chittagong District, and (d) the south, by the Cox's Bazar district. The CHT region is as high as over 4000 feet in places, the hill ranges containing limited cultivable lands that distinctly vary from the fertile multi-yield fertile alluvial plains of the rest of Bangladesh. The region is situated between $21^0 25'$ and $23^0 45'$ north latitudes and between $91^0 45'$ and $92^0 50'$ east longitudes. It has a total land area of about 13,294 square km (about 10% of land area in Bangladesh).

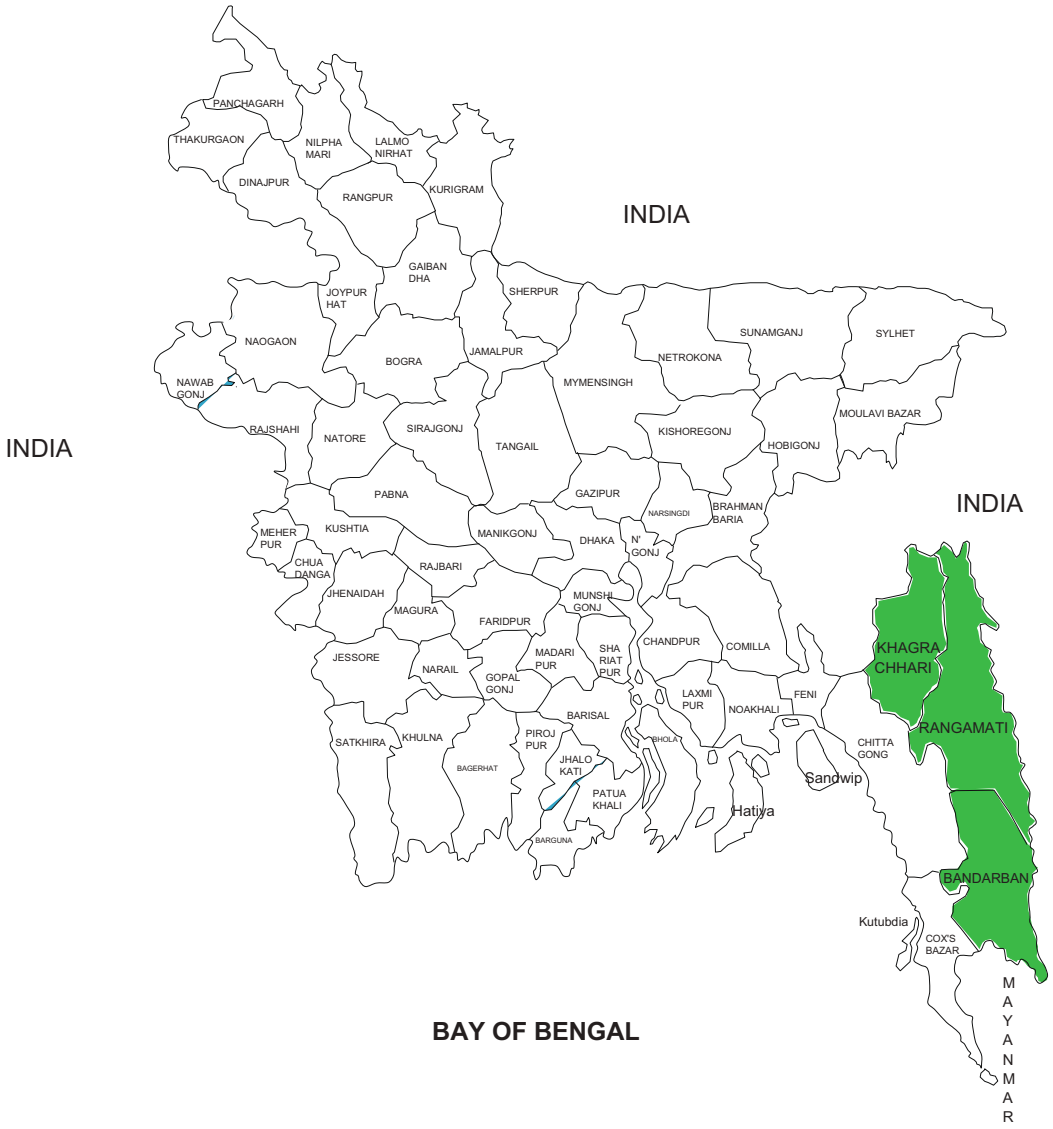
The CHT became formally annexed to the then province of Bengal in 1860. Historically, the CHT had largely been a self-governed independent territory until 1860 when the British took it over as their vassal (Bangladesh District Gazetteer, 1975). In the year 1900, the British had passed and enforced the 'Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation of 1900', declared the CHT as an 'Excluded Area' and put an embargo on 'outsiders' (people other than the indigenous ones) to settle or purchase land in the territory. The Regulation provided substantive autonomy to the indigenous people. The autonomy had been in force till 1962 when the Government of Pakistan replaced the 'excluded area' status of the CHT with that of the 'tribal area' in a constitutional amendment in 1962 aiming at paving the way for an influx of people other than those of the indigenous origin into the region in a large number. The non- indigenous population (mostly Bangalees) in 1872 was 1.74%[1], which rose to the level of around 9.09%[2] (1951) over eight decades, and doubled by the next two decades (19.41%[3] in 1974). Moreover, the indigenous leadership (*Raja,* Headman, *Karbari*) lost control over land, among other things, as a result of the amendment of 'special status' for the tribal area. However, the 1900 Regulation, after numerous amendments remains valid law today and still forms the basis of legal and administrative system of the region[4].

In mid-1950s, the Pakistan Government initiated construction of the Kaptai Hydro-electric Project to meet the need for energy for industrialization and domestic consumption with financial assistance from Canada and the World Bank; the project was completed by early 1960s. This project, along with development of other industrial units in CHT (mostly the Chandroghona Paper Mill in Kaptai area) has provided the government an alibi in favour of allowing non-indigenous population's influx under the coverage of economic development. However, creation of the Kaptai Lake (reservoir) along with construction of the Kaptai Dam on the Karnaphuli River, as one of the largest dams in South Asia, has inundated 54% of total arable land of the CHT area by a water-body[5] and caused displacement of over 100,000 people[6] (mainly indigenous) from their ancestral land and is regarded by many as one of the major causes of the armed revolt that began in the 1970s and ended in the 90s.[7] Only a few of

[1] 1,097 persons (Census of India 1872). Historically, the Bangalees were mostly brought into CHT by the IP elites as sharecroppers for undertaking plough cultivation in their lands (Shelley 1992).
[2] 26,150 persons (Census of Pakistan 1951).
[3] 98,628 persons (Census of Bangladesh 1974)
[4] Halim & Roy, 2007
[5] Shelley 1992, Mohsin 1997, Ali 1993, Roy 1996.
[6] Barkat and Huda 1988.
[7] Roy, 2003

the displaced families, who were able to produce land-deed[8] to the authorities, were provided with some grossly inadequate monetary compensation. As a result, about 50,000 IPs (mostly Chakmas) was forced to migrate to India and another 10,000 to Burma in search of livelihood[9].

Map 1: Chittagong Hill Tracts Region in Bangladesh (shaded areas constitute CHT)



[8] Traditionally the IPs used to enjoy usufructory right on land ownership and do not need to have registered land ownership deeds/documents.

[9] Roy RCK, 1996.

The dam, till today, is regarded as a massive tragedy in the CHT. It has disintegrated large proportion of IP families by scattering them around the subcontinent and Burma on one hand, and destroyed the agro-based economy of the region on the other. Although the dam lit all major cities in East Pakistan with electricity, it left the people in CHT uprooted and in sheer despair and dismay. It is also to be noted that most of the *upazilas* (sub-districts) on the Kaptai Lake have been brought under electrification only over 40 years after the construction of the power generation project.

During the forty years following construction of the power generation project, many significant political changes took place in CHT. Most significant event among them is that the people of the then East Pakistan (Bangalees and other Indigenous Peoples) fought for regional autonomy of the then eastern part of Pakistan. The struggle reached to its culmination in 1971, and ended up by the glorious war of liberation against Pakistan. Likewise in other places, majority people living in CHT (both IPs and Bangalees) supported the struggle of people living in the then East Pakistan, and have participated in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.

In 1972, an 18-member delegation of the CHT people led by Manabendra Narayan Larma, the then member of the Constituent Assembly and a veteran fighter of the Liberation War, submitted a memorandum demanded constitutional recognition of the indigenous peoples' groups living in the CHT and regional autonomy for protection of their distinct ethnic and cultural identity to the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.[10]. However, neither the recognition of the different indigenous peoples groups nor regional autonomy has got recognition and/or reflection in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh[11]. It is to be noted further that immediately after Bangladesh attained its liberation, some armed groups of Bangalees from the neighbouring districts, initiated forceful grabbing of some lands traditionally owned by the indigenous people. The constitutional non-recognition and/or denial of regional autonomy coupled with incidences of land-grabbing have created massive resentment among the indigenous population. Different political groups in favor of demands like regional autonomy and constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and their rights have been formed after enactment of the Constitution in 1972 (e.g., *Jana Sanghati Samity, Mukti Parishad* etc.).

The overall law and order situation had deteriorated all over Bangladesh since 1973, in which the armed collaborators and some of the extremist left groups (irrespective of their roles during the War of Liberation), who reorganized themselves in the underground, had a proactive role. The then government launched massive combing operations all over the country, and the same in CHT has been further intensified compared to rest of the country as the security forces had also been assigned to deal with political groups who favored popular demands of the IPs. As a result, many innocent IPs involved with neither anti-state nor extremist activities have been harassed and/or taken into custody. The latter had further fueled resentment of the IPs. However, in early 1975, the Government took some measures and released a large number of people in CHT. However, the combing operation was not discontinued, and the massive discontent kept continuing.

[10] Shelley 1992 , Ali 1993
[11] Roy RCK 1996

Meanwhile, with the political changeover that took place in Bangladesh in 1975 in connection with tragic incidents of assassination of the then President along with some other key political leaders and over-throwing of the elected constitutional government, military-dominated governments ruled the country for about 15 years. These governments also failed to realize the gravity of the problem in CHT, and rather wrongly viewed it as insurgency that had arisen from backward infrastructure, unorganized marketing system and exploitation of natural resources, illegal grabbing of indigenous land; and eventually undertook the policy of resolving the situation from the position of achieving a military solution. Since then the successive governments encouraged sponsored population transfer programme (1979-1984). During 1979-1985, around 400,000 poor Bangalees had been uplifted from the plain districts of Bangladesh and transmigrated to CHT (Barkat and Huda 1988, Ali 1993, Mohsin 1997, Shelly 1997, Halim & Roy, 2007). However, around 15% of these transmigrated people had reportedly left CHT because of insecurity and being completely alien to the living environment (Shelly 1992, Roy 1995). Millions of Taka from the national exchequer were earmarked and spent to cover the expenses of the transmigration operation, but no public announcements and notifications in this regard were made. In October 1976, the Government officially involved the armed forces in 'Aid to Civil Power' (Rokonuddowla, 2007) which triggered tension in the region. It is to be noted that, by this time, some of the IP political groups also undertook the policy of armed confrontations (*Shanti Bahini* attacks) with the authorities while the police force have proved themselves incapable of dealing with such confrontations.

The Government, in response to IPs' insurgencies, had undertaken the traditional multi-branched counter insurgency strategy including (i) use of military force, and (ii) use of socio-demographic measures (including political and socio-cultural interventions, (iii) 'socio-economic assistance for development', (iv) 'winning over hearts and minds of the people' by keeping demographic engineering interventions as the heart of the strategy. In reality, all these strategies together had been implemented as (i) use of force to evict and relocate the indigenous population from their land and villages, and (ii) transmigration of tens of thousands of landless and poor Bangalees from the plain land (mostly the river-erosion victims) and settling in plots provided by the state. The main objectives behind these strategies were as follows: (i) the settlement of a large number of Bangalee households in CHT would enhance the size of population loyal to the state, and (ii) these fresh settlements would act as counterweight to the population demanding indigenous peoples' rights and regional autonomy. Furthermore, the Bangalee population transmigrated to CHT, if needed, would serve as 'human shields' and/or 'hostages to fortune' for the security forces.[12]

Although there are several debates about intensity and duration of the armed conflict related to insurgency and counter-insurgency operations, a distinct shift in the counter-insurgency strategy from the Government had been observed since the mid 1980s. These include (i) Government's suspension of large-scale transmigration program, (ii) initiation of informal and formal contacts and/or dialogues with the IPs, (iii) declaration of CHT as a special economic area, (iv) deployment of resources for 'pacification' to integrate IPs and Bangalees towards 'confidence building', (v) introduction of 5% quota in all governmental recruitments, and student intakes at all educational institutions for all indigenous populations (including those on the plain land), and (vi) introduction of 10% quota for contractors from among IPs in all development works/projects undertaken in CHT. Thus, it shows that the state had initiated a process aiming at development of peace and confidence building in CHT more

[12] Adnan, 2004

than a decade before it culminated through signing of CHT Treaty in 1997. However, it is to be noted that the level of persuasion varied during the terms of different governments, was related to political commitment of the latter to the causes of establishing peace and development in CHT.

Administratively, CHT comprises of three hill districts: Banadarban (4479 sq. km.), Khagrachari (2699 sq. km.), and Rangamati (6116 sq. km.). The three hill districts comprise of seven main valleys formed by the Feni, Karnafuli, Chengi, Myni, Kassalong, Sangu and Matamuhuri rivers and their tributaries, and numerous hills (Kiukarotlang, Chinchirmawitlang, and Chimbuk), ravines and cliffs covered with dense vegetation (trees, bush, creeper jungles etc.) which are in complete contrast to most of the other districts of Bangladesh consisting mainly of plain alluvial land. Bandarban district comprises of 7 upazilas (sub-disricts), 29 unions (smallest administrative units), 97 *mouzas* (revenue units) and 1501 *paras* (villages). There are 8 upazilas, 34 unions, 120 *mouzas* and 1581 *paras* in Khagrachori; and 10 upazilas, 48 unions, 162 *mouzas* and 1344 *paras* in Rangamati district. However, beside formal administrative structure[13] of the region, the CHT is traditionally divided into three circles: (i) Chakma Circle, (ii) Mong Circle, and (iii) Bhomong Circle. Each of the circles is headed by a Circle Chief[14], traditionally known as *Raja* (king). The Circle Chiefs are entrusted with the collection of taxes, and empowered to resolve conflicts and dispense justice in 'tribal' courts in accordance with the customary laws of the indigenous peoples (IPs) living under their respective jurisdictions. The circle chiefs are represented at the mouza level by a Headman and at the *para* level by a *Karbari*.

According to the CHT Regulation 1900 (section 7), the "general" administration of the CHT in civil, criminal, revenue and "all other matters" is vested in the Deputy Commissioner (DC, who is a government –appointed functionally. The DC is obliged to act with the chiefs on important matters affecting the administration of the CHT (Rule 39, CHT Regulation) and as well consult with the headman on matters of land and revenue. However, the efficacy of this practice seems to vary in accordance with the nature of the relationship between the individuals involved. In addition, there exists a Hill District Council (HDC's) comprising of 15 members and headed by a Chairperson[15] for the past two decades in each district of CHT. The regions general administration is vested in a number of authorities , including the DC, Chiefs and Headman, and the HDC's, although the DC's role is still perhaps the most authoritative on account of his powers over land matters, "law and order " and the issuance of licenses and permits for trade and commerce and the extraction of natural resources. [16] Moreover, since the signing of the CHT Accord in 1997, a Hill Regional Council headed by a Chairperson (mandatorily from IPs) and 22 members (with two-thirds from among the IPs) has been constituted for overall coordination of administrative and developmental affairs in the region.. According to the RC Act of 1998, the Regional Council (RC) also can formally ask the national government to remove any inconsistencies between the CHT Regulation of 1900and other laws. However this legislative role of RC is yet to been seen in practice.[17]

[13] District headed by Deputy Commissioner, Upazila by UNO, and Union by UP Chairman.
[14] Since 1881, the Government established the formal structure of traditional authority among the indigenous peoples in CHT which is in force till date (for details, see Adnan 2004).
[15] Members and Chairpersons of all these councils according to law are to be elected. However, till date the councils are functioning by the ad hoc appointees.
[16] Roy, 2000
[17] Roy ibid.

The CHT is an example of a legally and judicially pluralistic system. The most singularly important as mentioned earlier is of these laws is the CHT Regulation of 1900. The CHT Regulation functions in the nature of a constitutional legal instrument for the CHT. Legal pluralism exists on account of the concurrent application of customary, regional, and national laws to the region. Judicial pluralism is reflected through such matters as the co-existence of traditional and state courts, based upon different traditions of justice, litigation procedure, penal and reform system, restitution and compensation processes, and so forth. [18]

With the signing of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord, a partially autonomous self-government system has been re-established in the CHT, and the region has been officially recognized as a "tribal-inhabited area." The PCJSS vowed its "full and firm confidence in the sovereignty and integrity of Bangladesh" stepped out from its strategy of armed resistance, surrendered arms, and about 65,000 IP refugees returned home (The Daily Ittefaq December 3, 1997; and Kabir 2000).The primacy of the indigenous peoples' legal status in the region vis-à-vis other population groups has been highlighted by the recognition of the legislative competence of the new CHT RC and that of the strengthened hill district councils, over customary law, and through the formal recognition of local "customs, practices and usages" for purpose of resolution of land- related disputes by the CHT Land Commission (another creation of Accord).[19]

The other important feature of the Accord, with regard to customary laws, was the reiteration of the administrative roles of chiefs, headman and karbaris. They can provide permanent resident certificates to both hill people and non-hill people have been formally acknowledged. Moreover, the chiefs have been included among the members of the CHT Land Dispute Resolution Commission, a quasi –judicial body that is expected to deal with the land dispossession and disputes. Likewise the chiefs have been included among the ex-officio advisers to the Ministry of CHT Affairs. The HDC and indirectly RC have been provided a legal basis to exercise supervisory authority over the headman, a prerogative that was hitherto exercised only by the chiefs and central government authorities. In other ways, however, the existing role of the traditional institutions in land, revenue, and judicial administration has remained unchanged.[20]

The period immediately following the Accord observed a rush by government development planners, bilateral development partners of the government and the representatives of multilateral development agencies (notably Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank) to do need assessment missions, socio-economic surveys "grassroots" opinion seeking dialogues and etc. The government invited Reconstructionist experts from post-conflict regions worldwide to advise it[21]. As a result, the Government and the development partners have initiated many steps for expediting the development in the region. UNDP has launched one of its largest direct execution interventions in the country under the umbrella of Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF).

[18] Roy, 2004
[19] Roy, 2004
[20] Roy, ibid.
[21] Roy, 2003

1.3 People in CHT

As mentioned previously, there are twelve ethnicities (11 indigenous and Bangalees) living in CHT. The following part of this section provides a brief overview about all these twelve communities.

Indigenous People in CHT

There are eleven[22] ethnic multi-lingual minorities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region of Bangladesh. They are: Bawn/Bawm, Chak, Chakma, Khyang, Khumi, Lushei/Lushai, Marma (Maghs), Mrus/Mro (Moorangs), Pangkhua/Pankhua, Tangchangya, and Tipperas (Tipras). The Matrix 1.1 below shows who lives where in CHT by ethnicities and upazilas.

Matrix 1.1: Who lives where in CHT: by Upazilas and by Ethnicities

Sl. No.	Districts & Upazilas	Ethnicities											
		Bawm	Chak	Chakamas	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marmas	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripuras	Bangalee
1	**BANDARBAN**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
1.1	Alikadam	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
1.2	Bandarban Sadar	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	√
1.3	Lama	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
1.4	Naikhongchhari	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	√
1.5	Rowangchhari	√	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
1.6	Ruma	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
1.7	Thanchi	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
2	**KHAGRACHHARI**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
2.1	Dighinala	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.2	Khagrachhari Sadar	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.3	Lakshmichhari	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.4	Mahalchhari	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.5	Manikchhari	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.6	Matiranga	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.7	Panchhari	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
2.8	Ramgarh	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
3	**RANGAMATI**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
3.1	Baghaichhari	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	√
3.2	Barkal	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	√
3.3	Belaichhari	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	√	√	√	√
3.4	Juraichhari		-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	√	√	√
3.5	Kaptai	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	√	√	√	√
3.6	Kawakhali	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	√
3.7	Langadu	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	√
3.8	Naniarchar	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√
3.9	Rajasthali	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	√	√	√	√
3.10	Rangamati Sadar	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√

Anthropologists divide all these ethnic peoples into three[23] groups based on their languages, customs, religious beliefs and patterns of social organization. The Bawm, Pangkhua, Lushai, Khumi, Mro and Khyang belong to the ***Kuki-Chin or Kuki*** group. The Tripura and Riang belong to the ***Tripura*** group and the Chakma, Marma, Tangchangya and Chak belong to the

[22] Majid, Mustafa, ed. ***Bangladesher Mongoloid Adivashi*** (The Mongoloid Aboriginals of Bangladesh), Mowla Brothers, Dhaka, 2005, p-132.
[23] Loncheu, S., 2004

Arakanese group. Arakanese group is numerically the most prominent group among the three. Tripura and Khumi are the second and third groups respectively in terms of numerical strength. Most indigenous people are Sino-Tibetan[24] descent and have distinctive mongoloid features.

1.4 About the Project "Promotion of Development and Confidence-Building in the CHT"

Since the late 1990s, with the end of the nearly two decades of insurgency in the CHT, a new vista of opportunities for development has opened in the region. There has been renewed interest by the donor community for bringing developmental support to this conflict-battered region. Similarly, there is a strong common commitment of both the people and the institutions of the CHT to see a resumption of development assistance and to participate in reinvigorated development efforts in the region. The UNDP-Bangladesh has been playing a central coordinating and facilitating role among the donor community in interaction with the Government and CHT institutions to promote development since the signing of the 1997 Peace Accord. Under these back drops, the UNDP has conducted a Needs Assessment mission in CHT in April 1998. The mission identified a number of sectors for intervention by the donor agencies specially agriculture, education, health, infrastructure and communication. Interventions addressing gender disparities also emerged as one of the major areas during the needs assessment.

Box 1.1: Funding of the Project

Financial support is from the different donor agencies like European Commission, USAID, NORAD, AUSAID, Japan, Canada, and UNDP and is channeled through UNDP. The project memorandum was formally agreed with UNDP and GoB in June 2002, with a total Multi-donor commitment of US$ 50,000,000 over a period of five years (January 2005 to September 2009).

The Chittagong Hill Tracts, with a population of 1.3 million, has remained more or less outside the mainstream of development aggravated by geo-physical characteristics and the indigenous communities of the CHT have excluded from the development efforts. As a consequence of signing 'CHT Treaty', very often called as 'Peace Treaty', two decade long insurgency came to an end and the people of CHT have entered into a new era of development opportunities. Now the situation is more favorable for carrying out development activities. People's enthusiasm and efforts have matched international donor community's support for recommencement of development in the region.

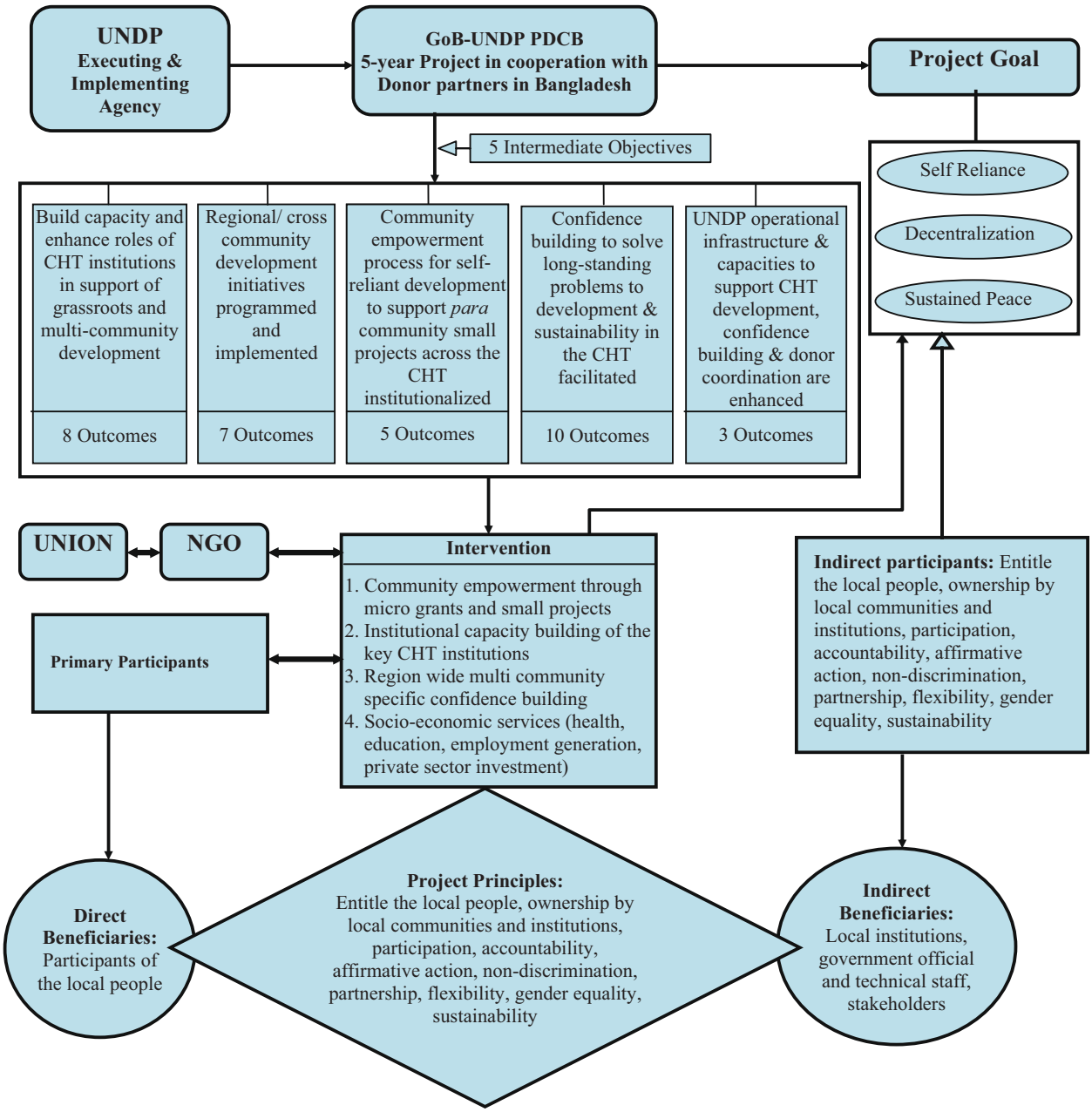
For addressing this scenario, donor interest to support development in the region has remained active, and the main concern for restarting assistance was the need to ensure a safe working environment for development work. As a result, a joint Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the UNDP Risk Assessment Mission was fielded in June 2002, and the mission report concluded that there was a sufficient level of safety throughout CHT for development assistance to restart. Since then, as Convener and Chair of the Local Coordination Group (LCG) subgroup on CHT, UNDP has been playing a central coordinating and facilitating role among the donor communities, and the interaction with the Government and CHT institutions and developed a 5-year project of **"Promotion of Development and Confidence-Building in the CHT (PDCB)"** with financial assistance from multi-donor agencies to promote overall socio-economic development of the region and confidence building among the people. The purpose of the project is to strengthen CHT institutional capacities and expand support to community small-scale development, while also targeting confidence-building measures and the pursuit of region-wide multi-community opportunities.

[24] Ibid

The overall development objective is to support the Government of Bangladesh, and to further enable the CHT institutions and the communities, to pursue accelerated and sustainable socio-economic development based on the principles of the self-reliance and decentralized development initiatives, in order to reduce poverty across the region and building greater confidence and trust for resolving long-standing issues critical to development and peace. This objective will be complemented and reinforced by the creation of conducive development environment based on-

1. The resumption of significant scale of international development assistance to the CHT; and
2. Confidence-building measures among the people and institutions of the CHT that promote long-term peace**.**

Figure 1.1: Understanding the UNDP-CHTDF-PDCB-CHT Program



Box 1.2: Goal, Purpose, Components and Principles of the Project: At a glance	
Project Purpose	To strengthen CHT institutional capacities and expand support to community small-scale development, while also targeting confidence building measures and the pursuit of region-wide, multi-community opportunities, all for the purpose of reducing poverty.
Project Goal	To develop socio-economic condition of Chittagong Hill Tracts based on the principles of self – reliance, decentralization and sustained peace.
How it should be achieved	Open new opportunities for development of communities in the CHT through promotion of self-reliant development of communities and the effective support of their development efforts by all concerned development institutions. Initiate sector wide activities aiming at generating employment and enhancing markets, private sector investment, environment protection, and health and education services. It brings people together around these initiatives to work for the common good, and thereby to build confidence among them.
Project Components	Four integrated components: 1. Community empowerment and small project activities (coordinated and supported by local NGOs), 2. Region –wide economic and social opportunities, 3. Institutional capacity building of the key CHT institutions, and 4. Specific confidence building measures
Project Principles	✓ Respect to and promotion of the rights, customs and traditions of the local peoples ✓ Ownership by local communities and institutions ✓ Participation ✓ Transparency and Accountability ✓ Affirmative action ✓ Non-discrimination (inclusiveness) ✓ Partnership ✓ Flexibility ✓ Gender equality ✓ Sustainability

Implementation Strategy of the PDCB

Box1.3: Implementing Agencies
The project is being implemented by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), CHT Regional Council, CHT Development Board, Hill Districts Councils, Circle Chiefs, District and Upazila Administration Offices, Local Traditional and Development Institutions with assistance from UNDP.

The programme is being implemented across the CHT in **Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill Districts.** The overall strategy of the programme is to open new opportunities for development in the CHT through the promotion of self-reliant development of communities and the effective supply of their development efforts by all concerned development institutions.

The 5-year programme will build on the experiences of the one-year *Preparatory Assistance* phase, take these to a greater scale to cover the entire CHT, and further expand the scope of development activity to include the pursuit of region-wide and multi-community development opportunities.

The operational strategy of the programme will, therefore, include the following key components:

(a) capacity building of the institutions of the CHT to effectively plan and technically support the bottom-up community initiatives;

(b) special region-wide initiatives that address cross-cutting development priorities and peace-building opportunities;

(c) empowerment of up to 2,500 *para* communities for self-reliant development based on self-assessment of development opportunities , and undertaking management of small-scale development activities supported by a Quick Impact Fund;

(d) confidence building discussion and activities among communities, and CHT leaders from all communities, Government, and Donors, to address and seek practical and alternative solutions to issues that have impeded development; and

(e) further strengthen UNDP capacities, especially at the field level - to coordinate, facilitate and support above initiatives through a partnership approach.

In this regard, UNDP-CHTDF directly implements the project under UNDP's Direct Execution Procedure. UNDP/Bangladesh assumes the role of executing agency, and Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF) takes the role of implementing Agency. Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) is responsible as the Co-operating Agency, and takes responsibility to convene and chair the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the programme, which provides overall policy guidance and advice to the project. It is also entrusted with the role to facilitate institutional collaboration for development and confidence building activities.

Institutional Focal points representing MoCHTA, CHTRC, HDC and UNDP ensure smooth coordination of various operations of the project and expand partnership with the key CHT institutions. CHT Regional Council (RC) chairs the Regional Coordination Committee (RCC) that provides operational guidance to the project. Hill Districts Councils chair the District Project Facilitation Committee (DPFC), which are responsible for selection of pilot Upazilas and over viewing and monitoring the field operations.

An Advisory Panel consisting of representatives from MoCHTA, RC, and Traditional Leadership/Civil Society advises the UNDP-CHTDF senior management. Besides, there are some other committees such as Upazila Advisory Committee, Union Facilitation Committee, Upazila Support Teams and *Para* Development Committees. These committees help to select and implement the small projects undertaken by the community people.

Major Activities of the Project

The major activities of the project are to:

- ✓ Improve management, organizational and human resource capacity of CHT institutions.
- ✓ Provide technical and logistical support to CHT institutions (notably MoCHTA, RC, HDCs, CHTDB, and NGOs).
- ✓ Strengthen community outreach and support systems.
- ✓ Develop and strengthen Planning cells within MoCHTA and RC.
- ✓ Employment of CHT youth in formal and informal sector.
- ✓ Improve marketing system and rural infrastructure.
- ✓ Promote private sector investment in CHT particularly in the area of tourism, horticulture and agro-based industries.
- ✓ Strengthen disaster preparedness and management capacities of CHT institutions.

- ✓ Provide support to Basic Education.
- ✓ Expand and institutionalize community empowerment process.
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of NGOs and community organizations to support and manage the community empowerment process.

Box 1.4: Target Groups

Primary Participants: CHT people of all communities, CHT institutions including traditional (such as Headmen, Karbaries) and elected leaders, NGOs, Community Based Organizations.
Indirect Participation: Various partners who join and provide technical support to the programme, and local government officials and technical staff.

- ✓ Document and disseminate CHT Best Practice among the communities across the CHT.
- ✓ Integrate gender mainstreaming policy into targeted CHT institutional systems and community development programme.
- ✓ Increase the involvement of traditional and elected CHT leaders in the development process.
- ✓ Facilitate and organize dialogue process, study tours and exposure visits for relevant organizations and communities for mutual experience and information sharing.
- ✓ Support the governmental initiatives for dispute resolution.
- ✓ Enhance the capacities of the CHT institutions and local communities on Natural Resource Management.
- ✓ Piloting Community Managed Forestry.
- ✓ Strengthen the capacity of the Police Force working in CHT.
- ✓ Support the governmental initiatives for Returned Refugees/Internally Displaced People/ Ex-combatants.
- ✓ Strengthen UNDP-CHTDF infrastructure and capacities to coordinate and facilitate donor support in CHT.

1.5 Study Rationale and Objective

As a part of this new program, UNDP-CHTDF has initiated the current baseline survey of the CHT for collecting information on the socio-economic status of the population (covering all 12 ethnicities) residing in the area. Furthermore, this survey was intended to collect baseline information on key areas of programme impact and, therefore, includes a strong quantitative component supplemented by qualitative data obtained from selected communities and institutions. It is envisaged that the generated information will subsequently serve as the basis for measuring the progress of the implementation activities of UNDP-CHTDF.

The **broad objective** of the survey is to provide estimates of selected socio-economic characteristics of population that will serve as the baseline for assessing the progress and impact of UNDP-CHTDF progress intervention.

The specific objectives of the survey are to-

1. Provide estimates of selected socio-economic characteristics of CHT population.
2. Generate information on socio-economic characteristics of IP.
3. Make available estimates of selected socio-economic characteristics of Bangalees.
4. Generate information on socio-economic characteristics of each of the IP communities.

1.6 Organization of the Report

This baseline survey report of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is organized in a logical sequence in line with the objectives of the study as mentioned in Section 1.5. The accompanying report comprises 24 Chapters. Chapter I delineate the essence and importance of this study and provide a brief sketch of the CHT region focusing on geography, historical evolution, ethnicity of the population. It also introduces UNDP-CHTDF program for ease of understanding of the purpose and design of the study. Objectives of the study are also described in this Chapter. The Chapter II deals with the methodological aspects which includes sample design (both quantitative and qualitative), survey locations, variable and indicators used, data/information collection instruments, field data collection, and overall implementation mechanism of the study. Chapter III portrays the *para* profile of sample *para*s which sets the context of the study regions. Demographic and salient socio-economic information about sample households are presented in Chapter IV. Chapter V analyzes incidents and causes of migration and displacement during insurgency period. Chapter VI provides and analysis in to one of the most critical issues of CHT, namely land ownership, possession and dispossession. Chapter VII analyzes household assets, and Chapter VIII provides analysis of housing status. The current employment scenarios with associated issues are presented in Chapter IX. Chapter X presents an in-depth analysis of agriculture and crop production. Analysis of household income is delineated in Chapter XI, and logically Chapter XII deals with household expenditure. Issues pertaining to household savings and credit are discussed in Chapter XIII. A discourse on food consumption, food security and poverty is presented in Chapter XIV. Issues pertaining of the status of education and primary health care are presented in Chapters XV and XVI respectively. Chapter XVII discusses water, environmental sanitation and hygiene condition found in rural CHT. Discussion of issues on access to information is presented in Chapter XVIII, while that related to people's access to government and nation-building institutions is presented in Chapter XIX. Chapter XX addresses the issues related to women empowerment and development. Chapter XXI presents about the knowledge status of CHT people about the CHT Accord 1997. Some relevant issues on the status of conflict and violence scenario are described in Chapter XXII. The report ends with a major thought provoking key findings on peace and confidence-building status in Chapter XXIII. Major key findings of the study have been presented in Chapter XXIV. Each chapter ends with a recapitulation which intends to provide with an opportunity to the reader to grasp the content of each chapter at a glance.

In addition, the Executive Summary presented at the outset of the report is a stand-alone and relatively comprehensive material containing all relevant key findings and analysis. The text part of the report contains a total of 60 tables, 109 figures, 39 boxes, 2 maps, and 3 matrices (showing rules to construct Confidence Building Index). In addition, annexure provides the data tables, data collection instruments, study areas (with names of districts, upazilas, unions and *para*s) and composition of the study team.

CHAPTER II
METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

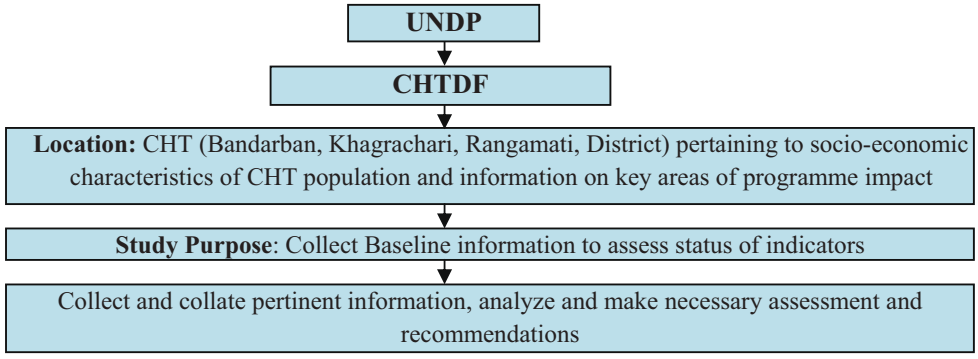
The objective of the accompanying study is to understand the socio-economic condition of CHT population–both indigenous and Bangalee. However, gathering knowledge on the status of promotion of peace and confidence building among communities is also a crucial thrust of this study. Since UNDP-CHTDF has been working in the rural CHT, the focus of this accompanying study is to serve the baseline status in terms of socio-economic indicators for UNDP-CHTDF. This assignment is the first phase of total operations research.

A wide range of efforts such as inception workshops with CHT stakeholders (UNDP-CHTDF personnel, development workers, local traditional leaders, relevant CHT expert at local and national level, and others), numerous field visits, spending much time with indigenous and bangalee people at their villages, discussion with community leaders, relevant officials from government and private sector had been made to understand the key methodological and contextual issues regarding the study. To ease the whole study process constant and continuous communication with UNDP officials and with knowledgeable and influential community leaders of CHT was maintained throughout the study. This section describes the technical aspect of the methodology and sampling strategies of the study in detail. In line with this, the section also provides a comprehensive description of the methodology for ensuring Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) measures for conducting data collection, recording, cleaning/storing and analyzing data.

2.2 Study Design

This study was designed to permit analysis of baseline status of CHT population in terms of socio-economic indicators as well as the status of peace promotion and confidence building. To attain the above mentioned purpose-assessing the baseline socio-economic status- the study used both quantitative and qualitative data and information. The sample population and *para* (village) were selected by using appropriate sampling procedure. However, at the stage of analysis data/information was disaggregated by community. A schematic snap-shot idea of the total study is presented herein.

Figure 2.1: Socio-economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts



The principal categories of study agents in the study area for both quantitative survey and qualitative study were women from households, husbands from households, community level opinion leaders, such as 'Headman', Karbari (Traditional leaders), school teachers, members of the lower administrative unit and government officials, and stakeholders from the 3 CHT districts. The total research design has been split into two broad segments namely; **Quantitative Survey, Qualitative Study** and those are sequenced below. The key dimensions of the Quantitative Survey Methods and then Qualitative Study Methods are presented below.

2.2.1 Sample Design for Quantitative Survey

A statistically valid sampling approach has been adopted in determining a representative sample of respondents for the study. Basing on the nature of the study and the socio-economic context of the target respondents, the following sampling strategy was adopted in the study.

Sample Size

For obtaining a representative sample size, a probabilistic sampling approach, as delineated below, was adopted. A **two-stage** random sampling strategy was adopted. At the **first stage,** Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were chosen, administrative unit village (very often called as *para*) at lower tier being the PSU. At the **second stage**, households per contacted PSU were randomly chosen. Thereafter, survey respondents were selected from each sample household. For a representative sample of PSU, the 95% confidence level and 10% precision level were considered. In line with the above, the sample size for PSU was determined. For such purpose, a sound statistical formula, as given below was used.

$$n = \frac{Z^2 CV^2}{e^2}$$

Where,

n = sample sizes
CV = Coefficient of variation (5%)
e = precision level = (10%)
Z = Standard normal variate value at 95% confidence level.

A representative sample size of PSUs had been determined to be n = 120 with design effect of 20%. PSUs were selected using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) by number of households after proportionate allocation to study districts. The proportions are 31% for Rangamati, 36% for Khagrachari, and 33% for Bandarban.

Sample Size of Households

For obtaining a representative sample size for household, a probabilistic sampling approach was adopted. A representative sample size of PSUs has been determined as, n = 3000 with 20% design effect. For this purpose, the following statistical formula was used:

$$n = \frac{Z^2PQ}{1 + \left(\frac{Z^2PQ}{C^2} - 1\right)/N}$$

Where,

n = Sample size
P = A dichotomous probability (50%)
Q = 1-p
Z = Standard normal variate
C = Precision level (2%)
N = Population size

Such formulation is very much appropriate when population sampling units are very large in number. We have such a case in CHT situation. According to estimates based on information contained in statistical yearbook 2004, number of household in CHT is over 185,500. Thus, our determined sample size was valid at 95% confidence level and 2% precision level. In real field situation the list of villages and households from either one or from a combination of more than one source like CHTDF/UNDP, CHT Development Board, and Hill District Council were collected. Applying PPS we selected sample villages by number of households. For each selected village a complete household listing was done. As envisaged beforehand that situations were found when all ethnic communities did not appear adequately in sample villages. Therefore, the number of sample villages was increased to 199 from originally proposed number i.e., 120. We present here the expected proportion of ethnic composition in such villages.

Table 2.1: Population and sample size by ethnicities

Ethnic Groups	Population (in thousand)*	Sample size	
		Originally proposed	Actual
Bangalee	473.3	1458	1452
Bawm	7.0	50	54
Chak	2.0	50	49
Chakma	239.4	738	731
Khyang	1.9	50	47
Khumi	1.2	50	43
Lushai	0.7	50	15
Marma	142.3	439	469
Mro	22.1	68	69
Pangkhua	3.2	50	50
Tanchangya	19.2	59	60
Tripura	61.1	188	199
Total sample size		3250	3238

*Note: Estimated by using data from Adnan, Shapan, 2004

From each selected sample PSU households was chosen, using simple random sampling (SRS) Procedure. Household listing was made and used as sampling frame. For locating households, equal number of households was selected from sample village. Thus, per village number of sample households was about 30.

2.2.2 Design for Qualitative Study

Beside quantitative survey, qualitative techniques were used primarily to collect in-depth/perceptual information on selected indicators related to the study. Qualitative methods are being increasingly used in social assessments as credible and reliable methods of data collection. They provide clear insights into people's perceptions and deeper understanding of local contexts, complex coping strategies, major priorities and solutions used by people. While permitting an in-depth study of selected issues, they have the advantage of keeping data collection process free from predetermined categories of analysis. They allow for a level of depth and detail that quantitative strategies can't provide. Following tools were employed for the qualitative data collection.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion is the best participatory way for gathering qualitative data. Focus group discussions were conducted around main study issues. For FGDs, a checklist was designed by creating category system, coding each comment into a particular category. Facilitators were provided a guide with key issues and indicators to steer the discussion and probe into issues so as to arrive at conclusions. Then, summary statements about the comments were prepared. FGDs were organized for two groups such as:

A. Community people: both male and female members of the households were the participants in this group.

B. Community level opinion leaders: UP members, NGO workers, traditional leaders, petty traders, headmen, ethnic leaders, etc. were the participants of this group discussion.

In total, 6 FGDs were conducted where participants were both from indigenous and non-indigenous population. Four (4) FGDs were conducted with community people and 2 with the community level opinion leaders. The average number of FGD participants was 10. In two FGDs we could not maintain the ideal size of group for FGD because in case of indigenous community leaders, while they were invited for such type of discussion, they requested us to permit to take most of the community leaders in the discussion to avoid misunderstanding among them.

Final Sample Sizes

Thus, final sample sizes by respondent categories were as follows.

Number of sample households	= 3238
Total respondents for the survey (men and women)	= 3238
FGD of men, women and community leaders (No. of FGDs)	= 6

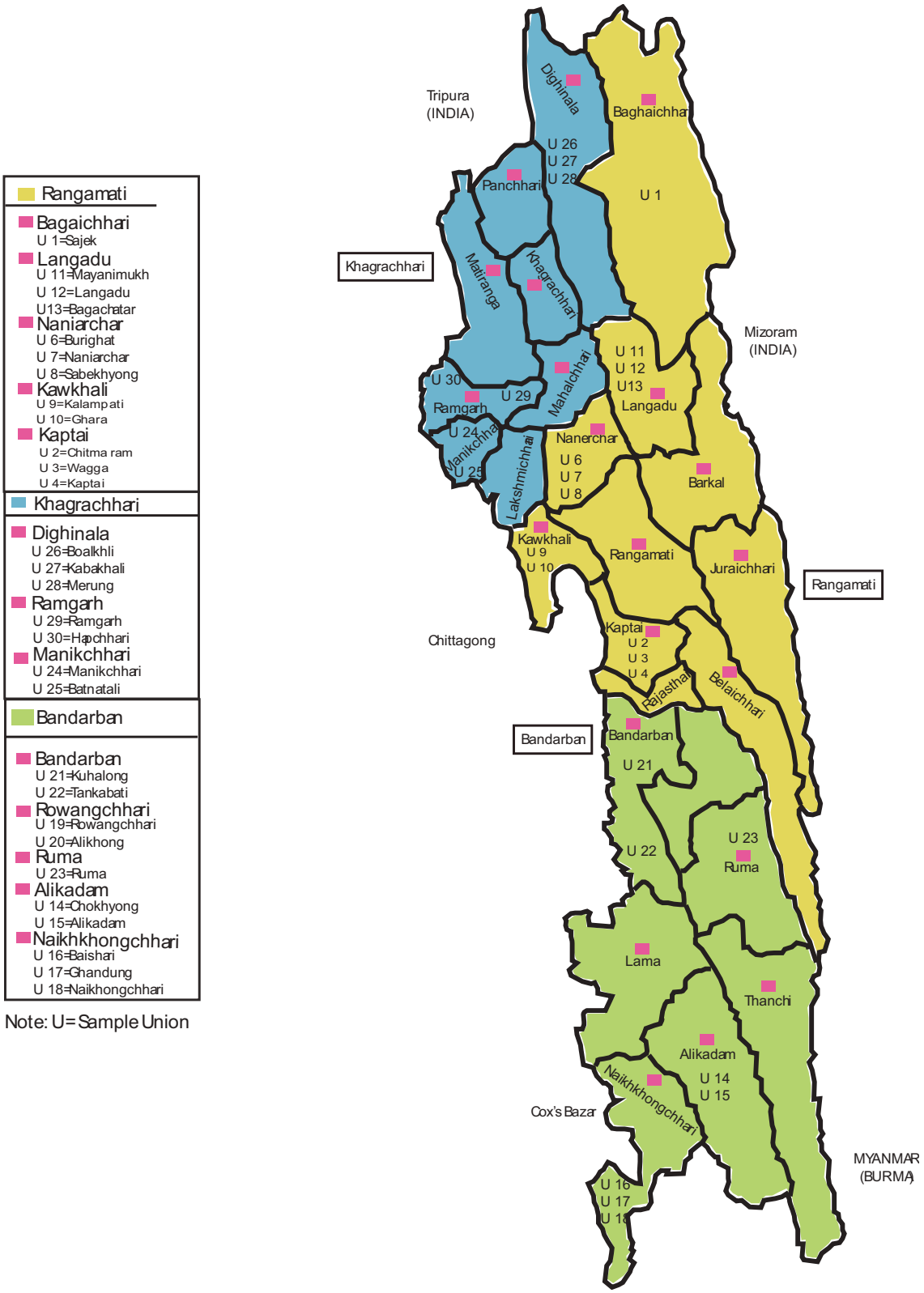
2.3 Study Area

In order to understand the baseline situation in terms of socio-economic indicators of that CHT population, this study was conducted in selected *para* or villages under unions covering all the three CHT districts, i.e., Rangamati, Khagrachari, and Bandarban. The sample *para* or village, union, Upzilla, and districts covered in the study are depicted in the Bangladesh Map (see next page, Map 2). The study covered about two hundred *para*/villages in twenty-nine (29) unions of 13 Upazilla of three CHT districts; and details about the study area are given in Annex 3.

Table 2.2: Sample area covered in the study

District	Upazila	Union
Rangamati	Bagaichhari	Sajek
	Kaptai	Chitmaram
		Wagga
		Kaptai
	Naniarchar	Burighat
		Naniarchar
		Sabekhyong
	Kawkhali	Kalampati
		Ghagra
	Langadu	Mayanimukh
		Langadu
		Bagachatar
Bandarban	Alikadam	Chokhyong
		Alikadam
	Naikhongchhari	Baishari
		Ghandung
		Naikhongchhari
	Rowangchhari	Rowangchhari
		Alikhong
	Bandarban Sadar	Kuhalong
		Tankabati
	Ruma	Ruma
Khagrachari	Manikchhari	Manikchhari
		Batnatali
	Dighinala	Boalkhali
		Kabakhali
		Merung
	Ramgarh	Ramgarh
		Hapchhari

Map 2: Chittagong Hill Tracts – Study Area



2.4 Variables and Indicators

The current baseline survey was designed to provide a comprehensive account of socio-economic characteristics of the CHT population pertaining to UNDP-CHTDF's current program interventions. The measurable areas/objects and broader categories of variables include: (a) demographic, (b) economic (income, consumption, savings, asset ownership), (c) social and cultural (literacy, health, water and sanitation, gender, women empowerment, VAW), (d) access to infrastructure facilities and services (power, energy and communication including telecommunication), and (e) issues related to confidence building and peace treaty. It is to note that in devising variables and indicators, various pertinent documents of UNDP, the Bangladesh MDG Progress Report 2004, and Bangladesh Common Country Assessment 2004 had been carefully consulted. A rigorous discussion was held at the inception workshop in Rangamati, and a number of brainstorming sessions were conducted with both indigenous and Bangalee community peoples and their leaders, knowledgeable people of CHT, and relevant UNDP officials to finalize variables, indicators and data collection techniques. It was envisaged that as the outputs of the baseline survey, the estimates would be produced aiming at the needs to provide measurable impacts of the interventions on households and individuals on the basis of precise socio-economic indicators. An account of the used measurable areas/objects, broader categories of variables, measurable indicators, and means of verification/sources of data/information have been presented below.

Matrix 2.1: Variables and Indicators and Means of data collection

Measurable areas/objects	Broader categories of variables	Measurable indicators (MI)	Means of verification/ sources of data/ information
Demographic		Age-sex structure, household size, children ever born, fertility, migration (in and out), reasons for migration.	Survey, FGD
Economic	Occupation	Prime and secondary occupation(s) and employment of household members (by male-female).	Survey
	Income	Gross, net, sources, by male-female of individuals and household.	Survey
	Expenditure	All items by food-nonfood (clothing, health, education), and recurrent-capital (household and by male-female).	Survey
	Consumption	Food items (identification of poverty level), food security status by month.	Survey
	Savings	Savings and credit by amount, sources, and conditions of credit.	Survey, Stakeholder consultation
	Asset ownership	Immovable and movables.	Survey
Social and cultural	Literacy	Overall and adult literacy, gross enrolment, dropouts, years of schooling by male-female, language of books, medium of instruction.	Survey
	Health and hygiene	Knowledge on curial public health issues and practice (application of knowledge) by male-female. Health care practices, access to medically competent provider/facility by diseases/ services type by male-female, FP methods.	Survey, FGD
	Water and sanitation	Access to safe water and sanitation, hygiene knowledge and practice.	Survey, FGD, Stakeholder consultation

Measurable areas/objects	Broader categories of variables	Measurable indicators (MI)	Means of verification/ sources of data/ information
	Access to information	Availability of and access to media (TV, radio, newspaper), frequency of watching and listening, most frequently watched/listened program, channels, subjects, issues.	Survey, FGD, Stakeholder consultation
	Gender and other development issues	Years and place of education of boys and girls, ideal age at marriage, arrangement of marriage, need to consult for consent in marriage, dowry, ideal family size and birth spacing, women's job outside village/community, asset ownership.	Survey, FGD
	Women's empowerment	Participation in income generation activities, decision making in spending individual and household income, wage discrimination, membership in different organizations and credit groups, utilization of credit, ability to visit (alone/not alone) various community places, work/activities outside home, husband's consultation on major decision issues, male-female divide in food/ education/health care, workload, patterns of leisure.	Survey, FGD
	Violence against women	Extend of and attitude towards verbal abuse, bettering, female child abuse, dowry, sexual, abuse, rape, compel suicide, causality, burn-acid throwing, forced prostitution, women trafficking, homicide, intimidation at work-place.	Survey, FGD
Access to infrastructure facilities and services	Power	Access to power.	Survey
	Energy	Access to energy by sources.	Survey
	Road	Access to road network.	Survey
	Telephone	Access to telephone by types.	Survey
Issues related to development of peace and confidence building	Status of peace	Armed violence, abduction, and extortion.	Survey, FGD, Stakeholder consultation
	Awareness of peace	Freedom of movement, security of women and children, abduction, extortion, armed conflict, communal tension, eviction from land.	Survey, FGD, Stakeholder consultation
	Peace Accord	Knowledge on some crucial issues like hill District Council, CHT Regional Council , CHT Development Board, Land commission, membership in CHT regional Council, and related.	Survey, FGD, Stakeholder consultation
	Confidence building	Communal conflict, relationship among communities, feeling of security, responsiveness of national and local government, service providers, enjoying cultural, customary and religious freedom, participation in social and cultural festival, right to vote.	Survey, FGD, Stakeholder consultation

2.5 Data Collection Instruments

To explore the baseline situation of CHT in terms of socio-economic indicators by community, the Study Team developed the data/information collection instruments (DCIs) in line with the objectives of this study and the variables and indicators selected according to ToR. It is worth mentioning that during the design phase, several contracts were made with the concerned UNDP-CHTDF personnel at different stages. Moreover, repeated brainstorming sessions were carried out with the study team members at HDRC. Along with the DCIs, data collection

manuals, i.e., detailed instructions to fill-in the questionnaire and clarifications regarding the questions were developed for each type of questionnaires.

All the DCIs used for collecting relevant information were pre-tested two times to assess how relevant the questions/items are, how well the respondents understand the questions, and whether there are problems in administering the instruments. Pre-testings of the DCIs were taken place in sites other than the sample spots in CHT. The pre-testing team included, among others, the Study Team members, and Members from UNDP and the CHTDF project, and local influential and knowledgeable community leaders. The involvement of local influential and knowledgeable community leaders in devising DCIs had ensured understanding about various contexts of the communities, getting access to community people, quality of the interviews, understanding of the field situation, and thereby quality of the final data collection. For pre-testing purpose, a small team comprising of both indigenous and Bangalee was recruited and trained.

On the basis of the pre-test results, the draft data collection instruments were modified and revised, which were then sent to UNDP for their final review and approval. Relevant feedback and comments from UNDP were taken into account to finalize the DCIs. The final version of DCIs was re-translated in both Bangla and in English. The necessary copies of Bangla version was printed for field data collection. After finalization of DCIs for the study, the DCIs were piloted in a place of CHT that was not included in the study. The main purpose of the piloting was to finalize the DCIs as well as data collection procedure (both quantitative and qualitative). In this study, a total of 9 DCIs (for detail see Annex 2) were used which are as follows:

1. Interview Schedule: Household
2. Focus Group Discussion: Union *Parishad* Chairman/Member
3. Focus Group Discussion: Community Leader
4. Focus Group Discussion: Community Women
5. Focus Group Discussion: Service Provider
6. Data Collection Format: Household Census
7. Data Collection Format: *Para* / Village Profile
8. Price Sheet: Land
9. Price Sheet: Food.

In addition to the above data collection instruments- to get clarification of and to substantiate quantitative data/information, there had been informal consultations and discussion meetings, in depth interview, idea sharing meeting with knowledgeable leaders of CHT during the whole study period.

2.6 Study Implementation

2.6.1 HDRC and UNDP-CHTDF Collaboration

Collaboration between HDRC and UNDP Bangladesh was forged throughout the study in the phases of pre*para*tion, pre-testing and finalization of DCIs, as well as training of the field staff. Moreover, during data/information collection, concerned UNDP staff provided their assistance. In addition to that, HDRC discussed the analysis plan with the officials of UNDP-CHTDF, Bangladesh.

2.6.2 Recruitment of Listing and Survey Personnel

This activity consisted of recruitment and training of Enumerator for Households listing and Household Listing Supervisors, Field Investigators, Field Supervisors, Quality Control Officers (QCOs), Registration Assistants, Coders, Code Verifiers, Editors and Edit-Verifiers. Survey personnel were recruited by inviting and interviewing eligible candidates through advertisement among those who were able to make communications in local language of CHT. In selecting these personnel, 'gender equality' was strictly adhered to. In addition, in selecting these staff, special preference was given to those having past experience in field data collection. The interviewing committee was headed by the Team Leader. The field staff was recruited in two steps. In first step, a team of highly qualified Field Supervisors (FS) and Quality Control Officers (QCO) was recruited at Dhaka from among those who have past experience in the similar job in CHT. In second step, in order to ensure compatibility of the field team with local tradition and culture, the second part of the field team was recruited from all ethnic communities in CHT. These local field investigators were recruited through TAUNGYA, a non-political voluntary and development organization working in CHT, who worked as local partner of HDRC in this study. All those selected preliminarily were recruited as trainees. A trainee was finally appointed to the specific post, depending on his/her performance in the training. After successful completion of training, a total of 56-member field team was recruited for successful completion of the field data/information collection process. The field team comprised of 41 field investigator, 10 field supervisors, and 5 quality control officers. On the other hand, ethnicity balance of field team was maintained. The strategic strength of Field Team was the participation of all communities which captured the socio-cultural diversities and heterogeneous features of CHT population. This model of recruitment, training and field data collection by involving indigenous peoples and by mentioning ethnicity balance has been, by itself, a great learning because it (a) enhanced greater mutual understanding between indigenous peoples and Bangalees, and (b) built capacity of the data collectors– both indigenous peoples and Bangalees in the CHT (many of whom got the chance first time in their life).

2.6.3 Training of Field Personnel

Training must be considered as a crucial phase for successful and quality data collection. In this regard a rigorous training was provided to all the types of field personnel including Field Supervisors, Quality Control Officers and Field Investigators for 8 days (from 30 December 2007 to 06 January 2008). Training was imparted on the whole data collection instrument and quality control issues. To ease the training process as well as to build solidarity among trainees drawn from all ethnic groups, residential training arrangement was made for the trainees. There was se*para*te training for Survey teams and In-house (coding, editing, registration) teams. The topics of training for survey team included, among others, an overview of the study, overall objective of the study, data collection instruments, sample drawing techniques, techniques of rapport building and interviewing. In training, both quantitative and qualitative tools were addressed. Training was conducted through classroom lectures, demonstration interviews, role playing, field practice, review of lessons learned and suggested solutions. The training was imparted by the members of the study team under close guidance from and supervision of the Socio-economist, Professor Abul Barkat. To assess the capacity achieved by field personnel one demonstration interview and two field practices were conducted. To develop the ownership sense of the study among the field personnel and boost up their mind-set to take the challenge of field activities and to draw proper attention and

cooperation from the local traditional leaders, all the three Circle Chiefs (locally called *Raja*) of CHT was invited to the inaugural session of training. The presence of Rajkumari Chandra Kalindi Roy, Programme Coordinator, Indigenous Peoples Programme, Regional Centre in Bangkok, UNDP was a special event for the both trainees and the study members. Since the training was residential, it brought an opportunity to be accustomed to and cope up with various cultures, traditions, norms, practices, attitudes and languages of different ethnic communities. In all these training sessions, UNDP designated personnel were invited both to impart training as well as to share their useful experiences to the recruited staff.

2.6.4 Village and Household Listing, and Drawing of Sample

In the CHT districts, household (HH) lists were collected from Headmen/*Karbaris* (traditional institution) in each sample village and sample HH was drawn from that. The number of villages surveyed in each of the three districts was decided in consultation with CHTDF/UNDP. List of all villages in each of the districts was collected from relevant sources i.e., CHTDF/UNDP. The required number of the villages for each of the hill district was selected using a random procedure. In case any of the ethnic groups was not covered within the selected villages, then an additional number of villages were selected purposively in consultation with CHTDF/UNDP. In the selected villages, all relevant HH data required for listing operation including name and identification of the household head, number of household members, and ethnicity of the household members were collected. A total of 10 listing teams comprising of one HH Listing Supervisor and one HH Lister in each team completed the listing operation in 20 work days (including working time and travel time). On preparation of the household list by sample villages, the required number of sample household was drawn/selected using a **simple random sampling** method.

2.6.5 Field Survey

From the household list of selected villages, the required number of households was randomly selected using a Simple Random Sampling (SRS) procedure. This provided unbiased *para*meter estimates with minimum standard errors (s.e.). At par with of the explicit emphasis given in the project, proper care was taken on the socio-economic indicators (literacy, sanitation, income level), among others. The main fieldwork activities for this survey involved generating relevant information using different types of instruments mentioned earlier.

The data collection strategies included all possible techniques and methods in order to ensure the highest level of participation from household level, government officials, and traditional leaders to get in-depth feedback from the individuals' interviewees and community people. Stakeholder Consultation Meetings was arranged at the Upzilla level of the 3 CHT districts before the main fieldwork. It was arranged to inform the stakeholders about the baseline survey and requested for maximum cooperation from their side. Security of field personnel was appeared as a crucial factor for successful completion of the survey. This is why appropriate and adequate relevant measures including taking permission from the relevant security force and from local level administration and consultation meeting with local community leaders, Headmen, Karbaris and other natural leaders were taken. At each union, a field team was introduced to the community by some renowned CHT leaders so that they could get the confidence and trust from the community. In some problematic areas in terms of political and security concerns, the same process was also followed at the village level.

The field data collection process was done through administering questionnaire and guidelines for different measurement units. The phase aiming at major **data collection activities** for the survey was involved conducting interview with men and women. A total of 10 field teams with 41 field investigators, 10 field supervisors and 5 quality control officers were deployed for a period of 35 days from January 08, 2008 to February 13, 2008. In order to ensure highest possible quality of data collection, one Field supervisor (FS) was deployed for four (4) FIs. All the samples are clustered in three districts of CHT; and in its 13 Upazilas. These Upazilas were divided into 5 clusters and one QCO was deployed in each cluster. Therefore, in order to successfully conduct the data collection activities, a total of **56** field staff (**41** FIs, **10** FSs, and **5** QCOs) was deployed for **more than one** month (for details see Annex 4). The Quality Control Officers (QCOs) was deployed to ensure the quality of data for each of the quality control clusters. A total of five QCOs were deployed for quality control clusters. To interview the required number of samples in each of the areas one team consisting of four Field investigators and one Field Supervisor were deployed. Thus, for about 2 teams 1 QCO was deployed. There was variation in the number of Field Investigators actually deployed in a team depending upon the actual workload and situation of the field. The FGD moderators, note takers and FGD assistants (local) were deployed for conducting FGD in 3 CHT districts. A total of 6 FGDs were conducted with men, women and leaders from customary or traditional institutions, and community level opinion leaders' groups. Each FGD was facilitated by one of the study team members.

On completion of field data/information collection phase, it was decided by the Study Team to organize a day long feedback session with field personnel to get some deeper insights on certain issues, and to get some qualitative information which can substantiate quantitative data/information on the basis of field level observation and experiences.

2.6.6 Quality Assurance and Quality Control System

The highest possible care was taken in ensuring a high quality of collected data and information. A system of Total Quality Management (TQM) was instituted which comprised of all systematic arrangements and activities directed towards safeguarding, maintenance and promotion of quality throughout the study period.

To ensure appropriate quality of the collected data/information, quality control was maintained in various steps in this study with quantitative and qualitative research endeavours. Quality has been ensured in all three dimensions: (a) organization of the quality research team, (b) operation/activity planning, and (c) data collection, compilation, triangulation, analysis and reporting. A sound quality control system was developed to adequately monitor the quality of data collection. For this purpose, six Quality Control Officers (QCOs) were deployed – one in each quality control cluster. They moved constantly around the sample spots; and ensured quality data through: (i) field checking, and (ii) data monitoring. Field checking was undertaken in both 'presence' and 'absence' of the field teams. 'Checking in presence' was done through verification of the work of a field team in a sample area during the time of the questionnaire survey and qualitative studies. 'Checking in absence' was done through verification of the work of a field team in a sample area after the team had left the site, having completed its assigned work in the area. During their field checking, the Quality Control Officers performed re-interviews, and checked the data accuracy. 'Field checking in presence' was conducted for all field investigators/facilitators, while 'field checking in absence' was done at randomly selected sites.

The Quality Control Officers verified /cross-checked the instruments completed by the Field Investigators/Facilitators. Discrepancies, if any, were corrected, as per instructions recorded in the field manual as well as communicate with HDRC HQs at Dhaka through land phone/mobile phone for any further instruction and feedback of the fieldwork and ensure that all the teams were following the same instructions.

Data monitoring was done by comparing results of some key variables in completed format/questionnaire, tabulating the variables by interviewing teams, sample sites and enumerators/facilitators. In addition, the Team Leader, and other members of the core-team maintained constant touch with field personnel regarding field operations. The core-team members undertook field trips to ensure the quality of data collection and to solve some critical issues pertaining to the field survey operation.

It was a proven necessity to forge adequate cooperation and participation of UNDP-CHTDF for such extensive and comprehensive data collection process. In order to ensure a high degree of involvement with data/information collection exercises as well as guarantee ownership of the process, prior information of field functionaries were delivered to UNDP-CHTDF.

2.7 Data/Information Management

Data management comprised the following activities: (a) registration of DCIs, (b) data processing, and (c) computerization of data. Apart from these, due to qualitative nature of field information, activities primarily included detailed transcription of the FGDs recorded in brown sheets and cassette recorder by the transcriber, under the direct supervision and guidance of the experts in the qualitative assessments and analysis. Triangulation was done by cross checking data/information from different categories through different methods (Interview Schedules, FGDs, stakeholder discussion meetings etc.).

CHAPTER III
PARA PROFILE

3.1 Introduction

The concept of *para* is synonymous to the concept of village in the plain land of Bangladesh. Though the power structure is different in CHT from that in the plain land, the traditional concept of a village in plain land can be used to understand the nature of *para* in CHT. The profile of the surveyed *paras* has been collected. Under that profile various indicators, such as population, composition of *para* in accordance with community, availability of infrastructure and institutions, distance, time and cost required to visit major places have been used to construct a lucid mental picture of the *paras* in CHT for the readers of the accompanying study report.

Box 3.1: Sample *paras*

The accompanying baseline survey has been administered in 199 *paras* in CHT. The distribution of that *paras* is as follows:

- ✓ 70 in Rangamati
- ✓ 68 in Khagrachari
- ✓ 61 in Bandarban.

3.2 Population

In the accompanying baseline survey, it has been found that on average, a *para* in CHT consists of 241 people. Thus, in an average *para* of CHT there are around 46 households (as in rural CHT average household size is 5.2).

Box 3.2: Population & HH in a *para*

In CHT:

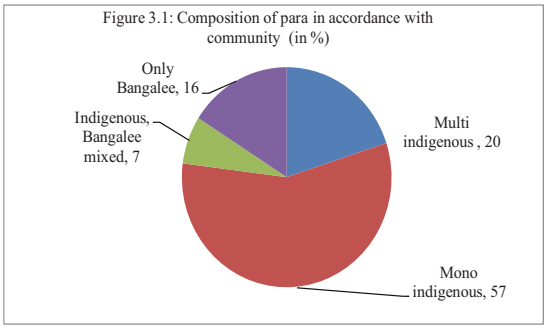
- ✓ Average population/*para* = 241
- ✓ Average number of HH/*para* = 46

3.3 Composition of *Para* in Accordance with Community

The *para*s in CHT can be grouped into four categories when a community is considered:

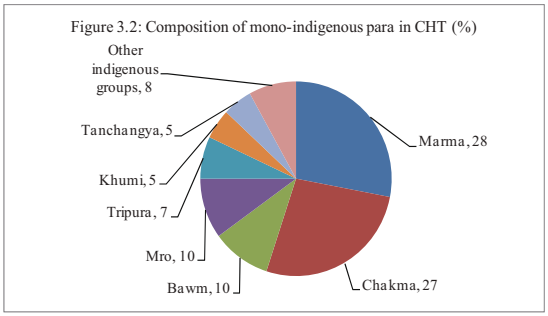
1. *Para* with only one indigenous group (mono-indigenous)
2. *Para* with only indigenous groups (multi-indigenous groups)
3. *Para* with only Bangalee
4. *Para* with indigenous group(s) and Bangalee.

Figure 3.1: Composition of para in accordance with community (in %)



The majority of the *paras* in CHT (57%) falls under the category of "*para* with only one indigenous groups (mono-indigenous)", followed by *paras* where only indigenous people of different groups live (20%). In these *paras,* though people of different indigenous communities live, the general trend in these *paras* is that in one *para* majority of the population is from only one indigenous group. In 16% *paras* of CHT there live only Bangalee.

Figure 3.2: Composition of mono-indigenous para in CHT (%)



In 7% of the *paras,* people of indigenous groups and Bangalees live together, where, in most cases, Bangalees are majority in number. Among the mono-indigenous *paras*, Marma (28%) and Chakma (27%) *paras* are the majority, followed by Bawm and Mro (10%), Tripura (7%), Khumi and Tanchangya (5% each).

3.4 Infrastructures and Institutions in *Paras* in CHT

Around 80% of the *paras* in the CHT have earthen roads. The *paras* in CHT are in lack of possessing metallic roads - only 16% villages in CHT have metallic roads. Half of the *paras* in CHT have NGO School. One-third of the *paras* have govt. primary school. Rarely a *para* in CHT has a high school. In *paras* of CHT there is not much number of health service providers. Around one-fifth of the *paras* have satellite clinic. An insignificant number of *paras* have community clinics and UH&FWCs. Around a half of the *paras* have accessible private forest. A one-third of the *paras* have reserve forest of mouza and accessible river. A 9% of the villages have hat/bazaar. Two-thirds of the villages have places of worship. It is to be noted that in spite of some variations, the overall trend of possessing the above infrastructures and institutions in the three districts of CHT (Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban) is similar.

Table 3.1: Infrastructures and institution in *paras* of CHT (in %)

Infrastructure and institution	All CHT	Ranga-mati	Khagra-chari	Bandar-ban
Roads				
Earthen road	78.3	79.1	71.1	87.1
Metallic road	16	13.4	20.5	12.9
Education service providers				
Govt. primary school	34	31.3	39.8	29
NGO School	56.6	50.7	65.1	51.6
High School	2.8	3	2.4	3.2
Health service provider				
Community Clinic	4.2	6	4.8	1.6
Satellite Clinic	18.4	16.4	14.5	25.8
UH&FWC	4.2	6	3.6	3.2
Union Parishad	4.7	1.5	7.2	4.8
Resources				
Accessible forest (reserve/ own by government)	9	10.4	6	11.3
Accessible private forest	44.3	46.3	51.8	32.3
Reserve forest of Mouza	15.6	11.9	12	24.2
Other community land	33.5	29.9	53	11.3
Accessible river (fishing, etc.)	31.6	34.3	24.1	38.7
Hat/Bazar	9	9	8.4	9.7
Telephone	3.3	3	1.2	6.5
Post Office	3.3	1.5	2.4	6.5
Place of worship	63.7	56.7	62.7	72.6

3.5 Distances between Major Infrastructures and Institutions from *Para*

Distances between some major infrastructures and institutions from the *paras* in CHT have been found out in this baseline survey. Average distance between *para* and metallic road in CHT is 4.5 km. Union Parishads and Upazila Parishads are respectively 2.2 km. and 5.7 away from the *paras* in CHT on average. The average distance between hat/ bazaar and *paras* in CHT is about 7 km. A district sadar is around 39 km. from the *paras,* on average. UH& FWC is around five and a half

Table 3.2: Distance between major infrastructures and institutions from *para* (in km.)

Infrastructure and institution	All CHT	Ranga-mati	Khagra-chari	Bandar-ban
Metallic road	4.5	6.9	2.4	4.5
Union Parishad	2.2	2.1	2	2.6
Upazila Parishad	5.7	5.2	7.3	4.2
Hat/Bazar	6.8	10	4.4	6.4
UH&FWC	5.4	4.4	6.1	5.6
District Sadar	39	33	39	45
Post Office	8	6.8	8	9.5
Govt. primary school	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
NGO School	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
High School	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.6
Accessible forest (reserve/ own by government)	2.2	0.3	3.5	2.4
Accessible river (fishing, etc.)	2	2.6	1.2	2.5

km. away from the *paras* in CHT on average. The average distance between an NGO school and a *para* in CHT is a bit closer (0.8 km.) than a govt. primary school (1.4). Accessible forest and rivers are around 2 km. away from the *paras* on average. It is to note that in-spite of some variations, the overall trend in the three districts of CHT (Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban) is similar.

3.6 Time Required to Visit Major Infrastructures and Institutions from *Para*

Generally, as compared to the plain land, in CHT, it requires relatively more time to go to some places due to hilly geographical position and quality of transport. To visit metallic road from *para* it requires on average 1 hour. To visit Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad from *para*s in CHT on average 2 hours of time is needed. It requires 1.5 hours to visit a hat/bazaar from a *para* on average. To visit district sadar from *para*s in CHT around 5 hours time is needed. As the schools (government private school, NGO School), accessible forest and rivers are relatively closer from the *para*s, thus it requires less than one hour to visit these places. Inspite of some variations, the overall trend in the three districts of CHT (Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban) is similar.

Box 3.3: Methodological note: Time required to visit major infrastructures and institutions from *para*

Time required to visit has been estimated by using the time of round trip to the place, i.e, addition of time to go to the place and time to come to *para* from that specific place. It is to note that along with the distance, hilly geographical position, quality of transport also affects in determining the time.

Table 3.3: Time required to visit major infrastructures and institutions from *para* (in hour)

Infrastructure and institution	All CHT	Ranga-mati	Khagra-chari	Bandar-ban
Metallic road	1	1.3	0.6	1.1
Union Parishad	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9
Upazila Parishad	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.1
Hat/Bazar	1.5	1.6	1	2.2
UH&FWC	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.5
District Sadar	4.9	7.7	4.1	3
Post Office	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.7
Govt. primary school	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
NGO School	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
High School	1	1.5	0.9	0.7
Accessible forest (reserve/own by government)	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5
Accessible river (fishing, etc.)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5

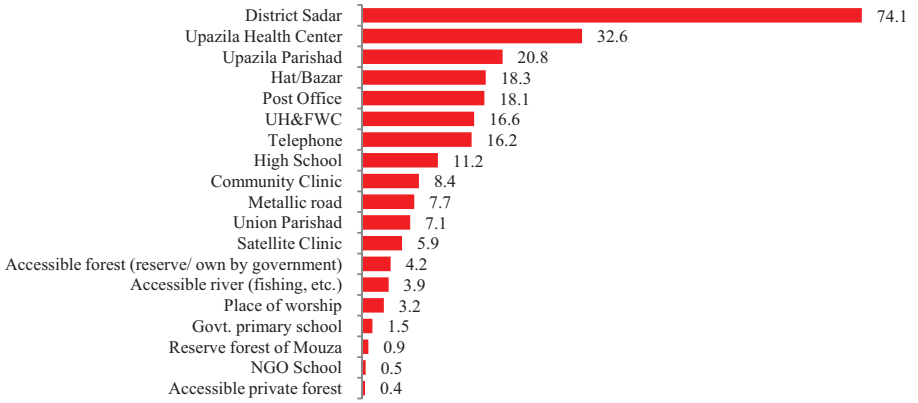
3.7 Cost of Travelling to Visit Major Infrastructures and Institutions from *Para*

In the rural areas of CHT at the *para* level, walking on foot is a major way to travel. It is to note here that along with the economic ill-being of the CHT, in many cases, the geographical position has influenced the local people to be accustomed to walking on foot.

Box 3.4: Policy implication of travel cost determination from para

One policy implication of the cost information to travel is that this can help in prioritizing the places (which are directly related to development) that need some special planning and implementation that can reduce the travel cost.

Figure 3.3: Cost of travelling to some major infrastructure and institutions from para (in Taka)



Autorickshaws, boats, buses, jeeps etc. are generally used as vehicles at the *para* level to go to the infrastructures and institutions. Rickshaw is relatively less frequently used vehicle as geographical position does not permit- it is used only in the relatively plain side, mainly in the Khagrachari district. The choice of vehicles is determined by economic status, availability of transport, geographic location, and traditional practice along with other factors. The cost related to travel to some places is determined by distance, nature of vehicle etc.

To go to an accessible reserve forest, private forest, primary and NGO schools, or a place of worship involves minimal amount of cost. To go to health service providers like satellite clinic, community clinic requires a bit more money (around Taka 7 in each trip). Visiting UH&FWC and Upazila health centres requires respectively around 17 Tk. and 33 Tk. To go to high school from *para* it requires 11 Tk. To go to a place to make a telephone call, one needs to spend Tk. 16. It requires Tk. 18 to go to hat/bazzar which is indeed very costly.

Recapitulation: *Para* Profile

The concept of *para* is synonymous to the concept of village in the plain land of Bangladesh. The profile of the surveyed *para*s has been collected. The accompanying baseline survey has been administered in 199 *para*s in CHT: 70 in Rangamati, 68 in Khagrachari, and 61 in Bandarban. In CHT: Average population/*para* is 241 and average number of HH/*para* is 46. Majority *para*s in CHT (57%) falls under the category "*para* with only one indigenous groups (mono-indigenous)", followed by *para*s where only indigenous people of different groups live (20%). In 16% *para*s of CHT only Bangalee live. In 7% *para* people of indigenous groups and Bangalee live together. Among the mono-indigenous *para*s Marma (28%) and Chakma (27%) *para*s are the majority, followed by Bawm and Mro (10%), Tripura (7%), Khumi and Tanchangya (5%). Only 16% villages have metallic roads. Half of the *para*s have NGO school. One-third of the *para*s have govt. primary school. Rarely a *para* in CHT to have a high school. Around one-fifth of the *para*s have satellite clinic. Around half of the *para*s have accessible private forest. One-third of the *para*s have reserve forest of mouza and accessible river. Average distance between *para* and metallic road is 4.5 km. Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad are respectively 2.2 km. and 5.7 away from the *para*s, on average. The average distance between hat/bazaar and *para*s is about 7 km. District sadar is around 39 km. from the *para*s on average. UH& FWC is around five and half km. away from the *para*s. The average distance between an NGO school and a *para* in CHT is bit closer (0.8 km.) than a govt. primary school Km. Accessible forest and rivers are around 2 km. away from the *para*s on average. Generally it requires relatively more time to go to some places in CHT due to hilly geographical position and quality of transport. To visit metallic road from *para* it requires on average 1 hour. To visit Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad from *para*s, on average, 2 hours time is needed. It requires 1.5 hours to visit a hat/bazaar from a *para* on average. To visit district sadar from *para*s in CHT around 5 hour time is needed. As the schools (govt. private school, NGO school), accessible forest and rivers are relatively closer from the *para*s, thus it requires less than one hour to visit these places. In all of the above indicators in-spite of some variations, the overall trend in the three districts of CHT (Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban) is similar. In the rural areas of CHT at the *para* level to go to some places walking on foot is a major way. Autorickshaw, boat, bus, jeep etc. are generally used as vehicle at the *para* level. Rickshaw is relatively less frequently used vehicle as geographical position does not permit- it is used only in the relative plain side, mainly in the Khagrachari district. To go to accessible reserve forest, private forest, primary and NGO schools, place of worship involves minimal amount of cost. To go to health service providers like satellite clinic, community clinic requires a bit more money (around Taka 7 on average). Visiting UH&FWC and Upazila health centres requires respectively around 17 Tk. and 33 Tk. To go to high school from *para* it requires 11 Tk. to go to a place to make a telephone call one needs to spend 16 Tk. It requires 18 Tk. to go to hat/bazzar which is indeed very costly.

CHAPTER IV
HOUSEHOLD BACKGROUND INFORMATION

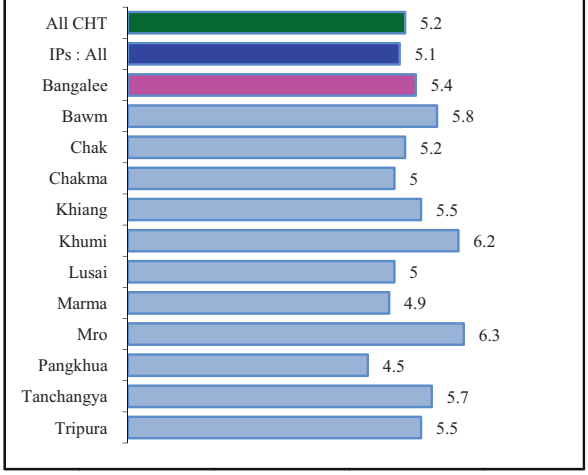
4.1 Introduction

As in other parts of the country, a 'household' is the smallest unit of social institution in CHT. Almost all the socio-economic activities are being performed around this unit. It is defined as a dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together under a common cooking arrangement. Matrimonial or blood-related relations exist among most of the persons who reside in the dwelling (BBS, 2007a).

4.2 Household size

In order to obtain an idea about the household (HH) size in the rural CHT, information about the number of household members have been gathered in the survey. The findings reveal that on average a CHT household comprises 5.2 members (Figure 4.1), which is slightly larger than the national average (4.8 members). Among indigenous communities the same is 5.1, while an average Bangalee household comprises of 5.4 persons. The survey reveals that the Mros, the Khumis, the Bawms and Tanchangyas have relatively larger number of household members (6.3, 6.2, 5.8 and 5.7 respectively) as compared to other communities. An average Chakma household consists of about 5 members. The Pangkhuas have the average HH size of 4.5 and the Marmas 4.9.

Figure 4.1: Household size of CHT by community

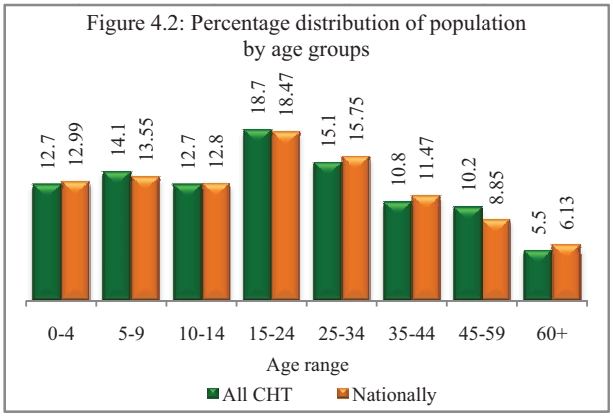


4.3 Age

4.3.1 Age Structure

Analysis of age structure shows that majority of the CHT population is comparatively young, so as the overall Bangladesh population. About 58% of the population is below 24 years of age which is similar to that of national average. In CHT, slightly over 5% people belong to age group above 60, while nationally the same is about 6%.The composition of age structure of indigenous communities combined as well as the Bangalees follows almost similar pattern and the survey has revealed no major variation (see Annex Table 4.1).

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of population by age groups



4.3.2 Mean Age

The mean age of the CHT population is about 23 years while that among the indigenous communities is 24 years and among that Bangalees 23 years. Community wise analysis shows that the mean age of Chak population is relatively higher (about 27 years) and the same of the Khyangs and the Khumis are relatively lower (around 22 years). The mean age of the Chakma and the Marma population is around 25 years (Table 1).

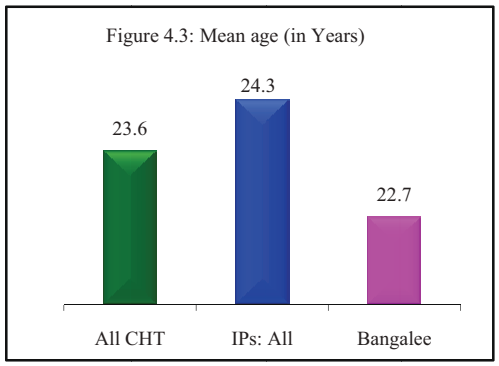


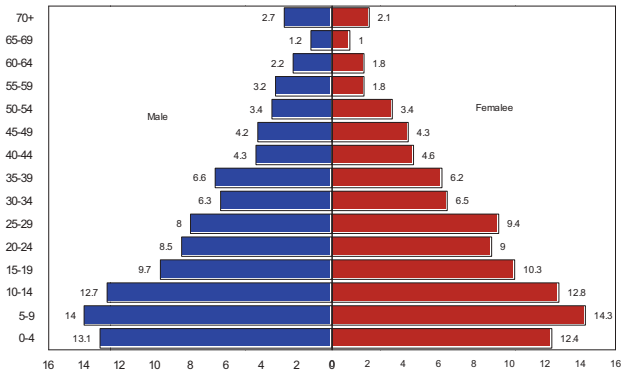
Table 4.1: Mean Age of Indigenous People (in years)

Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura
24.2	26.7	25.2	22.4	21.9	24.8	24.6	23	23.6	23.7	24.3

4.3.3 Population Pyramid

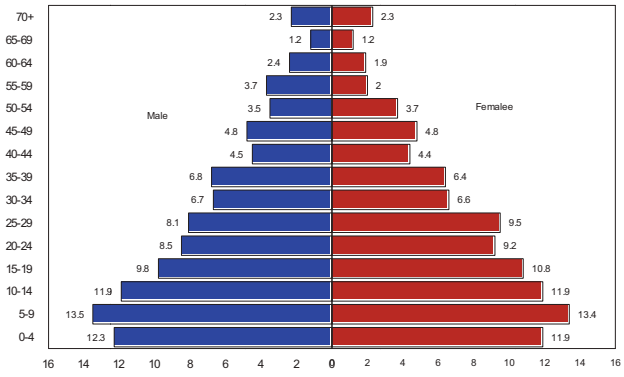
The population pyramid presented in Figure 4.4 portrays the relative share of male and female population for a total of fifteen age groups. In some age groups the percentage of male population is higher than the female, and in some group it is opposite. The highest proportion of population is in 5-9 age groups and followed by age group 0-4. The percentage of female population in young age group (15-34) is higher than the percentage of male population in that group while the percentage of the female population in older age group (60+) is lesser than the male population in that age group.

Figure 4.4: Population Pyramid of CHT



The Population Pyramid of Indigenous people is slightly different from population Pyramid of all CHT, even though structurally both are same. The main difference lies in the distribution of population in the age group of 0-14 and 45-69. The percentage of indigenous people in the age group of 0-14 is comparatively lower than the percentage of population in the same age group in all CHT. The percentage of indigenous people in the age group of 45-69 is comparatively higher than percentage of

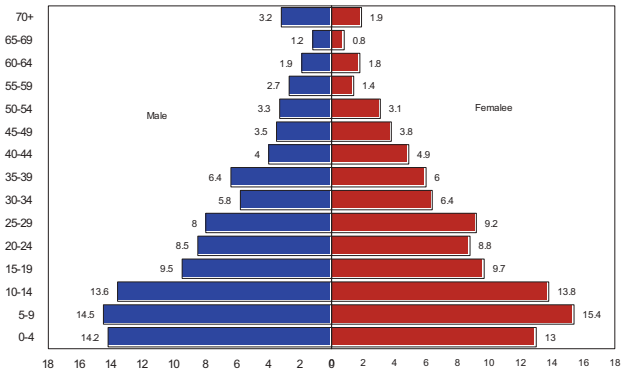
Figure 4.5: Population Pyramid (Indigenous peoples)



population in that group in the all CHT. It implies that the indigenous population shows a higher proportion of aged people and a lower proportion of young people than these in CHT total.

The population pyramid of Bangalee people as compared to that of all CHT shows that the percentage of Bangalee population in 0-14 age group is higher than the percentage of all CHT population in that age group. It also shows that the percentage of Bangalee population in age group 45-59 is lower than the percentage of all CHT population in that age group.

Figure 4.6: Population Pyramid (Bangalee)



4.4 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio refers to the number of males for 100 females. The sex ratio of both the Indigenous and the Bangalee are estimated to be 104.4 with an overall sex ratio of CHT also 104.4 which is 2 percentage points lower than the national sex-ratio.

Table 4.2: Sex ratio of CHT versus national average

Category	Sex ratio
All CHT	104.4
Indigenous peoples	104.4
Bangalee	104.4
National*	106.6

**Source: BBS, 2003.*

Table 4.3: Sex ratio among the Indigenous people

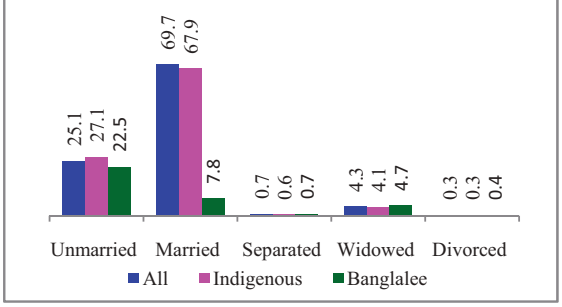
Community	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khy-ang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura
Sex ratio	106.6	95.3	107.4	110.5	97.2	108.3	101.6	102.4	110.0	89.3	106.6

The sex ratios of the Chak, Khumi, Marma, Mro and Tanchangya are lesser than the national average, whereas those of Chakma, Khyang Lusai, Pangkhua are greater than the national. The sex ratios of Bawm and Tripura are almost the same as the national average.

4.5 Marital Status

This baseline survey has explored the current marital status of CHT population (15+years of age) in the households. It has been revealed that overall 72% of CHT population (15+years of age) are married followed by 23% unmarried, 5% widowed, 0.7 % separated, and 0.4% divorced. Married population is slightly higher among Bangalee than among the indigenous with 72 % of Bangalee and 68% of indigenous being married. However, the percentage of separated, widowed and divorced populations is almost the same among these two groups.

Figure 4.7: Current Marital Status of CHT Population (15+ Years)



4.6 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the dependent population (population aged 0-4 years and 60 years and over) to the working age population (population aged 15- 59 years). The dependency ratio of all CHT is estimated 82.1 with that of indigenous and Bangalee 76 and 91 respectively. The dependency ratio of the CHT population is marginally lower than the national dependency ratio, which is 83.

Figure 4.8: Dependency Ratio of CHT Population

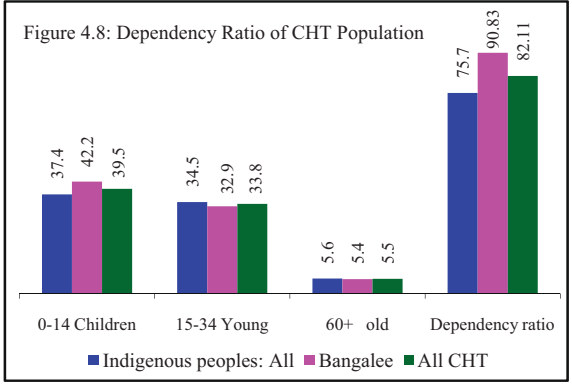


Table 4.4: Dependency ratio of indigenous people

Age	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khy-ang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura
0-14 (Children)	39.1	34.1	34.7	39.4	43.7	30.7	36.9	43	36.9	38.9	43.8
60+ (Old)	6.1	7.5	6.2	3.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	6.4	5.3	6.5	3.9
Dependency ratio	82.5	71.4	69.2	76.2	96.8	56.3	27.8	97.6	73.1	83.2	91.0

Among IP, the dependency ratio is the highest among the Mro with 97.6 followed by Khumi (96.8), Tripura (91.0) Bawm (83), Khyang (76), Pangkhua (73), Chak (71), Chakma (69), and Lushai (56). The lowest dependency ratio is among the Marma (27.8).

4.7 Education

Educational status is considered as one of the prime components of human capital. In terms of both literacy and years of schooling, the status of CHT is simply deplorable. Educational attainment has been categorized by six different levels of education: *Primary Incomplete, Primary Completed, Secondary Incomplete, Secondary completed, Above Secondary and No Education.* More than half of the household members age 5 years and above are illiterate ('no education'). This is irrespective of ethnicity with not much variation between indigenous peoples (54%) and Bangalee (47%). Among the indigenous communities, the highest proportion of population illiterate, i.e., having 'no education' was found for Khumi (88%), followed by Mro (87%) and Khyang (74%). Educational attainment in terms of having education (i.e., at least class-I passed) is the highest among Lushai (77%), followed by Pangkhua (75%) and Chak (64%).

Table 4.5: Highest class passed by household members (5+ years of age) (%)

Community	Different stage of education						
	No education	Incomplete Primary	Complete primary	Incomplete secondary	Complete secondary	Above secondary	Average years of schooling
All CHT	51.0	23.4	7.8	14.4	2.4	0.9	2.8
IPs : All	53.9	21	6.3	15	2.6	1.1	2.7
Bawm	47.1	21.5	6.4	19.2	4.5	1.3	3.3
Chak	36.1	26.2	7.5	23.1	4.8	2.4	3.9
Chakma	47.5	20.6	7.3	19.2	3.5	1.9	3.3
Khyang	74.1	15.9	3.9	5.4	0.8	-	1.3
Khumi	88.4	6.5	1.5	3.1	0.4	-	0.6
Lushai	22.7	18.7	10.7	39.9	6.7	1.3	5.6
Marma	54.8	23.6	6.5	12.1	2.3	0.6	2.5
Mro	86.6	8.7	0.7	4.0	-	-	0.6
Pangkhua	24.9	29.3	9.8	30.6	4.0	1.3	4.7
Tanchangya	62.5	22.4	6.2	6.9	1.5	0.6	1.8
Tripura	59.3	23	5.4	10.4	1.4	0.5	2.1
Bangalee	47.4	26.1	9.4	13.8	2.2	0.8	2.9

Analysis shows that 7.8% of all CHT people completed primary education and 2.4% completed secondary education.

Those completing primary education are higher among Bangalee than the indigenous while those completing secondary education are marginally higher among indigenous than Bangalee. Community wise data indicate that the highest status of education is among Lushai with primary completion rate 10.7 % and secondary completion rate 6.7% while the lowest level of education is among Mro with 0.7 % completing primary and none completing secondary. Those completing primary and secondary among Bawm are respectively 6.4% and 4.5%, Chak 7.5% and 4.8%, Chakma 7.3% and 3.5%, Khyang 3.9% and 0.8%, Khumi 1.5% and 0.4%, Marma 6.5% and 2.5%, Pangkhua 9.8% and 4%, Tanchangya 6.2% and 1.5%, and Tripura 5.4% and 1.4%.

Average years of schooling are another crucial indicator of educational attainment. It is to note that average years of schooling have been calculated for those who are at the age of 5 years and above. In the CHT, it has been estimated that, the average years of schooling, irrespective of ethnicity, is low at only 2.8 years with no significant variation between indigenous peoples (2.7) and Bangalee community (2.9). Among the indigenous peoples, the Lushai community has the highest average years of schooling (5.6), followed by the Pungkhua (4.7) and the Chak (3.9).

4.8 Occupation

At total of thirty-eight different types of occupation – in line with national population census of Bangladesh – has been used to ascertain the occupational scenario of people in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). For each member of a household both primary and secondary occupation was ascertained in the survey.

Table 4.6: Primary and secondary occupation of household members (%)

Occupation	Primary Occupation			Secondary Occupation		
	All CHT	IPs: All	Bangalee	All CHT	IPs: All	Bangalee
Farmer/Cultivator: Plough	10.3	13.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.4
Farmer/Cultivator: Jum	7.5	13.6	0.3	5.6	9.8	0.7
Housewife/Homemaker	19.3	16.0	23.2	3.4	5.7	0.8
Agri. Labourer	3.0	2.6	3.6	4.1	5.4	2.6
Non- Agri. Labourer	6.1	4.3	8.2	6.0	7.1	4.6
Salaried Job	3.5	2.4	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Business	2.8	1.4	4.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
Student	23.6	22.4	25.0	-	-	-
Unemployed	1.3	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Children	18.2	18.4	18.1	-	-	-
Old age People and Disable	22.2	22.3	22.0	-	-	-
Others	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note: Categorization of occupation has been made for ease of understanding. 'Non Agri-labourer' includes mason, carpenter, boatman, blacksmith, cobbler, sawar, and cowboy. 'Salaried job' includes drivers and mechanics. 'Business' includes shopkeeper, petty trader, tailor, barber and cottage industry. 'Old age people' includes retired service holder and disable persons. 'Others' include village doctor/quack/kabiraj, imam/priest, birth attendant, butcher, deed writer, and beggar.

About one-fifth of the total population (18%) are involved in agriculture, either in the form of plough or *jum* cultivation with 27% indigenous people and only 7% Bangalees reported agriculture as their primary occupation. Moreover, 12% CHT population reported agriculture as their secondary occupation. About 10% household members reported working as day laborer either in agricultural sector or non-agricultural sector. More Bangalees are working in non-agriculture sector (8.2%) as compared to indigenous people (4.3%). As secondary occupation, non-agricultural labor was pronounced among both indigenous and Bangalee population. 'Salaried job' as primary occupation has been reported for 3% household members with 2.4% for the IPs and 4.7% for the Bangalees.

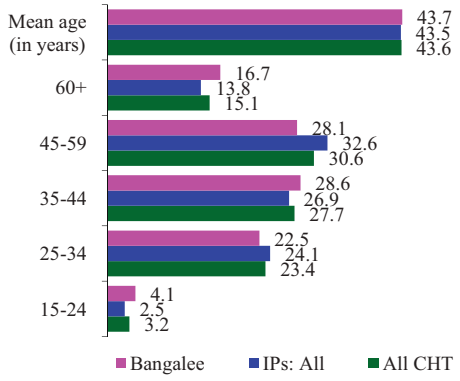
About one-fourth of the CHT population are student (24%), and 18% of household members were found as children. A 22% of the household members fall in the category of old age person, retired person, and disable.

4.9 Household Head Profile

4.9.1 Age

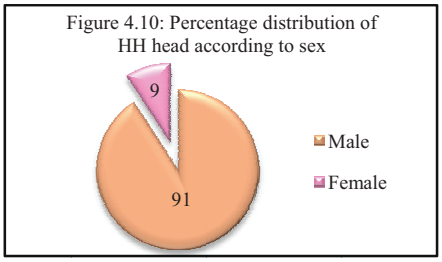
About 33% of the household heads of the indigenous households belong to the age group of 45-59, while those belonging to this age group among Bangalees comprise 28%. This analysis shows that about 3% of the household heads belong to young age group (15-24). Overall the mean age of the household heads is about 44 years and with almost same age among IP and Bangalee.

Figure 4.9: Age structure of household head in CHT



4.9.2 Sex

The survey depicts that 91% household heads are male and 9% are female. This 9% female-headed household also corresponds with that for the national average.



4.9.3 Education

Table 4.7: The status of education of Household heads in CHT

Stage of education	All CHT	IPs : All	Bangalee
No education	54.1	54.5	53.5
Attained primary but did not complete	16	15.2	17.1
Completed primary	9.4	7.9	11.3
Attained secondary but did not complete	14.8	16.4	12.9
Completed secondary	4	4.5	3.5
Above secondary	1.5	1.5	1.7
Total	100	100	100
Average years of schooling	5.8	6.0	5.5

About 54% of the household heads have reported having no education. About 9.4% have completed primary education, 4% secondary education, and only 2% completed secondary and above. The number of household-heads completing primary education is higher among Bangalee (11%) than that among indigenous peoples (about 8%).

4.9.4 Occupation

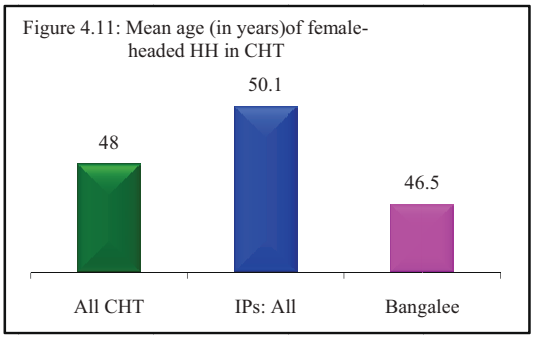
Table 4.8: The Primary occupation of household head in CHT

Occupation	All CHT	IPs : All	Bangalee
Farmer/Cultivator (plough)	28.4	33.8	21.8
Farmer/Cultivator (*jum*)	17.9	31.6	1.0
Home maker (Housewife)	4.1	2.1	6.7
Agri-laborer	7.6	5.9	9.7
Non-agri-loborer	11.3	9.2	14.0
Salaried job	4.1	3.0	5.5
Business	15.9	6.7	27.2
Dependent people	8.0	6.3	9.8
Others	2.7	1.6	4.3
Total	100	100	100

Analysis suggests that Farming/Cultivation is the primary occupation of 46% of the household-heads including plain land and *jum* cultivation. While 8% of the household-heads are agri-labourer, 11% are non-agri-labourer. About 16% are primarlity engaged in business, while 4% are in salaried jobs. Housewife/Housemaker comprise 4% of the household-heads, while 8% are dependant.

4.10 Profile of Female-headed Households

The survey has revealed that about 9 % households are female-headed, with 7 % of indigenous and 12% of Bangalees. The average household size of the female-headed households (FHHs) is 4.6 with indigenous 4.7 and Bangalees 4.6 (See Annex Tables 4.9 and 4.16).

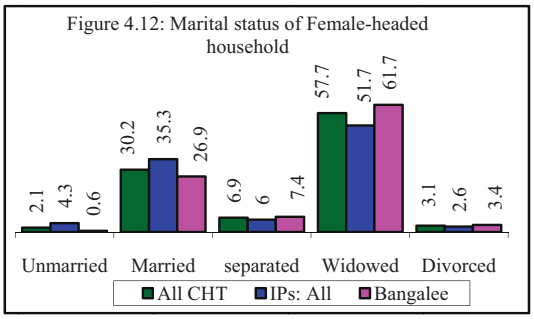


4.10.1 Mean Age

Most of CHT households are patriarchal, but a few are matriarchal. The survey has investigated the mean age of the female heads of the households of CHT. It is observed that the mean age of the female heads is 48 years with Indigenous 50 years and Bangalee 47 years.

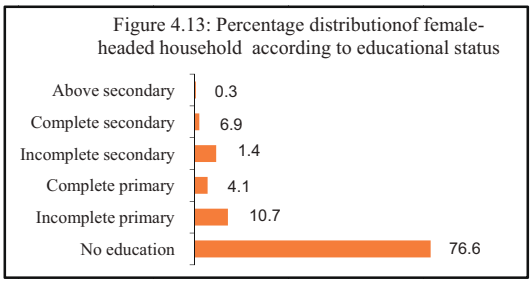
4.10.2 Marital Status

Survey data regarding the marital status of the heads of the FHHs show that overall 58% are widowed with 51% of indigenous peoples and 62% of Bangalees. About 7% heads of the FHHs are separated and 3% are divorced.



4.10.3 Education

About 77% of the female heads have no education. While 11% have attended but did not complete primary level education, 4% have completed primary level education. About 1% has attended secondary level class and 7% have completed secondary Level education.



Recapitulation: Household Background Information

The average household size of the CHT is 5.2 which is marginally higher than the national average (4.8). The average household size of the indigenous is 5.1 and that of the Bangalee is 5.4.

The CHT population is comparatively young age-structured which corresponds to the age structure of the national population. About 58% of the population belongs to below 24 years, and 5% belong to 60 years and above.

The mean age of CHT population is 23 years with 24 years of indigenous and 23 years of Bangalee.

The sex ratio of both the Indigenous and the Bangalee are estimated to be 104.4 with an overall sex ratio of CHT also 104.4 which is 2 percentage points lower than the national average sex-ratio.

Overall 72% of CHT population (age 15+years) is married followed by 23% unmarried, 5% widowed, 0.7 % separated, and 0.4% divorced. Married population is slightly higher among Bangalee than that among the indigenous people.

The dependency ratio of all CHT is estimated at 82.1 which is marginally lower than the national dependency ratio. The dependency ratio of indigenous and Bangalee are 76 and 91 respectively.

About 7.8 % of all CHT people (age of 5 years and above) completed primary education and 2.4% completed secondary education. The average year of education is 2.8.

A notable proportion of CHT population is unemployed (23.5 %) with 24.9% of Bangalee and 22.4 % of indigenous. Slight less than one-fourth of the population is child/disabled/old age (23.4%). Farming/cultivation (plough) is the primary occupation of 10 % while it is the secondary occupation of 7 % of population. Including primary and secondary occupation *jum* cultivation is the source of occupation of 13% population with 23% of Indigenous and 1% of Banglaee population. About 3% people in CHT are involved in salaried job and 7 % are involved in business including both primary and secondary occupation. About 3% of the population is primarily involved in agricultural labour and 4% in non-agriculture-labour. About 72% of the population has no secondary occupation.

About 54% of the household heads have no education. About 9.4% have completed primary education, 4% secondary education, and only 2% completed secondary and above. The number of household-heads completing primary education is higher among Bangalee (11%) than that among indigenous peoples (about 8%). Farming/Cultivation is the primary occupation of 46 percent of the household-heads including plain land and *jum* cultivation. While 8% of the household-heads are agri-labourer, 11% are non-agri-labourer. About 16% are primarily engeged in business while 4% are in salaried job. House wife/housemaker comprise 4% of the household-heads while 8% are dependant.

About 9% households are female-headed (which corresponds to the national figure of female-headed household) with 7% of indigenous and 12% of Bangalee. The mean age of the female-heads is 48 years with Indigenous 50 years and Bangalee 47 years. Overall 58% female-heads are widowed, 7% separated and 3% divorced. About 77% of the female-heads have no education, 11% have attended but did not complete primary and 4% have completed primary. About 1% has attended secondary and 7% have completed secondary.

CHAPTER V
MIGRATION SCENARIO

5.1 Introduction

Displacement and migration from the usual place of residence is a major socio-economic issue for a large section of CHT residents. As it is seen in Chapter I (Section 1.1), Kaptai Lake has displaced almost every third CHT residents. The armed conflict of 1976-1997 has also been the cause for displacement for a large number of inhabitants. Although there is a debate among different quarters about the size of the displaced population, everybody agrees that some of these displaced persons had to cross the boarder and take shelter in India while a considerable number moved to different places within CHT and/or Bangladesh. In the literature about CHT, those displaced people, who did not cross the border, are termed as internally displaced persons (IDP).

The current chapter analyzes and presents quantitative scenario related to the issue of displacement of all ethnic communities (including the Bangalees) from two perspectives: (i) changes in permanent addresses during thirty years (1977-2007) prior to the study, (ii) moving out of the places usual residences by household member(s) during conflict period and their returning back. However, it is to note that for Bangalee households, the displacement scenario has been taken into account in the survey comprises of only those episodes which took place after the household had settled in CHT.

The survey reveals that around 31% of households living in rural CHT had to ever change their usual place of residences during the investigation period (Box 5.1), and on an average a household had to change the address 1.7 times. The reported maximum number of change of permanent residence is 9 times. On the whole, about 13% households had to move two and more times within last 30 years (roughly one generation of life).

Box 5.1: Displacement Scenario: CHT Households

% of households reported change in permanent address between 1977 and 2007	30.5
Average # of change (times)	1.7
Range (times)	1 - 9

The up to date data on CHT population is not available, officially. Therefore, one needs to depend on some logical assumptions to construct up to date population size of CHT. In this connection, an attempt has been made to estimate total number of CHT households as well as number of households who reportedly had experienced displacement (change in permanent address) during last 30 years. It is assumed that the current (2007) total number of households in rural CHT is same as it was reported in population census 2001. However, the household size in CHT has increased from 4.9 persons in 2001 to 5.2 persons in 2007 (as found in the present survey)[25]. Thus, it is assumed that at present there are about 183,000 households in rural CHT and of them about 56,000 reportedly had experienced at least one displacement during last 30 years (be it experienced by current and/or the then household members).

Estimates reveal that about 56,000 households from CHT have had experienced displacement at least once during the last 30 years.

[25] HDRC survey 2008

5.2 Transmigration of Bangalees in to CHT and Displacement Scenario

In 1976, the Government called the Bangladesh Army in 'Aid to Civil Administration'. At the same time, the Government undertook a secret plan of massive transmigration of Bangalees who were landless and primarily from the river erosion prone areas. The Deputy Commissioners were instructed to select and dispatch the `would be' settlers in batches. The then Haji Camp in the port city was used as the transit point. At first, the landless were allured with the promise that each of the settler will be provided with 5 acres of agricultural land along with homestead, construction material, cash assistances, free ration and bank loans. The transmigration program was implemented in three phases between 1979 and 1985. The very scale of the program prompted whole scale involvement of the both civil and military machinery for over years. The Government till today, however, did not make public the number of the transmigrated Bangalee population. The available estimates indicate that about 30,000 households (Mohosin 1997) roughly 100,000 people (Barkat and Huda 1988) were implanted into CHT in the first phase (1979-1981). During the second phase, it is estimated that almost similar numbers have been settled in CHT. According to same sources, another 250,000 people were reportedly settled in CHT from the plain land (Mohosin 1997, Ali 1993). Thus the estimated number of transmigrated population is most likely to be between 350,000 and 450,000. However, about 15% of the transmigrated population left CHT due to alien and inhospitable living condition there.

The Bangalee population in CHT is usually grouped in to two categories, namely the *adi* (original) Bangalee and the settlers (migrated during last 30 years, 1978-2008). The *adi* Bangalees have been living in the CHT region since long, but a large number of Bangalees has been transmigrated from outside the three CHT districts since 1977-78. The accompanying survey took an attempt to estimate the composition of the Bangalee population in-terms of *adi* (original) Bangalee (who lives in the CHT for more than 30 years) and transmigrated Bangalee (who lives in the CHT since 1977-78). It is revealed that about 62% of the Bangalee population in rural CHT had been living there for less than 30 years. It implies that close to two-thirds of the current Bangalee population in CHT come from the transmigrated population.

Box 5.2: Displacement Scenario: Bangalee Households

% of HH reported change in permanent address between 1977 and 2007	22.1
Average # of change (times)	1.5
Range (times)	1-9
% of HH reported change in permanent address more than once	6.1

The meaning of displacement episode among the Bangalee population is two fold: first, displacement of *Adi* Bangale due to Kaptai dam construction, and second, transmigrated Bangalee people who could not stay at the government allocated/promised land due to security problem as well as who did not get the promised amount of land from the government. About 22% Bangalee households had to ever change their permanent address during the last three decades. It is further revealed that between 1997 and 2007, an average Bangalee household had to move from their first permanent residence in CHT for about 1.5 times. The in-depth interaction with the Bangalee population and knowledgeable indigenous peoples revealed that in most instances, the settler households preferred to move to locations close to security forces camps due to security perceptions. On some occasions the security forces facilitated the creation of cluster villages for the settlers within the vicinity of their camps after incidences of sporadic attacks on settlers. The analysis shows that only about 6% of the Bangalees had to shift for more than once.

5.3 Displacement Scenario among Indigenous Population

It has been revealed that about 38% (about 16 percentage points higher compared with the Bangalees) of all indigenous populations living in CHT had to ever shift from their places of usual residence. An indigenous household, on average, had to change the permanent address for almost 2 times and around one in five were displaced more than once. While almost all the categories of the indigenous population groups in CHT were somehow affected by the incidences of displacement, across the various indigenous categories the Chakmas were the worst affected. About 66% households interviewed reportedly were displaced from the places of their usual residences during past 30 years. On an average, a Chakma household had been displaced for about 2 times since the Army was called in CHT in "Aid to Civil Administration". Moreover, about 40% of all Chakma households were displaced on more than 2 occasions. Along with security reasons related with three decade long armed conflict between JSS and security forces, the deeper interactions with Chakma participants and knowledgeable informants shared that as the Chakmas owned majority of the arable land which can be tilled using plough and were more proactively supported the movement for regional autonomy and constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples rights, they were evicted from their land and at a massive scale, and in some occasion forced to resettle clustered villages within the surveillance of the security forces. It has been reported that some of the settlers also initiated the eviction of the indigenous population from fertile plots of land under various pretexts.

Box 5.3: Displacement Scenario: Indigenous Peoples' Households	
% of HH reported change in permanent address between 1977 – 1997	37.7
Average # of change (times)	1.8
Range (times)	1 - 8
% of HH reported change in permanent address more than once	19.1

Table 5.1: Household reported change in permanent addresses between 1997 and 2007

Change in permanent address	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
HH reported change (%)	37.7	72.2	10.2	66	4.3	70	-	7.5	17.4	2.0	26.7	25.6	22.1	30.7
Average # of changes (times) per HH	1.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	-	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7

5.4 Incidence of Migration of Indigenous Peoples

The issue of out-migration from the households (moving out of *para* to any place within CHT/Bangladesh and/or outside) in CHT is a central and much talked-about issue in CHT literature. In the baseline survey, this has been investigated to understand its magnitude and reasons. The baseline survey also explored the issues related with returning of the out-migrated people to their *para*/home (in-migration).

The analysis shows that about 13% of all CHT rural households had at least one of their members who had to migrate from his/her *para* before 1997, i.e., before signing the CHT Accord. Among the indigenous households over one in five households reportedly had at least someone who migrated (within the CHT/country and/or outside). Across the communities about 41% Chakma households were in the same position, the Bawms followed the Chakmas (18%). The Tripuras and Tanchngyas followed the Bawms with 8% and 7%

respectively. While among the Bangalee households about 5% had reportedly someone(s) who had out migrated before the signing of the accord.

Table 5.2: Out Migration Scenario before CHT Treaty

Migration	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
% of HH having out migrated members	20.1	18.5		41.0		4.7		5.1		4.0	6.7	8.5	4.8	13.2
Average # out migrated HH members	2.9	2.7	-	3.0	-	2.0	-	2.3	-	2.5	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.8
Reasons for out Migration														
Occupational/work related	1.3	-	-	1.9	-	4.7	-	1.1	-	-	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.0
Lack of security	10.6	-	-	23.3	-	-	-	1.5	-	2.0	1.7	5.5	2.8	7.1
Evicted from land	1.2	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5		0.7
Communal conflict	1.6	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.9
Political conflict	2.9	1.9	-	5.9	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	1.5	0.2	1.7
Others	2.4	1.7	-	3.1	-	-	-	1.7	-	2.0	3.3		1.2	1.9

Thus estimates based on extrapolation depict that at least one member from 22,000 households each in rural CHT had to suffer the pains of out-migration before signing the CHT Accord, and of them about 71% were Chakma households, and about 17% Bangalee households.

It is revealed that, on average, 0.3 members from each of the CHT households had to migrate outside of *Para* before signing of the CHT Treaty. Among IPs, the same was 0.5 persons per household and among Bangalee households, about 0.1 persons had to move out of *para* during the same period. It is to note that whatsoever was the situation in the locality, almost none from Chak, Khyang, Lushai and Mro households reportedly had to experience any instance of out-migration from their *para*. To the contrary, an average, at least 1 person from each of the Chakma households had to migrate out of *para* due to two decade long turbulent situation in CHT.

Enquiry into the causes of out-migration of household members in rural CHT reveals that about 10% migrated due to reasons related to security concern, and communal or political conflict. Among the indigenous population, the same was reported by about 15% of all households, while it was reported by only 5% of all Bangalee households. Across the indigenous population, a similar concern was stated as the reason for out-migration by one in three Chakma households (33%). The other commonly stated reasons for out-migration were (i) eviction from land, and (ii) Government policy/program. It implies that security and related issues were the most crucial consideration of those who had to move out of home for shelter during 1976-1997.

In response to the query on whether any or all out-migrated members of the household returned back after the signing of the CHT Accord, about 10% of CHT households replied in the affirmative. It is to note that about 16% of all indigenous peoples' households and 3% of Bangalee households had reported the same. Across the indigenous communities, about 34% of Chakma households had reported instances of coming back of their out-migrated members. It has been reported that for about 8% of all rural households in CHT the 1997 Accord and

improved security feeling related with the same were instrumental in reconciling the families. For about 14% of the IP households and 3% of Bangalee households, the same has appeared to be true. It is to be noted that for about 30% of all rural Chakma households, the main consideration for return of the out-migrated was related with improved security and/or socio-political improvement related to the Accord.

Table 5.3: People Returning Home after CHT Treaty

Migration	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
% of HH having members returned home	15.6	3.7	-	33.8	-	2.3	-	2.6	-	2.0	1.7	7.0	2.9	9.9
Average # returned (persons)	3.3	2.5	-	3.0	-	2	-	3.1	-	1.0	8.0	2.5	2.9	2.9
Reasons for returning home (%)														
Occupational/work related	0.4	-	-	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Improvement of security	3.6	-	-	7.1	-	-	-	0.6	-	2.0	-	4.5	1.9	2.8
Socio-political improvement due to peace accord	10.1	3.7	-	22.7	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	1.7	2.5	0.7	5.9
Government policy/Program	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Others	1.5	-	-	2.9	-	2.3	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9

In summing up the out-migration scenario, it is to note that at least 52 thousand rural residents of CHT had to migrate out of their *paras,* of which about 75% Chakmas, 5% Marmas, 4% Tripuras, and about 15% Bangalees. The number of people dislocated was close to 10% of total rural population of CHT of mid 1980s. The signing of the CHT Accord and related development have been instrumental in reconciling the family bondages of a large number of families, especially among the indigenous ethnic communities.

Recapitulation: Migration Scenario

Displacement and migration from the usual place of residence has been a major socio-economic issue for a large section of CHT residents. Kaptai Dam and insurgency during 1976-1997 had been major causes for displacement for a large number of inhabitants.

About 62% of the Bangalee population is living in rural CHT for less than 30 years. It implies that close to two-thirds of the current Bangalee population in CHT are transmigrated people. Around 31% of households living in rural CHT had to change their usual place of residences at least once in their life-time and on an average a household had to change the permanent address 1.7 times. About 38% of all indigenous population had to shift from their places of usual residences. An indigenous household, on average, had to change the permanent address for almost 2 times and around one in five were displaced more than once. While almost all the categories of the indigenous communities in CHT are somehow affected by the incidences of displacement, and across the various indigenous categories, Chakmas are the worst affected. About 66% Chakma households were displaced from the places of their usual residences in last 30 years.

About 22% Bangalee households had to change their permanent address during last three decades. Between 1997 and 2007, an average Bangalee household had to move from their first permanent residence in CHT about 1.5 times. In most instances, the settler households have preferred to move to locations adjacent security forces' camps due to security perceptions.

At least one household member in 13% CHT rural households had to out-migrate from his/her *para* before 1997, i.e., the signing before the CHT Accord. While 5% Bangalee households has reported that their household member(s) had out-migrated before the signing of the accord.

Enquiry into the causes of out-migration reveals that in 10% of all CHT rural households HH member(s) migrated due to reasons related with security concern, communal or political conflict. The other commonly stated reasons for out-migration mentioned were (i) evicted from land, and (ii) Government policy/program. It has been found that households member returned back in about 10% all CHT households after the signing of the CHT accord. Signing of the CHT Accord and related development have been instrumental in reconciling the family bondages of a large number of families, especially among the indigenous communities.

CHAPTER VI
LAND OWNERSHIP, POSSESSION AND DISPOSSESSION

6.1 Introduction

Issues related to land ownership is one of the most complex ones in CHT. The region, despite having huge land (9701 sq. km), is one of the most land-scarce regions in term of availability of land for habitation. Most of the land is either non-inhabitable due to typical topography or belongs to restricted-by-law territories (reserve or protected forest areas). The types of land ownership as well as types of land in CHT also sharply differ from that of plain regions. The land under human habitations comprises of (i) homestead, (ii) pond and water bodies, (iii) arable land under plough cultivation, (iv) arable land under *Jum* cultivation, (v) land under plantation (fruits and trees), (vi) fringe land, and (vii) grazing land. There are three major types of land ownership prevailing in the region. These are (i) common property (usufruct type of ownership; enjoyed by inhabitants of one or more *para*/*para*s, the Headman of the Mouza usually maintains records such property in his register; prevailing since pre-British period) (ii) customary-traditional ownership (usufruct type of ownership of a land usually within *para,* traditionally enjoyed by a household with the knowledge and/or consent of the Headman and Karbari, the owner may or may not have to record in the Headman's register: thus there are two sub-types of such ownership, recorded and unrecorded; prevailing since pre-British period), and (iii) registered ownership (document provided by the district administration, and prevailing since late 1880s). The existing CHT Manual of 1900 (with its amendments) recognizes all the stated above types of land ownership.

The unit commonly used for land measurement of plough land is decimal and acre, while traditional unit for agricultural land measurement is *ari* equivalent to the amount of land that is needed for sowing of bamboo or cane-made container-full rice seeds (roughly about 10 kg). One *ari* equals to approximately 40 decimals of land.

The survey explored pros and cons of land ownership and related issues (including dispossession of land) and has generated unique treasure of information. The current chapter presents the status of land ownership.

6.2 Land Ownership Status: Three Scenarios

In the CHT, three category of land ownership namely, registered, traditional customary (recorded and non-recorded), and common property are available and recognized by the legal system of Bangladesh. In the present survey, data or household land ownership by category and by type of land were collected to sketch the land ownership scenario for the indigenous and Bangalee communities. The whole land ownership scenario in CHT has been sketched by drawing three different scenarios with Scenario-I meaning most conservative estimation, Scenario-III meaning most liberal estimation, and scenario-II is in between Scenario-I & III. Conservative estimation considering *only registered ownership* category reveals that only one-third population of the CHT enjoy land ownership with a significant variation between the indigenous (30%) and the Bangalee household (42%). Registered land ownership is found more among the Bangalees because the settler Bangalees received land from government with registration document. Among the indigenous community, registered-

ownership in found highest (59%) among Chak community followed by Marma (41%), Tanchangya (38%), and Khyang (36%). Among the Chakma community slightly over one-fourth (27%) households possess registered ownership.

Land ownership scenario becomes less gloomy when in addition to registered ownership, traditional customary (recorded) ownership has been taken into consideration. Estimation shows that half of the total CHT households have such land which is 20% higher than registered ownership. More than 40% indigenous households have such land ownership as opposed to 62% Bangalee households. In terms of registered and customary recorded ownership of land, almost all households (98%) of Pangkhua community owns such land, followed by Chak (76%), Tripura (69%), Khyang (66%), Marma (63%) and Mro (61%). Among the Chakma community, more the 50% households enjoy such land ownership and Khumi community enjoys the least (12%). It is remarkable to note that, the households in Lushai community do not have ownership of either registered land or traditional customary recorded land.

Using the most liberal methodology of land ownership which considers all the three types of ownership – it is evident that almost all the CHT households (93%) have land irrespective of ethnic identity. It implies that most CHT population – irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee – enjoy some kind of land ownership. However, this does not necessarily mean that there is no problem of landlessness or land right. It should be kept in mind before analyzing land rights of CHT population that, in fact most of the land ownership of indigenous population is traditional customary and common property and that is why eviction from land or dispossession of land is easier.

Table 6.1: Household reported ownership of land by types of ownership (%)

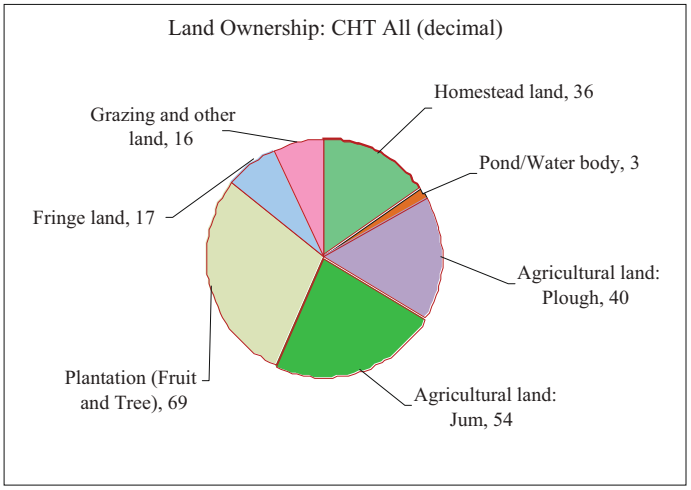
Category of ownership	All CHT	IPs: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee
Registered	29	30	22	59	27	36	2	0	41	23	2	38	19	42
Registered and Customary recorded	51	41	41	75.5	53	66	12	0	63	62	98	46	69	62
Registered, Customary (recorded & unrecorded) and Common property	93.4	93.4	100	100	89	93.6	93	100	97	100	100	96.7	95.5	93.4

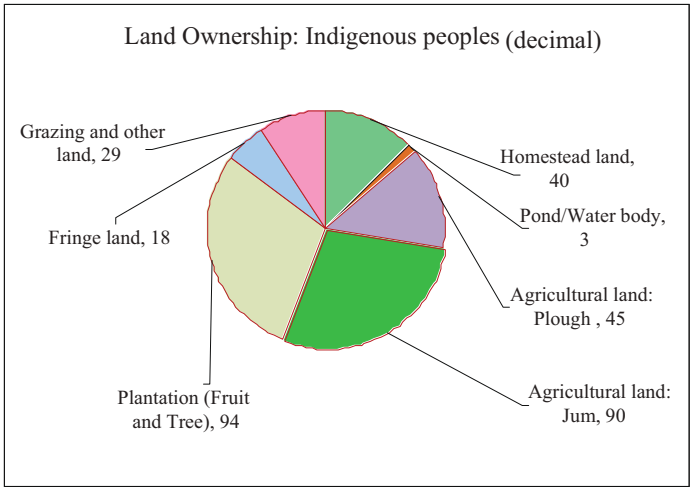
6.3. Distribution of Land: Type of Land

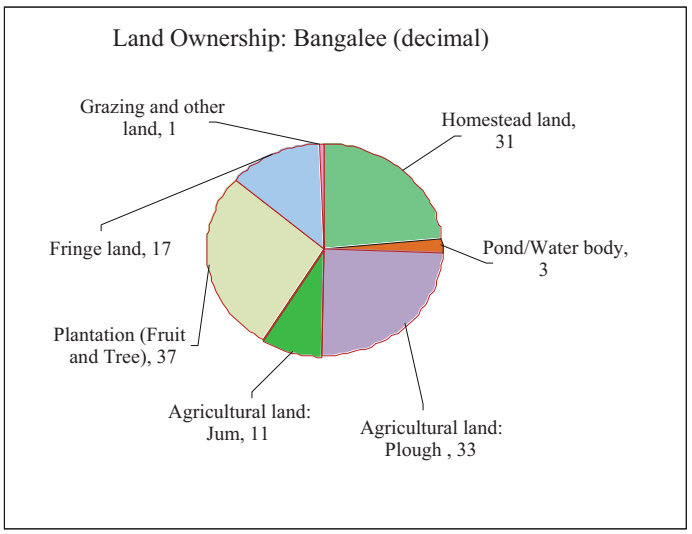
The survey has revealed that about 6% households living in rural CHT do not own any land (irrespective of types), about 90% own homestead and 62% own agricultural land. The proportion of absolute landless households among indigenous communities and Bangalees is almost similar. However, significantly higher proportion of indigenous households own agricultural land (plough, *jum*, tree and fruit plantation, pond and water bodies, and fringe land taken together) compared to their Bangalee counter parts (75% vs 47%).

An average household in rural CHT owns about 235 decimals of land (all types of land including common property), while an indigenous household owns about 318 decimals and a Bangalee household owns 132 decimals.

Figure 6.1: Land Ownership by broad categories: All CHT, IP and Bangal







About 90% of households in rural CHT own homestead (Table 6.2). Comparison between indigenous and Bangalee households shows that number of households reportedly not having own homestead among the earlier is slightly higher than the latter (11% vs. 8%). Across the communities, the share of those who do not have own homestead is highest among the Chakmas (18%) followed by the Khumis (14%). All Lushai and almost all Pangkhua households own homesteads. Among other indigenous communities, the same ranges between 93% and 95%. On the whole, an average household in the region owns about 36 decimals of homestead while an average IP household owns about 40 decimals and an average Bangalee household owns about 31 decimals. Across the board the size of homestead of Chakma households on average is the biggest (69 decimals) and the same for Mro household is the smallest (7 decimals). The other communities having relatively smaller size of homestead respectively are the Pangkhuas (10 decimals), the Lushais and Khumis (12 decimals each), the Bawms and Khyangs (around 15 decimals each). The Chaks, Marmas, Tripuras and Tanchangyas have moderately larger homesteads ranging between 20 decimals and 29 decimals.

Table 6.2: Households reported ownership of land by types (%)

Types of land	Indigenous peoples:All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Homestead land	89.2	92.6	93.9	82.1	93.6	86.0	100.0	94.7	94.2	98.0	95.0	93.5	91.9	90.4
Pond/Water body	3.0	1.9	6.1	1.5		2.3		6.0	2.9	2.0	6.7	1.5	7.4	5.0
Agricultural land: Plough	30.3	1.9	49.0	32.0	31.9			42.4	14.5		31.7	20.1	21.1	26.2
Agricultural land: *Jum*	46.2	88.9	2.0	30.8	46.8	90.7	100.0	41.4	91.3	100.0	76.7	61.8	5.1	27.8
Plantation (Fruit and Tree)	36.3	59.3	26.5	29.0	66.0	51.2	46.7	40.3	85.5	40.0	45.0	18.6	23.0	30.4
Fringe land	8.8	1.9		20.4				1.7					8.6	8.7
Grazing and other land	0.8	1.9		0.1				0.2			18.3		0.5	0.6

As already mentioned, there are two major types of crop agriculture land in CHT: (i) plough, and (ii) *jum*. It is revealed that about 26% of all rural households in the region own **plough agricultural land**, while 30% of indigenous households and 21% of Bangalee households have reported of having the same. Among the indigenous communities the proportion of households having plough agricultural land varies sharply. For example 49% of Chaks, 42% of Marmas, about 32% of Chakmas, Khyangs and Tanchangyas each own such land while only 2% of Bawms and 14% of Mros have reported the same. On average, a rural CHT household owns 40 decimals of such land (Table 6.3). An average Bangalee household owns less amount of plough agricultural land compared to indigenous households (33 decimals vs. 45 decimals). It is to note that Khumi, Lushai and Pangkhua households do not have any plough land. The Chak households, on average, own highest amount of plough land (123 decimals) followed by Marmas (60 decimals) and Chakmas (35 decimals).

Regarding ***jum* land**, about 28% of all households, and 46% of indigenous households reportedly have such lands (average ownership per household being 54 decimals and 90 decimals respectively). Among the Bangalee population, only 5% households own *jum* land (average size being 11 decimals). Across indigenous communities, a high proportion of

Lushai, Pangkhua, Khumi, Bawm, Tanchangya and Tripura households have reported *jum* land ownership (ranging between 62% and 100%), while the lowest proportion of Chaks (2%) have reported the same. Among other indigenous communities (Chakma, Marma and Khyang) the share of households having *jum* land is moderate (ranging between 31% and 47%). The average per household amount of *jum* land owned varies by indigenous communities and ranges between 3 decimals for Chaks and 310 decimals for Khumis. The Chakmas own on average 92 decimals and Marmas about 100 decimals.

Table 6.3: Amount of land owned by household by types of land (decimal)

Types of land	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All: CHT
Homestead land	40	14	20	69	15	12	12	21	7	10	29	24	31	36
Pond/Water body	3	6	9	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	5	1	3	3
Agricultural land: Plough	45	5	123	48	35	0	0	60	21	0	37	26	33	40
Agricultural land: *Jum*	90	150	3	62	26	310	171	78	249	173	140	95	11	54
Plantation (Fruit and Tree)	94	111	126	92	274	38	22	100	65	0	87	59	37	69
Fringe land	18	9	0	42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	17
Grazing and other land	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	842	0	1	16
Total	**318**	**298**	**280**	**314**	**351**	**361**	**204**	**270**	**342**	**183**	**1140**	**205**	**134**	**235**

Estimates by the researchers show that among those who have *jum* land, the average size is about 194 decimals, of which between 48 decimals and 65 decimals are brought under cultivation in each cultivation year – and the remaining land is kept as fallow depending upon the fallow cycle (length of which varies between 3 years and 4 years).

About 30% rural households in CHT own plantation, and average size of plantation land per household is about 69 decimals. A higher proportion of indigenous households has land under plantation (trees and fruits) compared to Bangalees (36% vs. 23%). For average households belonging to indigenous communities the amount of land under plantation is about 94 decimals, while for the Bangalees the same is about 37 decimals. Across the communities, a very large proportion of Mros (85%), Khyang (66%), Bawms (59%) and Khumis (51%) have reported ownership of land under plantation. About 40% of Marmas and 29% of Chakmas have reported the same. Regarding average amount of plantation land across the indigenous households, the Khyangs own 274 decimal; Bawms, Chaks, Marmas and Chakmas each own around 100 decimals of plantation land. The other hill communities own land under plantation amounting between 38 decimals and 87 decimals.

Fringe land is a special feature available in CHT. This type of land is mostly associated with digging of the Kaptai Lake. Most of the times in a year, these lands remain submerged under water. During the dry season, with the fall of water level in the lake or rivers, this type of land becomes cultivable. The survey has revealed that about 9% of households in the region own such land with average amount of fringe land per household is 17 decimals. The proportion of households who owns such land among indigenous communities and Bangalees is similar. However, about 20% of Chakma households own fringe lands and average amount is 42 decimals per household.

Ponds and water bodies are rare in CHT, compared to these in plain districts. Only 5% households have reported ownership of pond/water bodies (*ghona/deba and* small dams). About 3% of indigenous and 7% of Bangalee households own ponds and water bodies. Average size of such water bodies is only about 3 decimals.

Most of the households living in CHT do not own any **grazing land** except some Tanchangya (19%) and very few Bangalee, Marma and Bawm households. On the whole, the average amount is negligible.

Researchers' estimates reveal that in rural CHT about 66,000 acres of land is used as homestead, and about 364,000 acres are cultivatable land owned by the inhabitants of which about 73,000 acres are under plough cultivation, and about 99,000 are available for *jum*. It is to note that land under *jum* cultivation in CHT in each *jum* year is done in land amounting between 25,000 and 33,000 acres and the rest has to be kept as cultivable fallow. Although CHT constitutes of 3,283,000 acres (13,000 sq. km.) of total area, in rural CHT only 430,000 acres are inhabitable.

6.4 Distribution of Land: Ownership Category

The investigation into pros and cons of ownership categories existing in rural CHT reveals that about 16% of property enjoyed by an average household is common property. Among indigenous people the share of **common property** is about 20%, while the Bangalee households enjoy very little amount of the same (1%). It is to note that although enjoying common property is recognized as a customary right of the indigenous communities living in CHT, at present four (Bawms, Chaks, Khyangs and Khumis) out of eleven communities either enjoy very little or no common property. About 13% of all property enjoyed by the Chakmas belongs to common property. For Marma households it is about 7%. The high share of common property among Tanchangya, Pangkhua and Lushai households (ranging between 74% and 94%) witnesses historical existence of the tradition of having common property. It is to observe that the Mros and Tripuras also reported of fairly large share of common property (27% each). The population growth among the indigenous communities coupled with massive influx of Bangalees and various development initiatives undertaken by the Government caused the shrinkage of common property.

About 30% of land owned by an average household belongs to the ownership category of **non-recorded traditional-customary property** which indicates that historically the property has been enjoyed by the family (in broader essence) or by the clan of the current owner under usufruct right. Among the indigenous communities, the share of such property is about 31% while as reported by the Bangalees, the same is about 27% of their current ownership. The average amount of land under non-recorded traditional-customary ownership for indigenous and Bangalee households are respectively 99 decimals and 36 decimals (Table 6.3). It is to note that for most of the Bangalees, especially for the settler households the category of non-recorded traditional-customary ownership of property is not contextually applicable. Interaction with the knowledgeable people revealed that, in most of the instances, the ownership of properties under this category is disputable and/or the property is forcefully occupied.

Table 6.4: Average Land Ownership by Types of Ownership Categories (in decimals)

Type of ownership	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Common property	68	11	0	41	2	0	192	19	110	187	849	57	2	38
Customary (not recorded)	99	110	39	97	86	350	12	105	153	10	134	55	36	71
Customary (recorded)	82	63	46	106	178	11	0	70	98	0	89	48	26	57
Registered	68	115	194	69	85	0	0	76	39	2	68	45	70	69
Total	318	298	280	314	351	361	204	270	400	199	1140	205	134	235
Total Land excluding common property	**250**	**287**	**280**	**273**	**349**	**360**	**12**	**251**	**290**	**12**	**291**	**148**	**132**	**197**

Across the communities, most of the land property own by the Khumis (97%) and a substantial amount of property owned by the Marma, Mro, Bawm, Chakma, Tripura and Khyang communities (ranging between 24% and 39%) fall under such type of ownership. It is also important to note that other indigenous communities also have some property which falls under non-recorded traditional-customary type of ownership (between 5% and 14%).

Estimates based on the survey findings reveal that about 33 thousand acres of land has been taken over (engulfed) by the Bangalee households which they claim as their property under non-recorded traditional-customary ownership category.

About 24% of all properties enjoyed by an average CHT household (regardless of type of community) fall under the category of recorded traditional-customary property (57 decimals). For households belonging to indigenous communities, about 26% of their properties are own under such ownership category (82 decimals) and among an average Bangalee household the same type of ownership constitute 19% of his/her property (26 decimals). It is to be noted that interaction with the cross community stakeholders revealed that the Bangalee households who are living traditionally in CHT (i.e. for over 30 years) mostly have such type of ownership.

Table 6.5: Distribution of Land by Ownership Categories and by Communities (%)

Type of property	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Common property	21.4	3.7	0.0	13.1	0.6	0.0	94.1	7.0	27.5	94.0	74.5	27.8	1.5	16.2
Customary (not recorded)	31.1	36.9	13.9	30.9	24.5	97.0	5.9	38.9	38.3	5.0	11.8	26.8	26.9	30.2
Customary (recorded)	25.8	21.1	16.4	33.8	50.7	3.0	0.0	25.9	24.5	0.0	7.8	23.4	19.4	24.3
Registered	21.4	38.6	69.3	22.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	28.1	9.8	1.0	6.0	22.0	52.2	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Land excluding common property	78.6	96.6	100.0	86.9	99.1	99.7	5.9	93.0	58.0	-2.0	25.5	72.2	98.5	83.8

Across indigenous communities, over half of the properties belonging to Khyang households, nearly one-thirds of the Chakmas, and around one-fourths of the Marmas, Mros and Tripuras each have property that falls under recorded traditional-customary property. The Lushais and Pangkhuas do not have any such property. However, the other communities have around one-fifths of their property that falls under such categories.

The practice of **registered property** (having deeds certified by the Government) is relatively low in CHT. Only about 29% of all privately owned property belongs to the category of registered private ownership, while among the indigenous communities the same is as low as 21%, and that among the Bangalees is as high as 52%. The survey has revealed three important aspects in this regard: (i) not all the property own by the Bangalees are registered, (ii) the Khumis and the Lushais do not have any registered property, while the Pangkhuas, Tanchangyas, and Mros have very little amount of the same (1%, 6% and 10% respectively), and (iii) the rest of the indigenous communities have some of their properties as registered (ranging between 22% and 39%). About 22% of the Chakma households and 28% of the Marma households have registered properties, average amount being 69 decimals and 78 decimals respectively. Among all the communities living in CHT, the Chaks, on average, have the highest amount of registered land (194 decimals) followed by the Bawms (115 decimals) and Khyangs (85 decimals) while the Bangalees, the Chakmas, the Marmas and the Tanchangyas own around 70 decimals of registered land each.

Among the Bangalees, a sizable portion of households from among the settlers has been provided by the Government with registered deeds of land ownership but the boundary of these properties are not described in the deeds which creates confusion and misunderstanding between the owner and neighbors in the Mouza. There are instances where many settler households cannot enjoy ownership of their property because they have moved to different *para*s (mainly within the vicinity of the security force installations) due to feelings of insecurity.

On the contrary, the land owned (either recorded and/or registered) by many indigenous households also cannot be enjoyed by them as the same have been reportedly engulfed by the settlers. Justiciable solutions are to be worked out for both.

6.5 Land Dispossession: Intergenerational Scenario

The history of major land dispossessions reveals that land dispossession and related issues have created severe socio-economic and political unrest in the region. Historically pre-existing community based land ownership system of the people in Chittagong Hill Tracts had been shattered for the first time when in 1865 and 1878, the British introduced the colonial land policy and took off large portion of natural forest under the state ownership. Since then, the people of CHT lost their customary right on the use of certain categories of land. 'Thus, long-standing subsistence activities by the Hill peoples in their ancestral forested land were converted overnight into criminal offenses according to the new colonial law[26>]. The people of CHT were abruptly deprived from the traditional community ownership of lands by which they used the hilly forest as their homesteads, *jum* cultivation, extraction of forest resources, hunting and gathering, etc. The land ownership of the people of CHT have suffered second

[26>] Mohsin 1997:91-92, R.C.K. Roy 1996: 40 and van Schendel 1995: 134.

major setback in mid-1950s with construction of the Kaptai Lake (affecting about 33% of the households), and third time between 1978 and 1997 (affecting about 19% households).

Therefore, understanding of the magnitude of land dispossession incidents, time of their dispossession, and its mechanism is needed to design and implement socio-economic development in the region. The current sub-section presents the findings of the survey on the above aspects.

Table 6.6: Inter-generational Scenario of Land dispossession in CHT

Dispossessed/ reasons	Indigenous peoples and Bangalee													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
HH reported ever dispossessed of land (%)	21.8		10.2	40.6	2.1			10.4	7.2		21.7	10.1	14.8	18.7
Who is dispossessed (%)														
Self	5.7		10.2	9.4				2.8	4.3		8.3	3.5	6.3	6.0
Father	14.4			28.5	2.1			6.2	2.9		13.3	5.0	7.9	11.5
Grandfather	4.5			8.9				1.9			3.3	2.0	1.2	3.0
Amount of land dispossessed (decimal)	**115.1**		**26.1**	**234.9**	**2.6**			**36.2**	**24.3**		**67.7**	**49.4**	**58.3**	**89.7**
Reasons of dispossession (%)														
Bangalees engulfed	18.0		6.1	36.2				7.5	4.3		10.0	6.0	3.4	11.4
Indigenous people engulfed	2.1			3.3	2.1			1.2	1.4		8.4	1.0	7.7	4.6
Local elites engulfed	1.1			1.0				0.8			5.0	2.0	.08	1.0
Land acquisition by Government	3.4		2.0	7.0				1.4			1.7	1.0	2.9	3.2
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

The survey reveals that about 19% rural households irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee households have ever been dispossessed of their lands (Table 6.6). Among the indigenous households, about 22% percent lost their lands. A large proportion of the Chakma households (41%) is reportedly being dispossessed and is followed by the Tanchangyas (22%). A 10% household each from among the Marmas, the Chaks and the Tripuras has ever experienced the same. The Mro and the Khyang households are relatively less affected by such dispossession (7% and 2%). It is to note that none from among the Bawms, Khumis, Lushais and Pangkhuas households has reported of ever being dispossessed (Table 6.6). The survey has depicted that there is a inter-generational scenario of loosing land applicable for all households: (i) majority of dispossession incidents have taken place during the life time of fathers of the current owners (11%), (ii) about 6% lost their lands during his/her ownership period, and (iii) 3% have been reportedly dispossessed during the ownership of his/her grand father. This pattern is the same for indigenous and Bangalee households. It is to observe that the reported incidents of dispossessions took place during 1970-2007, and majority of the incidences took place during 1978-1997. Moreover, the survey has also depicted that some of the households – although a smaller proportion of the respondents –have been dispossessed more than once. For example, an overall 22% of the households of indigenous communities have reported of loosing land, while if reported instances of intergenerational dispossession is added, the proportion rises up to 25%. The authors found during informal interaction with various stakeholders that the difference between the above-cited figures is the instances when the household (family) had been dispossessed of their properties during the ownership periods of different generations (self father and grandfather).

Analysis shows that about 11% of all rural households in CHT have been dispossessed as the Bangalees (mostly the settlers in connivance with the administration) engulfed their lands, about 5% due to engulfment by the indigenous people (mostly complained by Bangalees). About 1% land dispossession has taken place because of reported engulfment by local elites and close to 3% incidences have taken place as the Government has taken over the land. Across the indigenous communities, about 36% Chakma households have lost their properties because of engulfment by the Bangalees, and about 7% have been dispossessed of the same due to land acquisition by the Government.

The research team has come across many stories of engulfment of indigenous households' property. A real life example of such dispossession is delineated below: *"In July 2003, X Chakma, of Nanier Char upazila has found that one of his Banagalee neighbors has constructed a house on the land belonging to X Chakma. Immediately X along with the Karbari rushed to the nearest security force camp and lodged a complaint against the intruder. The camp authority called the intruder in presence of X and ordered to dismantle the construction and threatened the intruder of dire consequences if the order is not being carried out immediately. The victim became very pleased with the prompt action of the authority and returned to his home with a high hope that he got the justice. However, the intruder did not remove the house for about a month under various pleas. On the contrary, the Bangalee intruder engulfed some more land and constructed another house.*

X once again informed the security forces about the incident. The camp authorities took prompt action and called the intruder, threatened him of taking severe actions for violating their instructions and ordered to vacate the engulfed land within next 30 days. This time also the intruder confessed his misdeeds and promised that he will vacate the occupied land within the stipulated timeline. However, after returning to the para, he immediately occupied some more land belonging to X and constructed another house. At this point the victim came to conclusion that there is unholy secret alliance between the camp authorities and the intruder, and there is no point to go to the security forces for justice. At present X is thinking to dispose of his property in the para and shift to another place for survival". (Subimal Chakma, a Karbari from Naniarchar shared during interaction with him).

On some occasions, criminal offences like murders took place for materializing land grabbing intentions. For example, the case of Ching Thuai Murma and Uma-Prue killing. *Ching Thuai and Uma-Prue, a childless couple living at Maigamya Chara para of Kaukhali was enjoying a substantial amount of property. In late April 2007, people of Kaukhali Bazar found the dead body of Ching Thuai behind the Kaukhali High School. There were signs of multiple injuries in the body. People who identified the body went to Ching Thuai's house to inform his wife about the incident and to their surprise found that Uma-Prue had been slaughtered and her body was lying inside the house. People of surrounding paras believe that the incident took place to grab the property of Ching Thuai. The police investigated into the matter, but could not find any clue to this brutal incident. The local people presume that after some time when the situation will cool down, the real culprits will appear in the scene with a forged document that Ching Thuai sold his property long before their assassination (narrated by Mani Chakma, an FGD participant at Kaukhali).*

Another type of engulfment mechanism which is common in CHT (as reported by the FGD participants at Naikhangchhari) is implemented through lease and/or settlement documents prepared in connivance with the officials. In most of the instances, the IP communities are

victims of such land grabbing. There are three types of practices reportedly used for engulfing property:

(i) *The Rahingas who managed to manipulate citizenship certificate from the Chairmen and/or Headmen using various tactics to produce forged document showing "ownership" of somebodies (belonging to IP communities) land. Then they file false cases against the real owner and manage to issue notice to the original (real) owner and the headman. Upon serving the notice, the grabber creates psychological pressure on the owner till he quits the property. Of course the grabbers use to manage the officials through bribing. These type of forged documents are popularly known as 'Sonali Kabuliat' (Golden ownership deed).*

(ii) *Some of the Upazila chiefs at the time of his transfer, in exchange of bribe, use to allocate common property and/or traditional-customary ownership to somebody not owner of the property under 'R Kabuliat' (deed of ownership of the residents). Such deed is so powerful that the Headman is compelled to comply with the deed.*

(iii) *In some instances some very powerful non-residents manage to get long term (99 years) lease at the ministry level of some land in CHT (mainly common property or traditional-customary ownership) stating that the lease holder will use the land for developing some commercial venture (rubber plantation, large scale dairy farm, etc.). There are occasions when land with registered ownership falls under these types of lease and being acquired by the government for the said purposes and the owners receive no compensation. In most cases, such leased out properties for the stated purposes remain unused or are being used for different purposes.*

On average, a CHT household has lost about 90 decimals of land during ownership by three generations (the current owner, his father and grand father), while an average indigenous household has lost about 115 decimals and Bangalee households about 58 decimals. It is to note that some of the Bangalee households have been dispossessed of their ancestral property, and such instances are mostly related to not getting possession of land allocated by the administration as settler household. The case of Md. Alauddin of Ramgor upazila is a typical example of the latter type. "*Alauddin along with his family came to CHT from Mymensingh in mid-1980s and got allocation of 5 acres of land under Baraitali mouza. He got the deed for the allocated land. As instructed, he approached to the Headman of the mouza for getting the possession of the land. The headman acknowledged that Alauddin's claims are genuine, but pointed out that the document is faulty because the boundary of allocated land is not mentioned. Therefore, the Headman refused to provide Alauddin with possession of the allocated land. Alauddin went to Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), who in turn, instructed the Headman but the latter did not comply with the instructions, repeating the same ground. At present, Alauddin and his family members are leaving in a temporary shelter and leaves on depending upon 85 kg. of rice given by authorities as the ration. He occasionally earns some money working as non-agricultural day labor" (narrated by Basar, a FGD participant at Dighinala).*

Among the indigenous communities, the Chakmas are the highest sufferers of property dispossession both in terms of affected persons as well as amount of property lost followed by the Tanchangyas. About 40% of Chakma households have suffered from being ever dispossessed. On average, a Chakma household has lost about 235 decimals of land during

their three generation of ownership. About 22% of Tanchngya households have been dispossessed of their properties during his or father's or grand father's ownership time. The average amount of dispossession of land of the Tanchangya household is about 68 decimals.

It is worthwhile to note that almost all the FGD participants and persons suggested that, for resolving the complex and multidimensional land ownership issues and disputes arising from the ownership claims, the Government needs to form a high-powered and pro-active Land Commission for CHT in consultation with all stakeholders.

Recapitulation: Land Ownership, Possession and Dispossession

There is a wide diversity in type of land, ownership of land, and measurement unit and land management in CHT as compared to that in plain lands of Bangladesh. Conservative estimation considering only registered ownership category reveals that only one-third population of the CHT enjoy land ownership with a significant variation between the indigenous (30%) and the Bangalee household (42%). Land ownership scenario becomes less gloomy when in addition to registered ownership, traditional customary (recorded) ownership has been taken into consideration. Estimation shows that half of the total CHT households which is 20% higher them registered ownership. Using the most liberal methodology of land ownership which considers all the three types of ownership – it is evident that almost all the CHT households (93%) have land irrespective ethnic identity. It implies that most CHT population – irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee – enjoy some kind of land ownership. An average rural household in CHT owns about 235 decimals of land (all types of land including common property). An indigenous household owns about 318 decimals and a Bangalee household owns 132 decimals. Agricultural land (plough and *jum*) is owned by about 27% households. Ownership of *jum* land is significantly more pronounced among indigenous communities than among Bangalees. In rural CHT, about 66 thousand acres of land is used as homestead. Out of about 364 thousand acres of cultivatable land about 73 thousand acres are under plough cultivation and about 99 thousands are available for *jum*. Among the indigenous communities, most lands fall under the category of traditional- customary property (55%). 52% land of Bangalees is registered, which is 21% among indigenous communities.

Land dispossession has been a major issue in CHT. About 22% indigenous households have lost their lands. Chakma people are mostly affected by land dispossession (41%), followed by Tanchangya (22%). Majority of dispossession incidents have taken place during the life time of father of the current owners (11%) and about 6% lost their lands during his/her own ownership period. On average, a CHT household has lost about 90 decimals of land during ownership of three generations (the current owner, father and grand father of the owner). An average indigenous household has lost about 115 decimals and Bangalee household has lost about 58 decimals.

Establishment of an effective Land Commission in accordance with the CHT Accord 1997 has been thought by the inhabitants as a feasible solution for land dispute in CHT.

CHAPTER VII
HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

7.1 Introduction

Usually a household (HH) possesses some tangible and intangible assets. A typical rural HH in the plain land of Bangladesh may show a similar trend of possession of assets. But, in the hilly areas, the composition of the assets is different than that in the plain land because of geographical variation. In-addition to this variation due to geographical positioning, different socio-cultural practice and norms among the indigenous peoples have significant role in determining the 'HH asset basket'. The HH asset structure in the CHT has been ascertained in this baseline study. The key strength of this surveyed HH asset structure information is that it has been collected from all the eleven indigenous groups and Bangalee community, which would be a milestone for the future studies in the CHT.

Box 7.1: Methodological note: HH assets

The status of HH assets in CHT among different communities has been assessed through possession of different items, number and valuation of possessed item. For the purpose of analysis, HH assets have been categorized under broad head (such as, ornament means gold and silver).

7.2 Household Assets: Possession

The possession of own house among the rural people in CHT irrespective of different indigenous communities or Bangalee is satisfactory. Almost all HHs possess own houses in rural CHT. But, the quality of the structure of that house needs to be considered (see detail in Chapter VIII). Rate of possession of tube well is significantly higher among the Bangalee (18.5%) than that among the indigenous peoples

Table 7.1: Reported possession of different HH items (in %)

HH Asset	All CHT	Indigenous group	Bangalee
Own house	98.9	99.2	98.7
Tube-well	10.9	4.6	18.5
Clothing	95.3	95.6	95
Furniture			
Almirah[27]	18.8	11	28.4
Chair/bench/sofa	48.7	36.1	64.3
Table	42.6	31.7	56.1
Cot	48.5	33.8	66.7
Bedding	97.3	97.5	97
Alna[28]	18.7	9.5	30
Communication instrument			
Telephone/mobile	5.6	2	10.1
Radio	16.9	19.6	13.5
TV	12	8	16.9
Transport			
Bicycle	2.9	1.2	5
Motorcycle	0.2	0	0.4
Jeep/Auto rickshaw	1	0.5	1.5
Boat	11	7.9	14.7
Machineries			
Agricultural appliance	41.9	50.4	31.5
Handloom	3.9	6.7	0.5
Sewing machine	3.5	3.6	3.4
Solar energy	3	2.1	4.1
Generator	0.4	0.6	0.1
Battery	4.5	5.4	3.5
Livestock/trees			
Cow/Buffalo	33.8	29	39.8
Goat/sheep	19.5	20.7	18.2
Pig	19.3	34.1	1
Poultry birds	70.7	73.4	67.3
Plantation/trees	23	24.7	20.9
Ornaments			
Gold	37.3	28.3	48.4
Silver	5.6	6	5
Others			
Utensils	97.8	97.7	98
Gun/rifle	0.8	1.1	0.5
Watch/clock	39.8	35.4	45.2
Music instruments	0.5	0.6	0.3

Note: Detail survey data of eleven indigenous communities and Bangalee are presented in Annex Table 7.1.

[27] Wardrobe; chest of drawers; cupboard; locker.
[28] Stand for clothes; dress-stand.

(4.6%). Among the eleven indigenous communities, seven possess tube-well, others have no tube-well at all at their HH. Though, in many cases, geographical positioning works as a barrier to sinking of tube-well.

When we consider the furniture (*almirah*, chair/bench/sofa, table, cot, bedding, *alna etc.*), Bangalees are placed in a significantly better position in possessing them as HH assets than the indigenous people. Among the eleven indigenous communities Bawm, Lushai and Pangkhua possess more furniture than other indigenous communities in general. The common trend is that Khyang, Khumi and Mro are the communities who possess the least amount of furniture among the eleven communities. Though possession of furniture in HHs shows some degree of materialistic development, different socio-cultural norms may have significant impacts on possessing specific item(s) of furniture, which needs to be considered.

Possession of communication instruments, such as telephone/mobile, radio, television is a rarity for the rural households in CHT. A negligible number of rural HHs in CHT possesses communication instruments. In-fact, when the survey took place, CHT was out of cell phone network, which in fact, is a serious deprivation issue. The case is worse among the indigenous communities than among the Bangalees. Radio is owned relatively more by indigenous HHs than by Bangalees. Radio is generally considered as a backward communication instrument than the television. The general trend is that the Bangalees own less radio as they own more televisions. As television is much more expensive than radio, possession of less television among indigenous communities also reflects economic ill-being. When possession of all the three communication instruments is considered, among the indigenous communities, Bawm, Chakma, Khyang, Marma, Pangkhua and Tanchangya are placed in better positions than others. In fact, Bawm HHs possess more communication instruments than Bangalee. Chak and Tripura HHs possess the least communication instruments among all the indigenous communities in CHT. It is to note that, in some cases, HHs possess mobile phones which were not usable in CHT, but rather to be used when they were out of CHT- as the whole area was out of network at the time of survey.

In the weaker economic structure of rural CHT, it is normal that very few HHs would possess their own transport (bicycle, motorcycle, jeep/auto rickshaw or boat). Bangalees own a bit more transport facilities than the indigenous communities. 'Boat' is the predominant vehicle among the possessed vehicles at HH level in rural CHT. In addition to economic strength of the HH, special geographical position and topography of CHT also affect the choice of transport. Among the indigenous communities, Chakma and Chak possess a bit of more vehicles than others in the rural CHT. Khumi, Lushai and Pangkhua communities do not possess any type of transport.

In rural CHT, a large number of HHs, irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee identity possess various types of machinery items (agricultural appliance, handloom, sewing machine, solar energy, generator, and battery). It is to note that, in most cases, indigenous HHs possesses more agricultural appliances than the Bangalees. This might be an outcome of less choice in choosing occupation (other than agriculture) among the indigenous peoples. Among the indigenous communities, generally Bawm, Chakma, Lushai, Marma, and Pangkhua possess more varied types of machinery than the others. One interesting finding is that almost half of the Bawm HHs (43%) possess sewing machine which is almost absent among the other communities including Bangalees. A 27% Lushai HHs possess solar energy (cell) which is significantly higher than those among other communities in CHT.

A large number of rural HHs in CHT possesses livestock (cow/buffalo, goat/sheep, and pig), poultry and trees. Indigenous HHs possess more livestock, poultry and trees than the Bangalee HHs. Significant number of indigenous HHs in all eleven groups possess pig, but Bangalees do not possess them in general. This is indeed logical as majority of Bangalee people are Muslim and for religious restriction they do not keep pig as livestock. It is to note that Khyang (40%), Marma (39%) and Chak (35%) HHs own relatively valuable livestock (e.g., cow/buffalo) than the others. A 40% of the rural Bangalee HHs own cow/buffalo. Around 25% indigenous and 21% Bangalee HHs possess some trees. The rate of possession of trees among the indigenous communities is the highest among Khyang (63%). This rate is the lowest among the Chak (only 2%).

Except in Khumi and Mro communities, HHs of other indigenous communities reported owning more gold ornament than silver. Among the indigenous groups-Bawm, Chak, Chakma and Marma HHs own relatively more ornament than others. Lushai and Pangkhua HHs do not possess any type of precious ornament.

Almost all the HHs in the rural areas of CHT possesses utensils irrespective of indigenous community and Bangalee, and there is not much variation in their possession among different indigenous groups. For some traditional power structure and life-style among the indigenous groups in CHT possession of gun/rifle is relatively higher among the indigenous groups than among the Bangalee; Khumi (12%) Lushai (7%) and Bawm (4%) HHs possesses relatively more gun/rifle than others. Majority of Bawm HHs (67%) possess watch/clock; other indigenous groups in CHT also possess watch/clock, but among Tripura it is a rare scenario of possessing watch/ clock at HH- only 14% Tripura HH possess watch/clock. It has been found that Bawm (6%), Khumi (2.3%), Marma (1%) and Chakma (0.4%) possess some kind of musical instruments; 0.3% Bangalee HH possess musical instrument.

7.3 Household Assets: Number

Box 7.2: Methodological note: Number of HH assets

The numbers are not calculated only among the owner(s) of a particular item, but among the total sample. Thus, the number against the HH items shows an overall scenario in the rural CHT. For an example: the indigenous HH in rural CHT possess 1 cow/buffalo does not mean that those who possess cow/buffalo possess 1 cow/buffalo on average, rather it indicates that among all the indigenous HH in rural CHT (no matter whether they possess cow/buffalo or not) on average possess 1 cow/buffalo.

In section 7.2, the possession of different items in HHs of different communities in CHT has been presented. This section provides an analysis into the number of the possessed items in HH by different communities. In rural areas of CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee community, almost all HHs have one own house. Tubewell is almost absent among HHs of indigenous groups. An insignificant number of HHs in the rural CHT, irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee community, possesses almira, table, cot and alna. Among the indigenous communities each HH possesses one chair/bench/sofa on average; Bangalees, on an average possess two chairs/bench/sofa. It is to note that the number of bedding among the HH is relatively more pronounced than the number of other furniture. This is because of the fact that all the items related to bedding (e.g., pillow, blanket etc.) have been considered as bedding. Bawm community own significantly greater number of bedding items than other communities. The presence of any communication instruments (telephone/mobile, radio, TV) in rural CHT at HH level is almost nil. Any type of transport vehicle (bicycle, motorcycle, jeep/auto rickshaw, boat) is also absent at HH level in rural CHT. Though, possession of boat

is relatively higher among some indigenous groups (Chakma, Chak, Bawm), which also is insignificant.

As people of indigenous groups are related to agriculture more than the Bangalees are, generally, they possess more agricultural appliances than Bangalees. Handloom, sewing machine, solar energy cell, generator, battery etc. are found rarely at the HH level in the rural CHT. Livestock (cow/buffalo, goat/sheep, pig) and poultry are possessed in similar type of numbers except pigs. More trees are possessed by the indigenous groups (107 trees on average per indigenous HH) than the Bangalee (98 trees on average per Bangalee HH). Among the indigenous groups, Khumi (511 trees on average per Khumi HH) and Bawm (303 trees on average per Bawm HH) community possess significantly larger number of trees than the other communities. Chak, Lushai, and Pangkhua HH possess almost no tree. On average, an Indigenous HH and Bangalee HH possess respectively 2 and 4 golden ornament. Number of silver ornament in indigenous HH (1.2 silver ornament per indigenous HH) is a bit higher than Bangalee (0.9 silver ornament per Bangalee HH). Lushai, Mro, and Pangkhua HHs do not possess any golden ornament. A very small number of watches/clocks is possessed by the indigenous and Bangalee HH. A very small portion of Bawm HH possesses an insignificant number of musical instrument(s) - on average number of possessed musical instrument in HH is almost zero.

Table 7.2: HH reported possession of different items (in Number)

HH Asset	All CHT	Indigenous group	Bangalee
Own house	1	1	1.1
Tube-well	0.1	0.1	0.2
Furniture			
Almirah/ wardrobe	0.2	0.1	0.3
Chair/bench/sofa	1.4	1	1.8
Table	0.6	0.4	0.7
Cot	1.4	0.7	2.2
Bedding	12.8	12.5	13.2
Alna	0.2	0.1	0.4
Communication instrument			
Telephone/mobile	0.1	0	0.1
Radio	0.2	0.2	0.1
TV	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transport			
Bicycle	0	0	0.1
Motorcycle	0	0	0
Jeep/Auto rickshaw	0	0	0
Boat	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machineries			
Agricultural appliance	2	2.5	1.4
Handloom	0.1	0.1	0
Sewing machine	0	0	0
Solar energy	0	0	0
Generator	0	0	0
Battery	0.1	0.1	0
Livestock/trees			
Cow/Buffalo	1	0.9	1.1
Goat/sheep	0.5	0.6	0.4
Pig	0.4	0.7	0
Poultry birds	5.5	6	4.8
Plantation tree	103.2	107.2	98.3
Ornaments			
Gold	2.8	2.1	3.6
Silver	1	1.2	0.9
Others			
Gun/rifle	0	0	0
Watch/clock	0.5	0.5	0.6
Music instruments	0	0	0

Note: Detail survey data of eleven indigenous communities and Bangalee are presented in Annex Table 7.2.

7.4 Household Assets: Valuation

In addition to possession and number of HH assets, the valuation of those assets has also been ascertained in this study. On average, a Bangalee HH owns assets of Tk. 61,730, which is 30% higher than that of an average indigenous HH in rural CHT.

Figure 7.1: Valuation of HH assest by indigenous and Bangalee in the rural CHT (in Taka)



The valuation of HH assets of Khyang community (Tk. 1,05,634) is the highest among the eleven indigenous communities. Bawm community ranks the second highest (Tk. 68,150) in the ranking of valuation of HH assets. Pangkhua community is the lowest (Tk.19,880) in the ranking of valuation of HH assets. The value of possessed trees among Khyang HHs is significantly higher than other communities which helps them to rank in the top. Bangalee ranks the third highest (Tk. 61,730) in the valuation of HH assets. In-addition to the low valuation of HH assets in the rural CHT irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee, one point to note is the significant variation among the indigenous groups. Though the valuation of HH assets may not necessarily reflect the well-being of an HH, it is indeed an indication of economic deprivation. The variation among different communities reflects not only difference in socio-cultural status, but also unequal distribution of local economy.

Box 7.3: Methodological note: Valuation of HH assets

The value against specific HH item has been reported by the respondent as the current selling price of that item. The figures in Taka shown in Table 7.3 have been calculated not only among the owner(s) of a particular item, but among the total sample. Thus, the valuation against the HH items shows an overall scenario in the rural CHT. For an example: there are two indigenous HH- one of them has a TV, other does not have one. If the current selling price of that TV is 3,000 Taka, the average, i.e., 3,000/2= 1,500 Taka has been used for analysis to assess the average status of an indigenous HH in the rural CHT. It is to note that the valuation of HH assets do not reflect the whole scenario of well-being or economic-strength, rather it helps in portraying an overall situation in the rural CHT in different communities. The ranking done using the valuation of HH assets among different indigenous groups has been constructed only with the reported valuation of HH assets; no other factors have been considered.

Figure 7.2: Valuation of HH asset in different communities in rural CHT (in Tk.)

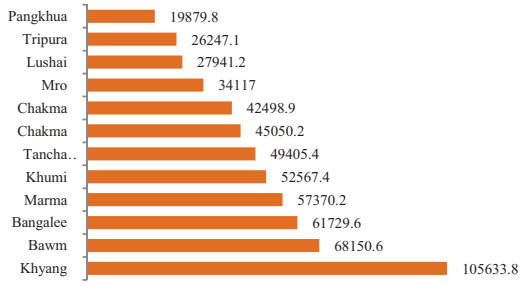


Table 7.3: HH reported valuation of different items (in Taka)

	All CHT	Indigenous peoples	Bangalee
Own house	14730.2	11264.4	18993.3
Tube-well	640.3	205	1175.9
Clothing	1500.6	1364.9	1667.4
Furniture			
Almirah/ wardrobe	624.3	342.4	971.1
Chair/bench/sofa	408.8	317	521.7
Table	268.5	184.4	372.1
Cot	1402.8	938.3	1974.1
Bedding	1558.8	1611.9	1493.4
Alna	335.5	60.6	673.7
Communication instrument			
Telephone/mobile	178.5	37.9	371.5
Radio	117	132	98.5
TV	486.5	277.1	744.1
Transport			
Bicycle	60.6	19.9	110.6
Motorcycle	127.5	0	284.4
Jeep/Auto rickshaw	437.4	65.1	895.4
Boat	673.7	327.4	1099.7
Machineries			
Agricultural appliance	637.8	757.7	490.3
Handloom	115.8	177.8	39.5
Sewing machine	122.4	112.8	134.3
Solar energy	655.7	383.7	990.2
Generator	65.9	116	4.3
Battery	112.9	119.9	104.4
Livestock/trees			
Cow/Buffalo	9484.4	8862	10249.9
Goat/sheep	703.5	777.4	612.6
Pig	541	968.8	14.9
Poultry birds	627.7	650.2	600
Plantation tree	12489.7	13688	11015.7
Ornaments			
Gold	3255.8	2383.3	4329
Silver	104.7	132.6	70.4
Others			
Utensils	1139.4	962.1	1357.5
Gun/rifle	74.1	86.3	59.1
Watch/clock	115.4	102.8	130.8
Music instruments	9.5	11.7	6.7
Others	48.3	28.2	73.1

Note: Detail survey data of eleven indigenous communities and Bangalee are presented in Annex Table 7.3.

Figure 7.3: Category wise HH asset valuation among indigenous in CHT (%)

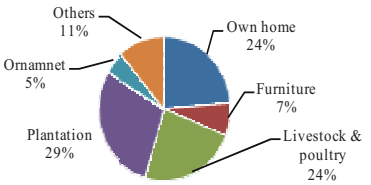


Figure 7.4: Category wise HH asset valuation among Bangalee in CHT (%)

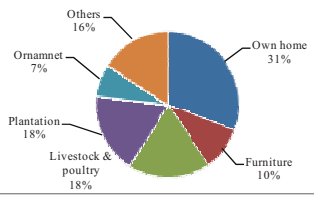
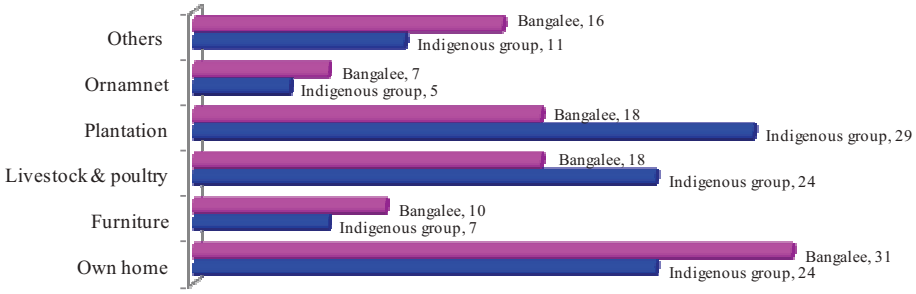


Figure 7.5: Comparison of HH assets by indigenous group and Bangalee (in %)



The composition of HH assets among the indigenous communities is dominated by plantation, livestock and poultry (29%+24% =53%), followed by own home (24%), others (11%), furniture (7%), ornament (5%). The composition of HH assets among the Bangalees also shows a similar trend: plantation, livestock and poultry (18%+18% =36%), followed by own home (31%) and others (16%). In both the cases, the category stated as 'others' is significant as the 'basket of others' comprises a number of things: tube-well, clothing, communication instrument, vehicle, machineries, utensils, gun/rifle, watch/clock and music instruments.

Recapitulation: Household Assets

The HH asset structure among eleven indigenous groups and Bangalee community in the rural areas of CHT has been ascertained in the baseline study. Almost all HHs possess own house in rural CHT. Rate of possession of tube well is significantly higher among the Bangalee than the indigenous groups. In possession of furniture, Bangalee is placed in a significantly better position than the indigenous people. The rural area in CHT is lacking in possession of any communication instrument (e.g., telephone/mobile, radio, television). In-fact, when the survey took place, CHT was out of cell phone network, which in-fact, is a serious deprivation issue. A few HHs would possess own transport (e.g., bicycle, motorcycle, jeep/auto rickshaw, boat). Bangalee own a bit more transport than the indigenous communities. In most cases indigenous HH possess more agricultural appliances than the Bangalee. Large number of rural HH in CHT possesses livestock, poultry, and trees. Indigenous HH possess more livestock, poultry, and trees than Bangalee HHs. Almost all the HH in all the communities own more golden ornament than silver. On average, a Bangalee HH owns assets of 61,730 Taka, which is 30% higher than an average indigenous HH in rural CHT. The valuation of HH assets of Khyang community is the highest among the eleven indigenous communities. Pangkhua community is the lowest in the ranking of valuation of HH assets. Bangalee ranks the third highest in the valuation of HH assets. The variation among the different communities not only reflects difference in socio-cultural status, but also shows unequal distribution of local economy. The valuation of HH assets do not reflect the whole scenario of well-being or economic-strength, rather it helps in portraying an overall situation in the rural CHT in different communities. The composition of HH assets among the indigenous community is dominated by plantation, livestock and poultry, followed by own home, which is similar to Bangalee.

CHAPTER VIII
HOUSING STATUS

8.1 Introduction

According to the Article 15a in the Constitution of Bangladesh, one of the rights of a citizen of Bangladesh is - *The provision of the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education, and medical care*[29]. In fact, the possession of own house among the rural people in CHT irrespective of different indigenous communities or Bangalee is satisfactory. Almost all HHs possess own houses in rural CHT (see detail in Chapter VII). But, the quality of the structure of that house needs to be considered. This Chapter deals with this issue.

Box 8.1: Methodological note: Housing status

The housing status in the rural area of CHT among different communities has been assessed through number of rooms, living space, construction material (roof and wall of main house), nature of the housing structure, and electrification status. It is to note that only the number and space of the dwelling rooms have been considered here; other rooms (e.g., kitchen) have not been considered in the accompanying survey.

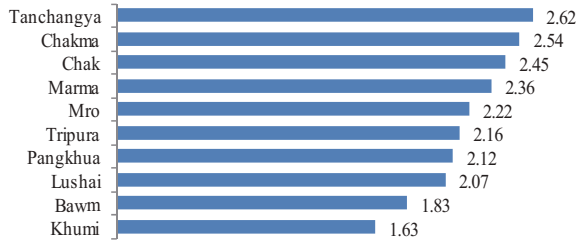
8.2 Number of Dwelling Rooms

In the rural area of CHT, on average, the indigenous and Bangalee peoples possess almost similar number of rooms for dwelling purpose at HH. They possess around 2.4 rooms per HH for dwelling, irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee identity. Among the indigenous groups there is significant variation in number of rooms for dwelling. Among the eleven indigenous communities of the CHT, HH of Bawm community possesses the highest number of rooms for dwelling (2.6). Chakma, Chak and Marma HH possess similar number of rooms for dwelling. Mro, Tripura, Pangkhua, and Lushai HH also possess more than two rooms for dwelling. Among the indigenous communities, Khumi HH possess the least number of rooms to dwell (1.6), followed by Bawm (1.8).

Table 8.1: Average number of dwelling room in a household

All CHT	2.37
Indigenous	2.36
Bangalee	2.38

Figure 8.1: Number of dwelling rooms in different indigenous groups (in number)



Box 8.2: Importance of adequate room in a household

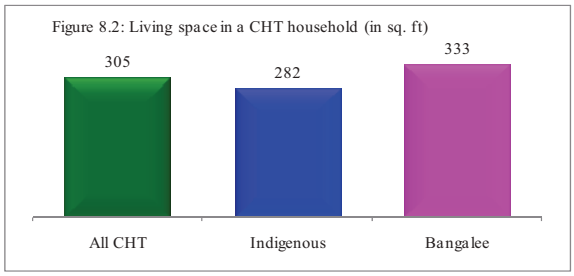
The importance of a healthy housing status has been argued in a new lens in the study titled "Child Poverty in the Developing World', where an 'index of deprivation' has been constructed to assess child-poverty. At the index seven indicators have been used of which deprivation from two or more means severe deprivation for children. The first indicator is – *"Children living in a dwelling with five or more people per room or with no floor material.* This indeed, reflects the importance of adequate room in a household.

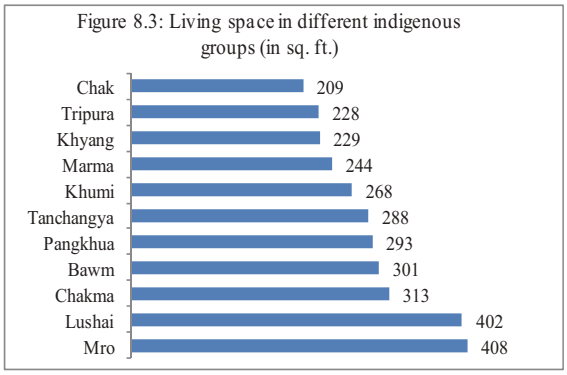
Source: Child poverty in the developing world. D.Gordon, S. Nandy, C.Pantazis, Simon A. Pemberton and P. Townsend. 2003.

[29] Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (as modified on 17 May, 2004).

8.3 Living Space

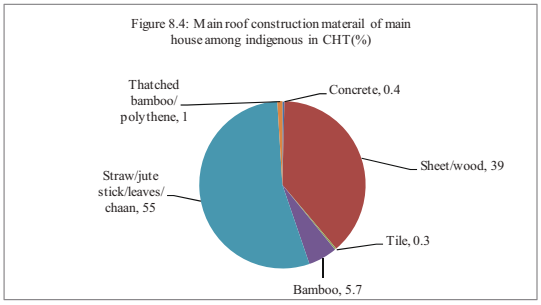
In addition to the number of dwelling rooms in a household, the total living space of the room(s) needs to be considered to assess the housing status of a HH. On average, a Bangalee HH in rural CHT has living space of 333 sft, which is 18% higher than that of an average indigenous HH (282 sft). There is significant variation among the different indigenous groups. Among the indigenous groups, Bawm HH has the largest living space on average (408 sft) followed by Lushai (402 sft). Chakma, Bawm, Pangkhua and Tanchangya HH possess similar amount of living space at around 300 sft, which is significantly lower than that of Mro and Lushai. Chak HHs possess the least living space among the eleven indigenous groups (209 sft) followed by Tripura (228 sft) and Khyang (229 sft). Marma and Khumi HH possess living space at around 250 sft

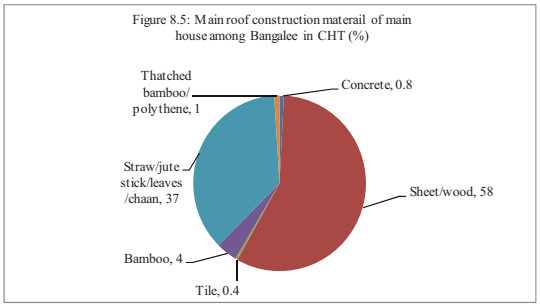




8.4 Construction Material: Roof of Main House

Along with other indicators, construction material of the roof of the main house has been considered to assess the housing status in the rural CHT in different communities. It is to note that in cases of more than one type of roof material in the same house; only the main material has been considered for analysis.



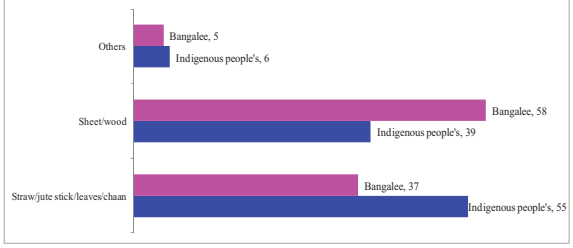


The indigenous groups in the rural CHT mainly use straw/jute - stick/ leaves/ *chaan*[30]as their main roof construction material for the main house. This practice is more frequent among the indigenous group (55%) than the Bangalee (37%) in CHT. Among all the eleven indigenous groups, the use of this roof construction material as the main material for the main house is a common phenomenon. The second mostly used roof material for the main house is sheet/wood. A 39% of the indigenous HH use sheet/wood as the main roof construction

[30] One type of leaf

material at their main house. It is to note that almost all Lushai HH (93%) use sheet/wood as main roof construction material at their main house. For the Bangalee community in rural CHT, sheet/wood is the most frequently (58%) used roof construction material at their main house followed by straw/jute-stick/leaves/chaan (37%). Use of other roof construction materials (i.e., concrete, tile, bamboo and thatched bamboo/polythene) at the main house of the HH irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee is insignificant.

Figure 8.6: Main roof construction material of main house in CHT (in %)



8.5 Construction Material: Wall of Main House

To assess the housing status in the rural CHT among different communities along with other indicators, construction material of the wall of the main house has been considered. It is to note that in cases of more than one type of wall material in the same house, only the main material has been considered for analysis. Among the wall construction materials, bamboo is the most frequently used material both among the indigenous (75%) and Bangalee (53%). Among the indigenous groups other wall construction materials used for the main house are: Mud wall (10%), thatched bamboo/polythene (9%), sheet/wood (2.4%), straw/leaves/chaan (2%), and brick (1.7%). In the Bangalee community, bamboo is the most frequently used wall construction material for main house (53%) followed by mud wall (35%). But the overall trend of wall construction material is more or less similar between indigenous and Bangalee communities (Figure 8.9).

Figure 8.7: Main wall construction materail of main house among indigenous in CHT(%)

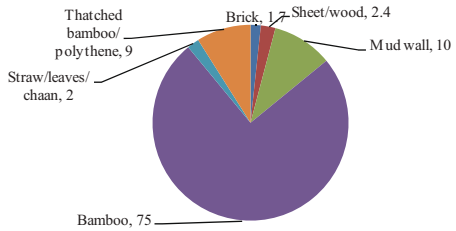


Figure 8.8:Main wall construction materail of main house among Bangalee in CHT(%)

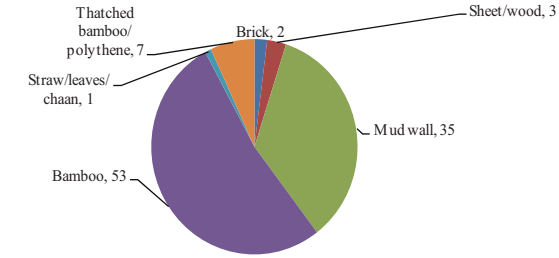
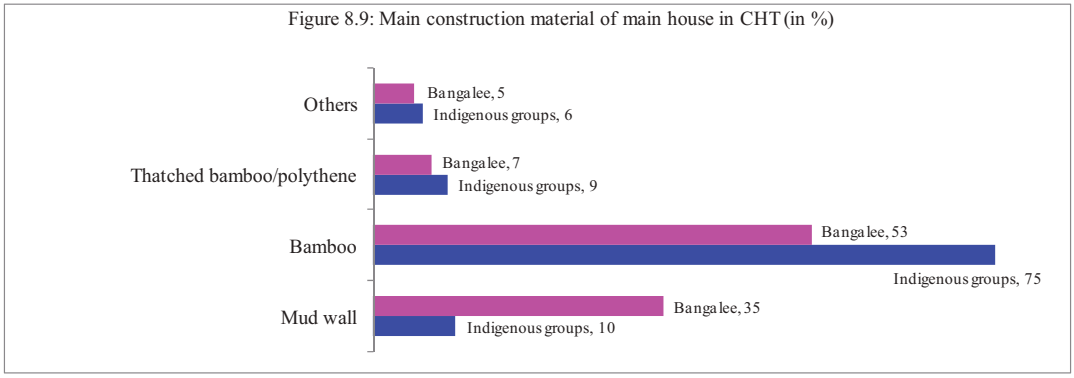


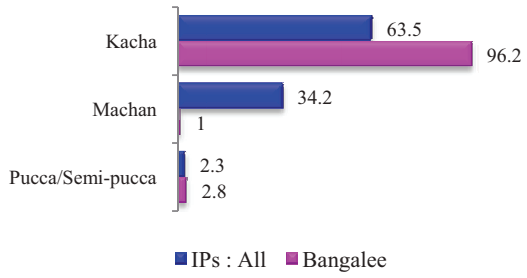
Figure 8.9: Main construction material of main house in CHT (in %)



8.6 Nature of House

The majority (63%) of the houses of indigenous communities are *kutcha*[31], followed by *machaan*[32]. Among the Bangalee community, almost all (96%) of the houses are *kutcha*. It is to note that almost all of the households of Lushai, Khumi, Bawm and Chak community live in *machaan* house. Relatively larger community in terms of number of population- like Chakma community does not live in *machaan* house. As a consequence, the overall percentage of *machaan* house is significantly smaller than that of *kutcha* house.

Figure 8.10: Nature of house (%)



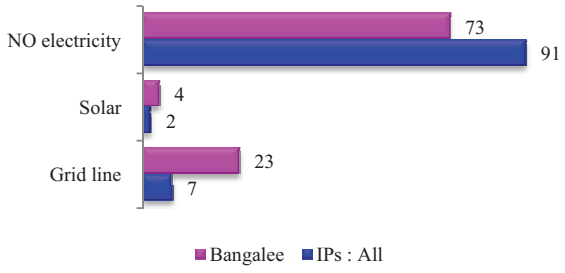
8.7 Electrification Status

HH electrification status has also been studied in this baseline survey as it has significant impacts on socio-economic development[33]. But HHs in rural CHT is significantly deprived of grid line electric supply irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee identities. A 91% of indigenous HHs and 73% of Bangalee HHs are non-electrified. As the Bangalee are settlements relatively well managed in nature, Bangalee HHs are significantly more electrified (23%) than the indigenous people (7%). Insignificant number of indigenous and Bangalee HH possess alternative electrification supply from 'solar cell'. Electrification in CHT is a sector where serious efforts need to be pursued.

Box 8.3: Rural Electrification (RE) – As Right

- ✓ **RE in Constitution:** *Fundamental Principle of State Policy* stipulates "State shall adopt effective measures to provisioning of rural electrification to progressively remove disparity in standards of living between urban & rural areas" *(Article 16).*
- ✓ **RE in PRSP:** RE identified as one of the four priority areas in PRSP; a key vehicle for employment creation.
- ✓ **RE in MDGs:** Electricity – although not mentioned in MDGs as discrete goal – has a key role to play in attaining all MDG goals.

Figure 8.11: Electrification status in CHT (in %)



[31] Earthen.
[32] One type of housing structure where the main house stands on an platform under which there is a space for other use or necessity.
[33] For details of the impact of electrification see, *Abul Barkat, SH Khan, M. Rahman, S. Zaman, A Poddar, S Halim, NN Ratna, M Majid, AKM Maksud, A Karim and S Islam (2002). "Economic and Social Impact Evaluation Study of the Rural Electrification Program in Bangladesh". Human Development Research Centre, prepared for NRECA International Ltd (partners with the REB & USAID for the Rural Power for Poverty Alleviation (RPPR) Program) Dhaka; September 2002.*

Recapitulation: Housing Status

Almost all HHs possess own house in rural CHT. But, the quality of the structure of those houses needs to be considered. The housing status in the rural CHT among different communities has been assessed through number of rooms, living space, construction material (roof and wall of main house), nature of the housing structure and electrification status. In rural CHT, on average, the indigenous and Bangalee people possess almost similar number (2+) of rooms for dwelling purpose at HH. Among the eleven indigenous communities of the CHT, HHs of Bawm community possesses the highest number of rooms for dwelling (2.6). Khumi HHs possesses the least number of rooms to dwell (1.6). On average, a Bangalee HH in rural CHT has 333 sft. living space which is 18% higher than that of an average indigenous HH (282 sft). Among the indigenous groups, a Bawm HH has the highest amount of living space on average (408 sft). Chaks HH possess the least living space among the eleven indigenous groups (209 sft). The indigenous people in rural CHT mainly use straw/jute-stick/leaves/*chaan* as their main roof construction material for the main house. This practice is more frequent among the indigenous groups (55%) than among the Bangalees (37%) in CHT. For the Bangalee community, sheet/wood is the most frequently (58%) used roof construction material of their main house. Among the wall construction materials, bamboo is the most frequently used material both among the indigenous (75%) and Bangalee (53%). The majority (63%) of the houses of indigenous communities are *kutcha* followed by *machaan*. Among the Bangalee community almost all (96%) the houses are *kutcha*. A 91% of indigenous HHs and 73% of Bangalee HH are non-electrified. Thus, electrification in CHT is a sector where serious efforts need to be pursued.

CHAPTER IX
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

9.1 Introduction

In this accompanying baseline survey, the overall employment scenario in CHT has been assessed through using different variables and indicators. The detailed employment information of the employed and employable (15+ and not in school, student, old: 60+, sick, disable are excluded) have been collected from the surveyed HHs. The employment status has been assessed through the following three indicators:

1. Fully employed/full time employed
2. Partially employed/seasonal employed, with less than 6 months
3. Unemployed/seeking employment.

For the employed persons (fully or partially), the nature of employment has been assessed through using the following three indicators:

1. Self employment
2. Employed by others
3. Both of the above two.

Subsequently, it has been asked to the employed person whether s/he earns (in monetary form) from that work. In addition to this, the number of worked months of the employed persons has also been found out. These, all together, are indicative of the employment status among all the indigenous groups and Bangalee in the CHT.

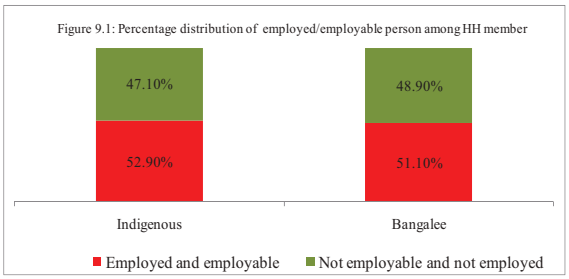
Box 9.1: Economics of employment in Bangladesh

Unemployment is a severe problem in the highly populated country- Bangladesh. The largest share of employment has been utilized in the agriculture in Bangladesh. And, if we consider the labor absorption scenario of a labor abundant country like Bangladesh, the result may give us a completely different picture. It can be seen that in 2005/06 the contribution to the GDP is around 17% both for the Agricultural and Forestry (except fisheries) and manufacturing sector. But strikingly, more than half of the labor forces (51.69%) are engaged in the Agricultural and forestry, where only 9.71% labor force in engaged in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing contribution to the GDP is only 17% and labor employed in this sector is only 10%. And more importantly, with a little less of contribution to GDP, more than half of the labor forces (51%) are engaged in the Agricultural sector (of course, more labor-intensive than the Manufacturing sector), where only 9.71% labor force in engaged in the manufacturing sector (which is relatively more capital-intensive). Bangladesh is a densely populated country with more than 140 million people and still, agriculture sector is the dominant sector. And unemployment is rising both in the rural and urban areas. And, of-course, in a labor-abundant country like Bangladesh, who has to provide employment to a tremendous number of people, she must adopt those kinds of industries or sectors which absorb more labor, thus create employment opportunities. And, rising preponderance of employment in the informal sector as opposed to formal sector is also indicative of rising poverty.

Source: Barkat, Abul and Asmar Osman (2007),"Bangladesh Economy: Experiences and Challenges,"presented as keynote paper at Switzerland-Bangladesh Business Forum (SBBF), Luncheon Meeting, Dhaka: July 28, 2007.

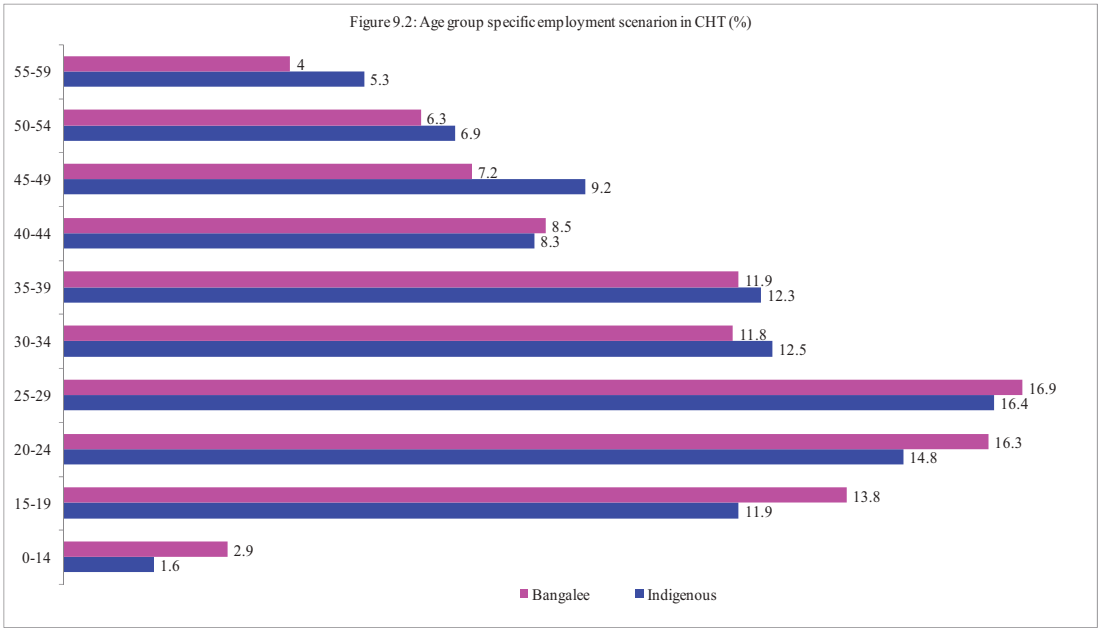
9.2 Employed and Employable Person in CHT

On average in CHT 2.75 persons in a HH (out of HH size of 5.2), that is 52% of the total HH members is either employed or employable. It is to note that 15+ not in schools, student, old: 60+, sick, disable are excluded in this definition. The trend of employed and employable person as a percentage of HH member is similar (around 50%+) irrespective of different indigenous groups or Bangalee in CHT (detail data are shown in Annex Table 9.1 and 9.2).



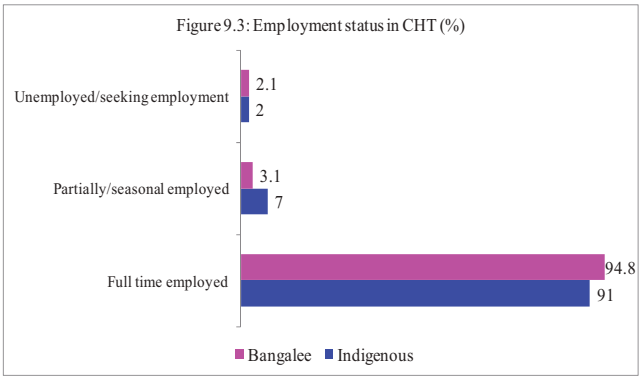
9.3 Age Group Specific Trend of Employment in CHT

Age group specific trend of employment in CHT among the indigenous peoples and Bangalees shows similar trend. The majority of the employed and employable people, reasonably, fall in the age group of 25-29; around 16% of the employed and employable persons in CHT, irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee are in this age bracket. But, this pattern significantly varies among the Chak and Lusahi communities. Only 5.6% of employed and employable persons in Chak community are in this age bracket, and 32.6% are from Lushai community. But, if we add the relatively more productive age brackets (20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39) of the different communities then no significant changes can be detected- around 50% of the employed and employable persons in all the indigenous groups and Bangalee fall in this age bracket of 20-39. The children under the age bracket of 0-14 are insignificant in this case, as in most cases, they are in school and are not in search of a formal employment.



9.4 Employment Status in CHT

Among the employed and employable persons in CHT, more than 90% are full-time employed, 7% indigenous peoples and 3.1% Bangalees are partially/ seasonally employed; and only 2% are unemployed. But there is no room for complacency by observing the higher percentage of 'full-time employment', as any employment for above six months in a year has been considered as full time employment and in most cases the nature of the employment (in terms of monetary remuneration, other benefits, social status) is not comparable to the employment of plain land in Bangladesh. The full time employed among the employed and employable is almost similar in all the indigenous groups and Bangalee. Among Bawm and Khumi community there is almost no unemployment.

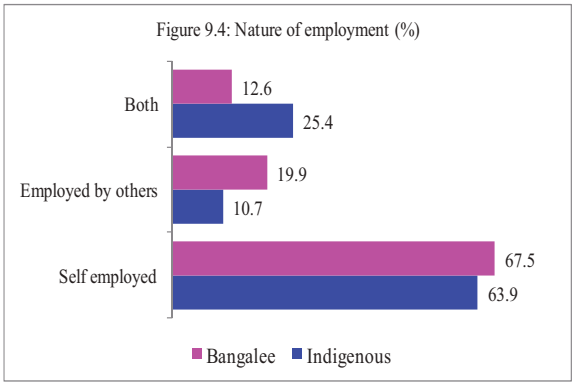


Box 9.2: Methodological note: Working definitions

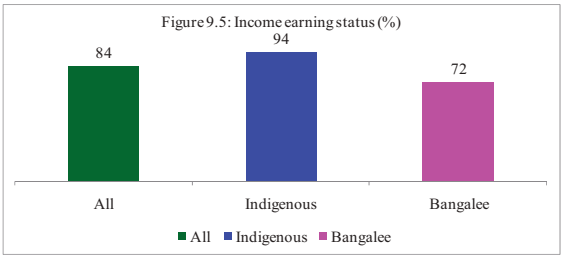
Full-time employment means employment not for total twelve month in a year, rather employment for above six months in a year has been considered as full time employment. Partially/seasonal employment has considered all the employment which are for less than six months in a year. Unemployed and people seeking for employment has been considered as a single category.

9.5 Nature of Employment

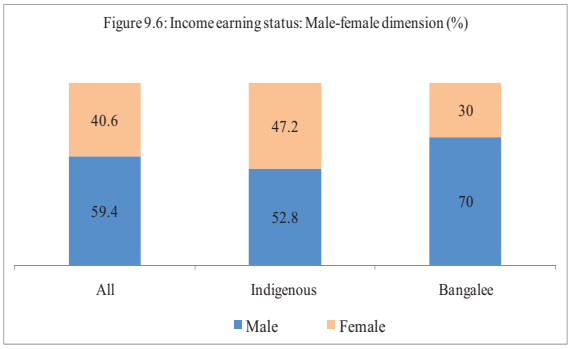
Employment can be of three types in nature: self employed, employed by others, or both. In the CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee identities two-thirds of the employed persons are self-employed. People employed by others are relatively less among indigenous people (11%) than among the Bangalees (20%). A 25% of the employed indigenous people are doing both type of jobs, which is 13% among Bangalee in rural CHT. All the employed Lushai people are self employed, where only 48% of the employed people of Khyang community fall in this category. Among the indigenous groups, the trend of 'employed by others' is the highest among the Chak (28%) which is completely absent among Lushai and almost absent among Khumis (0.7%). The trend of involving in the above two type of works is highest in the Khyang (34.3%) community among the indigenous groups, which is absent among Lushai, followed by Pangkhua (2.6%).



9.6 Income Earning Status

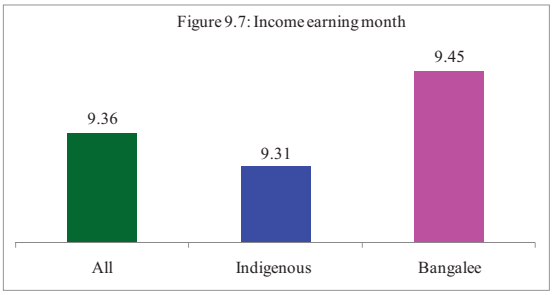


It has been asked to the employed persons whether they earn (in monetary form) from that work. Basically, this has been done keeping in mind that the HH work is one kind of employment which does not earn money. And, there are some other instances where employment does not ensure monetary return. It is found that 84% of the employed rural CHT people earn money; the remaining 16% do not earn money from their work. A 94% of the employed rural indigenous people are income-earners, which is 22 percentage-points, lower than that among the Bangalees (72%). A 100% of the employed people of Lushai community earn money, which rate is the lowest among Chak (86%). The male-female dimension in the income-earning status shows significant difference among indigenous and Bangalee. Among the indigenous income earner people 53% are male and 47% are female. But, among the Banglee income earners, 70% are male and only 30% are female.



9.7 Income Earning Months

The income-earner in the CHT, on average, earns for 9.36 months per year. This is almost the same among the indigenous peoples and the Bangalees. This is around 9 months a year irrespective of different indigenous communities.



Box 9.3: Employment in CHT: A comparison with national statistics

According to Labor Force Survey 2002-03, in rural area of Bangladesh there are 35 million of civilian labor force; among them 22.6 million are employed. So, among the civilian labor force, 96% are employed. In the accompanying baseline survey, if we treat the full-time and part-time portion of the employed and employable persons in CHT as civilian labor force and consider the income earners as employed, then we get that the employment rate in rural CHT is 84% (92% among indigenous, 72% among Bangalee). It is to note that definitional point of view can be varied in analysis from different perspective.

Source: Statistical Pocketbook of Bangladesh 2005, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

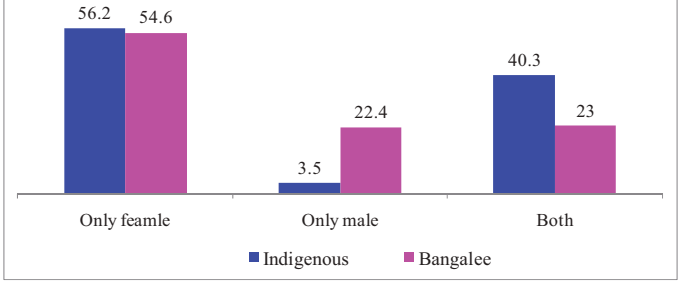
9.8 Collection of Firewood

Box 9.4: Methodological note:
The issue of collection of firewood

The issue of collection of firewood does not directly come under the analysis of employment scenario in rural CHT, but it has been incorporated in this chapter as it involves significant amount of time and efforts among the HH members of rural CHT.

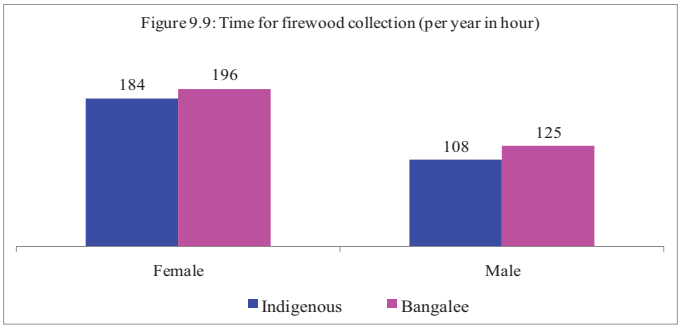
Collection of firewood is a daily phenomenon in almost all rural HHs (95% indigenous HHs and 90% Bangalee HHs) in CHT. It is found that in the majority (50%+) of the HHs in rural CHT irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee identity, the work of firewood collection is done exclusively by female HH member(s). In 40% indigenous rural HHs, both female and male member(s) contribute to firewood collection, which is significantly less among the Bangalee HH (23%). In only 2.3% indigenous HH, male member(s) only collect firewood, which is significantly higher among the Bangalee HH (22.4%). There is indigenous group wise variation of male-female distribution of firewood collection. In all Khumi HH only female member collect firewood. In majority HHs in Bawm, Chak, Khyang, Marma, Mro, and Tanchangya community only female member(s) collect firewood. In Lushai community in 93% HH firewood is collected by both male and female. Among the majority HHs of Chakma and Pangkhua collection of firewood is done both by male and female members.

Figure 9.8: Who collect firewood in CHT? (%)



On average, a female HH member who is involved in firewood collection spend significantly more time in firewood collection than the male in rural CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee identity. On average, an indigenous woman in CHT spend 184 hours per year (around 30 minutes per day) which is a bit lower among Bangalee- 196 hours per year (around 32 minutes per day). Male HH member of indigenous group spend 108 hours per year (around 20 minutes per day) which is a bit higher among Bangalee- 125 hours per year (around 21 minutes per day).

Figure 9.9: Time for firewood collection (per year in hour)



Recapitulation: Employment Status

On average, in CHT 2.75 person in a HH (out of HH size of 5.2), that is 52% of the total HH members is either employed or employable. The pattern of employed and employable person as a percentage of HH member is similar (around 50%+) irrespective of different indigenous groups or Bangalee in CHT. Age group specific pattern of employment in CHT among the indigenous groups and Bangalee shows similar trend. The majority of the employed and employable people, reasonably, fall in the age group of 25-29; around 16% of the employed and employable persons in CHT, irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee are in this age bracket. The children under the age bracket of 0-14 are insignificant in this case, as in most cases they are in school and are not in search of a formal employment. Among the employed and employable persons in CHT, more than 90% are full-time employed; 7% indigenous and 3.1% Bangalee are partially/ seasonally employed; only 2% are unemployed. In the CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee, two-thirds of the employed persons are self employed. A 25% of the employed indigenous people are doing both types of jobs, which is 13% among Bangalee in rural CHT. It is found that 84% of the employed rural CHT people earn money; the remaining 16% do not earn money from their work. A 94% of the employed rural indigenous people are income earner, which is 22 percent-point lower than the Bangalee (72%). Among the indigenous income earner people, 53% are male and 47% female. But, among the Bangalee income earner, 70% are male and only 30% are female. The income earner in the CHT, on average, earn for 9.36 months per year. This is almost same among indigenous group and Bangalee.

CHAPTER X
AGRICULTURE AND CROP PRODUCTION

10.1 Introduction

The CHT has diverse topographic features. There are some plain areas in each of the three districts, while the remaining areas are hilly, of which some are commonly accessible and some are comparatively inaccessible. The economy of CHT is completely dependable on subsistence agriculture practiced by the households. The share of agriculture in gross district product of the Hill Districts ranges between 27% and 41% depending on the topographic condition of the district (the same for industry ranges between 12% and 17%)[34]. CHT agriculture, in the broader sense, comprises of crop, livestock, poultry, fishery, and horticulture (trees and fruits). However, the survey has explored the crop culture in details, and the discussion on agriculture will be limited to crop culture.

The cultivation technologies practiced in CHT for crop culture are plough and *jum,* depending upon the suitability of the land. The literature reveals that the indigenous practice for crop production is *jum* culture; production of crops using plough technology has become widespread in the past century under the facilitation of the British colonial regime with a aim to generate more revenue.

10.2 Types of cultivation

As described earlier, there are two types of cultivation in practice in CHT: (i) plough/field cropping, and (ii) *jum* cropping. The field cropping technology is similar to that in the plain districts. *Jum* cropping is commonly known as slash and burn method and is found in hill terraces. Interaction with knowledgeable people from among the CHT residents revealed the following details about *jum* culture and is presented for better understanding on the topic. *Usually a jum plot is used for cultivation for one cultivation cycle and after completion of the cycle the plot is kept as fallow for about 3 to 4 years depending upon the amount of land owned by the household. The jum season starts in December. Usually December-February is the slashing period, early March–early April is burning time, and is followed by de-weeding in late April (after the first rainfalls). It is to note that the indigenous people are cautious about consequences of spreading out of fire. Therefore, much more larger area than the jum plot is being cleaned during the slashing process, and some extra cautions are being taken like (i) putting on fire for burning never starts at night time, (ii) it is a common tradition that the putting on fire starts at day time between 12:00 hrs and 15:00 hrs, and the owner of the plot remains vigilant about the spread of the fire. In April, the jum-house is being constructed. The sowing of seeds starts immediately after the burning. Usually the first crop sowed in jum is chili and commonly followed by paddy. Depending on the variety, the harvesting of jum paddy varies between late August and early October. The last crop to be harvested from jum plots is Banana, after collecting of which the plot is being kept as fallow.*

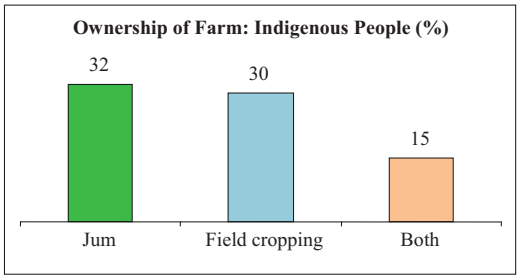
Traditionally all the household members (except sick and elderly retired persons) use to work in jum irrespective of sex. The indigenous females perform all the activities in the jum plots

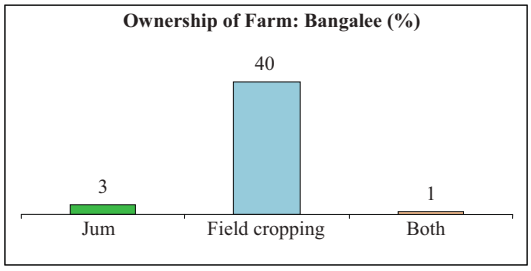
[34] Provisional Estimates of Gross Regional Products, BBS, 2002

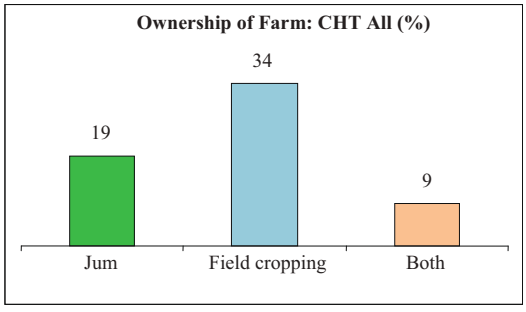
as the males do except the burning. The working hours starts at dawn and continues almost till dusk. Working in jum is usually a round the year activity and a huge amount of child labor (commonly among the household members) is involved in jumming. Traditionally, the neighbors use to help the jum plot owners; the owner use to provide them with meals during the workdays and also help the neighbors in their jum plots in return. However, currently hired labor(s) especially females are also found working in jum plots. The females hired labors get at best half of what the male hired labors gets. In case, if the jum plot is far away from the para, the involved households use to move to jum plots during period of intensive works.

The survey has revealed that nearly two-thirds of rural households cultivate various types of crops in their farms. About 9% of all households in rural CHT operate farms which are involved in both the field and *jum* agriculture, 34% households are involved in field cropping only, and 19% in *jum* only (Figure 10.1). About 77% of all indigenous households are having agricultural farms. About 15% indigenous households are involved in both types of farming, while 32% involved in *jum* only and 30% in field cropping only. About 44% Bangalees are operating farms, mostly in field cropping (40%). Only 1% of Bangalee households are involved in both types of cropping, and 3% has reported of their involvement in *jum* only. It implies that *jum* culture is mostly popular among the indigenous communities. All the Lushai and Pangkhua households, and over 80% of the Bawms, the Mros, the Tanchangyas, the Khumis use to be involved in *jum* agriculture. Furthermore, a large proportion of the Khyangs, the Tripuras, as well as the Chakmas and the Marmas are involved in *jum* culture.

Figure 10.1: *Jum* and Field Cropping in CHT by Ownership of Farm



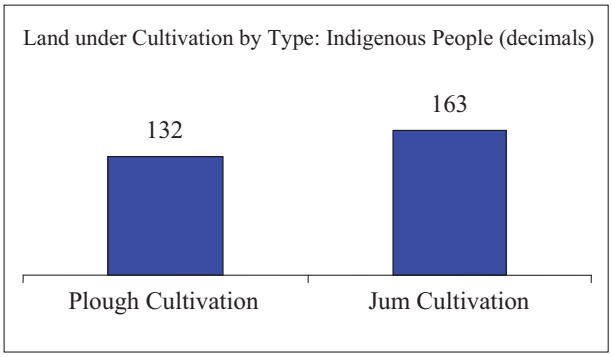


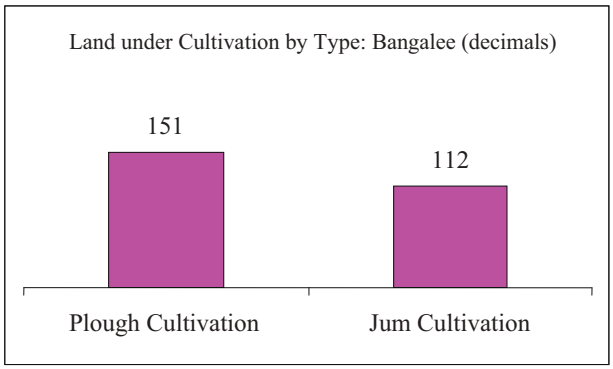


The survey has revealed that during 2007 cropping season, on average, a rural CHT household has brought about 138 decimals of land under field cropping and 161 decimals under *jum* cropping (Figure 10.2). The field cropping area for Bangalee households, on average, is bigger (151 decimals) compared to indigenous households (132 decimals), while *jum* cropping area for the same category is much smaller than the indigenous communities (112 decimals vs 163 decimals). The details about the 2007 - cropping areas by communities have been presented in Table 10.1.

Estimates made on the basis of survey findings show that during the cropping year 2007, at least 252 thousand acres of land have been brought under field cropping in the CHT region, and 296 thousand acres of land under the *jum* cultivation.

Figure 10.2: Field and *Jum* Cropping Area in CHT during 2007





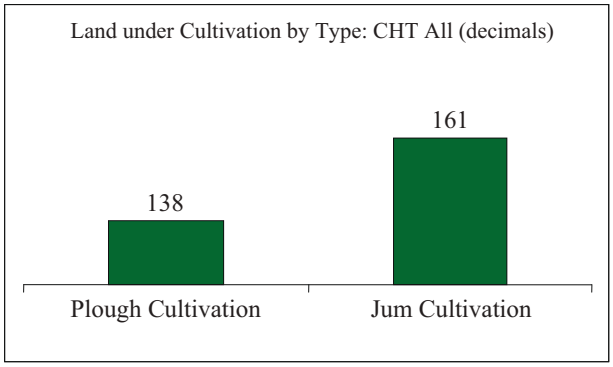


Table 10.1: Distribution of Households by Types of Cultivation and Amount of Land under Cultivation.

Cultivation type/ amount of land	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Types of cultivation (%)														
Jum	32	87	4	17	13	79	100	22	80	100	53	51	3	19
Field cropping	30	4	51	42	21	5		32	3		8	16	40	34
Both	15	2		15	40			20	14		27	6	1	9
NA	23	7	45	26	25	16		26	3		12	27	57	38
Average Amount of Land under Cultivation by Type (decimals)														
Plough Cultivation	132		234	130	106			128	138	213	88	127	151	138
Jum Cultivation	163	162	120	175	45	336	174	124	229	170	119	153	112	161
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

10.3 Cropping Pattern

The survey results show that more than 35 types of different crops are cultivated in CHT. However, the major crops cultivated in the region are limited to 7 types which include paddy, turmeric, ginger, chilli, arum, binny paddy, and banana (Figure 10.3). Over 60% of rural CHT households produce paddy, while among the indigenous hill people about 81% and about 35% Bangalee households cultivate the same (Figure 10.4). Across the communities, all the Lushai, Mro, and Pangkhua households and almost all the Khumi households (95%) are involved in paddy cultivation.

Figure 10.3: Major Crops in CHT as % of HH cultivation

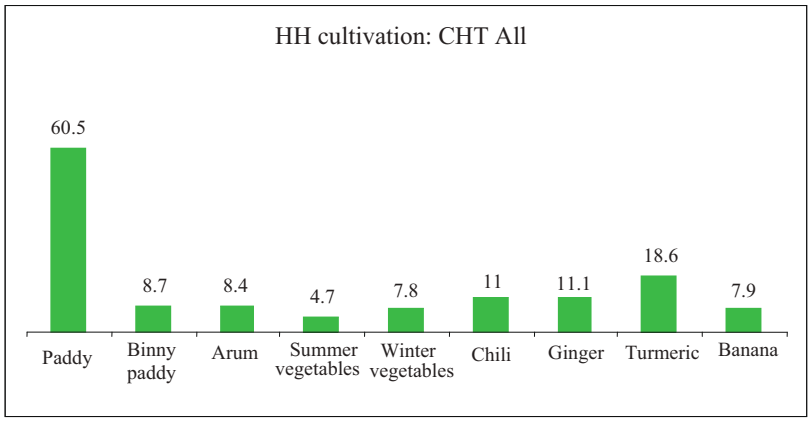
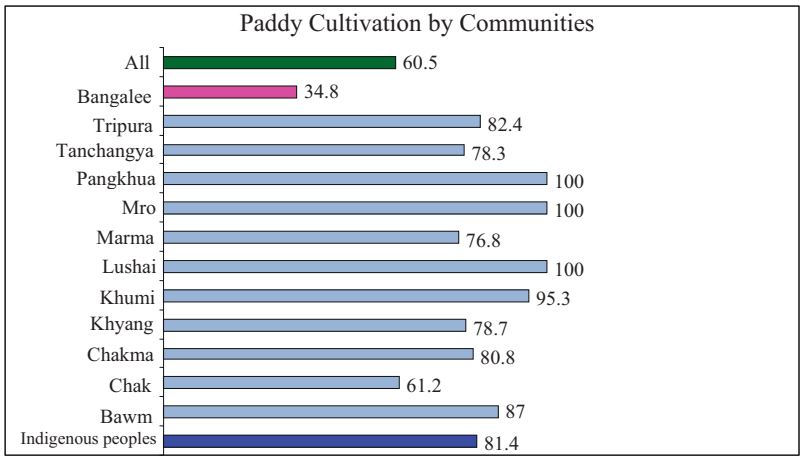


Figure 10.4: Paddy Cultivation by Communities



The second common crop in CHT is turmeric cultivated by 19% households all over CHT. About 32% of indigenous and only 2% Bangalee households cultivate turmeric. All the Lushai and 96% of the Pangkhua households use to produce the same. About 48% of the Tripuras, 45% of the Khyangs and 38% of the Tanchangyas cultivate the same. About 30% of the Chakmas and 26% of the Murmas grow turmeric.

The third common crop cultivated in the region is ginger (11 %) which is more popular among the IPs compared to Bangalee households (18% vs. 2%). Around 70% Lushais and Pangkhuas, and over 50% Khumi and Bawm households grow ginger. About 33% Tripuras, 11% Murmas, and 6% Chakmas also cultivate ginger.

Table 10.2: Crops Cultivated in CHT by Communities

Type of Crops	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Paddy	81.4	87.0	61.2	80.8	78.7	95.3	100.0	76.8	100.0	100.0	78.3	82.4	34.8	60.5
Binny paddy	15.4	75.9		7.5	21.3	88.4	20.0	10.7	15.9	22.0	28.3	19.6	0.4	8.7
Kawn	0.6	1.9		0.5			6.7	0.4				1.0	0.1	0.3
Arum	14.3	33.3		4.1		34.9	80.0	12.4		98.0	28.3	28.1	1.2	8.4
Bamboo shoot	0.3			0.5								0.5		0.2
Mushroom	0.1			0.1										0.0
Papaya	2.5	16.7		0.5	4.3	2.3		3.2	17.4		1.7		0.5	1.6
Tobacco	1.3		2.0	1.0	2.1			3.0				0.5	2.0	1.6
Jute	0.1			0.1										0.0
Sugarcane	0.5			0.3				1.3			1.7		0.1	0.3
Pulses	0.2							0.4		2.0				0.1
Oilseeds	4.5	7.4		1.2		46.5	13.3	2.1		10.0	13.3	11.1	0.3	2.6
Summer vegetables	6.7	33.3		2.1		9.3	26.7	9.0		14.0	20.0	8.5	2.3	4.7
Winter vegetables	9.9	1.9		5.5		2.3	60.0	7.0		66.0	6.7	27.6	5.3	7.8
Potato	2.4	3.7		1.9		2.3	6.7	3.6		8.0	1.7	1.5	4.5	3.4
Sweet potato	1.7	1.9		1.0		9.3		2.1	1.4	2.0	5.0	2.0	0.3	1.1
Chili	16.6	50.0	6.1	6.4	2.1	51.2	93.3	13.9	34.8	64.0	31.7	21.1	4.1	11.0
Onion	0.2							0.4				0.5	0.1	0.1
Spices	0.1							0.4						0.1
Nut	0.6			0.7				0.9				0.5	0.4	0.5
Maize	3.9	16.7		1.1		20.9		4.3	2.9	2.0	18.3	4.5	0.2	2.2
Betel leaf	0.5		4.1					1.3			1.7		2.5	1.4
Watermelon	0.6		2.0	0.5				0.9			1.7		6.3	3.1
Ginger	18.0	53.7		5.7	6.4	58.1	73.3	11.1	40.6	70.0	51.7	33.2	2.6	11.1
Cotton	1.0			0.7		2.3		0.2			6.7	3.0	0.1	0.6
Turmeric	31.7	24.1		30.0	44.7	11.6	100.0	25.6	8.7	96.0	38.3	48.2	2.5	18.6
Banana	12.3	48.1	4.1	9.4	4.3	30.2		14.3	37.7		11.7	4.0	2.4	7.9
Orange	0.7	9.3		0.4		7.0		0.2						0.4
Mango	2.5	22.2		2.2		4.7		1.7	1.4		8.3	0.5	1.7	2.2
Jackfruit	4.5	7.4		7.7				3.0			8.3	1.0	2.9	3.8
Pineapple	3.9	14.8		7.4		2.3		0.6			1.7	1.5	4.7	4.3
Lemon	0.6	1.9		0.7				0.4			1.7	0.5	0.1	0.4
Garlic	0.1							0.4					0.3	0.2
olive	0.1			0.1									0.1	0.1
others	1.7	1.9		1.4		2.3		3.6	1.4		1.7		0.8	1.3

Chili is another common crop in CHT. It is a more common crop among IPs compared to Bangalees (17% vs. 4%). It is cultivated by all the eleven indigenous communities. Chili is a very popular crop among Lushais (93%), Pangkhuas (64%), Khumis (51%) and Bawms (50%). About 14% Murmas and 6% Chakmas grow chili as a crop.

Arum, binny paddy and winter vegetables are also popular crops among some households in the region. Around 8% households grow each of the crops. On the whole, the indigenous

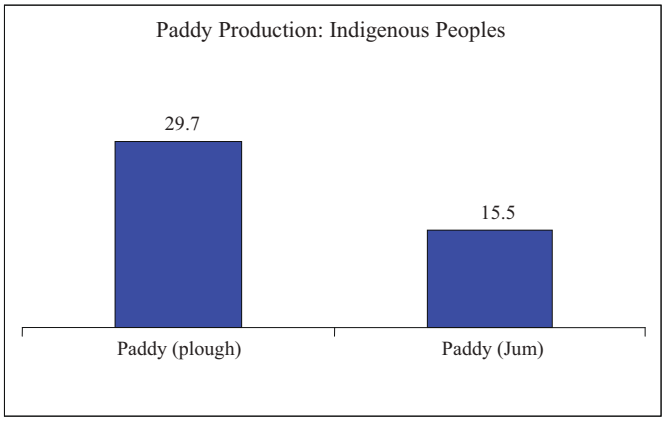
households are more involved in growing these crops compared to Bangalee households. About 14% of indigenous households grow arum and only 1% Bangalee households do the same. Similarly, about 15% indigenous and less than 1% Bangalee households cultivate binny paddy. About 10% indigenous and 5% Bangalee households grow winter vegetables.

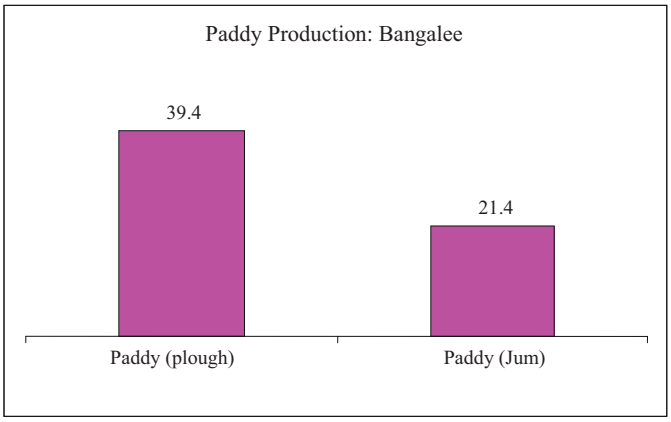
About 8% of CHT households grow banana. Around 12% of indigenous and 2% of Bangalee households cultivate the same. Among the indigenous communities about 48% of the Bawms, 38% of Mros, 30% of the Khumis, 14% of the Marmas, 12% of Tanchangyas and 9% of the Chakmas reportedly grow Banana. Details about the cropping pattern are presented in Table 10.2.

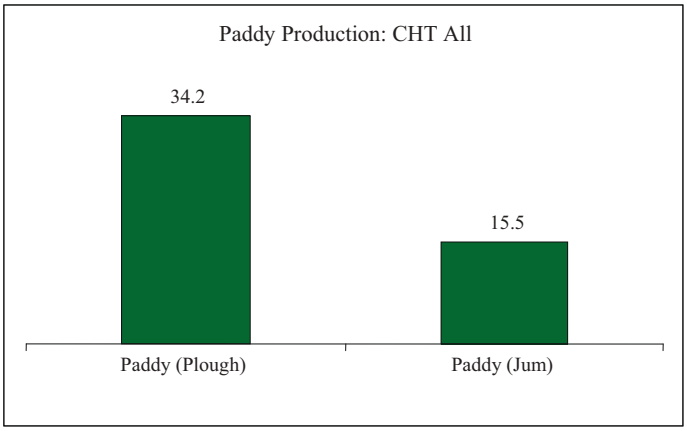
10.4 Productivity by types of cultivation

Analysis of survey data shows that productivity of crops under field cropping is substantially higher in CHT compared to the average national scenario. For example, Bangladesh harvests paddy about 27 maunds per acre (source http://www.moa.gov.bd/statistics/Table3.01CY.htm) and in CHT an average farm household produces paddy about 34 maunds per acre using field cropping type of agriculture, while in case of *jum* culture the production is about 15 maunds per acre. It is to note that among the Bangalees the productivity of paddy under field cropping as well as *jum* is higher compared to that among the indigenous communities (Table 10.3). An average indigenous household grows about 30 maunds of paddy per acre from their field cropping plots, while an average Bangalee household grows over 39 maunds per acre. However, the Chaks and Khyang households produce over 42 maunds and 40 maunds of paddy respectively from an acre under field cropping. The other indigenous communities grow less than the reported amount. Similarly, an average indigenous household collects about 15 maunds of paddy in their *jum* fields and the Bangalees collect about 21 maunds of the same in their *jum* fields. The Chaks, the Khyangs, and the Chakmas have reportedly harvested higher paddy harvest from their *jum* plots (31 maunds, 29 maunds and 25 maunds per acre respectively). The Marmas also have collected 20 maunds of paddy per acre.

Figure 10.5: Paddy Production in CHT (maunds per acre)







Information on productivity of other major crops cultured in CHT in both plough lands and *jum* lands have been presented in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3: Productivity of Selected Crops by Type of Cultivation

Crops	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Paddy (plough)	29.7		42.2	29.9	40.4	9.7		28.3	24.5		21.8	23.1	39.4	34.2
Paddy (*Jum*)	15.5	15.1	30.7	25.0	28.7	17.7	2.5	20.0	13.0	2.6	13.5	9.5	21.4	15.5
Binny Paddy (plough)	13.6			16.9	8.0	0.3		12.4	5.3			1.3	13.4	13.4
Binny Paddy (*Jum*)	5.0	5.2		6.9		3.8	0.5	4.6	11.0	0.3	18.8	0.7		5.0
Ginger (plough)	35.0			9.8	100.0			37.8	50.0			7.5	26	27.5
Ginger (*Jum*)	22.0	33.2		21.3		44.0	10.2	24.7	28.4	7.9	48.2	9.6	16.1	21.3
Turmeruic (plough)	27.7			13.3	50.0			65.6			2.5	13.8	26.1	27.3
Turmeruic (*Jum*)	21.9	16.0		16.4	69.6	31.7	10.3	69.0	18.2	9.6	17.9	12.1	13	19.1

Recapitulation: Agriculture and Crop Production

The cultivation technologies practiced in CHT for crop culture are plough and *jum* depending upon the suitability of the land. Nearly two-thirds of rural households are farming households who cultivate various types of crops in their farms. One-third (34%) households are involved in field cropping only, about one-fifth (19%) are involved in *jum* only, and a small proportion (9%) does both field and *jum* agriculture. Plough and *jum* cultivation has been found in more than half of all indigenous households while the most of the Bangalee households depend on plough agriculture.

The amount of land under cultivation during last year (2007) cropping season was 138 decimals of land under field cropping and 161 decimals under *jum* cropping among indigenous households. But land under plough cultivation for Bangalee household was 151 decimals which is significantly higher than that of indigenous households. On the other hand *jum*, cropping area is considerably higher among indigenous households (163 decimal) than among Bangalees. Estimates show that during the cropping year 2007 in CHT, at least 252 thousand acres of land have been brought under field cropping and 296 thousand acres under *jum* cultivation. More than 35 types of different crops are cultivated where the major crops cultivated are limited to 7 types including paddy, turmeric, ginger, arum, *binny* paddy, and banana.

In CHT the productivity of paddy (34 maunds per acre) under field cropping is substantially higher than the average national scenario (27 maunds per acre). Productivity of field cropping is also higher than that under *jum* culture (15 maunds per acre). Among Bangalees, the productivity of paddy under field cropping as well as *jum* is higher than that among indigenous communities.

CHAPTER XI
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

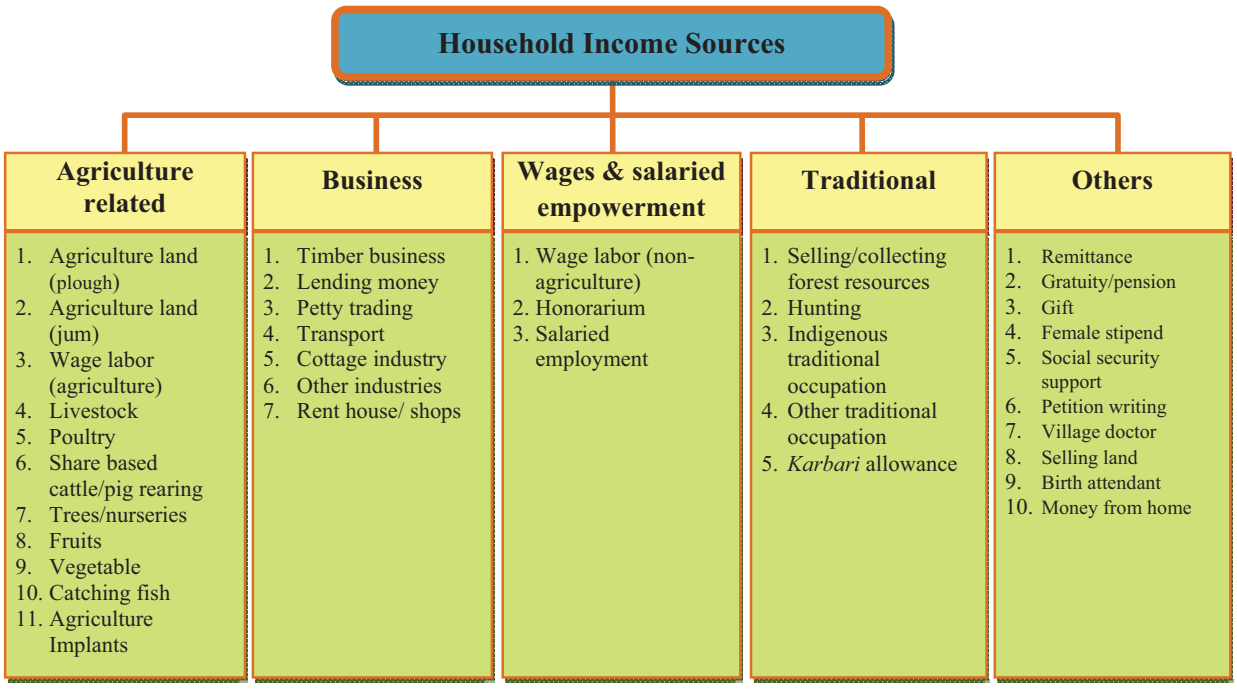
11.1 Introduction

The survey has gathered information on source-wise household income earned by all household members, male or female. A comprehensive list of household income sources has been prepared for administering during the survey keeping the provision of inclusion of missing (if any) source applicable for any of the sample households during the data collection process. Thus, exhaustive information on annual household gross income along with cost of generating the same has been collected for each of the sample household. It is to note that any amount which is greater than zero has been documented as income against any source mentioned by the respondent. The annual net household income reported in the accompanying chapter as household income has been estimated by subtracting the cost of income generation from the gross income by sources. The aggregated net income of all applicable sources for each household is considered as household annual net income for the particular household. The survey has also generated women's share in household's net income by sources. Discussions on the sources of income in rural CHT is presented in section 11.2, the analysis of household income scenario is made in section 11.3, while section 11.4 analyses the contribution of women members in household income.

11.2 Income Sources

The survey has revealed that there are altogether 35 different types of income sources applicable for rural households in CHT. Not all the sources are applicable for each of the households; moreover some of the sources are limited among specific ethnic communities. The income sources are grouped into five broad categories (Figure 11.1): (i) agriculture related (10 sources), (ii) business (7 sources), (iii) Wages (non-farm) and salaried (3 sources), (iv) traditional for rural CHT (5 sources), and (v) others (10 sources).

Figure 11.1: Classification of Household Income Sources in Rural CHT



As evident from the survey, almost all households have multiple sources of income (Table 11.1). Although the cumulative percentage of all reported sources of household income varies depending upon communities, it ranges between 100% (implies that the households on average have only one source of income) and 255% (2.5 sources of income), with 154% for all CHT. There are instances where for large number of households, there are multiple sources of income within some of the broader categories, such as agriculture.

It is revealed that rural CHT households are heavily dependent on agriculture as their source of income. Almost all the CHT households have at least one agriculture related income source, and some of them earn from multiple sources related with agriculture. Thus, cumulative percentage of household income from the agriculture related sources is about 117% (about 1.2 sources on average per household) for all rural CHT households. On the whole, the indigenous households are more related with agriculture than the Bangalees. The cumulative percentage of households who have reported income from the agriculture related source is about 136%, while the same for the Bangalees is 96%. Among the indigenous communities, the Chakmas, the Khyangs, the Marmas, and the Tanchangyas are more involved with agriculture as a whole as compared to the others. The cumulative percentage related to income from the same sources ranges between 143% and 173% (i.e., 1.43 and 1.73 sources per household).

Table 11.1: Reported Cumulative Income Source of household by Communities (%)

Sources of Income	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Agriculture related	135.9	96.9	100	173	172.4	97	83.7	163.4	95.3	89.9	143.5	90.1	95.7	117.5
Business	7.2	3.7	10.2	9.5	6.4	5.0	5.5	6.0	3.2	4.5	5.1	2.0	10.5	8.6
Wage (non farm) & salaried	15.9	4.7	36.7	20.4	27.7	2.3	3.2	17.3	1.4	3.6	5.0	8.5	11.8	14.1
Traditional	6.7	21.3	12.2	11.4	29.8	4.3	3.9	3.8	1.4	9.5	8.4	2.0	2.2	4.7
Others	9.0	3.6	2.0	16	19.1	0.6	4.3	4.7	6.0	0.5	3.4	3.0	8.6	9.0
Cumulative Total	174.7	130.2	161.1	230.3	255.4	109.2	100.6	195.2	107.3	108	165.4	105.6	128.8	153.9

Wage (non-farm) and salaried category of household income, very remotely, follows the agriculture related category with 14% for all CHT households and 16% of IP households. For some communities the traditional category of income earning sources closely follows the non-farm wage and salaried category or even the earlier source is in the second level which is followed by the latter. For example, for the Chakmas, the respective cumulative percentage of non-farm wage and salaried category, and traditional category of reported sources of household income are 20% and 11% respectively, while among the Khyangs the same are 28% and 30% respectively. The proportion of business category and other income sources category is reportedly low.

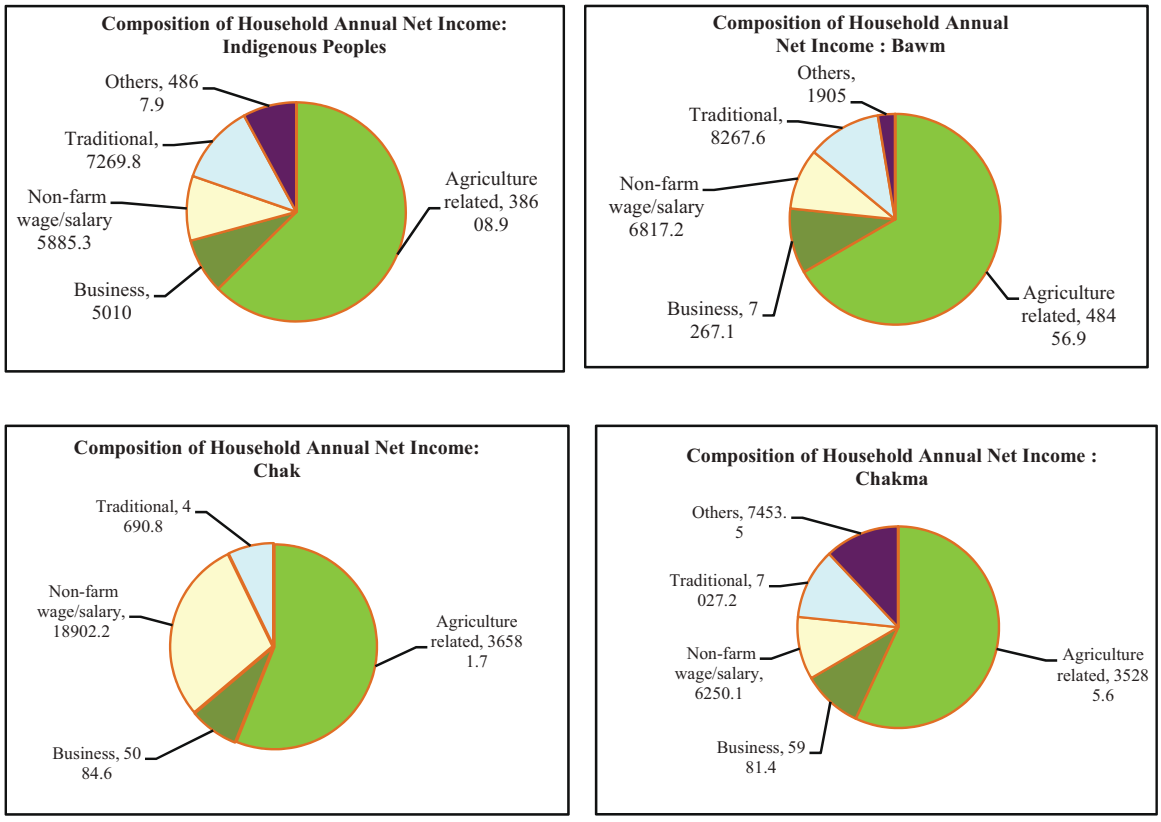
11.3 Household Net Income

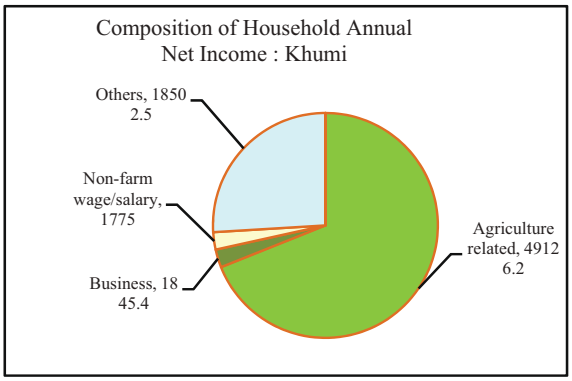
Household annual net income in rural CHT is low as compared to that of rural Bangladesh. The average annual net income of an average rural household in the region irrespective of ethnicities is about Tk. 65,852, while the same in rural Bangladesh at the current price of January 2008 is about 1.28 times higher (Box 11.1). Community wise analysis reveals that the household annual net income of the Bangalees in CHT, though less than that of the rural Bangladesh, is comparatively higher than that of average indigenous community households (Tk. 71,031 vs. Tk. 61,641). Among the indigenous peoples the household annual net income varies by community and ranges between Tk. 55,037 for Marmas and Tk. 76,301 for Mros.

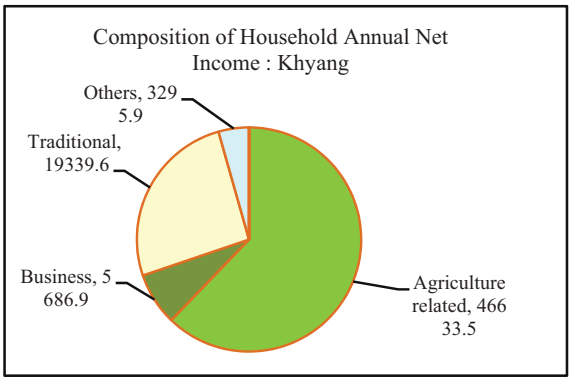
Box11.1: Yearly Household Net Income (adjusted) : 2008 (Tk.)
CHT (rural): Tk. 65,852
Bangladesh (rural): Tk. 84,111*
* Estimated by the authors on the Basis of HIES 2005, (BBS, 2007a)

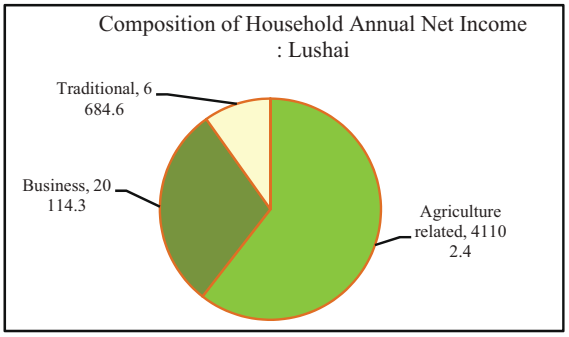
The detailed composition of household annual net income is presented in Table 11.2. It is to note that in estimating the same, the net income reportedly generated from the applicable sources for the respective households have been added and for devising the average net annual income the aggregated amount by source have been distributed among all households of the respective category of the sample respondent. The composition of net annual household income in absolute terms has been depicted in Figure 11.2.

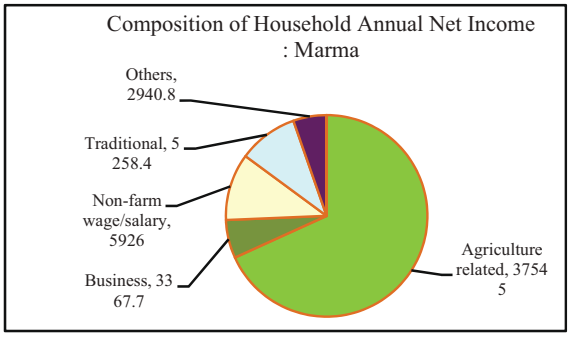
Figure 11.2: Composition of Household Annual Net Income by Broader Categories by Communities

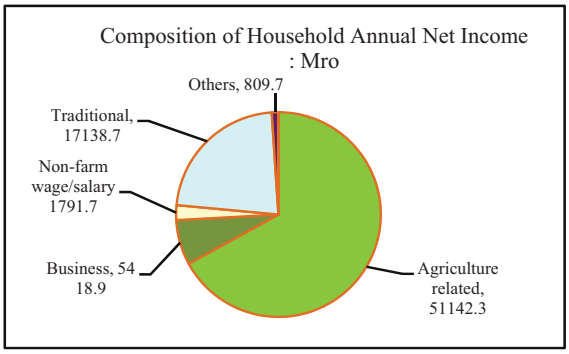


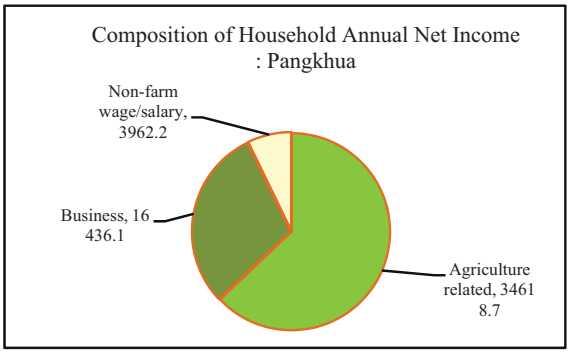

Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Khumi
Others, 1850 2.5
Non-farm wage/salary, 1775
Business, 18 45.4
Agriculture related, 4912 6.2

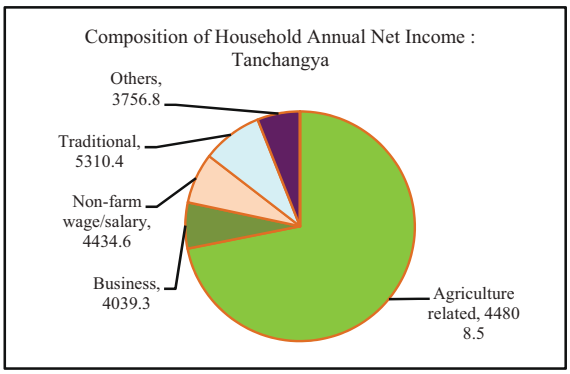

Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Khyang
Others, 329 5.9
Traditional, 19339.6
Business, 5 686.9
Agriculture related, 466 33.5

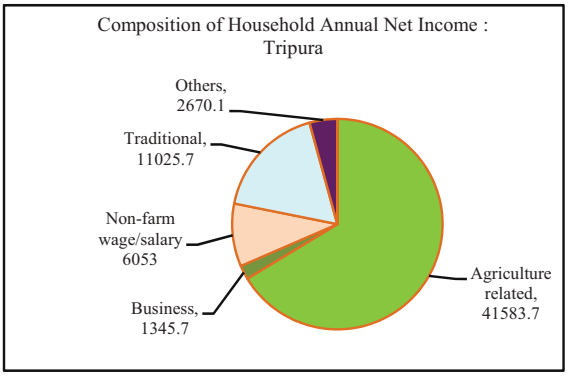

Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Lushai
Traditional, 6 684.6
Business, 20 114.3
Agriculture related, 4110 2.4

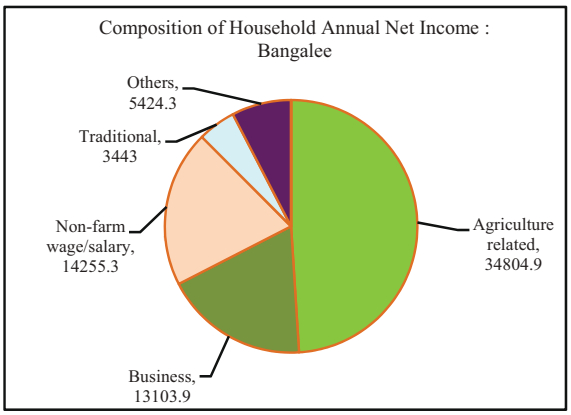

Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Marma
Others, 2940.8
Traditional, 5 258.4
Non-farm wage/salary, 5926
Business, 33 67.7
Agriculture related, 3754 5

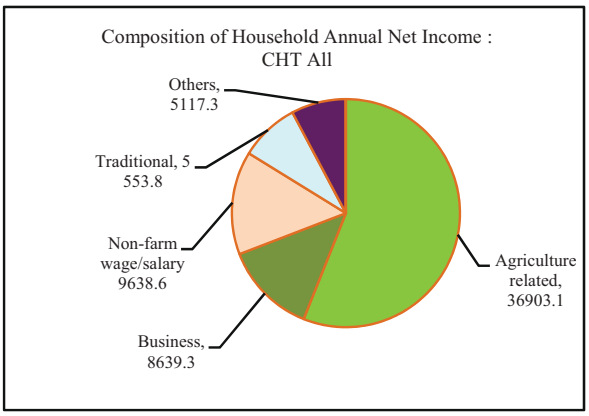

Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Mro
Others, 809.7
Traditional, 17138.7
Non-farm wage/salary 1791.7
Business, 54 18.9
Agriculture related, 51142.3


Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Pangkhua
Non-farm wage/salary, 3962.2
Business, 16 436.1
Agriculture related, 3461 8.7


Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Tanchangya
Others, 3756.8
Traditional, 5310.4
Non-farm wage/salary, 4434.6
Business, 4039.3
Agriculture related, 4480 8.5


Composition of Household Annual Net Income : Tripura
Others, 2670.1
Traditional, 11025.7
Non-farm wage/salary 6053
Business, 1345.7
Agriculture related, 41583.7





It is evident that over 50% of the annual net income of all CHT households comes from sources related with agriculture (Table 11.3), non-farm wages constitute about 15% and is closely followed by business related sources (13%). The share of agriculture-related source in generating net annual income of all IP households is higher compared to that of Bangalees (63% vs. 49%). The Khumis, the Marmas, the Mros and the Bawms reportedly have high share in generating the household net annual income from the agriculture related source (over 67%).

The Chaks generate close to one-third of their income from non-farm waged and salaried sources, while about one-fifth of the income in an average Bangalee household is generated from the same source. For other IP communities, the share of non-farm waged and salaried sources is low (below 12%). The traditional sources, on average, produce about 12% of the income for IP communities. However, for the Khyangs, the same sources contribute about 26% to their income. The share of the same sources is also relatively high among the Mros and the Tripuras (22% and 18% respectively).

Table 11.2: Household Annual Net Income by Communities (in Tk.)

Income Sources	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Agriculture land (plough)	20316.2	2622.2	24547.1	25822.0	32687.7	1026.9	0.0	21769.3	8791.7	0.0	18378.0	12888.6	18761.2	19618.9
Agriculture land (*jum*)	13797.7	40199.1	2250.9	6726.7	6341.2	47918.9	41102.4	8160.0	40649.0	34618.7	23474.5	23608.8	1121.9	8113.6
Wage labor (agriculture)	2537.8	0.0	8371.5	1429.5	5951.6	180.4	0.0	4660.4	544.9	0.0	1213.1	2481.5	5759.7	3982.6
Wage labor (non-agriculture)	2501.7	0.0	1175.5	3925.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1977.8	0.0	0.0	1980.9	2485.2	7784.5	4870.6
Livestock	276.6	0.0	0.0	384.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	410.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.1	2905.5	1455.5
Poultry	399.0	874.9	605.4	303.0	610.8	0.0	0.0	669.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	360.5	2915.4	1527.4
Share based cattle/pig rearing	22.1	0.0	806.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.3	71.1
Trees/nurseries	23.4	774.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	188.5	97.4
Fruits	87.0	1726.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.7	433.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1237.5	602.9
Vegetable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.8	115.6
Timber business	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.4	89.8	55.5
Catching fish	45.1	0.0	0.0	110.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1315.2	614.6
Selling/collecting forest resources	5698.2	4574.3	1290.7	5461.5	19339.6	0.0	0.0	3264.0	17138.7	0.0	4838.1	9857.9	2998.1	4487.4
Hunting	263.7	2877.2	0.0	203.8	0.0	0.0	6684.6	141.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.6	203.6
Agriculture implement	1104.0	2260.1	0.0	509.8	1042.2	0.0	0.0	1807.3	723.3	0.0	1742.9	2140.2	210.9	703.5
Rent house/shops	223.3	573.2	1040.0	207.5	0.0	1845.4	0.0	183.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	469.5	333.7
Honorarium	65.5	2167.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	274.6	159.3
Lending money	207.9	0.0	0.0	105.0	0.0	0.0	1341.1	97.4	2007.1	1804.6	0.0	0.0	411.1	299.0
Petty trading	3160.9	3744.9	592.7	3888.6	5686.9	0.0	18773.2	1934.2	3411.8	14631.5	620.7	559.1	9178.4	5859.3
Salaried employment	3318.1	4649.3	17726.7	2324.7	0.0	1775.0	0.0	3948.2	1791.7	3962.2	2453.7	3567.8	6196.2	4608.7
Transport	507.2	0.0	3040.9	761.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	298.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.8	2305.3	1313.5
Cottage industry	833.2	2949.0	411.0	952.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	767.7	0.0	0.0	3418.6	237.4	649.8	750.9
Other industries	49.8	0.0	0.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4
Indigenous traditional occupation	830.7	816.1	3400.1	319.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1675.4	0.0	0.0	356.2	1167.8	164.7	532.0
Other traditional occupation	66.9	0.0	0.0	163.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	70.4
Remittance	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1665.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	699.7	335.9
Gratuity/pension	78.6	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.7	64.0	72.0
Gift	76.1	0.0	0.0	164.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.7	141.4
Female stipend	1694.4	874.9	0.0	2622.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1413.3	0.0	0.0	2040.6	1388.5	1080.1	1418.9
Social security support	2817.6	1030.1	0.0	4498.5	3295.9	16836.8	0.0	938.4	809.7	0.0	1716.2	1056.9	3209.0	2993.1
Karbari allowance	410.3	0.0	0.0	879.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.4	0.0	0.0	116.1	0.0	76.0	260.4
Petition writing	20.3	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
Village doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	18.5
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	32.5
Birth attendant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.8
Money from home	140.8	0.0	0.0	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	476.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	91.0
Net income (overall)	61641.9	72713.6	65259.3	61998.2	74955.9	71249.1	67901.3	55037.9	76301.3	55017.0	62349.6	62678.1	71031.2	65852.3
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 11.3: Composition of Household Annual net income (%)

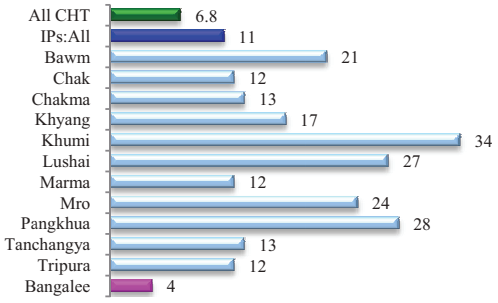
Broader categories	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Agriculture related	62.6	66.6	56.1	56.9	62.2	68.9	60.5	68.2	67.0	62.9	71.9	66.3	49.0	56.0
Business	8.1	10.0	7.8	9.6	7.6	2.6	29.6	6.1	7.1	29.9	6.5	2.1	18.4	13.1
Wage (non farm) & salaried	9.5	9.4	29.0	10.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	10.8	2.3	7.2	7.1	9.7	20.1	14.6
Traditional	11.8	11.4	7.2	11.3	25.8	0.0	9.8	9.6	22.5	0.0	8.5	17.6	4.8	8.4
Others	7.9	2.6	0.0	12.0	4.4	26.0	0.0	5.3	1.1	0.0	6.0	4.3	7.6	7.8
Cumulative Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

11.4 Women's Contribution to Household Net Income

The survey made an attempt to explore the women's contribution to annual household net income. The respondents were requested to apportion the contribution of the women in generating the annual net income of the household by source. The proportion of women's contribution disclosed during the interview has been monetized. It is to note that, in calculation of women's share in household net income, considered were only those amount of income which is earned by female household member through involvement in any economic activities either in the form of wage labor or having ownership of inputs of production or directly earn from a particular source. Domestic work has not been considered in estimating women's share in household net income. In fact, in the data collection process the amount of income from a particular source was attributed to female household member recognized by the respective households.

It is revealed that on the whole about 7% of the household annual net income (Tk.4,471) have been contributed by the working and/or income earning women members of the household (Table 11.4). It is to note that for Bangalee households the contribution of women in generating household income is only about 4%, while among the indigenous communities the same is about 11%. Moreover, in an average Khumi household the women members contribute about 34% of the annual net income. Similarly, the relatively higher contribution of women in household annual net income has been reported by the Pangkhuas (28%), the Lushais (27%), the Mros (24%), and the Bawms (21%). Among the Chakmas and Marmas the same is 13% and 12% respectively. It is to note that the contribution of women has been mostly observed in field cropping and *jum* cultivation. Selling the collected products from forest resources, petty trading, salaried employment, stipend to female students and social security are the commonly reported sources of household income where the women contribute.

Figure 11.3: Women's share in HH annual net income (%)



Though in the CHT, both male and female household members are working in most of the economic activities, it is found that women's contribution to household income has not been recognized by their society as a whole which is evident in the above estimation.

Table 11.4: Women's Contribution to HH Annual Net Income (in Tk.) by Communities

Income Sources	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Agriculture land (plough)	4104	60	6161	6481	9741	12	0	5116	765	0	2628	1585	1745	3002
Agriculture land (*jum*)	2001	14592	41	505	780	20126	17386	906	15365	14367	4930	5100	9	682
Wage labor (agriculture)	79	0	837	20	357	4	0	284	5	0	27	87	167	119
Wage labor (non-agriculture)	48	0	32	114	0	0	0	30	0	0	16	60	179	102
Livestock	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	78	22
Poultry	4	13	10	2	7	0	0	11	0	0	0	3	155	44
Share based cattle/pig rearing	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees/nurseries	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruits	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	4
Vegetable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Timber business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Catching fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Selling/collecting forest resources	154	23	8	104	2108	0	0	82	2211	0	140	325	60	108
Hunting	0	20	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture implement	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	20	0	0	3	21	0	2
Rent house/shops	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Honorarium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lending money	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Petty trading	51	86	1	66	34	0	1183	27	38	995	2	5	156	94
Salaried employment	60	88	762	26	0	0	0	99	39	182	0	82	136	88
Transport	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1
Cottage industry	16	195	7	25	0	0	0	11	0	0	222	1	9	13
Other industries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IP's traditional occupation	12	13	105	1	0	0	0	65	0	0	2	23	0	4
Remittance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gift	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female stipend	61	17	0	144	0	0	0	45	0	0	102	35	24	43
Social security support	130	9	0	301	69	4344	0	25	11	0	57	24	154	141
Karbari allowance	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Money from home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
HH annual net income generated by women	**6728**	**15156**	**8000**	**7803**	**13102**	**24486**	**18625**	**6727**	**18438**	**15551**	**8129**	**7354**	**2898**	**4471**
HH annual total net income	61641.9	72713.6	65259.3	61998.2	74955.9	71249.1	67901.3	55037.9	76301.3	55017.0	62349.6	62678.1	71031.2	65852.3
Women's share in HH annual net income (%)	**10.9**	**20.8**	**12.3**	**12.6**	**17.5**	**34.4**	**27.4**	**12.2**	**24.2**	**28.3**	**13.0**	**11.7**	**4.1**	**6.8**
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Recapitulation: Household Income

There are 35 different types of income sources applicable for rural households in CHT. Almost all the CHT households have at least one agriculture related income source, and some of them earn from multiple sources related with agriculture. On the whole, the indigenous households are more related with agriculture than the Bangalees. The cumulative percentage of indigenous households has reported income from the agriculture related source is about 136%, while the same for the Bangalees is 96%.

The average annual net income of a rural household in the region irrespective of ethnicities is about Tk. 65,852, while the same in rural Bangladesh (at the current price of January 2008) is about 1.28 times higher. Community wise analysis reveals that household annual net income of the Bangalees in CHT though less than that of the rural Bangladesh is comparatively higher than that of average indigenous community households (Tk. 71,031 vs. Tk. 61,641).

Over 50% of the annual net income of all CHT households comes from sources related with agriculture; non-farm wages constitute about 15% closely followed by business related sources (13%). The share of agriculture related source in generating net annual income of all indigenous households is higher as compared to the Bangalees (63% vs. 49%).

On the whole, about 7% of the household annual net income (Tk.4, 471) has been contributed by the working and/or income earning women members of the household. For Bangalee households, the contribution of women in generating household income is only 4% while the same among the indigenous communities is about 11%.

CHAPTER XII
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

12.1 Introduction

The accompanying chapter presents the household expenditure status of rural CHT and by communities. In the process of generating expenditure data, two approaches have been administered: (i) collection of information on annual food consumption (physical quantity and prices of relevant items for a representative week), and (ii) collection of information on all items related to non-food expenditure (keeping in mind the possibilities of non-biased recall period for each of the items). The quantity of yearly consumption for each of the food items has been estimated and monetized using the relevant price information. For non-food items, the annual expenditure against each of the items has been collected from each sample household. The total annual household expenditure for each sample household has been calculated by adding together food and non-food expenditures.

12.2 Household Annual Expenditure

The average household annual expenditure in CHT is low. It is about 85% of national rural average annual household expenditure. Moreover, comparison between CHT-Bangalee household and national rural scenario reveals that the earlier spends about 6 percentage points less (Tk. 68,730), while similar comparison between indigenous households and rural Bangladesh shows that the indigenous households spend (Tk. 57,038) about four-fifth of the amount spend by an average rural household of Bangladesh. Across the indigenous communities, the lowest annual expenditure is incurred by the Pangkhuas (Tk. 40,407), and close to them in terms of the same is the Lushais (Tk. 44,232). The Chakmas, the Mros and the Tanchangyas are in a slightly well off compared to average indigenous households, and the other communities yearly spending is little less than the reported above average (Tk. 57,038) for IP households.

Box 12.1: Household Annual Expenditure (adjusted): 2008	
CHT (rural):	Tk. 62,282
Bangladesh (rural):	Tk. 73,402
Estimated by authors on basis of HIES 2005, (BBS, 2007a)	

Table 12.1: Household Annual (food and non-food) Expenditure (Tk.)

Items	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
All food	51196 (89.8)	48645 (89.3)	47264 (89.3)	52827 (89.1)	50496 (92.6)	54445 (92.6)	38792 (87.7)	50769 (90.1)	56606 (91.7)	35784 (88.6)	54525 (89.1)	49244 (90.3)	61186 (89.0)	55673 (89.4)
All non-food expenditure	5842 (10.2)	5834 (10.7)	5689 (10.7)	6493 (10.9)	4022 (7.4)	4354 (7.4)	5441 (12.3)	5550 (9.9)	5100 (8.3)	4623 (11.4)	6655 (10.9)	5283 (9.7)	7544 (11.0)	6609 (10.6)
Overall expenditure	57038 (100)	54479 (100)	52953 (100)	59320 (100)	54518 (100)	58799 (100)	44233 (100)	56319 (100)	61706 (100)	40407 (100)	61180 (100)	54527 (100)	68730 (100)	62282 (100)
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

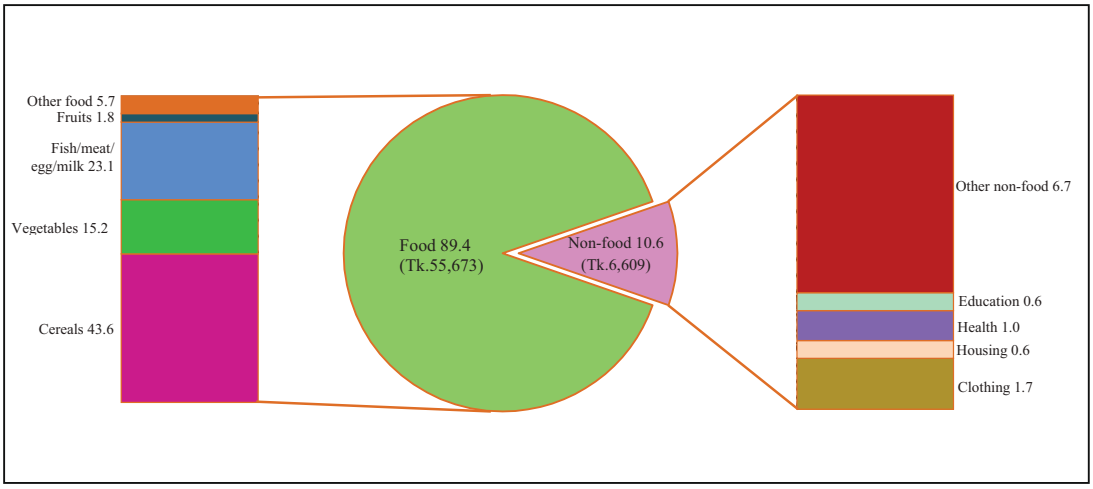
Note: Figures in parenthesis denotes percentage

12.3 Expenditure on Food and Non-food

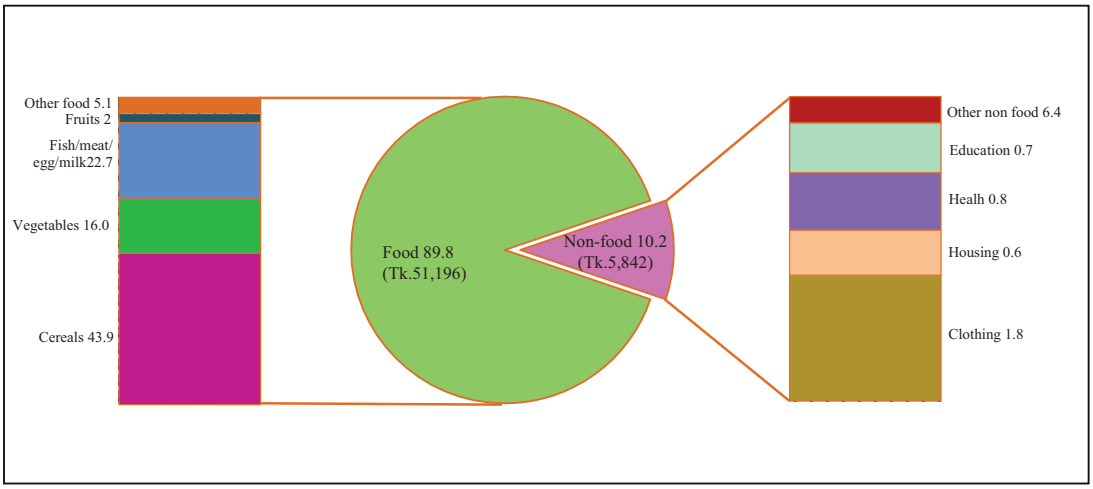
Food expenditure in CHT constitutes the predominant share of household expenditure. The analysis revealed that across board household annual expenditure mainly comprised of food expenditure (ranging between 89% and 93% of total expenditure). This, in turn, substantiates the high level of poverty in CHT. Moreover, it implies that very little amount is left for non-food purposes. The annual food expenditure of an average rural household in the region is about Tk. 56,000 which shows that an average household manages all their food needs within Tk. 4,639 per month which is equivalent to 165 kg of rice equivalent (@ Tk. 28/kg). The proportions of food and non-food expenditure by communities as well as composition of food and non-food expenditure depict an almost similar pattern among the indigenous and Bangalee communities (Figure 12.1).

Figure 12.1: Household Expenditure Pattern in the CHT (%)

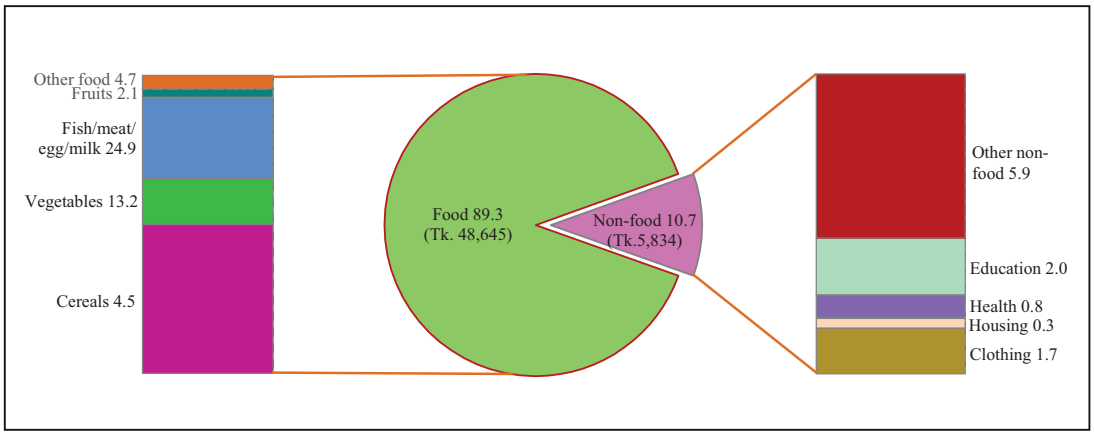
Expenditure Pattern: All CHT



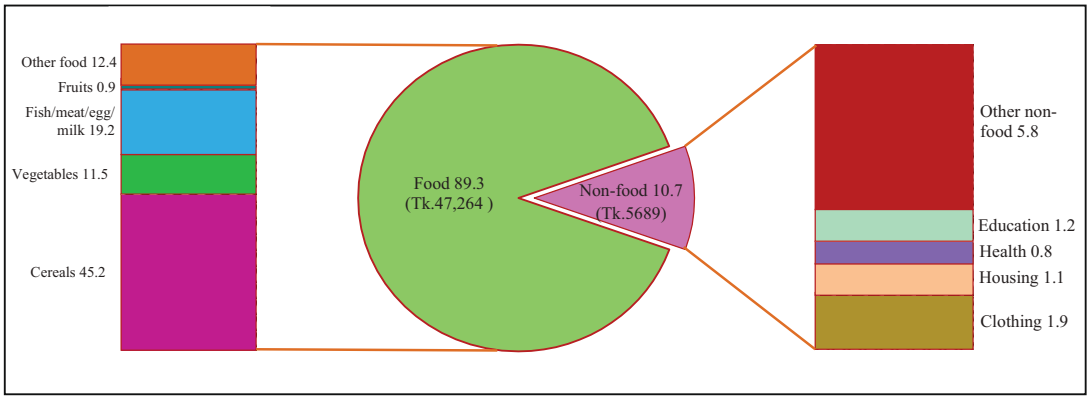
Expenditure Pattern: Indigenous People



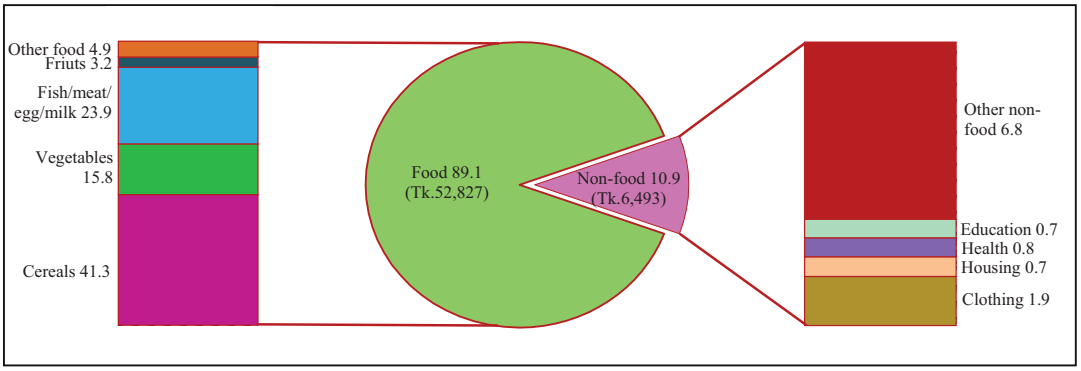
Expenditure Pattern: Bawn



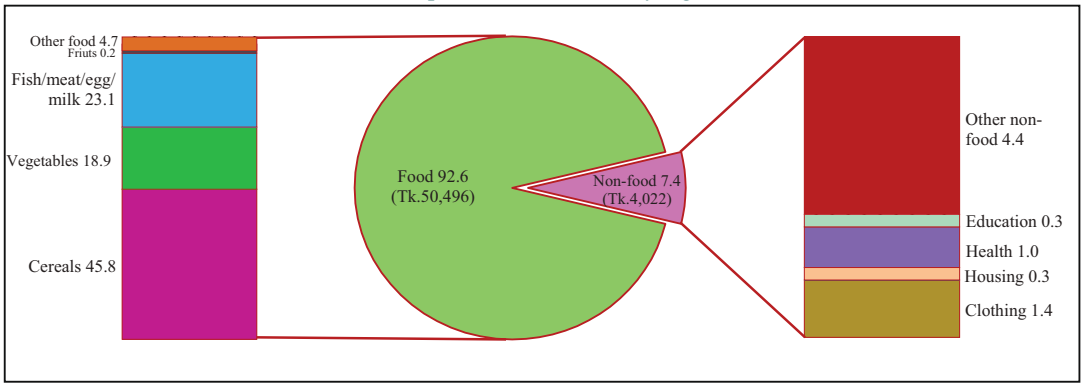
Expenditure Pattern: Chak



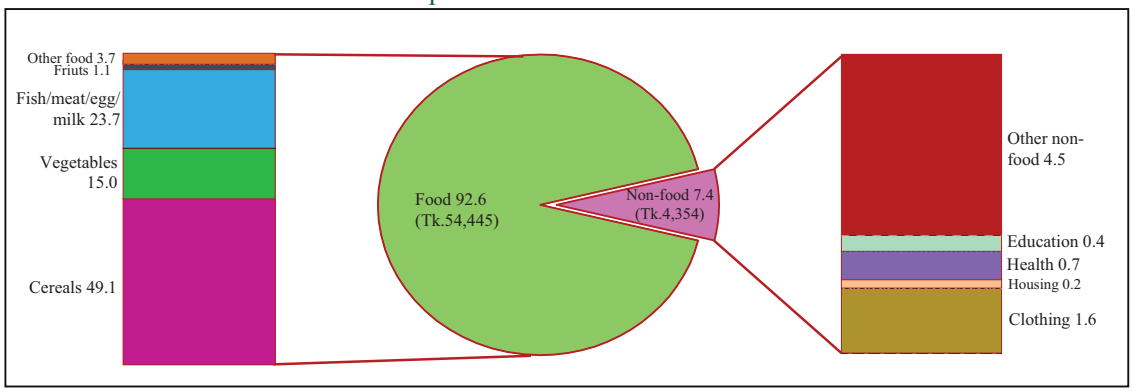
Expenditure Pattern: Chakma



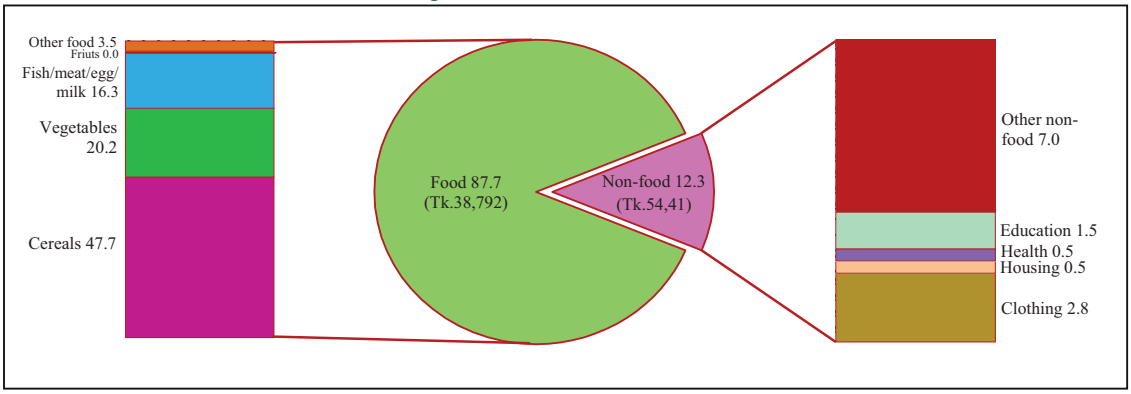
Expenditure Pattern: Khyang



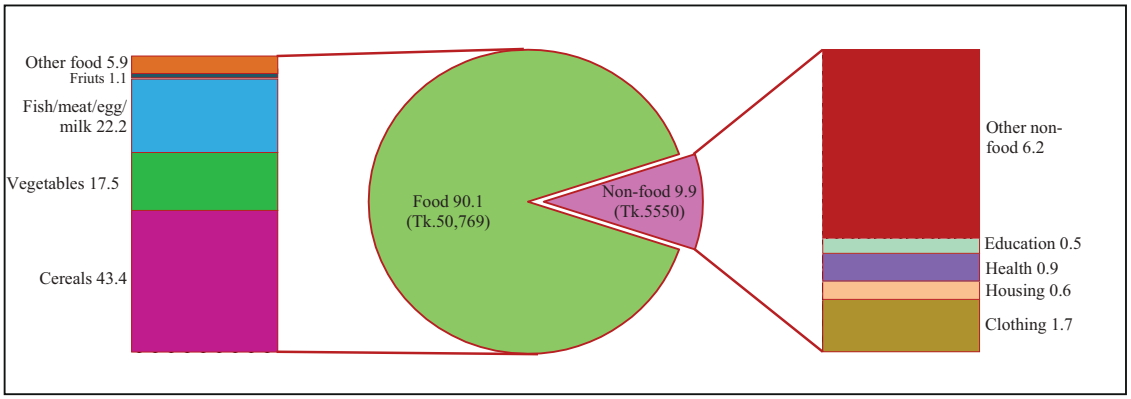
Expenditure Pattern: Khumi



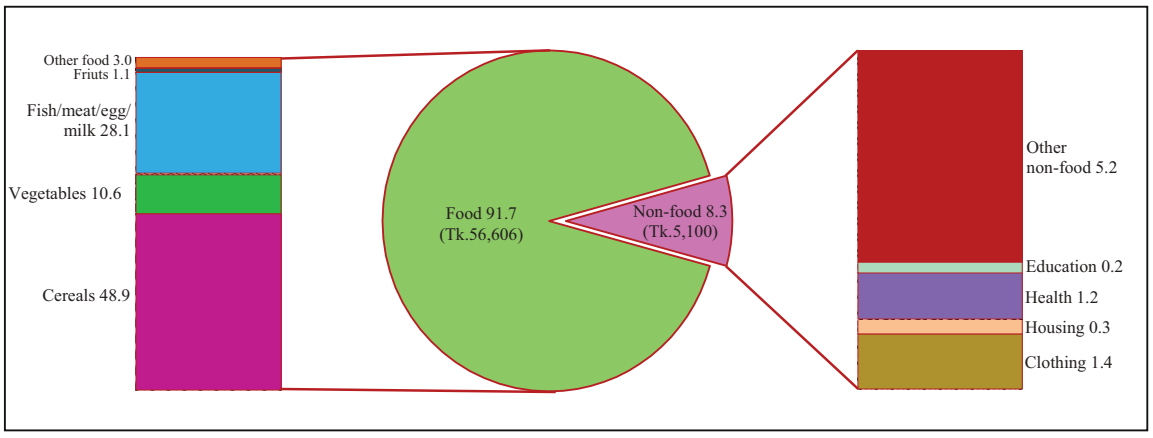
Expenditure Pattern: Lushai



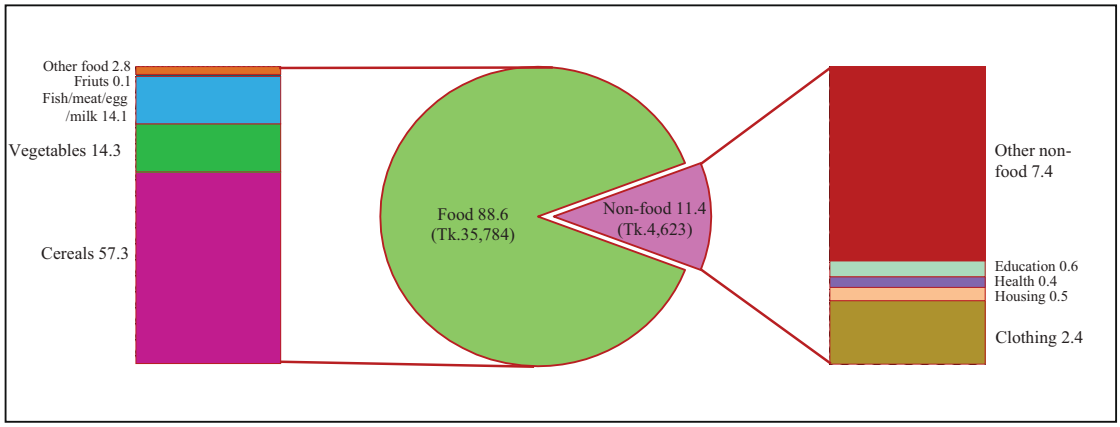
Expenditure Pattern: Marma



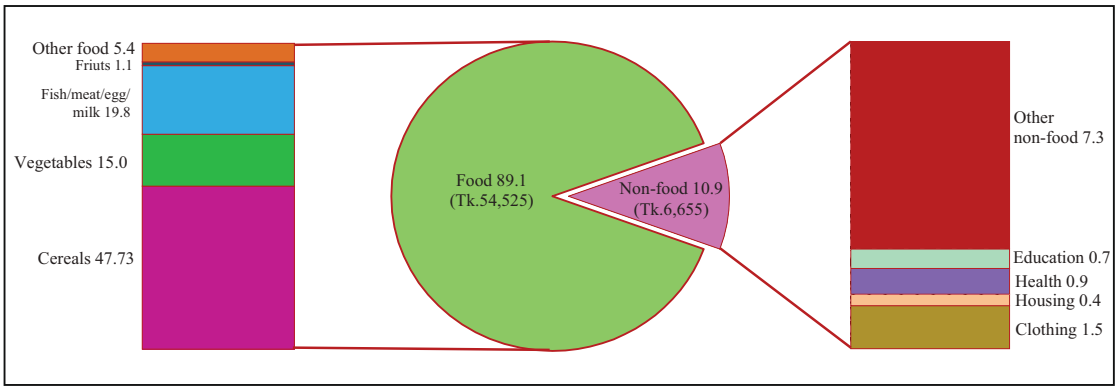
Expenditure Pattern: Mro



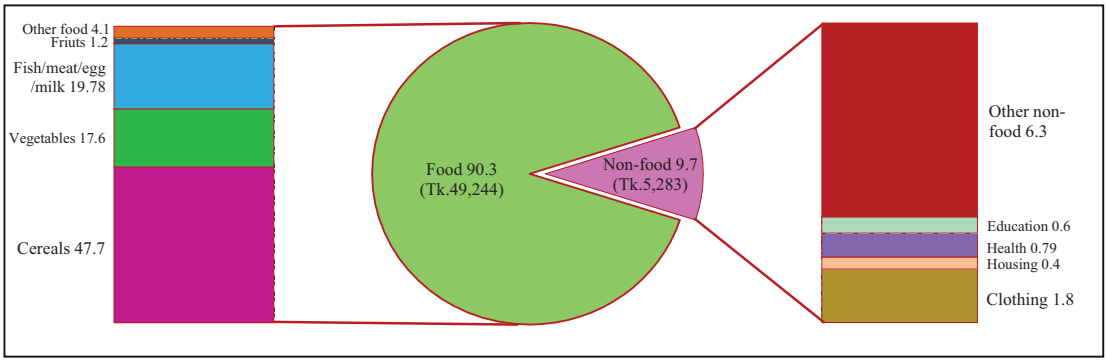
Expenditure Pattern: Pangkhua



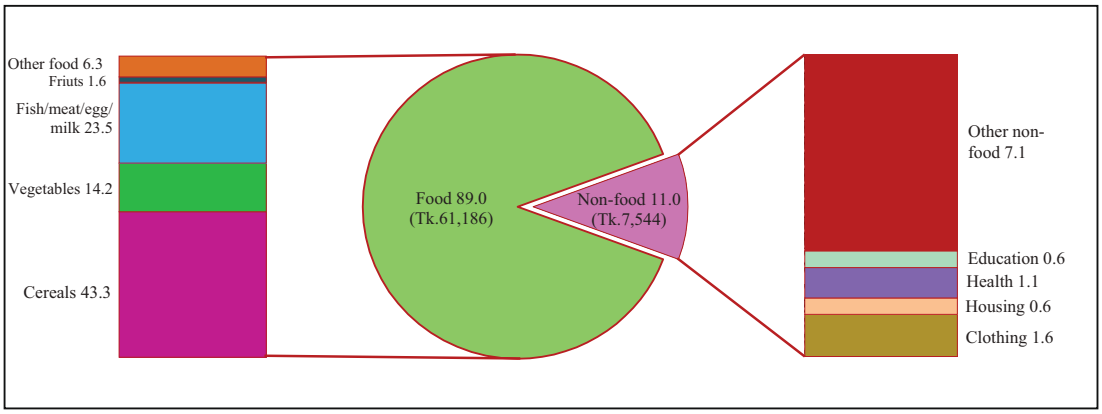
Expenditure Pattern: Tanchangya



Expenditure Pattern: Tripura



Expenditure Pattern: Bangalee



Composition of food expenditures shows that for an average rural CHT household, about 44% of all expenditures are related to cereal consumption. Across the communities, the pattern of spending on rice is almost similar with the exception of the Pangkhua households who have to spend about 57% on the same. The expenditure on protein-containing items (like fish, dry fish, meat, egg and milk) constitutes the second highest share in the spending list ranging between 14% and 28% depending on the community. It is to note that the Mros use to spend highest on protein-containing items (28%) followed by the Chakmas and the Bawms (with 24% and 25% respectively). The Bangalees spend about 24% on the same. The head-wise spending on vegetables, across the communities, is in the third position (ranging between 11% and 18% depending on the communities).

Among the non-food items, except other non-food expenditure (which includes tobacco/alcohol, expenditure on debt servicing, and expenditure on socio-cultural and religious occasions), the spending on clothing is in the first position which ranges between 1.6% (Tk. 929) and 2.8% (Tk. 1,226) of the annual household expenditure. Spending on health and education across the communities is meagre. An average rural household annually spends Tk. 605 and Tk. 398 respectively on health and education.

Table 12.2: Household Annual Expenditure by Broad Items (in Tk.)

Items	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Cereals	25068	24227	23961	24516	24951	28881	21079	24445	30184	23159	29206	26028	29776	27179
Vegetables	9153	7187	6091	9346	10296	8806	8955	9872	6559	5772	9201	9591	9790	9438
Fish/meat/ egg/ Milk	12948	13550	10160	14201	12584	13946	7199	12511	17309	5683	12136	10756	16165	14391
Fruits	1116	1134	470	1884	100	623	0	597	677	30	690	650	1104	1110
Other food	2911	2547	6582	2880	2565	2189	1559	3344	1877	1140	3292	2219	4351	3555
Total Food	**51196**	**48645**	**47264**	**52827**	**50496**	**54445**	**38792**	**50769**	**56606**	**35784**	**54525**	**49244**	**61186**	**55673**
Clothing	1016	916	995	1129	766	929	1226	937	864	985	934	958	1070	1040
Housing	341	190	606	423	190	115	227	350	157	222	233	214	441	386
Health	468	423	425	481	542	425	235	489	721	171	562	363	773	605
Education	389	1098	618	444	137	245	651	304	134	250	439	320	408	398
Other non-food	3628	3207	3045	4016	2387	2640	3102	3470	3224	2995	4487	3428	4852	4180
Total non-food	**5842**	**5834**	**5689**	**6493**	**4022**	**4354**	**5441**	**5550**	**5100**	**4623**	**6655**	**5283**	**7544**	**6609**
Total expenditure	**57038**	**54479**	**52953**	**59320**	**54518**	**58799**	**44233**	**56319**	**61706**	**40407**	**61180**	**54527**	**68730**	**62282**
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

The annual household expenditure on health varies between Tk. 171 for Pangkhuas and Tk. 773 for Bangalees. Such findings indicate poor access of households to health facilities and educational establishments. On the contrary, an average household in the region has to spend Tk. 478 (about 1% of total household expenditure or over 7% of annual non-food) for debt servicing, i.e., in repaying the loans. Similar amount of expenditure is being made on tobacco and alcohol by an average household (including the Bangalee). The detailed breakdowns item-wise household annual expenditure has been presented in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3: Household Annual Expenditure in Details (in Tk.)

Items	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Rice	24813	24182	23669	24221	24566	28853	21079	24184	30184	23159	28728	25758	27949	26219
Flour/wheat	25	0	121	45	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	8	359	175
Puffed rice	230	45	171	250	385	28	0	251	0	0	478	262	1468	785
Fish	4707	3176	2666	6016	4484	4243	939	4373	5170	344	3831	3244	9909	7040
Dry fish	2938	3024	2860	2525	2731	3577	2580	3247	5861	2492	2903	2768	2328	2665
Meat	2869	5140	2153	3150	3602	3644	1312	2660	2408	732	2861	2364	2971	2915
Napi	1961	1843	1433	2117	1284	2409	2368	1475	3753	2115	2020	2048	25	1093
Egg	473	367	1048	393	483	73	0	756	117	0	521	332	932	678
Oil	89	56	55	87	136	10	1	82	30	1	243	143	60	76
Pulse	404	210	295	464	273	191	61	495	87	18	340	382	972	659
Bamboo shoot	1203	553	3	1271	614	2020	1103	1288	1563	1008	743	1254	94	705
Vegetable	4563	4136	4080	4250	5796	3356	6002	5125	3524	3677	4740	5016	5295	4892
Potato	1164	521	505	1301	1084	1136	396	1351	295	119	1396	1131	1587	1353
Arum	639	315	136	675	1849	931	567	612	278	252	505	702	363	515
Dry vegetable	287	718	620	368	0	584	0	115	0	23	597	295	63	187
Onion/garlic	893	734	452	1017	680	588	826	886	812	675	880	811	1416	1127
Milk	173	107	113	244	258	36	0	201	6	0	116	17	408	278
Spice	1764	934	5372	1576	1276	1304	844	2248	1384	444	1844	1370	2538	2111
Fruit	1116	1134	470	1884	100	623	0	597	677	30	690	650	1104	1110
Salt	303	273	224	292	243	368	302	293	375	317	325	360	361	329
Sugar	225	541	203	202	303	307	412	228	69	378	258	177	694	435
Molasses	69	95	12	100	151	24	0	58	0	0	31	33	37	54
Chili	288	541	603	379	198	140	0	234	13	0	475	119	253	272
All food	**51196**	**48645**	**47264**	**52827**	**50496**	**54445**	**38792**	**50769**	**56606**	**35784**	**54525**	**49244**	**61186**	**55673**
Fuel and electricity	566	629	623	614	367	551	671	541	468	577	478	521	910	720
Toiletries	440	493	447	426	476	479	412	429	511	383	482	467	593	509
Transport and other miscellaneous	544	378	406	560	483	448	605	482	861	654	725	548	632	583
Readymade garment for adult	479	443	522	497	423	464	550	472	424	467	455	464	521	498
Readymade garment for children	101	94	108	102	96	107	101	102	96	99	102	96	113	106
Readymade garment for Both	24	26	22	24	24	50	28	25	10	31	29	22	26	25
Cloth and sewing	144	133	157	149	127	139	165	142	127	140	137	139	156	149
Bed related bedding	268	220	186	357	96	169	382	196	207	248	211	237	254	262
Housing and related	341	190	606	423	190	115	227	350	157	222	233	214	441	386
Health care	468	423	425	481	542	425	235	489	721	171	562	363	773	605
Kitchen utensils	124	111	84	155	71	102	170	111	35	128	111	99	153	137
Education	389	1098	618	444	137	245	651	304	134	250	439	320	408	398
Socio cultural and religious	612	272	328	669	352	261	567	661	365	511	967	596	849	719
Litigation	181	8	384	241	0	298	7	121	51	75	38	245	389	275
Debt services	370	320	144	497	64	0	0	432	243	1	196	195	601	474
Entertainment	127	465	34	82	56	95	64	93	74	79	526	247	119	124
Rent seeking/Ransom	74	6	0	116	11	17	267	21	0	268	55	77	133	101
Tobacco/Alcohol	585	525	595	647	507	389	339	576	616	319	907	432	471	534
Others	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	4
All non-food expenditure	**5842**	**5834**	**5689**	**6493**	**4022**	**4354**	**5441**	**5550**	**5100**	**4623**	**6655**	**5283**	**7544**	**6609**
Overall expenditure	**57038**	**54479**	**52953**	**59320**	**54518**	**58799**	**44233**	**56319**	**61706**	**40407**	**61180**	**54527**	**68730**	**62282**
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

12.4 Household Expenditure on Female Members

The survey has explored the spending for female members. It is revealed that although the females constitute about 49% of the household population, the amount of expenditure incurred for the female members is disproportionately lower than that for their male counterparts. It implies that the CHT region with all its unique traditional and cultural features (like very high proportion employed and/or working in production oriented activities including field and *jum* cropping) has not been able to overcome the key features of patriarchal society in terms of justiciable distribution of household expenditure between its male and female members.

An average household in rural CHT spends about 30% of annual household expenditure for maintenance of its female members with about 28% to meet their food expenditure and only 2% for meeting the non-food part. Among the communities, an average household spends around one-third (32%) of the annual spending for its female members, while an average Bangalee household spends about 28% for the same. Across the indigenous communities, the Chaks, the Khyangs and the Khumis reportedly spend around 34% of their annual household expenditure for the maintenance of the female members. It is to note that although a little variation in spending for the female members has been noticed, the pattern of spending across the communities is almost similar.

Figure 12.2: Household Annual Expenditure on Women (as % of total expenditure)

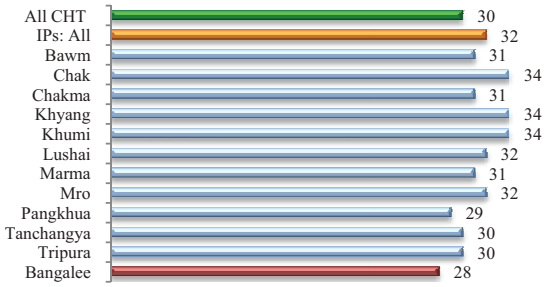


Table 12.4: Household Expenditure for females (Food and Non-food)

Items	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
All food expenditure (Tk.)	16680	15432	16712	17264.3	17395	19115	12729	16506	18861	10799	17016	15500	18177	17352
Expenditure on food on females as % of annual expenditure	**33**	**32**	**35**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**33**	**32**	**33**	**30**	**31**	**31**	**30**	**31**
All non-food expenditure (Tk.)	1540	1683	1477.7	1333.3	926	1078	1299	1175.8	929.8	1039.7	1435.1	1025.4	1435	1325
Expenditure on non-food on females as % of annual expenditure	**26**	**29**	**26**	**20**	**23**	**25**	**24**	**21**	**18**	**22**	**22**	**19**	**19**	**20**
Overall expenditure on females (Tk.)	18220	17115	18190	18597.6	18321	20193	14028	17682	19790.8	11839	18451	16526	19612	18676
Expenditure on females as % of annual expenditure	**32**	**31**	**34**	**31**	**33**	**34**	**32**	**31**	**32**	**29**	**30**	**30**	**28**	**30**
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Recapitulation: Household Expenditure

The average household annual expenditure in CHT is low. The household annual expenditure in rural CHT is lower than that of rural Bangladesh (Tk. 62,283 vs. 73,000). The share of food expenditure is extremely high across the communities. It is about 90% of total household expenditure. The annual household expenditure on health and education for an average household are extremely low with Tk.605 and 398 respectively.

The share of annual household spending for the maintenance of female members is disproportionately low (around 30%) i.e., average female member in CHT household is two-fold discriminated than their male counterpart. This is also indicative of high extent of intra-household discrimination against women.

CHAPTER XIII
HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS AND CREDIT

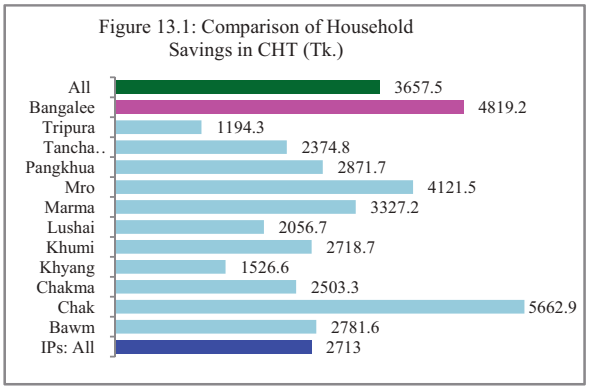
13.1 Introduction

Savings and credit are important aspects of a household economy. The survey explored both the aspects in terms of access to savings and credit by sources and by amount. About 87% of all CHT rural households reported to have some savings, and 56% of households have some access to credit mechanism.

13.2 Household Savings

On the whole, an average CHT household reportedly has savings amounting to Tk. 3542. While an average indigenous household have about Tk. 2647 as savings, and Bangalee household have higher amount of savings (Tk. 4643). Community wise, the Chak households have the highest amount of savings (Tk. 5662) followed by Mro households (Tk. 4159). The Tripura and Khyang households respectively have the least amount of savings, Tk.1194 and Tk.1518 respectively. The households belonging to other indigenous communities have moderate amount of savings (ranging between Tk. 3286 and Tk. 2018).

Figure 13.1: Comparison of Household Savings in CHT (Tk.)



Analysis revealed the following pattern: part of these savings is in the form of cash at hand, and bulk of the rest amount is with either NGOs or local *samitees*. About three-fourths of all household have reported of having cash at hand, while about 37% their savings lying with NGOs. A lesser proportion of IP households (30%) deposit their savings in NGOs compared to Bangalees (46%). Across the indigenous communities 70% of Khyang, 48% of Tanchngya, and 40% of Marma households have the same practice. About 30% of households from among Chakmas, Bawms and Tripuras each also deposit their savings with NGOs. The most prominently reported NGOs are BRAC, Grameen Bank, ASA, IDF, Padakkhep, Proshika, CCDB, Green Hill, Alo, and CCRL. It is to be noted that only 6% of the CHT households (4% IP and 8% Bangalee households) save money in banks and post offices, which indicates low access of CHT people to formal savings institutions.

Further analysis shows that about 28% of all savings of an average CHT rural household is saved with NGOs, while about 25% is saved with Banks and 23% at home. In addition, about 6% is insurance premium, 5% savings with local unregistered samitees and 4% given to others as loan. For indigenous community households, about 30% of total savings is kept at home in the form of cash at hand, while 23% is kept with the NGOs, and 16% with banks/post offices. The Bangalees used to save 32% of their savings with NGOs and almost similar amount in banks (31%), and about 18% with themselves.

Figure 13.2: Composition of Household Savings in CHT

Figure 13.2a: Composition of HH savings: Indigineous people

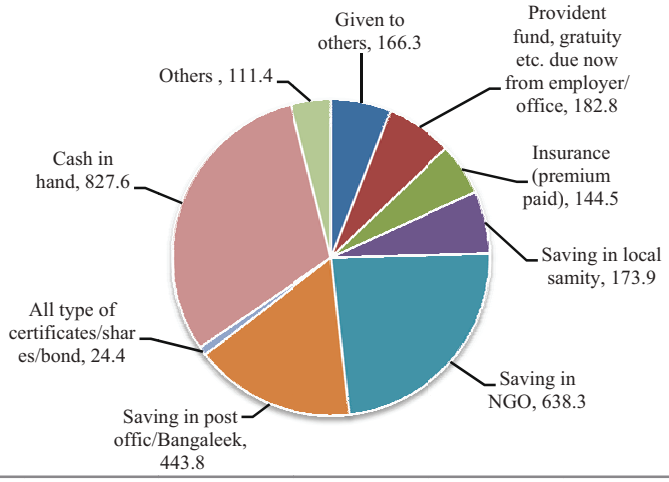


Figure 13.2b: Composition of HH savings: Bangalee

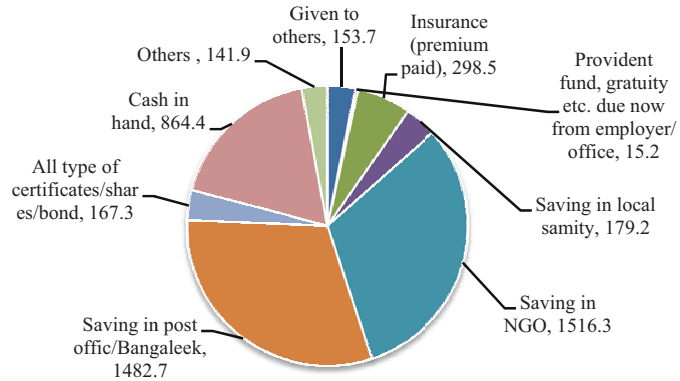
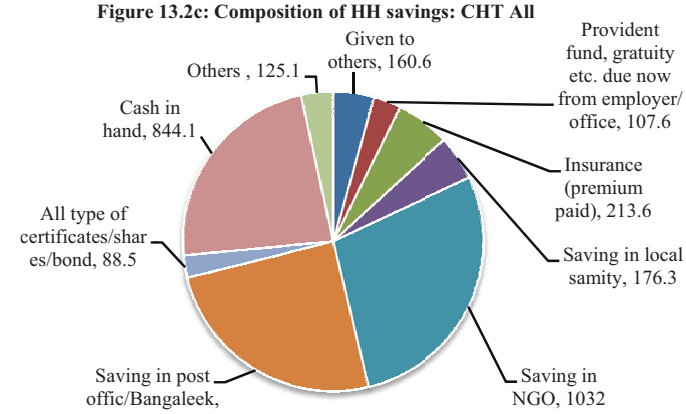
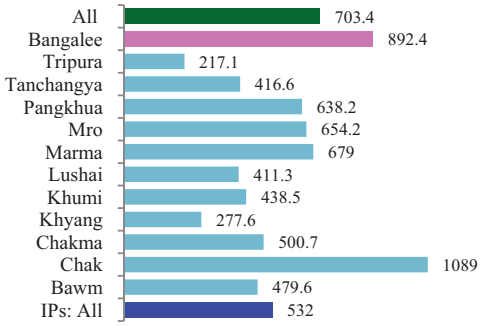


Figure 13.2c: Composition of HH savings: CHT All



In terms of per capita savings, an average CHT rural household reportedly has Tk. 702, while an average IP household possesses Tk. 467 and Bangalee household Tk. 890. Among the indigenous communities, the Chaks have the highest amount of per capita savings (Tk. 1133), followed by the Mros (Tk. 916). The Tripuras and Khyangs have the least amount of per capita savings Tk. 234 and Tk. 246 respectively. The other indigenous communities (including the Chakmas and Marmas) have moderate level of per capita savings ranging between Tk. 420 and Tk. 535.

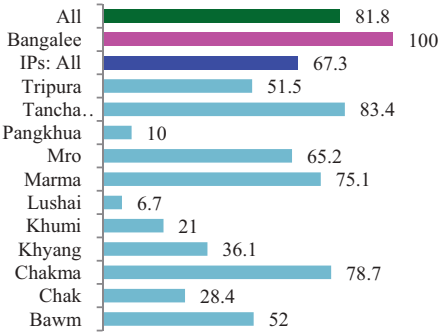
Figure 13.3: Per Capita Savings in CHT (in Tk.)



13.3 Access to Credit

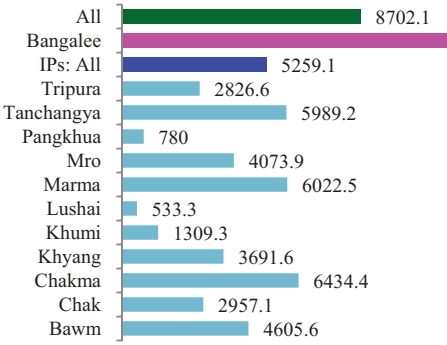
The survey shows that about 54% of all households in the region have some access to credit, while the Bangalees have higher access to credit compared to indigenous communities (63% vs. 47%). Community-wise analysis reveals that the Lushai and the Pangkhua communities have the least access to credit (around 10%) and the Mros and the Tanchangyas have the highest access to credit mechanism, 67% and 62% respectively.

Figure 13.4: Access to Credit in CHT
(% households having access)



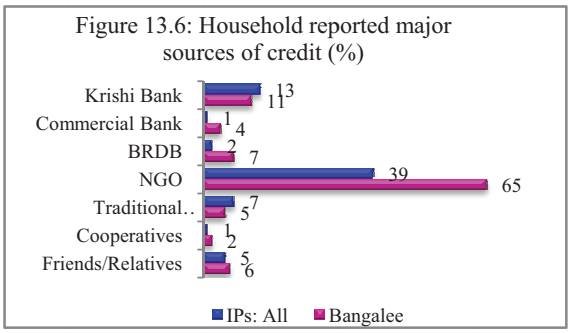
An average CHT rural household reportedly had received Tk. 8597 credit during the last three years (2004-2007), while an average indigenous community and Bangalee household respectively had received Tk. 5283 and Tk. 12674 as credit. Indigenous community wise analysis shows that during the reporting period the Chakmas and Marmas are the highest credit recipients (over Tk. 6000), while the Lushais and Pangkhuas have received least amount of credit (less than Tk. 1000).

Figure 13.5: Average Amount of Credit Received by Communities: 2004-2007



Access to credit along with amount of credit received has two sides of the coin: (i) it enhances entrepreneurial capacity of the household if utilized appropriately, and (ii) lies as burden on each of the household members until the amount is repaid. Analysis reveals that the per capita credit burden on an average CHT rural household is Tk. 1653, and for indigenous household the same is Tk. 1035. An average Bangalee household has much higher per capita credit burden (Tk. 1653). Cross-community analysis among the indigenous peoples shows that a similar household credit receiving pattern exists among them.

The survey revealed that on the whole Commercial Banks (including Krishi Bank), BRDB, Micro-credit NGOs, and traditional money lenders/local elites are the major sources for credit disbursement. It is to note that the Bangalees followed by the Chakmas, Marmas, Tanchangyas, Tripuras and Bawms have higher access to credit providing institutions compared to the other communities.



It is remarkable that, Bangalee household are more advanced in taking credit from formal sector like Banks and NGOs. In the CHT, there are some NGOs namely Grameen Bank, Integrated Development Fund (IDF), ASA, and BRAC. Access to NGO as a source of credit has been found highly pronounced among the Bangalee household (65%) as compared to indigenous households (39%). Traditional money lenders (i.e. local elite, rich men, headman, karbari) as a source of credit have been reported by about 6% CHT households.

It appeared from the analysis of credit utilization by purposes that, on the whole, the largest proportion of CHT rural households had spent the loan money for maintaining household expenditure (37%). Compared to Bangalee households, a larger proportion of indigenous households had done so (29% vs. 47%). All Lushai, 60% of Mro and Pangkhua households as well as over 50% of Tripura and Chakma households had to spent loan money for meeting livelihood. It indicates high demand for cash across the communities in one aspect, and in unproductive expenditure of the loan amount on the other. It is to note that considering lack of employment and investment opportunity in the CHT, in most instances, it makes loan repayment difficult for the household. Such observation is substantiated by the finding that about 14% of households on the whole had to go for fresh loan for repayment of the earlier loan. Although it varies between 7% and 17% depending upon the communities, but 47% of Khyang households had to do the same practice.

However, the analysis revealed that about 28% households invested the loan money directly for income-generating activities (IGA). Among the Chakmas and Mros the trend for investment in IGA is relatively higher compared to other communities. It is also to note that about 17% of all households bought agricultural inputs/equipment and about 10% spent the loaned amount for meeting medical expenditure. Among all communities, the highest proportion of loan had been spent in meeting medical expenditure by the Mros (31%) and was followed by the Tripuras (17%).

Findings discussed above have high programmatic implications; and CHTDF along with other agencies working in CHT who are addressing livelihood issues need to give well concerted efforts towards releasing the CHT people out of the debt burden. One possible way to reduce the burden is to ensure quality health care services to the CHT people so that they do not need to use the loaned money for medical treatment, which basically do not generate profit to repay the loans and interest.

Recapitulation: Household Savings and Credit

In CHT, about 87% households have some savings, and, on the whole, an average CHT household has savings amounting about Tk. 3542. The amount of savings for Bangalee population (Tk. 4643) is relatively higher than that of indigenous household (Tk. 2647). In terms of per capita savings, an average household has Tk. 702, while an average IP household possesses Tk. 467 and Bangalee household has Tk. 890. NGOs have been appearing as a new place of depositing savings in both Bangalee (46%) and indigenous population (30%).

About 54% of all CHT households have some access to credit. The Bangalees have higher access to credit as compared to the indigenous communities. The average amount of credit received by a household during last three years (2004-2007) is Tk.8597, while an average indigenous household and Bangalee household respectively had received Tk. 5283 and Tk. 12674 as credit. On the whole – the Commercial Banks (including Krishi Bank), BRDB, Micro-credit NGOs, and traditional money lenders/local elites are the major sources for credit.

On the whole, the largest proportion of households had spent the loaned money for maintaining household expenditure (37%). However, about 28% households invested the loaned amount directly for income generating activities (IGA).

All development agencies who are addressing the sustainable livelihood issues in CHT including the CHTDF must render well concerted efforts towards releasing the CHT people out of the cumulative and recurrent debt burden. One possible way to reduce the burden is to ensure quality health care services to the CHT people so that they do not need to use the loaned money for medical treatment, which basically do not generate profit to repay the loans and interest.

CHAPTER XIV
FOOD CONSUMPTION, FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY

14.1 Introduction

The survey has explored the issues related to food habit of people living in CHT, collected information on food consumption of the sample household, and ambitious attempts have been made to gather information on food consumption of the female members of the households for a representative week. The study also covered the scenario of food security of people living in the region by months. It is to note that food security is the most crucial indicator for livelihood security measured on the basis of food intake. For convenience of data collection, the most knowledgeable female member of the household was requested to mention the food items along with quantity consumed by them during a representative week. The risk of memory-recall bias is minimal in this method. The other options may be (i) direct observation, and (ii) collecting food consumption information for the day before for seven consecutive days using diary method. Both of these methods are complicated, difficult to administer during field data collection process, and expensive. Therefore, the survey has used the above stated method.

For understanding women's share in food consumption the respondents have been requested to consider an imaginary situation that all the male members including boys and adults are absent for a week. The respondents are then further requested to share the food consumption pattern for the female members (girls and women) for that week.

The accompanying chapter presents in the following sections the food practice scenario of all ethnic communities (indigenous communities and the Bangalees), quantity of food intake and nutritional composition of the food intake. Discussion on patterns of food practices of the males and the females are also presented in the relevant sections.

14.2 Food Item Consumed in CHT

It is revealed that rice is the staple food for all households in CHT regardless of their ethnic belongingness. All households have reported of consuming rice in the representative week. The survey data show similarity of food items consumed by the CHT people with that of most of the plain land people except very few items like nappi, bamboo shoots, dry vegetables which are not commonly used in the plain land. The items consumed by the indigenous people and the Bangalees have appeared to be similar except some specific items (Table 14.1). It is to note that the indigenous community is least habituated with flour/ata/wheat, while the Bangalees practically do not consume napi, dry vegetables and bamboo shoots. The consumption of flour/ata/wheat and sugar among the Bangalees is also not a very common factor; reported by only 15% households. Similarly, egg is not a common item in the menu of indigenous community compared to the Bangalees (35% vs. 64%). Puffed rice is also a less common food item among the indigenous people except the Chakmas, Khyangs, Tanchangyas, and Tripuras. It is to note that on the whole the pulse is more common in Bangalee menu compared to the indigenous communities. About 77% of Bangalee households have reported of having *dal* (pulse) while about 41% of IP households have reported the same. Very few Lushai, Mro and Pangkhua households have pulse in their menu.

Table 14.1: Reported Food Items Consumed by Households (%)

Food items	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Rice	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flour/wheat	5		4	10				1				2	15	9
Puffed rice	25	4	8	31	28	2		28			43	19	69	45
Fish	89	91	100	95	94	72	33	97	81	14	95	73	98	93
Dry fish	88	93	100	85	98	81	93	90	91	96	87	87	75	82
Meat	67	91	67	78	75	51	27	65	28	18	72	48	63	65
Napi	95	96	98	98	98	100	100	91	100	96	82	89	1	53
Egg	35	32	57	34	32	9		53	6		35	22	64	48
Oil	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pulse	41	22	47	47	49	14	7	49	7	2	35	29	77	57
Bamboo shoot	66	91	2	73	28	91	100	52	91	100	72	66	7	40
Vegetable	96	98	98	98	98	100	87	99	65	84	100	96	100	98
Potato	81	89	86	88	68	95	40	92	20	18	88	68	95	87
Arum	69	87	55	75	81	95	67	67	22	42	68	61	53	62
Dry vegetable	25	76	47	33		72		14		2	37	15	3	15
Onion/garlic	95	96	78	99	98	95	100	96	88	90	98	84	99	97
Milk	18	24	16	26	15	2		17	1		13	6	31	24
Spice	85	76	96	94	89	70	27	92	54	22	77	65	97	90
Fruit	36	83	35	51	6	47		25	20	2	40	18	40	38
Salt	99	98	100	99	96	100	100	99	100	100	98	99	99	99
Sugar	40	87	33	42	62	54	47	38	9	38	53	28	75	56
Molasses	14	19	8	18	15	7		15			10	6	13	13
Chili	20	52	55	24	17	12		18	1		23	8	24	22
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

14.3 Food Consumption Status by Item

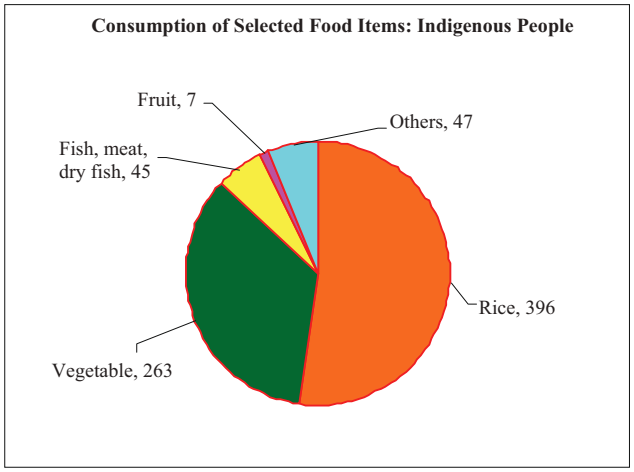
The survey has generated data on food consumption for a representative week for the sample households. Analysis reveals that the average daily food intake of a household member in rural CHT is about 718 gms. The average daily per capita food intake of Bangalee households is higher compared to indigenous communities taken together. An average indigenous household member takes food about 765 gms per day while an average Bangalee household member consumes about 800 gms. The daily per capita total food intake is reportedly lowest in the Bawm households (596 gms). The Chaks, the Lushais and the Mros also consume food less than 700 gms per day per person. The highest per capita daily food intake has been found in the Chakma households (801 gms), closely followed by the Marma (798gms) households.

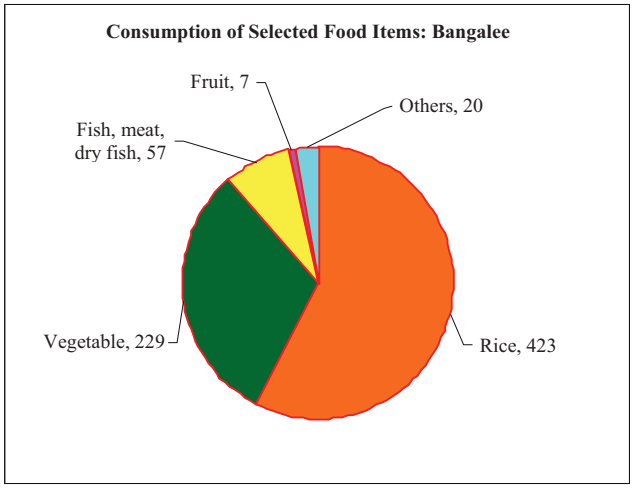
Composition-wise, about 52% of total daily intake (by weight) of an average household member is rice, about 32% is vegetables (including potato, bamboo shoot, arum and dry vegetable) and about 6% is fish, meat and dry fish taken together. The share of fruits in per capita food intake is only around 1%.

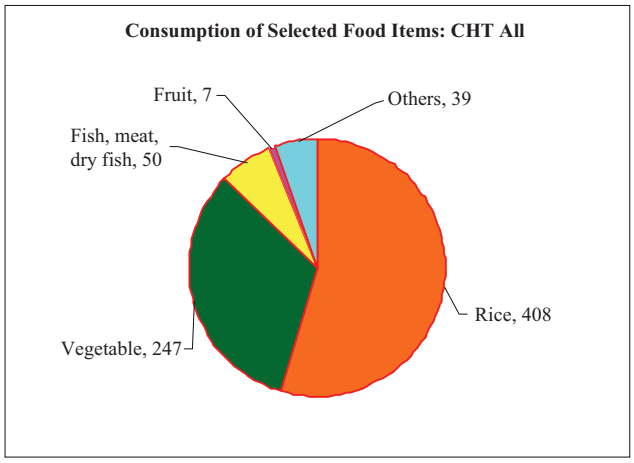
No major difference in food intake pattern (share of major components in the daily menu) has been observed during the community-wise analysis. An average member from among indigenous communities also take around 52% rice, 34% vegetables, around 6% fish, meat and dry fish taken together and less than 1% fruit. Among Bangalees, the daily food intake

basket constitutes of 47% rice, 28% vegetables, 7% fish, meat and dry fish, and less than 1% fruit.

Figure 14.1: Consumption of Selected Food Items by Communities (gm)







It is to note that per capita intake of rice for household members is relatively low in Bawm households (333 gm), and is closely followed by the Khyang and the Lushai households (343 gm and 349 gm respectively.) Moreover, for all the indigenous communities the per capita daily consumption of rice is below 400 gms except in the Pangkhua and the Tanchangya households. For the Pangkhua households, the per capita daily rice intake exceeds the national average (458 gms vs. 425 gms) and the Tanchangya households consume close to the national average (412 gm vs 425 gm).

Table 14.2: Per capita daily food consumption of the household (gm)

Food items	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Rice	396	333	385	405	343	380	349	399	389	458	412	374	423	408
Flour/wheat	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Puffed rice	3	1	2	3	4	0	0	3	0	0	6	3	17	9
Fish	24	15	13	30	20	18	7	24	22	2	19	16	39	31
Dry Fish	10	9	9	9	8	10	8	11	16	10	8	8	7	8
Meat	11	17	8	13	12	12	5	11	7	4	10	9	11	11
Napi	11	9	8	12	7	11	13	9	18	13	10	10	0	6
Egg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Pulse	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	0	2	3	8	5
Bamboo shoot	50	20	0	55	24	83	46	54	54	46	31	49	4	30
Vegetable	147	114	130	141	164	95	183	170	97	126	146	153	163	154
Potato	37	16	15	43	32	32	11	43	7	5	35	33	47	41
Arum	25	12	5	28	66	31	23	24	7	14	18	27	14	20
Dry vegetable	4	9	8	5	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	4	1	2
Onion/garlic	11	8	5	12	7	6	10	11	8	9	10	9	15	13
Milk	3	2	2	5	3	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	7	5
Spice	3	1	8	3	2	2	1	4	2	1	3	2	4	3
Fruit	7	6	3	12	1	3	0	4	4	0	3	4	7	7
Salt	14	11	11	14	11	14	14	15	16	18	16	16	16	15
Sugar	4	8	3	3	5	4	7	4	1	6	3	3	11	7
Molasses	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Chili	2	4	5	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	2
All food	765	596	623	801	711	708	675	798	649	712	743	726	800	781
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

14.4 Nutritional Composition of Consumed Food

The analysis reveals that the food intake of an average member of a rural CHT household is 1798 k.cal which is lower than the level of the extreme poor (1805 k.cal) in Bangladesh. The per capita energy intake for an average indigenous household is even lower than the overall CHT scenario (1762 k.cal). The average per capita daily energy intake status of the Bangalees (1842 k.cal) is slightly better than the indigenous communities but still under the level of the absolute poor (2122 k.cal). Indigenous community-wise analysis shows that in terms of energy intake the Bawms are in the lowest position with 1440 k.cal per person per day. The Lushais, the Chaks and the Khyangs are slightly better-off than the Bawms but receive below 1600 k.cal per person per day. The Chakmas, on average, receive about 1831 k.cal per person per day which is still much below than the absolute poverty level of 2122 k.cal. An average Marma household member receives about 1793 k.cal per day.

Composition of menu-wise analysis reveals that, on the whole, the CHT residents largely depend solely on carbohydrate-based energy. The Chaks and the Pangkhuas receive 85% of their daily energy intake from rice. The Lushais, the Bawms, the Mros, the Tanchangyas, and the Tripuras as well as the Bangalees receive around the same amount from rice. For the Chakmas, the Marmas, the Khyangs and the Khumis, the share of rice are around 76%. It implies that the intake of protein, fat and other sources of energy are low. Detail information about energy composition by communities has been presented in Table 14.3. The findings show that across the board, only about 6% of the daily food intake constitutes protein energy (ranging between 4% and 9%) (Table14.4). It implies that, on the whole, the CHT populations are severely suffering from protein energy malnutrition (PEM).

Table 14.3: Per capita daily food consumption of the household (k.cal)

Food items	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Rice	1368	1150	1332	1401	1185	1316	1206	1380	1347	1584	1424	1293	1464	1411
Flour/wheat	2	0	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	18	9
Puffed rice	10	2	7	11	14	1	0	11	0	0	19	11	59	32
Fish	26	17	14	33	23	20	7	27	24	2	21	17	44	34
Dry Fish	33	31	31	30	28	36	28	38	54	33	28	29	25	29
Meat	12	19	9	14	13	14	6	12	8	4	11	10	12	12
Napi	34	27	25	38	20	34	40	27	57	41	30	32	1	19
Egg	10	7	19	8	12	2	0	16	2	0	8	7	18	13
Oil	6	3	4	6	7	1	0	6	1	0	15	9	4	5
Pulse	2	1	1	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	3
Bamboo shoot	2	1	2	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	2	5	4
Vegetable	97	39	0	106	46	160	89	104	104	90	61	95	8	57
Potato	5	4	3	6	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	8	6
Arum	52	40	46	50	58	33	64	60	34	44	51	54	57	54
Dry vegetable	36	15	15	41	31	31	11	42	7	5	33	32	45	40
Onion/garlic	29	14	6	32	76	36	26	28	9	16	21	31	16	23
Milk	10	24	21	14	0	16	0	4	0	1	17	10	2	6
Spice	2	1	6	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	2
Fruit	4	4	2	7	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	4	4
Sugar	14	31	12	13	18	14	26	15	3	24	13	11	42	27
Molasses	5	7	1	7	7	1	0	4	0	0	1	3	3	4
Chili	2	4	5	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	2
All food	1762	1440	1565	1831	1547	1722	1509	1793	1659	1850	1770	1658	1842	1798
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

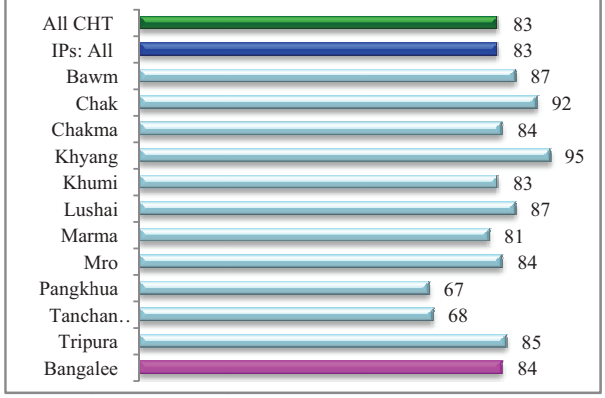
Table 14.4: Distribution of Food Energy Intake by Broader Categories

Food items	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Carbohydrate (Kcal)	1368	1150	1332	1401	1185	1316	1206	1380	1347	1584	1424	1293	1464	1411
Protein (kcal)	121	104	102	129	103	107	81	126	146	80	113	104	104	112
Vegetable (Kcal)	223	114	73	241	218	264	195	245	160	159	174	219	144	187
All food items (Kcal)	1762	1440	1565	1831	1547	1722	1509	1793	1659	1850	1770	1658	1842	1798
Carbohydrate based energy as % of total energy intake	77.6	79.9	85.1	76.5	76.6	76.4	79.9	77.0	81.2	85.6	80.5	78.0	79.5	78.5
Protein based energy as % of total energy intake	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	7	9	4	6	6	6	6
Vegetable based energy as % of total energy intake		8	5	13	14	15	13	14	10	9	10	13	8	10
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

14.5. Women's Share in Food Intake

Disparity in food consumption between male and female is a common scenario all over the country and it is said that female household members eat last and least. Keeping in mind such scenarios, an attempt was taken to sketch the food consumption status of the women living in the CHT.

Figure 14.2: Per Capita Daily Food Consumption of Female as Compared to Male (%)



Analysis reveals that the females get lesser amount of food compared to the males both in terms of total daily intake and intake of rice (Table 14.5). On the whole, an average female member of CHT takes about 17% less food every day compared to her male counter part except the Khyangs, Pangkhuas and Tanchangyas. The Khyang women gets almost similar amount of food (95%) compared to the males, while the women from two other communities get around 68% of food that the males get. In terms of daily intake of rice, almost a similar pattern is revealed. An average CHT woman takes around 73% of rice than an average man. It is to note that the Khyang, the Lushai and the Bawm women are relatively in a better position compared to women of other indigenous groups in terms of intake of rice (93%, 87% and 79% of the males respectively). The Pangkhua and the Tanchangya women are found to take around 60% of rice consumed by the males.

Table 14.5: Per capita daily food consumption of the female members (gm)

Food items	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Rice	333	298	331	338	327	330	322	334	323	333	328	327	357	344
Flour/wheat	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Puffed rice	3	1	2	4	3	0	0	3	0	0	5	3	18	10
Fish	24	15	13	28	20	23	7	25	28	2	17	18	39	31
Dry fish	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	10	14	9	8	8	7	8
Meat	11	17	7	13	13	14	6	10	7	3	9	8	11	11
Napi	11	7	8	12	8	12	13	9	16	12	9	10	0	6
Egg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Pulse	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	4	0	0	2	3	8	5
Bamboo shoot	52	20	0	57	21	77	46	58	54	44	27	50	4	31
Vegetable	150	123	186	144	158	109	176	173	106	113	137	153	166	157
Potato	37	17	15	43	43	35	11	43	7	4	31	35	50	43
Arum	26	12	4	28	66	30	27	26	7	9	14	28	14	21
Dry vegetable	4	9	7	5	0	6	0	2	0	0	5	4	1	2
Onion/garlic	11	8	5	13	7	7	10	10	8	8	9	9	16	13
Milk	3	2	2	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	7	5
Spice	3	2	9	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	4	3
Fruit	7	7	2	12	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	6	7
Salt	15	9	10	15	11	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	15
Sugar	4	7	3	4	6	4	6	4	1	5	3	3	11	7
Molasses	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Chili	2	4	5	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	2	2
All food	709	569	622	742	701	679	647	742	590	557	632	682	744	724
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

14.6 Food Secured Months

The survey investigated the food security status of the people living in CHT by months during 2007. The respondents had been requested to share the month-wise food security status of the households during each of the twelve months during the calendar year 2007 (Magh-Poush). The respondents had three qualitative options for accessing their monthly food security status: (i) secured, (ii) more or less secured, and (iii) unsecured. During the data processing, each of the qualitative values had been assigned with a numeric value in the following manner: 3 for secured, 2 for more or less secured and 1 for unsecured. Thus, for each of the sample households have twelve numeric values, one for each of the Bangla month, on their food security status. All the numeric values of sample households for each of the twelve months have been added by individual communities, all indigenous communities and CHT households. Average value for food security status for a particular month is being estimated by dividing the estimated total value by the respective sample size (N). It is to note that by definition the minimum and maximum limits of the average values must lie between 1 and 3, where the minimum value will be equal to or greater than 1 and the maximum value must be less or equal to 3.

The aggregated food security status is estimated in the identical fashion by adding household status for the same for all twelve months together; and then average value was estimated using the procedure stated above.

It is to note that the average values contain some fractional parts along with whole numbers. However, during the interpretation stage the whole numbers are been considered and the fractions are ignored. Two methods were applied for interpretation of the average numeric values: (i) conservative and (ii) moderate approach. According to conservative approach, and only the whole numbers were given their respective qualitative interpretations. For example the values like 1.6 and 2.4 are respectively interpreted as unsecured and more or less secured months.

Table 14.6: Average Aggregate Values of Food Security Status by Months

Food security status	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Magh (Jan-Feb)	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Falgun (Feb-Marmach)	2.2	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Chaitra (Marma-April)	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1
Baishak (Apr-May)	2.0	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
Jaistha (May-June	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.1
Ashar (june-july)	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Sravan (jul-Aug)	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Bhadra (Aug-Sept)	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.9	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Ashyin (sep-Oct)	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2
Kartik(Oct-Nov)	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Augrahayan (Nov-Dec)	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
Poush (Dec-Jan)	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
All Month 2007	**2.1**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**

The analysis reveals that on the whole the CHT people are more or less secured in relation to availability of food round the year (Matrix 14.1). However, *Ashar* (June-July) and *Sravan* (July-Aug) are the two food-unsecured months common for almost all the communities except Bangalees living in CHT. For Bangalee community, all the months are more or less secured in terms of food. For indigenous communities as a whole, the *Jaistha* (May-June) is also a food unsecured month along with *Ashar and Sravan*. The Chakmas, the Marmas and the Tripuras reportedly have to pass through 4 to5 food insecure months in a year. For the Khyangs about half of each year Baisak-Ashyin are difficult months in terms of food availability. On the contrary, for the Lushais and the Pangkhuas, half of the year is reportedly food secured and the rest six months are less secured. The possible reasons behind community-wise differences in food secured months need to be explored under a different study.

Matrix 14.1: Food Security Status: Conservative Estimation

Food security status	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Magh (Jan-Feb)														
Falgun (Feb-Marmach)														
Chaitra (Mar.-April)														
Baishak (Apr-May)														
Jaistha (May-June)														
Ashar (june-july)														
Sravan (jul-Aug)														
Bhadra (Aug-Sept)														
Ashyin (sep-Oct)														
Kartik(Oct-Nov)														
Augrahayan (Nov-Dec)														
Poush (Dec-Jan)														
All Month 2007														

Note: = *Secured,* = *More or less secured,* = *Unsecured.*

14.7 Poverty Scenario

The survey has attempted to explore the status of poverty among the residents of rural CHT taking the household as a whole as the unit for poverty analysis. A separate endeavour has been made to understand the extent of poverty among females. Attempts have also been made to unveil the poverty scenario by communities. The current section presents relevant discussion on poverty in rural CHT and along with the status on same by communities.

It is to note that for comparing the poverty status with national rural scenario, the estimation has been made using universally acceptable direct calorie intake (DCI) and cost of basic need (CBN) method. Households with per capita daily food intake less than 2122 kilocalorie have been considered as absolute poor, while the same below 1805 k.cal. have been considered as hardcore poor. The households with daily per capita food consumption above 2122 have been considered as non-poor.

It is revealed that the poverty in rural CHT is highly pronounced compared to rural Bangladesh (about 1.6 times higher). On the whole, over 62% households in the region, irrespective of ethnicities, are living below the absolute poverty level, while about 36% are hardcore poor. The community-wise analysis depicts no better scenario. It is to note that about 59% of the Bangalee households in CHT are absolutely poor, and about 31% are hardcore poor. All indigenous communities taken together, the prevalence of absolute poor is about 6 percentage points higher than that among the Bangalees. The incidence of hardcore poverty among the indigenous communities is also about 8 percentage points higher compared to the Bangalees.

Among the indigenous communities, a very high prevalence of both absolute and hardcore poverty has been identified among the Lushais, the Bawms, the Chaks, the Khyangs, and the Pangkhuas. The proportion of absolute poor among these communities ranges between 80% and 93%. The same for hardcore poor except for the Pangkhuas ranges between 59% and 67%. The proportion of hardcore poor among the latter community is about 26% only. About 34% of the Chakmas are hardcore poor and about 60% of the same community is absolute poor. The Marmas are more prone to poverty compared to the Chakmas and about 41% and 61% of them are hardcore and absolute poor respectively.

Table 14.7: Household Poverty Scenario by Communities (DCI method)

Poverty level	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT	National (rural)[35]
Hardcore poor	39.4	64.8	63.3	33.9	59.6	48.8	66.7	40.9	30.4	26.0	35.0	42.2	31.4	35.8	17.5
Absolute poor	65.1	90.7	83.7	60.1	80.9	60.5	93.3	61.2	66.7	80.0	63..3	71.9	58.7	62.2	39.5
Non-poor	34.9	9.3	16.3	39.9	19.1	39.5	6.7	38.8	33.3	20.0	36.7	28.1	41.3	37.8	60.5

The status of women in rural CHT in connection with the poverty is a grave concern. Almost all the women living in CHT (94%) are living below the absolute poverty line. It is to be especially emphasized that about 85% of the women there have to live below the hardcore poverty line. The proportion of non-poor women is extremely low across the communities. Among the Bawms, the Chakmas, the Lushais virtually there is none who are non-poor. However, in spite of high prevalence of both absolute and hardcore poverty – the Tanchangya, the Marma, and the Pangkhua women are relatively better in terms of their proportion of non-poor. About 12% of the Tanchangya, over 9% of the Marma and 8% of Pangkhua women are non-poor, while among the Bangalee community the same is only about 3%.

Table 14.8: Female Poverty Scenario by Communities (DCI method)

Poverty level	Indigenous peoples	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Hardcore poor	79.7	94.4	91.8	76.5	89.4	79.1	100. 0	75.1	91.3	90.0	73.3	87.4	92.6	85.5
Absolute poor	91.6	100.0	93.9	89.7	95.7	95.3	100.0	90.6	94.2	92.0	88.3	95.5	97.2	94.1
Non-poor	8.4		6.1	00.3	4.3	4.7		9.4	5.8	8.0	11.7	4.5	2.8	5.9

The discussion presented above along with the data provided in Tables 13.5 and 13.6 indicate that severe poverty reduction measures are the utmost call of the day for CHT region as a whole. Special measures also are urgently needed to undertake for the CHT women. All the agencies: the governmental and non-governmental (including development partners) need to undertake well concerted and multi-sectoral measures for poverty reduction in CHT keeping in mind that availability and access to food for most of the rural people in the region is low.

Cost of Basic Need Method: In order to estimate the poverty incidences using CBN method, the household expenditure on basic need items were considered including food, clothing, housing, medicine (health care expenses), and education. The upper and lower poverty lines for estimating the incidences of poverty have been estimated Tk. 1,025 and Tk. 866 respectively[36]. Overall slight less than three-fourth of the households (74%) live below the lower poverty line and 86 % live below upper poverty line. The corresponding estimates of the national (rural) average are 29% and 44% respectively. Households living below lower and upper poverty lines are 78% and 89% respectively among indigenous people and 69%

[35] BBS 2007a

[36] The survey was conducted during January-February 2008. Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005 provides the CBN upper and lower poverty lines for selected areas of Bangladesh. We have taken the CBN upper and lower poverty lines of rural Chittagong as the proxy for the survey districts –Rangamati, Khagrachari, and Bandarban. Thus the estimated upper and lower poverty lines for the survey areas in 2005 would be Tk. 891 and Tk. 753 respectively. Considering 15 percent inflation rate between 2005 and 2007, the estimated upper and lower poverty lines for 2008 are Tk. 1,025 and Tk. 866 respectively.

and 83% respectively among Bangalee. Community wise data indicates that the households below lower poverty line range between 100% of Lushai and 71% of Chakma and households below upper poverty line range between 100% of Lushai and 84% of Chakma.

Table 14.9: Incidence of poverty by communities according to CBN method

Poverty level	Indigenous people	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangaleee	All CHT	National (Rural)[37]
Below lower poverty line (<Tk.866/ person/month)	78.4	88.9	89.8	70.9	93.6	86.0	100.0	76.3	89.9	98.0	83.3	88.4	68.8	74.1	28.6
Below upper poverty line (<Tk.1,025/person/month)	89.0	94.4	93.9	83.9	97.9	93.0	100.0	88.9	97.1	100.0	93.3	94.5	82.6	86.1	43.8
Above poverty line (>Tk.1,025/ Person/month)	11.0	5.6	6.1	16.1	2.1	7.0	0	11.1	2.9	0	6.7	5.5	17.4	13.9	56.2

Recapitulation: Food Consumption, Food Security and Poverty

Food consumption pattern and food security status are strongly associated with livelihood security. Rice is the staple food for all households in CHT regardless of their ethnic belongingness. Food habit reflected in food items consumed by the CHT people is almost similar to the plain land people except very few items like *nappi* (a special type of dry fish), bamboo shoots, and dry vegetables. The items consumed by the indigenous people and the Bangalees have appeared to be similar and some special dish like *nappi*, dry vegetables and bamboo shoots have been found only among indigenous household.

The physical quantity of daily food intake per person in CHT is about 718 gm. The average daily per capita food intake of Bangalee households is higher (800 gm) compared to indigenous communities taken together (765 gm). Over 50% food intake comes from rice followed by vegetables (30%).

In terms of energy intake of food, people living in rural CHT use to have 1798 k.cal per day which is less than the level of the hardcore poor (below 1805 Kcal). The average per capita daily energy intake status of the Bangalees (1842 k.cal) is slightly better than the indigenous communities (1762 k.cal) but still under the level of the absolute poor (below 2122 k.cal). Daily energy intake is the least among Bawms (1440 Kcal), followed by Lushais, Chaks and Khyangs (1600 k.cal each). Gender disaggregated data on daily food intake reveals that female members of household gets 17% lesser amount of food as compared to their male counterpart and no significant variation between indigenous and Bangalee was found.

The CHT people are *more or less* secured in relation to availability of food round the year. However, *Ashar* (June-July) and *Sravan* (July-Aug) are the two food unsecured months common for almost all the communities except Bangalees. For Bangalee communities all the months are *more or less secured* in terms of food.

According to Direct Calorie Intake (DCI) method, poverty in rural CHT is highly pronounced as compared to rural Bangladesh (about 1.6 times higher poverty in CHT). In general, 62% households in the region irrespective of ethnicities are living below absolute poverty line (below 2122 kcal), while about 36% are hardcore poor (below 1805 kcal). It is to note that about 59% of the Bangalee households are absolutely poor and about 31% are hardcore poor.

According to CBN method poverty incidences has been found more deplorable, it has been found that overall slight less than three-fourth of the households (74%) live below the lower poverty line (<Tk.866/ person/month) and 86 % households live below upper poverty line (<Tk.1,025/ person/month). Households living below lower and upper poverty lines are 78% and 89% respectively among indigenous people and 69% and 83% respectively among Bangalee. Community wise data indicates that the households below lower poverty line range between 100% of Lushai and 71% of Chakma and households below upper poverty line range between 100% of Lushai and 84% of Chakma.

Poverty status of women in rural CHT is a grave concern. Almost all women in CHT (94%) are living below the absolute poverty line and about 85% below the hardcore poverty line.

[37] HIES 2005.

CHAPTER XV
EDUCATION

15.1 Introduction

Bangladesh fully conforms to the Education For All (EFA) objectives and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and international declarations. Article 17 of the Bangladesh Constitution assures that all children between the ages of six and ten years are to be provided basic education free of charge. Currently, the education system is divided into four levels or stages. The first is the Primary level which incorporates grades 1 to 5. The second is Secondary level which covers grades 6 to 10. The Higher Secondary level consists of grades 11 and 12. If a student wishes to pursue further studies, tertiary education institutions are available.

Following the EFA, the Government of Bangladesh made primary education compulsory for all children between the ages of six and ten. There exist a substantial number of NGO-run non-formal schools, catering mainly for the drop-outs of the government and non-government primary schools. The low performance in primary education is a matter of concern. School drop-out rates and grade repetition rates are high. Poor school attendance and low contact time in school are factors contributing to low level of learning achievement.

15.2 Enrolment in Educational Institution

Data/information has been collected to investigate the educational status of CHT. Overall the number of household members between 5-16 years of age is 2.2 per CHT household with 2.1 for Indigenous and 2.3 for Bangalee. The number of household member in this age group (5-16 yrs) enrolled in primary or secondary education is 1.8 per household. Therefore, about 82% of children of this age group are enrolled in primary or secondary school (see Annex Tables 15.1.1 and 15.1.2). It is to be noted that the enrollment among the Bangalee is marginally higher than that among Indigenous peoples. Community wise data show that such enrollment among Pangkhua is the highest (2) followed by Chak (1.9), Lushai (1.9), Chakma (1.8) and Tripura (1.8).

15.3 Access to Government Primary School

In CHT there are different types of educational institutions such as Govt, Non-govt, NGO and other religious educational institution and adult literacy centre. It has been tried to analyze children's status of access to govt. primary schools.

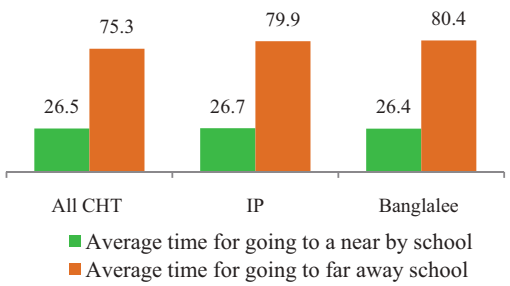
Table 15.1 shows the status of accessibility of children to government primary school. About one-fourth have reported that there is no school in the *para* or surrounding the community. Slight less than one-fifth have reported that their children are not welcome in school for different socio-economic reasons and about three fifths have reported that their children go to nearby or far away government primary school. About 2% of the respondents have reported that their children do not understand the medium of instruction.

Table15.1: Children's access to govt primary school

Access Status	All	Indigenous	Bangalee
No school in the *para* or surrounding community	25.3	24.8	25.8
Children are not welcome in school	19.2	17.8	20.8
Children do not understand medium of instruction	2.6	4.3	.6
Go to a nearby school	39.1	38.3	40.1
Go to a far away school	20.8	18.7	23.4
Study in a residential school	1.6	2.6	.5
No response	11	12.1	9.7
N	2381	1285	1096

The average travel time for going to a nearby school in IP and Bangalee are almost same, 27 and 26 minutes respectively. But the average travel time of a far away school is high: 80 minutes for Bangalee children 80 and 70 minutes for Indigenous children.

Figure 15.1: Agerage time to go to a near by and far away school in CHT



15.4 Financial Affordability of Primary Education

Primary education in Bangladesh is theoretically free, and therefore, should be accessible to all regardless of economic status. However, the average GOB spending for primary schooling per child per year is Tk 730 (MoPME 2002) and average parent spending is about Tk 1,000 per year (CAMPE 2001).

Table 15.2 shows the affordability-status of CHT households in sending their children to school. About 64 % parents have reported that they have financial ability for sending their children to school and about 12% have reported that they can't send their children into school at any time (about 15 % of Indigenous and 10% of Bangalee reports the same). About 3% have reported that they can't send their children in harvesting time while 0.5% has reported that they can't send their female child to school for the same reason. Around 71% Bawm parents report that they can afford their children education. About 47% Khumi parents report that they cannot afford to send any children at any time to school.

Table 15.2: Distribution of self-reported affordability status of sending their children to govt primary school

Affordability Status	All	Indigenous	Bangalee
Cannot afford any children at any time	12.4	14.8	9.7
Cannot afford during harvesting time	2.6	3.9	1.0
Cannot afford daughter during harvesting time	0.5	0.7	0.3
Cannot afford some of their children irrespective of sex	10.8	10.8	10.8
Can not afford some of their children throughout the year	6.7	6.0	7.6
Cannot afford daughter(s)	2.5	3.0	1.9
Can afford all	64.4	60.7	68.7
N	2109	1125	984

15.5 Medium of Education

Bangladesh has a rich language called Bangla, which occupies the seventh position among different languages in the world. Although Bangla is the national language, different communities of CHT use their own languages to express themselves.

It is interesting to note that a very negligible proportion (about 1%) of the indigenous respondents have reported mother tongue as their language of book and about 2% have reported mother tongue as their medium of instruction in school.

Table 15.3: HH reported language of book and medium of instruction in schools

Language of book and medium of instruction	Language of book													
	Indigenous peoples: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mother tongue	1.2	3.4		0.7				2.1				1.1	95.5	45.7
Other than mother tongue	98.8	96.6	100	99.3	100	100	100	97.9	100	100	100	98.9	4.5	54.3
N	**751**	**29**	**25**	**290**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**236**	**11**	**18**	**21**	**95**	**672**	**1423**
Medium of instruction in school														
Mother tongue	2.3	3.4		3.1				2.1		5.6		1.1	95.5	46.3
Other than mother tongue	97.7	96.6	100	96.9	100	100	100	97.9	100	94.4	100	98.9	4.5	23.6
N	**750**	**29**	**25**	**289**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**236**	**11**	**18**	**21**	**95**	**672**	**1422**

In fact, all indigenous communities in CHT start out with a disadvantage because the medium of instruction in schools is Bangla. Introduction of indigenous language in the primary education is believed to be a necessary step for the progress of education among the indigenous people.

15.6 Dropout Scenario in Primary and Secondary Schools

The dropout picture among the students in CHT is deplorable with 65% respondents reporting about discontinuation of their children's education before primary and 19% reporting about discontinuation after primary. This dropout is relatively deplorable among the Bangalees. Among 276 households with primary school going (enrolled) children 144 are in Bangalee and 132 are in Indigenous community. About 71% Bangalee households have reported about discontinuation of their children's education before completion of primary school. Among indigenous communities, those reporting about the discontinuation of their children's education before completion of primary schools are 59%.

The average number of children who have discontinued education before completion of the primary level is 1.1 per household. Also the number of children who have discontinued after completing primary level of education is 1.1. However, there is no significant difference among boys and girls, as well as among Bangalees and Indigenous peoples in terms of the number of children discontinuing education before primary or secondary.

Table 15.4: Status of discontinuation of children's' study before and after completion of primary school

Yes/No	Discontinued before completion of primary school			Discontinued after completion of primary school		
	All	IPs: All	Bangalee	All	IPs: All	Bangalee
Yes	65.2	59.1	70.8	18.5	17.4	19.4
No	34.8	40.9	29.2	81.5	82.6	80.6
N	276	132	144	276	132	144

Table 15.5: Number of children discontinued education before and after completion of primary school.

Discontinuation	Discontinued before completion of primary school			Discontinued after completion of primary school		
	All	IP	Bangalee	All	IP	Bangalee
Average number of children discontinued	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1.1
N	180	78	102	51	23	28
Number of boys discontinued	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1	1
N	133	52	81	39	18	21
Number of girls discontinued	1.1	1.1	1.1	1	1	1
N	57	31	26	15	6	9

15.7 Reasons for Dropout

Figure 15.2 shows the reasons for discontinuation of boys' education before and after completion of primary school. *Financial problem* as the main reason has been reported by 71.4% of those reporting about discontinuation before primary and 84.6% of those reporting about discontinuation after primary. *Distance* is another reason for the discontinuation of education reported by 10% of those reporting about discontinuation before primary and 5% of those reporting about discontinuation after primary. As reported by the respondents, the other reasons for discontinuation are the following: *children are not welcome at school*, *medium of instruction not understandable*, *helping parents*, *insecurity*, and *lack interest of child.*

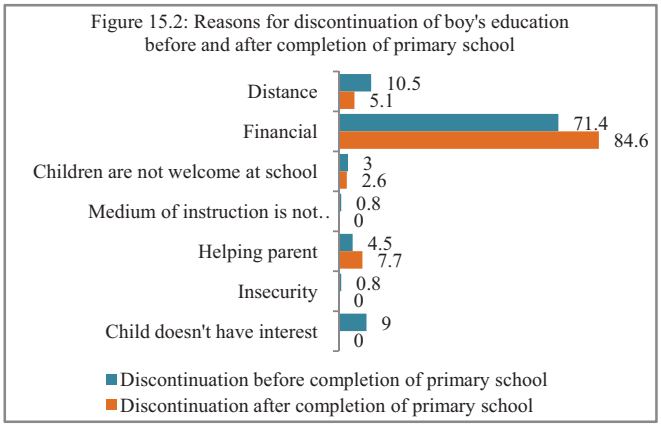
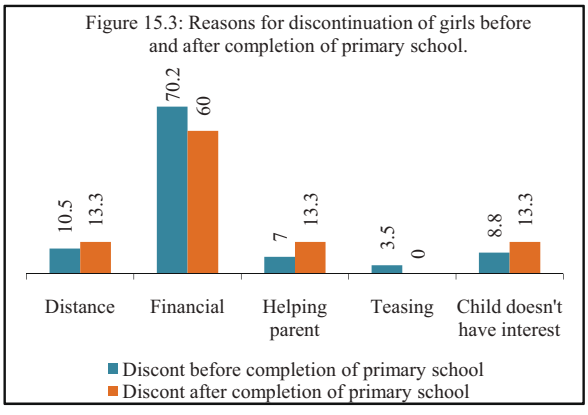


Figure 15.3 shows the reasons for discontinuation of girls' education before and after completion of primary school. *Financial problem* is again reported as the main reason for discontinuation. About 70% of the respondents who have reported about discontinuation of their daughter education before primary and 60% of those reported about discontinuation after primary have reported financial problem as the reason.



Recapitulation: Education

About one-fourth of the respondents have reported that there is no school in the *para* or in close proximity to the community. About one-fifth reported that their children are not welcome in school. Three-fifths said that their children go to nearby or far away government primary school. About 2% reported that their children do not understand medium of instruction.

The average travel time for going to a nearby school in IP and Bangalee are 27 minutes and 26 minutes respectively. The corresponding average travel time for going to a far away school is 80 minutes and 70 minutes respectively.

About 82% of children of 5-16 years are enrolled in primary or secondary school with the enrollment among the Bangalee is marginally higher than that among the Indigenous peoples.

Very insignificant proportion (about1%) of the Indigenous respondents have reported using mother tongue as the language of book and about 2% have reported mother tongue as the medium of instruction in school.

The dropout scenario among the students in CHT is deplorable with 65% respondents reporting about discontinuation of their children's education before primary and 19% after primary. The average number of children who have discontinued education before primary and those who have discontinued education after primary are both 1.1 per household.

Financial problem is the main reason for dropout. The other reasons include distance, children are not welcome at school, medium of instruction not understandable, helping parents, insecurity, and lack interest of child.

CHAPTER XVI
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

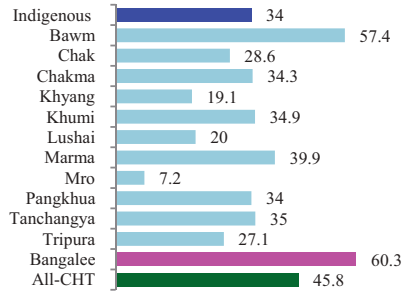
16.1 Introduction

Primary Health Care is the basic right of any citizen. In Bangladesh, it is provided at the union level and below through Family Welfare Assistants (FWAs) and Family Welfare Visitors (FWVs) of government, and service providers of the NGOs. They provide both preventive and limited curative care and behaviour change communication (BCC) services to the people as primary health care services. For other services, they refer them to Upazilla Health Complexes, MCWCs and District Hospitals. In Bangladesh, it is available in all areas almost homogeneously in the plain lands. In CHT and other hilly areas, it is not available homogeneously in all the areas. Their awareness, knowledge and using culture is also not the same. In many areas they don't avail the service due to lack of knowledge on it. And, in many other areas, service providers don't visit their houses, or they can't approach to service providers due to geographical obstacle in spite of having sufficient knowledge of it. In other areas, service providers and services are not available. Whatever is the situation, primary health care is important for all, it should be available homogeneously to all poeple in all the regions, and people should be sufficiently aware of its use.

16.2 Awareness of Primary Health Care Issues and Services

People's status of awareness about various crucial public health issues has been ascertained in this baseline survey. The highest knowledge found in them is on the issue of '**symptoms of diarrhoea'** (66%), i.e., in 68% of Bangalees and 65%of indigenous people. Among the indigenous peoples it has been found highest in 93% of the Khumis and Lushais, and is the lowest in Khyangs (30%).

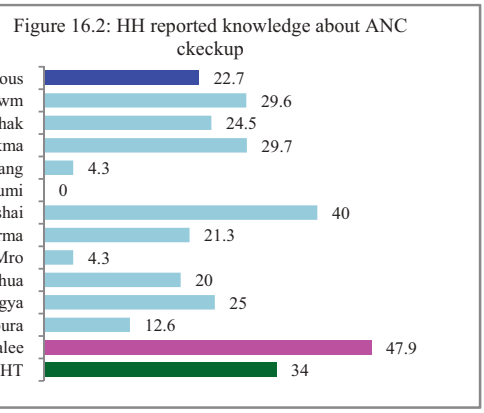
Figure 16.1: HH reported knowledge about how to prepare ORS



Around 46% of them reports of knowing ***how to prepare ORS*** (*Lobon-gur-sarbat*). It is the highest among Bangalees (60%) and Bawms (57%), and the lowest among Mros (7%).

The next issue known to them is the ***'symptoms of malaria'*** (about 48%). Among them, it has been found highest in Bawms and Khumis (above 80%). It has been reported in lowest by the Khyangs (9%). They reported of knowing about 'infectivity of malaria' at a much lower proportion (overall 31%).

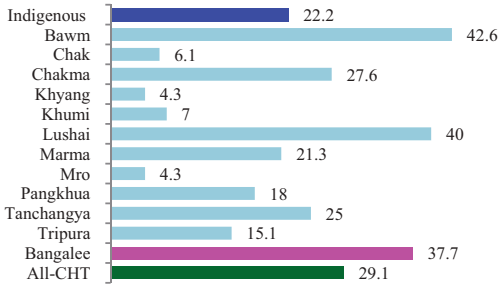
Figure 16.2: HH reported knowledge about ANC ckeckup



Issue of ***Acute Respiratory Infection*** (ARI) is known only to 18% of them. This knowledge about ARI is least pronounced among the Tanchangyas, Khyangs, Chaks, Mros and Khumis (3% and below).

Among the ***Maternal Health Care*** issues, the highest knowledge found among them is on the issue of '***ANC checkup'*** (34%). It has been found in 48% among Bangalees and 23% of indigenous people. Among the indigenous peoples it has been found highest in 40 percent among the Lushais, and the lowest among the Khyangs and Mros (4% to zero for Khumis). Around 28% of them reports knowing about ***'PNC checkup'***. It is the highest in Lushais (40%) and Bangalees (38%), and is the lowest in Khyangs, Mros and Khumis (4% and below). Only 13% of them reports of knowing about ***'danger signs of pregnancy'***. It is highest in *Banglaees* (17%), and is the lowest (4% and below) in Chaks, Mros, Khyangs, Khumis, Lushais and Tanchangyas.

Figure 16.3: HH reported knowledge about vaccination of 2 years age children



About 29% of the respondents reported their knowledge about ***'Vaccination of two years age children'***. It has been reported in higher proportion by Bawms (43%), Lushais (40%) and Bangalees (38%). It is the lowest in Khyangs and Mros (4%).

The other crucial public health issues have been reported in much lower proportions (5 to 14%) of them. The issues asked and percentage reported are- *Problem of Deficiency of Vitamin A* (14%), *Cause of goiter* (10%), *Main cause of AIDS* (8%), *STDs* (5%), *and Problems of arsenic in drinking water* (6%) (see Annex Table 16.1 for details).

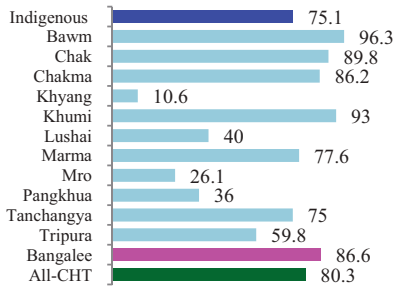
16.3 Primary Health Care: Knowledge and Behaviour

16.3.1 Knowledge about Health Facilities

Knowledge of health facilities is an important indicator to analyze primary health care services. Overall, about four-fifth of people (80%) knows about Upazilla Health Complexes (UHCs).

The next facility reported is District Hospital (43%), and Union Health Center (37%) the next. About 22% of them reports of knowing MCWCs and 20% reports of knowing the NGO clinics. Knowledge of School Health Clinic (11.2% and community clinic (8.2%) are least pronounced.

Figure 16.4: HH reported knowledge about Upazilla Health Complexes



Knowledge about district hospital has been reported in highest proportion by Khyangs (83%). It is the lowest in Khumis (21%). Knowledge about UHCs is the highest in Bawms and Khumis (above 90%), it is the lowest in Khyangs (about 11%). Knowledge about Union Health Complex has been reported highest is 63% among Chaks, and it is the lowest in

Khyangs (2%). Knowledge of Satellite Clinic is the highest in Lushais (93%), and is the lowest in Khyangs and Khumis (2% and below). Knowledge of MCWCs is the highest among Chakmas (30%) and lowest (nil) in Khumis and Lushais. Knowledge of NGO Clinics is the highest among Lushais (100%), it is the lowest in Khumis (2%) (see Annex Table 16.2 for details).

Place to go to for General Health Services

Regarding general health services, the most-reported place is District Hospital (86%). It is followed by Upazilla Health Complex (62%): MCWCs have been reported by 15% and Union Health Clinic by 15% of them. The other facilities have been reported by far lower proportion (see Table 16.5 for details). About one-fourth of peoples reports of visit by FWVs. It is highest in Khumi community (60.5%) and lowest in Pangkhua community (2%) and Lushai community (6.7%) (see Annex Table 16.3 for details).

Visit by NGO Health Visitor has been reported overall by 18% of the respondents. This response is highly pronounced among the Chakmas and Lushais (around 27%) and low (5% and below) among Chaks, Pangkhuas, Khumis and Tanchangyas (see Annex Table 16.3 for details).

Place to go to for Child Vaccination/EPI

Similar to the pattern of general health services, the District hospital is the highest reported place to go for child vaccination or EPI (68%). The next reported places are UHCs, MCWCs and Satellite clinics (28, 27 and 26% respectively) (see Annex Table 16.4 for details).

Place to go to for treatment of ARI of child

MCWCs are the most preferred place to go for ARI treatment (46%). It is followed by UHCs and District Hospitals (36% and 24% respectively). Highest 76% of Bawms report of MCWCs, 54% report UHCs, and 54% of Pangkhuas report District Hospitals. The other places have been reported in much lower proportion (below 5%) (see Annex Table 16.5 for details).

Place to go to for ANC check-up

The highest preferred place to go for ANC check-up in CHTs is MCWCs (50%). It is followed by UHCs (37%) and District Hospitals (23%). MCWCs have been reported highest in Bawms (67%) followed by Bangalees (57%). UHCs have also been reported highest in Bawms (48%) and Bangalees (47%). The other places have been reported in much lower proportion (6% and below) by them (see Annex Table 16.6 for details).

Place to go to for EOC services

The most preferred place to go for Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC) services in CHT is also MCWCs (63%). It is followed by UHCs (35%) and District Hospitals (14%). MCWCs have been reported highest in Bangalees (76%) followed by Bawms (57%). UHCs have also been reported highest in Bangalees (44%) followed by Bawms (39%). The other places have been reported in much lower proportion (4 percent and below) by them (see Annex Table 16.7 for details).

Place to go to for PNC check-up

The highest preferred place to go for ANC check-up in CHT is also MCWCs (49%). It is followed by UHCs (29%) and District Hospitals (15%). MCWCs have been reported highest in Bawms (69%) followed by Bangalees (60%). UHC is also reported highest in Bawms (39%) and Bangalees (36%). The other places have been reported in much lower proportion (6% and below) by them (see Annex Table 16.8 for details).

Place to go to for treatment of TB and Leprosy

The most preferred place to go for TB and leprosy in CHT is MCWCs (28% and 27%). It is followed by NGO clinics (16% and 14%) and UHCs (14%). MCWCs have been reported highest by Bawms (50% and 48%) followed by Chakmas (37% and 34%). UHCs are also reported highest in Bawms (28% and 48%). NGO clinics have been reported highest (26%) by Chakmas. The other places have been reported in much lower proportion (3% and below) by them for treatment of TB and leprosy (see Annex Table 16.9 and Annex 16.10 for details).

16.3.2 Knowledge of service providers

The CHT people were also enquired in the survey about their knowledge on different type of service providers for utilization of primary health care services. It has been investigated at the household level to both indigenous people and Bangalees. More than 50 percent of them reports of knowing FWAs, and the next person are FWVs (around 40%). About 30 percent reports of knowing NGO Health Visitor for primary health care. Knowledge of FWA is highest among Chaks and Mros (more than 90%), and least in Khyang community (17%). Knowledge of FWV is the highest in Khumi, Lushai and Bawm communities (around 70%). Knowledge of NGO Health Visitor is the highest in Lushai (60%) and the lowest in Khyang and Khumi (around 5%) (see Annex Table 16.11 for details)

16.3.3 Incidence of going for several health care services

The CHT people had been enquired regarding their incidence of going for- General health services, Child vaccination, Treatment of ARI of child, ANC check-up, EOC services, PNC check-up, and Treatment of TB and Leprosy to medically trained person. The most reported incidence is for General health services (79%) followed by Child vaccination (69%), ANC check-up (43%), Treatment of ARI of child (41%), EOC services (39%), and PNC check-up (36%). TB and leprosy have been reported by only 15% of them. Incidence of going for different health services is the lowest among the Lushais and Pangkhuas (see Annex Table 16.12 for details). Nationally, three out of ten children with symptoms of ARI were taken to health facility or medically trained provider for treatment (NIPORT 2007).

16.3.4 Reasons for not availing health services

Reasons for not going for general health services

The households reported as not going for different health services have been asked regarding the reasons for such decisions. The most frequently mentioned reason is *'don't know where to go'*. It is followed by *'facility/provider too far'*. The Bangalees mainly mention 'don't know where to go' (96%), and Pangkhuas mainly mentioned 'facility/provider too far' (86%) (see Annex Table 16.13).

Reasons for not going for child vaccination

The household's not availing child vaccination services have been asked the reasons for such decision. Almost all mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go' (97%). It is followed by 'facility/provider was too far' (2%) (see Annex Table 16.14).

Reasons for not going for treatment of ARI of child

The household's not availing ARI treatment services have been asked about the reasons for such decision. Almost all of them also mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go' (99%) (see Annex Table 16.15).

Reasons for not going for ANC check-up

The household's not availing ANC check-up services have been asked the reasons for such decision. Almost all of them also mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go' (99%) (see Annex Table 16.16).

Reasons for not going for EOC services

The household's not availing EOC services have been asked regarding the reasons for such decision. Almost all of them also mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go' (99%) (see Annex Table 16.17).

Reasons for not going for PNC check-up

The household's not availing PNC check-up services have been asked the reasons for such decision. Almost all of them also mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go'(see Annex Table 16.18).

Reasons for not going for treatment of TB

The household's not availing services for the treatment of TB have been asked the reasons for such decision. All of them also mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go' (see Annex Table 16.19).

Reasons for not going for treatment of leprosy

The household's not availing leprosy treatment services have been asked the reasons for such decision. All of them also mentioned the reason as 'don't know where to go' (see Annex Table 16.20).

16.4 Access to Health Services

16.4.1 Visit by Service Provider

The issue of service provider's visit has been investigated at the household level with both indigenous peoples and Bangalees. Visits by health service providers at respondents' houses have been reported at lower proportion in all cases. Overall, about 37 percent of them report of visits by FWAs. It is the highest (68%) in Mros, and the lowest in Pangkhuas (nil) and Khyangs (8.5%). In case of Bangalees, it is 38.6% (see Annex Table 16.21 for details).

Visit by FWVs

About one-fourth of the respondents reported of visit by FWVs. It is the highest in Khumi community (60.5%) and the lowest in Pangkhua community (2%) and Lushai community (6.7%) (see Table 16.21 for details). Nationally, about 21% of currently married women reported of being visited by a family planning field worker within the last 6 months (NIPORT 2007).

Visit by NGO Health Visitors

Visit by NGO Health Visitor has been reported by 18% of the respondents. It is the highest in Chakma and Lushai (around 27%) and very low (5% and below) in Chak, Pangkhua, Khumi and Tanchangya (see Annex Table 16.21 for details).

16.4.2 Accessibility/Use of Health Facilities

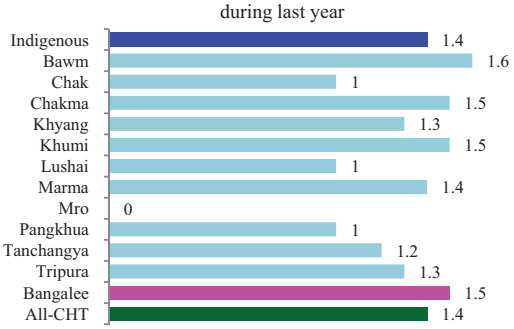
Households have been interviewed regarding their accessibility to facilities wherever and whenever needed. It is also the highest in case of UHCs (71%). The next is Union Health Center and Satellite Clinic (around 27% each). District Hospital has been reported by 20% of them. About 14% reports use of MCWCs and NGO clinics. Reporting of School Health Clinic (8%) and Community clinic (6%) are also less pronounced. District Hospital has been reported in higher proportion by Khyangs (100%) and Bangalees (91%), Upazilla Health Complex has been reported highest in Bawms (83%), followed by Khumis (77%). NGO clinic although reported by 4% (overall), it is reported by 66% of Pangkhuas (see Annex Table 16.22 for details).

Use of **District Hospital** has been reported at the highest proportion (57%) by the Khyangs. It is the lowest in Lushai and Marma communities (below 5%). Use of **Upazilla Health Complex** has been reported in highest proportion by Bawm community (85%). It is followed by Bangalees (81%) and Chakmas (77%). It is the lowest (around 6%) in Khyangs and Mros. Use of **Union Health and Family Welfare Centre** is reported in highest by 35 percent of Bangalees, and it is followed by Chaks (43%). Its use is the lowest in Khyangs, Mros, Lushais and Pangkhuas, (2% and below). Use of **Satellite Clinic** is reported in highest by Lushais (80%). It is the lowest in Khyangs, Khumis, Mros and Pangkhuas (6% and below). Use of **NGO Clinic** is the highest in Lushais (87%). In others its use is very low. This is least pronounced among the Khyangs, Chaks and Khumis (2% and below) (see Annex Table 16.22 for details).

16.5 Diseases of Poverty

Measles, ARI in children, diarrhoea, malaria and some other issues like-injury from pregnancy, maternal mortality, neonatal mortality, STD/HIV/AIDS, TB, and arsenicosis are known as diseases of poverty. The households have been interviewed regarding the number of persons who **suffered from measles** during the last year. Overall, the reported mean

Figure 16.5: HH reported number of cases of measles during last year

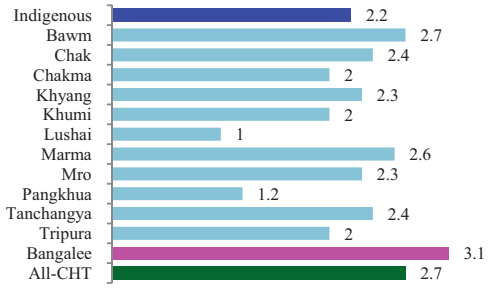


number is 1.4. The maximum number was 9 and minimum 1. Interestingly, it was not reported by the Mro community (see Annex Table 16.23 for details).

The overall reported mean number of **cases of ARI** during last 3 months in each CHT household is 1.4, the maximum number being 6 and minimum 1. Interestingly, it is not reported by Bawm, Chakma, Khumi, Mro and Tanchangya communities (see Annex Table 16.24 for details). Nationally, 13% of children under 5 had symptoms of ARI (NIPORT 2007).

The overall mean number of **cases of diarrhoea** during the last 3 months reported by CHT households has been 2.0, the maximum number being 12 and minimum 1. Interestingly, it has been reported in all communities, and in Bangalees it is higher (2.2) on average (see Table 16.25 for details). Nationally, 10% of children under 5 had suffered from diarrhoea within 2 weeks prior to survey (NIPORT, 2007).

Figure 16.6: HH reported number of cases of malaria during last year



The overall reported mean number of **cases of malaria** during last year in CHT households has been 2.7. The maximum number being 32 and minimum 1. Interestingly, it has been reported in all communities, and in Bangalees it is higher (3.1) on average (see Annex Table 16.26 for details).

Among **some critical issues** like- maternal mortality, injury from pregnancy, neonatal mortality, STD/HIV/AIDS, TB and arsenicosis, the issue of '**injury from last pregnancy**' has been reported at the highest level (22%). It is the highest among Lushais (67%). The next reported mean incidence is on '**TB**' (2.3). The mean number of **Neonatal mortality** during last 5 years has been reported as 2. It is much higher among the Khyang (4.3) and Marmas (4.1). For **STD/HIV/AIDS**, the mean number of cases reported is 0.2. Overall the mean number of occurrence of arsenicosis reported is 0.2. It has been reported by more than double (0.5) in Tripura community (see Annex Table 16.27 for details).

Maternal mortality has been reported in terms of death of women during the months of pregnancy within 42 days after birth. Regarding the number of maternal mortality during last five years in the household, the mean per household is 0.5. For the indigenous peoples, the mean number is 0.3 and for the Bangalees the mean is 0.6. For Chakmas; it is 0.1 and that for Khyangs, the mean is 2.1 (see Annex Table 16.27 for details).

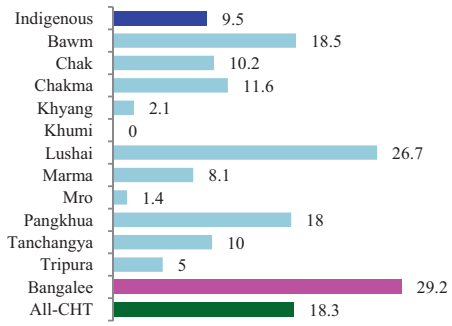
16.6 Pregnancy Care

Pregnancy care includes the following Antenatal care (ANC), Delivery care, Postnatal care (PNC), and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmoC). Knowledge and practice status of the respondents on the above issues of pregnancy care have been ascertained in this baseline survey. The related findings are presented in this sub-section.

16.6.1 Antenatal Care

The households have been interviewed regarding ANC check-up by medically competent person during last pregnancy. Only 18% reported of availing this care. It has been reported in highest proportion by Bangalee (29%) and Lushai communities (27%), and in lowest by Tripura, Khyang, Mro and Khumi communities (5% and below) (see Annex Table 16.28). Nationally, it is 52% when skilled community birth attendant is also included in the category of medically competent person (NIPORT, 2007).

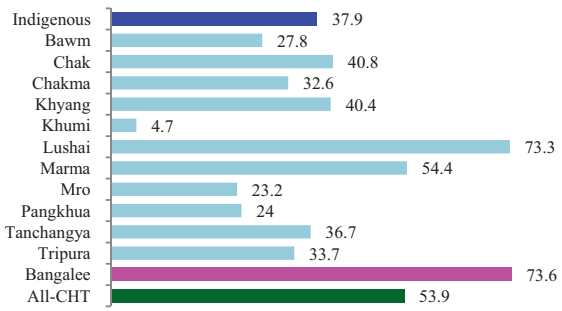
Figure 16.7: ANC check-up by medically competent



TT Immunization

Receiving TT immunization during last pregnancy has been reported overall in 34% households. It is the highest in 'Bangalee' and Lushai communities (about 74%) and the lowest in Khumi community (5%) (see Annex Table 16.29 for details).

Figure 16.8: TT immunization during last delivery



16.6.2 Delivery Care

The households have been interviewed regarding the attending persons and the place for the last delivery. Around 73% reported last delivery assisted by TBAs and 11% by neighbour/relative (total 84%). In Lushai community all reported TBAs and in Khyang community 94% reported neighbour/ relative. Overall 9% reported of receiving SBAs service and around 2% reported MBBS doctors (see Table 16.30 for details). Regarding 'place of last delivery', 93% of the CHT families reported delivering at home. It is the highest in Lushai communities with 100% reports of home delivery. Use of `health facility center' for delivery care was the highest in Chak place (10%) (see Annex Table 16.31 for details).

Nationally, 82% of births are attended by non-trained providers and 15% of births take place at health facility (NIPORT, 2007).

Figure 16.9: Dailivery attended by trained and non-trained personnel

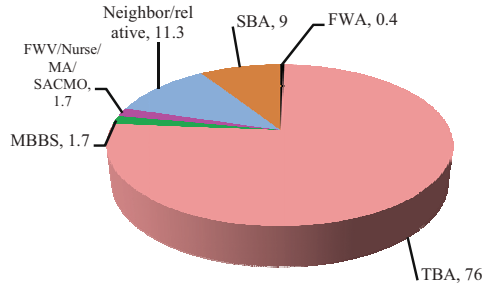
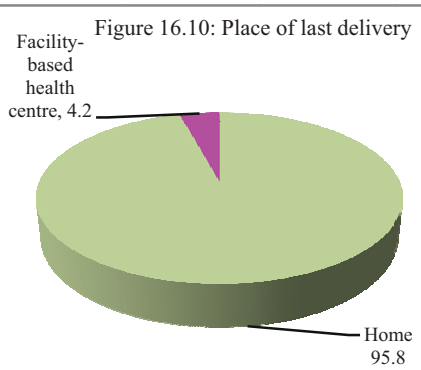


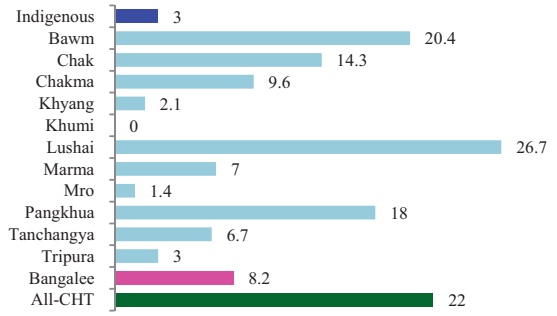
Figure 16.10: Place of last delivery



16.6.3 Postnatal Care

Regarding PNC check-up, overall 14% reported receiving services by medically competent persons after last child-birth. It is 22% in Bangalee communities; and in Lushai community it is the highest (27%). It is very low among Tripura, Khyang, Mro and Khumi communities (3% and below) (see Annex Table 16.32 for details). Nationally, 21% of mothers in Bangladesh receive care from a medically trained provider (NIPORT, 2007).

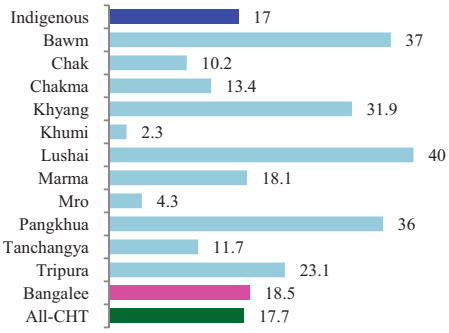
Figure 16.11: PNC check-up by medically competent



16.6.4 EmOC Knowledge and Behaviour

Verification of knowledge of various symptoms of obstetric emergencies is one of the basic works to know the Emergency Medical Obstetric Care (EmOC) behaviour of a household. The CHT peoples have been asked regarding the symptoms in pregnant and delivered females that require EmOC services. The symptom most commonly mentioned by 53% of them is 'Severe headache/blurry vision/high blood pressure'. It is followed by 'Excessive vaginal bleeding' (19%) and 'Prolonged labour' (18%). The next was 'Convulsion /Eclampsia' (16%) (see Annex Table 16.33 for details).

Figure 16.12: EOC complication occurred in women



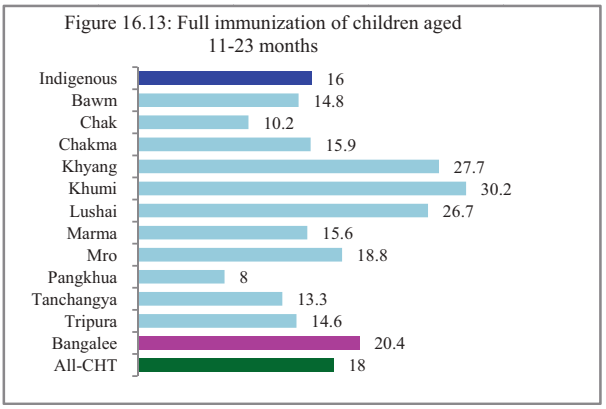
In Bangladesh, 15% of births had at least one complication and the most common is prolonged labour, and two in five births that had complications sought treatment from a medically trained provider. It is highest from convulsion (57%), and the lowest in retained placenta (24%) (NIPORT, 2007).

Occurrence of obstetric emergencies has been reported by 18% respondents. It is very low in Khumi community (2.3%) and very high among Lushai community (40%). Regarding services sought from service providers, the complications reported by them at higher level are 'severe headache/blurry vision/high blood pressure', excessive vaginal bleeding', 'prolonged labor', 'obstructed labor' , 'retained placenta' etc. (see Annex Table 16.34 for details).

16.7 Child Immunization

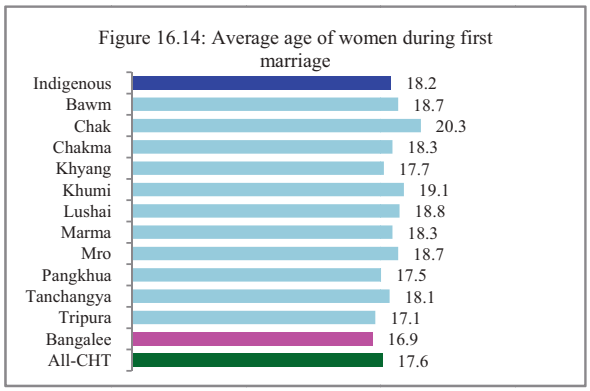
The sample households were enquired about immunization in their child aged 11-23 months. Full immunization coverage is low in CHT. Overall, 21% reported having immunization in their child. It is the highest in Khumi community (37%) and the lowest in Pangkhua community (8%). In Bangalees, it is 22%. Overall 18% are fully immunized, and 2% are partially immunized (see Annex Table 16.35 for details).

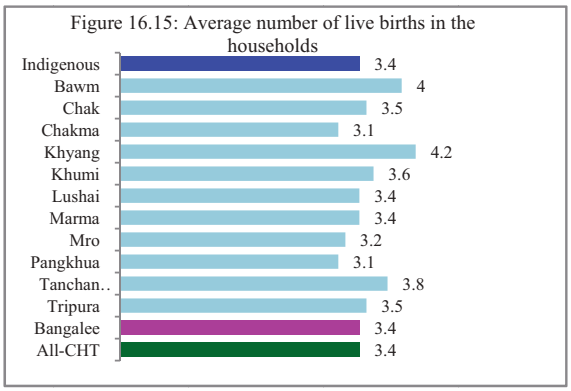
Regarding Vitamin-A supplementation for children under 5 years, overall 10.4% reports of providing it in male child, and 10.7% in female child (see Annex Table 16.17.3 for details). Nationally, Vitamin-A supplementation coverage is 88% (NIPORT, 2007).



16.8 Family Planning

For family planning, respondents had been asked about availability of at least one women of reproductive age currently in their household. About 92% households reported having at least one women of reproductive age. In Lushai community, it is 100%. Overall, in indigenous communities it is 90%, and in Bangalee community 94% (see Annex Table 16.37 for details).

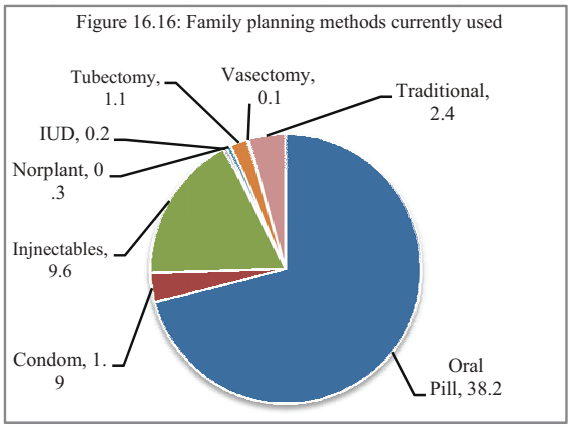




16.8.1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and Method Mix

The eligible respondents were asked whether or not they are currently using any family planning method. About 54% reported current use of some FP method. Overall, in indigenous peoples, it is 51.6%, and in Bangalees it is 56.5%. It is exceptionally low in Lushai, Mro and Khumi communities (20% and below) (see Annex Table 16.38 for details).

In Bangladesh nationally, the CPR for any method is 55.8% and 47.5% for any modern method (NIPORT, 2007).

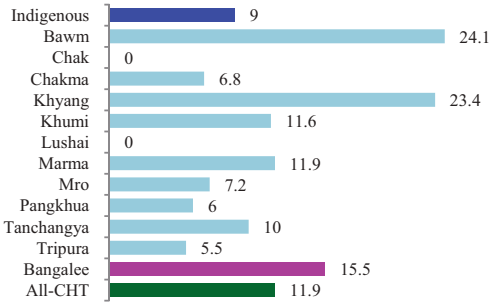


The respondents have been asked regarding the family planning method they are currently using. About 38% are using 'oral pill', and 10% are using injectables. About 2.4% are using 'traditional method' (see Annex Table 16.39 for details). Nationally, 28.5% are using 'oral pill', and 8.3% are using 'any traditional method' (NIPORT, 2007).

I6.8.2 Intender of Family Planning

The respondents who are not using any FP method have been asked regarding their future intention. About 12% reported in the positive. In case of Lushai and Chak, it is nil. About 4% said 'god knows' (see Annex Table 16.40 for details). Therefore, the total demand for family planning in CHT is 66% (54% met plus 12% annual need). This total demand for family planning in CHT is 7% point less than the national figure.

Figure 16.17: HH want to use family planning in future



Nationally, overall 18% of married women with unmet need of family planning were reported, 7% for spacing and 11% for limiting births. The total demand for family planning (met plus unmet need) in Bangladesh is 73% (NIPORT, 2007).

Recapitulation: Primary Health Care

In CHT, people's knowledge about health problems, facilities and providers to go for care if these health problems occur is very limited. Their awareness is very low on how to prepare ORS, ANC checkup, PNC checkup, and delivery by medically trained provider, place to go for child vaccination, ARI treatment of child, and place to go for treatment of TB/leprosy.

Among the diseases of poverty, the average number of sufferings from measles during last one year was 1.4, and it is the same for ARI. Average number of sufferings from diarrhea is 2 and for malaria 2.7. Malaria has been reported as 1 to 32 times, and in higher proportion in Bangalees. Maternal mortally reported during last five years is 0.5 on average and neonatal mortality 2 per household.

The contraceptive prevalence rate in CHT is 54%, and the unmet need for family planning is 12%. Therefore, as against 73% national demands for family planning the rate is 66% in CHT.

Service provider's visit to home level is low and varied by communities. It is higher in Bangalee and Khumi communities, and lower in Pangkhua, Khyang and Mros. Visit by NGO health visitors is low in Chak, Pangkhua, Khumi and Tanchangyas.

Use of both Satellite clinic and NGO clinic is less amount Khyangs, Khumi, Mros and Pangkhuas. Use of district hospital is very low among Lushai and Marmas. Overall in CHT, people in general are less aware about MCWC, School Health Clinic and Community Clinic.

Availing ANC and PNC checkup facilities is low among Khyangs, Khumis and Mros. Interestingly, the knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy is also less in these communities along with among Chaks, Lushais and Tanchangyas. Habit of receiving TT immunization in pregnant women is also very low, especially among Khumis. About 94 of the Khumi women are delivered by TBAs.

Regarding reasons for not availing treatment services from public health and/or NGO facilities, the most commonly mentioned reasons are 'don't know where to go', and 'facility/ provider too far'.

Considering all these findings, to promote public health services and to improve health of CHT people, the following activities are recommended to be pursued by the government and non-government efforts:

1. Behavior Change Communication (BCC) addressing primary health care, maternal and child health, and diseases of poverty.
2. Increasing services through expansion of fixed clinic and satellite clinic services.
3. Increasing the number of service providers at government, NGO and private levels.
4. Increasing the number of SBAs and trained TBAs through expansion of their training facilities.
5. People of different communities with different culture and language to be involved in BCC activities at local level.
6. Involving the local govt. authorities (Chairman/Members) in supervision of BCC activities and primary health care services delivery.

CHAPTER XVII
WATER, ENVIROMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

17.1 Introduction

The key to human's health largely in his environment and the term 'environmental sanitation' now called as 'environmental health' is best defined by WHO as *"the control of all those factors in man's physical environment which exercise or may exercise a deleterious effect on his physical development, health and survival"*. Prime causes of ill health in countries like Bangladesh are mainly poor environmental sanitation and personal hygiene. History argues strongly that improvement of human adaptation to healthy natural environments can lead to longer life expectancies and a better quality of life – even in absence of modern health delivery system[38]. Keeping these in mind, this chapter analyses the issues related to source of water, access to water, sanitation and hygiene practice of the inhabitants of CHT as a whole and people of Indigenous and Bangalee communities independently.

17.2 Water

17.2.1 Source of Water

The consumption of water are many and its requirements are varied both in quantity and quality. Conventionally, the study has analysed the key domestic uses of water like drinking, cooking, washing and cleaning. Regardless of indigenous population and Bangalee inhabitants of CHT, generally the major reported sources of drinking and cooking water are almost similar and identified as steam/spring/chora, dug well and tube well. It is also consistent with the major sources of drinking and cooking water of the surveyed CHT population in general as well. Except a small, there is also no considerable variation in sources of drinking and cooking water across most of the categories of indigenous population. Unlike others, a little less than 50% of Mro and 16% of Khumis are reported to use rainwater as a source of drinking and cooking water. More so, 14% of the Bangalee and nearly 13% of Marma drink water from river without boiling. Further analysis on the sources of drinking and cooking water reveals that those (30%-33% of indigenous population) who cook and drink water from tube-well,

Figure 17.1: Sources of drinking water

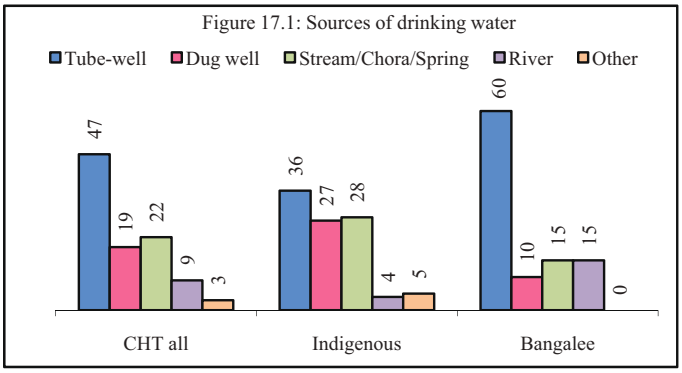
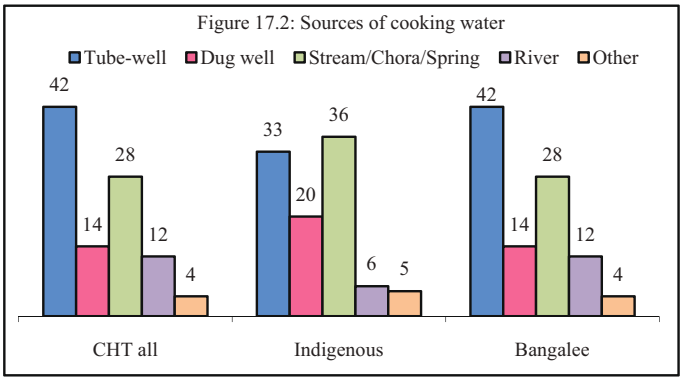


Figure 17.2: Sources of cooking water



[38] WHO (1987). *Concept of Health Behaviour Research*, Reg. Health Paper No.13, SEARO, New Delhi.

around 20% of those tube-wells are not tested for arsenic contamination. Among the tube-well users, categorically the Chaks (47%) is on the top of the list followed by Marma (35%). Similarly, among Bangalees, those who use tube-well water for drinking (58%) and cooking (52%), almost half of these tube-wells are not tested for arsenic contamination. The use of dug well is not a common practice among the Bangalee inhabitants, however is used by certain indigenous people for drinking (27%) and cooking (20%), where only 4%-6% of them are protected well. Those who use stream/chora/spring for drinking, almost all of them drink water without prior boiling with a lone exception that more than half of users of Mro community (41% out of 78%) drink and cook it after boiling. More to say, use of stream/chora/spring water is highest among the Lushai (100%) followed by Pangkhua (96%-98%), Khumi (93%) and Bawm (80%). The situation in terms of sources of water for other domestic use like washing/cleaning is almost similar to that of source of drinking and cooking water. The above findings indicate that all the inhabitants (indigenous and Bangalee) of CHT have identical sources of water, only differentiated by their frequency of uses and each water source serves as a single water point for all domestic uses including drinking. (Annex Table 17.1)

With regard to the prime sources of water in dry and wet seasons, there is no substantial variation reported in sources of water among the indigenous communities as well as Bangalee inhabitants of CHT by seasons.

17.2.2 Distance from water source

In order to estimate the average distance between the sources of drinking water and the households of the respondent, two points of time (dry and wet season) were considered and computed accordingly. On the whole, the survey data show that average distance between the source of water and that of the household of the surveyed CHT population in general is about 111 yards during dry season and 93 yards during wet season. The same for the indigenous people are about 118 yards and 99 yards for dry and wet seasons respectively. Likewise, the corresponding values for the Bangalee inhabitants are 103 yards and 85 yards for dry and wet seasons. The probable answer to this seasonal variation is likely the formation of new steams/*chora*/spring in wet season relatively near to the respondent's households. Moreover, in order *t*o collect drinking water in dry season, certain members from Tripura community have to travel an average distance of 225 yards at highest, followed by Chakma and Tanchangya accounted around 123 and 113 yards in order. The lowest distance has to travel by some of the people of Khumi community and accounted as about 55 yards.

Figure 17.3: Average distance between household and source of drinking water

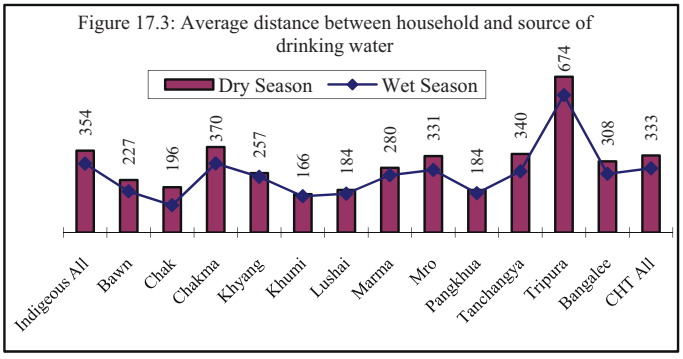
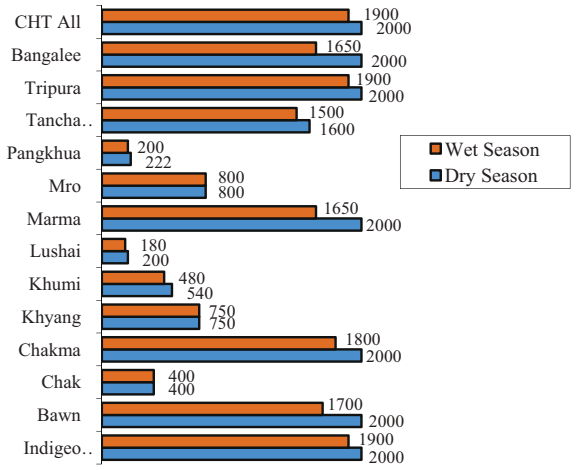


Figure 17.4: Maximum distance between household and source of drinking water in feet



However, to look at the maximum and minimum distance one has to travel for collecting drinking water, in dry season, the average maximum distance is calculated as 1 mile 240 yards and has to travel by number household members among the surveyed CHT population in general as well as by the Indigenous (Chakma in particular) and Bangalee inhabitants. The corresponding distance in wet season for the CHT population in general as well as indigenous communities together is 1 mile and 140 yards and some 110 yards less than 1 mile for Bangalee people respectively. The above findings indicate that there has been some reduction in average distance between the household and source of drinking water during wet season among different communities of the indigenous people, and such difference is also quite apparent among the broad categories of CHT population, but it is virtually absent in case of maximum distance. Conversely, the minimum distance to collect drinking water in dry season is as low as 8 yards for all the broad categories of CHT population. While in wet season, several communities of the indigenous people as well as the number of Bangalee inhabitants get drinking water just beside their homestead. (Annex Table 17.2)

17.2.3 Time spend for water collection

On the whole, data show that in dry season, the average time taken by the surveyed CHT population in general for a trip (to go, wait, collect and return) in collecting drinking water is about 31 minutes, which in wet season goes down to about 23 minutes. In line with this, average time required for a trip in collecting drinking water in dry season is about 48 minutes for indigenous people and 31 minutes for Bangalee inhabitants which on wet season also drop down to 43 minutes and 23 minutes for Indigenous people and Bangalee inhabitants respectively. No appreciable difference is observed in time spent for collection of drinking water in dry and wet seasons between the broad categories of surveyed CHT population. Added analysis also brings to light that there is no considerable variation in such time across the different communities of indigenous

Figure 17.5: Average time for a trip to collect drinking water in minutes

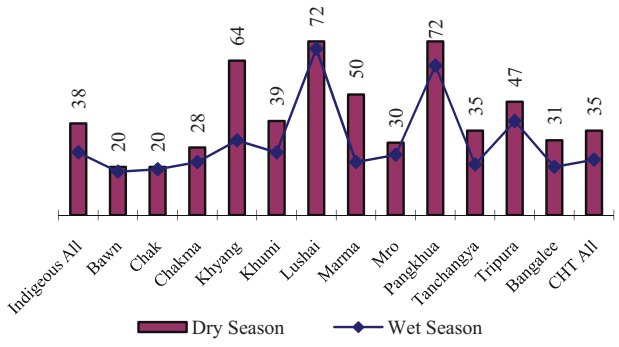
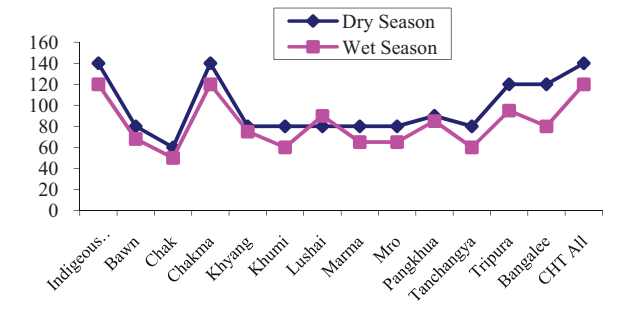


Figure 17.6: Maximum required for a trip to collect drinking water



people. Among the indigenous communities, the highest distance to be covered is for the Lushai and Pangkhua (1 hour 12 minutes) followed by Khyang (I hour 4 minutes). Likewise, in wet season, the average time requires for a trip in collecting drinking is highest among Lushai (1 hour 9 minutes) followed by Panghkua (about I hour). For Khyang such distance goes down to 31 minutes in wet season.

With regard to the time spent for a trip in collecting drinking water, maximum time needs for a trip is as high as 2 hours 20 minutes in dry season and 2 hours in wet season for the surveyed CHT population in general. Corresponding average values for the indigenous people are similar with CHT population in general. On the other hand, the reported maximum time for a trip among Bangalee people is 2 hours in dry season and 1 hour 20 minutes in wet season. To look at it across the categories of indigenous peoples, the reported maximum time in dry season varies between 60 and 80 minutes except for the Chakma (2 hours and 20 minutes) and Tripura (2 hours). In wet season, such variation across the communities is between 50 and 85 minutes except for the Chakma (2 hours) and Tripuras (1 hour 35 minutes). It is reported the minimum time needed for a trip in 25 minutes in dry season and no time in wet season for all the broad categories of CHT population. This indicates that during wet season, certain number of people in each broad category get drinking water at their doorstep (Annex Table 17.2).

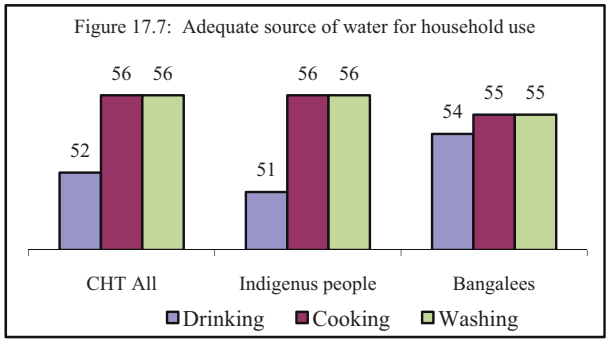
17.2.4 Water collection by sex

Table 17.1: Collection of household water by sex

Sex	CHT all	Indigenous peoples	Bangalees
Male	1.1	1.5	0.7
Female	69.1	62.8	76.7
Both	29.8	35.7	22.6
N	3238	1786	1452

Traditionally, women and adolescent girls are responsible for collection of household water in Bangladesh. The data displayed in Table 17.1 also show that women are solely responsible for collection of water in about 63% households of the Indigenous people and 77% households of the Bangalee inhabitants. The exclusive contribution of male to this is not worth mentioning. However, occasionally males are found to share with female household member in collection of drinking water in about 36% households among Indigenous people and 23% among Bangalee inhabitants. The corresponding figures for collection of drinking water in overall surveyed CHT population are – in 69% households exclusively by women, and in 30% by both male and female. However, except Lushai, Pangkhua and Tripura, in majority of the households of indigenous communities, women are solely responsible for collection of water and it is highest among Mro community (96%). Among the Lushai, Pangkhua and Tripura community, in majority of the households, both male and female are involved in collection of drinking water accounted as 100%, 88% and 61% respectively. (Annex Table 17.3)

17.2.5 Adequate source of water

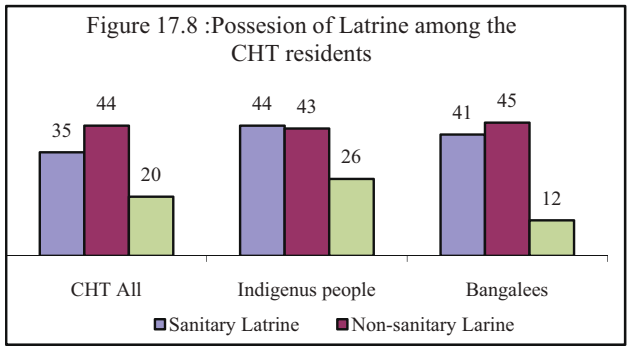


Concerning availability of water, 51%-56% of the households of the indigenous people where reported to have adequate source of water to meet their different household needs like drinking, cooking, and washing/cleaning, which indicates that nearly half of them suffers from inadequate source of water for their daily household needs. Similarly, among the households of Bangalee inhabitants, 54%-55% have reported to have adequate source of water to meet their different household needs like drinking, cooking, and washing/cleaning. The corresponding figures for overall CHT in terms of adequacy of water source for drinking, cooking and washing/ cleaning are 52%, 56% and 56% respectively. To describe the availability of water across the communities of indigenous people, all the respondents of Lushai, and almost all of Pangkhua community stated about inadequacy of water sources to meet their household needs. However, more than 70% of the respondents among Bawm, Chak, Khyang and Mro have mentioned of having adequate source of water to meet their different household needs (Annex Table: 17.4).

17.3 Environmental Sanitation

17.3.1 Possession of latrine

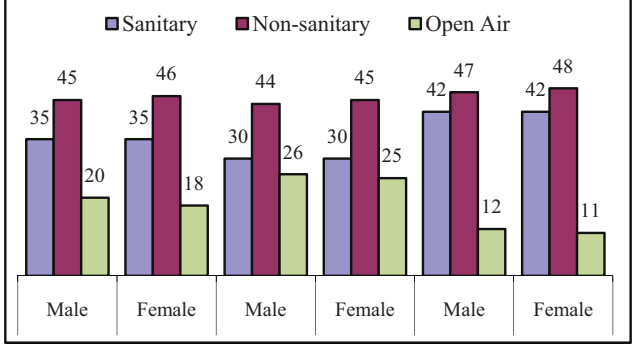
On an average, 35% of the households of surveyed CHT population possess sanitary latrines and about 44% have non-sanitary latrines and 20% are without latrines of any type. This indicates that majority of them are devoid of sanitary latrines. Number of households without sanitary latrines are relatively larger among the indigenous community (71%) compared to that of Bangalee inhabitants (59%). With regard to the type of sanitary latrines, except Bawm and Tanchangya communities, lion's share of these latrines among the indigenous communities as well as Bangalee inhabitants are either ring-slab without water seal or pit latrine. However, about 44% of the Bawm households reported to own pucca sanitary latrine followed by Tanchangya (22%), who has sanitary latrine without roof. What more about the possession of sanitary latrine to mention, 26% of the Chak, 18% of the Marma and 20% of the Tanchangya are found to possess ring-slab latrine without water seal. More so, 40% of the Lushai and 30% of the Pangkhua have pit latrine. Nevertheless, to talk about non-sanitary latrine, most common variety is hanging latrine. Alarming scenario is that except Chakma, Pangkhua and Tanchangya communities, a sizable proportion of almost all residents of CHT do not possess latrine in their households. Moreover to believe that none of the household of Khumi community possesses any type of latrine – definitely a big challenge for national commitment in achieving "Sanitation for All by 2015" (for details see Annex Table: 17.5).



17.3.2 Use of latrine

Analysis of the use of latrines among the surveyed population of CHT evidences that there is no substantial variation in use of latrine between the male and female members of CHT population in general as well as among the Indigenous community and Bangalee inhabitants independently. While to see the situation of overall use of latrine use among CHT population as a whole, it makes up about 81% in general and 35% for sanitary latrine in particular. A little closer look at the use of latrine reveals a considerable gap in latrine use between the broad categories of CHT population i.e., overall surveyed CHT population, Indigenous community and Bangalees. Regardless of sex, the use of latrine is higher among the Bangalee people compared to the indigenous people and accounts for 89% and 75% respectively. Alike, use of sanitary latrine is higher among the Bangalee people (42%) than among the indigenous people (30%).

Figure 17.9: Use of Latrine among the residents of CHT



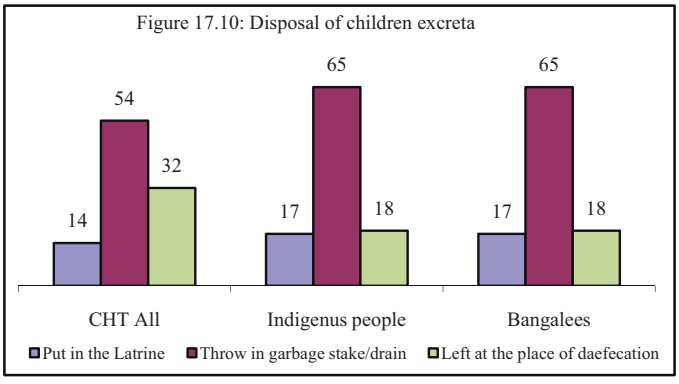
Of the sanitary latrine, use of ring slab latrine with or without water seal is somewhat higher among all the three broad category of surveyed CHT population. In contrast, of all the unhygienic/non-sanitary latrines, use of pit latrine is remarkably higher and ranging from 39% to 43% among male and female members of all the three broad categories of CHT. To the other end across the three broad categories, on an average 11%-25% female and 12%-26% male have reported of not using any latrine other than open-air defecation (Annex Table 17.11).

A quite large proportion (40%) of children among the Indigenous people are not using any type of latrine and those who are using latrine, bulk (32%) of them use unhygienic pit latrine. The corresponding figures for use of latrine by children among the Bangalee is 15% and 43% of them use unhygienic pit latrine. In others words, the common use of latrine by the children among overall surveyed population of CHT is unhygienic pit latrine (36%) followed by ring slab latrine (11%) without water seal. But a large proportion does not use latrine and defecate in open field under open sky (Annex Table: 17.11.).

17.3.3 Disposal of children's excreta

As regard to disposal of children's excreta, who are not using latrine, a little less than two-thirds of the households of indigenous and similar proportion of Bangalee have reported to dispose that at the garbage stack/drain. Rest use to throw that either in the latrine or leave it at the place of defalcation. With minor variation it is also true for almost all residents of CHT

Figure 17.10: Disposal of children excreta



population. Analysis across different communities of indigenous people further shows that except Chak, Chakma, Marma and Mro, majority of other indigenous community leave the excreta as it is at the place of their defecation. On the other hand, households of the Chak, Chakma, Marma and Mro more often than not dispose the excreta at the garbage stack/drain (Annex Table: 17.8).

17.3.4 Disposal of solid waste

Regardless of the surveyed residents of CHT, almost all of them have reported to dispose household's solid waste at open space near their homesteads. Some, as low as 9% of the indigenous and 14% of the Bangalee households, dispose it at the dug hole near their homesteads (Annex Table: 17.9).

17.4 Crucial Hygiene Knowledge and Behaviour

Analysis of knowledge on selected eight essential issues of personal hygiene as well as its practice in the real life situation among the residents of CHT shows that, by and large, in most of the cases, a comparatively higher proportion (67%- 92%) of Bangalees are aware of these issues than that of the Indigenous people (46%-90%) residing in CHT. The overall knowledge co-efficient of the Bangalee people on personal hygiene are 0.76, which for Indigenous people is estimated as 0.68. On the other hand, knowledge co-efficient of overall surveyed CHT population is 0.72 (Table 17.2). In other words, 55% to 90% of CHT population in general has some knowledge on different issues of personal hygiene.

Table 17.2: Co-efficient of knowledge about essential personal hygiene issues and its practice at real life situation among the residents of CHT

Personal Hygiene Issues	CHT All		Indigenous People		Bangalee People	
	Knowledge Co-efficient	Practice Co-efficient	Knowledge Co-efficient	Practice Co-efficient	Knowledge Co-efficient	Practice Co-efficient
Hand wash with soap/ash before eating	0.65	0.31	0.58	0.33	0.74	0.30
Hand wash with soap/ash after defecation	0.65	0.39	0.54	0.32	0.79	0.48
Hand wash with soap/ash after cleaning baby's bottom	0.55	0.28	0.46	0.25	0.67	0.32
Hand wash with soap/ash before serving food	0.75	0.63	0.77	0.66	0.74	0.59
Hand wash with soap/ash before food preparation	0.72	0.57	0.76	0.66	0.67	0.46
Keeping food under cover	0.94	0.83	0.89	0.84	0.92	0.81
Cutting nail regularly	0.80	0.57	0.76	0.57	0.84	0.56
Go latrine with shoes/sandles	0.70	0.56	0.69	0.52	0.72	0.59
All issue: (Overall)	0.72	0.52	0.68	0.52	0.76	0.51

However, with exception regarding keeping food under cover and to some extent washing hand before preparing and serving of food, cutting nails regularly, and going latrine with shoes - a noteworthy gap is evident between their knowledge and practice (Table 17.2). In

other words, the population of CHT as a whole as well as the indigenous and Bangalee people is not practicing personal hygiene effectively in their real life situation. The co-efficient of hygiene knowledge among the broad categories of CHT population are varied between 0.68 and 0.76 where it is lowest among Indigenous people and highest among Bangalees. However, practice among overall CHT population as well as Indigenous and Bangalee people individually are virtually same and estimated as 0.52, 0.52 and 0.51 respectively. However, even in context of such unsatisfactory level of hygiene practices, it is quite interesting to note that as regard to 'keeping food under cover' almost all (90%) are quite aware of this particular issue of personal hygiene and reported to practice it at an appreciable level (83%). A little deeper analysis of it further shows that except Khyang, the knowledge and practice of keeping food under cover is fairly high among all Indigenous communities and Bangalees too. Among the Khyang, such knowledge and practice is 62% and 55% respectively. Further analysis across the communities of the indigenous people reveals that a relatively higher proportion of Bawm and Chakma followed by Tanchangya and Marma are relatively more aware of different issues of personal hygiene than the others are (Annex Table: 17.10).

Recapitulation: Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

In light of MDG to achieve, though Government has taken a nationwide programme to cover 100% sanitation by 2015, this baseline study consider it as a great challenge for Bangladesh if the situation of safe water and sanitation of the CHT population are not duly addressed equally and timely by the policy makers. The study reveals that the major source(s) of the drinking and cooking water in CHT are not safe. Travel long distance to fetch drinking water, which in turn took a substantial amount time off from their daily livelihood. In the dry season, regardless of the communities, almost all of them experience inadequate supply of water. Moreover, there is widespread gender discrimination in collection of water; it is the female members of the household who suffer most due to water scarcity and inadequate hygiene situation. For a good sanitation, availability of safe water and access to sanitary latrine is a must. The reported findings of the study is however far away to satisfy these requirements. Again, possession of sanitary latrine among the CHT residents is not associated with sound practices. Additionally, practice of healthy personal hygiene including hand washing in critical times and disposal of household waste are crucial for pleasant environmental health. What more to observe in the study that both of these are quite far off the perfect and need a strong social mobilization and habit changing efforts to this regard. Given the fact, atypical geo-hydrological situation, cultural isolation, difficult communication as well as limited livelihood options render CHT population somehow detached from mainstream and lack of access to resources, services and infrastructure to their needs. In order to overcome these challenges, required mechanism is to be developed soon so as to address their special needs appropriately.

CHAPTER XVIII
ACCESS TO INFORMATION

18.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of the access to information and entertainment in the CHT. Exposure to radio and television has been analyzed in Section 18.2. The sources of news of national importance, news of regional/local importance, important educative information, and entertainment have been analyzed in section 18.3.

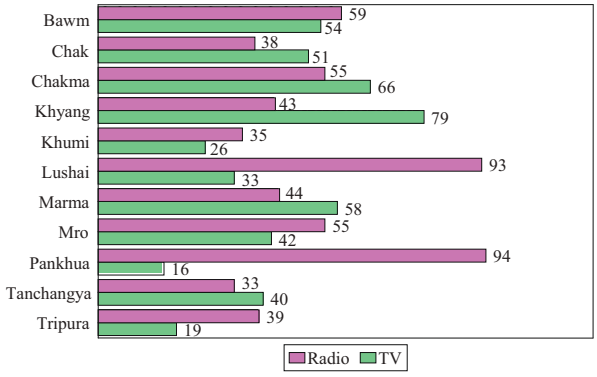
18.2 Exposure to Radio and Television

Overall a 43% household of the CHT listen to radio and 60% households watch TV. The reported pattern (frequency) of listening radio is as follows: 12% reported listening daily, 2% at least once a week, and 29% less often. The reported pattern of watching TV is as follows: 16% have reported watching daily, 6% at least once a week, and 38% less often. Whilst 50% of the indigenous and 34% of the Bangalee listen to radio, those watching TV among indigenous and Bangalee are 54% and 68% respectively. Therefore, while the indigenous peoples have more exposure to radio the Bangalees have more exposure to TV (see Annex Table 18.1, 18.2, 18.4, 18.5).

Table 18.1: Households being reported as exposed to radio and TV

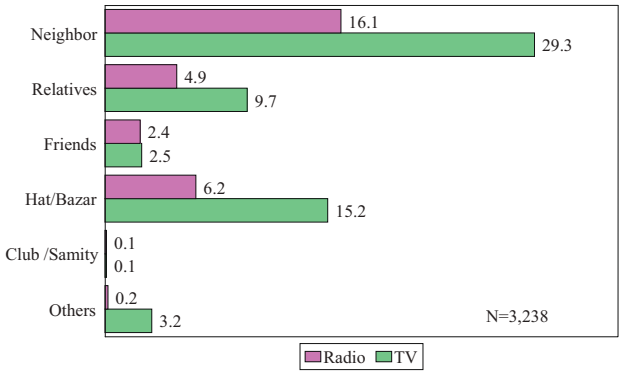
Indicator	Radio			Television		
	All CHT	Indigenous	Bangalee	All CHT	Indigenous	Bangalee
HH reported listening/watching	42.6	49.8	33.8	60.1	53.9	68.3
Daily	11.8	13.4	9.9	16.2	8.6	8.0
At least once a week	2.2	2.4	1.9	6.2	4.7	33.6
Less often	28.7	34.1	22.0	37.7	41.0	26.7
N	3,238	1,786	1,452	3,238	1,786	1,452

Figure 18.1: Status of exposure to radio and TV by indigenous communities



Regarding exposure to radio listening among all the indigenous communities, this is the highest among Pangkhua with 94% and the lowest among Tanchangya with 33%. Households with exposure to radio among Bawm accounts 59%, Chak 39%, Chakma 55%, Khyang 43%, Khumi 35%, Lushai 93%, Marma 44%, Mro 55%, and Tripura 39%. The exposure to TV viewing is highest among Khyang with 79% and lowest among Pangkhua 16%. Households with exposure to TV viewing accounts 54% for Bawm, 51% for Chak, 66% for Chakma, 26% for Khumi, 33% for Lushai, 58% for Marma, 42% for Mro, 40% for Tanchangya, and 19% for Tripura (Figure 18.1).

Figure 18.2: Places for listening to radio/watchingTV in case of not owning radio/TV



All those having exposure to radio and TV do not necessarily own them- rather in many instances, they go to their neighbours' or relatives' or friends' homes to listen to radio or watch TV. In some instances, they have the exposure to the radio/TV while gossiping in the Haat/bazaar or in the club/samity. In some instances, they go to these places for the purpose of listening to the radio or watching the TV. The highest proportion of those not owning radio have reported going to neighbor's house with 16%, followed by those going to Hat/Bazar 6%, relative's home 5% and friend's home 2%. Similar pattern is observed with the case of those not owning TV with 29% going to neighbour's home, 15% Hat/bazaar, 10% relative's home and 3% friend's home (see Annex Table 18.3 and 18.6).

18.3 Sources of News/Information and Entertainment

As for the source of news of national importance, 54% of all CHT households have reported about neighbours/local elites, followed by 35% reporting TV, 18% Hat/Bazar, and 12% radio. It is remarkably that only 1% have reported newspaper as the source, indicating the very low access to newspaper due to remoteness of the CHT and illiteracy.

Table 18.2: Source of news/information and entertainment (multiple responses)

Source	News of National importance			News of regional/local importance			Important educative information			Entertainment		
	All	Ind.	Ban.	All	Ind.	Ban.	All	Ind.	Ban.	All	Ind.	Ban.
Radio	12.0	15.9	7.2	5.4	6.3	4.3	8.8	6.3	4.3	39.4	47.3	30.1
TV	35.1	26.5	45.6	18.7	12.3	26.4	31.4	12.3	26.4	35.0	52.1	66.2
Neighbors/local elites	54.1	59.5	47.5	67.7	75.5	58.0	54.4	75.5	58.0	0	0	0
Hats/bazars	17.9	15.6	20.8	22.7	18.4	28.0	17.5	18.4	28.0	0	0	0
Service provider	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0
News paper	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	.8	0.9	1.4	0	0	0
CD player/cassette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.1	3.4	5.0
N	3,238	1,786	1,452	3,238	1,786	1,452	3,238	1,786	1,452	3,238	1,786	1,452

As the source of information about regional and local importance, 68% have reported about neighbours/local elites, followed by 23% reporting TV, 19% Hat/Bazar, and 5% radio. Again, it is only 1% who has reported newspaper as a source of news of regional/local importance.

As the source of important educative information, 54% have reported that they get such information from neighbours/local elites, followed by 31% reporting TV, 18% Hat/Bazar, and 9% radio.

Regarding the source of entertainment, 39% have reported radio, 35% TV, and 4% cassettes/CD player as the major sources (see Annex Table 18.7, 18.8, 18.9, and 18.10).

Recapitulation: Access to Information

Overall 43% households with 50% of the indigenous and 34% of the Bangalee listen to radio, and 60% households with 54% of the indigenous and 68% of the Bangalee watch TV. It indicates that the indigenous peoples have more exposure to radio and the Bangalee have more exposure to TV.

Among all the indigenous communities, the exposure to radio is highest among Pangkhua with 94% and lowest among Tanchangya with 33%. The exposure to TV is highest among Khyang with 79% and lowest among Pangkhua 16%.

The highest proportion of those not owning radio goes to neighbor's house with 16%, followed by those going to Hat/Bazar 6%, relatives' home 5% and friends' home 2%. About 29% of those not owning TV goes to neighbour's home, 15% Hat/bazaar, 10% relative's home, 3% friend's home.

Neighbours/local elites are the main source of news of national, local/regional importance, and important educative information while radio/TV is the main source of entertainment.

CHAPTER XIX
ACCESS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATION BUILDING INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

19.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of access of the CHT households to various Local Government and Nation Building Institutions, and the status of empowerment of the community members. The access to local government institutions including union level institutions, *upazila* and district level institutions, and CHT regional level institutions has been analyzed in section 19.2. The community empowerment status has been analyzed in section 19.3.

19.2 Access to Local Government and Nation Building Institutions

19.2.1 The institutions

Bangladesh is a unitary state and the country is divided into 6 administrative divisions, 64 districts, 508 upazilas, 4,466 unions, and 87,316 villages. Each division is divided into several districts whereas each district is divided into several upazilas. Each upazila comprises several unions and each union comprises several villages. The local government institutions in the plain land comprise three tiers including Union Parishad (UP), Upazila Parishad, and the District Council. At present, there is no elected representative body of the Upazila Parishad and the District Council. The elected representative body exists only in the Union Parishad (UP) which is set up with the chairman and 9 members including 3 female members.

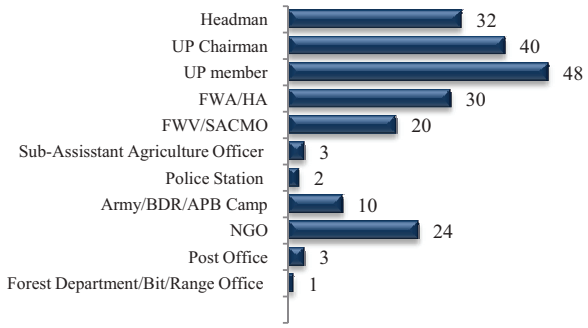
The administrative setup of the CHT is different from other parts of the country. There is a dual administrative system in the CHT: a general administrative set up, and a traditional administrative set-up. The highest level body of the general administrative set-up of the CHT is the Regional Council comprised of the chairman and 15 members. The lower hierarchy of the Regional Council is the Hill District Council comprised of the chairman and 4 members (ideally it should be 30 members). The next lower hierarchy is the Upazila Parishad followed by Union Parishad (UP). On the other hand, the highest level authority of the traditional administrative set-up of the CHT is the Circle. There are three circles: Chakma Circle comprises Rangamati district, part of the Kagrachari district and a very small part of the Bandarban district; Mong Circle comprises the rest of the Khagrachari district; and the Bomongh Circle comprises Bandarban district and a small part of the Rangamati district. A circle comprises several *"mouzas"* while a *"mouza"* comprises several "*Para*s" (equivalent to village in the mainstream society). While the chief of the Circle is called the "Raja" or "Circle Chief", the chief of the "mouza" and "*para*" are called the "Headman" and "Karbari" respectively. While the UP serves as the lowest local-level-administrative unit as in the case of the mainstream society, the *"Headman"* and the *"Karbari"* serve as the traditional local-level-administrative units in the CHT. The UP mainly performs the development functions and partly revenue functions such as collecting taxes of the Hat/bazaar, etc. The "Headman"/ "Karbari" is mainly responsible for collecting land taxes. Besides these administrative institutions, there are certain institutions serving people such as Family Welfare Centre (FWC), Sub-assistant Agriculture Office, Forest Department/Bit/Range offices, Department

of Livestock (DoL), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC), Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BARD), and so on.

19.2.2 Access to Union level institutions

Households were asked in the survey to report on their visits to various local government institutions, and government and non-governmental institutions during last three months preceding the survey. Overall, slightly more than half of the respondents have reported visiting with Karbari (51%), followed by 48% reported visiting UP members, 40% UP chairman, 32% Headman, 30% health worker (FWA/HA), 24% NGO, 20% Union Health and Family Welfare Centre (FWV/HW), and 10% Army/BDR/APB Camp. Households reported visiting sub-assistant agriculture office constitutes only 3% (Figure 19.1).

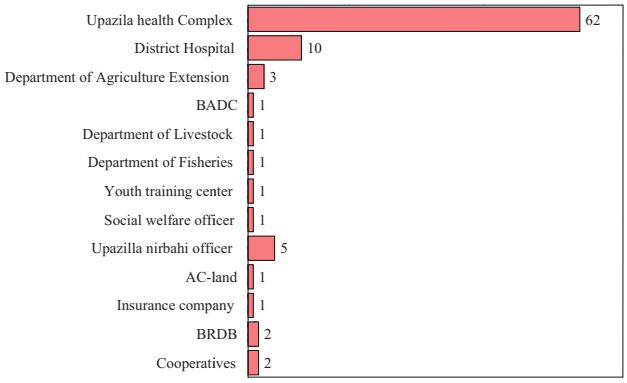
Figure 19.1: Incidence of visit by any household member to various institution/offices/persons during last three months



19.2.3 Access to upazila and district level institutions

Although the access to the public health system seems to be relatively high with 62% of the households reporting visit in the Upazila Health Complex, and 10% reporting visit in the District Hospital during last one year- access to various government offices seems very low with 1% reporting visit both in the BADC, DoL, and DoF, and 2% reporting visit both in the BRDB and Co-operatives.

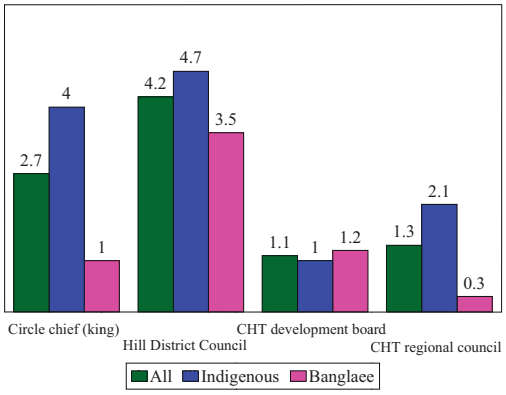
Figure 19.2: Incidence of visit by any household member to various institutuion/offices/person during last one year



19.2.4 Access to the CHT regional level institutions

Figure 19.3 shows the status of access to the CHT Regional Level Institutions during last three years by anybody of the households. It depicts a very low level of access to the CHT regional level institutions among both the Bangalee and Indigenous peoples. Overall 3% of the households have reported visit during last three years to the Circle Chief, 4% reporting visit to Hill District Council, and 1% both in the CHT Development Board and CHT Regional Council.

Figure 19.3: Incidence of visit by any household number to various institutions during last three years

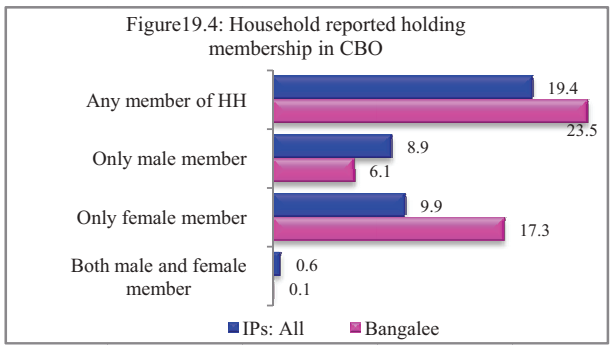


19.3 Community Empowerment

19.3.1 CBO membership

Overall, a slightly more than one-fifth of the households have reported holding membership by any of the household members in the CBOs with 8 percent reporting male members and 13 percent female members.

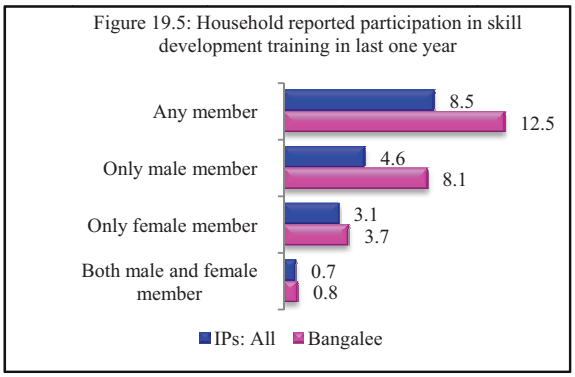
Holding membership in the CBOs are 5 percentage points higher among Bangalees than among indigenous peoples (Table 19.1). Among all the indigenous communities, household reporting of holding membership in the CBOs range from 41% Mro to 33% Bawm, 25% Chak, 24% Marma, 21% Tripura, 18% Tanchangya, 13% Khyang, 7% Khumi, and 2% Pangkhua. It is pertinent to mention that none of the households among Lushai holds CBO membership (Annex Table 19.4 and 190.5).



19.3.2 Skill development training

One-tenth of all CHT households with 13% of the Bangalees and 9% of Indigenous peoples have received skill development training in the last one year. While 6% of the households have reported receiving skill development training by the male members, 3% have reported receiving training by female members. It is only 1% of the households who have reported both male and female members receiving skill development training (Annex Table 19.6 and 19.7).

Among all the indigenous communities, households receiving some skill development training is 41% of the Mro, followed by 10% of Chakma, 8% of Chak, 7% of Marma, 7% of Tanchangya, 6% of Bawm, 4% of Khyang, 3% of Tripura, and 2% of Pangkhua. It is to be noted that none of the households of both the Khumi and Lushai have received skill development training during the last one year preceding the survey (Annex Table 19.2.1).

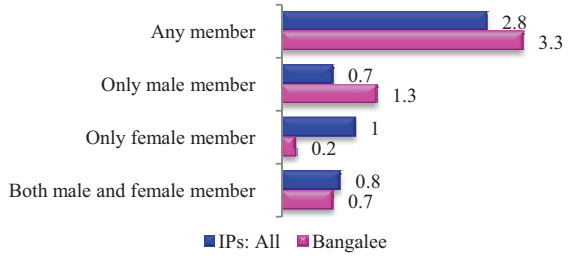


19.3.3 Involvement with multi community organization

About 3% of the households of both the indigenous and Bangalee communities have reported of being involved with multi-community organizations with 1% reporting about involvement of only male members, 1% reporting only female members and 1% reporting both male and female members (Table 19.3).

Among all the indigenous communities, the extent of involvement with the multi-community organization is highest among Bawm with 11%, and followed by Chak 4%. Involvement with the multi community organization is 3% among both Chakma and Marma, and 2% among both Pangkhua and Tripura (Annex table 19.8 and 19.9).

Figure 19.6: Household reported involvement with multi-community organization



Recapitulation: Access to Local Government and Nation Building Institutions and Community Empowerment

During last three months, 51% of the respondents have visited Karbari followed by 48% visiting UP members, 40% UP Chairman, 32% Headman, 30% health worker (FWA/HA), 24% NGO, 20% Union Health and Family Welfare Centre (FWV/HW), and 10% Army/ BDR/APB Camp. Households reported visiting sub-assistant agriculture office constitutes only 3% indicating very low access to the agriculture office.

Although the access to the public health system is relatively high, access to various government offices is very low with 1% reported visiting both BADC, DoL, and DoF, and 2% visiting both BRDB and Co-operatives.

Overall 3% of the households have visited during last three years to the Circle Chief, 4% visited Hill District Council, and 1% visited both the CHT Development Board and CHT Regional Council.

Overall a slight over one-fifth of the households hold membership (by any of the household members) in the CBOs. Holding membership in the CBOs are 5 percentage points higher among Bangalees than among Indigenous peoples. Holding membership is highest among the Mro with 41% and lowest among Lushai with none.

One-tenth of all the CHT households with 13% of the Bangalee and 9% of Indigenous peoples have received skill development training in last one year. Among all the indigenous communities, households receiving training is 41% for the Mros and none for the Khumis and Lushais.

Only 3% percent of the households of both the indigenous peoples and Bangalees are involved with multi-community organizations. Involvement with the multi community organization is highest among Bawm with 11% and lowest with 2% among both Pangkhua and Tripura.

CHAPTER XX
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

20.1 Introduction: Essence of Women Empowerment

Development – be it economic or socio-cultural – must recognize women as one of the crucial agents of development. By ignoring women empowerment, gender equality or gender indiscrimination – development cannot take place in the truest sense of the term. Such a development process calls for institutionalizing agency role of women in the whole process of development. Along with rising awareness of the subordinate status of women emerged the concept of *"gender"* as an overarching socio-cultural variable, seen in relation to other factors, such as race, class, caste, age and ethnicity. Gender equality refers to that stage of human social development in which "the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not be determined by the fact of being born male or female," in other words, a stage when both men and women realize their full potential. Women empowerment can be defined as mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as catalysts, participants and recipients. Therefore, the essence of women empowerment and development should be seen as a process and environment in which women will transform from passive seeker of services to active demanders of their rights and pro-active change agents in development. Women can be found either as active participants and catalysts or passive recipients in development process where mobility, independent decision making practice, and elimination of Violence against Women (VAW) can be regarded as the prime symbol of women empowerment and development. These variables indicate gender equality and indiscrimination, more decision making power as well as economic strength of women[39]. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Bangladesh Constitution which not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women, which is evident in box 20.1.

Box 20.1: Women Empowerment in Bangladesh Constitution

Article 10 states: *"Steps shall be taken to ensure participation of women in all spheres of national life"*
Article 19 (1) states: *"The State shall endeavor to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens"*
Article 19 (2) states: *"The State shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and woman and to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth among citizens, and of opportunities in order to attain a uniform level of economic development throughout the republic."*
Article 27 states: *"All citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law."*
Article 28(1) states: *"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth".*
Article 28 (2) states: *"Women shall have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and of public life."*
Article 29 (1) states: *"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in respect of employment or office in the service of the republic."*
Article 29 (2) states: *"No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of employment or office in the service of the republic."*

Box 20.2: Methodological note: Women empowerment and development

In this accompanying study three dimensions- "women and development", "women empowerment", and "Violence Against Women (VAW)" has been assessed using different indicators which has been used in analyzing the women empowerment and development in CHT- among different indigenous groups and Bangalee. It is to note that the indicators used in this section has been asked only to the female member of the HH in the survey.

[39] *Barkat, Abul, Sadeka Halim, Avijit Poddar, Asmar Osman, and Md. Badiuzzaman (2008). Development as Conscientization: The Case of Nijera Kori in Bangladesh. Dhaka: Pathak Shamabesh.*

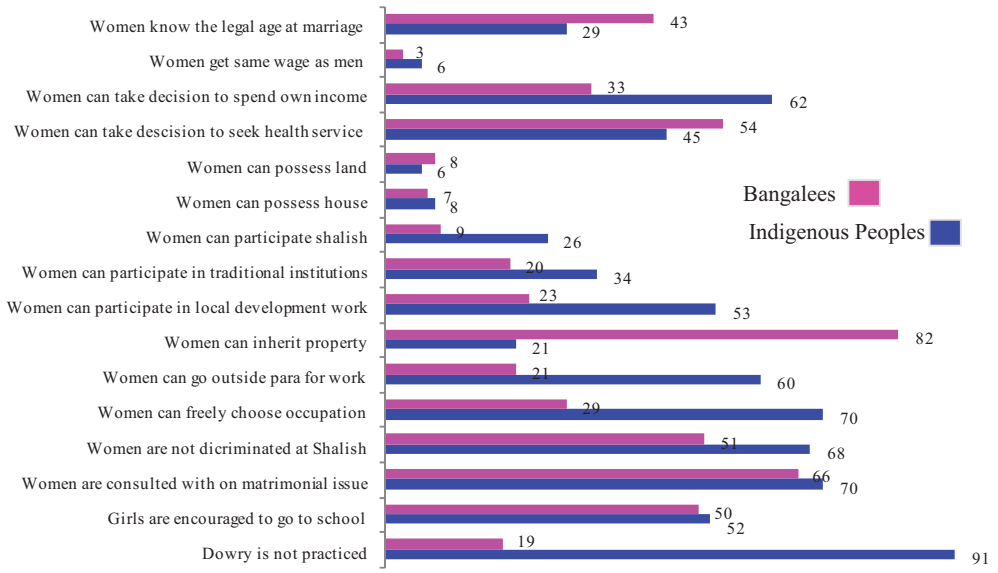
20.2 Women and Development

The issue of women and development is a complex and critical one, which can be viewed from various dimensions: women as catalyst to development, role of women in development, involvement of women in development process, development of the status of women in various socio-economic aspects. The above list is not at all exhaustive and is rather limited, but it indicates the dimensions of the issue. In this accompanying study, women and development issue has been viewed using all the above dimensions and has been assessed through 16 indicators- outcome of series of brainstorming sessions.

Box 20.3 : Women and Development: Indicators used

1. Dowry is not practiced
2. Girls are encouraged to go to school
3. Women are consulted with on matrimonial issue
4. Women are not discriminated at *shalish*/local arbitration
5. Women can freely choose occupation
6. Women can go outside *para* for work
7. Women can inherit property
8. Women can participate in local development work
9. Women can participate in traditional institutions actively
10. Women can participate *shalish*
11. Women can possess house
12. Women can possess land
13. Women can take decision to seek health service for her own
14. Women can take decision to spend her own income
15. Women get same wage as men
16. Women know the legal age at marriage (18 years for women)

Figure 20.1: Women and development: Indigenous and Bangalee (in %)



Dowry is a rare case among the indigenous peoples in CHT. Only in 7% of the HH face or practice dowry. But among the Bangalee community, this is a usual practice- almost 80% of the HH face or practice dowry. Only around half of the girls in CHT irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee are encouraged to go to school. But this is significantly low among Lushai (13%) and Mro (29%).Two-third of the girls in CHT, irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee, are consulted with on matrimonial issue. But this practice is relatively lower among the Mro. Around one-fourth of the indigenous women can participate in *shalish*[40], which is only 9% among Bangalees. Among the indigenous groups, Khumi women participate in *shalish* (50%) more than others and this is almost absent among Mro (1.4%)

[40] Local arbitration

and Pangkhua (4%). A 30% of the women are discriminated at *shalish*, whereas this rate is higher among Bangalee (50%). Lushai women are always discriminated in the *shalis*h.

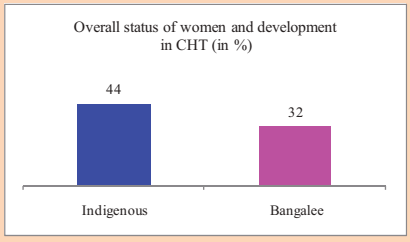
A 70% of the indigenous women can freely choose occupation, which is significantly lower among the Bangalee (29%). A 60% of the indigenous women can go outside *para* for work, which is significantly lower among the Bangalee (21%). This practice is significantly low among Khumi (7%), Mro (9%), and Pangkhua (10%).

Only one-fifth of the indigenous women in CHT can inherit property, which is significantly higher among Bangalee (82%). Among the indigenous groups Marma women can inherit property relatively higher (54%) than others. This practice of inheriting property to women is almost absent among Mro (1.4%) and Khyang (4%). But when actual scenario of inheritance among women is analysed through 'possession of land and house' then a gloomy picture is revealed- less than 10% of the women irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee can possess land or house. The actual scenario of ownership and possession of land and other assets by the women in CHT in different communities is a critical issue, which demands further research to understand the real situation.

A 53% of the indigenous women can participate in local development works, which is significantly lower among the Bangalee (26%). This is almost a universal practice among the Khyang HH (94%), but a rare case among Mro (4.3%). Participation in traditional institutions/CBOs/samittees actively is relatively higher among indigenous (34%) than among the Bangalees (20%). But this is almost absent among Mro (1.4%).

Box 20.4: Overall scenario of women and development

If all the indicators are assigned similar weights in assessing the overall status of women and development in the CHT, then the indigenous can be seen in a better position than the Bangalee. Indigenous groups are 12 percentage-points higher from the Bangalee in this case. This is indeed a bleak scenario as still 56 and 68 percentage points need to be achieved among the indigenous and Bangalee community in CHT respectively.



Around a half of the women in CHT can take decision to take necessary health services; but, this is not that frequent among Mro (1.4%), Lushai (6.7%), and Khumi (7%). Two-third of the indigenous women can take decision to spend their own money, which is only 33% among the Bangalees. Among the indigenous groups, Lushai women, unlike others, cannot spend own income in most cases.

In insignificant cases, women and men get similar wages, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee. A 29% of the indigenous women know legal age at marriage for women, which is significantly higher among the Bangalee (43%). Almost no Pangkhua and Mro women know the legal age at marriage for women.

20.3 Women Empowerment

This section analyzes the whole issue of women empowerment in terms of independent decision making practice and women's mobility. These two have been assessed through using some key indicators.

20.3.1 Independent decision making practice of women

Independent decision making practice on various issues about socio-economic issues is indeed a crucial part of women empowerment. To assess status of independent decision making practice of women it has been asked whether the women HH member can take decision by her only in the following cases:

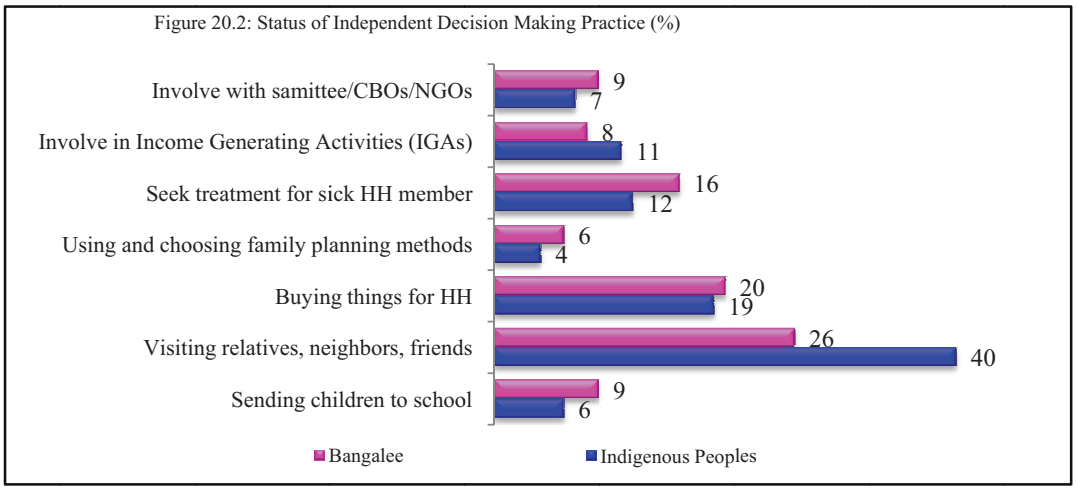
Box 20.5: Methodological note:
Independent decision making practice of women

To assess the independent decision making practice it has been asked whether the women HH member *can take decision by herself only*, or *take decision jointly*, or *only husband take decision.* And only the first option, i.e., *can take decision by herself only* as the proxy of the independent decision making practice of women. Even the joint decision making practice of the women is not considered as independent decision making practice of women as it does not reflect solely independent practice and in most cases these joint decisions are dominated significantly my male members in HH.

1. Sending children
2. Visiting relatives, neighbors, friends
3. Buying things for HH
4. Using and choosing family planning methods
5. Seek treatment for sick HH member
6. Involve in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
7. Involve with samittee/CBOs/NGOs

In all of the above indicators, except 'visiting relatives, neighbours, friends' the frequency of independent decision making practice of women in CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee, is somewhat insignificant. Only in the case of visiting relatives, neighbors, friends, 40% women among indigenous groups can take decision alone, which is 26% among Bangalees. In one-fifth cases, women can take decisions alone about buying household commodities.

Figure 20.2: Status of Independent Decision Making Practice (%)



20.3.2 Mobility of women

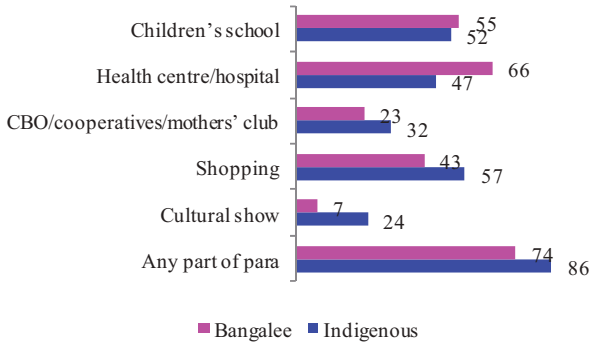
Participation of women in socio-economic and cultural activities requires frequent movements to different places which are considered as socio-economic and cultural hubs. In a country like Bangladesh where traditional social norms are highly pronounced, women's mobility is a crucial empowerment indicator. Being an important cross-cutting supplementary and complementary element to women empowerment, the mobility of women of CHT has been investigated in this study.

A total of six different indicators of women's mobility have been identified. These indicators of mobility include:

1. Any part of *para*
2. Cultural show
3. Shopping
4. CBO/cooperatives/mothers' club
5. Health centre/hospital
6. Children's school.

In the estimation process, mobility has been defined by only one notion '*can go alone'*.

Figure 20.3: Status of women mobility: Can go alone (in %)



Around four-fifths of the women in CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee identities, can go to any part of *para* alone. A 100% of the women in Chak community can go to anywhere in *para* alone. Around half of the women in CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee can go to children's school alone. Around half of the women of indigenous groups can go to health centre, which is 66% among the Bangalee; which is the least among Mro (1.4%). Around two-third of the women in CHT can go to CBOs, which is bit higher among Bangalee. But a few women of Mro (1.4%) and Pangkhua (2%) community can go to CBOs alone. Half of the women in CHT can go to shopping alone, which is significantly low among Mro- only 3%. A 24% of the women among the indigenous groups can go to cultural shows alone, which is significantly lower among Bangalee (7%); this is most infrequent among Mro (1.4) and Khumi (2.3%) women among the eleven indigenous groups.

20.4 Violence against Women

Box 20.6: UN declaration on VAW

The UN declaration defines violence against women (VAW) as: *"Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether in public or in private life"*

Violence against women (VAW) and the rights of women are the two critical areas of concern retarding the process of advancement of women in Bangladesh. Economic inequality and discriminatory social and cultural attitudes reinforce women's subordinate position in Bangladesh. Various forms of violence like domestic violence, acid throwing, sexual harassment at workplaces, trafficking, child abuse, rape, etc. are highly pronounced in Bangladesh. The high incidence of various forms of VAW in Bangladesh, most likely, is associated with the deep-rooted economic, socio-cultural and

political reasons acting within the patriarchal systems[41]. All forms of violence against women, physical and mental – whether at domestic or societal levels – including those arising from customs, traditions or accepted practices should be dealt with effectively with a view to eliminate its incidence.

There are three areas of concern regarding VAW where women are particularly vulnerable. These include vulnerability in the family including domestic violence, traditional practices, and infanticide; vulnerability in the community including rape, sexual assault, commercialized violence such as trafficking in women, labour exploitation, and female migrant workers; and vulnerability caused by the State including violence against women in detention as well as violence against women in situations of armed conflict and against refugee women. The perception about VAW has been estimated using five distinct types of indicators namely:

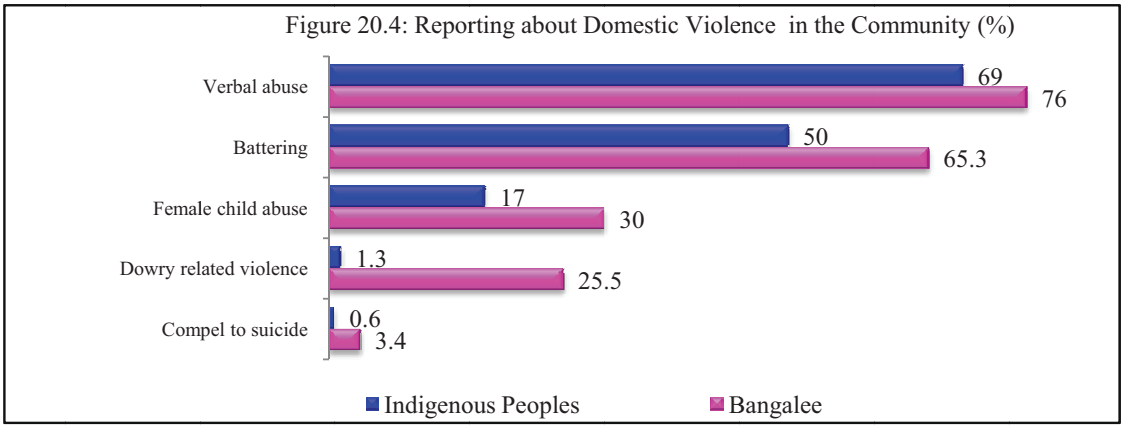
Domestic Violence

1. Verbal abuse
2. Battering
3. Female child abuse
4. Dowry related violence
5. Compel to suicide

Violence in community

1. Abduction
2. Rape
3. Sexual abuse
4. Intimidation at workplace
5. Burn/acid throwing
6. Women trafficking
7. Forced prostitution
8. Homicide

Figure 20.4: Reporting about Domestic Violence in the Community (%)



Irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee, the prevalence of verbal abuse, followed by battering is very high in the CHT. Verbal abuse has been reported highest by Lushai (100%), followed by Chak (98%). It is relatively significantly less pronounced among Mro (39%) than among other indigenous groups. Battering has also been reported by all Lushai respondents, which is the least pronounced among Khumi (2.3%). A 17% indigenous HHs are reported of female child abuse at their *para*, which is 30% among Bangalees. Dowry related violence is almost absent among the indigenous groups, where among Bangalee this has been reported significantly (26%). At the community level, sexual abuse and intimidation at workplace has been reported more frequently both by the indigenous and Bangalee. It is to note that rape has

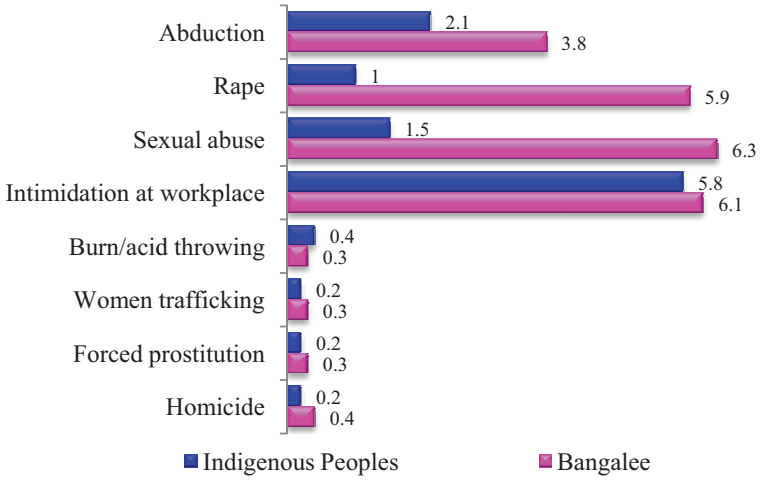
Box 20.7: Methodological note: Violence against women

In the survey, it was asked to a woman *"Do you know any women in your para who was a victim of violence during last one year?"*

[41] Barkat, Abul (2007). "Violence against Women in Bangladesh: How Serious We Are?"First National Conference on "Achieving Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5: Where we are and what needs to be done", Institute of Child and Mother Health (ICMH NC-I), Dhaka.

been reported by 6% of the respondents which is less among the indigenous (1%). It is to note that, domestic violence is significantly higher than the violence in community.

Figure 20.5: Reporting about Violence in Community (%)



Box 20.8: Excerpts from an FGD with women (Indigenous , Bangalee mixed participants)

- ✓ "Around three years ago a Marma boy was killed brutally. Police filed the case. The common belief among the residents is that some Bangalee has killed her as a result of dispute over land".
- ✓ "A Marma male was just slaughtered and the dead body was kept to a side of a school. When one went to give this news to her wife, she was also found slaughtered."
- ✓ "A year ago a Bangalee women were abducted from Sugar mill Adarsha gram and her children was brutally murdered".
- ✓ "Indigenous women are victims of violence more frequently than the Bangalee in CHT".
- ✓ "Women have been deserted by their husband and the trend is rising; this practice was rare among the indigenous, but this is rising too."
- ✓ "Male leaders nakedly discriminate women in *shalish*. Some influential persons can be bought easily".
- ✓ "Domestic violence is reported frequently to women members. This is more frequent among the Bangalee than the indigenous community"
- ✓ "We are shy in nature; we generally do not report the injustice against us."
- ✓ "If we engage in service, we become victim of gossip; many of us have left their job, for this reason".
- ✓ "In addition to the work that Bangalee women do, indigenous women participate in building homestead".
- ✓ "No problem is created due to our dress up, which is different than the Bangalee".
- ✓ "Decisions of women members in UP are often neglected in the higher authority".
- ✓ "We take loans from NGOs; but husband decides how to spend it".
- ✓ "Our scope in taking decision alone on anything is very limited".
- ✓ "We work same but our wage is less than male. We get 100 Tk, where for the same work male is paid 150 Tk".
- ✓ "We need to report our complains directly to higher authority, not via the local influential".

Source: *An FGD with indigenous and Bangalee women at Jilla Parishad Bungalow, Rangamati, Kaukhali on February 4th , 2008l*

Recapitulation: Women Empowerment and Development

In this accompanying study three dimensions- "women and development", "women empowerment", and Violence Against Women (VAW)" has been assessed using different indicators which has been used in analyzing the women empowerment and development in CHT- among different indigenous groups and Bangalee. It is to note that the indicators used in this section has been asked only to the female member of the HH in the survey. In this accompanying study, women and development issue has been viewed using all the dimensions and has been assessed through 16 indicators- outcome of series of barnstorming sessions. If all the indicators are assigned similar weights in assessing the overall status of women and development in the CHT, then the indigenous can be seen in a better position than the Bangalee. Indigenous groups are 12 percentage-points higher from the Bangalee in this case. This shows a bleak scenario as still 56 and 68 percentage points need to be achieved respectively among the indigenous and Bangalee community in CHT. The issue of women empowerment has been analyzed in terms of independent decision making practice and women's mobility. These two have been assessed through using some key indicators. To assess status of independent decision making practice of women it has been asked whether the women HH member can take decision by her only in the following cases: sending children; visiting relatives, neighbors, friends; buying things for HH; using and choosing family planning methods; seek treatment for sick HH member; involve in Income Generating Activities (IGAs); involve with samittee/CBOs/NGOs. The overall practice of independent decision making of women in CHT irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee is somewhat insignificant. To assess the independent decision making practice it has been asked whether the women HH member *can take decision by herself only*, or *take decision jointly*, or *only husband take decision.* And only the first option, i.e., *can take decision by herself only* as the proxy of the independent decision making practice of women. Violence against women (VAW) and the rights of women are the two critical areas of concern retarding the process of advancement of women in Bangladesh. Irrespective of, indigenous or Bangalee, the prevalence of verbal abuse, followed by battering is very high in the CHT. Verbal abuse has been reported highest by Lushai (100%), followed by Chak (98%). It is relatively significantly less pronounced among Mro (39%) than among other indigenous groups. Battering has also been reported by all Lushai respondents, which is the least among Khumi (2.3%). A 17% indigenous HH report of female child abuse at their *para*, which is 30% among Bangalee. Dowry related violence is almost absent among the indigenous groups, where among Bangalee this has been reported significantly (26%). In the community level, sexual abuse and intimidation at workplace has been reported more frequently both by the indigenous and Bangalee. Knowing about incidence of rape has been reported by 6% of the respondents which is less among the indigenous (1%). Domestic violence is significantly higher than the violence in community. In this case, in the survey, it was asked to a woman *"Do you know any women in your para who was a victim of violence during last one year?"*

CHAPTER XXI
KNOWLEDGE ON CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS ACCORD

21.1 Introduction

A long period of two decades of insurgency in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) has come to an end through signing of an accord called "Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997" between the Government of Bangladesh and *Parbatta Chattagram Janasanghati Samity* (PCJSS), the political wing of the separatist rebels better known as *Shatibahini* (Peace Force). Formally, the Government of Bangladesh formed a National Committee on Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs; and this Committee went through several negotiation meetings throughout the year with PCJSS. As a consequence, this accord was signed on December 02, 1997. The Convener of the National Committee on Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs and the President of PCJSS signed the accord as representatives of the National Committee and the inhabitants of CHT respectively. The official name of this accord is "The Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997", but it has been popularly known as *Shanti Chukti* (Peace Accord) which crystallizes the deep aspirations and desires of both Indigenous Peoples and Bangalees of CHT and the citizens at large of Bangladesh as a whole.[42]

It was realized that violent military interventions cannot be a solution to the unrest in the CHT. There are some examples of ethnic conflicts similar to this in some neighboring countries (India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka) as well as some distant ones (Cambodia, Philippines, Turkey, Ireland, Somalia, Rwanda, etc). End of the bloody ethnic conflicts in the CHT of Bangladesh seemed to be un-resolvable for decades. The signing of the Accord has been appreciated at home as well as by international communities. As a consequence of this accord, a 20-year insurgency has come to an end, a large number of members of PCJSS military wing (*Shantibahini)* surrendered their arms, and about 65,000 refugees returned home from India.

Box 21.1: Achievements of Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997

1. National integrity, strengthened sovereignty and enhanced national interests have been consolidated.
2. Possibility of establishment of potentially strong and effective local government institutions in the region and growth of tribal leadership.
3. 65,000 refugees returned home from India following signing of the accord.
4. Successful attempt to achieve conflict resolution through negotiations without international intervention.
5. PCJSS stepped aside from its demand for full regional autonomy, and complete withdrawal of the Army and Bangalee settlers.

Source: Abu Roshde Rokonuddwla (2007); Strategic management of post insurgency situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, NDC Journal, Vol. 6, number 1.

[42]The original document of Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997 is written in *Bangla* and it is not even published in the Gazette of the Government. There is no authoritative English version of this accord officially. As such, the English version used in this chapter is based on a translation of the the accord published in the website of MoCHTA. In this accord, the inhabitants of CHT have been categorized as 'Tribal and Bangalee'. But, the term 'Indigenous People' instead of 'Tribal People' has been used for general purpose of this report and particularly for devising the knowledge indicators on the accord.

Under this accord, Hill District Council (HDC), Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC), Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board (CHTDB) and the Ministry for Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) have been set up. However, this accord is merely an agreement and not protected by constitutional safeguards and is also open to amendment or revocation at anytime.

The objective of this chapter is to assess the knowledge level of CHT people about the accord. The assessment of knowledge has been done using eighteen distinct knowledge indicators taken precisely from the contents of the accord. The analysis begins with overall knowledge status of CHT people, followed by community-wise knowledge status. Finally, there is an analysis of knowledge status by indicators that seem to have practical utility in designing relevant initiatives to bridge the prevailing knowledge gap.

21.2 Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997

Strategies of the Government for redressing past social injustices, creating productive economic conditions and establishing an indigenous peoples' responsive administration in the CHT have been documented in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997.

The accord has four sections, namely (a) General, (b) Chittagong Hill Tracts Local Government Council/Hill District Council, (c) The Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council, and (d) Rehabilitation, General Amnesty and Other Matters. It consists of a total of 72 articles with some having sub-articles.

Box 21.2: Salient Features of CHT Accord 1997

1. Re-establishment of indigenous refugees who had fled to Tripura State in India during the insurgency.
2. Restructuring of the local government agencies to allow equal representation of the indigenous people.
3. Creation of a Regional Council which includes Circle Chiefs as members, and gives the Council overall responsibility for development work in the area.
4. Modification of the composition of the three Hill Tract Districts Councils which provide for a stronger representation of indigenous and women, and extends the authority of District Councils to cover land and land management, local police, tribal law, and social justice.
5. Extension of the revenue base of the District Councils and an increase in the development funds.
6. Creation of a Land Commission to resolve the disputed land titles which in part led to the civil unrest.
7. Establishment of a Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs.

Source: Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development; Indigenous Peoples Development Planning Document; Bangladesh, Project Number: 32467, Asian Development Bank.

To assess the respondent's knowledge on the CHT Accord 1997, a total number of eighteen indicators were selected. In devising these eighteen issues as knowledge indicators (see Box 21.3), a rigorous process was followed including review and analysis of the accord documents and repeated brainstorming sessions among the consultants and a number of discussion meetings with national and local level experts on CHT-related issues.

Box 21. 3: Indicators Used to Assess Knowledge Status on CHT Accord 1997

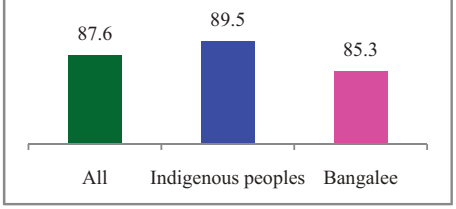
The eighteen indicators used to assess the respondents knowledge status on CHT Accord 1997 were whether or not the respondent:

1. Heard about CHT Accord.
2. Knew the year of signing the accord.
3. Knows about the two parties/signatories to the accord.
4. Remembers the number and location of HDC (Hill District Council).
5. Knows that no land within the boundaries of CHT districts can be given in to settlement, purchase, sale, transfer, or lease without prior approval of the HDC.
6. Knows about to the CHT Regional Council (CHTRC).
7. Knows that the Chairperson of the CHTRC would be elected from the IPs.
8. Knows that two thirds of the members of the CHTRC would be elected from IPs.
9. Knows that three members of the CHTRC would be elected from amongst women.
10. Knows that two-thirds of female members of the CHTRC would be elected from IPs.
11. Knows that tenure of the CHTRC would be five years.
12. Knows the Government's provision for giving two acres of land to each landless indigenous family.
13. Knows the provision for forming a Land Commission to settle land disputes.
14. Knows the provision for exemption of loans with interest for indigenous refugees who could not use them due to the social conflicts.
15. Knows that the Government should continue reservation of the Quota System in governmental jobs and educational institutions for IPs.
16. Knows that in case any law is found to be detrimental for the IPs, the HRC/HDC may file petition to the Government for amending its application and that the Government shall, in such cases, adopt necessary measures.
17. Knows that the Minister for the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs has to be appointed from amongst the IPs of CHT, and an advisory board would help the ministry.
18. Knows that a non-indigenous resident of the CHT cannot contest for membership of the HDC without a certification by the respective Circle Chief.

During the data collection process, interviewers conducted a household survey and interviewed one adult HH member (either male or female) by spelling out these knowledge indicator and took their answer as *'know'* or *'don't know'*.

The CHT Accord 1997 has been a remarkable and historical event in the history of Bangladesh. It has been evident in the study that, irrespective of ethnicity, 87.6% of the CHT population is informed of this accord and there is a slight difference between the knowledge of indigenous people (89.5%) and Bangalee (85.3%) about this accord. In fact, the knowledge of the indigenous people about the accord is only 4 percentage-points higher than that of Bangalee.

Figure 21.1: Heard about Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty (1997)



21.3 Overall Knowledge Score on the CHT Accord 1997

Assessment of knowledge can be expressed in various ways. In this section, an analysis of overall knowledge score on the CHT Accord 1997 has been estimated for the communities living in the CHT. All knowledge indicators used for assessment have been given equal weight and the overall score for any community has been estimated as the simple average of points obtained against all indicators. If one respondent know all the indicators then s/he gets 100 and if s/he does not know any indicator then s/he gets 0. The respondents' score have been aggregated (using simple average) to assess the community-wise overall knowledge

score. As such, the knowledge scores vary from 0 to 100; and the more the overall knowledge score the higher is the knowledge level on the accord.

Box 21.4: Methodology for Estimating Overall Knowledge Score

A total number of eighteen indicators have been used to understand household knowledge status on the CHT Accord 1997. All the indicators have been assigned equal weight. For ease of understanding, all the scores have been calculated along the range of 0 to 100 or percentage form. Having knowledge on an indicator gives the respondent one hundred (100) points, while lack of knowledge on that indicator would give zero (0). That means, in the scale of overall knowledge, one can get a maximum score (on 18 indicators) 1800 points. In the calculation of scores, all have been transformed along the 0-100 scale. As for instance, there are only two respondents, among whom the first respondent knows 14 indicators and second respondent knows only 12 out of total 18 indicators. Then the combined score becomes 2600 (i.e., 1400+1200 = 2600). Simple average has been used to assess the score, which is 1300, (i.e., 2600÷2=1300), where the maximum score could be 1800. In the analysis, this 1800 point has been fitted into a 0-100 scale, and it becomes 72.2, [i.e., (1300÷1800) x 100 = 72.2] which is similar to percentage or percentage-points. In this study, there are12 communities in CHT. As a result, the overall knowledge score of CHT population means combined knowledge score of these communities. The calculated unified score for each indicator has been added by community and divided by total number of indicators and respondents. The overall knowledge score of all the individual communities was estimated to obtain an overall knowledge score for CHT people. This calculation methodology can be summarized by the following formula:

$$\text{Overall knowledge score, K} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{Kij}{Nij}$$

Where,

Kij = Score obtained for i-th indicator by the j-th respondent
Nij = Total number of indicator and respondents
n = Total number of indicator, i.e., 18
m = Total number of respondent, i.e., 3238

In this study, the total number of respondents is 3,238 irrespective of ethnicity. Similarly, this formula can be used to assess the knowledge score of individual communities. As for example, if we want to assess the *Bawm* Community's overall knowledge score, we can apply the following formula thus:

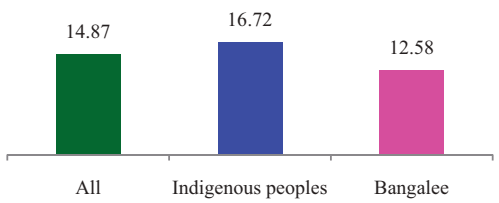
$$\text{Overall knowledge score, } K_B = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m_B} \frac{Kij}{Nij}$$

Where,

K_B = Overall knowledge score of Bawm community
Kij = Score obtained for i-th indicator by j-th respondent of Bawm community
Nij = Total number of indicators and respondents
n = Total number of indicator, i.e., 18
m_B= Number of respondent from Bawm community, i.e., 54

Therefore, it is possible to calculate individual knowledge score of various communities living in the CHT using this simple formula.

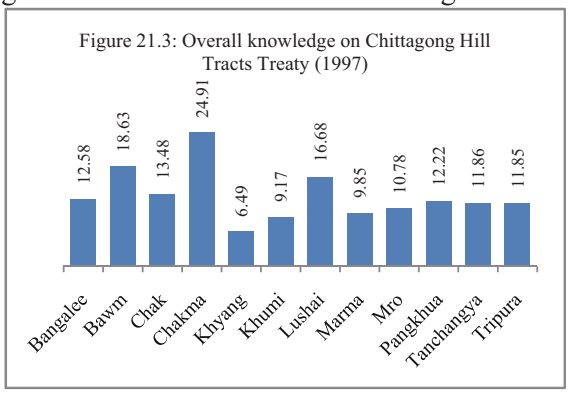
Figure 21.2: Overall knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty (1997)



Knowledge status measured by the overall knowledge score does not show any impressive scenario in the knowledge frontier of CHT people about the CHT Accord. All the people living in the CHT regardless of ethnicity obtained only 14.87 out of 100 as overall knowledge score on CHT accord. Indigenous people's knowledge score is 16.72 which is about 4 percentage-point higher as compared to that of the Bangalee community (12.58) residing in CHT.

Analysis of knowledge score obtained by different communities of the CHT gives an opportunity to get a deeper view of knowledge status on the accord. According to the knowledge score achieved, Chakma community has secured the highest position with a score of 25 points followed by Bawm community (19 points). Lushai and Chak communities secured the third and fourth positions, with knowledge scores being 16.68 and 13.48 respectively. The Bangalee population obtained a score of 12.58 which brought them at the fifth position. Tanchangya and Tripura communities have obtained the same score (11.85) giving them the combined sixth position. The next position has been achieved by the Mro community (10.78 points). On the overall knowledge scale used in the study, three communities--Marma, Khumi and Khyang- obtained scores below 10 points (i.e., 9.85, 9.17 and 6.49 points respectively), and the lowest knowledge score 6.5 has been achieved by the Khyang community.

Figure 21.3: Overall knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty (1997)



21.4 Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997 by Indicator

Eighteen issues taken from the articles and sub-articles of four different sections of the CHT Accord has been considered as crucial factors on which success of the accord would depend largely. These eighteen indicators have been the ones mentioned in Box 21.3.

The majority of the CHT population has the knowledge that there is an accord between the Government of Bangladesh and the CHT inhabitants. But their knowledge about the content of the accord is quite limited and highly discouraging. There exist significant knowledge gaps against most of the indicators.

While the knowledge score against the first indicator "whether Heard abut CHT Accord" is the highest, the scores against all the remaining indicators are significantly lower, which is evident in Table 21.4. Who has signed the Accord i.e; the two parties of the accord – the Government of Bangladesh and PCJSS – are known by 28% indigenous population and 31% of the Bangalee population. Only 24.7% indigenous people and 16.5% Bangalees know the year (1997) of signing the CHT Accord.

In the CHT areas, the Hill District Council (HDC) is the most important local government institution. Knowledge on HDC i.e; about the locations and numbers of HDC in CHT, is known by 26% indigenous people and 19% Bangalees. The CHT Regional Council (CHTRC) is another most powerful institution created by the Accord. A few people have knowledge about the composition and tenure of the Council. About CHTRC, knowledge of the Bangalee people is much less pronounced than that of the indigenous people. Knowledge about continuation of reservation of the Quota System in governmental services and in educational institutions prevails among 11.2% of the indigenous people, whereas only 7.7% of the Bangalees has this particular knowledge. A very few people among both indigenous and Bangalee populations (less than 10 %) have knowledge against some indicators, such as provision for giving land to the indigenous people, Land Commission etc.

Table 21.1: Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord (1997) by indicator

Indicator	Indigenous peoples	Bangalee
Informed about CHT Accord	89.5	85.3
Year of signature of accord	24.7	16.5
Two parties of accord	27.8	30.8
Number and location of HDC (Hill District Council)	26.2	19.0
Land management issues	9.7	5.9
Informed about CHTRC (Regional Council)	24.4	10.5
Chairperson of CHTRC	12.4	6.3
Two thirds members of CHTRC	7.8	4.1
Three women members of CHTRC	6.3	3.6
Indigenous women members of HRC	6.2	3.7
Tenure of CHTRC	15.9	9.8
Provision of giving land to IPs	6.3	4.4
Provision of a land commission	8.0	4.3
Exemption of loan with interests for indigenous refugees	6.2	3.3
Reservation of quota system for IPs	11.2	7.7
Law detrimental for the IPs	3.6	3.1
Minister and advisory board for MoCHTA	7.0	4.9
Circle Chief's certificate to contest for membership in HDC	7.7	3.2

Recapitulation: Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord 1997 has been regarded as a historical event for Bangladesh, because a two-decade insurgency came to an end as a result of this accord. It has been viewed as the commencement of the process to get moving toward long-cherished development. Assessment of the knowledge status of the CHT people about the CHT Accord shows that, in general, majority of the population have extremely inadequate knowledge about the content of the Accord. They rather merely know that there has been an accord which is known as the 'Peace Accord'. The overall knowledge score of the CHT population against the purposively selected indicators is about 15 point (out of 100), with 16.72 for indigenous peoples and is 12.58 for Bangalees.

Based on long hour and repeat discussion sessions with knowledgeable people in CHT including traditional leaders, political workers, professionals, and civil society member from both indigenous and Bangalee community – a number of reasons has been identified which are responsible for low knowledge-base about the CHT Accord among CHT people. The plausible reasons include absence of intensive discussion on the issues among CHT population, veiled several negotiation meetings before signature of the accord, absence of consensus among various communities of CHT and between Bangalee and IPs, low level of consciousness or awareness due to lack of education, and memory recall problem (because the accord was signed 10 years back in 1997).

CHAPTER XXII
CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE SCENARIO

22.1 Introduction

Conflict and violence in the CHT has a long historical background that started with the construction of the Kaptai dam in 1960 which displaced 100,000 people and inundated more than two-fifths of the highly fertile paddy land of the CHT. Adverse economic impact of the construction of Kaptai dam and non-recognition of the ethnic identity by the Constitution led to the formation of several insurgent groups in the CHT. To counter the insurgency, the government started militarization and sponsored transmigration program by the plain land Bangalee settlers in the late seventy of the last century. The result of all these efforts has been that a course of prolonged battle has taken place between the Bangalee and the indigenous groups and the law and order situation of the CHT has been deteriorated over time. However, since the enactment of the Peace Treaty in 1997, the situation of the CHT has been improving. This chapter presents analysis of the current situation of conflict and violence in the CHT. The overall exposure to conflict and violence including the experience of armed conflict and violence, and abduction and extortion; relationship among different indigenous communities; and relationship among Bangalee and the indigenous communities have been analysed in section 22.2. The constraints to peace as reported by the people of CHT have been discussed in section 22.3.

22.2 Overall Exposure to Conflict and Violence

22.2.1 Experience of armed conflict/violence

A slightly less than one-fifth of the CHT households have reported of having experienced armed violence while 5% have reported of being wounded or killed before the CHT treaty. While One-fourth of the indigenous households have reported experience of armed violence, it is about a slightly more than one tenth of the Bangalees reporting the same. Households with experience of being wounded/killed among indigenous and Bangalee are 7% and 2% respectively. All these indicate that the indigenous groups faced more incidences of conflict and violence than the Bangalee before the CHT treaty (see Annex Table 22.1, and 22.2).

Box 22.1: Story of Abduction

Abduction is a common incident in remote areas of CHT. During the survey period one incident of abduction took place in Naniarchar Upazilla of Khagrachari district. An indigenous man was abducted from his *para*. The common suspicion to this type of incident is that the Bangalee are involved in such occurrence. The incidence created a communal tension and as a consequence of this, people were leaving their *para*. There was a possibility of armed violence between Bangalee and indigenous people. Security forces were trying to cool down the situation by taking initiative of negotiation meeting between Bangalee and indigenous people. During this tension period our field team was staying at the indigenous *para* and security forces suggested them to leave the *para*. But the field team did not face any type of harassment from the indigenous people.

(Source: Feedback session with Field Personnel)

Table 22.1 Household reported experience of armed violence and being wounded/killed in armed conflict before CHT Accord

Household reported	Armed violence			Wounded/killed		
	All	Indigenous	Bangalee	All	Indigenous	Bangalee
No	81.0	74.6	88.8	95.2	92.9	98.1
Yes	19	25.4	11.2	4.8	7.1	1.9
Self	4.6	6.1	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.9
Other household members	2.4	3.9	0.6	2.4	3.6	0.9
Self and other household members	12.0	15.4	7.8	1.0	1.7	0.1
N	3,238	1,786	1,452	3,238	1,786	1,452

22.2.2 Experience of abduction and extortion

Box 22.2: Story of Extortion

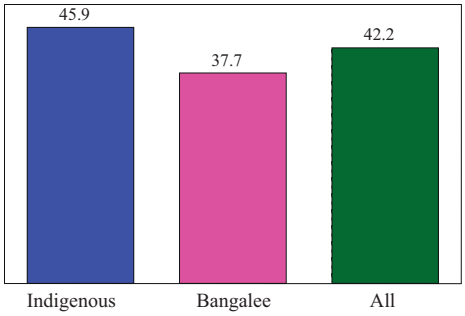
Extortion is common in CHT but people facing extortion are tight leaped. They do not dare talking freely about this even before members of their own community. Due to such unfavorable situation it most likely that on this quantitative data is largely under reported in this study. The Bangalee *people reported that after signing the peace accord, the overall situation has improved compared to earlier. Now they go to the remote and impassable places for business or cultivation, although in some cases they face extortion. They do not feel confident to inform the security forces about this for the sake of their livelihood security. This is also true in the case of indigenous people. (Source: FGD; Khagrachari)*

Overall 0.4% of all CHT households with 0.6% of indigenous peoples and 0.4% of Bangalees have faced abduction during last ten years i.e., after signing the Accord in 1997. About 17% of all CHT households with slightly less than 25% of the indigenous peoples and 8% of Bangalees have faced extortion during last three years. It again implies that the indigenous people have faced relatively more incidences of abduction and extortion than the Bangalees. The highest proportion of those facing extortion during last three years have faced it three times (8%), followed by those facing two times (3.6%), and those facing one times (3.1%). About 2% of the households have faced extortion more than three times during the last three years.

Table 22.2: Household reported faced abduction and extortion after signing CHT Accord 1997

Facing of abduction, extortion	All	Indigenous	Bangalee
Faced abduction during last ten years	0.4	0.6	0.4
Faced extortion during last three years	16.8	24.1	7.6
Faced one time	3.1	4.2	1.6
Faced two times	3.6	4.9	2
Faced three times	8.2	13.3	1.9
Faced more than three times	1.9	1.7	2.1
N	3,238	1,786	1,452

Figure 22.1: Households reported of not feeling confidence to move anywhere outside the community

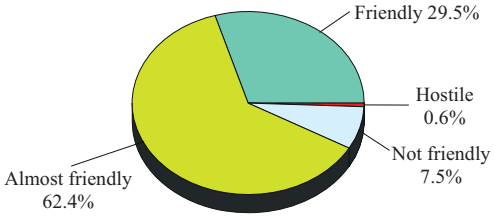


Overall 42 percent of the CHT households with 46 percent of indigenous peoples and 38 percent of Bangalees have expressed that they do not feel confident to move anywhere outside their own community (see Annex Table 22.3, 22.4 and 22.5).

22.2.3 Relationship among different indigenous communities

Regarding the present state of relationship among different indigenous communities, 30% of the respondents have reported that there is a "friendly relationship" while slight more than three-fifths have reported that that it is "almost friendly". About 8% of the respondents have reported that the relationship is "not friendly" while about 1% has reported that there is "hostile relationship" (see Annex Table 22.7).

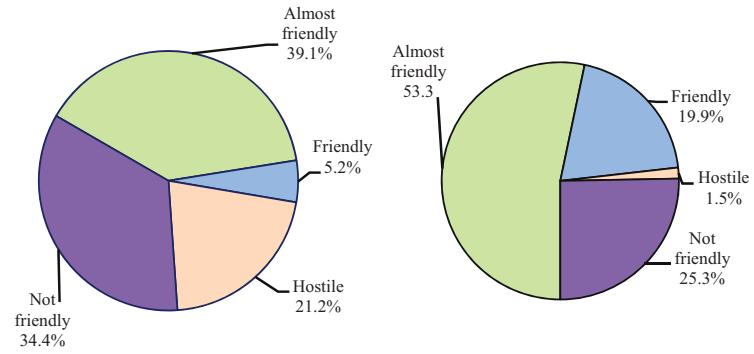
Figure 22.2: Household reported relationship among different indigenous communities



22.2.4 Relationship between Bangalee and Indigenous Communities

Regarding the relationship between Bangalees and different indigenous communities, these two groups have given contradictory statements. While about one-fifth of the Bangalees have reported that there is a "friendly relationship between the Bangalee and the indigenous", only 5% of the indigenous communities reported the same. Households reporting the relationship being "almost friendly" constitute 53% of Bangalee and 39% of indigenous while those reporting "not friendly" constitute 25% of Bangalee and 34% of indigenous. Those reporting the relationship being "hostile" are only 2% of Bangalee and 21% of indigenous. It implies that the Bangalee views the relationship being "friendly" and "almost friendly" while the indigenous people views it "not friendly" and "hostile" (see Annex Table 22.8).

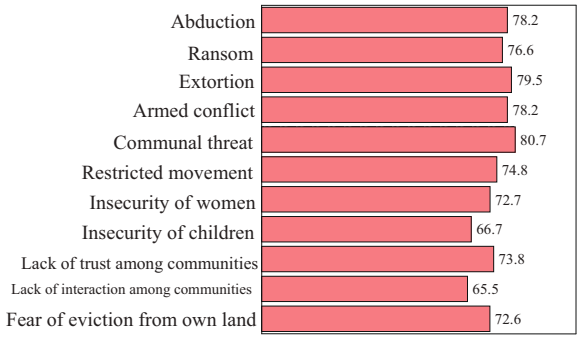
Figure 22.3: Household reported relationship between Bangalee and different indigenous communities



22.3 Constraints to Peace

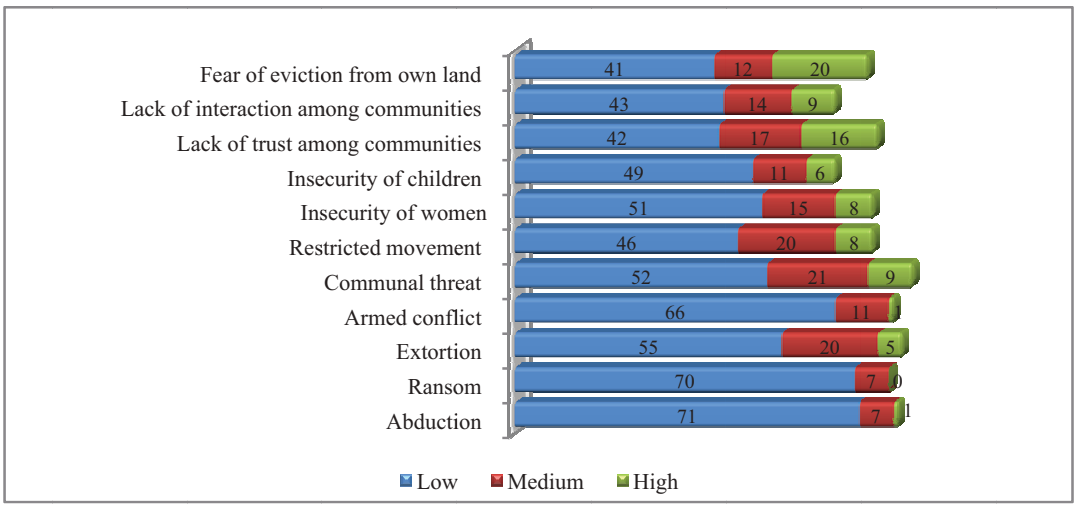
Respondents have mentioned a total of eleven factors acting as constraints to peace in the CHT. These are: communal threat (reported by 81%), extortion (80%), abduction (78%), armed conflict (78%), ransom (77%), restricted movement (75%), lack of trust among communities (74%), insecurity of women (73%), fear of eviction from own land (73%), and fear of insecurity of children (67%) (see Annex Table 22.9).

Figure 22.4: Constraints to peace in CHT among indigenous communities



The current status of the various factors acting as the constraints to peace in the CHT has been ranked according to low, medium, and high categories as reported by the respondents in terms of low, medium, and high prevalence of these factors or low, medium, and high extent they are responsible for the deterioration of the situation. To assess the comparative vulnerability of a factor in terms of distorting peace in the CHT, the percentages of those reporting "medium" and those "high" have been summed. Accordingly, it seems that the extent of trust among the communities is the most critical factor determining the state of peace (those reporting "high" and those "medium" jointly accounts 33%), followed by communal threat (those reporting "medium" and those "high" jointly accounts 30 %), restricted movement ("high" and "medium "jointly accounts 28%), extortion (25%), insecurity of women and lack of interaction among communities (23%), insecurity of children (17%), armed conflict (12%), abduction (8%), and ransom (7%) (see Annex Table 22.10).

Figure 22.5: Areas of Constraints of Peace: Reported as "High, Medium & Low" (in %)



Recapitulation: Conflict and Violence Scenario

Before the CHT treaty, a slight less than one-fifth of the CHT households have faced armed violence with one-fourth of the indigenous and a slight more than one-tenth of the Bangalee. While 5% households have reported of being wounded or killed among all CHT households, those reporting among indigenous and Bangalee are 7% and 2% respectively.

Overall 0.4% of CHT households with 0.6% of indigenous and 0.4% of Bangalee have faced abduction during last ten years. About 17% households with slight less than 25% of the indigenous and 8% of Bangalees have faced extortion during last three years.

Overall 42% of the CHT households with 46% indigenous and 38% Bangalee do not feel confident to move anywhere outside their own community.

Although the majority of the Bangalee reports that the relationship between Bangalee and the indigenous are "friendly" and "almost friendly' the majority of the indigenous people report that it is "not friendly" and "hostile".

A total of eleven factors act as constraints to peace in the CHT. About 81% have reported communal threat, followed by 80 percent reporting extortion, 78% both reporting abduction and armed conflict, 77% ransom, 75% restricted movement, 74% lack of trust among communities, 73% both reporting insecurity of women and fear of eviction from own land, and 67% reporting fear of insecurity of children.

CHAPTER XXIII
PEACE AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING STATUS

23.1 Introduction

Confidence and peaceful environment can be regarded as a necessary pre-condition for any type of development process. Social, economic, political as well as cultural aspects of human life depend on this. Peaceful coexistence of different communities is also an integral part of this phenomenon.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is the largest indigenous populated area in Bangladesh. A large number of indigenous communities have been living in the CHT, but their indigenous identity does not get recognition in the national laws. Additionally, a large number of Bangalee settlements took place under the patronage of the Government. As a result, a large number of indigenous people lost their land and got evicted from their homesteads. The indigenous people thus organized themselves into their *Shanty bahini* (military wing) under PCJSS and launched an armed action against the Government. To combat the situation, the Government initiated counter- insurgency operations against them; and this insurgency had lasted for around 20 years.

Following a successful negotiation process, 'The Chittagong Hill Tract Accord 1997' was signed in the year 1997 between the Government and PCJSS. But the pace of implementation of the Accord is slow and not much encouraging. After 10 years of signing of the CHT Accord and when various types of development initiatives have been undertaken by the Government and the development partners, there is a necessity to examine the peace and confidence-building status in the CHT.

The aim of this chapter is to assess the present status of peace and confidence among the peoples of various communities in the CHT. In congruence with the objectives, Confidence-Building Index (CBI) has been devised using appropriate methodology. The analysis includes overall status of CBI, followed by status of CBI by communities. Findings from qualitative exercises have been included to provide insights into situation of peace and confidence-building.

23.2 Status of Peace and Confidence-Building: Confidence-Building Index

Peace and confidence-building status has been assessed using a comprehensive index named Confidence-Building Index (CBI). A total number of twenty indicators have been devised through a rigorous process which included (i) an Inception Workshop at Rangamati, (ii) several brainstorming sessions among consultants, and (iii) discussion meetings with national and local level CHT experts. Wide varieties of indicators have been used which include perception about the responsiveness of the Government and various institutions, local law and order situation, enjoyment of cultural and religious freedoms, status of access to customary rights, state of inter-community interactions, and others.

In estimating CBI, all indicators have been assigned equal weight. Each respondent in the questionnaire-based survey was requested to assess the current peace and confidence-building status on the basis of a 5-point qualitative value scale.

Box 23.1 Confidence Building Index: Indicators and Value label		
1	Perception about responsiveness of national government	Highly responsive=4, Responsive=3, Moderately responsive= 2, Some how responsive =1, Not at all responsive =0
2	Perception about responsiveness of Hill District Council	Highly responsive=4, Responsive=3, Moderately responsive= 2, Some how responsive =1, Not at all responsive =0
3	Perception about responsiveness of local government (UP)	Highly responsive=4, Responsive=3, Moderately responsive= 2, Some how responsive =1, Not at all responsive =0
4	Perception about security forces	Friendly and proactive=4, Friendly=,3 Moderately friendly = 2, Some how friendly = 1, Not at all friendly = 0
5	Perception about freedom of movement (due to armed group)	Highly secured=4, Secured=3, Moderately secured= 2, Some how secured= 1, Not at all secured = 0
6	Perception about local law and order situation (safety-security feelings)	Highly secured=4, Secured=3, Moderately secured= 2, Some how secured= 1, Not at all secured = 0
7	Perception about responsiveness of local traditional institutions (Karbari, Headman etc.)	Highly responsive=4, Responsive=3, Moderately responsive= 2, Some how responsive =1, Not at all responsive =0
8	Perception about enjoying cultural freedom	Highly secured=4, Secured=3, Moderately secured= 2, Some how secured= 1, Not at all secured = 0
9	Perception about enjoying customary rights	Highly secured=4, Secured=3, Moderately secured= 2, Some how secured= 1, Not at all secured = 0
10	Perception about enjoying religious freedom	Highly secured=4, Secured=3, Moderately secured= 2, Some how secured= 1, Not at all secured = 0
11	Perception about participation in IP'S social functions	Highly secured=4, Secured=3, Moderately secured= 2, Some how secured= 1, Not at all secured = 0
12	Perception about possibility of peace	Very much possible =4, Possible = 3, Moderately possible = 2, Least/doubt fully possible = 1, Not at all possible = 0
13	Fear feeling in "other" indigenous group areas when traveling	Frequently = 4, Not very frequently = 3 Rare = 2, Very rare = 1, Never = 0
14	Perception about satisfaction about inter community interaction	Highly satisfactory = 4, Satisfactory = 3, Moderately satisfactory = 2, Some how satisfactory = 1, Highly unsatisfactory = 0
15	Ability to engage with government without fear or anxiety	Always = 4, Not always = 3, Rare = 2, Very rare = 1 Never = 0
16	Govt. service delivery to CHT people	Treats all equally well =4, Favors only hill people = 3, Favors only Bangalee = 2, Favors only people of same origin of the service provider = 1, Treats all equally bad = 0
17	People attend other groups' festivals	Frequently = 4, Not very frequently = 3, Rare = 2, Very rare = 1, Never = 0
18	Festivals celebrated jointly	Frequently = 4, Not very frequently = 3, Rare = 2, Very rare = 1, Never = 0
19	Negative events "instigated" by outside elements	Frequently=43 Not very frequently=2, Rare=2, Very rare=1 Never=0
20	Can vote freely	Frequently = 4, Not very frequently =3, Rare = 2, Very rare = 1, Never = 0

The scale was prepared considering the specificity and nature of each indicator. The scale contained qualitative value labels (Likert Scale) and quantitative (numeric) interpretations for each of the labels. Value against each indicator was quantified on a scale of 0 (zero) through 4 (four). On this scale, 0 represents the lowest level of confidence-building and 4 represents the highest level of confidence-building.

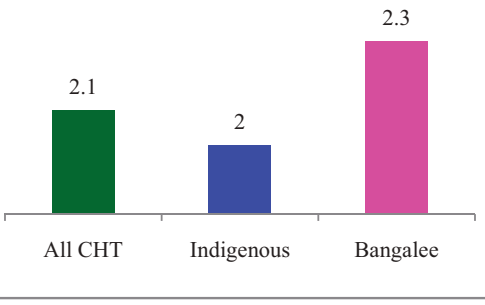
To calculate the index, the numeric value against each indicator has been added by respondents together and divided by the total number of indicators and respondents. We can summarize the methodology by the following formula:

$$CBI = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{Vij}{Nij}$$

Where,

CBI = Confidence-Building Index
Vij = Value obtained for i-th indicator by j-th respondent
Nij = Total number of indicator and respondent
n = Total number of indicator, i.e., 20
m = Total number of respondent i.e., 3238

Figure 23.1: Overall confidence building index in CHT



Confidence-Building Index for communities can be estimated in a similar fashion. As such, the analysis plan or scaling procedure was developed and finalized through repeated group discussions using qualitative techniques with local indigenous and Bangalee leaders, and community people, and consultation meetings with knowledgeable persons of CHT. The value of CBI ranges from zero to four. The qualitative interpretation of value of CBI has been made for ease of understanding and this was also formulated through repeated group discussions in CHT. All pertinent feedbacks were considered in finalization of the index.

The status of peace and confidence-building in CHT has been found to be low across the communities and indicators. The value of CBI is 2.1 (the highest possible CBI value being 4) for all the communities living in CHT in general. It indicates a moderate level of peace and confidence-building, which is not satisfactory. Since there is an ethnic conflict between the Bangalee and the indigenous communities, the peace and confidence-building status is crucial for both the communities. Indicators used to estimate CBI are the same as applied for both the communities. There is no remarkable difference in CBI for these two communities- both the communities belonging to the category of 'moderately confident'. The value of CBI for the Bangalees stands at 2.3, while this value for the indigenous communities as a whole is 2.0. The difference between these two broad ethnic groups is minimal by only 0.3 across the indicators. According to the local Bangalee and indigenous knowledgeable people, the possible reasons for this relatively higher CBI value for the Bangalees may be that they are living in the vicinity of security forces, and the civil administration of the Government is also relatively favourable to them.

Box 23.2: Interpretation of CBI

The value of CBI varies from 0 to 4

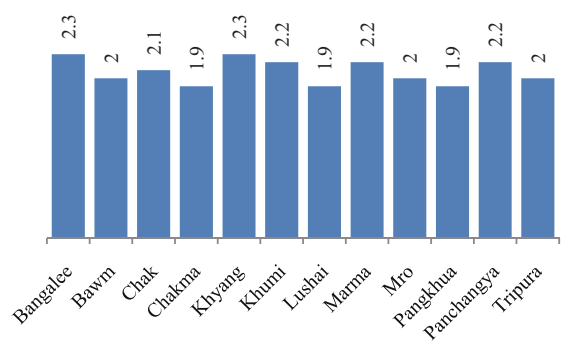
0 (Zero) = 'No confidence'
1 (One) = 'Poor confidence'
2 (Two) = 'Moderately confident'
3 (Three) = 'confident'
4 (Four) = 'Highly confident'

It has been found that no particular community could obtain a CBI-score beyond the average or moderate. Among the indigenous communities, no substantial difference in the status of peace and confidence-building has been found. According to the value of CBIs obtained by respective indigenous communities, the highest CBI (2.3) exists among the Khyang community, followed by Marma, Khumi and Tanchangya (each 2.2). On the scale of CBI,

there are four communities that stand at the level of 2.0; they include Bawm, Chak, Mro and Tripura. The CBIs for another three communities- Chakma, Lushai and Pungkhua- is about 1.9 which implies *poor confidence status.*

Peace and confidence-building status in terms of indicators used in CBI is not satisfactory. Status of CBI for each indicator either falls under the category of 'moderately confident' or under that of 'poor confidence'. The indigenous people appeared to stand at the level of 'moderately confidence' against eleven indicators and at the 'poor confidence' level against another nine indicators. The Bangalee community stands at the 'confident' level against two indicators (namely, 'government service delivery to people' and 'capability to vote freely'). Besides, they (the Bangalee community) obtained a score of 'moderately confident' against thirteen indicators, and 'poor confidence' against the rest of the indicators.

Figure 23.2: Confidence Building Index by Community



23.3 Status of Peace and Confidence Building: What People Really Think

In our quest for knowledge about what people in CHT really think but don't always state about peace and confidence (in CHT) – a series of qualitative exercises including in-depth interviews with relevant people and focus group discussions were held. It is worth delineating our learning obtained through these exercises, which are presented below.

People living in the CHT are pessimistic about implementation of the CHT Accord 1997. Most of the indigenous and Bangalee community leaders think that no government will implement the CHT accord. Slow pace of implementation, i.e., non-establishment of Land Commission, withdrawal of the Army Camps, and improper rehabilitation of indigenous refugees are the reasons for pessimism about implementation, as indicated by indigenous leaders during focus group discussions. In reality, a stalemate situation has been created regarding the implementation of the CHT Accord. This has been proved through the opinion given by the Bangalee leaders. One said that *"Awami League signed the Accord but did not implement during their regime; and on the other hand, BNP as opposition in the Parliament, declared that they would cancel the Accord but the reality is that they did not do it."*

Relationship between indigenous people and Bangalees is not mono-dimensional, rather it is multi-dimensional. Two types of relationship scenarios have been found in this study. It has been revealed that, in most cases, indigenous and Bangalee people do not tolerate each other, however; *Adi* (old) Bangalees and indigenous peoples are friendly with each other. The cold relationships have been expressed by a traditional indigenous community leader in one focus group discussion where an indigenous community leader said that peace would not be possible without eviction of Bangalee settlers from CHT. Warm relationship between indigenous people and Bangalees has also been observed by the consultants as well. A Union Parishad Chairman from IPs expressed his opinion that *'*Bangalees *are our brother; we have no enmity with them'*. It should be noted that these Bangalees are people who have been living in CHT for more than thirty years and they are not settler Bangalees. The other part of

the relationship scenario, i.e., warm/sympathetic relationship, has been unveiled by a Bangalee leader in his statement. He commented *'We did not come here on our own, rather the Government brought us here, and we did not grab land of indigenous people. Indigenous people have no fault but we don't know where we can go'.*

The presence of security forces are considered as a fear and/or harassment factor by many indigenous people. The indigenous people have been harassed and oppressed in various other ways apparently in the name of security concerns while transporting their cultivated crops or other non-perishable goods by roads and boats. It was also no exception even when they moved to markets or other places. Moreover, the indigenous people are experiencing discrimination at security check posts and in the process of security checks. Even old people and women also experience the same types of harassment in such situations. The indigenous peoples expect polite behavior from the security forces.

Security forces are "non-responsive" to the day to day life problem, as pointed by many indigenous people. At the time of focus group discussions, they reported that they do not get proper response from the security forces when they need security support. In a rural area under the Rangamati district, it was found that training of army was going on and they were practicing open gunfire on a cropland damaging the standing crops and hindering neighbouring civil population's peaceful movement on a nearby road. Previously, a cattlehead also got killed by astray bullets from the gun of a soldier; and this incident gave rise to panic among the indigenous people. The local people reported that they had informed the army authority to take initiative to stop such practices, but their efforts only went in vain.

Recapitulation: Peace and Confidence Building Status

Development of peace and confidence-building is not an easy task in a region like CHT where a number of ethnic communities live and have a long drawn history of insurgency. Problems like recognition of ethnic identity, Bangalee influx in the region, counter-insurgency operation by military, land-grabbing, forced migration, and conflict and violence between indigenous people and the Bangalees are some of the major factors determining development of peace and confidence-building in CHT. Assessment of peace and confidence building has been done, using a total number of twenty relevant indicators which were devised in a participatory manner. 'Confidence Building Index (CBI)' has been estimated to obtain a robust, precise, and comparable measurement of peace and confidence- building status in CHT. The value of CBI varies from 0 (zero) to 4 (four), where 0 means 'no confidence', 1 implies 'poor confidence', 2 indicates 'moderately confidence', 3 indicates 'confident', and finally 4 appears as 'highly confident'. The study has revealed a moderate confidence level (value of CBI=2.1) among the peoples irrespective of ethnicity living in this region. The Bangalees (value of CBI=2.3) has been found to be relatively more confident than the indigenous communities (value of CBI=2.0). At the indicator level, this scenario does not deviate significantly from the average level. Development of peace and confidence-building in this region among all the communities should be a top priority to ensure true human development as well as to sustain that process.

CHAPTER XXIV
KEY FINDINGS

The accompanying baseline survey is an attempt to provide an exhaustive and comprehensive resource base in terms of data/information regarding the people living in CHT on major socio-economic and development of peace and confidence building indicators. This endeavor is the very first attempt to provide an all encompassing socio-economic scenario of CHT representing all the individual indigenous community and Bangalee. This chapter summarized the major key findings on some broad areas like socio-economic infrastructure in *para*, demography, migration or displacement, land ownership and dispossession, employment, crop production, income, savings, credit, household assets, food consumption, education, health, water-sanitation, access to information and local government institutions, women empowerment and violence, promoting peace and confidence building, knowledge on peace accord and community empowerment.

Para Profile

The concept of *para* in CHT is synonymous to the concept of *village* in the plain land of Bangladesh. In CHT, the average population/*para* is 241 and average number of HH/*para* is 46. Majority *paras* in CHT (57%) falls under the category "*para* with only one indigenous group (mono-indigenous)" followed by *paras* where only indigenous people of different groups live (20%). In 16% *para*s of CHT only Bangalee live. In 7% *para* indigenous people and Bangalee live together.

Among the physical infrastructures, the condition of roads has been found to be deplorable: only 16% villages have access to metallic roads. Average distance between *para* and metallic road is 4.5 km. and it requires on average 1 hour time to visit metallic road from a *para*. Union Parishad and Upazila HQs are respectively 2.2 km. and 5.7 km. away from the *paras*. Economic hubs such as hat/bazaar (market place/ trading centre) are about 7 km away from *paras* which means 1.5 hours of travel to reach a hat/bazaar.

Government primary schools and NGO schools have been found in one-third and half of the *paras* respectively while secondary schools can be found rarely in a *para* in CHT. The average distance between an NGO school and a *para* in CHT is bit closer (0.8 km.) than a govt. primary school (1.4). UH&FWC is around 5.5 km. away from the *paras* whereas one-fifth of the *paras* have satellite clinic.

Common property resources like reserve forest of *mouza*, grazing land and accessible lake or water bodies are found in one-third of the *paras*. Accessible forest and rivers are around 2 km. away from the *paras* on average.

Household Background Information

The average household size in CHT is 5.2 which is higher than the national average (4.8). The household size of the Bangalee (5.4.) is slightly higher as compared to that of the indigenous peoples (5.1).

The CHT population is comparatively young age-structured corresponding to that of the national population pattern. About 58% of the population belongs to below 24 years, and 5%

belong to 60 years and above. The mean age of CHT population is 23 years with not much variation between indigenous and Bangalee communities.

The sex ratio of the indigenous and the Bangalee are estimated to be both at 104.4 which is 2 percentage points lower than the national sex-ratio. 72% of CHT population (age 15+years) is married followed by 23% unmarried, 5% widowed, 0.7 % separated, and 0.4% divorced.

Only 7.8 % of CHT people completed primary education and 2.4% completed secondary education. The average year of schooling for CHT population is only 2.8. The dependency ratio in CHT is 82.1 which is little bit lower than the national dependency ratio. Dependency ratio of indigenous and Bangalee are 76 and 91 respectively.

Farming/cultivation (plough) is the primary occupation of 18% of the total population. *Jum* cultivation is the source of occupation among 14% indigenous population. Business and salaried job has been found in 3% and 3.5% of CHT population respectively. More than 9% of CHT population work as day laborer in agricultural and nonagricultural sector. About 25% of household members are students and more than 20% household members are old age people.

In rural CHT, about 9% households are female-headed. Female-headed household has been found higher (12%) in Bangalee than among indigenous peoples (7%).

Migration Scenario

About 62% of the Bangalee populations are living in rural CHT for less than 30 years. It implies that close to two-thirds of the current Bangalee population in CHT are transmigrated people.

Around 31% of households living in rural CHT had to change their usual place of residences at least once in their life-time and on average a household had to change the permanent address 1.7 times. About average 38% of all indigenous population living in CHT had to shift from their places of usual residences. An average indigenous household had to change the permanent address for almost 2 times and 20% was displaced more than once. Chakmas are the worst affected: 72% Chakma households were displaced from the places of their usual residences in last 30 years.

About 22% Bangalee households had to change their permanent addresses during last three decades. During 1997-2007, an average Bangalee household had to move from their first permanent residence in CHT about 1.5 times. In most instances, the settler households have preferred to move to locations adjacent to security forces' camps due mainly to security perceptions.

At least one household member in 13% CHT rural households had to out-migrate from his/her *para* before the signing of the CHT Accord in 1997. While 5% Bangalee households have reported that any of their household member(s) had out-migrated before the signing of the accord.

Enquiry into the causes of out-migration reveals that in 10% of CHT rural households, their member(s) migrated due to reasons related with security concern, and communal or political conflict. Households member returned back in about 10% all CHT households after the signing of the CHT Accord.

Land Ownership, Possession and Dispossession

There is a wide diversity in type of land, ownership of land, unit of measurement and land management in CHT as compared to that in plain lands of Bangladesh. Conservative estimation considering only registered ownership category reveals that only one-third population of the CHT enjoy land ownership with a significant variation between the indigenous (30%) and the Bangalee household (42%). Land ownership scenario becomes less gloomy when in addition to registered ownership, traditional customary (recorded) ownership has been taken into consideration. Estimation shows that half of the total CHT households which is 20% higher them registered ownership. Using the most liberal methodology of land ownership which considers all the three types of ownership – it is evident that almost all the CHT households (93%) have land irrespective ethnic identity. It implies that most CHT population – irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee – enjoy some kind of land ownership.

An average rural household owns about 235 decimals of land (all types of land including common property). An indigenous household owns about 318 decimals and a Bangalee household owns 132 decimals. Agricultural land (plough and *jum*) is owned by about 27% households.

Ownership of *jum* land is significantly (46%) pronounced among indigenous communities than that among Bangalees (5%). Out of about 364,000 acres of cultivatable land about 73,000 acres are under plough cultivation and about 99,000 are available for *jum* and about 66,000 acres of land is used as homestead. Among the indigenous communities, most land falls under the category of traditional- customary property (55%). Over half (52%) of land property has been categorized as 'Registered Ownership' for Bangalee which is remarkably higher than that of indigenous people (21%).

About 22% indigenous households reported incidence of land dispossession. Chakma people are mostly affected by land dispossession (41%) followed by Tanchangya (22%). Majority of dispossession incidents have taken place during the life time of father of the current owners (11%) and about 6% lost their lands during his/her own ownership period. On average, a CHT household has lost about 90 decimals of land during ownership of three generation (the current owner, father and grand father of the owner). An average indigenous household has lost about 115 decimals and Bangalee household has lost about 58 decimals.

Household Assets

In rural CHT, almost all households possess own house. The status of possession of tube well is significantly higher among the Bangalees than that among the indigenous groups. In terms of possession of furniture, Bangalees are in a significantly better-off position than the indigenous people. Rural CHT households are much deprived in terms of possession of modern communication devices such as telephone/mobile, radio, television. A few HH possess own transport (e.g., bicycle, motorcycle, jeep/auto rickshaw, boat). In most cases, indigenous HH possess more agricultural appliances than the Bangalees. A number of indigenous groups possess more livestock, poultry and trees as compared to the Bangalees.

On average, a Bangalee HH owns assets worth Taka 61,730, which is 30% higher than that among average indigenous HH in rural CHT. The valuation of HH assets of Khyang community is the highest among the eleven indigenous communities. Pangkhua community

records the lowest valuation of HH assets. Bangalee ranks the third highest in the valuation of HH assets. The variation among the different communities not only reflects difference in socio-cultural status, but also shows unequal distribution of local economy. The composition of household assets among the indigenous community is dominated by nature of plantation, livestock and poultry, followed by type of home, which is almost similar to the Bangalees.

Housing Status

Almost all households possess own houses. The majority (63%) of the houses of indigenous communities are *kutcha* followed by *machaan*. Among the Bangalee community almost all (96%) the houses are *kutcha*. Straw/jute stick/leaves/*chaan* has been used as the main roof construction material for the main house among the indigenous group (55%) more frequently than that among the Bangalees (37%). For the Bangalee community, sheet/wood is the most frequently (58%) used roof construction material of their main house. Bamboo is the most frequently used wall construction material for both among the indigenous (75%) and Bangalee (53%).

In rural CHT, on average, the indigenous and Bangalee people possess almost similar number (2+) of dwelling rooms. Among the eleven indigenous communities, Bawm household possesses the highest number of dwelling rooms (2.6). Khumi HH possesses the least (1.6).

An average Bangalee household has 333 sq.ft. living space, which is 18% higher than that of an average indigenous HH (282 sq.ft). Among indigenous peoples, Bawm HH has the highest amount of living space on average (408 sq.ft.) and Chak HH possesses the least (209 sq.ft).

More than 91% of indigenous households and 73% of Bangalee households do not have access to household electricity.

Employment Scenario

On average, 2.75 person in a household (HH size is 5.2), that is 52% of the total household members is either employed or employable. The pattern of employed and employable persons as percentage of household member is similar (around 50 %+) irrespective of different indigenous groups or Bangalee.

The majority of the employed and employable people fall in the age group of 25-29; around 16% of the employed and employable persons are in this age bracket irrespective of ethnicity. Among the employed and employable persons, more than 90% are full-time employed. Irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee, two-thirds of the employed persons are self employed.

Out of all emloyeed persons, 84% earn money and remaining 16% do not earn money from their work. A 94% of the employed rural indigenous people are income earner, which is 22 percentage-points lower than among the Bangalees (72%). Among the indigenous income earner people, 53% are male and 47% female. But, among the Bangalee income earners, 70% are male and only 30% are female. An income earner in CHT, on average, earn for 9.36 months per year without significant variation among ethnicities.

Agriculture and Crop Production

The cultivation technologies practiced in CHT for crop culture are plough and *jum* depending upon the suitability of the land. Nearly two-thirds of rural households are farming households who cultivate various types of crops in their farms. One-third households are involved in field cropping only, about one-fifth are involved in *jum* only, and a small portion (9%) does both field and *jum* agriculture. Plough and *jum* cultivation has been found in more than 50% of all indigenous households, while most Bangalee households depend on plough agriculture.

The average amount of land under cultivation during the last year (2007) cropping season was 138 decimals under field cropping and 161 decimals under *jum* cropping among indigenous households. But land under plough cultivation for Bangalee households was 151 decimals which is significantly higher than that of indigenous households. On the other hand, *Jum* cropping area is considerably higher among indigenous households (163 decimal) than among Bangalees. Estimates show that during the cropping year 2007, at least 252,000 acres of land had been brought under field cropping and 296,000 acres under *jum* cultivation. More than 35 types of different crops were cultivated with major crops limited to 7 types including paddy, turmeric, ginger, arum, *binny* paddy, and banana.

In CHT, the productivity of paddy (34 maunds per acre) under field cropping is substantially higher than the average national scenario (27 maunds per acre). Productivity of field cropping is higher than that in *Jum* culture (15 maunds per acre). Among Bangalees, the productivity of paddy under field cropping as well as *jum* is higher than those among the indigenous communities.

Household Income

There are 35 different types of income sources applicable for rural households in CHT. Almost all the CHT households have at least one agriculture related income source, and some of them earn from multiple sources related with agriculture. On the whole, the indigenous households are more related with agriculture than the Bangalees. The cumulative percentage of indigenous households has reported income from the agriculture related source is about 136%, while the same for the Bangalees is 96%.

The average annual net income of a rural household in the region irrespective of ethnicities is about Tk. 65,852, while the same in rural Bangladesh (at the current price of January 2008) is about 1.28 times higher. Community wise analysis reveals that household annual net income of the Bangalees in CHT though less than that of the rural Bangladesh is comparatively higher than that of average indigenous community households (Tk. 71,031 vs. Tk. 61,641).

Over 50% of the annual net income of all CHT households comes from sources related with agriculture; non-farm wages constitute about 15% closely followed by business related sources (13%). The share of agriculture related source in generating net annual income of all indigenous households is higher as compared to the Bangalees (63% vs. 49%).

On the whole, about 7% of the household annual net income (Tk.4, 471) has been contributed by the working and/or income earning women members of the household. For Bangalee households, the contribution of women in generating household income is only 4% while the same among the indigenous communities is 11%. Estimation of women's share/contribution does not consider domestic work as income in calculation process.

Household Expenditure

The average household annual expenditure in CHT is relatively low. The household annual expenditure in rural CHT is lower than that of rural Bangladesh (Tk. 62,000 vs. 73,000). The share of food expenditure is extremely high across the communities comprising about 90% of total household expenditure. The annual household expenditure on health and education for an average household is extremely low with Tk.605 and Tk.398 respectively.

The share of annual household spending for maintenance of the female members is disproportionately low (around 30%) i.e., an average female member in CHT household is two-fold discriminated than her male counterpart. This is also indicative of the high extent of intra-household discrimination against women.

Household Savings and Credit

In CHT, about 87% households have some savings with average household savings of Tk. 3542. The amount of savings for Bangalee population (Tk. 4643) is relatively higher than that of indigenous household (Tk. 2647). In terms of per capita savings, an average household member has Tk.702, while an average IP household member possesses Tk.467 and Bangalee household member, Tk. 890. NGOs have been appearing as a place of depositing savings for both Bangalees (46%) and indigenous peoples (30%).

About 54% of all CHT households reported their partial access to credit. The Bangalees have higher access to credit as compared to the indigenous communities. The average amount of credit received by a household during the last three years (2004-2007) is Tk.4597, while an average indigenous household and Bangalee household had received Tk. 5,283 and Tk. 12,674 respectively.

The Commercial Banks (including Krishi Bank), BRDB, Micro-credit NGOs, and traditional money lenders/local elites are the major sources for credit. Bangalee households were found more advanced in taking credit from formal sectors like banks and NGOs.

The largest portion of households, who have taken loans, had spent the loaned money for maintaining household expenditure (37%). However, about 28% households invested the loaned amount directly for income generating activities (IGA).

Food Consumption, Food Security and Poverty

Food habit reflected in food items consumed by the CHT people is almost similar to the plain land people except few items like *nappi* (a special type of dry fish), bamboo shoots, and dry vegetables. Except some special dishes in indigenous households (e.g., nappi, dry vegetables and bamboo shoots), the food consumption basket is similar among the indigenous groups and the Bangalees.

The physical quantity of daily food intake per person in CHT is about 781 gm. The average daily per capita food intake of Bangalee household is higher (800 gm), which is 769 gm among the indigenous communities. Over 50% of food intake comes from rice followed by vegetables (30%). Gender disaggregated data on daily food intake reveals that an average

female member of household gets 17% lesser amount of food as compared to her male counterpart.

In terms of energy intake of food, people living in rural CHT use to have 1,798 k.cal. per day per person, which is less than the level of the hardcore poor (below 1805 k.cal). The average per capita daily energy intake status of the Bangalees (1,842 k.cal) is slightly better than the indigenous communities (1,762 k.cal) but still under the level of the absolute poor (below 2,122 k.cal). The daily average energy intake is the least among Bawm (1,440 k.cal) followed by Lushai, Chak and Khyang (1,600 k.cal each).

'Food Poverty' is widespread in CHT. Most indigenous peoples in CHT are *not* secured in relation to availability of food during most time in a year; *Ashar* (June-July) and *Sravan* (July-Aug) being the worse months. However, for the Bangalees the food security status is little better as compared to the indigenous peoples. Since CHT is a food deficit region of the country, the whole issue of improving food security status deserves special attention.

According to Direct Calorie Intake (DCI) method, 62% households in the region irrespective of ethnicities are living below absolute poverty line (below 2,122 k.cal), while about 36% are hardcore poor (below 1,805 k.cal). Poverty is relatively less pronounced among the Bangalees with about 59% of Bangalee households are absolutely poor and about 31% are hardcore poor.

According to CBN method poverty incidences has been found more deplorable, it has been found that about three-fourth of the households (74%) live below the lower poverty line (<Tk.866/ person/month) and 86 % households live below upper poverty line (<Tk.1,025/ person/month). Households living below lower and upper poverty lines are 78% and 89% respectively among indigenous people and 69% and 83% respectively among Bangalee. Community wise data indicates that the households below lower poverty line range between 100% of Lushai and 71% of Chakma and households below upper poverty line range between 100% of Lushai and 84% of Chakma.

Poverty status of women should be a grave concern where almost all women in CHT (94%) are living below the absolute poverty line and about 85% below the hardcore poverty line.

Education

About one-fourth of the respondents have reported that there is no school in the *para* or in close proximity to the community. About 82% children of 5-16 years are enrolled in primary or secondary school. The enrollment among the Bangalees is marginally higher than that among the indigenous peoples.

Three-fifths reported that their children go to nearby or far away government primary school. The average travel time for going to a nearby school is around 26 minutes. The corresponding average travel time for going to a far away school is around 75 minutes.

The dropout scenario among the students is deplorable with 65% households reporting about discontinuation of children's education before completion of primary and 19% after primary.

Financial problem is the main reason for dropout. The other reasons reported include *distance, children are not welcome at school, and medium of instruction is not*

understandable, helping parents, insecurity, and lack interest of child. The mother tongue of relevant indigenous peoples has not been used as language of book and as medium of instruction in school.

Primary Health Care

In CHT, the peoples' knowledge status about health problems and about the facilities and providers to go for care if these health problems occur is simply deplorable. Their awareness is very low on how to prepare ORS, ANC checkup, PNC checkup, and delivery by medically trained provider, place to go for child vaccination, ARI treatment of child, and place to go for treatment of TB/leprosy.

The contraceptive prevalence rate is 54%, and the unmet need for family planning is 12%. Therefore, as against 73% demand for family planning nationally, the rate is 66% in CHT.
Service provider's visit to home level is low and varied by communities. It is higher in Bangalee and Khumi communities, and lower in Pangkhua, Khyangs and Mros. Visit by NGO health visitors is low in Chak, Pangkhua, Khumi and Tanchangyas. Use of both Satellite clinic and NGO clinic is less pronounced among Khyangs, Khumi, Mros and Pangkhua. Use of district hospital is very low in prevalence among Lushai and Marma. The awareness of the people of rural CHT about the MCWC, School Health Clinic and Community Clinic is unacceptably low.

Availing ANC and PNC checkup facilities is low among Khyangs, Khumis and Mro. The knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy is also unacceptably low among above communities along with Chaks, Lushais and Tanchangyas. The actual status of TT immunization among pregnant women is also deplorable, especially that among the Khumis.

Regarding reasons for not availing medical treatment services from public health and/or NGO facilities, the most commonly mentioned reasons are *'don't know where to go',* and *'facility/ provider too far'*.

Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

The major source(s) of drinking and cooking water in CHT are not safe. They travel long distance to fetch drinking water, which in turn takes a substantial amount of time off from their daily livelihood. In the dry season, regardless of the communities, almost all experience inadequate supply of water: Moreover, there is widespread gender discrimination in collection of water: it is the female members of household who suffer most due to water scarcity and inadequate hygiene situation.

Possession of sanitary latrine among the CHT residents is not associated with sound practices. Additionally, practice of healthy personal hygiene including hand washing in critical times and disposal of household waste are crucial for pleasant environmental health. What more to observe in the study that both of these are quite far off the perfect and need a strong social mobilization and habit changing efforts to this regard. Given the fact, a typical geo-hydrological situation, cultural isolation, difficult communication as well as limited livelihood options render CHT population somehow detached from mainstream and lack of access to resources, services and infrastructure to their needs. In order to overcome these challenges, appropriate mechanisms have to be developed so as to address their special needs culturally appropriate for the indigenous peoples.

Access to Information

Overall 43% households with 50% of the indigenous and 34% of the Bangalee listen to radio, and 60% households with 54% of the indigenous and 68% of the Bangalee watch TV. Among all the indigenous communities, the exposure to radio is highest among Pangkhua with 94% and lowest among Tanchangya with 33%. The exposure to TV is highest among Khyang with 79% and lowest among Pangkhuas 16%.

The highest proportion of those not owning radio goes to neighbor's house with 16%, followed by those going to Hat/Bazar 6%, relatives' home 5%, friends' home 2%, and club /samity 0.1%. About 29% of those not owning TV visit neighbour's home, 15% Hat/bazaar, 10% to relative's home, 3% to friend's home, and 0.1% to club/Samity.

Access to Local Government and Nation Building Institutions and Community Empowerment

During three preceding months of the survey 51% of the respondents visited Karbari followed by 48% visited UP members, 40% UP Chairman, 32% Headman, 30% health worker (FWA/HA), 24% NGO, 20% Union Health and Family Welfare Centre (FWV/HW), and 10% Army/ BDR/APB Camp.

While the access to the public health system is not encouraging, relatively more discouraging is the access to various government offices with 1% each reported visiting BADC, DoL, and DoF, and 2% each visiting BRDB and Co-operatives. Households reported visiting sub-assistant agriculture offices constitute only 3% indicating very low access to the agriculture office.

During the last 3 years, a 3% of the households have visited the Circle Chiefs, 4% visited Hill District Council, and 1% visited both the CHT Development Board and CHT Regional Council.

Overall one-fifth of the households have membership (by any of the household members) in the CBO(s). Holding membership in the CBOs are 5 percentage points higher among the Bangalees than that among the indigenous people. One-tenth of all the CHT households with 13% of the Bangalees and 9% of indigenous peoples received skill development training in last one year.

Only 3% percent of the households of both indigenous peoples and Bangalees reported involvement in multi-community organizations. Involvement in multi-community organization is highest among the Bawms with 11% and lowest with 2% among both the Pangkhuas and Tripuras.

Women Empowerment and Development

Women and development issue has been assessed and the indigenous people has been found better positioned than the Bangalees. In this regard, the indigenous peoples are 12 percentage-points higher that the Bangalees. It is indeed a bleak scenario as still 56 and 68 percentage points need to be achieved respectively by the indigenous and Bangalee community in CHT.

The overall practice of independent decision making of women in CHT, irrespective of indigenous and Bangalee, is somewhat insignificant.

Violence against women (VAW) and the rights of women are the two critical areas of concern retarding the process of advancement of women. Irrespective of indigenous or Bangalee, the prevalence of verbal abuse, followed by battering is highly pronounced in CHT. Dowry related violence is almost absent among the indigenous peoples, however the same among the Bangalees has been reported by one-fourth of the respondents.

In the community level, the sexual abuse and intimidation at workplace has been reported to be frequent by both the indigenous peoples and Bangalees. Knowing about incidence of rape has been reported by 6% of the respondents which is less among the indigenous peoples (1%). In general, domestic violence has been reported more than the violence in community.

Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord

Assessment of the knowledge status of the CHT people about the CHT Accord shows that, in general, majority of the population possess extremely inadequate knowledge about the content of the Accord. They rather merely know that there has been an Accord which is known as the 'Peace Treaty'. The overall knowledge score of a CHT household (respondent) against some purposively selected indicators is about 15 point (out of 100), with 16.72 for indigenous peoples and 12.58 for Bangalees.

The plausible reasons responsible for low knowledge-base include absence of intensive discussion on the issues among CHT population, veiled several negotiation meetings before signature of the accord, absence of consensus among various communities of CHT and between Bangalee and IPs, low level of consciousness or awareness due to lack of education, and memory recall problem (because the accord was signed 10 years back in 1997).

Conflict and Violence Scenario

Before the CHT treaty, about 20% of the CHT households have faced armed violence with 25% of indigenous and a slightly over 10% than of the Bangalee. While 5% households have reported of being wounded or killed among all CHT households, those reporting among indigenous and Bangalee are 7% and 2% respectively.

Overall 0.4% of CHT households with 0.6% of indigenous and 0.4% of Bangalee have faced abduction during last ten years. About 17% households with slight less than 25% of indigenous and 8% of Bangalees have faced extortion during last three years (2005-2007).

Overall 42% of CHT households with 46% indigenous and 38% Bangalee do not feel confident to move anywhere outside their own community.

Although the majority of the Bangalee reports that the relationship between Bangalee and the indigenous are *"friendly"* and *"almost friendly"* the majority of the indigenous people report that it is *"not friendly"* and *"hostile"*.

A total of eleven factors act as constraints to peace in the CHT. About 81% have reported *communal threat*, followed by 80 percent reporting *extortion,* 78% both reporting *abduction* and *armed conflict*, 77% *ransom,* 75% *restricted movement*, 74% *lack of trust among communities*, 73% both reporting *insecurity of women* and *fear of eviction from own land*, and 67% reporting *fear of insecurity of children*.

Peace and Confidence Building Status

Assessment of peace and confidence building has been done using a total of twenty relevant indicators which were devised in a participatory manner. 'Confidence Building Index (CBI)' has been estimated to obtain a robust, precise and comparable measurement of peace and confidence-building status in CHT. The value of CBI varies from 0 (zero) to 4 (four), where 0 means 'no confidence', 1 implies 'poor confidence', 2 indicates 'moderately confidence', 3 indicates 'quite confidence', and finally 4 means 'high confidence'. This study reveals a moderate confidence level (value of CBI=2.1) prevailing among the people in CHT irrespective of ethnicity. The Bangalees (value of CBI=2.3) has been found to be relatively more confident than the indigenous communities (value of CBI=2.0). At the indicator level, this scenario does not deviate significantly from the average level.

References

Adnan, Shapan (2004). *Migration land Alienation and Ethnic Conflict: Causes of Poverty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh*, Dhaka, Bangladesh: Research and Advisory Services.

Ali, M. Emran and Tsuchiya (2002). *Land Rights of Indigenous People of Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh,* Centre for World Indigenous Studies, Fourth World Journal, Vol. 5, Number-1.

Ali, S. Mahmud (1993). *The Fearful State: Power, People and Internal War in South Asia,* London: Zed Books.

Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (2003). *Banglapedia* (the National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh*)*. Online. http://banglapedia.search.com.bd/

Bangladesh District Gazetteers (1975) Chittagong Hill Tracts, Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, Establishment Division, Dacca.

Bangladesh Peoples Democratic Movement (UK*)*. *'Bangladesh: Planned Ethnocide of Minority Nationalities In Chittagong Hill Tracts'*. Online. 9 January 2008. http://www.radicalparty.org/humanrights/chit_do8.htm

BBS (2007a). *Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005*, Dhaka: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (2007b). *Bangladesh Population Census 2001, National Series, Volume-2, Union Statistics,* Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (2007c). *Bangladesh Population Census 2001, Community Series, Zila: Bandarban,* Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (2007d). *Bangladesh Population Census 2001, Community Series, Zila: Khagrachhari,* Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (2007e). *Bangladesh Population Census 2001, Community Series, Zila: Rangamati,* Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (2006). *Statistical Pocketbook of Bangladesh 2005*, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (2003). *Bangladesh Population Census 2001, National Series (Provisional)*, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (1994). *Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Volume-1, Analytical Report*, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

BBS (1993). *Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Volume-2, Union Statistics*, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Barkat, Abul et al. (2008). *Development as Conscientization: The Case of Nijera Kori in Bangladesh*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Pathak Shamabesh.

Barkat, Abul and Asmar Osman (2007a). *"Bangladesh Economy: Experiences and Challenges"*, Keynote paper presented at *Switzerland-Bangladesh Business Forum (SBBF) Luncheon Meeting*, Dhaka: July 28, 2007.

Barkat, Abul (2007b). *"Violence against Women in Bangladesh: How Serious We Are?"* Paper presented at the First National Conference on *"Achieving Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5: Where we are and what needs to be done"*, organized by Institute of Child and Mother Health (ICMH NC-I), Dhaka.

Barkat, Abul et al. (2007c). "Assessment of Socio-Economic Improvement in the Life of Targeted People with special focus on Extreme poor, Women & Girls because of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Intervention: An Impact Study", conducted by Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) for WaterAid Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Barkat, Abul et al. (2007d). "*Study on Mainstreaming Gender and Reaching Poor in Environmental Sanitation, Hygiene and Water Supply in Rural Areas (ESHWARA)",* conducted by Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) for Water & Environmental Sanitation Section, UNICEF, Bangladesh.

Barkat, Abul et al. (2002). *"Economic and Social Impact Evaluation Study of the Rural Electrification Program in Bangladesh"*, conducted by Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) for NRECA International Ltd (partners with the REB & USAID for the Rural Power for Poverty Alleviation (RPPR) Program) Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Barkat, Abul and Shamsul Huda (1988). "*Politico-Economic Essence of Ethnic Conflicts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh"* in *Social Science Review*, Vol.-V, No-2, pp.103-127, December 1988: The Dhaka University Studies, Part-D.

Bhikkhu, Prajnalankar (2007). *CHT on Historical Outline with Special Reference to Its Current Sittuation*, Global Politician: Home >>South Asia >>India, Pakistan & Bangladesh. Online. 12 January 2008. http://www.globalpolitician.com/23185-india

CAMPE (2001). Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)>>Home>>Education Watch>> *Education Watch 2001*. Online. 12 February 2008. http://www.campebd.org/content/EW2001.htm

Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development; Indigenous Peoples Development Planning Document; Bangladesh, Project Number: 32467, Asian Development Bank. Online. 12 February 2008. http://www.adb.org/IndigenousPeoples/Rural-Development-Project-IPDP.pdf.

GoB-UN (2005). *Millennium Development Goals Bangladesh Progress Report 2004*, Government of Bangladesh & United Nations; Dhaka

Gordon, David, et al. (2003). *Child Poverty in the Developing World*, Bristol, UK: The Policy Press.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh >>Home >>Ministry of Agriculture >>Handbook of Agricultural Statistics, December 2007 >>Crop Yield >>Average Yield of Rice from 1971-72 to 2005-06 (season-wise). Online. 10 March 2008. http://www.moa.gov.bd/statistics/Table3.01CY.htm).

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh >>Home >>Ministries: Divisions: Departments >>Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs >>Peace Accord. Online. 11 December 2007. http://www.mochta.gov.bd/client_peace_accord.php?id=2 (also 1 & 3).

Halim, Sadeka & Raja Devasish Roy (2007). *Population Transfer and Ethnic Conflict in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh,* NCCR- North South IP 7 Sub–Project to, Indigenous Communities and Settlers: Resource Conflicts in Frontier Region of South and South East Asia, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Zurich, Switzerland. (unpublished)

Loffler, L.G. (1991). *Ecology and Human Rights: Two Papers on CHT, Bangladesh*; Zurich (Mimeo).

Loncheu, S. (2004). '*The Bawm Indigeneous People'*, Bawm Literature Forum >>Who Bawms Are. Online. 26 December 2007. http://www.bawm.info

Majid, Mustafa, ed. (2005). *Bangladesher Mongoloid Adivashi* (The Mongoloid Aboriginals of Bangladesh). Dhaka, Bangladesh: Mowla Brothers.

Ministry of Finance (2008). *Bangladesh Economic Review-2007*, Economic Adviser's Wing, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

Mohsin, Amena (1997). *The politics of Nationalism: The case of the CHT*, Dhaka, Bangladesh: The University Press Limited.

NIPORT (2007). *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007, Preliminary Report*, National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

NIPORT (2005). *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2004,* National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Rokonuddwla, Abu Roshde (2007*). "Strategic management of post insurgency situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts"*, National Defense College (NDC) Journal, Vol. 6, No. - 1.

Roy, Raja Devasish (2004). "*Challenges for Juridicial Pluralism and customary Laws of Indigenous Peoples: The case of the Chittagong Hill Tracts*, *Bangladesh"*, in C.K. Roy (ed.). *Defendending Diversity: Case Studies*, Sammi Council, Swedish Section.

Roy, Raja Devasish (2003). *The Discordant Accord: Challenges towards the Implementation of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord of 1997*, in The Journal of Social Studies, 100th Issue, *Perspectives on Peace: Visions and realities,* Dhaka: Center for Social Studies.

Roy, Raja Devasish (2000). *"Administration"*, in Philip Gain, (ed.) (2000). *The Chittagong Hill Tracts: Life and Nature at Risk,* Dhaka: Society for Environmental and Human Development (SEHD).

Roy, Raja Devasish (1996a). "Forests, Forestry and Indigenous People in the CHT, Bangladesh", Paper presented at the workshop on *The Rights of Tribal and Indigenous Peoples* held in New Delhi, India, February 23-25, 1996 (mimeo).

Roy, Raja Devasish (1996b). *Decline of self-government and process of land loss among the Pahari Adivasis of the CHT: Will this process lead to any change of direction?*, (mimeo)

Roy, Rajkumari Chandra Kalindi (2000). *Land rights of the indigenous peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh*. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), (IWGIA document; no. 99)

Roy, Rajkumari Chandra Kalindi (1996). *Land rights of the indigenous peoples of the CHT,* NORAD/Jumma People Network in Europe (JUPNET).

Shelly, Mizanur Rahman, ed. (1992). *The CHT of Bangladesh: The untold Story,* Dhaka, Bangladesh: Centre for Development research (CDRB).

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (as modified on 17 May, 2004). Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.

United Nations (2005). *Bangladesh Common Country Assessment 2004*, the United Nations.

Van Schendel, William (1995). 'The Invention of the "Jummas": State Formation and Ethnicity in Southeastern Bangladesh,' in: R.H. Barnes, Andrew Gray and Benedict Kingsbury (eds.), *Indigenous Peoples of Asia,* Association for Asian Studies, Monograph and Occasional Paper Series, Number 48, pp. 121-144.

World Health Organization (1987). *'Concept of Health Behaviour Research'*, SEARO Regional Health Papers No 13, Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO), New Delhi: 1987.

Annex-1: Tables

Chapter IV

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of HH according to age.

Community	Age group										
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	N	Mean	HH Size
Bawm	12.5	14.4	12.2	20.5	12.8	10.3	11.2	6.1	312	24.2	5.8
Chak	9.5	12.7	11.9	22.2	9.9	13.1	13.1	7.5	252	26.7	5.2
Chakma	10.7	11.9	12.1	20.2	16.4	10.8	11.7	6.2	3621	25.2	5.0
Khyang	13.5	13.9	12.0	22.0	12.0	12.0	10.8	3.9	259	22.4	5.5
Khumi	16.8	16.8	10.1	18.7	11.6	11.6	9.0	5.6	268	21.9	6.2
Lushai	14.7	9.3	6.7	20.0	24.0	8.0	12.0	5.3	75	24.8	5.0
Marma	12.4	13.8	10.7	18.0	15.6	12.1	12.1	5.4	2311	24.6	4.9
Mro	14.6	15.5	12.9	18.1	12.7	10.4	9.4	6.4	425	23.0	6.3
Pangkhua	10.2	11.6	15.1	20.0	20.0	8.4	9.3	5.3	225	23.6	4.5
Tanchangya	13.0	14.7	11.2	18.9	16.2	11.5	8.0	6.5	339	23.7	5.7
Tripura	14.1	16.3	13.4	16.5	15.2	9.9	10.8	3.9	1085	24.3	5.5
Indigenous People: All	12.1	13.4	11.9	19.1	15.4	11.0	11.3	5.6	9172	24.3	5.1
Bangalee	13.6	14.9	13.7	18.2	14.7	10.6	8.9	5.4	7821	22.7	5.4
All CHT	12.7	14.1	12.7	18.7	15.1	10.8	10.2	5.5	16993	23.6	5.2

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of HH according to sex

Community	Sex		
	Male	**Female**	**All**
Bawm	51.6	48.4	100
Chak	48.8	51.2	100
Chakma	51.8	48.2	100
Khyang	52.5	47.5	100
Khumi	49.3	50.7	100
Lushai	52.0	48.0	100
Marma	50.4	49.6	100
Mro	50.6	49.4	100
Pangkhua	52.4	47.6	100
Tanchangya	47.2	52.8	100
Tripura	51.6	48.4	100
Indigenous People: All	51.1	48.9	100
Bangalee	51.1	48.9	100
All CHT	51.1	48.9	100

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of HH member according to marital status

Community	Marital Status						All CHT
	Unmarried	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Child	
Bawm	21.8	38.8		1.3		38.1	100
Chak	23.8	40.5		4.8		31.0	100
Chakma	19.2	44.8	0.1	2.4	0.1	33.4	100
Khyang	18.9	41.3	0.8	1.9		37.1	100
Khumi	15.3	38.8	0.7	2.6	0.4	42.2	100
Lushai	26.7	37.3		5.3		30.7	100
Marma	15.8	44.7	0.6	2.6	0.3	36.0	100
Mro	11.3	41.6		4.2	0.2	42.6	100
Pangkhua	17.8	40.0	1.3	4.0	0.4	36.4	100
Tanchangya	20.6	39.8	0.9	2.7	0.9	35.1	100
Tripura	12.1	41.5	0.6	2.1	0.4	43.3	100
Indigenous People: All	17.3	43.3	0.4	2.6	0.2	36.2	100
Bangalee	13.0	41.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	42.2	100
All CHT	15.3	42.5	0.4	2.6	0.2	39.0	100

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of HH according to type of educational institution.

Type of educational Institution	Community													
	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Indigenous People: All	Bangalee	All CHT
Govt. (mainstream)	43.3	52.0	38.2	14.3	7.1	65.3	36.1	4.2	48.0	22.7	30.8	34.1	37.0	35.4
Private (mainstream)	9.0	15.5	13.3	6.2	3.7	10.7	9.6	5.4	26.7	11.5	8.1	11.1	13.9	12.4
Aliya Madrasa													2.1	1.0
Quomi/ Hafizia/Private Muslim religious institution/Madrasah													1.0	0.5
NGO School	3.8		2.1	9.3	3.7		1.6	6.1		5.3	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.2
Other religious educational institutions	0.3		0.5	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.2			0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Adult literacy centre		3.2	0.4	0.4			0.9				0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Not Referred	43.6	29.4	45.5	69.5	85.1	21.3	50.7	84.0	25.3	60.5	57.9	51.2	43.1	47.5
N	**312**	**252**	**3621**	**259**	**268**	**75**	**2311**	**425**	**225**	**339**	**1085**	**9172**	**7821**	**16993**

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of HH according to highest class passed.

Community	Highest class passed																		
	No education	Not referred	Primary					Secondary					Higher secondary		Graduation			Graduation +		Average in years
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	N	
Indigenous People: All	7.9	46.0	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.7	6.3	3.1	3.1	4.2	4.6	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0			2.7
Bawm	6.1	41.0	5.8	6.4	4.5	4.8	6.4	5.8	3.5	6.1	3.8	4.5	1.3						312	3.3
Chak	1.2	34.9	6.0	8.3	7.1	4.8	7.5	6.0	4.4	5.2	7.5	4.8		2.4					252	3.9
Chakma	7.1	40.4	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	7.3	3.9	3.5	5.2	6.6	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3621	3.3
Khiang	6.9	67.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	6.2	3.9	1.5	0.8	2.3	0.8	0.8							259	1.3
Khumi	6.2	82.2	1.5	3.1	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.4							259	0.6
Lushai		22.7	6.7	5.3	2.7	4.0	10.7	13.3	13.3	8.0	5.3	6.7	1.3						75	5.6
Marma	9.6	45.2	5.6	7.0	5.8	5.2	6.5	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.3	0.3	0.2		0.1		0.0	2310	2.5
Mro	26.4	60.2	2.8	3.8	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7								425	0.6
Pankhua	7.1	17.8	8.4	9.8	5.8	5.3	9.8	3.1	6.2	12.0	9.3	4.0		0.4		0.9			225	4.7
Tanchangya	12.1	50.4	6.8	6.8	3.8	5.0	6.2	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.5		0.6					339	1.8
Tripura	2.2	57.1	6.7	7.2	4.8	4.3	5.4	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.0	1.4	0.1	0.3		0.1			1084	2.1
Bangalee	8.4	39.0	6.2	6.8	5.9	7.2	9.4	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.5		0.1	0.0			2.9
All CHT	8.2	42.8	5.7	6.4	5.4	5.9	7.8	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0		xxx	2.8

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of HH according to Occupation (SECONDARY).

Occupation	Community													
	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Indigenous People: All	Bangalee	All CHT
Farmer/cultivator (plough)	1.0	9.5	9.8	9.7			5.7	4.0		3.2	3.7	6.6	6.4	6.5
Farmer/cultivator (jum)	17.6	0.4	6.6	12.0	17.5	18.7	9.6	9.6	20.9	19.5	12.8	9.8	0.7	5.6
Homemaker (housewife)	4.8	1.2	5.8	8.9	2.6	4.0	4.9	12.9	4.0	6.2	5.4	5.7	0.8	3.4
Agri-laborer	1.9	3.6	4.2	11.6	0.4		8.7	4.5		8.8	4.7	5.4	2.6	4.1
Non-agri-laborer	2.2	4.4	6.1	3.1	3.0		6.0	2.8		1.2	10.6	5.7	3.3	4.6
Salaried job	0.3		0.2				0.3			0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mason			0.2				0.1	0.2			0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Carpenter	0.3		0.1				0.1		0.9			0.1	0.0	0.1
Auto Rickshaw/Jeep driver		0.4	0.0				0.1					0.0	0.1	0.1
Fisherman		0.4	2.6									1.0	0.6	0.8
Boatman			0.1									0.0	0.1	0.1
Blacksmith			0.0									0.0	0.0	0.0
Shopkeeper			0.2				0.2					0.1	0.2	0.1

Occupation	Community													
	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Indigenous People: All	Bangalee	All CHT
Petty trader	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.2		4.0	0.5	1.4	7.6	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
Business			0.0			5.3			2.2			0.1	0.2	0.2
Tailor		0.4										0.0	0.1	0.1
Driver		0.4										0.0	0.1	0.0
Cottage Industry		0.4	0.2				0.2					0.2	0.3	0.2
Village doctor/Quack/*Kabiraj*							0.1			0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0
Homeopath							0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0
Imam/Priest	0.3		0.0				0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired service holder													0.0	0.0
Mechanics							0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0
Sawyer						1.3	0.0					0.0	0.1	0.0
Cowboy				0.4			0.1					0.0	0.0	0.0
Political Leader			0.0				0.0			0.3		0.0		0.0
Student			0.0									0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed							0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled			0.2		0.4		0.1			0.6		0.1	0.0	0.1
Old age Person			0.0					0.2				0.0	0.0	0.0
No secondary occupation	69.6	78.2	61.9	53.3	76.1	66.7	62.6	64.0	64.4	58.1	62.0	63.1	82.6	72.1
Others			0.0				0.0					0.0		0.0
N	**312**	**252**	**3621**	**259**	**268**	**75**	**2311**	**425**	**225**	**339**	**1085**	**9172**	**7821**	**16993**

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of Household head according to age.

Indigenous Peoples & Bangalee	Age group						
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	N	Mean age (in years)
N (IP: All)	45	431	481	583	246	1786	
IP: All	2.5	24.1	26.9	32.6	13.8		43.5
Bawm		22.2	24.1	29.6	24.1	54	48.1
Chak	2.0	8.2	26.5	40.8	22.4	49	49.1
Chakma	2.5	25.6	28.0	30.8	13.1	731	43.0
Kiyang	2.1	14.9	27.7	36.2	19.1	47	45.1
Khumi	4.7	16.3	30.2	27.9	20.9	43	44.6
Lushai		33.3	26.7	26.7	13.3	15	42.1
Marma	2.6	23.0	25.8	36.9	11.7	469	43.5
Mro	2.9	11.6	26.1	30.4	29.0	69	49.0
Pangkhua	6.0	38.0	24.0	18.0	14.0	50	39.7
Tanchangya	3.3	33.3	30.0	23.3	10.0	60	40.0
Tripura	2.0	27.1	25.6	36.2	9.0	199	42.4
Bangalee	4.1	22.5	28.6	28.1	16.7		43.7
N (Bangalee)	59	327	415	408	243	1452	
All CHT	3.2	23.4	27.7	30.6	15.1		43.6
N(All CHT)	104	758	896	991	489	3238	

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of Household head according to sex.

Community	Sex			
	Male	Female	All	N
N (IP: All)	1670	116		1786
IP: All	93.5	6.5	100	
Bawm	96.3	3.7	100	54
Chak	85.7	14.3	100	49
Chakma	95.9	4.1	100	731
Khiang	91.5	8.5	100	47
Khumi	93.0	7.0	100	43
Lushai	93.3	6.7	100	15
Marma	91.0	9.0	100	469
Mro	84.1	15.9	100	69
Pankhua	96.0	4.0	100	50
Tanchangya	93.3	6.7	100	60
Tripura	95.0	5.0	100	199
Bangalee	87.9	12.1	100	
N (Bangalee)	1277	175	1452	
All CHT	91.0	9.0	100	
N (All CHT)	2947	291	3238	

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of household head according to marital status

Community	Marital Status						
	Unmarried	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	N
N (IP: All)	35	1650	10	88	3		1786
IP: All	2.0	92.4	0.6	4.9	0.2	100	
Bawm		94.4		5.6		100	54
Chak		83.7		16.3		100	49
Chakma	2.2	95.2		2.6		100	731
Khiang		91.5		8.5		100	47
Khumi	2.3	88.4	2.3	7.0		100	43
Lushai	13.3	80.0		6.7		100	15
Marma	1.5	91.3	1.1	5.8	0.4	100	469
Mro	1.4	79.7		18.8		100	69
Pankhua	8.0	80.0	4.0	8.0		100	50
Tanchangya	5.0	90.0		5.0		100	60
Tripura	0.5	96.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	100	199
Bangalee	2.3	87.9	1.2	8.2	0.4	100	
N (Bangalee)	33	1277	17	119	6		1452
All CHT	2.1	90.4	0.8	6.4	0.3	100	
N(All CHT)	68	2927	27	207	9		3238

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of Household head according to Type of Educational Institution.

Type of educational Institution	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
No education	1.6	3.7		2.6		2.3		0.6		2.0	3.3		2.9	2.2
Govt. (mainstream)	33.8	44.4	49.0	37.9	6.4	2.3	86.7	33.0	4.3	46.0	28.3	32.2	32.6	33.3
Private (mainstream)	10.7	11.1	14.3	12.7	4.3	4.7	6.7	6.8	5.8	40.0	11.7	8.5	12.8	11.6
Aliya Madrasa													0.8	0.3
Quomi//Hafizia/Private Muslim religious institution/ Madrasah													0.8	0.3
NGO School	0.3	1.9		0.3	2.1				1.4				0.2	0.2
Other religious educational institutions	1.1	1.9		0.4			6.7	2.8				0.5	0.2	0.7
Adult literacy centre	1.1		8.2	0.5				2.1				0.5	0.9	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of Household head according to highest class passed.

Community	Highest class passed																		
	No Education	Not response	Primary					Secondary					Higher secondary		Graduation			N	Average in years	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		Average	N
N (IP: All)	129	845	41	72	78	80	141	39	59	96	99	80	10	15		2		1786		812
IP: All	7.2	47.3	2.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	7.9	2.2	3.3	5.4	5.5	4.5	0.6	0.8		0.1			6.0	
Bawm	5.6	35.2		7.4	3.7	5.6	3.7	9.3	1.9	7.4	9.3	7.4	3.7					54	6.6	32
Chak		36.7		6.1	16.3	4.1	8.2	6.1	2.0	8.2	10.2	2.0						49	5.5	31
Chakma	7.3	40.8	2.6	4.2	4.5	5.1	7.4	2.2	4.1	5.7	7.8	6.0	0.7	1.6				731	6.3	380
Khiang	4.3	83.0		2.1	2.1		2.1			4.3	2.1							47	5.8	6
Khumi	4.7	90.7						2.3		2.3								43	7.0	2
Lushai		6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	13.3	13.3	6.7	6.7	13.3	13.3						15	6.1	14
Marma	8.7	50.7	3.2	4.1	3.4	5.5	8.7	0.9	3.2	4.3	2.8	3.2	0.6	0.4		0.2		469	5.5	190
Mro	21.7	66.7	1.4			1.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4							69	5.6	8
Pankhua	8.0	6.0		2.0	10.0		22.0	2.0	8.0	24.0	8.0	8.0				2.0		50	6.8	43
Tanchangya	11.7	50.0		6.7	5.0	1.7	13.3		3.3	1.7	1.7	5.0						60	5.3	23
Tripura	1.0	57.3	2.5	4.0	4.5	4.5	8.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	3.5		0.5				199	5.6	83
Bangalee	7.8	45.7	2.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	11.3	2.5	3.5	4.4	2.5	3.5	0.1	1.0		0.5	0.1		5.5	
N (Bangalee)	113	664	34	71	53	90	164	37	51	64	37	51	1	14		7	1	1452		675
All CHT	7.5	46.6	2.3	4.4	4.0	5.3	9.4	2.3	3.4	4.9	4.2	4.0	0.3	0.9		0.3	0.0	xxx	5.8	
N(All CHT)	242	1509	75	143	131	170	305	76	110	160	136	131	11	29		9	1	3238		1487

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of Household head according to his occupation (PRIMARY)

Occupation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Farmer/cultivator (plough)	33.8		32.7	46.4	42.6			37.5	7.2		16.7	19.1	21.8	28.4
Farmer/cultivator (jum)	31.6	75.9	4.1	18.3	12.8	79.1	93.3	23.0	66.7	84.0	63.3	49.7	1.0	17.9
Homemaker (housewife)	2.1		2.0	1.5		4.7		4.1	1.4		1.7	1.0	6.7	4.1
Agri-laborer	5.9		20.4	2.6	21.3	2.3		9.6			8.3	8.0	9.7	7.6
Non-agri-laborer	9.2		6.1	13.0	14.9			6.2	2.9		6.7	12.1	14.0	11.3
Salaried job	3.0	5.6	20.4	1.5		4.7		4.3	2.9	4.0		2.0	5.5	4.1
Mason	0.1											0.5	0.7	0.3
Carpenter	0.2							0.6		2.0			0.7	0.4
Auto Rickshaw/Jeep driver	0.6			1.2				0.2					2.1	1.3
Fisherman	1.1	1.9		2.6									9.0	4.7
Boatman	0.1			0.1									1.2	0.6
Blacksmith													0.2	0.1
Shopkeeper	1.5	3.7	2.0	1.5	4.3			2.3					3.4	2.3

Occupation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Petty trader	2.4			3.1	2.1			3.0	2.9			1.5	6.7	4.4
Business	0.6	1.9		0.5				0.6				1.5	2.5	1.5
Tailor	0.1							0.2					0.7	0.3
Driver	0.4			0.4				0.4				1.0	1.0	0.6
Cottage Industry	0.1			0.1				0.2					0.1	0.1
Village doctor/Quack/kabiraj	0.2	1.9						0.2			1.7		0.7	0.4
Imam/Priest													0.1	0.1
Retired service holder	0.2			0.1			6.7			2.0			0.1	0.2
Mechanics	0.1			0.1				0.2					0.3	0.2
Sawar	0.1			0.1									0.1	0.1
Cowboy													0.1	0.0
Social worker													0.1	0.1
Student													0.1	0.0
Unemployed													0.1	0.1
Children	0.1			0.1				0.2					0.2	0.2
Disabled	0.1			0.3										0.1
Old age Person	6.1	9.3	12.2	5.5	2.1	7.0		6.6	15.9	8.0	1.7	3.5	9.4	7.6
No secondary occupation	0.2			0.4										0.1
Others	0.1			0.1		2.3								0.1
All														
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of Household head according to his occupation (Secondary)

Occupation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tanch-angya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Farmer/cultivator (plough)	8.4	1.9	10.2	10.3	10.6			9.0	7.2		5.0	7.0	10.9	9.5
Farmer/cultivator (jum)	10.8	9.3		9.4	25.5	7.0		12.8	11.6	4.0	20.0	11.1	1.9	6.8
Homemaker (housewife)	1.2		2.0	1.2	6.4	2.3	6.7	0.6	1.4	2.0		1.0	1.2	1.2
Agri-laborer	13.1	5.6	8.2	9.4	25.5	2.3		20.3	11.6		26.7	13.1	8.1	10.9
Non-agri-laborer	15.6	9.3	16.3	15.9	8.5	9.3		14.5	5.8		3.3	33.7	11.4	13.7
Salaried job	0.6	1.9		0.5				0.6			1.7	0.5	1.1	0.8
Mason	0.1								1.4			0.5	0.3	0.2
Carpenter	0.4			0.3				0.6		4.0			0.2	0.3
Auto Rickshaw/Jeep driver	0.2		2.0	0.1				0.4					0.4	0.3
Fisherman	2.9			7.1									2.1	2.5
Boatman	0.1			0.3									0.4	0.2

Occupation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tanch-angya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Blacksmith	0.1			0.1									0.1	0.1
Shopkeeper	0.3			0.3				0.9					0.5	0.4
Petty trader	4.1	9.3	2.0	5.5			13.3	0.9	4.3	28.0	3.3	1.5	2.6	3.5
Business	0.4			0.1			13.3			8.0			0.3	0.4
Tailor													0.1	0.1
Driver													0.4	0.2
Cottage Industry	0.2		2.0	0.3				0.2					0.2	0.2
Village doctor/Quack/kabiraj	0.2							0.4			1.7		0.1	0.1
Homeopath													0.1	0.0
Imam/Priest	0.1	1.9											0.1	0.1
Retired service holder													0.1	0.0
Mechanics													0.1	0.1
Sawar	0.1						6.7						0.1	0.1
Cowboy													0.1	0.0
Political Leader	0.2			0.1				0.2			1.7			0.1
Student													0.1	0.0
Old age Person	0.1							0.2				0.5	0.2	0.2
No secodary occupation	40.4	61.1	57.1	38.4	23.4	79.1	60.0	37.5	56.5	54.0	36.7	31.2	56.3	47.6
Others	0.1			0.1				0.2						0.1
All	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	54	1452	3238

Table 4.14: HH reported household size in the community.

Indicator: Household size	Community													
	Indigenous People:All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	5.5	6.2	5.0	4.9	6.3	4.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.2
Maximum number	17	11	11	16	9	14	10	11	17	12	12	12	24	24
Minimum number	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Standard deviation	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.0
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 4.15: Female headed household size in the community.

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Reported female headed HH (Average)	4.7	6.5	6.7	4.6	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.9	7.4	4.0	3.8	5.4	4.6	4.6
Maximum number	17	8	11	13	4	7	3	6	17	6	6	12	13	17
Minimum number	1	5	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Standard deviation	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.0	3.0	.	1.3	4.5	2.8	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.4
N	116	2	7	30	4	3	1	42	11	2	4	10	175	291

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of Household head (Female) according to age.

Community	Age group									
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	N	Mean age (in years)
N (IP: All)				1	17	20	42	36	116	
IP: All				0.9	14.7	17.2	36.2	31.0		50.1
Bawm								100.0	2	78.5
Chak							57.1	42.9	7	58.4
Chakma					20.0	33.3	26.7	20.0	30	44.5
Kiyang							75.0	25.0	4	51.3
Khumi							100.0		3	49.7
Lushai						100.0			1	42.0
Marma				2.4	14.3	14.3	35.7	33.3	42	50.3
Mro							36.4	63.6	11	64.3
Pangkhua					50.0		50.0		2	37.5
Tanchangya					50.0		25.0	25.0	4	42.8
Tripura					20.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	10	45.3
Bangalee				4.0	14.3	28.0	29.1	24.6		46.5
N (Bangalee)				7	25	49	51	43	175	
All CHT				2.7	14.4	23.7	32.0	27.1		48.0
N (All CHT)				8	42	69	93	79	291	

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of Household head (Female) according to Marital Status

Community	Marital Status						All	
	Unmarried	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Child	Total	N
N (IP: All)	5	41	7	60	3			116
IP: All	4.3	35.3	6.0	51.7	2.6		100	
Bawm				100.0			100	2
Chak		14.3		85.7			100	7
Chakma	6.7	70.0		23.3			100	30
Khiang				100.0			100	4
Khumi			33.3	66.7			100	3
Lushai				100.0			100	1
Marma	2.4	31.0	9.5	52.4	4.8		100	42
Mro		9.1		90.9			100	11
Pankhua				100.0			100	2
Tanchangya	25.0	25.0		50.0			100	4
Tripura	10.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	10.0		100	10
Bangalee	0.6	26.9	7.4	61.7	3.4		100	
N (Bangalee)	1	47	13	108	6			175
All CHT	2.1	30.2	6.9	57.7	3.1		100	
N(All CHT)	6	88	20	168	9			291

Table 4.18: Percentage distribution of Household head (Female) according to Type of Educational Institution.

Type of educational Institution	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
No education	2.6			6.7				2.4					4.6	3.8
Govt. (mainstream)	14.7		14.3	23.3				14.3	9.1			20.0	16.0	15.5
Private (mainstream)	5.2			13.3				2.4				10.0	9.1	7.6
Quomi/Hafizia/Private Muslim religious institution/marasah													1.1	0.7
Other religious educational institutions	0.9						100.0							0.3
Adult literacy centre	5.2		42.9					7.1					1.7	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	116	2	7	30	4	3	1	42	11	2	4	10	175	291

Table 4.19: Percentage distribution of Household head (female) according to highest class passed.

Community	Highest class passed																			
	No Education	Not Response	Primary					Secondary					Higher secondary		Graduation			All	Average in years	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N	Average	N
Indigenous People: All	12.9	67.2	0.9	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	0.9	1.7	3.4	1.7	2.6							6.0	
N (IP: All)																		116		23
Bawm	50.0	50.0																2		
Chak		85.7			14.3													7	3.0	1
Chakma	13.3	46.7		6.7		3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	3.3	6.7						30	6.5	12
Khiang		100.0																4		
Khumi		100.0																3		
Lushai		100.0																1		
Marma	14.3	69.0	2.4		2.4	4.8	2.4			4.8								42	4.7	7
Mro	18.2	81.8																11		
Pankhua	50.0	50.0																2		
Tanchangya	25.0	75.0																4		
Tripura		70.0				10.0					10.0	10.0						10	7.7	3
Bangalee	10.3	64.0	1.7	5.7	1.1	4.0	5.7	0.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.6		0.6					4.8	
N (Bangali)																		175		45
All CHT	11.3	65.3	1.4	4.1	1.4	3.8	4.1	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.4		0.3					5.2	
N(All CHT)	33	190	4	12	4	11	12	2	6	7	5	4		1				291		68

Table 4.20: Percentage distribution of occupation (PRIMARY) of Household head (Female).

Occupation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Farmer/cultivator (plough)	10.3		14.3	23.3				7.1				10.0	5.1	7.2
Farmer/cultivator (jum)	15.5				50.0		100.0	11.9	45.5	100.0	50.0	10.0	0.6	6.5
Homemaker (housewife)	30.2		14.3	33.3		66.7		42.9	9.1		25.0	20.0	53.7	44.3
Agri-laborer	7.8		14.3	3.3	50.0	33.3		7.1				10.0	5.7	6.5
Non-agri-laborer	8.6		14.3	13.3				4.8			25.0	20.0	9.7	9.3
Salaried job	3.4			6.7				2.4				10.0	2.9	3.1
Fisherman													0.6	0.3
Shopkeeper													1.1	0.7
Petty trader	1.7							2.4				10.0		0.7
Tailor													0.6	0.3
Cottage Industry	0.9			3.3										0.3
Old age Person	21.6	100.0	42.9	16.7				21.4	45.5			10.0	18.9	19.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	116	2	7	30	4	3	1	42	11	2	4	10	175	291

Table 4.21: Percentage distribution of occupation (SECONDARY) of Household head (Female).

Occupation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Farmer/cultivator (plough)	9.5		28.6	10.0				7.1	18.2			10.0	9.1	9.3
Farmer/cultivator (jum)	9.5			3.3	25.0	66.7		11.9			25.0	10.0		3.8
Homemaker (housewife)	19.0		14.3	30.0	75.0	33.3	100.0	7.1	9.1	50.0		20.0	10.3	13.7
Agri-laborer	9.5			6.7				16.7			25.0	10.0	9.7	9.6
Non-agri-laborer	6.0			10.0				9.5					6.3	6.2
Mason													0.6	0.3
Blacksmith													0.6	0.3
Shopkeeper													0.6	0.3
Petty trader	0.9											10.0	1.1	1.0
Tailor													0.6	0.3
Cottage Industry	0.9			3.3									1.1	1.0
Village doctor/Quack/kabiraj	0.9							2.4						0.3
Old age Person	0.9											10.0	0.6	0.7
No secondary occupation	41.4	100.0	57.1	36.7				40.5	72.7	50.0	50.0	30.0	58.9	51.9
Others	0.9							2.4						0.3
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	116	2	7	30	4	3	1	42	11	2	4	10	175	291

Chapter VII

Table 7.1: HH reported possession of different items in the household (in %)

Type of Assets	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Own house	99.2	100.0	95.9	98.8	97.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	98.7	98.9
Tube-well	4.6		2.0	6.0		9.3		4.3	1.4		1.7	6.0	18.5	10.9
Almirah/ wardrobe	11.0	14.8	12.2	11.9	2.1	4.7	33.3	14.5		16.0	3.3	4.5	28.4	18.8
Table	31.7	59.3	18.4	34.6	12.8	9.3	46.7	34.1	13.0	64.0	30.0	18.6	56.1	42.6
Chair/bench/sofa	36.1	64.8	24.5	37.2	4.3	11.6	86.7	41.6	14.5	82.0	31.7	20.1	64.3	48.7
Cot	33.8	31.5	14.3	40.4	6.4	2.3	86.7	35.4	4.3	86.0	23.3	20.6	66.7	48.5
Bedding	97.5	100.0	89.8	97.1	97.9	95.3	93.3	98.3	98.6	100.0	96.7	98.5	97.0	97.3
Watch/clock	35.4	66.7	28.6	36.3	48.9	27.9	46.7	40.1	21.7	40.0	40.0	14.1	45.2	39.8
Radio	19.6	40.7	2.0	20.0	17.0	30.2	26.7	14.7	36.2	42.0	21.7	14.1	13.5	16.9
TV	8.0	14.8	4.1	10.4	10.6	2.3	13.3	8.1	1.4	6.0	6.7	1.0	16.9	12.0
Bicycle	1.2		8.2	1.4	2.1			0.6	1.4		1.7	0.5	5.0	2.9
Motorcycle													0.4	0.2
Jeep/Auto rickshaw	0.5		2.0	0.7				0.6					1.5	1.0
Boat	7.9	3.7	2.0	18.7				0.2					14.7	11.0
Handloom	6.7	1.9	10.2	9.0				7.0	2.9		5.0	5.0	0.5	3.9
Sewing machine	3.6	42.6	2.0	3.6	2.1	2.3	13.3	1.5		8.0			3.4	3.5
Telephone/mobile	2.0	11.1	2.0	0.7	4.3			4.1			1.7	0.5	10.1	5.6
Agricultural appliance	50.4	74.1	32.7	33.8	83.0	97.7	93.3	52.0	97.1	96.0	63.3	52.8	31.5	41.9
Cow/Buffalo	29.0	37.0	34.7	27.5	40.4	32.6	26.7	38.8	18.8	16.0	26.7	12.1	39.8	33.8
Goat/sheep	20.7	11.1	16.3	22.2	27.7	27.9		23.2	2.9	4.0	30.0	18.6	18.2	19.5
Pig	34.1	79.6	32.7	28.6	55.3	81.4	80.0	17.9	88.4	56.0	38.3	36.2	1.0	19.3
Poultry birds	73.4	85.2	75.5	68.4	83.0	93.0	46.7	80.6	89.9	34.0	81.7	68.3	67.3	70.7
Plantation/Trees	24.7	31.5	2.0	24.6	63.8	18.6		27.7	37.7		28.3	16.1	20.9	23.0
Gun/rifle	1.1	3.7		0.1		11.6	6.7	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.8
Alna	9.5	18.5	6.1	11.4		2.3	13.3	9.4		8.0	11.7	8.0	30.0	18.7
Music instruments	0.6	5.6		0.4		2.3		0.9					0.3	0.5
Solar energy	2.1	11.1	4.1	2.3			26.7	0.2	4.3	8.0			4.1	3.0
Generator	0.6	1.9		0.5				1.1					0.1	0.4
Battery	5.4	13.0		6.7	12.8		40.0	4.5		6.0	5.0	0.5	3.5	4.5
Gold	28.3	42.6	30.6	31.9	14.9	4.7		40.3			16.7	13.1	48.4	37.3
Silver	6.0	7.4	4.1	4.1	6.4	16.3		8.3	11.6		8.3	4.5	5.0	5.6
Clothing	95.6	98.1	87.8	97.3	95.7	97.7	100.0	93.8	85.5	98.0	96.7	96.5	95.0	95.3
Utensils	97.7	100.0	91.8	97.9	95.7	100.0	100.0	97.9	89.9	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.0	97.8
Others	0.8			1.6	2.1		6.7	0.2					2.9	1.8
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 7.2: HH reported frequency of possession of different items in number

Type of Assets	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Own house	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Tube-well	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Almirah/ wardrobe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Table	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
Chair/bench/sofa	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.4
Cot	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.4
Bedding	12.5	20.7	8.0	11.4	13.8	14.7	10.0	15.1	11.1	10.9	12.9	9.7	13.2	12.8
Watch/clock	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5
Radio	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
TV	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Motorcycle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jeep/Auto rickshaw	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Handloom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sewing machine	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telephone/mobile	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Agricultural appliance	2.5	4.9	1.3	1.4	5.4	5.9	6.1	2.7	6.2	5.2	2.8	2.5	1.4	2.0
Cow/Buffalo	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0
Goat/sheep	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Pig	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	0.4	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4
Poultry birds	6.0	7.9	5.7	5.5	7.2	8.0	3.8	7.3	5.1	1.8	7.7	4.2	4.8	5.5
Plantation/Trees	107.2	302.6	0.6	57.4	511.2	94.9	0.0	176.3	10.4	0.0	48.0	94.0	98.3	103.2
Gun/rifle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alna	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Music instruments	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar energy	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Battery	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gold	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	3.6	2.8
Silver	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 7.3: HH reported current price of the possessing items (in TK)

Type of Assets	Indigenous people & Bangalee													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Own house	11264.4	12318.5	9514.3	11643.0	16489.4	5051.2	7366.7	12388.1	10834.8	6782.0	15831.7	7670.9	18993.3	14730.2
Tube-well	205.0	0.0	244.9	250.3	0.0	248.8	0.0	218.2	4.3	0.0	36.7	278.9	1175.9	640.3
Almirah/ wardrobe	342.4	400.0	230.6	468.1	53.2	12.8	273.3	331.3	0.0	794.0	70.0	150.8	971.1	624.3
Table	184.4	295.4	76.5	229.2	78.7	19.8	213.3	197.5	82.6	251.0	130.8	78.1	372.1	268.5
Chair/bench/sofa	317.0	625.9	392.9	440.4	44.7	72.1	314.3	261.4	99.3	446.0	151.7	102.5	521.7	408.8
Cot	938.3	684.3	634.7	1246.0	191.5	9.3	866.7	992.2	113.0	692.2	727.5	618.6	1974.1	1402.8
Bedding	1611.9	3358.9	1072.2	1673.3	2045.1	1788.4	1466.7	1342.9	1494.2	1785.6	2006.5	1427.9	1493.4	1558.8
Watch/clock	102.8	126.7	84.7	134.4	181.9	57.2	60.0	88.9	77.5	82.3	97.7	27.7	130.8	115.4
Radio	132.0	316.3	16.3	135.6	178.7	223.3	332.0	76.5	226.1	376.5	130.0	88.5	98.5	117.0
TV	277.1	898.1	132.7	351.4	327.7	69.8	366.7	281.4	29.0	218.0	149.2	26.1	744.1	486.5
Bicycle	19.9	0.0	261.2	17.6	34.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	36.2	0.0	10.0	15.1	110.6	60.6
Motorcycle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	284.4	127.5
Jeep/Auto rickshaw	65.1	0.0	408.2	117.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	895.4	437.4
Boat	327.4	370.4	530.6	733.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1099.7	673.7
Handloom	177.8	5.6	130.6	386.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	23.9	0.0	48.3	36.7	39.5	115.8
Sewing machine	112.8	1101.9	30.6	118.9	53.2	69.8	666.7	48.0	0.0	310.0	0.0	0.0	134.3	122.4
Telephone/mobile	37.9	273.0	81.6	3.9	234.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.5	371.5	187.5
Agricultural appliance	757.7	542.0	252.7	553.9	1118.6	678.6	686.0	1019.6	1230.7	1218.0	497.0	808.4	490.3	637.8
Cow/Buffalo	8862.0	10324.1	16489.8	8242.5	12638.3	26162.8	4266.7	10518.6	6159.4	1580.0	10075.0	3075.4	10249.9	9484.4
Goat/sheep	777.4	364.8	1353.1	840.2	629.8	1183.7	0.0	900.9	115.9	106.0	1146.7	518.6	612.6	703.5
Pig	968.8	2517.0	1430.6	945.6	1527.7	2114.0	1493.3	528.4	2281.2	1339.0	938.3	600.2	14.9	541.0
Poultry birds	650.2	851.5	620.8	584.1	677.0	974.4	340.7	831.3	614.5	149.6	771.3	467.7	600.0	627.7
Plantation/Trees	13688.0	23444.4	1224.5	10267.7	64638.3	9988.4	0.0	20325.2	6669.6	0.0	11558.3	7343.2	11015.7	12489.7
Gun/rifle	86.3	170.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	116.3	4000.0	23.2	217.4	800.0	50.0	52.8	59.1	74.1
Alna	60.6	129.6	37.8	82.1	0.0	14.0	140.0	51.4	0.0	27.4	45.0	42.7	673.7	335.5
Music instruments	11.7	83.3	0.0	16.4	0.0	14.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	9.5
Solar energy	383.7	1333.3	1632.7	521.6	0.0	0.0	1466.7	21.3	1463.8	380.0	0.0	0.0	990.2	655.7
Generator	116.0	555.6	0.0	142.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	65.9
Battery	119.9	527.8	0.0	145.4	155.3	0.0	1486.7	74.7	0.0	196.0	76.7	1.5	104.4	112.9
Gold	2383.3	2350.0	3914.3	2329.0	797.9	232.6	0.0	4207.6	0.0	0.0	1141.7	733.7	4329.0	3255.8
Silver	132.6	388.1	28.2	55.3	19.1	1249.3	0.0	141.6	107.4	0.0	193.3	171.1	70.4	104.7
Clothing	1364.9	2405.6	1007.1	1472.7	1761.2	1387.7	1000.0	1146.9	1231.9	1304.0	2306.7	995.4	1667.4	1500.6
Utensils	962.1	1388.1	664.7	839.8	1694.7	829.1	1114.7	1044.8	1004.3	1042.2	1195.3	913.1	1357.5	1139.4
Others	28.2	0.0	0.0	61.6	63.8	0.0	20.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.1	48.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter VIII

Table 8.1: HH reported room where Indigenous people and Bangalee live in (in number)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported number of room (in average)														
Mean	2.36	1.83	2.45	2.54	1.68	1.67	2.07	2.36	2.22	2.12	2.62	2.16	2.38	2.36
Maximum	8	4	6	8	4	3	4	7	8	4	6	6	9	8
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 8.2: HH reported room space where indigenous people and Bangalee live in (in square foot)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported room space (in square foot) in average														
Mean	281.9	300.74	209.32	313.02	228.82	267.86	402.00	244.24	408.10	292.92	287.90	228.12	332.82	304.79
Maximum	1580.00	852.00	720.00	1580.00	550.00	810.00	875.00	872.00	990.00	550.00	810.00	850.00	1800.00	1800.00
Minimum	35.00	50.00	38.00	40.00	121.00	140.00	50.00	35.25	144.00	80.00	48.00	35.00	36.00	35.00
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 8.3: HH reported main construction material of roof of main house (in %)

Construction material	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Concrete	0.4			0.4				0.9					0.8	0.6
Sheet/wood	39.4	20.4	28.6	43.8	46.8	2.3	93.3	46.1	26.1	38.0	26.7	26.1	57.7	47.6
Tiles	0.3		2.0	0.1				0.6			1.7		0.4	0.4
Bamboo	5.7	1.9	4.1	7.8		2.3		5.1	2.9	6.0	1.7	5.0	4.3	5.0
Straw/jute stick/leaves/Chhan	54.7	77.8	63.3	47.6	51.1	95.3	6.7	49.5	75.4	50.0	73.3	68.8	37.5	47.0
Thatched bamboo/polythene	1.1		4.1	0.8	2.1			1.1		6.0	3.3	0.5	1.1	1.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 8.4: HH reported main construction material of wall of the main house (in %)

Construction material of wall of the main house	Community													
	indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Brick	1.7		8.2	1.6	2.1			2.1				1.5	2	1.85
Sheet/wood	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9			20.0	3.2		2.0		3.5	3	2.7
Mud wall	10			13.5	6.4	2.3		11.1			23.3	10.6	35	22.5
Bamboo	75	92.6	79.6	71.5	87.2	95.3	80.0	74.0	94.2	90.0	60.0	71.4	53	64
Straw/ leaves/Chaan	2		8.2	1.4	2.1	2.3		1.9	5.8			3.5	1	1.5
Thatched bamboo/polythene	9	5.6	2.0	10.9	2.1			9.4		8.0	16.7	10.6	7	8
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 8.5 : HH reported nature of the house (in %)

Nature of house	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Pucca	1.5		4.1	2.1	2.1			1.1				1.5	1.5	1.5
Semi- pacca	0.8	3.7	2.0	0.8				1.1				0.5	1.2	1.0
Kacha	63.5	13.0	18.4	92.3	44.7	2.3		64.0	4.3		56.7	42.2	96.2	78.2
Machan	34.2	83.3	75.5	4.8	53.2	97.7	100.0	33.9	95.7	100.0	43.3	55.8	1.0	19.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 8.6: Electrification status of the household (in %)

Electrification status	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Grid line	6.9	20.4	12.2	7.8	2.1	2.3		7.9			3.3	4.0	22.8	14.0
Solar	1.8	9.3	4.1	1.9			26.7	0.2	4.3	4.0		0.5	4.4	3.0
No electricity	91.3	70.4	83.7	90.3	97.9	97.7	73.3	91.9	95.7	96.0	96.7	95.5	72.8	83.0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter IX

Table 9.1: HH reported number of total employed and employable person during last one year (in number)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Mean	2.74	2.77	2.67	2.71	3.11	3.17	2.87	2.67	3.14	2.34	3.12	2.68	2.77	2.75
Maximum	8	6	6	8	8	8	5	8	8	5	7	8	12	12
Minimum	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 9.2: HH reported employed and employable person as a % of total HH member (%)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Employed and employable person	52.9	47.1	50.0	54.1	56.4	50	57.3	54.04	50.6	52.0	55.2	49.03	51.1	52.1
N	**9172**	**312**	**252**	**3621**	**259**	**268**	**75**	**2311**	**425**	**225**	**339**	**1085**	**7821**	**16993**

Table 9.3: HH reported age of employed and employable persons during last one year (in %)

Indicators	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Age group of employed and employable persons														
0-14	1.6	2.0	4.0	1.2	4.8	2.2		1.1	1.4	1.7	5.9	1.3	2.9	2.2
15-19	11.9	8.8	11.9	10.8	15.1	19.3	14.0	11.5	15.8	12.0	15.0	11.8	13.8	12.7
20-24	14.8	17.7	16.7	15.8	17.1	12.6	9.3	12.7	18.6	16.2	13.9	13.5	16.3	15.5
25-29	16.4	25.6	5.6	17.1	15.8	14.8	32.6	15.5	14.9	21.4	14.4	18.6	16.9	16.7
30-34	12.5	10.9	9.5	12.8	8.2	7.4	9.3	13.7	10.2	14.5	14.4	12.2	11.8	12.2
35-39	12.3	10.9	14.3	11.7	12.3	15.6	9.3	12.7	14.4	12.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.1
40-44	8.3	8.8	11.1	7.9	7.5	8.9	4.7	9.8	6.5	3.4	9.1	7.9	8.5	8.4
45-49	9.2	11.6	11.1	9.4	8.9	6.7	7.0	9.9	6.0	6.0	6.4	9.2	7.2	8.3
50-54	6.9	6.1	9.5	6.3	7.5	3.7	9.3	7.7	7.4	7.7	3.7	7.7	6.3	6.6
55-59	5.3	6.8	5.6	6.0	2.7	7.4	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.0	4.7
N	**4855**	**147**	**126**	**1958**	**146**	**135**	**43**	**1249**	**215**	**117**	**187**	**532**	**3997**	**8852**

Table 9.4: HH reported status of employed and employable persons during last one year (in %)

Employment status	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Fulltime	91.0	95.2	83.3	89.8	86.3	96.3	97.7	91.8	94.4	96.6	89.3	91.2	94.8	92.7
Part-time	7.0	4.8	8.7	7.9	11.6	3.7	2.3	6.2	4.2	2.6	10.2	6.8	3.1	5.2
Unemployed	2.1		7.9	2.3	2.1			2.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
N	**4855**	**147**	**126**	**1958**	**146**	**135**	**43**	**1249**	**215**	**117**	**187**	**532**	**3997**	**8852**

Table 9.5: HH reported nature of employment of employed persons during last one year (in %)

Nature of employment	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Self employed	63.9	78.9	56.0	67.5	47.6	92.6	100.0	54.9	83.0	94.8	60.2	49.9	67.5	65.5
Employed by others	10.7	4.1	27.6	9.7	18.2	0.7	0	14.1	2.4	2.6	7.5	12.7	19.9	14.9
Both	25.4	17.0	16.4	22.8	34.3	6.7	0	31.0	14.6	2.6	32.3	37.4	12.6	19.6
N	**4755**	**147**	**116**	**1913**	**143**	**135**	**43**	**1223**	**212**	**116**	**186**	**521**	**3914**	**8669**

Table 9.6: HH reported income earning status of employed persons during last one year (in %)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	**Bnagalee**	**ALL**
Income earning status	94.2	97.3	86.2	94.4	97.2	98.5	100	90.7	99.1	99.1	96.8	96.2	**71.6**	**84.0**
N	**4755**	**147**	**116**	**1913**	**143**	**135**	**43**	**1223**	**212**	**116**	**186**	**521**	**3914**	**8669**

Table 9.7: HH reported income earning status of employed persons during last one year by male-female (in %)

Income earning status	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Male	52.8	51.7	58.0	54.3	48.9	42.9	55.8	53.7	48.1	49.6	49.4	52.5	70.0	59.4
Female	47.2	48.3	42.0	45.7	51.1	57.1	44.2	46.3	51.9	50.4	50.6	47.5	30.0	40.6
N	4478	143	100	1805	139	133	43	1109	210	115	180	501	2803	7281

Table 9.8: HH reported number(s) of average month of earning of employed persons during last one year (in number)

Number(s) of month of earning	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bnagalee	ALL
Mean	9.31	10.41	9.04	9.38	9.17	10.87	8.91	9.08	9.82	9.18	8.26	9.13	9.45	9.36
Maximum	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Minimum	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	1	1	1
N	4478	143	100	1805	139	133	43	1109	210	115	180	501	2803	7281

Table 9.9: HH who collect fire wood (%)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH who collect fire wood/fuel	95.5	100	87.8	94.8	97.9	93	100	94.0	100.0	100	100	97.5	90.4	93.2
N	**1705**	**54**	**43**	**693**	**46**	**40**	**15**	**441**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**194**	**302**	**3018**

Table 9.10: HH reported Collection of fire wood/fuel: By sex (%)

Indicator	Community													
HH reported Collection of fire wood/fuel (by sex)	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Only Female	56.2	87.0	93.0	44.0	76.1	100	6.7	63.9	88.4	30.0	73.3	45.4	54.6	54.6
Only Male	3.5	0	2.3	4.3	2.2	0	0	3.4	2.9	8.0	3.3	2.6	22.4	22.4
Both	40.3	13	4.7	51.7	21.7	0	93.3	32.7	8.7	62.0	23.3	52.1	23.0	23.0
N	**1705**	**54**	**43**	**693**	**46**	**40**	**15**	**441**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**194**	**302**	**3018**

Table 9.11: HH reported time (hour) per year in collection of fire wood/fuel (by female)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported Collection of fire wood/fuel (By female)	183.8	192.9	179.1	175.3	224.8	165.8	34.4	202.8	336.4	46.3	198.6	149.9	196.4	188.1

Table 9.12: HH reported time (hour) per year in collection of fire wood/fuel (by male)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported Collection of fire wood/fuel (By male)	108.4	59.4	113.3	113.0	121.1	33.9	125.9	140.0	49.3	140.6	89.7	59.4	125.2	115.8

Chapter XV

Table 15.1: HH reported total numbers of HH members between 5-16 years.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Total number	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
N	**1285**	**43**	**37**	**494**	**41**	**31**	**9**	**337**	**58**	**32**	**43**	**160**	**1096**	**2381**

Table 15. 2: HH reported numbers of HH members between 5-16 years who are now enrolled in primary and secondary schools

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Enrolled in primary and secondary education	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
N	**1072**	**39**	**35**	**427**	**31**	**16**	**7**	**297**	**31**	**27**	**37**	**125**	**962**	**2034**

Table 15.3: Distribution of Self reported accessibility status of sending their children to govt primary school. (Q: 902)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
No school in the para or surrounding community	24.8	27.9	21.6	24.1	56.1	74.2	11.1	18.4	43.1	9.4	39.5	16.3	25.8	25.3
Children are not welcome in school	17.8	11.6	2.7	13.0	22.0	12.9	22.2	14.8	39.7	15.6	14.0	37.5	20.8	19.2
Children do not understand medium of instruction	4.3	9.3		0.2			22.2	1.2		21.9	7.0	21.3	0.6	2.6
Go to a near by school	38.3	51.2	43.2	35.4	12.2	6.5	44.4	45.1	19.0	59.4	34.9	44.4	40.1	39.1
Go to a far away school	18.7	9.3	27.0	21.5	17.1	12.9	11.1	23.7			18.6	12.5	23.4	20.8
Studies in a residential school	2.6	14.0	8.1	1.2		9.7	33.3	0.9	1.7	15.6	2.3	1.3	0.5	1.6
No response	12.1	9.3	16.2	17.2	14.6	3.2	11.1	11.3	6.9	9.4	4.7	3.8	9.7	11.0
N	**1285**	**43**	**37**	**494**	**41**	**31**	**9**	**337**	**58**	**32**	**43**	**160**	**1096**	**2381**

Table15.4: HH reported Travel time (in minute) to go to a nearby school.

Travel time (in minute)	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
10>	2.7	13.6	6.7	1.7				2.6				2.8	2.0	2.4
10-19	25.5	22.7	26.7	25.1		100.0	25.0	26.5	72.7	5.3	20.0	23.9	20.0	22.9
20-29	20.0	22.7	33.3	10.3	40.0		50.0	31.1	9.1	52.6	20.0	7.0	29.3	24.4
30-39	35.5	27.3	26.7	39.4	40.0		25.0	25.2	18.2	42.1	53.3	50.7	33.4	34.5
40-49	7.8	9.1		9.1				10.6				5.6	8.9	8.3
50-59	1.2			1.1	20.0			0.7			6.7	1.4	0.5	0.9
60+	7.3	4.5	6.7	13.1				3.3				8.5	5.9	6.7
Average	27	22	22	31	30	13	24	24	15	25	26	28	26	27
N	**490**	**22**	**15**	**175**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**151**	**11**	**19**	**15**	**71**	**440**	**930**

Table 15.5: HH reported Travel time (in minutes) to go to a far way school.

Travel time (in minute)	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
10>													0.4	0.2
10-19	0.4			0.9									0.4	0.4
20-29	3.8		10.0	5.7				1.3				5.0	0.8	2.2
30-39	11.3	25.0		15.1				10.0				10.0	5.1	8.1
40-49	11.7	25.0	10.0	7.5				18.8			37.5		5.9	8.7
50-59	6.7		20.0	7.5				2.5			12.5	15.0	2.3	4.4
60+	66.3	50.0	60.0	63.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.5			50.0	70.0	85.2	76.0
Average	70	55	60	74	120	68	77	65			51	67	80	75
N	**240**	**4**	**10**	**106**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**80**			**8**	**20**	**256**	**496**

Table 15.6: Household affordability status for access to govt. primary school

Affordability status	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Cannot afford any children at any time	14.8	2.6	3.2	11.9	16.7	46.7	37.5	11.6	30.9	10.7	9.8	22.9	9.7	12.4
Cannot afford during harvesting time	3.9			1.7	2.8			2.0	1.8	14.3	14.6	12.4	1.0	2.6
Cannot afford daughter during harvesting time	0.7							1.7		3.6	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Cannot afford some of their children irrespective of sex	10.8	21.1	9.7	8.0	16.7	20.0	12.5	7.1	30.9		14.6	13.7	10.8	10.8
Can not afford some of their children through out the year	6.0		9.7	7.5	2.8	10.0		3.1	9.1	3.6	4.9	7.8	7.6	6.7
Cannot afford daughter(s)	3.0	5.3	3.2	3.6	5.6			2.7	3.6	3.6		2.0	1.9	2.5
Can afford all	60.7	71.1	74.2	67.2	55.6	23.3	50.0	71.8	23.6	64.3	53.7	40.5	68.7	64.4
N	**1125**	**38**	**31**	**411**	**36**	**30**	**8**	**294**	**55**	**28**	**41**	**153**	**984**	**2109**

Table 15.7: HH reported language of book in school.

Language of book	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mother tongue	1.2	3.4		0.7				2.1				1.1	95.5	45.7
Other than mother tongue	98.8	96.6	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	4.5	54.3
N	**751**	**29**	**25**	**290**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**236**	**11**	**18**	**21**	**95**	**672**	**1423**

Table 15.8: HH reported language of medium of instruction in the school.

Medium of instruction	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mother tongue	2.3	3.4		3.1				2.1		5.6		1.1	95.5	46.3
Other than mother tongue	97.7	96.6	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	94.4	100.0	98.9	4.5	53.7
N	**750**	**29**	**25**	**289**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**236**	**11**	**18**	**21**	**95**	**672**	**1422**

Table 15.9: HH reported other than mother tongue as a language of book in school.

Indicator: HH reported other than mother tongue	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Bawm														
Chak														
Chakma														
Khyang														
Khumi														
Lushai														
Marma														
Mro														
Pangkhua	0.1											1.1		0.1
Tanchagya														
Tripura														
Bangaleegla	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9
N	**731**	**28**	**25**	**286**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**226**	**11**	**18**	**18**	**93**	**19**	**750**

Table 15.10: HH reported other than mother tongue as a language of medium of instruction in the school.

Indicator: HH reported other than mother tongue	Community													
	IP: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Bawm														
Chak	0.1											1.1		0.1
Chakma														
Khyang														
Khumi														
Lushai														
Marma														
Mro														
Pangkhua														
Tanchagya														
Tripura														
Bangaleegla	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.9
N	**721**	**28**	**25**	**277**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**226**	**11**	**17**	**18**	**93**	**19**	**740**

Table 15.11: HH reported discontinuation of child's study before completion of primary school. (Q: 904)

Whether discontinued	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Yes	59.1	75.0	33.3	53.7	50.0	33.3		67.5	60.0	75.0	42.9	63.2	70.8	65.2
No	40.9	25.0	66.7	46.3	50.0	66.7		32.5	40.0	25.0	57.1	36.8	29.2	34.8
N	**132**	**4**	**3**	**41**	**6**	**3**		**40**	**5**	**4**	**7**	**19**	**144**	**276**

Table 15.12: Average number of children who discontinued study before completion of primary school.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average number of children discontinued	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1
N	**78**	**3**	**1**	**22**	**3**	**1**		**27**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**12**	**102**	**180**

Table 15.13: HH reported number of child (boys) who discontinued study before completion of primary school.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average number of boys discontinued	1.1	1.0		1.1	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0		1.1	1.1	1.1
N	**52**	**2**		**15**	**2**	**1**		**20**	**2**	**2**		**8**	**81**	**133**

Table 15.14: HH reported number of child (girls) who discontinued study before completion of primary school.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average number of girls discontinued	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
N	**31**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**1**			**9**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**26**	**57**

Table 15.15: HH reported reasons for discontinuation of boys before completion of primary school.

Reasons for discontinuation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Distance	3.8							5.0				12.5	14.8	10.5
Financial	71.2	100.0		73.3		100.0		80.0		50.0		75.0	71.6	71.4
Children are not welcome at school	5.8							10.0	50.0				1.2	3.0
Medium of instruction is not understandable	1.9											12.5		0.8
Helping parent	7.7			6.7	100.0					50.0			2.5	4.5
Insecurity	1.9			6.7										0.8
Child doesn't have interest	7.7			13.3				5.0	50.0				9.9	9.0
N	**52**	**2**		**15**	**2**	**1**		**20**	**2**	**2**		**8**	**81**	**133**

Table 15.16: HH reported reasons for discontinuation of girls before completion of primary school.

Reasons for discontinuation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Distance	3.2			11.1									19.2	10.5
Financial	74.2	100.0		66.7	100.0			88.9	100.0	100.0	66.7	60.0	65.4	70.2
Helping parent	12.9		100.0					11.1			33.3	20.0		7.0
Child doesn't have interest	9.7			22.2								20.0	15.4	12.3
N	**31**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**1**			**9**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**26**	**57**

Table 15.17: HH reported children's who have completed primary school and then discontinued education afterwards.

Whether discontinued education after completion of primary school	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Yes	17.4	25.0		14.6	16.7	33.3		17.5	20.0		42.9	15.8	19.4	18.5
NA	82.6	75.0	100.0	85.4	83.3	66.7		82.5	80.0	100.0	57.1	84.2	80.6	81.5
N	**132**	**4**	**3**	**41**	**6**	**3**		**40**	**5**	**4**	**7**	**19**	**144**	**276**

Table 15.18: HH reported number of children who completed primary school and discontinued afterwards.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average number of children who discontinued education after completion of primary school	1.0	1.0		1.2	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
N	**23**	**1**		**6**	**1**	**1**		**7**	**1**		**3**	**3**	**28**	**51**

Table 15.19: HH reported number of child (boy) who completed primary school and discontinued afterwards.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average number of boys who discontinued education after completion of primary school	1.0			1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1.0	1.0
N	**18**			**4**	**1**	**1**		**7**	**1**		**2**	**2**	**21**	**39**

Table 15.20: HH reported number of child (girl) who completed primary school and discontinued afterwards.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Average number of girls who discontinued education after completion of primary school	1.0	1.0		1.0							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
N	**6**	**1**		**3**							**1**	**1**	**9**	**15**

Table 15.21: HH reported reasons for discontinuation of boys after completion of primary school and then discontinued.

Reasons for discontinuation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Distance	5.6											50.0	4.8	5.1
Financial	77.8			50.0	100.0	100.0		85.7	100.0		100.0	50.0	90.5	84.6
Children are not welcome at school													4.8	2.6
Helping parent	16.7			50.0				14.3						7.7
N	**18**			**4**	**1**	**1**		**7**	**1**		**2**	**2**	**21**	**39**

Table 15.22: HH reported reasons for discontinuation of girls after completion of primary school and then discontinued.

Reasons for discontinuation	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Distance	16.7											100.0	11.1	13.3
Financial	83.3	100.0		100.0							100.0		44.4	60.0
Helping parent													22.2	13.3
Child doesn't have interest													22.2	13.3
N	**6**	**1**		**3**							**1**	**1**	**9**	**15**

Chapter XVI

Table 16.1 HH reported knowledge about crucial public health issues

Health issues	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Symptoms of diarrhea	64.6	83.3	49.0	67.2	29.8	93.0	93.3	55.7	55.1	84.0	75.0	70.4	68.0	66.1
Prepare ORS (labon-gur-sarbat)	34.0	57.4	28.6	34.3	19.1	34.9	20.0	39.9	7.2	34.0	35.0	27.1	60.3	45.8
Symptoms of ARI	14.9	11.1	2.0	22.3	2.1		26.7	11.7	1.4	24.0	3.3	10.6	22.8	18.4
Vaccination of 2 years age children	22.2	42.6	6.1	27.6	4.3	7.0	40.0	21.3	4.3	18.0	25.0	15.1	37.7	29.1
Symptoms of malaria	44.0	83.3	34.7	49.9	8.5	81.4	46.7	36.7	29.0	22.0	51.7	39.7	53.0	48.1
Infectism of malaria	33.3	59.3	24.5	48.8	2.1	30.2		20.5	7.2	4.0	18.3	32.7	27.6	30.7
ANC check up	22.7	29.6	24.5	29.7	4.3		40.0	21.3	4.3	20.0	25.0	12.6	47.9	34.0
Danger sign of pregnancy	9.7	7.4	4.1	16.7				6.4	1.4	8.0		5.5	16.7	12.8
PNC check up	18.9	22.2	20.4	26.1	4.3		40.0	14.9	2.9	18.0	23.3	11.1	38.2	27.5
Cause of goiter	6.0	9.3	8.2	10.3				1.9	2.9	8.0	1.7	4.0	14.1	9.7
Main causes of STDs	4.0	11.1	8.2	6.8	2.1			0.9	1.4	2.0		2.0	7.1	5.4
AIDs	6.0	14.8	6.1	10.0	2.1			2.8	1.4	4.0	1.7	2.5	10.3	7.9
Problems of arsenic in drinking water	4.1	5.6	4.1	6.4				2.8	2.9			3.5	8.6	6.1
Problem of deficiency of vitamin “A”	9.5	20.4	10.2	13.1		2.3		7.5	2.9	4.0	6.7	6.5	19.7	14.1
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.2: HH reported Knowledge about health facilities

Health facilities	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	43.2	44.4	51.0	56.6	83.0	20.9	40.0	28.8	33.3	60.0	25.0	26.1	42.1	42.7
Maternal & Child Welfare Center	20.5	18.5	14.3	30.2	8.5			17.5	8.7	14.0	11.7	11.6	23.6	21.9
Upazilla Health Complex	75.1	96.3	89.8	86.2	10.6	93.0	40.0	77.6	26.1	36.0	75.0	59.8	86.6	80.3
Union Health Center	31.9	18.5	63.3	41.2	2.1	16.3	40.0	35.6	11.6	24.0	15.0	9.0	42.4	36.6
School Health clinic	10.1	1.9		14.2				13.0	1.4	8.0	10.0	1.5	12.7	11.2
Satellite Clinic	32.1	18.5	73.5	26.7	2.1		93.3	46.7	5.8	42.0	26.7	28.6	36.6	34.1
Community Clinic	8.5	1.9	2.0	11.4	17.0			9.0	14.5	4.0	1.7	2.0	7.9	8.2
NGO Clinic	23.1	13.0	10.2	26.4	6.4	2.3	100.0	16.0	34.8	48.0	21.7	26.6	17.2	20.5
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.3. HH reported place to go for general health services

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	82.6	66.7	85.7	88.2	100.0	81.4	40.0	82.5	52.2	88.0	73.3	77.4	90.8	86.3
MCWC	17.5	37.0	28.6	12.6	10.6	4.7	46.7	16.0	33.3	34.0	20.0	22.6	8.5	13.5
Upazilla Health Complex	59.2	83.3	16.3	64.7	38.3	76.7	13.3	65.5	42.0	14.0	70.0	47.2	64.8	61.7
Union Health center	14.1		75.5	9.4	6.4			16.6	13.0	6.0	20.0	20.1	16.1	15.0
TB Hospital	0.7			0.4				0.6		8.0	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Leprosy Hospital	0.1					2.3								0.0
School Health Clinic	0.6			0.5				0.9	2.9			0.5	0.4	0.5
Satellite Clinic	2.7	3.7		1.5	2.1			3.4	11.6			5.0	3.0	2.8
Community Clinic	1.6	1.9		2.3		2.3		1.5	1.4			0.5	1.6	1.6
NGO Clinic	6.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	31.9		46.7	0.9	8.7	66.0		16.1	0.6	3.7
Private Clinic	1.9		2.0	1.4	12.8	2.3		2.1		2.0		2.5	2.8	2.3
Quack	0.2			0.3				0.4					1.2	0.6
Spiritual healer	2.2		4.1	4.1				1.3			1.7	0.5	2.8	2.5
Don't know	10.4	11.1		9.4	2.1	16.3	40.0	9.6	27.5	2.0	13.3	12.1	6.3	8.6
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.4. HH reported place to go for Child vaccination/EPI

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	59.0	33.3	71.4	59.0	17.0	34.9	13.3	72.3	30.4	54.0	48.3	64.8	79.5	68.2
MCWC	29.5	35.2	12.2	33.7	21.3	20.9	33.3	23.5	34.8	44.0	43.3	25.1	23.8	26.9
Upazilla Health Complex	28.2	44.4	2.0	36.1	17.0	41.9	6.7	21.5	17.4	12.0	23.3	27.1	28.7	28.4
Union Health center	7.4	1.9		10.4	4.3	7.0		5.3	4.3	2.0	5.0	9.5	15.6	11.1
TB Hospital	1.0	1.9		0.4			6.7	0.2		16.0		2.0	0.4	0.7
Leprosy Hospital	0.2			0.1							3.3	0.5		0.1
School Health Clinic	4.1			3.3	2.1			7.2		6.0	5.0	4.0	8.9	6.2
Satellite Clinic	24.5	7.4	77.6	14.6	4.3	2.3	20.0	37.1	2.9	52.0	25.0	32.7	28.4	26.3
Community Clinic	3.4	9.3		4.4	2.1	4.7		4.3		2.0			3.3	3.4
NGO Clinic	1.8	3.7		3.0				1.1	1.4		1.7	1.0	1.0	1.5
Private Clinic	0.1			0.1				0.2					0.2	0.2
Don't know	26.9	42.6	20.4	24.5	70.2	48.8	73.3	18.8	58.0	22.0	30.0	23.1	10.0	19.3
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.5. HH reported place to go for treatment of ARI of child

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	22.7	9.3	2.0	27.8	12.8	11.6	13.3	19.4	18.8	54.0	16.7	21.1	24.6	23.5
MCWC	37.6	75.9	14.3	43.5	34.0	25.6	6.7	30.9	39.1	38.0	30.0	34.7	55.8	45.8
Upazilla Health Complex	30.8	53.7	6.1	34.6	19.1	27.9	13.3	28.4	33.3	16.0	26.7	31.2	41.3	35.5
Union Health center	3.8		2.0	5.1	2.1	2.3		3.6	4.3	2.0	5.0	1.5	5.4	4.5
TB Hospital	0.7			0.1			6.7	0.2		14.0		1.0	0.6	0.6
Leprosy Hospital													0.1	0.0
School Health Clinic	0.4			0.4				0.6				1.0	0.2	0.3
Satellite Clinic	0.8		2.0	0.8				1.1				1.5	1.1	1.0
Community Clinic	2.5	18.5		3.3		4.7		1.3				1.5	3.0	2.7
NGO Clinic	3.5		2.0	2.9	8.5	2.3	6.7	0.9		38.0	5.0	4.5	2.1	2.9
Private Clinic	0.7			1.0				0.4			1.7	1.5	2.8	1.7
Quack	0.1			0.1									0.1	0.1
Spiritual healer	0.2			0.5									0.1	0.2
Don't know	58.0	42.6	89.8	50.9	70.2	69.8	80.0	65.0	60.9	32.0	65.0	59.8	45.7	52.4
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.6 HH reported place to go for ANC check up

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	16.5	7.4	18.4	18.2	2.1	16.3	6.7	20.3	5.8	18.0	15.0	11.1	30.5	22.8
MCWC	44.4	66.7	18.4	52.1	23.4	32.6		43.1	39.1	36.0	45.0	34.2	57.0	50.0
Upazilla Health Complex	28.1	48.1	8.2	28.5	10.6	32.6	6.7	31.3	29.0	24.0	25.0	24.6	47.0	36.6
Union Health center	4.8	1.9	10.2	3.6				4.1	8.7		10.0	11.1	7.6	6.1
TB Hospital	1.1			0.5		2.3				18.0	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.9
Leprosy Hospital	0.2			0.1						2.0		0.5	0.1	0.1
School Health Clinic	0.3			0.3				0.4				1.0	0.4	0.4
Satellite Clinic	0.4	1.9						1.1	1.4				0.1	0.3
Community Clinic	1.8	14.8		2.2				1.3				1.0	1.2	1.5
NGO Clinic	1.5			2.5		2.3		0.4	4.3		1.7	0.5	1.2	1.4
Private Clinic	1.0		2.0	0.7				1.1			3.3	2.0	2.3	1.5
Quack													0.1	0.0
Spiritual healer	0.1			0.1										0.0
Don't know	60.6	48.1	75.5	57.3	87.2	65.1	93.3	58.2	68.1	64.0	60.0	64.8	40.1	51.4
All	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.7. HH reported place to go for EOC services

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	11.4	7.4	6.1	15.7	4.3	7.0		11.5	5.8	8.0	6.7	5.5	16.2	13.6
MCWC	52.0	57.4	14.3	59.5	29.8	41.9		56.1	52.2	24.0	50.0	41.7	76.0	62.8
Upazilla Health Complex	27.3	38.9	8.2	29.0	12.8	27.9		30.5	36.2	20.0	21.7	20.6	43.6	34.6
Union Health center	3.3			3.0				2.6	10.1		10.0	6.0	3.9	3.6
TB Hospital	0.8			0.4		2.3			2.9	8.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.2
Leprosy Hospital	0.1			0.1										0.0
School Health Clinic	0.6			0.4				0.4		2.0		2.0	0.4	0.5
Satellite Clinic	0.4		2.0	0.3				0.6			3.3		0.3	0.4
Community Clinic	3.3	13.0		3.3	2.1	7.0		4.3	1.4		1.7	1.0	1.3	2.4
NGO Clinic	2.2			3.4		4.7		0.9	4.3		5.0	1.5	2.1	2.2
Private Clinic	1.5			1.4				1.7			5.0	2.5	2.8	2.0
Don't know	61.1	57.4	85.7	55.1	83.0	65.1	100.0	59.9	59.4	74.0	60.0	69.8	44.4	53.6
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.8. HH reported place to go for PNC check up

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	11.1	3.7	4.1	14.2	2.1	9.3		12.4	11.6	8.0	3.3	7.0	19.8	15.0
MCWC	40.1	68.5	14.3	43.1	27.7	30.2		43.1	40.6	18.0	43.3	33.2	60.3	49.2
Upazilla Health Complex	23.3	38.9	6.1	28.2	10.6	25.6		24.7	20.3	16.0	15.0	12.1	36.1	29.1
Union Health center	4.1	1.9		1.8				3.4	20.3		5.0	13.6	7.6	5.7
TB Hospital	0.6	1.9		0.5		2.3				6.0		1.0	0.8	0.7
Leprosy Hospital	0.5			0.7				0.6		2.0			0.3	0.4
School Health Clinic	0.8			0.4				1.1	2.9		1.7	2.0	1.7	1.2
Satellite Clinic	1.9	13.0		2.3		2.3		1.3	1.4		1.7	0.5	1.1	1.5
Community Clinic	2.0			3.4		4.7		0.6	2.9		1.7	1.0	1.9	1.9
NGO Clinic	1.1			0.8				1.1			8.3	2.0	1.8	1.4
Private Clinic													0.1	0.0
Don't know	67.2	55.6	89.8	63.6	85.1	72.1	100.0	65.7	62.3	78.0	70.0	72.4	49.2	59.2
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.9. HH reported place to go for treatment of TB

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	6.3	1.9		9.6	2.1	9.3		5.8	1.4	2.0		3.5	6.2	6.2
MCWC	25.4	50.0	2.0	37.2	14.9	25.6		16.0	27.5	6.0	28.3	11.1	31.3	28.0
Upazilla Health Complex	12.8	27.8	2.0	17.4	10.6	20.9		10.2	10.1		13.3	4.5	16.0	14.3
Union Health center	1.2			1.4				1.3	2.9		3.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
TB Hospital	4.3			7.7		2.3		2.3	2.9	4.0		2.0	2.2	3.3
Leprosy Hospital													0.2	0.1
School Health Clinic	0.2			0.1				0.2				0.5		0.1
Satellite Clinic	0.6			0.8				0.4			5.0		0.3	0.5
Community Clinic	0.8	9.3		0.7		4.7		0.4	1.4				1.2	1.0
NGO Clinic	14.8	3.7	2.0	25.6	10.6	7.0		9.6	10.1	2.0	10.0	4.0	17.7	16.1
Private Clinic	0.2			0.4							1.7		1.3	0.7
Don't know	75.7	70.4	98.0	63.5	87.2	72.1	100.0	83.2	79.7	94.0	73.3	89.9	73.3	74.6
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.10. HH reported place to go for treatment of Leprosy

Reported place	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	5.9	1.9	2.0	8.5	8.5	7.0		3.8	4.3	6.0	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.3
MCWC	23.6	48.1	4.1	34.3	19.1	25.6		15.6	20.3	12.0	18.3	9.5	28.0	25.6
Upazilla Health Complex	13.3	31.5	2.0	18.9	8.5	14.0		9.8	11.6	4.0	13.3	4.0	14.4	13.8
Union Health center	0.8			1.0				0.6	1.4		1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
TB Hospital	0.3							0.6	1.4	2.0			0.1	0.2
Leprosy Hospital	4.0		2.0	7.3				2.6		4.0		2.0	1.5	2.9
School Health Clinic	0.1							0.2				0.5	0.1	0.1
Satellite Clinic	0.2			0.1		2.3		0.2			1.7		0.3	0.2
Community Clinic	0.8	13.0		0.3	2.1	2.3		0.4			1.7		1.2	1.0
NGO Clinic	14.4	3.7	4.1	26.0	12.8	7.0		8.7	7.2	6.0	1.7	2.5	14.0	14.3
Private Clinic	0.1			0.3									1.8	0.9
Don't know	77.4	66.7	95.9	65.8	83.0	79.1	100.0	84.9	82.6	86.0	85.0	91.0	77.0	77.2
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.11: Percentages, knowledge of service provider.

Service provider	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
FWA	55.7	31.5	91.8	63.1	17.0	32.6	73.3	51.2	94.2	44.0	45.0	42.7	58.8	57.1
FWV	39.4	68.5	36.7	49.2	2.1	72.1	66.7	30.1	15.9	48.0	46.7	21.1	40.3	39.8
NGO Health visitor	30.0	16.7	14.3	46.2	6.4	4.7	60.0	19.8	23.2	28.0	18.3	16.6	27.9	29.0
Other														
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.12. HH reported incidence of going for several health care services

Visited for	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
General health services	73.9	83.3	95.9	78.8	46.8	79.1	13.3	80.4	58.0	20.0	81.7	58.8	84.7	78.7
Child vaccination	63.4	53.7	79.6	65.7	25.5	51.2	20.0	67.0	39.1	64.0	60.0	69.3	76.5	69.3
Treatment of ARI of child	35.9	55.6	10.2	43.5	21.3	30.2	13.3	31.3	39.1	16.0	31.7	31.7	47.5	41.1
ANC checkup	34.4	51.9	22.4	38.4	10.6	32.6	6.7	37.3	24.6	14.0	35.0	27.6	52.3	42.5
EOC services	32.7	42.6	14.3	38.4	10.6	30.2		34.5	34.8	18.0	33.3	20.1	47.6	39.4
PNC checkup	29.2	44.4	10.2	32.7	10.6	25.6		31.3	34.8	14.0	21.7	23.6	45.0	36.3
Treatment of TB	14.6	27.8	2.0	19.7	10.6	20.9		11.1	14.5	2.0	20.0	5.5	16.7	15.5
Treatment of Leprosy	14.2	31.5	2.0	20.1	8.5	16.3		10.0	14.5	6.0	15.0	4.5	15.1	14.6
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.13. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for general health services.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Considered not serious	0.9	14.3										3.0		0.6
Treatment cost was too much	0.5							1.8						0.3
Lack of money	1.4			1.4				3.6						1.0
Problem of transportation	3.7			1.4			25.0	3.6				9.1		2.6
Facility/Provider was too far	9.7						12.5	10.7		85.7		24.2	3.2	7.7
Facility/Provider was not available													1.1	0.3
Don't know where to go	85.6	14.3										3.0	95.7	88.7
N	216	7		70	1	7	8	56	19	7	8	33	94	310

Table 16.14. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for Child vaccination/EPI.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Considered not serious	0.4							2.2						0.3
Thinking treatment was not necessary	0.2							1.1					1.3	0.5
Lack of money	0.2			0.6									0.7	0.3
Problem of transportation	0.4						9.1			7.1				0.3
Facility/Provider was too far	1.4			1.1				1.1		21.4		2.1	2.7	1.7
Facility/Provider was not available	0.6	4.2								7.1		2.1		0.5
Don't know where to go	97.3	95.8	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	90.9	96.6	100.0	71.4	100.0	95.8	96.6	97.2
N	487	24	10	179	33	21	11	89	40	14	18	48	149	636

Table 16.15. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for treatment of ARI of child.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Thinking treatment was not necessary													0.3	0.1
Problem of transportation	0.3											2.5	0.2	0.2
Facility/Provider was too far	1.1							1.6		19.0		2.5	0.3	0.8
Facility/Provider was not available	0.1									4.8				0.1
Don't know where to go	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	76.2	100.0	97.5	99.4	99.0
N	1048	23	44	372	33	30	12	310	42	21	39	122	666	1714

Table 16.16. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for ANC check up.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Considered not serious	0.1							0.4						0.1
Thinking treatment was not necessary	0.2							0.7						0.1
Problem of transportation	0.1							0.4					0.2	0.1
Facility/Provider was too far	1.1							1.8		8.6		3.0	1.0	1.1
Don't know where to go	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	91.4	100.0	97.0	99.0	98.8
N	1094	26	37	417	41	28	14	280	47	35	36	133	588	1682

Table 16.17. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for EOC services.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Thinking treatment was not necessary	0.1							0.3					0.2	0.1
Lack of money													0.2	0.1
Problem of transportation	0.6			1.5				0.3					0.2	0.5
Lack of permission from family	0.1			0.2										0.1
Facility/Provider was too far	0.8							2.1	4.7	2.6			1.1	0.9
Don't know where to go	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	95.3	97.4	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6
N	1106	31	42	409	39	28	15	286	43	38	36	139	654	1760

Table 16.18. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for PNC check up.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Considered not serious	0.1							0.3						0.1
Thinking treatment was not necessary	0.1							0.3						0.1
Treatment cost was too much													0.1	0.1
Lack of money	0.1							0.3					0.1	0.1
Facility/Provider was too far	0.3					3.2		1.0					0.4	0.4
Facility/Provider was not available	0.1								2.3					0.1
Don't know where to go	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6
N	1205	30	44	464	40	31	15	312	44	39	42	144	718	1923

Table: 16.19. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for treatment of TB.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Considered not serious													0.2	0.1
Treatment cost was too much													0.1	0.0
Don't know where to go	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
N	1352	38	48	464	41	31	15	390	55	47	44	179	1065	2417

Table 16.20. HH reported reasons of not going for health care services, in case for treatment of Leprosy.

Reasons	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Don't know where to go	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	1380	36	47	479	39	34	15	398	57	43	51	181	1119	2499

Table 16.21: Percentages, Incidence of visit by service provider

Service provider	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
FWA	34.9	20.4	77.6	35.3	8.5	20.9	40.0	40.1	68.1		25.0	24.1	38.6	36.6
FWV	23.4	53.7	28.6	27.5		60.5	6.7	21.3	10.1	2.0	31.7	10.1	22.5	23.0
NGO Health visitor	17.2	13.0		27.5	6.4	4.7	26.7	13.2	14.5		5.0	7.5	19.0	18.0
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.22. HH reported accessibility whenever needed for health facilities

Health facilities	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
District Hospital	19.0	18.5	8.2	30.6	57.4	11.6		4.9	13.0	16.0	10.0	11.6	21.6	20.2
Maternal & Child Welfare Center	11.5	7.4	6.1	17.9	4.3			9.4		6.0	6.7	7.5	16.4	13.7
Upazilla Health Complex	63.7	85.2	67.3	77.2	6.4	74.4	26.7	62.9	5.8	24.0	60.0	54.3	80.6	71.3
Union Health Center	21.5	13.0	42.9	29.3	2.1	7.0		24.9	1.4		13.3	6.0	34.8	27.5
School Health clinic	6.6			8.2				10.7			10.0	0.5	9.8	8.0
Satellite Clinic	23.5	11.1	67.3	17.8			80.0	38.2	2.9	6.0	18.3	22.1	30.8	26.8
Community Clinic	5.2	1.9		6.7	4.3			6.8	13.0				6.3	5.7
NGO Clinic	15.2	5.6	2.0	15.2	2.1		86.7	11.5	29.0	32.0	16.7	21.6	12.1	13.8
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.23: HH reported number of cases of measles during last year.

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mean number of cases of measles	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4		1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4
Maximum	6	3	1	6	2	2	1	4		1	2	2	9	9
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Standard deviation	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	.	0.6		0.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.0
N	168	8	4	78	4	2	1	48		2	5	16	141	309

Table 16.24: HH reported number of cases of ARI during last 3 months (# of child occurrence)

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mean of ARI	1.3		1.5		1.2		1.0	1.3		1.0		1.1	1.5	1.4
Maximum	6		6		2		1	3		1		2	5	6
Minimum	1		1		1		1	1		1		1	1	1
Standard deviation	0.6		1.0		0.4		0.0	0.6		0.0		0.2	0.8	0.8
N	142		37		12		3	52		3		35	221	363

Table 16.25: HH reported number of cases of diarrhea during last 3 months (# of person-occurrence)

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mean of diarrhea	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0
Maximum	8	3	2	7	5	3	1	7	2	2	4	8	12	12
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Standard deviation	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
N	512	10	13	179	18	7	2	162	33	13	20	55	596	1108

Table 16.26: HH reported number of cases of malaria during last year (# of person-occurrence)

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mean of malaria	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.0	2.6	2.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.7
Maximum	32	6	4	12	6	3	1	32	4	2	6	10	15	32
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Standard deviation	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.1
N	1158	39	31	505	41	26	4	260	62	21	37	132	1135	2293

Table 16.27: HH reported incidence of maternal and neonatal mortality and some critical issue

Issues	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Mother was injured/infected/disabled during last pregnancy	18.4	14.8	16.3	10.1	25.5		66.7	27.3	4.3	46.0	15.0	27.1	25.8	21.7
Maternal mortality during last five years	0.3			0.1	2.1			0.4				1.0	0.6	0.5
Neonatal mortality during last five years (birth date to 42 days of baby)	2.0	1.9		1.0	4.3			4.1			3.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
STD/HIV/AIDS	0.2			0.1				0.2				0.5	0.1	0.2
TB	2.7			1.2				7.5				2.5	1.9	2.3
Arsenicosis (any occurrence)	0.2			0.1				0.2				0.5	0.2	0.2
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.28: HH reported ANC check- up by medically competent person during last pregnancy.

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Received ANC check-up by medically competent person	9.5	18.5	10.2	11.6	2.1		26.7	8.1	1.4	18.0	10.0	5.0	29.2	18.3
No	85.4	81.5	85.7	83.3	91.5	95.3	73.3	87.8	89.9	62.0	85.0	90.5	68.2	77.7
NA	5.1		4.1	5.1	6.4	4.7		4.1	8.7	20.0	5.0	4.5	2.6	4.0
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.29: HH reported incidence of TT immunization taken in last delivery.

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Received TT/Tetanus vaccine in last delivery	37.9	27.8	40.8	32.6	40.4	4.7	73.3	54.4	23.2	24.0	36.7	33.7	73.6	53.9
No	56.5	66.7	49.0	62.4	55.3	86.0	26.7	40.9	66.7	58.0	58.3	62.3	22.8	41.4
NA	5.6	5.6	10.2	5.1	4.3	9.3		4.7	10.1	18.0	5.0	4.0	3.6	4.7
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.30: HH reported person attended the last (child) delivery

Attendants	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
FWA	0.2			0.1				0.2				0.5	0.7	0.4
TBA	80.6	49.1	89.6	84.4	2.2	82.9	100.0	83.9	31.7	87.5	87.7	93.8	70.4	76.0
MBBS doctor	1.2			2.0				0.7		5.0		1.0	2.3	1.7
FWV/Nurse/MA/ SACMO	1.6	1.9	10.4	0.4				3.8		2.5		0.5	1.8	1.7
Neighbor/Relative	13.6	28.3		11.7	97.8	12.2		7.9	68.3		3.5	2.6	80.5	11.3
SBA	2.8	20.8		1.3		4.9		3.5		5.0	8.8	1.5	16.3	9.0
N	1709	53	48	700	45	41	15	453	63	14	57	194	1419	3128

Table 16.31: HH reported place where the last delivery has taken

Place of last delivery	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Home	96.5	98.1	89.6	96.6	100.0	97.6	100.0	95.1	100.0	92.5	100.0	98.5	95.7	96.2
Health facility center	3.5	1.9	10.4	3.4		2.4		4.9		7.5		1.5	4.3	3.8
N	1709	53	48	700	45	41	15	453	63	14	57	194	1419	3128

Table 16.32: HH reported available PNC check-up by a medically competent person after the last childbirth

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Received PNC check-up by a medically competent person	8.2	20.4	14.3	9.6	2.1		26.7	7.0	1.4	18.0	6.7	3.0	22.0	14.4
No	86.6	79.6	81.6	85.2	93.6	95.3	73.3	88.3	88.4	62.0	88.3	93.0	75.2	81.5
NA	5.3		4.1	5.2	4.3	4.7		4.7	10.1	20.0	5.0	4.0	2.8	4.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 16.33: HH reported knowledge about experience symptoms condition of female, which require EOC and services.

[Multiple responses]

EOC complications	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Severe headache/blurry vision / High blood pressure	48.3	51.9	65.3	40.1	51.1	25.6	46.7	64.2	37.7	46.0	68.3	38.7	58.7	53.0
Pre-eclampsia	9.4	9.3		11.9	2.1	2.3	6.7	10.2		12.0	8.3	7.0	5.6	7.7
Convulsion/Eclampsia	12.3	5.6	4.1	16.6	12.8	2.3	20.0	7.2	11.6	24.0	11.7	11.6	20.7	16.1
Excessive vaginal bleeding	16.2	22.2	12.2	16.4	10.6	30.2		17.3	17.4	16.0	13.3	12.1	22.1	18.8
Foul-smelling discharge with high fever	4.0	9.3	2.0	3.8				5.8		6.0	8.3	1.0	4.2	4.1
Jaundice	4.3	7.4	2.0	5.2			13.3	4.1		4.0	5.0	3.5	6.9	5.4
Tetanus	4.9	1.9		6.2		9.3		5.8				5.0	16.6	10.1
Baby's hand or feet come/baby in bad position	7.1	18.5	2.0	7.3	4.3	23.3		5.1	7.2	6.0	13.3	5.5	17.6	11.8
Prolonged labor	18.7	44.4	28.6	16.3	4.3	11.6	26.7	15.8	5.8	54.0	13.3	26.6	18.0	18.4
Obstructed labor	8.3	33.3	10.2	5.2	2.1	7.0	33.3	8.1	2.9	26.0	6.7	10.6	8.4	8.3
Retained placenta	10.3	35.2	32.7	9.0	6.4	14.0	13.3	8.5	4.3	22.0	5.0	7.5	9.2	9.8
Torn uterus	1.1	9.3	14.3	0.1				0.9				1.5	1.0	1.1
NA	36.3	16.7	6.1	38.7	36.2	62.8	33.3	29.6	58.0	28.0	30.0	46.7	18.5	28.3
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 16.34: HH reported incidence of service sought by service providers in the case of physical cause of going for EOC.

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
EOC complication occurred	17.0	37.0	10.2	13.4	31.9	2.3	40.0	18.1	4.3	36.0	11.7	23.1	18.5	17.7
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238
Service sought:														
Severe headache/blurry vision /high blood pressure	54.3	40.0		48.6	20.0		100.0	56.0		90.0	50.0	59.1	71.9	62.5
N	75	2		18	2		2	28		9	1	13	87	162
Pre-eclampsia	21.3			50.0				12.5	33.3	100.0			36.8	25.8
N	10			6				1	1	2			7	17
Convulsion/ Eclampsia	68.4			87.5				50.0		100.0		50.0	32.1	46.8
N	13			7				1		2		3	9	22
Excessive vaginal bleeding	82.1	100.0		66.7	100.0			100.0		100.0		40.0	76.7	78.9
N	23	3		2	3			12		1		2	33	56
Foul-smelling discharge with high fever	60.0			80.0				71.4					77.8	66.7
N	9			4				5					7	16

Indicator	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Jaundice	87.5		100.0	100.0				66.7				100.0	100.0	93.8
N	7		1	3				2				1	8	15
Tetanus													50.0	50.0
N													1	1
Baby's hand or feet come/baby in bad position	72.7	50.0		100.0				75.0					40.9	51.5
N	8	1		4				3					9	17
Prolonged labor	70.8	60.0	100.0	60.9			66.7	95.0		75.0		56.5	40.9	60.9
N	63	3	3	14			2	19		9		13	18	81
Obstructed labor	70.8			81.8				85.7		100.0		25.0	61.5	67.6
N	17			9				6		1		1	8	25
Retained placenta	85.0	100.0		50.0	100.0			100.0		100.0		100.0	66.7	82.6
N	17	1		1	1			1		4		8	2	19
Torn uterus													100.0	50.0
N													1	1

Table 16.35: HH reported children aged 11-23 months (Child Immunization).

Indicator:	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
HH reported children aged 11-23 months	19.4	20.4	16.3	17.9	31.9	37.2	26.7	19.0	26.1	8.0	13.3	21.1	21.8	20.5
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238
Status of immunization	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Fully immunized	16.0	14.8	10.2	15.9	27.7	30.2	26.7	15.6	18.8	8.0	13.3	14.6	20.4	18.0
Partially immunized	3.2	5.6	6.1	2.1	4.3	7.0		2.8	7.2			6.5	1.4	2.4
Not immunized	0.2							0.6						0.1
No child in HH age 11-23 month														
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 16.36: HH reported status of vitamin A capsule for children <5 years during last 6 months.

Children	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Male	8.8	11.1	6.1	7.9	12.8	18.6	26.7	9.0	11.6	2.0	5.0	9.5	12.4	10.4
Female	9.9	16.7	10.2	9.7	12.8	18.6	6.7	11.1	4.3	4.0	6.7	7.5	11.8	10.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 16.37: HH reported at least one woman in the HH who is currently married woman of reproductive age.

Indicator:	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
HH reported at least one woman in the HH who is currently married woman of reproductive age	89.8	85.2	81.6	88.2	93.6	88.4	100.0	90.8	95.7	86.0	88.3	94.5	94.1	91.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 16.38: HH reported incidence of currently using (husband –wife) family planning.

Indicator:	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
HH reported incidence of currently using (husband – wife) family planning	51.6	40.7	51.0	58.8	29.8	9.3	20.0	57.8	10.1	44.0	41.7	49.7	56.5	53.8
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 16.39: HH reported method currently using.

FP Method	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Oral pill	41.1	31.5	30.6	51.7	25.5	7.0	20.0	37.7	8.7	44.0	33.3	40.7	34.6	38.2
Condom	2.2		10.2	1.5				4.5				1.0	1.4	1.9
Injectable	3.5	9.3	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.3		5.5	1.4		6.7	3.0	17.1	9.6
IUD													0.6	0.2
Norplant	0.3							0.9				0.5	0.3	0.3
Tubectomy	1.2		2.0	0.5				3.0				1.5	1.0	1.1
Vasectomy	0.1											0.5	0.1	0.1
Traditional	3.2		4.1	2.7	2.1			6.2			1.7	2.5	1.3	2.4
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 16.40: HH reported intension (husband-wife) to use FP in the future.

Indicator: HH reported intension (husband-wife) to use FP in the future	Indigenous peoples & Bangalee													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Yes	9.0	24.1		6.8	23.4	11.6		11.9	7.2	6.0	10.0	5.5	15.5	11.9
No	5.3	13.0	2.0	5.5	8.5	34.9		3.0	2.9		3.3	5.0	6.3	5.8
God knows	6.1	5.6	6.1	3.0		23.3	26.7	3.0	15.9	22.0	6.7	13.6	1.4	4.0
Don't know	17.9	1.9	22.4	14.2	34.0	9.3	53.3	15.1	59.4	14.0	26.7	20.6	14.4	16.3
Not applicable	51.5	40.7	51.0	58.7	27.7	9.3	20.0	57.8	10.1	44.0	41.7	49.7	56.4	53.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter XVII

Table 17.1: HH reported main source of water used by Household.

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Main source of drinking water used by house hold														
Arsenic free tube well	13.2	1.9	49.0	13.13	40.4	4.7		12.4		2	26.7	9.0	30.4	20.9
Tube well (Not tested for arsenic)	19.9	1.9	46.9	15.60	25.5			35.2			26.7	12.6	28.0	23.6
Tube well arsenic contaminated	0.1			0.14				0.2					0.3	0.2
Deep tube well	2.4			4.79	4.3						1.7	2.0	1.2	1.9
Tara pump	0.3			0.55				0.4					0.6	0.5
Protected dug well	6.4			13.27				3.4				0.5	2.6	4.7
Unprotected dug well	20.3	3.7		36.53	23.4			10.0	7.2			15.6	7.3	14.5
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water without boil	25.7	79.6	2.0	9.17	4.3	93.0	15	22.0	37.7	96	51.7	41.7	14.0	20.4
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water after boil	2.0			0.68				0.2	40.6	2	1.7		1.2	1.6
River water without boil	3.9			0.27				12.6				4.0	14.0	8.4
River water after boil	0.6		2.0						14.5				0.7	0.6
Rain water	3.3	7.4		0.96		16.3		0.2	46.4		5.0	2.5	1.5	2.5
Gravitation pump water	2.9	5.6	2.0	2.60	2.1			5.3			1.7	0.5	3.8	3.3
Protected ring well	2.4			2.19				3.2			1.7	5.5	0.2	1.4
Unprotected ring well	3.6		4.1	5.88				0.9			11.7	4.5	0.4	2.2
Pond	0.8							0.2			1.7	6.0	0.5	0.6
Main source of cooking water used by house hold														
Arsenic free tube well	11.3		46.9	11.9	14.9	4.7		11.1			20.0	9.0	25.5	17.6
Tube well (Not tested for arsenic)	18.9	1.9	46.9	13.4	25.5			35.2		2.0	23.3	12.1	26.0	22.1
Tube well arsenic contaminated	0.1							0.2					0.2	0.1
Deep tube well	2.7	1.9		4.2	25.5						1.7	2.0	0.6	1.8
Tara pump	0.2			0.3				0.4					0.6	0.4
Protected dug well	3.9			7.0				3.6				0.5	2.2	3.1
Unprotected dug well	16.3	3.7	2.0	26.5	25.5			10.0	7.2			15.6	5.2	11.3
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water without boil	34.5	79.6	2.0	28.5	4.3	93.0	100.0	23.9	37.7	98.0	55.0	43.7	16.0	26.2
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water after boil	1.9			0.5				0.2	40.6		1.7		1.1	1.5

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
River water without boil	4.9		2.0	2.3				13.0				4.0	19.1	11.2
River water after boil	0.6		2.0						14.5				0.6	0.6
Rain water	2.7	7.4		0.3		9.3		0.2	44.9		5.0	2.0	0.1	1.6
Gravitation pump water	2.2	5.6	2.0	1.1	2.1			5.3			1.7	0.5	4.3	3.2
Protected ring well	2.5			2.5				3.2			1.7	5.5	0.1	1.5
Unprotected ring well	3.0		4.1	4.9				0.4			13.3	2.5	0.5	1.9
Pond	0.8				2.1							6.5	2.7	1.6
Main source of washing/cleaning water used by house hold														
Arsenic free tube well	9.0		16.3	11.8	12.8	4.7		6.4		2.0	16.7	8.5	23.1	15.3
Tube well (Not tested for arsenic)	15.5		46.9	11.1	25.5			27.9			13.3	10.6	19.7	17.4
Tube well arsenic contaminated	0.1							0.2					0.1	0.1
Deep tube well	1.9			3.8	2.1						1.7	2.0	0.6	1.3
Tara pump	0.2			0.3				0.2					0.5	0.3
Protected dug well	3.6			6.6				3.2				0.5	2.2	3.0
Unprotected dug well	13.7	3.7		23.3	25.5			5.5	7.2			14.6	5.2	9.9
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water without boil	39.8	81.5	32.7	31.9	4.3	93.0	100.0	32.0	37.7	98.0	65.0	48.2	19.8	30.8
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water after boil	2.2			0.4				1.7	40.6		1.7		1.1	1.7
River water without boil	8.6		2.0	6.0				20.7				6.0	20.9	14.1
River water after boil	0.6		2.0						14.5				0.5	0.6
Rain water	2.5	7.4		0.3		4.7		0.2	44.9		5.0	1.0	0.3	1.5
Gravitation pump water	2.6	5.6	2.0	1.2	2.1			6.4			1.7	0.5	4.4	3.4
Protected ring well	1.2			1.6				1.3			1.7	1.5	0.2	0.8
Unprotected ring well	3.0		4.1	3.1				2.8			18.3	2.0	0.3	1.8
Pond	1.6	1.9			29.8			0.2				6.5	6.0	3.6
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 17.2: HH reported distance in feet of drinking water located from HH in different season used by household.

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pak-khua	Tag-changya	Tripura	Ban	All
Distance in feet of drinking water located from HH in dry season														
Average	353.8	226.6	196.2	369.6	256.7	165.6	183.9	280.2	330.9	183.9	339.5	674.0	307.8	333.2
Maximum	2000.0	2000.0	400.0	2000.0	750.0	540.0	200.0	2000.0	800.0	222.0	1600.0	2000.0	2000.0	2000.0
Minimum	25.0	30.0	50.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	180.0	25.0	30.0	150.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0
Standard deviation	447.8	346.4	66.6	459.7	155.5	114.8	6.3	301.5	283.9	15.9	352.8	748.7	310.4	392.8
Required time in water collection (to go, wait collect & return) in dry season (in minute)														
Average	38.5	19.7	20.1	28.0	64.2	38.6	72.0	49.9	30.3	71.6	34.9	46.9	31.3	35.3
Maximum	140.0	80.0	60.0	140.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	120.0	120.0	140.0
Minimum	1.0	5.0	10.0	2.0	10.0	7.0	30.0	3.0	1.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	1.0	1.0
Standard deviation	27.4	13.3	11.4	21.5	22.1	27.3	13.1	28.8	19.2	16.1	18.8	30.8	19.4	24.4
Distance in feet of drinking water located from HH in dry season														
Average	298.0	178.1	118.4	298.7	241.3	157.2	168.3	248.2	271.1	169.8	265.2	594.7	254.1	278.3
Maximum	1900.0	1700.0	400.0	1800.0	750.0	480.0	180.0	1650.0	800.0	200.0	1500.0	1900.0	1650.0	1900.0
Minimum	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	160.0	0.0	0.0	140.0	12.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Standard deviation	366.6	234.6	106.1	343.7	158.4	113.4	7.9	271.1	226.5	13.4	281.9	646.1	289.9	335.0
Required time in water collection (to go, wait collect & return) in wet season (in minute)														
Average	25.8	18.4	19.3	22.3	31.3	25.6	69.3	22.2	24.9	61.7	21.3	39.1	20.1	23.3
Maximum	120.0	68.0	50.0	120.0	75.0	60.0	90.0	65.0	65.0	85.0	60.0	95.0	80.0	120.0
Minimum	0.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	10.0	5.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Standard deviation	18.3	12.5	9.6	15.0	17.4	20.0	14.5	11.6	19.8	18.3	8.3	25.3	10.5	15.5
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 17.3: HH reported sex that collects water in HH.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Male	1.5		2.0	1.4				1.1	2.9	6.0	1.7	2.0	0.7	1.1
Female	62.8	57.4	81.6	59.0	83.0	79.1		77.4	95.7	6.0	70.0	36.7	76.7	69.1
Both	35.7	42.6	16.3	39.7	17.0	20.9	100.0	21.5	1.4	88.0	28.3	61.3	22.6	29.8
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 17.4: HH reported sufficiency of water to meet different needs in the HH.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Drinking	51.0	68.5	77.6	51.6	89.4	79.1		51.8	72.5	2.0	16.7	39.2	54.3	52.4
Cooking	55.9	92.6	67.3	54.7	72.3	86.0		58.8	72.5	2.0	41.7	46.7	55.3	55.7
Washing/Cleaning	56.1	90.7	71.4	52.8	70.2	83.7		62.7	72.5	2.0	43.3	46.2	55.2	55.7
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 17.5: HH reported availability of different type of latrine in HH.

Type of latrine	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Pucca sanitary latrine	2.9	38.9		1.2	4.3			2.6			5.0	2.5	5.1	3.9
Ring- slab (water sealed)	3.8			5.6				4.3	1.4		3.3	2.0	9.0	6.1
Ring- slab (without water sealed	9.5	3.7	26.5	5.7	2.1			18.3		2.0	20.0	6.0	17.4	13.0
Pit llatrine(hygienic)	9.0	1.9	8.2	14.0	2.1		40.0	2.8		30.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	8.4
Un-hygienic pit latrine	38.0	11.1	20.4	59.2	27.7		60.0	22.0	2.9	64.0	31.7	26.1	41.0	39.4
Hanging latrine	5.1	5.6	6.1	1.2				6.4	27.5	2.0	1.7	12.6	4.4	4.8
Open air defecation/in drain	25.7	33.3	34.7	5.3	57.4	93.0		39.9	68.1	4.0	6.7	39.2	12.1	19.6
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 17.6: HH reported prime source of drinking water in different season used by Household.

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Main source of drinking water in dry season used by house hold														
Arsenic free tube well	13.7	1.9	49.0	13.8	40.4	7.0		13.2			25.0	9.5	29.1	20.6
Tube well (Not tested for arsenic)	19.0	5.6	46.9	15.7	25.5			33.3			8.3	12.6	27.3	22.7
Tube well arsenic contaminated	0.1			0.1									0.3	0.2
Deep tube well	2.2			4.5	4.3						1.7	2.0	1.2	1.8
Tara pump	0.3			0.4				0.4					0.6	0.4
Protected dug well	6.5			13.1				4.1				0.5	3.4	5.1
Unprotected dug well	19.8	3.7		35.4	23.4			9.8	7.2			15.1	7.7	14.4
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water without boil	23.6	79.6		5.9	4.3	90.7	100.0	20.7	37.7	100.0	45.0	40.2	13.9	19.3
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water after boil	2.0			0.7				0.2	40.6		1.7		1.1	1.6
River water without boil	3.0			0.1				9.8				3.5	9.7	6.0
River water after boil	0.6		2.0						14.5				0.4	0.5
Rain water	0.2	3.7				2.3		0.2					0.1	0.2
Gravitation pump water	2.4	5.6		2.2	2.1			4.5				0.5	3.9	3.0
Protected ring well	2.4			2.5				3.0				5.5	0.2	1.4
Unprotected ring well	3.6		2.0	5.5				0.9			18.3	4.5	0.5	2.2
Pond	0.7											6.0	0.4	0.6
Main source of drinking water in wet season used by house hold														
Arsenic free tube well	13.7	3.7	49.0	14.0	40.4	4.7		13.2		2.0	21.7	9.5	29.1	20.6
Tube well (Not tested for arsenic)	19.4	1.9	46.9	14.8	25.5			34.3			26.7	12.6	27.1	22.9
Tube well arsenic contaminated	0.1			0.1									0.2	0.1
Deep tube well	2.1			4.1	4.3						1.7	2.0	1.1	1.6
Tara pump	0.3			0.5				0.4					0.7	0.5
Protected dug well	5.9			11.8				4.1				0.5	2.1	4.2
Unprotected dug well	17.2	3.7		29.1	23.4	2.3		9.8	7.2			14.6	3.2	10.9
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water without boil	26.3	77.8		13.7	4.3	90.7	100.0	19.4	37.7	98.0	45.0	39.7	13.2	20.4
Stream, *Chora*, water fall water after boil	0.6			0.4				0.2	8.7		1.7		1.0	0.8
River water without boil	2.9			0.5				8.3				4.0	15.4	8.5
River water after boil	0.1		2.0										0.3	0.2
Rain water	2.7	7.4		0.5		2.3		1.1	46.4		3.3	0.5	2.4	2.6

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Gravitation pump water	2.7	5.6		2.6	2.1			5.3				0.5	3.3	3.0
Protected ring well	2.4			2.5				2.8				5.5	0.1	1.4
Unprotected ring well	3.0		2.0	5.3				0.9				4.5	0.3	1.8
Pond	0.7							0.2				6.0	0.3	0.6
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 17.7: HH reported children user of different type of latrine

Type of laTripurane	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Pucca sanitary latrine	0.4	3.7		0.3	2.1			0.2				1.0	1.4	0.9
Ring- slab (water sealed)	1.0			1.8				1.1					1.8	1.4
Ring- slab (without water sealed	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.6				4.3			10.0	3.0	3.4	2.9
Pit latrine (hygienic)	2.1			2.5			13.3	1.1		8.0	3.3	3.0	1.5	1.8
Un-hygienic pit latrine	9.6	1.9		14.8	6.4		20.0	6.4		20.0	3.3	7.0	9.7	9.6
Hanging latrine	1.3			0.5				1.7	1.4		1.7	4.5	1.0	1.2
Open air defecation/in drain	11.9	7.4	8.2	2.5	31.9	58.1		16.0	31.9		3.3	24.1	3.4	8.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 17.8: HH reported place of disposed off the excreta in case of not using latrine in HH.

Place where disposed off the excreta in case of not using latrine	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
In latrine	17.0	7.7		24.9	9.1			7.0		16.7		6.2	17.0	14.2
At the garbage stack/in the drain	64.9	34.6	60.0	48.5	9.1	34.4	25.0	50.5	62.5		41.4	25.9	64.9	54.3
Left at the place of defecation	18.1	57.7	40.0	26.6	81.8	65.6	75.0	42.5	37.5	83.3	58.6	67.9	18.1	31.5
N	706	26	15	229	22	32	4	214	48	6	29	81	653	1359

Table 17.9: HH reported place of disposed off the solid wastes of house hold.

Place where disposed off the solid wastes	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
At a dug-hole in the homestead	9.1	7.4	2.0	10.3	2.1			13.0	2.9		5.0	7.5	13.8	11.2
At open spaces near homestead	90.9	92.6	98.0	89.7	97.9	100.0	100.0	87.0	97.1	100.0	95.0	92.5	86.2	88.8
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 17.10: HH reported knowledge of following hygiene in HH.

Knowledge about hygiene	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Hand wash with soap/ash before eating	57.7	66.7	44.9	66.2	55.3	55.8	40.0	60.8	31.9	38.0	65.0	34.2	74.4	65.2
Hand wash with soap/ash after defecation	54.1	61.1	42.9	65.8	61.7	4.7	53.3	54.4	20.3	40.0	66.7	32.2	78.9	65.3
Hand wash after cleaning baby's bottom	45.9	51.9	34.7	58.7	46.8	2.3	40.0	44.3	17.4	22.0	50.0	28.1	66.6	55.2
Hand wash before serving food	76.9	72.2	59.2	82.4	53.2	90.7	73.3	72.1	97.1	68.0	71.7	73.9	73.8	75.5
Hand wash before food preparation	75.8	66.7	55.1	83.2	14.9	67.4	86.7	69.3	97.1	70.0	73.3	81.9	67.1	71.9
Keeping food under cover	89.5	81.5	77.6	93.0	61.7	81.4	100.0	87.2	100.0	98.0	85.0	89.9	91.5	90.4
Cutting nail regularly	76.5	77.8	51.0	88.4	63.8	83.7	40.0	78.5	31.9	44.0	76.7	61.8	84.0	79.8
Go latrine with shoes/sandle	68.7	57.4	65.3	85.9	70.2	7.0	40.0	65.9	29.0	44.0	76.7	48.7	72.0	70.2
N	1786	54	49	731	47	43	15	469	69	50	60	199	1452	3238

Table 17.11: Type of latrine use by male, female and children

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All CHT
Male														
Hygienic latrine	3.1	41.2		1.4	4.4			2.7			5.2	2.6	5.1	4.0
Ring slub (without water sealed)	3.9			5.8				4.2	1.5		3.4	2.1	9.1	6.2
Ring slub (water sealed)	9.8	3.9	27.7	5.9	2.2			19.0		2.0	20.7	6.3	17.8	13.4
Pit latrine (hygienic)	9.3	2.0	8.5	14.2	2.2		40.0	2.9		30.6	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.5
Unhygienic pit latrine	38.9	11.8	21.3	60.3	28.9		60.0	22.6	2.9	61.2	32.8	27.1	42.2	40.4
Hanging latrine	5.1	5.9	6.4	1.1				6.4	26.5	2.0	1.7	13.0	4.4	4.8
Open place	26.4	35.3	36.2	5.5	60.0	100.0		40.7	69.1	4.1	6.9	40.6	12.3	20.1
Female														
Hygienic latrine	2.9	44.4		1.4	4.7			1.9			5.0	2.7	4.9	3.8
Ring slub (without water sealed)	4.0			5.9				4.6	1.5		3.3	2.1	9.3	6.4
Ring slub (water sealed)	9.8	4.4	31.6	5.7	2.3			19.8		2.1	20.0	6.4	18.2	13.6
Pit latrine (hygienic)	9.3	2.2	10.5	14.0	2.3		40.0	2.9		31.3	6.7	7.4	7.9	8.7
Unhygienic pit latrine	39.9	13.3	21.1	60.7	30.2		60.0	23.9	3.0	60.4	31.7	27.7	43.2	41.4
Hanging latrine	5.3	6.7	7.9	1.1				6.7	28.4	2.1	1.7	13.3	4.5	4.9
Open place	24.6	28.9	28.9	5.3	58.1	100.0		37.3	67.2	4.2	10.0	39.9	10.6	18.3
Children														
Hygienic latrine	1.5	25.0		1.1	5.0			0.7				2.3	6.1	3.2
Ring slub (without water sealed)	3.4			7.0				3.4					7.9	5.1
Ring slub (water sealed)	8.6	12.5	20.0	6.4				13.5			37.5	7.0	14.9	11.0
Pit latrine (hygienic)	6.9			9.6			40.0	3.4		28.6	12.5	7.0	6.7	6.8
Unhygienic pit latrine	31.8	12.5		57.8	15.0		60.0	20.3		71.4	12.5	16.3	43.0	36.1
Hanging latrine	4.3			2.1				5.4	4.3		6.3	10.5	4.6	4.4
Open place	39.7	50.0	80.0	9.6	75.0	100.0		50.7	95.7		12.5	55.8	14.9	30.3

Chapter XVIII

Table 18.1: HH reported event of listening to radio

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported event of listening to radio	49.8	59.3	38.8	54.7	42.6	34.9	93.3	44.1	55.1	94.0	33.3	39.2	33.8	42.6
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.2: HH reported frequency of listening to radio

Frequency of listening to radio	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Daily	13.4	9.3	2.0	15.2	12.8	14.0	53.3	10.9	4.3	50.0	3.3	10.6	9.9	11.8
At least once a week	2.4	3.7		3.1		2.3		0.9	10.1		5.0	1.0	1.9	2.2
Less often	34.1	46.3	36.7	36.4	29.8	18.6	40.0	32.4	40.6	44.0	25.0	27.6	22.0	28.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.3: HH reported places that the individual go for listening radio in case of not own a radio.

Places of listening radio	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Neighbor	20.6	7.4	6.1	24.9	14.9	4.7	60.0	18.8	21.7	42.0	11.7	15.1	10.5	16.1
Relatives	6.7	3.7	16.3	5.9	10.6	2.3	13.3	4.7	13.0	18.0	5.0	7.5	2.7	4.9
Friends	3.2	5.6	4.1	2.6		2.3	6.7	1.3	4.3	14.0		7.5	1.5	2.4
Hat/Bazar	4.9	1.9	10.2	4.0	14.9		6.7	7.7			5.0	2.5	7.9	6.2
Club /Samity													0.2	0.1
NGO	0.1			0.1										0.0
Others	0.2		2.0	0.1				0.4					0.1	0.2
Not applicable	16.3	38.9	2.0	17.8	17.0	25.6	20.0	12.2	14.5	38.0	15.0	11.6	12.3	14.5
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.4: HH reported event of listening to TV.

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported event of listening to TV	53.9	53.7	51.0	66.3	78.7	25.6	33.3	58.2	42.0	16.0	40.0	18.6	68.3	60.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.5: HH reported frequency of watching to TV.

Frequency of listening to TV	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Daily	8.6	13.0	8.2	11.9	12.8		26.7	7.7	2.9	6.0	5.0	1.0	20.0	13.7
At least once a week	4.7	3.7	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.3		3.2	7.2	2.0	1.7	3.0	8.0	6.2
Less often	41.0	40.7	34.7	48.7	61.7	16.3	6.7	47.5	31.9	12.0	31.7	15.1	33.6	37.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.6: HH reported places that the individual go for watching TV in case of not own a TV.

Places of watching TV	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Neighbor	29.8	16.7	24.5	37.2	40.4	4.7	33.3	34.5	10.1	18.0	30.0	9.0	28.7.	29.3
Relatives	10.8	18.5	4.1	13.0	34.0			11.5	11.6		8.3	1.5	8.4	9.7
Friends	2.6	13.0	2.0	3.0		9.3		2.3				1.0	2.3	2.5
Hat/Bazar	11.1	1.9	16.3	11.5	31.9	11.6		10.9	20.3		6.7	8.5	20.2	15.2
Club/Samity	0.1		2.0					0.2					0.1	0.1
Others	1.8	7.4	2.0	3.0	2.1			0.4	1.4	2.0			4.9	3.2
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.7: HH reported usual channel for getting news of national importance.

Type of channel	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pangkhua	Tanchangya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Radio	15.9	22.2		18.6	14.9	11.6	53.3	9.2	23.2	60.0	16.7	8.5	7.2	12.0
TV	26.5	25.9	20.4	40.6	10.6	4.7	6.7	19.8	17.4	4.0	21.7	12.1	45.6	35.1
Neighbors/local elites	59.5	59.3	30.6	47.6	89.4	58.1	66.7	65.2	66.7	76.0	73.3	78.4	47.5	54.1
Hats/bazars	15.6	9.3	53.1	6.2	23.4	37.2		26.9	8.7		23.3	15.1	20.8	17.9
News paper	1.1		2.0	0.8	4.3			1.5			5.0		1.0	1.1
Others	0.1		2.0											12.0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.8: HH reported usual channel for getting news of regional/local importance.

Type of channel	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Radio	6.3	5.6		7.3		2.3	6.7	4.5		36.0	10.0	5.0	4.3	5.4
TV	12.3	7.4	10.2	19.7	2.1		13.3	10.2		2.0	15.0	3.0	26.4	18.7
Neighbors/local elites	75.5	72.2	36.7	73.6	97.9	74.4	80.0	71.4	91.3	90.0	81.7	86.4	58.0	67.7
Hats/bazars	18.4	24.1	49.0	10.7	19.1	27.9	6.7	27.7	10.1	4.0	28.3	17.6	28.0	22.7
News paper	0.9	3.7	4.1	0.7				1.1		2.0	1.7		1.4	1.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.9: HH reported usual channel for entertainment purpose.

Type of channel	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Radio	47.3	16.7	4.1	14.4	10.6	20.9	33.3	7.7	18.8	46.0	13.3	12.1	39.4	39.4
TV	52.1	37.0	20.4	46.1	40.4	18.6	13.3	26.0	40.6	2.0	21.7	11.6	66.2	35.0
Neighbors/local elites	0	42.6	40.8	41.9	57.4	72.1	73.3	61.2	39.1	90.0	68.3	76.9	0	0
Hats/bazars	0	11.1	42.9	7.8	23.4	7.0	13.3	23.0	7.2	4.0	18.3	17.1	0	0
CD player/cassette	0	7.4	2.0	2.6	19.1			2.6	14.5	2.0	6.7	0.5	5.0	0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 18.10: HH reported usual channel for getting important educative information.

Type of channel	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Radio	11.6	7.4		15.3	4.3	2.3	20.0	7.2	17.4	36.0	21.7	4.5	5.4	8.8
TV	25.5	31.5	26.5	39.4	4.3	2.3		19.4	14.5	4.0	18.3	10.1	38.8	31.4
Neighbors/local elites	58.6	55.6	30.6	40.6	95.7	90.7	93.3	66.1	69.6	94.0	71.7	79.9	49.1	54.4
Hats/bazars	14.2	14.8	46.9	8.2	12.8	4.7	6.7	22.8	8.7		15.0	15.6	21.7	17.5
Service provider	3.5	1.9		6.7	2.1	2.3		1.7			3.3		3.1	3.3
News paper	0.8	3.7	2.0	0.8				1.1		2.0			0.8	.8
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter XIX

Table 19.1: HH reported incidence of visit by anybody of the HH to this institution/offices/person during last three month.

Institutions/service provider/person	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Karbari	75.4	77.8	55.1	71.5	76.6	88.4	100.0	73.1	97.1	100.0	73.3	79.4	20.3	50.7
Headman	43.1	25.9	32.7	43.4	31.9	23.3	100.0	38.2	56.5	94.0	33.3	48.7	18.7	32.1
Chairman: UP	39.8	18.5	49.0	48.0	21.3	20.9	33.3	46.3	15.9	22.0	28.3	23.1	40.9	40.3
Member: UP	42.7	14.8	46.9	52.4	34.0	7.0	33.3	40.3	11.6	18.0	46.7	45.2	54.5	48.0
Health Worker (FWA/HA	21.5	13.0	26.5	28.6			13.3	24.3	2.9	4.0	30.0	8.5	41.3	30.4
Union Health &Family welfare Center (FWV/SACMO)	12.9	11.1	42.9	13.4	2.1			18.6	1.4		15.0	3.5	28.9	20.0
School/College	26.6	33.3	36.7	22.8	8.5	18.6		38.4	42.0		35.0	15.1	38.5	31.9
Sub-assistant agriculture officer	3.1	1.9		4.8		2.3		3.0				2.5	1.7	2.5
Police station	1.2	1.9		0.8	2.1	2.3		1.3	1.4		5.0	1.5	3.0	2.0
Army/BDR/APB Camp	10.2	25.9		2.7	4.3	62.8	86.7	5.3	7.2	60.0	18.3	17.6	10.1	10.1
NGO	17.1	20.4	6.1	17.9	14.9			21.1	15.9	2.0	30.0	12.1	32.2	23.9
Bank	10.3	14.8	20.4	8.9	6.4	4.7		13.4	15.9		21.7	4.5	17.1	13.4
Post Office	2.2	5.6	8.2	2.7				1.7	1.4		5.0	0.5	3.6	2.8
Forest department/Bit/range office	0.7	3.7		0.8	2.1			0.6			1.7		0.8	0.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.2: HH reported incidence of visit by anybody of the HH to this institution/offices/person during last one year.

Institutions/service provider/person	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Upazila health Complex	50.4	77.8	53.1	59.8		58.1	40.0	50.3	2.9	16.0	51.7	44.2	76.2	62.0
District Hospital	9.1	9.3		15.7	36.2			1.9	11.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	11.9	10.3
Department of Agriculture Extension	3.1			5.5	2.1			2.6			1.7	0.5	2.4	2.8
Bangaleegladesh Agriculture Development Corporation	0.5			0.8				0.4			1.7		0.6	0.5
Department of Livestock	1.3			2.9				0.4					1.5	1.4
Department of Fisheries	0.8		2.0	1.5				0.4			1.7		1.0	0.9

Institutions/service provider/person	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Youth training center	0.7	1.9		0.8							5.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Women affairs officer	0.4			0.5				0.4				0.5	0.3	0.3
Social welfare officer	0.7			1.1				0.6			1.7		0.7	0.7
Upazilla nirbahi officer	4.3	5.6	18.4	4.0		2.3		4.9	5.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	6.1	5.1
AC-land	1.6			3.1	2.1				1.4		1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
Insurance company	1.4			2.7				0.6				1.0	1.4	1.4
BRDB	0.9	3.7		0.7				1.5			3.3		3.4	2.0
Cooperatives	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.8				0.9			3.3		2.5	1.5
BSCIC													0.1	0.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.3: HH reported incidence of visit by anybody of the HH to this institution/offices/person during last three years year.

Institutions/service provider/person	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Circle chief (king)	4.0	1.9		4.7	4.3	2.3	26.7	1.3	17.4	10.0	8.3	1.0	1.0	2.7
Hill disTrict council	4.7		12.2	5.9	2.1		13.3	2.6		8.0	11.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
CHT development board	1.0			1.9				0.2				1.0	1.2	1.1
CHT regional council	2.1			3.4			26.7	0.4		4.0	5.0	0.5	0.3	1.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.4: HH reported member in any CBO.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported member in any CBO	19.4	33.3	24.5	15.6	12.8	7.0		23.7	40.6	2.0	18.3	21.1	23.5	21.2
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.5: HH reported member (in sex) in any CBO.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples:	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Only male	8.9	14.8	10.2	6.6	6.4	4.7		7.0	40.6	2.0	10.0	12.6	6.1	7.7
Only female	9.9	18.5	14.3	8.1	6.4	2.3		16.4			8.3	7.5	17.3	13.2
Both	0.6			1.0				0.2				1.0	0.1	0.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.6: HH reported received skill development training in last 1 year.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported received skill development training in last 1 year	8.5	5.6	8.2	9.7	4.3			7.0	40.6	2.0	6.7	3.0	12.5	10.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.7: HH reported received skill development training in last 1 year by sex.

Received skill development training in last 1 year by sex	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Only male	4.6	3.7	6.1	4.4				3.2	37.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	8.1	6.2
Only female	3.1	1.9	2.0	4.2	4.3			3.8			5.0		3.7	3.4
Both	0.7			1.1					2.9			1.5	0.8	0.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.8: HH reported involvement in multi-community.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Having Involvement in multi-community	2.8	11.1	4.1	3.1				3.0		2.0	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 19.9: HH reported involvement (by sex) in multi-community

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Only male	0.7	3.7		1.0				0.6			1.7		1.3	1.0
Only female	1.0	3.7		1.0				1.7					0.2	0.6
Both	0.8	3.7	2.0	0.7				0.4		2.0		1.5	0.7	0.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter XX

Table 20.1: HH reported status of women in HH on following issues, which are related to women and development (in %)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Can freely choose occupation	69.5	68.5	91.8	72.0	95.7	74.4	20.0	67.4	92.8	40.0	70.0	55.8	28.8	51.2
Can take decision to spent her own income according to preference	62.0	61.1	61.2	66.8	93.6	69.8	13.3	55.2	95.7	38.0	73.3	46.7	32.6	48.9
Can own any type of land	6.4	1.9	6.1	2.6	8.5		6.7	15.6	1.4		6.7	4.5	7.6	6.9
Can own any type of house	8.0	1.9	4.1	7.8	12.8		6.7	11.5	1.4	2.0	5.0	8.5	7.5	7.8
Can get same wage as men for same economic activity	6.1	18.5		3.7	6.4	60.5		5.8			13.3	4.0	2.7	4.6
Can seek health service by own	44.9	35.2	26.5	50.1	74.5	7.0	6.7	54.6	1.4	14.0	65.0	31.2	54.2	49.1
Can participate in development work at the locality	53.1	51.9	65.3	63.7	93.6	16.3	26.7	52.7	4.3	24.0	43.3	40.2	25.9	40.9
Can go for work outside para	59.5	29.6	69.4	69.1	95.7	7.0	13.3	60.6	8.7	10.0	68.3	61.3	20.5	42.0
Can participate in Salish/local arbitration	26.4	22.2	38.8	31.2	48.9	30.2		26.2	1.4	4.0	25.0	18.1	9.4	18.8
Discriminated at Salish	32.1	25.9	16.3	27.8	19.1	18.6	100.0	32.6		92.0	41.7	46.7	49.0	39.7
Consulted for matrimonial issue	69.4	81.5	63.3	72.9	76.6	86.0	60.0	69.5	17.4	56.0	76.7	69.3	66.2	68.0
Dowry practiced	6.8	11.1	4.1	8.2		9.3		6.0			3.3	9.5	81.0	40.1
Have the right to inherit property	21.2	9.3	18.4	9.6	4.3			53.5	1.4		23.3	13.6	82.2	48.5
Know the legal age at Marriage of woman	29.1	38.9	32.7	33.0	42.6	48.8		30.9	4.3	2.0	23.3	19.1	42.6	35.1
Can participate in traditional institution/samittee/CBOs/social activities	33.7	25.9	71.4	36.5	44.7	16.3		39.7	1.4	10.0	33.3	22.6	20.0	27.5
Girls are encouraged to go to school	52.1	64.8	75.5	56.9	27.7	72.1	13.3	57.6	29.0	44.0	48.3	28.1	49.8	51.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 20.2: HH reported person/s that take decision on the following matter (in %)

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Whether children should go to school														
Herself only	5.9		4.1	4.9	29.8		6.7	8.5		2.0	1.7	5.0	9.0	7.3
Husband only	10.9	5.6	12.2	6.8	4.3		46.7	9.2	17.4	34.0	3.3	26.6	4.8	8.2
Jointly	68.9	83.3	69.4	74.4	51.1	86.0	46.7	68.0	50.7	50.0	70.0	59.8	68.3	68.6
Not applicable	14.3	11.1	14.3	13.8	14.9	14.0		14.3	31.9	14.0	25.0	8.5	18.0	15.9
Visiting to relatives, neighbors, friends														
Herself only	39.8	70.4	30.6	36.0	66.0	86.0	66.7	32.4	23.2	74.0	26.7	47.7	26.0	33.6
Husband only	5.0	5.6	22.4	3.1	4.3		13.3	5.3	1.4	2.0	5.0	9.5	7.0	5.9
Jointly	54.8	24.1	46.9	60.3	29.8	14.0	20.0	61.6	75.4	24.0	66.7	42.7	65.8	59.7
Not applicable	0.4			0.5				0.6			1.7		1.1	0.7
Buying things for the household														
Herself only	19.3	1.9	6.1	20.1	59.6	4.7	6.7	24.3	2.9	4.0	18.3	17.1	20.0	19.6
Husband only	8.1	7.4	8.2	5.6	4.3	4.7		7.7	20.3	12.0		17.6	11.0	9.4
Jointly	71.9	90.7	85.7	73.6	34.0	90.7	93.3	67.2	76.8	84.0	80.0	64.8	67.8	70.1
Not applicable	0.7			0.7	2.1			0.9			1.7	0.5	1.2	0.9
Whether to use a FP method														
Herself only	3.8		2.0	4.1	10.6			4.7			3.3	3.5	5.6	4.6
Husband only	3.5			2.3	2.1			4.9	7.2	2.0		8.0	4.3	3.9
Jointly	71.8	53.7	67.3	81.5	63.8	11.6	73.3	74.8	26.1	76.0	58.3	68.8	71.5	71.7
Not applicable	20.9	46.3	30.6	12.0	23.4	88.4	26.7	15.6	66.7	22.0	38.3	19.6	18.7	19.9
Whether to seek treatment for a sick family member														
Herself only	11.8	11.1	4.1	14.1	48.9	7.0	6.7	11.7	1.4	4.0	10.0	4.5	15.6	13.5
Husband only	9.5	1.9	20.4	4.5	6.4	7.0	20.0	7.2	62.3	12.0	3.3	16.1	7.6	8.6
Jointly	77.9	87.0	75.5	80.7	44.7	83.7	73.3	80.2	34.8	84.0	85.0	78.9	75.2	76.7
Not applicable	0.7			0.7		2.3		0.9	1.4		1.7	0.5	1.7	1.1
Whether to involve in any IGA														
Herself only	10.7		14.3	10.5	57.4	2.3	6.7	12.2	1.4	2.0	15.0	5.0	7.9	9.5
Husband only	12.9	18.5	28.6	9.8		14.0	46.7	9.8	20.3	22.0	5.0	23.6	17.5	14.9
Jointly	74.7	79.6	55.1	78.2	42.6	83.7	46.7	74.8	78.3	76.0	75.0	70.9	61.6	68.8
Not applicable	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4				3.2			5.0	0.5	13.0	6.8
Whether to involve with samittees /CBOs /NGOs														
Herself only	7.3	1.9	12.2	5.3	40.4			10.9		2.0	8.3	4.5	9.0	8.1
Husband only	9.1	11.1		7.7	2.1	2.3	60.0	5.8	13.0	22.0	6.7	19.6	7.1	8.2
Jointly	63.4	53.7	40.8	77.7	57.4	39.5	13.3	58.0	31.9	42.0	65.0	58.3	61.6	62.6
Not applicable	20.1	33.3	46.9	9.3		58.1	26.7	25.4	55.1	34.0	20.0	17.6	22.2	21.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 20.3: HH reported things that the female member of HH can do alone (in %)

Issues of doing at large	Community													
	Indigenous people: all	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Can go to any part of Para	86.2	94.4	100.0	84.4	97.9	76.7	66.7	88.9	97.1	72.0	96.7	77.9	73.6	80.5
Can talk to an unknown men	80.5	88.9	71.4	86.6	93.6	81.4	100.0	71.0	59.4	90.0	60.0	86.4	35.6	60.3
Can go to a cultural show (cinema/jatra)	24.1	11.1	26.5	19.6	48.9	2.3		40.3	1.4		20.0	21.6	6.6	16.3
Can go for shopping	55.6	51.9	36.7	60.5	74.5	20.9	26.7	65.7	2.9	22.0	81.7	43.7	43.0	50.0
Can go to a CBO/cooperative/mothers club	31.7	25.9	18.4	35.8	55.3	14.0		33.9	1.4	2.0	36.7	33.2	23.3	27.9
Can go to a health center/hospital	46.6	33.3	20.4	54.6	61.7	7.0	6.7	54.2	1.4	8.0	63.3	37.7	65.8	55.2
Can go to children school	52.4	29.6	61.2	56.1	44.7	14.0	40.0	60.6	20.3	52.0	55.0	44.7	55.0	53.5
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 20.4: HH reported any women of para who has a victim of violence during last one year (in %)

Type of violence	Community													
	Indigenous people: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Domestic Violence														
Verbal abuse	68.7	59.3	98.0	53.1	57.4	60.5	100.0	90.0	39.1	92.0	60.0	80.4	76.1	72.0
Battering	49.8	11.1	22.4	37.6	48.9	2.3	100.0	71.9	14.5	90.0	48.3	69.3	65.3	56.8
Female child abuse (HH)	16.6		2.0	10.0	2.1			37.7		4.0	18.3	15.6	30.1	22.6
Dowry related violence	1.3		2.0	1.4				1.5			3.3	2.0	25.5	12.2
Compel to suicide	0.6		2.0	0.8				0.9					3.4	1.9
All														
Community Violence														
Abduction	2.1			0.5				6.0			8.3	0.5	3.8	2.9
Rape	1.0			1.2				1.1		2.0	1.7	0.5	5.9	3.2
Sexual abuse	1.5			0.1			13.3	1.3		8.0	3.3	5.5	6.3	3.6
Intimidation at workplace	5.8			1.2				17.9				5.5	6.1	6.0
Burn/acid throwing	0.4			0.1				1.3					0.3	0.4
Women trafficking	0.2							0.4			1.7		0.3	0.2
Forced prostitution	0.2							0.6					0.3	0.2
Homicide	0.2			0.1				0.6					0.4	0.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter XXI

Table 21.1: HH reported knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord, 1997.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Have heard about Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty or Peace Accord	89.5	96.3	93.9	92.1	80.9	97.7	100.0	82.7	98.6	100.0	78.3	89.9	85.3	87.6
Knows in which year the treaty was signed	24.7	22.2	18.4	39.0	4.3	4.7	46.7	13.9	5.8	26.0	22.0	14.6	16.5	21.0
Knows about the two parties of the treaty	27.8	37.0	22.4	41.2	10.6	7.0		20.9	8.7	10.0	22.0	17.6	30.8	29.2
Heard about the Hill DisTripuract council	26.2	16.7	24.5	40.2	2.1	2.3	46.7	13.0	39.1	24.0	22.0	15.6	19.0	23.0
Knows that no land within the boundaries of Hill disTripuracts be given in settlement. Purchased, sold and transferred including given lease without the prior approval of the disTripuract council	9.7	5.6	2.0	18.2				3.4	5.8	2.0	8.5	5.0	5.9	8.0
Knows about the Hill tracts Regional Council	24.4	20.4	20.4	41.3	2.1	2.3	46.7	9.4	5.8	26.0	23.7	14.1	10.5	18.2
Knows that the Chair person of the Regional Council would be elected from among the indigenous peoples	12.4	14.8	12.2	22.3	2.1	2.3	6.7	3.8	4.3	4.0	11.9	5.5	6.3	9.7
Knows that two thirds of the members of the Regional Council would be elected from among the indigenous peoples	7.8	3.7	8.2	14.6	2.1		6.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.4	5.0	4.1	6.2
Knows the three members of the Regional Council would be elected from among women	6.3	5.6	6.1	11.8	2.1		6.7	1.7	2.9	2.0		4.0	3.6	5.1
Knows that two-thirds female members of the Regional council would be elected from among indigenous women	6.2	3.7	4.1	11.2	2.1		6.7	2.3	1.4	2.0		4.5	3.7	5.0
Knows that the term of the Regional Council would be five years	15.9	27.8	16.3	24.5	2.1	44.2		8.3	4.3	4.0	15.0	4.5	9.8	13.2
Knows that the treaty has the provision that the govt. would provide two acres of land to each landless adivasi family	6.3	1.9	2.0	11.5				3.0	2.9	2.0		5.0	4.4	5.5

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Knows that the treaty has the provision that a land commission would be formed for settling of land disputes	8.0	3.7	2.0	16.1	2.1		6.7	2.1		4.0		4.0	4.3	6.3
Knows that the treaty has the provision that the indigenous refugees who received loan from the govt. but could not use them due to conflicting situation shall be exempted with interests	6.2	5.6	2.0	12.9				1.3				3.5	3.3	4.9
Knows that under the provision of the act that govt. should continue reservation of quota system in govt. service and educational institutions for the indigenous people	11.2	31.5	4.1	19.2	2.1	2.3	6.7	3.6	5.8	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.7	9.6
Knows that incase any law is found hurtful/objectionable to the Tripurabal people, the regional/disTripuract council may file petition to the govt. for the amending its application and the govt. shall adopt necessary measures	3.6		2.0	7.0				1.1				4.0	3.1	3.4
Knows that one of the indigenous resident of CHT has to be appointed as minister for the ministry of CHT affairs and there has to be advisory board to help the ministry	7.0	5.6	2.0	13.4			6.7	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.7	5.0	4.9	6.1
Knows that without certificate of circle chief a non-indigenous resident of the hill region/disTripuract cannot contest for the seat of member of hill councils	7.7	33.3		11.8	2.1	2.3	13.3	2.6	5.8	6.0		5.5	3.2	5.7
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter XXII

Table 22.1: HH reported member of HH experienced armed violence before CHT treaty.

Person as victim of armed violence	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
No	74.6	94.4	95.9	59.0	100.0	95.3	6.7	95.9	100.0	8.0	100.0	66.3	88.8	81.0
Self	6.1	3.7		7.9		2.3	33.3	2.3		26.0		9.5	2.8	4.6
Other hh members	3.9			8.1		2.3		0.9		2.0		2.0	0.6	2.4
Self and hh members	15.4	1.9	4.1	25.0			60.0	0.9		64.0		22.1	7.8	12.0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.2: HH reported wounded or killed by the armed conflict before CHT treaty.

Person killed	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
No	92.9	98.1	100.0	86.7	100.0	100.0	86.7	98.5	98.6	94.0	100.0	92.0	98.1	95.2
Self	1.8			2.3				1.1	1.4	2.0		4.5	0.9	1.4
Other hh members	3.6	1.9		7.0			13.3	0.2		4.0		3.5	0.9	2.4
Self and hh members	1.7			4.0				0.2					0.1	1.0
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.3: HH reported abduction in last ten years.

Person abducted	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
No	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	98.3	98.5	99.6	99.5
Self	0.4			0.5					1.4			1.0	0.3	.3
Other HH members	0.1			0.1								0.5	0.1	.1
Self and HH members	0.1			0.1							1.7			.1
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.4: HH reported extortion in last three years.

Extortion	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
No	75.9	96.3	98.0	63.1	97.9	97.7	6.7	95.9	100.0	4.0	76.7	69.8	92.4	83.3
Self	19.3	3.7	2.0	28.6	2.1		66.7	4.1		94.0	3.3	27.1	6.3	13.5
Other HH members	0.8			1.6							1.7	0.5	1.2	1.0
Self and HH members	4.0			6.7		2.3	26.7			2.0	18.3	2.5	0.1	2.3
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.5: HH reported frequency of extortion if experienced.

Extortion	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
One time	4.0	1.9		5.9		2.3		1.9		8.0	8.3	4.0	1.7	2.9
Two time	4.9			8.2			20.0	1.3		10.0	3.3	5.5	2.0	3.6
Three time	13.3	1.9		19.0	2.1		73.3			78.0	10.0	20.6	1.9	8.2
More than three	1.7		2.0	3.3				0.9			1.7		2.1	1.9
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.6: HH reported feeling of confidence to move everywhere outside the community/Para.

Indicator:	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
HH reported feeling of confidence to move everywhere outside the community/Para	54.1	27.8	81.6	35.8	93.6	7.0	66.7	76.8	91.3	28.0	75.0	55.8	62.3	57.8
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.7: HH reported relationship among different indigenous communities.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Friendly	33.1	7.4	6.1	37.9	8.5	4.7	60.0	35.0	1.4	36.0	36.7	44.2	24.9	29.5
Almost friendly	64.7	87.0	91.8	60.5	91.5	93.0	40.0	61.0	97.1	64.0	63.3	55.3	59.6	62.4
Not friendly	1.9	5.6	2.0	1.1		2.3		4.1	1.4			0.5	14.4	7.5
Hostile	0.2			0.5									1.0	.6
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.8: HH reported relationship among Banalees and different indigenous communities.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Friendly	5.2	3.7	2.0	5.2		9.3		7.7			1.7	5.5	19.9	11.8
Almost friendly	39.1	87.0	14.3	18.2	40.4	81.4	13.3	61.8	85.5	6.0	81.7	27.6	53.2	45.5
Not friendly	34.4	7.4	81.6	39.8	57.4	7.0	20.0	29.6	14.5	18.0	15.0	40.2	25.3	30.4
Hostile	21.2	1.9	2.0	36.8	2.1	2.3	66.7	0.9		76.0	1.7	26.6	1.5	12.4
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.9: HH reported opinion about the constraints of peace in CHT among indigenous communities.

Constraints of peace in CHT	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Abduction	75.0	92.6	26.5	69.1	97.9	97.7	100.0	70.6	95.7	100	90.0	83.4	82.2	78.2
Ransom	74.1	92.6	12.2	71.0	97.9	97.7	100.0	67.2	95.7	98	88.3	80.9	79.5	76.6
Extortion	75.8	88.9	16.3	72.5	95.7	97.7	100.0	70.6	95.7	102	93.3	80.4	84.0	79.5
Armed conflict	74.5	87.0	10.2	69.6	95.7	88.4	100.0	72.3	95.7	98	86.7	81.4	82.9	78.2
Communal treat	78.3	81.5	38.8	74.8	93.6	74.4	93.3	76.5	95.7	100	81.7	86.9	83.7	80.7
ResTripuracted movement	74.3	83.3	49.0	73.9	93.6	65.1	60.0	69.5	95.7	80	85.0	75.9	75.4	74.8
Insecurity of women	71.8	79.6	46.9	71.3	93.6	62.8	60.0	67.4	95.7	78	86.7	70.4	73.9	72.7
Insecurity of children	65.0	66.7	46.9	70.9	93.6	25.6	46.7	53.3	95.7	62	66.7	67.3	68.8	66.7
Extent of trust among communities	71.9	79.6	34.7	72.8	95.7	65.1	66.7	66.3	91.3	78	85.0	72.4	76.2	73.8
Lack of interaction among communities	66.6	66.7	18.4	67.7	93.6	62.8	100.0	56.3	91.3	90	73.3	72.9	64.2	65.5
Fear of eviction from own land	73.9	81.5	24.5	75.2	93.6	60.5	100.0	67.4	69.6	96	85.0	82.4	71.1	72.6
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Table 22.10: HH reported current status in locality of the constraints of peace in CHT in indigenous communities.

Constraints of peace in CHT	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Low														
Abduction	88.2	88.9	93.9	84.7	97.9	76.7	100.0	87.8	97.1	98.0	86.7	93.0	89.1	88.6
Ransom	87.8	87.0	89.8	85.8	97.9	83.7	100.0	87.0	97.1	96.0	80.0	90.5	87.3	87.6
Extortion	67.4	85.2	89.8	59.1	95.7	76.7		81.9	79.7	10.0	63.3	60.3	72.2	69.6
Armed conflict	77.8	90.7	87.8	70.9	97.9	81.4	66.7	82.5	98.6	58.0	90.0	73.4	88.2	82.4
Communal treat	57.4	70.4	83.7	43.5	97.9	48.8	40.0	69.1	98.6	36.0	73.3	50.3	74.0	64.9
ResTripuracted movement	60.5	79.6	85.7	46.2	97.9	62.8	40.0	70.1	97.1	24.0	81.7	59.8	68.7	64.2
Insecurity of women	62.3	88.9	75.5	49.0	97.9	86.0	33.3	69.1	97.1	26.0	80.0	63.3	76.2	68.5
Insecurity of children	66.2	77.8	91.8	51.0	95.7	90.7	66.7	75.7	97.1	48.0	76.7	66.8	81.5	73.0
Extent of trust among communities	53.3	75.9	75.5	41.9	93.6	55.8	40.0	61.2	81.2	26.0	50.0	52.3	67.0	59.5
Lack of interaction among communities	58.9	64.8	91.8	52.8	93.6	46.5	40.0	67.0	81.2	28.0	46.7	50.3	70.6	64.1
Fear of eviction from own land	47.3	74.1	77.6	29.7	97.9	53.5	26.7	62.9	85.5	20.0	71.7	33.2	76.2	60.3
Medium														
Abduction	8.8	3.7	2.0	12.7		20.9		7.0	1.4	2.0	11.7	6.5	9.5	9.1
Ransom	8.2	5.6	8.2	9.8		14.0		7.0	1.4	4.0	20.0	6.5	11.1	9.5
Extortion	27.1	9.3	6.1	32.6	2.1	20.9	100.0	13.0	18.8	90.0	30.0	37.7	18.4	23.2
Armed conflict	15.9	3.7	10.2	18.7		16.3	33.3	12.8		36.0	10.0	22.1	10.1	13.3
Communal treat	27.5	22.2	10.2	33.0		48.8	26.7	24.9		16.0	26.7	34.2	19.6	24.0
ResTripuracted movement	23.4	13.0	12.2	32.1		34.9		24.3		2.0	10.0	17.6	25.6	24.4
Insecurity of women	21.5	1.9	20.4	30.0		11.6	6.7	23.0	1.4	8.0	20.0	12.1	17.6	19.7
Insecurity of children	20.8	14.8	6.1	28.7	2.1	7.0		18.3	1.4	10.0	23.3	20.1	13.1	17.3
Extent of trust among communities	25.3	16.7	18.4	23.0		39.5	26.7	28.6	17.4	32.0	38.3	31.2	16.3	21.2
Lack of interaction among communities	23.3	20.4	6.1	20.9		48.8	26.7	24.1	17.4	38.0	41.7	29.6	19.6	21.7
Fear of eviction from own land	18.9	14.8	12.2	20.7		7.0	66.7	11.5	13.0	60.0	10.0	31.7	11.1	15.4
High														
Abduction	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.5				1.7			1.7	2.0	1.1	1.1
Ransom	2.6	1.9		4.9				1.3				2.0	0.7	1.7
Rent seeking	3.1		2.0	6.2				0.9		2.0	6.7	1.0	8.2	5.4
Armed conflict	3.9			8.2				0.9		4.0		3.0	0.6	2.4
Communal treat	12.7	1.9	4.1	21.2			33.3	2.6		48.0		14.1	5.4	9.4
ResTripuracted movement	13.6	1.9		19.2				1.5	1.4	74.0	8.3	21.6	4.5	9.5
Insecurity of women	13.9	3.7	2.0	18.9			60.0	4.1		66.0		23.6	5.1	9.9
Insecurity of children	10.7	1.9		18.2		2.1		1.9		42.0		11.6	4.3	7.8

Constraints of peace in CHT	Community													
	Indigenous People: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Extent of trust among communities	19.1	1.9	4.1	33.2	4.3	2.1	33.3	6.2		42.0	11.7	15.6	15.4	17.4
Lack of interaction among communities	15.0	9.3		23.8	4.3	2.1	33.3	4.3		34.0	11.7	18.6	8.2	12.0
Fear of eviction from own land	31.4	5.6	8.2	47.3			6.7	21.7		18.0	1.7	34.7	11.4	22.4
N	**1786**	**54**	**49**	**731**	**47**	**43**	**15**	**469**	**69**	**50**	**60**	**199**	**1452**	**3238**

Chapter XXIII

Table 23.1: HH reported perception on confidence building.

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangale e	All
Perception about responsiveness of national government														
Highly responsive	0.5	1.9		0.4	2.1	2.3		0.4				0.5	2.5	1.4
Responsive	5.5	1.9	6.1	6.0				7.7	1.4		1.7	6.5	20.3	12.2
Moderately responsive	26.5	24.1	51.0	31.2		18.6	66.7	25.2	1.4	14.0	33.3	21.6	30.3	28.2
Some how responsive	45.5	11.1	14.3	49.2	95.7	7.0	33.3	34.8	97.1	64.0	41.7	50.3	42.2	44.0
Not at all responsive	21.9	61.1	28.6	13.1	2.1	72.1		32.0		22.0	23.3	21.1	4.6	14.2
Perception about responsiveness of Hill District Counci.														
Highly responsive	1.2	1.9		1.8	2.1	4.7		0.6			1.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Responsive	4.9		2.0	8.3			6.7	3.2	1.4		1.7	3.5	5.9	5.3
Moderately responsive	28.6	9.3	22.4	34.5		4.7	66.7	21.5		56.0	35.0	40.7	25.3	27.1
Some how responsive	46.9	9.3	46.9	48.4	91.5	18.6	26.7	42.4	98.6	42.0	38.3	44.7	62.0	53.6
Not at all responsive	18.4	79.6	28.6	7.0	6.4	72.1		32.2		2.0	23.3	10.6	6.3	13.0
Perception about responsiveness of local government.														
Highly responsive	1.4	3.7		0.8	2.1	4.7		0.4	14.5		1.7	0.5	3.4	2.3
Responsive	9.8		10.2	14.0				10.9		4.0	8.3	5.0	21.3	15.0
Moderately responsive	37.7	24.1	57.1	42.1	29.8	14.0	66.7	31.1	2.9	64.0	40.0	45.2	33.4	35.8
Some how responsive	38.5	25.9	30.6	36.7	66.0	48.8	33.3	34.3	81.2	32.0	30.0	41.2	38.2	38.3
Not at all responsive	12.7	46.3	2.0	6.4	2.1	32.6		23.2	1.4		20.0	8.0	3.7	8.6
Perception about security forces.														
Friendly and protective	3.3	7.4	2.0	3.3		16.3		1.5	1.4		3.3	6.5	17.6	9.7
Friendly	11.6	3.7	2.0	13.5	17.0	14.0		16.8	1.4		3.3	5.0	43.6	26.0
Moderately friendly	20.8	59.3	12.2	6.2	42.6	51.2		32.4	88.4	2.0	38.3	4.5	27.5	23.8
Some how friendly	32.4	22.2	67.3	22.7	36.2	18.6	40.0	42.2	8.7	22.0	53.3	44.7	10.5	22.5
Not at all friendly	31.9	7.4	16.3	54.3	4.3		60.0	7.0		76.0	1.7	39.2	0.8	17.9
Perception about freedom of movement (due to armed group).														
Highly secured	0.5			0.1					7.2			1.5	1.2	0.8
Secured	19.6	13.0	12.2	8.8	87.2	4.7		31.6	18.8	2.0	30.0	25.1	38.2	27.9
Moderately secured	41.3	55.6	83.7	33.4	10.6	62.8		58.0	71.0	2.0	41.7	22.1	45.9	43.4
Some how secured	34.6	29.6	4.1	49.2	2.1	32.6	100.0	10.0	2.9	96.0	28.3	48.2	14.1	25.4
Not at all secured	4.0	1.9		8.5				0.4				3.0	0.5	2.4
Perception about local law and order situation (safety security feelings).														
Highly secured	1.1	1.9	2.0	0.8		2.3		1.5				1.5	2.8	1.9
Secured	21.2	18.5	2.0	10.3	80.9	4.7		32.6	27.5	2.0	40.0	27.6	53.0	35.4
Moderately secured	38.6	53.7	61.2	30.0	19.1	62.8		55.2	71.0	10.0	33.3	21.6	39.4	39.0
Some how secured	35.2	25.9	30.6	51.3		30.2	100.0	9.0	1.4	88.0	25.0	47.2	4.7	21.5
Not at all secured	4.0		4.1	7.7				1.7			1.7	2.0	0.1	2.3

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Perception about responsiveness of local traditional institutions (Karbari headman etc).														
Highly responsive	21.8	14.8	14.3	28.2	6.4	27.9	53.3	13.0	21.7	38.0	28.3	16.6	5.1	14.3
Responsive	34.2	51.9	20.4	27.4	63.8	53.5	40.0	38.0	13.0	58.0	30.0	40.2	20.7	28.2
Moderately responsive	38.3	24.1	49.0	37.9	29.8	18.6	6.7	43.3	65.2	4.0	33.3	38.7	35.2	36.9
Some how responsive	4.5	7.4	16.3	4.5				5.3			6.7	3.0	21.6	12.1
Not at all responsive	1.2	1.9		2.1				0.4			1.7	1.5	17.4	8.5
Perception about enjoying cultural freedom.														
Highly secured	2.4	7.4		1.4	4.3	4.7		1.7	5.8		13.3	2.5	2.0	2.2
Secured	33.1	53.7	32.7	20.2	74.5	48.8	13.3	47.1	29.0	14.0	53.3	30.7	57.8	44.2
Moderately secured	45.2	38.9	65.3	40.8	21.3	44.2	80.0	48.8	65.2	72.0	26.7	45.2	34.5	40.4
Some how secured	18.0		2.0	35.3		2.3	6.7	2.1		14.0	6.7	20.1	3.9	11.7
Not at all secured	1.2			2.3				0.2				1.5	1.8	1.5
Perception about enjoying customary rights.														
Highly secured	2.0	9.3		1.1		2.3		2.8	4.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.3
Secured	37.5	53.7	61.2	21.9	59.6	62.8	33.3	49.3	46.4	24.0	65.0	38.7	56.5	46.0
Moderately secured	37.6	33.3	36.7	36.3	38.3	27.9	53.3	39.9	40.6	62.0	26.7	35.2	34.5	36.2
Some how secured	20.8	3.7	2.0	36.4	2.1	4.7	13.3	7.2	8.7	12.0	5.0	24.6	4.4	13.5
Not at all secured	2.1			4.4		2.3		0.9			1.7		1.9	2.0
Perception about enjoying religious freedom.														
Highly secured	9.5	38.9	6.1	3.8		53.5		13.4	2.9	2.0	33.3	4.0	16.2	12.5
Secured	47.8	44.4	91.8	36.3	95.7	34.9	60.0	57.1	50.7	44.0	50.0	48.2	66.9	56.4
Moderately secured	29.9	16.7	2.0	32.8	4.3	11.6	40.0	29.0	46.4	54.0	11.7	34.7	13.2	22.4
Some how secured	11.1			22.8				0.4			5.0	13.1	2.1	7.1
Not at all secured	1.7			4.2									1.6	1.7
Perception about participation in IP's social functions.														
Highly secured	7.2	1.9	2.0	10.9		2.3		5.3			8.3	8.0	2.4	5.1
Secured	30.9	16.7	16.3	26.3	70.2	16.3	13.3	39.0	5.8	6.0	73.3	33.2	34.6	32.6
Moderately secured	47.6	48.1	81.6	38.6	29.8	51.2	53.3	52.9	94.2	86.0	18.3	46.2	37.6	43.1
Some how secured	13.7	20.4		23.7		30.2	33.3	2.8		8.0		12.6	23.0	17.9
Not at all secured	0.6	13.0		0.5									2.3	1.4
Perception about possibility of peace.														
Very much possible	1.8	1.9	4.1	1.0		2.3		2.1			6.7	3.5	1.7	1.7
Possible	15.6	13.0	4.1	8.9	8.5			25.6	30.4		30.0	20.6	35.2	24.4
Moderately possible	43.2	51.9	46.9	27.1	70.2	86.0	40.0	56.1	68.1	68.0	45.0	38.2	51.0	46.7
Least/doubt fully possible	32.4	22.2	28.6	51.3	19.1	2.3	60.0	13.4	1.4	32.0	16.7	34.2	11.2	22.9
Not at all possible	7.1	11.1	16.3	11.8	2.1	9.3		2.8			1.7	3.5	0.9	1.7
Fear feeling in "other" indigenous group areas when traveling														
Frequently	8.7	3.7	4.1	13.0	2.1	2.3		6.4		4.0	8.3	8.5	19.4	4.3
Not very frequently	22.9	3.7	14.3	20.0	27.7	4.7	33.3	29.0	29.0	34.0	16.7	25.6	29.3	13.5

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Rare	33.2	83.3	34.7	28.2	27.7	74.4	26.7	36.5	50.7	10.0	26.7	24.6	33.1	25.8
Very rare	16.0	5.6	38.8	20.2	8.5	18.6	6.7	11.9	15.9	8.0	8.3	13.1	11.1	33.2
Never	19.3	3.7	8.2	18.6	34.0		33.3	16.2	4.3	44.0	40.0	28.1	7.2	13.8
Perceptions about satisfaction about inter community interaction.														
Highly satisfactory	1.5			2.1				1.5		2.0	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.8
Satisfactory	24.2	11.1	12.2	22.7	59.6	23.3	33.3	25.8	17.4	16.0	33.3	25.1	30.5	27.0
Moderately satisfactory	43.6	68.5	65.3	37.9	40.4	62.8	20.0	46.7	81.2	30.0	48.3	32.2	47.2	45.2
Some how satisfactory	27.4	18.5	22.4	30.6		14.0	46.7	25.2	1.4	52.0	16.7	38.2	18.6	23.4
Highly unsatisfactory	3.4	1.9		6.7				0.9				3.5	1.5	2.6
Ability to engage with government without fear or anxiety.														
Always	11.4	9.3		17.4		2.3		11.3			5.0	7.5	42.4	25.3
Not always	23.9	42.6	28.6	12.7	31.9	11.6	13.3	34.8	18.8	26.0	30.0	33.7	24.0	23.9
Rare	30.1	24.1	40.8	27.8	46.8	41.9	20.0	36.0	24.6	14.0	33.3	23.1	22.0	26.5
Very rare	24.7	24.1	28.6	25.7	12.8	44.2	60.0	13.4	47.8	60.0	18.3	28.1	9.8	18.1
Never	9.9		2.0	16.4	8.5		6.7	4.5	8.7		13.3	7.5	1.8	6.2
Govt. service delivery to CHT people														
Treats all equally well	27.7	53.7		29.4	55.3	79.1		33.9	2.9		28.3	6.5	43.7	34.9
Favors only hill people	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.0				0.2					20.4	9.5
Favors only Bangalee	19.4	11.1	42.9	22.6	10.6	7.0	80.0	8.3	15.9	66.0	18.3	20.1	0.4	10.9
Favors only people of same region of the service provider	45.8	29.6	55.1	44.6	4.3	11.6	20.0	47.1	72.5	32.0	38.3	64.8	27.1	37.4
Treats all equally bad	6.6	3.7		2.5	29.8	2.3		10.4	8.7	2.0	15.0	8.5	8.3	7.4
Attendance of people in other groups' festivals														
Frequently	13.2	1.9	4.1	18.1	10.6	4.7		6.4	4.3		28.3	22.1	10.7	12.1
Not very frequently	32.3	33.3	44.9	26.9	36.2	34.9	46.7	35.8	18.8	68.0	28.3	34.7	27.0	29.9
Rare	30.8	24.1	34.7	24.1	17.0	46.5	33.3	41.8	42.0	20.0	35.0	27.6	28.7	29.9
Very rare	15.3	20.4	14.3	18.5	4.3	14.0	20.0	12.6	33.3	12.0	5.0	9.0	20.0	17.4
Never	8.4	20.4	2.0	12.4	31.9			3.4	1.4		3.3	6.5	13.6	10.7
Festivals celebrated jointly														
Frequently	12.5	16.7	2.0	13.3	25.5	34.9		6.8	8.7	10.0	8.3	20.6	9.1	11.0
Not very frequently	36.0	25.9	30.6	26.9	46.8	37.2	53.3	47.8	21.7	64.0	28.3	41.7	27.1	32.0
Rare	21.0	1.9	42.9	22.8	12.8	16.3	26.7	16.8	49.3	16.0	16.7	19.1	11.4	16.7
Very rare	10.9	9.3	22.4	10.1		7.0	20.0	14.3	1.4	10.0	15.0	8.0	13.2	11.9
Never	19.7	46.3	2.0	26.8	14.9	4.7		14.3	18.8		31.7	10.6	39.2	28.4
Negative events "instigated" by outside elements														
Frequently	22.5	9.3	6.1	32.1		4.7	33.3	11.3	2.9	40.0	25.0	31.2	12.0	17.8
Not very frequently	22.9	16.7	16.3	23.7	12.8	7.0	20.0	26.9	5.8	20.0	23.3	26.6	43.3	32.0
Rare	28.4	29.6	42.9	25.4	66.0	27.9	20.0	35.2	30.4	10.0	16.7	19.1	22.5	25.8
Very rare	15.2	16.7	30.6	11.6	12.8	16.3	26.7	13.0	46.4	30.0	13.3	15.1	17.9	16.4

Indicator	Community													
	Indigenous peoples: All	Bawm	Chak	Chakma	Khyang	Khumi	Lushai	Marma	Mro	Pang-khua	Tan-changya	Tripura	Bangalee	All
Never	10.9	27.8	4.1	7.1	8.5	44.2		13.6	14.5		21.7	8.0	4.4	8.0
Can vote freely														
Frequently	62.4	68.5	100.0	54.4	72.3	76.7	26.7	80.2	20.3	6.0	88.3	56.8	91.7	75.5
Not very frequently	18.3	20.4		18.6	8.5	4.7	40.0	9.2	78.3	52.0	6.7	20.6	5.0	12.4
Rare	6.0	7.4		8.8	10.6	16.3	6.7	3.2	1.4	8.0	1.7	3.0	1.3	3.9
Very rare	6.0	3.7		6.0	8.5	2.3	26.7	1.7		34.0	1.7	13.6	0.7	3.6
Never	7.2			12.2				5.8			1.7	6.0	1.3	4.6

Table 23.2: Overall Confidence Building Index in CHT by community

Community	Overall Score
All CHT	2.1
Bangalee	2.3
All indigenous community	2.0
Bawm	2.0
Chak	2.1
Chakma	1.9
Khyang	2.3
Khumi	2.2
Lushai	1.9
Marma	2.2
Mro	2.0
Pangkhua	1.9
Tanchangya	2.2
Tripura	2.0

Table 23.3: Value of confidence building index by indicator

Indicator	Indigenous	Bangalee
Perception about responsiveness of national government	1.2	1.7
Perception about responsiveness of Hill District Council	1.2	1.3
Perception about responsiveness of local government (UP)	1.5	1.8
Perception about security forces	1.2	2.7
Perception about freedom of movement (due to armed group)	1.8	2.3
Perception about local law and order situation (safety security feelings)	1.8	2.5
Perception about responsiveness of local traditional institutions (karbari Headman etc.)	2.7	1.7
Perception about enjoying cultural freedom	2.2	2.5
Perception about enjoying customary rights	2.2	2.5
Perception about enjoying religious freedom	2.5	2.9
Perception about participation in IP'S social functions	2.3	2.1
Perception about possibility of peace	1.7	2.3
Fear feeling in "other" indigenous group areas when traveling	1.9	2.4
Perception about satisfaction about inter community interaction	1.9	2.1
Ability to engage with government without fear or anxiety	2.6	3.4
Govt. service delivery to CHT people CHT	2.0	2.6
People attend other groups' festivals	2.3	2.0
Festivals celebrated jointly	2.1	1.5
Negative events "instigated" by outside elements	2.3	2.4
Can vote freely	3.2	3.8

Annex 2:

Data Collection Instruments

DCI 1

HH ID Number: | | | | |

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts

For CHTDF- UNDP - Bangladesh

Interview Schedule: Household

Objective of the Study:

UNDP-Bangladesh has been implementing various development works to accelerate socio-economic development of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). A Study on "Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of CHT" has been taken to make the process of planning and implementation of development activities more effective and successful for various communities living in CHT. The information provided by you would make this study effective and successful which in turn would expedite development process.

Conducted by

Human Development Research Centre

Humane development through research and action

House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,

E-mail: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts

For CHTDF- UNDP - Bangladesh

Interview Schedule: Household

INSTRUCTION TO THE INTERVIEWER

1. The permission of respondent has been sought;
2. The respondent has been informed that his/her identity will be kept confidential;
3. The objectives of the study have been explained.

Identification:

A) Name of Respondent: .....

B) Name of Father/Husband: .....

C) Respondent age (yrs): ☐☐

D) Sex: Male =1, Female = 2 ☐

E) Indigenous People/ Bangalee: Indigenous People = 1, Bangalee = 2 (Skip to G) ☐

F) Categories of Indigenous People: ☐☐

Bawm =	01	Chak =	02	Chakma =	03	Khyang	04
Khumi =	05	Lushai =	06	Marma =	07	Mro =	08
Pangkhua=	09	Tanchangya	10	Tripura =	11		

G) Living in CHT: More than 30 years = 1, Less than 30 years = 2

H) Religion: Buddhism=1, Islam=2, Christianity=3, Hinduism=4, Animist (specify) ..... ☐

I)	Para/Village	:	☐☐
J)	Mouza	:	☐☐
K)	Union	:	☐☐
L)	Upazila	:	☐☐
M)	District	:	☐☐

Name and Signature of the Interviewer, Supervisor and QCO:

	Interviewer	Supervisor	QCO
Name:			
Signature:			
Date:			

I. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

101 Please provide us some background information about all individual members of the HH*

Sl.	Name (Start with the household head and then use age sequence; in a descending order)	Age (in Yrs)	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Marital status**	Education		Occupation ****Code	
					Highest class passed	Type of educational institutions ***	Primary	Secondary
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.								
02.								
03.								
04.								
05.								
06.								
07.								
08.								
09.								
10.								
11.								
12.								
13.								
14.								
15.								

* **Household member:** Takes food from the same '*Chula`*, generally slept at night under the same roof at least once in last 6 months (son/daughter), guests will not be included.

** **Marital Status code:** Unmarried = 1, Married = 2, Separated = 3, Widowed = 4, Divorced/deserted = 5, Child = 6

*** **Education institutions code:** Govt. (mainstream) =1, Private (mainstream) =2, Aliya Madrasa =3. Quomi/Hafizia/Private Muslim religious institution/madrasah=4, NGO School=5, Other religious educational institutions =6, Adult literacy centre =7, Other (specify) .....

**** Occupation code:
Farmer/cultivator (plough) =1, Farmer/cultivator (jum) =2, Homemaker (housewife) =3, Agri-laborer = 4, Non-agri-laborer = 5, Salaried job =6, Mason =7, Carpenter =8, Auto rickshaw/Jeep driver =9, Fisherman = 10, Boatman =11, Blacksmith =12, Potter =13, Cobbler =14, Shopkeeper =15, Petty trader =16, Business =17, Tailor = 18, Umbrella repairer =19, Driver =20, Cottage industry =21, Village doctor/quack/kabiraj =22, Homeopath =23, Imam/priest = 24, Retired service holder =25, Mechanics = 26, Sawar =27, Cowboy = 28, Timber business =29 , Midwife =30 , Butcher= 31, Social worker =32, Political leader =33,Student =34, Unemployed =35, Children =36, Disabled =37, Old age Person =38, No secondary occupation =77, Other (specify) .....

[Children means those boys and girls who are below 15 years]

II.	Migration (in & out) Related Information
201	Did you change your permanent address in last thirty years? Yes = 1, (Times.....), No = 2
202.	Did anybody/somebody from your household migrate out of the Para before signing the CHT treaty? Yes = 1, (How many .....), No = 2
203.	If yes, reasons of migration out: Occupational/work related reason =1, Lack of security =2, Evicted from land =3, Communal conflict =4, Political conflict =5, Death of spouse =6, Divorce/Desertion =7, Matrimonial reason =8, Natural calamities =9, Government policy/program =10, Leasing land for rubber plantation =11, Change of homestead =12, Other (specify).....
204.	Does anybody/somebody from your household have returned after signing the CHT treaty who migrated out before signing? Yes = 1, (How many.....), No = 2, **(Skip to Section III)**
205.	If yes, reasons of migration in: Occupational/work related reason =1, Completion of Education =2, Improvement of security =3, Socio-political improvement due to CHT treaty =4, Communal conflict =5,Political conflict =6, Death of spouse =7, Divorce/Desertion =8, Matrimonial reason =9, Natural calamities =10, Government policy/program =11, Leasing land for rubber plantation =12, Evicted from land =13, Mercy of punishment =14, Change of homestead =15, Other (specify) .....

III. Employment Status (From January 2007 to December 2007)

301 Please collect information related to employment status of all employed and employable (who are 15+ not in schooling)- last one year.

Sl	Name	Age	Male =1, Female =2	Employment status *	Nature of employment Self employed =1, Employed by others =2, Both=3	Income earner Yes =1, No =2	No. of income earning month (in completed month)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
02			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
03			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
04			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
05			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
06			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
07			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	
08			1 2	1 2 3	1 2	1 2	

***Employment status code:** Fully employed/Full time employed =1,
Partially employed/seasonal employed, with employment less then 6 months =2,
Unemployed/seeking employment =3

IV. Land: Ownership, Operational Land, Possession/Dispossession

401 Do you own/possess land? Yes =1, No =2 (Skip to 403)

402 Amount of land possessed /owned

Sl	Types of Land	Joint /community Ownership		Traditional/ customery				Registered	
				Recorded to Karbari/ Headman		Not Recorded to kabrari /headman			
		Applicable Yes=1, No=2	Amount (Decimal)	Applicable Yes=1, No=2	Amount (Decimal)	Applicable Yes=1, No=2	Amount (Decimal)	Applicable Yes=1, No=2	Amount (Decimal)
1	Homestead land	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
2	Pond	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
3	Other water body (Ghona/Deva/Badh)	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
4	Agricultural land (own operation/ share out/rent out/leased out)	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
5	Agriculture land: jum	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
6	Timber Forest	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
7	Fruit Gerden	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
8	Fringe land	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
9	Other land (Specify)	1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	

Note: Kani= 40 decimal, kuni/Poa= 10 decimal. Gonda= 2 decimal, Acre=100 decimal

403 Did you/ your father/ grand father ever dispossessed of any land, which belonged to you as agricultural land/ land under possession /homestead (i.e, whether your land was engulfed by anyone)? **(Applicable for only Chittagong Hill Tracts region)** Yes = 1, No = 2 (Skip to section V)

404 Details of land lost/engulfed?

Who lost	Applicability Yes = 1, No = 2	Year of dispossession	Amount of land dispossessed (decimal)
Myself	1 2	....	....
My father	1 2	....	....
My grandfather	1 2	....	....

405 Process of dispossession?

Process	Person who lost land		
	Self Yes = 1, No = 2	Father Yes = 1, No = 2	Grand father Yes = 1, No = 2
1	2	3	4
Bangalees engulfed	1 2	1 2	1 2
Other Indigenous people engulfed	1 2	1 2	1 2
Local elits (Karbari/Headman)	1 2	1 2	1 2
Land acquisitioned by government project	1 2	1 2	1 2
Others (specify)			

V. Agricultural Land and Crop Production

501 Type of cultivation: Jum =1, Field cropping =2, NA =3, (Skip to Section VI)

502 Amount of land under cultivation in last one year

SL	Type of Land	Own (decimal)	Shared-in (decimal)
	1	2	3
1	Field cropping (plough)		
2	Jum (cultivated during current year)		
3	Fallow land (Jum)		
4	Cultivated forest (timber)		
5	Cultivated forest (fruits)		
6	Fringe land		

503 Please collect the following information about crop production

(Interviewer: Consider only those crops which were harvested during January 2007-December 2007)

SL	Crop code *	Crop production last of one year					
		Total cultivation area (decimal)	Unit of Production (mond)	Amount of production	Share in the production (amount in mond)	Per unit market price(tk)	Income from the produced crop(tk)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

* Crop code: Paddy =1, Binny paddy =2,Kawn =3, Appan =4, Bamboo shoot =5, Mashrum = 6, Papaya =07, Tobacco =8, Jute =9, Sugarcane =10, Pulses =11, Oilseeds =12, Summer vegetables =13, Winter vegetables =14, Potato =15, Sweet potato =16, Chili =17, Onion =18, Spices =19, Nut =20, Maize =21, Betel leaf =22, Watermelon =23, Ginger =24, Cotton = 25, Turmeric = 26, Banana = 27, Orange = 28, Mango = 29, Jackfruit = 30, Pineapple = 31, Lemon = 32, garlic=33,embolic=34, olive=35 Other specify.....

VI. Household Income, Saving & Credit

601 Household income by sources during January 2007-December 2007

Sl	Source	Applicable Yes =1, No = 2	Gross income (Tk.)	Cost incurred to earn gross income (Tk.)	Net income (Tk.) 5=(3-4)	Share of women in net income (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Income from agri. land (plough)	1 2				
2	Income from agri. land (Jum)	1 2				
3	Wage labor: Agriculture (cash + kind)	1 2				
4	Wage labor: Non-agriculture (cash + kind)	1 2				
5	Livestock	1 2				
6	Poultry	1 2				
7	Shared based cattle/ pig rearing	1 2				
8	Trees/ nurseries	1 2				
9	Fruit	1 2				
10	Vegetables	1 2				
11	Timber Business	1 2				
12	Fisheries	1 2				
13	Catching fish	1 2				

Sl	Source	Applicable Yes =1, No = 2	Gross income (Tk.)	Cost incurred to earn gross income (Tk.)	Net income (Tk.) 5=(3-4)	Share of women in net income (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Income from selling /collecting forest resource	1 2				
15	Hunting	1 2				
16	Agr. Implements: thresher, plough, draft animal etc.	1 2				
17	Rent (house, shops, etc.)	1 2				
18	Honorarium: Headman/Karbari, UP Chairman/UP Member					
19	Income from lent-out money	1 2				
20	Petty trading /shops	1 2				
21	Salaried employment	1 2				
22	Transport: Jeep, Autorickshaw, boat, motorcycle, cycle	1 2				
23	Cottage industry (mat making, handicrafts etc)	1 2				
24	Other industries/factories	1 2				
25	Indigenous traditional occupation	1 2				
26	Other traditional occupation (blacksmith, potters, fisherman etc.)	1 2				
27	Remittances	1 2				
28	Insurance	1 2				
29	Dividend	1 2				
30	Gratuity/Pension	1 2				
31	Gifts	1 2				
32	Stipend for girls students, cash for education	1 2				
33	Social security support (VGD, VGF, Elderly allowance, widow allowance etc).	1 2				
34	Others	1 2				

602 **Savings** (amount of savings at the date of interview)

Sl.	Type fo savings	Applicable Yes=1, No= 2	Amount (in Tk)
1	Cash in hand	1 2	
2	All types of savings certificates/shares/bonds	1 2	
3	Savings in Post office/Bank	1 2	
4	Savings in NGO	1 2	
5	Savings in local Samity	1 2	
6	Insurance (premium paid)	1 2	
7	Provident fund, gratuity etc. due now from employer/office	1 2	
8	Investment in other persons' business	1 2	
9	Giving loan/credit to other	1 2	
10	Other (specify……..)	1 2	

603 **Loan and Credit**

Please tell us about source wise amount of loan /credit you took in the **last three years** and how you utilized the total amount of loan/credit.

Sl.	Source(s)	Amount of loan/ credit taken (in Tk)	Utilization pattern total amount of loan/credit of taken (use code)
1	Krishi Bank		
2	Commercial Bank		
3	BRDB		

Sl.	Source(s)	Amount loan/ credit taken (in Tk)	Utilization pattern of total amount of loan/credit taken (use code)
4	Grameen Bank		
5	IDF		
6	ASA		
7	BRAC		
8	Other NGOs		
9	Traditional money lender		
10	Local elites (Karbari, Headman)		
11	Cooperative		
12	Friends/relatives/neighbors		
13	Other (specify):.....		

Code:
Loan/credit repayment =1, Buying land, pond =2, Lease in land =3, Buying/renovating house =4, Buying livestock =5, Buying poultry =6, Buying agricultural inputs/equipments =7, Buying household asset =8, Spent in marriage =9, Dowry =10, Spent in income generation activities =11, To cope with losses in natural disaster =12, Spent in funeral of household member =13, To cope up with the losses due to death of household member =14, Spent in socio-cultural/religious functions =15, Litigation =16, Medical expenditure =17, To meet household expenditure =18,To meet educational expenditure for household members=19, Business=20 Other (specify) .....

VII. Household Assets

701 Does your household possess the following?

Sl.	Items	Applicable Yes = 1, No = 2	Number/amount	Carrent market price
	1	2	3	4
1	Own House	1 2		
2	Tube-well	1 2		
3	Almirah/waredrobe	1 2		
4	Table	1 2		
5	Chair/benc/sofa	1 2		
6	Cot	1 2		
7	Beding	1 2		
8	Watch/clock	1 2		
9	Radio	1 2		
10	TV	1 2		
11	Bicycle	1 2		
12	Motorcycle	1 2		
13	Jeep/Autorikshaw	1 2		
14	Boat	1 2		
15	Hand loom	1 2		
16	Sewing machine	1 2		
17	Telephone/mobile	1 2		
18	Agricultural appliances	1 2		
19	Livestock			
	a. Cow/Buffalo	1 2		
	b. Goat/Sheep	1 2		
	c. Pig	1 2		
20	Poultry	1 2		
21	Plantation/Trees	1 2		
22	Gun/Rifle	1 2		
23	Alna	1 2		
24	Music Instruments	1 2		

25	Solar Energy	1 2		
26	Generator	1 2		
27	Battery	1 2		
28	Ornaments			
	a. Gold	1 2		
	b. Silver	1 2		
29	Clothing	1 2		
30	Utensils	1 2		
31	Others (Specify)	1 2		

702	**Dwelling information**	
1	How many rooms do you have to live in your house? (Number)	Room number ..... Space .....sq.feet
2	What is the main construction material of roof of your main house?	Code: Concrete =1; C.I. Sheet / wood =2; Tiles =3; Bamboo =4; Straw/jute stick/leaves/ Chhan =5; Thatched bamboo/polythene =6; Other (specify) .....
3	What is the main construction material of the walls of your main house?	Code: Brick =1; C.I. Sheet / wood =2, Mud wall =3; Bamboo =4; Straw/leaves/ Chhan =5; Thatched bamboo/polythene =6; Other (specify) .....
4	Nature of house	Pucca =1, Semi-pucca =2, Kacha =3, machan =4
703	Electrification status	Grid line =1, Solar Energy = 2, No electricity = 3
704	Who collect fire wood/fuel in HH and how much time do you need per week?	Female ..... Time (in hour) Male ..... Time (in hour)

VIII. Food Consumtion, Expenditure and Food Security

801. Please, give information of your HH food consumtion for a representative week(the information would be representative of an average of usual week)

Sl	Food items	Quantity Consumed		Quantity consumed by female
		Unit	Quantity	
	1	4	5	6
1	Rice	gm.		
2	Atta/Wheat flour	gm.		
3	Puffed rice	gm.		
4	Fish	gm.		
5	Dry fish	gm.		
6	Meat	gm.		
7	*Shidal/Napi*	gm.		
8	Egg	#		
9	Edible oil	liter		
10	Pulses	gm.		
11	Bamboo shoot	gm.		
12	Vegetables	gm.		
13	Potato	gm.		
14	Appan	gm.		
15	Dry vegetable	gm.		
16	Onion, Garlic	gm.		

Sl	Food items	Quantity Consumed	Quantity

				consumed by female
	1	4	5	6
17	Milk	gm.		female
18	Spices	gm.		
19	Fruits	gm.		
20	Salt	gm.		
21	Sugar	gm.		
22	Molasses (Gur)	gm.		
23	Others (specify)			

802	Please provide your HH food security status by month in last one year (January 2007 to December 2007)	
SL	Month	Secured(able to consume according to demand) =1, More or less secured (Less hardship) (not always able to meet up the demand)=2, Unsecured (high hardship)(never able to meet up demand) =3
1	Magh (Jan-Feb)	1 2 3
2	Falgun (Fer-Mar)	1 2 3
3	Chaitra (Mar-April)	1 2 3
4	Baishak (April-may)	1 2 3
5	Jiashtha (May-June)	1 2 3
6	Ashar (June-July)	1 2 3
7	Sravan (July -August)	1 2 3
8	Bhadra (August –Sept.)	1 2 3
9	Ashyin (Sept-Oct)	1 2 3
10	Kartik (Oct-Nov)	1 2 3
11	Augrahayan (Nov-Dec)	1 2 3
12	Poush (Dece-Jan)	1 2 3

803	Non-food expenditure Please, provide your HH non-food expenditure which incurred monetary/ financial transaction.		
Sl .	Items	Expenditure (in Tk)	Expenditure made for women *
	1	2	3
1.	**Fuel and Electricity (*monthly*)**		
a	Bio-mass fuel (fire wood, cow-dung, leaves, straw)		
b	Kerosene		
c	Gas/LPG cylinder		
d	Solar		
e	Generator		
f	Electricity		
g	Others (coal, matches, candle , battary etc.)		
2.	**Toiletries (*monthly*)** [(Cream, powder, snow, nail polish, lipstick, scent, hair oil/cream/comb/ dressing/hair cutting, razor/blade/shaving cream, soap (bath), soap (laundry/cloth wash), soap (utensils), Laundry, Mosquito coil/spray)]		
3.	**Transport and other miscellaneous (*monthly*)** (Bus/Tempo, Rickshaw/van, Boat/Launch, Cycle: tyre, tube)		

Sl .	Items	Expenditure (in Tk)	Expenditure made for women *
	1	2	3
4.	**Readymade garment (*yearly*):**		
a	**For adult:** Lungee/Dhutti , Shirt, Trouser, Saree, Blouse/Petticoat, Shelowar / Kamiz/ Orna, Paijama/Panjabee, Sweater/Jacket		
b	**For Child:** Lungee/Dhutti, Shirt/T Shirt, Trouser-full, Trouser-half, Frock/Baby Suit, Sweter/Jacket		
	For both: Towel/Gamcha, Chador/Shawl		
5.	**Cloth and sewing (*yearly*):** Mill/handloom cloth, wool, stiching		
6.	**Bed related bedding (*yearly*):** [Winter cover (Lep/Kantha), Bed sheet, Zazim/Toshok/pillo, Pillow (cover), Screen Mosquito net]		
7.	**Housing (and related) (*yearly*)** (Home expansion/construction, Home maintenance and repair)		
8.	**Health care (*yearly*)** [Doctor's fee, Other Physician (homeopath etc), Medicine, Ayurved/Kabiraj etc, Tests/diagnostic (X-ray, blood, stool, urine etc.), Hospital/Clinic charge, Spectacle, Health related transport etc.]		
9.	**Kitchen utensils (*yearly*)** [Plate, Jug/Glass, Pan, Spoon/Knife etc, Stove/ gas burner]		
10.	**Education (*yearly*)** [Registration, Exam-fees, Annual charge/fee, School fees, Private tuition, Book, Khata, Pen, Pencils etc, Tiffin, Conveyance.]		
11.	**Socio-cultural and religious (*yearly*)** [*Milad/Puja, Hajj/Pilgrimage, Marriage, Birth-related, Akika, Khatna, Funeral, Pharek, Matha Dhoa, Boor para, Bijhu (Sangrais Baisuk), Halpalni, Probarana, Kathin chibar Dam, Purnima, Bojhri etc]*		
12.	**Litigation (*yearly*)** [Litigation, Registration fee, Land tax]		
13.	**Debt service (*yearly*)** [Debt repayment]		
14.	**Entertainment (*yearly*)** [Photo, Cinema, Cassette, Radio, Battery]		
15.	Rent seeking/Ransom *(last year)*		
16	Tobacco/Alchol *(Monthly)*		
17.	Others Specify.....		

IX.	**Education** (Applicable for households having children of 5-16 years)	
901	Number of household members between 5 and 16 years of age who are now enrolled in primary and secondary education/schools? Total number of members 5 - 16 years of age ..... Total number of children enrolled ..... NA = 77	
902	Access to Education Facilities	
	Self reported status of sending their children to government primary school (Multiple Responses)	
Accessibility		1 =No school in the para or surrounding community 2 =Children are not welcomein school 3 =Children do not understand medium of instruction 4 =Go to a near by school (both way travel .....minutes) 5 =Go to a far away school (both way travel .....minutes) 6 =Studying in a residential school
Affordability		1 =Cannot afford any children at any time 2 =Cannot afford during harvesting time 3 =Cannot afford daughter during harvesting time 4 =Cannot afford some of their children irrespective of sex 5 =Canot afford some of their children through out the year 6 =Cannot afford daughter(s) 7 =Can afford all

903	What is the language of book and medium of instruction in school for your HH children?		
Indicator		Language Mother tongue =1, Other than mother tongue =2	If not mother tongue then, which language Bawm = 1, Chak = 2, Chakma = 3, Khiyang = 4, Khumi =5, Lushai = 6, Marma = 7, Mro= 8, Pankhua = 9, Tanchagya = 10, Tripura = 11, Bangla=12
Book		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Medium of Instruction		1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
904	Do you have any child who discontinued study before completion of primary school? Yes = 1 No = 2 NA =9 (skip to 906) How many = ..., of which boy(s) = ... , girl(s) =.....		
905	If yes,		
a	Reasons for discontinuation of boys Distance= 1, Financial =2, Children are not welcome at school = 3, Medium of instruction is not understandable =4, Helping parent =5, Insecurity =6 Children are not enthusiastic =7		
b	Reasons for discontinuation of girls Distance = 1, Financial =2, Children are not welcome at school = 3, Medium of instruction is not understandable =4, Helping parent =5, Teasing = 6, Insecurity =7, Children are not enthusiastic =8		
906	Do you have any child who have completed primary school and discontinued education afterwards? Yes = 1 No = 2 (skip to section X) NA =9(skip to section X) How many = ..., of which boy(s) = ... , girl(s) =.....		
907	If yes		
a	Reasons for discontinuation of boys Distance= 1, Financial =2, Children are not welcome at school = 3, Medium of instruction is not understandable =4, Helping parent =5, Insecurity =6, Children are not enthusiastic =7		
b	Reasons for discontinuation of girls Distance= 1, Financial =2, Children are not welcome at school = 3, Medium of instruction is not understandable =4, Helping parent =5, Teasing = 6, Insecurity =7, Children are not enthusiastic =8		

X.	**Knowledge about Primary Health Care, Access to Health Facilities, and Health Practices (Interviewer: Ask all questions in this section to female household member)**		
1001	Whether knows following service providers? Whether any of them visited your house?		
Sl.	Service Provider	Knowledge of service provider Knows=1, Don't know=2	Whether anytime your household Yes =1, No =2
1.	FWA	1 2	1 2
2.	FWV	1 2	1 2
3.	NGO Health visitor	1 2	1 2
1002	Do you know the availability of the following health facilities? Whether ever been to the facility while needed?		
Sl.	Health facility	Knowledge about health facilities Knows=1, Don't know=2	Accessed: Whether ever been while needed Yes=1, No=2
	1	2	3
1	District Hospital	1 2	1 2
2	Maternal & Child Welfare Center (MCWC)	1 2	1 2
3	Upazilla Health Complex	1 2	1 2
4	Union Health Centre	1 2	1 2
Sl.	Health facility	Knowledge about health	Accessed: Whether ever

		facilities Knows=1, Don't know=2		been while needed Yes =1, No =2	
	1	2		3	
5	School health Clinic	1	2	1	2
6	Satellite Clinic	1	2	1	2
7	Community Clinic	1	2	1	2
8	NGO Clinic	1	2	1	2

1003 Women knowledge about crucial public health issues
[Do not prompt answer]

Sl.	Health Issues	Knowledge Knows=1, DK=2	
1	What is/are the symptoms of diarrhea?	1	2
2	How to prepare ORS (labon-gur-sarbat)?	1	2
3	What is/are the symptoms of ARI?	1	2
4	Vaccination is given to children for how many times within 2 years age?	1	2
5	What is the main symptom of malaria?	1	2
6	How malaria is infected	1	2
7	Whether ANC check up is needed?	1	2
8	What are the five danger signs of pregnancy?	1	2
9	Whether PNC check up is needed?	1	2
10	What is the cause of goitre, do you know it?	1	2
11	What is the main cause of STDs, do you know it?	1	2
12	What is AIDS?	1	2
13	Whether there is any problem, if there is arsenic in drinking water?	1	2
14	What happen for children if there is deficiency of vitamin-'A' in food?	1	2

1004 knowledge about places for taking heath service and whether went for health care services

Sl	Issues	Place to go*	Went Yes =1, No=2	If no, Why? **
	1	2	5	6
1	Where do you go for general health services?		1 2	
2	Where do you go for child vaccination/ EPI?		1 2	
3	Where do you go for treatment of ARI of child?		1 2	
4	Where do you go for ANC checkup?		1 2	
5	Where do you go for EmOC services?		1 2	
6	Where do you go for PNC checkup?		1 2	
7	Where do you go for treatment of TB?		1 2	
8	Where do you go for treatment of Leprosy?		1 2	

* **Code of Place to go:**
District Hospital =1, MCWC =2, Upazilla Health Complex =3, Union Health Centre =4,TB hospital =5, Leprosy hospital =6, School Health Clinic =7, Satellite Clinic =8, Community Clinic =9, NGO Clinic =10, Private Clinic =11, Don't know =88

**** Code for not seeking services:**
Considered not serious =1 , Thinking treatment was not necessary =2, Treatment cost was too much =3, Lack of money =4, Problem of transportation =5, Lack of permission from family =6, Facility/Provider was too far =7, Facility/Provider was not available = 8, Others (specify) .....

1005	Occurrence of Diseases of Poverty	
Sl	Diseases	# Occurrence
1	Number of cases of measles during last year (# of child*-occurrences)	
2	Number of cases of ARI during last 3 months (# of child-occurrences)	
3	Number of cases of diarrhea during last 3 months (# of person-occurrences)	
4	Number of cases of malaria during **last year** (# of person occurrences)	
		Yes=1, No =2
5	Whether any mother in the HH received injuries/infections/ disabilities during last pregnancy/child birth	1 2
6	Maternal death in last 5 years(from the time of conceive to 42 days after delivery)	
7	Neonatal death in last 5 years (from the time of born to 42 days)	
8	STD/ HIV/ AIDS (last 5 years)	1 2
9	T B (last 5 years)	1 2
10	Arsenicosis	1 2

	*Child: 0-5 years
1006	Who attended the last (child) delivery? FWA =1, TBA =2, MBBS doctor =3, FWV/Nurse/MA/SACMO =4, Neighbor/Relative =5, SBA =6, Other (specify) .....NA= 9
1007	Where did the last delivery take place? Home =1, Health facility =2 NA= 9
1008	Whether availed ANC check-up by medically competent person during last pregnancy Yes =1, No = 2, NA = 9 (Interviewer: Medically competent personnel include MBBS doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, FWV, MA, SACMO; exclude TBAs, quacks, spiritual healers)
1009	Whether availed PNC check-up by a medically competent person after the last childbirth? Yes =1, No = 2, NA = 9
1010	Whether TT immunization taken in last delivery? Yes = 1, No = 2, NA =9
1011	Knowledge about emergency obstratic care (EmOC) [Don't prompt answer)

Pregnancy complications code: Severe headache/blurry vision/high blood pressure =01; Pre-eclampsia =02; Convulsion/eclampsia =03; Excessive vaginal bleeding =04; Foul-smelling discharge with high fever =05; Jaundice =06; Tetanus =07**;** Baby's hand or feet come/baby in bad position =08; Prolonged labor =09; Obstructed labor =10; Retained placenta =11; Torn uterus =12	

1012	Any maternal morbidity associated with last pregnancy? [Incase of no pregnancy, skip to 1014]		
Sl	Time of morbility	Yes =1, No =2	Whether treated by medically competent personnel * Yes =1, No =2
	1	2	3
1	During pregnancy	1 2	1 2
2	During delivery	1 2	1 2
3	In 42 days after delivery	1 2	1 2

* *Medically competent* personnel include MBBS doctor, nurse, midwife, paramedic, FWV, MA, SACMO; SBA; (exclude TBAs, quacks, spiritual healers)

1013	Have you experienced symptoms/conditions, which require EmOC services and from whom/where did you receive services? Whether ever faced EmOC problem? Yes=1, No=2 (skip to 1014)			
Sl	EOC problem faced *	Service sought Yes=1, No=2,	Provider/ Facility**	Cause for which services not sought ***
	1	2	3	4
1		1 2	1 2 3	
2		1 2	1 2 3	
3		1 2	1 2 3	
4		1 2	1 2 3	
5		1 2	1 2 3	

***EOC problem Code:** Severe headache/blurry vision/high blood pressure =01; Pre-eclampsia =02; Convulsion/eclampsia =03; Excessive vaginal bleeding =04; Foul-smelling discharge with high fever =05; Jaundice =06; Tetanus =07**;** Baby's hand or feet come/baby in bad position =08; Prolonged labor =09; Obstructed labor =10; Retained placenta =11; Torn uterus =12

**** Provider/Facility Code:**
Facility based provider =1, Non-facility based qualified provider =2, Unqualified provider =3

*****Cause Code:** Considered not serious =01; Thinking treatment was not necessary =02; Treatment cost was too much =03; Lack of money =04; Problem of transportation =05; Lack of permission from family =06; Facility/Provider was too far =07; Facility/Provider was not available =08; Others (specify) .....

1014	Childbirth (**not still birth**) during last twelve months.	
	No. of child birth	No. of children died after birth .....
		No. of children died after 7 day of birth .....
		No. of children died after 42 day of birth .....
		No. of children died after 1 year of birth .....
		No. of children died after 5 year of birth .....
1015	**Child Immunization (EPI) is there any Child (11-23 months age) in the household?** Yes =1, No =2	
	Child (11-23 months age) immunization status:[Full immunization includes 3 doses of DPT, 4 doses of OPV, 1 measles and 1 BCG] Fully immunized = 1, Partially immunized = 2, Not immunized = 3	
1016	Status of vitamin A capsule for children<5 years. (last 6 months)	
	All child (boy) Yes=1 No=2	
	All child (girl) Yes=1 No=2	
1017	**Family Planning : Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)**	
	Interviewer: Whether there is at least one woman in the household who is currently married woman of reproductive age (CMWRA of 15-49 yrs) Yes = 1, No = 2 (skip to section XI)	
1018	Whether currently using (husband-wife) family planning? Yes = 1, No = 2 (skip to 1020)	

1019	Method currently using: Oral pill = 1, Condom = 2, Injectable = 3, IUD = 4, Norplant =5, Tubectomy = 6, Vasectomy =7, Traditional = 8
1020	Whether intend (husband-wife) to use FP in the future? Yes =1, No =2, God knows = 3, DK = 8, NA = 9
1021	Fertility Related Information: (Please list all married women of 15 and above years age and collect the following information)

Sl	Name	Age of first marriage (in completed years)	Age of first preagnancy	Total # of preagnancy	# of living child	Outcome			
						Livebirth	Still birth	Miscarrages	MR/ abortion
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

XI. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1101 What is the main source of water used by the household?

Type of use	Source Code
Drinking	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Cooking	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
Washing/ Cleaning	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Source: Arsenic free tube well =1, Tube well (Not tested for arsenic)=2, Tube well arsenic contaminated =3 Deep tube well =4, Tara pump =5, Protected dug well =6, Unprotected dug well =7, Stream water without boil =8, Stream water after boil =9, River water without boil =10, River water after boil =11, Rain water =12, Gravitation pump water =13, Protected ring well =14, Unprotected ring well =15 pond=16

1102 How far the source of drinking water located from household? How long does it take to fetch water from main water source (to go, wait, collect and return)

Season	Prime Source	Distance in feet	Time in minutes (to go, wait, collect & return)
1	2	3	4
Dry			
Wet			

(Use source code of Q 1101; In column 3, 4 write 222 for distance and time needed incase of HH source)

1103 Generally who collect water in your HH?
Only male =1, Only female =2. Both =3

1104 Do you get sufficient water to meet the following household needs?

Sl #	Water use	Sufficiency Yes = 1, No = 2	
1	Drinking	1	2
2	Cooking	1	2
3	Washing/cleaning	1	2

1105 Latrine use

Sl	Type of Latrine	Possession Yes=1, No=2	User		
			Male Yes=1, No=2	Female Yes=1, No=2	Children Yes=1, No=2
	1	2	3	4	5

1	Pucca sanitary latrine	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2	Ring-slab (water sealed)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	Pit latrine (hygienic)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
4	Ring-slab (without water sealed)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
5	Pucca sanitary latrine (but open)	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
6	Un-hygienic Pit latrine	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
7	Hanging latrine	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
8	Open air defecation/ in drain			1	2	1	2	1	2

1106 If Children do not use latrine where do you dispose off the excreta?
In latrine = 1, At the garbage stack/in the drain = 2
Left at the place of defecation = 3

1107 How are the solid wastes of yours HH disposed off?
At a dug-hole in the homestead = 1
At open spaces near homestead = 2
Others (specify).....

1108 Do you know and /or follow the hygiene practice given below?

Sl	Hygiene	Knowledge knows=1, Don't know=2		Practice Yes = 1, No = 2	
	1	2		3	
1	Hand wash with soap/ash before eating	1	2	1	2
2	Hand wash with soap/ash after defecation	1	2	1	2
3	Hand wash after cleaning baby's bottom	1	2	1	2
4	Hand wash before serving food	1	2	1	2
5	Hand wash before food preparation	1	2	1	2
6	Keeping food under cover	1	2	1	2
7	Cutting nail regularly	1	2	1	2
8	Go latrine with shoes/sandle	1	2	1	2

XII. Access to Information

1201 Do you listen to radio? Yes = 1, No = 2 (skip to 1204)

1202 If yes, how often you listen to radio? (Please circle any one of the following)
Daily = 1, At least once a weak = 2, Less often = 3

1203 If you don't have your own radio then where do you go for listening radio?
Neighbor = 1, Relatives = 2, Friends = 3, Hat/Bazar = 4, Club/Samity = 5, NGO = 6, UP office = 7, Others = 9, NA = 99

1204 Do you watch TV? Yes = 1, No = 2 (skip to 1207)

1205 If yes, how often you watch TV?
Daily = 1, At least once a weak = 2, Less often = 3

1206 If you don't have your own TV then where do you go for watching TV?
Neighbor = 1, Relatives = 2, Friends = 3, Hat/Bazar = 4, Club/Samity = 5, NGO = 6, UP office = 7, Others = 9, NA = 99

1207 What is your usual source for getting news of national importance?
Radio = 1, TV = 2, Neighbors/local elites =3, Hats/bazars = 4, News paper =5,
Others (Specify) .....

1208 What is your usual source for getting news of regional/local importance?
Radio = 1, TV = 2, Neighbors/local elites = 3, Hats/bazars = 4, News paper =5,
Others (Specify) .....

1209 What is your usual source for entertainment purpose?
Radio = 1, TV = 2, Neighbors/local elites = 3, Hats/bazars = 4, CD player/cassette =5,
Others (Specify) .....

1210 What is your usual source for getting important educative information?
Radio = 1, TV = 2, Neighbors/local elites = 3, Hats/bazars = 4, Service provider = 5, News paper =6, Others (Specify) .....

XIII. Access to Govt. office/Local Govt. Institutions/Person/NGO/Services Providers						
1301	Did you or anybody from your HH visit following institutions/offices/person?					
Institutions/office/person	Visit Yes=1, No=2		Frequency of visit Once =1, Twice =2, Thrice =3, More then 3 times =4			
1	2		3			
During last three months						
1. Karbari	1	2	1	2	3	4
2. Headman	1	2	1	2	3	4
3. Chairman :UP	1	2	1	2	3	4
4. Member :UP	1	2	1	2	3	4
5. Health Worker (FWA/HA)	1	2	1	2	3	4
6. Union Healh & Family Welfare Centre (FWV/SACMO)	1	2	1	2	3	4
7. School/College	1	2	1	2	3	4
8. Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO)	1	2	1	2	3	4
9. Police Station	1	2	1	2	3	4
10. Army/BDR/APB Camp	1	2	1	2	3	4
11. NGO	1	2	1	2	3	4
12. Bank	1	2	1	2	3	4
13. Post Office	1	2	1	2	3	4
14. Forest /Bit/ Range office						
During last one year						
15. Upazila Healh Complex	1	2	1	2	3	4
16. District Hospital	1	2	1	2	3	4
17. Department of Agriculture Extention (DAE)	1	2	1	2	3	4
18. Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC)	1	2	1	2	3	4
19. Department of LivestocK (DoL)	1	2	1	2	3	4
20. Department of Fisheries (DoF)	1	2	1	2	3	4
21. Youth Training Centre	1	2	1	2	3	4
22. Women Affairs Officer	1	2	1	2	3	4
23. Social Welfare Officer	1	2	1	2	3	4
24. Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)	1	2	1	2	3	4
25. AC-Land	1	2	1	2	3	4
26. Insurance Company	1	2	1	2	3	4
27. BRDB	1	2	1	2	3	4
28. Cooperatives	1	2	1	2	3	4
29. BISIC	1	2	1	2	3	4
During last three year						
30. Circle Chief (king)	1	2	1	2	3	4
31. Hill District Council	1	2	1	2	3	4
32. CHT Development Board	1	2	1	2	3	4
33. CHT Regional Council	1	2	1	2	3	4

XIV. Gender and Development (Please ask female member only)

1401 Status of women in your HH on following issues

Sl	Issue	Yes=1, No=2
1	Can women of your household freely choose her occupation?	1 2
2	Can women HH member take decision to spent her own income according to her own prefrence?	1 2
3	Does any woman of your HH own any type of land?	1 2
4	Does any woman of your HH own any type of house?	1 2
5	Does women get same wage as men for same economic activity?	1 2
6	In time of sickness can women HH member seek health service by her own decision?	1 2
7	Can women HH member participate in development work of the locality?	1 2
8	Can women HH member go for work outside para	1 2
9	Can women HH member participate in shalish/local arbitration?	1 2
10	Are HH women discriminated at shalish	1 2
11	Are HH women consulted for matrimorial issue?	1 2
12	Is dowry praticed?	1 2
13	Do HH women have the right to inherit property?	1 2
14	Do you know legal age at marriage of women? (18 years; do not promot)	1 2
15	Do HH women participate in traditional institution/samitee/CBOs/social activities?	1 2
16	Are HH girl's encouraged to go to school?	1 2

XV. Women Empowerment (Please ask female member only)

1501 Who decide on the following matters?

Sl	Activities	(Decision taken by: Herself only = 1, Husband only =2, Jointly = 3, NA = 4
1	Whether children should go to school?	1 2 3 4
2	Visiting to relatives, neighbors, friends	1 2 3 4
3	Buying things for the household	1 2 3 4
4	Whether to use a FP method	1 2 3 4
5	Whether to seek treatment for a sick family member	1 2 3 4
6	Whether to involve in any IGA	1 2 3 4
7	Whether to involve with samittees/ CBOs/NGOs	1 2 3 4

1502 Can you do the following things alone?

Sl	Activities	Yes = 1, No= 2
1	Can go to any part of the para	1 2
2	Can talk to an unknown men	1 2
3	Can go to a cultural show (Cinema/jatra)	1 2
4	Can go for shopping	1 2
5	Can go to a CBO/cooperative/mothers club	1 2
6	Can go to a health center/hospital	1 2
7	Can go to children school	1 2

XVI. Violence Against Women (Please ask female member only)

1601 Do you know **any women of your para** who was a victim of violence during last one year?

a	Sl	Domestic Violence	Yes =1, No=2
	1	Verbal abuse	1 2
	2	Battering	1 2
	3	Female child abuse (household)	1 2
	4	Dowry related violence	1 2
	5	Compel to suicide	1 2

b	Violence in community			
	1	Abduction	1	2
	2	Rape	1	2
	3	Sexual abuse	1	2
	4	Intimidation at workplace	1	2
	5	Burn/acid throwing	1	2
	6	Women trafficking	1	2
	7	Forced prostitution	1	2
	8	Homicide	1	2

XVII.	**Peace Promotion** (Applicable for **HH member only)**
1701	Whether any member of your household experienced armed violence before CHT treaty? No = 1, Self = 2, other HH members = 3, Self and HH members = 4
1702	Wounded or killed by the armed conflict before CHT treaty. No = 1, Self = 2, other HH members = 3, Self and HH members = 4
1703	Abduction in last ten years? No = 1 [Skip to 1404], Self = 2, other HH members = 3, Self and HH members = 4
1704	Rent seeking in last three years: No = 1 [Skip to 1706], Self = 2, other HH members = 3, Self and HH members = 4
1705	If experienced rent seeking then, how frequent: One time = 1, Two time = 2, Three time = 3, More than three =4, Note: Rent Seeker, Individual, Armed group, Govt. Officer, Service Providers
	Communal conflict (applicable for **HH member only**
1706	Do you feel confident to move everywhere outside your community/para? Yes = 1, No = 2
1707	Relationship among different indigenous communities Friendly = 1, Almost friendly = 2, Not friendly = 3, Hostile = 4
1708	Relationship between Bangalee and Indigenous communities Friendly = 1, Almost friendly = 2, Not friendly = 3, Hostile = 4
	Awareness of peace related issues
1709	What according to **you** are the constraints of Peace in CHT

Sl.	Elements	Applicable Agree =1, Don't agree =2		Current status in locality Low =1, Medium =2, High =3		
	1	2		3		
1.	Abduction	1	2	1	2	3
2.	Ransom	1	2	1	2	3
3.	Extortion	1	2	1	2	3
4.	Armed conflict	1	2	1	2	3
5.	Communal Threat	1	2	1	2	3
6.	Restricted movement	1	2	1	2	3
7.	Insecurity of women	1	2	1	2	3
8.	Insecurity of children	1	2	1	2	3
9.	Extent of trust among communities	1	2	1	2	3
10.	Lack of interaction among communities	1	2	1	2	3
11.	Fear of eviction from own land	1	2	1	2	3

XVIII. Knowledge on Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty (1997): *Parbatya Santi Chukti*		
Issues	Yes=1, No=2	
1. Whether have heard about Chittagong Hill Tracts Treaty or Peace Accord?	1	2
2. Whether knows in which year the treaty was signed (1997)	1	2
3. Whether knows about the two parties of the treaty	1	2
4. Whether heard about the Hill District Council (how many HDCs and where located?	1	2
5. Whether knows that no land within the boundaries of Hill districts be given in settlement, purchased, sold and transferred including given lease without the prior approval of the district council	1	2
6. Whether knows about the Hill Tracts Regional Council (where is located and who is chair)	1	2
7. Whether knows that the Chairperson of the Regional Council would be elected from among the indigenous peoples	1	2
8. Whether knows that two thirds of the members of the Regional Council would be elected from among the indigenous peoples	1	2
9. Whether knows that three members of the Regional Council would be elected from among women	1	2
10. Whether knows that two-thirds female members of the Regional Council would be elected from among indigenous women	1	2
11. Whether knows that the term of the Regional Council would be five years	1	2
12. Whether knows that the treaty has the provision that the govt. would provide two acres of land to each landless adivasi family (provided lands are available in the local areas)	1	2
13. Whether knows that the treaty has the provision that a land commission would be formed for settling of land disputes.	1	2
14. Whether knows that the treaty has the provision that the indigenous refugees who received loan from the govt. but could not use them due to conflicting situation shall be exempted with interests	1	2
15. Whether knows that under the provision of the act the govt. should continue reservation of quota system in govt. services and educational institutions for the indigenous people.	1	2
16. Do you know that incase any law is found hurtful/objectionable to the tribal people, the regional/district council(s) may file petition (s) to the government for amending/relaxing its application and the govt. shall adopt necessary measures?	1	2
17. Do you know that one of the indigenous resident of CHT has to be appointed as minister for the ministry of CHT affairs and there has to be advisory board to help the ministry?	1	2
18. Do you know that without certificate of **circle chief** a non-indigenous resident of the hill region/district cannot contest for the seat of member of hill councils?	1	2

XIX. Confidence Building		
1901	Perception on following issues	
1	Perception about responsiveness of national government	Highly responsive=1, Responsive=2, Moderately responsive= 3, Some how responsive =4, Not at all responsive =5
2	Perception about responsiveness of Hill District Council	Highly responsive = 1, Responsive = 2 Moderately responsive = 3, Some how responsive = 4 Not at all responsive =5
3	Perception about responsiveness of local government (UP)	Highly responsive = 1, Responsive = 2 Moderately responsive = 3, Some how responsive = 4 Not at all responsive bv =5
4	Percption about security forces	Friendly and protactive=1, Friendly=2, Moderately friendly = 3, Some how friendly = 4, Not at all friendly = 5
5	Perception about freedom of movement (due to armed group)	Highly secured=1, Secured=2, Moderately secured= 3, Some how secured= 4, Not at all secured = 5
6	Perception about local law and order situation (safety security feelings)	Highly secured=1, Secured=2, Moderately secured= 3, Some how secured= 4, Not at all secured = 5

7	Perception about responsiveness of local traditional institutions (karbari, Headman etc.)	Highly responsive = 1, Responsive = 2 Moderately responsive = 3, Some how responsive = 4 Not at all responsive =5
8	Perception about enjoying cultural freedom	Highly secured=1, Secured=2, Moderately secured = 3, Some how secured = 4, Not at all secured = 5
9	Perception about enjoying customary rights	Highly secured= 1, Secured= 2, Moderately secured = 3, Some how secured = 4, Not at all secured = 5
10	Perception about enjoying religious freedom	Highly secured = 1, Secured = 2 Moderately secured = 3, Some how secured = 4 Not at all secured = 5
11	Perception about participation in IP'S social functions	Highly secured = 1, Secured = 2 Moderately secured = 3, Some how secured = 4 Not at all secured= 5
12	Perception about possibility of peace	Very much possible =1, Possible = 2 Moderately possible = 3, Least/doughfully possible = 4 Not at all possible = 5
13	Fear feeling in "other" indigenous group areas when traveling	Frequently = 1, Not very frequently = 2 Rare = 3, Very rare = 4, Never = 5
14	Perception about satisfaction about inter community interaction	Highly satisfactory = 1, Satisfactory = 2 Moderately satisfactory = 3, Some how satisfactory = 4 Highly unsatisfactory = 5
15	Ability to engage with government without fear or anxiety	Always = 1, Not always = 2, Rare = 3, Very rare = 4 Never = 5
16	Govt. service delivery to CHT people CHT	Treats all equally well =1 Favors only hill people = 2 Favors only Bangalee = 3 Favors only people of same origin of the service provider = 4 Treats all equally bad = 5
17	People attend other groups' festivals	Frequently = 1, Not very frequently = 2 Rare = 3, Very rare = 4, Never = 5
18	Festivals colebrated jointly	Frequently = 1, Not very frequently = 2 Rare = 3, Very rare = 4, Never = 5
19	Negative events "instigated" by outside elements	Frequently=1, Not very frequently=2, Rare=3, Very rare=4 Never=5
20	Can vote freely	Frequently = 1, Not very frequently = 2 Rare = 3, Very rare = 4, Never = 5

XX. Community Empowerment (applicable for HH member only)

2001 Please collect following information

Sl	Indicator	Yes=1, No=2		Only male =1, Only female =2, Both =3		
	1	2		3		
1	HH member in any CBO	1	2	1	2	3
2	Received any skill development training in last 1 year in your HH	1	2	1	2	3
3	HH involvement in multi-community group/organization	1	2	1	2	3

Interviewers: Give thanks to the respondents for their invaluable time, hospitality and cooperation extended throughout the interview process. Wish them all the best in life.

DCI 2

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts
for
CHTDF-UNDP Bangladesh

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): UP Chairman/Member

Objective of the Study: UNDP-Bangladesh has been implementing various development works to accelerate socio-economic development of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). A Study on "Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of CHT" has been taken to make the process of planning and implementation of development activities more effective and successful for various communities living in CHT. The information provided by you would make this study effective and successful which in turn would expedite development process.

INSTRUCTION TO THE FACILITATOR

1. The permission of participants has been sought;
2. The participants has been informed that his/her identity will be kept confidential;
3. The objectives of the study have been explained.

Information of the Facilitator

Name of Facilitator: …… Date: …/…./…..

Name of Note Taker: …….. Date: …/…./…..

Name of the Village: ..... Name of the Union: .....

Name of the Upazilla:..... Name of the District: .....

Human Development Research Centre
House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,
E-mail: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Profile of Participants

Sl no	Name	Age (in completed Years)	Sex Male =1, Female =2	Education (years of schooling, highest class passed)	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					
06.					
07.					
08.					
09.					
10.					
11.					

Issue List

01 Understanding of mandates and endorsement by government in local institutions.

02 List of activities. Any training related to the duties in last one year. If yes, a list of the trainings. How the trainings were beneficial in building human resources development (Quality/Satisfaction/Logistic support).

03 Finance and management (Sufficiency of budgetary allocation, preparation of budget, planning, meeting, participation).

04 Liaison and coordination with MoCHTA, CHTRC, and CHT DCs (process, example, frequency, participatory, joint actions completed).

05 Capacities in implementing assigned duties (knowledge, staff, equipments).

06 Process of transparency and accountability in regional and local level institutions.

07 Changing quality of life since CHT Peace Accord, 1997

DCI 3

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts
for
CHTDF-UNDP Bangladesh

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Community Leader
(Headman/Karbari/UP Chairman/Member/Local Elites)

Objective of the Study: UNDP-Bangladesh has been implementing various development works to accelerate socio-economic development of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). A Study on "Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of CHT" has been taken to make the process of planning and implementation of development activities more effective and successful for various communities living in CHT. The information provided by you would make this study effective and successful which in turn would expedite development process.

INSTRUCTION TO THE FACILITATOR

1. The permission of participants has been sought;
2. The participants has been informed that his/her identity will be kept confidential;
3. The objectives of the study have been explained.

Information of the Facilitator

Name of Facilitator: …… Date: …/…./…..

Name of Note Taker: …….. Date: …/…./…..

Name of the Village: ..... Name of the Union: .....

Name of the Upazilla:..... Name of the District: .....

Human Development Research Centre
House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,
E-mail: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Profile of Participants

Sl no	Name	Age (in completed Years)	Sex Male =1, Female =2	Education (years of schooling, highest class passed)	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					
06.					
07.					
08.					
09.					
10.					
11.					

Issue List

01. Safety and security of different community people (individual, group, community including indigenous and Bangalee)
02. Status of inter-community confidence
03. Status of joint policing.
04. Status of joint asset management.
05. Nature of Inter-community interaction (Social, economic, political, and cultural).
06. Scope and constraints in confidence building.
07. Perception about impartiality, increased responsiveness of government/Local institutions
08. Status and doables in peace promotion.
09. Role of formal and informal leaders in ensuring sustainable peace.
10. Knowledge gap about CHT Peace Accord, 1997 among community people and what to do.
11. Relationship between security forces and developing peace.
12. Social and other groups opposing peace accord.

DCI 4

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts
for
CHTDF-UNDP Bangladesh

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Community Women

(Both indigenous and Bangalee)

Objective of the Study: UNDP-Bangladesh has been implementing various development works to accelerate socio-economic development of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). A Study on "Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of CHT" has been taken to make the process of planning and implementation of development activities more effective and successful for various communities living in CHT. The information provided by you would make this study effective and successful which in turn would expedite development process.

INSTRUCTION TO THE FACILITATOR

1. The permission of participants has been sought;
2. The participants has been informed that his/her identity will be kept confidential;
3. The objectives of the study have been explained.

Information of the Facilitator

Name of Facilitator: …… Date: …/…./…..

Name of Note Taker: ……... Date: …/…./…..

Name of the Village: ..... Name of the Union: .....

Name of the Upazilla:..... Name of the District: .....

Human Development Research Centre
House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,
E-mail: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Profile of Participants

Sl no	Name	Age (in completed Years)	Sex Male =1, Female =2	Education (years of schooling, highest class passed)	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					
06.					
07.					
08.					
09.					
10.					
11.					

Issue List

Status of Hill Women with respect to

1. Safety and security
2. Social and cultural problems (taboos, stigma etc.) faced by women
3. Role of women in household activities
4. Rights
5. Justice/Shalish (main actors, participant, nature of participation)
6. Economic independence
7. Decision making at household and community level
8. Participation in social and political organization (power structure)
9. Discrimination against women

DCI 5

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts
for
CHTDF-UNDP Bangladesh

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Service Provider

(FWV, SACMO, Teachers, SAAO and others)

Objective of the Study: UNDP-Bangladesh has been implementing various development works to accelerate socio-economic development of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). A Study on "Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of CHT" has been taken to make the process of planning and implementation of development activities more effective and successful for various communities living in CHT. The information provided by you would make this study effective and successful which in turn would expedite development process.

INSTRUCTION TO THE FACILITATOR

1. The permission of participants has been sought;
2. The participants has been informed that his/her identity will be kept confidential;
3. The objectives of the study have been explained.

Information of the Facilitator

Name of Facilitator: …… Date: …/…./…..

Name of Note Taker: ……... Date: …/…./…..

Name of the Village: ..... Name of the Union: .....

Name of the Upazilla:..... Name of the District: .....

Human Development Research Centre
House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,
E-mail: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Profile of Participants

Sl. No	Name	Age (in completed Years)	Sex Male =1, Female =2	Education (years of schooling, highest class passed)	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					
06.					
07.					
08.					
09.					
10.					
11.					

Issue List

01 List of activities. Any training related to the duties in last one year. If yes, a list of the trainings. How the trainings were beneficial in building human resources development (Quality/Satisfaction/Logistic support).

02 Liaison and coordination with MoCHTA, CHTRC, and CHT DCs (process, example, frequency, participatory, joint actions completed).

03 Strengths/advantages of your office/department in providing services in CHT

04 Weakness/constraints of your office/department in providing services in CHT

05 Advantages of working in CHT

06 Constrains /hindrances (you face) in working in CHT

07 Trainings that you have received during last one year

DCI 6

Household Census Format

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts

For CHTDF–UNDP Bangladesh

Conducted by

Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)

December 04, 2007

Para/Village : ..... Upazila : .....

Union : ..... District : .....

Date of Information collection :.....

Information collected by : .....

1. Demographic Information:

Sl	Name of HH head	Sex Male=1, Female=2	Origin	Religion	# of HH members		Children (Under 15)	
					Male	Female	Male	Female
01		1 2						
02		1 2						
03		1 2						
04		1 2						
05		1 2						
06		1 2						
07		1 2						
08		1 2						
09		1 2						
10		1 2						
11		1 2						
12		1 2						

Origin code:

Bawm =	01	Chak =	02	Chakma =	03	Khyang =	04
Khumi =	05	Lushai =	06	Marma =	07	Mro =	08
Pangkhua =	09	Tanchangya =	10	Tripura =	11	Bangalee =	12

Religion code:

Buddhism = 1 Christianity = 2 Islam = 3 Hinduism= 4 Others (specify)=

DCI 7

Para Profile Format

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts

For CHTDF – UNDP Bangladesh

Conducted by **Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)**
December 04, 2007

Para/Village : ..... Upazila : .....
Union : ..... District : .....

Date of Information collection :.....
Information collected by : .....

1. Electrification Status: Electrified = 1 Non-electrified= 2
2. Information on communication network and infrastructure

SL		Available within the village Yes = 1, No =2		Distance between para and nearest infrastructure	Traveling time	Prime mode of travel	Cost of traveling
1	Earthen road	1	2				
2	Metallic road	1	2				
3	Union Parishad	1	2				
4	Upazila Centre						
5	Bazar	1	2				
6	UFWC	1	2				
7	UHC						
8	District HQ						
9	Telephone	1	2				
10	Post Office	1	2				
11	Govt. primary school	1	2				
12	NGO School	1	2				
13	High School	1	2				
14	Health service provider	1	2				
15	Place of worship	1	2				

SL		Available within the village Yes = 1, No =2		Distance between para and nearest infrastructure	Traveling time	Prime mode of travel	Cost of traveling
16	Community Clinic	1	2				
17	Satellite Clinic	1	2				
18	Accessible forest (reserve/ own by government)	1	2				
19	Accessible private forest	1	2				
20	Community forest	1	2				
21	Other community land	1	2				
22	Accessible river (fishing, etc.)	1	2				
23	Accessible lake (fishing, etc.)	1	2				
24	Other accessible water bodies (fishing, etc.)	1	2				
25	Community School						

Mode of travel code: Walking = 1, Auto rickshaw = 2, Jeep = 3, Bus = 4, Boat =5

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts

For CHTDF- UNDP - Bangladesh

Price Sheet: Land (DCI-8)

Para/Village	:	
Mouza	:	
Union	:	
Upazila	:	
District	:	

Value/price information related to Q. 402 in DCI 1

Sl	Types of Land	Price per Bigha
	1	2
1	Homestead land	
2	Pond	
3	Other water body (Ghona/Deva/Badh)	
4	Agricultural land: Plough	
5	Agricultural land: Jum	
6	Tree Plantation	
7	Fruit Plantation	
8	Fringe land	
9	Other land (Specify)	

Information Collected by ..... **Date:** .....

Human Development Research Centre
House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,
E-mail:hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of Chittagong Hill Tracts

For CHTDF- UNDP - Bangladesh

Price Sheet: Food (DCI-9)

Para/Village :	☐☐
Mouza :	☐☐
Union :	☐☐
Upazila :	☐☐
District :	☐☐

Price information related to Q. 801 in DCI 1

Sl	Food items	Unit	Unit price
	1	2	3
1	Rice	Kg.	
2	Atta/Wheat Flour	Kg.	
3	Puffed Rice	Kg.	
4	Fish	Kg.	
5	Dry fish	Kg.	
6	Meat	Kg.	
7	*Shidal/Napi*	Kg.	
8	Egg	#	
9	Edible oil	liter	
10	Pulses	Kg.	
11	Bamboo shoot	Kg.	
12	Vegetables	Kg.	
13	Potato	Kg.	
14	Appan	Kg.	
15	Dry vegetable	Kg.	
16	Onion, Garlic	Kg.	
17	Milk	Kg.	
18	Spices	Kg.	
19	Fruits	Kg.	
20	Salt	Kg.	
21	Sugar	Kg.	
22	Molasses (Gur)	Kg.	
23	Others (specify).....		

Information Collected by ..... Date:

Human Development Research Centre
House 5, Road 8, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Phone: (880 2) 811 6972, 815 7621, Fax: (880 2) 815 7620,
E-mail: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Dhaka: January, 2008

Annex 3:
Study Area

District, Upazilla, Union and Village: Area of Sample Survey *(in alphabetic order)*

District

Bandarban
Khagrachari
Rangamati

Upazilla

Alikadam
Bagaichhari
Bandarban Sadar
Dighinala
Kaptai
Kawkhali
Langadu
Manikchhari
Naikhongchhari
Naniarchar
Ramgarh
Rowangchhari
Ruma

Union

Alikadam
Alikhong
Bagachatar
Baishari
Batnatali
Boalkhali
Burighat
Chitmaram
Chokhyong
Ghandung
Ghara
Hapchhari
Kabakhali
Kalampati
Kaptai
Kuhalong
Langadu
Manikchhari
Mayanimukh
Merung
Naikhongchhari
Naniarchar
Ramgarh
Rowangchhari
Ruma
Sabekhyong
Sajek
Tankabati
Wagga

Village/ Para

Amtoli Para
Baisamara
Baisari
Bala Khali Par
Barajuri
Baro Dalu Dibi Para
Baroi Chhari
Baru Dola Kunjari
Batna tali bangali para
Batnatali Headman
Betel
Betli Para
Betling
Bihar Baran Para
Boddapara
Bogchhari
Boradam
Boro Dulu para
Boroi tali
Botta Chandro
Burighat Batna Para
Chaenchuri Para
Chakdhaka Chairman Para
Charuipara
Chibe Rega
Chitmrong Moidong
Chitta Karbari
Chiyon Para
Chodourkhil
Choklong
Chorwey para
Choto Dutu Para
Choto Paik Para
DakkinTrinipar
DakkinTrinipar
Dhalbania
Dinajpur Para
Dojer Para
Dulana Marma
Lungthau sih
Maddha Betta para
Manik Jore chara
Markin Para
Marua KayangPara
MirinChhary
Modda Nila Chhari
Moddha Chhara
Mohajan Para
Mohajan Para (Longodi)
Mohamoni Marma
Mohamoni Para
Mongcha Para
Monggai
Mongu Para
Moniram
Moyor Khil
Muktagasha
Muslim Para
Muslim para (Manikchhari,
Nakraj Para
Naya para
Nayapara Sabekong
Newlangkar
Noa Para
Nogo Awang Para
North Nila Chhari
Nuria Hasin char
Nuruzzaman Para
Old Langkor
Old Longkor
Pagli Nichu Para
Panbazar
Paran Karbari
Paschim DP para
Pashim Katropur
Probas Karbari
Project 1
Project 3

Dulu Vchhari
Duluchhari (Dighinala,
Dunari Headman
Durnibar Para
East Chaedhuri Para
East North Para
EK Chatta Para
Fakir dara
Folein tila
Garjama para
Gilgal para
Gochabil Chowdhury
Gonja Para
Guapunarbason
Gudabani
Gulsoru
Gussa Gram
Haduk Para
Hap Jerry
Hapjeri
Harmon
Hati kumba
Haza Chhara
Hazi Para
Head Man tila
Headman
Headman Chak Para
Headman Para
Hektajeripar
Hookta Jeri para
HorinChhora
Islampur
Jamin Aga
Janali Para
Jatka Mara
Jhorna Tila
Jogoy Chala
Kai Tai Para
Kalapani
Kali Jiri Jabinam para
Kanan
Puratan Headman Para
Purba Hatimara
Purna Kumar Karbari
Purna Kumar Karbari para
Raiju Marma Para
Raiyong Para
Raja Nagar
Rajendra Karbari
Rakhal Mohajonn Para
Ramthar
Ranjit Para
Ray Mara
Reju Amtoli
Reng Chong Para
Ruilui
Rumana
Saikot
Saipok
Sang Chamoni
Sap Chhari Moin Para
Seaidailul
Shadan Karbari
Shadhu
Shialdailui
Shikder Para
Shinggoli para
Shippi
Shonkong Para
Sing Karat Para
Singman Para
Sobul Chandaro Tripura
South chhari Para
SS Member Para
Sunia Aga
T&T Para
Tarabunia
Tata Chhari Para
Thaerhala
Thamba
Thana Para
Thoiong gyo

Kandachola
Kanglak Para
Kanglak Tripura
Kathaltoli
Khiiang Para
Khulain Para
Kolabagan
kolchara
Kollamia Para
Konglok
Koyna chari
Lacchari
Lalchari
Lambachhara
Lassari
Lebujeri Tripura
Tila Para
Tila Para
Tintomory
Titar Para
Titar Para
Tuichakma
U Jam Chari
Uttar Fakir Nala
Uttar Hatimara
Uzzan Chari
Vorot Mohan
Wagga hindu para
West Boga Para
West Hatimara
Zion

Annex 4:
Members in the Study Team

Members in the Study Team

Team Leader
Sadeka Halim, *Ph.D*

Consultant
Abul Barkat, *Ph.D*
Avijit Poddar, *Ph.D*
Murtaza Majid, *MBBS, Dip in MCH-FP*
Matiur Rahman, *Ph.D*
Susmita Chakma, *LLM*
Golam Mahiyuddin, *MBBS, MPH*

Research Associate

Asmar Osman
Md. Shahnewaz Khan
Md. Badiuzzaman
Sharmina Bashir

Systems Analyst
ASM Obaidur Rahman
Ajoy Kumar Saha

Finance Support

Abu Taleb
Md. Arif Miah

Administrative Support

Sabed Ali
Md.Kabiruzzaman
Mozammal Hoque

Quality Control Officer

Zumlian Amlai
Rajib Chakma
Anwaruzzaman
Sudatta Bikash Tanchangya
Abbas Uddin Chowdhury

Field Supervisor

Trilochan Chakma
Simon Amlai
Suvasish Chakma
Md. Ruhul Alam
Abdus Sattar
G.B.M. Shhaikhul Abadin
Md. Matiur Rahman
Jerry Rual Thang Lian Buiting
Md. Abdul Halim
Sobur Khan

Field Interviewer and Lister

Tarit Barua
Mrinal Kanti Tanchangya
Kyo Hla Ching Chak (Jonah)
U chang Yow Chak (Jyoti)
Shalpi Dhar
Men Yang Mro
Ching Nung Yee Marma
Tarun Khyang
Ire Chang Mro
Lipi Barua
Rem Him Mawi Nute
Thang Hoi Khumi
Mong Shwe Shing Marma
Himi Chakma
Sudip Tanchangya
Nasrin Akther
Nirmal Kanti Das
Gafur Ahmed Talukder
Sunayan Chakma
Swarna Chakma
Khurshida Begum
Kazi Rafiqul Islam
Bhabatosh Chakma
Bina Chakma
Abu Bakar Siddique
Jaheda Begum
Palash Barua
Tandra Tanchangya
Jhimi Chakma
Karma Dhan Tanchangya
Dozy Tripura
Lakshmi Kumar Chakma
Nabaleshwar Dewan
Mong Ting Marma
Pritimoy Talukder
Myasai Ching Marma
Tarun Bikash Tripura
Ena Tripura
Mitali
Jinu Chakma
Chila Pro Marma

FGD Moderator and Note Taker

Avijit Poddar
Md. Badiuzzaman
Anwaruzzaman
Sudatta Bikash Tanchangya
Susmita Chakma
Zumlian Amlai

Coder, Code Verifier, Editor, Edit Verifier

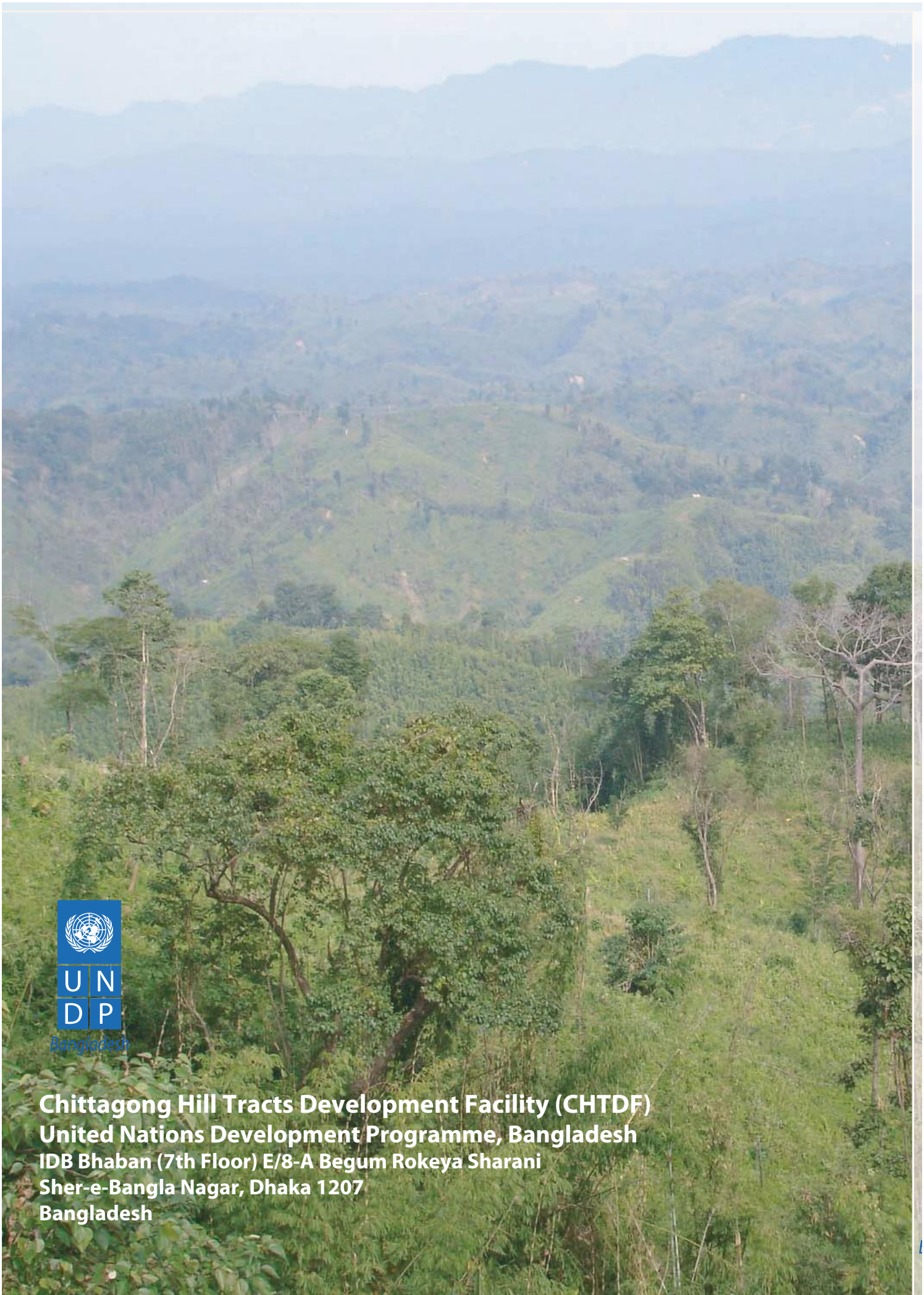
Jesmin Naher
Syeda Kanij Fatema
Md. Sayed Hossen
Md. Anwar Hossain
Humayun Kabir
Md. Amiur Rahman
Most. Tanaya Hoque
Asmatara Asma
Tania Tazrin
Nushrat Jahan
Rahima Khatun
Md. Hassan Emdad
Yasmeen Akther Hossain
Shikha Dey

Data Entry

Mr. Zahir Uddin
Mr. Junnun Hassan
Mr. Farhad Hassan
Mr. Sofiqul Alam
Mr. Humayan Kabir
Mr. Asrafuzzaman
Mr. Robin Islam
Mr. Nannu

HDRC Human Development Research Centre

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society
Mohammadpur, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh
Phone: +88 02 8116972, 8157621 Fax: +88 02 8157620
Email: hdrc.bd@gmail.com, hdrc@bangla.net, Web: www.hdrc-bd.com



Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF)
United Nations Development Programme, Bangladesh
IDB Bhaban (7th Floor) E/8-A Begum Rokeya Sharani
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka 1207
Bangladesh