

# Acronyms

BCCAP Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

CPP Cyclone Preparedness Programme

CDMP Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme

DDM Department of Disaster Management

DMB Disaster Management Bureau
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction
DWA Department of Women Affairs

EC European Commission

EGPP Employment Generation Programme for the Poor

EWS Early Warning System

FPP Flood preparedness programme

FSGVD Food Security Vulnerable Group Development

GED General Economics Division

GR Gratuitous Relief

GRR Gender-Responsive Resilience

IGVGD Income Generating Vulnerable Group Development

IASC Inter-Agency Standing Committee

ISDR International Strategy for Disaster Reduction IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature

KII Key Informant Interview

LGED Local Government Engineering Division

MA Maternity Allowance

MODMR Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoWCA Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoEF Ministry of Environment and Forests
NPDM National Plan for Disaster Management

NRP National Resilience Programme PIO Project Implementation Officer

PWD Persons with disabilities
SOD Standing Order on Disaster
SSNP Social Safety Net Programme
SSPS Social Security Policy Support

TR Test Relief

UNDP United Nation's Development Programme
UNOPS United Nation's Office for Project Services

VGD Vulnerable Group Development

WFM Work for Money

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# **Executive Summary**

#### Context of the Study

UN Women Country Office in Bangladesh, together with UNDP and UNOPS is undertaking a 3-year programme "National Resilience Programme (NRP)" combing their expertise to focus on development of cost-effective and gender-responsive models for disaster risk reduction and resilience-building in alignment of with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals. UN Women, UNDP and

UNOPS will be providing technical support to the four implementing government agencies:

- Department of Disaster Management (DDM)
- Department of Women Affairs (DWA)
- Programming Division of Planning Commission
- Local Government Engineering Division (LGED)

#### **Objectives of the Study**

The overall objective of the baseline study is to assess the pre-programme implementation status of relevant indicators under outcome 4 and 5 of the joint programme. The study provides a comprehensive review of the status

of the different types of households. The data presented in this report can be used to assess programme performance against the key indicators.

#### Methodology of the Study

The study involves both quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection. Secondary information and relevant documents were reviewed to develop the study tools and design the study plan. The quantitative study was undertaken using structured questionnaire amongst respondents. Of them 1110 respondents were female and 90 respondents were male. Of the 1110 female respondents 50% were female who headed their households and the rest were general female members households. These respondents purposively selected to ensure comparative analysis between female who heads their households and female who does not. The

study was undertaken in five selected districts - Jamalpur, Kurigram, Shatkhira, Khulna and Cox's Bazar. We purposively sampled 400 respondents from Jamalpur and Kurigram (representing Northern Bangladesh), samples from Khulna and Shatkhira (representing Southern Coastal Belt) and 400 samples from Cox's Bazaar. The qualitative survey was undertaken through semi-structure questionnaire on Key Informants representing government representatives at Upazila and at national level. We undertook FGDs amongst the targeted households to triangulate information and get perception community people.

#### **Key Findings**

#### Demographic status

- Most of the overall respondents (32%) fall in the age range of 26-35 years
- 80.2% of the overall respondents are married followed by 15.6% are widowed.
- Majority of the respondents are Muslims (82.8%), followed by Hindus (15.5%), Buddhists (1.6%) and Christians (0.2%).
- Incidence of schooling is slightly higher amongst male respondents (52.2%) compared to female respondents (48.6%)

 Almost a third of respondents (31.3%) reported having at least one form of disability respondents, of whom 71.3% reported having weak eye sight.

#### Status of dwelling

- Majority (73.2%) of the overall respondents reported having their own home
- 62.9% of the overall respondents reported living in composite house (Mixture of mud, tin, Bamboo and brick)
- Majority (62.4%) of respondents who have their house in their own land reported having up to 5 decimal land.

#### Status of Income of the Households

- Majority of overall female respondents (71.8%) have average monthly income below BDT 10000
- Only 14.4% of female non-household heads are engaged income generating activity.
- About 45.1% of female household heads are engaged in income generating activity.
- Majority of female household head (58.9%) and female non-household head (50.8%) who are engaged in income generating, have daily income
- Majority of female household heads (87.7%) and non-household heads (85.3%) with daily income, have an income that is less than BDT 250 per day.
- Majority of the respondents (52%) reported the main source of income of their household as day-labour activity.
- Only a small percentage of female household heads (9.8%) and nonhousehold heads (12.3%) reported their income is contributing to their ability to cope with disaster related shocks

# Status of women involved in non-traditional livelihood

- Only 16 female respondents reported being involved in non-traditional vocations within the 5 survey districts
- This represents 1.43% of the overall female respondents.

#### Status of access to social safety nets

- Only 42.5% of the overall respondents are aware of social safety new programmes.
- Moreover, only 18.2% of the overall respondents reported having received support from social safety net programmes
- Majority of the recipients of support from social safety nets (83.6%) reported having an increase income because of the
- This accounts for 15.3% of the overall respondents and 15.1% of the overall female respondents.

#### Status of recipients of CPP or FPP messages

- Small portion of respondents from Khulna (15.1%), Satkhira (28.7%) and Cox's Bazaar (3.8%) reported CPP volunteers to be the source of their early warning message.
- In the survey areas FPP has not been established yet.
- 22% and 43% of the overall respondents of flood prone districts of Jamalpur and Kurigram respectively reported receiving early warning message and going to the shelter as soon as they received it.

#### Status of reception of early earning messages

- Flood has been reported by majority (71%) of the respondents across the board, followed by different types of storms e.g. Northwester, Typhoon, Cyclone (52.5%), river erosion with flooding (38.3%), river erosion (34.8%), storm with flooding (25.0%), land erosion (6.4%) and drought (4.1%).
- 73.6% of all respondents reported receiving early warning message.
- Without much variance in gender, 73.4% of overall female respondents and 75.6% of overall male respondents reported receiving early warning messages.
- Similarly, without much variance, 75.1% of female household head and 71% of female non-household head respondents reported receiving early warning messages.
- Higher percentage of respondents from coastal districts of Khulna (99%), Satkhira (98.5%) and Cox's Bazaar (73.5%)

reported receiving early warning messages compared to respondents from northern districts of Kurigram (54.0%) and Jamalpur (43.0%), affected by flood.

 Of the ones who reported not receiving early warning messages out of the overall respondents, majority of female household heads (86%) and non-household heads (83%) reported non-existence of early warning message as the reason for not receiving it.

Status of news articles published on genderresponsive resilience

- Highest number of articles found were on the key term 'বাংলাদেশের দুর্যোগে নারী' — 'Women in disaster in Bangladesh' in both Bangla (8 articles) and English (3 articles) news sources.
- In English news sources, the key term 'Role of Women's organizations/Community-based women's organizations in disaster management' had an equal number (3 articles) of articles.
- Within all the news sources 'The Daily Star' had the highest number of articles traced (7 articles)
- Within the Bangla news sources 'Ittefaq' had the highest number of articles traces (4 articles).

#### Status of women getting livelihood support

- Only 42.5% of the overall respondents reported being aware of social safety net programmes.
- Only 21% of female household head and 13.9% non-household head reported receiving support from social safety net programmes.
- However, 83.6% of the support recipients reported increase in income due to it
- 83.6% of overall female respondents who are receiving livelihood through social safety net programmes reported increase in income
- This accounts for 15.3% of overall female respondents reporting an increase in

income due to livelihood support received from social safety net programmes..

Status of women self-reporting on assets loss in case of disaster

- Households' average asset value is BDT 202.174
- Female headed households have a lower average asset value (BDT 177,769) than male headed households (BDT 292,168)
- 14% of the respondents reported less asset losses in the recent disaster than the previous disaster and slightly higher percentage (18%) reported having more asset losses than previous time.
- Majority of the respondents (62%) reported experiencing loss from only one disaster in last 5 years and a very small percentage (6%) reported same level of losses for both the previous disasters.
- The average asset loss for female headed households in the last disaster (BDT 36,192) has been BDT 1,981 more than the prior disaster (BDT 34,212)

Status of women's organization in project area

- Of the active women's organizations listed by DWA, 10% claimed to be engaged with DRR, CCA and HA
- These organization claimed to be engaged in activities such as plinth raising for poor members of the organization and ensuring post disaster reconstruction effort.

Status of government officials and public representatives receiving training

- 76.67% reported having training on DRR
- 40% reported receiving training on GBV
- None reported receiving training on 'Gender sensitive DRR'

Status of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of DRR

 Five major policy documents have been reviewed with four of them (Maintenance and Management Policy 2011, National Women Development Policy 2011. National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020) and Standing Orders on Disaster) conforming to a minimum of four different markers. This qualifies them as moderately responsive to gender for DRR.

 Only one of the documents (Disaster Management Act 2012) conforming to two of the markers. Qualifying it as low in terms of gender responsiveness.

#### Status of social safety nets

- All the social safety nets implemented by MoWCA and MoDMR are purposed towards specific livelihood vulnerabilities.
- None of the existing social safety net is purposed to address the disaster specific needs of women.

#### Status of Gender based violence

- Similar percentage of overall male (60%) and overall female (61.2%) respondent mentioned existence of child marriage in the community
- Higher percentage of overall female respondents (73.3%) reported domestic

violence being a problem in the village than overall male respondents (66.7%).

#### Status of mobility of respondents

- Majority of the respondents reported living within 1km of the nearest shelter (72.7%), market (56.8%) and hospital (58.7%)
- Majority of male respondents (76.7%) reported they can travel at night and only a third of the female respondents (32.2%) reported the same.

Status of access to energy, water and sanitation

- 83.7% of the respondents reported having toilet at their home.
- 44.2% reported having their own tube well and 38.3% reported using community tube well.
- In case of energy firewood (88%) is the most popular followed by fossil fuel (53%)

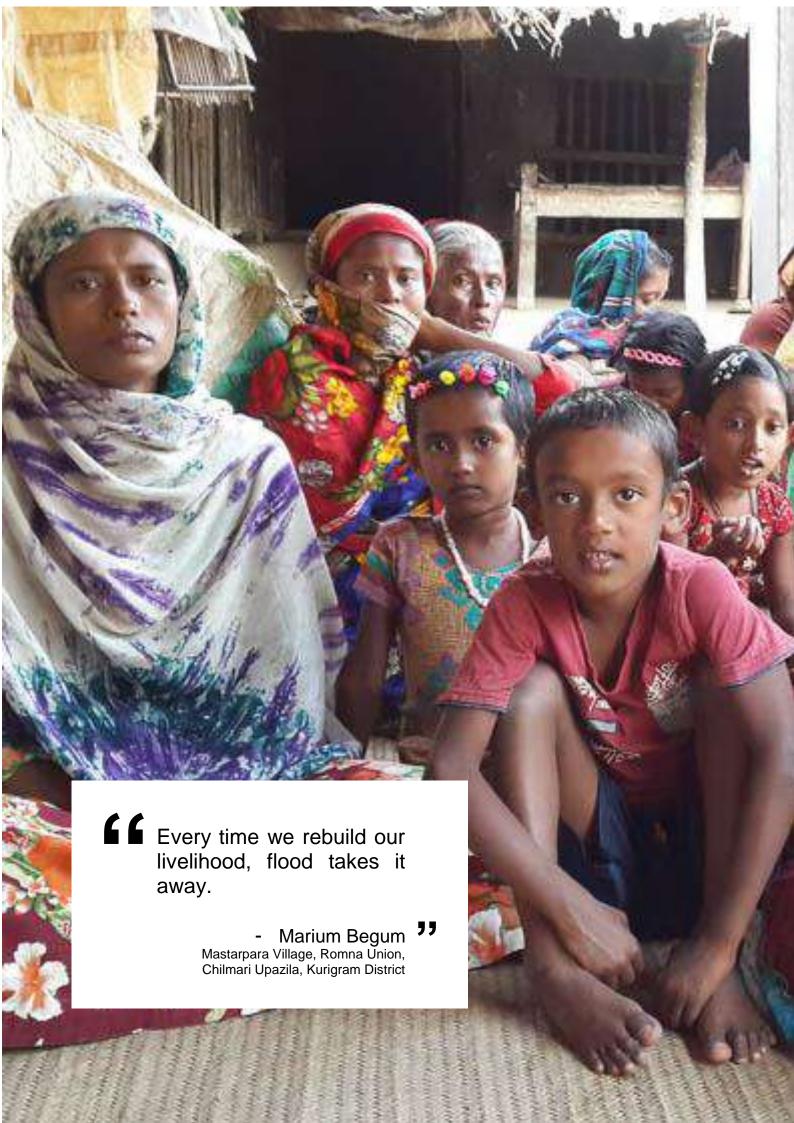
#### **Summary of Baseline Results against Key Indicators**

Indicator	Pacalina 2019
	Baseline 2018
Number of policy instruments	4 out of 5 reviewed policy
addressing gender equality aspects of	documents scored moderate
disaster risk reduction	gender responsiveness.
	1 out of 5 reviewed policy
	document scored low gender
	responsiveness
Percentage of women from the project	73.4 % of women have self-
	reported receiving early
	warning messages at the
of disaster)	wake of disaster
No of government officials and public	0% of the government officials
	and public representatives
integrating gender equality aspects in	have reported receiving
DRR-CCA	training on integrating gender
	equality aspects in DRR-CCA
Percentage of women's organizations	18.97% of women's
	organization is directly
	engaged in Disaster Risk
	Reduction, Climate Change
Humanitarian Actions	Adaptation and Humanitarian
	Actions.
No of awareness programs (talk show,	33 articles published in 10
	news sources
No. of social safety net programmes	Currently none of the social
(MoWCA) revised to meet disaster	safety net programmes are
specific needs of women from the	meeting the disaster specific
	addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction  Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages (at the wake of disaster)  No of government officials and public representatives received training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA  Percentage of women's organizations in the project area are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions  No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired / published No. of social safety net programmes (MoWCA) revised to meet disaster

and recovery capacities	most vulnerable areas	needs of women.
for recurrent and mega	No. of people (disaggregated by	Percentage of respondents
disasters	gender, age and disability) benefiting	currently receiving early
	from increased access to early	warning messages and
	warning information from FPP	benefiting from it by going to
	expansion	the shelter
		Jamalpur district:
		30% of female household
		head; 27% of Female non-
		household head;
		10% of Male;
		37% of respondents who are
		persons with disabilities;
		14% of respondents up to 25 years;
		19% of respondents with age
		of 26 to 35 years;
		32% of respondents with the
		age of 36 to 45 years;
		32% of respondents within the
		age of 46 to 55 years;
		43% of respondents above
		the age of 55;
		Kurigram district:
		40% of female household
		head;
		37% of Female non-
		household head;
		64% of Male;
		34% of respondents who are
		persons with disabilities; 33% of respondents up to 25
		years;
		40% of respondents with age
		of 26 to 35 years;
		44% of respondents with the
		age of 36 to 45 years;
		37% of respondents within the
		age of 46 to 55 years;
		50% of respondents above
		the age of 55;
	No of women in the project area	1.43% of the women in the
	pursuing non-traditional livelihood	project area are currently
	options contributing to their resilience	pursuing non-traditional
	building	livelihood options
	Percentage of NRP's target women	15.1%% of female headed
	getting livelihood support with an	households reported
	increase in income	experiencing increase in
		income due to livelihood
		support from social safety
	Percentage (yy/l/) of Memory involved	nets of the government.
	Percentage (xx%) of Women involved in the project that self-report	14 % of female respondents,
	in the project that self-report decreases assets loss (in case of	in the status quo, self- reported decrease assets loss
	disaster) compared to previous	in case of disaster
	disasters	in dasc of disaster
	diodotoro	

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- It is recommended that the project advocates for MoWCA to be the central ministry for coordination of gender resilience for disaster risk reduction, to ensure implementation of existing gender responsive policies through interministerial coordination e.g. separate space for women in cyclone shelter.
- The project should introduce training curricula and training programmes specialized on gender equality aspects of DRR-CCA for the government officials.
- The project should work to aware journalists and the producers of the need for producing content related to DRR.





# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The UN Women Country Office in Bangladesh has been implementing programmes to contribute to the gender targets under the Sendai framework. The country office together with UNDP and UNOPS have jointly developed a 3-year programme titled "National Resilience Programme (NRP)", combining its technical fields of expertise in risk governance, disaster risk reduction, gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes and infrastructure resilience.

The joint programme will focus on developing replicable, cost-efficient and gender-responsive models for disaster risk reduction and resilience-building, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals. The joint programme will also identify opportunities to enhance existing government and civil society organization capacities in activity plans. The joint programme will focus on developing national capacity to fill gaps in five key areas:

 To improve national-level capacities for risk-informed and gender-responsive development planning.

- To strengthen national capacities to address recurrent and mega-disasters in a gender-responsive manner.
- To improve the capacity of selected public institutions to achieve resilient outcomes through risk-informed, gender-responsive infrastructure systems.
- To enhance women's leadership capacities for gender-responsive national and local disaster management decisions, investments and policies.
- To strengthen community-level preparedness, response and recovery capacities.

The programme will be implemented by four government agencies, namely Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Department of Women Affairs (DWA), Programming Division of Planning Commission and Local Government Engineering Division (LGED) with Technical support from UN Women, United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nation's Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

## 1.2. Objective of the Baseline study

UN Women assigned Innovision have Consulting Private Limited to conduct a baseline study of the sub-project of "National Resilience Programme". Innovision Consulting Private Limited has assessed the present status of all the indicators mentioned by UN Women in the ToR. Hence, the overall objective of the baseline study is to conduct the pre-programme implementation status of relevant indicators of outcome 4 and 5 of the joint programme. In addition to that, the baseline study will create benchmarks for effective programme planning and implementation. This will also form the basis of progress monitoring, identifying achievements of the intended outputs and results. The

baseline report will provide both qualitative and quantitative facts, analysis and indicators of situations at the inception of the project.

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- To assess the current knowledge of disaster management professionals and institutions regarding gender responsive DRR – CCA policies and actions.
- To evaluate the existing capacity of women's organizations in the project area who are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions.

- To assess the current status of Media promoting gender responsive resilience (GRR).
- To assess the current status of social safety net programmes (MoWCA) to meet disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas.
- To assess current knowledge, skill and capacity of female household members towards Early warning system, Pre and Post disaster recovery mechanism and Non-traditional livelihood options.

## 1.3. Research Methodology

The baseline study covered the broader situation of gender as a cross cutting issue in tackling disasters and capacities of the existing system implement to responsive and comprehensive disaster risk reduction policies and practices. To present inclusive qualitative and quantitative information regarding the current pre-implementation programme situation, the study team employed quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection. The team reviewed secondary information and relevant documents to develop relevant tools

and design the field implementation plan. We used quantitative survey to collect baseline data as per the relevant outputs and results indicators. We used structured sample survey questionnaire collect quantitative to information. We conducted key informants' interview (KII) to gather qualitative information from experts, officials and members of women's organizations. We undertook FGDs triangulate information and qualitative perspective on the sample surveys with the community people.

#### 1.3.1 Literature Review

The team convened the study through review of project documents and guidelines to understand the purpose and proposed activities of the project. The team reviewed the project proposal, M&E plan, result framework and indicators. Along with the project documents, the team reviewed the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM), The Disaster standing Order on (SOD), Bangladesh Disaster Management Act 2012, Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCAP) 2009, Policy and practical guidance for Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Sensitive by UNDP, ISDR, IUCN, National Women Development Policy (2011) etc. to develop data collection tools for study. То assess the responsiveness of policy documents and the result indicators, the study team reviewed the Gender- Age Marker Toolkit of the European Union (2015), IASC Gender Marker (2018), Sendai Framework for disaster Reduction. In conjunction, the team also assessed the relevant strategy and policy papers from Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and Department of Women Affairs (DWA).

#### 1.3.2 Sample Distribution for Quantitative Survey

The survey was undertaken in three regions (i) Khulna - Satkhira (ii) Kurigram - Jamalpur and (iii) Cox's Bazaar. For the purpose of the survey, it was decided that the consultants will take equal number of samples from each

district. The number of population in each region is above 20,000 and such we used the formula of unknown population to calculate the number of samples for each region. Using the formula n= (Z2PQN/Ne2+Z2PQ) where,

Z2=1.64, P=0.5, Q=0.5, N=20,000, the sample size for each region was derived as 383 per region. The sample size for each region was rounded up to 400 and such we derived the total sample size of 1200 for three regions. Within each region, 30 samples (minimum sample size for statistical analysis) were

allocated to male respondents. As such, of the overall samples, 90 samples were allocated to male respondents. As per discussion with UN Women, 50% of the overall sample was allocated to female who are also household head. Table 1 below shows the distribution of respondents by district and gender.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by district and gender of respondent

District	Male	Female	Total
Jamalpur	15	185	200
Kurigram	15	185	200
Khulna	15	185	200
Satkhira	15	185	200
Cox's Bazar	30	370	400
Total			

#### 1.3.3 Respondents of the Qualitative Survey

We conducted 10 FGDs (1 per Upazila/ 2 per district). The respondents for each FGDs were female (mix of household head and adult female member of a household) from a single community. The FGDs were conducted to collect in-depth information that could be used to qualify the quantitative findings. We used semi-structured questionnaire to undertake the FGDs.

We conducted Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with Project Implementation Officers (PIOs), Upazila Women's Affairs Officer, leader of the disaster management committee, local community leaders, female group leaders, assistant director of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), local entrepreneurs/trainers for livelihood vocations, local NGO officers. In total, we conducted 42 KIIs.

The study team conducted interviews with key officials from Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Disaster Management (DDM), Department of Women Affairs (DWA) and members of women's organizations.

#### 1.3.4 Calculation methods of Baseline Indicators

In order to have a clear process to calculate all the baseline indicators, we have developed step by step calculation methodology for each of the indicators. The elaboration of which can be found in Table 2.

	Table 2: Calculation methods of Baseline indicators		
Output 4: Enhanced women leadership capacities for gender responsive disaster management decisions, investments and policies at national and local levels			
Indicator	Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality asper reduction	cts of d	isaster risk
Calculation Methodology  To assess the policy instruments in terms of gender responsiveness, the study tear critically reviewed and analysed Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction. The framework defines gender responsive DRR and the importance of women's role in disasters, however does not depict a clear marker or scorecard for gender responsiveness. As such, the study team, in discussion with UN Women, have done an exhaustive review of gender markers developed by the Inter-Agency Standin Committee (IASC) and the Gender and Age Marker Toolkit by Europea Commission. Considering these frameworks, markers and scoring formats, the			uction. The en's role in for gender have done by Standing European ormats, the ss gender
			No
	<ul> <li>Does the goal/objective of the policy consider gender perspective?</li> <li>Whether the policy instrument was formulated in equal participation of men and women during the</li> </ul>		
	consultations and decision phase.		
	<ul> <li>Does the policy address the needs of vulnerable population including men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population?</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Whether the policy instrument enforce the empowerment and establishment of equality for both men and women in all the phases of disaster risk reduction and resilience building.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Are the roles of all stakeholders including men, women, youth, person with disability, children and elderly persons in the community being considered for the implementation of the policy?</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Are there scopes for capacity development for preparedness, or build their capacity for alternative livelihood means in post-disaster situations of both</li> </ul>		

women and men in the policy document?

community to implement the policy?

implement the policy?

Are gender-based challenges being considered to

Does the policy document define the risk factors in risks and assumptions section for women in the

If no question is affirmatively answered — Non-responsive to gender. If less than four questions are affirmatively answered- Low level of gender sensitivity (less than 50% of the questions answered affirmatively). If four to six questions are affirmatively answered — Moderate level of gender sensitivity. If more than six

	questions are affirmatively answered – High level of gender sensitivity.	
	Data source: Desk research and KII with govt. officials at Ministries.	
Indicator	Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages (at the wake of disaster)	
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>To measure this indicator, we asked the respondents if they receive early warning messages at the wake of disaster and the sources from which they receive early warning message</li> <li>The baseline was derived by aggregating the responses acquired from the project areas, via dividing the number of women who testified self-reporting early warning message by the total number of women in the sample.</li> <li>Date Source: Survey Question: 2.7.2-2-7.4</li> </ul>	
Indicator	No of government officials and public representatives received training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA	
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>The project will report on the number of government officials and public representatives that received training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA through project support</li> <li>The consulting team interviewed government officials and public representatives from multiple levels, KII with govt. officials at Ministries and field level, to assess to current level of their awareness, knowledge and accessibility of training on gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA.</li> <li>We have asked them if they are familiar with the term "Gender Responsive DRR". We also inquired if they received any training on "DRR-CCA" and "Gender Responsive DRR/CCA".</li> <li>Response to questions 2.8 - 2.15, in the questionnaire for KII was to assess the knowledge of the government officials and public representatives.</li> <li>This assessment can be used by the project to realize the gaps in awareness, knowledge and accessibility of training of the government officials and public representatives and help them design the interventions.</li> </ul>	
Indicator	Percentage of women's organizations in the project area are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions	
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>The consulting team took the list of women's organizations registered under DWA of the selected Upazilas. The women's organizations were interviewed to assess their engagement in DRR, CCA and HA.</li> <li>The baseline was derived by dividing the number of women's organizations reported engagement in DRR, CCA, HA by the total number of women's organizations contacted.</li> </ul>	
Indicator	No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired / published	
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>To measure this baseline, the consulting team tracked the awareness programs which reach out to the most vulnerable groups, the government officials and the DRR professionals who are working with them.</li> <li>The mediums those were tracked included radio, newspapers (local and national) and TV news and programs.</li> <li>In its entirety it is a broad issue to cover. Therefore, to get specific results, we did not track with broad terms such as 'gender-responsive resilience' or 'disaster risk reduction'. Instead we carefully picked certain topics or keywords related to GRR to track the programs.</li> <li>For English programs, the topics or keywords we used were:</li> <li>Women in disaster in Bangladesh</li> <li>Climate Change and Women</li> </ul>	

- Violence against women in disaster
- Role of Women's organizations/Community-based women's organizations in disaster management
- Women's safety in disaster
- Role of women in disaster
- Role of women in disaster preparedness

For Bangla programs, the topics or keywords we used were:

- বাংলাদেশের প্রেক্ষাপটে দুর্যোগে নারী
- জলবায
   পরিবর্তন এবং নারী
- দুর্যোগে নারী বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা
- দুর্যোগে নারীর নিরাপত্তা
- জাতীয
  ় দুর্যোগ প্রস্তি দিবস বাংলাদেশ

	्र विकास विद्युप्त समिति ।
Output 5: Strengand mega disast	gthened Community preparedness, response and recovery capacities for recurrent ters
Indicator	No. of social safety net programmes (MoWCA) revised to meet disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>The project will report on the number of social safety net programmes (MoWCA) they revised to meet the disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas.</li> <li>For the baseline study we identified how many social safety net programmes are being operated by Ministry of Children and Women's Affairs (MoWCA) and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief we reviewed the degree to which these social safety net programmes are currently addressing the disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas.</li> <li>We conducted KII with MoCWA officials at Ministry and field level to assess the status quo, so that the project can use this information to determine the type of revisions that might be needed.</li> <li>Response to questions 3.1 to 3.3 in the questionnaire for KII were used to identify and review that.</li> </ul>
Indicator	No. of people (disaggregated by gender, age and disability) benefiting from increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>The project will report on the number of people who have benefited from the increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion due to project intervention.</li> <li>For the baseline study we calculated the percentage of people currently accessing early warning information in flood prone districts of Kurigram and Jamalpur. This was done for male and female respondents, different age groups and for the disabled people in our sample respondents.</li> <li>Besides disaggregating the respondents by gender, age and disability, we have used "Washington Group Short Set" of disability questions to address vulnerability aspects of people with disabilities. In the survey questionnaire, questions 1.5.1 - 1.5.6 reflect that.</li> <li>In the survey questionnaire, questions 2.7.2, 2.7.3, 2.7.4, 3.9.19 and 3.9.20 were used to identify respondents who had access to EWS and corresponding questions to observe if the respondents realize that EWS is beneficial for them. From those responses, percentage of people accessing the benefits of EWS were calculated.</li> </ul>
Indicator	No of women in the project area pursuing non-traditional livelihood options

	contribution to their regillance building
Coloulotica	contributing to their resilience building
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>The project will report on the number of women in the project area who are pursuing non-traditional livelihood options that are contributing to their resilience building.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>In discussion with UN Women Team, we identified few non-traditional livelihood options.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>To define this baseline, we calculated the percentage of women in the project area who are pursuing those non-traditional livelihood options.</li> <li>Moreover, to assess if the livelihood option is resilient or not we have asked the respondents if they can recover their livelihood within the six months</li> </ul>
	since the inception of the disaster.
	Response to questions 4.1.8, 4.1.17, 4.1.18 and 4.1.21-4.1.27 in the survey questionnaire will be used as data to calculate the number for the indicator.
Indicator	Percentage of NRP's target women getting livelihood support with an increase in income
Calculation Methodology	The project will report the percentage of NRP's target women getting livelihood support with an increase in income
ouriougy	<ul> <li>To define the baseline value of this indicator, we have calculated the percentage of women who have received livelihood support e.g. Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Work for Money (WFM), etc. in the project area.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>We also asked those respondents if the livelihood support increased their income. This helped us figure the percentage of respondents reporting increase in income within the ones who reported getting livelihood support.</li> <li>This will help the project measure the percentage increase in the number of people reporting increase in income due to livelihood support.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Furthermore, we calculated the percentage of women who received vocational training. Then we have calculated the percentage of women who have undertaken non-traditional vocations for income, within the ones who have received training.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>This will help the project measure the percentage increase in the number of women pursuing non-traditional livelihood options out of the ones receiving vocational training.</li> </ul>
	Response to questions 4.1.3, 4.1.7 and 4.1.22-4.1.23 in the survey questionnaire will be used as data to calculate the number for the indicator.
Indicator	Percentage (xx%) of Women involved in the project that self-report decreases assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters
Calculation Methodology	<ul> <li>The project will report the percentage of women involved in the project that self-report decrease in asset loss in the future disaster, compared to last disaster, based on the data of asset loss recorded from the baseline.</li> <li>To define the baseline value for this indicator, we have assessed the asset loss of the past two disaster.</li> <li>Moreover, we calculated the percentage of respondents currently reporting</li> </ul>
	asset loss in last disaster being lower or higher than their asset loss in the disaster prior to that.
	<ul> <li>This will help the project identify difference in asset loss over the subsequent disasters and measure decrease in the amount of asset loss</li> </ul>

- (i) We asked the respondents to list all their household assets that they own at present and marked the checklist (this includes; livestock, furniture, home, land, Electronics etc.).
- (ii) Then we asked them to define the type of disaster that they experienced most recently and the type of disaster that they experienced before the last disaster
- (iii) Then we asked the respondent to define whether they suffered from loss of lives or loss of assets or both in the recent and the previous disaster
- (iv) Following up to the previous response, we asked the respondent to define the type of assets that they lost in the two disasters (recent and previous)
- (v) If there was a decline in assets lost we asked whether it was due to the magnitude of the disaster or whether it was because of some actions undertaken, and if yes, what the actions were and how did the respondent know about that action that she/he undertook.

UN Women wanted to assign an asset score to the households based on their asset value. We were not able to define an asset score based on published literature. In absence of it, we have provided detailed calculation of asset holding and average asset value for different types of respondents. This can be used to track progress of the beneficiaries with respect to increase or decrease in different types of assets as a result of the programme support.

Response to questions 2.10.1 - 2.10.8 in the sample survey questionnaire were used to measure the indicator.

#### 1.3.5 Limitation of the study:

The scope of the study is limited to indicators under output 4 and 5 concerning the activities related to Department of Women's Affairs (DWA) under the National Resilience Programme. The study does not address the other outputs of the Joint Programme.

While the study provides insights on the status of the respondents, for certain conditions, it does not explain the underlying phenomena. The consulting team undertook qualitative research, simultaneously with the quantitative ones. This limited our scope to understand certain quantitative findings. Many of the quantitative analysis requires further qualitative investigation to understand the reasons behind the trend. For instance, the quantitative data shows that the awareness of and enrolment on social safety programmes is low amongst the respondents. We are not able to explain the reason for this low degree of awareness and enrolment. We have found significant difference in selfreporting of receiving early warning messages between flood prone areas and cyclone prone areas. We are not able to explain why.

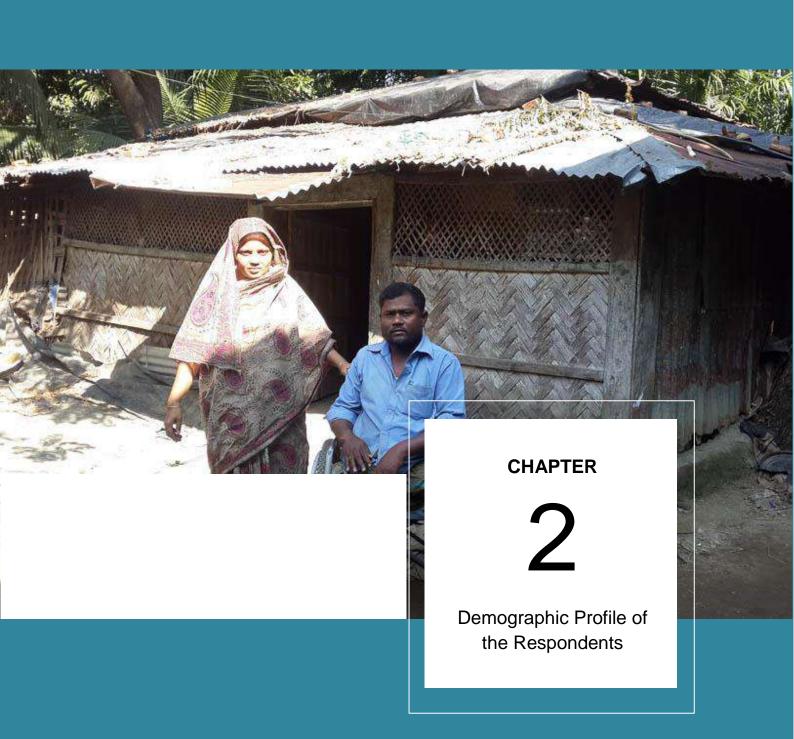
UN Women wanted to assign an asset score to the respondent households. We were not able to define a methodology for such asset score based on published methodology and literature. However, we have done a rigorous calculation of the asset holding of the households and the data are explained in this report. The project can track progress in asset building and reduction against this assessment.

To assess the policy instruments for gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction, we created a policy assessment marker based on Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Gender and Age Marker of European Commission (EC). The review of the policy documents against these markers is based on subjective interpretation of the reviewers.

Assessment of asset loss is contingent on the respondent's assessment of the amount of

loss endured in a disaster. It also depends on the respondents' ability to properly recall the asset loss endured in the recent disaster and the disaster prior to it. Moreover, the degree of asset loss is contingent on the amount of asset a respondent has. It is rather difficult to measure the accuracy of the asset loss stated by the respondents, based on their claims. This puts the task of designating an asset score extremely difficult for the study team.

It is within the limitation of the study that the perception of GBV cannot be understood in details. Our enumerators were trained to describe GBV with nuance for the respondent to understand what GBV entails. Despite that for certain questions, the percentage of female respondent opining on existence of GBV in their village is lower than male respondents. To address this, the consulting team rechecked database and called back several respondents across the survey districts to look for errors in entry or collection of data, to which none where found. A reason for this dissonance might be the fear of social stigma causing female respondents to be unwilling to communicate about sexual harassment. The consulting team was limited by the scope and purpose of the baseline study and could not dig deeper into the nuances of the stigma against women and sexual harassment.



# Chapter 2. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

## **2.1 Age**

Majority of the respondents (32%) fall in the age range of 26-35 years (Figure 1). If compared to the male respondents, the female respondents are comparatively younger. About 26.7% of the male respondents belong to the age group above 55 years while only 8.4% of the female respondents belong to the similar age group. Higher percentage of the female

respondents belong to the age group of 26 to 35 years (32.3%) and 36-45 years (26.7%) if compared to the male respondents (Figure 2). Female who head their households and are income earning members belong to higher age group if compared to female who don't head their households (Table 3).

Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by range of age (Figures in %; Base: Female- 1110, Male- 90)

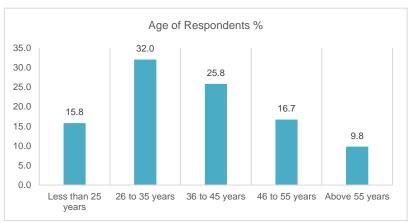


Figure 2: Age of respondents- Segregated by gender (Figures in %; Base: Female- 1110, Male- 90)

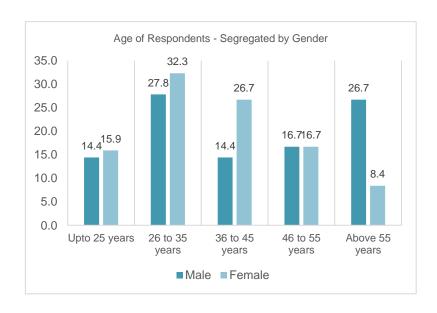


Table 3: Comparative review of age of household head and non-household head female respondents

	Female (Household Head)	Female (Non-household head)
Less than 25 years	13.2%	19.9%
26 to 35 years	28.9%	37.4%
36 to 45 years	29.3%	22.8%
46 to 55 years	17.8%	15.0%
Above 55 years	10.8%	4.9%
Base (N)	658	452

### 2.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

Around 80.2% of the respondents are married and 15.6% are widowed. If compared to female (79.1%), higher percentage of the male respondents are married (94.4%) (Figure 3). Large percentage of female who head their households are widowed (26.3%) if compared

to female who do not head their households (3.1%). Subsequently, higher percentage of non-household head female respondents are married (95.8%) if compared to female who head their households (67.6%) (Table 4).

Figure 3: Marital status of respondents- Segregated by gender (Figures in %; Base: Female- 1110, Male- 90)

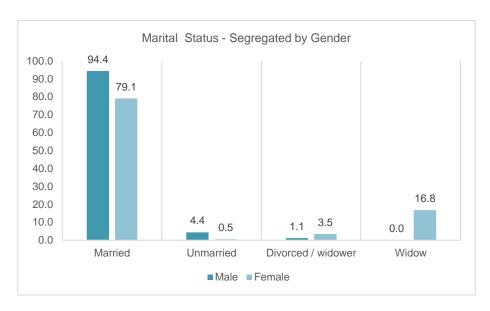


Table 4: Comparative review of marital status of female who heads their households and female who do not head their households

	Female		Gender		Overall
	Female	Female (Non	Male Overall	Female	
	(Household	Household		Overall	
	Head)	Head)			
Married	67.6%	95.8%	94.4%	79.1%	80.2%
Unmarried	0.3%	0.9%	4.4%	0.5%	0.8%
Divorced / widower	5.8%	0.2%	1.1%	3.5%	3.3%
Widow	26.3%	3.1%	0.0%	16.8%	15.6%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

#### 2.3 Education

Status of schooling is almost similar between male (52.2%)and female (48.6%)respondents. Level of education is also high amongst the male respondents (Figure 4). There is no observable difference in level of education between female who head their households and who do not (Table 5). Incidence of schooling is almost similar between married female respondents who head their households and married female respondents who do not head households. Within the female respondents who head their households, incidence of schooling is lower amongst respondents who are widowed. We have very low number of samples of unmarried female who do not head their households. As such we cannot provide a meaningful analysis of this strata (Table 6).

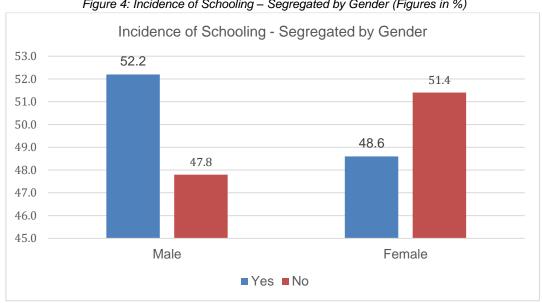


Figure 4: Incidence of Schooling – Segregated by Gender (Figures in %)

Table 5: Level of education- Segregated by Gender

rable of Eaver of Gadeatern Cogregated by Contact						
Level of education	Fen	Gender		Overall		
	Female (Head of	Female (non-head	Male	Female		
	the Household)	of the household)	Overall	Overall		
Below primary	54.6%	53.3%	38.3%	54.0%	52.7%	
Primary	25.8%	29.1%	27.7%	27.3%	27.3%	
Secondary (SSC or equivalent)	9.2%	7.4%	12.8%	8.3%	8.7%	
Higher Secondary (HSC or equivalent)	7.5%	4.5%	12.8%	6.1%	6.7%	
Hons. /Degree (pass) or above	3.1%	5.7%	8.5%	4.3%	4.6%	
Base (N)	295	244	47	539	586	

Table 6: Incidence of schooling – disaggregated by marital status of the female respondents

	Female- Household Head			Fe	male- Non Ho	usehold Hea	d	
	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widow	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widow
Yes	53.90%	50%	50%	20.20%	54.50%	100%	0	28.6
No	46.10%	50%	50%	79.80%	45.50%	0%	100	71.4
Base	445	2	38	173	433	4	1	14

## 2.4 Religion

The respondents are predominantly Muslim (82.8%). Hindus, Christians and Buddhists respectively constitute 15.5%, 0.2% and 1.6% of the beneficiaries (Figure 5). If compared to

male respondents, higher percentage of the female respondents belong to the minority religion groups (Figure 6).

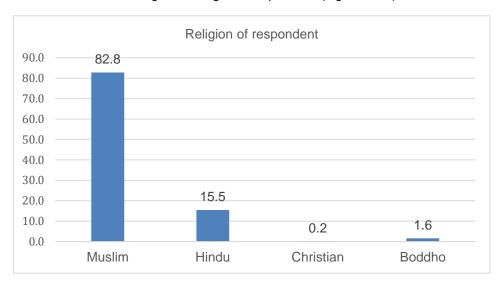
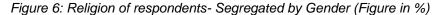
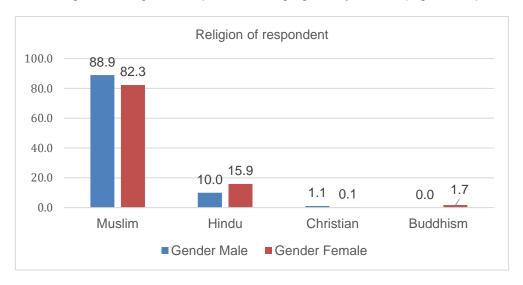


Figure 5: Religion of respondents (Figures in %)





## 2.5 Disability

About 31.3% respondents have at least one type of disability (Figure 7) as per the Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability, which determines the difficulty in performing basic universal activities including walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care

and communication. There is no observable difference between male and female with respect percentage of disabled respondents (Table 7). Incidence of disability is higher amongst female who heads their households if compared to female who do not head their

household (Table 8). Weak eyesight is the most common form of disability amongst the respondents (71.3%) followed by difficulty in walking (21.8%). Gendered analysis show that higher percentage of the female respondents suffer from weak eyesight (72.6%), if compared to male (55.2%). In contrast, higher

percentage of male respondents have difficulty in walking (41.4%) if compared to female respondents (20.25%). There is no observable difference with respect to disability between female who head their households and who do not (Table 9).

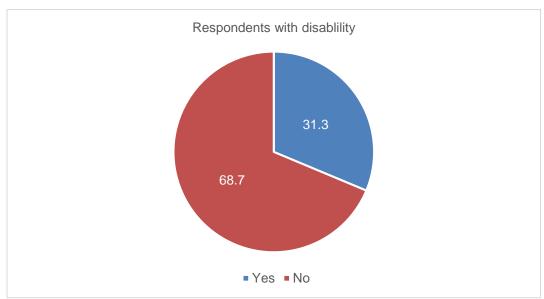


Figure 7: % of respondents with disability

Table 7: Percentage of respondents with disability- Segregated by Gender

	Male Overall	Female Overall	Overall
Yes	32.2%	31.3%	31.3%
No	67.8%	68.7%	68.7%
Base (N)	90	1110	1200

Table 8: Percentage of respondents with disability- Segregated by female who their household and who do not

	Female (Household Head)	Female (Non Household Head)
Yes	34.3%	26.8%
No	65.7%	73.2%
Base (N)	658	452

Table 9: Type of disability of the respondents

	Female Gender			Overall	
Type of disability	Female- Household Heads	Female-Non- Household Heads	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Weak eyesight	69.9%	77.7%	55.2%	72.6%	71.3%
Weak hearing	17.2%	18.2%	17.2%	19.3%	19.1%
Difficulty in walking	41.4%	19.8%	41.4%	20.25	21.8%
Difficulty in remembering	3.4%	9.1%	3.4%	7.8%	7.4%
Difficulty in self – reporting	2.7%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Difficulty in speaking	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

#### 2.5 Income

Most of the respondent's average household income is below BDT 10,000 per month. If compared to female respondents, higher percentage of male respondents has average monthly household income in the range of BDT 11,000-15,000 (Table 10). Higher

percentage of female who heads their households (75.8%) belong to the income category of below BDT 10,000 per month if compared to female who don't head their households (66.8%) (Table 11).

Table 10: Average monthly income of households- Segregated by Gender

Income Range (Monthly)	Male Overall	Female Overall	Overall
Below 10000 BDT	65.6%	71.8%	71.3%
11000 – 15000 BDT	27.8%	21.1%	21.6%
16000 – 20000 BDT	5.6%	4.7%	4.8%
21000 – 25000 BDT	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
26000 - 30000 BDT	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
31000 – 35000 BDT	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
36000 – 40000 BDT	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
above 40000 BDT	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Base	90	1110	1200

Table 11: Average monthly income of the households- Segregated by income and decision-making status

Income Range	Female – Household Head	Female – Non-Household Head					
Below 10000 BDT	75.2%	66.8%					
11000 – 15000 BDT	18.4%	25.0%					
16000 – 20000 BDT	3.8%	6.0%					
21000 – 25000 BDT	0.9%	0.7%					
26000 - 30000 BDT	0.8%	0.0%					
31000 - 35000 BDT	0.3%	0.0%					
36000 - 40000 BDT	0.3%	0.2%					
above 40000 BDT	0.3%	1.3%					
Base	658	452					

45.1% of the female who head their households are engaged in income generating activity. In contrast, only 14.4% of the female who do not head their households are engaged in income generating activity (Table 12). About 58.9% of the female who head their household and 50.8% of the female who do not head their household have a daily income (Table 13). Most of these female respondents (57.5%) have daily income below BDT 250 (Table 14). However, only a small

percentage of female household heads (9.8%) and non-household heads (12.3%) reported their income is contributing to their ability to cope with disaster related shocks. (Table 15). Most of the respondents have their primary income from day labour (other than agriculture) which is followed by day labour from agriculture. Fishing, small business, service is the other major source of income for the respondents (Table 16).

Table 12: Percentage of female respondents who have income source

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household	Female Overall
		Head	
Yes	45.1%	14.4%	32.6%
No	54.9%	85.6%	67.4%
Base (N)	658	452	1110

Table 13: Percentage of female respondents who have daily income

	Female-Household Head	Female- Non- Household Head	Female Overall
Yes	58.9%	50.8%	57.5%
No	41.1%	49.2%	42.5%
Base (N)	297	65	362

Table 14: Average income per day of female respondents who have a daily income

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Female Overall
Below 250 BDT	87.7%	85.3%	87.3%
250-500 BDT	11.2%	14.7%	11.7%
Above 500 BDT	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Base	179	34	213

Table 15: Contribution of the income on the women's ability to cope with disaster related shocks

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Female Overall
Yes	9.8%	12.3%	10.2%
No	90.2%	87.7%	89.8%
Base	297	65	362

Table 16: Top 10 occupation of the households reported by respondents

	Fem	ale	Ger	nder	Overall
Occupation	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Day labour (Other sector)	33.4%	23.9%	25.6%	29.5%	29.2%
Day labour (Agriculture)	23.4%	22.3%	21.1%	23%	22.8%
Fisherman	10.0%	10.6%	14.4%	10.3%	10.6%
Small business owner	7.4%	7.7%	10.0%	7.6%	7.8%
Service	6.7%	4.0%	3.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Skilled Labour	5.5%	6.0%	2.2%	5.7%	5.4%
Peasant (own land)	3.0%	5.1%	10.0%	3.2%	3.3%
Sharecropper peasant	3.0%	6.9%	7.8%	4.6%	4.8%
Tailor	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Rickshaw puller/ van puller/ boatman	2.6%	5.5%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%

Most of the respondents (79%), irrespective of their gender, have reported that their income does not remain the same round the year which suggests high income volatility amongst the respondents (Table 17). Similar proportion of respondents (76.2%) reported not being able to save (Table 18). Most of the respondent households (56.0%) are dependent on a single source of income; about one-third (34.4%) have two sources of

income (Table 19). 12.9% of female household head and 14.6% of non-household head respondents reported change of occupation due to disaster. Others remain on the same occupation. We do not have data on degree of reduction in income due to change in occupation. The incidence of change in occupation due to disaster is similar (14.4%) for the male respondents (Table 20).

Table 17: Stability of income

	Female		Gender		Overall
	Female – Female –Non		Male	Female	
	Household Head	Household Head	Overall	Overall	
Yes	23.1%	19.0%	15.6%	21.4%	21.0%
No	76.9%	81.0%	84.4%	78.6%	79.0%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 18: Ability to save

	Female		Gender		
	Female- Female-Non M		Male Overall	Female	Overall
	Household Head	Household Head		Overall	
Yes	23.3%	23.9%	27.8%	23.5%	23.8%
No	76.7%	76.1%	72.2%	76.5%	76.2%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 19: Number of sources of income

	Female		Gender		
	Female-Household	Female-Non-	Male Overall	Female	Overall
	Head	Household Head		Overall	
1 Source	55.5%	57.3%	53.3%	56.2%	56.0%
2 Source	35.0%	32.7%	38.9%	34.1%	34.4%
3 Source	7.9%	8.6%	6.7%	8.2%	8.1%
4 Source	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 20 Change in occupation due to disaster

	Fen	nale	Gend		
	Household Head Female Non-		Male Overall	Female	Overall
	Female	Household Head		Overall	
Yes	12.9 %	14.6 %	14.4 %	13.6%	13.7%
No	87.1 %	85.4 %	85.6 %	86.4%	86.3%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

## 2.6 Dwelling

Most respondents (73.2%) live in their own house (Table 21). However, comparatively lesser percentage of households headed by women (69.6%) have their own dwelling if compared to female who do not head their households (77.4%) (Table 22). Amongst those who do not own their house, incidence

of renting is very low (11.8%) across all groups (Table 23). Amongst those who do not own a house and also do not rent a house, most live in government khas land (51.9%) which is followed by relative's house (25.8%) and living in someone's land with permission (18.7%) (Table 24).

Table 21: Status of ownership of house

	Male Overall	Female Overall	Overall
Yes	77.8%	72.8%	73.2%
No	22.2%	27.2%	26.8%
Base	90	1110	1200

Table 22: Status of ownership of house- Comparative review of female who head their households and female who do not

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head
Yes	69.6%	77.4%
No	30.4%	22.6%
Base	658	452

Table 23: Incidence of renting a house

	Female		Gender		Overall
	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Yes	9.5%	17.6%	5.0%	12.3%	11.8%
No	90.5%	82.4%	95.0%	87.7%	88.1%
Base (N)	200	102	20	302	322

Table 24: Type of tenancy of the respondent households

	Fe	male	Ge		
Type of Tenancy	Female- Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Female Overall	Male Overall	Overall
Living in someone's land with permission	15.6%	21.4%	17.4%	36.8%	18.7%
Living in someone's land without permission	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	0.0%	2.1%
Government khas land	52.2%	52.4%	52.3%	47.4%	51.9%
Relative's house	28.3%	22.6%	26.5%	15.8%	25.8%
Other people's house	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%
Base (N)	180	84	264	19	283

The average household land size of those who live in their own house is 7 decimals. The land size of the house of female who head their household is comparatively smaller than the other respondents (Table 25). Most of the houses are built of composite materials

(62.9%) followed by tin (25.2%) (Table 26). Most of the respondents live within one kilometre of the nearest market. Almost half of the respondents live within one kilometre of hospital and shelter (Table 27).

Table 25: Size of land of the respondents who have their house in their own land

	Female		Gender		Overall
Land Size	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Female Overall	Male Overall	
Upto 5 decimal	64.4%	60.3%	62.6%	60%	62.4%
6 to 10 decimals	19.7%	22.6%	20.9%	18.6%	20.7%
11 to 15 decimals	9.4%	7.1%	8.4%	4.3%	8.1%
Above 15 decimals	6.6%	10%	8%	17.1%	8.8%
Base (N)	458	350	808	70	878

Table 26: Structure/ material of the house

Materials	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Female Overall	Male Overall	Overall
Composite house (Mixture of mud, tin, Bamboo and brick)	63.5%	62.2%	63.0%	62.2%	62.9%
Tin-made house	25.2%	24.8%	25.0%	27.8%	25.2%
Mud made house	6.5%	7.1%	6.8%	5.6%	6.7%
Brick made house	1.8%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Mud Hut	1.8%	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%
Base (N)	658	452	1110	90	1200

Table 27: Distance from markets, hospitals and shelters

Distance in kilometre	Market	Hospital	Shelter
1	72.7%	56.8%	58.7%
2	16.4%	23.2%	17.2%
3	9.8%	12.8%	9.5%
4	1.1%	3.9%	6.8%
5	0%	0.6%	5.1%
6	0%	0.2%	0.2%
7	0%	0.9%	2.0%
8	0%	1.6%	0.2%
9	0%	0%	0.3%



# Chapter 3: Review of Baseline Data of Key Indicators

#### 3.1 Baseline Status of the Micro Level Indicators

### Indicator: No. of women in the project area pursuing non-traditional livelihood options contributing to their resilience building

For the study we assessed whether the respondent females are engaged in any of the following non-traditional livelihood options: (i) seed sellers, (ii) school teachers, (iii) toy makers (iv) electronic repairing, (v) tuition (vi) service. Only 16 respondents have reported to be engaged in non-traditional vocations across the five districts. This includes 10 samples in

Cox's Bazar, 1 sample in Satkhira, 3 samples in Khulna, 1 sample in Kurigram and 1 sample in Jamalpur (Table 28). About 12 of them are pursuing service (not specified), while 3 of them are working as school teacher and one of them is engaged in repairing electronic devices. This accounts for 1.43% of the female respondents in the survey (Table 30).

Table 28: Number of female respondent engaged in various non-traditional occupation – by district

	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
School teacher	0	0	1	0	2
Electronics (Mobile) Maker	0	0	0	0	1
Service	1	1	2	1	7
Total	1	1	3	1	10

Table 29: Number of female respondent engaged in various non-traditional occupation - by female respondent type

Type of non-traditional Livelihood	Household Head Female	Non-Household Head Female	Female Overall
School teacher	1	2	3
Electronics (Mobile) Maker	1	0	1
Service	10	2	12
Total	12	4	16

Table 30: Percentage of female respondent engaged in various non-traditional occupation

Type of non-traditional	Household Head	Non-Household Head	Female Overall
Livelihood	Female	Female	
School teacher	0.14%	0.45%	0.26%
Electronics (Mobile) Maker	0.14%	0.00%	0.10%
Service	1.53%	0.45%	1.08%
Total	1.81%	0.89%	1.43%
Base	658	452	1110

### Indicator: Percentage of NRP's target women getting livelihood support with an increase in income

We assessed awareness and engagement of the respondents in social safety net programmes (food for work, nutrition sensitive social safety net, vulnerable group feeding (VGF), Test Relief (TR)). We also assessed if the respondents received livelihood support from those programmes and if that support contributed to increasing their income. Findings show that the awareness about social safety net programmes is low (42.5%) amongst the respondents. The trend is similar for both female (42.6%) and male (41.1%) respondents (Table 31). Only a small percentage (18.2%) of the respondents received support from social safety net programmes. The incidence is higher amongst male respondents (20.0%) compared to female respondents (18.1%). Similarly, the respondents who are female household heads (21.0%) have higher participation in social safety net programmes compared to female non-household heads respondents (13.9%).

(Table 32). Though majority of the female respondent (83.6%) who received livelihood support from social safety net programmes reported an increase in income due to that, it only accounts for 15.1% of the overall female respondents (Table 33 and 34). As such, the project can define the baseline status of percentage of NRP's target women who are getting livelihood support with an increase in income as 15.1%.

Table 31: Awareness about social safety net programmes

	Fen	Ger			
	Female – Household Female – Non- Head Household Head		Male Overall	Female Overall	Overall
Yes	43.2%	41.8%	41.1%	42.6%	42.5%
No	56.8%	58.2%	58.9%	57.4%	57.5%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	42.5

Table 32: Incidence of receiving support from social safety net programmes

	Fer	male	Gen		
	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	Overall
Yes	21.0%	13.9%	20.0%	18.1%	18.2%
No	79.0%	86.1%	80.0%	81.9%	81.8%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 33: Incidence of increase in income due to receiving support from social safety net programmes

	F	Gen	Overall		
	Female-Household Female-Non-Household N		Male Overall	Female	
	Head	Head		Overall	
Yes	84.1%	82.5%	83.3%	83.6%	83.6%
No	15.9%	17.5%	16.7%	16.4%	16.4%
Base (N)	138	63	18	201	219

Table 34: Incidence of increase in income due to receiving support from social safety net programmes from the overall base of the respondents

	Fen	nale	Ger	Overall	
	Female- Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Yes	17.6%	11.5%	16.7%	15.1%	15.3%
No	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

## Indicator: Percentage of women from the project communities self-reporting receipt of early warning messages (at the wake of disaster)

The data shows that the respondent households are affected by different types of disasters. Flooding is the common disaster affecting the respondents (71%) followed by

different types of storms (52.5%) (Table 35). Flooding is also the most common disaster across all sampled districts. However, it's more common in the northern districts

(Jamalpur and Kurigram) than the coastal districts (Khulna, Satkhira and Cox's Bazaar). Land erosion is reported primarily in Cox's Bazaar (18.5%). River erosion with flooding is more common in the northern districts (Jamalpur and Kurigram) (Table 36). Overall, 73.6% of the respondents reported of receiving early warning messages at the wake of disaster (Table 37). However, it is high in coastal districts and southern belt that are

affected by cyclone if compared to northern districts that are affected by flooding (Figure 8).

With exception of Jamalpur, majority of the overall of respondents from the survey districts reported self-reception of early warning messages (Table 37). Only 43.0% of the respondents in Jamalpur district reported self-reception of early warning messages.

Table 35: Types of disasters affecting the respondents

Type of Disaster	Total
Flood	71.0%
Storm (Norwester/Typhoon/Hurricane/Cyclone)	52.5%
River erosion with flooding	38.3%
River erosion	34.8%
Storm with flooding	25.0%
Land erosion	6.4%
Drought	4.1%
Base (N)	1200

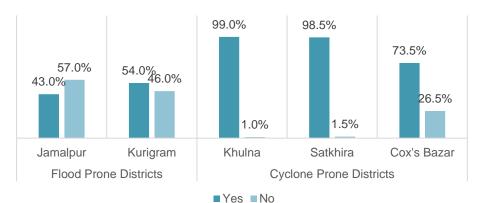
Table 36: Types of disasters by district

	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
Flood	89.5%	86.0%	52.0%	61.0%	68.8%
Storm (Norwester/Typhoon/	39.0%	47.0%	56.5%	43.5%	64.5%
Cyclone)					
River erosion	37.0%	41.5%	49.5%	31.0%	25.0%
Land erosion	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	18.5%
Storm with flooding	37.0%	32.0%	29.0%	39.0%	6.5%
River erosion with flooding	63.5%	61.0%	47.0%	47.0%	5.8%
Drought	15.0%	4.5%	4.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Base (N)	200	200	200	200	400

Table 37: Households self-reporting receipt of early warning messages at the wake of disaster-By district

	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar	Overall
Yes	43.0%	54.0%	99.0%	98.5%	73.5%	73.6%
No	57.0%	46.0%	1.0%	1.5%	26.5%	26.4%
Base	200	200	200	200	400	1200

Figure 8: % of respondents receiving early warning messages- comparative review between cyclone prone districts and flood prone districts



There is no observable difference between male (75.6%) and female respondents (73.4%) with respect to receiving early warning messages at the wake of disaster. About 73.4% of the female respondents reported that they received early warning messages at the wake of disaster. This is slightly higher for female who head their households compared to female who do not head their households

(75.1%) (Table 38). Given that there is significant difference between the districts (as shown in figure 8 above), the project should consider the degree and intensity of its interventions based on the district status of receipt of early warning messages. Women who reported that they did not receive early warning message primarily reported that the message is not announced at all (Table 39).

Table 38: % of respondents self-reporting receipt of early warning messages- Segregated by gender

	Fe	G			
	Female-Household	Female-Non-Household	Female	Male	Overal
	Head	Head	Overall	Overall	I
Yes	75.1%	71.0%	73.4%	75.6%	73.6%
No	24.9%	29.0%	26.6%	24.4%	26.4%
Base (N)	658	452	1110	90	1200

Table 39: Reason for not receiving early warning Messages - Observations of female respondents

	Fen	nale	Gender		
	Female- Household Head	Female- Non- Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	Overall
It is announced in a government/public place that the women do not have access to	10%	12%	14%	11%	11%
It is announced at a time when the women are busy with their household chores	8%	5%	5%	7%	7%
It is not announced at all	86%	83%	82%	85%	85%
Base (N)	164	131	22	295	317

The data shows that female household heads (47%) have reported self-receiving early warning messages in higher percentages than female non-household heads (38%) in Jamalpur (Table 40). As majority of the respondents (57.0%) from Jamalpur reported not receiving early warning messages, it is

reflected along the gender line as higher percentage of male respondents (69%) denied reception of early warning messages than female respondents (56%) (Table 40). Similarly, In Kurigram, higher percentage of female household heads (57%) reported self-reception of early warning messages

compared to female non-household head respondents (45%) (Table 41). Unlike Jamalpur, majority (54.0%) of the respondents reported self-reception of early warning

messages. About 64% of male respondent and 53% of female respondents reported receiving early warning messages (Table 41).

Table 40: Respondents reporting on self-reception of early warning messages at the wake of disaster of Jamalpur district by respondent types

	Jamalpur					
	Fen	nale	Gender		Overall	
	Female	Female Non-	Female	Male Overall		
	Household	Household	Overall			
	Head	Head				
Yes	47%	38%	44%	31%	43.0%	
No	53%	62%	56%	69%	57.0%	
Base (N)	116	71	187	13	200	

Table 41: Respondents reporting on self-reception of early warning messages at the wake of disaster of Kurigram district by respondent types

	Kurigram					
	Fen	nale	Gender		Overall	
	Female	Female Non-	Female	Male Overall		
	Household	Household	Overall			
	Head	Head				
Yes	57%	45%	53%	64%	54.0%	
No	43%	55%	47%	36%	46.0%	
Base (N)	124	62	186	14	200	

In Khulna and Satkhira, 99.0% and 98.5% of the overall respondents respectively reported self-reception of early warning messages (Table 42 and 43). About 99% and 98.5% of female respondents from Khulna and Satkhira respectively reported self-recipetion of early warning messages. Meanwhile, 100% of male respondents from both the district reported the same (Table 43).

Table 42: Respondents reporting on self-reception of early warning messages at the wake of disaster of Khulna district by respondent types

		Khulna				
	Fer	nale	Gender		Overall	
	Female Household Head	Female Non- Household Head	Female Overall	Male Overall		
Yes	99%	99%	99%	100%	99.0%	
No	1%	1%	1%	0%	1.0%	
Base (N)	103	82	185	15	200	

Table 43: Respondents reporting on self-reception of early warning messages at the wake of disaster of Satkhira district by respondent types

district by respertaent types						
		Satkhira				
	F	Female		Gender		
	Female	Female Non-	Female	Male Overall		
	Household	Household	Overall			
	Head	Head				
Yes	98%	99%	98%	100%	98.5%	
No	2%	1%	2%	0%	1.5%	
Base (N)	109	74	183	17	200	

Higher proportion of female household heads (77%) reported receiving early warning messages compared to female non-household heads (69%). Along the gender lines, overall

female (73%) and male respondents (74%) had similar proportion of self-reception of early warning messages (Table 44).

Table 44: Respondents reporting on self-reception of early warning messages at the wake of disaster of Cox's

Bazar district by respondent types

		Cox's Bazaar					
	F	emale	Gender		Overall		
	Female	Female Non-	Male Overall	Female			
	Household	Household		Overall			
	Head	Head					
Yes	77%	69%	74%	73%	73.5%		
No	23%	31%	26%	27%	26.5%		
Base (N)	206	163	31	369	400		

Lesser percentage of the overall respondents in the flood prone districts (49%) receive early warning messages compared to cyclone prone districts (86%) (Table 45). The difference within female household heads and female

non-household heads for self-reception of early warning messages is broader within flood prone districts than cyclone prone districts.

Table 45 Comparative analysis on receiving early warning messages in flood prone districts and cyclone prone districts-Female Household Head and Female Non Household Head

	Jamalpur & Kurigram			Khulna & Satkhira & Cox's Bazar						
	Female- Househ old head	Female  - Non- Househ old Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	Tota I	Female- Househol d head	Female – Non- Househo Id Head	Male	Fem ale	Total
Ye s	53%	41%	48%	49%	49%	88%	83%	87%	86%	86%
No	48%	59%	52%	51%	52%	12%	17%	13%	14%	14%
Tot al	240	133	27	373	400	418	319	63	737	800

Indicator: Percentage of women's organizations in the project area are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions

Disaster Risk Reduction refers to the aim to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards e.g. floods, cyclone, etc. Climate change adaptation aims to reduce the risks posed by the results of climate change. According to a guide on humanitarian action by Inter-Agency

Standing Committee, 'Humanitarian action comprises assistance, protection and advocacy in response to humanitarian needs resulting from natural hazards, armed conflict or other causes, or emergency response preparedness'.<sup>3</sup> It was found from our interviews with the women's organizations are working mostly on two different type of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> UNISDR. 'What is Disaster Risk Reduction?'. Retrieved from: https://www.unisdr.org/who-we-are/what-is-drr

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The Guardian. *'What is climate change adaptation?'*. Retrieved from: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/feb/27/climate-change-adaptation

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> IASC. 'Introduction to humanitarian action – a brief guide for resident coordinators'. https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/fil es/rc\_guide\_31\_october\_2015\_webversion\_final.pd

activities related to disaster risk reduction. Those are arranging training on disaster preparedness and dissemination of early warning messages. In case of climate change adaptation, assisting poor households to raise their plinths to reduce risks posed by flood is the only activity that was noted. Relief distribution during disaster and assistance for repairing home, were two listed activities related to humanitarian assistance from the interviews.

To conduct the interviews with women's organization, we collected contact information of the women's organizations registered under DWA from the Upazila Women's Affairs Officers of the selected study locations. Contact details of 57 women's organizations were acquired. By making phone calls to the acquired contacts, the consulting team contacted the women's organization. Telephonic interviews were conducted with 41 women's organizations. A total of 16 organizations from the acquired contacts could not be reached with their respective contact details collected from DWA. About 14 organization's phone number was not working despite multiple attempts to call them and 2 organizations contact details had wrong number. It was indicative of the organizations inactivity or was disconnected from DWA, under whom they are registered. The contact details of the women's organization have been given in Annex 10.

About 12 women's organization reported being engaged in climate change adoptive activities such as plinth raising and 11 reported providing training on disaster preparedness to their members (Table 46). Meanwhile, 28 women's organization reported disseminating early warning messages. In case humanitarian assistance, 26 organizations reported working with relief distribution during disaster. About 19 organizations provide assistance to poor households in repairing their homes, as part of post disaster rebuilding effort. A total of 4 organizations are involved in all six types of activities listed in table 47, covering climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian actions. To be considered as an organization directly engaged in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and humanitarian action, an organization has be engaged in at least one activity from each type of activities. About 11 women's organizations out of list acquired from DWA, (18.97%) of the organizations are engaged in at least one activity from each of the three categories mentioned in the indicator. As such that the project can set this as the baseline for the indicator of percentage of women's organizations in the project area are directly engaged in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions (Table 47).

Table 46: Status of Women's Organization's Engagement in Disaster risk reduction, Climate Change adaptation and Humanitarian Actions

Type of Activities	Activities	Number of women's organization	Percentage of women's organization
Climate Change Adaptation	Plinth raising for poor households	12	20.69%
Disaster Risk	Training on disaster preparedness	11	18.97%
Reduction	Early warning message	28	48.28%
	Relief during disaster	26	44.83%
Humanitarian Actions	Assistance for repairing homes	19	32.76%
	57		

Table 47: Percentage of women's organization according to number of activities engaged

Type of activities	Number of organization	Percentage of volume	women's
		organization	
Engaged in none of the activities	7	12.07%	
Engaged in multiple activities but	10	17.24%	
not one from each type			

Engaged in at least one activity	11	18.97%
from each type of activities		
Engaged in all the activities	4	6.90%
Base (N	<b>N</b> )	57

## Indicator: No. of people (disaggregated by gender, age and disability) benefiting from increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion

From KII with representatives of Department of Disaster Management, it has been found that FPP programme has not been introduced nationwide. FPP was implemented in Sirajgani and Gaibandha districts under Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP). None of these districts are within our survey area. This is reflected in the data as none of the respodents from the flood prone districts of Kurigram and Jamalpur reported FPP to be a source of early warning messages. Table 48 shows district wise source of early warning messages for flood prone regions. 'Unstructured local community volunteers' is at the top of the list for flood early warning

message for Jamalpur (59.5%), while for Kurigram it is Union disaster management committee (35.0%) (Table 48).

Local volunteer or Ansar/VDP has been reported by respondents of Khulna (47.5%) and Cox's Bazaar (56.6%) highest number of times as the source of cyclone early warning message. For Satkhira, Union disaster management committee is at the top of the list of early warning messages (51.5%). CPP volunteer has been reported as a source of early warning message by 15.1%, 28.7% and 3.8% of the respondents of Khulna, Satkhira and Cox's Bazaar respectively (Table 49).

Table 48: Source of flood early warning messages in flood prone regions

Source of receiving early warning message	Jamalpur	Kurigram
Local volunteer or Ansar/ VDP	25.0%	15.5%
Union disaster management committee	20.2%	35.0%
Community leaders/ union parisad/ village disaster management committee	1.2%	28.2%
Television	14.3%	18.4%
Local NGO	4.8%	19.4%
FPP volunteer	0.0%	0.0%
Unstructured local community volunteers	59.5%	26.2%
Radio	0.0%	0.0%
Members of local female led organizations	0.0%	1.9%
Base (N)	20	35

Table 49: Sources of cyclone early warning message in cyclone prone districts

Source of receiving early warning message	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
Local volunteer or Ansar/ VDP	47.5%	44.6%	56.6%
Union disaster management committee	45.3%	51.5%	39.6%
Community leaders/ union parisad/ village disaster management committee	36.7%	27.7%	43.9%
Television	27.3%	23.8%	36.8
Local NGO	20.1%	14.9%	1.4%
CPP volunteer	15.1%	28.7%	3.8%
Unstructured local community volunteers	3.6%	9.9%	4.3%
Radio	7.2%	4%	6.1%
Members of local female led organizations	0.7%	1%	0%
Base (N)	139	101	212

Table 50 Percentage of respondents who reported receiving early warning messages and going to shelter

	Fen	nale	Ger		
	Female household head	Female Non- household heads	Female Overall	Male Overall	Overall
Yes	64%	67%	65.0%	70%	65%
No	36%	33%	34.6%	30%	35%
Base (N)	522	357	879	64.0	943.0

For female respondents of Jamalpur who receive early warning messages, unstructured local community volunteers (61%) are the highest source of early warning message, followed by local volunteers or Ansar VDP

(25%), Union Disaster Management Committee (19%), television (13%), local NGOs (5%) and community leaders (1%) (Table 51). Higher percentage of female non-household heads (69%) reported unstructured

local community volunteers to be the top source of early warning messages than female household heads (57%). Meanwhile, male respondents who receive early warning messages listed Union Disaster Management Committee (50%) and Television (50%) to be their top sources of early warning messages, followed by local volunteers or Ansar VDP (25%) (Table 51).

Table 51: Sources of early warning messages in flood prone districts – Jamalpur

		Ja	malpur		
	Fe	male	Ger	nder	Overall
Source of receiving early warning message	Female- Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Female Overall	Male Overall	
Local volunteer or Ansar/ VDP	24%	27%	25%	25%	25%
Union disaster management committee	24%	8%	19%	50%	20%
Community leaders/ union parisad/ village disaster management committee	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Television	17%	4%	13%	50%	14%
Local NGO	6%	4%	5%	0%	5%
FPP volunteer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unstructured local community volunteers	57%	69%	61%	25%	60%
Radio	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Members of local female led organizations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base (N)	54	26	80	4	84

In Kurigram, Union disaster management committee topped the list of all types of respondents as the source of early warning messages (Table 52). For the female respondents, it was followed by community leaders (29%), unstructured local community volunteers (28%), local NGOs (20%),

televisions (17%), local volunteers or Ansar VDP (17%). For male respondents union disaster management committee (38%) and television (38%) had similar response as a source of early warning messages followed by local NGOs (26%) (Table 52).

Table 52: Sources of early warning messages in flood prone districts - Kurigram

		Kι	ırigram		
	Fe	male	Ger	nder	
Source of receiving early warning message	Female- Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Female Overall	Male Overall	Overall
Local volunteer or Ansar/ VDP	17%	17%	17%	0%	16%
Union disaster management committee	33%	38%	35%	38%	35%
Community leaders/ union parisad/ village disaster management committee	29%	31%	29%	13%	28%
Television	15%	21%	17%	38%	18%
Local NGO	20%	21%	20%	26%	19%
FPP volunteer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unstructured local community volunteers	27%	31%	28%	0%	26%
Radio	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Members of local female led organizations	0%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Base (N)	66	29	95	8	103

The data for self-reception of early warning messages has been disintegrated by age and disability to understand the baseline status of the indicator, For Jamalpur district, 59% of respondents who are persons with disabilities reported receiving early warning messages (Table 53). Of the respondents within the age of 25, 36% reported self-reception of early warning message. Meanwhile, 36%, 43%, 46% and 58% of respondents within the age group of 26 to 35 years, 36 to 45 years, 46 to 55 years and above the age of 55 self-

received early warning messages respectively (Table 53).

For Kurigram district, 49% of the respondents who are persons with disabilities reported self-reception. About 33% of respondents within the age of 25 and 51%, 60%,60% and 62% of respondents within age groups 26 to 35 years, 36 to 45 years, 46 to 55 years and above 55 years respectively reported self-reception of early warning messages in Kurigram (Table 54).

Table 53: Percentage of respondent who received early warning messages - Jamalpur district, disintegrated by gender, age and disability

	House Hold Head Female	Non- House Hold Head Female	Female Overall		Disability	Up to 25 years	26 to 35 years	36 to 45 years	46 to 55 years	Above 55 years	Total
Yes	47%	38%	44%	31%	59%	36%	36%	43%	46%	58%	43%
No	53%	62%	56%	69%	41%	64%	64%	57%	54%	42%	57%
Base (N)	116	71	187	13	70	28	47	58	41	26	200

Table 54: Percentage of respondent who received early warning messages – Kurigram district, disintegrated by gender, age and disability

	House Hold Head Female	Non- House Hold Head Female	Female	Male	Disability	Up to 25 years	26 to 35 years	36 to 45 years	46 to 55 years	Above 55 years	Total
Yes	57%	45%	53%	64%	49%	33%	51%	60%	60%	62%	54%
No	43%	55%	47%	36%	51%	67%	49%	40%	40%	38%	46%
Base (N)	124	62	186	14	75	27	59	45	43	26	200

To understand the benefit acquired from the existing early warning messages, we have look further into the data to address the respondents who not only reported selfreception of early warning messages but also reported going to the shelter as soon as they received it. In the survey district of Jamalpur, of the respondents who reported self-reception of early warning messages, 50% of them went to the shelter right after getting early warning message (Table 55). When disintegrated by gender, higher percentage of female respondents (66%) went to shelter after selfreception of early warning message compared

to males (33%). Within the female sample, such responses were higher for female nonhousehold heads (71%)compared household heads (64%) (Table 55). About 63% of the respondents who are persons with disability reported the self-reception and subsequently moving to shelter. Disaggregating the data by age, showed that 53%, 75%, 69% and 73% respondents within the age 25, 26 to 35 years, 36 to 45 years, 46 to 55 years and more than 55 years old self-reported early warning message and went to the shelter as soon as they received it respectively.

Table 55: Percentage of respondents who received early warning message and reported going to shelter as soon as they received it – Jamalpur district

	Household head Female	Non- House Hold Head Female	Female Overall	Male Overall	Disability	Upto 25 years	26 to 35 years	36 to 45 years	46 to 55 years	Above 55 years	Total
Went to shelter	64%	71%	66%	33%	63%	40%	53%	75%	69%	75%	50%
Did not go to shelter	36%	29%	34%	67%	37%	60%	47%	25%	31%	25%	27%
Base (N)	55	27	82	4	41	10	17	25	19	15	86

In Kurigram district, 70% of female household heads and 82% of female non-household heads who received early warning messages confirmed going to the shelter as soon as they receive it. This encompasses 73% of the

overall female household heads who received early warning message. The disintegrated data along gender and age can be found in Table 56.

Table 56: Percentage of respondents who received early warning message and reported going to shelter as soon as they received it – Kurigram district

	Household Head Female	Non- House Hold Head Female	Female Overall	Male Overall	Disability	Upto 25 years	26 to 35 years	36 to 45 years	46 to 55 years	Above 55 years	Total
Went to shelter	70%	82%	73%	100%	68%	100%	79%	74%	62%	81%	80%
Did not go to shelter	30%	18%	27%	0%	32%	0%	21%	26%	38%	19%	26%
Base (N)	71	28	99	9	37	9	30	27	26	16	108

We calculated the percentage of respondents receiving early warning messages and going to the shelter as soon as they receive it out of the overall respondents of the flood prone district (Table 57 and Table 58). The calculation gives the baseline status for the indicator 'No. of people (disaggregated by gender, age and disability) benefiting from increased access to early warning information from FPP expansion'.

Table 57: Percentage of overall respondents of Jamalpur district reporting self-reception of early warning message and going to the shelter as soon as they received it

	Househ	Non-	Female	Male	Disabil	Upto	26 to	36 to	46 to	Above	Total
	old	House	Overall	Overall	ity	25	35	45	55	55	
	Head	hold				years	years	years	years	years	
	Female	Head									
		Female									
Received early warning	30%	27%	29%	10%	37%	14%	19%	32%	32%	43%	22%

messages and goes to shelter											
Received Early warning messages but does not go to shelter	17%	11%	15%	21%	22%	21%	17%	11%	14%	14%	12%
Did not receive early warning messages	53%	62%	56%	69%	41%	64%	64%	57%	54%	42%	67%
Base (N)	116	71	187	13	70	28	47	58	41	26	200

Table 58: Percentage of overall respondents of Kurigram district reported on self-reception of early warning message and going to the shelter as soon as they received it

	Household Head Female	Non- House Hold Head Female	Female Overall		Disability	Upto 25 years	26 to 35 years	36 to 45 years	46 to 55 years	Above 55 years	Total
Received early warning messages and goes to shelter	40%	37%	39%	64%	34%	33%	40%	44%	37%	50%	43%
Received Early warning messages but does not go to shelter	17%	8%	14%	0%	16%	0%	11%	16%	23%	12%	14%
Did not receive early warning messages	43%	55%	47%	36%	51%	67%	49%	40%	40%	38%	43%
Base (N)	124	62	186	14	75	27	59	45	43	26	200

## Indicator: Percentage (xx%) of Women involved in the project that self-report decreased assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters

The average value of assets of the respondent households is BDT 202,174. The average value of assets of the male headed households (BDT 292,168) is significantly higher than female headed households (BDT 177,769). The average asset value of the female respondents who do not head their households (BDT 219,783) is also higher than the female headed households (Figure 9).

Within the sampled districts, average asset value (aggregate/ all respondents) is highest is Satkhira (BDT 277,066) and lowest in Kurigram (BDT 101,099) (Figure 10). For asset values segregated by different types of respondents please refer to Annex 1. For asset values of the respondents in the different districts please refer to Annex 2.

Figure 9: Average asset value of the households by type of respondents

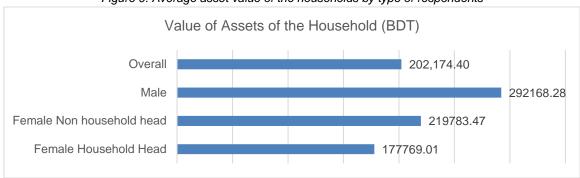
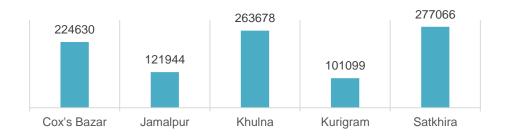


Figure 10: Average asset value of the households by district



Most of the respondent households across all sample groups own a house with roof and wall. About 76% of the respondents own the house in which they live and the response is similar across all sample groups. Ownership of livestock is low within the female headed

households (39%) if compared to male headed households (50%). Overall, 42% of the respondent households own livestock. Table 59 shows the percentage of respondents who own different types of assets (Table 59).

Table 59 Status of asset ownership of the households

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Male	Overall
Household roof	99%	96%	99%	98%
Household wall	98%	95%	100%	97%
Bed	81%	79%	78%	80%
Kitchen Utensils	80%	78%	78%	79%
Mobile Phone	79%	87%	88%	83%
Household floor	75%	76%	80%	76%
Toilet/latrine	71%	73%	82%	73%
Household Land	65%	73%	81%	69%
Chair/Table	48%	55%	64%	52%
Tube well	40%	45%	44%	42%
Livestock	39%	44%	50%	42%
Legal Documents	32%	31%	43%	33%
Fan	21%	18%	30%	21%
Kitchen cooker/stove	18%	21%	16%	19%
Tree	16%	21%	26%	19%
Show case	14%	20%	20%	17%
Almirah/War drove	13%	17%	21%	15%
TV	9%	10%	13%	10%
Pond	8%	10%	11%	9%

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Male	Overall
Agricultural instruments	7%	10%	14%	8%
Preserved crops	5%	4%	6%	5%
Land crops	5%	9%	9%	7%
Cultured fish (mound)	5%	6%	7%	6%
Bi-Cycle	4%	10%	10%	7%
IPS/ Generator	2%	2%	2%	2%
Motorcycle/ Easy Bike	2%	2%	4%	2%
Others	2%	1%	1%	2%
Water line	1%	3%	1%	2%
Boat	1%	0%	4%	1%
Fridge/ Deep fridge	1%	0%	1%	1%
Land Phone	1%	1%	1%	1%
Rickshaw	1%	1%	1%	1%
Tractor/Shallows Engine	0%	0%	0%	0%
CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee	0%	0%	0%	0%
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0%	0%	0%	0%
Radio	0%	1%	1%	1%
Air cooler/ AC	0%	0%	0%	0%
Push van/Rickshaw van	0%	0%	0%	0%
Engine Boat	0%	0%	1%	0%
Water Filter	0%	0%	0%	0%
Computer/ Lap top	0%	1%	0%	0%
Animal driven cart	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water Pump	0%	0%	0%	0%

Land constitutes the major share of the total household asset. Around 45% of the total household asset value is constituted of the value of the land. This is followed by

household wall (13%), household roof (10%) and livestock (8%). The responses are similar across different respondent groups (Table 60).

Table 60 Percentage share of the value of different types of assets in the total value of the asset owned by the households

		•		
	Female-Household Head	Female-Non- Household Head	Male	Overall
Household Land	47%	41%	47%	45%
Household wall	13%	13%	12%	13%
Household roof	10%	9%	9%	10%
Livestock	10%	6%	10%	8%
Household floor	4%	4%	3%	4%
Pond	1%	5%	1%	3%
Land crops	1%	4%	2%	2%
Legal Documents	2%	3%	1%	2%
Toilet/latrine	2%	2%	2%	2%
Bed	2%	1%	1%	2%
Tube well	1%	1%	1%	1%
Kitchen Utensils	1%	1%	1%	1%
Tree	1%	1%	2%	1%
Preserved crops	0%	2%	2%	1%

About 62% of the respondents reported that they did not experience more than one

disaster in last 5 years. Therefore, the comparative assessment of degree of asset

loss between last two disasters was done on the rest of the respondents who reported that they faced at least two disasters in last five years. Of the total respondents, 14% reported of less loss in assets than the previous disaster and 18% reported more losses in assets than the previous time. About 6% reported that there was no significant difference in asset loss between the last two disasters that they observed (Table 61). Majority of the female respondents (62%) reported that they experienced loss only from one disaster (Table 63). About 18% of overall female respondents reported more asset loss in the last disaster than to the prior one. Only 14% of the overall female respondents reported less asset loss in last disaster compared to prior one. such that, we can set 14% as the baseline status for the indicator 'Percentage (xx%) of Women involved in the project that self-report decreased assets loss (in case of disaster) compared to previous disasters'. Comparatively higher percentage of respondents (22%) from Kurigram have reported more loss in the last disaster if compared to the previous disaster. Very low percentage of respondents in Khulna (1%) reported of asset loss from disaster in the last five years (Table 62). The district wise data on degree of asset loss, disaggregated by gender and respondent type has been given in Annex 3.

Table 61 Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it

Degree of asset loss in the last two disasters in last five years	% of overall respondents
Less losses than the previous time	14%
More losses than the previous time	18%
No difference with previous disaster (same losses)	6%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	62%
Base (N)	1200

Table 62 Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- District wise

Degree of asset loss in the last two disasters in last five years	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
Less losses than the previous time	14%	14%	3%	10%	16%
More losses than the previous time	19%	22%	1%	7%	19%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	8%	8%	2%	4%	5%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	59%	56%	94%	79%	61%
_	200	200	200	200	400

Table 63 Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- For different type of respondents

	Fen	Female		Gender	
Degree of asset loss in the last two	Female-	Female-Non-	Male	Femal	II
disasters in last five years	Household Head	Household Head		е	
Less losses than the previous time	13%	15%	18%	14%	14%
More losses than the previous time	19%	17%	17%	18%	18%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	63%	61%	58%	62%	62%
	658	452	90	1110	1200

The average loss in the last disaster for all respondents is BDT 36,345. The average loss in the prior disaster is BDT 33,375 and therefore the difference is about BDT 2,970 (increase in asset loss from the previous disaster) (Table 64). For female household heads, the increase in average asset loss is BDT 4,379 which is almost double that of the non-household heads. The average asset loss for male respondents reduced in last disaster

compared to prior one by BDT 3,157. Our findings from the qualitative study (FGDs) with the respondents suggest that the increase or decrease in loss of assets is directly related to the magnitude of the disaster rather than disaster preparedness or adaption of disaster resilient practices for livelihood, shelter and such. For the details of the asset loss in the 5 study districts refer to Annex 4.

Table 64 Average asset loss in the last two disasters

Type of Respondent	Loss in last disaster	Loss in prior Disaster	Difference
Non-Household Head Female	BDT 36,192	BDT 34,212	BDT 1,981
Household Head Female	BDT 37,106	BDT 32,727	BDT 4,379
Male Overall	BDT 31,427	BDT 34,584	BDT (3,157)
Total	BDT 36,345	BDT 33,375	BDT 2,970

#### 3.2 Baseline Status of the Meso Level Indicators

## Indicator: No of awareness programs (talk show, interviews) on gender-responsive resilience (GRR) aired / published

The project aims to promote gender responsive resilience through. In this regard it aims to increase the number of awareness programmes or articles on GRR aired/published in the media. It also plans to capacitate DMC members, especially the women members and disaster volunteers (CPP, FPP) to become agents of gender equality and gender responsiveness in DRR so that they can take leadership roles.

We generated the evidence of number of articles published on GRR in the national newspapers and selected online portals through media tracking service provider. In this regard, we used 7 phrases/topics for tracking articles in English and 8 phrases/ topics for articles in Bangla. The results show that popular media through media tracking service provider and used key words for search as explained in Table 65. As can be seen in the table, বাংলাদেশের দুর্যোগে নারী is the most

widely used Bangla phrase/ topic (number of articles found: 8) which is followed by বিপর্যয়ে নারী বিরুদ্ধে সহিংসতা (number of articles found: 4). In English, women in disaster in Bangladesh is the most commonly cited topic/ phrase (number of articles found: 3) which is followed by Role of Women's Organizations/ community-based organizations in disaster management (3). Of the searched topics in Bangla, we did not find any article on দুর্যোগে নারীর নিরাপন্তা or women's safety in disaster. In case of English, we did not find any article on climate change and women. Of the selected newspapers, The Daily Star has the highest number of articles (7) published on the selected topic which is followed by the Daily Ittefaq (4). It should be noted that we found at least one article being published in last one year, 2017 December to 2018 November, in each of the newspaper that was included in the search (Table 66).

Table 65: Number of articles on GRR published in media (December 2017-December 2018)

Bangla		English		
Key words/ Phrases	Number of Articles Traced (last one year)	Key words/ Phrases	Number of Articles Traced (last one year)	
বাংলাদেশের দুর্যোগে নারী	8	Women in disaster in	3	

		Bangladesh	
জলবায <b>় পরিবর্তন এবং নারী</b>	2	Climate Change and Women	0
বিপর্যয <b>়ে নারী বি</b> রুদ্ধে সহিংসতা	4	Violence against women in disaster	2
দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনায <b>় নারী</b> সংগঠন / কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক মহিলা সংগঠনের ভূমিকা	1	Role of Women's organizations/Community-based women's organizations in disaster management	3
দুর্যোগে নারীর নিরাপত্তা	0	Women's safety in disaster	1
দুর্যোগে নারীর ভূমিকা	1	Role of women in disaster	1
জাতীয <b>় দুর্যোগ প্রস্তি দিবস</b> বাংলাদেশ	4	Role of women in disaster preparedness	1
দুর্যোগ প্রস্তিতে নারীর ভূমিকা	2		

Table 66: Number of articles published in selected English and Bangla Newspapers

Day	. ala	Footie	- la
Bangla		Englis	sn
Newspaper	Number of Articles	Newspaper	Number of Articles
	Traced (last one year)		Traced (last one year)
Prothom Alo	3	The Daily Star	7
Kaler Kontho	2	Dhaka Tribune	3
Jugantor	2	Independent	1
Bhorer kagoj	1		
Samakal	2		
Shongram	1		
Ittefaq	4		
Manabjamin	1		
Janakantha	1		
Sabuj Bangla	1		
Portal	Number of Articles		
	Traced (last one year)		
Ei Bangla	1		
Ajker Bhola	1		
BBC Bangla	2		

#### 3.3 Baseline Status of the Macro Level Indicators

Indicator: No. of government officials and public representatives received training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA

This indictor directly relates to the number of government officials and public representatives that the project would provide training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA through project support. The consulting team interviewed government officials and public representatives from multiple levels, KII with govt. officials at Ministries and field level, to assess to current level of their awareness, knowledge and accessibility of training on gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA. From the interviews with

key persons responsible for various roles in regard to disaster management and women we find the following:

**Project Implementation Officers:** Project Implementation Officers (PIO) are responsible for the overall supervision of disaster management scenario in an Upazila. The 'Upazila Disaster Management Committee' operates under their supervision. PIO officers act according to Standing Orders on Disasters (SOD) at the wake of any disaster. The

document is their primary source of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) guideline. They are also given specific trainings on disaster management, which helps them implement the SOD and be better prepared for the disasters. Certain segments of these trainings deal with gender sensitive aspects of DRR. Though there aren't any specialized training on gender sensitive aspects of DRR.

PIO is also responsible for safety net programs (KaBiKha/KaBiTa) implemented by Ministry of Disaster Management. Early warning for natural disaster such as cyclone, flood and river erosion are also provided by PIO office. This is done by providing training and equipment to volunteer youths in village level and communicating with them before natural disasters.

Upazila Women's Affairs Officer: Upazila Women's Affairs Officer is responsible for forming and registering female groups and providing safety net services for women and children implemented by Ministry of Women's and Children Affairs (MoWCA). The office also implements training and awareness programs on Gender Based Violence (GBV) for the women's organization. 'Upazila Women's Affairs Officer' is part of 'Upazila Disaster Management Committee' and participate in disaster management meetings and advice on issues regarding women safety based on their experience of working with women's organization. From our KII with representatives from Department of Women Affairs, we have received information that there are trainings arranged by MoWCA on fundamentals of disaster management. Over fiscal years of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, 159 officers and staffs have been trained on fundamentals of disaster management. In the fiscal year 2017 - 2018, 113 officers and staffs have been trained in 17 batches. Each session contained 3 days training, each day consisting of two hours of training on DRR. In the fiscal year 2018-2019, 46 officers and staff have been trained in two batches. The trainings on fundamental of disaster management covers lessons on 'Standing Order on Disasters', the basics of humanitarian responses during disaster and also segments dedicated to gender equality aspects of DRR. This has helped the Upazila Women's Affairs Officers to understand the key disaster needs and raise concerns over appropriate accommodation of women and children in humanitarian responses. Almost all the Upazila Women's Affairs Officers reported supervising separate facilities for women in the shelters and raising concerns of women's safety within the Upazila Disaster Management Committee during meetings.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and Flood preparedness programme (FPP): Though Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) is under PIO, it organize its own awareness programs all year around autonomously. One of their prime responsibilities includes early warning message announcement right before the disasters. They mobilize local volunteers to announce the disaster warnings. The representatives of CPP acknowledge the importance of female participation in the process of awareness.

The KII with 30 government officials and public representatives show that 76.67% of the government officials from relevant departments have received training on DRR (Table 67). None of the respondents have reported receiving training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA/ gender sensitive DRR (0.0%) (Table 68). About 40% have received training on Gender based violence (Table 69). DRR training has been found to be very commonly disbursed within all types of government official. GBV training is more common for officials from Department of Women's Affair. Officials confirmed that part of the DRR training covers gender equality aspects of DRR-CCA, which is their main source of knowledge regarding gender aspects of DRR-CCA. equality mentioned that the 'Standing Orders on Disaster' provides them with directions on the essential gender equality aspects of DRR-CCA. All the PIOs claimed that the 'Standing Order on Disaster' is a crucial guiding document when they deal with disaster first hand. This explains why all the government officials reported having knowledge and awareness on gender sensitive aspects of DRR, though none of them reported reception of specialized training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA or gender sensitive DRR-CCA. Moreover, from the KII with representatives from Department of

Women and Children, it was found that there are there has never been a specialized training on integrating gender equality aspects of DRR-CCA. Hence, this puts the baseline figure of this indicator to 0%.

Table 67: Percentage of Government officials and Public representatives reporting on reception of DRR training.

	Number of responses (Out of 30 KII)		
	Yes	No	%
Reported reception of training on DRR	23	7	76.67%
Reported other sources to acquire knowledge on DRR	3	27	10.00%
Reported access to Information portal on DRR	0	30	0.00%

Table 68: Percentage of Government officials and public representatives reporting on reception of 'Gender sensitive DRR'

000	ILIVE DI (I C		
	Number of responses (Out of 30 KII)		
	Yes	No	%
Reported reception training on integrating gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA/ gender sensitive DRR-CCA	0	30	0.00%
Reported other sources to acquire knowledge on gender sensitive DRR-CCA	2	28	6.67%
Reported access to Information portal on gender sensitive DRR-CCA	0	30	0.00%

Table 69: Percentage of Government officials and public representatives reporting on reception of training on GBV

	Number of responses (Out of 30 KII)		
	Yes	No	%
Reported reception training on GBV	12	18	40.00%
Reported other sources to acquire knowledge on GBV	12	18	40.00%
Reported access to Information portal on GBV	3	27	10.00%

Indicator: No. of social safety net programmes (MoWCA) revised to meet disaster specific needs of women from the most vulnerable areas

According to Social Security Policy Support (SSPS) which is an initiative by the Cabinet Division and the General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission, Government of Bangladesh 118 SSNPs are operational. The

following SSNPs are being implementation by Ministry of Women and Children Affairs MoWCA and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR) (Table 70).

Table 70: List of Social Safety Nets implemented by MoWCA and MODMR

MoWCA	MODMR
VGD (IGVGD-FSVGD)	Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)
Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	Employment Generation Programme for the Poor

	(EGPP)
Maternity Allowance (MA)	Test Relief (TR) Cash
Lactating Mothers Allowance (LMA)	Ka Bi Kha (Work For Food)
	Work For Money (WFM)
	Gratuitous Relief (GR)

#### Safety Net Programmes under MOWCA

There are two different forms of VGD. Income Generating Vulnerable Group Development (IGVGD) and Food Security Vulnerable Group Development (FSVGD). IGVGD participants are provided with a monthly food ration of 30 kilograms of wheat/rice or 25 kilograms of fortified flour (atta) while FSVGD participants are provided with a cash support of Taka 100 along with 15 kilograms' flour. VGD activities are run on a two- year cycle, and participants can only participate for one cycle.

To be eligible for VGD, a potential beneficiary must meet four of the following criteria:

- widowed, separated/deserted/divorced or has a husband
- who is unable to work;
- has severe food insecurity;
- landless or owns less than 0.5 acre of land:
- has very low and irregular family income or works as
- casual labor;
- from a household headed by a woman:

A woman can become a VGD beneficiary only once and cannot simultaneously benefit from other development programs. Unlike VGD, VGF has immediate impact after a disaster. The assistance for the victims of such calamities / disasters continue until the distressed people remain vulnerable to

#### Safety Net Programmes under MoDMR

With social safety net programmes such as 'Test Relief', 'Gratuitous Relief', Kabikha (Food for Work), Kabita (Cash for Work) is implemented by MoDMR with the purpose of repairing of roads and dams takes place to ensure available roads needed for evacuation and ensuring disaster resilience of the locality.

hunger. It offers food grains to selected poor households.

Currently the VGF covers three different types of beneficiaries as follows:

- Disaster affected beneficiaries receiving (household) 10 to 30 Kg (varies according to intensity of the Disaster and Government decision) of food grain per month for three months or so following natural calamities. This is implemented by MoDMR.
- General beneficiaries receiving benefits usually 10 kg rice / wheat per instalment mainly during two Eid festivals (Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha).
- Special beneficiaries (belonging to poor fishermen) receiving benefits of 20 to 30 Kg of rice / wheat pm for a period of two or three months during the fish breeding seasons in lieu of catching fishes due to enforcement of ban.
- Most vulnerable poor during lean period receiving food assistance when agricultural employment opportunities are not available.

VGF is implemented by both MoWCA and MoDMR. With available information we are not able to evaluate the degree of overlaps or correlation between the VGF programmes ran by the two ministries.

However, VGF is implemented with the purpose of rehabilitation of the flood affected population. From the KIIs with the representatives of Mo\*DMR, it was noted that the social safety nets mentioned above ensures employment for vulnerable people whose livelihood has been affected by disaster, as a by-product of the initiative. From

the KII it has also been found that under 'Employment Generation Programme for the Poor' (EGPP), an on-going program short-term employment is created for manual workers during lean season over two cycles 80 days' to address the lean season of agricultural activities. They also mentioned that they are mandated to put women in the first priority will recruiting the workforce.

From KII with the representative of MoWCA and MoDMR, it was found that none of the

social safety nets implemented by them has been purposed to serve disaster specific needs of women. However, for humanitarian assistance, a special economics code has been prepared by the Ministry of Finance, which will allow MoDMR to provide with food required for infants as part of their humanitarian assistance at the wake of a disaster. See Annex 5 for the overview of the different social safety net programmes that were reviewed.

### Indicator: Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction

To find the baseline of the policy instruments, we assessed three major policy documents that were recommended by MoWCA and MoDMR as relevant for the programme. The documents are Standing Order on Disaster, National Women Development Policy 2011, National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020), Disaster management Act 2012 and Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and

Management Policy 2011. We reviewed these documents by using a gender marker with 8 questions developed by reviewing Gender- Age Marker Toolkit of the European Union (2015), IASC Gender Marker 2018, Framework Sendai for disaster Reduction. Of the eight questions, if a policy addresses none, then we categorized it as non-gender responsive. Policies that address one to 3 markers were qualified as poorly sensitive to gender responsiveness while policies that conform to 4-6 markers were qualified as moderately gender responsive. Policies that addresses more than 6 markers were qualified as highly gender sensitive. All the three policy documents that were reviewed address at least four gender markers. As such, we qualify them as moderately gender responsive for DRR. The details of the review can be found in Annex 6.

Within the policy documents, we tracked the most relevant policies related to disaster risk reduction. To begin with, in the National Women Development Policy 2011 the most relevant policy to disaster risk reduction is the

policy on 'Security and Safety of Women and Children in Pre, Post and During Disasters'. The policy addresses four of the eight questions. The policy considers gender perspective of DRR, it has been formulated with equal participation of men and women during the consultation phase, there are scope of capacity development for preparedness and it addresses the gender-based challenges of implementation.

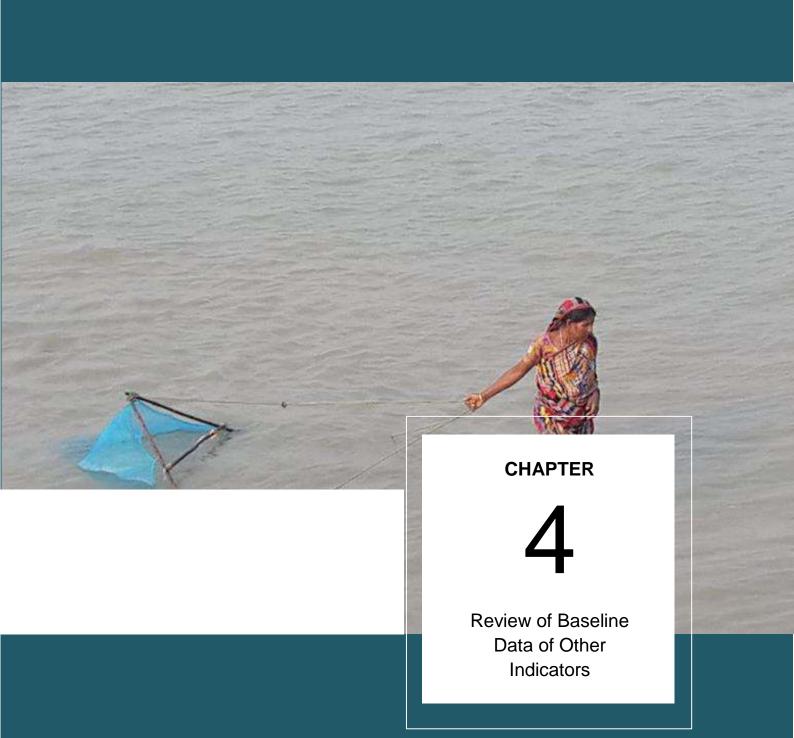
The Standing Order on Disaster outlines the overall responsibilities of government officials during disaster. This puts the full policy documents to be relevant. The policies of standing order addresses four gender markers. Its objective does consider gender perspective, the policy addresses the needs of the vulnerable population men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population, it details out the roles of stakeholders such as local communities, it identifies gender-based challenges and mentions DWA to be the identifier of the gender gap.

The National plan for disaster management emphasizes on most aspects including recovery and rehabilitation. The four parts which it addresses are vulnerability of different groups with early, medium- and long-term recovery, with a strong goal and objective to address the disproportionate impact of disaster on women and children, enforces the empowerment of women in participation of

women in all levels of decision making and attends to the needs of alternative livelihood.

Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Policy 2011 not only considers gender perspective but also outlines mechanisms to ensure. It also mentions the vulnerable groups and the major constraints they might face. Furthermore, special focus on preparedness programmes has been included to improve early preparation capacity. However, it has not chalked out the role of the stakeholders during and neither has it portrayed ways in which gender equality can be implemented in a vulnerable situation like disaster. Due to which it has been scored to be moderately gender responsiveness at 4.

Disaster Management Act 2012 recognizes vulnerability of these under privileged community and instructs extra attention to be taken towards their needs. As part of that consideration, the gender based risk has also been acknowledged. However there is not clear direction as to how that principle should be implemented in practice. Due to which the act did score for recognition of vulnerability but did not get scores for clear direction of implementation. The overall score for the act is 2, which shows low gender responsiveness. It must be noted that the scope of details of gender inclusion is very limited for the act. As the act is designed to address the operational activities and duties of important actors in a disaster scenario.



# Chapter 4: Review of Baseline Data of Other Associated Indicators

#### 4.1 Mobility

The data suggests that the households that were sampled live in close proximity to markets, hospitals and shelters. Around 72.7% of the respondents reported that they live within 1 kilometre of the nearest shelter. Respectively around 56.8% and 58.7% of the respondents live within 1 kilometre of the nearest hospital and shelter (Table 71). In this context, it should be noted that hospital refers

to any public health facility (hospital or community clinic) and shelter refers to any public or private place where the respondents take refuge in case of disaster. There is no significant difference between male and female respondents with respect to distance to amenities since the respondents were selected from the same community.

Table 71: Distance from markets, hospitals and shelters

Distance in kilometre	Market	Hospital	Shelter
1	72.7%	72.7% 56.8%	
2	16.4%	23.2%	17.2%
3	9.8%	12.8%	9.5%
4	1.1% 3.9%		6.8%
5	0%	0.6%	5.1%
6	0%	0.2%	0.2%
7	0%	0.9%	2.0%
8	0% 1.6%		0.2%
9	0%	0%	0.3%

Most respondents commute to markets, hospitals and shelters on foot or by local motorized vehicle (Table 72). This is correlated to the fact that most of the respondent households live within proximate

locations. Our FGD findings suggest that the people use local motorized vehicle if the distance is further. People also use local motorized vehicle for transportation of the disabled households.

Table 72: Mode of transportation to markets, hospitals and shelters

Mode	Type of amenity				
	Market	Hospital	Shelter		
On foot	89.60%	73.80%	75.00%		
By bus	0.20%	0.50%	0.30%		
By cart	0.60%	1.60%	0.90%		
By local motorized vehicle	20.60%	37.00%	37.30%		

Even though most of the households live within proximate locations to markets, hospitals and shelters, accessibility gets disrupted during the disaster. Almost all respondents (96.80%) reported that the road gets damaged during disaster and around

70% reported that they cannot avail suitable transport to commute during disaster (Table 73). Majority of the respondents reported that their access to markets (figure 11), hospitals (figure 12) and shelter (figure 13) are affected post

Table 73: Status of transport during disaster

	Yes	No
The road gets damaged	96.8%	3.2%
Cannot avail suitable transport	70%	30%

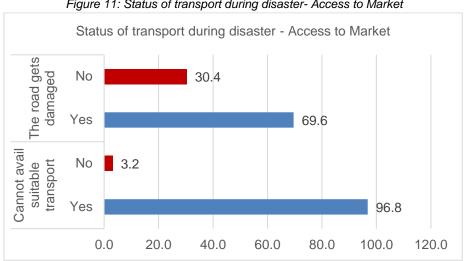


Figure 11: Status of transport during disaster- Access to Market



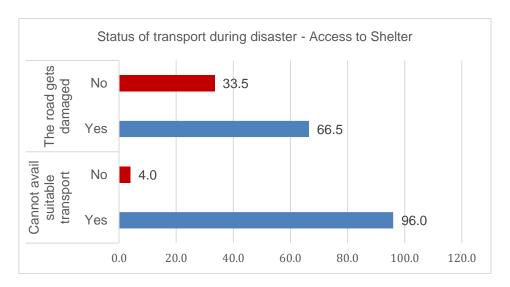
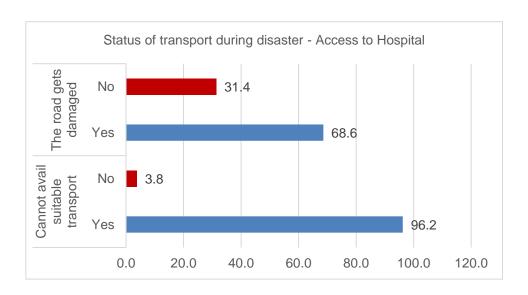


Figure 13 Status of transport during disaster - Access to hospital



Majority of the female respondents (54.4%) reported that they cannot go out of their village all across the year while lower percentage of male respondents (42.2%) reported that (Figure 14). When asked if they feel safe to travel during day time, almost all male (97.8%) and female (92.3%) respondents reported that they feel safe. However, when it comes to travelling during night majority of male respondents (76.7%) reported that they can, while less than a third of the female respondents (32.2%) said they can travel

during night. More than half of the female respondents (52.4%) reported that they do not travel at night because there is insufficient lighting. Other reasons reported by female respondents included lack of trustworthy transportation (21.6%), robbery (20.7%), threat to life (14.6%), eve teasing (14.2%), kidnapping (14.0%) and extortion (15.4%). A similar response can be observed in-between female household heads and non-household heads (Table 74).

Figure 12 Percentage of respondents who reported that they cannot go out of their village all across the year

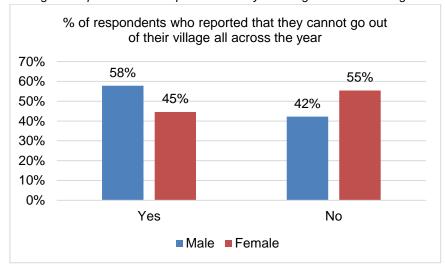


Table 74: Percentage of respondent reporting on the reasons of insecurity for traveling at night - Disaggregated by gender and household type

	Female		Gender		Overall	
	Female Household Head	Female Non- Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall		
Extortion	15.3%	15.6%	30.0%	15.4%	15.7%	
Robbery	19.7%	22.3%	20.0%	20.7%	20.7%	
Kidnapping	10.9%	19.0%	20.0%	14.0%	14.1%	
Threat to life	15.3%	13.4%	40.0%	14.6%	15.1%	
Eve Teaser	13.6%	15.1%	10.0%	14.2%	14.1%	
Lack of trustworthy transportation	20.7%	22.9%	10.0%	21.6%	21.3%	
Traveling alone is against the social norm	19.4%	16.2%	0.0%	18.2%	17.8%	
Insufficient lighting	55.8%	46.9%	40.0%	52.4%	52.2%	
Unavailable transportation	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	
Road condition is not favourable for traveling at night	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	
Base (N)	294	179	10	473	483	

#### 4.2 Sanitation

The majority of the respondents reported that they have a toilet at their home. However, according to the quantitative survey, the rate of households having a toilet at their home is higher in Satkhira (92%) and Cox's Bazar (90%) compared to Jamalpur (70%) and Kurigram (75%) (Table 75).

Table 75: Percentage of respondents reporting if they have toilet at their home

	District					
	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar	Overall
Yes	70.5%	75.0%	83.5%	92.5%	90.2%	83.7%
No	29.5%	25.0%	16.5%	7.5%	9.8%	16.3%
Base	200	200	200	200	400	1200

In all of the studied districts, a majority (70%+) reported to use the pit latrine with slab (30%+) and open pit toilets (40%+). However, among the types, open pit toilets comprise of greater

percentage of users compared to pit latrine with slab in all the districts. Interestingly, around 88% of the respondents in Cox's Bazar reported to use open pit toilets (Table 76).

Table 76: Percentage of respondents reporting on the type of toilet they use

		District					
	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar	Overall	
Improved toilet (Flash, sewage system, pit latrine)	19.9%	20.7%	4.2%	7.6%	4.4%	9.6%	
Pit latrine with ventilation	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%	2.2%	0.6%	1.4%	
Composting Toilet	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Pit latrine with slab	30.5%	33.3%	40.7%	37.3%	2.2%	23.7%	
Open pit	42.6%	40.0%	48.5%	45.9%	88.1%	60.2%	
Public toilet	1.4%	0.0%	3.6%	7.0%	1.4%	2.6%	
Bush	2.8%	4.7%	1.2%	0.0%	3.3%	2.5%	
Base (N)	141	150	167	185	361	1004	

Most of the respondents, both overall male (96%) and overall female respondents (93%) opined that the toilet they use are safe to women and girls during day. A majority of male (63%), household head female (60%) and non-household head female (61%) also opined that as safe to the person with disability

(Table 77). However, very few of the overall respondents (7%) consider their toilets safe for the children's use. From the FGD it was found that distance of toilets from the houses is key reason for considering it to be unsafe for children.

Table 77: Percentage of respondents reporting if the toilet is safe and friendly towards various groups of people during the day

	Fe	Gen	Overall		
	Household Head			Female	
	Female	Female	Overall	Overall	
Women and girls	93%	93%	96%	93%	93%
Children	7%	7%	4%	7%	7%
Person with disability	60%	61%	63%	61%	61%
Base (N)	505	370	79	875	954

Thought majority of the respondents reported toilets to be safe during night for people with disabilities (56%) and women and girl (92%), it is slightly less than the response for day time

(Table 78). Very few respondents reported toilets to be safe during night for children (7%) similar to the percentage for day time. From

Table 78: Percentage of respondents reporting if toilet is safe and friendly during the night

	F	emale	Ger	Overa	
	Household Head	Non-Household Head	Male	Femal	II
	Female	Female	Overa	е	
				Overal	
Women and girls	91%	91%	97%	91%	92%
Children	7%	8%	3%	8%	7%
Person with	57%	55%	59%	56%	56%
disability	57 %	35%	59%	30%	30%
Base	435	306	68	741	809

While asked about the place of defecation in case of not having a toilet, the majority of respondents pointed to the neighbour's latrine. A significant portion, which is above the national average (1%), also do open defecation as well. Around 11% of the male, 10% of the female and 8% of the female household head respondents reported to

defecate in open places (Table 79). Around a quarter of the respondents (22% of male, 23% of female and 21 of female household head) reported that the toilet they use are within the reach of 100-200 meters from their houses (Table 80).

Table 79: Percentage of respondent reporting on the place of defecation, in case they do not have latrine

	Female	Female			Overall
	Household Head Female	Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Open space	8.4%	10.1%	11.1%	9.0%	9.1%
Community Latrine	8.4%	7.2%	22.2%	8.0%	8.6%
Neighbour's Latrine	83.2%	82.6%	66.7%	82.4%	81.7%
Base	119	69	9	188	197

Table 80: Percentage of respondents reporting if the distance required to travel to defecate is within 100-200 meters.

	Female	Female		Gender			
	Household Head Female	Female	Male	Female			
			Overall	Overall			
Yes	21.2%	23.2%	22.2%	21.9%	21.9%		
No	78.8%	76.8%	77.8%	78.1%	78.1%		
Base	118	69	9	187	196		

Although, a majority reported that the toilet is not within the reach of 200 meters, a majority opined that travelling this distance for defecation is safe. Around 78% of the male, 80% of the female and 83% of the household head female respondents think that the distance causes no harm to the women and girls (Table 81).

Table 81: Percentage of respondent reporting if they consider latrine situated more 200 meters away to be safe for women

	Female		Ger	Overall	
	Household Head Female	Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Yes	83.1%	79.7%	77.8%	81.8%	81.6%
No	16.9%	20.3%	22.2%	18.2%	18.4%
Base	118	69	9	187	196

#### 4.3 Energy and Water Supply

When it comes to source of energy all the respondents reported having access to electricity at their homes. When inquired on the sources of energy, firewood was reported by significant number of respondents (88%), followed by fossil fuel (53%), solar power (30%), cow dung (28%), Polli Biddut (28%) and national grid (12%) (Table 82).

In case of water supply 44.2% of the respondents reported using their personal tube well. About 38.3% of the respondents use community tube well. Other options include community pond (7.8%), pond (1.8%), river (1.1%), water line (3.6%), neighbour's tube well and commercial mobile water suppliers (0.8%) (Table 83)

Table 82 Source of Energy- All Respondents

Source of Energy	% of respondents
National Grid	12%
Polli biddut	28%
Solar power	30%
Firewood	88%
Dung	28%
Fossil Fuel	53%
Base	1200

Table 83 Source of Water-All Respondents

Source of Water	% of respondents
Personal Tube well	44.2%
Community tube well	38.3%
Pond	1.8%
Community pond	7.8%
River	1.1%
Water line	3.6%
Neighbour's tubewell	2.35
Commercial mobile water suppliers	0.8%
Base	1200

About 20.9% of the respondents who do not have personal tube well, reported that they have to travel more than 500 meters to collect water (Table 84). Of the female headed households who reported that they have to travel more than 500 meters to collect water, majority (58.3%) reported that female members of the household collect water (Table 85). Of the overall respondents, 39.6% reported that both the male and female

members of the house are engaged in collecting the water while about 4.9% of the overall respondents reported that male member of the family collect water from the distant source. Moreover, all across the board majority of the respondents (78.7%) reported requiring less than 30 minutes being required to collect water. With 13.6% reporting less than an hour, 3.9% reporting an hour and 3.1% reporting more than an hour (Table 86).

Table 84: Percentage of respondents reported travelling more than 500 meters to collect water

Fer	nale	Ger	Overall	
Female- Female- Non		Male Overall Female		
Household Head	Household Head		Overall	

Yes	22%	19%	24%	20.6%	20.9%
No	79%	81%	76%	79.4%	79.1%
Base (N)	385	250	46	635	681

Table 85: Percentage of respondents reporting on the person who collects water

	F	Ger	Overall		
	Household Head Female Non-Household Head Female			Female	
			Overall	Overall	
Male	7.1%	0.0%	9.1%	4.5%	4.9%
Female	58.3%	53.1%	45.5%	56.4%	55.6%
Both	34.5%	46.9%	45.5%	39.2%	39.6%
Base (N)	84	49	11	133	144

Table 86: Percentage of respondent reporting on time required to collect water

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		•		
	Female	Female			Overall
	Household Head Female	Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Less than 30 minutes	78.8%	78.8%	77.8%	78.8%	78.7%
Less than an hour	13.2%	14.7%	11.1%	13.8%	13.6%
An hour	3.7%	3.7%	6.7%	3.7%	3.9%
More than 1 hour	3.7%	2.4%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%
N/A	0.5%	0.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%
Base	378	245	45	623	668

The region with highest percentage of respondents reporting polluted source of water is Jamalpur (63%), followed by Khulna (51.0%), Kurigram (46.5%), Satkhira (46%) and Cox's Bazar (46%) (Table 87). However, when those respondents were asked if their source of water is contaminated all around the year, 29.8% of the respondents of Khulna reported contamination all around the year

(Table 88). It is followed by Satkhira (21.6%), Cox's Bazar (12.7%), Kurigram (6.2%) and Jamalpur (5.1%) (Table 88). Majority of the respondents from all the districts mentioned contamination of water source during flood as the reason behind water pollution. In Khulna, followed by flood, 4.9% of the respondents reported existence of iron as a reason for pollution (Table 89).

Table 87: Percentage of respondents reported polluted source of water

		<u> </u>	, ,		
Districts	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
Yes	63.0%	46.5%	51.0%	46.0%	46.0%
No	31.0%	49.5%	42.5%	49.0%	48.0%
Don't know	6.0%	4.0%	6.5%	5.0%	6.0%
Base (N)	200	200	200	200	400

Table 88: Percentage of respondent with contaminated source of water all around the year

Districts	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
Yes	5.1%	6.2%	29.8%	21.6%	12.7%
No	88.2%	91.8%	64.9%	78.4%	80.5%
Don't know	6.6%	2.1%	5.3%	0.0%	6.8%
Base (N)	136	97	114	97	205

Table 89: Reasons behind water pollution

	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar
Contamination from Paddy field	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.6%
Natural Disaster	0%	1.1%	2%	0%	1.1%
Flood	100%	98.9%	87.3%	93.5%	96.1%
Monsoon	0%	0%	3%	3.3%	0.5%
Due to tidal waves	0%	0%	4.9%	1.1%	0%
Contamination from the trees	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Garbage from the surrounding	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%

Wastes from livestock	0%	0%	0%	3.3%	0%
Base	126	93	102	92	184

#### 4.4 Gender Based Violence

To analyse the situation of gender-based violence in the communities, the consultant team prepared a specific set of questions to identify if the respondents consider domestic violence, child marriage, dowry, sexual violence to be existent in their respective villages. Several interesting insights have been acquired from those questions. However, in a few questions, we have found data in which higher proportion of male respondents considered sexual harassment to be existent in their village compared to women. To address this contradiction we have checked back our database to analyse if any mistakes were made while entering the data. When we did not find any error in that, we called back a few of the male and female respondents disaggregating in the survey districts to check if the enumeration team made an error, to which we could not find any problem either. Such that, we conclude that the data in itself does not have any error however one of the underlying reason for this might be the case that women fear stigma when talking about sexual harassment. Hence, they may not be willing to talk about the existence of sexual harassment as frankly as they might be willing to talk about the existence of domestic violence, child marriage and dowry, in which the female respondents had a much higher rate of acknowledging those as problems compared to male respondents. Give the situation, the programme should investigate if the female respondents of project areas are reporting false negatives when asked about sexual harassment and find the underlying reasons for it.

In Table 90, we can see that compared to male respondents (66.7%), higher percentage of female respondents (73.3%) think that domestic violence is a problem in the society. Among the female respondents, the observations are similar between female who heads their households (73.6%) and the female who does not (73.0%) (Table 91).

Table 90: Percentage of respondents considering domestic violence as a problem

	Fema	Ger	Overall		
	Female Female Non-		Male	Female	
	Household	Household	Overall	Overall	
	Heads	Heads			
Respondents consider domestic violence as a problem	73.6%	73.0%	66.7%	73.3%	72.8%
Respondents do not consider domestic violence as a problem	26.4%	27.0%	33.3%	26.7%	27.2%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 91: Percentage of respondents considering domestic violence as a problem – disaggregated by female household type

Among the districts where the survey was conducted, incidence of respondents considering domestic violence as an issue in the village is the highest in Jamalpur (91.5%) and lowest amongst the respondents in Cox's Bazaar (53.5%) (Table 92). This data might

not represent the actual rate of violence and might be related to awareness and confidence in reporting gender-based violence. The project should further review these underlying conditions to understand the dynamics.

Table 92: Percentage of respondent considering domestic violence as a problem by districts

	District					
	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar	
Respondents consider domestic violence as a problem	91.5%	73.5%	80.5%	84.5%	53.5%	
Respondents do not consider domestic violence as a problem	8.5%	26.5%	19.5%	15.5%	46.5%	
Base (N)	200	200	200	200	400	

60% of the female respondents and 61.2% male respondents reported that child marriage exists in their community (Table 93). If compared to female who head their household

higher percentage of female-non household heads have reported child marriage (Table 94)

Table 93: Percentage of respondents considered child marriage to be existing in their village

		Fe	emale	Gend	Overall	
	Hou	emale isehold eads	Female Non- Household Heads	Male Overall	Female Overall	
	hild 57 the	7.6%	66.4%	60.0%	61.2%	61.1%
Respondents consider c marriage does not exist	hild 42	2.4%	33.6%	40.0%	38.8%	38.9%
Base (N)	(	658	452	90	1110	1200

Compared to male respondents (80%), higher percentage of female respondents (85.7%) reported prevalence of dowry in the community (Table 94). There is no difference in reporting prevalence of dowry between female who head their households (85.6%) and female who does not (85.8%) (Table 94). The prevalence is dowry is high across all districts (Table 95). Of the respondents, highest percentage of respondents in

Jamalpur (97%) consider dowry to be prevalent in their village. There is not a significant difference between male (24.4%) and female (23.5%) respondents considering sexual harassment to be occurring against women in their village (Table 96). Similarly there is not much difference between female-household head (22.8%) and female-non household head (24.6%) respondents on the same issue (Table 96).

Table 94: Percentage of respondents considered dowry to be prevalent in their village

	Fen	male Ge		nder	Overall
	Female	Female	Male	Female	
	Household	Non-	Overall	Overall	
	Heads	Household			
		Heads			
Respondents consider prevalence of dowry	85.6%	85.8%	80.0%	85.7%	85.2%
Respondents consider non-prevalence of dowry	14.4%	14.2%	20.0%	14.3%	14.8%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 95: Percentage of respondents considered dowry to be prevalent in their village - by district

		District						
		Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's Bazar		
Respondents prevalence of do	consider	97.0%	80.5%	74.0%	88.0%	86.0%		
Respondents co	onsider non-	3.0%	19.5%	26.0%	12.0%	14.0%		

prevalence of dowry					
Base (N)	200	200	200	200	400

Table 96: Percentage of respondents considered sexual harassment to be occurring against women in their village

	Female		Gender		Overall
	Female- Household Head	Female- Non Household Head	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Respondents consider sexual harassment to be occurring against women in their village	22.8%	24.6%	24.4%	23.5%	23.6%
Respondents consider sexual harassment not occurring against women in their village	77.2%	75.4%	75.6%	76.5%	76.4%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

As part of assessing the situation of violence during disaster, the study team through the survey asked the respondents on their experience or awareness of sexual harassment of women during a disaster situation. Slightly higher percentage of male respondents (21.2%) considered sexual harassment of women to be occurring during a disaster than than female (15%). On contrary,

female respondents have a higher rate of not being aware about the occurrence of sexual harassment of women (13.2%) than male respondents (6.7%) (Table 97). The project needs to further probe this finding and assess whether women are less reluctant to report gender-based violence in the fear or social stigma.

Table 97: Percentage of respondents considered sexual harassment to be occurring against women during disaster

	Female		Gender		Overall
	Household	Non-	Male	Female	
	head	household	Overall	Overall	
	Female	Head			
		Female			
Respondents consider sexual harassment of women to be occurring during disaster	14.9%	15.0%	21.1%	15.0%	15.4%
Respondents consider sexual harassment of women not to be occurring during disaster	72.6%	70.6%	72.2%	71.8%	71.8%
Respondents reported on not being aware of the occurrence of sexual harassment of women during disaster	12.5%	14.4%	6.7%	13.2%	12.8%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

To explore further, the respondents were asked in case they are aware of occurrence of sexual harassment of women during disaster, if those incidents were reported to police or the local administration. 42.1% of male respondents reported that they are aware of those incidents reported to police of administration, whereas 38.4% women

reported that they are aware of those incidents being reported. However, 7% female respondents are not aware of such incident being reported or not, which is zero percent in case of male respondents (Table 98). However based on this we cannot conclude that men are more aware of occurrences of sexual harassment of women during disaster.

Table 98: Percentage of respondents considered incident of sexual harassment of women during disaster being reported to police or administration

	Fen	nale	Ger	nder	Overall
	Household head	Non- household	Male Overall	Female Overall	
	Female	Head Female	Overan	Overall	
Respondents consider incident of sexual harassment of women during disaster reported to police or administration	38.8%	37.7%	42.1%	38.4%	38.7%
Respondents consider incident of sexual harassment of women during disaster not reported to police or administration	54.4%	55.1%	57.9%	54.7%	55.0%
Not aware of Incident of sexual harassment of women during disaster reported or not reported to police or administration	6.8%	7.2%	0.0%	7.0%	6.3%
Base (N)	103	69	19	172	191

As the respondents were asked about their awareness on organizations in their community/village working on establishing women's rights or against sexual harassment on women, 11.1% of the male respondents reported that they have such organizations working in their community, compared to 7%

of the female respondents reported the same. It is concerning to observe the lack of awareness of female respondents as 36.3% of female respondents reported on being not aware of any such organization, compared to the percentage of male respondents (26.7%) reporting the same (Table 99).

Table 99: Percentage of respondents reported on existence of organizations working on establishing women's rights/violence against women

	Fem	nale	Ger	nder	Overall
	Household	Non-	Male	Female	
	head Female	household Head Female	Overall	Overall	
Reported on existence of organizations working on establishing women's rights/violence against women	8.1%	5.5%	11.1%	7.0%	7.3%
Reported on non-existence of organizations working on establishing women's rights/ violence against women	55.9%	57.7%	62.2%	56.7%	57.1%
Reported not aware of such organization's existence or not	36.0%	36.7%	26.7%	36.3%	35.6%
Base (N)	658	452	90	1110	1200

### 4.5 Participation in Decision Making

Women's meaningful participation in decision making within and beyond the household is a key indicator in identifying their empowerment situation and vulnerability analysis. To assess the present scenario of women in decision making critically, the study team embedded a series of follow up questions in the survey questionnaire and the following points were observed.

Almost all of the respondents including female household head (99.5%), female non-household head (98.5%) and male household head (98.9%) reported that they took part in the household decision making process (Table 100). But the study team found the level of involvement is different for different types of household decisions. For example, women are more of decision makers in the regular household activities i.e. cooking, grocery etc. 89.2% female household heads and 70.6%

female non-household heads reported that they decide on regular household decision of

cooking and grocery, compared to that of male respondents reporting 40% only (Table 101).

Table 100: Percentage of responses reporting on participation in household decision making process

	Fer	Female		Gender	
	Household head Female	Non- household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Participates in household decision making process	99.5%	98.5%	98.9%	99.1%	99.1%
Does not participate in household decision making process	0.5%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 101: Percentage of respondents reporting on regular household decision-maker, i.e. cooking, grocery.

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Regular household decision- maker, i.e. cooking, grocery.	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	89.2%	70.6%	40%	81.6%	78.5%
Husband/wife	0.6%	2.2%	21.1%	1.3%	2.8%
Joint decision	9.6%	27.2%	38.9%	16.8%	18.4%
My son	0.6%	0%	0%	0.4%	0.3%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Majority of the female household heads reported that they take the decisions such as buying or selling assets (53%), purchasing furniture (62.8%), rebuilding or reconstructing house (52.7%), sanitation and tube-wells (56.5%). While majority of the female non-household heads reported that those decisions are taken on a join effort (Table 102, 103, 104, 105). Other decision makers in the family are sons and father in law mostly, that denote the dominance of males in the household decision (Table 102, 103, 104, 105). From our FGD, it was found that in certain cases households

members have discussions before important household decisions are taken. However, it does not reveal if the opinions of female household members were given an equal importance in the decision making process. For example, 60% female non-household head reported joint decisions, while only 30% of male respondents who are household heads reported joint decisions. This shows that there might be a difference in perception of female non-household heads and male household heads regard joint decisions.

Table 102: Percentage of respondents reporting on decisions of buying or selling properties

	Fe	male	Ger	Overall	
Decision of buying or selling properties	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	53%	16.6%	65.6%	38.2%	40.2%
Husband/wife	9.9%	21.2%	4.4%	14.5%	13.8%
Joint decision	35.3%	60.8%	30%	45.75	44.5%
My son	1.7%	1.1%	0%	1.4%	1.3%
Father-in-law	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0.2%	0.2%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 103: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for purchasing furniture

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Decision for purchasing furniture	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	62.8%	25.4%	58.9%	47.6%	48.4%
Husband/wife	4.7%	17.0%	4.4%	9.7%	9.3%
Joint decision	30.4%	56.2%	34.4%	40.9%	40.4%
My son	1.8%	1.1%	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%
My Daughter	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Father-in-law	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 104: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for house repairing/rebuilding

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Decision for house repairing/rebuilding	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	52.7%	15.0%	60.0%	37.4%	39.1%
Husband/wife	8.7%	19.0%	4.4%	12.9%	12.2%
Both	36.3%	63.9%	34.4%	47.6%	46.6%
Joint decision	2.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Father-in-law	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 105: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for tube-well/sanitation maintenance

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Decision for tube-well/sanitation maintenance	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	56.5%	21.2%	60.0%	42.2%	43.5%
Husband/wife	6.4%	14.4%	4.4%	9.65	9.25
Both	35.4%	62.8%	35.6%	46.6%	45.8%
Joint decision	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Father-in-law	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

62.9% female household heads reported that they are the decision maker for their children's education, 28.8% non-household head reported the same, and in comparison 47.8% of male respondents reported the same. 31%

household head females reported of joint decision on children's education, 60.4% of non-household heads and 46.7% of male respondents also reported that they decided jointly on this (Table 106).

Table 106: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for children's education

	Fem	nale	Gend	Overall	
Decision for children's education	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	62.9%	28.8%	47.8%	49.0%	48.9%
Husband/wife	3.8%	9.7%	4.4%	6.2%	6.1%
Joint decision	31.8%	60.4%	46.7%	43.4%	43.7%
My son	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

In case of decision for children's marriage, the prevalence of joint decision making is significant. About 43.2% of the female

household heads, 69.9% of female non-household heads and 47.8% of male

Table 107: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for children's marriage

	Fer	Gen	Overall		
Decision for Children's	Household head	Non-household	Male	Female	
marriage	Female	Head Female	Overall	Overall	
Myself	52.4%	17.9%	47.8%	38.4%	39.1%
Husband/wife	3.3%	10.6%	3.3%	6.3%	6.15
Joint decision	43.2%	69.9%	47.8%	54.1%	53.6%
My son	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Father-in-law	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Joint decision making is also reported in case of loans, savings and investment. 41% of female household heads, 65.3% of female non-household heads, and 37.8% of male respondents reported on making joint decisions on investment (Table 108).

Similarly, 32.5% of female household heads, 63.7% of female non-household heads, and 40% of male respondents reported on making joint decisions on savings (Table 109).

Table 108: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision related to investment

	Fem	nale	Ger	Overall	
Decision related	Household head	Non-household	Male	Female	
to investment	Female	Head Female	Overall	Overall	
Myself	49.8%	16.6%	57.8%	36.3%	37.9%
Husband/wife	5.8%	15.7%	2.2%	9.8%	9.2%
Joint decision	41.0%	65.3%	37.8%	50.9%	49.9%
My son	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.9%	2.8%
Father-in-law	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 109: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for savings

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	Fe	Ger	Overall					
Decision for savings	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall				
Myself	62.8%	27.2%	52.2%	48.3%	48.6%			
Husband/wife	3.3%	7.3%	7.8%	5.0%	5.2%			
Joint decision	32.5%	63.7%	40.0%	45.2%	44.8%			
My son	1.4%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%			
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200			

Table 110: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision to take loan

radio i i di i di i di i di i di i di i d								
	Fe	Female			Overall			
Decision to take loan	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall				
Myself	57.0%	22.3%	60.0%	42.9%	44.2%			
Husband/wife	3.6%	8.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%			
Joint decision	37.8%	67.0%	34.4%	49.7%	48.6%			
My son	1.5%	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%			
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200			

Decisions related to participation in community work is seen to be primarily decided by the

household heads. About 52.4% of the female household heads and 61.1% of the male

respondents reported that they are the primary decision maker. About 17.7% of the nonhousehold head females reported on decision for participation in community work, stressing the need for empowerment of non-household head women. Significant percentage of respondents from all groups reported on joint decision making as well (Table 111).

Table 111: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision for participation in community work

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Decision for participation in community work	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	52.4%	17.7%	61.1%	38.3%	40.0%
Husband/wife	6.1%	15.5%	3.3%	9.9%	9.4%
Joint decision	39.5%	64.8%	33.3%	49.8%	48.6%
My son	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
Father-in-law	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Majority of household heads (51.2% of household head females and 53.3% of male respondents) reported on making decision of

relocation or movement during disaster. Significant percentage of joint decision was also reported (Table 112).

Table 112: Percentage of respondents reporting on decision to relocate during disaster

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Decision to relocate during disaster	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Myself	51.2%	16.8%	53.3%	37.25	38.4%
Husband/wife	4.9%	13.5%	7.8%	8.4%	8.3%
Joint decision	42.2%	68.1%	38.9%	52.8%	51.8%
My son	1.7%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Father-in-law	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Women's participation in community decisions is observed to be significantly lower. About 83.3% female household heads, 89% of non-household head females and 62.2% of male respondents reported that they do not

A higher percentage of the female household heads and male respondents reported equal access to financial assets, capacity building and training opportunities and information participate in community decision making processes. Only 12.9% of the female household heads and 11.3% non-household head female reported participating in local disaster management committee (Table 100). technologies. Limited or no access to these have been reported mostly in case of non-household head female (Table 113,114 and 115).

Table 113: Percentage of respondents reporting on participation in community decisions

	Fe	Ger	Overall		
Equal access to financial assets as a family member	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Equal access to financial assets	82.7%	62.3%	92.2%	74.4%	75.8%
Some access to financial assets	14.2%	31.3%	5.6%	21.2%	20.0%
No access to financial assets	3.1%	6.4%	2.2%	4.4%	4.3%
Base	655	451	90	1106	1196

Table 114: Percentage of respondents reporting on equal scope of capacity building training as family member

	Fe	Female			Overall
Equal scope of capacity building training as a family member	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Equal scope of capacity building/training opportunities	68.2%	46.6%	86.7%	59.4%	61.5%
Some scope of capacity building/training opportunities	21.2%	37.3%	8.9%	27.8%	26.3%
No scope for capacity building/training opportunity	10.5%	16.2%	4.4%	12.8%	12.2%
Base	655	451	90	1106	1196

Table 115: Percentage of respondents reporting on equal access to information and technology as a family member

	Fe	Female			Overall
Equal access to information and technology as a family member	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Equal access to information and technology	60.5%	38.8%	75.6%	51.6%	53.4%
Some access to information and technology	17.4%	31.3%	12.2%	23.1%	22.2%
No access to information and technology	22.1%	29.9%	12.2%	25.3%	24.3%
Base	655	451	90	1106	1196

Reporting of scope for leadership role is naturally higher for the household-head female respondents (63.5%) than that of non-household head female respondents (43%). Beyond that, 81.1% male respondents reported that they have equal scope for leadership. In contrary, 23.3% non-household head female respondents reported that they don't have no scope for taking leadership

(Table 116). The awareness on existence of disaster management committee has been portrayed in table 105. Among the respondents, 49.7% household-head female respondents reported that there is no existence of disaster management committee in their community, 49.6% non-household head female respondents and 48.9% male respondents reported the same (Table 117).

Table 116: Percentage of respondents reporting on equal scope of leadership

		Ger	Overall		
Equal scope for	Household	Non-household Head	Male	Female	
leadership	head Female	Female	Overall	Overall	
Equal scope for	63.5%	43%	81.1%	55.2%	57.1%
leadership role					
Some scope for	20.6%	33.7%	11.1%	25.9%	24.8%
leadership role					
No scope for	15.9%	23.3%	7.8%	18.9%	18.1%
leadership role					
Base	655	451	90	1106	1196

Table 117: Percentage of respondents reporting on awareness on existence of disaster management committee within the community

	Fei	Ge	nder	Overall	
Awareness on existence of	Household Non-household		Male	Female	
disaster management committee	head Female Head Female		Overall	Overall	
within the community					

Existence	of	disaster	29.5%	25.7%	34.4%	27.9%	28.4%
management		committee					
reported							
Non-existence	of	disaster	49.7%	49.6%	48.9%	49.6%	49.6%
management		committee					
reported							
Not aware of	of an	y disaster	20.8%	24.8%	16.7%	22.4%	22.0%
management co	ommitt	ee					
Base			658	452	90	1110	1200

Among the respondents, only 12.9% of the household head female, 11.3% of the non-household head female and 6.7% of the male respondents participates in the local disaster management committee. Majority of the household head female (87.1%), non-household head female (88.7%) and male (93.3%) respondents do not participate in the local disaster management committee (Table 118). The data for holding of leadership position has been portrayed in table 107. Only 16.5% of the household head female, 5.9% of the non-household head female and 28.6% of the male respondents hold a leadership

position. This shows a higher percentage of male participation in leader roles in local disaster management committees than female respondents. This also shows that household head female have almost thrice more experience with holding leadership roles than non-household head females. Among the respondents, 34.8%, 32.3% and 25.6% of household head female, non-household head female and male respondents respectively reported not receiving any humanitarian assistance during or after any disaster (Table 120).

Table 118: Percentage of respondents reporting on participation in the local disaster management committee

	Fe	Ger	nder	Overall	
Participation in the local disaster	Household	Non-household	Male	Female	
management committee	head Female	Head Female	Overall	Overall	
Participate in the local disaster	12.9%	11.3%	6.7%	12.3%	11.8%
management committee					
Does not participate in the local	87.1%	88.7%	93.3%	87.7%	88.2%
disaster management committee					
Base	658	452	90	1110	1200

Table 119: Percentage of respondents reporting on leadership position in local disaster management committee

Ţ,	Fe Fe	male	Ger	nder	Overall
Leadership position in local disaster	Household	Non-household	Male	Female	Overan
management committee	head Female	Head Female	Overall	Overall	
Holds leadership position in the local	16.5%	5.9%	28.6%	12.5%	13.3%
disaster management committee					
Does not hold leadership position in the local disaster management	83.5%	94.1%	71.4%	87.5%	86.7%
committee					
Base	85	51	7	136	143

Table 120: Percentage of respondents reporting on reception of humanitarian support during and after disaster

		•			
	Fei	Ge	nder	Overall	
Receipt of humanitarian	Household	Non-household	Male	Female	
support during and after	head Female	Head Female	Overall	Overall	
disaster					
Received humanitarian support during and after disaster	34.8%	32.3%	25.6%	33.8%	33.1%

Did not received humanitarian support during or after disaster	65.2%	67.7%	74.4%	66.2%	66.9%
Base	653	449	90	1102	1192

If we look district wise data for reception of humanitarian support during disaster (Table 121), the responses of recipients of humanitarian assistance reported to be higher in Jamalpur (53.1%) and Kurigram (49.2%), which are flood prone districts. Non-recipient of assistance tend to be higher in Khulna (17.1%), Satkhira (9%) and Cox's Bazar

(35.5%). Most of the female household heads (93.6%) and non-household heads (82.4%) reported that the primary recipients of the humanitarian support are the women of the family. 56% male respondent claim that primary recipients of the humanitarian and livelihood assistance are men in the family (Table 122).

Table 121: Percentage of respondent reporting on reception of humanitarian support during disaster

Reception of humanitarian support during	Districts						
disaster	Jamalpur	Kurigram	Khulna	Satkhira	Cox's		
		_			Bazar		
Received humanitarian support during and after disaster	53.1%	49.2%	17.1%	9%	35.5%		
Did not received humanitarian support during or after disaster	46.9%	50.8%	82.9%	91%	64.5%		
Base	196	197	199	200	400		

Table 122: Percentage of respondents reporting on primary reception of humanitarian and livelihood support

	Fei	male	Ge	Overall	
Primary recipient of humanitarian and livelihood support	Household head Female	Non-household Head Female	Male Overall	Female Overall	
Women in the family	93.6%	82.4%	44.0%	89.3%	86.5%
Men in the family	6.4%	17.6%	56.0%	10.7%	13.5%
Base	235	148	25	383	408



## Chapter 5 Recommendations and Conclusions

The review of the policy documents against the gender marker shows that they conform to at least four different markers and as such these instruments are qualified as moderately responsive to gender for DRR. However, the documents conform to different types of markers and in general there is a lack of policy on making social safety net programmes more gender responsive and in relation to DRR. The policies are also weak on mitigating genderbased violence during disaster. There is a lack of policy on making shelters more responsive to gender and persons with disabilities. MoWCA does not have an inter-ministerial coordination role that can allow it to liaise with MoDMR, LGRD and other agencies to ensure gender responsiveness for DRR. It is recommended that the project intervenes on these issues and advocates for MoWCA to be the central coordinating ministry of gender resilience for disaster risk reduction.

Although high percentage of women have selfreported receiving early warning messages, the status differs in flood prone areas where lesser percentage of respondents have reported receiving early warning messages. The project needs to take an area-based approach and can use this report as a guideline. While MoWCA has undertaking sessions on DRR in various training programmes, there is no dedicated training on gender responsive DRR. In 2018-2019 fiscal year, 113 staffs were trained in DRR by MoWCA under its staff training programmes. The project needs to intervene to introduce training curricula and training programmes on gender equality aspects in DRR-CCA.

The Women's organizations are not engaged in promoting disaster resilient livelihood. Their engagement is also limited pre and post disaster efforts. The project will have to intervene to build the capacity of these organizations to support female members of these organizations adapt alternative and non-traditional livelihood for disaster resilience. This should involve assessment of prospective

non-traditional livelihood options in the targeted area, market analysis to determine the interventions that are required to support the households sustain these engagements. The women's organizations are expected to play a key role in this effort.

The media is not active in reporting gender responsive resilience. The incidences of such reporting are sporadic and are not strategic. The project should partner with key broadcast, print and social media alongside the academia and ministerial agencies to promote GRR through the media. The journalists and the producers of the programmes will have to be made aware of the need and content of such programmes.

The existing social safety net programmes are targeted towards vulnerable and extremely poor households as short-term intervention to economic or natural shocks. These are not designed to meet disaster specific needs of the women or to build their resilience to disaster. The social safety net programmes can be a powerful and effective instrument to promote disaster resilient livelihood options amongst the targeted women. In this context, it should be noted that the data suggests that the project should aim to work primarily with the female who heads their households since they are more vulnerable than female who have male members as the primary income earner of the household.

The households have different types of assets holding. The degree of loss varies with respect to the degree or magnitude of the disaster. The primary loss is that of the housing/ shelter. The project should in this context consider promoting disaster resilient housing. The project should measure its impact on increase in asset holding and diversification of assets of the beneficiary households for which we have provided detailed data. While the degree or magnitude of a disaster contribute to reduction or increase in asset loss, increase in resilience is expected to have positive impact (for example, households report that they would

otherwise have incurred more loss in similar disaster). In this context, the data presented can be used to measure and attribute the

results on the degree of asset loss due to disaster to the project's interventions on disaster resilience.

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Annex

## Annex 1: Status of Assets- Segregated by Type of Respondent

	Fem	ale Household Head		Form	ale-Non Household He	he	ı	Male			Overall	ı
	% of households	Average market value	Weighted	% of	Average market	Weighted	% of	Average market	Weighted	% of households	Average market value	Weighted
	who own the asset (A)	of the asset for households who own the asset (B)	average for all households (AXB)	% of households who own the asset (A)	value of the asset for households who own the asset (B)	average for all households (AXB)	househol ds who own the asset (A)	value of the asset for households who own the asset (B)	average for all households (AXB)	who own the asset (A)	of the asset for households who own the asset (B)	average for all households (AXB)
Household Land	65%	128,642	84,067.17	73%	122,755	89,621.68	81%	168,333	136,536.67	69%	129,788	90,094.58
Household wall	98%	22,776	22,325.68	95%	29,272	27,911.95	100%	36,111	36,111.11	97%	26,206	25,463.75
Household roof	99%	18,234	17,984.35	96%	21,409	20,509.18	99%	27,534	27,227.78	98%	20,115	19,628.63
Household floor	75%	8,593	6,477.20	76%	11,902	9,057.96	80%	10,853	8,682.22	76%	10,019	7,614.67
Legal Documents	32%	10,273	3,325.53	31%	19,021	5,849.34	43%	9,382	4,065.56	33%	13,294	4,331.67
Toilet/latrine	71%	4,602	3,273.18	73%	5,276	3,875.00	82%	5,861	4,819.44	73%	4,965	3,615.83
Water line	1%	8,750	106.38	3%	5,792	153.76	1%	7,000	77.78	2%	6,976	122.08
Tube we	40%	5,618	2,219.76	45%	5,648	2,548.89	44%	8,538	3,794.44	42%	5,862	2,461.83
Pond	8%	22,730	1,727.20	10%	120,209	11,435.84	11%	16,800	1,866.67	9%	62,850	5,394.58
Cultured fish (mound	5%	16,969	825.23	6%	35,490	2,276.99	7%	19,333	1,288.89	6%	25,197	1,406.83
Tree	16%	9,893	1,623.71	21%	13,505	2,838.50	26%	19,761	5,050.00	19%	12,415	2,338.25
Livestock	39%	43,908	16,949.36	44%	29,675	13,130.66	50%	61,305	30,652.50	42%	39,772	16,538.72
Land crops	5%	22,847	1,145.82	9%	95,827	8,692.26	9%	65,900	5,857.78	7%	63,537	4,341.71
Preserved crops	5%	14,754	762.39	4%	110,859	4,169.47	6%	82,000	4,555.56	5%	49,933	2,330.21
Radio	0%	200	0.30	1%	800	8.85	1%	200	2.22	1%	629	3.67
TV	9%	8,376	751.06	10%	7,705	750.00	13%	5,729	763.89	10%	7,843	751.62
Mobile Phone	79%	2,451	1,944.18	87%	2,411	2,101.55	88%	3,047	2,675.00	83%	2,482	2,058.27
Land Phone	1%	2,480	18.84	1%	2,300	20.35	1%	1,200	13.33	1%	2,280	19.00
Computer/ Lap top	0%	-	-	1%	27,750	245.58	0%	-	-	0%	27,750	92.50
Fridge/ Deep fridge	1%	30,592	278.95	0%	31,500	139.38	1%	27,000	300.00	1%	30,394	227.96
IPS/ Generator	2%	11,000	250.76	2%	15,700	277.88	2%	16,000	355.56	2%	12,904	268.83
Fan	21%	2,390	504.88	18%	2,490	446.24	30%	2,891	867.22	21%	2,478	509.97
Air cooler/ AC	0%	1,500	2.28	0%	3,500	15.49	0%	-	-	0%	2,833	7.08
By-Cycle	4%	7,431	327.51	10%	3,761	382.74	10%	4,722	472.22	7%	5,131	359.17
Motor Cycle/ Easy Bil	2%	74,773	1,250.00	2%	197,875	3,502.21	4%	66,500	2,955.56	2%	116,152	2,226.25
CNG scooter/ Tempo	0%	18,000	54.71	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	18,000	30.00
Animal driven cart	0%	-	-	0%	10,000	22.12	0%	-	-	0%	10,000	8.33
Rickshaw	1%	19,875	120.82	1%	32,667	433.63	1%	38,500	427.78	1%	28,545	261.67
Push van/Rickshaw v	0%	3,000	4.56	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	3,000	2.50
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0%	25,000	75.99	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	25,000	41.67
Boat	1%	11,857	126.14	0%	15,000	66.37	4%	15,500	688.89	1%	13,462	145.83
Engine Boat	0%	58,000	88.15	0%	14,000	30.97	1%	70,000	777.78	0%	47,333	118.33
Agricultural instrumer	7%	4,843	323.86	10%	784	74.60	14%	685	98.89	8%	2,557	213.10
Tractor/Shallows Eng	0%	4,767	21.73	0%	50,000	110.62	0%	-	-	0%	16,075	53.58
Water Pump	0%	-	-	0%	2,000	8.85	0%	-	-	0%	2,000	3.33
Water Filter	0%	200	0.30	0%	-		0%	-		0%	200	0.17
Almirah/War drove	13%	9,063	1,184.50	17%	5,841	1,007.96	21%	7,516	1,586.67	15%	7,529 2,220	1,148.17
Chair/Table	48%	2,063	981.38	55%	2,362	1,301.44	64%	2,459	1,584.67	52%	_,	1,147.18
Show case	14%	5,601	774.62	20%	6,343	1,248.89	20%	6,189	1,237.78	17%	5,988	988.00
Bed	81%	3,805	3,082.22	79%	3,694	2,901.33	78%	5,527	4,298.89	80%	3,890	3,105.33
Kitchen Utensils	80%	2,975	2,387.54	78%	2,891	2,264.16	78%	3,066	2,384.44	79%	2,951	2,340.83
Kitchen cooker/stove	18%	1,239	225.99	21%	1,462	300.88	16%	371	57.78	19%	1,277	241.58
Others	2%	10,455	174.77	1%	3,758	49.89	1%	3,000	33.33	2%	7,808	117.13
Total			177,769.01			219,783.47			292,168.28			202,174.40

## Annex 2: Status of Assets- Segregated by District

### Jamalpur

	Female Household Head		Female-No	Female-Non Household Head			Male			Overall		
	% of households who own the	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted
	asset (A)	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market value	average for
		value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	of the asset	all
		asset for	households (AXB)		asset for	households (AXB)		asset for	households (AXB)		for	households (AXB)
		households who own	(AXB)		households who own	(AXB)		households who own	(AXB)		households who own the	(AXB)
		the asset			the asset			the asset			asset (B)	1
		(B)			(B)			(B)			40001 (2)	1
		(-/			(-/			(-/				i l
Household Land	42%	95,320	40,264	69%	121,111	83,846	52%	69,203	36,064	48%	87,592	41606
Household wall	99%	20,995	20,814	100%	34,923	34,923	96%	16,059	15,380	98%	20,206	19802
Household roof	100%	19,579	19,579	100%	23,769	23,769	96%	20,499	19,633	99%	20,170	19968
Household floor	86%	5,207	4,489	92%	7,658	7,069	90%	5,659	5,101	88%	5,539	4874
Legal Documents	17%	5,900	1,017	38%	12,500	4,808	25%	7,694	1,951	22%	7,419	1595
Toilet/latrine	56%	3,183	1,784	85%	2,982	2,523	70%	2,504	1,763	63%	2,896	1824.5
Water line	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	6%	3,625	204	2%	3,625	72.5
Tube well	41%	3,556	1,471	62%	3,062	1,884	56%	3,538	1,993	48%	3,507	1683.5
Pond	1%	30,000	259	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	30,000	150
Cultured fish (mound)	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
Tree	6%	4,929	297	23%	20,500	4,731	6%	6,025	339	7%	8,579	600.5
Livestock	42%	22,693	9,586	62%	81,491	50,148	56%	25,919	14,602	49%	28,872	14003.125
Land crops	11%	23,958	2,685	31%	9,050	2,785	24%	49,553	11,865	17%	35,001	5950.25
Preserved crops	3%	2,825	97	8%	7,000	538	1%	24,000	338	3%	7,050	211.5
Radio	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%		0
TV	2%	3,600	62	0%	-	-	3%	8,500	239	2%	6,050	121
Mobile Phone	64%	1,502	958	77%	1,615	1,242	73%	1,610	1,179	68%	1,551	1055
Land Phone	1%	2,400	21	8%	1,200	92	1%	1,200	17	2%	1,600	24
Computer/ Lap top	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
DVD/ VCD player	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	0
Micro Oven/ Oven Fridge/ Deep fridge	0% 0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-	0%	-	0
IPS/ Generator	0%	0		0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
Fan	1%	200	2	8%	6,000	462	1%	4.000	56	2%	3,400	51
Air cooler/ AC	0%	200	-	0%	0,000	- 402	0%	-	- 30	0%	3,400	0
By-Cycle	3%	2.000	52	31%	4.650	1,431	7%	3.000	211	6%	3.300	198
Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike	0%	0		8%	60,000	4.615	1%	150,000	2,113	1%	105,000	1050
CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee	0%	0		0%	-		0%	-	-,	0%	-	0
Animal driven cart	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
Rickshaw	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	1%	50,000	704	1%	50,000	250
Push van/Rickshaw van	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	,	0
Boat	0%	0		0%	-	-	0%	-		0%	-	0
Engine Boat	1%	58,000	500	0%	-	-	0%	-		1%	58,000	290
Troller	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%		0
Agricultural instruments	18%	512	93	54%	800	431	31%	964	299	25%	751	187.75
Tractor/Shallows Engine	0%	0		0%	-	-	0%	-		0%	-	0
Water Pump	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
Water Filter	0%	0	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0
Almirah/War drove	1%	1,000	9	0%	-	-	6%	4,375	246	3%	3,700	92.5
Chair/Table	40%	1,172	465	54%	1,643	885	63%	1,786	1,132	49%	1,487	728.75
Show case	9%	3,070	265	15%	8,750	1,346	15%	6,000	930	12%	4,965	571
Bed	90%	2,540	2,277	69%	6,344	4,392	83%	3,897	3,238	86%	3,205	2756
Kitchen Utensils	84%	1,738	1,468	69%	1,333	923	80%	1,775	1,425	82%	1,729	1417.75
Kitchen cooker/stove	20%	957	190	31%	200	62	23%	319	72	22%	649	139.5
Others	7%	14,012	966	0%	-	-	7%	4,410	311	7%	10,319	670.75
Total	116		109,670	13		232,905	71		121,406	200		121,944

## Kurigram

	Female House	hold Head		Female-No	n Household	Head	Male			Overall		
	% of households who own the	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted
	asset (A)	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market value	average for
	, ,	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	of the asset	all
		asset for	households		asset for	households		asset for	households	22221 (1.7)	for	households
		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)
		who own	(AAD)		who own	(AXD)		who own	(AXD)		who own the	(AXD)
		the asset			the asset			the asset			asset (B)	l
		(B)			(B)			(B)			dooct (D)	l
		(5)			(5)			(5)				ł
Household Land	72%	71,758	51,504	64%	40,000	25,714	65%	66,525	42,919	69%	68,170	47,038
Household wall	100%	11,192	11,192	93%	20,615	19,143	95%	13,678	13,016	99%	12,558	12,370
Household roof	100%	15,342	15,342	93%	20,769	19,286	95%	14,586	13,880	98%	15,474	15,165
Household floor	80%	4.394	3,508	86%	7.708	6,607	82%	6.539	5.379	81%	5.315	4,305
Legal Documents	33%	7,178	2,373	36%	3,640	1,300	40%	12,852	5,182	36%	8,927	3,169
Toilet/latrine	63%	3,240	2,038	64%	7,000	4,500	69%	5,449	3,779	65%	4,231	2,750
Water line	1%	6,000	48	0%	-	-	2%	3,000	48	1%	4,500	45
Tube well	59%	2,971	1,749	71%	4,100	2,929	66%	4,061	2,686	62%	3,423	2,122
Pond	5%	12,250	593	0%	4,100		2%	3,000	48	4%	10.929	383
Cultured fish (mound)	1%	5,000	40	0%	-	-	2%	10,000	161	1%	7,500	75
Tree	8%	10,070	812	21%	4,667	1,000	13%	14,525	1,874	11%	10,995	1,155
Livestock	33%	10,618	3,511	50%	19,471	9,736	50%	18,000	9.000	40%	14,299	5,648
Land crops	6%	7,614	430	7%	14,000	1.000	13%	21.062	2,718	8%	14,299	1,179
Preserved crops	7%	1,494	108	0%	14,000	-	5%	2,000	97	6%	1,621	97
		1,494	- 108			-		2,000	- 97		1,621	- 97
Radio TV	0%	- 1 000		0%			0%			0%		
••	2%	1,333	32	21%	5,667	1,214	3%	750	24	4%	2,813	113
Mobile Phone	61%	1,233	756	71%	1,700	1,214	77% 0%	1,105	855	67% 0%	1,222	819
Land Phone		-	-	0%	-	-		-	-		-	-
Computer/ Lap top	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	2%	30,000	484	1%	30,000	150
DVD/ VCD player	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Micro Oven/ Oven	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Fridge/ Deep fridge	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
IPS/ Generator	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%		-	0%	-	-
Fan	7%	809	59	7%	1,200	86	10%	733	71	8%	805	64
Air cooler/ AC	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	2%	4,000	65	1%	4,000	20
By-Cycle	2%	2,333	56	7%	3,000	214	8%	2,440	197	5%	2,467	111
Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Animal driven cart	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	2%	10,000	161	1%	10,000	50
Rickshaw	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	2%	6,000	97	1%	6,000	30
Push van/Rickshaw van	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Boat	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Engine Boat	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Troller	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Agricultural instruments	15%	439	67	36%	460	164	26%	564	146	20%	492	98
Tractor/Shallows Engine	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Water Pump	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Water Filter	1%	200	2	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	200	1
Almirah/War drove	4%	860	35	29%	2,175	621	8%	580	47	7%	1,136	80
Chair/Table	39%	934	362	71%	1,400	1.000	58%	1.303	757	47%	1,125	529
Show case	9%	3,773	335	21%	7,000	1,500	26%	4,406	1,137	15%	4,433	665
Bed	83%	1,818	1,510	71%	8,250	5,893	87%	1,920	1,672	84%	2,237	1,868
Kitchen Utensils	75%	983	737	64%	1,478	950	81%	1,530	1,234	76%	1,192	906
Kitchen cooker/stove	19%	412	80	14%	200	29	18%	309	1,234	19%	370	69
Others	19%	1.000	16	14%	3.000	214	18%	500	8	19%	1,375	28
		1,000			3,000			500			1,375	
Total	124	l	97,295	14	l	104,314	62	l	107,797	200		101,099

### Khulna

	Female Household Head			Female-Non Household Head			Male			Overall		
	% of households who own the	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted
	asset (A)	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market value	average for
	2222.6.9	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	of the asset	all
		asset for	households		asset for	households		asset for	households	22221 (1.7)	for	households
		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)
		who own	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		who own	(7.0.2)		who own	(7.0.2)		who own the	(7.5.2)
		the asset			the asset			the asset			asset (B)	
		(B)			(B)			(B)			20001 (2)	
		(-/			(-)			(-)				
Household Land	67%	160,304	107,388	80%	284,583	227,666	85%	99,429	84,878	76%	141,960	107,180
Household wall	97%	24,920	24,194	80%	44,500	35,600	99%	35,204	34,775	97%	30,453	29,388
Household roof	97%	16,960	16,466	80%	29,333	23,466	98%	18,550	18,098	96%	18,396	17,660
Household floor	69%	8,634	5,952	60%	11,000	6,600	73%	11,333	8,292	70%	9,943	6,960
Legal Documents	18%	26,616	4,910	47%	12,214	5,700	22%	72,306	15,872	22%	43,016	9,464
Toilet/latrine	67%	3,872	2,594	67%	7,350	4,900	72%	5,932	4,268	69%	5,005	3,453
Water line	2%	8,000	155	0%	-	-	1%	4,000	49	2%	6,667	100
Tube well	16%	6,250	971	7%	6,000	400	5%	7,500	366	11%	6,476	680
Pond	20%	22,667	4,621	13%	25,000	3,333	23%	125,053	28,976	21%	69,095	14,510
Cultured fish (mound)	16%	7,875	1,223	20%	18,667	3,733	18%	16,480	3,015	17%	12,624	2,146
Tree	21%	10,123	2,162	20%	4,500	900	16%	8,385	1,329	19%	9,084	1,726
Livestock	51%	121,175	62,352	47%	48,143	22,467	54%	33,014	17,715	52%	78,961	41,060
Land crops	9%	33,800	2,953	7%	27,000	1,800	12%	33,300	4,061	10%	33,210	3,321
Preserved crops	11%	6,627	708	13%	45,000	6,000	11%	186,622	20,483	11%	83,750	9,213
Radio	1%	200	2	7%	200	13	2%	900	22	2%	550	11
TV	20%	7,262	1,481	27%	3,375	900	17%	6,464	1,104	20%	6,577	1,283
Mobile Phone	91%	2,824	2,577	73%	4,200	3,080	90%	2,393	2,160	90%	2,730	2,444
Land Phone	0%		-	0%	-	-	1%	2,000	24	1%	2,000	10
Computer/ Lap top	0%	_	-	0%	_	_	1%	45,000	549	1%	45,000	225
DVD/ VCD player	0%		-	0%	-		0%	-	-	0%	43,000	
Micro Oven/ Oven	0%		-	0%	_	_	0%	_	_	0%	-	
Fridge/ Deep fridge	1%	35,000	340	0%	-	_	1%	33.000	402	1%	34,000	340
IPS/ Generator	7%	12,286	835	7%	14,000	933	6%	8,960	546	7%	11,138	724
Fan	34%	2,307	784	33%	1,440	480	28%	1,487	417	32%	1,939	611
Air cooler/ AC	0%	2,307	-	0%	-	-	0%	-		0%	1,939	-
By-Cycle	5%	6,600	320	7%	5,500	367	15%	3,942	577	9%	4.767	429
Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike	3%	60,000	1,748	0%	3,300	-	4%	92.000	3,366	3%	76,000	2,280
CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee	2%	18,000	350	0%	-	-	0%	32,000	3,300	1%	18,000	180
Animal driven cart	0%	10,000	-	0%	-		0%	_		0%	10,000	- 100
Rickshaw	0%			0%	-	-	2%	30,000	732	1%	30,000	300
Push van/Rickshaw van	0%		-	0%		-	0%	30,000	132	0%	30,000	- 300
Motor car/Bus/Truck	2%	25.000	485	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	25.000	250
Boat	5%	10.200	495	20%	16.667	3.333	1%	20.000	244	5%	13.444	605
Engine Boat	0%	10,200	495	0%	10,007		1%	14,000	171	1%	14,000	70
·	0%	-						, , , , , ,	- 1/1	0%	,	
Troller	0%	- :	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Agricultural instruments				0%			0%					
Tractor/Shallows Engine	1%	6,000	58	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	6,000	30
Water Pump	0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-
Water Filter		- 5 400	- 0.47		- 2.500	- 700		4.500			4 700	- 070
Almirah/War drove	18%	5,132	947	20%	3,500	700	23%	4,526	1,049	21%	4,732	970
Chair/Table	60%	1,606	967	53%	1,388	740	63%	1,306	828	61%	1,464	893
Show case	17%	7,033	1,229	13%	4,500	600	26%	3,776	967	21%	5,241	1,075
Bed	81%	2,472	1,992	67%	3,800	2,533	77%	2,360	1,813	78%	2,512	1,960
Kitchen Utensils	73%	2,269	1,652	67%	4,100	2,733	73%	2,508	1,835	73%	2,494	1,809
Kitchen cooker/stove	1%	5,000	49	0%	-	-	5%	14,625	713	3%	12,700	318
Others	1%	900	9	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	900	5
Total	103		252,969	15		358,980	82		259,695	200		263,678

### Satkhira

	Female Household Head			Female-Non Household Head			Male			Overall		
	% of households who own the	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted
	asset (A)	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market value	average for
	22227 (7 9	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	of the asset	all
		asset for	households		asset for	households		asset for	households	20001 (1.7)	for	households
		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)
		who own	(75.2)		who own	(7.0.2)		who own	(7.0.12)		who own the	(7.5.2)
		the asset			the asset			the asset			asset (B)	l l
		(B)			(B)			(B)			40001 (D)	l l
		(-/			(-/			1-7				
Household Land	70%	127,303	88,762	94%	252,375	237,529	74%	137,200	101,973	74%	144,619	106,295
Household wall	98%	31,179	30,607	100%	42,412	42,412	99%	54,479	53,743	99%	40,783	40,171
Household roof	97%	17,883	17,391	100%	26,529	26,529	97%	36,753	35,760	98%	25,604	24,964
Household floor	71%	12,026	8,495	82%	15,357	12,647	68%	14,080	9,514	71%	13,085	9,225
Legal Documents	31%	22,750	7,096	41%	22,214	9,147	26%	34,158	8,770	30%	26,300	7,890
Toilet/latrine	87%	6,916	6,028	94%	6,172	5,809	80%	7,856	6,264	85%	7,172	6,096
Water line	0%	-	-	6%	7,000	412	1%	8,000	108	1%	7,500	75
Tube well	32%	8,886	2,853	47%	14,250	6,706	47%	7,200	3,405	39%	8,679	3,385
Pond	15%	24,188	3,551	35%	16,000	5,647	22%	162,375	35,108	19%	81,079	15,405
Cultured fish (mound)	14%	27,467	3,780	12%	12,500	1,471	15%	62,000	9,216	14%	39,964	5,595
Tree	12%	4,077	486	12%	10,000	1,176	23%	9,929	2,281	16%	7,556	1,209
Livestock	57%	36,010	20,483	71%	97,458	68,794	58%	49,758	28,913	59%	47,365	27,709
Land crops	1%	5,000	46	0%	-	-	3%	5,500	149	2%	5,333	80
Preserved crops	6%	10,167	560	6%	13,000	765	4%	8,333	338	5%	9,900	495
Radio	0%		-	0%		-	3%	850	23	1%	850	9
TV	15%	7,969	1,170	18%	6,750	1,191	16%	9,750	1,581	16%	8,540	1,324
Mobile Phone	93%	3,090	2,863	100%	2,403	2,403	93%	3,463	3,229	94%	3,165	2,960
Land Phone	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-		0%	-	-
Computer/ Lap top	0%	_	_	0%	_	_	1%	6.000	81	1%	6.000	30
DVD/ VCD player	0%	-	-	0%	-		0%		-	0%	-	- 30
Micro Oven/ Oven	0%	_	_	0%	_	_	0%	_	-	0%	-	
Fridge/ Deep fridge	2%	26,275	482	0%	-	-	0%	_	_	1%	26,275	263
IPS/ Generator	6%	12,167	670	6%	18,000	1.059	4%	26,933	1,092	5%	17,180	859
Fan	27%	2,903	772	47%	2,956	1,391	24%	1,839	447	28%	2,563	705
Air cooler/ AC	0%	2,303	-	0%	2,930	- 1,331	1%	3,000	41	1%	3,000	15
By-Cycle	17%	9.417	1.555	18%	5,133	906	32%	4,104	1,331	23%	6,298	1.417
Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike	6%	97,917	5.390	18%	68,667	12,118	5%	289,250	15,635	7%	150,038	9,753
CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	203,230	10,000	0%	-	
Animal driven cart	0%	<u> </u>		0%	<u> </u>	_	0%	-	_	0%		
Rickshaw	2%	19,750	362	6%	38,500	2,265	0%	-	-	2%	26,000	390
Push van/Rickshaw van	0%	13,730	- 302	0%	30,300	2,203	0%	-	-	0%	20,000	- 390
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	
Boat	2%	16.000	294	6%	12.000	706	1%	10.000	135	2%	13.500	270
Engine Boat	0%	16,000	- 294	6%	70.000	4.118	0%	10,000	-	1%	70.000	350
×	0%	-	-		70,000	, ,	- 70			0%	-,	350
Troller	3%			0%		-	0%	-	-	2%	3,750	75
Agricultural instruments		4,667	128	6%	1,000	59	0%					
Tractor/Shallows Engine	2%	4,150	76	0%	-	-	1%	50,000	676	2%	19,433	292
Water Pump	0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-	0% 0%	-	-
Water Filter		-	- 4 404		- 1 100	-			- 0.000		-	- 4 407
Almirah/War drove	20%	5,868	1,184	29%	4,120	1,212	35%	5,758	2,023	27%	5,649	1,497
Chair/Table	61%	1,979	1,216	71%	1,627	1,148	68%	2,564	1,732	65%	2,173	1,402
Show case	28%	4,690	1,334	41%	4,843	1,994	38%	9,525	3,604	33%	6,758	2,230
Bed	78%	3,335	2,601	71%	2,392	1,688	72%	2,698	1,932	75%	3,035	2,276
Kitchen Utensils	76%	3,343	2,546	59%	1,830	1,076	66%	2,557	1,693	71%	2,965	2,105
Kitchen cooker/stove	8%	4,367	361	6%	500	29	4%	3,600	146	7%	3,892	253
Others	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Total	109		213,141	17		452,407	74		330,943	200		277,066

### Cox's Bazaar

	Female Household Head				n Household	Head		Male			Overall	
	% of households who own the	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted	% of households	Average	Weighted
	asset (A)	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market	average for	who own the	market value	average for
		value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	value of the	all	asset (A)	of the asset	all
		asset for	households		asset for	households		asset for	households		for	households
		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)		households	(AXB)
		who own			who own			who own			who own the	
		the asset			the asset			the asset			asset (B)	
		(B)			(B)			(B)				
Household Land	71%	160,020	114,189	87%	125,381	109,203	79%	162,355	127,493	76%	157,913	119,225
Household wall	96%	25,498	24,508	113%	36,371	41,064	92%	25,925	23,857	96%	26,659	25,526
Household roof	98%	20,045	19,656	110%	31,426	34,467	94%	18,736	17,701	98%	20,520	20,007
Household floor	72%	11,861	8,579	81%	11,320	9,129	73%	16,929	12,359	73%	13,873	10,162
Legal Documents	48%	5,017	2,411	48%	2,947	1,426	36%	3,959	1,433	43%	4,477	1,936
Toilet/latrine	78%	4,783	3,738	90%	5,918	5,345	74%	4,781	3,549	78%	4,885	3,786
Water line	2%	9,600	233	0%	-	-	3%	8,000	245	3%	8,800	220
Tube well	43%	7,523	3,214	42%	12,000	5,032	52%	6,692	3,449	46%	7,460	3,450
Pond	3%	28,333	825	6%	11,000	710	4%	27,429	1,178	4%	25,600	960
Cultured fish (mound)	0%	-	-	3%	35,000	1,129	1%	45,000	552	1%	41,667	312
Tree	27%	11,741	3,192	39%	28,792	11,145	33%	16,319	5,306	30%	15,437	4,670
Livestock	24%	19,398	4,614	35%	42,182	14,968	26%	17,812	4,590	26%	21,202	5,406
Land crops	1%	26,667	388	6%	225,000	14,516	2%	643,500	15,791	2%	344,889	7,760
Preserved crops	2%	85,750	1,665	3%	300,000	9,677	1%	150,000	920	2%	132,167	1,982
Radio	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	500	3	0%	500	1
TV	8%	11,941	985	6%	9,000	581	9%	8,071	693	8%	10,121	835
Mobile Phone	86%	2,807	2,412	100%	3,889	3,889	93%	2,630	2,436	90%	2,826	2,536
Land Phone	2%	2,500	49	0%	-	-	1%	3,000	37	2%	2,667	40
Computer/ Lap top	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	30,000	184	0%	30,000	75
DVD/ VCD player	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%		-
Micro Oven/ Oven	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Fridge/ Deep fridge	1%	32,000	466	3%	27,000	871	1%	30,000	184	1%	30,600	383
IPS/ Generator	1%	3,000	29	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	3,000	15
Fan	32%	2,458	776	39%	3,333	1,290	20%	3,818	773	28%	2,962	815
Air cooler/ AC	0%	1,500	7	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	1,500	4
By-Cycle	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike	1%	27,500	267	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	27,500	138
CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee	0%		-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%		
Animal driven cart	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Rickshaw	1%	20,000	194	0%	-	-	1%	40,000	491	1%	30,000	300
Push van/Rickshaw van	0%	3,000	15	0%	•	•	0%	•	-	0%	3,000	8
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0%		-	0%	-		0%	-	-	0%	·	-
Boat	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Engine Boat	0%		-	0%	-		0%	-	-	0%		
Troller	0%	-	_	0%	_	-	0%	_	-	0%		-
Agricultural instruments	0%	180,000	874	0%	_		3%	700	21	2%	30,583	459
Tractor/Shallows Engine	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
Water Pump	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	2,000	25	1%	2,000	10
Water Filter	0%		_	0%			0%	-	-	0%	-,	_
Almirah/War drove	19%	14,038	2,658	23%	14,714	3,323	15%	8,312	1,224	18%	12,143	2,125
Chair/Table	44%	3,498	1,528	68%	4,119	2,790	40%	4.014	1,625	44%	3,764	1,666
Show case	10%	7,881	803	13%	7,500	968	8%	6,308	503	10%	7,303	694
Bed See	77%	6,885	5,281	94%	6,228	5,826	77%	5,445	4,209	78%	6,245	4,887
Kitchen Utensils	87%	4.813	4,182	103%	4.062	4,193	85%	4,130	3,497	87%	4.474	3,904
Kitchen cooker/stove	31%	1,151	352	23%	500	113	36%	986	357	32%	1,040	335
Others	0%	1,131	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	1,040	-
Total	206		208.090	31		281,655	163		234,687	400		224,630
Tour	200		200,030	31		201,000	103		254,007	#00		224,030

## Annex 3: Comparative Analysis of Degree of Asset Loss by Gender and respondent type

Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- Jamalpur, by respondent types

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Male	Female	Overall
Less losses than the previous time	12%	17%	19%	14%	14%
More losses than the previous time	21%	17%	13%	20%	19%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	6%	9%	14%	7%	8%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	61%	57%	54%	59%	59%

#### Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- Kurigram, by respondent types

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household	Male	Female	Overall
		Head			
Less losses than the previous time	12%	17%	15%	14%	14%
More losses than the previous time	24%	21%	12%	23%	22%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	9%	7%	11%	8%	8%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	55%	55%	62%	55%	56%

#### Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- Khulna, by respondent types

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Male	Female	Overall
Less losses than the previous time	2%	5%	6%	3%	3%
More losses than the previous time	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	3%	0%	13%	1%	2%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	94%	95%	81%	95%	94%

Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- Satkhira, by respondent types

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Male	Female	Overall
Less losses than the previous time	11%	7%	10%	10%	10%
More losses than the previous time	8%	5%	10%	7%	7%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	5%	2%	0%	4%	4%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	77%	87%	80%	79%	79%

### Percentage of respondents reporting asset loss and the degree of it- Cox's Bazar by respondent types

	Female-Household Head	Female-Non-Household Head	Male	Female	Overall
Less losses than the previous time	15%	15%	22%	15%	16%
More losses than the previous time	19%	18%	23%	18%	19%
No difference with previous disaster (Same losses)	4%	7%	2%	5%	5%
They experienced loss from only one disaster in last 5 years	62%	60%	54%	61%	61%

## Annex 4: Comparative Analysis of Amount of Asset Loss in the Five Districts

		Cox's Bazar		Jamalpur		Khulna		Kurigram			Satkhira				
	Loss in Last disaster	Loss in prior Disaster	Difference	Loss in Last disaster	Loss in prior Disaster	Difference	Loss in Last disaster	Loss in prior Disaster	Difference	Loss in Last disaster	Loss in prior Disaster	Difference	Loss in Last disaster	Loss in prior Disaster	Difference
Female	57,553	30,742	26,811	19,078	26,539	(7,461)	20,482	3,000	17,482	16,745	52,304	(35,559)	17,715	6,050	11,665
HH Female	49,426	38,924	10,501	24,650	20,503	4,147	60,830	14,950	45,880	23,635	42,074	(18,439)	23,838	15,125	8,713
Male	38,936	31,580	7,356	20,173	27,671	(7,498)	33,000	9,150	23,850	23,042	51,777	(28,735)	27,000	5,000	22,000
Total	51,808	35,050	16,758	22,267	23,049	(781)	42,520	11,400	31,120	21,309	45,876	(24,567)	22,230	12,456	9,774

## Annex 5: Overview of Social Safety Nets Reviewed

Social sa	afety nets implemented b	y different mir	nistries
	Vulnerable Group Developm	ent (VGD)	
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Immediate- Intermediate Rationale: VGD card holders are expected to improve situation and become capable or at least become eligible for other development project.	100 BDT (Monthly) 30kg wheat/rice	MOWĆA	http://pubdocs.worldbank. org/en/804111520537796 819/SSLF18-Building- Resilience- Bangladesh.pdf
A woman can become a VGD beneficiary only once and cannot simultaneously benefit from other development programs.			
	Income Generation component of	f VGD (IGVGD)	
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Intermediate  Rationale: Almost 90% of the VGD beneficiaries are included into IGVGD.  This program is designed to allow VGD card holder to be capable of income.	100 BDT 30kg wheat/rice Access to savings scheme and 2 micro finance loans to be repaid within the program cycle (1.5 years)	MOWCA	http://pubdocs.worldbank. org/en/804111520537796 819/SSLF18-Building- Resilience- Bangladesh.pdf
	Maternity Allowance (MA)	Program	
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Immediate  Rationale: A short term support for pregnant woman.	Cash Transfer (Allowances) Programmes (Monthly 800 taka)	MOWCA	http://spfmsp.org/wp- content/uploads/2018/02/ Final-Reform-plan-MA- LMA-21-Sep.pdf
	Lactating Mothers Allowan	ce (LMA)	
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Immediate Rationale: A short term support for Lactating woman.	Cash Transfer (Allowances) Programmes (Monthly 800 taka)	MOWCA	http://spfmsp.org/wp- content/uploads/2018/02/ Final-Reform-plan-MA- LMA-21-Sep.pdf
	Vulnerable Group Feeding	g (VGF)	
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Immediate  Rationale: The assistance for the victims of such calamities / disasters continue until the distressed people remain vulnerable to hunger. It offers food grains to selected poor households	Currently the VGF covers three different types of beneficiaries as follows: i. Disaster affected beneficiaries receiving (household) 10 to 30 Kg (varies according to intensity of the Disaster and Government decision) of food grain	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	

during the period of distress.	per month for three months or so following natural calamities.  ii. General beneficiaries receiving benefits usually 10 kg rice / wheat per installment mainly during two Eid festivals (Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha).  iii. Special beneficiaries (belonging to poor fishermen) receiving benefits of 20 to 30 Kg of rice / wheat pm for a period of two or three months during the fish breeding seasons in lieu of catching fishes due to enforcement of ban.  iv. Most vulnerable poor during lean period receiving food assistance when agricultural employment opportunities are not available.		
	Old Age Allowance		
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Long-term  Rationale: 62 year old woman and 65 year old man with little or no income support are eligible for this allowance.		Ministry of Social Welfare	http://www.ipc- undp.org/conference/sout h-south-learning- event/presentations/Sharif a%20Begum.pdf
	mployment Generation Programme		
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Immediate  Rationale: The project is to be implemented support low income manual workers during lean season.	The EGPP is an ongoing program of Bangladesh that provides short-term employment to manual workers during lean season over two cycles 80 days' work is done.  Test Relief (TR) Car	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	http://documents.worldba nk.org/curated/en/537841 468186528939/pdf/ICRR1 4790-P118701- Box393191B-PUBLIC.pdf http://projects.worldbank. org/P118701/employment -generation-program- poorest?lang=en&tab=do cuments&subTab=project Documents http://dspace.bracu.ac.bd/ xmlui/handle/10361/7722
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing	Reference
Dependent on regional	The main objective of this	Agency Ministry of	
THEOREM ON TROUBLE		DOMESTICK OF	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilos si/ssimain.viewScheme?p

	volumes of work. It is also envisaged that this kind of food-assisted program also helps to ensure food security of the economically vulnerable and distressed people of the country.		
	Ka Bi Kha (Work For F	ood)	
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Dependent on regional requirement  Rationale: Ka Bi Kha projects are based on regional demands of construction (roads, bridges, dams etc.)	The main objective of this program is to create employment opportunities for rural poor, wage-laborer and unemployed people through implementation of small rehabilitation projects, including development of Infrastructure (Roads, bridges etc.)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	
	Gratuitous Relief (G		1-
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Immediate  Rationale: The main objective of this program is to provide relief support in kind (rice/wheat) immediately after the natural and man- made disasters (cyclone, floods, tornado, fire, river- erosion, tidal surge, earthquake etc.) to only worst affected distressed and poor persons/households	The main objective of this program is to provide relief support in kind (rice/wheat) immediately after the natural and man-made disasters (cyclone, floods, tornado, fire, river-erosion, tidal surge, earthquake etc.) to only worst affected distressed and poor persons/households  Work For Money (Ka E	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	http://socialprotection.gov.bd/social-protection-pr/gratuitous-relief-gr/ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?plang=en&pschemeid=1357&pgeoaid=50
Turns of manada fulfillad			Deference
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Dependent on regional requirement  Rationale: Work For Money (WFM) projects are based on regional demands of construction ( roads, bridges, dams etc.)	The main objective of this program is to create employment opportunities for rural poor, wage-laborer and unemployed people through implementation of small rehabilitation projects, including development of Infrastructure (Roads, bridges etc.)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	http://socialprotection.gov.bd/social-protection-pr/work-for-money-wfm/
	Allowances for the Financially Ins		
Type of needs fulfilled	Type of support provided	Implementing Agency	Reference
Long-term  Rationale: Lifelong BDT 500 per month	Lifelong BDT 500 per month	Ministry of Social Welfare	
Allowances for the Widow, De		I	
Long-term  Rationale: Lifelong BDT 400 per month	Lifelong BDT 400 per month	Ministry of Social Welfare	

## Annex 6: Review of Policy Instruments against Gender Marker

### National Plan for Disaster Management (2016-2020)

Gender Markers	Yes	No	Reference	Reasoning
Does the goal/objective of the policy consider gender perspective?	Yes		Chapter: Disaster Context and Trends 2.1. A changing risk environment Clause 42.	It addresses the gender perspective of vulnerability, where it mentions that women and girls in Bangladesh are disproportionally impacted by disaster. The chapter also stresses on the need for more gender-responsiveness in the disaster management systems.
Whether the policy instrument was formulated in equal participation of men and women during the consultations and decision phase.	-	-	-	Not clearly mentioned
Does the policy address the needs of vulnerable population including men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population?	Yes		Chapter – 4, 'Vision, Strategies and Priorities of NPDM 2016-2020' 4.4. Inclusion of an underlying strategy Clause 100.  Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction Clause 139.	It consider the vulnerability of "single marital status, age, disability" in the DM policies and in the implementation of it.  In clause 139, the national plan also emphasizes on early/medium/long term recovery and rehabilitation. In order to do that they have addressed the inclusion of gender and disability
Whether the policy instrument enforce the empowerment and establishment of equality for both men and women in all the phases of disaster risk reduction	Yes		Page- 22, Chapter – 4, 'Vision, Strategies and Priorities of NPDM 2016-2020'	It address the need of ensuring participation of women in decision making of all priority action of the plan. Which ensures empowerment of women through ensured participation in different level of

			4.4.11	1
and resilience building.			4.4. Inclusion of an	decision making.
			underlying	From KII with representatives
			strategy,	of MoDMR, we received
			Clause 99.	information that according to
				this plan, inclusion of women is
				being ensure from the very
				grassroots of the local
				governments .e.g. ward level
				female participation during
				consultation and decision
				phase.
Are the roles of all	-	-	-	The role of stakeholder such as
stakeholders including men, women, youth,				disabled and children is not clearly mentioned. However, it
men, women, youth, person with disability,				does address the vulnerability
children and elderly				of these groups.
persons in the community				or mose groups:
being considered for the				
implementation of the				
policy?				
Are there scopes for	Yes		Clause 124,	The policy acknowledges the
capacity development for			125 and 129.	need for capacity development
preparedness, or build				of various actors on
their capacity for alternative livelihood				preparedness. A few of the
alternative livelihood means in post-disaster				clauses have been mentioned here. Furthermore it also
situations of both women				addresses the need for
and men in the policy				alternative livelihood
document?				developments and how there is
				constant risk of livelihood due
				to disaster.
Are gender-based		No		No clear indication of
challenges being				consideration of the challenges
considered to implement				they will face in the process of
the policy?				implementation and ways in
Does the policy		No		which they plan to mitigate it.  No implementation risk factor
document define the risk		140		has been assessed. It must not
factors in 'risks and				be confused with the reference
assumptions' section for				of the document to the risks
women in the community				women face due to disaster.
to implement the policy?				
Total	4	3		

### **Standing Orders on Disaster**

Standing Orders on Disaster									
Gender Markers	Yes	No	References	Reasoning					
Does the goal/objective of the policy consider gender perspective?	Yes		Clause 2.1.3.2	The goal/Objective of the policy considers gender perspective.					
Whether the policy instrument was formulated in equal participation of men and women during the consultations and decision phase.	-	-	-	Not clearly mentioned					
Does the policy address the needs of vulnerable population including men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population?	Yes		PART 5: Responsibilities of Field Level Officials and Local Government Elected Representatives and Humanitarian Organizations	In emergency response chapter of local level, upazila level, Union, District for during disaster and post disaster activities the document highlighted the needs of women, children, elderly and people with disabilities.  Does not address third gender.					
Whether the policy instrument enforce the empowerment and establishment of equality for both men and women in all the phases of disaster risk reduction and resilience building.		No		The policy document supports women, children and people with disability but does not address issues of equal opportunity during and after disaster period.					
Are the roles of all stakeholders including men, women, youth, person with disability, children and elderly persons in the community being considered for the implementation of the policy?	Yes		Chapter 3.6	Details out how to engage with local communities at the time of disaster.					
Are there scopes for capacity development for preparedness, or build their capacity for alternative livelihood means in post-disaster situations of both women and men in the policy document?		No		The SOD doesn't livelihood aspects.					
Are gender-based challenges being considered to implement the policy?	Yes		Clause 2.1.3.2 Clause 4.2.17.1	Address commitment to address gender issues and appoints DWA to identify gender gap and ensure implementation in all disaster management activities					
Does the policy document define the risk factors in risks and assumptions section for women in the community to implement the policy?		No		The Policy Document does not have risks and assumptions section					
Total	4	3							

### **National Women Development Policy 2011**

#### Relevant chapter:

Chapter 37: Pre-disaster, During Disaster and Post-disaster Protection of Women and Children

Gender Markers	Yes	No	Reference	Reasoning
Does the goal/objective of the policy consider gender perspective?	Yes		Clause 37.1	Recognizes the need for pre-disaster preparation to ensure safety and security of women and children.
Whether the policy instrument was formulated in equal participation of men and women during the consultations and decision phase.	Yes		Part 3	The involvement of DWA and other relevant ministries, at grassroots level indicates that there was involvement of men and women during the consultation and decision phase.
Does the policy address the needs of vulnerable population including men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population?		No		Only focuses on women and children
Whether the policy instrument enforce the empowerment and establishment of equality for both men and women in all the phases of disaster risk reduction and resilience building.		No		Only focuses on women
Are the roles of all stakeholders including men, women, youth, person with disability, children and elderly persons in the community being considered for the implementation of the policy?		No		Though the document talks about disability a number of time, in the disaster relevant portion, it does not discuss it.
Are there scopes for capacity development for preparedness, or build their capacity for alternative livelihood means in post-disaster situations of both women and men in the policy document?	Yes		Clause 37.1	It puts extra emphasis on special measures to be taken to ensure overall safety of women and children in pre-disaster situations
Are gender-based challenges being considered to implement the policy?	Yes		Clauses 37.5, 37.8	Identifies the challenges to ensure support for women to overcome disaster emergencies. It goes further and proposes specific support such as psycho-social support alongside material assistance.
Does the policy document define the risk factors in 'risks and assumptions' section for		No		The policy doesn't have risk and assumptions section.

women in the community to implement the policy?			
Total	4	3	

### **Disaster Management Act 2012**

Gender Markers	Yes	No	Reference	Reasoning
Does the goal/objective of the policy consider gender perspective?		No		It does not clearly mention any gender consideration in the goal.
Whether the policy instrument was formulated in equal participation of men and women during the consultations and decision phase.				Not clearly explained in the document.
Does the policy address the needs of vulnerable population including men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population?	Yes		Chapter 3, Clause 27	Recognizes vulnerability of these under privileged community
Whether the policy instrument enforce the empowerment and establishment of equality for both men and women in all the phases of disaster risk reduction and resilience building.				Not clear from the document
Are the roles of all stakeholders including men, women, youth, person with disability, children and elderly persons in the community being considered for the implementation of the policy?		No		The document does not specific the role of each vulnerable stakeholder.
Are there scopes for capacity development for preparedness, or build their capacity for alternative livelihood means in post-disaster situations of both women and men in the policy document?		No		The document does not addressed any scope of capacity development or preparedness.
Are gender-based challenges being considered to implement the policy?	Yes		Chapter 3, Clause 27	The gender based risk has been considered in the document.
Does the policy document define the risk factors in 'risks and assumptions' section for women in the community to implement the policy?		No		The policy document does not have a 'risks and assumptions' section.
Total	2	4		

### Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Policy 2011

Gender Markers	Yes	No	Reference	Reasoning
Does the goal/objective of the	Yes		Clause 4.1	The document not only

	I	1		
policy consider gender perspective?				considers gender perspective but also outlines mechanisms to ensure it. E.g Ensuring separate space for women.
Whether the policy instrument was formulated in equal participation of men and women during the consultations and decision phase.				Not clearly explained in the document.
Does the policy address the needs of vulnerable population including men, women, youth, children, transgender, person with disability and elderly population?	Yes		Clause 2.3.9	Mentions the vulnerable groups while addressing major constraints.
Whether the policy instrument enforce the empowerment and establishment of equality for both men and women in all the phases of disaster risk reduction and resilience building.		No		The document does not speak of ensuring equality in the process of maintaining and management process.
Are the roles of all stakeholders including men, women, youth, person with disability, children and elderly persons in the community being considered for the implementation of the policy?		No		It is not clear from the document how the implementation process would be inclusive of all the stakeholder.
Are there scopes for capacity development for preparedness, or build their capacity for alternative livelihood means in post-disaster situations of both women and men in the policy document?	Yes		Clause 1.1, 11.1 and 1.4	Focuses on preparedness programmes to improve early preparation capacity
Are gender-based challenges being considered to implement the policy?	Yes		Clause 4.1	The vulnerability of women has been recognized. It also provides ways to address them.
Does the policy document define the risk factors in 'risks and assumptions' section for women in the community to implement the policy?		No		The policy document does not have a 'risks and assumptions' section.
Total	4	3		

## Annex 7: Baseline Survey Questionnaire

Introduction

Assalamu Alaikum ...

My Name .....

# Baseline Study for National Resilience Programme (NRP)

## Study Conducted by: Innovision Consulting Private Limited

### **Household Survey Questionnaire**

I have come from Innovissition Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Currently; we are conducting baseline research under the "National Resilience Program" program of the United Nations in Bangladesh. The purpose of this research is to find out the main source of your life and livelihood. Your identity and feedback

							be used on rticipate in					Ďo you	ı agre	e to	
Respondent	Name:														
Sex					Ма	le					1				_
					Fem	ale					2				
Respondent					of the 1 Head o Female' family 'I			2	2		Female		3		
Contact Nur	nber:														
Jamalpur	1	Kurigram		2	Khuln	а	3	Satkhi	ra	4		Cox Baza		5	
Dewan Gong	1	Kurigram Sadar	1   3	3	Dako	)	5	Kaligra	am	7		Tekn	af	9	
Islampur	2	Chilmari	4	1	Koyra		6	Munsh	iganj	8		Chak	aria	10	
	Village:						Union:								
Full Address:	Post Off	fice:					Land Mark:								
Date of Inte	rview:														
Time of Inte	rview:	Startin time	ng				Ending tim	ne							
Name of Int															
Survey Num	nber:														_
Please	record th	ne correct :	answer												
Do you p								•	Yes					1	_
dicition?	-	•	,						No					2	
				•										,	

	Section-1 R	espondent Family Details	
1.1 Marital Status	Married		1
	Unmarried		2
	Divorced		3
	Widowed		4
1.2 Religion	Muslim		1
	Hindu		2
	Christian		3
	Others (please specify		4
1.3 Age of the Resp	ondent (years)		
1.4 Do you have a	any health problem or	Yes	1
disability?		No	2

1.5 If yes, then because of the he	ealth problem, indicate if you face any of the following:	
	No - no difficulty	1
1.5.1 Do you have difficulty	Yes - some difficulty	2
seeing even if wearing	Yes - a lot of difficulty	3
glasses?	Cannot do at all	4
	No - no difficulty	5
1.5.2. Do you have difficulty	Yes - some difficulty	1
1.5.2 Do you have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing	Yes - a lot of difficulty	2
aid?	Cannot do at all	3
alu:	No - no difficulty	4
	Yes - some difficulty	5
	Yes - a lot of difficulty	1
1.5.3 Do you have difficulty	Cannot do at all	2
walking or climbing stairs?	No - no difficulty	3
	Yes - some difficulty	4
	Yes - a lot of difficulty	5
1 F 4 Do you have difficulty	Cannot do at all	1
1.5.4 Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	No - no difficulty	2
remembering or concentrating?	Yes - some difficulty	3
	Yes - a lot of difficulty	4
1.5.5. Do you have difficulty	Cannot do at all	1
1.5.5 Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as)	No - no difficulty	2
washing all over or dressing?	Yes - some difficulty	3
washing all over or dressing?	Yes - a lot of difficulty	4
1.5.6 Using your usual	Cannot do at all	1
language, do you have difficulty	No - no difficulty	2
communicating (for example	Yes - some difficulty	3
understanding or being understood by others)?	Yes - a lot of difficulty	4

Instruction for enumerator: Please summarize the type of disability of respondent from the above							
section: (Physical or psychological disability, low, medium, severe)							
	Less than one year	1					
	1-5 years						
1.6 How long have you lived in this house	6-10 Years	3					
1.0 Flow long have you lived in this house	10-15 years	4					
	16-20 years	5					
	More than 20 years	6					
1.7 How many members in your HHs? (							
HHs means live in the same dwelling and							
share meals from same hearth)							
1.8 Do you have Yes	1						

childre	า?		N	0	2					
	yes, ho n do you l	w many nave?	Son:		Daughter:					
1.10 Please provide information on your children					c. Education level (primary/secondary/	d. If he/she earns & contribute to				
Child ren	Male	Female	No-2)	you (Yes-1 & No-2)				higher secondary/ Hons.)	livelihoods (Yes-1 & N	o-2)
1	1	2	1	2			1	2		
2	1	2	1	2			1	2		
3	1	2	1	2			1	2		
4	1	2	1	2			1	2		
5	1	2	1	2			1	2		
6	1	2	1	2			1	2		
7	1	2	1	2			1	2		
8	1	2	1	2			1	2		
9	1	2	1	2			1	2		
10	1	2	1	2			1	2		
11	1	2	1	2			1	2		
12	1	2	1	2			1	2		
13	1	2	1	2			1	2		
14	1	2	1	2			1	2		
15	1	2	1	2			1	2		

1.11 Do you have any	Yes	1
disabled person in your	No	2
household?		

If No, go to Section-2									
1.12 If yes, then how many?	a. Total:	b. Male:	c. Female:						
1. vision Impairment or Blindness									
2. Hard of hearing or deafness									
3. Mental health conditions									
4. Physical disability									
Other:-									

1.13 If yes, indicate their education level			No educat ion	Primar y (up to class 5)	(from class 6 to class 10)	SSC equivaler		HSC or equivalent or higher
Disabled person 1	1	2	1	2	3	4		5
Disabled person 2	1	2	1	2	3	4		5
Disabled person 3	1	2	1	2	3	4		5
Disabled person 4	1	2	1	2	3	4		5
1.14 Indicate their skills for livelihood	Male	Femal e	No ski cannot trained	lls and be	Skilled and contributing livelihood (in which act	in mention	in be trained tion livelihood	
Disabled person 1	1	2	,	1				3
Disabled person 2	1	2	,	1				3
Disabled person 3	1	2	,	1				3
Disabled person 4	1	2	,	1				3

S	ection-2: Infrastuctural Condition of Restpondent	
	2.1 Resilient Housing	
2.1.1 Do you live in your	Yes	1
own house?	No	2
	If Yes Skip to 2.1.5	
2.1.2 If no, is it rented?	Yes	1
	No	2
2.1.3. If rented, how much is		
the rent?		
2.1.4 If not rented, please	Enumerator: please note if the respondent is:	
specify the arrangement	a. Living in someone's land ligally	1
	b. Living in someone's land illegally	2
	c. Govt. Land	3
	d. Relative gave them to stay for free	4
	e. Others, please mention how they are living there	
2.1.5 If you live in your own		
house, what is the area of		
the land in decimal?		
2.1.6 Indicate main	a. Mud made house	1
materials of your house	b. Brick made house	2
	c. Tin-made house	3
	d. Mud Hut	4

e.	Composite house (Mixture of mud, tin, Bamboo and brick)	5
f.	Other	

2.2 Access to transport							
2.2.1 How far is the nearest market?							
2.2.2 How far is the nearest hospital?							
2.2.3 How far is the nearest shelter?							
2.2.4 What is mode of transportation to market or				a. Market	b. Hospital	c. Shelte	r
hospital or shelter	On foot		01	01	(	)1	
	By bus		02	02	C	)2	
	By cart		03	03	C	)3	
	By local motor vehicle		04	04	C	)4	
	Other						
2.2.5 What is the situation	a. Market b. Hos		spital		c. Shelter		
of access to Market, Hospital and Shelter during disaster	Yes	No	,	⁄es	No	Yes	No
The road gets damaged during disasters	1	2		1	2	1	2
Appropriate mode of transportation becomes unavailable	1	2		1	2	1	2
Other	1	2		1	2	1	2

2.2.6 If you need to travel	Yes	1	
from your village to another	No	2	
place, are your able to do			
that throughout the year?			
2.2.7 Do you feel safe while	Yes	1	
traveling at day?	No	2	
2.2.8 If No why? (Multiple	For only Female		
answer)	Extortionists	01	
	Robber	02	
	Kidnap gangs	03	
	Life threatening road	04	
	Eve teasers	05	
	Lack of trustworthy transport	06	
	Cultural bias against women traveling alone	07	
	Other		
	For only Male		
	Extortionists	01	
	Robber	02	
	Kidnap gangs	03	
	Life threatening road	04	
	Lack of trustworthy transport	05	
	Other		
2.2.9 Do you have to travel	Yes	1	
by night?	No	2	
	Sometimes when necessary	3	
2.2.10 Do you feel safe		1	

while traveling at night?	No	2	
2.2.11lf no, then why?	For only Female		
(multiple answer)	Extortionists	01	
	Robber	02	
	Kidnap gangs	03	
	Life threatening road	04	
	Eve teasers	05	
	Lack of trustworthy transport	06	
	Cultural bias against women traveling alone	07	
	Insufficient lighting	08	
	Other		
	For only Male		
	Extortionists	01	
	Robber	02	
	Kidnap gangs		
2.2.11 What type of road/	Mud Road	01	
water way you use?	Brick Road	02	
(Multiple answer possible)	Paved Road	03	
	River network	04	
2.2.12 does the road gets	Yes	1	
damaged by disaster?	No	2	
2.2.14 If yes then, do you	Safe	1	
fell safe during the exciting	Somewhat safe	2	
weather?	Unsafe	3	
	Very unsafe	4	
	Not travelable	5	

2.3 Access to energy		
2.3.1 Do you have access	Yes	1
to electricity?	No	2
2.3.2 How many sources of	National Grid	01
energy do you use?	PolliBidyut	02
(multiple answer)	Solar Power	03
	Firewood	04
	Cow dung	05
	Fossil fuel	06
2.3.3 Do you have access	Yes	1
to energy throughout the	No	2
year?		
2.3.4 Can you cover these	Yes	1
cost for energy throughout	No	2
the year?		
	When?	
2.3.5 If not then		
	Why?	
2.3.6 Have you experienced	Fire accident	01
any following risks by using	Electrification	02
these sources	Breathing problems	03
(multiple answer)	Eye infections	04
	No problem faced	05
	Other	

2.4 Access to communication technology			
2.4.1Do you have access to Radio?	Yes	1	
	No	2	
2.4.2 Do you have seems to newspenser?	Yes	1	
2.4.2 Do you have access to newspaper?	No	2	

2.4.3 do you have access to Television?	Yes	1
2.4.3 do you have access to Television?	No	2
24.4 do you have access to mobile phone?	Yes	1
24.4 do you have access to mobile phone?	No	2
2.4.5 Do you have access to internet?	Yes	1
2.4.5 Do you have access to internet?	No	2

Personal Tube well   1	2.5 Drinking Water Co	ndition-	
Pond   3	2.5.1 What is you main source of drinking water?	Personal Tube well	1
Community pond   4   River   5   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7	,	Community tube well	2
River		Pond	3
River		Community pond	4
Water line   Deep well   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7			5
Deep well		Water line	_
Other   Personal Tube well   1		Deep well	
Personal Tube well   1   Community tube well   2   Pond   3   Community pond   4   River   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other			
Community tube well   2   Pond   3   Community pond   4   River   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other	2.5.2 What is you main source of bathing water?	Personal Tube well	1
Community pond   River   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other	, o	Community tube well	2
Community pond   River   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other			3
River		Community pond	
Water line   Deep well   7   Other			5
Other		Water line	_
Other			
Community tube well   2   Pond   3   Community pond   4   River   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other     2   Don't know   3   2   2   Don't know   3   2   2   2   Don't know   3   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2			
or cleaning utensils) water?    Community tube well   2   Pond   3   3	2.5.3 What is you main source of cleaning (Washing clothes	Personal Tube well	1
Pond   3		Community tube well	2
Community pond   4   River   5   Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other	,		
River   5     Water line   6     Deep well   7   Other		Community pond	
Water line   6   Deep well   7   Other			
Deep well   7   Other     2.5.4 Is your water source/s contaminated?   Yes   1   No   2   Don't know   3   3   2.5.5 Is your water source/s is contaminated throught the year?   No   2   2   No   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2		Water line	
Other  2.5.4 Is your water source/s contaminated?  Yes  Don't know  3  2.5.5 Is your water source/s is contaminated throught the year?  2.5.6 If yes, what is the reason?  2.5.7 (if 2.5.1 ans is not Personal Tube well) Do you need to walk further than 500 meters to get water from your primary source?  2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?  Male  Temale  Dother  Yes  No  2  No  2  No  2  Source  No  2  Source  Less than 30 minutes  1  Less than an hour  2		Deep well	
No   2   Don't know   3			
No   2   Don't know   3	2.5.4 Is your water source/s contaminated?	Yes	1
2.5.5 Is your water source/s is contaminated throught the year?  2.5.6 If yes, what is the reason?  2.5.7 (if 2.5.1 ans is not Personal Tube well) Do you need to walk further than 500 meters to get water from your primary source?  2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?  Male  Female  2  Both  3  2.5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water?  Less than 30 minutes  Less than an hour		No	2
year?  2.5.6 If yes, what is the reason?  2.5.7 (if 2.5.1 ans is not Personal Tube well) Do you need to walk further than 500 meters to get water from your primary source?  2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?  Male  Female  Both  2.5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water?  Less than an hour  2		Don't know	3
year?  2.5.6 If yes, what is the reason?  2.5.7 (if 2.5.1 ans is not Personal Tube well) Do you need to walk further than 500 meters to get water from your primary source?  2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?  Male  Female  Both  2.5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water?  Less than an hour  2	2.5.5 Is your water source/s is contaminated throught the	Yes	1
2.5.7 (if 2.5.1 ans is not Personal Tube well) Do you need to walk further than 500 meters to get water from your primary source?  2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?  Male  Female  2  Both  3  2. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water?  Less than an hour  2 to yes  Male  Female  2  Both  3		No	2
walk further than 500 meters to get water from your primary source?No22.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?Male1Female2Both32. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water?Less than 30 minutes1Less than an hour2	2.5.6 If yes, what is the reason?		
source?         Male         1           2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?         Male         1           Female         2           Both         3           2. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water?         Less than 30 minutes         1           Less than an hour         2		Yes	1
Female 2 Both 3  2. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water? Less than 30 minutes 1 Less than an hour 2		No	2
Female 2 Both 3  2. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water? Less than 30 minutes 1 Less than an hour 2	2.5.8 If yes, who collect water from outside from home?	Male	1
Both 3  2. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much time need to spend to collect water? Less than 30 minutes 1  Less than an hour 2		Female	2
time need to spend to collect water?  Less than an hour  2			
time need to spend to collect water?  Less than an hour  2	2. 5.9 If you do not have personal water source how much	Less than 30 minutes	1
I All Houl		An hour	3
More than 1 hour 4			
N/A 5			

	2.6 Access to sanitation							
2.6.1	Do you have a	Yes	1					
sanitary	latrine in your	No	2					
house?								

If No got to 2.6.4									
2.6.2 What is the type of	a. Imp	oved Sani			Ьl	Unimprove	d Sanitat	tion	
your latrine?		lush or pou		01				flush to	05
	to						vhere		
	0 P	<ul> <li>Piped sewer System</li> </ul>				<ul><li>Oper</li></ul>	n pit		
		o Septic Tank				。 Buck	•		
		Division 1					ing toile	t	
		ted Impro	oved pit	02	Pu	ublic or sh			06
	latrine	itou impre	ovou pit	02		acilities	iaioa o	armanon	00
		sting toile	t	03		o facilities (	Field or l	Bush)	07
		ne with sla		04	_	ther	1 1010 01	Duoii)	- 01
	Other	ine with oic	AD	0-1	- 0.				
2.6.3 If yes, do you think it		at day	No a	t day		Yes at n	ight	No at	night
as safe and friendly for	100	at day	140 8	it day		103 4111	igiit	140 at	mgm
1. Women and girls		1		2		3			1
2. Children		1		2		3	<u>†                                    </u>		
		1		2		3			
3. Person with		1		2		3		2	ł
disability		4	1						,
4. Aged People		1		2	_	3			ł
2.6.4 If you don't have	Open						0		
latrine where do you		unity Latrir	ne				0:		
defecate	Neighb	our					0:	3	
	Other						1		
2.6.5 If no, do you need to	Yes								
go more than 100-200	No						2	2	
meters?									
2.6.6 Do you feel going	Yes						1		
more 200 meters for	No					2			
sanitary latrine is safe for									
women, girls?									
2.6.7 Do you have	Yes						1		
sewerage system in the	No						2	2	
village?									
2.6.8 Do you think it is	Yes					1 2			
functional throughout the	No						2	2	
year		<b>A</b>		•					
0.74 What are the		Access to	early wa	irning s	syst	tem		ı	0.4
2.7.1 What are the types of	aisaste								01
generally occur in your area?		Landsli							02
(multiple answer)		Cyclon							03
			e - Floodii	ng					04
		River E							05
			rosion - F	looding	)				06
		Drough	nt						07
		Other							
2.7.2 Did you get an early	warning								11
before disaster?	No							2	
2.7.3 If no, then why?					public sec	tor whe	re the	01	
		y of wome							
						hen womer			02
						ers and una			
				early v	warn	ning provid	ed befo	re the	03
		disaste	er?						
Others									
2.7.3 If yes, what was the sou	rce of e	arly warnin	ig in case					Iltiple ansv	
	a.	b	C.	d.		e. River	f.	g.	h.
	Floo	Landsli	Cyclon	Droug		Erosion	River	Cyclon	Other

	d	de	е	ht		Erosio n- Floodi ng	e – Floodi ng	
Local volunteer	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Union disaster	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0.
management committee	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
3. announcement by community leaders/union parishad/village disaster management committee	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
4. FPP/CPP volunteers	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
5. Television	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
6. Radio	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
7. local NGO	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
From members of women's organizations	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
Others (please specify)								
			uctural pr					1
2.8.1 Is there any structural measure (embankment, dam, Yes								
) in pace that protect you from		i nazaros?		No Yes				2
2.8.2 Is that in good condition	l <b>?</b>			No				2
				Don't k	now			3
2.8.3 Do you think they are a	dequate	?		Yes	AT TOVV			1
2.0.0 Do you tillink they are as	acquato	•		No				2
				Don't k	now			3
			2.9 Shelte	er				
2.9.1 For the people do you	Yes							1
have a safe place or shelter	No							2
in your area?								
2.9.2 Do you go to the	Yes							1
shelter?	No							2
2.9.3 Does everybody from	Yes							2
your family go to the shelter?	No							
2.9.4 If No, Who stays back?								
2.9.5 If you or your family		relatives						01
do not go to shelter where		other hom						02
do you go?								03
2.9.6 Can the following person reach the shelter	Other Yes No Don't know							W
center?								
1. Women & Girl's	1 2 3							
2. Children		1		2			3	
Person with disability		1		2	2		3	
4. Aged people		1 2 3						
2.9.7 Do you think they are		Yes 1						

safe and secured for	No	2
women and girls?	Don't know	3
2.9.8 Do you think they are	Yes	1
adequate for women and	No	2
girls?	Don't know	3
2.9.10 If you get early	Yes	1
warning would you go to	No	2
this shelter/space?		

	2.10 Household Asset Info	rmation
2.10.1 Please mention the as	sets you currently have in the house	
List of Household Assets	a. Unit (Enumerator, please write the units for each. i.e. Livestock (goat)-5, Land-20 decimals, etc.)	b. Estimated Market Value in Taka (Enumerators, please take an estimation from the respondent and verify with other family/community members on the current market values)
Household Land		Carron marriet values)
Household wall		
3. Household roof		
4. Household floor		
5. Household Documents and other documents		
6. Toilet/latrine		
7. Water line		
8. Tube well		
9. Pond		
10. Cultured fish		
11. Tree		
12. Livestock		
13. Land crops (Enumerator: please calculate the amount based on production of crops per decimal, verify the price of the particular crop from community, multiply with the land size in decimal to get a close estimation)		
14. Preserved crops		
15. Radio		
16. Television		
17. Mobile phone		
18. Land phone		
19. Computer/Laptop		

21. Micro Oven/ Oven.  22. Fridge/ Deep fridge  23. IPS/ Generator  24. Fan.  25. Air cooler/ AC  26. By-Cycle  27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike  28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
23. IPS/ Generator  24. Fan.  25. Air cooler/ AC  26. By-Cycle  27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike  28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
23. IPS/ Generator  24. Fan.  25. Air cooler/ AC  26. By-Cycle  27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike  28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
25. Air cooler/ AC  26. By-Cycle  27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike  28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
26. By-Cycle  27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike  28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike  28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
Bike  28. CNG scooter/     Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw     van  32. Motor     car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
Tempo/ Votvotee  29. Animal driven cart  30. Rickshaw  31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
30. Rickshaw 31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
31. Push van/Rickshaw van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
van  32. Motor car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
car/Bus/Truck  33. Boat  34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
34. Engine Boat  35. Troller  36. Agricultural	
35. Troller 36. Agricultural	
36. Agricultural	
instruments	
37. Tractor/Shallows Engine	
38. Water Pump	_
39. Water Filter	
40. Almirah/War drove	
41. Chair/Table	_
42. Show case	
43. Bed	
44. Kitchen Utensils	
45. Kitchen cooker/stove	
Others, please specify:	

	20	)18	201	7	20	16	20	15	20	14
2.10.2 Did	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
You face disasters in last five years	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2.10.3 What was the disaster										
2.10.4 Did	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

you face any asset loss?	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2.10.5 Was	Yes	No								
the loss significant?	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

Significant:	l l		l I		1			1		l I	
2.10.6 If yes, why wasn't the	Lack of Preparati	01	Lack of Preparat ion	01	Lack of Prepara tion	01	Lack Prepar		01	Lack of Preparati on	01
loss significant?	The crop in the field was destroye d	02	The crop in the field was destroye d	02	The crop in the field was destroy ed	02	The cr	he as	02	The crop in the field was destroye d	02
	The disaster was high in nature	03	The disaster was high in nature	03	The disaster was high in nature	03	The disaste was hi in natu	er gh	03	The disaster was high in nature	03
2.10.7 If no, why the loss was significant?	Advance preparati on was good	01	Advance preparati on was good	01	Advanc e preparat ion was good	01	Advand prepara on w good		01	Advance preparati on was good	01
	The harvest was done	02	The harvest was done	02	The harvest was done	02	The harves was done		02	The harvest was done	02
	The disaster was low in trend	03	The disaster was low in trend	03	The disaster was low in trend	03	The disaste was le	er ow	03	The disaster was low in trend	03
2.10.8 What	was the	Loss in L	ast disaste	ſ		Lo	oss in pric	or Disa	aste	r	
amount lost i episodes of di		a. Units	b. App		te Value d	of c.	Units	d. Ap loss i		ximate Vali aka	ue of
1. House value	ehold land										
2. House	ehold wall										
	ehold roof										
	ehold floor										
5. Electr	•										
6. Toilet	/latrine										
7. Water											
8. Tube	well										
9. Pond											
10. Cultur	red fish										
11. Tree											

12. Livestock		
13. Land crops (Enumerator: please calculate the amount based on production of crops per decimal, verify the price of the particular crop from community, multiply with the land size in decimal to get a close estimation)		
14. Preserved crops		
15. Radio		
16. TV		
17. Mobile Phone		
18. Land Phone		
19. Computer/ Lap top		
20. DVD/ VCD player		
21. Micro Oven/ Oven		
22. Fridge/ Deep fridge		
23. IPS/ Generator		
24. Fan		
25. Air cooler/ AC	 	
26. By-Cycle		
27. Motor Cycle/ Easy Bike		
28. CNG scooter/ Tempo/ Votvotee		
29. Animal driven cart		
30. Rickshaw		

31. Push van/Rickshaw van			
32. Motor car/Bus/Truck			
33. Boat			
34. Engine Boat			
35. Troller			
36. Agricultural instruments			
37. Tractor/Shallow s Engine			
38. Water Pump			
39. Water Filter			
40. Almirah/War drove			
41. Chair/Table			
42. Show case			
43. Bed			
44. Kitchen Utensils			
45. Kitchen cooker/stove			
Others, please specify			

## **SECTION 3: SOCIAL CONDITION OF RESPONDENT:**

3.1 Access to Education					
3.1.1 Do/did you go to school?	Yes	1			
	No	2			
3.1.2 If yes, what is the level of education?	Primary (till class 5)	1			
	Secondary (SSC or equivalent)	2			
	Higher Secondary (HSC or equivalent)	3			
	Hons. /Degree (pass) or above	4			
	Primary	5			
	Secondary (SSC or equivalent)	5			
3.1.3 If no, Did you receive any informal	Yes	1			
education? (religious teaching, reflect centre)	No	2			
3.1.4 Do you have a primary school that is	Yes	1			
accessible in your area?	No	2			
	Don't know	3			
3.1.5 Do you have secondary school that is	Yes	1			
accessible in your area?	No	2			
	Don't know	3			
3.1.6 Do you know whether children learn about	Yes	1			
disaster at school?	No	2			
	Don't know	3			

3.2 Access to information and technology						
3.2.1 Do you read newspaper?	Yes	1				
0.2.1 Do you roud nowopapor:	No	2				
3.2.2 Do you receive general information from	Yes	1				
formal source of government?	No	2				
3.2.3 Do you receive general information from	Yes	1				
any informal source?	No	2				
3.2.4 Do you rely on traditional or local	Yes	1				
knowledge for preparing, coping and responding to disaster?	No	2				
3.2.5 Which source do you rely for preparing,	Formal	1				
coping with and responding to a disaster?	Informal	2				
	Traditional knowledge	3				
3.3 Acces	ss to Health					
3.3.1 What kind of healthcare can you access in	Government	1				
your area? (multiple answer)	Private	2				
Tyour arou. (manapie anomor)	Traditional	3				
	Multiple sources	4				
	Don't receive any healthcare	5				
3.3.2 Are you satisfied with the available	Yes					
l		1				
healthcare services?	No	2				
3.3.3 Do you think that your family member gets	Yes	1				
skilled birth attendance in your area	No	2				
3.3.4 Do you think that your family members able	Yes	1				
to receive reproductive and other health care services as appropriate?	No	2				
3.3.5 Are you able to get access to health care	Yes	1				
services by your own means?	No	2				
3.3.6 Do you have health insurance?	Yes	1				
3.3.0 Do you have health insurance?	No	2				
2.4 500	d/Nutrition					
		1				
3.4.1 Do you think that your family members get balanced diet?	Yes	1				
	No	2				
3.4.2 Have your diet improved over last 5 years?	Yes	1				
	No	2				
	ly for Female Participant)					
3.5.1 Do you need to get permission to go outside	Yes	1				
from home for any activity?	No	2				
3.5.2 Do you have to be accompanied to go	Yes	1				
outside from home?	No	2				
3.5.3 Do you need to take permission to go	Yes	1				
outside from Village	No	2				
3.5.4 Do you have to be accompanied to go	Yes	1				
outside from Village?	No	2				
3.5.5 Do you need to take permission to take safe	Yes	1				
place/shelter during disaster?	No	2				
	ion Patterns					
3.6.1 Do you or does someone from your HH	Yes	1				
have migrated to other place for getting work?	No	2				
3.6.2 Does migration helps you and your family to	Yes	1				
have a better income?	No	2				
	Don't know	3				
3.6.3 Do you feel safe and secured when this	Yes	1				
l	No	2				
person migrates						
3.6.4 Does disaster force you and your family	Yes	1				
member to migrate?	No	2				
3.7 Access to social safety nets						

3.7.1 Are you aware about any safety net	Yes	1
programme in your area? (Mention Kabikha,	No	2
Pushti, TR, VGF etc)		
3.7.2 Are you part of this safety net programme?	Yes	1
	No	2
3.7.3 Is any member of your family is entitled with	Yes	1
any safety net programme?	No	2
3.7.4 Did you receive any assistance from the	Yes	1
security program?	No	2
3.7.5 If yes, did it increase your family income?	Yes	1
	No	2
3.8 Prevalence of G	ender Based Violence	
3.8.1 Is domestic Violence as an issue in your	Yes	1
village?	No	2
3.8.2 Is child marriage practiced in your village	Yes	1
	No	2
3.8.3 Is dowry a normal practice in your village?	Yes	1
, ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε	No	2
3.8.4 Do you feel women in family are afraid of	Yes	1
being victim of any sexual violence in your	No	2
village?		_
3.8.5 Does GBV increased during disaster?	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know	3
3.8.6 Would you feel encouraged to report such	Yes	1
GBV to the police/formal system?	No	2
3.8.7are you aware about any	Yes	1
organisation/women rights organisation that	No	2
provide support to victim of GBV in your village?	Don't know	3
	nd preparedness on Disaster	-
3.9.1 Is there any community risk assessment	Yes	1
that is taken place in nearer time	No	2
,	Don't know	3
If No q	o to 3.9.4	
3.9.2 If yes, do they work with special information	Yes	1
about women and children?	No	2
3.9.3 If yes, did you share any of your thoughts	Yes	1
related to Gender, child, person with disability,	No	2
elderly people,		_

3.9.4 If you didn't participate in CRA, do you know about	Yes	No	Cannot ans	swer.
participation that represents?				
Women and girls	1	2	9	
Children	1	2	9	
Person with disability	1	2	9	
Aged People	1	2	9	
3.9.5 If yes, do you know that their participation added value to	Yes			1
CRA	No			2
3.9.6 Do you think that disaster has different effects on women,	Yes			1
girls, men, boys, person with disability, children, elder people?	No			2
3.9.7 If disaster occurs how likely is that your household is well	Highly Pr	1		
prepared in advance to protect from different risks	Moderately Prepared			2
	Not Prepa	ared		3
3.9.8 Do you know what to do during disaster?	Yes			1
	No			2
3.9.9 Did you receive any training on disaster preparedness	Yes			1
	No			2
3.9.10 If Disaster occurs how likely it is that you are able to	Very likel	У		1

change your source of income or livelihood if needed?	Likely	2
	Not at all	3
3.9.11 If disaster occurs how likely is that your household could	Very likely	1
recover fully within 6 months?	Likely	2
	Not at all	3
3.9.12 How many Months does it take to fully recover?		

3.9.13 Have you ever explored any disaster mitigation effort for	Yes	No
your house? (If no, got to 3.9.16)	1	2

3.9.14 What measu res did you	a. In case of Drought:	b. In case of Flood:	c. In case of Cyclone	d. In case of River Erosion	case of River Erosion - Flood	f. In case of Cyclon e - Flood:	g. In case of Landsc ape	H. Others: Please specify
adopte d for resilien ce:	1. I used additional shed with local materials to reduce heat in the household 2. I arranged 24/7 water supply for my animals 3. Others (please write down the measure):	1. plinthed housing 2. animal sheds raised and slopped 3. contingent food and animal feed stored 4. Cash savings for disaster use 5. Constructi on of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells to address health concern as well as safe water in times of flood. 6. others (please specify):	1. Resilient housing 2. animal shelters with tin-built roofs 3. Cash savings for disaster use 4. Others (please specify):	1. Shift all transferable assets to a safe region before erosion. 2. Stay aware of the updates of tidal flow. 3. Cash savings for disaster use 4. Others, please specify	1. plinthed housing 2. animal sheds raised and slopped 3. continge nt food and animal feed stored 4. Cash savings for disaster use 5. Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitatio n and deep tube wells to address health concern as well as safe water in times of flood. 6. Shift all transfera	1. Resilie nt housin g 2. animal shelter s with tin-built roofs 3. conting ent food and animal feed stored 4. Cash savings for disaste r use 5. Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitati on and deep tube wells to addres s health concer n as well as safe	1. Shift all transfer able assets to a safe region before erosion . 2. During the constru ction of the house, check the quality of soil 3. Stay aware of the update s of tidal flow. 4. Others, please	

	ble assets to a safe region before erosion. 7. Stay aware of the updates of tidal flow. 8. Cash savings for disaster use 9. Others, please specify	times of flood. 6. plinthe d housin g 7. animal
--	--	---

3.9.15 Do you think that existing mitigation measures address the specific needs of	Yes	No
1. Women and girls	1	2
2. Children	1	2
3. Person with disability	1	2
4. Aged People	1	2

3.9.16 If no, what measures will you take appropriate in your context?	a. In case of Drought:	b. In case of Flood:	c. In case of Cyclone:	d. In case of River Erosion	e. In case of River Erosio n - Flood	f. In case of Cyclon e - Flood:	g. In case of Lands cape	H. Others: Please specify
	1. I used additional shed with local materials to reduce heat in the household 2. I arranged 24/7 water supply for my animals 3. Others (please write down the measure):	1. plinthed housing 2. animal sheds raised and slopped 3. contingent food and animal feed stored 4. Construction of safe, clean and women friendly sanitation and deep tube wells to address health	1. Resilient housing 2. animal shelters with tin-built roofs 3. Others (please specify):	1. Shift all transferable assets to a safe region before erosion. 2. Stay aware of the updates of tidal flow. 3. Cash savings for disaster use 4. Others, please specify	1. Resili ent housin g 2. animal shelte rs with tinbuilt roofs 3. contin gent food and animal	1. Resilie nt housin g 2. animal shelter s with tin-built roofs 3. conting ent food and animal feed	1. Shift all transf erable assets to a safe region before erosio n. 2. During the construction of the	

	concern as		feed	stored	house	
	well as safe		stored	4.		
	water in times		4.	Constr	check	
	of flood.		Constr	uction	the	
	5. others		uction	of safe,	quality	
	(please		of	clean	of soil	
	specify):		safe,	and	3.	
	эрсспу).		clean	women	Constr	
			and	friendly	uction	
			wome	sanitati	of	
				on and		
			n friendl		strong	
				deep	house	
			y	tube	S.	
			sanitat	wells to	4.	
			ion	addres	Other	
			and	S	S,	
			deep	health	please	
			tube	concer		
			wells	n as		
			to	well as		
			addre	safe		
			SS	water		
			health	in		
			conce	times		
			rn as	of flood		
			well	5.		
			as	others		
			safe	(please		
			water	specify		
			in	):		
			times			
			of			
			flood			
			5.			
			others			
			(pleas			
			e			
			specif			
			y):			
<u> </u>	1		<i>3)</i> ·			

3.9.17 If you have not explored any options yet,	I am not aware of the measures	01
please indicate the reason:	I don't have financial capacity to adopt any mitigation	02
	measure	
	My family does not want to invest in housing to mitigate disaster	03
	other reasons (please specify):	

3.9.18 Do you think your asset loss has	Yes	1
decreased in the last disaster compared to the		
one prior to that? (Enumerator: Please check from		
the last section and compare asset loss and verify	No	2
with the response)		_
3.9.19 If no, please mention what preventive	Relocate assets before disaster	01
measures you are planning to undertake for future	Opt for disaster resilient variety of crops	02
disasters	Opt for alternative livelihood	03
(DO NOT read out options- match the closest	Strictly following EW and take measures accordingly to	04
answers)	get secure place for evacuation	
	Learn from awareness and take preventive measures	05

	Sell Assets before disaster to minimize loss	06	
	Follow early warning and do whatever the community	07	
	people do		
	Enhance skill and capacity to be engaged with family	80	
	and local level disaster preparedness process		
	Migrate to other areas	09	
	Others, please specify:		
3.9.20 If yes, what are the interventions that you took that helped, according to you, to decrease	Followed early warning strictly and moved assets to safe location	01	
the loss of assets:	Sold some productive assets before the season and bought back later	02	
	Opt for disaster resilient variety of crops		
	Opt for alternative livelihood		
	Participated in disaster awareness training programs		
	from NGOs and took necessary steps		
	participated in community managed disaster rick		
	reduction (CMDRR) activities and took necessary steps		
	Learned from govt. trainings on disaster management	07	
	and took measures		
	constructed disaster resilient housing for us	80	
	Constructed disaster resilient animal sheds	09	
	used drought/flood tolerant varieties to limit loos due to drought/flood.	10	
	Others, please specify:		

3.9.21 Have you lost any family member in the disaster?  Yes						1	
	•			No	1	2	
3.9.21.1 Last disast	ter			Yes	3	1	
				No	)	2	
3.9.21.2 Disaster be	efore the last disaster/	Second	last disaster	Yes	3	1	
				No	1	2	
	3.9.22 If yes, ple	ase mer	ntion the relation and	l number.			
a. Last disaster	Male		Female		С	hild	
b. Disaster before	Male		Female		С	hild	
the last							
disaster/Second							
last disaster							
3.9.23	Mention if the lost mer	mber wa	s a contributor towar	d securing	j liveliho	od?	
a. Last disaster			Yes				1
			No				2
b. Disaster before	Yes						1
the last disaster			No				2
3.9.24 If yes,	a. My Husband have	taken u	o the role				1
please mention	b. My son has taken	up the ro	ole				2
how you are	c. I have taken up the	e role					3
coping with it:	d. We lost the livelihous	ood					4
	e. Others, please spe	ecify					5
3.9.25 What was	a. Repair House	-					1
the first thing you	b. Repair Sanitation						2
started	c. Repair Tube well						3
rehabilitating after	d. Rebuilt Animal Sho	elter					4
the disaster	e. Bought livestock						5
	f. Bought/taken lease	of land					6
	g. Others, please specify				7		
3.9.26 How did	6 How did a. From my savings					1	
you get financing b. I availed loan from micro finance organization						2	

for rehabilitation?	c. I availed loan from money lender	3
	d. I availed loan from relative	
	e. I received donation from relative	
	f. I received rehabilitation support from NGO	
	g. I received rehabilitation support from Govt.	
	h. Others, please specify	

	3.10 Awareness on Disaster Resilience							
	a. In case of Drought:	b. In case of Flood:	c. In case of Cyclone:	d. In case of River Erosion	e. In case of River Erosion - Flood	f. In case of Cyclone - Flood:	g. In case of Landsc ape	H. Othe rs: Plea se speci fy
3.10.1 What are the resilien ce measur es that you are aware of, for each of the disaste rs?	1. income diversifica tion 2. use of flood tolerant varieties for crops 3. Ensuring timely vaccinatio n and dewormin g of livestock 4. raised housing for livestock 5. Storing food and animal feed for crisis 6. Knowledg e, awarenes s on and access to early warning 7. cash savings for disaster 8. Ensured access to safe drinking water 9.	preventive measures 6. Ensured access to safe drinking water	1. income diversificat ion 2. Understan ding and knowledge on warning signs 3. Identified location of cyclone shelter 4. Resilient housing and animal shelters 5. Cash savings 6. Others, please specify	1. Stay aware of the tidal flow 2. Shift all transfer able assets and livestock to a safe zone before erosion	1. income diversifica tion 2. use of flood tolerant varieties for crops 3. Ensuring timely vaccinatio n and dewormin g of livestock 4. raised housing for livestock 5. Storing food and animal feed for crisis 6. Knowledg e, awarenes s on and access to early warning 7. cash savings for disaster 8. Ensured access to safe drinking water 9. Have	1. income diversifica tion 2. Knowledg e of signs of warning and understan ding 3. Identified location of cyclone shelter 4. Resilient housing and animal shelters 5. Cash savings 6. use of flood tolerant varieties for crops 7. Ensuring timely vaccinatio n and dewormin g of livestock 8. raised housing for livestock 9. cash savings for disaster 10.	aware of the area 2. Be aware of the weather 3. Be aware of rain levels 4. Be aware of soil quality 5. Be aware of the destruct ion of forests	

Others,		to be	Knowledg	
please		aware of	e,	
specify:		the tide	awarenes	
Speeny.		flow.	s, and	
		10. Have	initial	
		to make	warning	
			opportuniti	
		sure all transferab		
			es	
		le	11. cash	
		resources	savings	
		and	for	
		animals	disaster	
		are taken	12.	
		to a safe	Ensured	
		place	access to	
		before the	safe	
		Prior of a	drinking	
		disaster	water	
		11.	13.	
		Others,	Others,	
		please	please	
		specify:	specify:	
		. ,	. ,	

3.10.2 Did you consider		Yes	1		
experience or heard their	voice during selection of	No	2		
resilience measures					
3.10.3 Have you ever received any community-					
based training on disaster management?					
3.10.4 Has any of your fan	nily member received any	Yes	1		
community-based training of	on disaster management?	No	2		
3.10.5 Do you know wom	en in your area received	Yes	1		
training on disaster manage	ement	No	2		
		Don't know	3		
3.10.6 Do you think		Yes	1		
women received training		No	2		
in disaster management					
is helpful?					
3.10.7 If yes then what is	It's saves more women fro	m death	01		
the added value?	It's supports women to	take proper and safe care for her	02		
	household assests				
	It has enhanced her confid	lence to take leadership role	03		
	It has enhanced her skill	and capacity as agent of change to	04		
	reduce risk to disaster				
	Others, please specify:				
3.10.8 If no, then what is	It's not her role		1		
the reason do you think	It's not secured for her		2		
	Women are not capable		3		
	Family and society doesn't allow or support her to do this				
Women's has lack of confidence					
	Others, please specify:				

## SECTION 4: ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RESPONDENT

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC CONDITION C	Id monthly Income and Savings	
	Yes	1
4.1.1 Do you have any income source?	No	2
4.1.2 If no what do you do far living?		1
4.1.2 If no, what do you do for living?	Unemployed Housewife	2
442 If was What are ways made		
4.1.3 If yes, What are your main	Peasant ( own land)	1
occupations? (If multiple please tick on	Sharecropper peasant	2
each one) (For women professionals	Peasant (own land and sharecropper)	3
only)	Livestock rearing	4
	Day labour ( agriculture)	5
	Day Labour ( other sector)	6
	Fisherman	7
	Housekeeper	8
	Skilled Labour	9
	Business person ( Small)	10
	Businees ( Medium)	11
	Tailor	12
	Rickshow puller/van puller/boatman	13
	Bus/motor bike / auto/ three wheeler/helper	14
	School teacher	15
	Forest dependent people	16
	Potter	17
	Manufacturer of toys	18
	Seed seller.	19
	Electronics (Mobile) Maker	20
	Cottage industry	21
	Student tutor	22
		23
	Begger   Service	24
	Others, please specify:	24
4.1.4 Do you earn some cash on	Yes	1
average per day?	No	1
		2
4.1.5 If yes, how much do you earn on	Bellow 250 BDT	1
average per day?	250-500 BTD	2
440.5	Above 500 BDT	3
4.1.6 Does your occupation assist in	Yes	1
dealing with disaster?	No	2
4.1.7 If yes, then how?		
4.1.8 What is the main source of	Common Occupation	
income of your household?	Peasant ( own land)	1
	Sharecropper peasant	2
	Peasant (own land and sharecropper)	3
	Livestock rearing	4
	Day labour ( agriculture)	5
	Day Labour ( other sector)	6
	Fisherman	7
	Housekeeper	8
	Skilled Labour	9
	Business person ( Small)	10
	Businees ( Medium)	11
	Tailor	12
	Rickshow puller/van puller/boatman	13
	Bus/motor bike / auto/ three wheeler/helper	14
	School teacher	15
	Forest dependent people	16
	1	1 .0

	Potter		17	
	Begger		18	
	Others, please specify:		19	
	Obsolete profession		10	
	Seed seller.		20	
	School teacher		21	
	Manufacturer of toys		22	
	Electronics (Mobile) Maker			
	Student tutor			
	Service			
	Others, please specify:			
4.1.9 Please indicate who is the main	I am the main income earner of the fam	ilv	01	
income earner in your household	My Spouce			
,	My Son			
	My Daughter			
	Father-in-law			
	Mother-in law			
	Others (please specify)		•	
4.1.10 Does he/she lives with you?	Yes		1	
	No		2	
4.1.11 If no, where does he/she live?	Other areas within the country, please	Abroad,	please	
	name the location:	name the co	untry:	
4.1.12 How much of his/her income	Enumerator: please note the amour	t of monoy		
contribute per month in the household?	comes for household expenditure from			
Continuate per month in the nousehold:	source of income	i tile primary		
4.1.13 What is average monthly income	Below 10000 BDT		1	
of your Household?	11000 – 15000 BDT		2	
or your rioussition.			3	
	16000 – 20000 BDT 21000 – 25000 BDT		4	
	26000 – 25000 BDT		5	
	31000 – 35000 BDT			
			6	
	36000 – 40000 BDT above 40000 BDT		7	
	above 40000 DDT		8	

4.1.14 Does the household income remains stable throughout the year?		Yes			1		
		No		2			
4.1.15 Does your household able to save money		Yes		1			
on monthly basis?		No		2			
4.1.16 How many sources of income do you have?							
4.1.17 Indicate sources of income as primary source to be 1, secondary source to be 2 and 3,4,5 will be the other sources respectively by amount of income (higher to lower from each source)	1	2	3	4	5		
Peasant ( own land)	1	2	3	4	5		
Sharecropper peasant	1	2	3	4	5		
Peasant (own land and sharecropper)	1	2	3	4	5		
Livestock rearing	1	2	3	4	5		
Day labour ( agriculture)	1	2	3	4	5		
Day Labour ( other sector)	1	2	3	4	5		
Fisherman	1	2	3	4	5		
Housekeeper	1	2	3	4	5		
Skilled Labour	1	2	3	4	5		
Business person ( Small)	1	2	3	4	5		
Businees ( Medium)	1	2	3	4	5		
Tailor	1	2	3	4	5		

Rickshaw puller/van puller/boatman	1	2	3	4	5
Bus/motor bike / auto/ three wheeler/helper	1	2	3	4	5
School teacher	1	2	3	4	5
Forest dependent people	1	2	3	4	5
Potter	1	2	3	4	5
Manufacturer of toys	1	2	3	4	5
Seed seller	1	2	3	4	5
Electronics (Mobile) Maker	1	2	3	4	5
Cottage industry	1	2	3	4	5
Student tutor	1	2	3	4	5
Beggar		2	3	4	5
Service		2	3	4	5
Others, please specify:					

4.1.18 Who in household is asswith each of the of income (Enumblease write the of income identified from the section)	sociated sources merator: sources below,	Myself	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Others (mention in specific)
Income 1	source	1	2	3	4	5
Income 2	source	1	2	3	4	5
Income 3	source	1	2	3	4	5
Income 4	source	1	2	3	4	5
Income 5	source	1	2	3	4	5

4.1.19 If any disaster occurs, in how many months will it take to return to your previous work?	Within 6 month	More than 6 month	There was no damage
Primary income source 1	1	2	3
Secondary source of income	1	2	3
Income source 3	1	2	3
Income source 4	1	2	3
Income source 5	1	2	3

## 4.1.20 Please write the annual income from each source

Enumerator: please calculate the income from each of the sources by considering the following:

- how much production per cycle
  how many cycle of production
  Sales price per unit

- annual sales volume
- Costs of production

Please record the calculation here:

Primary income source 1	
Secondary source of income	

Income source 3	
Income source 4	
Income source 5	

Nave chosen each of these sources of income   Source	[	T = .	T	т.	Т.	Г
Source	4.1.21 Explain why your family	Primary	Secondary		Income	Income
1   1						
01. My family has the skills for this   01	sources of income?			3		5
02. This is a secured source of income in our context	01. My family has the skills for this			01	01	01
Income in our context   03	02. This is a secured source of					
0.3						-
earn   and   reduce   risk   and   vulnerability to different disaster   04   04   04   04   04   04   04   0		03	03	03	03	03
04. This enables women's participation and decision making in resilience building activities         04         06         00         00         07         07         07         07         07						
04. This enables women's participation and decision making in resilience building activities         04         06         00         00         07         07         07         07         07						
10		04	04	04	04	04
1	participation and decision making					
and mobility to respond to different hazard scenario						
hazard scenario		05	05	05	05	05
hazard scenario	and mobility to respond to different					
07. This is less vulnerable to natural disaster         07         08 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>						
Natural disaster   08.	06. This is climate adaptive	06	06	06	06	06
08. I feel comfortable with this livelihood         08	07. This is less vulnerable to	07	07	07	07	07
Itivelihood   O9. Ithink this is more profitable   O9   O9   O9   O9   O9   O9   O9   O	natural disaster					
09. I think this is more profitable         09         09         09         09         09           Any other reason (please specify):         4.1.22 Did you receive any vocational/technical training vocational/technical training did you receive?         Yes         1           4.1.23 If yes, What kind of vocational/technical training did you receive?         Cottage industry         01           4.1.24 Was there any change of your occupation after disaster?         05         Preparation of dry fish         06           Preparing Snacks (e.g. Chips)         07         Others (please specify)         07           4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?         Lack of raw materials after disaster         01           Lack of raw materials after disaster         01           Decrease in market demand after disaster         02           Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market         04           Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market         05           Others (please specify)         05           4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?         Common Occupation           Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land)	08. I feel comfortable with this	08	08	08	08	08
Any other reason (please specify):   4.1.22						
4.1.22 Did you receive avocational/technical training?         No         2           4.1.23 If yes, What kind vocational/technical training you receive?         did you'receive?         Cottage industry         01           you receive?         1 Trailor         03           Electronics repair         04         04           Pickles         05         06           Preparing Snacks (e.g. Chips)         07           Others (please specify)         07           4.1.24 Was there any change of your occupation after disaster?         Yes         1           4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?         Decreased space due to disaster         01           Decrease in market demand after disaster         01           Decrease in market demand after disaster         04           Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market         05           Others (please specify)         05           4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?         Common Occupation           Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land and sharecropper)         3           Livestock rearing         4      <		09	09	09	09	09
Vocational/technical training						
4.1.23   If yes, What kind of vocational/technical training you receive?			`	⁄es		
vocational/technical you receive?         training did you receive?         poultry         02           Tailor         03         Electronics repair         04           Pickles         05         Preparation of dry fish         06           Preparing Snacks (e.g. Chips)         07         07           Others (please specify)         Ves         1           4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?         Lack of raw materials after disaster         01           Decreased space due to disaster         02         Lack of additional funds         03           Decrease in market demand after disaster         04         Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market         05           Others (please specify)         Others (please specify)         05           4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?         Common Occupation         05           Peasant (own land)         1         Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land)         1         Sharecropper)         3           Livestock rearing         4         Day Labour (other sector)         5           Day Labour (other sector)         6         7           Fisherman         7         7           Housekeeper         8           S				No		2
Tailor		Cottage ind				
Electronics repair		poultry	02			
Pickles	you receive?	Tailor				03
Preparation of dry fish		Electronics	repair			04
Preparing Snacks (e.g. Chips)		Pickles				05
A1.24 Was there any change of your occupation after disaster?  4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?  Lack of raw materials after disaster  Decreased space due to disaster  Lack of additional funds  Decrease in market demand after disaster  Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market  Others (please specify)  4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  A1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  Peasant (own land)  Sharecropper peasant  Peasant (own land and sharecropper)  Livestock rearing  Day labour (agriculture)  Day Labour (other sector)  Fisherman  Thousekeeper  Skilled Labour		Preparation	of dry fish			06
Others (please specify)  4.1.24 Was there any change of your occupation after disaster?  4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?  Lack of raw materials after disaster  Decreased space due to disaster  Lack of additional funds  Decrease in market demand after disaster  Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market  Others (please specify)  4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  A.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  Peasant (own land)  Sharecropper peasant  Peasant (own land and sharecropper)  Livestock rearing  Day labour (agriculture)  Day Labour (other sector)  Fisherman  Housekeeper  Skilled Labour		Preparing S	Snacks (e.g. (	Chips)		07
your occupation after disaster?  4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?  Lack of raw materials after disaster  Decreased space due to disaster  Lack of additional funds  Decrease in market demand after disaster  Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market  Others (please specify)  4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  Peasant (own land)  Sharecropper peasant  Peasant (own land and sharecropper)  Livestock rearing  Day labour (agriculture)  Day Labour (other sector)  Fisherman  Housekeeper  Skilled Labour				. ,		
your occupation after disaster?  4.1.25 If yes, What was your previous occupation?  Lack of raw materials after disaster  Decreased space due to disaster  Lack of additional funds  Decrease in market demand after disaster  Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market  Others (please specify)  4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  Peasant (own land)  Sharecropper peasant  Peasant (own land and sharecropper)  Livestock rearing  Day labour (agriculture)  Day Labour (other sector)  Fisherman  Housekeeper  Skilled Labour	4.1.24 Was there any change of	,,		res .		1
Decreased space due to disaster	,					2
Lack of additional funds   Decrease in market demand after disaster   O4		Lack of raw	materials af	ter disaster		01
Decrease in market demand after disaster  Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market  Others (please specify)  4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  Peasant (own land)  Sharecropper peasant  Peasant (own land and sharecropper)  Livestock rearing  Day Labour (agriculture)  Day Labour (other sector)  Fisherman  7  Housekeeper  Skilled Labour	previous occupation?	Decreased	02			
Lack of necessary transportation and general communication in the market Others (please specify)  4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?  Peasant (own land) Sharecropper peasant Peasant (own land and sharecropper) 3 Livestock rearing Day labour (agriculture) Day Labour (other sector) Fisherman Fisherman Foundary Housekeeper Fishelman Fishe		Lack of add	03			
Communication in the market		Decrease in	04			
Communication in the market		Lack of n	05			
4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?         Common Occupation           Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land and sharecropper)         3           Livestock rearing         4           Day labour (agriculture)         5           Day Labour (other sector)         6           Fisherman         7           Housekeeper         8           Skilled Labour         9						
4.1.26 If yes, What is your occupation now?         Common Occupation           Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land and sharecropper)         3           Livestock rearing         4           Day labour (agriculture)         5           Day Labour (other sector)         6           Fisherman         7           Housekeeper         8           Skilled Labour         9						
occupation now?         Peasant (own land)         1           Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land and sharecropper)         3           Livestock rearing         4           Day labour (agriculture)         5           Day Labour (other sector)         6           Fisherman         7           Housekeeper         8           Skilled Labour         9	4.1.26 If yes, What is your	,,		mmon Occi	upation	
Sharecropper peasant         2           Peasant (own land and sharecropper)         3           Livestock rearing         4           Day labour ( agriculture)         5           Day Labour ( other sector)         6           Fisherman         7           Housekeeper         8           Skilled Labour         9		Peasant ( o	1			
Peasant (own land and sharecropper)  Livestock rearing  Day labour ( agriculture)  Day Labour ( other sector)  Fisherman  Thousekeeper  Skilled Labour	·		2			
Livestock rearing 4 Day labour ( agriculture) 5 Day Labour ( other sector) 6 Fisherman 7 Housekeeper 8 Skilled Labour 9						
Day labour ( agriculture) 5 Day Labour ( other sector) 6 Fisherman 7 Housekeeper 8 Skilled Labour 9						
Day Labour ( other sector)         6           Fisherman         7           Housekeeper         8           Skilled Labour         9			5			
Fisherman 7 Housekeeper 8 Skilled Labour 9						
Housekeeper 8 Skilled Labour 9			,	,		
Skilled Labour 9			er			
				l)		10

	Business ( Medium)	11				
	Tailor	12				
		13				
	Rickshaw puller/van puller/boatman					
	Bus/motor bike / auto/ three wheeler/helper	14				
	Cottage industry	15				
	Forest dependent people	16				
	Potter	17				
	Beggar	18				
	Others (please specify)					
	Obsolete profession					
	Seed seller	20				
	School teacher	21				
	Manufacturer of toys	22				
	Electronics (Mobile) Maker	23				
	Student tutor	24				
	Service	25				
	Others (please specify)					
4.1.27 If you haven't taken disaster	Common Occupation					
resilient livelihood, then what	Fisher	01				
livelihood (disaster resilient) you	Day labour	02				
are willing to take?	Agricultural work (tackling crop)	03				
	Sell dairy product	04				
	Animal husbandry	05				
	Potter / pottery	06				
	Handicraft / Cottage industries	07				
	Business person (Small)	08				
	Boatman	09				
	Businees ( Medium)	10				
	Others (please specify)					
	Obsolete profession	<u> </u>				
	Electronics/ Mobile repair	11				
	Hotel Business	12				
	Manufacturer of toys	13				
	Seed seller	14				
	Beauty parler	15				
	Tailor	16				
	School teacher	17				
	Student tutor	18				
	Have to go to different area for work.	19				
		13				
	Others (please specify)	I				

Section 5: Parental institutional conditions

5.1 Opportunity to make decisions								
5.1.1 Can you take part in the decision-making			Yes			1		
process of your family?			1	No			2	
5.1.2 Please indicate the who	Me	Му	Husband/	My	My	Му	Others	
takes the decisions for the		spouse	wife both	son	daughter	father-	(please	
activities below:						in-law	specify)	
01. Regular family decisions	1	2	3	4	5	6		
such as cooking, grocery,								
shopping etc.								
02. Purchase/sale of family	1	2	3	4	5	6		
wealth								
03. Purchase/sale of furniture	1	2	3	4	5	6		
04. Building / rebuilding /	1	2	3	4	5	6		
repair of houses								

05. Maintenance of tube wells / sanitation facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	
06. Education for children	1	2	3	4	5	6	
07. Marriage for the child	1	2	3	4	5	6	
08. Regarding participation in any social / community activity or not.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
09. Investment decisions (investment / trade in productive assets like land, livestock, farms)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
10. Decision to transfer the situation (such as during natural disasters) in crisis	1	2	3	4	5	6	
11. Savings decision	1	2	3	4	5	6	
12. Decision to take loans	1	2	3	4	5	6	

Interviewer: Identify the decision makers of the family head from the upper section and here at the time of the interview:

5.1.3 Do you take part in the decision-making	Yes	1	
process of your area?	No	2	
5.2 Ec	qual power		
5.2.1 Is there a scope for use of financial resources as husband/wife/ other family	Yes, there are equal opportunitie	es 1	
members?	I have some scope	2	
	No	3	
5.2.2 Do you have the same chance of training as your spouse /other family members?	Yes, there are equal opportunitie	es 1	
as your opouss remortaning members.	I have some scope	2	
	No	3	
5.2.3 Do you have the same opportunities for information and communication technology as	Yes, there are equal opportunitie	es 1	
your spouse / family member?	I have some scope		
	No	3	
5.2.4 Do you have the same opportunity for leadership opportunities like your husband /	Yes, there are equal opportunities		
wife / other family members?	I have some scope		
	No		
5.3 Disaster M	Management Plan:		
5.3.1Do you know that there are disaster	Yes	1	
management committees in your community?	No	2	
	Don't know	3	
5.3.3 Do you know that there is a government	Yes	1	
disaster plan at your union level?	No -	2	
	Don't know	3	
5.3.4 Do you know that there is an official	Yes	1 2	
disaster plan at your village level?	No Don't know		
	<u>Don t know</u>	3	
5.3.5 Do you participate in the disaster	Yes	1	
management committee at the local level?	No	2	

5.3.6 If yes, did you lead in it?	Yes	1
	No	2
5.3.7 Do you know that women are	Yes	1
participating in decision-making and leadership	No	2
role in the local disaster management committee?	Don't know	3
5.3.8 What kind of decisions and leadership are women playing in disaster management committee?	Specifically identify the risks and vulnerabilities of women's position and status	1
	Identify the power of women to address the risks of various disasters	2
	Identify the specific needs of women in different disasters	3
	Female friendly first warning messages and process identification	4
	Participation in search and rescue teams	5
	Participation in local disaster planning process and women are giving importance to the issue	6
	Not applicable	7

5.4 External humanitarian aid								
5.4.1 Did you		Yes		1				
receive any human support during disaster and disaster?		No				2		
5.4.2 If yes, from where did you receive human support? (multiple answer)	a.Flood	b.Drought	c. Cyclone	d. River Erosion	e. River Erosion - Flood	f. Cyclone- Flood	g. Landslide	h.Other
Union council	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Local NGO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Temporary NGO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Local leaders	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Women's organization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Others (please specify)								
5.4.3 What kind of humanitarian assistance did you get after the disaster? (multiple answer)	a.Flood	b.Drought	c. Cyclone	d. River Erosion	e. River Erosion - Flood	f. Cyclone- Flood	g. Landslide	h.Other
Food (dry foods, cooked meals)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Medicines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
First aid	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Water filters / washing (water, sanitation,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
tubewell,								
hygiene								
products) Clothes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Cash money	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(cash for work)	ı	2	5	†	3	0	,	
Home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
decoration								
Books, cash to	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
be regular in								
school		_						
Cattle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Agricultural seeds, fertilizer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Skills training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rehabilitation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Others (please								
specify)								
5.4.4 Who was	Women i	in your family	/		1 1	Male in your	family	2
directly								
benefactor to								
get this help?								

Thank you so much for helping me with this full-time interview

# Annex 8: Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

# Baseline Study for the Sub-Project to be implemented by MoWCA and UN Women under National Resilience Programme (NRP)

# Study Conducted by: Innovision Consulting Private Limited Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

For: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Disaster Management Committee, Cyclone Preparedness Program & Flood Preparedness Program

#### Information of the Informant

Please Mention your name, designation and department			
Name			
Designation			
name of Agency			
/Department/Division/Ministry			
Office Address			
Phone Number			
Email			
Sex	Male	Female	
Output Indicator: Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction			

Output Indicator: Number of policy instruments addressing gender equality aspects of disaster risk reduction				
Questions for Quan	titative Information	Questions for Qualitative Information		
1.1 Are you aware of any strategy/policy/manual on DRR/CCA that you/your department/your organization follow?		1.1.1 Please name those. When are those policies/manuals last updated? Please use Table 1.1 format attached to record this information.		
Yes	No			
1.2 Do you know if those policies have addressed the gender responsiveness aspect?		1.1.2 Which of them are gender responsive? Please list the names.		
Yes	No			
What are gender responsi aspects that the pol considers				
1.3 Is it a mandate for your department/ministry to implement policies and actions that are gender responsive?				
Yes	No			

If answer is NO, what are challenges to inherit gender responsive policy	dd options for answer	
1.4 Are you aware of any	activities your agency	1.1.3 If you are aware, what are the activities that
undertakes to address disa		your agency undertakes to address Disaster risks and
	ster risk and climate	
change adversity?		climate change adversity?
		(Interviewer: please record the activities and mark
		below as the informant mention. DO NOT Read out the
		options. Please record additional responses as well)
		a. Build Awareness in the community
		b. Capacity Building of the Community Volunteers
		c. disaster risk reduction preparedness measures
		· ·
		d. Emergency Response
		e. risk mitigation measures
		f. Livelihood Development
		g. Forestation
		h Social Safety net programmes
		i. Promote Climate adaptive Agriculture
		j. Others, please specify (please record other activities
		mentioned by the informant)
Yes	No	, and the same of
163	110	
		1.1.4 Why do you think it is important to implement
		gender responsive policies and actions for DRR/CCA?
1.4 Does your agency have an	annual action plan?	1.1.5 If your agency has an annual plan, when was that updated last?
Yes	No	
Does your agency's action		
plan address gender specific		
activities?		
Does your agency's gender		
action point have sufficient		
budget?		
		116 If was places name the sources of
1.5 Does your agency have	<del>_</del>	1.1.6 If yes, please name the sources of
bank/research portal/gover		data/information of your agency.
gender responsive DRR/CCA to	update knowledge and	
information?		
Yes	No	
1.6 Have you been involved in	any of the exercise for	1.1.7 Please name the gender responsive
gender responsive DRR/CCA		policies/strategies that have been developed with
development in local/national		your participation.
,,	,	,
V	l NI -	
Yes	No	

1.7 Did you have any significant contribution in		1.1.8 Please discuss your specific contribution in
developing gender re policy/Strategy for your agency	sponsive DRR/CCA	gender responsive DRR/CCA policy/strategy development from your organization.
Yes	No	development from your organization.
res	NO	
1.8 Do you on behalf of you	ir agency represent in	1.1.9 Please name the platforms/forums where you
	/national/international	represent in local/national/international level on
level?		behalf of your agency.
Yes	No	
1.9 Do you promote gender re	snonsive risk reduction	1.1.10 Why or why not?
in those forums?	sponsive risk reduction	1.1.10 Why of why not.
Yes	No	
1.10 If yes, how effective has t	ha attampt to promoto	
gender responsive risk reduction		
B		
1.11.1 Has it changed the comm	nunities' perception on	1.11.1 How has it changed the communities'
DRR and GRR?		perception on DRR and GRR?
Yes	No	
1.12 Have your agency received	d an award/recognition	1.1.11 Please mention if your agency has received
for promoting and implementing gender responsive		any award/recognition for implementing gender
policies/strategies/project?		responsive policies/strategies/project.

Output Indicator: No. of government officials and public representatives received trainin equality aspects in DRR-CCA				g on integrating gender
Questions for Quantit	ative Information	Quest	ions for Qualitative	Information
2.1 How long have you been working in this position?		2.1.1 Tell us your experience on working with disaster in Bangladesh. (Interviewer: Please record the disasters that the informant has experienced within his role, his responsibilities during those responses, what was his learning from his role. Feel free to ask follow-up questions to get answers. Record if there is anecdote s/he wants to share for qualitative narrative)		
2.2 Do you have any first-hand response experience in Disasters?		2.22 If yes, please you have responde		rs, year and district that
Yes	No	Disaster	Year	Districts where responded
2.3 How long have you l current field?	peen working in your			
2.4 Do you find women to be more vulnerable than men in disaster?		2.4.1 If yes, please mention your thoughts why women are more vulnerable than men in disasters?		
Yes	No			
2.5 In your opinion, how important is gender responsiveness? 1 for least and 5 for most important.		2.5.1 Please explaresponsiveness in		your rating, why gender ion is important.
2.6 Do you think women have equal status in family and community?		2.6.1 What is the g your colleagues/co	<b>-</b>	owards women in among
2.6.3 Do you find women and men have equal access to financial resources?		2.6.4 Do you find employment oppo		en have equal access to

265 D 6		2660
access to decision making	en and men have equal ??	2.6.6 Do you find women and men have equal access to assets like land or house?
	girls face gender-based	2.6.8 DO you find that gender-based violence increases during
violence in your area?		disaster events?
=	I factors that affect self-	2.6.10 If yes, what are those social factors?
reporting receipt of ear women in your communi	ly warning messages by ty?	
Yes	No	
Why or why not?		
	ultural factors that affect	2.6.11.b If yes, what are those social factors?
	early warning messages	
by women in your comm Yes	No	
165	NO	
Why or why not?		
2.6.12.a Are there any	economic factors that	2.6.12.b If yes, what are those social factors?
	ceipt of early warning	
messages by women in your Yes	our community?	
res	NO	
Why or why not?		
2.6.13 What number of	people in your area, out	2.6.14 What percentage of the self-reporting recipients are
of the population, who can self-report reception of early warning message?		women?
2.6.15 What is the percentage of people in your		2.6.16 What percentage of the self-reporting recipients are
area, out of the population, who can self-report reception of early warning message?		women?
2.6.17 What percentage	of women can self-report	
reception of early warning		
•	=	

2.7 Did you receive any training on DRR/CCA? Please name the training that you received along with date/year in table 1.2 in attached sheet.		2.7.1 Can you please mention some of the activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)? (Interviewer: Please mark the below steps if the informant mentions any of these, DO NOT read out the options below) Broad Areas:  1. Prevention 2. Preparedness 3. Mitigation 4. Transfer Detailed activities: a. Identification and measuring disaster risk b. Education and knowledge development c. Informing people about their risk (awareness raising) d. Incorporating DRM into national planning and investment e. Strengthening institutional and legislative arrangements f. Providing financial protection for people and businesses at risk (finance and contingency planning) g. Integrating DRR across multiple sectors, including health, environment, etc. h. Others, please specify (Interviewer: please record any other activities mentioned by the informant)
2.8 Are you familiar wit Responsive DRR"?	h the term "Gender	2.8.1 Please let us know where you get to learn about "Gender Responsive DRR"?
Yes	No	·
2.9 Do you remember training there were content DRR/CCA?		2.9.1 Please list down the names of training where (if any) gender responsive DRR/CCA were covered.
Yes	No	

2.10 Are you part of any forum/committee/research advocates Gender respons mention the name and descin table 1.3.	initiative that ive DRR/CCA? Please	2.10.1 According to you, how can we integrate gender responsiveness in DRR?  (Interviewer: Please mark the below steps if the informant mentions any of these, DO NOT read out the options below)  a. by understanding the different level of vulnerability of women and men in disasters  b. implementing inclusive policies for disaster risk reduction, including gender informed risk assessment, gender inclusive early warning, gender sensitive information management and education and training  c. designing awareness programs to reach most vulnerable women and men  d. promotes women's participation and leadership roles in community level DRR efforts  e. focus on prevention and response to gender-based violence in disaster-prone areas  f. focus on ensuring gender-responsive infrastructure, for example, maternal and reproductive health facilities and gender-based violence services  g. Others. Please specify (Interviewer, please note the other aspects mentioned by the informant)
		2.10.2 Do you use the term "Gender Responsive DRR" in your work? If yes, can you please tell us where the mentions of the term in your department are?  (Interviewer: Please mark the below responses if the informant mentions any of these, DO NOT read out the options)  a. policies (record name)  b. annual plan ()  c. multi-year strategy ()  d. others, please specify ()
2.11 Apart from training, gender responsive DRR from	-	2.11.1 Apart from training, from where did you acquire knowledge on gender responsive DRR practices? Please mention sources.
Yes	No	
2.12 According to your perception, does Gender responsive disaster risk reduction (GRR - Gender Responsive Resilience) is a well-known concept in Bangladesh?		2.12.1 Please explain your answer on the situation of GRR implementation in Bangladesh.
Yes	No	
2.13 Do you think Gender r reduction (GRR) is es vulnerability?  Yes	esponsive disaster risk ssential to reduce	2.13.1 Please explain why or why not Gender responsive disaster risk reduction (GRR) is essential to reduce vulnerability.

2.14 Do you think the disaster differs accor		2.14.1 Please explain your answer.
disaster?		
Yes	No	
2.15 How do you evaluate in each of the following of least involvement and 5 for Table 1.4	disaster defining 1 for	2.15.1 How do you see the role of women in the vulnerable communities in each stage of the DRR (please mention specific roles in prevention, preparedness, emergency response, rehabilitation). Please explain in Table 1.5
2.16 Do you think tailored for each of the disasters acquire expertise on disaste	can help women to	2.16.1 If yes, then please mention the areas for which tailored training programmes could be developed to increase resilience.  (Interviewer, please record the names of the training areas that the informant suggests)
Yes	No	
		2.16.2 What interventions or actions do you think are needed to establish gender responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation practices?
		2.17 What are the major disaster risks concerns in your district/upazilas?
		2.18 How do you assess disaster risks in your area?
		2.19 What are priorities for addressing natural hazrads
		to prevent them from becoming a disaster?

2.21.1 How have local communities respond to risk assessment and risk reduction planning?
2.21.2 How have local communities respond to recent disaster?
disaster?
2.21.3. Have you seen any change among communities in terms of their response to disaster?
2.21.4. Do you think local government is well prepared in case of disaster preparedness and disaster response?
2.22 Do you know if children learn about disaster preparedness at school?

# Baseline Study for the Sub-Project to be implemented by MoWCA and UN Women under National Resilience Programme (NRP)

# Study Conducted by: Innovision Consulting Private Limited Key Informant Interview Questionnaire For: Minitry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Women Affairs (DWA)

#### Information of the Informant

Please Mention your name, designation and department

Agency

Name

name

Designation

of

/Department/Division,	/Ministry			
Office Address				
Phone Number				
Email				
Sex		Male		Female
Output Indicator: Number	of policy inst	ruments addre	ssing gender equa	lity aspects of disaster risk reduction
Questions for Quan	titative Inforr	nation	Questio	ns for Qualitative Information
1.1 Are you aware of any strategy/policy/manual on DRR/CCA that you/your department/your organization follow?		•	name those. When are those is last updated? Please use Table 1.1 it to record this information.	
Yes	No			
1.2 Do you know if those policies have addressed the gender responsiveness aspect?		1.1.2 Which of list the names.	them are gender responsive? Please	
Yes	No			
What are gender respons				
aspects that the pol considers	icy			
1.3 Is it a mandate for yo	ur departmei	nt/ministry to		
implement policies and	actions that	are gender		
responsive?				
Yes	No			
If answer is NO, what are challenges to inherit gender responsive policy	Add option	s for answer		
1.4 Are you aware of a undertakes to address change adversity?	-	•	-	e aware, what are the activities that dertakes to address Disaster risks and adversity?

(Interviewer: please record the activities and mark

		below as the informant mention. DO NOT Read out the options. Please record additional responses as well)  a. Build Awareness in the community  b. Capacity Building of the Community Volunteers  c. disaster risk reduction preparedness measures  d. Emergency Response  e. risk mitigation measures  f. Livelihood Development  g. Forestation  h Social Safety net programmes  i. Promote Climate adaptive Agriculture  j. Others, please specify (please record other activities mentioned by the informant)
Yes	No	
		1.1.4 Why do you think it is important to implement gender responsive policies and actions for DRR/CCA?
1.4 Does your agency have an a	annual action plan?	1.1.5 If your agency has an annual plan, when was that updated last?
Yes	No	
Does your agency's action specific activities?	plan address gender	
Yes	No	
Does your agency's gender action point have sufficient budget?		
Yes	No	
1.5 Does your agency have access to any data bank/research portal/government database on gender responsive DRR/CCA to update knowledge and information?		1.1.6 If yes, please name the sources of data/information of your agency.
Yes	No	
1.6 Have you been involved in any of the exercise for gender responsive DRR/CCA related policy/strategy development in local/national/international level?		1.1.7 Please name the gender responsive policies/strategies that have been developed with your participation.
Yes	No	
1.7 Did you have any significant contribution in developing gender responsive DRR/CCA policy/Strategy for your agency?		1.1.8 Please discuss your specific contribution in gender responsive DRR/CCA policy/strategy development from your organization.

Yes No	10	
1.8 Do you on behalf of your agency represent in		1.1.9 Please name the platforms/forums where you
forums/platforms in local/national/international		represent in local/national/international level on
level?		behalf of your agency.
	i -	benan or your agency.
Yes	10	
1.9 Do you promote gender responsive risk reduction		1.1.10 Why or why not?
in those forums?		
Yes No	0	
1.10 Have your agency received an award/recognition		1.1.11 Please mention if your agency has received
policies/strategies/project?		responsive policies/strategies/project.
1.10 Have your agency received an award/recognition for promoting and implementing gender responsive policies/strategies/project?		1.1.11 Please mention if your agency has reany award/recognition for implementing responsive policies/strategies/project.

Output Indicator: No. of g		public representati  aspects in DRR-CC		g on integrating gender			
Questions for Quantit	ative Information	Questions for Qualitative Information					
2.1 How long have you position?	been working in this	2.1.1 Tell us your experience on working with disaster in Bangladesh. (Interviewer: Please record the disasters that the informan has experienced within his role, his responsibilities during those responses, what was his learning from his role. Feel free to ask follow-up questions to get answers. Record if there is anecdote s/he wants to share for qualitative narrative)					
2.2 Do you have any experience in Disasters?	first-hand response	2.22 If yes, please you have respond		rs, year and district that			
Yes	No	Disaster	Year	Districts where responded			
2.3 How long have you l current field?	peen working in your						
2.4 Do you find women t than men in disaster?	o be more vulnerable	2.4.1 If yes, please mention your thoughts why women are more vulnerable than men in disasters?					
Yes	No						
2.5 In your opinion, how responsiveness? 1 for le important.		-	lain according to y disaster risk reduct	our rating, why gender ion is important.			
2.6 Do you think women have equal status in family and community?		2.6.1 What is the your colleagues/c	_	owards women in among			
2.6.3 Do you find women access to financial resource	•	2.6.4 Do you fin employment oppo		n have equal access to			

2.6.5 Do you find women access to decision making?	and men have equal	2.6.6 Do you find women and men have equal access to assets like land or house?
2.6.7 Do women and gir violence in your area?	ls face gender-based	2.6.8 DO you find that gender-based violence increases during disaster events?
2.7 Did you receive any to Please name the training the with date/year in table 1.2 in the second se	nat you received along	2.7.1 Can you please mention some of the activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)? (Interviewer: Please mark the below steps if the informant mentions any of these, DO NOT read out the options below) Broad Areas:  1. Prevention 2. Preparedness 3. Mitigation 4. Transfer Detailed activities: a. Identification and measuring disaster risk b. Education and knowledge development c. Informing people about their risk (awareness raising) d. Incorporating DRM into national planning and investment e. Strengthening institutional and legislative arrangements f. Providing financial protection for people and businesses at risk (finance and contingency planning) g. Integrating DRR across multiple sectors, including health, environment, etc. h. Others, please specify (Interviewer: please record any other activities mentioned by the informant)
2.8 Are you familiar wit Responsive DRR"?	h the term "Gender	2.8.1 Please let us know where you get to learn about "Gender Responsive DRR"?
Yes	No	
2.9 Do you remember training there were content DRR/CCA?	· ·	2.9.1 Please list down the names of training where (if any) gender responsive DRR/CCA were covered.
Yes	No	

2.10 Are you part of any forum/committee/research advocates Gender responsemention the name and descin table 1.3.	initiative that sive DRR/CCA? Please	2.10.1 According to you, how can we integrate gender responsiveness in DRR?  (Interviewer: Please mark the below steps if the informant mentions any of these, DO NOT read out the options below)  a. by understanding the different level of vulnerability of women and men in disasters  b. implementing inclusive policies for disaster risk reduction, including gender informed risk assessment, gender inclusive early warning, gender sensitive information management and education and training  c. designing awareness programs to reach most vulnerable women and men  d. promotes women's participation and leadership roles in community level DRR efforts  e. focus on prevention and response to gender-based violence in disaster-prone areas  f. focus on ensuring gender-responsive infrastructure, for example, maternal and reproductive health facilities and gender-based violence services  g. Others. Please specify (Interviewer, please note the other aspects mentioned by the informant)
		2.10.2 Do you use the term "Gender Responsive DRR" in your work? If yes, can you please tell us where are the mentions of the term in your department?  (Interviewer: Please mark the below responses if the informant mentions any of these, DO NOT read out the options) a. policies (record name) b. annual plan () c. multi-year strategy () d. others, please specify ()
2.11 Apart from training, gender responsive DRR from		2.11.1 Apart from training, from where did you acquire knowledge on gender responsive DRR practices? Please mention sources.
Yes	No	
2.12 According to your pe responsive disaster risk red known concept in Banglade	luction (GRR) is a well-	2.12.1 Please explain your answer on the situation of GRR implementation in Bangladesh.
Yes	No	
2.13 Do you think Gender reduction (GRR) is evulnerability?	esponsive disaster risk ssential to reduce	2.13.1 Please explain why or why not Gender responsive disaster risk reduction (GRR) is essential to reduce vulnerability.
Yes	No	
2.14 Do you think the	role of women in	2.14.1 Please explain your answer.

disaster differs according to types of disaster?	
Yes No	
2.15 How do you evaluate women's involvement in each of the following disaster defining 1 for least involvement and 5 for highest involvement - Table 1.4	2.15.1 How do you see the role of women in the vulnerable communities in each stage of the DRR (please mention specific roles in prevention, preparedness, emergency response, rehabilitation). Please explain in Table 1.5
2.16 Do you think tailored training programmes for each of the disasters can help women to acquire expertise on disaster resilience?	2.16.1 If yes, then please mention the areas for which tailored training programmes could be developed to increase resilience.  (Interviewer, please record the names of the training areas that the informant suggests)
Yes No	
	2.16.2 What interventions or actions do you think are needed to establish gender responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation practices?
	2.17 What are the major disaster risks concerns in your district/upazilla?
	2.18 How do you assess disaster risks in your area?
	2.19 What are priorities for addressing natural hazrads to prevent them from becoming a disaster?
	2.21.1 How have local communities respond to risk assessment and risk reduction planning?

2.21.2 How have local communities respond to recent disaster?
2.21.3. Have you seen any change among communities in terms of their response to disaster?
2.21.4. Do you think local government is well prepared in case of disaster preparedness and disaster response?
2.22 Do you know if children learn about disaster preparedness at school?

## Annex 9: Respondent Lists

Member	Type of Respondent	Designation	Upazilla	District	Phone Number	Type of Actor	Name of the interviewer
Selim Khan	Key Informant	Project Implementation Officer (PIO)	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1700717024	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Saidul Islam	Key Informant	Mohila Bishoyok Kormokorta	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1720002865	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Rabeya Khatun	Key Informant	Disaster Management Committee, Leader	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1999394324	Government Officials	Raiyaan
MD.Miraz Hossain Khan	Key Informant	Project Implementation Officer (PIO)	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1700717022	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Sharmin Akter	Key Informant	Mohila Bishoyok Kormokorta	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1787167304	Government Officials	Raiyaan
S.K.A. Kader	Key Informant	Project Implementation Officer (PIO)	Dakop Upazila	Khulna		Government Officials	Raiyaan
Suraiya Siddika	Key Informant	Mohila Bishoyok Kormokorta	Dakop Upazila	Khulna	1711450148	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Md. Alamgir Khan	Key Informant	Asistant Director (C.P.P)	Dakop Upazila	Khulna	1718449748	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Shiek Abdur Rahman	Key Informant	Office Assistant to Mohila Bishoyok Kormokorta	Dakop Upazila	Khulna	1718868697	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Azahar Hossain	Key Informant	Union Parishad Member	Chokoria Upazila	Khulna	1819824497	Government Officials	Raiyaan
Gias Uddin Chowdhury	Key Informant	Union Parishad Chairman	Chokoria Upazila	Coxs Bazar	1819824497	Government Officials	Mohsin
Md. Jamal Uddin	Key Informant	Union Parishad Member	Teknaf Upazila	Coxs Bazar	1840028015	Government Officials	Mohsin
Hamidullah Miah	Key Informant	Social Service officer	Chokoria Upazila	Coxs Bazar	1710167251	Government Officials	Mohsin
Gias Uddin	Key Informant	Social Service officer	Teknaf Upazila	Coxs Bazar	1816060411	Government Officials	Mohsin

Harun Or Rashid	Key Informant	Deputy Assistant Engineer (PIO )		Coxs Bazar	1913387486	Government Officials	Mohsin
Haruii Of Rasiliu	Key illioillalit	Deputy Assistant Engineer (PIO )		Coxs	1915567460		IVIOIISIII
Al Mamun	Key Informant	Office assistant ( PIO )		Bazar	1716014141	Government Officials	Mohsin
Ai Walluli	Key illioillant	Office assistant (FIO)		Coxs	1710014141	Government	IVIOIISIII
Munir Chowdhury	Key Informant	Asst. Director ( CPP )		Bazar	1712533590	Officials	Mohsin
,	,			Coxs		Government	
Abdul Matin	Key Informant	Asst. Director ( CPP )		Bazar	1736089841	Officials	Mohsin
	•	, ,		Coxs		Government	
Habiba Jahan	Key Informant	Women Affairs officer		Bazar	1911606735	Officials	Mohsin
				Coxs		Government	
Md. Alamgir Kobir	Key Informant	Women Affairs officer		Bazar	1721106423	Officials	Mohsin
				Coxs		Government	
Asif Reza chowdhury	Key Informant	Upazila Engineer		Bazar	1816274534	Officials	Nabil
	_					Government	
Shahana Akhtar	Key Informant	District Women's Affair Officer	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1716274971	Officials	Nabil
						Government Officials	
Fijanur Rahman	Key Informant	Project Implementation Officer	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1714755833	Officials	Nabil
r garrar Nariman	ney informatic	r roject implementation officer	itang.am eaaa.	i turigi um	1711733033	Government	140011
Sokhina Khatun	Key Informant	Upazila Women's Affair Officer	Chilmari	Kurigram	1718801271	Officials	Nabil
Jokima Khatan	icy illioritane	Opaziia Women 37thaii Omeel	Cimilari	Kangram	1710001271	Government	IVabii
Mamunur Rashid	Key Informant	Sub Assistant Engineer	Islampur	Jamalpur	1723591263	Officials	Nabil
						Government	
Mehrunnesa Moni	Key Informant	Upazila Women's Affair Officer	Islampur	Jamalpur	1728067489	Officials	Nabil
						Government	
Nur Fatema	Key Informant	Upazila Women's Affair Officer	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	1724287538	Officials	Nabil
						Government	
Enamul Hasan	Key Informant	PIO	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	1719256550	Officials	Nabil
						Government	
Meer Ahmed Tariqul Omar	Key Informant	Project Director	-	Dhaka	1552409278	Officials	Nabil

	Type of						Type of	Name of the
Member	Respondent	Village	Union	Upazilla	District	Phone Number	Actor	interviewer

Rima	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	1782569294	Female Household Head	Nabil
Omisa Begom	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	1723581720	Female Household Head	Nabil
Mosammod Jolobhanu	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	-	Female Household Head	Nabil
Hasna	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	1780022617	Female Household Head	Nabil
Asma	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	1982560822	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Aklima	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	-	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Khushi Begum	FGD Participant	Borokhal	Chukaibari	Dewanganj	Jamalpur	01706293755 (Neighbours Number)	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Humaiyra Begum	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	-	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Morjina	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	-	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Amina	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1738008352	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Tosimon	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1790098014	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil

							Female Non-	
Asma Begum	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1728944223	Household Head	Nabil
Rupali Begum	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1712881619	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Hosnara Begum	FGD Participant	Boldipara	Jatrapur	Kurigram Sadar	Kurigram	1960948105	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Rina Begom	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	1954283870	Female Household Head	Nabil
Rohima	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	-	Female Household Head	Nabil
Hazera khatun	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	-	Female Household Head	Nabil
Lovely begum –	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	-	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Anisa	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	1910265963	Female Household Head	Nabil
Mosammod Akhi Begom	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	1996222658	Female Household Head	Nabil
Marium Begum	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	1990559685	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil
Hasna begom	FGD Participant	Mastarpara	Romna	Chilmari	Kurigram	-	Female Non- Household Head	Nabil

							Female Non-	
							Household	
Moly	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Chinadhuli	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1992536593	Head	Nabil
							Female	
							Non-	
Sajeda	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Chinadhuli	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1625013375	Household Head	Nabil
Sajeda	1 GD T articipant	1 03011111 Dallilla	Crimaunum	isiampui opaziia	Jamaipui	1023013373	Female	INADII
							Non-	
			Chinadhuli				Household	
Sukhjan	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1782881029	Head	Nabil
							Female	
							Non-	
			Chinadhuli	l		,	Household	
Abeda	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1622289094	Head	Nabil
							Female Non-	
			Chinadhuli				Household	
Sabina	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1761241167	Head	Nabil
Cabina	1 OB Tartioipant	1 COOMINI Damina	Official	loiampai opaziia	Garriaipai	1101211101	Female	Habii
							Non-	
			Chinadhuli				Household	
Anara	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1771550772	Head	Nabil
							Female	
							Non-	
D	500 D (; ; ,	D 1: D	Chinadhuli			400000000	Household	<b>N</b> 1 1 11
Rowshan Ara	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1826202269	Head	Nabil
			Chinadhuli				Household	
Bobita -	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1778733813	Head	Nabil
Bobita -	1 OD Tarticipant	1 03011111 Dallilla		isiampui opaziia	Jamaipui	1770733013		INADII
	500 D	5 5	Chinadhuli	l		4770440400	Household	
. Ayesha	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1753142409	Head	Nabil
			Chinadhuli				Household	
Morjina	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1776211600	Head	Nabil
			Chinadhuli				Household	
Aklima Akter	FGD Participant	Poschim Bamna	Union	Islampur Upazila	Jamalpur	1792010241	Head	Nabil
	1		Gavura	Shamnagar				
Rabeya Khatun	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Union	Upazila	Satkhira	1999394342		Rayaan
raboya matan	1 OD 1 articipant	ocha i trian	Official	Ι Οραζία	Jannina	1000007072	1	rtayaan

Halima Begum	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira		Household Head	Rayaan
Marium Begum	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira			Rayaan
Sahrin Khatun	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1978709816	Household Head	Rayaan
Tahura Khatun	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira			Rayaan
Marjina Begum	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1944891594	Household Head	Rayaan
Nasrin Khatun	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1981277274	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Shafia Begum	FGD Participant	Jelia Khali	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila	Satkhira	1935275715	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Saleha Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Gavura Union	Shamnagar Upazila		1732812374	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Rehana Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Kharaihat Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1918374887	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Rahima Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Kharaihat Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1990551145	Female Household Head	Rayaan
Monura Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Kharaihat Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1927604624	Female Household Head	Rayaan
Aleya Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Kharaihat Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1955869722	Female Household Head	Rayaan
Johura Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Kharaihat Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1998224617	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan

							Female Non-	
			Kharaihat				Household	
Momina Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1916016556	Head	Rayaan
							Female	
							Non-	
			Kharaihat				Household	
Wahida Begum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira	1770672740	Head	Rayaan
							Female	
			Kharaihat				Non- Household	
Anguara hagum	FGD Participant	Vrshila	Union	Kaliganj Upazila	Satkhira		Head	Dayoon
Anowara begum	rob Fanicipani	VISIIIA	Official	Kaliyarij Opazila	Saikilla		Female	Rayaan
							Non-	
		Kailashganj-	Kailashganj				Household	
Oshima Rai	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna	1928289154	Head	Rayaan
Johnna Har	1 05 Tartioipant	Barrop Tritaina	O I II O I I	Васоро орагна	randina	1020200101	Female	rayaan
							Non-	
		Kailashganj-	Kailashganj				Household	
Ripu Mondol	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna	1942099195	Head	Rayaan
							Female	
							Non-	
		Kailashganj-	Kailashganj				Household	_
Rotna Mondol	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna	1980339948	Head	Rayaan
							Female	
		Kailashganj-	Kailaahaani				Non-	
Supria Sarker	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Kailashganj Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna	1948156390	Household Head	Rayaan
Supria Sarker	FGD Farticipant	Бакор-Кпипа	Official	Dacope Opaziia	Kilulia	1940130390	Female	Nayaan
							Non-	
		Kailashganj-	Kailashganj				Household	
Malina Gain	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna		Head	Rayaan
	<b>'</b>	•		' '			Female	•
							Non-	
		Kailashganj-	Kailashganj				Household	
Dipali Sarker	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna		Head	Rayaan
							Female	
							Non-	
Amina - O-in	FOD Destining	Kailashganj-	Kailashganj	Deceme ! != ==!	IZh.::l:= =		Household	De
Anima Gain	FGD Participant	Dakop-Khulna	Union	Dacope Upazila	Khulna		Head	Rayaan
			Uttor Bedkasi				Female Non-	
Fatima Begum	FGD Participant	Katmar Chor	Union	Koyra Upazila	Khulna	1917671487	Household	Rayaan
ratima beguill	i GD Failicipalli	Natinal Chol	UTITOTI	Noyra Opazila	Millia	1311011401	11005611010	Nayaan

							Head	
Kulsum Khatun	FGD Participant	Katmar Chor	Uttor Bedkasi Union	Koyra Upazila	Khulna	1931052060	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Momtaj Begum	FGD Participant	Katmar Chor	Uttor Bedkasi Union	Koyra Upazila	Khulna	1921540407	Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Sabrina Khatun	FGD Participant	Katmar Chor	Uttor Bedkasi Union	Koyra Upazila	Khulna		Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Fulesa Begum	FGD Participant	Katmar Chor	Uttor Bedkasi Union	Koyra Upazila	Khulna		Female Non- Household Head	Rayaan
Mira Dey	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1828040948 (RQ )	Female Non- Household Head	Mohsin
Monisha Das	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1852482070	Female Non- Household Head	Mohsin
Shova Das	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1852182070 (RQ )	Household Head Female Household	Mohsin
Shipra Datta	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1828040948	Head Female Household	Mohsin
Pinku Das	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1828040948	Head Female Household	Mohsin
Bristy Das	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1872288785	Head Female Female	Mohsin
Gita dey	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1852182070	Non- Household Head	Mohsin

							Female Non- Household	
Shunil kanti Dey	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1840255799	Head	Mohsin
							Female	
						407000070F /DO	Non-	
Rika Dey	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1872288785 (RQ	Household Head	Mohsin
Nika Dey	1 GD Farticipant	Ottai Griuria	i aisiia itiiaii	Charona	COX-Dazai	)	Female	IVIOLISILI
							Non-	
							Household	
Milon Dey	FGD Participant	Uttar Ghunia	Faisha Khali	Chakoria	Cox-Bazar	1837272799	Head	Mohsin
							Female	
							Non- Household	
Khaleda Akter	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1883170515	Head	Mohsin
Krialeda Akter	1 OD 1 articipant	wora para	Tillia	reknai	OOX-Dazai	1003170313	Female	WOUGHT
							Non-	
							Household	
Jahanara Begum	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1845627201	Head	Mohsin
							Female	
							Non-	
Nurjahan Begum	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1640741746	Household Head	Mohsin
ivarjanan begain	1 OD 1 articipant	ινιστα ρατα	Tillia	reknai	OOX-Dazai	1040741740	Household	WOUGHT
							Head	
Roshida Begum	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1687220968	Female	Mohsin
							Household	
							Head	
Toiaba Begum	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1884033102	Female	Mohsin
							Household Head	
Sajeda Begum	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1821571040	Female	Mohsin
Cajoua Dogum	. CZ . Sittopant	para			Con Bazar	.521071010	Household	
							Head	
Mahmuda Morsheda	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1871698092	Female	Mohsin
							Household	
Dolower Hossein	ECD Participant	More perc	Hoile	Teknaf	Cov Bozor	1006577400	Head	Mohain
Delowar Hossain	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	текпат	Cox-Bazar	1826577498	Female Female	Mohsin
							Non-	
							Household	
Md. Ibrahim	FGD Participant	Mora para	Hnila	Teknaf	Cox-Bazar	1813692227	Head	Mohsin

## Annex 10: List of women's organization contacted

			Name of the		
SI.	District	Name of Women's Organization	Contact person	Phone number	Status of contact
1	Kurigram	Kurigram Dustho Mohila Unnoyon Somiti	Sobeda Begum	1910994867	Interviewed
2	Kurigram	Raniganj Dustho Mohila Unnoyon Songstha	Hasna Banu	1787938763	Interviewed
3	Kurigram	Kurigram Soptoborno Mohila Unnoyon Songstha		1719403339	Interviewed
	Kurigram	Chilmari Upazila Nari Forum	Marjoni Begum	1777168953	Wrong Number
4	Cox's Bazar	Konokhali Mohila Shomiti	Kamrunnahar Begum	01823288625	Phone number switched off
5	Cox's bazar	Kormonir Mohila Somiti	Shahana Begum	1815855743	Interviewed
6	Cox's bazar	Prochesta Mohila Somiti	Rowshon Ara	1814471226	Interviewed
7	Cox's bazar	Podmo Ful Nari Unnoyon Somiti	Jannatul Rokeya	1866744538	Interviewed
8	Jamalpur	Dapunia Punorbason kollayan songstha, LangolJora , Jamalpur	Jorina Khatun	1760375010	Interviewed
9	Jamalpur	Agrogami Dusto Mohila Unnoyon Songstha	Rashida Faruki	1911330257	Interviewed
10	Jamalpur	Binondre Para Ashar Alo Mohila Somiti	Momotaz Begum	1711582940	Interviewed
11	Jamalpur	Karupolli Mohila Songstha	Nazma Rashid	1725426714	Interviewed
12	Jamalpur	Dibaloy Mohila Somiti	Shirina Begum	1743419260	Interviewed
13	Jamalpur	Niloy mohila unnoyon somiti,Jamalpur	Monira Bagum	1716862793	Interviewed
14	Jamalpur	Socheton Mohila Kollaya Somit	Shahina Parvin	1782469757	Interviewed
			Shamima Begum		
15	Jamalpur	Prottasha Mohila Unnoyon Somiti	Ruma	1716001822	Interviewed
16	Jamalpur	Jononi Mohila Somiti	Parul Akter	1711054540	Interviewed
17	Jamalpur	Binimoy Mohila Somiti	Sajeda Khanam Lavly	1710857998	Interviewed

18	Jamalpur	Banaful Mohila Somiti	Rajia Khatun	1721496923	Interviewed
	·		F. kabir		
19	Jamalpur	Lady's Club Jamalpur	Mrs.Shamim Ara	1711030767	Interviewed
20	Jamalpur	Langol Jora Mohila Unnoyon Somiti	Shamsun Nahar	1719986895	Interviewed
21	Jamalpur	Chetona Mohila Songstha	Josna	1917855833	Interviewed
22	Jamalpur	Jhinai Bastohara Mohila Somiti	Fulmala	1725655763	Interviewed
23	Jamalpur	Samajik Mohila Unnoyon	Ferdousi	1736328665	Interviewed
24	Jamalpur	Jagroto Nari Somaj	Masuda Begum	1733522864	Interviewed
25	Jamalpur	Dukhini Mohila Somiti	Raseda Bewa	1735970635	Interviewed
26	Jamalpur	Anamika Kormojibi Mohila Songstha	Antora Akter	1999732726	Interviewed
27	Jamalpur	Sunipun Dusto Mohila Unoyon Songstha	Kamrun Nahar	1718649464	Interviewed
			Sharmin Akter		
28	Jamalpur	Paschim Fulbaria Mohila Unnoyon Songstha	salma	1716941901	Interviewed
			Monowara		
29	Jamalpur	Mohuya Nari Unnoyon Songstha	Begum	1717785336	Interviewed
30	Jamalpur	Shorifpur Mohila Union Shomiti	Jobeda Begum	01721973434	Phone number Switched Off
31	Jamalpur	Jamtoli Mohila Unnoyon Shomiti	Julekha Begum	01937160299	Phone Number Switched Off
32	Jamalpur	Atabari Dustho Moshila Kollan Shomiti	Hamida Begum	01715629244	Phone Number Switched Off
32					Phone Number
33	Jamalpur	Sbuj Sthoti Mohila Union Shomiti	Rokeya	01746944964	Switched Off
	lamalnur	Rayerchor Baruyamari Bhaggo Unoyon Mohilam Shomiti	Pokova Pogum	01764304689	Phone Number
34	Jamalpur	Rayerchor Baruyanian Bhaggo Onoyon Monilam Shoffill	Rokeya Begum	01/04304089	Switched Off
	Jamalpur	Shurma Mohila Unnoyon Shongstha	Sanoyara Akther	01764780779	Phone Number
35			2 3.00 7 3.0 2.1 3.000		Switched Off
36	Jamalpur	Annesha Mohila Unnoyon Shongstha	Sumaiya Sultana	01743041954	Phone Number Switched Off

37	Satkhira	Durjoy Nari Unnoyon Somiti	Anjuara khatun	1940522470	Interviewed
			Mahmuda		
38	Satkhira	Bolaka nari unnoyon songothon,Kaliganj,satkhira	chawdhury	1718181063	Interviewed
39	Satkhira	Champa ful Mohila Unnoyon Somiti	Minoti Rani	1834098260	Interviewed
			Shompa		
40	Satkhira	Prerona Mohila Unnoyon Somiti	Goswami	1720360767	Interviewed
41	Satkhira	Rokeya nari Unnoyon Kendra	Shokhina Parvin	1715508650	Interviewed
42	Satkhira	Bangladesh Nari Shokti Komiti	Khatun e jannat	1788831888	Interviewed
43	Satkhira	Nolta Hospital & Community Hospital	Ila Haque	1923575222	Interviewed
44	Satkhira	Upazial Lady's Club	Ila debi mollik	1923325219	Interviewed
45	Satkhira	Amar Kuthir Mohila Unoyon Songstha	Firoza Parvin	1720510190	Interviewed
46	Satkhira	Nolta Mohila Somiti	Sokhina Khatun	1988654054	Interviewed
					Phone number
47	Satkhira	Kokeya Nari Unoyon Kendra	Nargin Akther	1985540309	switched off
					Phone number
48	Satkhira	Bindu Nari Unnoyon Shongothon	Jannadul Maowa	1921719161	switched off
	0.411			4-400	Phone number
49	Satkhira	Usha Mohila Unoyon Shomiti	Basonti Rani	1745529678	switched off
50	Satkhira	Ashroyon Moshila o Shishu Unoyon Foundation	Sufiya Karim	1724531059	Phone number switched off
51	Khulna	A.S. D.D. W Mohila Somiti	Lipika Boiragi	1727012836	Interviewed
52	Khulna	Bajua Nari Bikash Kendra	Dan kumari	1717193108	Interviewed
53	Khulna	+		1940523468	Interviewed
55	Knuma	Kajol Rekha Akota Mohila Somiti	Moriyam begum	1940523408	Phone number
54	Khulna	Meghar Ayit Mohila o Shishu Unoyon Shongothon	Khaleda Sultana	01912377536	switched off
55	Khulna	Payratolar Ayt mohila o Shishu Unnoyon Shongthon	Sufiya Khatun	01010322072	Wrong Number
56	Khulna	Kajolrekha Ekota Mohila Shomiti	Moryam Begum	01940523468	Interviewed
57	Khulna	Mohila o Shishu Shongothon	Murshid Megum	01781157093	Phone number switched off

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This study was commissioned by UN Women Bangladesh and was undertaken by Innovision Consulting Private Limited. The observations made in this report are those of the consultants.

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