

Food Security Among Pavement Dwellers in Dhaka City

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Abstract

Food security is not a latest concept in the world. It had been focused immediately after the World War (II). As a low income food insufficiency country, the question of food security stands the first position in Bangladesh after experiencing a severe famine in 1974. Though Bangladesh has progressed recently in production of food, the government is still suffering from national food security. Government faces major problems in distributing foods to different segments of people. Different types of community are the major barriers for distribution of food here like pavement dwellers. Pavement dwellers, the migrated people from rural areas sleeping pavement on the city, faces severe insecurity in this regard. They are actually excluded from the community village and also from the city people. In Dhaka city, there are about 20,000 pavement dwellers who are suffering from food security. Most of the pavement dwellers (83.3%) starved during last year from which 60% of them starved seasonally, 30% occasionally and 10% rarely. Around 62% of them did not satisfy with three meals they ate. Again 8.3% of the respondents begged to feed them. Most of them thought that the condition will not change. The pavement dwellers (58.3%) suggested for providing low priced food items to cope with the situation. Present exploratory study titled 'Food Security among Pavement Dwellers in Dhaka City', collects data from 385 pavement dwellers, highlights food security situation among pavement dwellers and tries to get insights of how and why they are suffering from food insecurity quantitatively. Key Word: Food Security, Pavement Dwellers, Starvation, Dhaka City.

Introduction

Food security and food insecurity are the terms used to describe whether or not all people at all time have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for a healthy and active life [1]. Food security is multi-dimensional and its major components are: (a) availability of food, (b) access to food, (c) quality or nutritional adequacy of food, and (d) utilization of food [2]. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. To discuss food security, three important aspects must be considered e.g. availability of adequate food, stability in food supplies, access to food, and nutrition security. Despite the growth in food production and its availability, food insecurity is still a major problem mainly because of the lack of purchasing power and thus of access to food, especially for the ultra poor community in Bangladesh [3].

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Bangladesh is still fighting for supplying the basic needs of its people. Food is one of the basic needs of human and the situation of food security in Bangladesh is still in a very miserable condition especially in the cities. There are around 20,000 pavement dwellers in Dhaka city and many of them in different cities in Bangladesh who are the vary risk group of the food security. Though the percentage is very low in terms of total population, the development of food security is still ignoring this huge population of the country [4].

Right to food” is a constitutional right according to National Constitution of Bangladesh. The article 15 (a) of the Constitution states that: “It shall be a fundamental responsibility of the State to attain, ...a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, with a view to securing to its citizens ...the provision of the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care”. However, like many other developing countries of the world, Bangladesh yet to fulfill the basic rights of its citizen, particularly attaining food security still remain a high issue in seminar, symposium rather achievement in real terms [5]. Food insecurity, to whatever extent, is prevailing in the country, mostly affects the segment of population who are mostly dependent on low income for their livelihood. Hunger and malnutrition are the products of food insecurity as outcome of several factors. Price hike of essentials, seasonal food insecurity, increasing price of staples, climate related factors led to the food insecurity to a part of population in Bangladesh specially the pavement dwellers.

Food crisis and price rise hits the poor and the vulnerable the hardest, as a large percentage of their income, in fact, is spent on food. Bangladesh has been experiencing rising trend of inflation since early 2007, particularly in case of food grain. Even though the recent price hike is somehow an affect of global economic recession and consequently price spiraling of the principle food grain, however most often local market does not adjust price with international price decrease. Such less committed profit based market mechanisms increase the sufferings of the poor and pavement dwellers as well. Consequently, the poor become deprived from their right of access to food. Indeed, poor governance and some corrupted government officials aggravate the situation. Millions go to sleep hungry due to some people’s illegal benefit [5]. The increase in the price level of the essentials has led to the erosion of real income of people from all segments of the society. Due to the price hike, four million people have been pushed below the poverty line, according to the World Bank Statistics. They further show that the gross income of the poor decreased by 36.7 percent between January 2007 and March 2008 [6]. Pavement dwellers are the most vulnerable to the price hike as they have not ability to buy food from the market. Several times government has tried to adopt some measures to ensure fair price to the poor without thinking about such a major group of population; pavement dwellers.

Present study will explore a new dimension to search food insecurity situation among pavement dwellers in Dhaka city.

Literature

Very few studies are present regarding pavement dwellers in Dhaka city. A study conducted by Anwara Begum (1997) showed socio-economic conditions of the pavement dwellers in Dhaka city. To study about pavement dwellers, it may urgent to define the term floating, squatter and slums. The term floating population is not defined in any dictionary of demography or dictionary of geography. It is a term, descriptive in origin. It has been in vogue however as early as the nineteenth century. Floating population of a city must necessarily include a part of the population who commute from outside the city, interact within the city during working hours and leave, having utilized the city's services. This is in addition to the people who do not have municipal address, are housed in semi permanent illegal shelter and including those who sleep in public shelter or place. The floating population of a city is extremely hard to tap. Even people earning high income who commute, people who work in the formal sector in white collar jobs would be included. Squatters have been comprehensively categorized. Squatter settlements within the city of Dhaka some occupying pavements, were fast resembling slums. And the pavement dwellers usually live pavement [4].

There are some studies concerning pavement dwellers to social effects in Dhaka city. No literature was found related to food insecurity among pavement dwellers in Dhaka city. But we can look for some issues concerning Bangladesh to food insecurity.

A. Availability of food:

Food availability is one of the three conditions of food security as defined in the World Food Summit 1996. This is the focal point of the availability of food as an essential element of the concept of food security. Food grain production, particularly rice production has doubled in the last two decades with the use of Green Revolution technology (high yielding varieties, fertilizer, irrigation and pesticide). As a major staple, rice occupies 71 percent of the gross cropped area and accounts for over 94 percent of food grain production. Its contribution to total per capita calorie and protein intake is 74 percent [5]. Rice thus occupies the centre stage of food security and continues to draw major attention of the Government for further increasing the production.

Tale -1: Rice production can be assumed through following description in Bangladesh.

Year	Production (m MT)
2000-01	26.9
2001-02	26.0
2002-03	26.8
2003-04	27.6
2004-05	26.5
2005-06	27.8
2006-07	28.4
2007-08	28.6

Source: *Ministry of Finance*, "Bangladesh Economic Review 2007", available at: <http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/>, 2009

Again total quantity of import of food grains (rice and wheat) by public and private sectors in 2006-07 was 2.3 million metric tons. Thus, on average, Bangladesh has an average food deficit of 1-2 million metric tons. The government undertakes public sector distribution of 1.6 million MT (2006-07) food grains for subsidized food distribution among selected groups, food for works program and other targeted programs like vulnerable group feeding (VGD) [8]. Food aid has played an important role in meeting the domestic food demand. In the early years after independence, the country faced major food deficits, most of which was taken care of through grain imports from the United States under the PL 480 program. Between 1975 and 1977, more than 1.3 million metric tons of food grains came into Bangladesh as food aid, which was more than 85 percent of the total inflow of food grain [9].

1. Availability and Gap

The total requirement of cereals in 2004-05 is estimated to be 23.03 million tons, based on 487 gm/capita/day consumption [10] for a population size of 139 million. Against this, production of cereals (cleaned rice and wheat) in 2004-05 is estimated at 23.52 million tons after deduction of 10% for seeds, feed and wastage, showing a surplus of 0.49 million tons. Potato production is reported to be surplus by 1.01 million tons. Gaps between requirement and production of other important food crops and livestock products are wide. According to BARC estimate, the current deficit (2004-05) of pulses and oilseeds are 1.12 million tons and 2.26 million tons respectively. Similarly, shortage of vegetables and fruits is estimated as 2.24 million tons and 2.70 million tons respectively. The national deficit of milk and meat is 10.38 million tons and 4.95 million tons respectively, and of egg is 8645 million [11]. The present national requirement of fish is estimated at 2.30 million tons, showing a deficit of 0.20 million tons [12]. These gaps are likely to widen by 2015, if appropriate policy and development interventions are not taken with urgency.

B. Access to food:

Despite the growth in food production and its availability, food insecurity is still a major problem mainly because of the lack of purchasing power and thus of access to food, especially for the ultra poor community. A major portion of the rural population is landless, and as labors they depend on casual earning for their livelihood. In the absence of direct transfers of food or cash with which to purchase food, private markets sometimes fail to provide food for the impoverished, especially the hardcore poor who are exposed to severe nutritional risk throughout the year. Moreover, in a country where about half of the people live below the poverty line, there are many households who face seasonal food insecurity, i.e. face hunger and deprivation during the lean season.

One important issue relating to access to and consumption of food is the distribution of food among members of the household. Even though households have enough food at their disposal, there is no guarantee that all individuals in the households have equal access to food. Conventional food intake patterns suggest that women and children have less access to food than adult males. Results of recent household survey have shown that non-pregnant and non-lactating women consumed approximately the same percentage (more than 90 percent) of their requirement as men, but children up to 6 years of age received, on an average, only 68 percent of their calorie requirement [13].

C. Utilization:

The total consumption of food continues to increase in rural areas, but the total intake is still about 11% lower than the minimum requirement, and the deficit is mostly on account of non-cereal food as mentioned earlier. For urban areas, total intake has declined in the 1990s and the present level of intake is still about 13% lower than the minimum requirement. Over time, there has been substantial decline in the consumption of wheat and pulses but respectable increases in the consumption of vegetables (including potatoes), fruits and fish. The upward trend in the consumption of vegetables and fruits reported by HIES is in contrast to the declining consumption obtained from the food balanced sheet data [14].

An important observation is that the decline in the food intake in the 1990s for urban areas is mostly on account of the decline in the consumption of rice. This is in contrast to the substantial increase in rice production in the 1990s, as reported earlier. The general pattern of consumption observed during the process of economic transformation is that the staple food has the lowest income elasticity of demand, which also declines with the growth of income. After a threshold level of income, when consumers can afford to have a diversified diet needed for balanced nutrition, the per capita consumption of staple food starts declining.

1. Tackling food insecurity in Bangladesh

To combat food insecurity the Government of Bangladesh initiated the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) to make food accessible for the vulnerable group through price subsidies and targeted food distribution programs such as VGF, VGR, FFW, Test Relief and Gratuitous Relief. The PFDS is made up of 5 silos, 13 central storage depots and 578 local storage depots. Bangladesh maintains a national food reserve of around 800 thousand metric tons of food grains of which about 450 thousand metric tons are intended to meet the food crisis during emergencies. In the lean season the PFDS becomes operational through open market sales (OMS), where the government seeks to prevent large fluctuations in rice prices as a means to enhance the overall food security status of the poor. The amount of food withdrawn from the PFDS during the lean periods is also an indication of the severity and extent of seasonal food shortage. On off-take of food from PFDS for OMS it becomes evident that for the last two years the food crisis has been more acute during the month of February and March rather than in October and November. Under the PFDS the off-take of food was highest during FY 2004-2005, i.e. about 1.37 million mt. which was 39 percent higher than the PFD of the previous year [15].

Objectives

The broader objective of the study is to explore the current food insecurity situation among the pavement dwellers in Dhaka city.

Besides this broad objective, the study is also looking for:

1. To explore availability, accessibility and utilization of food among the pavement dwellers.
2. To assess the process adaptation to during food shortage.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Dhaka city. There was no formal sample frame for pavement dwellers. Based on observation, researcher came into a fairly size of target population of 20,000. Researcher had to choose purposive sampling of 385 respondents which is standard for a quantitative study. Based on a semi-structured questionnaire, the data was collected through face to face interview. Age, gender and different areas of Dhaka city were considered for inclusion. Total data were collected from eight different areas of Dhaka city like *Kamlapur Railstation, Mirpur1, Farmget, Shahabag Mor, Gulistan Mazar, Cowran Bazar, Gabtoli Bus stand, Mohakhali Rail gate*. The study was conducted from June 2012 to September 2012.

Results and discussion

Around 38% of the respondents came to Dhaka from their village within (1-3) years and 33.3% of the respondents came to Dhaka by one year (table I). The people from Rangpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur reasons migrated mostly in the period of *monga* (a time when there is no work). Again the people from greater Barisal came to Dhaka for expecting better life. Few of the respondents came to Dhaka for river erosion. They migrated to Dhaka mostly for expecting more income (36.3%) and for lack of employment in their village (36.9%) (table II). More than half (58.3%) of the respondents were men and the rest (41.7%) of them were women (table IV). Most (60.1%) of the respondents were illiterate (table V). The occupation of the pavement dwellers was unique. There was no single occupation that was dominating. Notably 25% of the respondents were day laborer and 20.2% of them were maidservant. Around 8.9% of the respondents were rickshaw puller and 15.4% of them were doing informal business. Again 8.9% of the respondents were transport worker. Around 7.21% of the respondents were beggar while 7.7% of them were unemployed (table VI). Surprisingly researcher found a very little family income of the pavement dwellers but when they described the amount of family expenditures it was more than he/she earned. Most of the respondents' (65.5%) family income was (100-199) taka per day. Only 14.2% of the respondents' family income was 200+ taka per day while 19% of them earned (25-99) taka daily (table-VII). It was alarming that more than half (52.9%) of the respondents used to take drug. They also engaged in criminal activities like smuggling (15.5%), prostitution (27.9), stealing (46.4%) and cheating (25.6%). It was proven that they did such criminal activities only for fulfillment of basic needs and most likely for food (table-VIII).

Respondents were asked to remember the food items which they ate for last seven days. More or less the answer is similar for each day. Like at breakfast time the respondents had taken rice (50%), bread (65%), biscuit (8%), pulse (70%), fish (10%), meat (6%), egg (2%), fruits (5%), sugar (5%). At lunch time the usually ate rice (85%), bread (25%), biscuit (2%), pulse (65%), fish (12%), meat (6%), egg (3%), fruits (6%), sugar (2%). Again at dinner time, they had had rice (85%), bread (23%), biscuit (4%), pulse (80%), fish (15%), meat (3%), egg (3%), fruits (2%), sugar (1%) (table X). It was sure that 73.8% of the pavement dwellers ate three times a day and the rest of them either fasted one time or two times a day (table-XI). Pavement dwellers did not get assistance from government even. The data indicated that most of the respondents (86.3%) did not get any assistance from government and the rest of

them (13.7%) got some kinds of assistance (table XII). Among the 13.7% of the respondents (60.7%) answered that they had been given assistance of VGF (Vulnerable Group Feeding), 56.5% given TR (Test Relief) and 82.6% of them given health facility (table-XIII). Respondents also attended at Open Market Selling (OMS). In comparison to government assistance, the NGO were a little bit ahead. Around 33.3% of the respondents had been got some kinds of NGOs assistance (table-XIV). Distribution of cloth was mostly well known assistance of NGOs. Besides, they provided education for street children in limited form.

Respondents were asked to remember the last seven days to justify their satisfaction level got from their meals. The highest portion (85%) of the respondents was not satisfied with their meal at day 6 whereas in day 1, 62% of the respondents were not satisfied. Around 66% and 74% of the respondents did not satisfy with their meal respectively at day 2 and day 4. It was sure 27% of the respondents were half satisfied with their meal at day 1 and another 25% of them were at day 2. Only 11% of the respondents were half satisfied with their meal at day 6. It was shocking that only 4% of the respondents were fully satisfied with their meal at day 6. And the respondents were fully satisfied by day 1 (11%), day 2 (9%), day 3 (12%), day 4 (10%), day 5 (16%) and day 7 (7%) (Figure-I). Most of the pavement dwellers (73.2%) shorten their food menu during the time of food shortage and another 53.5% of them switched to low priced food items at that time. Surprisingly 33.3% of the pavement dwellers were still fasting while 20.2% of them borrowed food from friends, kin and neighbors at the crisis time of food. They (13.6%) also ate through loan from nearby shop (table-XVI). Most of the family (83.3%) did not have enough food to provide their children (table-XVII).

Most of the pavement dwellers (83.3%) (table-XVIII) starved during last year from which 60% of them starved seasonally, 30% occasionally and 10% rarely (table-XIX). Around 66% of the pavement dwellers bought their food which he/she ate last day and 14.8% of them got food in returns of homework. Again 8.3% of the respondents begged to survive last day. The rest (10.7%) of the respondents collected hotel waste to feed them (table-XX). It was obvious that 74% of the pavement dwellers faced problem to buy food for lack of money and 16.8% of them faced problem for lack of work. Around 7.8% of the pavement dwellers faced problem to buy food for lack of work (Table XXI). Only 5.9% of the respondents were optimistic that the situation of food security among them will be better in future and 13.7% of them were pessimistic that the situation will worse than now. A major group (80.3%) believed that no change will come in food security (Table XXII). More than half (58.3%) of the pavement dwellers suggested for providing low priced food items so that they could eat well. Around 54% of them suggested for providing work opportunity so that they could earn and ultimately eat. Around 37% of the pavement dwellers offered to provide food relief for them and another 26.8% of them offered to provide food for children and disabled to tackle the in-secured food security situation. Again 25% of them opened to provide donation while 24.4% of them offered to provide food for work (table XXIII).

Conclusion

It is clearly evident from the above discussion that Bangladesh made some recent progress in production of food. Though the domestic production is increasing, the price of food and the level of poverty are still very high. Farmers are using High Yield Varieties (HYV) of crops and producing more crops. The main staple in Bangladesh is rice. And the country assumes the food security on the basis of the stock of the rice. Still the governments' policy regarding food security is to alleviate poverty and make a hunger free Bangladesh without thinking the basic dimensions of food security.

The growing urbanization in Bangladesh emerged as a growing challenging issue of human security. More than 40% of the population in Bangladesh is poor. And half of them are ultra poor. In rural areas, the life of people is still in dark. The average income per day is below one dollar. Because of hard poverty in rural areas, the poor people migrated from rural to Dhaka city expecting more income and to find jobs or work. Again Bangladesh is full of natural disaster prone country. Flood, cyclone and river erosion are the frequent phenomena. By suffering from natural disasters, the rural people made the decision to come to Dhaka. Finding no way the people come to Dhaka to lead a life without destination. Most of the pavement dwellers' stories in Dhaka city are the same like the above. After arriving Dhaka the pavement dwellers try to find different kinds of jobs to survive or feed them. Not to find any work the floating people become pavement dwellers. That leads them the use of drug or illegal activities done. The girls who migrated from rural to Dhaka and bound to dwell on the pavement have the highest chance to be a prostitute.

Government made so many successive interventions in reducing *monga* in the northern region of the country and so on for alleviating poverty from all over the country. But still any major step is in veil regarding the food security among the pavement dwellers in Dhaka city. Government took various food programs for the poor like FFE, FFW, TR, BGF, VGD etc. without considering the huge numbers of pavement dwellers in the country. Major cities of Bangladesh are Dhaka, Rajshahi, Khulna, Chittagong, Cylhet. In the entire major city, there are thousands of pavement dwellers. Most of the pavement dwellers live in Dhaka city.

The objective of the major feeding programs is to build hunger free Bangladesh. Without thinking about the food security among the pavement dwellers the program of feeding is quite foolish. Time is urgent to think about the food security among them.

According the constitution of the Bangladesh, every man has equal access to use the basic needs from the country. Providing equal access of food among the pavement dwellers is the duty of the government. Besides these, the attitude of people should be changed that the migration to Dhaka is not the only way to earn money. It is very painful to see from a humanistic mind that how miserable life the pavement dwellers leads! The time is not so far when government, non-government organization will think about the food security for these huge numbers of people in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh should go through a practical program of food security among pavement dwellers. The downer countries and agencies do not know the socio-economic characteristics of Bangladesh. Thus the aid from those groups did not design for specific poor like pavement dwellers. Thus, the government of Bangladesh must know the need assessment and implies the knowledge to reduce starvation of the pavement dwellers.

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APPENDIX

TABLE-2: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY DURATION OF STAYING DHAKA

Duration of Staying in Dhaka	Percent
Less than 1 year	33.3
(1-3) years	38.0
(7-9) years	10.7
9 + years	17.9
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY REASONS FOR MIGRATION TO DHAKA

Causes	Percent
Expecting more income	36.3
River erosion	14.2
Lack of employment	36.9
Flood	10.7
Other Causes (Family problem and political)	1.8
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-4: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY AGE

Age Limit	Percent
Less than 19 years	16.7
(20-39) years	39.8
(40-59) years	35.1
More than 60 years	8.3
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-5: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY SEX

Sex	Percent
Male	58.3
Female	41.7
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-6: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Educational Qualification	Percent
Primary Education	19.0
Non formal education	20.8
Illiterate	60.1
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-7: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Percent
Transport worker	8.9
Informal Business	15.4
Maid servant	20.2
Day laborer	25.0
Rickshaw puller	8.9
Housewife	1.2
Self employed	5.3
Unemployed	7.7
Beggar	7.1
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-8: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY FAMILY INCOME

Family Income	Percent
(0-24) tk	1.2
(25-99)tk	19.0
(100-149)tk	65.5
200+ tk	14.2
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-9: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

Criminal Records	Percent
Drug	52.9
Smuggling	15.5
Prostitution	27.9
Stealing	46.4
Cheating	25.6

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)

TABLE-10: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY WORKING DAYS IN A WEEK

Days of Work	Percent
Daily work	26.7
No work for one day	39.2
No work for more than two days	8.9
Not able to work	25.0
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)

TABLE-11: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY DAILY ITEMS OF FOOD INTAKE

Food Items	Day 1			Day 2			Day 3		
	B	L	D	B	L	D	B	L	D
Rice	56	90	89	45	86	84	45	79	89
Bread	68	23	24	65	27	23	64	29	31
Biscuit	7	2	6	8	3	4	9	2	3
Pulse	75	64	89	74	68	63	59	49	79
Fish	10	16	15	12	14	17	16	12	14
Meat	9	5	4	6	7	1	2	6	8
Egg	3	2	4	3	5	6	1	2	3
Fruit	5	6	2	14	5	4	6	12	2
Sugar	5		6	2		6		8	5
Oils	68	98	89	26	86	84	26	67	76

Table-11 Continued....

B= Breakfast (Source: field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)
L= Lunch, D= Dinner, *Numbers are in Percentage

Food Items	Day 4			Day 5			Day 6			Day 7		
	B	L	D	B	L	D	B	L	D	B	L	D
Rice	39	85	89	36	78	90	56	79	73	35	69	80
Bread	61	15	16	56	23	41	69	14	19	70	16	9
Biscuit	5	4	6	4	6	4	6	3	4	10	8	6
Pulse	56	59	58	53	54	53	59	56	54	57	89	56
Fish	15	12	16	14	18	16	14	14	15	13	12	12
Meat	9	7	6	4	6	4	6	5	7	6	4	4
Egg	5	3	1	3	5	3	2	5	1	2	5	3
Fruit	3	5	6	4	6	3	4	6	4	6	7	6
Sugar		1		2	5		5		2	5	3	3
Oils	42	75	78	42	67	76	45	78	71	45	68	86

TABLE-12: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY FREQUENCY OF EATING IN A DAY

Frequency of Eating	Percent
Two times a day	17.8
Three times a day	73.8
Four times a day	8.3
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-13: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY GOB ASSISTANCE

GOB assistance	Percent
Yes	13.7
No	86.3
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-14: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY TYPES ASSISTANCE FROM GOB.

Kinds of Support	Percent
VGF	60.7
TR	56.5
Cloth	47.8
Health Facility	82.6
Education	39.1
Total	100

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)

TABLE-15: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS' NGO ASSISTANCE

NGO Assistance	Percent
Yes	33.3
No	66.7
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-16: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY TYPES ASSISTANCE FROM NGO

Kinds of assistance	Percent
Clothing	78.5
Health	8.9
Education	75.0
Micro credit	5.3
Food	41.0
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)

FIGURE-1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY LEVEL OF SATISFACTION FROM DAILY EATING



(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-17: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY COPING SITUATION DURING FOOD SHORTAGE

Coping Situation	Percent
Switched to low priced food items	53.5
Shorten food menu	73.2
Fasting	33.3
Borrow from friends, kin and neighbors	20.2
Eat through loan from shop	13.6

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)

TABLE-18: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY HAVING ENOUGH FOOD TO PROVIDE THEIR CHILDREN

Perception	Percent
Yes	16.7
No	83.3
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-19: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY STARVATION DURING LAST YEAR

Starving	Percent
Yes	83.3
No	16.7
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-20: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY DURATION OF STARVATION

Fluctuation	Percent
Seasonally	60.0
Occasionally	30.0
Rarely	10.0
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-21: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY SOURCES OF MEALS IN LAST DAY

Sources of Meals	Percent
Bought	65.9
Begged	8.3
In return for work	14.8
Hotel waste	10.7
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)

TABLE-22: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY TYPES OF PROBLEMS TO BUY FOOD

Problems	Percent
Crisis of Money	74.0
Lack of work	16.8
Sickness	2.6
Holiday	7.8
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-23: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY PERCEPTION REGARDING THE NEXT SITUATION OF FOOD SECURITY

Perception	Percent
No change will come	80.3
Better change will come	5.9
Worse change will come	13.7
Total	100.0

(Source: Field Work 2012)

TABLE-24: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY PERCEPTION REGARDING THE WAY OF OVERCOMING THE SITUATION OF FOOD INSECURITY

Perceptions	Percent
Provide food for work	24.4
Provide Relief	36.9
Provide money for work	40.5
Provide work opportunity	53.5
Provide food for children and disabled	26.8
Provide donation	25.0
Provide low priced items of food	58.3

(Source: Field Work 2012, Multiple Responses)