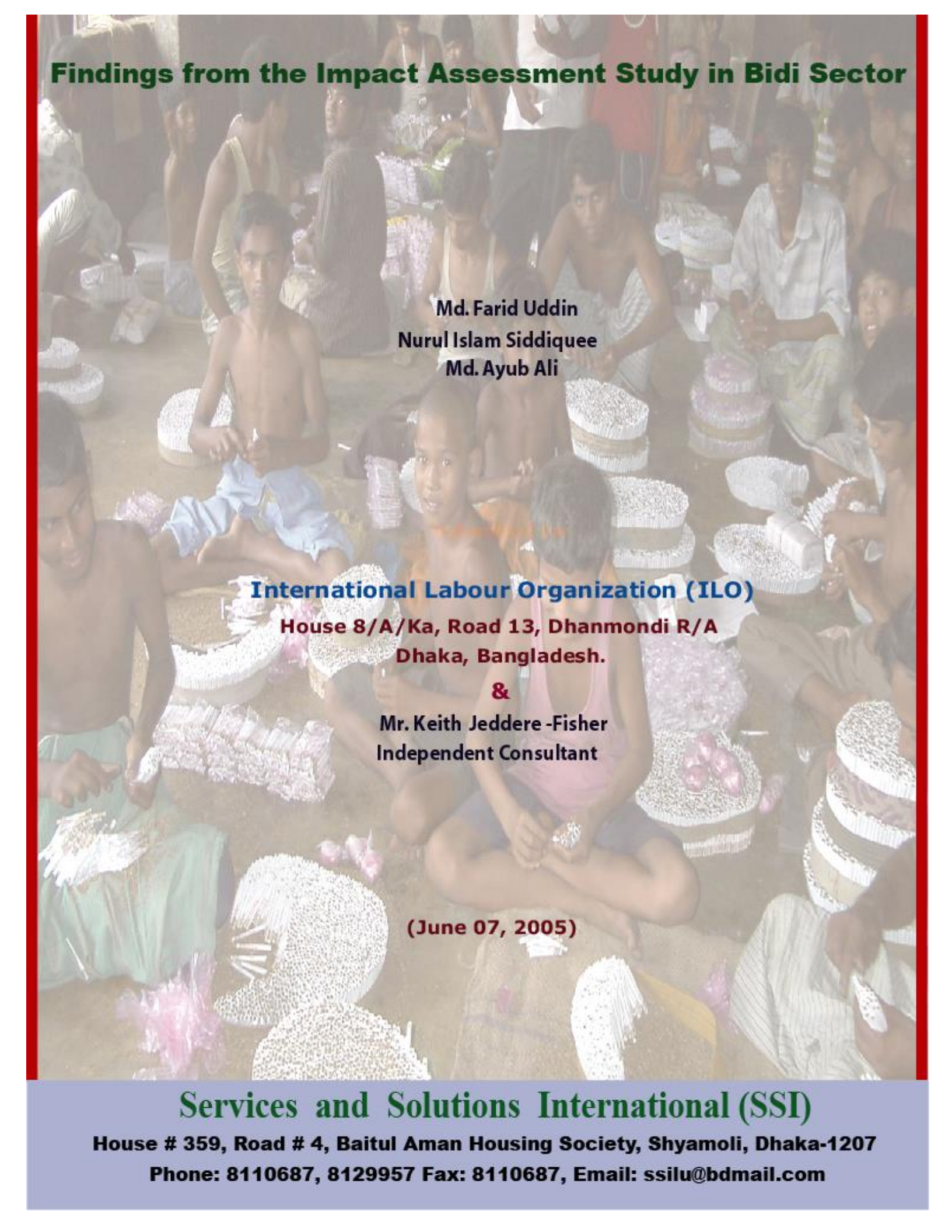




Findings from the Impact Assessment Study in Bidi Sector

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A. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This study was commissioned by International Labour Organization (ILO), Dhaka to Services and Solutions International (SSI) on February 10, 2005. It was one of the components of final evaluation and was designed as an Impact Assessment Study in Bidi Sector of a major ILO project namely, "Prevention and Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Formal and Informal Sectors in Bangladesh - BGD/00/P50/USA".

International Labour Organization (ILO) in collaboration with other international agencies has taken a programme to eliminate child labour working in different sectors in the developing countries of the world. This programme is popularly known as International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). As a part of ILO/IPEC, the ILO Bangladesh has taken a number of programmes for preventing and eliminating the worst form of child labour in selected formal and informal sectors.

In the context of Bangladesh the children are working in different hazardous sector, among these sectors 'bidi sector' is an important sector where a large number of male and female child labour are working for a long time. It is worth mentioning that bidi industries are not homogenously distributed in the whole domain of Bangladesh, rather, it is concentrated in some selected district. Among the district Rangpur, Kushtia and Tangail etc are notable. ILO/IPEC has provided some incentives to some local NGOs to work with the child labour in the bidi sector to eliminate them from working in the hazardous bidi sector. The objectives was to create social mobilization for elimination of child labour by providing them vocational training, non formal education mainstreaming to formal education, provide micro credit to start income generating activities, health services etc.

It may be mentioned that this endowment continued for several years starting from 2001. Before starting the elimination programme, Baseline Survey (BLS) was conducted in the area to assess the condition of the working children at that time. Now after providing incentives an Impact Assessment Study (IAS) was also conducted to measure the extent of improvement of the children in the recent years.

B. THE OBJECTIVES:

As delivered /determined by ILO/IPEC and independent International consultant for the final evaluation, the objective and respective expectations from this study were as follows:

1. Comparing current data obtained through survey with baseline survey and project database for the following:

- Assessing impacts of the project on children in terms of Health & recreation, Work status and Education status
- Assessing the impacts of the project on beneficiary families in terms of Economic well-being, Attitudes to child labour, education, social empowerment of women including their role within the family and outside the family.
- Obtaining information on: (a) The extent of out-migration of the targeted families; (b) Changes in the employment of adult family members; (c) Changes in working practices where children are still working; (d) Where families still have some children in working situations, identify the reasons, constraints for this

2. Comparing current data obtained through focus group discussions (with community members, employers and trade unions) with data in the baseline survey and project database for the following:

Assessing the impacts of the project in terms of: (a) Adjustments in the labour force in the sectors following the withdrawal of child labour; (b) Action (by taking social and/or financial responsibility) that has been taken by project stakeholders against the worst forms of child labour other than activities supported by the project; (c) Action that has been taken by project stakeholders against the exploitive practices of labour mobilisation; (d) The functioning of workplace and community monitoring system (role of local elites, local institutions, civil institutions, NGOs, government, employers' and workers' organisations) to respond to the child labour issues.

3. Obtaining information on: Changes in children's attitudes and expectations concerning their rights and future in terms of the following:

- Changes in the attitudes and behaviour of adults concerning child labour
- The extent of in-migration of families with child workers to the project areas
- The recruitment of new child workers into the workplaces in the targeted sectors
- The adequacy and quality of formal primary schools for school-going age children and skill training centres for older children aged 15 and above

- Changes in production technology in response to changes in labour cost and availability
- Identifying any unanticipated impacts (both positive and negative) that the project has had on children, families, and the wider community
- External factors and influences that have contributed, either positively or negatively, to the changes that are being assessed.

4. Trying to obtain comparative information to test the following hypotheses or theories of change that the project based its interventions on:

- Once children enjoy the child-centred, enjoyable and stimulating learning environment of NFE and see the usefulness of education, they can be mainstreamed into the formal education system.
- Provision of pre-vocational and vocational training to children helps them to find suitable employment. It will increase their chance for better employment/more skilled position at an appropriate age.
- The economic empowerment of poor families, through skill training and small credit, is an effective strategy for the withdrawal of working children and for preventing them from re-entering the labour market.
- The economic empowerment of families with working children, through skill training and small credit, is an effective strategy to increase school enrolment of younger siblings and to prevent them from entering work.

C. TECHNICAL APPROACH & SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study design was consisting of the following two building blocks:

Quantitative Component: For this survey component two structured survey schedules were developed for collecting information from the beneficiaries i.e. the children working in Bidi sector and their families in the project areas in Rangpur, Kushtia and Tangail districts and non-beneficiaries.

Qualitative Component: Another set of FGDs, conduction guidelines/tools were developed for conducting FGDs with the following groups:

- Working children in Bidi factories
- Mainstreamed children
- Skill trained children
- Non-project school children
- Parents
- Employers
- Workers representatives and adult workers
- PFCs/CWGs members
- Responsible community members
- School teachers
- Local government representatives
- Local media

In the whole design of the study i.e. in designing the methods, data collection process, data collection tools and even in formulating questions for the various categories of respondents the relevance with the final evaluation objectives, program policy, objectives and interventions of ILOIPEC project (for Prevention and Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Formal and Informal Sectors in Bangladesh - BGD/00/P50/USA) was strictly maintained. Especially the impacts, effectiveness and future formative requirements have been tried to determine in the context of program activities including communication and social mobilization strategies followed by the project.

C.1. Output and Analysis

Efforts have been made to comprehensively cover a long list of implications or finding-areas. A rapid, yet in-depth assessments of impact, effectiveness, changed life quality of beneficiaries potentially as a result of project interventions and changed working environment, changed economic well being, health status and working environment, etc and future formative needs have been the main focus of study and analysis. The survey findings have been presented in tabular,

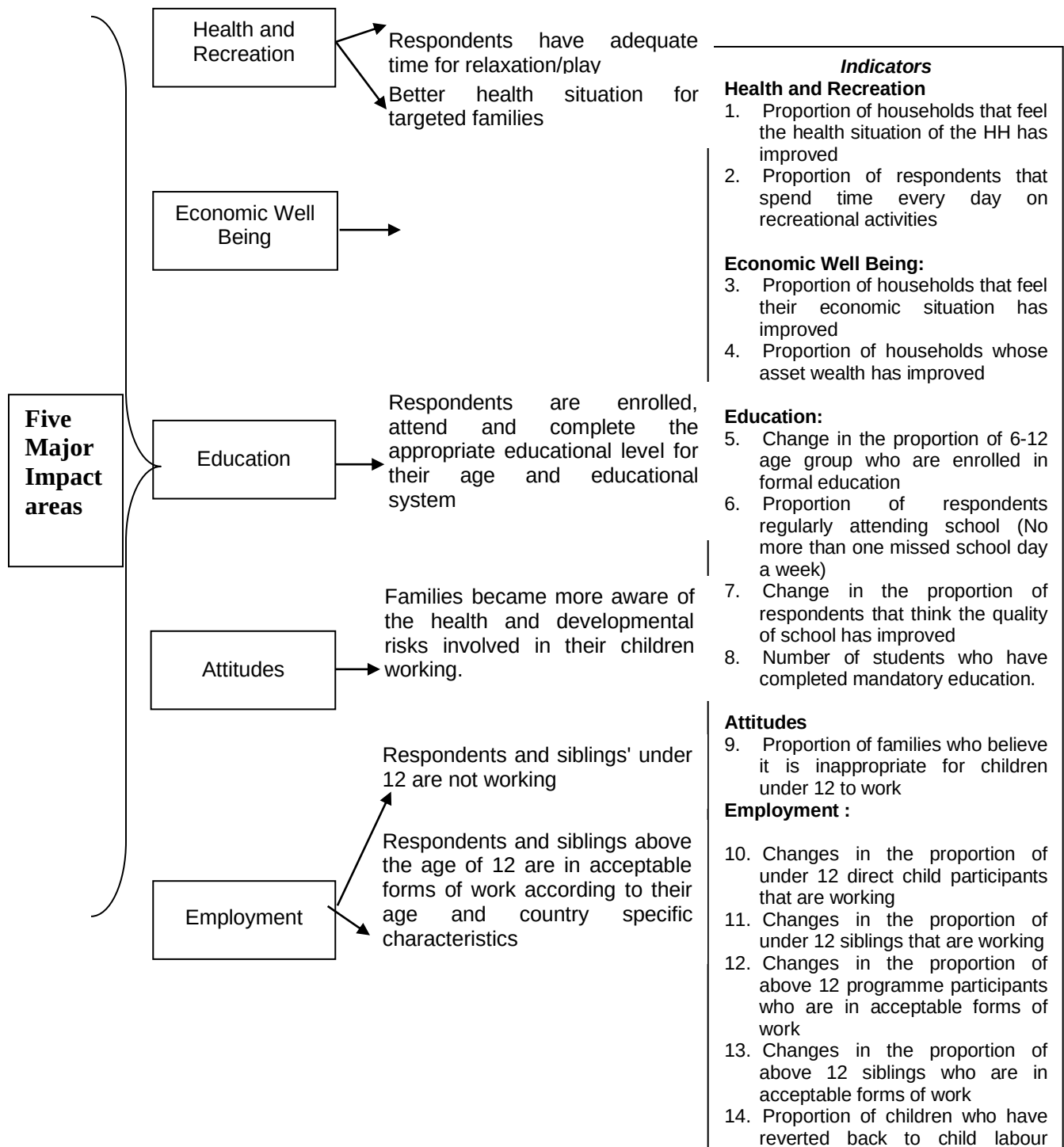
statistical forms. As the qualitative data are always impressionistic, the FGD, and other qualitative findings are presented in descriptive and analytical manner, however efforts have been made to make them comparative with pre-intervention period as far as possible.

The set of specific aspects have been discussed analysed based on the impact areas that have been covered under the baseline studies in bidi sector.

In addition, the given impact assessment questionnaires have led to a special attention to the following issues which were articulated by key stakeholders regarding the present exercise.

- Knowledge about action taken (including cultural and social attitudinal change) against the worst forms of child labour and its consequences (by parents, children, community, partner organizations, local government, local elites, religion leaders, local media, etc)
- Increment in human capital (children) as a result of education, training and health services provided by the project (literacy, rights, health, world of work, etc.)
- The adequacy and quality of formal primary schools for school-going age children, and skill training centres catered for elder children aged 15 and above
- Economic well-being/ social mobility of the family resulting from income generation activities and micro-credit schemes (consumption/expenditure level)
- Social and economic empowerment of women, especially their role within the family (decision making) and outside the family (participation in social events and economic activities)
- The local labour force participation (labour market adjustment) among parents and adult members of the family following the withdrawal of children from working in factories
- The functioning of workplace and community monitoring system (role of local elites, local institutions, civil institutions, NGOs, government, employers' and workers' organizations to respond to the child labour issues)
- Industrial/sectoral development (competitiveness, technological substitution, change in business/sectoral environment, and collective bargaining agreement - role and influence of workers/trade unions)
- Capacity development on systematic programme implementation by and the integration of child labour issue in activities of partner organizations
- Lessons learned (what works and what doesn't work) from implementing of Action Programme among partner organizations and from intervention activities delivered the programmes among stakeholders (beneficiaries, local community, teachers, local government officials, etc)

Overall the study was designed and analysis has been done as reflective of the following conceptual framework that delivered in the Inception Notes of independent consultant:



C.2. METHODOLOGY: Data Collections Techniques

C.2.1. General Approach

In the course of conducting this study, various sets of data were gathered exploiting both the primary and secondary sources. As indicated earlier, largely the study was a blending between the approaches of selected sample survey with impact study & evaluation techniques/features with the beneficiary children working in the Bidi sector, their parents; and qualitative procedures like FGDs with working children in Bidi factories. Mainstreamed children, Skill trained children, Non-project school children, Parents, Employers, Workers representatives and adult workers, PFCs/CWGs members, responsible community members, School teachers, Local government representatives, Local media etc. So, it was a blending between the quantitative impact assessment survey comparative with baseline measures and qualitative techniques of information collection, including extensive use and consultation of secondary data.

C.2.2. Baseline Survey Data and Expert Opinion Collection

In addition to reviewing and utilizing baseline survey data, the team did run an exhaustive exploration to assort previous relevant study reports, published books, documents and other statistics to do the needful level of analysis in relation to the identified study variable or study problems. As indicated earlier, pertinent variables and issues in relation to the above-mentioned objectives, a long list of implication areas was developed and shared during the planning session with ILO consultant, sector coordinator and other suggested stakeholders.

Overall the design and analysis have been made consistent with final evaluation objectives, comparative with the baseline data for impact assessment, while project intervention focused new data fields have also been included in the survey and qualitative part to measure the intervention results. Data that could not be compared with the baseline have been analysed so far possible in a retrospective nature so that it gives some relative measures of changes that took place during the project period.

C.2.3. Impact Assessment Survey

Number and category: Direct structured interviews have been conducted with randomly selected 705 parents and/or household heads of the beneficiary families of children working in the Bidi factories in Rangpur, Kushtia and Tangain districts and equal number of children from the same families. All the 705 interviews have

been considered successful and used in the analysis. According to the given baseline sample frame a total of 705 families were selected including IGA and credit recipients and non-IGA recipient groups. The number of families were selected according to the specified numbers in TOR by districts. However, using linking method from these families equal number of children were selected for interviews by the following categories: Age 5-12, NFE & recreational support recipient; Age 13-14 years NFE and pre-vocational education recipient; Age 15-17 years Vocational Training recipients. The number of parents and children from different clusters were determined through simple randomised process. The help of baseline database was taken to select the children and parents by different clusters and concentrations in the working areas of three districts.

Conduction Approach and Purpose: The sample design has been made proportionally gender balanced and highly representative by the above given children's categories. The interviews were conducted by a group of trained interviewers using separate sets of structured questionnaires. The questions were formulated as appropriate for measuring impact and effectiveness compared to the baseline data of the selected set of implication areas and parameters.

C.2.4. Focus Group Discussions Sessions (FGD)

Number and category: As per given list of requirement in the TOR, on the qualitative side; 23 FGDs in Rangpur, 21 FGDs in Kushtia and 12 FGDs in Tangail were conducted with children, parents, adult workers, employers, worker unions, community leaders, teachers, PFC/CWG, mainstream children, local media, local GOB reps, etc. These sessions were conducted separately with the male and female groups.

Conduction Approach & Purpose: With limited success due to unavailability, similar and same set of questions of the baseline study have tried to be used in these guidelines with necessary modifications and additions to make the findings as much as possible comparative with the baseline situation and depictive of changes over time i.e. during the project period. A set of semi-structured guidelines was used for conducting these sessions. The main objectives of these sessions were building in-depth understandings about the impact, intervention results, changed KAP situation among the beneficiaries and other target groups like employers and community, effectiveness and future needs of project activities in terms of the underpinnings of the selected implications areas. Overall the study and final evaluation objectives related issues were the main focuses of these sessions.

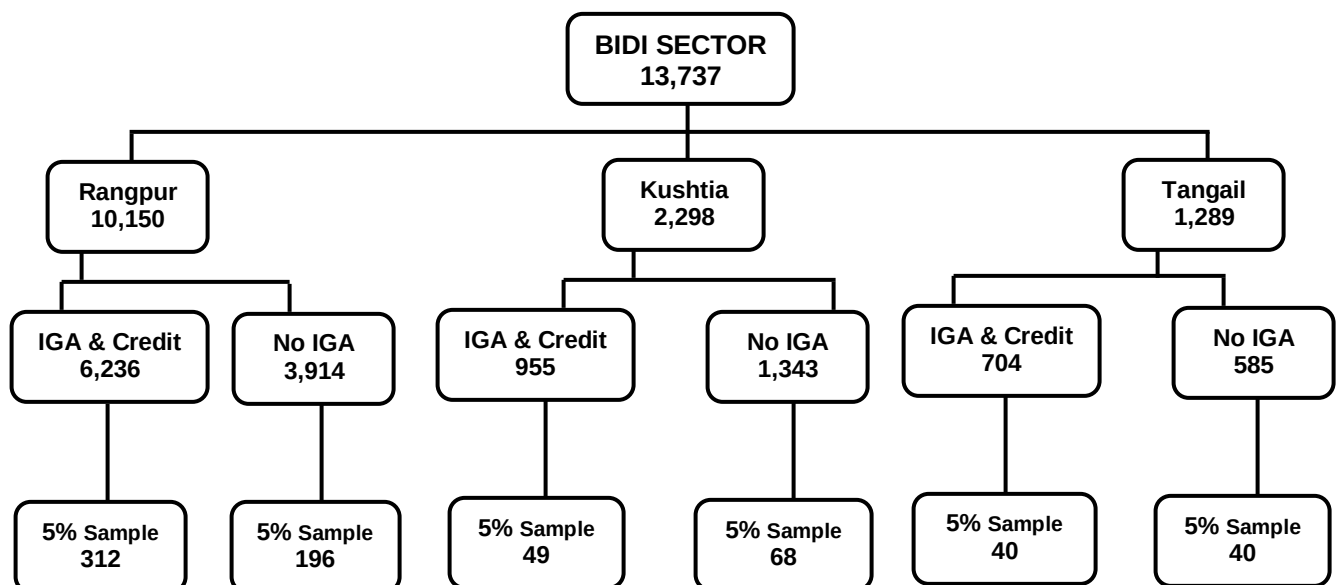
C.2.5. SWOT Analysis

SWOT Analysis is currently recognized as one of the most widely practiced method of participatory situational analysis. SWOT analysis has been found effective in doing situational analysis of any programmatic procedures, which are still in practice and have the possibility of future continuation. This has been applied for assessing performance / status of Program Facilitation Committees-PFCs

C.3. METHODOLOGY: Sample Design

The SSI team has made statistical/mathematical assessment/calculation on the following given tabular guide to stratification and sample numbers. As team has found, the given size of sample delivered in the following diagrammatic presentation represent a scientifically dependable sample, which adequately ensures 95%(+) confidence level.

**Delivered guide to stratification and sample numbers
Bidi (numbers of households)**



Total family interviews: 705

The respondents were selected for interview according to the list/ identifications or numbers of beneficiary HHs given by ILO as sample frame. As shown in the above diagram, ILO technically divided the HHs (sample) in two groups i.e. IGA & Credit and Non-IGA based on the assumption that all credit recipients fall in IGA group and that are there cannot be any case that have received credit, however, may fall in Non-IGA group, which actually found existent among the sampled respondents.

However based on the respondents' answers to the questions on whether they had received micro-credit or not and engaged in IGA or not the sample have been classified into the following three categories:

- i. **Credit & IGA:** Those who have said that they are engaged in IGA activities and received micro-credit
- ii. **Credit & non-IGA:** Those who have said that they have received credit but not engaged in any IGA activities.
- iii. **Non-credit-IGA+IGA (+) or IGA (-):** Those who have said that they did not receive any credit. However, some are engaged in IGA and some are not engaged in any IGA.

Impact assessment type studies are usually based on relatively small samples. In view of the time and resource constraints and specifically to keep non-sampling errors (that are likely to introduce biases in the estimates) to a minimum, the given sample size was considered more than adequate for a high degree of sampling precision. Taking the proportion of total beneficiaries who received the most critical intervention i.e. IGA supports (58.%) into consideration, the minimal representative sample size was calculated to assess; if the given numbers are adequate or not, by using the following formula:

$$\text{Sample Size } n = \frac{NZ^2P(1-P)}{Nd^2 + Z^2P(1-P)}, \text{ where}$$

N = number of total beneficiary families in three study districts i.e. 13737

P = proportion of families received IGA supports (58%),

d = minimum error deemed acceptable (5%),

Z = normal variable corresponding to the assumed degree of precision at 95% confidence level (1.96).

By the application of above formula the representative sample size of families was calculated 373 for all the three districts. However, to allow for under coverage and non-responses, the team decided to keep the target sample size 704 as was given in the TOR, which was considered to be a fairly reasonable and representative sample size. However, actually 705 interviews have been conducted and considered successful in terms of quality and completeness. In the first attempt 15 households of Rangpur, 2 households of Tangail and 3 households of Kushtia could not be interviewed. Some of them migrated to other places and whereabouts of some of them could not be known. The causes by district are shown in the following tables.

Table A: Reasons for Interview failure / Non-availability of Sampled HHs in Rangpur

SI	When Left	Where goes	Reasons	Remarks
01	Left 4 months ago	Went to village home in Lalmonirhat	For death of husband	Non-IGA
02	Left 2-3 months ago	Not known	Not known	Non-IGA
03	Left 3 months ago	Not known	Not known	Non-IGA
04	Left 2-3 months ago	Not known	Not known	Non-IGA
05	Left two months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA
06	Left 3 months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA
07	Left 3-4 months ago	Not known	Absconded for loan	IGA
08	Left 4 months ago	Not known	For Death of husband	Non-IGA
09	Left 3-4 months ago	Not known	Not Known	Non-IGA
10	Left few months ago	Left to Dhaka	For Death of husband	Non-IGA
11	Left 3 months ago	Left to Dhaka	Getting job in Garments Factory	IGA
12	Left 4 months ago	Left to Dhaka	Getting job in garments factory	IGA
13	Left 6 months ago	Not known	Absconded for loan	IGA
14	Left 6-7 months ago	Left to Bogra	Not known	IGA
15	Left 3 months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA

Table b: Reasons for Interview failure / Non-availability of Sampled HHs in Tangail

SI	When Left	Where goes	Reasons	Remarks
01	Left 3-4 months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA
02	Left 5 months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA

Table C: Reasons for Interview failure / Non-availability of Sampled HHs in Kushtia

SI	When Left	Where goes	Reasons	Remarks
01	Left 3-4 months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA
02	Left 4 months ago	Not known	Not known	Non-IGA
03	Left 3-5 months ago	Not known	Not known	IGA

Determination of appropriate sample size is a key to the success of the field survey. According to the given sample frame a total 704 families were selected including IGA and credit recipients and non-IGA and recipient. Number of these families was selected according to the given numbers by districts. Moreover, using linking method from these families an equal number of children were selected for interviews by the following categories: Age 5-12, NFE & recreational support recipient; Age 13-14 years NFE and pre-vocational education recipient; Age 15-17 years Vocational Training recipients. The number of parents and children from different clusters were determined through simple randomised process from the selected children using linking method. The help of baseline database was taken to

select the children and parents by different clusters and concentrations in the working areas of three districts.

C.3.1. Area selection procedure

By district and working areas, the samples were selected from smaller clusters and concentrations of families with children working in the Bidi sector. Help of existing project database and baseline database was critical in locating the families. With the help of partner NGO staff and Social Monitor a cadre of frontline ILO staff the selected respondents were located.

C.3.2. Data Management and Quality Assurance Plans

Highly rigorous and systematic data management and data quality assurance procedure have been pursued in this study. The quality assurance activities started right from the data collection site to the computer-based data management levels.

E. THE SURVEY FINDINGS

E. 1. Introduction

A detailed IAS was carried out in the better half of the March 2005, in the same areas where interventions was made. The detailed findings from the study is being processed and presented as per the objectives and study design elaborated subsequently. The findings presented in this report give comprehensive ideas about the outcome of the ILO/IPEC programme. It may be noted that some of the information has been compared with the BLS where new information about the beneficiaries on the extent of benefit and other socio-economic improvement have been discussed in the report.

E.2. Findings from the IAS

The findings from the IAS have been discussed for some selected items, which seem important and comparable with the baseline survey. However, some information which was not covered in the baseline survey but covered in the IAS survey has also been discussed. It may be noted that in response to some question the number of responses obtained from the respondents were less than the number of respondents. This happened as some of the respondents were reluctant regarding responding some of the question.

E.2.1. Distribution of Households Covered in different district under the preview of the Survey

Of all 705 Households covered under the Survey, 117 were in Kushtia, 508 in Rangpur and 80 in Tangail. The number of member were 632 in Kushtia, 3178 in Rangpur and 304 in Tangail. Among the member, those who belong to age 15-17 years of age was 232 in Kushtia, 1194 in Rangpur and 145 in Tangail.

As regards IGA and credit 206 were in Rangpur, 44 in Kushtia and 41 in Tangail. The number of households in Non-IGA and credit were 82 in Rangpur, 27 in Kushtia, and 32 in Tangail. The number of non-credit households were 220 in Rangpur, 46 in Kushtia, and 7 in Tangail.

Table S2: Distribution of Households member by district and IGA & Credit, Non-IGA & Credit and Non-IGA and average number of member per household

District/ IGA/Non-IGA	No.of HH	No. of HH Member (All)	No. of Member (5-17 Year)	No. of Member Per HH
	1	2	3	4
Rangpur				
IGA & Credit	206	1227	454	5.96
Non-IGA & Credit	82	522	199	6.37
Non Credit	220	1429	541	6.50
Total	508	3178	1194	6.26
Kustia				
IGA & Credit	44	231	84	5.25
Non-IGA & Credit	27	152	62	5.63
Non Credit	46	249	86	5.41
Total	117	632	232	5.40
Tangail				
IGA & Credit	41	179	74	4.37
Non-IGA & Credit	32	142	56	4.44
Non Credit	7	33	15	4.71
Total	80	354	145	4.43
Total				
IGA & Credit	291	1637	612	5.63
Non-IGA & Credit	141	816	317	5.79
Non Credit	273	1711	642	6.27
Total	705	4164	1571	5.91

E.2.2. Distribution of Children 5-22 years by district

In Kushtia 109 children were of age 5-12, 45 in age 13-14, 78 in age 15-17 and 101 of age 18 years and over. In Rangpur 716 were in age 5-12 years, 188 in age 13-14, 290 in age 15-17 years, 386 in age 18 years and over. In Tangail 82 were in age 5-12 years, 31 in age 13-14, 32 in age 15-17 and 39 in age group 18 years and over.

Table S3: No of members 5 to 22 years of age by districts and age groups

District	5-12	13-14	15-17	18+	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
Kushtia	109	45	78	101	333
Rangpur	716	188	290	386	1580
Tangail	82	31	32	39	184
Total	907	264	400	526	2097

E.2.3. Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries by district

Among the survey population, 808 were beneficiaries and 2000 were non-beneficiary. These non-beneficiary include all the member of the households who were interviewed respective of age. The number of beneficiary were 99 or 12.3% in Kushtia, 629 or 77.8% in Rangpur, 80 or 9.9% in Tangail. Thus

Rangpur constitute the largest beneficiary group covered under the survey programme.

Table S4: No of Beneficiaries and non-Beneficiaries by district

District	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Total
	1	2	3
Kushtia	99	311	410
Rangpur	629	1570	2199
Tangail	80	119	199
Total	808	2000	2808

E.2.4. Households Associated with the Programme by District

Households associated with the programme stands 1221 of which 172 were in Kushtia, 856 in Rangpur, 193 in Tangail. It may be mentioned that one households may be associated with different programmes.

In Kushtia 71 Households was associated with micro credit, 31 in IGA training, 20 in Pre-vocational and Vocational and 50 in Non-formal Education.

In Rangpur 19 households were associated with Social mobilization, 288 with micro-credit, 153 with IGA training, 95 in pre-vocational and vocational training and 301 in Non-formal education. In Tangail 3 households were associated with Social mobilization, 73 with micro-credit, 58 with IGA training, 4 with pre-vocational and vocational training and 55 with non-formal education. It may be mentioned that one household may be associated with more than one programme.

Table S5: No of Household associated with programme by district

District	Social mobilization	Micro credit	IGA Training	Pre-vocational & vocational Training	Non-Formal Education	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kushtia	0	71	31	20	50	172
Rangpur	19	288	153	95	301	856
Tangail	3	73	58	4	55	193
Total	22	432	242	119	406	1221

E.2.5 Age distribution of beneficiaries by District

Among the beneficiaries 44.44% in Kushtia, 62.09% in Rangpur and 58.75% in Tangail were in age 5-12. Among the beneficiaries 14.14% in Kushtia, 12.40% in Rangpur and 26.25% in Tangail were in the age group 13-14. On the otherhand, 18.18% in Kushtia, 13.35% in Rangpur and 10.0% in Tangail were in the age group 15-17. The percentage of beneficiary in the age 18 years and over were 23.23% in Kushtia, 12.24% in Rangpur and 5.0% in Tangail.

Add-Table 1: Age distribution of respondent (beneficiary) children by district

Age Group	Total		Kushtia		Rangpur		Tangail	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 – 12	481	59.53	44	44.44	390	6.20	47	58.75
13 – 14	113	13.99	14	14.14	78	12.40	21	26.25
15 – 17	110	13.61	18	18.18	84	13.35	8	10.00
18 +	104	12.87	23	23.23	77	12.24	4	5.00
Total	808	100.00	99	100.00	629	100.00	80	100.00

E.2.6. Working status of children

Of the total children covered under the survey programme 30.43% are working and 69.57% are not working. In IGA and credit group 31.37% were working and in non-IGA and credit group 26.50% were working and in non-credit group 31.46% were working.

Add-Table 2: Comparison - whether respondents' under 18 year children are working

Whether working	IGA & credit		Non-IGA & credit		Non-Credit		All	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yes	192	31.37	84	26.50	202	31.46	478	30.43
No	420	68.63	233	73.50	440	68.54	1093	69.57
Total (actual number of respondents)	612	100.00	317	100.00	642	100.00	1571	100.00

E.2.7 Children at work in Bidi by District and Credit/Non Credit

Among the IGA credit group these who were working in bidi, out of 612 children in the IGA credit group were only 13.73% and from the non-IGA credit group 12.30% were working in bidi. On the other hand, from the non-credit group 17.91% were working in bidi out of 642 children in age 5-17 year.

Add2-Table 1: Children at work in bidi by district and credit/not credit (5-17 years)

(0-17 years)

Children working by district	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rangpur	74	12.09	28	8.83	103	16.04	205	13.05	16085	57.75
Kushtia	5	0.82	5	1.58	10	1.56	20	1.27	2500	8.98
Tangail	5	0.82	6	1.89	2	0.31	13	0.83	1597	5.73
Total	84	13.73	39	12.30	115	17.91	238	15.15	20182	72.46
Base (actual number of respondents)	612	100.00	317	100.00	642	100.00	1571	100.00	27853	100.00

E.2.8 Children at work in Bidi by Age and Credit/Non-Credit

It is found from IAS that among the children who started IGA with credit the percentage for 5-12 years was 3.43% and for those who did not started IGA by credit was 3.47% and those who did not receive any credit was 5.14%. In the age group 13-14 the percentage of IGA was 3.59%, non-IGA 3.47% and non-credit 3.89%. For age group 15-17, 6.70% started IGA by credit, 5.36% did not started IGA by credit and 8.59%, did not receive any credit.

Add2-Table 2: Children at work in bidi by age and credit/not-credit (5-17 years)

Children working by Age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5-12	21	3.43	11	3.47	33	5.14	65	4.14	12270.0	44.05
13-14	22	3.59	11	3.47	25	3.89	58	3.69	4472.0	16.05
15-17	41	6.70	17	5.36	57	8.89	115	7.32	3440.0	12.35
Total	84	13.73	39	12.03	115	17.91	238	15.15	20182.0	72.45
Base (actual number of respondents)	612	100.00	317	100.00	642	100	1571	100.00	27853.0	100.00

E.2.9 Children at work (in any work) by district and credit/non-credit

Children at work (in any work) by district and credit/non-credit shows that among the 478 working children age 5-17 years 276 had received credit (IGA & Non-IGA) and 202 did not receive any credit. Among the credit receiver who started IGA the highest 140 were in Rangpur and the lowest 22 were in Tangail. The non-credit children were also the highest (171) in Rangpur.

Add 2-Table 3: Children at work in any work by district and credit/non-credit (5-17 years)

Children working by district	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rangpur	140	22.88	54	17.03	171	26.64	365	23.23	21067	75.63
Kushtia	30	4.90	17	5.36	28	4.36	75	4.77	4471	16.05
Tangail	22	3.59	13	4.10	3	0.47	38	2.42	2315	8.31
Total	192	31.37	84	26.50	202	31.46	478	30.43	27853	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	612	100	317	100	642	100.00	1571	100.00	27853	

E.2.10 Children at work in any work by age and credit/Non-Credit

Among the working children the highest 197 were in age 15-17 years of which 85 or 13.89% received credit and started IGA, 31 or 9.78% received credit but did not start IGA and 81 or 12.62% did not receive any credit. The second highest number of working children were in the age group 5-12 of which 66 or 10.78% received credit and started IGA 41 or 12.93% received credit but did not start IGA and 86 or 13.40% did not receive any sort of credit.

Add 2-Table 4: Children at work in any work by age and credit/not-credit (5-17 years)

Children working by Age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5-12	66	10.78	41	12.93	86	13.40	193	12.29	18656	66.98
13-14	41	6.70	12	3.79	35	5.45	88	5.60	4940	17.74
15-17	85	13.89	31	9.78	81	12.62	197	12.54	4257	15.28
Total	192	31.37	84	26.50	202	31.46	478	30.43	27853	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	612	100	317	100	642	100	1571	100.00	27853	

E.2.11. Working status of children under 18 of the Beneficiary Group

Among the beneficiary group 21.21% were working and 78.79% were not working. Among the IGA and credit group 22.37% are working while among non-IGA credit group 18.90% are working. Among the non-Credit group 21.40% were working.

Add-Table 3: Comparison - whether respondents' under 18 year children are working (Beneficiary)

Whether working	IGA & credit		Non-IGA & credit		Non-Credit		All	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yes	66	22.37	29	18.95	52	21.40	147	21.27
No	229	77.63	124	81.05	191	78.60	544	78.73
Total (actual number of respondents)	295	100.00	153	100	243	100.00	691	100.00

E.2.12. School Attendance of children under 18 years of age (overall)

Among all the children of age below 18 years, 56.78% were attending school of which 72.87% were of age 5-12, 16.03% were of age 13-14, 11.10% were age 15-17. Among these attending children 37.56% were from IGA credit group, 20.63% were from non-IGA credit group. It is frustrating that 43.22% of the children under 18 are out of school.

Add-Table 4: School Attendance (any type of education) of respondent's under 18 year old.

	All		Credit				Non-Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		Age					
			IGA		Non-IGA				5 12		13 - 14		15 - 17	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Yes	892	56.78	335	37.56	184	20.63	373	41.82	650	72.87	143	16.03	99	11.10
No	679	43.22	277	40.80	133	19.59	269	39.62	257	37.85	121	17.82	301	44.33
Total (actual number of respondents)	1571	100	612	38.96	317	20.18	642	40.87	907	57.73	264	16.80	400	25.46

E.2.13. Children presently going to school by gender

It is praiseworthy that among the children aged 5-17 years 412 or 51.95% of the male children ages 5-17 are going to school and 480 or 61.70% of female are going to school. It is interesting to note that in all age groups the female participation in school is higher than male.

Add2-Table11: Children presently going to school by age group and gender (5-17 Years)

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Total children	Children going to school	% of children going to school	Total children	Children going to school	% of children going to school	Total children	Children going to school	% of children going to school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5-12	439	305	69.48	468	345	73.72	907	650	71.66
13-14	141	63	44.68	123	80	65.04	264	143	54.17
15-17	213	44	20.66	187	55	29.41	400	92	23.00
Total	793	412	51.95	778	480	61.70	1571	892	56.78

E.2.14. Children presently going to school by micro-credit status

It is interesting that 519 or 58.18% of the total children (929) of age 5-17 in micro-credit receiver group are going to school as against 58.10% for the non-credit receiver group. In the age group 5-12, 70.80% of the micro-credit receiver group are going to school as against 72.58% on the non-credit group. In age 13-14, the corresponding percentages are 57.14% and 48.96% and that for 15-17 years are 21.94% and 28.83% respectively.

Add2-Table12: Children presently going to school by age group and micro-credit status (5-17 years)

Age	Children with micro-credit			Without micro-credit			Total		
	Total children	Children going to school	% of children going to school	Total children	Children going to school	% of children going to school	Total children	Children going to school	% of children going to school
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5-12	524	371	70.80	383	279	72.85	907	650	71.66
13-14	168	96	57.14	96	47	48.96	264	143	54.17
15-17	237	52	21.94	163	47	28.83	400	99	24.75
Total	929	519	55.87	642	373	58.10	1571	892	56.78

E.2.15. Children left school in different stages by District and Credit

Children's educational status by district indicate that at the time of survey in Rangpur district 157 or 43.49% left the school at different levels from IGA group, 69 or 19.11% left school from non-IGA group and 135 or 37.40% from non-credit group. The highest left in primary level in IGA group. In Kushtia 36.47% from IGA credit group 22.35% from non-IGA credit group and 41.18% from non-credit group left school at different educational level. In Tangail 57.14% from IGA credit group, 35.71% from non-IGA credit group and 7.14% from non-credit group left school at different levels.

Add2-Table 5 Distribution of children who left school by district and credit/not credit (5-17 years)

Children left school by district	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rangpur										
Never attended school	3	33.33	1	11.11	5	55.56	9	0.75	6461	30.67
Pre-primary School	29	42.03	15	21.74	25	36.23	69	5.78	5	0.02
Primary	109	45.61	46	19.25	84	35.15	239	20.02	8382	39.79
Secondary	16	37.21	7	16.28	20	46.51	43	3.60	2122	10.07
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	69	0.33
12+									10	0.05
Dont Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	0.08	4018	19.07
Total	157	43.49	69	19.11	135	37.40	361	30.23	21067	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	454	38.02	199	16.67	541	45.31	1194	100.00		
Kustia										
Never attended school	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	0.43	1776	39.72
Pre-primary School	4	66.67	1	16.67	1	16.67	6	2.59	2	0.04
Primary	21	34.43	13	21.31	27	44.26	61	26.29	1406	31.45
Secondary	6	35.29	5	29.41	6	35.29	17	7.33	224	5.01
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0.02
12+										0.00

Children left school by district	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Dont Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1062	23.75
Total	31	36.47	19	22.35	35	41.18	85	36.64	4471	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	84	36.21	62	26.72	86	37.07	232	100.00		
Tangail										
Never attended school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	503	21.73
Pre-primary School	2	28.57	5	71.43	0	0.00	7	4.83		0.00
Primary	11	61.11	5	27.78	2	11.11	18	12.41	1086	46.91
Secondary	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.07	277	11.97
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0.04
12+										0.00
Dont Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	448	19.35
Total	16	57.14	10	35.71	2	7.14	28	19.31	2315	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	74	51.03	56	38.62	15	10.34	145	100.00		
Total										
Never attended school	3	30.00	1	10.00	6	60.00	10	0.64	8740	31.38
Pre-primary School	35	42.68	21	25.61	26	31.71	82	5.22	7	0.03
Primary	141	44.34	64	20.13	113	35.53	318	20.24	10874	39.04
Secondary	25	39.68	12	19.05	26	41.27	63	4.01	2623	9.42
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	71	0.25
12+									10	0.04
Don't Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	0.06	5528	19.85
Total	204	43.04	98	20.68	172	36.29	474	30.17	27853	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	612	38.96	317	20.18	642	40.87	1571	100.00		

E.2.16. Children left school in different stages by Age and credit/Non-credit

In 5-12 age group, 38.21% in IGA group, 28.46% in Non-IGA credit group and 33.33% in the non-credit group left school at different stages.

In 13-14 age group, 46.53% in IGA group, 16.83% in non-IGA group and 36.63% in non-credit group left school at different stages.

In 15-17 age group, 44.0% in the IGA group, 18.40% in the non-IGA group and 37.0% in the non-credit group left school at different stages

Add2-Table 6 Distribution of children who left school by age and credit/not credit (5-17 years)

Children left school by age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5-12										
Never attended school	1	25.00	0	0.00	3	75.00	4	0.44	6363	34.11
Pre-primary School	12	36.36	7	21.21	14	42.42	33	3.64	5	0.03
Primary	33	39.76	27	32.53	23	27.71	83	9.15	9739	52.20
Secondary	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	0.33	465	2.49
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	4	0.02
Dont Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2080	11.15
Total	47	38.21	35	28.46	41	33.33	123	13.56	18656	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	335	36.93	189	20.84	383	42.23	907	100.00		
13-14										
Never attended school	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1174	23.77
Pre-primary School	8	53.33	4	26.67	3	20.00	15	5.68	1	0.02
Primary	33	42.86	11	14.29	33	42.86	77	29.17	945	19.13
Secondary	6	66.67	2	22.22	1	11.11	9	3.41	1115	22.57
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	5	0.10
12+									2	0.04
Dont Know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1698	34.37
Total	47	46.53	17	16.83	37	36.63	101	38.26	4940	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	117	44.32	51	19.32	96	36.36	264	100.00		
15-17										
Never attended school	2	33.33	1	16.67	3	50.00	6	1.50	1203	28.26
Pre-primary School	15	44.12	10	29.41	9	26.47	34	8.50	1	0.02
Primary	75	47.47	26	16.46	57	36.08	158	39.50	190	4.46
Secondary	18	35.29	9	17.65	24	47.06	51	12.75	1043	24.50
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	66	1.55
12+									4	0.09
Dont Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	0.25	1750	41.11
Total	110	44.00	46	18.40	94	37.60	250	62.50	4257	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	160	40.00	77	19.25	163	40.75	400	100.00		
Total										
Never attended school	3	30.00	1	10.00	6	60.00	10	0.64	8740	31.38
Pre-primary School	35	42.68	21	25.61	26	31.71	82	5.22	7	0.03
Primary	141	44.34	64	20.13	113	35.53	318	20.24	10874	39.04
Secondary	25	39.68	12	19.05	26	41.27	63	4.01	2623	9.42
Higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	71	0.25
12+									10	0.04
Dont Know	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	0.06	5528	19.85
Total	204	43.04	98	20.68	172	36.29	474	30.17	27853	100.00
Base (actual number of respondents)	612	38.96	317	20.18	642	40.87	1571	100.00		

E.2.17. School attendance of children (under 18 years) in the Beneficiary group

Among the non-working children in the beneficiary group 69.46% were schooling and 30.54% were not schooling. Among the schooling children 79.38% were in age group 5-12, 13.96% in age group 13-14 and 6.67% in the age group 15-17. It is encouraging that in the beneficiary group school attendance rate of non-working children is higher than all children. The increased attendance rate of the children in the beneficiary group may be due to programme's impact.

Add-Table 5: School Attendance (any type of education) of respondent's under 18 year old children (Beneficiary)

Attendance	All		Credit				Non-Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		Age					
			IGA		Non-IGA				5 12		13 - 14		15 - 17	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Yes	480	69.46	200	41.67	111	23.13	169	35.21	381	79.38	67	13.96	32	6.67
No	211	30.54	95	45.02	42	19.91	74	35.07	87	41.23	46	21.80	78	36.97
Total (actual number of respondents)	691	100	295	42.69	153	22.14	243	35.17	468	67.73	113	16.35	110	15.92

E.2.18. No of working children and Average Working Hours among beneficiary group

Among the beneficiary children (795), 168 or 21.13% were working. Among the working children 54 or 32.14% were in age 5-12 years, 37 or 22.02 were in age group 14-15 years, 32 or 19.05% were in age group 16-17 years and 45 or 26.79 were in age group 18 years and other.

As regards average working hours it is observed that average working hours for 5-12 aged children was 6.59 hour, for 14-15 years 7.30 hours, for 16-17 years 7.78 hours and for 18+ years 7.20 hours. The average working hours for children was 7.14 hours.

Add-Table 6: Total No. of children, working children and avg. working hours (Beneficiary)

Age Group	Total		Working Children		Avg. Working hours
	No	%	No	%	
	1	2	3	4	5
05 - 12	468	58.87	40	8.55	6.40
13 - 14	113	14.21	32	28.32	7.25
15 - 17	110	13.84	51	46.36	7.59
18 +	104	13.08	45	43.27	7.20
Total	795	100.00	168	21.13	7.14

N.B : Some of the children particularly in age 5-12 did not respond to this questions. The number such respondent is 13. See other groups, the number is same as in Add.Table-1

E.2.19 New entrant in the Bidi Sector

It is observed from the findings of the IAS that in spite of ILO/IPEC interventions to eliminate child labour, some new entrant, though small, have been forced in the bidi sector, the percentage of such entrant who did not work in bidi sector earlier but currently working in the bidi sector is 5.06% for male and 1.27% for female in IGA credit group. For non-IGA credit group such percentages 4.43% and 1.27% respectively. However, for non-credit group the percentage for male was 2.51% and for female 4.47%.

Table S1: No of Children Current and previous working status of the children by IGA credit, Non-IGA credit, non-credit, age and gender

Age group	Total		Working in bidi		Other than bidi		Student, Unemployed, Housewife & Not reported		Worked in bidi sector both Current and before		Currently working in other than bidi but before worked in bidi		Currently working in bidi but before worked in other than bidi	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IGA & Credit														
05-12	165	170	11	10	22	23	132	137	5	5	3	8	6	1
13-14	57	60	15	7	16	3	26	50	7	5	4	2	7	2
15-17	94	66	27	14	38	6	29	46	23	12	7	0	3	1
Total	316	296	53	31	76	32	187	233	35	22	14	10	16	4
Non-IGA & Credit														
05-12	99	90	4	7	14	16	81	67	1	6	2	0	2	1
13-14	26	25	7	4	1	0	18	21	4	4	0	1	3	0
15-17	33	44	11	6	12	2	10	36	8	5	6	2	2	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	158	159	22	17	27	18	109	124	13	15	8	3	7	2
Non Credit														
05-12	175	208	16	17	27	26	132	165	10	10	2	1	4	5
13-14	58	38	16	9	10	0	32	29	13	6	4	1	3	3
15-17	86	77	35	22	20	4	31	51	31	14	7	3	1	7
Total	319	323	67	48	57	30	195	245	54	30	13	5	8	15
Table S1: Percent														
IGA & Credit														
05-12	52.22	57.43	6.67	6.06	13.33	13.94	80.00	83.03	3.03	3.03	1.82	4.85	3.64	0.61
13-14	18.04	20.27	26.32	12.28	28.07	5.26	45.61	87.72	12.28	8.77	7.02	3.51	12.28	3.51
15-17	29.75	22.30	28.72	14.89	40.43	6.38	30.85	48.94	24.47	12.77	7.45	0.00	3.19	1.06
Total	100	100.00	16.77	9.81	24.05	10.13	59.18	73.73	11.08	6.96	4.43	3.16	5.06	1.27
Non-IGA & Credit														
05-12	62.66	56.60	4.04	7.07	14.14	16.16	81.82	67.68	1.01	6.06	2.02	0.00	2.02	1.01
13-14	16.46	15.72	26.92	15.38	3.85	0.00	69.23	80.77	15.38	15.38	0.00	3.85	11.54	0.00
15-17	20.89	27.67	33.33	18.18	36.36	6.06	30.30	109.09	24.24	15.15	18.18	6.06	6.06	3.03
Total	100	100	13.92	10.76	17.09	11.39	68.99	78.48	8.23	9.49	5.06	1.90	4.43	1.27
Non Credit														
05-12	54.86	64.40	9.14	9.71	15.43	14.86	75.43	94.29	5.71	5.71	1.14	0.57	2.29	2.86
13-14	18.18	11.76	27.59	15.52	17.24	0.00	55.17	50.00	22.41	10.34	6.90	1.72	5.17	5.17
15-17	26.96	23.84	40.70	25.58	23.26	4.65	36.05	59.30	36.05	16.28	8.14	3.49	1.16	8.14
Total	100	100	21.00	15.05	17.87	9.40	61.13	76.80	16.93	9.40	4.08	1.57	2.51	4.70

E.2.20. Task performed by Bidi workers by District

Among the beneficiary working children in Bidi sector of age 5-17, only a few reported their task. Among them in Rangpur 75.44% were in rolling task, in Kushtia 66.67% were found in tobacco filling and in Tangail all the children were found in rolling. The difference in task by IGA credit, Non-IGA credit, Non credit has also been presented. The baseline survey also reflected the same pattern.

Add 2-Table 7 : Task performed by child bidi workers by district and credit/not credit (5-17 years)

Children working by district	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rangpur										
Rolling	18	41.86	9	20.93	16	37.21	43	75.44	16065	99.88
Tobacco filling	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.51	15691	97.55
Bidi Packing	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.75	3013	18.73
Tappling	5	45.45	2	18.18	4	36.36	11	19.30		0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00
Total	25	43.86	12	21.05	20	35.09	57	100.00	16085	100.00
Kustia										
Rolling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tobacco filling	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	423	16.92
Bidi Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2107	84.28
Tappling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00
Others	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	33.33		0.00
Total	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0.00	3	100.00	2500	100.00
Tangail										
Rolling	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	100.00	1597	100.00
Tobacco filling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1094	68.50
Bidi Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	307	19.22
Tappling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00
Total	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	100.00	1597	100.00
Total										
Rolling	19	41.30	10	21.74	17	36.96	46	73.02	17662	87.51
Tobacco filling	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	4	6.35	17208	85.26
Bidi Packing	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.59	5427	26.89
Tappling	5	45.45	2	18.18	4	36.36	11	17.46	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.59	0	0.00
Total	27	42.86	15	23.81	21	33.33	63	100.00	20182	100

E.2.21. Task performed by bidi workers by Age (5-17)

The task performed by bidi workers in the beneficiary group by age 5-17 shows that among the bidi workers, the highest percentage of workers were engaged in rolling task, followed by filling in all the age groups. This was also true for the baseline surveys.

Add 2-Table 8 Task performed by child bidi workers by Age and credit/not credit (5-17 years)

Children working by Age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5-12										
Rolling	4	30.77	3	23.08	6	46.15	13	76.47	11150	90.87
Tobacco filling	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.88	10949	89.23
Bidi Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	2300	18.74
Tappling	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	17.65		0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00
Total	8	47.06	3	17.65	6	35.29	17	100.00	12270	100.00
13-14										
Rolling	3	23.08	2	15.38	8	61.54	13	68.42	3888	86.94
Tobacco filling	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.26	3775	84.41
Bidi Packing	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	5.26	1518	33.94
Tappling	1	25.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	4	21.05		0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00		0.00
Total	5	26.32	4	21.05	10	52.63	19	100.00	4472	100.00
15-17										
Rolling	12	60.00	5	25.00	3	15.00	20	74.07	2624	76.28
Tobacco filling	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	2	7.41	2484	72.21
Bidi Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1609	46.77
Tappling	1	25.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	4	14.81	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	3.70	0	0.00
Total	14	51.85	8	29.63	5	18.52	27	100	3440	100.00
Total										
Rolling	19	41.30	10	21.74	17	36.96	46	73.02	17662	87.51
Tobacco filling	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	4	6.35	17208	85.26
Bidi Packing	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.59	5427	26.89
Tappling	5	45.45	2	18.18	4	36.36	11	17.46	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	1.59	0	0.00
Total	27	42.86	15	23.81	21	33.33	63	100	20182	100

E.2.22. Occupation of the Household Member

From the IAS it is observed that among the household members now 16.16% are engaged in bidi industry where before intervention 63.82% were engaged in bidi industry. Currently, the highest percentage of members are student 61.17% and 2.17% are engaged in household work, whereas before intervention the percentage of student was negligible where only 0.01% were in study. Thus the programme has facilitated the working children towards mainstreaming education and the females to their own household work. However, still of children are engaged in bidi sector. It may be mentioned that the composition of male and female working in the current occupation (row percentage) shows that the participation of male increased currently in bidi sector compared to 2001.

Table H1: Distribution of Household Member by age with current/previous Occupation Including Bidi (5 to 17 years)**Current:**

Occupation	Current 2005					
	Total		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bidi industry	238	15.15	142	59.66	96	40.34
Day labour	33	2.10	32	96.97	1	3.03
Self Employed	13	0.83	9	69.23	4	30.77
Business	34	2.16	33	97.06	1	2.94
Student	901	57.35	418	46.39	483	53.61
Tailor	4	0.25	2	50.00	2	50.00
Unemployed	62	3.95	38	61.29	24	38.71
Housewife	32	2.04	0	0.00	32	100.00
Carpenter/Building worker	7	0.45	7	100.00	0	0.00
Weaving/Welding	4	0.25	3	75.00	1	25.00
Agriculture	15	0.95	13	86.67	2	13.33
Service	22	1.40	15	68.18	7	31.82
Others (code >14)	108	6.87	46	42.59	62	57.41
Non-responds	98	6.24	35	35.71	63	64.29
Total	1571	100.00	793	50.48	778	49.52

Baseline:

Occupation	Both Sex	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Bidi	20182	72.46	10256	50.82	9926	49.18
Day Labour	121	0.43	117	96.69	4	3.31
Self Employed	60	0.22	59	98.33	1	1.67
Business	91	0.33	90	98.90	1	1.10
Tailoring	6	0.02	4	66.67	2	33.33
Mason Helper/Carpenter/Building worker	19	0.07	19	100.00	0	0.00
Agriculture	42	0.15	41	97.62	1	2.38
Service	89	0.32	86	96.63	3	3.37
Fisheries	2	0.01	2	100.00	0	0.00
Others	7	0.03	3	42.86	4	57.14
Not Reported	7234	25.97	4378	60.52	2856	39.48
Grand Total	27853	100.00	15055	54.05	12798	45.95

Note : In the baseline survey "student" was not considered as an occupation.

E.2.23. Average output per day

During baseline survey, the daily output for rolling was 1.38 unit, filling 5.52 unit and tapping 2.43 unit, however presently it increased, now the output is 3.29 unit for rolling, 5.26 unit for filling and 4.12 unit for tapping. Thus, we see increase of output in case of rolling and tapping.

Table H04: Daily Average Output of the bidi workers. Unit (1 unit = 1000) and type of work (5 to 17 years)

Type of work	Average output (Current)			Average output (in 1000 unit)		
	Both sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rolling	3.29	3.37	3.24	1.38	1.29	1.45
Tobacco Filling	5.26	5.43	4.07	5.52	5.66	5.66
Tappling	4.12	4.04	4.67	2.43	3.04	3.04

E.2.24. Average Income

The average income of the bidi workers increased tremendously over the year, during BLS their average daily income from bidi was TK. 14.82 and from other sources Tk. 6.03, then the total income was Tk. 21.63. Now the total income stands TK. 52.83 of which Tk. 28.14 from bidi and Tk. 24.69 from other sources. It is notable that previously the income from bidi was much higher than income from other sources, but now, the income from others sources. This a very positive impact of the programme that the workers now moving towards other sectors for their livelihood other than bidi.

Table H05: Distribution of Households Having Bidi Worker by the Daily Average Income from Bidi and other sources (5 to 17 years)

Households	Average Income				Average Income	
	Current 2005				Baseline	
	No	Bidi	No	Other	Bidi	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6
IGA	172	27.81	29	17.82	18.51	8.61
Non-IGA	139	28.52	20	34.42	11	3.35
Total	311	28.14	49	24.69	14.82	6.03

E.2.25. School Attendance

It is observed from the findings of the IAS that school attendance rate has increased currently compared to baseline survey. During 2001, the percentage of children in the age range 5-17 who were attending school was 49.08% and those not attending were 50.92%. Now, the percentage of children in the same age who are going to school stands 57.1% and those not going and never attended stands is 42.9%.

Table H08: School Attendance for the Children (5 to 17 years)

Attendance status	Current 2005						Baseline					
	Both Sex	%	Male	%	Female	%	Both Sex	%	Male	%	Female	%
	1	4	2	5	3	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Never attended	215	13.76	108	13.67	107	13.84	8740	31.38	4927	24.66	3813	29.79
Currently attending	892	57.07	412	52.15	480	62.10	13670	49.08	6416	32.11	7254	56.68
Currently not attending	456	29.17	270	34.18	186	24.06	14183	50.92	8639	43.23	5544	43.32
Total	1563	100	790	100	773	100	27853	100	19982	100	12798	100
Full time	816	95.89	372	95.14	444	96.52	13158	97	6144	96.60	7014	97.35
Part time	35	4.11	19	4.86	16	3.48	407	3.00	216	3.40	191	2.65
Total	851	100	391	100	460	100	13565	100	6360	100	7205	100

E.2.26. Expenses on Schooling per year

In the BLS the annual expenses on schooling was Tk. 2055.75 in 2001 where tuition fee was Tk. 141.76, uniform was tk. 503.83, supplies 392.51 and transport cost 1017.65. Currently the annual expenses on schooling by the households stands at Tk. 2360 of which Tk. 487 on tuition fee, Tk. 486 on uniforms, Tk. 384 on supplies and Tk. 1003 on transportation.

Table H09: School attendance, average time spend and Expenses by age group**Current:**

Age	Current 2005								Percent	
	Schooling		Time spend		Expense on (average)				Schooling	
	Part time	Full time	Hours per day	Days per week	School fees	Uniform	Supplies	Transport	Part time	Full Time
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
05-12	589	31	3.41	6.46	301	431	244	349	589	31
13-14	137	1	4.85	5.96	667	499	482	418	137	1
15-17	90	2	5.51	6.60	985	630	735	525	90	2
Total	816	34	3.86	6.40	456	474	344	408	816	34

Baseline:

Age	Schooling			Time spent		Expenses on (Average)				
	Full time	Part time	Total	Percent	Hours per day	Days per week	School fees	Uniforms	Supplies	Transport
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5-12	9896	305	10201	75.20	3.25	6.03	78.63	499.52	251.36	791.51
13-14	2005	60	2065	15.22	4.70	6.50	251.62	471.03	697.99	1023.63
15-17	1257	42	1299	9.58	5.00	5.96	449.83	557.41	1003.19	1256.48
Grand Total	13158	407	13565	100.00	3.64	6.09	141.76	503.83	392.51	1017.65

E.2.27. Health status of children

E.2.27.1. Morbidity

The morbidity of children in terms of their prevalence of cough and itching by district shows that among all children in IGA credit group 121 children suffered from cough currently of which 112 were in Rangpur, 7 in Kushtia and 2 in Tangail. In the same group 87 from Rangpur, 15 from Kushtia and 1 from Tangail suffered from itching.

In the non-IGA credit group 44 from Rangpur, 1 from Kushtia and 2 from Tangail suffered from cough and 40 from Rangpur, 4 from Kushtia and 1 from Tangail suffered from itching.

In the non-credit group 139 from Rangpur, 6 from Kushtia suffered from cough and 112 from Rangpur, 7 from Kushtia and 4 from Tangail suffered from itching.

Add2-Table 9 Children distribution by Vaccination, district and credit/non credit (5-17 years)

Morbidity Status by District	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rangpur										
Cough	112	37.97	44	14.92	139	47.12	295	55.24	4601	21.84
Itching	87	36.40	40	16.74	112	46.86	239	44.76	1419	6.74
Total	199	37.27	84	15.73	251	47.00	534	100.00	21067	100
Kushtia										
Cough	7	50.00	1	7.14	6	42.86	14	35.00	4442	99.35
Itching	15	57.69	4	15.38	7	26.92	26	65.00	4438	99.26
Total	22	55.00	5	12.50	13	32.50	40	100.00	4471	100
Tangail										
Cough	2	50.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	4	40.00	421	18.19
Itching	1	16.67	1	16.67	4	66.67	6	60.00	258	11.14
Total	3	30.00	3	30.00	4	40.00	10	100.00	2315	100
Total										
Cough	121	38.66	47	15.02	145	46.33	313	53.60	9464	33.98
Itching	103	38.01	45	16.61	123	45.39	271	46.40	6115	21.95
Total	224	38.36	92	15.75	268	45.89	584	100.00	27853	100
Illness/Hurt at work Place										
Rangpur										
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17550	83.31
Frequently	8	33.33	4	16.67	12	50.00	24	3.39	221	1.05
Occasionally	84	33.33	26	10.32	142	56.35	252	35.59	2667	12.66
Rarely	158	36.57	72	16.67	202	46.76	432	61.02	629	2.99
Total	250	35.31	102	14.41	356	50.28	708	100.00	21067	100
Kushtia										
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frequently	1	33.33	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	23.08	0	0
Occasionally	5	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	38.46	0	0

Morbidity Status by District	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)	All				
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%				No	%	No
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rarely	3	60.00	0	0.00	2	40.00	5	38.46	0	0
Total	9	69.23	1	7.69	3	23.08	13	100.00	4471	100
Tangail										
Not reported									1865	80.56
Frequently	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	34	1.47
Occasionally	5	83.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	6	42.86	283	12.22
Rarely	6	75.00	2	25.00	0	0.00	8	57.14	133	5.75
Total	11	78.57	3	21.43	0	0.00	14	100.00	2315	100
Total										
Not reported	0								23886	85.76
Frequently	9	33.33	5	18.52	13	48.15	27	3.67	255	0.92
Occasionally	94	35.74	27	10.27	142	53.99	263	35.78	2950	10.59
Rarely	167	37.53	74	16.63	204	45.84	445	60.54	762	2.74
Total	270	36.73	106	14.42	359	48.84	735	100.00	27853	100
Vaccine Rangpur										
BCG	386	38.33	164	16.29	457	45.38	1007	99.02	15572	73.92
DPT	241	43.35	91	16.37	224	40.29	556	54.67	14295	67.85
Measles	197	44.77	72	16.36	171	38.86	440	43.26	12683	60.20
Others	11	37.93	0	0.00	18	62.07	29	2.85	4546	21.58
Total	388	38.15	165	16.22	464	45.62	1017	100.00	21067	100
Kushtia										
BCG	74	36.27	60	29.41	70	34.31	204	100.00	0	Not reported
DPT	65	35.71	54	29.67	63	34.62	182	89.22	0	Not reported
Measles	63	35.39	53	29.78	62	34.83	178	87.25	0	Not reported
Others	5	83.33	1	16.67	0	0.00	6	2.94	0	Not reported
Total	74	36.27	60	29.41	70	34.31	204	100.00	4471	
Tangail										
BCG	65	54.62	42	35.29	12	10.08	119	100.00	1779	76.85
DPT	65	55.56	40	34.19	12	10.26	117	98.32	1536	66.35
Measles	34	59.65	19	33.33	4	7.02	57	47.90	1342	57.97
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1239	53.52
Total	65	54.62	42	35.29	12	10.08	119	100.00	2315	100
Total										
BCG	525	39.47	266	20.00	539	40.53	1330	99.25	17351	62.29
DPT	371	43.39	185	21.64	299	34.97	855	63.81	15831	56.84
Measles	294	43.56	144	21.33	237	35.11	675	50.37	14025	50.35
Others	16	45.71	1	2.86	18	51.43	35	2.61	5785	20.77
Total	527	39.33	267	19.93	546	40.75	1340	100.00	27853	100

E.2.27.2. Illness and Hurt in the workplace

Among the children in the IGA group in Rangpur 8 reported to become ill or hurt in workplace frequently, 84 reported to face such occurrence occasionally and 158 rarely. In the same group in Kushtia 1 reported to suffer frequently, 5 occasionally and 3 rarely. In Tangail, 5 reported to suffer occasionally and 6 rarely.

In the non-IGA credit group, in Rangpur 4 reported to suffer frequently, 26 occasionally and 72 rarely. In Kushtia 1 reported to suffer frequently and in Tangail 1 reported to suffer occasionally and 2 rarely.

Among the non-credit group in Rangpur 12 reported to suffer frequently, 142 occasionally and 202 rarely. In Kushtia, 1 reported to suffer frequently and 2 rarely and in Tangail none was faced in this group. (See Add-2-Table 9)

E.2.27.3. Vaccination

In Rangpur BCG was vaccinated by 386 or 38.33% of children in IGA credit group, 16.29% non-IGA credit group 45.38% non-credit group. DPT was received by 43.35% in IGA credit group, 16.37% in non-IGA credit group and 40.29% in non-credit group. Measles was received by 44.77% children in IGA credit group, 16.36% non-IGA credit group and 38.86% non-credit group.

In Kushtia, 36.27% in IGA credit group, 29.41% in non IGA credit group, and 34.31% in non-credit group received BCG. DPT was received by 35.71% IGA credit group, 29.67% non-IGA credit group and 34.62% non-credit group in the same district. Measles vaccine were received by 35.39% IGA credit group, 29.78% non-IGA credit group and 34.83% non-credit group in Kushtia. In Tangail 54.62% in IGA credit group, 35.29% in non-IGA credit group and 10.08% in non-credit group received BCG vaccination. DPT vaccine were received by 55.56% in IGA credit group, 34.19% in non-IGA credit group and 10.26% in non-credit group. The measles vaccine were received by 59.65% in IGA credit group, 33.33% in non-IGA credit group and 7.02% in non-credit group. (See Add 2-Table 9)

E.2.28. Children Morbidity and Vaccination by Age group

Children Morbidity in term of prevalence of cough and itching and occurrence of illness and hurt in the work place and vaccination by age group has been provided in Table-10

It is observed that large number of non-credit group children also received vaccine. However, Among credit receiver group, the position of IGA credit group seems better than non-IGA credit group in respect of vaccination. This phenomenon is also true in case of prevalence of diseases like cough and itching and illness and hurt in the workplace. The variation by age is also not well pronounced.

Add 2-Table 10 Children distribution by Vaccination, Age and credit/not credit (5-17 years)

Morbidity Status by Age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5 - 12										
Cough	68	36.76	26	14.05	91	49.19	185	53.01	6287	33.70

Morbidity Status by Age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Itching	58	35.37	25	15.24	81	49.39	164	46.99	3773	20.22
Total	126	36.10	51	14.61	172	49.28	349	100.00	18656	100
13 - 14										
Cough	21	39.62	11	20.75	21	39.62	53	54.08	1578	31.94
Itching	19	42.22	8	17.78	18	40.00	45	45.92	1059	21.44
Total	40	40.82	19	19.39	39	39.80	98	100.00	4940	100
15 - 17										
Cough	32	42.67	10	13.33	33	44.00	75	54.74	1599	37.56
Itching	26	41.94	12	19.35	24	38.71	62	45.26	1283	30.14
Total	58	42.34	22	16.06	57	41.61	137	100.00	4257	100
Total										
Cough	121	38.66	47	15.02	145	46.33	313	53.60	9464	33.98
Itching	103	38.01	45	16.61	123	45.39	271	46.40	6115	21.95
Total	224	38.36	92	15.75	268	45.89	584	100.00	27853	100
Illness/Hurt at work Place										
5 - 12										
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16561	88.77
Frequently	4	26.67	2	13.33	9	60.00	15	3.50	118	0.63
Occasionally	48	31.37	15	9.80	90	58.82	153	35.66	1557	8.35
Rarely	92	35.25	49	18.77	120	45.98	261	60.84	420	2.25
Total	144	33.57	66	15.38	219	51.05	429	100.00	18656	100
13 - 14										
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3858	78.10
Frequently	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	2	1.65	78	1.58
Occasionally	17	42.50	8	20.00	15	37.50	40	33.06	807	16.34
Rarely	39	49.37	8	10.13	32	40.51	79	65.29	197	3.99
Total	57	47.11	17	14.05	47	38.84	121	100.00	4940	100
15 - 17										
Not reported	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3467	81.44
Frequently	4	40.00	2	20.00	4	40.00	10	5.41	59	1.39
Occasionally	29	41.43	4	5.71	37	52.86	70	37.84	586	13.77
Rarely	36	34.29	17	16.19	52	49.52	105	56.76	145	3.41
Total	69	37.30	23	12.43	93	50.27	185	100.00	4257	100
Total										
Not reported									23886	85.76
Frequently	9	33.33	5	18.52	13	48.15	27	3.67	255	0.92
Occasionally	94	35.74	27	10.27	142	53.99	263	35.78	2950	10.59
Rarely	167	37.53	74	16.63	204	45.84	445	60.54	762	2.74
Total	270	36.73	106	14.42	359	48.84	735	100.00	27853	100
Vaccine										
5 - 12										
BCG	308	37.56	167	20.37	345	42.07	820	99.15	12916	69.23
DPT	228	41.38	124	22.50	199	36.12	551	66.63	12154	65.15
Measles	184	41.35	100	22.47	161	36.18	445	53.81	10896	58.40
Others	8	44.44	1	5.56	9	50.00	18	2.18	4917	26.36
Total	309	37.36	168	20.31	350	42.32	827	100.00	18656	100
13 - 14										
BCG	101	46.33	44	20.18	73	33.49	218	99.09	2628	53.20
DPT	73	50.69	30	20.83	41	28.47	144	65.45	2248	45.51
Measles	59	53.15	22	19.82	30	27.03	111	50.45	1941	39.29
Others	4	44.44	0	0.00	5	55.56	9	4.09	536	10.85

Morbidity Status by Age	Current								Baseline	
	Credit				Non Credit (IGA & Non-IGA)		All			
	IGA		Non-IGA							
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	102	46.36	44	20.00	74	33.64	220	100.00	4940	100
15 - 17										
BCG	116	39.73	55	18.84	121	41.44	292	99.66	1807	42.45
DPT	70	43.75	31	19.38	59	36.88	160	54.61	1429	33.57
Measles	51	42.86	22	18.49	46	38.66	119	40.61	1188	27.91
Others	4	50.00	0	0.00	4	50.00	8	2.73	332	7.80
Total	116	39.59	55	18.77	122	41.64	293	100.00	4257	100
Total										
BCG	525	39.47	266	20.00	539	40.53	1330	99.25	17351	62.29
DPT	371	43.39	185	21.64	299	34.97	855	63.81	15831	56.84
Measles	294	43.56	144	21.33	237	35.11	675	50.37	14025	50.35
Others	16	45.71	1	2.86	18	51.43	35	2.61	5785	20.77
Total	527	39.33	267	19.93	546	40.75	1340	100.00	27853	100

E.2.29. Health Status of Children

The health status of children in BLS, based as reported children indicate that coughing and itching was 60.75% and 30.25%. In IAS it was 53.60% and 46.80%. and 46.72%. In IAS illness and hurt at school was reported frequent by 3.67%, occasionally by 35.78% and rarely by 60.54%. In baseline survey the corresponding frequently were 6.43%, 24.38% and 19.19% in BCG, DPT, Measles and others were reported to be vaccinated by 62.3%, 56.8%, 50.4% and 22.8%. Children in BLS compared to BCG 99.3%, DPT 63.8%, measles 47.8% and others 2.6% in IAS

Table H15: Health Status of Children by Sex (5 to 17 years)

Current:

Morbidity Status	Current 2005					
	Both sex		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cough	313	53.60	171	54.63	142	45.37
Itching	271	46.40	143	52.77	128	47.23
Total	584	100.00	314	53.77	270	46.23
Illness/Hurt at work Place						
Frequently	27	3.67	18	66.67	9	33.33
Occasionally	263	35.78	149	56.65	114	43.35
Rarely	445	60.54	236	53.03	209	46.97
Total	735	100.00	403	54.83	332	45.17
Vaccine						
BCG	1330	99.25	664	49.92	666	50.08
DPT	855	63.81	429	50.18	426	49.82
Measles	675	50.37	343	50.81	332	49.19
Others	35	2.61	17	48.57	18	51.43
Total	1340	100.00	672	50.15	668	49.85

Baseline:

Health Status Criteria	Both sex		Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Coughing	9464	60.75	5609	59.42	3855	62.79
Itching	6115	39.25	3830	40.58	2285	37.21
Total Reported (Yes/No)	15579	100	9439	100	6140	100
Illness/Hurt at work place						
Frequently	255	6.43	172	6.99	83	5.51
Occasionally	2950	74.38	1882	76.54	1068	70.87
Rarely	761	19.19	405	16.47	356	23.62
Total	3966	100	2459	100.00	1507	61.29
BCG	17351	62.29	8864	32.89	8487	32.59
DPT	15831	56.84	8065	29.93	7766	29.82
Measles	14025	50.35	7146	26.52	6879	26.41
Others	5785	20.77	2874	10.66	2911	11.18
Total Reported	52992	100	26949	100	26043	100

E.3. Household and Housing Condition**E. 3.1. Ownership of House**

In the IAS, 90.64% reported own house, 0.7% was rented house and 8.7% houses was unpaid temporary houses. On the contrary, In baseline survey 86.7% reported own house, 0.7% reported rented house, and 12.4% house was reported to be unpaid temporary house.

Table H17: Selected Socio-Economic Condition of the Family

Items	Current 2005		Base Line	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
Housing				
Own house	639	90.64	9831	86.71
Rented house	5	0.71	77	0.68
House from employer	0	0	30	0.26
Unpaid temporary	61	8.65	1400	12.35
Total	705	100	11338	100
DRINKING WATER				
Tube well	692	98.16	10931	96.41
Stream well	2	0.28	364	3.21
Water supply	11	1.56	43	0.38
Total	705	100	11338	100
Latrine				
Inter scaled	90	12.77	884	7.8

Items	Current 2005		Base Line	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
Pit	254	36.03	3264	28.79
Hanging	55	7.8	768	6.77
Open space	306	43.4	6422	56.64
Total	705	100	11338	100
<u>Land for farming</u>				
Yes	174	25.7	2422	21.36
No	503	74.3	8916	78.64
Total	677	100	11338	100
<u>Livestock/poultry (yes/No)</u>				
Cattle/buffalo	183	39.87	1920	16.93
Goat/Sheep	155	33.77	1778	15.68
Chicken/Duck/Hen	361	78.65	5634	49.69
None	246	53.59	4143	36.54
Total	459	100	11338	100

E.3.2. Drinking water sources

In the BLS 96.4% reported tube well as the source of drinking water, 1.6% reported river/stream as source of drinking water, same percentage of household reported well as source of drinking water and only 0.4% reported having supply water. On the other hand, in the IAS, 98.2% reported source of drinking water as tube well, 0.3% reported source of water as stream and 1.6% reported to have supply water. (Table H17)

E.3.3. Toilet Facility

In the BLS 7.8% was reported using water sealed latrine, 28.8% pit latrine, 6.8% hanging latrine, 56.6% reported to use open space. On the contrary, in the IAS 12.8% reported to use water sealed latrine, 36.0% pit latrine, 7.80% hanging latrine and 43.4% used open space. (Table H17)

Thus we notice that programme implementation has improved the sanitation situation up to some extent.

E.3.4. Land for farming

In the baseline survey, 21.4% households reported ownership of land for farming and in the IAS, 25.7% households reported ownership of land for farming. Thus, it can be said that programmes interventions put some positive result in procurement of land. (Table H17)

E.3.5. Ownership of livestock and poultry

According to BLS 16.9% households reported ownership of cattle/buffalo, 15.7% reported ownership of goat/sheep and 49.7% reported having chicken/duck/hen. On the other hand, in the IAS 39.9% reported ownership of cattle/buffalo, 33.8% reported ownership of sheep/goat and 78.6% household reported ownership of either chicken/duck/hen. Thus, we observe that ownership of livestock and poultry increased in the beneficiary households in the recent years. (Table H17)

E.3.6. Biggest Burden of Bringing Children

In the BLS, in response to the biggest burden of bringing up children, as many as 94.9% reported cost of food followed by cost of education (3.5%) and cost of house rent (0.8%). On the other hand, in the IAS 92.1% reported the biggest burden as food, followed by education (5.25%) and cost of clothing and health (1.28%), thus we see, though the food remain the biggest burden, yet the necessity and burden for education is also increasing.

Table H19: Opinion and Attitude about Child Labour

Items	Current		Base Line	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
BIGGEST BURDEN OF BRINGING UP CHILDREN				
Cost of food	649	92.06	10761	94.93
Cost of house rent	1	0.14	89	0.79
Cost of clothing	9	1.28	37	0.33
Cost of health	9	1.28	57	0.5
Cost for education	37	5.25	392	3.46
Total	705	100	11336	100

E.3.7. Consequence in case of children stop work

In the consequence of children stopping of work, in BLS 58.42% reported they could not afford to live, 38.48% reported that their living standard will decline, 2.9% reported that their siblings have to stop schooling and only 0.2% reported other reasons.

On the contrary, in response to the same question in IAS 55.40% reported that they cannot afford to live, 25.28% reported that their living standard will decline and 2.56% reported that schooling of their siblings will be stopped and 16.76% specified other reasons.

Table H19: Opinion and Attitude about Child Labour

Items	Current		Base Line	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
WHAT HAPPEN IF CHILDREN STOP WORK				
Cannot afford to live	390	55.4	6614	58.42
Living standard will decline	178	25.28	4357	38.48
Siblings have to stop schooling	18	2.56	328	2.9
Others specify	118	16.76	23	0.2
Total	704	100	11322	100

E. 3.8. Decision Making at the Household level by Type of Activities

As regards decision making at the household level in case of day to day family activity it is observed from BLS that in case of food preparation, washing and ironing clothes, cleaning of houses looking after young siblings, assisting other members in income generating activities wife plays the key role. On the other hand, in case of fetching water/fuel/firewood/marketing income earning activities and transporting family members and goods, husband plays the key role.

In the IAS it is observed that the role of wife has widened where she took decision in the activities like food preparation and cooking, washing and ironing clothes, cleaning the houses, fetching water/fuel/firewood, tending animal, looking after young siblings, carrying elderly and sick person, helping other member in income generating activities etc. The head take care of marketing and income earning only.

Table H32: Decision Making in the Household level by Type of Activity**Current:**

Activity	Total		Current 2005											
			Head		Wife		Working son		Working daughter		Young siblings		Others	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Food preparation/Cooking	683	9.93	249	36.46	414	60.61	0	0.00	10	1.46	0	0.00	10	1.46
Cooking and ironing others	681	9.91	224	32.89	408	59.91	3	0.44	33	4.85	1	0.15	12	1.76
Cleaning the house	683	9.93	223	32.65	402	58.86	1	0.15	46	6.73	1	0.15	10	1.46
Fetching water/fuel/Firewood	679	9.88	222	32.70	410	60.38	4	0.59	32	4.71	1	0.15	10	1.47
Tending animal	547	7.96	171	31.26	331	60.51	28	5.12	14	2.56	0	0.00	3	0.55
Marketing	659	9.59	344	52.20	221	33.54	82	12.44	7	1.06	1	0.15	4	0.61
Looking after	540	7.85	119	22.04	296	54.81	53	9.81	64	11.85	0	0.00	8	1.48

Activity	Total		Current 2005											
			Head		Wife		Working son		Working daughter		Young siblings		Others	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
young siblings														
Caring elderly, sicker detected person	458	6.66	119	25.98	293	63.97	30	6.55	9	1.97	1	0.22	6	1.31
Income earning activities	675	9.82	332	49.19	239	35.41	90	13.33	9	1.33	0	0.00	5	0.74
Assisting other members in income earning activities	631	9.18	203	32.17	303	48.02	94	14.90	21	3.33	3	0.48	7	1.11
Transporting family member and their goods	639	9.29	241	37.72	267	41.78	114	17.84	11	1.72	2	0.31	4	0.63
Total	6875	100.00	2447	35.59	3584	52.13	499	7.26	256	3.72	10	0.15	79	1.15

Baseline:

Activity	Base Line													
	Total		Head		Wife		Working son		Working daughter		Young siblings		Others	
	No	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Food preparation/Cooking	565	9.48	50	8.85	509	90.1	5	0.88		0		0	1	0.18
Washing and ironing others	565	9.48	50	8.85	498	88.1	1	0.18	13	2.3	2	0.35	1	0.18
Cleaning the house	565	9.48	47	8.32	490	86.7		0	24	4.25	3	0.53	1	0.18
Fetching water/fuel/Firewood	563	9.44	260	46.18	259	46	30	5.33	13	2.31	1	0.18		0
Tending animal	325	5.45	148	45.54	154	47.4	19	5.85	3	0.92		0	1	0.31
Marketing	564	9.46	498	88.3	44	7.8	18	3.19	1	0.18	1	0.18	2	0.35
Looking after young siblings	559	9.38	221	39.53	328	58.7	3	0.54	5	0.89	1	0.18	1	0.18
Caring elderly, sicker detected person	563	9.44	265	47.07	266	47.3	22	3.91	8	1.42		0	2	0.36
Income earning activities	565	9.48	523	92.57	34	6.02	7	1.24	1	0.18		0		0
Assisting other members in income earning activities	563	9.44	94	16.7	345	61.3	94	16.7	28	4.97	1	0.18	1	0.18
Transporting family member and their goods	564	9.46	510	90.43	36	6.38	18	3.19		0		0		0
Total	5961	100	2666	492.34	2963	545.8	217	41.01	96	17.42	9	1.6	10	1.92

E.3.9. Decision Making in the Major Family Affairs

It is found in the baseline survey that in case of daily expenses in 93.2% cases head take the decision. In case of schooling of the children and the working by the children the head take decision in 58.2% and 64.9% cases. The marriage partner of children was decided by head in 76.8% cases and income generating activities 74.1% cases.

In the IAS the situation has changed and the role of wife increased. In IAS the decision maker in case of daily expenses was 62.7% head and 32% wife. In case of schooling of the children, in 66.82% cases wife take the decision and for working by the children in 56.24% cases wife was the decision maker. But for marriage partner of children and income generating activities head was the decision maker.

Table H33: Decision Making in the Major Family Affairs

Current:

Family affairs	Total		Current 2005					
			Head		Wife		Others	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Daily expense	679	20.64	426	62.74	217	31.96	36	5.30
Schooling of children	645	19.61	205	31.78	431	66.82	9	1.40
Working by the children	649	19.73	272	41.91	365	56.24	12	1.85
Marriage partner of children	647	19.67	346	53.48	282	43.59	19	2.94
Income generating activities	669	20.34	354	52.91	268	40.06	47	7.03
Total	3289	100.00	1603	48.74	1563	47.52	123	3.74

Baseline:

Family affairs	Base Line							
	Total		Head		Wife		Others	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Daily expense	482	26.78	449	93.15	30	6.22	3	0.62
Schooling of children	359	19.94	209	58.22	146	40.67	4	1.11
Working by the children	362	20.11	235	64.92	122	33.70	5	1.38
Marriage partner of children	246	13.67	189	76.83	48	19.51	9	3.66
Income generating activities	351	19.50	260	74.07	75	21.37	16	4.56
	1800	100.00	1342	74.56	421	23.39	37	2.06

E.4. Attitude towards Children

E.4.1. Important for children to do

As regards the most important task for the children to do, in BLS 56.05% reported that attending school is the main task they should do, 4.63% reported work to earn and 39.3% reported both. In the IAS, 90.21% reported that the children should go to school, 2.84% reported that the student should work to earn and 6.95% reported both that children will work and also will attend school. Thus we observed that the attitude towards schooling has increased tremendously over the year which can be termed as the impact of the ILO/IPEC.

Table H38: Attitude towards children

Current:

Task	Current 2005	
	Respondent reported	%
	1	2
Important for children to do		
Attending school	636	90.21
Work to earn	20	2.84
Both	49	6.95
Total	705	100.00
Desirable Age to start work		
06-07	16	2.27
08-9	62	8.79
10-11	98	13.90
12-13	118	16.74
14 years	411	58.30
Total	705	100.00
Equal Opportunity for boys and girls for education		
Equal opportunity for both boys and girls	471	66.81
Greater opportunity for girls	155	21.99
Greater opportunity for boys	79	11.21
Total	705	100.00
Reasons		
All children are equal to parents	427	60.91
Equal opportunity for education for children	135	19.26
Both will bring solvency in future	122	17.40
Girls are not able to participate in income generating activities	17	2.43
Total	701	100.00
Preferable Occupation for Son		
Service	545	77.30
Business	150	21.28
Building worker	2	0.28
Technical work	8	1.13
Total	705	100.00

Task	Current 2005	
	Respondent reported	%
	1	2
Preferable Occupation for daughter		
Reasons		
Service	319	45.25
Self Employment	21	2.98
Tailoring	106	15.04
Poultry	3	0.43
House wife	214	30.35
Teacher	42	5.96
Others	0	0.00
Total	705	100.00
Lowest level of Education for sons and daughter		
Boys		
Primary	9	1.28
Secondary	115	16.31
Higher Secondary	318	45.11
Vocational/Technical	33	4.68
University	230	32.62
Total	705	100.00
Girls		
Primary	319	48.11
Secondary	21	3.17
Higher Secondary	106	15.99
Vocational/Technical	3	0.45
University	214	32.28
Total	663	100.00
Typical age for marriage of boys and girls		
Boys		
14	6	0.85
15-18	16	2.27
19-24	189	26.81
25+	494	70.07
Total	705	100.00
Girls		
14	15	2.13
15-18	401	56.88
19-24	273	38.72
25+	16	2.27
Total	705	100.00

Baseline:

Task	Base line	
	Respondent reported	%
	3	4
Important for children to do		
Attending school	315	56.05
Work to earn	26	4.63
Both	221	39.32
Total	562	100.00
Desirable Age to start work		

Task	Base line	
	Respondent reported	%
	3	4
06-07	35	6.22
08-9	69	12.26
10-11	97	17.23
12-13	99	17.58
14 years	263	46.71
Total	563	100.00
Equal Opportunity for boys and girls for education		
Equal opportunity for both boys and girls	483	86.56
Greater opportunity for girls	17	3.05
Greater opportunity for boys	58	10.39
Total	558	100.00
Preferable Occupation for Son		
Service	282	50.63
Business	101	18.13
Building worker		0.00
Technical work		0.00
Teacher/Doctor/Lawyers/Teacher	155	27.83
Others	19	3.41
Total	557	100.00
Preferable Occupation for daughter		
Reasons		
Service	112	20.22
Self Employment	13	2.35
Tailoring		0.00
Poultry		0.00
House wife	181	32.67
Teacher/lawyer/Doctor	223	40.25
Others	15	2.71
Total	554	100.00
Lowest level of Education for sons and daughter		
Boys		
Primary	17	3.04
Secondary	117	20.89
Higher Secondary	176	31.43
Vocational/Technical	26	4.64
University	224	40.00
Total	560	100.00
Girls		
Primary	49	8.73
Secondary	219	39.04
Higher Secondary	138	24.60
Vocational/Technical	17	3.03
University	138	24.60
Total	561	100.00

Task	Base line	
	Respondent reported	%
	3	4
Typical age for marriage of boys and girls		
Boys		
<= 14		0.00
15-18	3	0.53
19-24	128	22.65
25+	434	76.81
Total	565	100.00
Girls		
<= 14	24	4.25
15-18	312	55.22
19-24	207	36.64
25+	22	3.89
Total	565	100.00

E4.2. Desirable Age to start work

The desirable age for the children to work should be at least 14 years was reported by 46.7% respondents in BLS and even 6-7 years was reported by 6.22% respondents. In IAS 58.30% respondents reported that working age should be at least 14, however 2.27% reported that the lowest age should be 6-7 years. Thus the attitude improved slightly over the year. (Table H38)

E.4.3. Equal opportunity for Boys and girls for education

Regarding equal opportunity for boys and girls in respect of education in BLS 86.6% opined about equal opportunity, 3.1% opined better opportunity for girls and 10.4% opined better opportunity for boys.

According to IAS 66.8% reported equal opportunity for boys and girls 22.0% opined better opportunity for girls and 11.2% opined better opportunity for boys.

Thus, we notice that positive attitude regarding female education has increased over the years due to positive impact of the programme. (Table H38)

E.4.4. Preferable occupation for children

Regarding preferable occupation for sons and daughters, in BLS service was preferred for sons (50.6%) by their guardians and teaching/lawyer/doctor for the girls (40.3%). But in the IAS for sons the preference remain the same

(77.3%). but for girls service was preferred by the highest percentage of guardians (45.3%). (Table H38)

E.4.5. Lowest level of Education

The lowest level of education preferred by the highest percentage of respondents for boys was "university degree" (40.0%) in BLS, and for girls secondary degree (39.0%). But in the IAS the lowest degree for boys as higher secondary education was reported by the highest percentage of respondents (45.1%) and for girls primary (48.1%).

Thus we see that though preference for education increased yet higher education is not preferred by the guardians. (Table H38)

E.4.6. Typical Age for Marriage

The typical age for marriage should be 25 years or over reported by the highest 76.8% respondents in BLS and such age for girls should be between 15-18 reported by the highest 55.2% respondents.

In the IAS, similar opinion was obtained where the highest 70.07% respondents opined that the typical age of marriage for sons should be 25 years and over and for girls 15-18 years (56.9%).

Thus we notice that the opinion of respondents remain the same in case of typical age for marriage for boys and girls. (Table H38)

E.4.7. Opinion regarding children work

Opinion of the household members regarding children's work has been collected in the IAS. Data has been presented for IGA family and Non-IGA family and the combined for IGA and Non-IGA.

At the aggregate level, children should work to support family was strongly agreed by 22.1% respondents and agreed by 45.1% respondents. On the other hand, 23.3% respondents were with disagreement about this idea and 7.52% strongly disagreed with this idea and around 2.0% were indifferent (did not gave any answer to this query)

In response to the query that under 12 children should not work except household chores were strongly agreed by 42.41% respondents and agreed by 43.97% respondents. This idea was disagreed by 12.06% respondents and strongly disagreed by 0.28% respondents.

Under 12 Children should not be involved in tobacco filling was strongly agreed by 64.4% respondents and agreed by 22.84% respondents. It was disagreed by 7.94% respondents and strongly disagreed by 4.26% respondents. In response to the query that under 16 children should not be involved in tobacco filling 28.09% strongly agreed with the ideas. 51.49% agreed with the opinion, 12.62% disagreed and 3.83% strongly disagreed with the opinion. Children

gain useful skill by working in young age is not supported by the respondents. It was disagreed by 65.53% respondents and strongly disagreed by 22.55% respondents. A small population of respondents (8.23%) agreed with the idea & 1.99% strongly agreed with the opinion.

Table H39: Opinion Regarding Children's Work

Items	Total	Level of agreement									
		Strongly agree		Agree		Indifferent		Disagree		Strongly disagree	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IGA											
Children should work to support family	404	99	24.50	172	42.57	7	1.73	92	22.77	34	8.42
Children should not work except household chores	404	179	44.31	167	41.34	7	1.73	50	12.38	1	0.25
Under 12 children should not be involved in tobacco filling	404	273	67.57	80	19.80	3	0.74	31	7.67	17	4.21
Under 16 children should not be involved in tobacco filling	404	110	27.23	211	52.23	15	3.71	51	12.62	17	4.21
Children gain useful skill By working in young age	404	8	1.98	29	7.18	6	1.49	271	67.08	90	22.28
Non-IGA											
Children should work to support family	301	57	18.94	146	48.50	7	2.33	72	23.92	19	6.31
Under 12 children should not work except household chores	301	120	39.87	143	47.51	2	0.66	35	11.63	1	0.33
Under 12 children should not be involved in tobacco filling	301	181	60.13	81	26.91	1	0.33	25	8.31	13	4.32
Under 16 children should not be involved in tobacco filling	301	88	29.24	152	50.50	13	4.32	38	12.62	10	3.32
Children gain useful skill By working in young age	301	6	1.99	29	9.63	6	1.99	191	63.46	69	22.92
Both IGA & Non IGA											
Children should work to support family	705	156	22.13	318	45.11	14	1.99	164	23.26	53	7.52
Under 12 children should not work except household chores	705	299	42.41	310	43.97	9	1.28	85	12.06	2	0.28
Under 12 children should not be involved in tobacco filling	705	454	64.40	161	22.84	4	0.57	56	7.94	30	4.26
Under 16 children should not be involved in tobacco filling	705	198	28.09	363	51.49	28	3.97	89	12.62	27	3.83
Children gain useful skill By working in young age	705	14	1.99	58	8.23	12	1.70	462	65.53	159	22.55

E.5. Household Participation in the Programme

E.5.1. Household received service

Of the surveyed households as many as 96.71% received services from ILO/IPEC and 2.5% received service from other NGOs associated with ILO/IPEC. Thus services from ILO/IPEC sponsored service was received by 99.22% participants.

Table P01: Distribution of Households Associated with Services by the ILO/IPEC Sponsored NGOs, Government and Other NGOs

Service provider	No of HH reported receiving services	% of HH
	1	2
ILO/IPEC	617	96.71
Government	0	0.00
Others NGO	16	2.51
Others	5	0.78
Not reported	67	10.50
Total	638	100.00

E.5.2. Type of service received

Type of service received from ILO/IPEC, 72.93% getting Non-formal education from sponsored NGOs, 63.03% reported getting micro-credit supply and 35.23% training to start IGA and 19.65% received recreation and health facility. Pre-vocational education was received by 9.6% participant, vocational education 6.8%, mainstreaming to formal education 1.16%. It may be mentioned those who received non-formal education (501). They also mainstreamed to formal-education but not reported as mainstreaming to formal education due to duplication. It is notable that 3.64% reported that did not get any service.

Table P02: Distribution of Households by Services Received from the ILO/IPEC Sponsored NGOs

Services	HH Reported receiving services		Contributed to family income					
			Yes		NO		Don't Know	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Social mobilization	25	3.64	16	64.00	6	24.00	3	12.00
Micro credit Supply	433	63.03	310	71.59	71	16.40	50	11.55
Training to start IGA	242	35.23	187	77.27	30	12.40	25	10.33
Non-Formal Education	501	72.93	283	56.49	87	17.37	131	26.15
Recreation and health	135	19.65	97	71.85	17	12.59	21	15.56
Pre-vocational Education	66	9.61	40	60.61	17	25.76	9	13.64
Vocational Education	47	6.84	16	34.04	13	27.66	18	38.30
Mainstreaming to formal education	8	1.16	7	87.50	0	0.00	1	12.50
No Services	25	3.64	1	4.00	7	28.00	9	36.00
Total	687	100.00	399	58.08	131	19.07	169	24.60

E.5.3. Programme contribution on family income

As regards programme contribution on family income it is observed that highest 36.2% started small business with the help from the programme followed by purchase of cattle for increased income (17.7%), income increased by purchased van (15.85%) and supplementation of treatment and education (14.4%)

Table P02A: Opinion about the Programmes Contribution in the Change of Family Income

Reasons	No of HH	%
	1	2
Reasons for contribution		
Income increased by purchased van	78	15.85
Income increased by purchased cattle	87	17.68
Cultivating vegetables	31	6.30
Small business	178	36.18
Mortgaging land	14	2.85
Improved business by keeping accounts of business	14	2.85
Paid the old loan	16	3.25
No need for money for education and treatment	71	14.43
Got a job after training	3	0.61
Others	0	0.00
Total	492	100.00

E.5.4. Health Treatment Improved

The percentages of households who mentioned improvement of health status stands 29.6%. Among them 50.3% reported that health situation improved as they got necessary treatment, 27.40% reported that education and training expanded their knowledge. 12.00% reported that the situation improved as they got job and 4.33% reported other reasons. However a small number of respondents also reported that health status declined.

Table P03: Change of Health Status of Households Service IPEC begun

Changing status	No of HH	% of HH
	1	2
Reasons for Improvement		
Education and training expanded knowledge	57	27.40
Got necessary treatment	117	56.25
Help to get a job	25	12.02
Others	9	4.33
Total	208	100.00
Reasons for declined		
Poverty	7	50.00
Used money for other purposes	4	28.57
Same as before	2	14.29
Don't know	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00

E.5.5. Health Treatment Facility of the Sick Children

Of the total households 61.02% households reported that their children were treated in sickness of which 82.52% were ILO/IPEC beneficiary and other 2.56% were not ILO/IPEC beneficiary. It may be noted that there were also some unidentified households. As regards methods of treatment the traditional healer was the highest (39.86%) hospital 32.17% and dispensary 19.58%.

ILO/IPEC sponsored NGOs/Clinics and doctor treated 3.96% children, other NGO doctor clinic provided health service to only 0.23% children. It is interesting to note that church/mosque was also the means of treatment by 0.23% children.

Table P04: Treatment of Sick Children by Treatment Facility

Type of treatment facility	Total beneficiary		ILO/IPEC		OTHERS	
	No of HH reported received the facility	%	No of HH reported received the facility	%	No of HH reported received the facility	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hospital	138	32.17	108	78.26	1	0.72
Dispensary	84	19.58	60	71.43	4	4.76
ILO sponsored NGOs/Clinic/Doctor	17	3.96	17	100.00	0	0.00
Other NGO/clinic/doctor	1	0.23	1	100.00	0	0.00
At home	1	0.23	1	100.00	0	0.00
Traditional health	171	39.86	150	87.72	6	3.51
Midwife	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Church/Mosque	1	0.23	1	100.00	0	0.00
Others	16	3.73	16	100.00	0	0.00
Total	429	100.00	354	82.52	11	2.56

E.5.6. Accident of Children

Of the total households 7.82% households reported that their households member had some sort of accident. Among them 56.36% had accident in home, 12.73% in workplace, 5.45% in school, 21.82% in street, and 3.64% in other places. Among the children who had accidents the highest 38.2% treated in hospital 23.64% in dispensary and 14.55% by traditional healer.

Table P05: No of Children had Accident by Place of Accident and Place of Treatment

Place if treatment	Place of accident						Percent					
	Total	House	Work Place	School	Street	Other	Total	House	Work Place	School	Street	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hospital	21	16	2	1	1	1	38.18	76.19	9.52	4.76	4.76	4.76
Dispensary	13	10	0	0	3	0	23.64	76.92	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00
ILO sponsored Ngo Clinic/doctor	4	1	0	2	1	0	7.27	25.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00
Other NGOs/clinic/doctor	1	0	1	0	0	0	1.82	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
At home	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Traditional	8	2	2	0	4	0	14.55	25.00	25.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
Mid wife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Others	7	2	2	0	3	0	12.73	28.57	28.57	0.00	42.86	0.00
Don't remember	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	31	7	3	12	2	100.00	56.36	12.73	5.45	21.82	3.64

E.5.7. Programmes service received by households

Of the total households, the highest 78.2% households reported to receive non-formal education service from ILO/IPEC followed by micro-credit supply 29.39% and health care 25.51%. Most of these households reported that their families were economically benefited from these programmes. However, a small preparation of households also gave negative response.

Table P06: Distribution of Households by Services Received by the Children From The ILO/IPEC Sponsored NGOs

Services	HH Reported receiving services		Contributed to family income					
			Yes		NO		Don't Know	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Formal Education	59	9.97	59	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Non-Formal Education	451	76.18	450	99.78	0	0.00	1	0.22
Pre-vocational Education	35	5.91	35	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vocational Education	52	8.78	52	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Micro credit Supply	174	29.39	173	99.43	1	0.57	0	0.00
Training to start IGA and	63	10.64	63	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Day care	11	1.86	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Health care	151	25.51	151	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Recreation facilities	50	8.45	50	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other	12	2.03	11	91.67	1	8.33	0	0.00
Total	592	100.00	589	99.49	108	18.24	3	0.51

E.5.8. Programmes contribution in the change of life of the children

Of the total households as high as 54.62% households reported that the programme have put positive contribution in the change of life of the children and 14.51% reported that there was no contribution of the programme in change of life of children. Among the households reported positive contribution, the highest 42.45% reported that the programme facilitated them to get education followed by progress of education 30.21% and 13.80% reported in getting chance to formal education.

Table P 06A: Opinion about the Programmes Contribution in the Change of Lives of the Children

Reasons	No of household reported	%
	1	2
Reasons for contribution		
As going to school, getting chances for formal education	53	13.80
Got chances for education	163	42.45
able to progress in education	116	30.21
Benefited with small business	12	3.13
Brought solvency through business	6	1.56
Started work through purchasing a van	20	5.21

Reasons	No of household reported	%
	1	2
Increase quality of food intake and cloths	4	1.04
Others	10	2.60
Total	384	100.00
Reasons for not contributed		
As there is no small children, no scope for education	22	21.57
Unable to give assistance due to financial crisis	79	77.45
Others	1	0.98
Total	102	100.00

E5.9. Micro Credit received by Households

Micro Credit received by the households for performing different income generating activities between 2001-2004 and before 2001 shows that access to micro credit to households were higher in 2001-2005 compared to 2001. In IGA group during 2001-2005, the highest of 28.87% household received credit or cow rearing and fattening activity followed by 28.1% received credit for small trade and 12.03% household received credit for poultry rearing. In 2001 the highest 42.86% received credit for cow rearing and fattening followed by 32.14% for small trade and 14.29% for small business.

As regards sources of credit, before 2001 private commercial banks was dominant among banks however during 2001-2005 nationalized commercial banks were dominant among banks. It is praiseworthy that during 2001-2005, the highest percentage of households received loan from ILO sponsored NGO and other NGOs. It is also notable that in most cases no collateral was required. A small number of households (9) gave collateral in case of IGA group 66.67% gave shop as collateral. In case of Non-IGA no households reported to gave collateral for loan.

Among the non-IGA group, the highest 31.91% received credit for small trade followed by Cow rearing and fattening (22.70%) and other activities (19.86%) during 2001-2005. However,, in 2001 the highest 25% received credit for small trade followed by purchasing of small business and cow rearing and fattening.

As regards payment of extra money only small number of households (2 for IGA and 1 for Non-IGA) gave extra money for credit. (Please See Table P07)

Table P07: Micro Credit Received by Household by Activity and Information about the Credits**For IGA**

Activities	Micro credit received			
	Between 2001-2005		Before 2001	
	HH	% of total receiver	HH	% of total receiver
	1	2	3	4
Cow rearing and fattening	84	28.87	12	42.86
Goat rearing	31	10.65	2	7.14
Purchase of rickshaw/van	14	4.81	0	0.00
Small business	29	9.97	4	14.29
Vegetable cultivation	18	6.19	1	3.57
Nursery development	5	1.72	0	0.00
Paddy husking	2	0.69	0	0.00
Small trade	82	28.18	9	32.14
Poultry	35	12.03	3	10.71
Fishery	1	0.34	0	0.00
Rickshaw pulling	1	0.34	0	0.00
Block/Batik	1	0.34	0	0.00
Others	25	8.59	1	3.57
Total	291		28	
Source of credit		%		%
NCB	86	29.76	1	4.17
PCB	0	0.00	4	16.67
Youth development	0	0.00	0	0.00
BRDB	1	0.35	0	0.00
Grameen Bank	4	1.38	0	0.00
Krishi Bank	1	0.35	0	0.00
ILO sponsored NGO	185	64.01	11	45.83
Other NGOs	12	4.15	8	33.33
Total	289	100.00	24	100.00
Type of collateral				
Land	1	11.11	0	0
Shop	6	66.67	0	0
Ornaments	0	0.00	0	0
Individual security	1	11.11	0	0
Others	1	11.11	0	0
Total	9	100.00	0	0

For Non-IGA

Activities	Micro credit received			
	Between 2001-2005		Before 2001	
	HH	% of total receiver	HH	% of total receiver
	1	2	3	4
Cow rearing and fattening	32	22.70	2	16.67
Goat rearing	8	5.67	0	0.00
Purchase of rickshaw/van	4	2.84	2	16.67
Small business	19	13.48	2	16.67
Vegetable cultivation	9	6.38	0	0.00
Nursery development	0	0.00	0	0.00
Paddy husking	0	0.00	0	0.00
Small trade	45	31.91	3	25.00
Poultry	6	4.26	0	0.00
Fishery	1	0.71	0	0.00
Rickshaw pulling	2	1.42	0	0.00
Block/Batik	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	28	19.86	3	25.00
Total	141		12	
Source of credit		%		%
NCB	29	20.57	0	0.00
PCB	0	0.00	0	0.00
Youth development	1	0.71	0	0.00
BRDB	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grameen Bank	4	2.84	2	16.67
Krishi Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
ILO sponsored NGO	76	53.90	7	58.33
Other NGOs	31	21.99	3	25.00
Total	141	100.00	12	100.00
Type of collateral				
Land	0	0.00	0	0
Shop	0	0.00	0	0
Ornaments	0	0.00	0	0
Individual security	0	0.00	0	0
Others	0	0.00	0	0
Total	0	0.00	0	0

Table P07A: Information about micro credit received by household**For IGA**

	Household	Average Tk	Household	Average Tk
Average Amount of money paid as extra	2	187.5	0	0
Average amount of credit Received	289	54.26	20	11954
Average income earned using micro credit during last year	0	0	0	0

For Non-IGA

	Household	Average Tk	Household	Average Tk
Average Amount of money paid as extra	1	20	0	0
Average amount of credit Received	141	6589	10	9101
Average income earned using micro credit during last year	0	0	0	0

E.5.10. Rate of Interest of Credit

Rate of interest in credit between 2001-2005 shows that interest rate up to 10% were reported by 69.20% participants in case of IGA and 51.43% for non-IGA participants. Before 2001 these rates were 45.45% and 40.00%. Interest rate up to 12.5% was reported 17.99% by IGA and 28.57% by non-IGA compared to 9.00% before 2001 for IGA and 40.00% for non-IGA participants. Interest rate up to 15% was reported by 11.76% between 2001-2005 for IGA and 20% for non-IGA compared to 45.45% before 2001 for IGA and 20% for non-IGA and interest rate more than 15% were reported by 1.04% in 2001-2005 for IGA and none for non-IGA.

Thus, we notice considerable improvement in the interest rates where during 2001-2005 the higher interest rate was for only small percentage of participants and lower interest rate was for higher percentage of participants. This is true for both IGA and non-IGA.

Table P 07B: Interest Rate of Credit

For IGA

	Between 2001-2005		Before 2001	
RATE OF INTEREST	Household	% of HH	Household	% of HH
Upto 10%	200	69.20	5	45.45
Upto 12.5%	52	17.99	1	9.09
Upto 15%	34	11.76	5	45.45
More than 15%	3	1.04	0	0.00
Total	289	100.00	11	100.00
Repaid all the loan				
Yes	128	40.00	0	0
No	192	60.00	0	0
Total	320	100.00	0	0
If no Average amount still remain unpaid	153	3438	0	0.00
	0		0	
	0		0	

For Non-IGA

RATE OF INTEREST	Between 2001-2005		Before 2001	
	Household	% of HH	Household	% of HH
Upto 10%	72	51.43	2	40.00
Upto 12.5%	40	28.57	2	40.00
Upto 15%	28	20.00	1	20.00
More than 15%	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	140	100.00	5	100.00
Repaid all the loan				
Yes	41	26.45	0	0
NO	114	73.55	0	0
Total	155	100.00	0	0
If no Average amount still remain unpaid	97	4730	0	0.00
	0		0	
	0		0	

E.5.11. Households members received training on income generating activities (IGA)

It is praiseworthy that 25.1% (177 out of 705) of the IGA group households reported that they received training on income generating activities and of the reported household 89.29% reported that this helped them to start IGA. However, 10.71% IGA households mentioned that such training could not help them to start IGA. Among these training programme the highest 31.64% received training on cow rearing and fattening 15.25% on vegetable cultivation and 14.52% on small trade. The other notable areas of training were paddy husking, poultry, fishery, goat rearing, purchasing of rickshaw van, starting/improving grocery shop etc. The non-IGA household was only 13 (1.8% of total households)

Table P08: Household Received Training on IGA**For IGA**

Type of training	HH reported		Helped To start IGA		Not Helped To start IGA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cow rearing and fattening	56	31.64	50	89.29	6	10.71
Goat rearing	20	11.30	12	60.00	8	40.00
Purchase of rickshaw/van	9	5.08	9	100.00	0	0.00
Starting/improving grocery shop	12	6.78	11	91.67	1	8.33
Vegetable cultivation	27	15.25	15	55.56	12	44.44
Nursery development	5	2.82	4	80.00	1	20.00
Paddy husking	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Small trade	24	13.56	19	79.17	5	20.83
Poultry	17	9.60	13	76.47	4	23.53

Type of training	HH reported		Helped To start IGA		Not Helped To start IGA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Fishery	1	0.56	1	100.00	0	0.00
Rickshaw pulling	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Block/batik	1	0.56	0	0.00	1	100.00
Others	5	2.82	4	80.00	1	20.00
Total	177	100.00	138	77.97	39	22.03

For Non-IGA

Type of training	HH reported		Helped To start IGA		Not Helped To start IGA	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cow rearing and fattening	13	20.31	11	84.62	2	15.38
Goat rearing	10	15.63	8	80.00	2	20.00
Purchase of rickshaw/van	3	4.69	3	100.00	0	0.00
Starting/improving grocery shop	3	4.69	3	100.00	0	0.00
Vegetable cultivation	13	20.31	5	38.46	8	61.54
Nursery development	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Paddy husking	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Small trade	11	17.19	10	90.91	1	9.09
Poultry	6	9.38	3	50.00	3	50.00
Fishery	2	3.13	2	100.00	0	0.00
Rickshaw pulling	1	1.56	1	100.00	0	0.00
Block/batik	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Others	2	3.13	1	50.00	1	50.00
Total	64	100.00	47	73.44	17	26.56

E. 5.12. IGA credit source of the Households

It is praise worthy that of the IGA group ILO sponsored NGOs were the main credit source for the households to start income generating activities. As many as 97.63% received credit from ILO sponsored NGOs and the rest 2.37% received credit from other sources. Only a small number of households (2) reported to provide collateral to get such credit. The credit source for on-IGA households was also ILO sponsored NGO.

Table P09: IGA Credit Received by Household by Source

For IGA

Source of IGA credit	HH reported				Type of collateral required					
	IGA credit received				Land		Shop		Ornaments	
	HH	%	Average Amount	Average Interest	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	1	0.59	7000	10.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00
ILO sponsored	165	97.63	5612	16.70	2	1.21	1	0.61	1	0.61

Source of IGA credit	HH reported				Type of collateral required					
	IGA credit received				Land		Shop		Ornaments	
	HH	%	Average Amount	Average Interest	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
NGO										
Other NGO	3	1.78	2833	12.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	169	100.00	5570	16.58	2	1.18	2	1.18	1	0.59

For Non-IGA

Source of IGA credit	HH reported				Type of collateral required					
	IGA credit received				Land		Shop		Ornaments	
	HH	%	Average Amount	Average Interest	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILO sponsored NGO	54	100.00	4928	10.96	0	0.00	1	1.85	0	0.00
Other NGO	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	100.00	4928	10.96	0	0.00	1	1.85	0	0.00

E. 5.13. Households encountered problem in repayment of IGA loan

It is alarming that 18.6% for IGA households reported that they encountered some sort of problem in repayment of IGA credit. The rest of the responded perhaps did not face any problem or did not responded. The reason was less income from micro credit 63.69% loss of business/IGA 5.34%, natural calamities 1.53%), lack of proper skill 12.21%, high interest 3.82% etc. The non-IGA households also faced financial problem.

Table P10: Households Encountered Problem in Repayment of IGA Credit

For IGA

Problems encountered	HH reported	
	No	%
	1	2
Less income from micro-credit	83	63.36
Loss of business/IGA	7	5.34
Natural calamities	2	1.53
Lack of proper skill	16	12.21
High interest	5	3.82
Others	18	13.74
Total	131	100.00
Households Reported IGA Credit As Beneficial Type of benefit received		
Increased earning	149	86.13
Helped child labour for mainstreaming to formal	2	1.16

Problems encountered	HH reported	
	No 1	% 2
education		
Improved quality of child labour	1	0.58
Helped to start self employment	16	9.25
Helped to build new house/considerable Repairing of old house	3	1.73
Help to withdraw child from work	0	0.00
Others	2	1.16
Total	173	100.00
Households Reported IGA Credit As Not Beneficial Type of no benefit received		
Increase indebttness	2	50.00
Create hardship in the family	0	0.00
Children have to work for repayment of credit/interest	1	25.00
Stopping of children's education	1	25.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	4	100.00
ACTIVITIES STARTED WITH IGA CREDIT		
Cow rearing and fattening	47	26.55
Goat rearing	14	7.91
Purchase of rickshaw/van	14	7.91
Starting/improving grocery shop	17	9.60
Vegetable cultivation	12	6.78
Nursery development	4	2.26
Paddy husking	1	0.56
Small trade	39	22.03
Poultry	11	6.21
Fishery	1	0.56
Rickshaw pulling	0	0.00
Block/batik	1	0.56
Others	16	9.04
Total	177	100.00

For Non-IGA

Problems encountered	HH reported	
	No 1	% 2
Less income from micro-credit	26	57.78
Loss of business/IGA	2	4.44
Natural calamities	2	4.44
Lack of proper skill	4	8.89
High interest	1	2.22
Others	10	22.22
Total	45	100.00
Households Reported IGACredit As Beneficial Type of benefit received		
Increased earning	58	95.08
Helped child labour for mainstreaming to formal education	0	0.00
Improved quality of child labour	1	1.64
Helped to start self employment	1	1.64
Helped to build new house/considerable Repairing of old house	1	1.64

Problems encountered	HH reported	
	No	%
	1	2
Help to withdraw child from work	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	61	100.00
Households Reported IGACredit As Not Beneficial Type of no benefit received		
Increase indebttness	2	66.67
Create hardship in the family	1	33.33
Children have to work for repayment of credit/interest	0	0.00
Stopping of children's education	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	3	100.00
ACTIVITIES STARTED WITH IGA CREDIT		
Cow rearing and fattening	13	20.63
Goat rearing	8	12.70
Purchase of rickshaw/van	4	6.35
Starting/improving grocery shop	5	7.94
Vegetable cultivation	7	11.11
Nursery development	0	0.00
Paddy husking	0	0.00
Small trade	13	20.63
Poultry	5	7.94
Fishery	2	3.17
Rickshaw pulling	0	0.00
Block/batik	0	0.00
Others	6	9.52
Total	63	100.00

E. 5.14. Benefit of IGA credit and Activity started with IGA

As regards benefit from IGA credit 23.29% participant reported that they were benefited, the other participants perhaps did not report to this issue. Among them increase earning reported by 88.26% participants followed by helped to start self employment (7.26%) activities and 1.17% reported that it helped to construct new house and considerable repair of the old one. The main activity that started with IGA is Cow rearing and fattening and small trade.

E.5.15. Households member received vocational and pre-vocational training

It is obtained from the IAS that before 2001 only 6.54% households reported that their member received some sort of vocational training and during 2001-2004 20.34%, households received vocational and pre-vocational training. The highest percentage of households members received training on tailoring 31.47% followed by farm machine maintenance 23.08% and carpentering 8.39%. Among the training recipient 28.67%. opined it as excellent, 46.85%

opined it good, 24.48% reported it as average. No negative answer have been found.

Table P11: Household Members Received Pre-Vocational and Vocational Training

Type of pre-vocational training and vocational training received	During 2001-2005		Before 2001		Opinion about vocational training					
	HH Member		HH Member							
					Excellent		Good		Average	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cycle/Rickshaw repairing	10	6.99	5	10.87	4	40.00	3	30.00	3	30.00
Motor cycle repairing	5	3.50	5	10.87	3	60.00	2	40.00	0	0.00
Tailoring	45	31.47	25	54.35	16	35.56	20	44.44	9	20.00
Sanitary wear repairing	8	5.59	1	2.17	3	37.50	5	62.50	0	0.00
Carpentering	12	8.39	0	0.00	4	33.33	4	33.33	4	33.33
Farm machine maintenance	33	23.08	7	15.22	5	15.15	19	57.58	9	27.27
Others	30	20.98	3	6.52	6	20.00	14	46.67	10	33.33
Total	143	100.00	46	100.00	41	28.67	67	46.85	35	24.48

E.5.16. Households received Non-Formal Education

It is encouraging that 82.93% households reported that they received some sort of non-formal education during 2001-2004. These non-formal education include catch-up education, tuition classes, evening classes, etc. Among them 66.04% received catch up education, 19.04% tuition classes, 2.40% evening classes and 12.52% others. However only 17.64% received non formal education before 2001. Those who received non-formal education. Among them 71.01% started formal education after receiving non-formal education.

Table P12: Member of the Household Received Non-Formal Education

Type of Non-formal education	During 2001-2005		Before 2001		Started formal education after receiving non-formal education.	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Catch-up education	385	66.04	45	36.29	270	70.13
Tuition classes	111	19.04	57	45.97	80	72.07
Evening classes	14	2.40	0	0.00	7	50.00
Others	73	12.52	22	17.74	57	78.08
Total	583	100.00	124	100.00	414	71.01

As regards duration of non-formation education 29.09% opined it excellent, 51.95% opined it as good, 26.78% reported it as average. A small percentage of households reported Non-formal education as bad and some were indifferent (refused to give answer) about non formal education.

Table P12A: Opinion about Non-Formal Education

Type of Non-formal education	Duration Sufficient		Excellent		Good		Average		Bad		Don't Know	
	Yes	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Catch-up education	338	65.13	127	37.57	163	48.22	84	24.85	2	0.59	9	2.66
Tuition classes	104	20.04	17	16.35	63	60.58	30	28.85	1	0.96	0	0.00
Evening classes	13	2.50	5	38.46	5	38.46	4	30.77	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	64	12.33	2	3.13	49	76.56	21	32.81	1	1.56	0	0.00
Total	519	100.00	151	29.09	280	53.95	139	26.78	4	0.77	9	1.73

E.6. Findings on Services Received by the Beneficiaries

E.6.1. Beneficiaries received services

The beneficiaries of the ILO/IPEC reported that they got different services from ILO/IPEC. These services include prevocational and vocational training, health service, counselling service, coaching and mainstreaming to school etc. The highest 75.4% beneficiaries reported receiving non-formal education followed by pre-school day care 6.2%, prevocational training 5.8%, vocational training 5.8% and health service 2.7%. These services were mostly provided by ILO/IPEC. However, some services were also provided by other NGO and others. The beneficiaries reported positive contribution of programme.

As regards contribution of services to change in life style it is found that 72.49% reported positive contribution, 20.94% reported negative contribution and 5.33% responded that they don't know about the contribution.

Table B1: Household Member Received Service from ILO/IPEC and Type of Service Received

Type of service received	Total Beneficiaries		Service provider							
			ILO/IPEC		Government		Other NGO		Other	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pre-school day care	50	6.20	45	90.00	4	8.00	0	0.00	1	2.00
Non formal education	608	75.43	598	98.36	5	0.82	6	0.99	0	0.00
Pre-vocational training	47	5.83	44	93.62	1	2.13	2	4.26	0	0.00
Vocational training	47	5.83	47	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Health services	22	2.73	21	95.45	1	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
Counselling services	4	0.50	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Coaching	18	2.23	18	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mainstreaming to school	10	1.24	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	806	100.00	787	97.64	11	1.36	8	0.99	1	0.12

Continued to Table B1

Total		Contribution Change in Life					
		Yes		No		Don't Know	
NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
50	6.20	36	72.00	11	22.00	3	6.00
609	75.46	469	77.01	109	17.90	31	5.09
47	5.82	21	44.68	22	46.81	4	8.51
47	5.82	35	74.47	12	25.53	0	0.00
22	2.73	6	27.27	14	63.64	2	9.09
4	0.50	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
18	2.23	15	83.33	0	0.00	3	16.67
10	1.24	8	80.00	2	20.00	0	0.00
807	100.00	585	72.49	169	20.94	43	5.33

E.6.2. Living status of children and Reasons for not going to school

As regards living status of the children it is observed that 83.17% children live with parents 8.66% live with mother, 5.82% live with fathers, 1.98% live none of the parents, 0.37% live in centre/institute.

Regarding reasons for not going to school the highest 60.15% reported that their parents could not afford schooling, followed by too old (31.20%) and not interested in school (17.67%)

Table B4: Living Status of the Children and Reasons for not going to School

Living with	Total		Boys		Girls	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mother	70	8.66	44	62.86	26	37.14
Father	47	5.82	22	46.81	25	53.19
Parents	672	83.17	351	52.23	321	47.77
None of the parents	16	1.98	7	43.75	9	56.25
Centre institution	3	0.37	3	100.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Total	808	100.00	427	52.85	381	47.15
Students going to school	542	67.1	258	60.40	284	74.5
Student not going to school	266	32.9	169	39.60	97	25.5
Total	808	100	427	100	381	100
Reasons not going to school						
Too old	83	31.20	62	74.70	21	25.30
School is to far	16	6.02	10	62.50	6	37.50
Teacher don't attend regularly	6	2.26	2	33.33	4	66.67
Parents cannot afford schooling	160	60.15	91	56.88	69	43.13
Family does not allow schooling	15	5.64	9	60.00	6	40.00
Not interested in school	47	17.67	36	76.60	11	23.40
School not useful for future	1	0.38	1	100.00	0	0.00
School is not safe	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Helping in household chores	74	27.82	38	51.35	36	48.65
Finished schooling	8	3.01	4	50.00	4	50.00
Others	19	7.14	15	78.95	4	21.05
Total	266	100.00	169	63.53	97	36.47

E.6.3. Current and previous Activities of the Beneficiaries

The current activities (2005) of the beneficiary is mainly formal education, work, prevocational and vocational training. However, previously (2001-2004) the highest number of beneficiaries were engaged in non formal education, formal education and work. In both the periods, the main subsidiary activity was playing/relaxing.

Table B7: Main and Secondary Activity of the Beneficiary (all age)

Activity	Main		Secondary		%		%	
	Current 2005	During 2001-2004	Current 2005	During 2001-2004	Current 2005	During 2001-2004	Current 2005	During 2001-2004
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Formal education	497	194	8	5	61.51	24.01	1.19	0.80
Pre-vocational and vocational training	49	45	4	5	6.06	5.57	0.59	0.80
Non formal education	45	376	8	13	5.57	46.53	1.19	2.09
Work	172	119	60	38	21.29	14.73	8.92	6.11
Playing/relaxing	27	59	480	479	3.34	7.30	71.32	77.01
Household chores	11	5	106	74	1.36	0.62	15.75	11.90
Looking for paid employment	6	5	6	5	0.74	0.62	0.89	0.80
Don't remember	1	5	1	3	0.12	0.62	0.15	0.48
Total	808	808	673	622	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B7A: Main and Secondary Activity of the Beneficiary (5-17 years)

Activity	Main		Secondary		%		%	
	Current 2005	During 2001-2004	Current 2005	During 2001-2004	Current 2005	During 2001-2004	Current 2005	During 2001-2004
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Formal education	468	175	8	5	67.73	25.33	1.37	0.92
Pre-vocational and vocational training	23	25	2	2	3.33	3.62	0.34	0.37
Non formal education	41	354	7	13	5.93	51.23	1.20	2.40
Work	124	77	47	32	17.95	11.14	8.08	5.91
Playing/relaxing	27	56	426	423	3.91	8.10	73.20	78.19
Household chores	6	2	86	60	0.87	0.29	14.78	11.09
Looking for paid employment	2	1	5	3	0.29	0.14	0.86	0.55
Don't remember	0	1	1	3	0.00	0.14	0.17	0.55
Total	691	691	582	541	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

E6.4. Children opinion regarding usefulness of education when they will be old

Children opinion regarding usefulness of their education shows that among the beneficiaries 89.7% opined that education will help them to get a job in future, 4.37% opined that it will help them to take better care of the family, 3.22% expressed other opinion and 2.76% opined that they have no idea about it.

Table B10: Children Opinion Regarding Usefulness of Education When they will be Older, Time Spend During School Holidays and Encouragement for Schooling

Type of usefulness	Total		Boys		Girls	
	No 1	% 2	No 3	% 4	No 5	% 6
Help me to get a job	390	89.66	189	48.46	201	51.54
Help me to take better care of family	19	4.37	6	31.58	13	68.42
Others	14	3.22	7	50.00	7	50.00
Don't know	12	2.76	7	58.33	5	41.67
Total	435	100.00	209	48.05	226	51.95
Type of work done during holidays/breaks						
Work for other outside the house	138	29.36	60	43.48	78	56.52
Help out with household chores	122	25.96	45	36.89	77	63.11
Help with cultivation	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Help father/mother outside house	25	5.32	10	40.00	15	60.00
Take care of brothers and sisters	2	0.43	1	50.00	1	50.00
Rest/play with friends	145	30.85	94	64.83	51	35.17
Visit relatives house	10	2.13	6	60.00	4	40.00
Help out family member in IGA activities	23	4.89	9	39.13	14	60.87
Others	5	1.06	3	60.00	2	40.00
Total	470	100.00	228	48.51	242	51.49
ENCOURAGED CHILDREN FOR SCHOOLING						
Mother	469	101.30	228	48.61	241	51.39
Father	42	9.07	21	50.00	21	50.00
Brother and sister	20	4.32	7	35.00	13	65.00
Teacher	6	1.30	3	50.00	3	50.00
Friends	1	0.22	0	0.00	1	100.00
NGO workers	83	17.93	37	44.58	46	55.42
Family member	1	0.22	1	100.00	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Total	463	100.00	226	48.81	237	51.19

E.6.5. Type of vocational training received by the beneficiary

As regards type of vocational training received by the beneficiary currently the highest 40.82% reported to receive training in tailoring, followed by cycle rickshaw repairing 28.06% and house wearing 24.05%. However, during

2001-2004 88.9% received training in cycle rickshaw repairing and 44.4% in motorcycle repairing and 11.1% in tailoring.

Table B11: Type of Vocational Training Received by the Children

Type of vocational training	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
Cycle/rickshaw repairing	14	28.57	8	88.89
Motor cycle repairing	5	10.20	4	44.44
Tailoring	20	40.82	1	11.11
Sanitary wear repairing	0	0.00	0	0.00
Carpentry	3	6.12	0	0.00
Farm machine maintenance	8	16.33	0	0.00
House wearing	12	24.49	0	0.00
Candle making	5	10.20	0	0.00
Others	5	10.20	0	0.00
Total	49	100.00	9	100.00

E.6.6. Different aspects of vocational training

The beneficiaries mentioned that they are receiving vocational training to start own business (42.2%), findings no other option (35.6%) and demand for skill (22.2%).

As regards quality of vocational training 47.9% opined it as excellent, 41.6% as good and 10.4% as average. The main future plan after vocational training was to start new job 15.9%, start new business (72.73%), another training 6.82% others (4.55%). As regards type of benefit generated from vocational training 48.89% opined that it helped to start new income generating activity, 35.55% opined that it created scope for self employment, 15.56% opined that it helped to leave the hazardous bidi industry.

Table B12: Particulars of Vocational Training

Reasons for taking Vocational training	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
No other options available	16	35.56	10	58.82
Demand for this skill	10	22.22	5	29.41
Help to start own business	19	42.22	2	11.76
Will help me to get a job	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
I don't know	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	45	100.00	17	100.00
Opinion Regarding Vocational Training				
Excellent	23	47.92	12	66.67
Good	20	41.67	6	33.33

Reasons for taking Vocational training	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
Average	5	10.42	0	0.00
Bad	0	0.00	0	0.00
Don't know	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	48	100.00	18	100.00
Plan of the children after vocational training				
To find a job	7	15.91	1	7.14
Start own business	32	72.73	9	64.29
Another training	3	6.82	3	21.43
Advanced training	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	2	4.55	1	7.14
Total	44	100.00	14	100.00
Type of benefit generated for vocational training				
Start new income generating activity	22	48.89	9	69.23
Scope created to have from bidi family work	7	15.56	3	23.08
Scope created to new employment in other places	0	0.00	0	0.00
Scope created fro self employment	16	35.56	1	7.69
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	45	100.00	13	100.00
Started Self employment after vocational training	16	32.65	5	11.11
Not in a job or not started self employment but thinking that he will not be able get a job with this training for following reasons				
To get a job is difficult with less training	20	100.00	3	100.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	20	100.00	3	100.00

E.6.7. Different Aspects of Non formal education

As regards motivation of beneficiaries for non formal education, the survey findings indicate that nearly 60.0% beneficiaries were motivated by NGOs followed by mother 31.11% and father 6.7%.

Table B13: Selected Information about Non-Formal Education

Persons who encouraged for non formal education	Beneficiary		Have to pay fees for NFE	
	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4
Mother	14	31.11	5	100.00
Father	3	6.67	0	0.00
Brother	0	0.00	0	0.00
Teacher	0	0.00	0	0.00
Friends	0	0.00	0	0.00
NGO workers	27	60.00	0	0.00
Family members	1	2.22	0	0.00

Nobody	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	45	100.00	5	100.00

Regarding quality of non-formal education, 53.5% reported it as excellent, 27.19% very good and 18.61% average. Of the current beneficiaries 100% reported that they got some education through informal education system and during 2001-2000 80% reported that they got some education under Non-formal education and 20% reported that this helped to start formal education.

Table B14: Quality of Non-Formal Education Received and its Impacts on Life

Quality	Current 20054		During 2001-2004	
	No 1	% 2	No 3	% 4
Excellent	23	53.49	6	50.00
Good	12	27.91	5	41.67
Average	8	18.60	1	8.33
Bad	0	0.00	0	0.00
Don't know	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	43	100.00	12	100.00
Changed in life as a result of Non-formal education then reasons				
Got Education	23	100.00	4	80.00
Help to start formal education	0	0.00	1	20.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	23	100.00	5	100.00

E.6.8. Employment Contract of the Beneficiary

As regards employment contract of the beneficiary it is observed that a large number of beneficiary were indifferent about their contract. Those who gave answer to this question among them 76.6% have no contract, 16.3% have verbal open ended contract and 2.9% have verbal limited duration contract and written limited duration contract. In baseline survey the situation were worse where 55.9% had open ended verbal contract and 27.01% had open ended written contract.

Table B15: Employment Contract of the Members

Type of contract	Current 2005		Base line	
	No of member reported 1	% 2	No of member reported 3	% 4
Verbal open-ended duration	28	16.28	33	55.93
Written open-ended duration	2	1.16	16	27.12
Verbal limited direction	5	2.91		0
Written duration	5	2.91		0
No contract duration	132	76.74	10	16.95
Total	172	100	59	100

E.6.9. Reasons for work by the children, work situation and type of work.

As regards reasons for work by the children among the respondents currently 90.53% opined that they work to supplement family income while during 2001-2004 the percentage was 84.01% who opined the same view. At present 2.4% opined that they work to pay outstanding family debt while in 2001-2004 9.11% expressed the same view. Schooling irrelevant reported by 1.8% children in 2005 compared to 2.3% in 2001-2004.

As regards work situation of the beneficiaries currently highest 39.9% are unpaid family helper, followed by casual employee 23.81% and regular employee 16.67%. In 2001-2004, the highest 36.90% were unpaid family worker followed by regular employee 23.81% and casual employee 17.86%.

The task performed by the children in bidi industry is currently 55.8% rolling compared to 73.2% in 2001-2004. Packing is currently done by 3.0% compared to 7.3% in 2001-2004. Tapping was reported by 15.8% in 2005 and 8.54% in 2001-2004. Tobacco filling is currently 9.10% compared to 6.10% in 2001-2004.

Table B19: Reasons for Working by the Children

Reasons	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No of beneficiary	%	No of beneficiary	%
	1	2	3	4
Supplement family income	153	90.53	74	84.09
Pay outstanding family debt	4	2.37	8	9.09
Help in household enterprise	3	1.78	1	1.14
Improve skill	1	0.59	0	0.00
Schooling irrelevant	3	1.78	2	2.27
School is too far	0	0.00	0	0.00
Away from home	0	0.00	0	0.00
Replace adult	1	0.59	0	0.00
Replace adult who is dead	1	0.59	1	1.14
Others	3	1.78	2	2.27
Total	169	100.00	88	100.00
Work situation				
Unpaid family worker	67	39.88	31	36.90
Domestic paid worker	20	11.90	9	10.71
Regular employer	28	16.67	20	23.81
Casual employer	40	23.81	15	17.86
Own business current employer	6	3.57	2	2.38
	0	0.00	0	0.00

Reasons	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No of beneficiary	%	No of beneficiary	%
	1	2	3	4
Own business with employer	4	2.38	3	3.57
Others	3	1.79	4	4.76
Total	168	100.00	84	100.00
Task performed				
Rolling	92	55.76	60	73.17
Tobacco filling	15	9.09	5	6.10
Bidi packing	5	3.03	6	7.32
Tappling	26	15.76	7	8.54
Others	27	16.36	4	4.88
Total	165	100.00	82	100.00

E.6.10. Working hours of the beneficiaries

Regarding working hours of the beneficiaries only 21.01%, reported about their working hours. Of them 29.06% reported 1-3 hours 20.12%, 3-6 hours and 45.56% reported more than 6 hours. Only 4.73% beneficiaries mentioned that working hours varies time to time.

Table B20 Working Time and Average Duration of Working Hour

Working time	Beneficiaries		Average duration reported (hours)							
			1-3		3-6		More than 6		Varies	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
In the morning/In the evening	130	76.92	45	34.62	23	17.69	59	45.38	3	2.31
At night	2	1.18	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
Full night, morning and evening	9	5.33	0	0.00	2	22.22	7	77.78	0	0.00
Don't have regular working hours	28	16.57	5	17.86	8	28.57	10	35.71	5	17.86
Total	169	100.00	50	29.59	34	20.12	77	45.56	8	4.73

E.6.11. Age at which first started work

Among the current beneficiaries 59.6% reported that they first started work at the age 3-8, 29.14% mentioned that they started work at the age 09-12, 5.30% mentioned that they started work at the age 13-18 and 3.97% mentioned that they started work at the age more than 18 years and 1.99% could not remember.

During 2001-2004, 76.71% reported that they started work at the age 3-8, 16.44% at the age 9-12, 4.11% at the age 18 years and over and 2.74% could not remember.

E.6.12. Working place

As regards working place currently 52.1% reported own house which was 65.12% in 2001-2004. Industry as working place was reported by 26.7% beneficiary in 2001-2004 while currently it is 29.2%. Other working place such as employers house, on the street, mobile work were negligible.

Table B21: Age of Children when first Started work and Major Information on Beneficiaries

Age	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No 1	% 2	No 3	% 4
03-08	90	59.60	56	76.71
09-12	44	29.14	12	16.44
13-18	8	5.30	0	0.00
More than 18	6	3.97	3	4.11
Don't remember	3	1.99	2	2.74
Total	151	100.00	73	100.00
Working place				
My house	89	52.05	56	65.12
Employer house	5	2.92	4	4.65
Farm office	1	0.58	1	1.16
Industry/factory	50	29.24	23	26.74
Plantation/farm/garden	4	2.34	0	0.00
Construction/query site	3	1.75	0	0.00
Shop/market/kiosk	11	6.43	0	0.00
Mobile	4	2.34	0	0.00
On the street	2	1.17	1	1.16
Others	2	1.17	1	1.16
Total	171	100.00	86	100.00
How payment is made				
With money	156	97.50	71	94.67
With things	4	2.50	3	4.00
Other	0	0.00	1	1.33
Total	160	100.00	75	100.00
Average weekly cash income (Tk)				
Food	5	21.74	5	45.45
Cloths	6	26.09	4	36.36
School supplies	0	0.00	0	0.00
Credit	0	0.00	0	0.00
Medical	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bonus	4	17.39	2	18.18
Others	8	34.78	0	0.00
Total	23	100.00	11	100.00
Main reasons for stop working				
Family set economic help	2	15.38	2	9.09
Program advised as to stop work	5	38.46	2	9.09
Working was bad for health	1	7.69	2	9.09
Working was bad for schooling	0	0.00	2	9.09
Started attending school	2	15.38	1	4.55

Age	Current 2005		During 2001-2004	
	No 1	% 2	No 3	% 4
My father/mother/guardian did not want me to go work	0	0.00	0	0.00
I did not want to go work	1	7.69	3	13.64
I got sick/ or was in accident	1	7.69	4	18.18
Others	1	7.69	4	18.18
Don't remember	0	0.00	2	9.09
Total	13	100.00	22	100.00
What will happen if stop work				
Nothing will happen	35	22.58	27	37.50
I will not learn skill	10	6.45	9	12.50
Leaving standard will decrease	70	45.16	22	30.56
House will not be effort to live	39	25.16	14	19.44
Household enterprise will not operate fully	0	0.00	0	0.00
Possibilities of involvement with undesirable activities	0	0.00	0	0.00
Don't know	1	0.65	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	155	100.00	72	100.00
Reason for happy with current work				
Income will increase in future	23	57.50	12	57.14
Develop in agriculture	4	10.00	3	14.29
Good profit in business	4	10.00	1	4.76
4	2	5.00	2	9.52
5	6	15.00	3	14.29
Others	1	2.50	0	0.00
Total	40	100.00	21	100.00
Reason for not happy with current work				
Working in Bidi for long time	61	61.00	26	50.00
2	21	21.00	10	19.23
Others	18	18.00	16	30.77
Total	100	100.00	52	100.00
In future do you want to do the same work	23	13.37	26	21.85
If no than what type of work want to do				
Wants to work using my hand	41	56.94	24	66.67
Want a job other than Bidi	19	26.39	3	8.33
Expecting to start work	12	16.67	9	25.00
Total	72	100.00	36	100.00

E.6.13. Mode of Payment

Regarding payment currently 97.5% reported money while it was 94.7% in 2001-2004. Payment with things is currently 2.5% and it was 4.0% in 2001-2004.

E.6.14. Average weekly income

Average weekly cash income was reported Tk. 40.9 beneficiary during 2001-2004 while currently it stands at Tk. 50. Payment with food, is currently 21.7% as against 45.5% in 2001-2004. Payment by things is currently 26.09% as against 36.36% in 2001-2004.

E.6.15. Main Reasons for stopping work

The main reasons that was responsible for stopping work was programmes advise. It is 38.5% in 2005 and only 9.0% in 2001-2004. Starting of school stopped working by 15.4% beneficiary currently which was 4.5% in 2001-2004. Beneficiary do not want to work was reported by 7.7% beneficiary in 2005 which was 13.6% in 2001-2004. Sickness and accident was responsible for stopping work by 18.2% worker in 2001-2004 and 7.7% in 2005.

E.6.16. Consequence of stopping work by the beneficiary

As regards consequence of stopping work by the beneficiary, currently 45.2% mentioned that their living standard decrease while 30.06% opined the same view in 2001-2004. Currently about one fourth of the beneficiary opined that nothing will happen if they stop working. Such percentage was 37.5% in 2001-2004. Currently 25.02% beneficiary reported that if they stop work household will not afford to live, such percentage was 19.4% in 2001-2004.

E.6.17. Reason for happiness with the currently work

The reason for happiness with the currently work were asked to the beneficiary child. As many as 57% of them in 2005 were happy as their income will increase in future and 57.1% in 2001-2004 were happy for the same reason. A large portion of beneficiary were also unhappy for working long time in bidi. This is true for 2005 and 2001-2004.

E.6.18. Use of spare time by the beneficiary

The highest 54.5% beneficiary spent spare time on playing followed by watching of television by 18.02%, sleeping by 18.02% and don't know 9.1%.

TABLE B23: Spare time after finishing Household chores

Spare time for	No reported	%
	1	2
Play	6	54.55
Study	0	0.00
Work	0	0.00
Watch TV	2	18.18
Sleep	2	18.18
See friends	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Don't Know/NA	1	9.09
Total	11	100.00

E.6.19. Participation of Households in Trade Union

It is observed from the table (Add2-Table13) that out of 705 households covered under the preview of the survey 70 households or 9.93% participated in trade union activities. The highest 41 households from Rangpur, 4 from Kushtia and 25 from Tangail participated in trade union activities.

Add2-Table 13: Households Opinion about the Activities of Trade Union**Current**

District	Involved with trade union		Not Involved with trade union		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rangpur	41	8.07	467	91.93	508	72.06
Kushtia	4	3.42	113	96.58	117	16.60
Tangail	25	31.25	55	68.75	80	11.35
Total	70	9.93	635	90.07	705	100.00

Baseline

District	Involved with Trade Union		Not Involved with Trade Union		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rangpur	491	5.90	7835	94.10	8326	73.43
Kustia	86	4.48	1832	95.52	1918	16.92
Tangail	865	79.07	229	20.93	1094	9.65
Grand Total	1442	12.72	9896	87.28	11338	100.00

F. THE FGD FINDINGS

F. Category Wise Distribution and Gender Profile of FGDs Participants

To capture the impacts of the project, in addition to the quantitative survey, 56 focus group discussions sessions were conducted in all the three areas. Under this component 12 categories of participants or stakeholders groups were selected for focus group discussions. The aggregated number of participants of those sessions was 433 of which 298 were male while 135 were female.

Table 1: Gendered composition of the participants by group

Participant Groups	Target & Achievement			Participation		
	Target FGDs	Successes FGDs	Category	Male	Female	Total
1. Working Children	5	5	CL-1	6	4	10
			CL-2	9	0	9
			CL 3	4	8	12
			CL 4	4	0	4
			CL-5	10	0	10
2. Mainstreamed Children	5	5	MSC 1	16	0	16
			MSC 2	9	5	14
			MSC 3	7	1	8
			MSC 4	2	4	6
			MSC 5	0	11	11
3. Skill trained children	5	5	STC1	3	4	7
			STC2	5	2	7
			STC3	0	10	10
			STC4	12	0	12
			STC5	1	8	9
4. Non-project school children	5	5	NPS1	8	3	11
			NPS2	5	3	8
			NPS3	4	7	11
			NPS4	9	1	10

Participant Groups	Target & Achievement			Participation		
	Target FGDs	Successes FGDs	Category	Male	Female	Total
			NPS5	7	4	11
5. Parents	5	5	Parents-1	0	14	14
			Parents-2	7	0	7
			Parents-3	0	13	13
			Parents-4	3	8	11
			Parents-5	6	0	6
6. Employers	4	4	E1	7	0	7
			E2	2	0	2
			E3	5	0	5
			E4	4	0	4
7. Workers Representatives	4	4	WR-1	10	0	10
			WR-2	7	0	7
			WR-3	7	0	7
			WR-4	5	0	5
8. Project Facilitating Committee (PFC)	5	5	PFC-1	5	0	5
			PFC-2	6	0	6
			PFC-3	6	0	6
			PFC-4	4	0	4
			PFC-5	4	0	4
9. Responsible community members	5	5	RCM1	7	0	7
			RCM2	7	0	7
			RCM3	6	0	6
			RCM4	5	0	5
			RCM5	5	0	5
10. Schoolteachers	5	5	ST1	0	3	3
			ST2	1	7	8

Participant Groups	Target & Achievement			Participation		
	Target FGDs	Successes FGDs	Category	Male	Female	Total
			ST3	8	0	8
			ST4	7	1	8
			ST5	0	4	4
11. Local govt. representatives	5	5	LGR1	4	4	8
			LGR-2	6	1	7
			LGR-3	3	1	4
			LGR-4	6	2	8
			LGR-5	6	2	8
12. Local Media	3	3	LM-1	7	0	7
			LM-2	6	0	6
			LM-3	5	0	5
Total	56	56		298	135	433

F.1. The Findings

The main objective of these FGD sessions was to assess/evaluate the likely impacts of the ILO/ IPEC project. A long list of relevant implication areas have been covered under this FGD component of the study. A set of semi-structured checklist/tools had been developed for conducting these FGDs with the indicated 12 categories of target participants. By different importantly relevant issues the major findings of the FGDs are as follows:

F.1. Reasons why Child Labor Exists in the Bidi Sector

- Parents group responded to this question rather in a blunt manner. They said, it is just due to extreme poverty. The pressure of poverty and the lack of alternative employment opportunities are exerting them to send their children to work in Bidi factories. Some of them said, they are sending their children to Bidi factories even through they know that the working condition in these factories are hazardous for their children. As many of them said, financial crisis/poverty is again the same reason why they could not support their children to continue higher level of education. Even though education is free up to certain level, they had to rely partly on the earnings of their children to support their family. They

are fully upfront about the matter that their children have to work for survival. If they start working at their early age, they would be better trained and efficient in their respective profession, and thus will have a better possibility of upward mobility in their lives.

- Lack of awareness may also be considered as one of the important factors for sending children to hazardous Bidi factories. It has been reported by many participant parents that they have been working in Bidi factories for long periods / many years. They became habituated to work in such environment, and they hardly ever thought about the hazardous impacts of it on themselves.
- There are always big gaps between the income and expenditure of households as the household heads said. They said bearing the cost of household is very hard for them without taking support from their children. They pronounced it clearly that to get support for subsistence, the parents are sending their children to earn by working in the Bidi factories and they go to work in other places as well in some cases. In their respective areas, availability of work is only in bidi factories, which is at their doorsteps, so children are going to work there. Moreover, compared to other opportunities, the payment is also better in the bidi factories.
- Since the children are out of school due to inability to bear educational cost and to fill up the income gaps of the families mostly they are left with any other options but to get engaged in something to earn. In this situation, working in Bidi factories are the easiest and best choice for them. As it has revealed, parents rather encourage and ask them to work. A few members have mentioned that if any one start working in early age he/she would become efficient in profession. So, it is sooner the better.
- Mothers also have just echoed the same as what the parents / household heads said, that, though the work in Bidi factory is hazardous for health, due to finding no others alternatives children are working in bidi factories.

- One of the mothers mentioned that they are compelled to work, since the work in bidi factory is more suitable/feasible for children. She added, if they work in the construction firms they rather will spend whole day under the sun and would face many hassles to get wages at the end of the day. In Bidi factories which is not as bad as this.
- The FGD participants from the local government representatives reported that the current awareness level about hazardous health implications of work in Bidi factory is now better. Now the parents are aware about the nature of hazardous characteristics. Parents, NGOs workers are now trying to make their children better aware about the negative consequences of working in the Bidi factories. As they said, some awareness campaigns were conducted in market places, roadsides, schools, and other places in the community through different medias.
- The local government representatives commonly reported that poverty, higher number of family size and lack of earning opportunities of members in the families are the most important and common reasons why child labor in the Bidi factories exists and is hard to eliminate.
- Lack of education and awareness of the parents are also two influential factors for the higher number of child labour in the Bidi factories, as some of the other respondent groups indicated.
- Almost all participants e.g. Trade unions leader, local government representatives, responsible community leaders and other stakeholders of all the three areas have mentioned that poverty, lack of knowledge about hazardous consequences of work in Bidi factory, non-continuation of education that encouraged by their parents, need for supplementary income for the households and absence of any other better working opportunities, etc are the main reasons why the children are still working in the Bidi factories..

F.2. The Perceptions of Employers and Progress Towards Child labor Elimination and Rehabilitation

- A formal proclamation came from the employers that they would not employ any child under 12 as labourer in their factories.

- In case of employing a child labourer, they would only employ children over 12 years and would assign them for light and less hazardous works.
- Owners and employers would discourage /forbade parents not to bring their children for working in the Bidi industries.
- Employers arranged extra working opportunities for the parents of the child labour to earn more in the Bidi industry whose children were released after the initiation of the ILO project.
- Owners began to think to help the poor families economically to discourage them to send their children to Bidi industries.
- Owners reported that they do not want to employ any child labour because it reduces the quality. However, due to pressure from local level and trade unions, they were compelled to allow child labour in the factory. As they added, after intervention of the project the parents and trade union leaders do not request factory managers or owners to employ child labour except some incidence like death of main earning members of workers' families.
- A significant number of factories have signed agreement to eliminate child laborer from their factories. Among them, all the factories of Kushtia have signed the memorandum of understanding with protect, while some of the factories of Rangpur and Tangail yet to sign it.

F.3. The results Social mobilization Initiatives

Local implementing NGO SETU organized different respected people of the society to eliminate child labor. The teacher of Setu's NFE School visited households in the study areas and informed them about the hazards implications of working in Bidi industry and importance of education and recreation in human life, particularly for proper development of their children. The teachers went to the bidi factory owners, contractors of the laborer to convince them not to employ child labourer in their industry. Besides, they arranged rallies, meetings, dramas, and seminars to mobilize opinion against employing children in the bidi factories. Moreover, they have used posters, stickers to build awareness and to inform involved people about the

negative/inhuman aspects of employing/engaging children in bidi factories and to mobilize opinion in favour of eliminating child labourer, especially to discuss how is that possible. This process of mobilization activities have shaken the mind of community people and that made the issues part of their concerns. The focus group discussion participants of almost all groups expressed that the social mobilization program have impacted positively in terms of changing the attitude of the community about child labour, particularly employing children in the bidi factory. The trade union leaders, responsible community members, local government representatives, and others stakeholders reported that in the past they did not have specific and clear ideas about the child labour issues and its related laws. But now they have some better ideas about these issues.

F.4. The Changing Awareness and Attitude of Stakeholders

Positive changes in the awareness of different stakeholders may be considered as an important measure of impacts of project interventions. In terms of this particular project and the objectives it aims to achieve, the changing awareness may be considered as a prime and determinant factors to eliminate child labour form this sector. It seems that information regarding negative implications of engaging children in hazardous sectors like Bidi were inadequate earlier, while it seems people have received some of these important and pertinent information through this project. To assess the impacts of the project on the life and livelihood of child workers and their families several stakeholders were consulted through FGD sessions who have reported some positive changes that they have observed and understood that took place over last few years. Some of the changes as they perceived are as follows:

F.4.1. The Changing Awareness of children

- Increased level of awareness about health and hygiene, education, working environment, self-status, and overall status of livelihood was observed in the study areas. Working in the Bidi factories is hazardous to human health was almost unknown to the children as well as to the other stakeholders in study areas. Now, child labourers as well as the parents know the possible dangers to health for working in the Bidi factories.
- A better awareness and interest was observed among the child labourers about education. As it has revealed in the FGD sessions with the child labourers, they are now keener about attending schools and continuing their education. As some of them said, they are now dreaming to become doctor, engineers, pilot, police officer and successful members in some other ways in the society. It indicates that a new set of aspiration and expectations have so far been installed in

the meanwhile and it has been broadened over last few years among children.

- Health awareness developed and child labourers were found knowing it better now what are the value of using sanitary latrine, putting on sandal while visiting latrine, drinking safe water, washing hands with soap or ash after defecation, disease potentials and unhealthy environment of their working place at the Bidi factories, etc. As the FGD discussion with children and others suggest; in terms of awareness, positive behavioural changes and hygienic practices; reasonable improvements have so far taken place among the children under the project areas over last few years.
- Children have learned and realized that they get highly prone to the diseases like cough, Tuberculosis as consequences of working in the Bidi factories. As a result, they are now less interested to go to work in Bidi factories. The parents have also become more aware about hazardous nature of work in the Bidi factories, which they did not know earlier.

F.4.2. The Changing Awareness of Child Labourers about Education:

- As the children are going to school in larger number and proportion from the project beneficiary families, it may be assumed that they have become more aware about their rights to education.
- Some of the child laborer received skill training and earning better by utilizing those skills. It has created some demonstration affects too. By seeing the benefits of these skill trainings among peers, some other child workers have become motivated to participate in skill training courses and have also realized that the work in the Bidi factory is hazardous for health.
- Several initiatives have been taken to eliminate the child labour from the hazardous Bidi sector.
- To create opportunities school were established as the child can enrolled and continue their education.
- Several meeting were organized involving children and others community people to make them aware.
- Provided educational materials like books, bag, pen, papers, etc with free of cost.

F.4.3. The Changing Awareness of parents

- Parents seem to have become more sensitive/aware about the value of education of their children, so they are now sending their children to school in a greater proportion than before. Parents are now aware and convinced to express a clear view that their children are not safe in this hazardous works, the environment in the Bidi factory is very harmful for health, because of acute smell of nicotine, less air passing space, etc. And they said that their children are more prone to various diseases if they work in the bidi factories.
- The parents have become aware about hazardous nature of work in the Bidi factories, which they did not know earlier. Due to a better awareness, parents are now more proactive for enrolling their children into the schools. Parents also reported that now almost in all schools children are taught songs, dance, and recitation of poems, etc. The schools established under the project are providing game equipments like doll, bat, and ball, rope for skipping, etc. These facilities have been increasing scope for recreational facilities beside the education without any cost. Earlier children used to remain busy with their work in factories from dawn to dusk, whereas now they are getting facilities for game/playing and recreational activities.

F.4.4. Awareness of employers

- They became aware about harmful impacts of tobacco on child laborers' health.
- They advised parents of the child laborer to send their children to school.
- Employers now have adequate knowledge about on the laws of child labour and legal implications of employing child labour in the factories.
- Factory owners, trade union leaders and adult workers became aware and have taken initiatives to ensure safe environment in the factories.

F.4.5. The Changing Awareness of responsible community members

- Responsible community members reported that the child labourer, their parents and different sections of society were almost completely ignorant about the harmful affects of working in the Bidi factories on children before initiating the project.
- Now people know the health hazards such as the possibilities of having eye problems, cough, anaemia, pale skin, cancer, respiratory problem due to long exposure to tobacco.

- Most of the community leaders could mention that the legal age for entering all kinds of work is 18 years.
- They have admitted that awareness has been raised / created through different social mobilization activities discussed in the previous section about child labor and related issues. The project worker went door to door to inform the parents about child rights and laws. At the same time efforts were made to build awareness among the owners and adult labourers of the industry and people of different strata in the community in the study areas.
- As they indicated, awareness building process was not only limited within the child labour related issues but also about the importance of education and sending children to school, disadvantage of child marriage and host of different health issues, etc.

F.4.6. The Changing Attitude of local government representative

- Local government representatives assertively viewed that education, game/playing; recreations are the basic human rights of the children. The children below 18 years should not work in hazardous job like bidi factories.
- As the government representative opined, bidi factory owners are not fully responsible for allowing child workers in the bidi factories. Basically, parents take their children with them to the factories and employers just allow them to help their parents. As an impact of the project, observably, employers are now less interested to allow children in bidi factories compared to what it was before. This same opinion has so far been obtained from the parents, employers and PFC members, etc.
- Some of the government representatives have opined that assumably as a result of the interventions/services provided under the project, the proportion of child labours' presence in bidi factories have been significantly reduced over last few years.
- The local government representatives also reported that they submitted several proposals like giving bags to children as it was given to some others so that children get more interest to go to school, and to ensure other motivational activities to promote education among children.
- Maximum local government representatives reported that they have so far clear realization about the hazardous nature of working environment in the Bidi factory. Before intervention of the project children from maximum households use to work in bidi factories, which was very

harmful for their health. As a result, most of them used to suffer from various diseases.

- Maximum local government representatives viewed that the child labour will leave the work in the Bidi factories if they get any alternative employment or earning source.

F.4.7. The Changing Non Project Scholl Children's Awareness

- As it has been learned form FGDs, the project workers went house to house of the child labourers and discussed/convinced their parents as well as the owners and labour leaders of the bidi industries about the harmful impacts on children health of working in the bidi industries.
- They also have tried to build awareness among parents and other members of local communities about the importance of sending their children to schools.
- People in general became more aware about the hazardous impacts of working in the bidi industries in the study areas.

F.4.8. The Changing Attitudes of parents to below 18 years Child labourers

- Parents group of Kushtia mentioned that the definition of child should be revised in the context of Bangladesh. At the age of 18, generally boys become father of children and sometime become head of household. So, considering them children and discouraging them to get into works is not fully reasonable. The age of children in case of boys needed to be revised and age below 15 years should be considered as children. Similar findings also came from other two areas.

F.4.9. The Changing Attitudes of parents to education of Child labourers

- As the FGD findings suggest, after the interventions of the project, parents became more aware about the hazardous nature the jobs of their children. At the same time, their interests have been developed to try to find alternative working opportunities other than Bidi factories.
- After participating in the meetings and other different activities conducted under the project, the parents now actively think about importance of not working in bidi factories, specially for their children. Now the parents are more sensitive as well as conscious about the project objectives. In response to the impact of the project the parents group responded by saying that now they know and convinced enough

about the value of children's' education. They are now fully sure that it is highly important.

F.4.10. The Changing Opinion of Non project school children on Child labour Elimination

- Owners and leaders of the labourers do not permit child labourers to have works in the Bidi industries.
- Creation of alternative opportunities such as free schooling, free trainings, free game materials for the child labourers have kept them away from working in the Bidi industry
- Income generation activities from loans from the project for the parents of the child labourers discouraged them to send their children to Bidi industries to earn money for the family and thereby decreased the number of child labourers in the Bidi industries.
- Except those who are living in extreme poverty, parents now send their children to school rather than to factories. This is a result of better awareness developed over last few years.
- Child labourers became ambitions to become doctor, engineer, teacher, police, judge etc.
- People from different strata of the society developed a positive attitude to eliminate and rehabilitate child labourers from hazardous Bidi industries/factories.

F.4.11. The Changing Attitude of Responsible community members towards Education of child labourer

- Projects schooling have brought significant changes in many children's life. In the schools, children get education materials like school bags, pen-pencil, books, paper and other game materials free of cost. They are also trained on how to sing and dance.
- Children were found so interested and happy in schools that they come to school long before it starts. Before project interventions, it was a common scene that children were going to Bidi factories holding their parents hands.
- Now children are seen coming to school by the same pathways instead of going to Bidi industries to work. The children and parents are now going to the schools. After completing their NFE lessons, some of the children have been admitted to government primary schools and project

helped and encouraged them by continuously providing free coaching and education materials for one year.

F.4.12. The Changing Attitudes of other stakeholders to child labour and education

- Local government representatives reported that the project has created opportunities for free education for those children whose parents do not have capacity to maintain educational cost for their children.
- One Journalist of Tangail, reported that they have hardly heard about the project but mentioned some children in his neighbouring households were working in the Bidi factories who are now going to school instead of working.
- Fazila Begum a mother of a child labour, mentioned that “I did not know the work is hazardous, the benefit of education, etc. But after my involvement in the project activities, I became aware about why working in the Bidi factories is hazardous and why the schooling of children is essential. This is the result of the activities conducted by NGOs”.

F.5. Joint Action Of Stakeholders Against Child Labour

- Some sporadic joint initiatives were taken so far in all the three districts, which mostly were small and occasional in nature, and without any regular, formalized coordination among the stakeholders. However, there was an observed example of so far organized and well coordinated initiative to prevent child labour at Kushtia, which was relatively significant for having the features of regular following up and objective of eliminating child labour through preventing them from entering into the hazardous Bidi sector. The factory managers/owners, trade union leaders, parents, PFC members and NGO representatives did held a meeting a few years back to find a way out to eliminate child labour from Bidi sector. In that meeting they took a decision that they would work from their respective positions towards achieving the said objective.
- As a relatively regular follow up activities of that meeting, NGOs and PFC members did motivate the parents to reduce their reliance on the income of their children by briefing them about the hazards of working in bidi factory, and to discuss the issues with their fellow workers. Moreover, the trade union leaders bargained with the factory owners to discourage entry of child labour in their factories. These had encouraged parents not to send their children to factory and instead to send them to the schools. In this connection, factory mangers took some measures to restrict entry of childn labour in the factory. The PFC members and

NGO workers also motivated respective stakeholders to take part in eliminating child labour. One of the net results of these activities and bargaining was that some factory owner/managers increased rate by taka two for every thousand Bidi to partly compensate the earnings of child labour and to help families in reducing their reliance on child labours' income. It was observed that the engagement of child labour has declined in kushtia at a relatively higher rate than in other two areas.

- As it has been learned form FGDs with parents, employers and others, several joint efforts have been made to eliminate child labour from the Bidi sector. Among the activities meeting, seminars, social motivation campaign against child labour, etc. The employers have taken several initiatives like motivating adult workers, not to allow children into the factory, etc., to eliminate child labour from the bidi industries in association with the NGOs, PFCs and trade union.
- As Local Government Representatives have said, they have been working with employers and NGOs to protect the child labor from hazardous occupations and/or workplace exposures.
- Some of the local government representatives have been conducting propaganda for elimination of child labor at the community level. They actively participated in several sessions organized by NGOs for making the parents better aware.

F.6. Adequacy And Quality Of Primary Schools In The Area

- Most of the participants from all the groups reported that primary school is available in their respective areas, but there are questions on the quality of education. The student from NFE are sometimes better in singing and dancing as they get better training on these activities in NFE centers than in the government primary schools. Most of the NFE schools teachers are very cooperative and their behaviour is not rude like of that in the primary schools.
- Some students at primary school are still working in the Bidi industries and they mostly do not score good marking in their examinations.

F.7. Adequacy and quality of skill training centers for 15 years or up Age Group child workers:

- From all areas, participants hardly can remember the existence of any other skill-training centres within the catchment areas except the centres established by the NGOs under this project.

- The local government representatives mentioned that those who participated in skill-training courses most of them could not utilize it due to inadequacy of training and having no scope. Finding no available scope and inadequacy of training to perform activities they are coming back to bidi factories. The participants of skill training recipient child workers have reported this in the same manner. They hardly can remember any skill training recipient children are going out for work and doing something similar to what they have learned in the training.
- LG representative of Kushtia mentioned, due to lack of capital to buy equipments for utilizing the skills gained from the training most of them are not been able to utilize what they have learned.
- The parents group reported that the children of above 14 years of age got skill training on various trades like tailoring, carpentry, electrical, motor mechanic, etc. Some of these skill training recipient children are working by using skills they achieved from vocational training instead of Bidi factory. From the new occupations; their income is much higher than the income in Bidi factories.
- Besides schooling, projects also encouraged and provided training to older children and their mothers in poultry and cattle rearing, motor mechanics, radio and clock repairing, sewing and embroidery, making paper bags, soaps, pens, sweet etc. Combination of training and schooling was found very effective to have changes in children life. However, some training were found irrelevant as there is no such employment such as manufacturing pen in the study areas. Sewing training faced a different scene, as trainee has no buying capacity of a sewing machine. Only five are working in the relevant field after getting training. Trainees need employment opportunity in their own areas, as they have not yet developed a migration mentality, as there is available income opportunity in the bidi industries in their own areas.
- Non Project Scholl Children of Kushtia reported that the project organizes training on sewing, electrical works, making latrine slab, making sweets, etc. Training was found ineffective, as thay viewed and around 20 percent of recipients are engaged in related job, while other trained child laborer return to Bidi industries.
- Non-project School children of Rangpur mentioned that lack of employment opportunities in the relevant field and inadequacy of these short-time training are may be the reasons why these training are not fully unsuccessful in terms of achieving their objectives.

F.8. Media Involvement In Publicizing Child Workers:

- Local Meida people of Rangpur reported that publication of features and articles on hazardous work in Bidi sectors and livelihood of child labour in bidi sector, and on the value of education for children is not up to the expectation, because it is very difficult to publish such reports in local medias since those are mostly controlled by the owner of Bidi factories. However, at the national level, a significant number of reports have been published, and that to some extent has motivated community people against child labour and help them to understand better the harms for children if they are working in Bidi factories.
- Journalist have mentioned that the achievement of the project can not be rated more than 30 percent of expectation. It did not impacted substantially in the life and livelihood of the child labourers. Whatever activities conducted by the NGOs are just “eyewash”. A local reporter of Daily Ittefaq, one of the leading national dailies, mentioned that the factory owners want to reduce production cost for maximizing profit. Employment of child labor is the best option for maximization of profit.
- They also reported that there was no accountability of NGOs in true sense, if that could be ensured impact could be more than that of what it is now.
- A journalist in Tangail reported that NGOs or ILO did not inform them anything they are supposed to do in relation to this project. They write articles in newspapers on their own. He also did suspect that NGOs are actually least willing to inform them the issues that they are dealing with.
- A reporter in Tangail proposed that to make the achievements and program activities more focused to the people and to make them more public oriented, the NGO can organize press briefing to share the objectives and achievements of the project. In this way, journalist will also be more interested in sending/wring news on the issues.
- Some of the reporters indicated that there are several TV spots broadcasted in private and public channels, which contributed a lot to create awareness against child labor. Impact of such program is not the impact of this project. Newspaper could not contribute that much because the poor and rural people have limited access to print media.
- Journalist-participants reported in the FGDs that local journalists have very little information about the project. They however have heard about the project that local NGO SATU has been working to eliminate child labour from the Bidi sector. NFE schools have been established to

promote their education; and some skilled training centers had been established for skill development to promote alternative employment opportunities. However, the reporters did not know about overall changes in the perception of parents, community people, impact of this project on the households, relationship between owners and workers, socio-economic condition of the child labour's family and whether or not project have impacted to the community people.

- It is mentionable that almost all journalists have emphasized on the efficacy/importance on communication materials with pictorial presentation and information. As they feel these kinds of materials should be highly communicative in nature and should be easily understandable to the marginally educated and even to the illiterate people. These materials can have very positive impact to make people aware about the child labour issues, as they added.
- The journalist gave importance to better interaction among different stakeholders. They also reported that NGOs should inform local media people by providing them with updated information and should give them comprehensive understanding about the program so that they can easily write on the progress and achievements of the project.
- As they said, to eliminate child labour from the bidi factories the urgent need is to establish small scale industries like handicraft, and other non-hazardous work within the vicinities in which all the family members including the parents and siblings can work and compensate / recover their reduced income resulted from pulling out of bid sector.

F.9. Recruitment Of New Child Labor In Bidi Factory

- Employers are now found so far positive about the prevention/elimination of child labour from their factories. During focus group discussions employers reported that they have signed the memorandum of understanding to prevent the child labour, which is an indication of positive attitude towards the elimination of child labour. Those who have not yet signed the agreement have also expressed their commitment not to allow child labour in their factories. However, it may also be mentioned that even though some of them have signed the agreement, child labour are still working in their factories.
- The employers have reported that they do not recruit any child labour, child labour come to the industries to assist their parents or elder members working as labourer. Since the inception of the project, factory owners and trade union leaders are cooperating to prevent child labour from the Bidi sector. As a result, a significant portion of child labourer have been reduced in the bidi factories.

F.10. Changes In Production Technology

- Bidi production is totally dependent on manual labour. Rolling, filling, and packaging are the three steps of production. Since the production system of Bidi is not dependent on technology, so for very nominal or no upgrading of technology has taken place over many years. It is revealed from FGDs with various stakeholders that the labour crisis does not exist in any of the three areas. The employers, parents of child labours and local government representatives reported that the factory owners have increased Tk. 2 per thousand of Bidi production in kushtia, no such development has been observed in other two places /areas. However, more in numbers, instead of child labour, the adult workers are now getting engaged in bidi industries.

F.11. Knowledge Of Employers On Employment Laws Related To Child Labour

- During FGDs with employers it has been observed that employers have adequate knowledge about laws of employing labour and rights of labour and the laws about child labour, etc. Some participants of almost all areas mentioned that they had some generic ideas about child labour issues but did not have clear knowledge on specific laws. The employers added that they became more clearly aware about the legal age of working is 18 years and that no factory should employ children as worker in hazardous sector like bidi before that age.
- The local government representatives viewed that education; game and recreational facilities are the basic human rights of the children. The children below 18 years of age should not work in hazardous job like in bidi factories. As they said, after intervention of the project, parents also became aware about the laws related to child labour and playing more active roles in eliminating child labour. As a result, the extent of child labour engagement has been significantly reduced from the factories.

F.12. IFC- formation, functioning & Sustenance: SWOT

F12.1. Strength

- PFCs formed with representatives from different section of the community.
- The members of all PFCs are so far committed to prevent child labour from the Bidi sector.
- Decision making process is participatory and all decisions are taken through discussions considering the views of all members.
- PFCs did follow up, monitor and review the project activities and its achievements.

- Inclusion of Upazila Nirbahi Officer as chairman, journalist, religious leaders, labor representative, teachers, owner of Bidi industries, and NGOs are the key strengths of PFCs. Attendance of committee members is about 80 percent which is a key strength.
- Unity, mutual understanding, respect to each others, etc. are some important strengths of PFCs.
- Committees consisted with Prominent people of the area was good as they have importance in the communities/society

F12.2. Weakness

- Most of the members are busy with their regular work so they could not provide enough time to work. The committee should be formed with people who have time and are likely to be able to work regularly/effectively.
- Some of the members are not aware about their own responsibility in reaching the goal of the project.
- Since it is not any technically demanding and wide-ranging involvement, responsibility has not been distributed among members of the committee in most cases.
- Often-Irregular meetings.
- No honorarium is provided to the committee members, so people did not feel interested to work sincerely. They are more interested to their personal works then that of PFC activities.
- There are no provisions for budget for refreshment of the members on meeting day.
- Some members are not aware about their own responsibility.
- All members do not participate in the meeting.
- Totally depended on the ILO fund
- Participation of all kinds of members stakeholders is not adequate
- Local trade union leaders were not included in the PFCs

F12.3. Opportunities

- Needed to include dedicated workers who can give enough time for project activities.
- PFCs could be further strengthened through gradual transformation of responsibilities from the NGOs to the PFCs.
- Further strengthened the PFC by making them more inclusive or by increasing the number of people, which will likely to be expanding its support base in the community. There is a scope for inclusion of child labour too.

F12.4. Threat:

- Discontinuation of project activities may result in slowing down the PFCs or complete closer of them.
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- Some of the factory owners may not fully cooperate with the PFCs if the involvement of NGOs has been minimized due to project discontinuation.
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- In the places where UNO/TNO is the chairperson, the scope for making PFCs fully functional is limited; as they don't give any time.

F.13. Changing Livelihood Of Child Labourers

- Impact on the livelihood conditions of the child labourers and their families have been assessed. In this assessments the health & recreational status, working status, educational status and income have been considered most important.
- Mother groups reported that children can earn 500 to 1000 per month, which is great support for their households, and it is the primary demand of poor households, while their education should be the primary concern of their parents. Due to poverty, lack of alternative earning sources of people they are compelled to send their children to such hazardous work.

F.13.1. Health and Recreation

- The parents of all areas unanimously reported that after intervention of IPEC project, the status of health and recreational facilities have improved for the children. The children are getting health facilities free of cost from the project and get medicine in low cost/ price. The project-arranged equipments of recreation like carom board in some places provided TV sets etc. However, In respect to the number of child labour the facilities provided are not adequate, they added..

- **Recreational facility for child workers:** Before the project interventions, they used to work 7 days a week. But the project created some free time for them, which give them the chance to study and to have some recreation. Project provided the children some game materials like bat-ball, game rope, etc. free of cost, which have created some recreational facilities for them. But due to workload in the factories, they have little times to use these materials.
- **Medical facility for child workers:** Medical facilities increased as the project has created treatment facilities in the study areas. Working in the Bidi factories have caused/created health problems like cough, respiratory problems, pale skin, bad smell from the body, tuberculosis in child labourer, etc. Before the project interventions, they could not access medical facilities due to poverty and lack of it in their areas. But now project provides medical consultation free of cost, they get it timely and can buy medicine in lower cost / price.

F.13.2. Parents' Views about the impact on Health:

- The children get health services from the project free of cost on a 15-days interval and get medicine on lower cost / price.
- They can observe an improved health and recreational status of their children.
- Parents groups in almost all areas reported that they have learned clearly after the intervention of the project about why and how working in the Bidi factory is hazardous for human health and their children. The program personnel organized meetings with parents and community people and informed them about hazardous nature of the work.

F.13.3. Non –Project School children on Health Impact:

- In NFE schools doctors come every months and children get free treatment, which was not available before the intervention of the project.
- The child labourer, as the participants of the FGDs, now know that working in the Bidi industries can cause headache, cough, and bad smell from the body, cancer, tuberculosis and ill health in other ways etc.
- Child labourers now know about different hygienic measures such as using sanitary latrines, washing hands before and after taking food and after defecation, using sandals, cleaning teeth etc.
- They play in the evening to keep their body and mind fit.
- The provisions of free treatment to the child laborer are there but the frequency is less than needed.

F.13.4. Work Status

- **Vocational training:** Project provided some vocational training to the child labourers like sewing; electric works, making paper bags, motor mechanics, and sweet making etc. to promote/create alternative employment opportunity for them. These trainings were not restricted only for the child labourers but the mothers; sisters of the child labourers also could have chances to be trained. But the extent and context of these training was found less effective and insufficient. One of the participants of FGDs was trained in sweet making where he found minimum interest due to lack of seriousness in the training process and resumed his work in the Bidi factories just in a few days. One participant got training in sewing in 2 stages; first for 45 days and after one year for only 15 days, which she found insufficient to learn. Besides, lack of employment opportunity in appropriate field has made some training useless. Three trained girls in Vukta, Kalihati, Tangail have returned to work in Bidi factories due to less effective training and lack of other employment opportunity. One started making paper bags after training, but absence of marketing facilities stopped him to continue that. However, some labourers were found to switch over to other professions especially like sewing, which training was found somewhat effective and as there were some working opportunities in this field. They recommended long-term sustainable training program during their off time in Bidi industries and proper employment opportunity to change the present hazardous profession.

F.13.5. Educational Status

- The FGD participants of non-project school have said that changes have taken place in terms of education, recreational opportunity and health status among the child labourers of Bidi factories. As they added, this might be resulted from ILO interventions. Some of the changes they have identified are as follows:
- Child labourers have learned to read, write, calculate, etc; and have obtained education materials like books, pen, paper, colour pencils, school bag, etc. free of cost at NFE School.
- Some of child labourers, who are studying in primary after completing non-formal education, are doing well in examination and other social interactions.
- A male student with a NFE school background stood first in class four at Mornia primary school, Kushtia

- One of the main educational facilities created for the child labourers by the project was establishment of NFE centres in the study areas. As some amount of prohibition to work in the Bidi factories have so far been imposed, relatively a larger number of children and occasional child labourers are now have more time to attend these NFE centres/schools which are modelled after the conveniences of child labourers. Before going to the work places and after completing work they now have better chances to attend these centres in which so far a friendly environment for learning prevail and education material without cost available. Conflict between the teaching/class time and work time in some places occasionally created problems for children to attend these centres and schools. Participants of FGD in Sonaikundi, Allardagah, Kushtia informed that previously they all could attended NFE centres of the project that run by a local NGO namely Setu in the evening after completing their work in the factories. Now none of them can attend as its time shifted to morning when they have to supplement their household works. They compared their facilities with government primary schools and found themselves in a better position. However, as they said, due to poverty and pressure from parents to earn more for the family they are under compulsion to leave study and join the Bidi factories as full timer.
- An exceptionally interesting finding revealed in one of the FGds with mothers was that at the time when children used to work in the bidi factories they used to smoke bidi regularly, later on, as a result of going to NFE centres/schools or vocational training centres some of these child workers can not smoke now or they gave up that habit. Since, they are working children and do have earning of their own, they can save a minor portion to use that for their personal purpose. However, if they go to school they can not spend that money in anything bad.

F.13.6. Changes In the Families Of Child Labourers

F.13.7. Economic well being

- Some of the FGDs with parents and other stakeholders have revealed that the project has successfully eliminated a significant number of the child labourers from the Bidi factories (75-90%). As they said, schooling, skill training and other awareness have also helped them in finding new opportunities. The remaining 10 to 25% labourers belong to very poor families where parents are economically dependent on the income of their children. In some cases parents are just exploiting their children by sending them to Bidi factories and they themselves are indulging in gossiping and playing cards or doing nothing. Some parents are also found ignorant about the harms of working in the Bidi factories.

- **Changes in child labourers' Families:** Some of child labourers' parents have received credit from the project, which they did invest in agricultural activities, land, petty / small trading like opening a shop, etc. A major proportion around 75% has been benefited from the projects activities.
- **Poverty alleviation:** One of the main reasons for the existence of child labourers as identified by almost all FGD groups is extreme poverty. In this respect most of them said, the credit program of the project has benefited more than 50% of them. They bought cows and goats, chicken, made their kutcha houses pucca and have achieved some degree of economic well-being through these activities. As they said, some reflections of their well-being could be observed in their better dressing and other life styles. In this respect credit recipient FGD participants have recommended to start loan instalments/repayment one or two months after disbursing instead of in the same month and asked for reducing the rate of interest significantly. In the current flat rate of interest apparently it looks like only 10%, while effectively it is about 32% of total amount. However, they agreed that the project intervention has increase access to credit and scope for alternative income generation activities.
- Employers are now more positive about compensating the cost for elimination of child labour. In some places they have increased the rate by 2 taka for production of every 1000 bidi.
- Allocation of Bidi production per labour has reduced from 1000 to 800 per day
- All the three LG representatives of Kushtia reported that people are not very keen about taking loan as the rate of interest is very high. The way the NGOs claim, the rate of interest is only 10 percent in so called flat rate system while the actual interest rate turns to more than 32 percent in the end, the local government representatives added.
- Some of the Non project school children in their FGDs said factory owners and leaders of the labourers do not now a days fully permit child labourers to work in the Bidi factories. They also said that creation of other opportunities such as free schooling, free trainings, free game materials for the child labourers have kept them away from working in the Bidi industry and made them better off.
- The non-project school children in their FGDs also said that income generation activities that resulted from the credits that the parents/families of the child labourers have received from the project discouraged them to send their children to Bidi industries to earn money for subsidizing family income and thus decreased the number of child

labourers in the Bidi industries over last few years. They also said that for having better awareness, parents are now keener to send their children to school rather than sending them to factories, except the cases who are living in extreme poverty.

F.13.8. Attitudes to Child Labourers and Education

- Findings of FGDs with child labour and parents have conformed that the child labourers are receiving educational facilities for one year from NFE centres that established by the project and later on they are getting opportunities to get enrolled in government primary schools. They said, the children are getting facilities for education as well as received educational equipments like books, papers, pencil, school bag, etc free of cost.
- Parents group also reported that after completion of NFE education from projected operated NFE centers the teachers are helping the children to get enrolled in primary schools. As a result of the establishment of NFE centres / school by the project, these children are getting opportunities to access mainstream education. The NFE education process encourages children and they got motivation to continue their education.
- Parents of the child labourers seem to have developed a more positive and supportive attitude towards their children's education, schooling and other better potentials of their lives rather than just sending them to Bidi factories for earning money, as indicated by the non-project school children of Kushtia.
- Larger number of child labourers themselves developed disliking as a result of better awareness and now actively disinterested for working in Bidi factories. They are now more aware about the value of becoming a good community member by respecting elders, not quarrelling with others, doing studies regularly.

F.13.9. Social Empowerment of Women Within and Outside The Family

- The Focus group discussion participants of various categories have mentioned that ILO/IPEC project have substantially contributed in terms of scooping a better empowerment or status of women. The mothers of child labourers are micro credit recipients of the implementing NGOs, which helped them to create alternative sources of income. Parents groups, specifically mothers reported that they participated several meetings and training sessions organized by NGOs and have learned many issues related to harmful affects of working in the Bidi factories, income generation strategies, ways of utilizing credit, decision making within the family, etc. The mothers have stated that they now can earn money for themselves, take decision to spent for the family; take

decision regarding the education of children through discussion with husband and other family members. One mother of a child worker of Kushtia reported that now she is earning through small business and bearing the cost for education of her children. She added, now other members count my voice in any decision of family, which did not exist earlier.

F.14. The Extent of Out-Migration of the Targeted Families

- The nature of migration has been investigated during the FGD with several stakeholders groups. The seasonal migration trend was found especially in Rangpur areas due to geophysical condition. During flood and seasonal scarcity of food (Monga), people from the char areas come to these area in search of work in the bidi factories and work. However, regular workers of Bidi factories normally do not migrate to other part of the country. The children group who have received skill training reported that a very few of the skill trained children migrated to urban areas in search of work. They could hardly remember anyone's name that migrated.

F.15. Changes in Employment of Adult Family Members

- Due to a gradual decline of the number of children working in bidi factories the number of adult workers are gradually increasing as said by an employer in Kushtia. As a result of partial elimination of child workers, the working time for adult members have increased. Because, previously i.e. before this project interventions, the parents and elder members used to work together to complete their batches of 10,000 bidis within half day with assistance from the child labourers. But now they need full day to complete the same task. In few cases, the adult worker takes help from other adult members of his/her family to complete his or her assigned job.

F.16. Changes In Children's Working Practices and in the Workplaces

- The child labourers used to work in hazardous environment about 12 to 15 hours. They used to have some given targets to fulfil within their daily schedules. If they fail to meet that they are not paid or used to get harsh treatments or tough punishment in some situations. After initiating the project, in the first place, some restrictions have been imposed on employing child labourers, moreover, if they are still there, provisions of some off time for them have been created. This is now allowing them to have some study and recreational engagements. At the same time, they can work at home to supplement their family income. Child labourers now have relatively less interaction with the owners and trade union people of the factories. However, still there are some incidences of harsh treatment to the child labourers by the

elder/adult labourers in the factories, as the FGDs with child labourers have revealed. Project activities seem to have influenced insignificantly in this regard, as they added.

- Some of the parents as well as workers reported that they are involved in this occupation for long time. They did not even think whether this environment is friendly/good for health or not. The environment in bidi factories remained as it was before. No change or improvement has been found what so ever, in most of the cases. However, in some places, the latrine conditions have improved.
- Sometimes adult workers misbehave with child labourer and even physical abuse is not uncommon at the work places. The FGD participants of parents group considered physical assault as “very bad”, but they regretted that it actually happens in the factories. After intervention of the project they said they are now more cautious about it and do realize that they should not behave harshly. In a sense they said, the incidence of slapping or scolding has been reduced recently.
- Mother groups reported that working condition in Bidi factories is very poor. Workers of different ages work together and use of slang, vulgar discussion, etc were common phenomena. No body used to bothered about it. After intervention of the project such tendencies and practices have so far been reduced, if not significantly.
- It is noteworthy that almost all stakeholders expressed so far similar opinions about the same. It has come out from discussion with several stakeholders that changes in children’s working practices and workplace have been occurred after intervention in terms of working condition, nature of work, abusive behaviours, and even in terms of exposure to hazardous activities.

F.17. Children’s Attitude to the project and their new Outlooks:

- Child labourers who participated in the FGDs felt strong necessity for the continuation of the project. As their views suggest, it has created some educational, medical, recreational, training opportunities for them.
- The child workers suspect that without continuation of the project, all this activities would be stopped. They have no faith in the influential rich people for the development of the society and they think that these people will plunder all money that will come from any sources for any development effort and will leave them in same conditions. They felt strongly about the necessity of creating proper training facilities and alternative employment opportunities to get rid of these hazardous jobs in the bidi factories and other places. They also identified “poverty” as the root of all problems of their life. As they felt, now they are better

informed to realize that the works they are doing are hazardous for their health, education is very important for them, etc. Moreover, they are now more sensitive and aware about the other health and hygiene issues, which are important in their daily living. But due to poverty and lack of life skills, as they added; they cannot afford alternative employment and even cannot pursue higher education in spite of all interest and can't even comply with the minimum health and hygienic standards in their day-to-day living. Most importantly, the project had successfully created some sort of awareness about life that have brought significant changes in their life.

F.18. Sustainability of the Project:

- In relation to the sustainability of project impacts and other relevant issues responsible community members said that at the time when the project was beginning the parents used to get irritated if they were advised to send their children to school. Now by the time when the project is ending, the scenario has changed so significantly that they now understand the importance of education in the life of their children. To sustain these and other positive achievements of the project, the participants of the FGDs recommended continuation of project activities. many of them have also said that it is highly satisfying for them to be able to do some work for the benefits of the children through their association with some of the project activities. This project created some mutual rapports and sparked some hope among the poor people in the communities. If suddenly all these activities stopped, poor people will lose their motivation and newfound confidence in such developmental activities in future. They also recommended broadening the scope for vocational training, awareness creation, inclusion of local government people and other rich people of the areas to make these efforts of eliminating child labor more successful.
- Mothers' Perceptions on Sustainability: Mothers of child labourers have emphasized that creating adequate scope and linking project activities specially the skill training with other alternative employment opportunity is critically important for sustainability of project impacts/results. Schools, vocational training centre, health facilities are needed to continue for the sustainability of the achievements.
- Parents' perceptions on sustainability: As the parents said, to sustain whatever the project has so far achieved; continuation of activities is critical. If needed, the Union Parishad chairman, members and local elites should collectively run the project. In this regard, the PFC should be made more active and regular in performing their duties, as they added.

- Parents group also said that overall, the project has been providing good general education supports, skill development training, credit to the parents of child labour families, etc,. These have been very effective to reduce child labour from the Bidi sector. However, the initiatives were limited in scope, they added. For making the initiatives more effective, program needs more training and education facilities.
- Employer's perceptions on sustainability: They proposed a monitoring body consist of local member of parliament, prominent school teachers, journalist, all factory owners/managers, local NGO representatives, social workers could be formed. That body could be formally mandated for regular monitoring of the status of child labour in Bidi factories. That could be an effective initiative to sustain the achievements as well as a good approach for moving forward with the activities of preventing child labour engaging in bidi factories. To compensate the income of the child labours' families the wage for production per thousand-bidi, taka two have been increased in Kushtia, while allocation of Bidi production per worker is reduced from 1000 to 800 per day.

F.19. Conclusions

- The most important and positive learning from this project is that through various mobilization and awareness building activities people have a better access to the beneficially relevant information and had opportunity to learn new skills and ideas. Short-term skill training opportunities are so far positively changing the life of child workers and changing the awareness/knowledge (KAP) status of the parents and other stakeholders.
- The awareness/knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) status of community members on different issues like education, child rights, laws of child labour employment have improved/increased in the context of project objectives, which may be considered as the most positive outcomes of the project interventions..
- The project has helped employers, PFC members, child labour, parents and others stakeholders to understand/realize better that working in the bidi factory is hazardous for human health specially for the children.
- Journalist hardly could recognize/ acknowledge the impact of the project on the life and livelihood of the child labourers and their families, because there were gaps in dissemination of information from the NGOs' ends.
- Signing of a memorandum of understanding to eliminate the child labour from the Bidi factory between ILO and some factories was a big lift. However, in some of factories child labourers are still working.

- The project has created an atmosphere/opportunities to think about better future of the children in the working areas. It could so far spark courage, hopes and aspiration to do better and to find better scope in life.
- The formation, functional status of projects facilitating committees need to be strengthened for ensuring a better efficacy of the project and the sustenance of its impacts.

G. Appendix

Terms Of Reference