A Socio-Economic Analysis of the Meghna Region, Bangladesh

Asian Center for Development

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Contents

LIST OF TABLES

List of Figures

1 Introduction

The Meghna basin consists of 9 districts in Bangladesh. The districts are: Sunamgonj, Sylhet, Kishoregonj, Habigonj, Netrokona, Moulvibazar, Brahmanbaria, Mymensingh and Sherpur. The total area in the Meghna Basin is around 2.1 million hectares of land with a diverse landscape consisting of many rivers and wetlands and a population of 21.68 million (2016). Statistics on the socio-economic condition on the people in the Basin is not readily available in Bangladesh because of the following reasons. Firstly, the area within the Meghna Basin does not conform with the administrative boundaries of the districts. Secondly, the Basin is not delineated as a separate region by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and thus, no separate data is available on the Basin and its population. This study is unique in the sense that it has been able to explore the available Household Income and Expenditure Survey data of Bangladesh for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2016 and has been able to compile them in this volume. It shows the basic characteristics of the people in the region, their economic activities, conditions of living and also other characteristics of the population. The Basin is shown in the following map. The Map 1.1 shows the boundary of the Meghna Basin in Bangladesh and the rivers and wetlands in the basin.

The chapters in this report are divided in the following groups. Chapter 2 presents the characteristics of the households in the Meghna region, Chapter 3 presents conditions of people in terms of housing structure, and access to amenities, Chapter 4 shows the income distribution, Chapter 5 presents education, Chapter 6 illustrates health situations, and Chapter 7 shows access to social safety net, chapter 8 shows microfinance and migration, Chapter 9 shows non-agricultural enterprises and Chapter 10 shows statistics on agriculture in the basin.

Map 1.1: Meghna Basin in Bangladesh
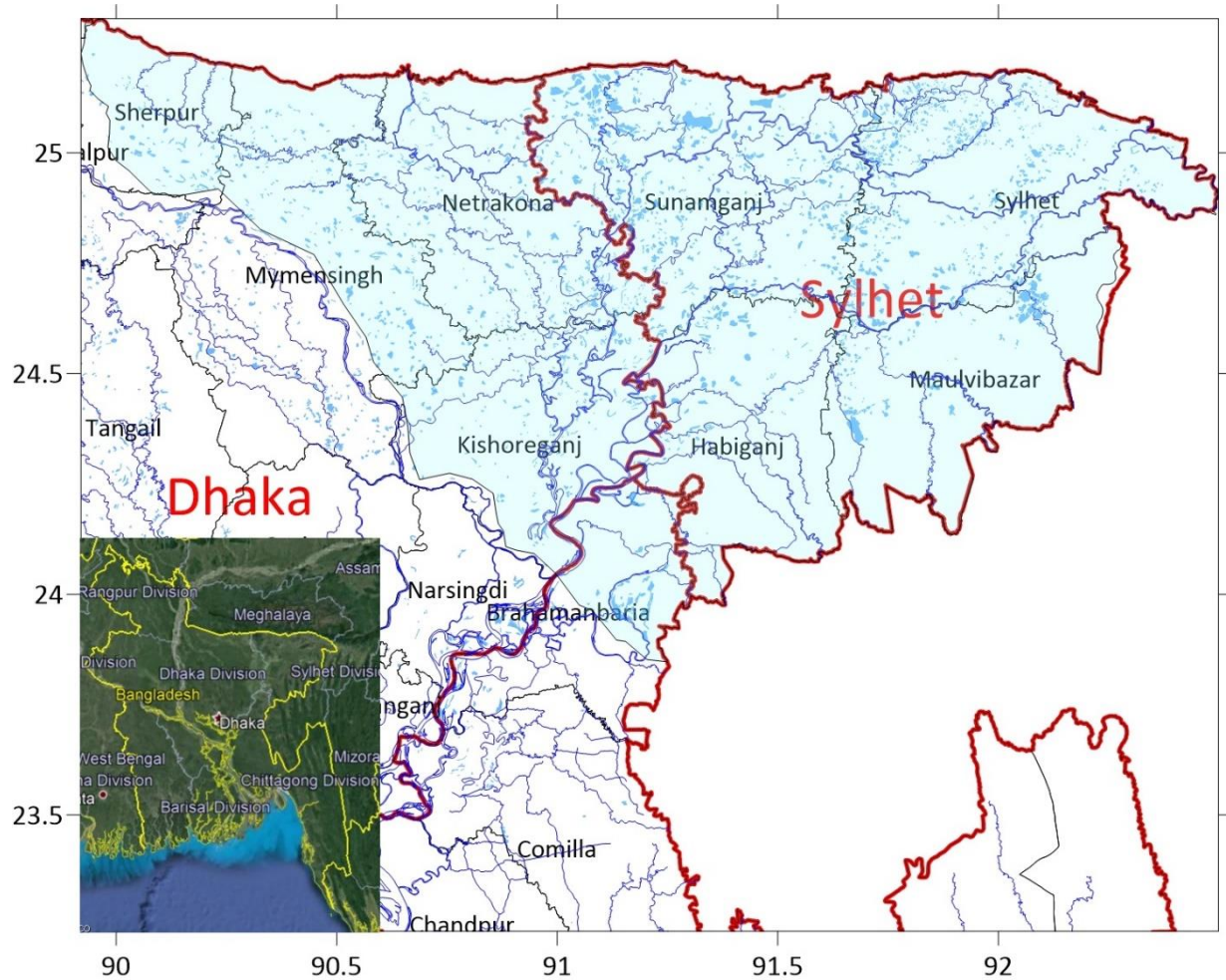
2 Household and Population Characteristics

This chapter of the report provides an overview of some of the key household and population characteristics for the districts of the Meghna region using HIES data from 2000 to 2016. It includes data on characteristics such the household size, ownership of land, employment status, age distribution, occupancy status, among others.

2.1 Household Size

Figure 2.1 shows changes in the household size in the districts of the Meghna region from 2000 to 2016. It can be seen that the average household size in the Meghna region in 2016 was 4.59 which is higher than the national average of 4.06 as per the Final Report on HIES, 2016. Furthermore, the overall average household size has been steadily declining in the Meghna region from 2000 to 2016, a trend witnessed at the national level as well. A general fall in the

average household size in the four years is present among the four districts of the nine Meghna region districts, namely, Sunamgonj, Sylhet, Mymensingh and Sherpur.

Figure 2.1: Average Household Size
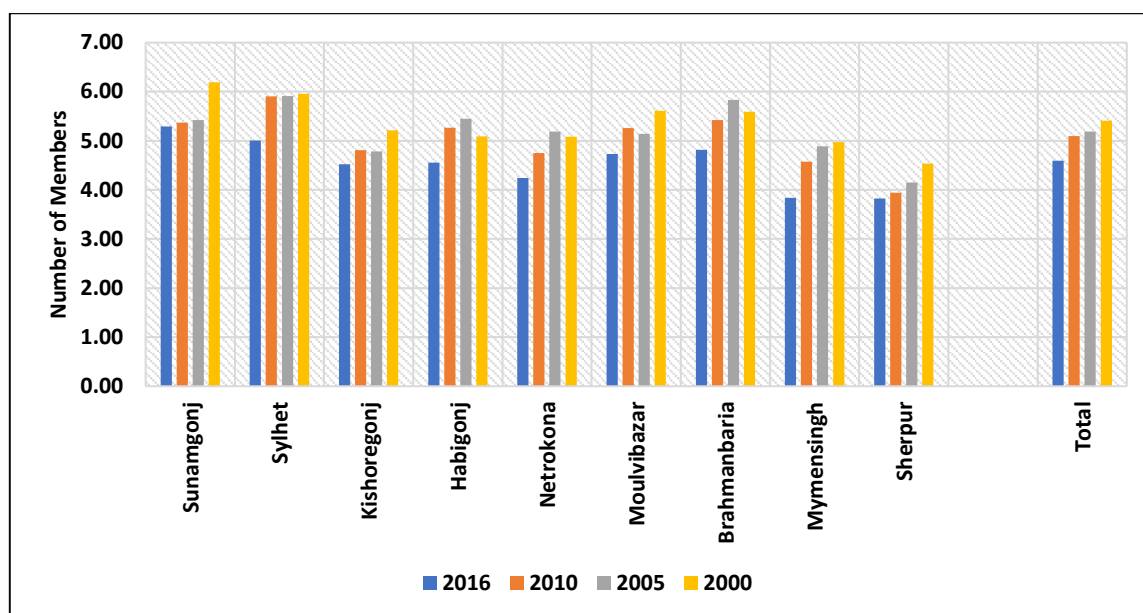
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

2.2   Ownership of Land

Figure 2.2 shows on average how many acres of cultivable agricultural land was owned by households of the Meghna region between 2000 and 2016. According to the definition provided by the HIES, cultivable agricultural land is considered to be those that fall under temporary agricultural crops such as jute, paddy, etc. It is evident that there has been overall fall in the ownership of such land over the years. In the overall Meghna region an average household owned approximately 2.28 acres of cultivable agricultural land in 2000, which, though slightly rose in 2005, fell to 1.53 acres in 2016. On average the cultivable agricultural land area owned by the average household was lower in 2016 than compared 2000 in all districts in the Meghna region, with the exception of Sylhet, Habigonj (compared to 2005 levels) and Mymensingh.

A similar trend can be observed in Figure 2.3 for total agricultural land operated by the average household in the region. Our definition of operating agricultural land includes total cultivable agricultural land and total cultivable agricultural land rented/share-cropped/mortgaged in less total cultivable agricultural land rented/share-cropped/mortgage out. The average size of agricultural land operated by a household in the Meghna region fell by more than half, from 2.28 acres in 2000 to 0.99 acres in 2016.

Figure 2.2: Total Cultivable Agricultural Land - Owned

Figure 2.3: Total Agricultural Operating Land
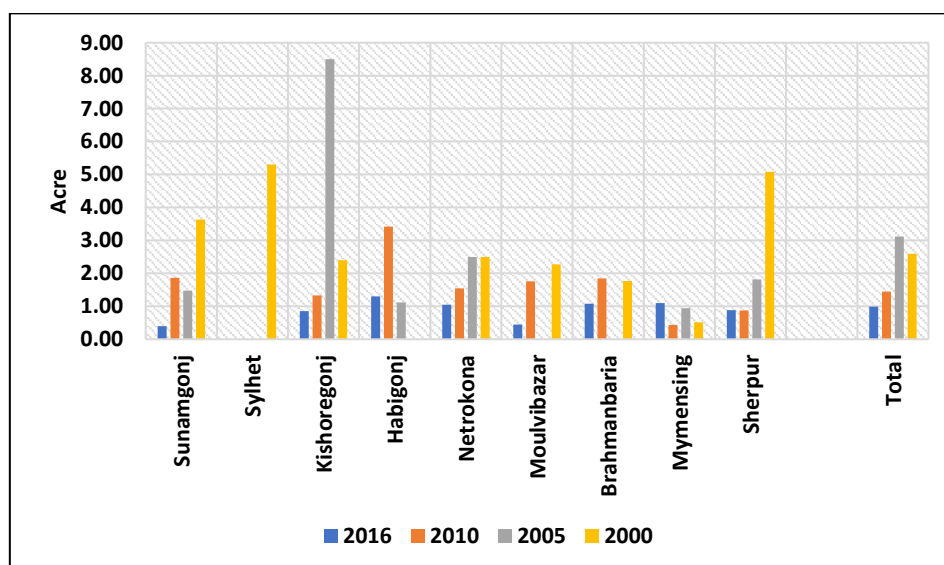
Changes in the share of ownership of unused land, i.e. owned by the household but not operated, in the Meghna region is outlined in Table 2.1: Percent of Households Owning Unused Land in the Meghna Basin Districts. It can be seen that the percentage of households with unused land fell from 2000 to 2010 while experiencing a rise in 2016. This trend is further corroborated at the national level as well by the Final Report on HIES of 2016 and 2010, for the equivalent group of households named "landless".

Table 2.1: Percent of Households Owning Unused Land in the Meghna Basin Districts

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	5.83	1.35	7.98	34.56
Habigonj	3.50	0.88	4.86	45.43
Kishoregonj	5.01	4.20	3.67	32.87
Moulvibazar	1.94	1.83	1.63	35.63
Mymensingh	1.39	2.49	5.55	22.30
Netrokona	1.40	1.61	0.60	38.37
Sherpur	2.23	2.65	-	94.35
Sunamgonj	0.14	-	7.46	11.50
Sylhet	0.70	-	1.22	20.07
Total*	**2.16**	**1.52**	**3.39**	**34.84**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.
**2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-'= not available.

2.3 Housing Condition

Figure 2.4 shows the changes in the average size of living space in square feet over the years. It is quite evident that, in general, living spaces have become smaller between 2000 and 2016 for households in the Meghna basin districts. This is not surprising given the shrinking family size in the region as discussed earlier. The only district that mimics this trend of the overall Meghna basin is Habigonj. The average living area is fluctuating in the rest of the Meghna basin districts between 2000 and 2016. In the seven districts that are predominantly wetlands, known as "haor" lands, Sunamgonj, Sylhet and Brahmanbaria have average living spaces larger than the average living space of 373 square feet in the overall Meghna basin whereas the rest of the four, namely, Kishoreganj, Habigonj, Netrokona and Moulvibazar have average living spaces that are smaller than the Meghna basin average in 2016. Moreover, households in Sherpur have an average living space of only 168 square feet in 2016. It is not just the smallest for that year rather for the entire period of 2000 to 2016 among all the Meghna basin districts.

Figure 2.4: Average Living Space
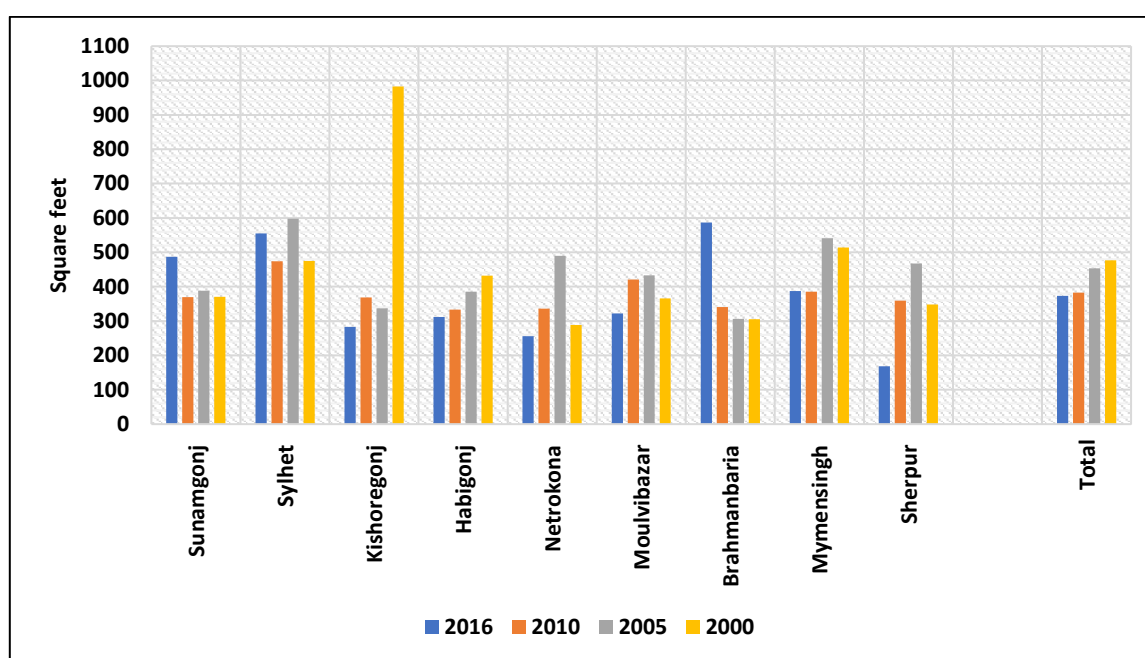
The occupancy status of households has been presented in Table 2.2. It can be seen that the percentage of households living in rented and free accommodation in the Meghna basin from 2000 to 2016 has increased, from 1.44 percent to 9.53 percent and from 4.8 percent to 9.86 percent, respectively. The opposite scenario can be witnessed for the percentage of households living in their own houses as it has fallen from 93.37 percent in 2000 to 80.61 percent in 2016, a significant drop of almost 13 percentage points. Even though the percentage of households living in their own houses have fallen between 2000 and 2016 in Mymensingh and some of the haor areas of Sylhet, Sunamgonj and Moulvibazar, a clear trend cannot be established for the rest of the five districts in the region.

Table 2.2: Percent of Households by Present Occupancy Status across the Meghna Districts

Occupancy Status	Own House				Rented Accommodation			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	86.94	94.57	95.79	90.09	9.58	4.78	3.55	0.23
Habigonj	75.53	75.44	94.59	68.57	7.55	1.76	1.89	-
Kishoregonj	91.79	79.89	92.24	96.26	3.62	9.57	4.29	0.59
Moulvibazar	60.69	60.16	72.22	92.4	9.86	12.09	9.8	5.23
Mymensingh	76.94	86.59	91.8	95.47	18.33	8.56	7.29	2.36
Netrokona	84.92	92.18	98	96.78	6.15	1.28	1.8	1.73
Sherpur	87.62	80.82	95.02	99.19	5.28	4.06	-	-
Sunamgonj	86.93	93.06	95.12	96.46	8.34	4.16	1.29	-
Sylhet	78.27	81.08	88.75	96.42	19.22	14.33	7.9	-

		80.61	82.17	91.88	93.37	9.53	7.67	4.19	1.44
Total*									

Occupancy Status	Free Accommodation			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	3.47	0.33	0.44	9.68
Habigonj	16.92	18.38	0.54	31.43
Kishoregonj	4.59	10.07	3.27	3.15
Moulvibazar	29.44	27.04	16.99	1.9
Mymensingh	4.72	3.08	0.75	1.99
Netrokona	8.94	5.27	0.2	1.49
Sherpur	7.09	3.74	2.82	0.81
Sunamgonj	4.73	2.09	3.6	2.95
Sylhet	2.51	0.5	1.82	1.08
Total*	9.86	7.5	3.13	4.8

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

2.4   Occupation

Figure 2.5, Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.7 represent the proportion of people in the Meghna basin by their sector of employment for the last twelve months. The changes in the proportion of employment in the agricultural and industrial sectors follow a similar trend. In both the agricultural and industrial sectors, the percent of people employed rose from 37.08 percent in 2005 to 38.94 percent in 2010 while falling in 2016 to 37.43 percent, and from 10.64 percent in 2005 to 19.19 percent in 2010 while falling to 16.59 percent in 2016, respectively. The proportion of employment in the services sector, however, went down from 52.29 percent in 2005 to 41.87 percent in 2010 to rise to 45.98 percent in 2016. The proportion of employment in the agricultural sector fell between 2005 and 2016 in Sherpur. Among the haor districts, the share of people employed in the agricultural sector rose in Netrokona, Moulvibazar, and Habigonj, whereas it fell in Sylhet and Kishoregonj, for the same time period.

Figure 2.5: Proportion of People Employed in the Agricultural Sector
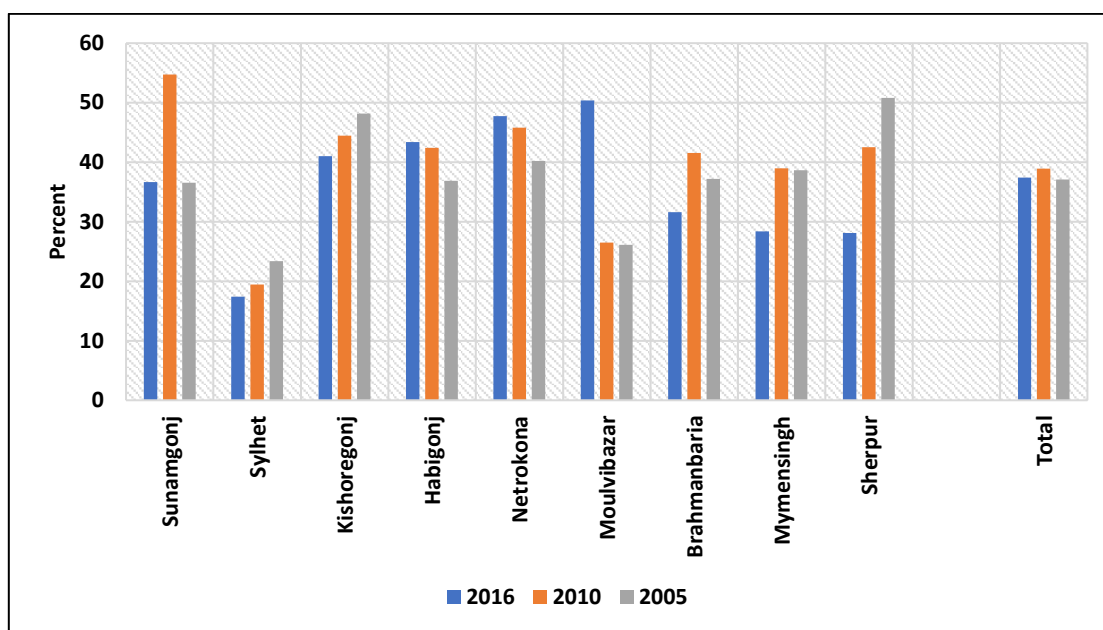
Figure 2.6: Proportion of People Employed in the Industrial Sector
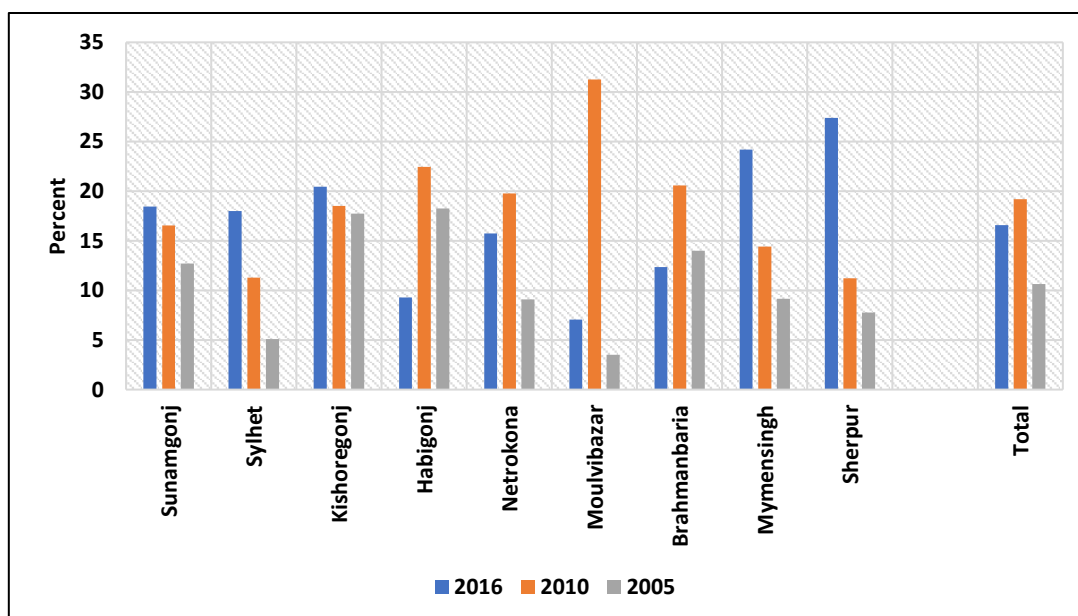
Figure 2.7 Proportion of People Employed in the Services Sector

In terms of the major fields of employment in the Meghna basin, Figure 2.8 shows more or less the same share of people claiming the agricultural sector to be their major field of employment, with a slight but steady rise from 39.04 percent in 2005 to 41.02 percent in 2016 in the overall region. Similarly, no significant changes in the proportion of people who consider the non-agricultural sector to be their major field of employment are reported in Figure 2.9 as only a slight but steady fall can be witnessed from 2005 to 2016.

Figure 2.8: Proportion of People according to their Major Field of Employment - Agriculture
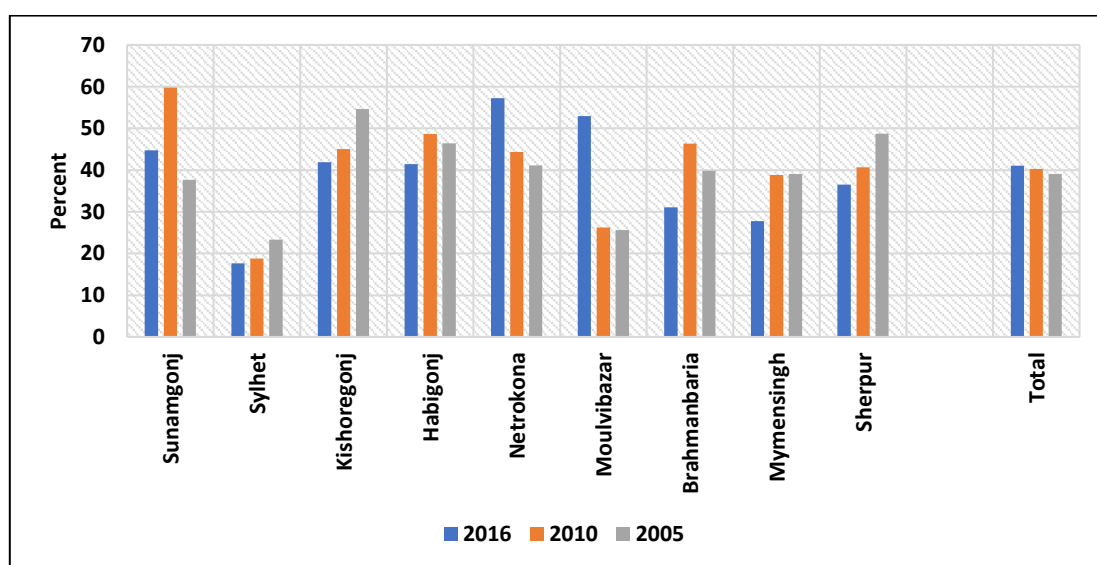
Figure 2.9: Proportion of People according to their Major Field of Employment – Non-Agriculture
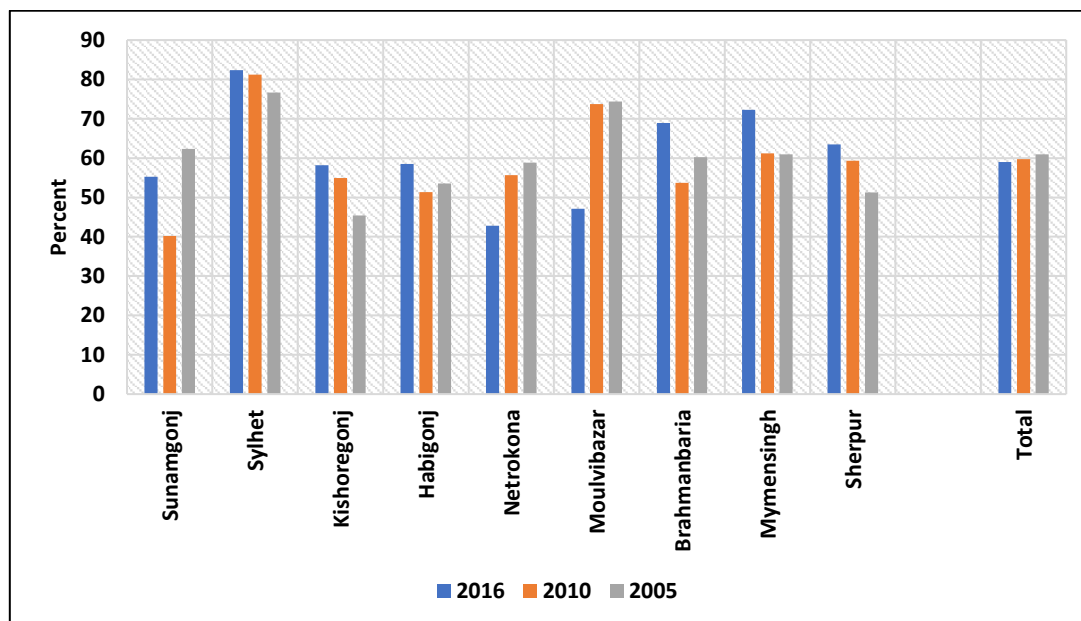
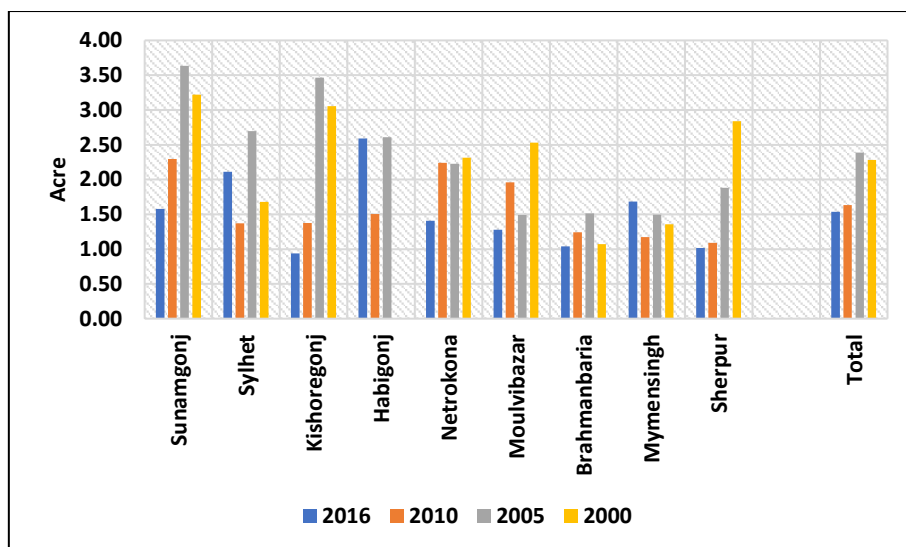

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 2.3 outlines the proportion of people across the Meghna basin districts by their employment status in the agricultural sector from 2005 to 2016 in the last twelve months from the day of the interview. In 2016 the lion's share of the employment status was captured by the employee category with 36.21 percent, with the day laborer category coming in a close second with 34.33 percent, followed by self-employed, 28.31 percent, and employer, 1.15 percent, categories. From the figure it is evident that the share of the self-employed in the sector has fallen significantly in the entire time period from 44.68 percent in 2005 to 28.31 percent in 2016, and that the share of the employers has been significantly low in all three time periods in the region. Sylhet and Sherpur have witnessed a rise in the share of day laborers between 2005 and 2016. The share of the self-employed has noticeably declined from 2005 to 2016 in Brahmanbaria, Mymensingh and Sherpur. Furthermore, Brahmanbaria, Sunamganj, Mymensingh and Sherpur have all seen a rise in the share of employees for the said time period, with only Sylhet experiencing a fall.

Table 2.3: Percent of People by Employment Status across the Meghna Basin Districts

Employment Status	Day Laborer			Self-employed		
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2016	2010**	2005**
Brahmanbaria	32.81	37.67	29.84	21.82	29.45	41.13
Habigonj	29.67	37.86	11.11	34.92	31.07	51.85
Kishoregonj	29.65	41.57	10.2	33.33	32.58	55.1
Moulvibazar	45.77	56.31	25.68	26.53	25.24	38.51
Mymensingh	25.97	28.61	12.34	19.19	26.47	46.84
Netrokona	11.72	26.97	11.38	35.16	33.55	48.78
Sherpur	38.4	37.8	24.49	24.33	28.35	60.2
Sunamgonj	38.5	31.01	38.92	27.86	39.87	35.33
Sylhet	45.24	28.57	27.15	26.37	40.93	39.07
Total*	**34.33**	**37.54**	**21.82**	**28.31**	**32.16**	**44.68**

| Employment Status	Employer			Employee		
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2016	2010**	2005**
Brahmanbaria	0.78	0.68	0.81	44.58	32.19	28.23
Habigonj	0.00	-	-	35.41	31.07	37.04
Kishoregonj	0.7	-	-	36.32	25.84	34.69
Moulvibazar	5.4	-	0.68	22.3	18.45	35.14
Mymensingh	0.14	-	-	54.69	44.92	40.82
Netrokona	1.75	-	-	51.37	39.47	39.84
Sherpur	0.38	0.79	-	36.88	33.07	15.31
Sunamgonj	0.47	-	-	33.18	29.11	25.75
Sylhet	0.86	-	1.32	27.52	30.5	32.45
Total*	**1.15**	**0.07**	**0.32**	**36.21**	**30.23**	**33.17**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

2.5   Age Distribution

The age distribution between the Meghna and Non-Meghna regions of Bangladesh in 2016 can be seen from the population pyramid in Figure 2.10. Both regions reflect a similar age structure. People of ages between 5 years to 14 years contribute to the largest share in both the regions, 24.67 percent in the Meghna region and 21.60 percent in the Non-Meghna region, whereas people of ages 65 years and above account for the lowest share in both the regions, 4.82 percent in the Meghna region and 5.29 percent in the Non-Meghna region. A detailed change in the age structure from 2000 to 2016 is available in the appendix.

Figure 2.10: Age Distribution between the Meghna and Non-Meghna Regions, 2016
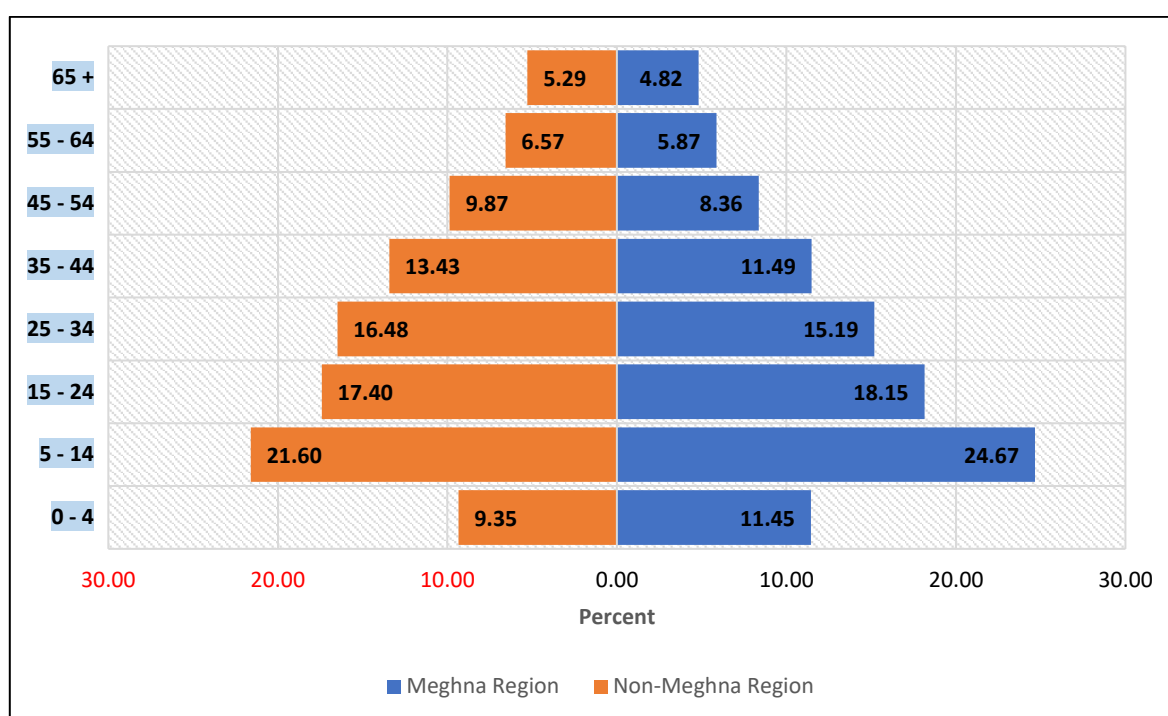
2.6 Age at First Marriage

Figure 2.11 and Figure 2.12 show the average age of marriage in 2016 for males and females, respectively, during their first marriage. The average age during their first marriage for males in the Meghna region is, approximately 24.77 years with the lowest being in Sherpur at about 22.96 years and the highest being in Sunamganj at about 26.23 years. In all the districts of the Meghna region, on average males were above the legal age, 21 years, for marriage in Bangladesh. Unfortunately, this cannot be said for the females in the region. On average, females were approximately 17.46 years during their first marriage in the region, with the lowest being at Sherpur at approximately 16.18 years and the highest being at Sunamgonj at around 18.43 years. In all the districts of the Meghna region, with the exception of Sunamgonj and Sylhet, females were below the legal age of 18 years in Bangladesh during their first marriage. This could be due to the fact that under the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017, girls can get married at ages below 18 years under special circumstances with parental consent.

Figure 2.11: Average Age at First Marriage, 2016 - Male
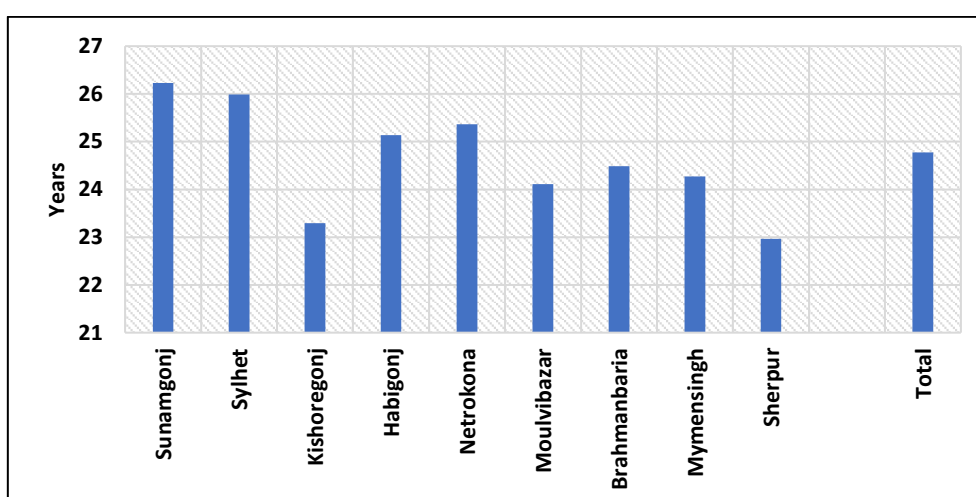
Figure 2.12: Average Age at First Marriage, 2016 - Female
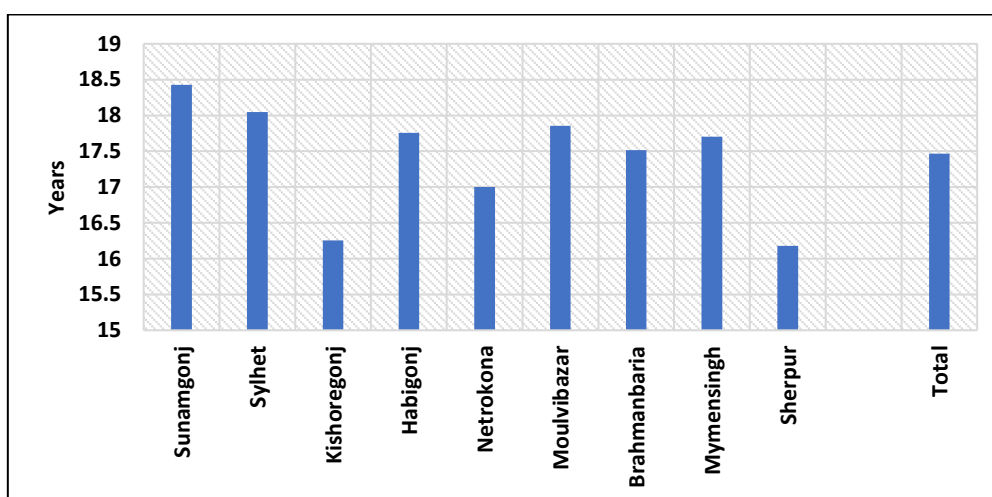
3   Basic Needs Indicators

Housing structure is one of the key indicators of living standard. In the Household Income and Expenditure (HIES) survey, the place of residence of the household head is considered along with other indicators of basic needs, such as toilet facility, sources of water, arsenic contamination in water, electricity facility and internet access as measures of the standard of living.

3.1   Housing Structure

The data shows that 89.21 percent of household heads in the Meghna basin live in houses with tin roof which is higher than the national average (84.29 percent) according to the final 2016 HIES report. But 6.78 percent houses use RCC as roof material which is lower than the national

average (9.07 percent). Tin is preferred over RCC as a roof material, clearly indicated by Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 across the Meghna basin.

Figure 3.1Figure 3.1 shows changes in the roof material of houses in the Meghna basin from 2000 to 2016. It shows that use of tin as a material of roof has increased over the years in Meghna basin. Tin is used widely in building houses in Habigonj, Kishoregonj, Mymensingh and Sherpur districts, notably. Figure 3.2**Source**: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Figure 3.2 portrays higher percentages of houses in Sylhet and Sunamgonj are built using RCC as a roof material. The use of RCC as a roof material also shows increasing trend from 2000 to 2016.

Figure 3.1: Percent of Households with Tin Roof
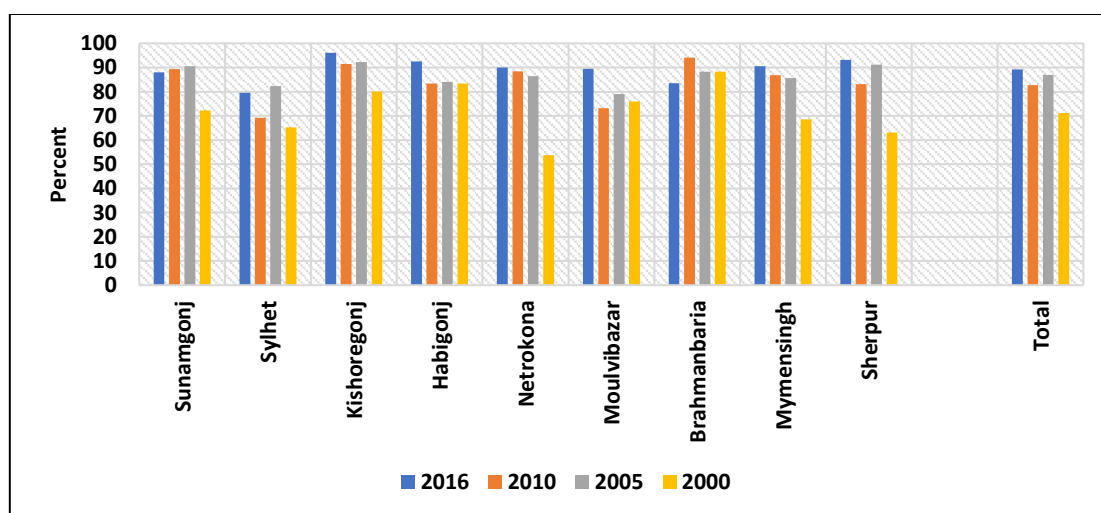
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Figure 3.2: Percent of household with RCC roof
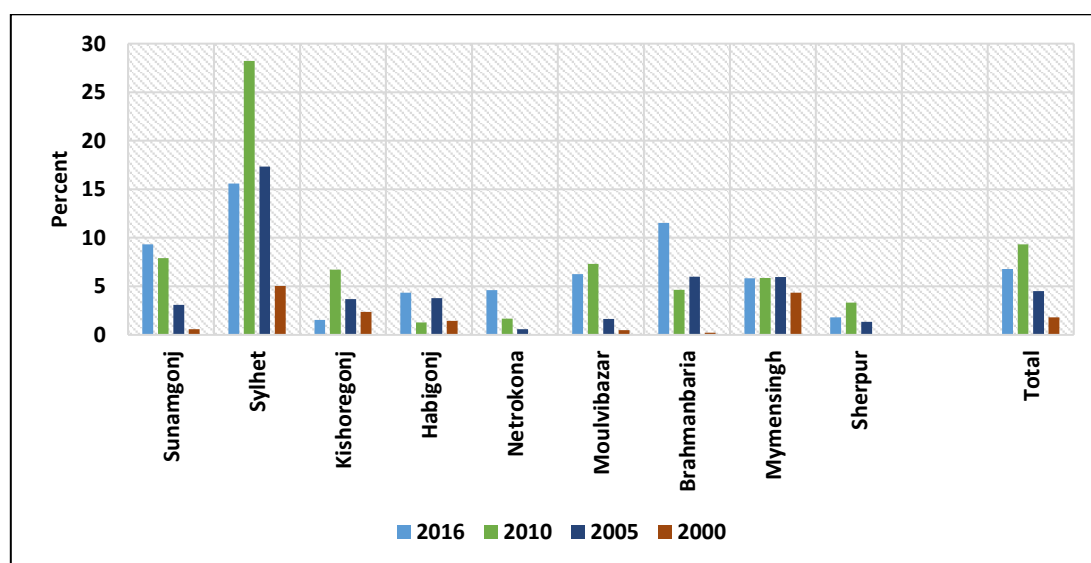
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

3.2 Access to Toilet Facilities

Households' access to different types of toilet facilities across the Meghna basin is reported in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4. In 2016, 20.15 percent households in the Meghna basin report to have access sanitary latrine which is lower than the national average (25.61 percent). However, the year wise trend shows a positive progress towards the overall living standard as the access to sanitary latrine has increased. Average use of pit latrine (17.6 percent) has decreased over the years and is almost similar to the national average.

Over the years, it is observed that households in haor districts across the Meghna basin are increasingly switching to sanitary latrines (24.2 percent in Sunamgonj, 2016) instead of pit latrines (7.4 percent in Sunamgonj, 2016). The highest percentage of sanitary latrines is found in Brahmanbaria (43.2 percent) followed by Sylhet (37.6 percent) and Mymensingh (25.6 percent) in 2016. On the other hand, a high 42.7 percent households are reported to use pit latrine in Kishoregonj, followed by Sherpur (27.8 percent) and Brahmanbaria (25.8 percent).

Figure 3.3: Type of Toilet Facility - Sanitary Latrine
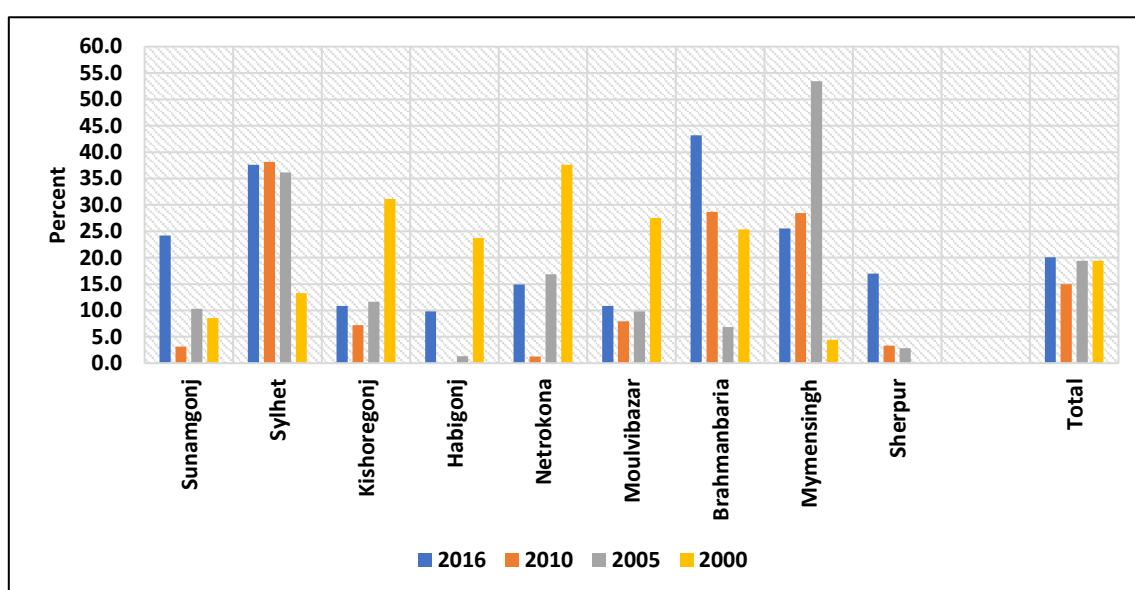
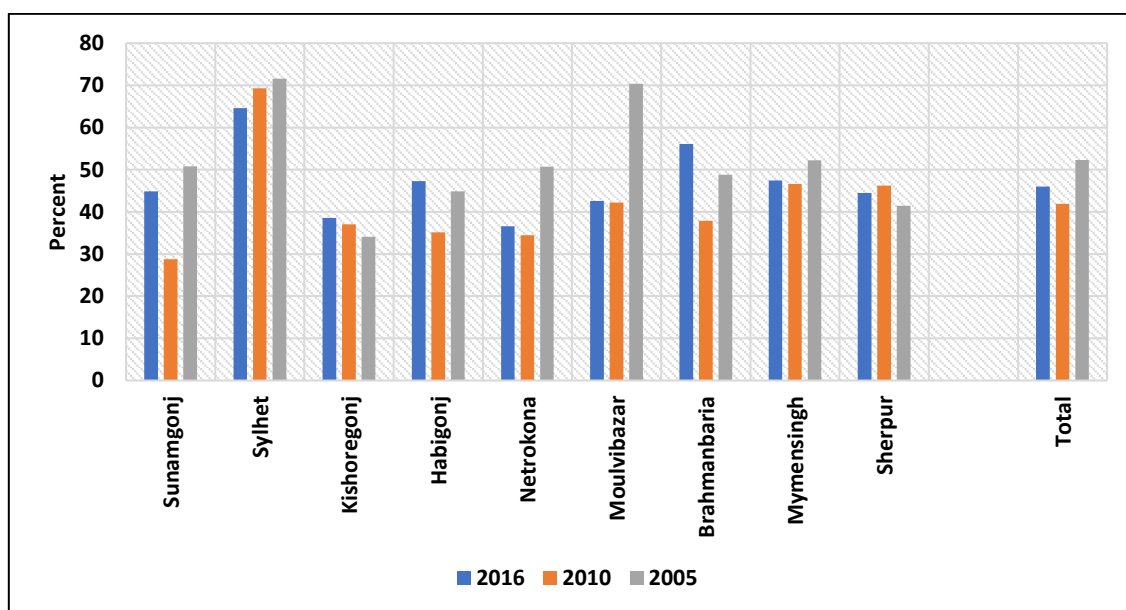**Source:** HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

**Figure 3.4: Type of Toilet Facility - Pit Latrine**
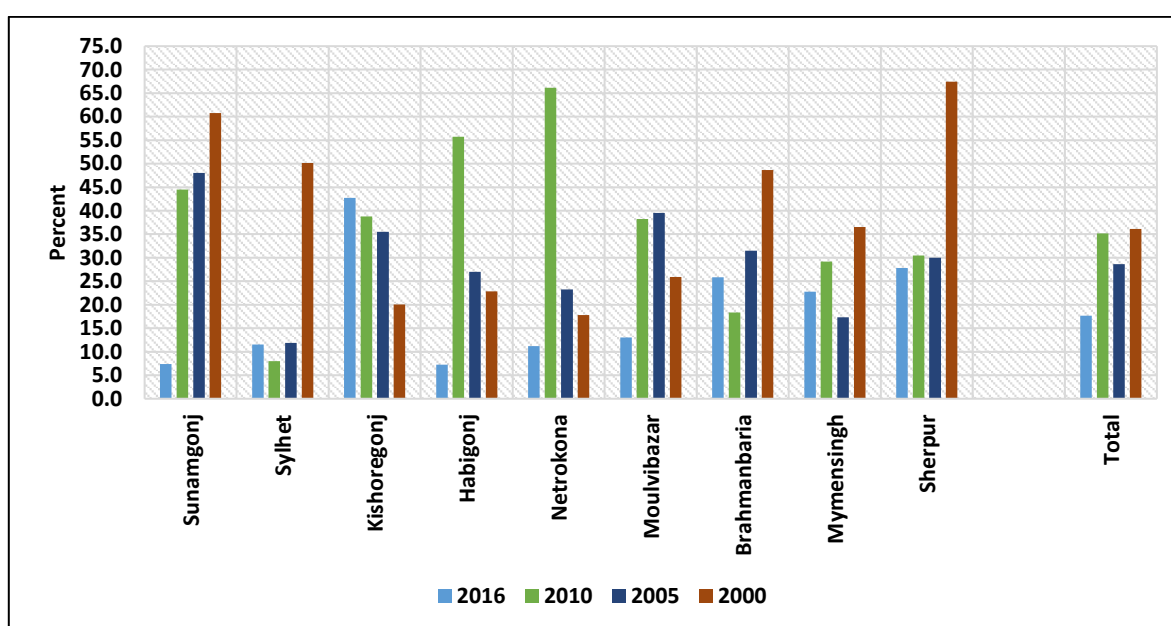
If we look at the year wise trend, the use of sanitary latrine in 2000 was 19.4 percent in the Meghna basin. The use of sanitary latrine in households has consistently increased over the years up to 2016. The use of pit latrine has consistently decreased from 36.1 percent in 2000 to 28.6 percent in 2005 but has increased in 2010 before falling again in 2016 (20.1 percent).

3.3 Sources of Water for Uses Other than Drinking

Figure 3.5 and Figure 3.6 provide the distribution of households by the source of water other than drinking from the year 2000 to 2016. In 2016, about 60.85 percent of households have used tube well as a source of water which is slightly higher than the 2010 average but significantly lower than the 2005 average. Using water from pond/river is still prevalent across the Meghna basin, however, the usage has decreased by 16.6 percentage points in 2016 concerning 2000, and remain almost similar throughout the years 2010 and 2005.

Variation in access to water sources is observed in predominantly haor/wetland districts. The households that use pond/river water is relatively high in haor districts than the households who use tube well water. This is because the haor districts lack basic water supply services. Usually, the haor area is flooded from May to October. Most of the tube wells are submerged during monsoon and flood periods. Specifically, in Sunamgonj, 53.01 percent of households use pond/river water compared to 41.72 percent of households who use tube-well water in 2016.

Figure 3.5: Source of Water for Uses other than Drinking - Tube-well
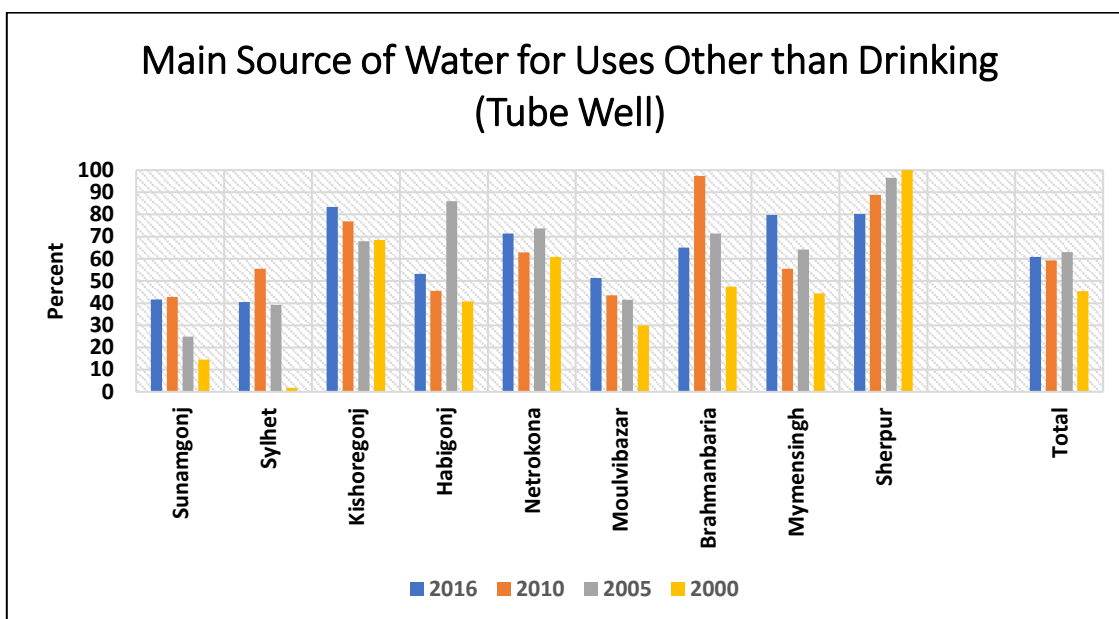
Main Source of Water for Uses Other than Drinking (Tube Well)

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Figure 3.6: Source of Water for uses other than Drinking - Pond/River
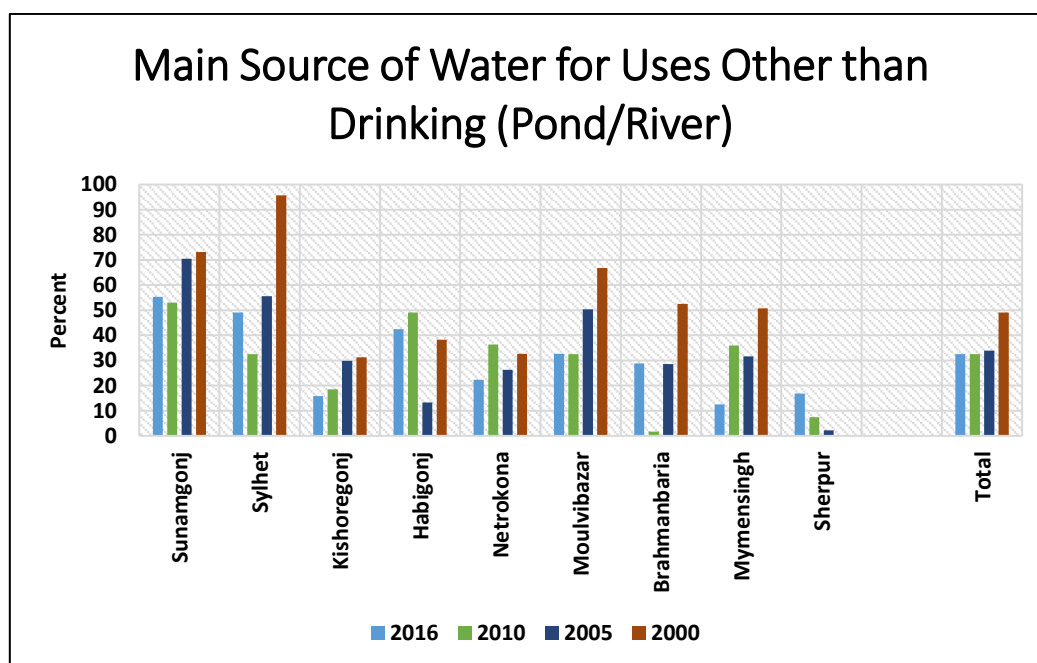
Main Source of Water for Uses Other than Drinking (Pond/River)

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Some variations are noticed across the Meghna basin districts as well. The use of tube well water is reported to be the highest 83.45 percent of households in Kishoregonj, followed by

Sherpur (80.25 percent) and Mymensingh (79.72 percent). On the other hand, the highest 55.35 percent of households in Sunamgonj use pond/river water followed by Sylhet (49.02 percent) and Habigonj (42.43 percent) in 2016.

It is also observed that the use of tube well water is increasing over the years from 2000 to 2016. The use of tube well as a source of water has increased from 45.44 percent in 2000 to 60.85 percent in 2016 in the Meghna basin. However, the use of pond/river water does not seem to fluctuate much, the usage has decreased from 49.12 percent in 2000 to 33.92 percent in 2005 and has been remaining almost the same in years 2010 and 2016.

3.4   Access to Amenity Services at Home

The distribution of households in the Meghna basin with access to electricity is presented in the Figure 3.7. It is observed that in 2016, 74 percent of households' report having access to electricity in 2016 which is lower than the national average (75.92 percent). However, it is much higher than that was in 2010 (52 percent), 2005 (31 percent) and 2000 (21 percent) in the Meghna basin.

There exist some variations among districts across the Meghna basin. The highest 96 percent of households in Brahmanbaria have access to electricity whereas only 52 percent of households enjoy this facility in Netrokona.

Figure 3.7: Households with Electricity Connection
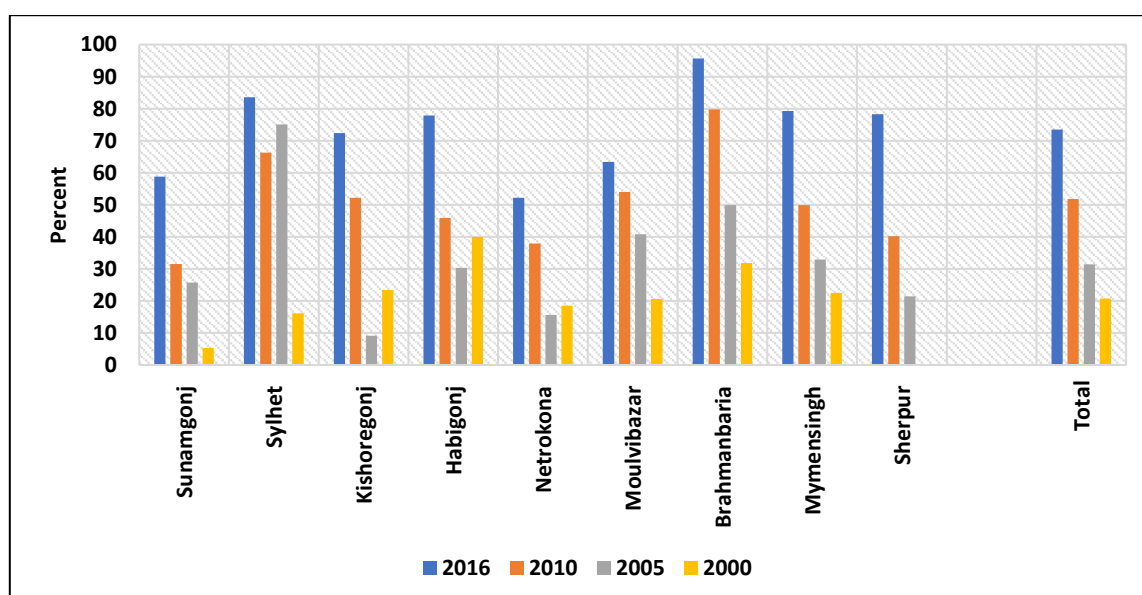
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

As the natural characteristics of the haor districts and its remoteness make it too costly to undertake the expansion of grid lines over the watery areas, the access to electricity by

households is comparatively lower in those districts. From the data, it is evident that the districts with most wetlands/haor areas are lagging in that basic need indicator than the average of the Meghna region. The only exceptions are Sylhet and Habigonj. The households in Netrokona, Sunamgonj and Kishoregonj have less access to electricity compared to the average households of the entire Meghna basin.

In 2016, 53.27 percent individuals own a mobile phone in the Meghna basin, among them 98.50 percent use mobile for communication. In 2016, 53.27 percent individuals own a mobile phone in the Meghna basin according to Table 3.1, among them 98.50 percent use mobile for communication. The highest 67.92 percent of individuals use mobile in Brahmanbaria and the lowest is 47.16 percent in Sunamgonj.

Table 3.1: Percent of People Owning a Mobile Phone across the Meghna Basin Districts in 2016

District	Percent
Brahmanbaria	67.92
Habigonj	50.45
Kishoregonj	53.44
Moulvibazar	49.66
Mymensingh	61.94
Netrokona	54.3
Sherpur	51.24
Sunamgonj	47.16
Sylhet	56.69
Total*	**53.27**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.

In case of access to internet, only 6.8 percent households enjoy this facility in the Meghna region in 2016, the highest being the households in Brahmanbaria (21.9 percent) and the lowest being the households in Netrokona (1.4 percent). However, households with access to internet has increased drastically from year 2010 (1.6 percent) to year 2016 (6.8 percent). The relevant table with the data can be found in the appendix.

There exists wide variation among districts of the Meghna basin concerning arsenic contamination in water as seen in Figure 3.8. In 2016, 44.50 percent of households have been tested for arsenic which is higher than the national average (40.87 percent). The arsenic test has decreased over the years from 2005 to 2016 in the Meghna basin, though. The highest 69 percent of households in Sherpur have been tested for arsenic. The lowest households tested for arsenic in the Meghna basin is Habigonj, only 7.6 percent.

Figure 3.8: Households with Tube wells Tested for Arsenic
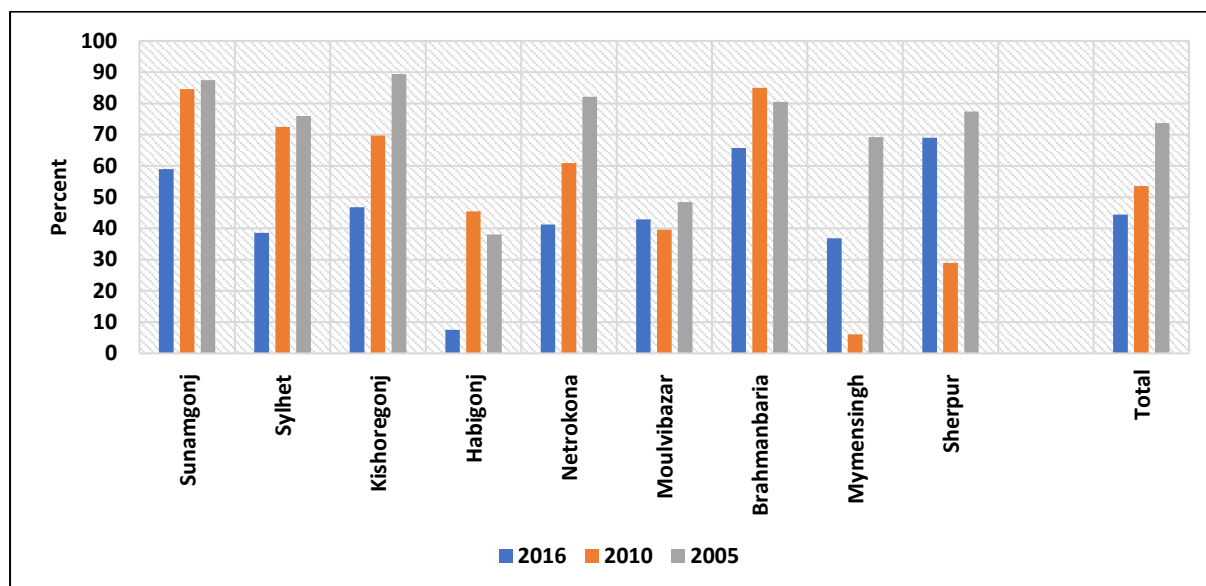
Moreover, our preliminary analysis of the data suggests that between the Meghna and Non-Meghna regions, the percentage of arsenic tested households is higher in the Non-Meghna region in 2016.

4 Incomes and Assets

This section provides an overview of the households in the Meghna basin districts by reporting data on their sources of income beyond employment, which include changes in purchases and ownership of different kinds of assets, and sale of owned assets. This can shed light on the diverseness of the households' wealth and their dependency on said wealth categories. Furthermore, incomes from both domestic and foreign remittances are also outlined in this section. The influx of remittances from overseas is considered as one of the key drivers, among others, of Bangladesh's growth as foreign remittances have helped many low-income families in maintaining a decent standard of living while serving as a source of capital for many small and micro businesses.

4.1 Income from Various Sources

Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 show the average income received by households between 2000 and 2016 from sources such as rent from land, rent from other properties, remittance from within the country and overseas, in the past twelve months. The data depict no specific trend across the overall Meghna region within the time period with rises in some years whereas falls in other. Mymensingh is the only district in the region experiencing increasing incomes from all

four sources from 2000 to 2016, whereas the average income from rent from other properties and foreign remittance have improved for the households in Sunamganj for the same time period. The households in Brahmanbaria have experienced significant rises in income from rent from other properties from a meager 4200 BDT in 2000 to approximately 75,816 BDT in 2016, whereas it was a similar case for Moulvibazar and Netrokona for incomes from rented land. The residents of Habigonj experienced a rise in their average annual incomes from foreign remittance from 2000 to 2016.

It is clear that except for Mymensingh, most of the districts are experiencing rising average annual income from at least one of the sources are located in the haor regions. This trend is hopeful as the haor regions are flood prone areas and the economic wellbeing of its residents are vulnerable to climatic shocks. Furthermore, average incomes from foreign remittance for almost all years is significantly higher than the rest of the sources of income, this implies a heavy dependency of the households in the Meghna basin on foreign migration. This comes as no shock as a great deal of importance is placed on the role that foreign remittances in helping households in developing countries like Bangladesh to cushion their consumption, income and savings to overcome climate, political and economic shocks. Easing regulatory bottlenecks and reducing transaction costs has been outlined has important agendas in Bangladesh's Seventh Five Year Plan, FY2015-FY2020, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Table 4.1: Average Annual Income from Rent across the Meghna Basin Region (in BDT)

Source of Income	Rented Land				Rent from Other Properties			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	32510.88	13705.24	7819.12	15706.94	75816.00	31734.29	20933.33	4200.00
Habigonj	22476.81	36893.07	23314.17	179700.0	49326.14	9100.00	10400.00	74000.00
Kishoregonj	15778.58	19729.24	10628.08	11045.84	32921.57	9410.98	17280.00	11904.76
Moulvibazar	71425.03	18918.31	7171.15	9445.52	49650.25	33632.17	33962.50	22861.54
Mymensingh	26157.61	22835.87	10348.11	9177.67	53963.70	48789.89	20400.00	8722.22
Netrokona	30886.51	17040.95	13420.47	11903.03	37781.82	43435.77	-	22800.00
Sherpur	32669.14	33047.73	8751.02	14846.77	95200.31	7896.18	-	14550.00
Sunamgonj	20730.00	30586.24	11730.19	13927.00	69500.00	41707.69	18146.25	11250.00
Sylhet	15473.27	21151.46	17698.08	8969.68	56875.13	30000.00	49766.67	11243.79
Total*	**29109.94**	**23554.30**	**11765.85**	**29112.55**	**52737.38**	**22836.85**	**26935.13**	**18240.73**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.
**2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 4.2: Average Annual Income from Remittance across the Meghna Basin Region (in BDT)

Source of Income	In-country Remittance				Foreign Remittance			

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	15083.85	28141.16	12090.65	13514.46	70349.46	170684.40	91563.91	39659.69
Habigonj	19637.22	12838.94	22598.36	12681.48	113981.30	105912.60	90166.67	11161.29
Kishoregonj	17381.58	20636.14	5883.66	3656.94	69005.36	92965.17	44647.06	13842.11
Moulvibazar	9715.96	18913.46	51200.00	7293.43	122858.20	122690.70	105210.50	60797.75
Mymensingh	12564.94	12030.35	10532.44	9474.60	143466.70	92567.08	75864.79	29071.43
Netrokona	27496.22	11198.70	21469.23	2243.40	52130.43	-	20000.00	7410.26
Sherpur	28595.10	20261.18	10000.00	9896.70	28314.86	109295.50	34307.69	11846.15
Sunamgonj	23375.00	38571.88	6475.92	5147.28	139029.70	117962.00	59777.78	13636.73
Sylhet	28277.92	32309.30	15975.00	10140.78	150572.10	189120.50	172891.70	49095.52
Total*	**19216.57**	**20092.02**	**16271.52**	**7565.13**	**115093.50**	**139853.10**	**116446.10**	**32842.88**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.
**2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

4.2 Asset Ownership

Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3 shed light on the changes in purchasing behavior of the households in the Meghna region with regards to assets in the past twelve months. In all cases we can see that there has been a visible fall in the share of households purchasing such assets from 2005 to 2010. However, there has been a slight improvement in the proportion of households purchasing flat or house and purchasing other assets, from 2010 to 2016. Other assets mainly include stocks, bonds, other financial assets and jewelry. There is a visible downward trend when it comes to the share of households purchasing land or property in the Meghna region as it fell consecutively from 4.06 percent in 2005 to 1.67 percent in 2010 to 1.62 percent in 2016 in the region. This doesn't come as a surprise given that Bangladesh is a densely populated nation with ever rising land prices making the management of land constraint as one of the agendas of the nation's Seventh Five Year Plan for FY2016 - FY2020.

In general households in the Meghna region districts are not extensively engaged in the purchases of assets as the proportion of households purchasing each of these assets is quite low throughout the years. It is also hard to establish a specific pattern when it comes to share of households that are involved in the purchases of assets within the specific districts due to the HIES data in 2005 and 2010 not being representative at the district level, rendering a great amount of missing observations.

Figure 4.1: Purchase of Land or Property by Households
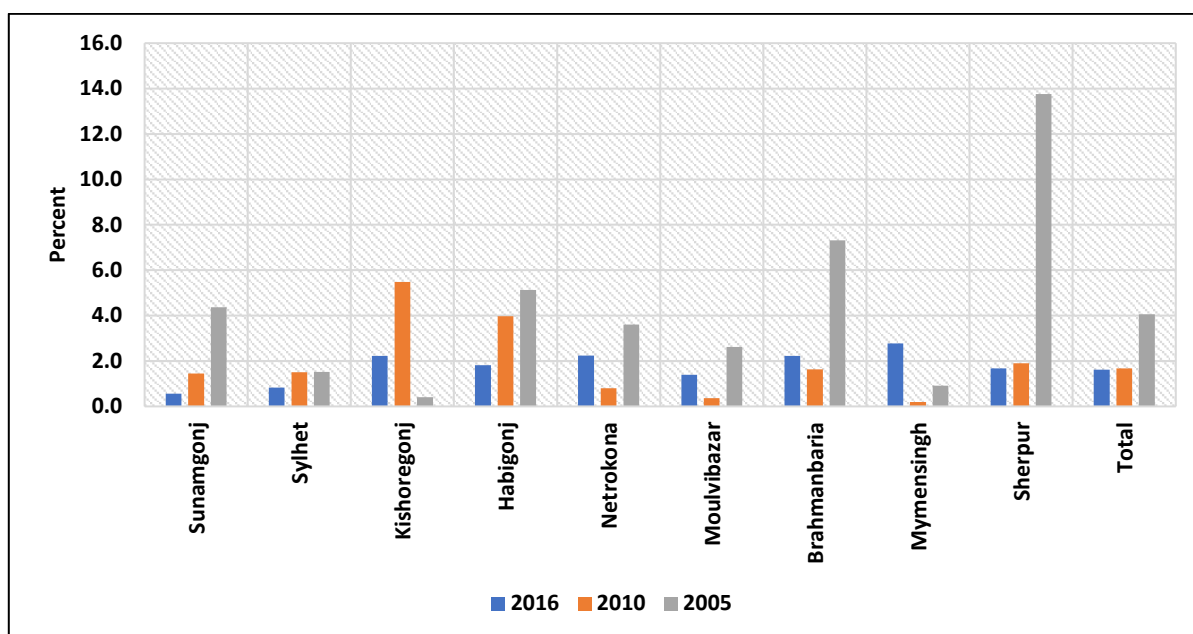
Figure 4.2: Purchase of Flat or House by Households
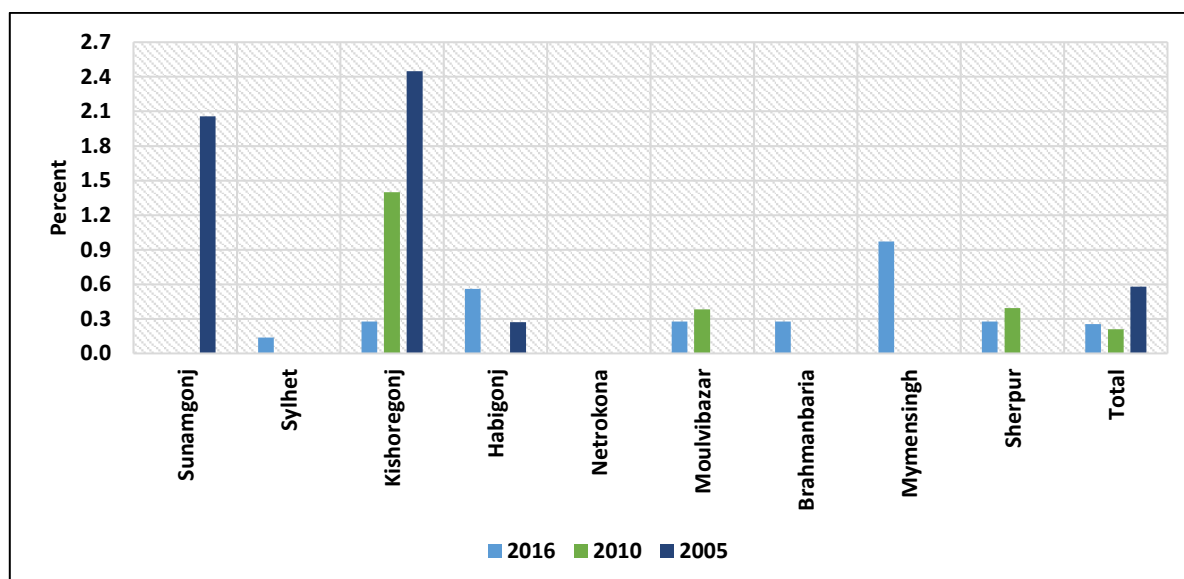
Figure 4.3: Purchase of Other Assets by Households
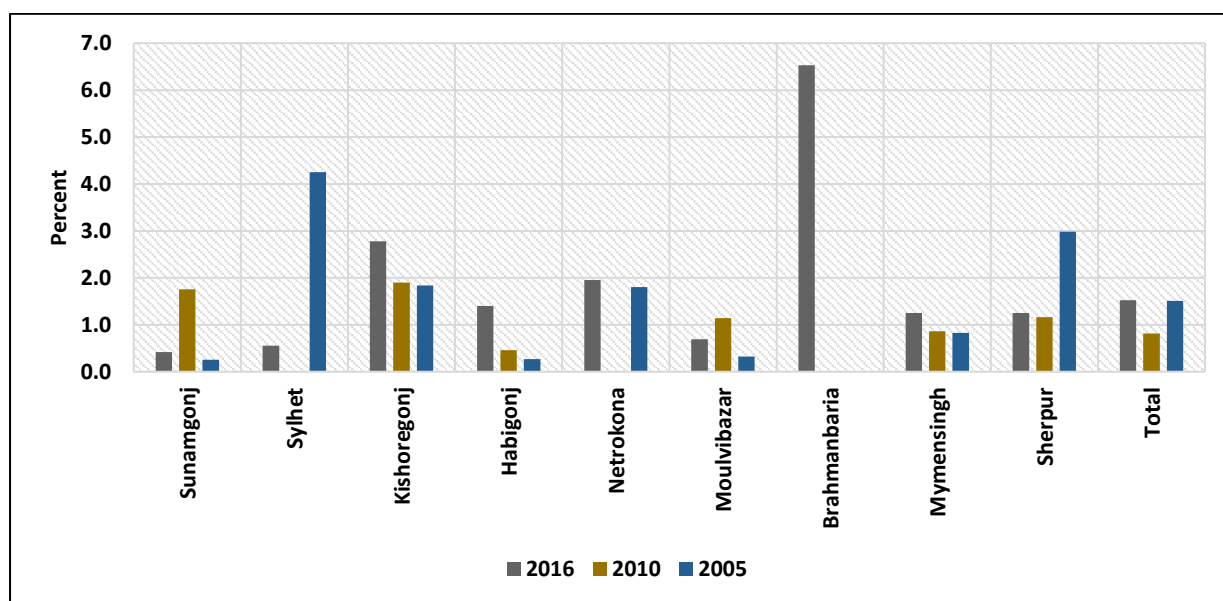
In Figure 4.4 we can see the changes in the ownership of other assets such as stocks, bonds, other financial assets, jewelry, etc. for households in the Meghna basin within the past twelve months. The share of households currently owning such assets in the region fell about 12 percent points from 2005 to 2010 while experiencing a rise of only about 1 percent points in 2016. The districts of Moulvibazar and Netrokona have experienced consecutive declines in the share of households owning such assets whereas, only Brahmanbaria has enjoyed significant and continuous rise in the share of households possessing such assets as the proportion rose almost seven folds from 7.10 percent in 2005 to 47.78 percent in 2016.

Figure 4.4: Ownership of Other Assets by Households
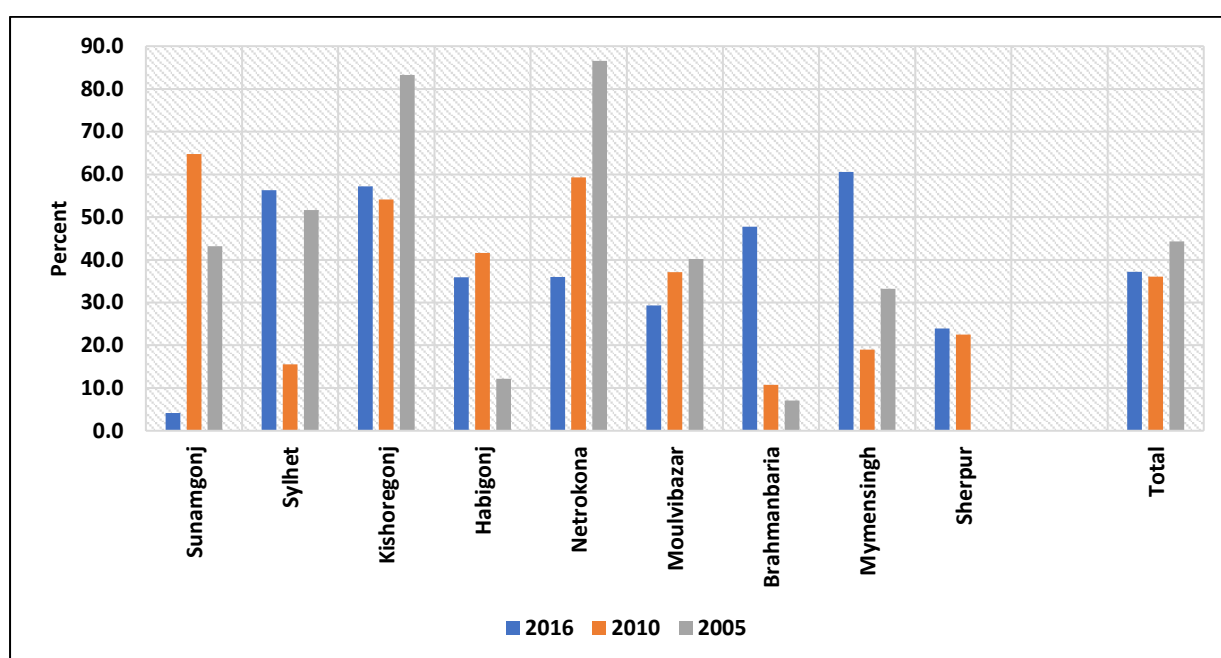
Little to no variation can be seen when it comes to sales of assets by households in the Meghna region versus households in the Non-Meghna region. According to Figure 4.5, in both the Meghna and Non-Meghna regions the share of households selling assets in the last twelve months rose from 2000 to 2005, ultimately falling consistently from 2005 to 2016. The same trend can be witnessed nationwide as well.

Figure 4.5: Sale of Assets by Households between the Meghna and Non-Meghna Regions
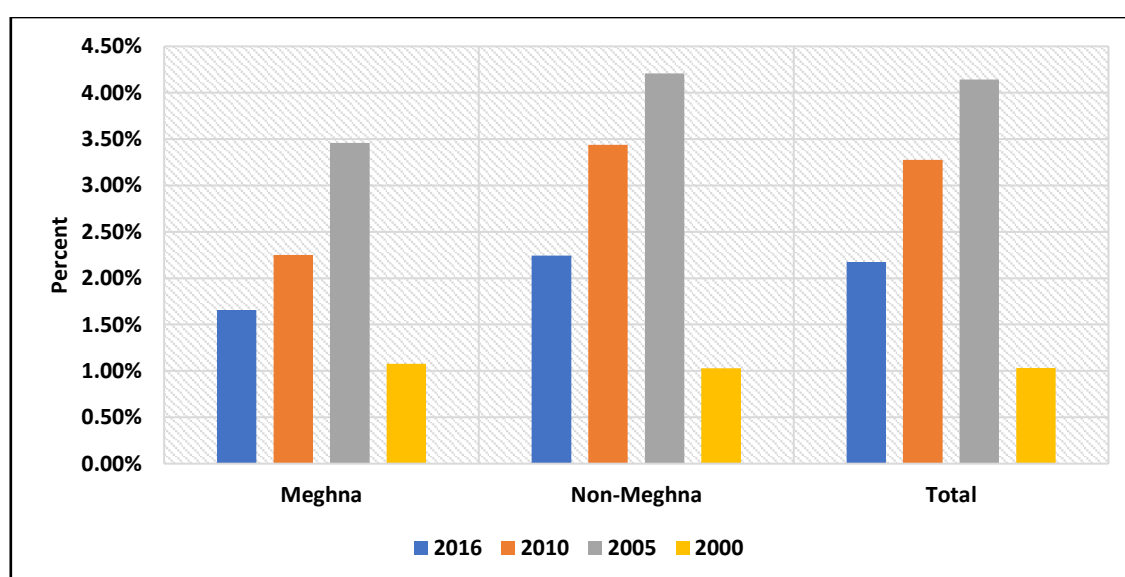
5 Education

Education is considered as one of the basic human needs. It has direct consequences on the overall welfare of individuals as well as society. This chapter deals with educational attainment, level of education, stipend, and educational expenses.

5.1 Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of the population 5 years and above in the Meghna region is presented in Table 5.1. It is observed that in 2016, in the Meghna region, 81.64 percent of individuals have completed school, 10.96 percent of individuals have completed college. Only 2 percent of individuals get the chance to study at any university. The madrasa system consists of a 4.61 percent population.

The educational attainment among the population 5 years and above varies over the years. The population who completed school has decreased from 2010 (84.83 percent) and 2005 (83 percent). However, percentage of individuals attending college, university, and Madrasa have increased over time.

Educational attainment by individuals at the school level exhibit similar patterns among the Meghna basin districts in 2016. However, at the college level, 16.98 percent of individuals in Mymensingh have attained that level. On the other hand, only 6.40 percent of individuals have attained the college level in Sunamgonj. A highest of 7.48 percent of individuals went to University in Sherpur, the lowest 0.48 percent of individuals enjoy this privilege in Kishoregonj.

Table 5.1: Percent of People by their Last Educational Attainment Across the Meghna Basin Districts

District	School			College		
	2016	**2010****	**2005****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****
Brahmanbaria	80.66	94.91	88.50	11.23	4.63	11.00
Habigonj	82.5	94.36	80.33	12.00	3.59	18.58
Kishoregonj	88.52	80.37	73.38	8.10	15.07	24.46
Moulvibazar	86.59	84.70	88.36	7.05	12.69	11.64
Mymensingh	77.78	75.53	88.22	16.98	20.85	9.21
Netrokona	78.24	79.59	74.01	15.54	15.31	22.60
Sherpur	73.53	69.83	73.33	14.82	14.66	13.33
Sunamgonj	84.05	84.93	96.65	6.40	10.29	1.68
Sylhet	77.48	92.43	77.92	12.05	2.25	17.50
Total*	**81.64**	**84.86**	**83.00**	**10.96**	**10.61**	**14.33**

District	University		Madrasa	

	2016	2010**	2005**	2016	2010**	2005**
Brahmanbaria	3.52	-	-	3.13	0.46	0.50
Habigonj	1.12	1.03	1.09	3.87	1.03	-
Kishoregonj	0.48	0.91	2.16	2.70	3.20	-
Moulvibazar	0.68	0.75	-	2.94	0.75	-
Mymensingh	1.36	1.48	2.14	3.16	2.13	0.21
Netrokona	2.14	3.57	2.26	3.64	1.02	1.13
Sherpur	7.48	7.76	-	3.17	5.17	5.00
Sunamgonj	3.06	1.84	-	6.30	2.94	1.12
Sylhet	1.5	-	3.75	8.66	5.32	0.42
Total*	**2.00**	**1.38**	**1.64**	**4.61**	**2.81**	**0.59**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.
**2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

5.2   Current Level of Education

The level of education of the population 5 years and above has been presented in Figure 5.1, Figure 5.2, Figure 5.3 and Figure 5.4. The comparison between the Meghna and Non-Meghna region exhibit some interesting patterns. The primary level education completion among the population aged 5 years and above is 59.08 percent which is higher than the national average (53.32 percent) and also much higher than that of the Non-Meghna region (52.42 percent) in 2016.

Figure 5.1: Percent of Age 5+ Students in the Primary Level
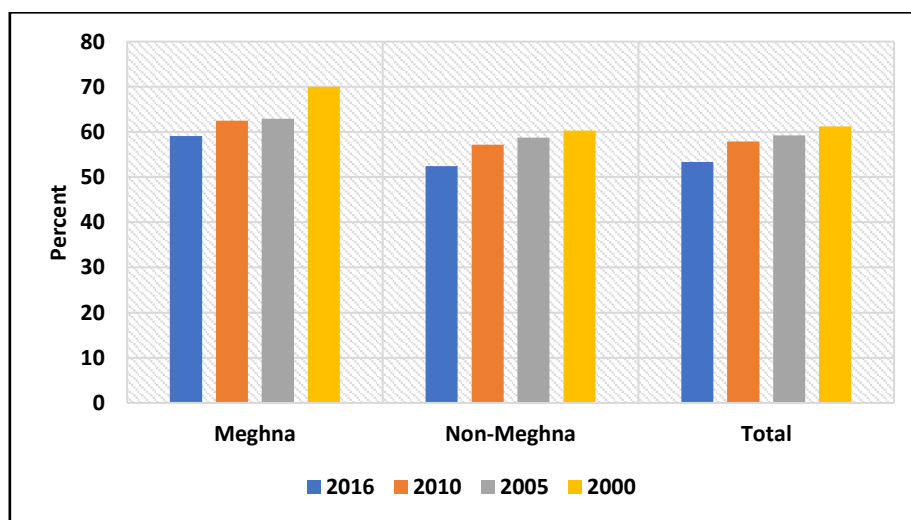
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

In the secondary and higher secondary level, the educational attainment of individuals in the Meghna region is lower than the Non-Meghna region as well as the national average in all years. This also indicates that transition of students from primary school to secondary school in Meghna region is comparatively lower than non-Meghna region. However, it is to be

considered that level of education at the secondary level in the Meghna basin districts have increased over time from 22.92 percent in 2000 to 28.86 percent in 2016. Similar increasing trend can be observed in case of higher secondary education level.

Figure 5.2: Percent of Age 5+ Students in the Secondary Level
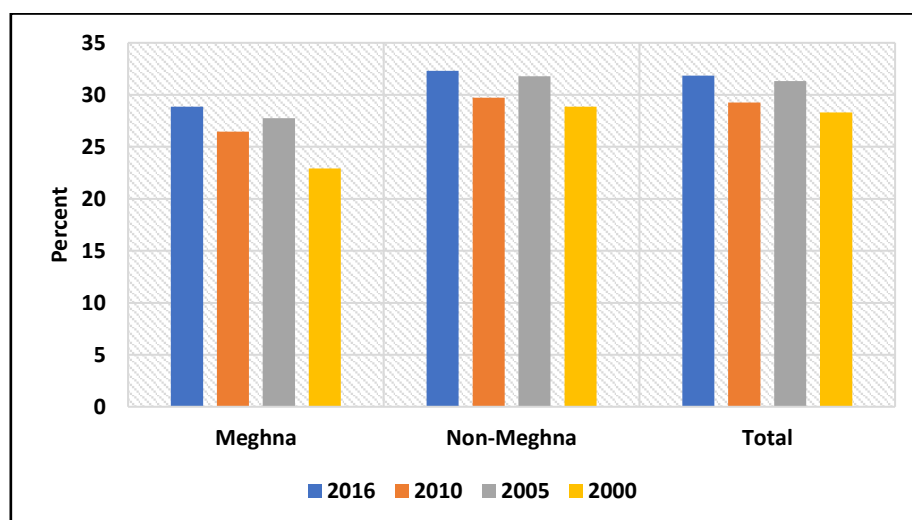
The percentage of students at the higher secondary level in the Meghna basin has increased from 3.58 percent in 2000 to 5.98 percent in 2016. There is clearly an increasing trend over the years. However, Meghna region is still lagging behind the Non-Meghna region.

Figure 5.3: Percent of Age 5+ Students in Higher Secondary Level
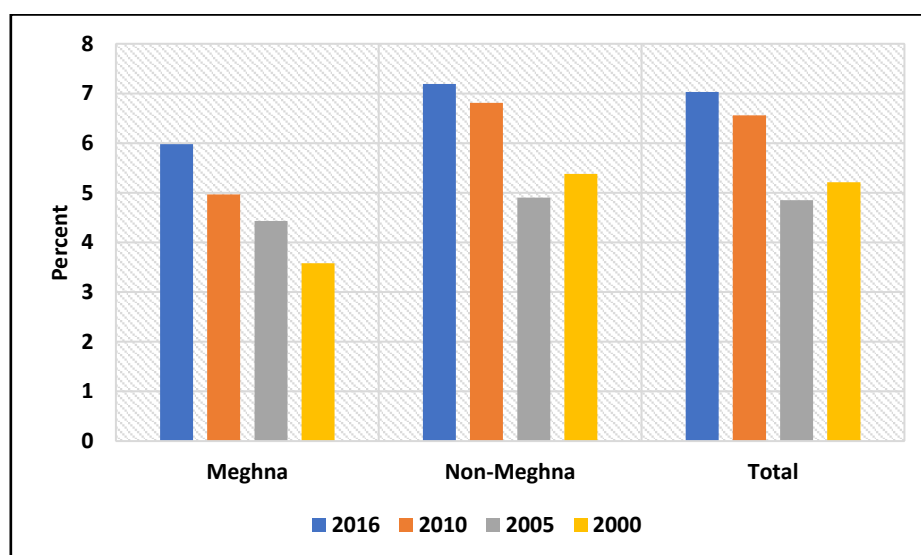
In the technical/vocational category, the data shows an increasing and then decreasing trend when accounted for all the years. There's no major variation between Meghna and non-Meghna region.

Figure 5.4: Percent of Age 5+ Students in the Technical/ Vocational Education
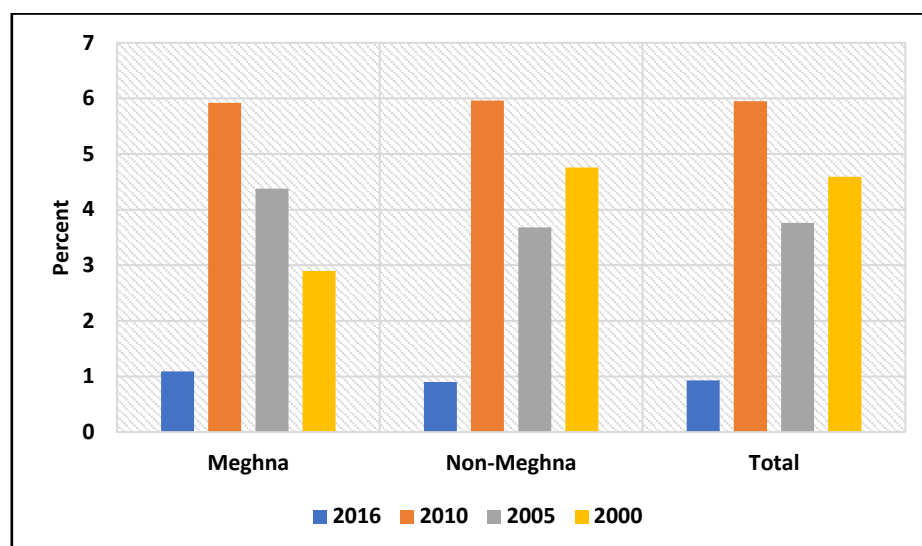
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

At the university level, only 4.99 percent of students in the Meghna region have achieved this in comparison to 7.17 percent of students in the Non-Meghna region, Also, the national average is quite higher (6.88 percent) than the Meghna region. This is consistent with the hypothesis that primary schools are predominant among the educational institutions available in the haor districts. Many parts of the haor region is too remote and therefore beyond the reach of educational facilities. The environmental condition also makes it more difficult to gain access to higher educational institutions. From the data in Figure 5.5, however, it is evident that level of education at the university level is increasing to some extent in the Meghna region consistent with the national level. As in the university level students were 0.72 percent in the national level, 0.73 percent in the non-Meghna region and 0.62 percent in the Meghna region in 2000, but there is an increasing trend over the years from 2000 to 2016.

Figure 5.5: Percent of Age 5+ Students in University between Meghan and Non-Meghna region
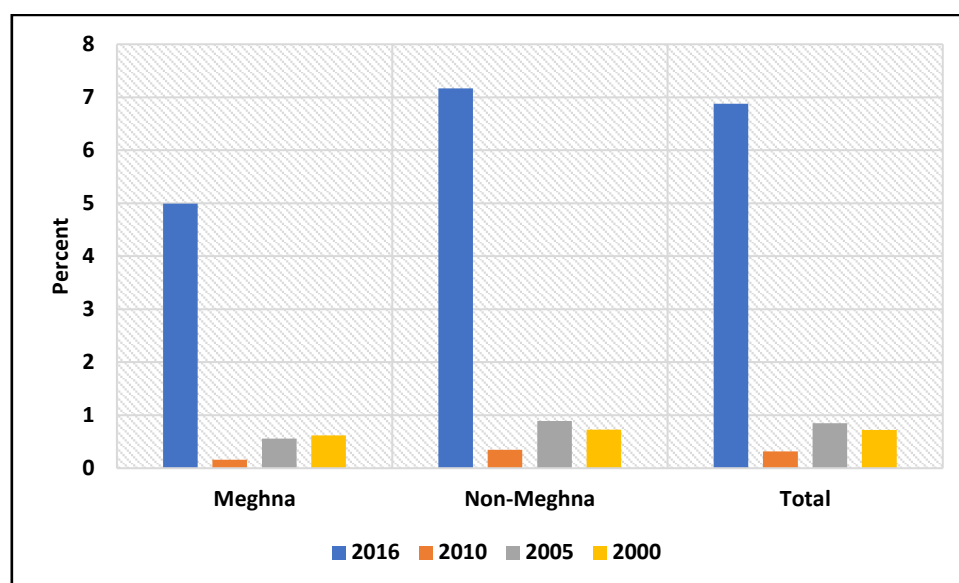
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

5.3 Stipend

The recipients of stipend among female students 5 years and above in the Meghna region are presented in the table. The primary and secondary stipend distribution over the years from 2000 to 2016 shows an increasing trend. 24.3 percent and 17.7 percent of female students are receiving a stipend in 2016 at the primary and secondary levels respectively, according to Table 5.2. This is higher than the rest of the years, the only exception is 29.3 percent of girl students have received a stipend in 2000 which is higher than the stipend received in 2016.

Table 5.2: Percent of Female Students Currently Receiving Stipend across the Meghna Basin (in percentage)

District	2016		2010**		2005**		2000**
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Secondary
Brahmanbaria	23.7	19.5	17.6	13.3	11.3	16.7	20.5
Habigonj	7.5	4.6	25.0	14.7	8.6	12.2	36.8
Kishoregonj	26.9	18.1	7.4	10.4	11.2	7.9	43.8
Moulvibazar	30.1	22.7	13.6	13.9	8.5	10.0	7.7
Mymensingh	27.8	26.7	20.5	26.4	14.4	27.1	34.0
Netrokona	30.4	18.4	27.1	7.7	13.5	22.8	38.5
Sherpur	22.8	26.8	10.4	8.7	14.6	33.3	21.4
Sunamgonj	17.1	22.2	11.4	17.9	9.1	22.9	23.5
Sylhet	30.4	7.2	18.4	4.4	11.5	7.0	31.8
Total*	**24.3**	**17.7**	**16.5**	**12.5**	**11.4**	**17.1**	**29.3**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

It is worth noting here that the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in all the haor district is greater than one indicating that the percentage of female students attending primary school and secondary school is higher than their male counterparts (CEGIS Report, 2012). One of the reasons for such high GPI is that female students receive a stipend in cash or kind, and thus they become more encouraged to attend school. From the data, the districts with the largest haor areas namely, Sunamgonj (17.1 percent in primary and 22.2 percent in secondary), Sylhet (30.4 percent in primary and 17.7 percent in secondary), and Kishoregonj (26.9 percent in primary and 18.1 percent in secondary) are also the ones, where female students are receiving a stipend in 2016.

5.4   Educational Expenses

The average annual schooling expenditure in the Meghna region is 8721.5 taka in 2016 of which the transport cost is 2398.24 taka. As predicted, the expenditure on education has increased over the years from 1350.04 Taka in 2000 to 8721.5 Taka in 2016. The haor districts exhibit lower education expenditure. For example, the average total education expenditure on students is 5810.03 taka in Sunamgonj and 4495.90 taka in Kishoregonj whereas the cost is much higher in Sherpur, 22418.81 taka as reported in Table 5.3. Among the Meghna basin districts, schooling expenditure is highest in Sherpur (22418.81 taka of which transport cost is 1721.05 taka) followed by Brahmanbaria (12091.85 taka of which 2006.50 taka is transport cost) and Mymensingh (11093.31 taka of which transport cost is 1880.82 taka) in 2016. The districts Sherpur, Mymensingh, Brahmanbaria and Sylhet all have education expenditure higher than the total Meghna basin average (8721 taka) in 2016. The other Meghna districts namely Sunamgonj, Kishoregonj, Moulvibazar, Habigonj and Netrokona have education expenditure lower than the total Meghna average.

Table 5.3: Average Annual Schooling Expenditure across the Meghna Basin Districts (in BDT)

	Total cost of Education			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	12091.85	2872.21	3276.64	1758.07
Habigonj	7439.54	3730.64	3299.31	2610.13
Kishoregonj	4495.90	5069.80	3624.66	1229.27
Moulvibazar	7339.87	4749.81	2533.39	1762.04
Mymensingh	11093.31	6005.43	3216.23	1225.15
Netrokona	8266.72	3711.79	3360.45	2206.68
Sherpur	22418.81	7599.10	1735.81	1344.18
Sunamgonj	5810.03	3960.89	2687.36	708.15
Sylhet	8961.65	7636.05	4891.91	713.31
Total*	**8721.5**	**5385.03**	**3350.32**	**1350.04**

	Transport cost			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	2006.50	1668.18	1450	648.57
Habigonj	2282.41	1664.26	210.71	955
Kishoregonj	1466.54	1562.25	740.77	729.17
Moulvibazar	3295.11	2737.67	1157.60	848.57
Mymensingh	1880.82	2194.69	1214.69	1027.22
Netrokona	2324.49	2074.07	1026.05	2114.29
Sherpur	1721.05	3820	650	510.25
Sunamgonj	2971.47	1438.91	1959.38	478.33
Sylhet	2372.83	2022.16	2489.36	342.5
Total*	**2398.24**	**1966.01**	**1412.06**	**843.85**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Transport cost as a part of total education expenditure has increased across the Meghna basin districts over the years. The average annual transport cost in 2016 is 2398.41 taka in the Meghna basin districts which is higher than the rest of the years. Across the Meghna basin, transport cost as a part of education expense is the highest in Moulvibazar (3295.11 taka) followed by Sunamgonj (2971.47 taka) and Sylhet (2372.83) taka in 2016. Transport cost is the lowest in Sherpur (1721.05 taka) even though the total education expense is the highest there.

Figures 5.6 and 5.7 show variations in education expenditure between the Meghna and Non-Meghna regions. Average annual cost of schooling is much higher in the non-Meghna region (11389.89 taka) compared to Meghna region in 2016. The average education expenditure in the Meghna region (8721.5 taka) is lower than the national average (11031.12 taka) in 2016. The rest of the years also exhibit a similar pattern. It is observed that average annual education expenditure is showing an increasing trend over the years in both the regions.

Figure 5.6: Average Annual Schooling Expenditure - Total
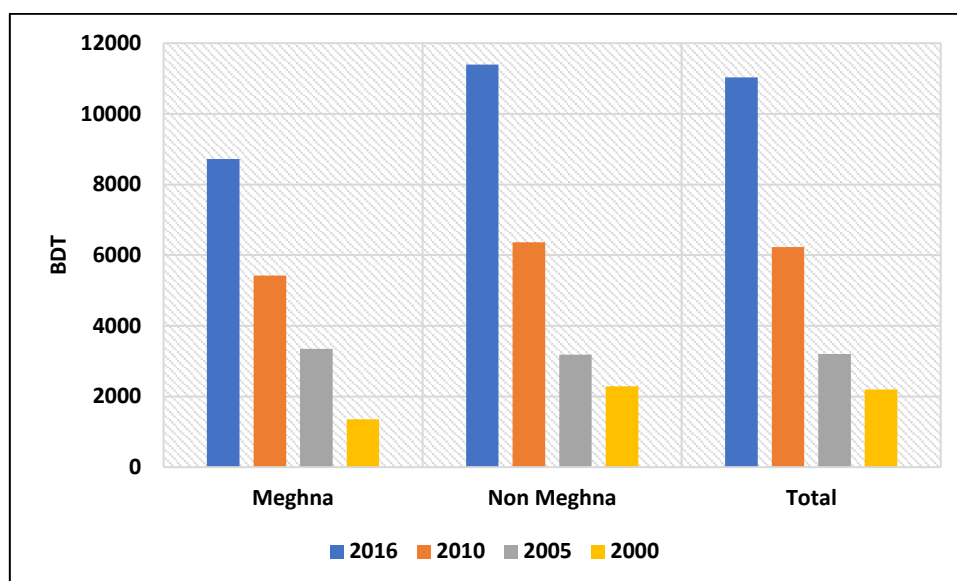
Annual average transport cost as a part of schooling expenditure is also higher in the Non-Meghna region (2910.627 taka) compared to the Meghna region (2398.236 taka) in 2016. Transport cost in the Meghna region is much lower than the national average (2848.164 taka) in 2016. There seem to be an increasing trend over the years in both Meghna and Non-Meghna region.

Figure 5.7: Average Annual Schooling Expenditure - Transport
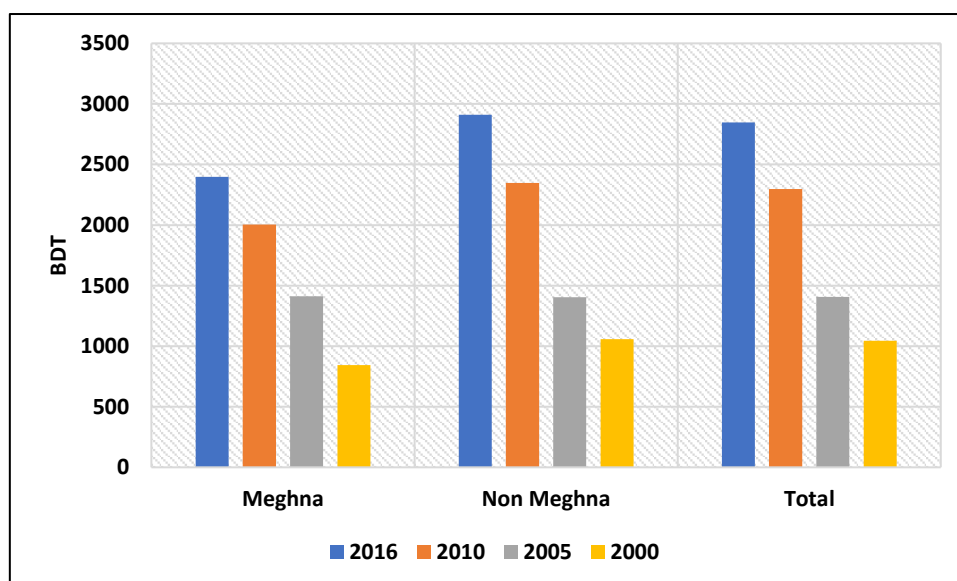
6   Health

 A healthy life is one the basic human rights. Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals is concerned with ensuring "good health and wellbeing". On the national front, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in many aspects such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate among others. The following section looks into the types of diseases that the people are suffering from, the different health facilities and services available to general population and particularly, expecting mothers.

6.1   Population Suffering Diseases in the Meghna Region

Table 6.1 presents the percentage distribution of people suffering from diseases over the last 12 months in the Meghna Basin districts. It shows that 31 percent of the Meghna Basin residents suffer from gastric ulcer, which is drastically higher than the national average of 20 percent. Particularly, people in Habigonj, Netrokona and Sherpur suffer from gastric ulcer even higher than the Meghna average with more than 40 percent. The table also shows that 11% of the people in Meghna Basin region suffer from respiratory diseases which is equal to the national average. Only Kishoregonj have a slightly higher than national average figure of 16 percent. The overall trend shows that respiratory illnesses are on a slow rise over the years in the region. Next, even though the national average of household reporting blood pressure problems is only 9.5 percent, the Meghna average is much higher at 19 percent. It is to be noted that Mymensingh and Sherpur have reported smaller number for blood pressure problems of 6 percent and 9 percent, respectively, while the highest (31 percent) has been reported in Sylhet. Finally, 14 percent of the respondents in Meghna region suffer from arthritis, which is very close to the national average of 13 percent. Overall, the trend is that arthritis is slowly rising over the years. However, Mymensingh has reported even higher percentage than the national and Meghna average at 29 percent. All the national averages have been taken from the BBS HIES 2016 report. The percentage distribution of the other diseases in the Meghna Basin region from 2000 to 2016 can be found in the appendix. Furthermore, proportion of people suffering from chronic illnesses by age group in the Meghna Basin region can also be found in the appendix.

Table 6.1: Percent of People Suffering from Chronic Illness/Disability across the Meghna Basin Districts

	Respiratory diseases				Arthritis			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	9.46	16.53	9.41	9.09	9.37	22.31	15.29	18.18

Habigonj	9.19	8.94	10.89	-	16.15	16.2	18.81	12.5
Kishoregonj	16.24	6.45	6.02	8.4	17.3	14.52	7.23	8.4
Moulvibazar	10.41	7.43	6.38	8.89	16.7	13.71	7.45	14.44
Mymensingh	10.72	10.08	4.65	5.43	28.99	10.34	6.2	10.85
Netrokona	12.27	7.14	11.32	8.7	18.54	13.1	3.77	4.35
Sherpur	11.44	7.41	6.85	9.09	7.92	13.58	16.44	6.82
Sunamgonj	10.51	14.29	3.62	5.26	12.54	3.57	5.8	10.53
Sylhet	8.33	10.61	5.26	10.59	9.7	8.59	6.77	9.41
Total*	**10.69**	**8.9**	**6.78**	**7.88**	**14.18**	**12.54**	**8.38**	**10.01**

	Gastric/Ulcer				Blood pressure			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	30.71	24.79	34.12	27.27	14.1	23.14	10.59	9.09
Habigonj	42.81	56.42	31.68	12.5	24.59	21.79	15.84	-
Kishoregonj	32.91	44.35	45.78	26.05	10.76	12.9	10.84	7.56
Moulvibazar	24.08	55.43	32.98	32.22	16.92	21.14	24.47	7.78
Mymensingh	34.49	29.97	33.33	22.48	5.51	17.83	10.08	4.65
Netrokona	38.9	44.05	35.85	19.57	14.88	14.29	17.92	13.04
Sherpur	39.88	44.44	24.66	15.91	8.5	11.11	9.59	0
Sunamgonj	32.71	21.43	32.61	29.82	21.86	17.86	20.29	8.19
Sylhet	18.72	14.14	22.56	37.65	31.01	40.91	32.33	8.82
Total*	**31.24**	**38.44**	**32.15**	**29.23**	**19.18**	**20.94**	**19.33**	**7.73**

Source: *HIES data (selected years).* **Note:** **Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.*
**2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

6.2 Type of Health Facilities

The distribution of different healthcare facilities used by the Meghna Region in 2016 in the last 12 months is presented in Figure 6.1 while that for non-Meghna Region is presented in Figure 6.2. In the Meghna region, 25 percent visited private general hospital, followed by government upazila health complex (23 percent), government medical college hospital (18 percent) and government district general hospital (16 percent). In the non-Meghna region, 33 percent visited private general hospital, followed by government district general hospital (22 percent), government upazila health complex (18 percent) and government medical college hospital (12 percent). A detailed breakdown of the distribution of the different health care facilities used by the Meghna Basin districts in 2016 in the last 12 months can be found in the appendix.

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of Healthcare facilities used in Meghna region, 2016
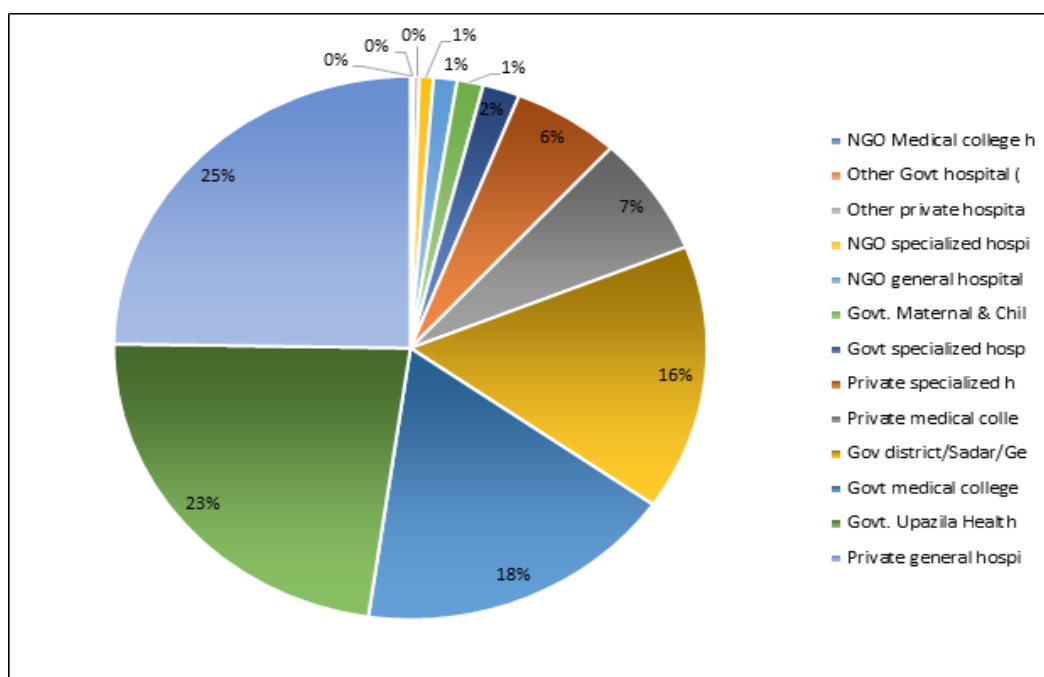
Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of Healthcare facilities used in Non-Meghna region, 2016
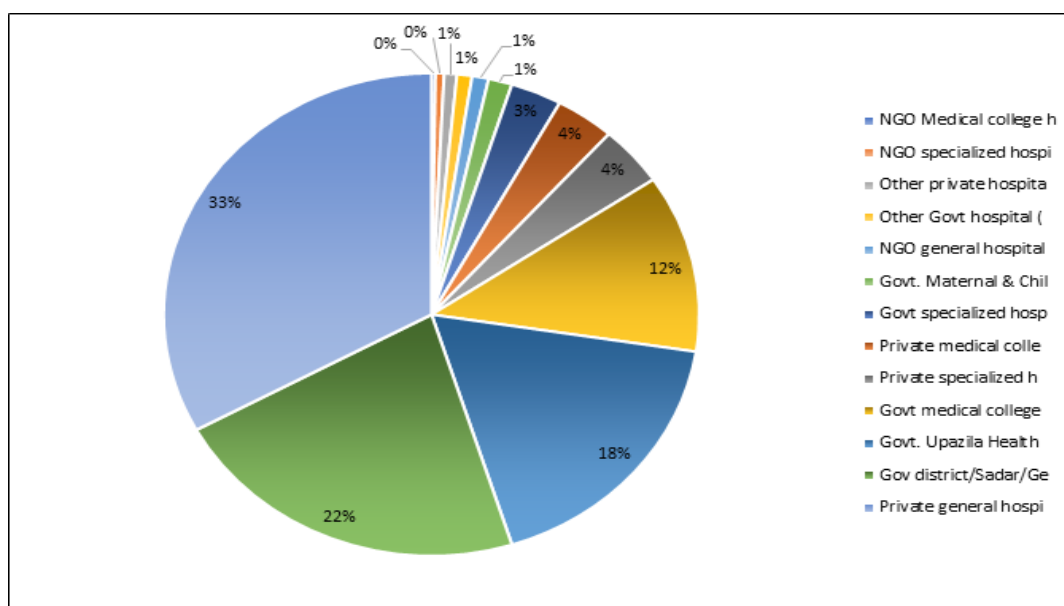
6.3 Services Received by Mothers during Last Pregnancy

Table 6.2 presents the percentage distribution of the women giving birth at different places across the Meghna Basin region during the latest pregnancy between 2000 and 2010. It can be observed that on average, a staggering 88 percent of women indicated that they have given birth at home in 2010, which is close to the national average. Only Sylhet is much lower than the average at 69 percent. It can be noticed also that very low percentage of women reported to have given birth to their last child in other places, except for Sylhet. The figures point out that specifically in Sylhet, high proportion of women reported to have given birth in Thana Health complex, district hospital and Medical college hospitals.

Table 6.2: Percent of Pregnant Women Giving Birth in Different Places across the Meghna Basin Districts during last pregnancy

Place of Delivery	At Home			Satellite Clinic		
District	2010**	2005**	2000**	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	95.45	94.86	96.71	0.76	2.29	0.66
Habigonj	92.48	93.41	94.12	0.88	1.2	1.96
Kishoregonj	92.56	94.87	98.82	0.83	0.64	-
Moulvibazar	91.84	93.33	94.66	0.35	-	0.76
Mymensingh	88.76	91.5	94.81	0.19	0.28	0.37
Netrokona	92.71	92.76	95.9	-	0.66	-
Sherpur	94.77	94.57	93.85	2.33	0.78	3.08
Sunamgonj	90.37	91.08	99.24	0.37	-	-
Sylhet	68.52	84.18	96.83	1.23	1.13	-
Total*	**87.84**	**91.72**	**96.44**	**0.69**	**0.66**	**0.48**

Place of Delivery	Union Health & Family Health Welfare Center			Thana Health Complex		
District	2010**	2005**	2000**	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	0.76	-	-	0.76	-	0.66
Habigonj	2.21	-	1.96	1.77	2.4	-
Kishoregonj	-	-	-	1.24	0.64	-
Moulvibazar	1.77	-	-	1.42	0.74	0.76

Mymensingh	0.39	0.57	-	3.68	2.55	0.37
Netrokona	0.52	-	-	1.56	1.97	1.64
Sherpur	-	-	-	-	0.78	1.54
Sunamgonj	0.74	-	-	1.85	1.27	-
Sylhet	2.47	-	-	8.64	0.56	-
Total*	**1.12**	**0.08**	**0.15**	**2.91**	**1.31**	**0.47**

Place of Delivery	District Hospital			NGO Health Center		
District	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.66
Habigonj	1.77	2.4	-	0.44	0.6	-
Kishoregonj	2.89	-	-	-	-	-
Moulvibazar	0.71	2.22	0.76	-	0.74	-
Mymensingh	2.71	2.83	0.74	0.78	0.57	0.37
Netrokona	2.08	1.32	0.82	-	0.66	-
Sherpur	1.16	0.78	-	-	0.78	-
Sunamgonj	1.11	1.27	0.76	-	-	-
Sylhet	5.86	3.95	-	-	1.13	-
Total*	**2.39**	**1.86**	**0.41**	**0.14**	**0.53**	**0.09**

Place of Delivery	Medical College Hospital			Private Clinic/ Hospital/Doctor		
District	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	-	-	0.66	1.89	2.86	0.66
Habigonj	-	-	-	0.44	-	1.96
Kishoregonj	0.41	2.56	0.59	2.07	1.28	0.59
Moulvibazar	-	0.74	0.76	3.55	1.48	1.53
Mymensingh	2.13	1.13	2.59	1.36	0.28	0.37
Netrokona	1.04	0.66	0.82	1.56	1.97	-
Sherpur	-	-	-	1.16	-	1.54
Sunamgonj	1.11	3.82	-	4.07	1.91	-

Sylhet	8.02	2.82	1.59	5.25	6.21	0.79
Total*	**1.95**	**1.54**	**0.89**	**2.77**	**1.92**	**0.71**

Place of Delivery	Other		
District	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	-	-	-
Habigonj	-	-	-
Kishoregonj	-	-	-
Moulvibazar	0.35	0.74	-
Mymensingh	-	0.28	-
Netrokona	0.52	-	-
Sherpur	0.58	2.33	-
Sunamgonj	0.37	0.64	-
Sylhet	-	-	0.79
Total*	**0.19**	**0.38**	**0.1**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.
**2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

7   Social Safety Nets

Social Safety Nets Programme (SSNP) is typically catered to the poor. Social safety nets are non-contributory transfer programs aiming at protecting the poor and those who are vulnerable to shocks and poverty from falling below a certain poverty level. According to the Final Report of HIES 2016, 24.3 percent of the population are poor using the upper poverty line and 12.9 percent of the people are extreme poor who love below the lower poverty line. The government operates SSNP to provide support to poor families. The SSNP module now has 37 programs that are included in HIES 2016.

7.1   Households and Beneficiaries Receiving Benefits from SSNPs

The distribution of individuals receiving benefits from SSNP in the Meghna basin is shown in Table 7.1.

It is observed that 28 percent of respondents have received some type of benefits from the SSNP in both 2016 and 2010. This is similar to the national level average in 2016 (28.7 percent)

Across the Meghna basin, it is observed that the highest 43 percent beneficiaries are from Moulvibazar in 2016 whereas the highest beneficiaries are from Sherpur (58 percent) in 2010. The lowest percentage of beneficiaries are observed in Sherpur (8 percent), preceded by Brahmanbaria (22 percent).

The haor districts are underdeveloped due to its physical and hydrological settings, although it is one of the major economic production zones of the country. The districts have long been lagging behind the mainstream national development level. The government has taken many initiatives, one of which is SSNP targeted at the poorer population. The data shows that 23 percent of respondents have benefitted from SSNP in Sunamgonj in 2016, which is the major haor district in Bangladesh. Sylhet may stand out as an exception because despite being a haor district, Sylhet is quite developed owing to being a metropolitan city. 34 percent of respondents in Kishoregonj also benefit from SSNP.

Table 7.1: Percent of Persons Receiving Different Types of SSNP across the Meghna Basin Districts

District	2016	2010**
Sunamgonj	23	16
Sylhet	26	23
Kishoregonj	34	27
Habigonj	27	50
Netrokona	31	31
Moulvibazar	43	22
Brahmanbaria	22	28
Mymensingh	29	25
Sherpur	8	58
Total*	**28**	**28**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level.

The strategic areas of SSNP integrate health, education, water supply, sanitation, housing and settlement, and social services and facilities sectors to provide a social safety net and improved standard of living. Among the individuals covered by SSNPs, the highest 4.22 percent of them are benefitted from the student support program which is lower than the national average, according to the HIES 2016 Final Report. Among the districts in the Meghna basin, the Mymensingh district receives the highest percentage of student support (6.47 percent) followed by Moulvibazar (6.08 percent). The highest percentage of beneficiaries from Habigonj district receives the family allowance (2.95 percent) in 2016 as per Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Percent of People Receiving Supports under Different Types of SSNP across the Meghna Basin Districts

District	Student Support		Family Allowance		Vulnerable Group Support	
	2016	2010**	2016	2010**	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	3.65	2.4	0.59	1.75	0.46	0.18
Habigonj	4.41	2.11	2.95	2.32	0.55	0.11
Kishoregonj	4.93	2.08	2.73	1.98	0.14	-
Moulvibazar	6.08	0.86	1.73	1.38	1.79	-
Mymensingh	6.47	0.55	1.33	0.84	0.04	-
Netrokona	5.51	1.58	1.93	2.37	0.29	0.26
Sherpur	0.32	2.85	1.52	3.17	0.32	0.16
Sunamgonj	2.36	0.51	1.12	1.52	0.12	0.42
Sylhet	4.03	1.48	1.82	2.26	0.03	-
Total*	**4.22**	**1.38**	**1.8**	**1.86**	**0.45**	**0.12**

District	Relief		Employment Support		Others	
	2016	2010**	2016	2010**	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	0.16	0.74	0.03	-	0.13	-
Habigonj	0.95	3.59	0.05	-	0.05	1.37
Kishoregonj	0.55	0.31	0.03	0.1	0.03	1.04
Moulvibazar	0.33	1.64	0.03	-	0.23	0.26
Mymensingh	0.00	0.74	0.00	-	0.95	3.23
Netrokona	0.22	0.26	0.07	-	0.00	1.97
Sherpur	0.00	1.9	0.00	-	0.00	6.66
Sunamgonj	0.65	0.34	0.00	-	0.81	0.17
Sylhet	0.00	0.07	0.00	-	0.00	-
Total*	**0.34**	**0.91**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.23**	**1.25**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

8   Migration and Remittance, Microcredit

8.1   Migration and Remittance

Four new modules, namely, crises and coping measures, micro-credit, migration and remittance and disability were introduced in the HIES 2010. This section of the report will mainly focus on micro-credit, and migration and remittance for the Meghna region of Bangladesh. This section dives into matters such as length of stay by both in-country and foreign migrants along with the uses of remittances by migrants and their families, access to and uses of credit among others. The importance of remittance and migration has already been highlighted in section 4 of the report and this section further reinforces this importance. The increasing importance of boosting low-cost migration and ensuring access to stable financial services is well highted in

the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the country's macro and micro level, hence the addition of such modules in the HIES 2010 was inevitable.

As seen in Table 8.1 the percent of households reporting foreign migration, i.e. living for at least six months within the last five years, of the Meghna region have risen from 0.46 percent in 2010 to 1.23 percent in 2016. This trend is not one experienced at the national level as the percent of households reporting foreign migration has increased between 2010 and 2016 according to the Final Report on HIES, 2016, implying the prevalence of overseas migration to be higher among these nine districts as a whole relative to the rest of the country. Apart from Netrokona, where data for 2010 was not available, and Mymensingh, which saw a fall in overseas migration, all districts in the Meghna region reported increases in foreign migration between 2010 and 2016. The largest rises in shares of households were recorded in the haor districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar, Kishoregonj, and Brahmanbaria, with Brahmanbaria leading the way.

Moreover, detailed tables in the appendix show the gender distribution of households in the Meghna region reporting any kind of migration, in-country or overseas, where the share of female migrants is unsurprisingly quite low, though increasing from 2010 to 2016, across the board. The same pattern of gender distribution among migrants across the nation is also mentioned in both the Final Reports of HIES 2016 and 2010.

Table 8.1: Percent of Migrant across the Meghna Basin Districts Living Abroad for at least Six Months

District	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	3.87	1.66
Habigonj	0.91	0.42
Kishoregonj	1.11	0.21
Moulvibazar	1.58	0.95
Mymensingh	0.36	0.5
Netrokona	0.69	-
Sherpur	0.76	0.32
Sunamgonj	0.87	0.25
Sylhet	1.72	0.35
Total*	**1.23**	**0.46**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Figure 8.1, Figure 8.2, Figure 8.3 and Figure 8.4 show the major sectors where households in the Meghna region spent the remittances they received in the past twelve months from relatives who have migrated either inside the country or outside. It is clear that majority of the households spent their received remittances to fulfil their consumption needs as this particular category has clocked in a share of over 47 percent in all the districts in both 2010 and 2016. This high share is expected. In the overall region expenditure on consumption goods and services using remittances have risen from 67.98 percent to 77.73 percent from 2010 to 2016, as seen in

Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1: Use of Remittance for Consumption
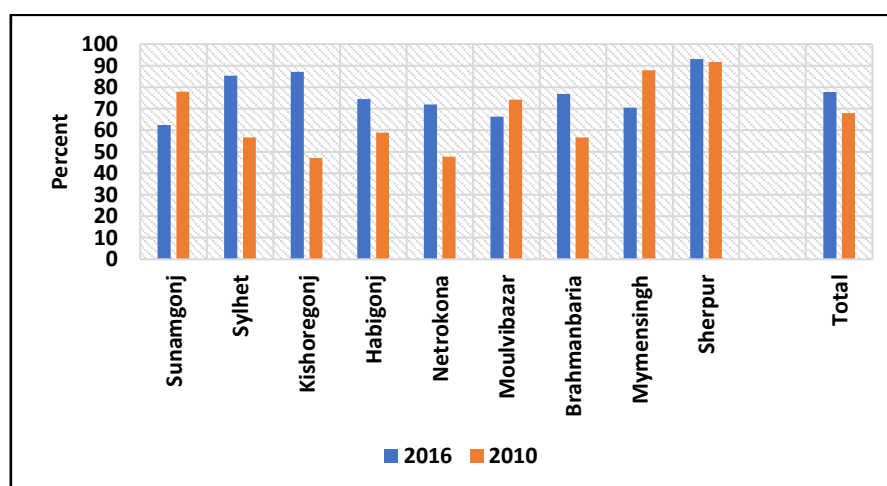
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level.

The share of households using remittance to finance educational activities is quite small in both years with only 3.16 percent in 2010 which increased slightly to about 4.41 percent as reported in Figure 8.2. The low share can be due to a host of reasons, such as the fall in the primary level enrollment or a rise in the student support under social safety net programs, making education relatively cheaper, as seen in section 5. No specific trend emerges in terms of the share of households using remittances to finance education among the districts as due to missing observations many districts have reported no results making it quite difficult to compare.

Figure 8.2: Use of Remittance for Education

The share of households investing remittances in construction activities has fallen from 8.61 percent to 5.04 percent according to Figure 8.3. This trend is especially prominent in the haor districts of Sunamgonj, Sylhet, Kishoregonj, Moulvibazar and Brahmanbaria, the first three being the major wetland areas with over 49 percent of each of their land areas being covered by haors as per the Haor Masterplan Volume I of CEGIS, 2012.

Figure 8.3: Use of Remittance for Construction
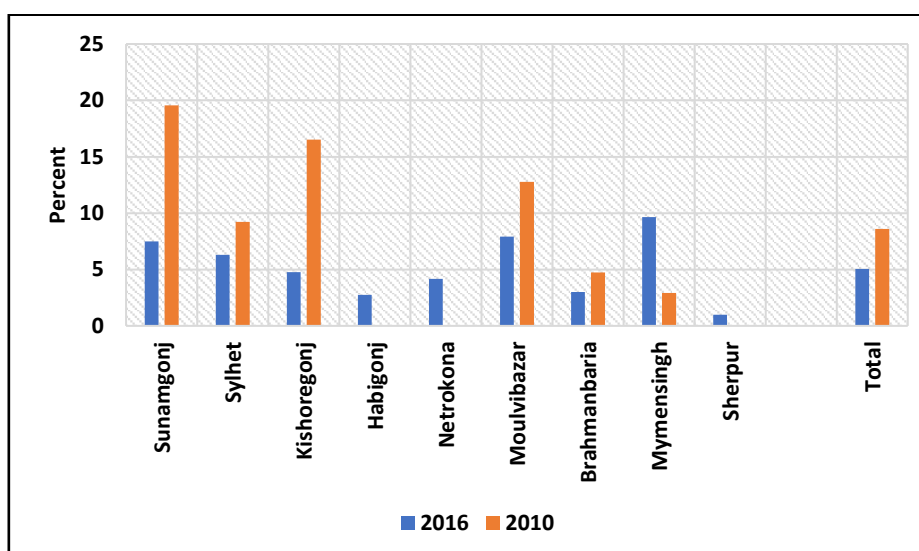
Figure 8.4 showcases a rise in the usage of remittance for treatment purposes. It can be seen that the percent of households using remittance to pay for medical purposes have risen from 3.48 percent in 2010 to 6.43 percent in 2016 in the Meghna region.

Figure 8.4: Use of Remittance for Treatment
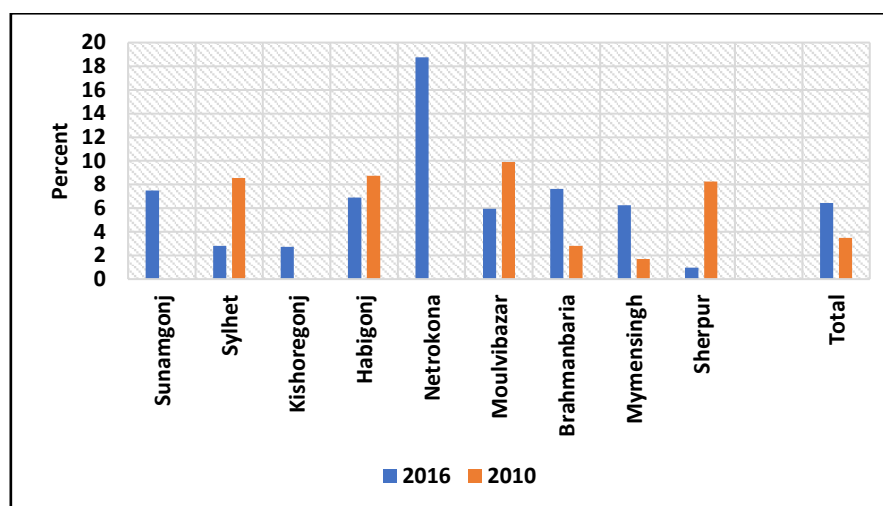
8.1.1 Length of Migration

Figure 8.5 and Figure 8.6 represent the average length of migration for households within the country and overseas, respectively. On average the length of in-country migration has fallen from approximately 76 months in 2010 to 70 months in 2016, whereas the average length of overseas migration has risen in the same time period from approximately 78 months to 88 months withing the Meghna region. Sunamgonj, Sylhet and Netrokona are the only districts where the average length of in-country migration has fallen from 2010 to 2016. In case of overseas migration, a significant rise can be witnessed in Sunamgonj from 53 months on average to 124.39 months.

Figure 8.5: Average Length of In-Country Migration
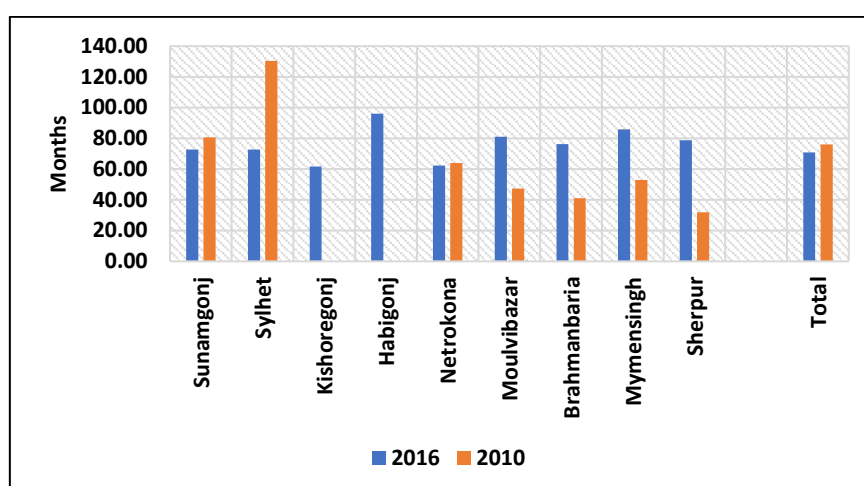
Figure 8.6: Average Length of Overseas Migration
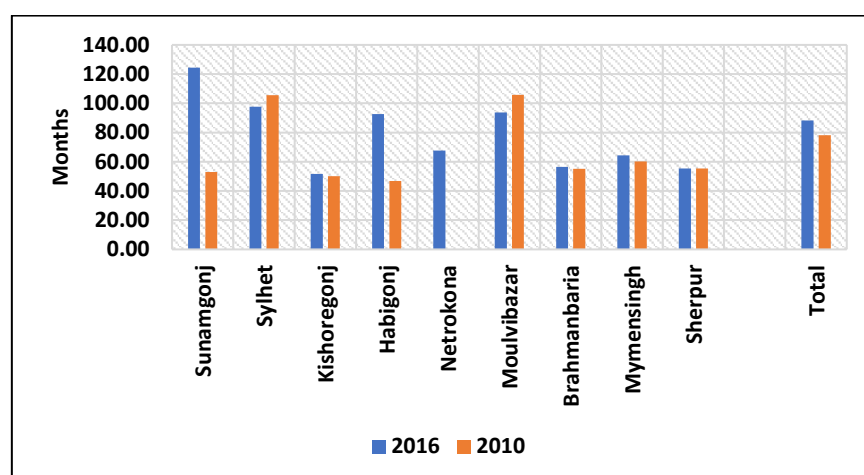
8.2   Microcredit

There has been a rise in the share households that have opened bank accounts in the past twelve months in the Meghna region between 2010 and 2016 from 7.23 percent to 8.64 percent as reported in Table 8.2. Though the rise may not be a significant one, it does provide hope for the households in these areas as it reflects a higher access to formal financial services in the region. The same has also been witnessed nationwide, as the proportion of households opening bank accounts have risen slightly from 7.41 percent in 2010 to 7.50 percent in 2016 according to the Final Report on HIES, 2016. The highest improvements in this sector are witnessed in Brahmanbaria followed by Sylhet and Habigonj.

Table 8.2: Percent of Households that have Opened a Bank Account across the Meghna Basin Districts

District	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	36.67	0.69
Habigonj	8.39	1.76
Kishoregonj	9.32	16.52
Moulvibazar	10.14	-
Mymensingh	3.06	1.53
Netrokona	1.96	8.96
Sherpur	4.45	20.70
Sunamgonj	5.42	17.77
Sylhet	12.26	1.27
Total*	**8.64**	**7.23**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level. '-' = n*ot available.*

The share households using microfinance institutions has a means of saving has fallen from 9.7 percent in 2010 to 8.6 percent in 2016 in the Meghna region as depicted in Figure 8.7. On the other hand, Figure 8.8 shows an insignificant rise in the share of households saving in informal organizations from 3.2 percent, 2010, to 3.4 percent, 2016. The opposite trends were witnessed nationwide for the share of households resorting to these categories of saving institutions in the Final Report for HIES, 2016, between 2010 and 2016.

Figure 8.7: Percent of Households Saving in Microfinance Institution
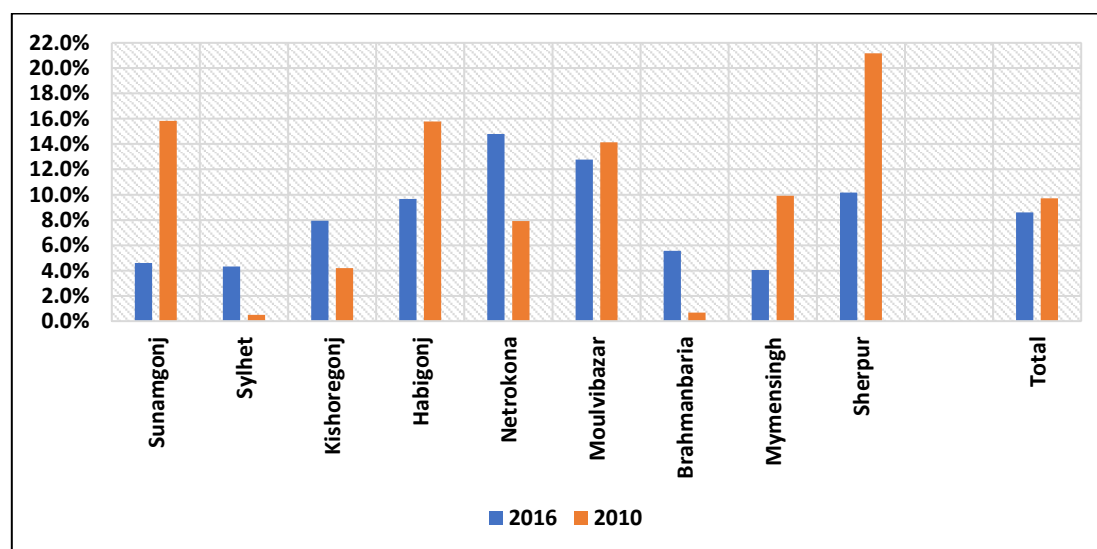
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level.

Figure 8.8: Percent of Households Saving in Informal Organizations
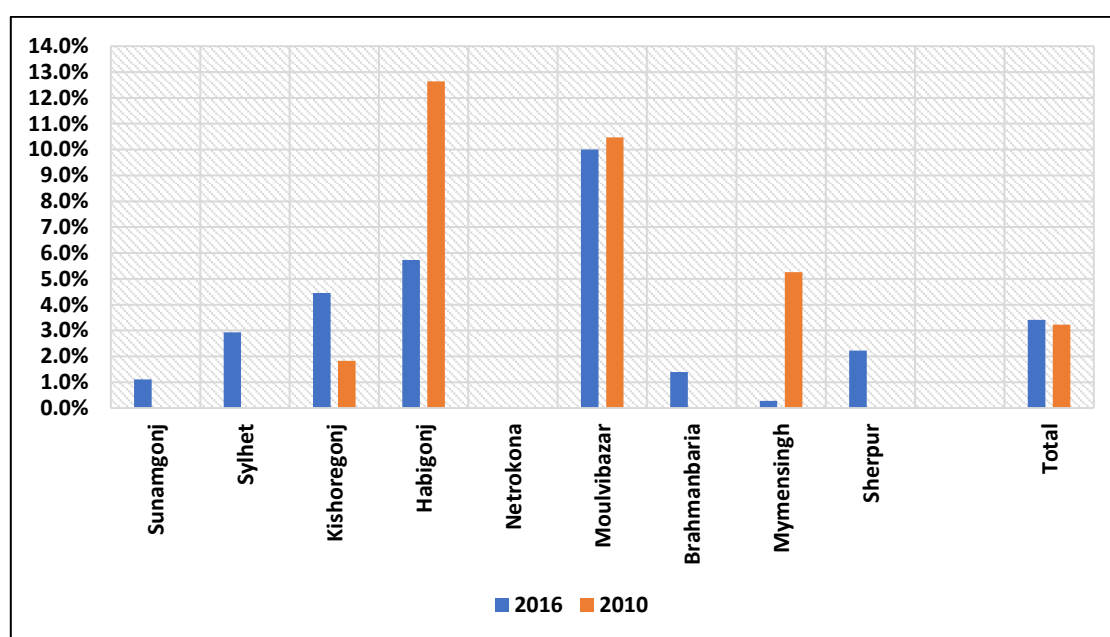
The share of households in the Meghna region that borrow money have fallen from 27.5 percent in 2010 to 25.5 percent in 2016. A fall in borrowing is also recorded on a national level in the said time period in the Final Report on HIES, 2016. Among those who do borrow generally use the loans for several purposes, with major ones being for agriculture, business, housing and food purchase. The share of households withing the Meghna region using the borrowed money for agricultural purposes has fallen from 19.89 percent in 2010 to 16.28 percent in 2016. In fact, all districts except for Sylhet have witnessed a fall in the use of loans for agricultural activities as seen in Figure 8.10. Similarly, a fall in the usage of loans between 2010 and 2016 for business activities and food purchases in the region can be witnessed in Figure 8.11 and Figure 8.13, respectively. Figure 8.12 shows a rise in percent of households using loans for housing purposes between 2010 (9.7 percent) and 2016 (14.67 percent).

Figure 8.9: Percent of Households Borrowing Money
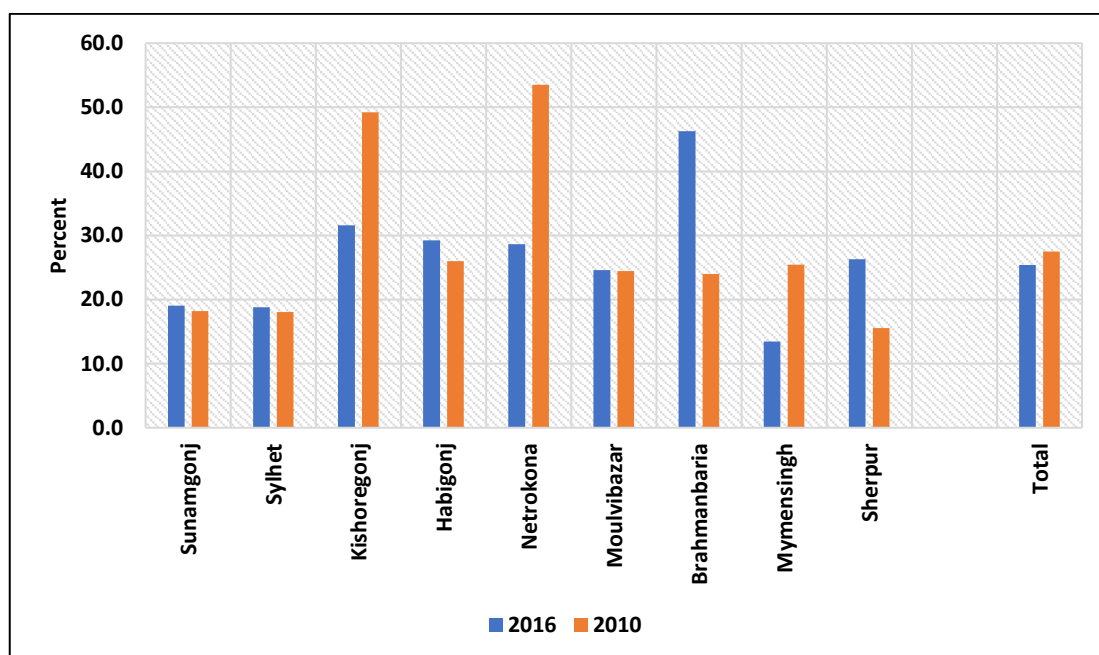
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level

Figure 8.10: Use of Loan - Agriculture
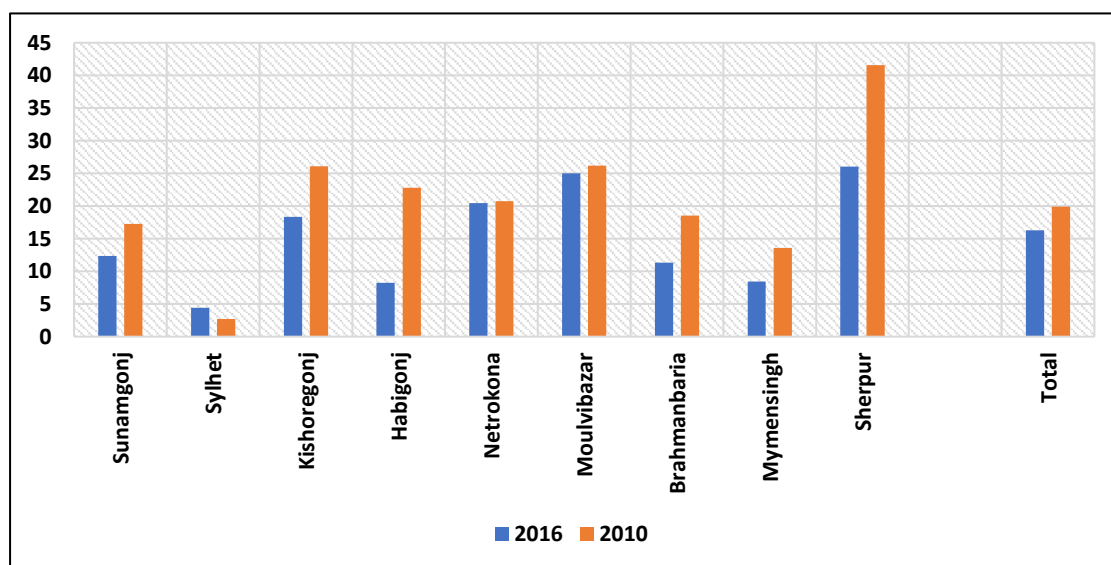
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level

Figure 8.11: Use of Loan - Business
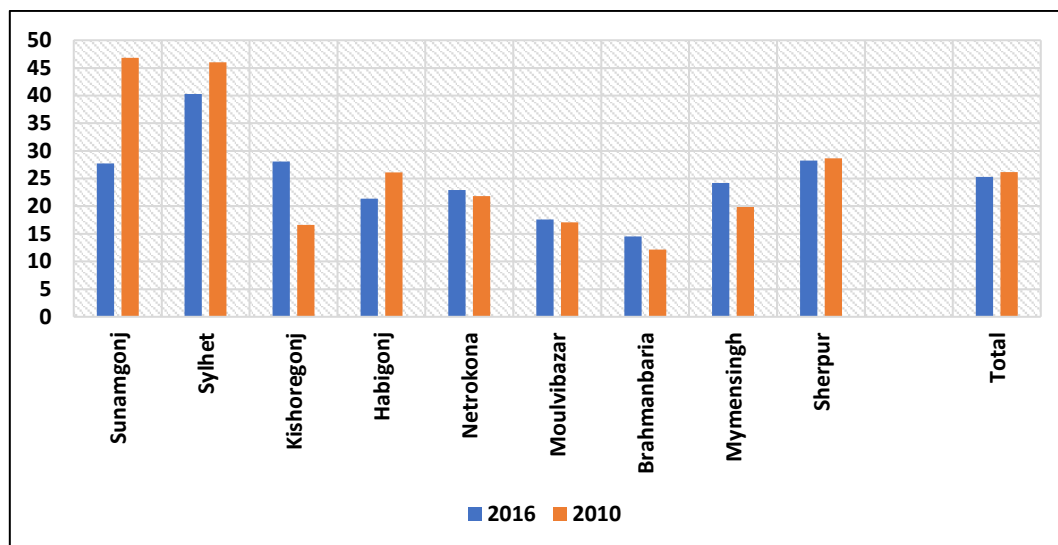
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level

Figure 8.12: Use of Loan - Housing
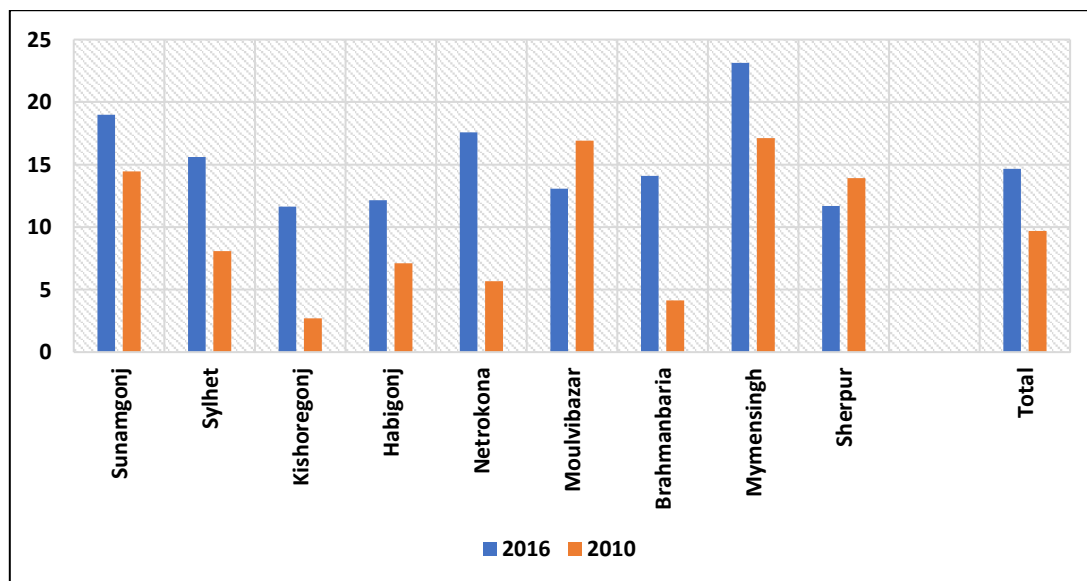
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level

Figure 8.13: Use of Loan - Food Purchase
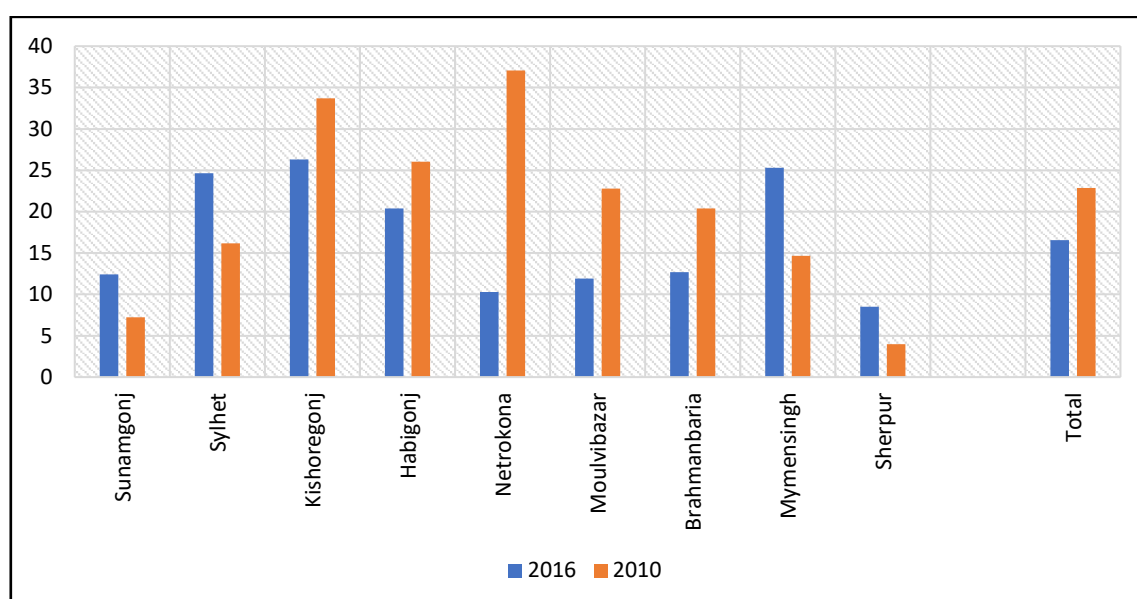
9 Non-Agricultural Enterprises

Figure 9.1 presents that percentage distribution of households with non-agricultural enterprises in fixed location outside home in the Meghna Basin while Figure 9.2 presents that in variable location. It can be observed that over time, households on average are moving away from fixed locations as the figure decreased from 65 to only 37 percent between 2000 and 2016. Specifically, it can be seen that in 2000, a high proportion of household responded that their non-agriculture enterprise is based in a fixed location, reaching 87 percent in Netrokona. No clear trend emerges from the data for those in variable location except that in all years given, the average percentage is below 30. In particular, a meagre 1.7 percent operate in variable location in Brahmanbaria.

Figure 9.1: Percent of Households Operating Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Fixed Location outside home in the Meghna Basin
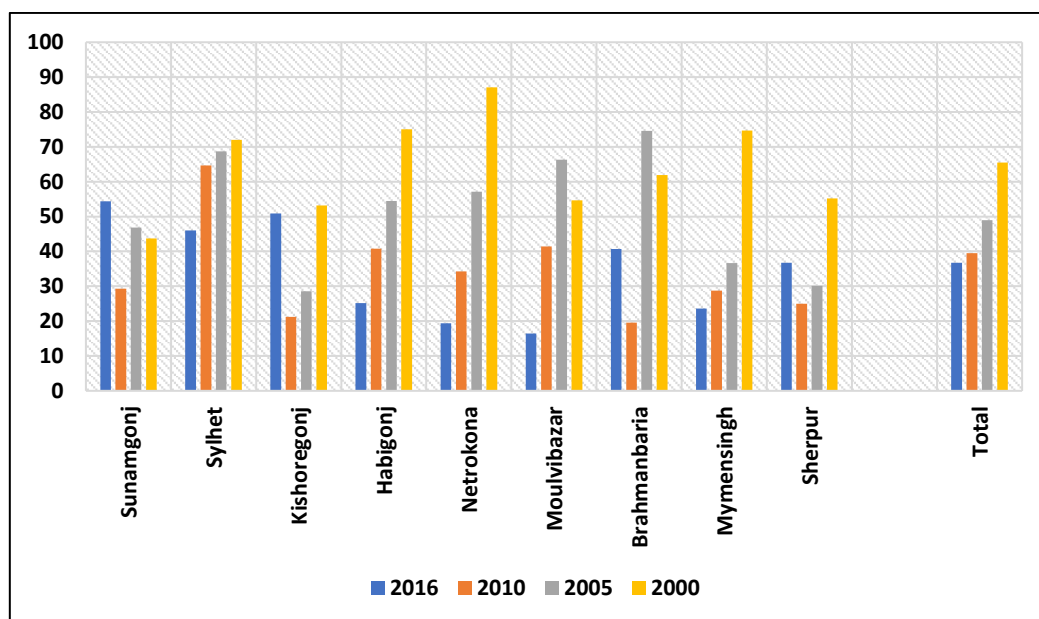
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

Figure 9.2: Percent of Households Operating Non-Agricultural Enterprises in variable location in the Meghna Basin
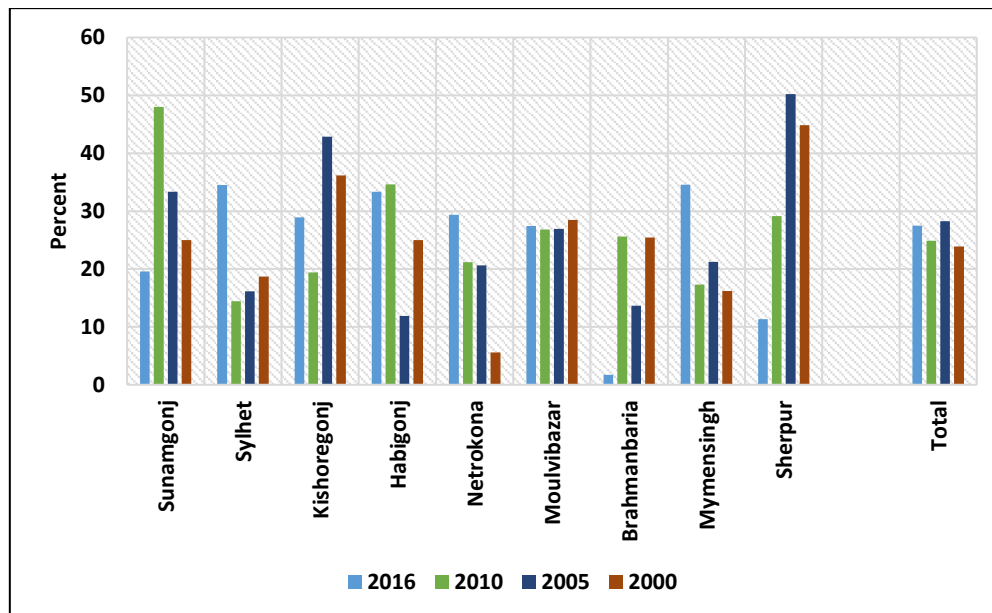
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

Figure 9.3 depicts the percentage distribution of the households facing different problems in running business in past 12 months in the Meghna Basin districts. It can be seen that more than 50 percent households indicated that one of the problems they face is inadequate capital or credit, followed by lack of customers at 15 percent in 2016. It is noteworthy that water and power supply problem is almost negligible in the predominantly wetlands with transport costs at a modest 8 percent. Furthermore, more than 40 percent reported that they faced no problems while running their business.

Figure 9.3: Percent of Households Facing Problems in Running Business in the Meghna Basin District
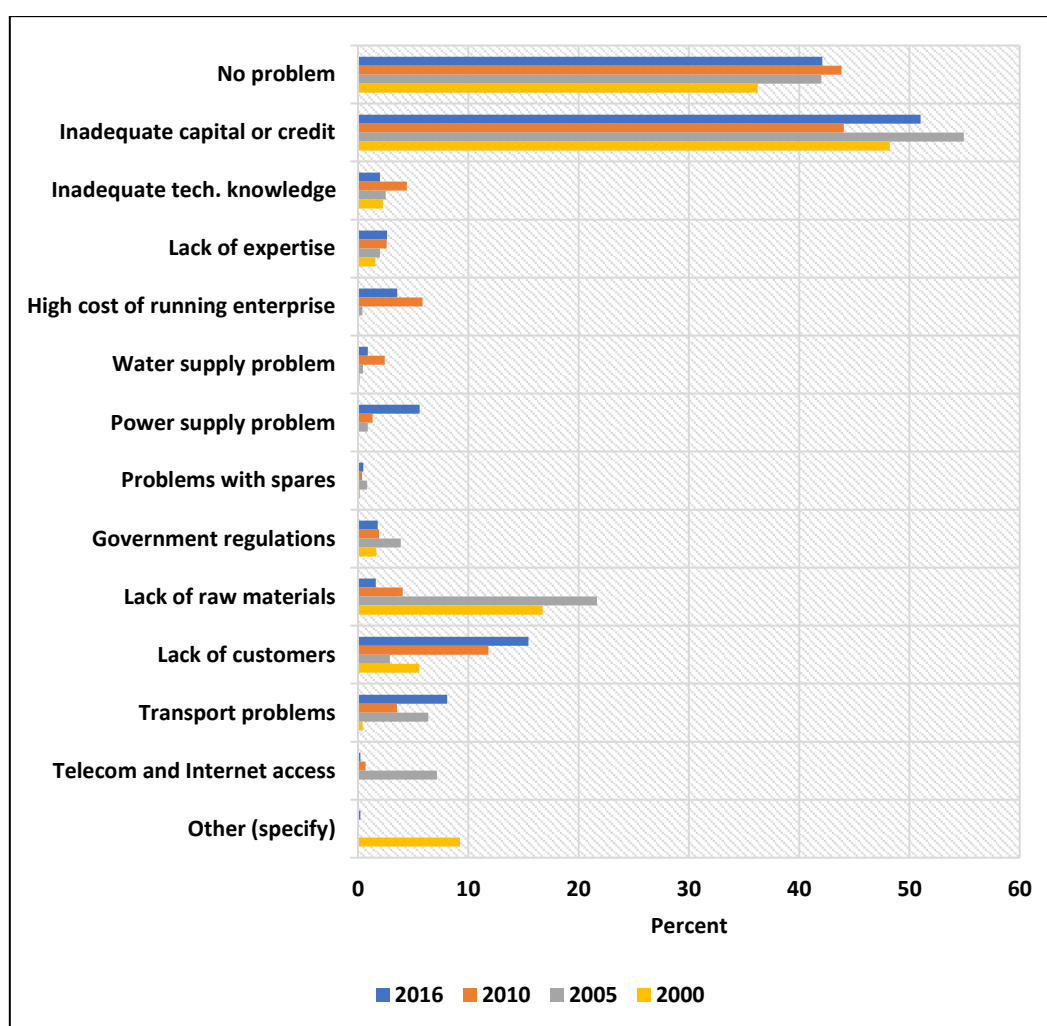
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

10 Agriculture

Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country with 40 percent of the labour force employed in agriculture alone. Although there is evidence of structural transformation in favour of manufacturing and services, agriculture still stands as one of the principal sectors. This section explores the crop and non-crop activities in the household level of the Meghna Basin Area.

10.1 Crop Production

Figure 10.1 shows the proportion of households producing Aus and Aman rice in the Meghna Basin Region between 2000 and 2016 while Figure 10.2 shows that for Boro rice. It can be observed that among all the districts, Sunamgonj, with more than 70 percent haor land (CEGIS report, 2012) produces the least amount of Aus-Aman. In case of Boro rice, it is Sylhet and Moulvibazar with the lowest production. Although no clear pattern emerges it can be seen that, on average, households in the region produce Boro rice more than Aus-Aman.

Figure 10.1: Percent of Households Producing Aus and Aman Rice
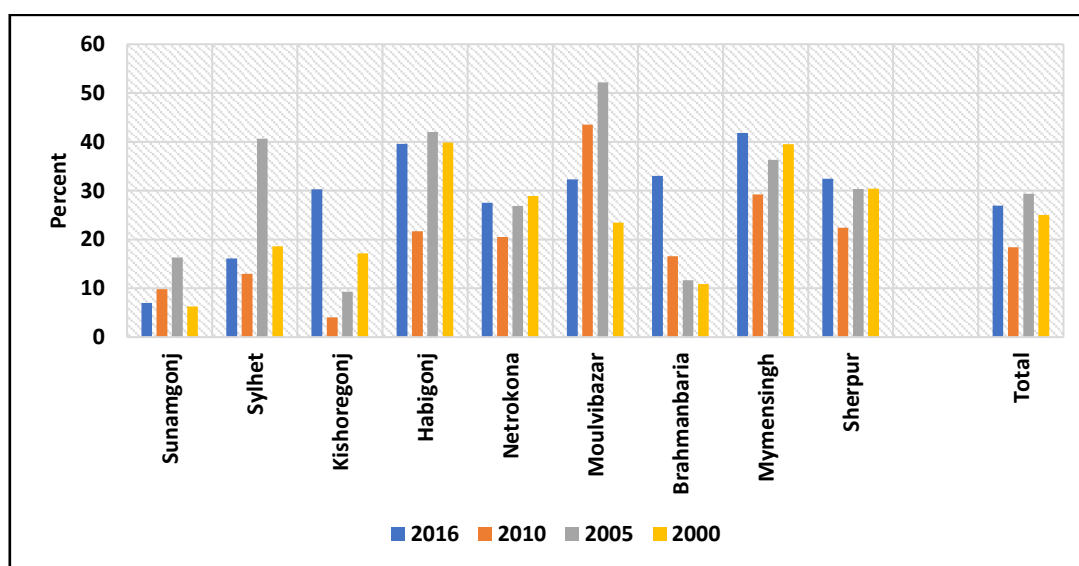
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level

Figure 10.2: Percent of Households Producing Boro Rice
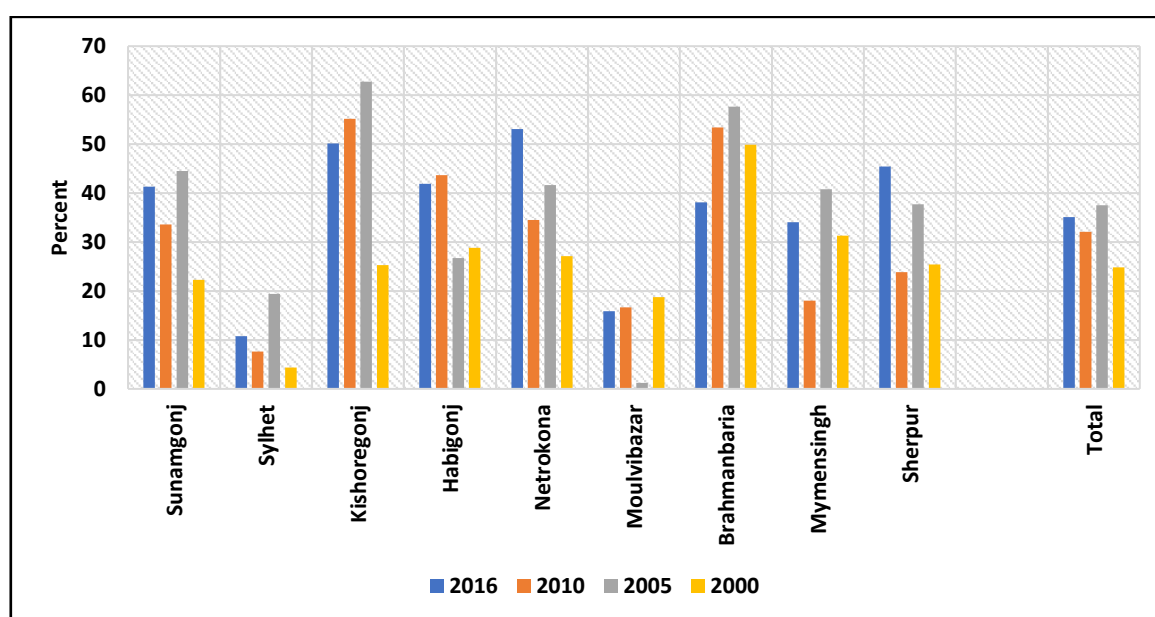
10.2 Non-crop Activities

Non-crop activities are also a considerable part of the agriculture sector in Bangladesh which contributes to income generation and nutrition source for human consumption. The next sections analyse the changes in livestock, poultry, livestock products, fishing and tree framing across the Meghna Basin area through the years 2000 to 2016.

10.2.1 Livestock and Poultry

Figure 10.3 shows the proportion of households in the Meghna Basin districts that produce cattle from 2000 to 2016. A trend can be observed that overall, cattle production has drastically decreased from 30 percent in 2000 to only about 11 percent in 2016. In addition, we see that except in 2016, the predominantly wetlands produced more cattle than the non-haor districts of Mymensingh and Sherpur. In almost all of the districts, over time, cattle production has fallen.

Figure 10.3: Percent of Households Producing Cattle across the Meghna Basin
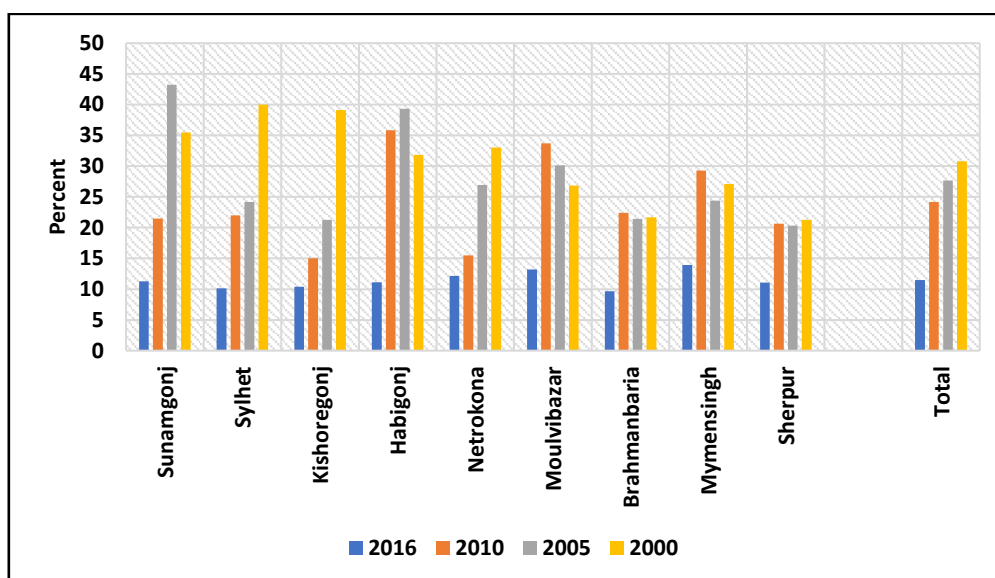
Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Figure 10.4 shows the proportion of households in the Meghna Basin districts that produce goats from 2000 to 2016. It is evident that on average, goat production has increased gradually, reaching 11 percent in 2016. Although all districts match the Meghna average in 2016, this was not the case in the previous years. In 2010, households in Kishoregonj and Netrokona produced significantly higher (22 percent and 17 percent, respectively) while households in Sylhet and Brahmanbaria produced drastically less (1 percent and 2 percent, respectively) than the average of 9 percent.

Figure 10.4: Percent of Households Producing Goats across the Meghna Basin
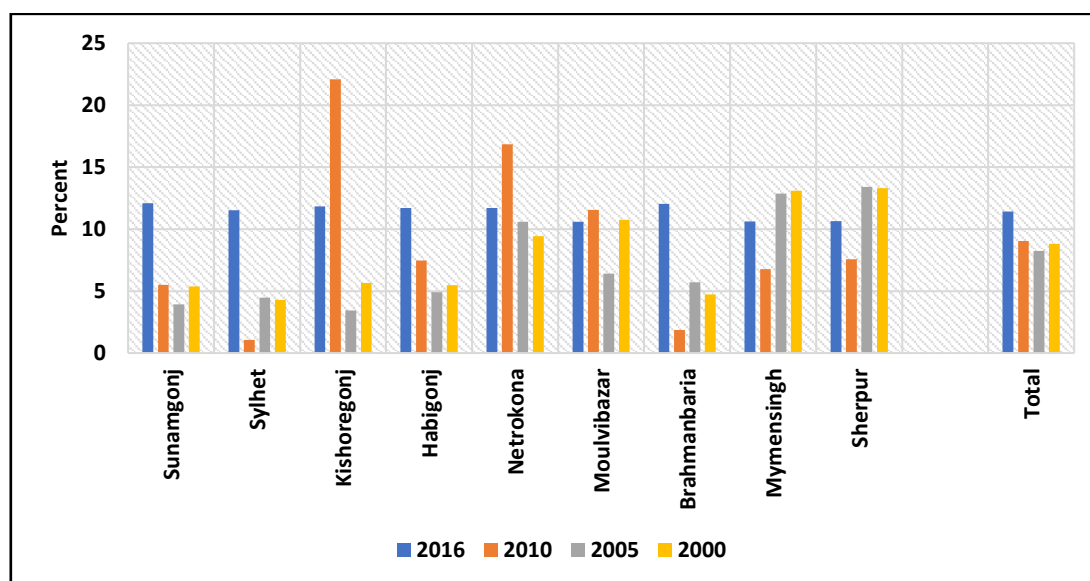
Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: Weighted by area under the Meghna basin
region. 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

The proportion of households in the Meghna region producing chicken is reported in Figure
10.5. Firstly, we notice that the production of chicken has dramatically fallen in 2016 with on
average 13 percent responding to producing chicken, whereas in the previous years the figure
was above 40 percent.

Figure 10.5: Percent of Households Producing Chicken across the Meghna Basin
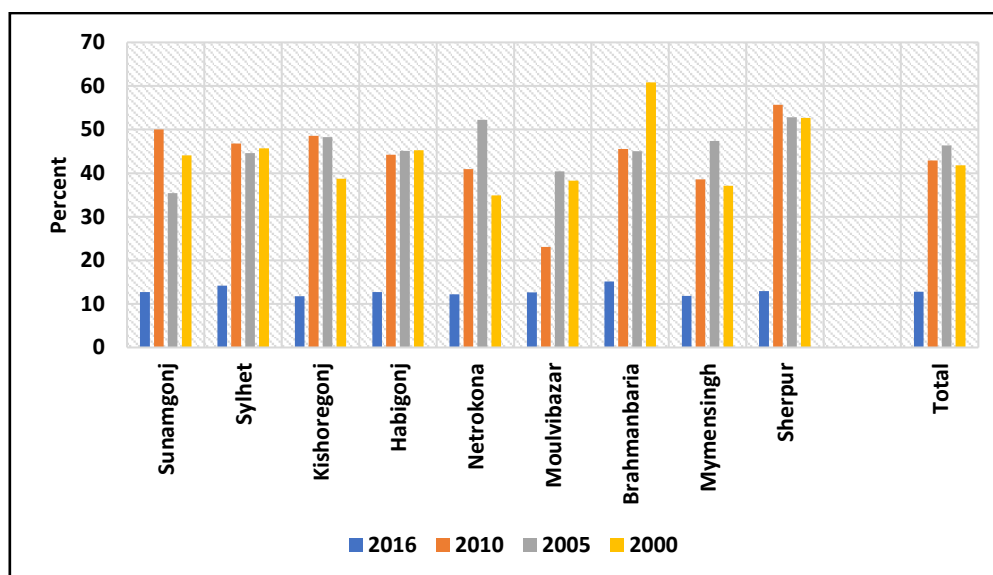
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not
representative at the district level.

The proportion of households in the Meghna region producing duck is reported in Figure 10.6.
Overall, the duck production by average household in the Meghna region has decreased in 2016

with the exception of Kishoregonj and Habigonj, where it has slightly increased in 2016 compared to 2010. A detailed change in the production of other livestock and poultry and livestock products such as eggs, milk and meat from 2000 to 2016 can be seen in the appendix.

Figure 10.6: Percent of Households Producing Duck across the Meghna Basin
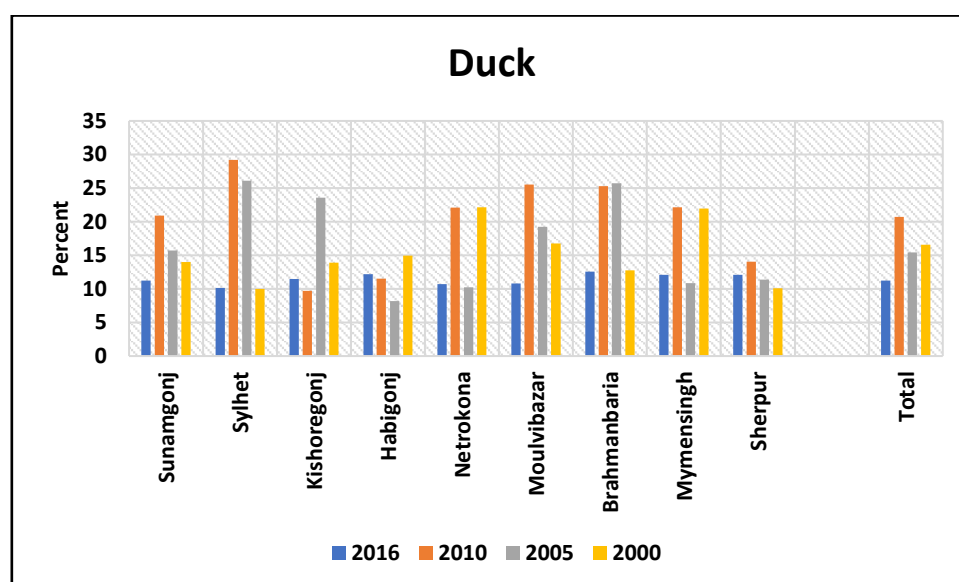
Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: 2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

10.2.2 Fish Farming and Fish Capture

With multiple river systems coursing through Bangladesh, it is expected that fish farming and capture will be an important economic activity in Bangladesh. Figure 10.7 shows the proportion of households engaged in fish farming and capture in 2016 in the Meghna basin districts. As is expected, a clear trend is that different types fishing methods are equally preferred across the basin. Detailed pattern across time and Meghna Basin districts can be found in Table in the appendix, along with information on the changes of farm forestry activities such as bamboo and timber trees.

Figure 10.7: Percent of Households Engaged in Fish Farming and Capture across the Meghna Basin Districts in 2016
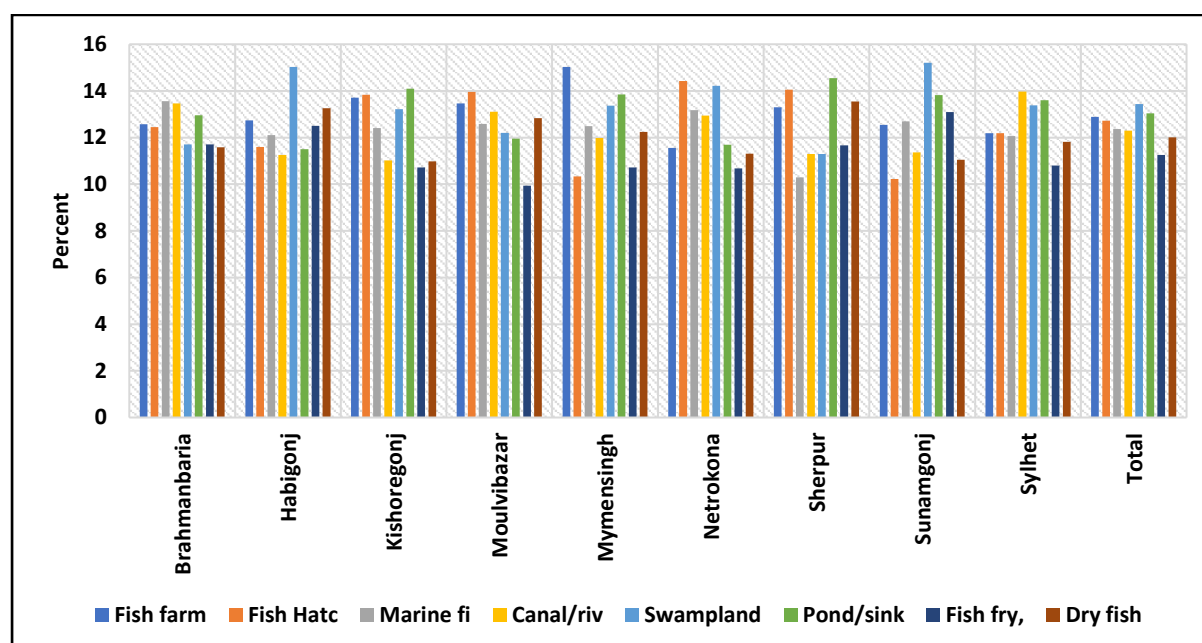
10.3 Expenses on Agricultural Inputs

Given the importance of the agricultural sector in Bangladesh, it is not sufficient to limit our focus on the area of cultivable land owned and operated by households or the amount and type of agricultural products that these households are producing. As the production of crops and other agricultural products, and the quality of the land are highly dependent on the type and amount of inputs that go into them, we try to study the trend in the overall expenditure on inputs by households in this section.

Table 10.1: Average per acre Expenses on Agricultural Inputs by Households across the Meghna Basin Region in the past 12 months (in BDT) shows the changes in the overall average expenditure per acre of operating land by households in the Meghna region from 2000 to 2016. These expenses include the expenditure on inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, irrigation, among others. Table 10.2: Average Expenses on Irrigation Inputs per acre by Households across the Meghna Basin Region in the past 12 months (in BDT) however, specifically focuses on average irrigation expenses per acre of operating land by households in the region. The districts of the Meghna basin are riverine with vast areas of wetlands, hence it is expected to shed some light on the irrigation behaviour of the households in the area.

Even though a fall was witnessed from 2000 to 2005, as a whole average expenses per acre on agricultural inputs have risen almost three times since 2000, 2240 BDT, to 2016, 6738 BDT. The same trend is also noticeable for average irrigation expenses in the region with expenses

rising almost threefold from 1581 BDT in 2000 to 4448 BDT in 2016. It is quite evident from the tables that irrigation expenses account for almost two-thirds or more of total expenditures on input throughout the Meghna region.

The rising input expenditure begs to ask the question of why? Is it due to the rising cost of such inputs, or is it due to the increase in the volume of inputs needed to meet the production demands? The answer to this lies in further investigation.

Table 10.1: Average per acre Expenses on Agricultural Inputs by Households across the Meghna Basin Region in the past 12 months (in BDT[UM1])

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	5886.53	1772.756		10514
Habigonj	4661.185	4382.31	1232.143	
Kishoregonj	8419.51	3017.66	1842.84	2066.311
Moulvibazar	4455.939	764.0632		2554.711
Mymensingh	9195.485	6783.54	2044.942	3043.398
Netrokona	6159.099	2621.693	576.2701	1931.299
Sherpur	4662.952	2808.403	1585.758	1102.589
Sunamgonj	7950	1361.023	201.7825	1459.646
Sylhet				713.3022
Total*	**6738.044**	**2726.281**	**1298.724**	**2240.2**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 10.2: Average Expenses on Irrigation Inputs per acre by Households across the Meghna Basin Region in the past 12 months (in BDT[UM2])

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	3704.435	1737.246		5379.36
Habigonj	1970.734	1169.591		
Kishoregonj	2857.167	1286.757	1238.576	2708.33
Moulvibazar	5555.556			885.556
Mymensingh	2697.115	4903.175	772.0798	2540.12
Netrokona	4628.552	1012.607	885.8561	1522.8
Sherpur	5767.697	1738.095	1012.5	645.713
Sunamgonj		2048.349	113.7255	120.946
Sylhet				408.163
Total*	**4448.343**	**2477.603**	**728.0769**	**1581.63**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

10.4 Agricultural Equipment

Table 10.3 indicates the proportion of Meghna Basin households that own the major agricultural assets from 2000 to 2016. There has been a dramatic increase in tractor and power tiller ownership from 0.85 percent in 2000 to 8.22 percent in 2016. Although a lot of data is not available, it can be seen that overall, mechanical equipment, including thresher and pesticide use is significant in the Meghna Basin region in 2016.

Table 10.3: Current Ownership of Major Agricultural Equipment across the Meghna Basin Region (in percentage)

District	Tractor & Power tiller				Thresher			
	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	7	0.89	-	-	7	4	10	-
Habigonj	6.38	3.41	-	6.67	3.59	2.56	1.16	13.33
Kishoregonj	10	2.44	-	-	10	3.17	-	2.27
Moulvibazar	21.97	1.89	18.18	7.4	2.27	0.91	-	11.11
Mymensingh	4.26	0.49	-	0.51	2.13	-	1.34	-
Netrokona	5.95	-	1.6	-	5.56	-	0.8	6.25
Sherpur	12.23	4.17	3.8	-	2.78	-	-	-
Sunamgonj	3.39	2.86	1.38	-	3.39	2.96	-	-
Sylhet	6.18	-	-	-	2.06	16.67	-	-
Total*	8.22	1.86	1.4	0.85	4.32	2.19	0.71	2.21

District	Pesticide Sprayer[UM3][U4]			
	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	5	-	2.86	-
Habigonj	9.16	1.14	-	-
Kishoregonj	4	1.22	-	-
Moulvibazar	6.82	0.94	-	-
Mymensingh	7.8	-	-	-
Netrokona	2.38	-	-	-
Sherpur	13.33	-	-	-
Sunamgonj	4.24	2.86	0.69	2.67
Sylhet	4.12	3.13	-	-
Total*	5.91	1.33	0.24	0.53

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 10.4 displays the proportion of households in the Meghna Region owning irrigation equipment in the last 12 months between 2000 and 2016. The data shows that on average, power pump, hand pump and deep tube-well has increased since 2005, whereas shallow tube-well has decreased slightly.

Table 10.4: Current Ownership of Irrigation Equipment across the Meghna Basin Region (in percentage)

District	Power pump				Hand pump			
	2016	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	3	-	4.29	-	3	-		11.11
Habigonj	1.2	3.41	-	6.67	1.2	1.14		-
Kishoregonj	9.33	2.44	4.8	-	1.33	2.44		-
Moulvibazar	3.79	-	-	-	-	-		-
Mymensingh	1.42	1.96	-	2.04	1.42	1.96		-
Netrokona	1.59	-	2.4	-	0.4	-		-
Sherpur	6.67	-	1.27	-	3.33	-		-
Sunamgonj	4.24	1.43	1.38	1.33	-	-		-
Sylhet	5.15	6.25	0.98	-	1.03	3.13		-
Total*	**3.89**	**1.5**	**1.83**	**0.96**	**0.96**	**0.75**		**0.19**

District	Deep tube-well				Shallow tube-well			
	2016	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000**
Brahmanbaria	4	18.75	-	-	2	31.25	-	5.56
Habigonj	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	1.14	4.65	-
Kishoregonj	3.33	10.98	0.8	6.82	3.33	7.32	1.6	2.27
Moulvibazar	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
Mymensingh	7.09	-	0.67	-	8.51	1.96	1.34	1.02
Netrokona	3.17	-	1.6	2.08	5.95	-	3.2	-
Sherpur	12.22	-	2.53	2.63	10	16.67	10.13	15.79
Sunamgonj	-	0.48	-	2.67	2.54	3.33	-	-
Sylhet	1.03	-	-	9.62	-	-	-	-
Total*	**2.81**	**2.27**	**0.66**	**3.02**	**3.57**	**4.14**	**2.1**	**1.93**

Table 10.5 shows the proportion of people owning different fishing equipment in the Meghna Basin Region from 2000 to 2016. It shows that country boats are declining, albeit a sharp spike in 2010, whereas engine boats are increasing from 2000 to 2016. On average, more than half of the people living the Meghna basin owned fishing nets in 2005, which decreased to less than one-third in 2016. In particular, households in the predominantly wetlands of Sunamgonj, Netrokona and Sylhet own the most fishing nets, at 47, 41 and 33 percent, respectively. In contrast, only 13 percent households in Kishoregonj, with almost half the area in haor form, own fishing nets.

Table 10.5: Current Ownership of Fishing Equipment across the Meghna Basin Region (in percentage)

District	Country Boat				Engine Boat			
	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	4	10.71	24.29	33.33	4	0.89	-	-
Habigonj	6.37	12.5	3.49	6.67	1.99	2.27	-	6.67
Kishoregonj	5.33	12.2	12.8	11.36	5.33	3.66	2.4	-
Moulvibazar	9.85	-	-	-	1.52	-	-	-
Mymensingh	-	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netrokona	11.51	5.75	5.6	2.08	1.19	-	0.8	-
Sherpur	0.56	-	1.27	2.63	0.56	-	2.53	-
Sunamgonj	11.44	40.95	16.55	18.67	2.97	0.95	0.69	-
Sylhet	6.19	-	0.98	15.38	2.06	-	-	-
Total*	**7.63**	**15.56**	**7.7**	**8.23**	**2.14**	**0.9**	**0.85**	**0.19**

District	Fishing Net			
	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	29	14.29	24.29	44.44
Habigonj	27.49	39.77	34.88	33.33
Kishoregonj	12.67	19.51	73.6	13.64
Moulvibazar	26.52	43.4	36.36	29.63
Mymensingh	19.86	87.25	53.02	11.73
Netrokona	41.27	16.09	67.2	27.08
Sherpur	21.11	45.83	63.29	31.58
Sunamgonj	46.61	24.29	40.69	34.67
Sylhet	32.99	3.13	60.78	34.62
Total*	**31.59**	**34.32**	**55.04**	**25.43**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

11 Appendix

Table 11.1: Average Number of Rooms Occupied in Houses across the Meghna Basin

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	2.45	1.99	2.19	2.21
Habigonj	2.48	2.03	2.36	2.51
Kishoregonj	1.94	1.84	1.69	1.93
Moulvibazar	2.33	2.27	2.43	2.57
Mymensingh	2.15	1.94	2.58	2.34
Netrokona	1.57	1.67	2.18	2.24
Sherpur	1.88	1.80	2.45	1.59
Sunamgonj	2.18	2.24	2.31	2.39
Sylhet	2.78	3.51	3.47	2.97
Total*	**2.18**	**2.26**	**2.40**	**2.31**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.2: Age Distribution in Percent across the Meghna Basin Districts

Age Group	0-4				5-14			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	10.31	13.92	15.3	17.14	25.39	31.43	29.38	30.4
Habigonj	11.5	12.45	13.89	13.76	23.57	25	22.94	27.03
Kishoregonj	11.58	11.54	13.46	13.43	25.47	26.82	27.45	28.12
Moulvibazar	10.75	12.01	10.53	12.83	25.51	26.02	27.71	26.38
Mymensingh	10.75	9.73	11.69	10.72	21.2	25.57	24.09	30.07
Netrokona	11.46	11.71	12.67	12.4	24.92	25.92	27.55	28.15
Sherpur	9.72	7.77	13.05	13.97	22.71	26.47	26.71	27.57
Sunamgonj	12.38	14.04	13.97	16.32	25.66	27.07	23.85	30.05
Sylhet	12.51	10.3	12.44	16.44	24.69	26.68	26.81	30.03
Total*	11.45	11.55	12.83	13.97	24.67	26.52	26.06	28.73

15-24				25-34			
2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
18.28	14.75	17.26	14.16	15.48	11.8	10.28	13.11
18.73	20.78	18.87	12.04	16.01	11.29	13.89	16.71
18	19.44	17.52	15.93	14.07	11.02	12.55	13.85
19.36	19.1	17.02	18.18	14.03	14.43	14.75	13.37
16.5	17.33	19.04	15.91	17.73	14.55	14.19	14.41
16.11	15.79	15.15	15.55	15.55	13.42	14.19	13.39
15.2	16.32	14.86	12.87	15.86	14.58	15.06	13.97
18.78	16.67	18.31	14.38	15.32	13.96	13.7	14.54
19.92	20.25	20.65	17.62	14.84	14.04	13.29	11.74
18.15	18.23	17.89	15.69	15.19	13.43	13.67	13.77

35-44				45-54			
2016	2010	2005	2000	2016	2010	2005	2000
12.1	10.41	8.45	10.58	7.89	8.2	11.14	5.51
11.62	10.86	9.83	14	9.09	7.59	11.01	6.39
10.75	10.81	12.42	10.53	9.22	9.25	9.54	7.48
12.77	10.89	11.83	12.48	7.44	7.52	9.89	7.49
12.08	12.26	12.59	12.14	9.84	9.68	9.2	8.63
12.21	11.18	12.26	13.39	8.12	10.26	8.13	8.07
11.79	11.89	14.66	12.13	10.34	12.04	7.43	6.99
10.31	11.08	11.46	9.37	7.5	8.04	7.25	6.14
10.85	10.87	8.57	9.56	7.74	8.19	8.21	5.2
11.49	11.13	11.32	11.36	8.36	8.73	8.93	6.98

55-64				65+			
2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
5.49	4.88	4.65	4.32	5.05	4.61	3.55	4.77
5.34	7.28	5.5	5.16	4.15	4.75	4.06	4.91
6.54	5.61	3.53	5.82	4.36	5.51	3.53	4.85
5.42	4.84	4.05	5.35	4.74	5.19	4.21	3.92
7.24	5.76	4.66	3.85	4.67	5.11	4.54	4.27
6.12	5.26	4.96	5.12	5.5	6.45	5.1	3.94
8.02	6.02	4.42	7.35	6.35	4.91	3.82	5.15

5.12	4.31	5.67	5.49	4.93	4.82	5.8	3.72
5.22	5.29	5.07	5.2	4.22	4.38	4.95	4.19
5.87	**5.36**	**4.76**	**5.21**	**4.82**	**5.05**	**4.54**	**4.29**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.3: Age Distribution in Percent between the Meghna Basin and Non-Meghna Basin

Age Group	Meghna				Non-Meghna			
	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
0 - 4	11.45	11.55	12.83	13.97	9.35	9.96	11.22	11.14
5 - 14	24.67	26.52	26.06	28.73	21.6	23.87	24.84	27.37
15 - 24	18.15	18.23	17.89	15.69	17.4	18.18	18.63	18.11
25 - 34	15.19	13.43	13.67	13.77	16.48	15.26	14.26	14.39
35 - 44	11.49	11.13	11.32	11.36	13.43	12.83	12.78	12.2
45 - 54	8.36	8.73	8.93	6.98	9.87	9.2	8.75	8.1
55 - 64	5.87	5.36	4.76	5.21	6.57	5.82	5.15	4.76
65 +	4.82	5.05	4.54	4.29	5.29	4.89	4.38	3.92
Total*	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.4: Average Age at First Marriage across the Meghna Basin in 2016

District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Brahmanbaria	20.65	24.48	17.51
Habigonj	20.88	25.13	17.76
Kishoregonj	19.28	23.30	16.26
Moulvibazar	20.51	24.11	17.86
Mymensingh	20.70	24.27	17.70
Netrokona	20.74	25.36	17.00
Sherpur	19.30	22.96	16.18
Sunamgonj	21.80	26.23	18.43
Sylhet	21.31	25.99	18.04
Total*	**20.64**	**24.77**	**17.46**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.

Table 11.5: Percent of Households Engaged in Sale of Assets Across the Meghna Basin

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	7.36	1.34	7.76	-

District				
Habigonj	0.70	3.50	3.78	0.29
Kishoregonj	0.56	5.58	1.63	3.15
Moulvibazar	1.11	2.22	3.27	1.19
Mymensingh	2.22	0.76	1.16	-
Netrokona	2.65	3.23	1.20	1.98
Sherpur	2.36	1.13	8.13	-
Sunamgonj	0.28	2.10	6.43	1.47
Sylhet	1.53	1.54	1.82	-
Total*	**1.66**	**2.25**	**3.46**	**1.08**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.6: Percent of Earners by Gender in the Meghna Basin

Gender*	2016	2010**
Female	11.41	10.27
Male	88.59	89.73
Total*	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010 HIES dataset is not representative at the district level.

Table 11.**7: Main Use of Mobile Phone in Percent across the Meghna Basin in 2016**

District	Communicating	Getting information	Transferring money	Accessing internet	Total*
Brahmanbaria	96.89	0.6	0.07	2.45	100.00
Habigonj	98.98	0.00	0.00	1.02	100.00
Kishoregonj	99.45	0.18	0.09	0.27	100.00
Moulvibazar	97.69	0.56	0.00	1.76	100.00
Mymensingh	99.91	0.09	0.00	0.00	100.00
Netrokona	99.91	0.09	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sherpur	94.23	0.52	0.1	5.14	100.00
Sunamgonj	98.83	0.27	0.00	0.9	100.00
Sylhet	98.91	0.39	0.08	0.62	100.00
Total*	**98.50**	**0.30**	**0.04**	**1.17**	**100.00**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.

Table 11.8: Percent of Households with Access to the Internet across the Meghna Basin

District	2016	2010**	2005**
Brahmanbaria	21.9	-	-
Habigonj	4.6	0.5	-
Kishoregonj	5.6	0.5	-
Moulvibazar	4.9	0.7	-

Mymensingh	5.0	0.4	-
Netrokona	1.4	1.6	-
Sherpur	6.7	-	-
Sunamgonj	5.7	-	-
Sylhet	13.2	6.9	0.3
Total*	**6.8**	**1.6**	**0.0**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010 and 2005 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.9: Percent of Households with Tube Wells Tested for Arsenic between the Meghna and Non-Meghna Basin

Region	2016	2010**	2005**
Meghna	37.8	53.2	57.4
Non-Meghna	44.5	53.5	73.7
Total*	38.6	53.2	58.9

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.10: Percent of Students by Level of Education across the Meghna Basin Districts

District	Primary				Secondary			
	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	54.83	69.32	69.63	66.67	32.09	26.52	25.13	27.78
Habigonj	58.10	67.14	56.00	64.91	28.82	25.24	36.80	29.82
Kishoregonj	62.79	59.92	71.17	64.89	28.04	27.24	20.25	19.08
Moulvibazar	57.64	70.34	64.38	62.96	31.61	23.73	28.77	31.48
Mymensingh	55.29	60.84	53.72	63.51	28.24	25.1	33.61	26.69
Netrokona	61.34	63.04	64.16	58.82	27.25	25.00	29.48	34.31
Sherpur	54.5	54.42	71.93	73.58	30.25	33.33	21.05	18.87
Sunamgonj	64.2	70.33	65.13	85.29	25.82	23.92	25.00	11.76
Sylhet	56.04	54.88	58.56	81.82	29.74	29.02	27.48	15.15
Total*	**59.08**	**62.5**	**62.89**	**69.98**	**28.86**	**26.45**	**27.74**	**22.92**

Higher Secondary				Technical/ Vocational				
2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016
7.48	1.89	3.14	2.78	0.31	2.27	2.09	2.78	5.30
6.60	4.76	2.40	3.51	1.04	2.86	4.80	1.75	5.44
4.36	6.23	3.07	5.34	1.34	6.61	5.52	9.92	3.46
6.32	2.12	5.48	4.63	0.53	3.81	1.37	0.93	3.90
7.50	6.83	6.06	5.07	1.32	7.23	4.68	3.72	7.65
6.46	3.8	3.47	3.92	0.63	8.15	2.89	2.94	4.31
7.82	7.48	2.63	7.55	1.43	2.72	0.88	-	6.00

4.70	2.87	6.58	0.74	1.06	2.87	3.29	1.47	4.22
5.59	6.59	4.50	1.52	1.86	9.27	9.01	-	6.77
5.98	**4.97**	**4.43**	**3.58**	**1.09**	**5.92**	**4.38**	**2.9**	**4.99**

University		
2010**	**2005****	**2000****
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	0.76
-	-	-
-	1.93	1.01
-	-	-
2.04	3.51	-
-	-	0.74
0.24	0.45	1.52
0.16	**0.56**	**0.62**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.11: Percent of Students by Level of Education between the Meghna Basin and Non-Meghna Basin Districts

Region	Non-Meghna				
Level of Education	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2000****
Primary	52.42	57.17	58.76	60.28	61.20
Secondary	32.32	29.71	31.77	28.85	28.29
Higher Secondary	7.19	6.81	4.90	5.38	5.21
Technical/Vocational	0.90	5.96	3.68	4.76	4.59
University	7.17	0.35	0.89	0.73	0.72

Meghna				Total*		
2016	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****
59.08	62.5	62.89	69.98	53.32	57.91	59.22
28.86	26.45	27.74	22.92	31.85	29.26	31.32
5.98	4.97	4.43	3.58	7.03	6.56	4.85
1.09	5.92	4.38	2.90	0.93	5.95	3.76
4.99	0.16	0.56	0.62	6.88	0.32	0.85

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.12: Percent of Students Receiving Stipends across the Meghna Basin Districts in 2016

District	PEC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Other
Brahmanbaria	67.9	13.58	1.85	6.79	1.85	0.00	8.02
Habigonj	72.73	11.36	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.64
Kishoregonj	76.73	20.13	1.26	0.63	1.26	0.00	0.00
Moulvibazar	51.71	10.24	6.83	2.44	0.00	0.00	28.78
Mymensingh	77.40	13.01	6.16	2.05	1.37	0.00	0.00
Netrokona	80.32	13.30	3.72	2.13	0.53	0.00	0.00
Sherpur	65.99	17.01	6.80	7.48	1.36	0.00	1.36
Sunamgonj	78.57	11.04	3.25	2.60	1.30	0.00	3.25
Sylhet	56.98	4.47	1.12	3.91	0.56	0.56	32.40
Total*	68.42	12.17	3.78	2.99	0.81	0.09	11.74

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. PEC-Primary Education Completion. JSC-Junior School Certificate. SSC-Secondary School Certificate. H.S.C-Higher Secondary School Certificate.

Table 11.13: Average Schooling Expenditure between the Meghna Basin and Non-Meghna Basin (in BDT)

	Total cost				Transport cost			
	2016	2010	2005	2000	2016	2010	2005	2000
Meghna	8721.5	5426.816	3350.324	1350.035	2398.236	2003.515	1412.062	843.8511
Non-Meghna	11389.89	6362.347	3185.937	2288.832	2910.627	2346.924	1405.47	1057.786
Total	11031.12	6231.22	3203.466	2199.508	2848.164	2296.806	1406.39	1044.46

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.14: Percent of People Suffering from Chronic Illness/Disability in the last 12 months across the Meghna Basin Districts

	Chronic fever				Injuries/Disability			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	21.43	4.13	-	-	11.6	4.96	1.18	9.09
Habigonj	1.63	2.23	2.97	18.75	2.07	0.56	2.97	12.5
Kishoregonj	1.69	2.82	-	6.72	3.38	5.24	1.2	10.08
Moulvibazar	4.34	1.14	2.13	5.56	6.07	-	1.06	2.22

Mymensingh	4.06	2.58	3.88	0.78	2.61	3.1	4.65	6.98
Netrokona	2.87	2.98	-	4.35	5.48	2.98	-	13.04
Sherpur	5.28	2.47	6.85	4.55	6.45	2.47	4.11	-
Sunamgonj	3.39	12.5	1.45	0.58	4.07	-	0.72	8.77
Sylhet	19.54	1.01	1.5	1.18	7.65	0.51	1.5	7.65
Total*	**8.02**	**2.69**	**1.83**	**3.05**	**5.62**	**2.24**	**1.62**	**7.66**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

	Chronic heart disease				Diabetes			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	7.51	12.4	8.24	4.55	9.46	5.79	5.88	-
Habigonj	5.19	3.35	1.98	-	4.59	5.59	2.97	-
Kishoregonj	4.22	4.03	3.61	4.2	3.59	4.84	2.41	2.52
Moulvibazar	13.23	6.86	3.19	1.11	6.51	6.86	1.06	1.11
Mymensingh	7.83	11.11	6.2	5.43	8.7	3.1	4.65	4.65
Netrokona	6.01	2.98	3.77	6.52	6.27	1.19	2.83	2.17
Sherpur	7.04	11.11	1.37	9.09	7.92	4.94	1.37	-
Sunamgonj	6.78	8.93	6.52	1.17	4.07	3.57	3.62	0.58
Sylhet	8.74	9.6	6.02	1.18	7.79	14.65	4.51	0.59
Total*	**7.5**	**6.99**	**4.62**	**2.72**	**6.25**	**6.01**	**3.19**	**1.37**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

Table 11.15: Percent of People Reporting Chronic Illness/Disability by Age Group in the Meghna Basin

	Chronic fever				Injuries/Disability			
Age Group	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
0 - 4	35.75	13.19	12.3	8.75	5.64	-	6.44	8.86
5 - 14	24.85	13.53	4.55	6.78	9.6	3.24	3.1	7.08
15 - 24	21.08	3.77	-	6.47	11.92	5.32	6.76	11.69
25 - 34	6.02	3.18	3.44	0.84	6.44	2.85	0.67	6.92
35 - 44	6.86	1.69	2.08	1.83	4.86	0.9	1.18	5.27
45 - 54	4.64	2.00	1.67	2.12	4.8	2.65	0.46	8.28
55 - 64	2.72	0.73	-	3.5	3.32	2.06	2.05	8.69
65 +	2.86	2.72	1.06	2.32	4.46	2.02	1.54	7.04
Total*	**8.01**	**2.69**	**1.83**	**3.05**	**5.61**	**2.24**	**1.62**	**7.66**

	Chronic heart disease				Respiratory diseases			
Age Group	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
0 - 4	2.48	6.25	-	-	18.8	37.47	35.42	39.66
5 - 14	1.29	0.94	1.59	1.1	13.77	19.37	9.11	20.58
15 - 24	1.26	5.68	5.41	-	10.98	6.13	11.57	10.57
25 - 34	5.5	5.86	3.83	4.9	6.73	5.93	6.13	4.4
35 - 44	7.26	6.31	4.9	2.17	6.15	4.91	3.64	5.19

45 - 54	9.23	7.86	6.47	3.14	7.87	7.43	2.96	4.32
55 - 64	11.45	9.3	3.05	3.82	12.39	7.77	8.4	3.54
65 +	9.7	7.35	4.64	2.36	18.15	16.34	9.89	8.26
Total*	**7.5**	**6.99**	**4.62**	**2.72**	**10.69**	**8.9**	**6.78**	**7.88**

	Gastric/Ulcer				Blood pressure			
Age Group	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
0 - 4	2.52	-	-	-	0.98	-	-	-
5 - 14	10.71	8.82	4.1	4.68	1.76	-	-	-
15 - 24	24.02	39.68	26.29	16.01	9.32	4.16	10.4	-
25 - 34	39.19	43.73	33.61	44.3	17.57	17.52	19.44	4.86
35 - 44	35.89	44.33	40.05	41.28	21.26	25	18.68	8.26
45 - 54	33.58	43.36	39.65	38.2	25.12	25.76	24.97	11.69
55 - 64	32.87	37.25	31.99	26.27	22.87	24.13	15.06	15.58
65 +	30.96	30.3	19.96	13.95	22.02	21.03	25.82	8.12
Total*	**31.24**	**38.44**	**32.15**	**29.23**	**19.18**	**20.94**	**19.33**	**7.73**

	Arthritis				Diabetes			
Age Group	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
0 - 4	0.32	-	-	-	0.32	-	-	-
5 - 14	4.33	10.14	2.14	5.78	0.45	2	1.59	-
15 - 24	7.04	6.22	4.6	2.93	1.03	-	-	0.71
25 - 34	8.34	6.68	3.83	3.35	3.2	1.67	1.9	-
35 - 44	15.05	11.8	5.72	6.3	7.61	5.73	4.27	2.57
45 - 54	16.73	14.11	7.64	8.96	8.45	7.35	4.79	1.26
55 - 64	19.35	13.99	15.8	13.93	8.89	9.09	4.66	2.58
65 +	19.76	18.29	13.05	32.07	7.92	8.41	0.63	1.71
Total*	**14.18**	**12.54**	**8.38**	**10.01**	**6.25**	**6.01**	**3.19**	**1.37**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

Table 11.16: Percent of Persons Admitted to Different Types of Hospital across the Meghna Basin in 2016

District	Govt. Upazila Health Complex	Govt. Maternal & Child Welfare Centre	Govt. district/Sadar/General Hospital	Govt. medical college hospital	Govt. specialized hospital	Other Govt hospital
Brahmanbaria	27.37	3.35	12.29	3.35	0.56	0.00
Habigonj	36.59	0.00	34.15	12.2	0.00	0.00
Kishoregonj	26.79	1.79	10.71	10.71	3.57	1.79
Moulvibazar	31.91	0.00	19.15	9.57	0.00	0.00
Mymensingh	2.17	0.00	6.52	41.3	4.35	0.00
Netrokona	23.29	0.00	26.03	16.44	4.11	0.00
Sherpur	17.39	2.17	23.91	15.22	4.35	0.00
Sunamgonj	18.75	0.00	6.25	18.75	6.25	0.00
Sylhet	11.24	3.37	4.49	37.08	1.12	0.00

District	Total*	22.97	1.43	15.84	17.5	2.02	0.19

District	NGO general hospital	NGO specialized hospital	Private general hospital	Private medical college	Private specialized hospital	Other private hospital
Brahmanbaria	0.00	2.23	43.02	3.35	3.91	0.56
Habigonj	0.00	2.44	14.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kishoregonj	0.00	0.00	8.93	17.86	17.86	0.00
Moulvibazar	1.06	0.00	32.98	1.06	3.19	1.06
Mymensingh	0.00	2.17	39.13	2.17	2.17	0.00
Netrokona	5.48	0.00	16.44	2.74	5.48	0.00
Sherpur	0.00	0.00	30.43	2.17	4.35	0.00
Sunamgonj	0.00	0.00	25	12.5	12.5	0.00
Sylhet	1.12	1.12	16.85	17.98	5.62	0.00
Total*	1.28	0.77	24.76	7.11	5.84	0.29

Source: HIES data (2016). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region.

Table 11.17: Percent of people receiving Consultation for illness/injury in the last 30 days across the Meghna Basin Districts

Type of Consultation	Pharmacy / Dispensary				Private Clinic / Hospital			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	32.64	14.18	25	12.73	19.97	38.06	6.82	56.36
Habigonj	47.66	62.81	7.14	35.14	7.02	15.08	14.29	32.43
Kishoregonj	37.37	76.92	51.89	56.49	5.92	3.7	36.79	10.39
Moulvibazar	7.66	34.03	40.32	51.79	17.29	19.44	12.9	8.93
Mymensingh	57.41	80.95	39.55	28.57	8.52	5.01	11.19	28.57
Netrokona	37.78	73.66	61.39	42.86	6.15	1.34	26.73	15.48
Sherpur	26.95	50	68.87	48.53	9.88	-	13.25	29.41
Sunamgonj	69.2	53.62	64.44	74.66	6.68	15.94	6.67	4.11
Sylhet	57.66	60.15	70.63	48.19	5.26	5.17	2.5	9.64
Total*	41.37	64.56	58.65	51.19	8.77	8.29	14.27	14.85

Type of Consultation	Government Clinic/Hospital				NGO Clinic/Hospital			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	5.03	45.52	47.73	26.36	0.17	-	2.27	0.91
Habigonj	5.96	16.58	78.57	24.32	2.13	1.51	7.14	8.11
Kishoregonj	2.16	17.66	11.32	33.12	0.14	-	-	-
Moulvibazar	6.6	38.19	46.77	32.14	0.36	0.69	1.61	0
Mymensingh	2.22	12.28	35.82	27.47	0.00	0.5	5.97	1.1
Netrokona	2.22	20.54	11.88	36.9	0.85	0.89	0.99	2.38
Sherpur	9.88	50	19.87	11.76	4.94	-	1.32	1.47
Sunamgonj	3.53	27.54	14.81	13.01	0.93	-	-	-
Sylhet	1.05	32.84	26.25	36.14	0.6	-	-	-
Total*	3.91	23.83	23.11	27.89	1.03	0.43	1.1	0.76

Type of Consultation	Alternative medicine practices			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	1.04	1.49	-	4.55
Habigonj	2.77	2.01	-	-
Kishoregonj	1.73	2.28	-	3.9
Moulvibazar	1.25	3.47	4.84	8.93
Mymensingh	4.44	0.5	4.48	6.59
Netrokona	1.54	4.02	-	4.76
Sherpur	2.67	-	3.31	13.24
Sunamgonj	1.3	5.8	13.33	6.85
Sylhet	1.65	2.95	0.63	7.23
Total*	**1.78**	**2.68**	**3.79**	**6.32**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table

11.18: Percent of Migrants by Gender across the Meghna Basin

District	2016		2010**	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Brahmanbaria	96.3	3.7	100	-
Habigonj	95.65	4.35	100	-
Kishoregonj	89.64	10.36	100	-
Moulvibazar	96.12	3.88	95.16	4.84
Mymensingh	92.31	7.69	93.05	6.95
Netrokona	78.65	21.35	100	-
Sherpur	97.08	2.92	77.84	22.16
Sunamgonj	84.02	15.98	99.67	0.33
Sylhet	96.12	3.88	96.47	3.53
Total*	**92.23**	**7.77**	**97.21**	**2.79**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.19: Average Length of In-country Migration by Males across the Meghna Basin Districts (in months)

District	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	76.31	41.00
Habigonj	100.91	-
Kishoregonj	66.03	-
Moulvibazar	73.98	46.95
Mymensingh	92.00	67.25
Netrokona	68.29	63.90
Sherpur	81.19	-
Sunamgonj	78.00	81.09

Sylhet	72.75	170.88
Total*	**74.37**	**87.16**

Table 11.20: Average Length of In-country Migration by Females across the Meghna Basin Districts (in months)

District	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	-	-
Habigonj	61.5	-
Kishoregonj	34.21	-
Moulvibazar	158.74	48.3
Mymensingh	37	15
Netrokona	44.05	-
Sherpur	12	32
Sunamgonj	36	54
Sylhet	-	24
Total*	**46.20**	**32.64**

Table 11.21: Average Length of Overseas Migration across the Meghna Basin Districts among Males (in months)

Districts	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	57.95	55.07
Habigonj	93.55	46.95
Kishoregonj	53.85	50.13
Moulvibazar	95.05	105.90
Mymensingh	67.15	60.17
Netrokona	74.86	-
Sherpur	55.60	55.29
Sunamgonj	112.00	53.00
Sylhet	98.19	103.47
Total*	**87.76**	**77.34**

Table 11.22: Average Length of Overseas Migration across the Meghna Basin Districts among Females (in months)

District	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	30.00	-
Habigonj	55.09	-
Kishoregonj	23.83	-
Moulvibazar	58.00	-
Mymensingh	19.00	-
Netrokona	17.50	-
Sherpur	12.00	-
Sunamgonj	187.14	-
Sylhet	84.12	264.00
Total*	**94.70**	**264.00**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.23: Percent of Households by Source of Credit/Loan across the Meghna Basin

Source	Government FIs		Private FIs		NGO-MFIs	
Districts	2016	2010**	2016	2010**	2016	2010**
Brahmanbaria	2.3	13.32	1.35	2.65	46.77	56.76
Habigonj	1.47	1.93	1.46	1.84	42.2	83.79
Kishoregonj	2.66	9.67	1.78	3.76	86.19	27.83
Moulvibazar	1.7	4.74	2.83	4.82	85.25	87.3
Mymensingh	1.08	5.61	1.05	-	75.84	75.9
Netrokona	3.89	9.67	0.5	0.94	74.61	49.96
Sherpur	11.17	-	0.00	2.03	79.79	86.08
Sunamgonj	0.73	1.45	2.19	-	83.18	95.73
Sylhet	5.19	8.09	2.22	2.7	73.92	81.26
Total*	**3.44**	**6.58**	**1.54**	**1.98**	**73.85**	**67.33**

Government Departments		Other Credits		Family and Friends	
2016	2010**	2016	2010**	2016	2010**
0.9	1.29	30.4	17.54	18.28	8.43
0.01	3.42	45.64	5.43	9.22	3.59
1.79	5.69	4.9	48.33	2.69	4.72
1.14	-	5.67	1.61	3.41	1.53
4.19	3.62	5.21	8.39	12.63	6.48
1.47	-	10.74	39.43	8.78	-
2.65	11.79	3.19	-	3.2	0.1
0.75	-	2.22	2.82	10.93	-
0.00	-	2.99	2.56	15.69	5.39
1.25	**2.33**	**11.7**	**18.74**	**8.22**	**3.03**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.24: Percent of Households by Use of Loan across the Meghna Basin

Use	Education		Health		Agriculture		Business	
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2016**	**2010****	**2016**	**2010****	**2016**	**2010****
Brahmanbaria	0.91	-	14.99	4.15	11.34	18.56	14.53	12.17
Habigonj	1.95	-	16.5	8.85	8.24	22.79	21.35	26.12
Kishoregonj	0.47	5.78	6.7	4.72	18.33	26.09	28.07	16.6
Moulvibazar	2.84	1.53	14.8	6.12	24.99	26.17	17.61	17.06
Mymensingh	3.13	3.41	6.34	7.61	8.42	13.6	24.21	19.84
Netrokona	2.44	1.59	11.25	7.31	20.44	20.73	22.9	21.84
Sherpur	6.89	-	5.34	-	26.03	41.57	28.24	28.66
Sunamgonj	2.19	-	10.25	-	12.37	17.28	27.74	46.85
Sylhet	2.27	6.71	5.99	2.7	4.44	2.7	40.3	45.99
Total*	**2.46**	**2.67**	**10.42**	**5**	**16.28**	**19.89**	**25.28**	**26.18**

Housing		Food Purchase		Marriage		Other	
2016	**2010****	**2016**	**2010****	**2016**	**2010****	**2016**	**2010****
14.11	4.15	12.7	20.39	7.29	2.65	24.12	37.93
12.15	7.1	20.39	26.03	5.33	3.68	14.09	5.43
11.63	2.71	26.32	33.7	3.13	0.96	5.36	9.45
13.07	16.91	11.91	22.8	2.84	4.59	11.95	4.82
23.13	17.12	25.29	14.64	0	5.12	9.47	18.66
17.58	5.67	10.27	37.06	1.97	-	13.14	5.8
11.68	13.92	8.51	3.96	3.19	-	10.12	11.89
18.98	14.46	12.41	7.23	2.92	1.45	13.14	12.73
15.62	8.09	24.66	16.18	2.24	-	4.48	17.63
14.67	**9.7**	**16.57**	**22.86**	**3.19**	**1.86**	**11.14**	**11.86**

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note**: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.25: Location of Non-Agricultural Enterprise in the Meghna Basin Region (in percentage)

Location of Enterprise	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Own house	12.96	16.3	13.82	10.61
Rented house	20.2	17.85	7.83	-
Govt land/house	2.58	1.47	1.13	-
Fixed location outside	36.77	39.52	48.98	65.48
Variable location	27.49	24.86	28.25	23.91
Total*	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: HIES data (selected years). Note: *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.26: Percent of People Employed according to the Sectors in the Meghna Basin by their Gender

Sector	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
Gender	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Male	38.54	41.31	38.87	51.14	16.08	16.5	9.8	23.74	45.39	42.19	51.32	25.11
Female	28.01	16.26	20.24	80	20.96	44.95	18.51	6.67	51.03	38.8	61.25	13.33
Total*	37.43	38.94	37.09	52.99	16.59	19.19	10.64	22.65	45.98	41.87	52.27	24.36

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.27: Percent of People Employed according to the Sectors in the Meghna Basin by their Age

Sector	Agriculture				Industry			
Age Group*	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
5 - 14	1.09	3.18	3.68	6.45	2.05	5.05	6.87	5.66
15 - 24	12.83	18.55	17.77	16.94	25.22	27.82	27.67	22.64
25 - 34	22.64	17.8	21.41	19.35	29.88	23.08	22.9	20.75
35 - 44	25.57	21.75	20.86	29.03	22.03	22.76	20.82	30.19
45 - 54	20.32	20.06	17.44	12.9	12.34	13.2	11.87	13.21
55 - 64	11.56	11.63	12.06	10.48	6.01	6.17	6.87	7.55
65 +	5.95	6.93	6.77	4.84	2.34	1.92	3	-

Services				Total*			
2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
1.58	2.59	3.41	7.02	1.47	3.29	3.88	6.41
18.9	20.07	20.38	14.04	17.68	20.97	20.19	17.52
29.93	27.92	26.23	24.56	27.19	23.05	24.09	20.94
24.99	23.26	22.95	26.32	24.71	22.57	21.95	28.63
14.1	15.17	17.73	17.54	16.14	16.7	17	14.1
7.33	6.97	6.34	5.26	8.7	8.63	8.52	8.55
3.02	4.01	2.96	5.26	4	4.75	4.38	3.85

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level.

Table 11.28: Percent of Households Facing Different Problems in Running Business in the Meghna Basin Districts

Problems	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Inadequate capital or credit	51.02	44.04	54.92	48.22
Inadequate technical knowledge	1.99	4.42	2.5	2.25
Lack of expertise	2.64	2.61	1.99	1.59
High-cost of running enterprise	3.55	5.84	0.38	-
Water supply problem	0.88	2.41	0.45	0.15
Power supply problem	5.59	1.32	0.88	-
Problems with spares	0.48	0.35	0.82	0.2
Government regulations	1.77	1.89	3.86	1.66
Lack of raw materials	1.62	4.06	21.68	16.73

Lack of customers	15.46	11.83	2.89	5.55
Transport problems	8.07	3.54	6.37	0.43
Telecom and Internet access	0.21	0.69	7.14	-
Other	0.21	-	-	9.25
No problem	42.09	43.83	42.02	36.23
Total*	135.57	126.84	145.91	122.23

Table 11.29 : Percent of Households Producing Different Crops in the Meghna Basin Districts

Type of Crop	Other Cereals (wheat and maize)				Jute			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Sunamgonj	-	0.09	-	0.35	0.52	0.09	-	0.35
Sylhet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kishoregonj	0.74	0.44	0.81	5.39	2.23	1.99	2.02	3.19
Habigonj	0.97	-	-	1.11	0.32	0.11	-	-
Netrokona	0.99	0.5	-	1.2	0.25	3	4.03	2.41
Moulvibazar	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	-
Brahmanbaria	0.88	0.44	7.98	2.79	1.54	0.66	1.23	-
Mymensingh	0.48	0.06	0.17	1.65	1.69	1.44	0.84	1.65
Sherpur	1.88	0.95	1.05	1.38	0.63	5.24	2.62	1.1
Total*	**0.58**	**0.17**	**0.54**	**1.68**	**0.66**	**0.91**	**1.11**	**1.2**

Type of Crop	Sugarcane				Others			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	-	-	-	-	26.43	28.92	21.47	36.49
Habigonj	0.32	-	-	-	16.88	34.56	31.21	30.26
Kishoregonj	0.25	-	-	0.25	16.38	38.37	25.1	48.77
Moulvibazar	-	-	-	-	51.85	39.8	46.58	57.19
Mymensingh	0.24	0.69	1.34	-	21.74	50.58	20.57	25.93
Netrokona	0.25	-	-	-	17.87	41.5	27.52	40.36
Sherpur	0.42	-	-	-	19.25	47.62	28.27	41.71
Sunamgonj	-	-	-	-	51.17	56.39	39.18	70.73
Sylhet	-	-	-	-	73.15	79.38	40	77.08

Total*	0.15	0.09	0.25	0.03	36.59	48.37	31.24	47.24

Table 11.30: Percent of Households Producing Livestock and Poultry Birds across the Meghna Basin Districts in the past 12 months

Type of Livestock/Poultry	Sheep			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	11.57	0.4	-	-
Habigonj	11.03	0.94	-	1.99
Kishoregonj	10.9	0.72	0.57	-
Moulvibazar	8.98	-	-	-
Mymensingh	10.83	0.19	0.34	-
Netrokona	11.08	-	-	-
Sherpur	9.11	-	0.41	-
Sunamgonj	11.67	0.3	1.69	1.08
Sylhet	9.93	-	-	-
Total*	10.48	0.25	0.36	0.29

	Buffalo			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	8.64	-	0.71	-
Habigonj	10.63	-	-	0.5
Kishoregonj	12.74	3.58	-	0.87
Moulvibazar	10.03	6.59	3.85	7.38
Mymensingh	10.13	0.58	-	0.18
Netrokona	9.03	0.14	-	-
Sherpur	11.53	0.2	0.41	-
Sunamgonj	9.59	0.15	-	-
Sylhet	10.44	0.37	-	-
Total*	10.36	1.48	0.46	1.05

Table 11.31: Percent of Households Producing of Various Livestock Products across the Meghna Basin Districts in the past 12 months

District Code	Beef				Chicken			
	2016	2010	2005	2000	2016	2010	2005	2000
Brahmanbaria	11.68	8.77	-	-	13.02	12.87	19.51	4.3
Habigonj	12.16	-	-	-	13.13	0.42	18.45	5.75
Kishoregonj	11.38	0.64	0.33	1.1	12.54	18.53	8.17	5.52
Moulvibazar	11.82	-	-	-	10.92	2.91	2.65	3.57

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Mymensingh	11.99	-	-	-	12.13	-	5.87	5.57
Netrokona	12.12	-	-	0.62	11.87	10.34	4.88	3.11
Sherpur	13.2	-	-	-	10.29	-	-	-
Sunamgonj	12.71	-	-	-	11.82	0.18	2.97	2.02
Sylhet	11.21	-	-	-	13.05	3.22	2.38	3.7
Total	12	-	0.05	0.3	12.04	-	6.38	3.98

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

Livestock Product	Mutton			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	11.97	0.57	-	-
Habigonj	11.34	-	2.58	-
Kishoregonj	12.68	0.5	-	-
Moulvibazar	12.75	-	-	-
Mymensingh	13.61	0.09	-	-
Netrokona	12.27	-	-	0.62
Sherpur	12.88	-	-	-
Sunamgonj	12.41	-	-	-
Sylhet	11.48	-	-	-
Total*	12.33	0.05	0.23	0.11

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

Livestock Product	Milk				Eggs			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	10.88	31.82	13.24	18.28	15.08	31.25	13.24	18.28
Habigonj	10.18	27.49	18.45	12.64	13.39	47.75	18.45	12.64
Kishoregonj	14.23	17.33	6.54	12.15	13.11	19.8	6.54	12.15
Moulvibazar	12.23	23.01	18.52	21.43	13.75	27.92	18.52	21.43
Mymensingh	11.9	6.65	5.68	18.4	13.79	47.72	5.68	18.4
Netrokona	11.29	29.07	6.78	28.57	15.23	24.27	6.78	28.57
Sherpur	12.81	3.45	4.85	31.82	12.54	55.78	4.85	31.82
Sunamgonj	11.86	30.48	13.14	20.2	12.99	46.97	13.14	20.2
Sylhet	12.03	30.8	14.29	7.41	12.99	52.68	14.29	7.41
Total*	12.02	21.08	10.44	19.59	13.58	40.57	10.44	19.59

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Livestock Product	Animal Skins

District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	13.57	-	-	-
Habigonj	13.67	-	-	3.45
Kishoregonj	11.82	-	-	-
Moulvibazar	14.08	-	-	1.19
Mymensingh	9.97	0.18	-	-
Netrokona	10.98	-	-	-
Sherpur	13.18	0.41	-	-
Sunamgonj	12.27	-	0.85	-
Sylhet	12.91	-	-	-
Total*	12.54	0.07	0.11	0.34

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available

Livestock Product	Cow Dung				Other		
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**
Brahmanbaria	12.11	21.59	14.29	13.98	11.69	-	1.74
Habigonj	14.35	24.28	24.46	22.99	11.77	-	-
Kishoregonj	12.13	47.03	13.73	29.83	12.12	0.5	0.65
Moulvibazar	12.36	35.03	28.04	44.05	12.09	0.17	3.17
Mymensingh	13.95	45.18	35.03	30.75	12.66	0.18	-
Netrokona	14.4	38.93	19.78	22.36	11.84	0.53	-
Sherpur	12.8	40.37	0.44	6.36	12.3	-	-
Sunamgonj	11.87	22.34	49.15	36.36	14.05	-	-
Sylhet	12.53	15.63	34.52	31.48	13.81	-	-
							-
Total*	12.91	33.42	25.16	27.89	12.59	0.15	0.5

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.

Table 11.32: Percent of Households Engaged in Fish Farming across the Meghna Basin Districts in the past 12 months

Type of Fish Farming	Fish Farm				Fish Hatchery				
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	12.57	6.9	-	7.14	12.45	-	-	-	-
Habigonj	12.74	0	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	-
Kishoregonj	13.71	0	-	74.12	13.84	-	0.64	1.18	-
Moulvibazar	13.46	2.39	5.26	8.33	13.96	-	-	-	-
Mymensingh	15.03	0.35	-	50.6	10.33	-	-	-	-
Netrokona	11.55	3.45	0.46	48.61	14.43	-	-	-	9.72
Sherpur	13.3	0	-	-	14.05	-	-	-	-
Sunamgonj	12.55	0	-	-	10.23	-	-	-	-
Sylhet	12.19	2.9	-	5.26	12.19	-	-	-	-
									-
Total*	12.89	1.46	0.44	40.66	12.72	-	0.1	0.32	2.5

Type of Fish Farming	Marine Fishing			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	13.56	0	-	-
Habigonj	12.11	0	-	-
Kishoregonj	12.41	0	-	-
Moulvibazar	12.58	5.74	-	-
Mymensingh	12.49	0	-	-
Netrokona	13.18	0	-	9.72
Sherpur	10.29	0	-	-
Sunamgonj	12.69	0	-	-
Sylhet	12.06	0	-	-
				-
Total*	12.36	1.19	-	2.5

Type of Fish Farming	Canal/River Fishing				Swampland/Marsh Fishing			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	13.47	82.76	25	-	11.71	3.45	50	-
Habigonj	11.25	24.6	37.74	-	15.03	35.71	45.28	-
Kishoregonj	11.02	48.28	19.87	-	13.22	41.38	78.85	-
Moulvibazar	13.1	38.76	26.32	-	12.2	42.58	15.79	-
Mymensingh	11.98	0.71	14.7	-	13.37	38.8	45.53	-
Netrokona	12.94	20.69	6.48	-	14.22	74.14	81.02	-
Sherpur	11.3	80.7	1.16	-	11.3	3.51	48.84	-
Sunamgonj	11.37	5.48	55.97	-	15.21	91.78	35.07	-
Sylhet	13.97	42.03	56	-	13.38	40.1	18	-
Total*	12.3	27.16	25.02	-	13.43	43.88	52.86	-

Type of Fish Farming	Pond/Sink Fishing			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	12.95	6.9	25	-
Habigonj	11.5	30.16	16.98	-
Kishoregonj	14.1	10.34	0.64	-
Moulvibazar	11.95	10.53	45.61	-
Mymensingh	13.85	60.14	36.6	-
Netrokona	11.69	1.72	12.04	-
Sherpur	14.55	14.04	50	-
Sunamgonj	13.82	1.37	8.96	-
Sylhet	13.6	14.98	26	-

		13.04	25.28	20.59	-		
Total*							

Type of Fish Farming	Fish fry, crab, frog and others				Dry Fish			
District	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**	2016	2010**	2005**	2000**
Brahmanbaria	11.71	-	-	-	11.59	-	-	-
Habigonj	12.5	-	-	-	13.26	9.52	-	-
Kishoregonj	10.72	-	-	-	10.98	-	-	-
Moulvibazar	9.93	-	7.02	8.33	12.83	-	-	-
Mymensingh	10.72	-	2.59	-	12.24	-	0.58	-
Netrokona	10.68	-	-	-	11.31	-	-	-
Sherpur	11.67	-	-	-	13.55	1.75	-	-
Sunamgonj	13.09	1.37	-	100	11.05	-	-	-
Sylhet	10.8	-	-	89.47	11.81	-	-	-
							-	
Total*	11.25	0.1	0.9	20.37	12.01	0.93	0.1	-

Table 11.33: Percent of Households Engaged in Farm Forestry across the Meghna Basin Region in the past 12 months

Type of Farm Forestry	Bamboo				Timber Trees			
District	**2016**	**2010**	**2005**	**2000**	**2016**	**2010**	**2005**	**2000**
Brahmanbaria	11.59	11.34	1.61	24.64	10.87	32.56	9.68	20.29
Habigonj	10.99	32.23	8.11	13.89	8.71	13.55	5.41	25
Kishoregonj	9.42	57.3	4.31	26.64	11.3	29.21	7.76	14.95
Moulvibazar	12.37	25.63	20.81	35.97	11.81	13.37	14.45	9.35
Mymensingh	10.2	3.53	22.58	31.29	10.51	10.59	16.44	6.59
Netrokona	9.5	50.41	19.52	35.44	9.97	28.49	15.92	11.65
Sherpur	10	29.38	22.8	27.7	10.84	18.27	15.6	15.96
Sunamgonj	8.09	46.22	20.63	25.93	10.05	31.93	14.8	9.88
Sylhet	10.07	37.24	15.84	27.91	11.64	33.11	17.82	10.47
Total*	10.12	36.13	18.66	29.42	10.68	25.88	14.93	12.46

Type of Farm Forestry	Fruit Trees				Firewood Trees			
District	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****	**2016**	**2010****	**2005****	**2000****
Brahmanbaria	10.75	54.65	62.9	43.48	9.79	1.45	17.74	11.59
Habigonj	11.1	53.85	75.68	50	10.12	0.37	10.81	11.11
Kishoregonj	13.11	11.8	50.86	40.65	10.87	1.69	30.17	17.76
Moulvibazar	10.59	59.61	42.77	35.25	11.4	1.39	8.09	13.67
Mymensingh	10.06	78.24	32.41	52	10.01	7.65	12.29	9.18
Netrokona	11.12	21.1	30.93	36.41	11.38	-	17.42	15.53
Sherpur	11.57	42.96	42.8	45.07	11.45	9.38	4	10.8
Sunamgonj	11.36	20.59	44.39	49.38	11.73	1.26	4.48	4.94
Sylhet	11.26	29.32	36.14	36.05	9.37	0.33	12.38	13.95
Total*	11.31	36.2	39.59	42.73	10.8	1.79	12.14	12.74

Source: HIES data (selected years). **Note:** *Weighted by area under the Meghna basin region. **2010, 2005 and 2000 HIES datasets are not representative at the district level. '-' = not available.