



Natore District Assessment Report

This publication contains the results of a village level assessment carried out by Caritas Bangladesh in 10 SAF-BIN project villages in Natore district, Bangladesh. The base for this report was literature review conducted by the Caritas Bangladesh team. Additionally interactions with the involved communities were used to conduct Participatory Rural Appraisal, household surveys, focus group discussions and in depth interviews.

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Summary information of Natore District

(Basic information of 10 hamlets from Baraigram upazila under Natore district)

Name	Baraigram					District	Natore
Altitude	24.29824		AEZ	FAO-AEZ-03			
Geographical Area (ha)	472.69		Agriculture area(ha)	413.49	Irrigated Area(ha)	5	
Single cropped area(ha)	42.66	Double cropped area(ha)	38.83	Triple cropped area(ha)		332	
Area under horticulture/ plantations	17.33 ha		Area under pasture	None		Forest Area	None
Average Rainfall (mm)	1402 mm		Max Temp	31 C	Min Temp	21 C	
Main Soil Type	Sandy , Loamy and Clay Soil			Main land type		High, Medium & low land	
Population	4641	No of HH	995	No of SHF HH		534	
No of Tribal HH	8	No of SC HH	None	Total Number of Other Vulnerable HH		--	
% of School Going Girl	77 %	Access to subsidized food supply	74	Average child (< 5 yrs) death per '000 birth per year			3
Road Connectivity	Yes	Electricity Connection	Yes- 86 %	Mobile Network coverage		Yes	
Number of SHG	1	Grain bank	None	No of Farmers' Institute		None	
Number of Gardner/ Nursery raiser	2	No of Resource/ Lead Farmer	31	No of Organic farmer / Farmer practicing sustainable agriculture		None	
Rainfed Main Food Crop 1	Rice		Yield/ Ha	112.5 Mld	Area Coverage(ha)	369.5	
Rainfed Main Food Crop 2	Wheat		Yield/ Ha	90 Mld	Area Coverage(ha)	222.0	
Rainfed Main Food Crop 3	Mungbean		Yield/ Ha	30 Mld	Area Coverage(ha)	281.0	
Irrigated Main Food Crop 1	Rice		Yield/ Ha	135 mld	Area Coverage(ha)	5.0	
Foodscape 1	Bread/ Rice,Vegetables		Foodscape 2	Rice,Vegetables,pulse and Fish	Foodscape 3	Rice, Vegetables,Pulse	
Main Cropping pattern-rainfed	Rice - Wheat - Mungbean				Area (ha)	369.5	
Total Village Food Availability	Rice, Wheat, Mungbean, Lentil, Sugarcane, Fish,Mango,Guava,Jackfruit, Onion,garlic,		Own Production	Rice, Wheat, Mungbean, Lentil, Fish, Sugarcane, Mango, fruits, vegetables etc.	From Outside	Oil, Sugar, Tea, salt, biscuit, Fish, Meat etc.	

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	zinger,vegetables etc.				
No of times crop (key food crops) failure in last 5 years	Low Production Because of Drought in 2010	Any famine conditions in the past 5 years in the Village			No
% households with more than 2 months of food insecurity	50	%SHF households with more than 2 months of food insecurity			50
Key Storage Technology for food crops	Dram, Plastic and Jute Bag,Dol. Use of Neam leaf inside storage Place	Key Processing Technology for Food Crops			No Rice Meal in the Working Village
Main Food Crop Varieties	Indigenous/ HYV/ Hybrid Indigenous: Rice- Karticsail, Kazoldhigha, Kazolghor, Hrdhi Wheat- Kanchon, Balaka, Akber, Sonali Mungbean- kanti HYV : Rice- BINA-7, BR-11, BRRI dhan-28,33,39,49, Swarna etc. Wheat: Prodip, Sotabdi,Protiva Mungbean- BARI-5,6 Lentil: BARI-4,6	Seed of Main food Crop- Rice, Wheat, Mungbean		Local/ External- Farmer own house, BADC Dealer and Open Market	
Area under Integrated Farming	No	Area under IPM	84	Area Under INM	No
Cow, Bullock & Buffaloes	Cow-1107 Bullock-235 Buffaloes-6	Goats, Sheep& Pigs	Goat-1067 Sheep-9 Pigs-73	Poultry	8324
Milk Production (liter)	671.5	Fish Production (kg)	45,910	Egg Production	10154 (nos.)
Trend in Temperature	Increase	Trend in Rainfall	Decrease	Trend in Extreme events	Extreme temperature in Summer Season

What are farmers' perceptions and indicators (visibility) on Climate Change?

Farmers' perceptions on Climate Change:

Rainfall:

- Earlier (15-20 years back) it used to rain during rainy season up-to August now it extended up to September.
- Earlier it used to rain in winter months November and December now it rains in February.

- Earlier it used to consecutive rain 7-8 days now no such events are seen or happening.
- Earlier it was consistency on precipitation pattern now there is no consistency.
- Declining ground water table because rainfall is decreasing.
- Occurrence of drought spell has increased.

Temperature:

- Earlier the winter season used to start from first week of October now the winter season starts from last week of November.
- Earlier length of winter season was 3-4 months now duration of winter season 1-2 months.

Misty weather:

- Earlier the misty weather used to observe only in December and January now there is no consistency.

Farmers' Indicators (visibility) of climate change:

- The transplanting time of T. Aman is changed (earlier farmers used to transplant T-Aman seedling in June-July now transplanting July-August).
- The ponds, canals and open water body become dry at the beginning of the summer season (earlier water used to remain year round).
- Increasing cultivation of short duration crops.
- Earlier farmers used to rotten jute nearby homestead ditches but now they don't get enough water for rotten of jute.
- Cropping pattern is changed. (earlier farmers used to cultivate water melon and Boro rice during Kharif season now farmers are cultivating pulses, oil seeds and wheat which require less water)

What are the vulnerabilities on agriculture (including livestock, fisheries etc.) ?

Crops:

- Increased diseases and pests.
- Decreasing yield (because of drought and not raining timely)
- Cropping pattern has changed.
- Increasing production cost.

Livestock:

- Increasing diseases of poultry and livestock.
- Decreased of open grazing areas and drought affected fodder or grasses to grow.
- Livestock has suffered from malnutrition and almost are skinny.
- Production and reproductive ability of the livestock are decreasing.

Fisheries:

- Because of dried-up of ponds, canals and open water bodies the local species are about to extinct.
- Area of water body is decreased.
- Fish breeding water body almost absent hence reproductive ability of natural indigenous fish has decreased.
- Diseases increased.
- Profession of the fisherman is changed.
- Floodplain land is decreased.



Strengthening Adaptive Farming in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (SAF-BIN) is an action research programme under the European Union Global programme on Agriculture Research for Development (ARD). It is a multi-dimensional research that address the agricultural development challenges of developing and emerging countries. It is an initiative to promote local food and nutritional security through adaptive small scale farming in four rainfed Agro Ecosystems (AES) in South Asia. The programme is implemented by the Caritas Organisations in Bangladesh, India & Nepal in partnership with University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), Austria and in association with Action for Food Production (AFPRO), India; Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences (SHIATS), India; Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Bangladesh and Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) to address the Food Security and Climate Change Challenges of the Smallholder Farmers living in rainfed areas in South Asia.