

Baseline Survey Report of National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)



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Acknowledgement

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) is a five-year multi-dimensional poverty reduction programme with numerous interventions covering four million urban poor living in a large number of cities/towns across Bangladesh. The nationwide baseline survey aims to gather data and information against relevant selected indicators contained in the NUPRP log-frame. The specific objectives of the household-level survey are to; provide benchmarks and indicators to guide NUPRP in planning their interventions, provide useful data for monitoring the progress made during the implementation and evaluation of programme interventions. Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) in collaboration with ISS, The Netherlands has conducted the baseline survey as part of the *impact evaluation study*. The cross-sectional baseline survey has covered 19 City Corporations and Paurashavas in three phases.

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Abbreviations

AD (UD)	Additional Secretary (Urban Development)
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CC	City Corporation
CCVA	Climate Change induced Vulnerability Assessment
CD/DVD	Compact Disc/ Digital Versatile Disc
CDA	Chattogram Development Authority
CDC	Community Development Committee
CHDF	Community Housing Development Fund
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CRMIF	Climate-resilient Municipal Infrastructure Fund
CRS	Climate-resilient Structure
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
DNCC	Dhaka North City Corporation
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HDRC	Human Development Research Centre
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
IDI	In-depth interview
IPS	Instant Power Supply
ISS-EUR	International Institute of Social Studies- Erasmus University Rotterdam
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KII	Key Informant Interview
KTA	Key Thematic Area
LED	Light-emitting Diode
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NUPRP	National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme
PG	Primary Group
SCG	Savings and Credit Group
SIF	Settlement Improvement Fund

TF	Town Federation
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
USD	US Dollar
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAW-G	Violence Against Women and Girls
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WASA	Water and Sewerage Authority
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group
WG-SS	Washington Group Short Set

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Executive Summary

Background and Methodology

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) --with various types of interventions-- aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements--in both city corporations and municipalities or paurashavas.

An *impact evaluation study* has to be conducted in due course to understand the likely account of impacts attributable to the NUPRP interventions and to draw lessons for future policy design. The responsibility of the assignment lies with the Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) in collaboration with ISS, The Netherlands. As part of that impact evaluation study, a household-level survey is conducted to establish the baseline status against some relevant selected indicators. Due to the staggered nature of programme interventions, the baseline survey was conducted in three phases. The phase-1 survey covered six city corporations and one paurashava, the phase-2 survey covered five city corporations and three paurashavas, and phase-3 survey covered four paurashavas. The first phase survey was conducted in April-May 2019, while the second survey was implemented in October 2019 and the third survey was implemented in September-October 2020.

This baseline study is cross-sectional. In 3 phases, a total of 19 target City Corporations and Paurashava were covered. A mixed-method approach was adopted. For quantitative data, a structured questionnaire survey was administered. Qualitative methods included focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The use of focus groups combined the social awareness of Participatory Learning and Action with the rigour of Focus Groups. The approach used visual images to encourage spontaneity in the focus groups and reduce the role of the facilitator's judgements and opinions. The study ensured the participation of all target beneficiary groups and relevant stakeholder types in selected City Corporations and Paurashavas.

A multi-stage cluster sampling procedure was adopted for the household survey. The samples for beneficiaries (denoted as the **beneficiary group**) were selected using the NUPRP database. The sample size determination considered individual indicators for each type of beneficiary, i.e., recipient of different cash or grant intervention. There are two types of controls. One control group termed as **pure control** constituted households from areas outside of NUPRP coverage, but have the same observable traits as the areas where the NUPRP does operate. The other control group termed as **semi-control** comprises households located within areas NUPRP does operate, but such households will not have received any direct grant or support although they are eligible.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The average household sizes in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control groups are 4.38, 4.15 and 4.03, respectively. The sex ratios are 90.8, 90.4 and 97.2 males per 100 females among beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households respectively, i.e., the proportion of females is higher. Men head the majority of households. Dependency ratios in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control area are 52, 51.7 and 55.5 per cent, respectively. Among household members, about one-third are under 15 years of age; around one-fourth are school-age children (5-16 years); about 30 per cent constitute women in the reproductive ages; 10-12 per cent are adolescents.

Majority of the household members (15 years and above) including household heads primarily depends on labour, skilled or unskilled, to earn their livelihood. Mean years of schooling for the household members aged 15 years and above are 4-5 years. Around 6.4 per cent household members in beneficiary households and 5.5 and 4.6 per cent in semi-control and pure control households, respectively have a person with a disability.

About two-thirds of the PG members are a homemaker and about 16 per cent of them in the beneficiary group and 17 per cent in the semi-control are unskilled labour. Also, about two-thirds of the PG members are deprived of secondary or above level education, while the majority of them (beneficiary: 35.9% and semi-control: 39.6%) has no formal education. 5.8 per cent of the PG members in the beneficiary group compared to 4.2 per cent in semi-control have disabilities to varying degrees.

Educational Attainment and Skill Development

Among children aged between 5-16 years, 78.4 per cent in the beneficiary households, 76.9 per cent in semi-control and 73.4 per cent in the pure control households are enrolled in schools. About 12 per cent beneficiary households reported receiving stipends, while it is 9.4 per cent and 11.5 per cent among semi-control and pure control households, respectively. Only 2 per cent beneficiary households reported receiving skills development training in the last three years, which is 2.7 per cent among semi-control and 1 per cent among pure control households. Unfortunately, in the most instance (73.1%), such training did not lead to employment or income generation.

Dwelling, Water and Sanitation

Nearly two-fifths (36.1%) of the beneficiary households live in rented houses. The overall physical condition of places of living is not good at all: lack of walkways, unpaved roads, waterlogging, and deplorable drainage system is among the most critical problems. Most of the beneficiary households (94.1%) did not report experiencing eviction. Nevertheless, one-third have reported a feeling of the permanent threat of eviction from their dwelling. In most cases, the dwelling of the households is semi-pucca¹. Almost all households have electricity connection from the national grid, and in many cases, the connections are illegal.

Only about one-half of the beneficiary households (49.8%) have access to safely managed drinking water; the same is 45.3 per cent and 36.9 per cent respectively for semi-control and pure control group. Only about one-third of the households use improved latrine across the categories. No latrine is disability friendly.

Economic and Poverty Status

The average monthly income and expenditure of a beneficiary household is BDT 12,378 (USD 145.6) and BDT 10,138 (USD 119.3), respectively; which is BDT 13,522 (USD 159.1) and BDT 10,380 (USD 122.1) for the semi-control and BDT 12,933 (USD 152.1) and BDT 9,505 (USD 111.8) for pure control households. The food expenditure dominates over the non-food expenditure (about three-fifths of total expenditure). The rate of poverty among the surveyed households is significantly higher compared to the national urban poverty rate (18.9%) of Bangladesh. 69.5 per cent of the beneficiary households are poor.

More than two-thirds of the beneficiary households (66.8%) have savings; a similar portion of the semi-control households (68.9%) reported having savings, while it is notably lower (39.7%) in the pure control households. Over two-fifths of the beneficiary households (44.3%) reported having outstanding credit; the scenario is much similar among semi-control (44.6%) and pure control households (41.4%).

¹ The roof of the dwelling of the beneficiary households is made of Tin/CI sheet. Wall of the dwelling is made of either tin/CI sheet or concrete/brick. The floor is either made of cement or mud.

Food Security and Nutrition

Only 12.3 per cent of the beneficiary households were found food secure, while it was 19.7 per cent in semi-control and 20.9 per cent in pure control households. The intake of milk and milk products, meat, and fruit is scarce. The food consumption pattern among women is poor compared to overall household consumption pattern. The food consumption pattern among pregnant and lactating women is relatively better compared to adult women (excluding pregnant and lactating women).

33.8 per cent pregnant and lactating women in beneficiary households consumed protein at least three days in a week while 17.3 per cent and 14.4 per cent pregnant and lactating women from semi-control and the pure control households followed such protein consumption pattern. 32.4 per cent children aged 6-23 months in beneficiary households consumed protein-rich foods in the last 24 hours, while the same was 37.7 per cent in semi-control and 33.3 in pure control households.

Early initiation of breastfeeding is practised in more than 90 per cent of households while exclusive breastfeeding is practised among three-fourths of the households. Also, around 90 per cent of households reported breastfeeding to children up to 2 years. However, the practice of adequate complementary feeding is identified in less than 10 per cent households.

Women Empowerment and VAW

In the context of women participation in the household decision making, half of the female household members acknowledged that male household members are supportive in the income-generating activity and homemaking. Female household members strongly expressed that they should have equal entitlement like male household members in food consumption, education, and healthcare. In terms of women mobility, not more than one-third of the female household members could freely go to the fair, theatre, cinema hall, park, lake and programs of club, group or training centre situated inside or outside of the community.

Around half of the adolescent girls confirmed that they could participate in household decision making on their marriage which exposing them to the threat of early marriage. Dowry is considered as another social problem, and more than one-third of households admitted that they provide dowry in cash and/or in-kind in marrying their daughters.

Half of the girls and women had faced violence in different forms, while the most highly pronounced were verbal abuse and battering. Adolescent girls and women were verbally or physically abused at least once in their lifetime. Adolescent girls and women are reluctant to talk about their experience about sexual harassment considering family dignity and girl's future.

Crisis and Coping Strategy

The most pronounced crisis reported by beneficiary households is 'heavy rainfall' (38.6%) followed by 'waterlogging' (26.8%), 'price hike' (17.2%), 'Storm/Cyclone/Tornado' (12.2%), 'very hot and humid weather' (10.6%), 'flooding' (6.6%), and 'crisis of drinking water' (5.6%). The majority of households do not adopt any particular strategy to cope with heavy rainfall, waterlogging, hot and humid weather, and storm/cyclone/tornado. The most pronounced coping strategy of urban poor households was the use of personal savings, followed by a reduction in food consumption, reduction of non-food expenditure, borrowing from local Samiti on favourable terms, and borrowing money on high interest.

On average, a household needed 33 days to recover from a crisis. The households in the city corporations nearby the coastal belt reported a more extended time of 39.5 days to recover from a crisis. The majority of the households did not receive information on any disaster. Among households who received information regarding disaster preparedness, television and radio are the most popular media of accessing/receiving information.

Urban Poor's Participation in Municipal Governance: Access, Assess and Action

Over 70 per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households never requested for any services from municipality officials or representatives. 25 to 90 per cent of those who went to municipality officials or representatives for municipal services are dissatisfied, depending upon the nature of service. The degree of dissatisfaction was very high among households who went to the police, law enforcing authority, city development authorities and WASA, for any services.

Urban poor communities consider ward councillor as the focal point of municipal services. The expectations of urban poor from the ward councillors are very high. The surveyed households rarely approached local political leaders or religious leaders for any municipal services.

Community Organisations: Mobilisation, Sensitisation, Participation, Inclusion and Execution

SCG, CDC, CDC Cluster and TF have been formed in the NUPRP selected municipalities following **OUTPUT 2: Citizen Participation and Community Mobilisation**. The purpose of establishing SCG is to support livelihoods of beneficiary households and provide them with insurance against shocks and stresses. Meanwhile, the CDC is the focal community organisation responsible for connecting the community with municipality authority. CDC is democratically constituted with 10-15 PGs. CDC is the operational unit of NUPRP for preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) and distribution of grants. Besides, CDC Cluster formed to establish community-to-community connectivity. Also, TF established to ensure community members participated in the municipality level and national level urban-poor related decision making and policymaking process. Notably, former SCG and CDC formed under UPRP reactivated and incorporated in the programme at most of the municipalities. Household survey reported that between 6 per cent to 25 per cent beneficiary and semi-control households at least once approached NUPRP patronised group or leader for help or service. The household survey confirmed that over seventy per cent of beneficiary households and semi-control households never sought help or services from NUPRP-supported group or leader. Members of PG, CDC, CDC Cluster and Town Federation along with municipality representatives jointly developed CAP. NUPRP's community interventions proceed according to the PG focused CAP.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background of the Baseline Survey

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both city corporations and municipalities or paurashavas. The programme's target is to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor, sustainably.

The NUPRP aims to generate various forms of results for the wellbeing of the urban poor. These include raising the voice of the poor, and its inclusion in development planning and implementation, community cohesion and solidarity, empowerment, increase in income, changes in consumption pattern (dietary diversity), improved nutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers, reduction in school dropouts and early marriage of girls, violence against women and girls, improvements in tenorial security, improvements in housing, improvements in WASH, improvements in coping with climate vulnerability, enhanced resilience, and pro-poor policy influence.

To have a credible account of impacts attributable to the assistance provided by NUPRP and to draw lessons for future policy design, *impact evaluation study* will take place. The impact evaluation study will be conducted to assess various impacts by different interventions of NUPRP, a multi-year project in several city corporations and paurashavas in Bangladesh. As part of that impact evaluation study, a household survey is conducted to establish the baseline status against the selected indicators. This baseline survey data provides a benchmark or reference to measure the impacts of NUPRP using the same set of indicators. This study uses quantitative and qualitative research methods to gain insights on various issues related to the programme.

The baseline survey was conducted in three phases due to the nature of the programme implementation. The phase-1 survey covered six city corporations and one paurashava, the phase-2 survey covered five city corporations and three paurashavas, and phase-3 survey covered four paurashavas. The first phase survey was conducted in April-May 2019, the second survey was implemented in October 2019, and the third survey was implemented in September-October 2020.

Three categories of households were surveyed under this study where the first category is the treatment household (NUPRP direct beneficiary or in other words, specific benefits or grants recipient). The second category is semi-control household who lives in NUPRP project area having primary group (PG) membership but not the recipient of any specific benefits or grants. Finally, there is a pure control group who lives outside NUPRP working area but could be under the NUPRP municipality.

The aim of this **Baseline Report** is to get a comprehensive picture of the pre-intervention situation of the household against the selected indicators. The data tables present the status of treatment, semi-control and pure control households. Data is further estimated by specific NUPRP interventions or treatment category such as a business grant, apprenticeship grant, education grant, nutrition, and other relevant. This report provides background characteristics of the households covered in the study. Besides, it provides a snapshot of the baseline findings to a limited number of critical variables which, in due course, will be used in measuring impact indicators. These include but not limited to demography, education, occupation, income, expenditure, savings and credit, housing and tenure, food security and nutrition, water-sanitation, crisis and coping strategies, citizen's voice, and

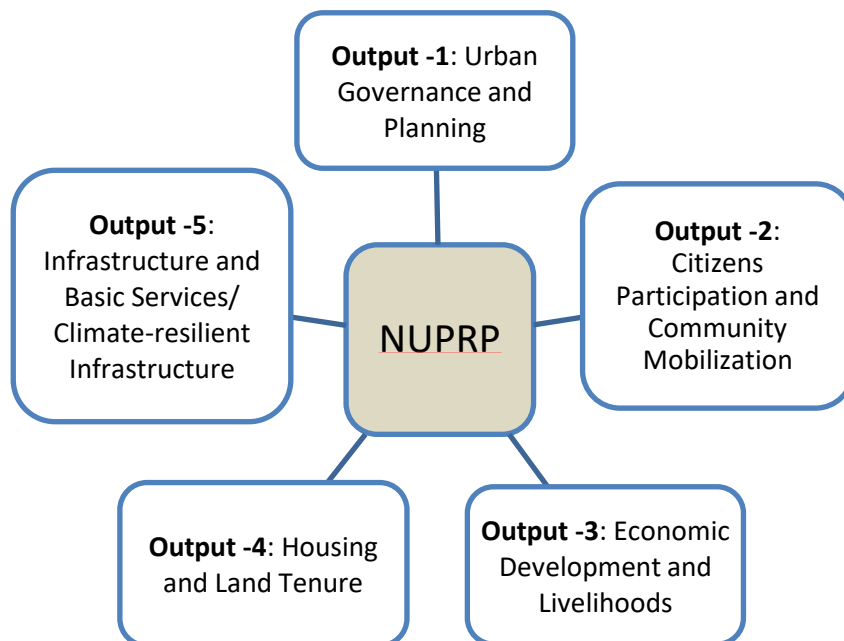
participation in municipal governance and few more. This report also incorporates the findings of the qualitative studies undertaken during the baseline survey.

1.2 Brief Description of NUPRP

In accordance with rapid urbanization and the likelihood of high levels of urban poverty, the NUPRP approach is to bring about sustained improvements in inclusive, climate-resilient and effective urban development in Bangladesh, and significantly reduce the climate, social, physical and economic vulnerabilities of the poor. A key element in the NUPRP approach is participatory and inclusive, in particular, empowering the voices of the urban poor, women, and the disabled. The focus at the city and town levels is to facilitate the linkage of poor urban communities with city/municipal government, basic service delivery, planning processes, as well as spaces for inclusive deliberation and engagement. As a mentor-cum-facilitator-cum advisor, from 2019 through 2023, NUPRP has the plan to work primarily in 20 City Corporations/Paurashavas while intends to reach 4 million urban poor individuals residing in 1.2 million households.

In each city/town the NUPRP's implementation will follow three steps; (i) understanding the context, (ii) inclusive and resilient planning, and (iii) implementing pro-poor, gender-sensitive and resilient programmes and projects. The NUPRP has five broad OUTPUT areas (also denoted as "main components", "work areas", "pillars") are shown below.

Figure 1.1: Broad outputs of NUPRP at a glance



Each broad output can be seen as a separate project with many sub-projects. From this standpoint, NUPRP is a 'Programme' totalling five broad projects. Each output has many key thematic areas (KTA); each KTA has many activities. Each output has been designed to address output-specific issues through various types of interventions, including grants and loans (see Table 1.1). All the outputs and associated interventions will address three cross-cutting issues: gender, persons with disabilities, and climate resilience

Table 1.1: Selected interventions of NUPRP by output and expected results

Output	Brief of intervention		Expected results
Output 1: Urban governance and planning	Inclusive and climate-resilient urban planning, Assessments, Mapping, Building local government capacity (e.g., financial capacity), Policy influencing		Policy influencing Building Local Government Capacity (systems, processes, revenue)
Output 2: Citizens participation and community mobilization	Capacity building, Community action plan (CAP), Savings and credit (savings group and loans to savings group members)		Voice Community cohesion Empowerment Attract additional resources Loans for investment
Output 3: Economic development and livelihoods	Grants	Education (Grade 1-7, boys and girls)	Reduce dropout rate
		Education (Grade 8-10, girls only)	Prevent early marriage
		Business	Increase income and consumption
		Apprenticeship	Increase skill development and employment opportunities
	Nutrition	Behavioural change (primarily). Improved diet for targeted households Greater awareness	
	Violence against Women and Girls (Safe community committee)		Reported violence Attitude towards violence
Output 4: Housing and land tenure	Community Housing Development Fund (CHDF) will provide loans for housing development, Climate-resilient land tenure, GoB: Low-cost housing Climate Change induced Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA)		Tenure security Climate vulnerability More climate-resilient housing
Output 5: Infrastructure and basic services/climate-resilient infrastructure	SIF Fund: Smaller infrastructure (i.e., Sanitation, Water, Fecal sludge, Solid waste management, roads, street lights)		Climate-resilient infrastructure WASH (situation development) improvements Safety
	CRMIF (larger infrastructure)		

1.3 Organisation of the Report

This baseline report of NUPRP is an attempt to provide a comprehensive picture of the NUPRP beneficiary households using selected indicators reflecting the interventions and their expected results. The accompanying report comprises of 11 chapters where the first chapter introduces the scope of the baseline survey and context of NUPRP. Subsequently, the study design is explained in the second chapter. Baseline survey findings are put together in chapter 3 to chapter 10, where each chapter has a specific focus. Demographic features of the survey population and profile of participants under qualitative research are discussed in Chapter-3. Various aspects of educational attainment and skill development are captured in the fourth chapter. Chapter-5 deals with the issues related to housing, water and sanitation and subsequent discussion in Chapter-6 is on economic and poverty status. Chapter-7 has shade light on food security and nutrition. Discussion on women empowerment and violence against women is the content of Chapter-8 while the subsequent issue of discussion is about various types of crisis and coping strategies adopted by households. Chapter-10 draws a critical discussion on the issue of citizen's voice, participation and satisfaction in municipal governance. Finally, Chapter-11 provides a snapshot of the baseline situation by compiling the key findings of the various chapters. The annex provides findings from significant tests of selected indicators, data collection tools used in the survey, set of data tables (by beneficiary and control groups as well as by city/paurashava) generated in the study.

Chapter 2: Research Design and Data Collection

2.1 Research Approach and Sampling

This baseline study is cross-sectional and conducted in 19 target City Corporations and Paurashavas. A mixed-method approach was adopted. A structured questionnaire survey served the key purpose of quantitative methods, and qualitative methods included focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The study ensured the participation of all target beneficiary groups (Table 1.1) and relevant stakeholder types in selected City Corporations and Paurashavas.

A multi-stage cluster sampling procedure was employed for the structured household survey. Before data collection, written informed consent was obtained from the key respondent. The selection of group discussants was made based on availability and willingness to participate upon screening for the target group with support from the community volunteers. The key informants were identified based on relevance to the project upon discussion with town level NUPRP officials.

Since project activities were implemented in a staggered manner, we conducted multiple baseline surveys. We considered the appropriate time for initiating baseline surveys is just before the intervention, but after the community assessments (including an MPI assessment) was complete by the NUPRP. This helped us to have a frame of eligible households for different interventions, which was subsequently used for the random selection of households for different benefits (beneficiary household). This process also helped in preparing a frame for semi-control households for random selection.

2.1.1 Quantitative Survey Method

The quantitative household survey included different beneficiary² and control households (Figure 2.1). Data was collected using a structured questionnaire through a household survey administered on a sample basis using a mobile collection application on android based tablets. The quantitative data was collected through face-to-face interviews in sampled households. Information on children was collected from the mother/caregiver of the children or responsible adult person of the selected households. Information on household members and household characteristics was collected from adult household members.

² The NUPRP is a combination of many individual projects. For sampling purposes these are divided into 3 sub-categories, namely:

1. Projects contributing to stage setting and capacity development of the local government
2. Projects contributing to overall community development
3. Projects providing grants or support to individuals

Beneficiary households were primarily divided into two categories: beneficiary households (direct) and semi-control (households those will receive community level benefits but no direct benefits). The beneficiary households were further divided among different type of benefit recipients in line with the benefits described in Table 1.1.

Sample Size

The sample size determination considered individual indicators for each type of beneficiary, i.e., recipient of different cash or grant intervention. Indicators with values considered to draw sample sizes for various beneficiary groups are available in Annex Table 2.1. The sample size has been determined considering a 95% confidence interval, 80% power, design effect (1.2) for multi-stage sample, and attrition (10% for possible dropout). The following equation has been used to determine the sample sizes for each beneficiary group:

$$n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{Z_{\alpha}(2P(1 - P)) + Z_{\beta}((P_1(1 - P_1) + P_2(1 - P_2))} }{(P_2 - P_1)} \right)^2 \times deff \times attr$$

Where:

Z_{α} = the z-score corresponding to the probability with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of size $(P_2 - P_1)$ would not have occurred by chance;

$P = (P_1 + P_2) / 2$;

Z_{β} = the z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be certain of detecting a change of size $(P_2 - P_1)$ if one actually occurred.

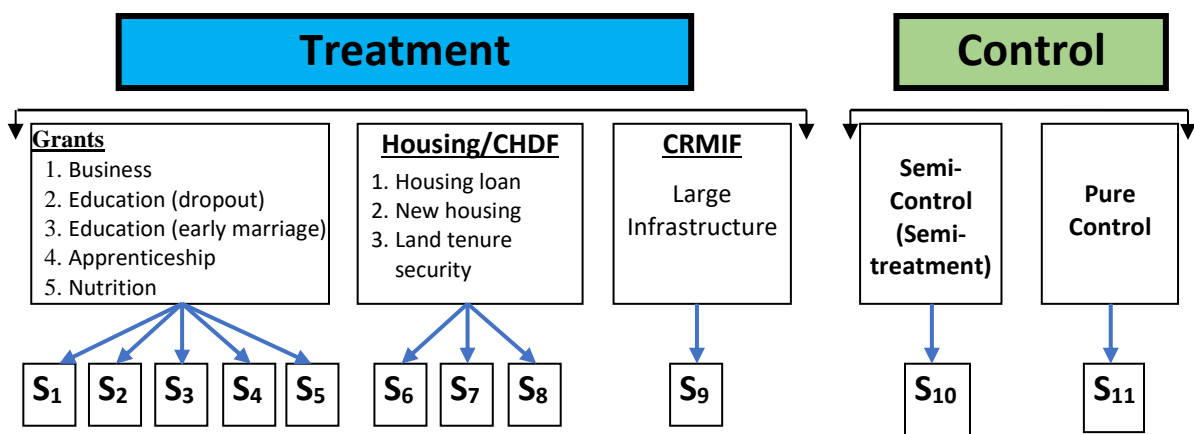
P_1 = the estimated proportion at the time of the baseline survey;

P_2 = the proportion at endline such that the quantity $(P_2 - P_1)$ is the expected magnitude of change;

deff = design effect;

attr = attrition for possible dropout from the project.

Figure 2.1: Various samples for impact evaluation of NUPRP



Embedded Sample: Violence against Women & Girls, Nutrition (awareness), Small Infrastructure, Savings and Credit, Training and Awareness

There are two types of controls. One of these control groups were drawn from areas where there is no NUPRP coverage, but the areas will have the same observable traits as the areas where the NUPRP does operate. These are considered as pure control (S₁₁ in Figure 2.1). Another type of control comprises households located within areas NUPRP does operate, but such households will not have received any direct grant or support although they are eligible. This group is considered a semi-control (S₁₀ in Figure 2.1). The sample size of pure controls is twice the size of the maximum sample size used for each of the individual project components. The sample size of semi-controls is 10% greater than the largest sample size used for each of the individual project components. Table 2.1 shows the number of sample households.

Sample Distribution Strategy

We distributed the samples following the proportion of benefit recipients by project/specific interventions, so the sample represents the population of NUPRP. We received information on beneficiary distribution and resource allocation from NUPRP (Annex Tables 2.2 and 2.3). The sample distribution by City Corporation and Paurashava is available in Annex Table 2.4.

Table 2.1: Sample size for treatment and control households³

Target groups	Beneficiary groups/Control groups		Estimated Sample Size
Treatment	Grants	Business	585
		Apprenticeship	420
		Education: Reducing Dropout	378
		Education: Delaying Early Marriage	476
		Nutrition	226
	Loan	Housing Finance	344
	Infrastructure	New Housing	344
		Large Infrastructure	324
	Land	Land Tenure Security	344
Total Sample Treatment Household			3,441
Control	Semi-Control		655
	Pure control		1,298
Total Sample Control Household			1,953
Total Sample Household			5,394

Sample Selection Strategy

The samples for beneficiaries were selected using the NUPRP database. NUPRP prepared long lists and shortlists of eligible (based on criteria set by NUPRP) beneficiaries for benefits which will be delivered to individuals or households.

The sample for semi-control (or semi-treatment) was selected from the shortlists prepared by NUPRP. The shortlists include 30 per cent more households eligible to receive a specific type of benefit (relevant for grants only) compared to the allocated amount. A list of 30 per cent non-benefit receiving eligible households for each grant was prepared. That list formed the frame to select semi-control households randomly. The lists of finally selected beneficiaries were the frame for selection of beneficiaries.

Within a City Corporation or Paurashava, NUPRP performed priority assessment in Wards within target City Corporation and Paurashava. Based on the priority assessment, only 5 per cent of benefits were allocated to the Wards those are 'better off'⁴ compared to other wards. The pure control households were selected from those Wards with similar MPI score. The key advantage of this was that the frame was already prepared and could be used for random selection.

³ The sample sizes are estimated to provide estimates for the beneficiary of different types and control groups not for each City Corporation and towns.

⁴ Wards those are identified as 'relatively high' (the fourth quadrant) based on Ward Prioritization Scorecard/ Ward poverty index prepared by NUPRP.

2.1.2 Qualitative Survey Method

The qualitative surveys included:

- a) Semi-structured interviews (KII and IDI) with a cross-section of elected politicians and public sector officials working closely with NUPRP to explore their attitudes towards accountability in the complex Bangladesh context.⁵
- b) Focus group discussion with groups of between 6 and 10 men/women using a bespoke visualisation approach specifically designed for this evaluation.

The use of focus groups aimed to combine the social awareness of Participatory Learning and Action with the rigour of Focus Groups. The approach used visual images to encourage spontaneity in the focus groups and reduce the role of the facilitator's judgements and opinions.

In-depth interviews (IDIs) were primarily used with community-level stakeholders whereas Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were administered with institutional level stakeholders like officials and elected representative of Paurashava and City Corporations as well as NUPRP-UNDP officials. KIIs are those interviews only when they can secure a participant with unique knowledge of a topic.

All focus group discussions were facilitated by women, and they took notes; all interviews with officials were carried out by a team comprising of both women and men.

Table 2.2: Data collection tools and sample size under qualitative study

Method of Data Collection	Target Participants	Sample
Focus Group Discussion	Members of PG, CDC, and CDC cluster member	40
In-depth Interview	The executive committee of CDC, and CDC cluster and Town Federation	40
Key Informant Interview	Officials of NUPRP and CC/Paurashavas	40

2.2 Implementation of Survey

The field teams worked under the close supervision of HDRC's (Human Development Research Centre) core team members and NUPRP officials. Separate teams were deployed to gather qualitative information and quantitative data. Field personnel were sent to the field upon completion of the necessary logistic arrangement and other preparatory activities. The first round of baseline survey took place in 7 target area (in 6 City Corporations and one Paurashava) along with their control counterparts, the second round in 8 additional target area (5 city corporations and three Paurashava), and the third round in 4 additional target area (four Paurashava). The duration for fieldworks and distribution of the number of completed quantitative data and qualitative information collection are presented in Annex Tables 2.5, 2.6.

Training for quantitative data collectors and qualitative interviewers took place in different venues at HDRC-HQ. The quantitative experts were responsible for training the quantitative data collection team while qualitative experts trained the qualitative interviewers. The training for each phase took place for six days before the deployment of the field team. The training was conducted through classroom lectures, demonstration interviews, role plays, data entry and mock interview using electronic devices,

⁵ Jason, L. and Glenwick, D. eds., 2016. *Handbook of methodological approaches to community-based research: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods*. Oxford university press.

Olsen, J.P., 2016. Democratic order, autonomy and accountability. In *The Routledge Handbook to Accountability and Welfare State Reforms in Europe* (pp. 29-44). Routledge.

review of lessons learned, and suggested solutions. A separate training session was conducted for the supervisors.

The quantitative data collectors were divided into 7-8 teams, each containing 5-7 field enumerators with a team lead. Each quantitative data collection team was responsible for collecting data from 1 CC or Paurashava. The qualitative information collection team was divided into two, each containing four field personnel.

Quality Control Measures

Field data Collection

Data quality control mechanisms for the household's survey were a critical issue. A field protocol was prepared in Bangla (including facilitation techniques for the HH survey, FGD and KIIs) to ensure data quality and consistency. HDRC undertook the following strategies/activities in the fieldwork for data quality assurance using a data quality assurance protocol:

- Core team members were in the field for the first few days of collection to make sure no serious problems persisted in the data collection process and ensure the process could run adequately (e.g. problems with the data collection application).
- The HDRC team shared their experiences, observations and findings with NUPRP officials during fieldwork to keep the team updated of any unforeseen situations and address any unique scenarios.
- Field team supervisors shared respective field updates every day to make sure the data collection was on track. Any notable deviation was communicated to the NUPRP team immediately.
- Team supervisors consulted HDRC's core team for any difficulties regarding tools and identification of respondents (key informants), and HDRC had taken steps immediately to resolve the concerns for smooth execution of data collection.
- HDRC shared a link to the online quantitative data repository with NUPRP so that NUPRP experts could inspect the data consistency.
- HDRC staff maintained field surveying protocols (facilitation techniques for the household survey, FGD and KIIs with consent) at every step of data collection. Hence, the data/information collection method remained consistent.

Data Quality Control

HDRC took the following steps for assuring quality control during data management, computerization and cleaning:

- Checking uploaded data for consistency and recoding of 'other' responses to structured questions;
- Uploading data regularly and communicating inconsistencies back to field personnel; resolving these by asking the field enumerator and his/her supervisor for clarification;
- Instituting logical checks in the android based application to reduce errors; Generating single variable tables for consistency checks; and
- Cleaning data using consistency checks; doing cross-tabulations and cross-checking values with the original questionnaire.

2.3 Ethical Considerations

It was HDRC's ethical obligation to maintain the confidentiality of the information collected for the proposed study. In this regard, all the selected respondents who provided information was given full assurance of confidentiality that the information gathered will be used exclusively for research purposes and will be aggregated to make estimates. It was assured that information of any individual unit would not be disclosed. Both the respondents and the answers were coded blind. We worked carefully to ensure that the tools and materials used in the project conform to the client's policies and guidelines. We respected the respondents by assuring that s/he can quit any time during the interview. The interview was taken place only if the respondent agrees. A consent form was used for the interview.

2.4 Limitations

- The sampling strategy leaves the possibility of contamination or spillover.
- The surveys were conducted at different time points within 2019-2020 due to rolling implementation strategy of NUPRP and COVID-19 pandemic.

Chapter 3: Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

This chapter discusses household and population characteristics of the sample households. It includes household size and distribution of the population by sex, age, marital status, education, occupation and disability status, etc., by the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households.

3.1 Household Size

Table 3.1 presents the percentage distribution of households by the size of surveyed households. Average household sizes in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control groups are 4.38, 4.15 and 4.03, respectively, which coincides with the national urban estimate of around 4.00 (HIES, 2016). Around three-fourth households across all the groups are composed of 3-5 members (details are in Annex Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of households by household size

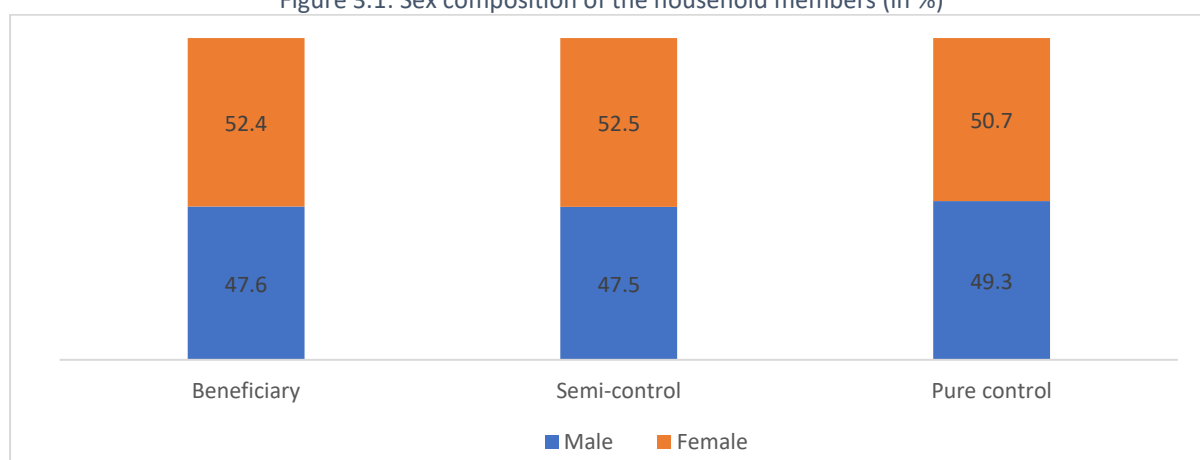
Number of household members	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
1	1.9	1.9	1.8
2	7.9	9.1	10.4
3	19.1	22.3	23.6
4	29.2	31.8	32.0
5	22.4	18.5	18.8
6	10.1	10.1	8.7
7+	9.4	6.3	4.7
Average household size	4.38	4.15	4.03

3.2 Age and Sex Composition of Household Members

3.2.1 Sex Composition of Household Members

Sex composition of household members does not vary markedly by the beneficiary-control group. The sex ratios are 90.8, 90.4 and 97.2 males per 100 females among beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households, respectively, which coincides with the national urban data of 96 males per 100 females obtained in the 2014 BDHS (details are in Annex Table 3.3).

Figure 3.1: Sex composition of the household members (in %)



3.2.2 Age distribution of Household Members

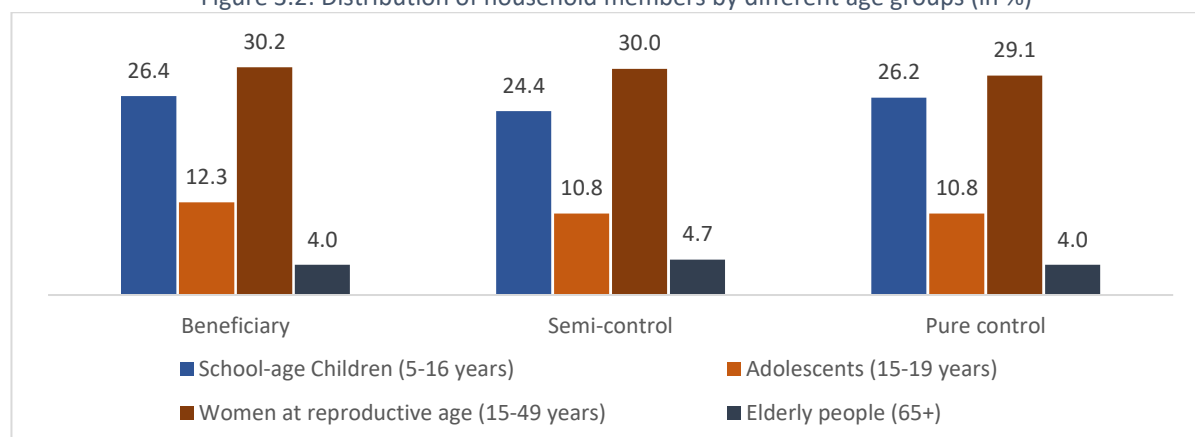
Table 3.2 presents the age distribution of household members. Nearly one-third of the household members are under 15 years of age (beneficiary: 30.2%, semi-control: 29.4% and pure control: 31.7%), and about 10 per cent of them (beneficiary: 9%, semi-control: 9%, pure control: 9.9%) are under age 5.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of household members by age groups

Age distribution (in years)	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
<2	3.7	3.1	3.4
2-4	5.3	5.9	6.5
5-9	9.8	10.7	10.7
10-14	11.4	9.7	11.1
15-19	12.3	10.8	10.8
20-24	8.8	8.8	8.2
25-29	8.2	8.5	9.3
30-34	7.2	8.0	7.7
35-39	7.7	8.1	7.9
40-44	6.0	5.5	5.9
45-49	5.5	5.7	5.1
50-54	4.5	3.8	3.8
55-59	2.9	3.4	2.7
60-64	2.8	3.3	2.8
65+	4.0	4.7	4.0

Around one-fourth of the household members are school-age children (5-16 years). Adolescents consist of around 10-12 per cent of the household members; while women of reproductive age consist of around 30 per cent of the household members across the groups. People in the age group of 65 years and above account for around 4 per cent of the total household members, across all the sample categories. Figure 3.2 presents the distribution of household members by different age groups (details are in Annex 3.4).

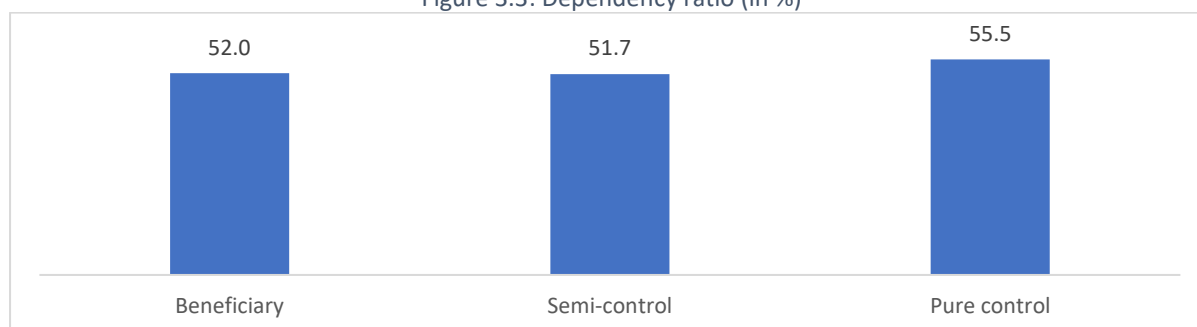
Figure 3.2: Distribution of household members by different age groups (in %)



3.2.3 Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is defined by the ratio of population aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population of 15-64 years. Dependency ratios in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control area are 52, 51.7 and 55.5 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3.3: Dependency ratio (in %)



3.3 Occupation of Household Members

The majority of the household members (15 years and above) in target locations primarily depends on labour, skilled or unskilled, to earn their livelihood. This scenario is similar among beneficiary-control groups. 22.2, 21.1 and 23.8 per cent members in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households respectively are unskilled labour; while around 6 per cent across the groups are skilled labour. After labour, business is the dominant occupation to the people living in this area; around 10-12 per cent of the household members are involved in business to earn their livelihood. However, it is to be noted that these people mainly deal with the business with small capital and seasonal business (source: FGD with community people). Around 7-9 per cent of the household members across the groups are in government or private service. Around one-third of the household members, who are women, are homemakers. Around 10 per cent of members across the groups are unemployed. Table 3.3 presents the percentage distribution of household members by occupation (details are in Annex Table 3.7).

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of household members aged 15 years and above by primary occupation

Type of occupation	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Unskilled labour ⁶	22.2	21.1	23.8
Skilled labour ⁷	5.1	5.2	6.5
Business ⁸	12.1	11.8	10.7
Government or private Service ⁹	6.9	8.4	7.8
Agriculture ¹⁰	0.5	0.4	0.7
Homemaker	28.8	31.6	31.3
Student	10.9	10.5	8.4
Unemployed/old/incapable to work	11.4	8.9	8.3
Others ¹¹	2.1	2.1	2.5

6 "Unskilled labour" includes day-labour, driving own rickshaw/van, driving rented-in rickshaw/van, construction labor, housemaid, transport worker, fisherman, boatman, factory or shop worker, hotel boy.

7 "Skilled labour" includes electrician, welder, plumber, carpenter, driving own CNG/motorcycle, driving rented-in motorcycle/car/CNG (including Uber/Pathao/Obhai), motor cycle/car mechanic, refrigerator-ac mechanic, barber/hair dressing, mobile servicing business, computer operator, repairman (appliances), garment worker, mill worker (rice mill, jute mill), ambulance driver, craftsman, painter, press worker, Tent weaving.

8 "Business" includes mason, blacksmith, pottery, cobbler, tailor/seamstress, renting out rickshaw/van, renting out CNG/motorcycle, clothes washer/laundry, saloon business, small departmental store, tea stall (including betel leaf and cigarette), flexi load/bkash/rocket agent, contractor, hotel/café, handicrafts, beauty parlour, block-batik/tie-dye, selling food items in van, selling non-food items in van, weighing machine provider, selling food items in footpath or alike, selling non-food item in or alike, shopkeeper, sewing machine parts selling, small business, Sanitary business, vegetable selling, printing business, pharmacy, nursery, jewellery business.

9 Service (govt/private) includes teacher, sweeper/cleaner, private sector office service, government/semi-government office service, NGO worker, security service, pion, nurse, buying house job.

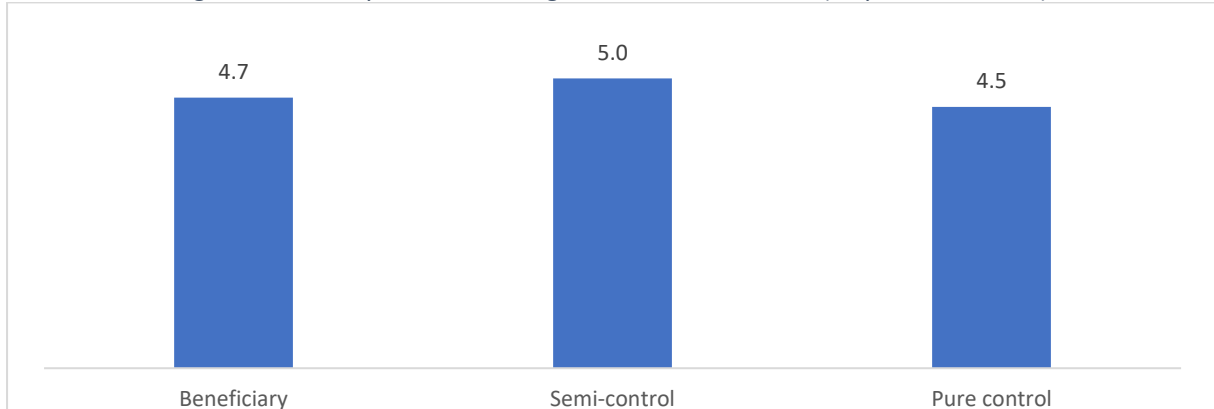
10 "Agriculture" includes agriculture, farmer, rearing poultry birds, livestock (animals and dairy products), crop agriculture, aquaculture, horticulture etc.

11 "Others" include private tutor, religious leaders, beggar, sportsman, kazi, kabiraj, homeopath doctor, tutor, learner etc.

3.4 Education of Household Members

Though education plays a vital role in forming human capital, mean years of schooling of the household members in low-income settlement of urban area are low. Mean years of schooling for the household members aged 15 years and above are 4.7, 5 and 4.5 in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households, respectively (details are in Annex Table 3.6).

Figure 3.4: Mean years of schooling of household members (15 years and above)



3.5 Disability Status of the Household Members

Poverty is interconnected with a disability, and their relationship has often been referred to as a vicious cycle, with disability causing poverty and vice versa^{12,13,14}. Techniques for measuring disability vary depending on the purpose of measuring it. Measurements of disability remain predominantly medical, despite general recognition that both medical and social elements of disability should be considered. This may include considering the relationship between a person's impairment and their environment. The UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) advocate for the Washington Group, providing a short set of questions to be used to assess the prevalence of disability. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) aims to establish comparable population-based measures of disability. It applies an International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) based approach to disability, understanding functioning and disability as an interaction between health conditions and contextual factors, both personal and environmental.¹⁵

This study used the Washington Group Short Set (WG-SS) questions to determine the prevalence of disability among household members. The WG-SS questions collect data on the severity with a four-point answer scale (marked as no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulties and unable to do it) for six of the domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communicating. Disability is determined, according to the WG-SS, as anyone having at least a lot of difficulty on at least one of the six questions. Disability status of the surveyed household members is presented in Figure 3.5.

Around 6.4 per cent household members in beneficiary households and 5.5 and 4.6 per cent in semi-control and pure control households respectively have disabilities. 'Eyesight' and 'walking and

12 The National Development Plan 2030 (2015). Persons with Disabilities as Equal Citizens.

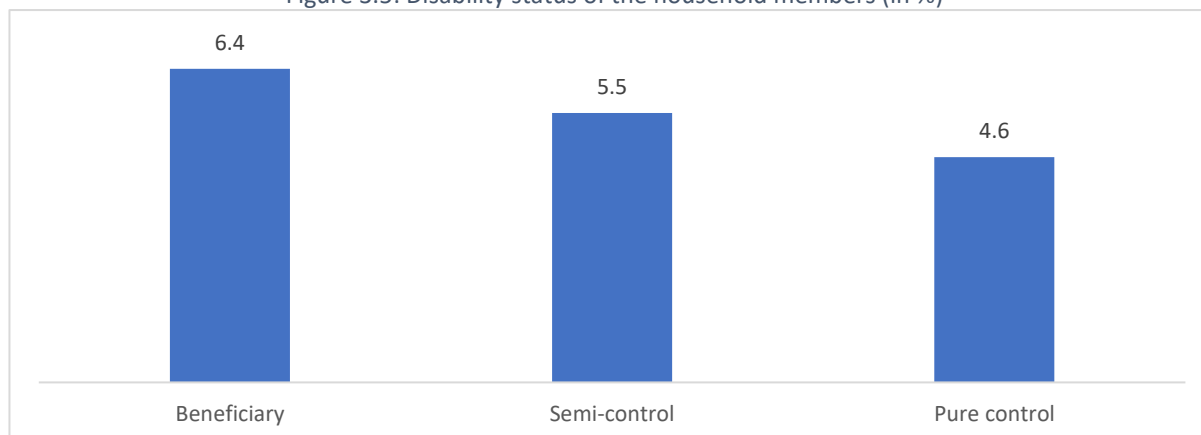
13 Palmer, M. (2011). Disability and poverty: A conceptual review. *Journal of Disability Policy Studies*, 21(4), 210-218.

14 Elwan, A. (1999). *Poverty and disability: A survey of the literature* (Vol. 9932). Washington, DC: Social Protection Advisory Service.

15 Thompson S. (2017). *Disability prevalence and trends*. K4D Helpdesk Report. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

climbing' are the two most prominent types of difficulties faced by the household members (details are in Annex Table 3.8 and 3.15).

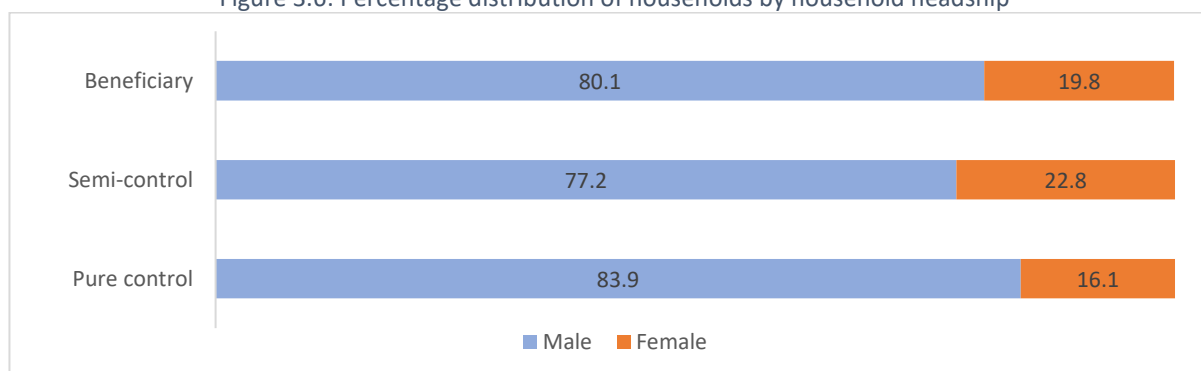
Figure 3.5: Disability status of the household members (in %)



3.6 Profile of Household Head

The majority of the beneficiary households (80.1%) are male-headed. The scenario is similar among semi-control and pure control group; 77.2 and 83.9 per cent households from semi-control and pure control group respectively are headed by a male. Figure 3.6 presents the percentage distribution of households according to household headship (details are in Annex Table 3.2).

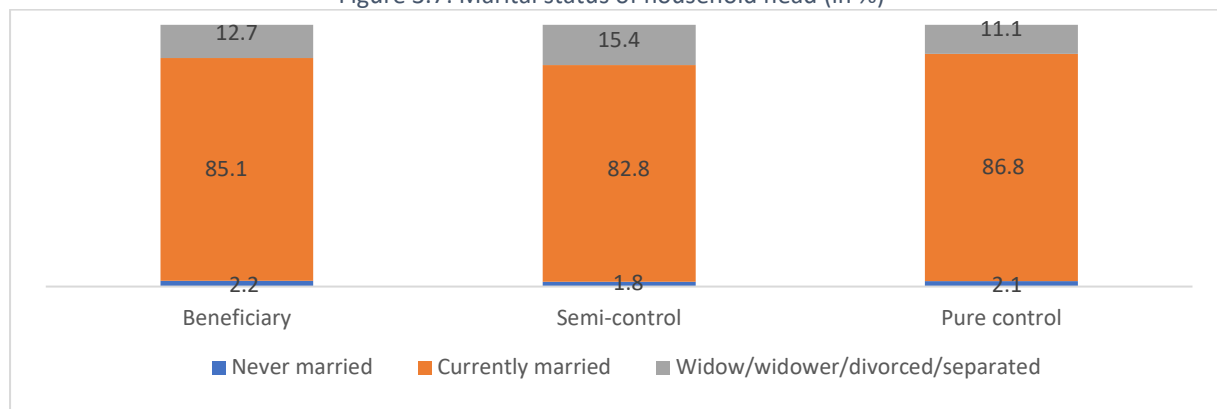
Figure 3.6: Percentage distribution of households by household headship



3.6.1 Marital Status of Household Head

Figure 3.7 reveals that more than three-fourth of the household heads are currently married across all the groups (beneficiary: 85.1%, semi-control: 82.8% and pure control: 86.8%). This is followed by widow/widower/divorced/separated (beneficiary: 12.7%, semi-control: 15.4% and pure control: 11.1%).

Figure 3.7: Marital status of household head (in %)



3.6.2 Occupation of Household Head

Table 3.4 presents the percentage distribution of household head by their primary occupation. Findings reveal that more than half of the household head across the beneficiary-control group are involved in skilled or unskilled labour for their livelihood, which is followed by business (around one-fourth across the groups). Around 10.5 per cent of the household heads do government or private service in the beneficiary households; whereas the same are 13.6 and 11.4 per cent in semi-control and control households, respectively.

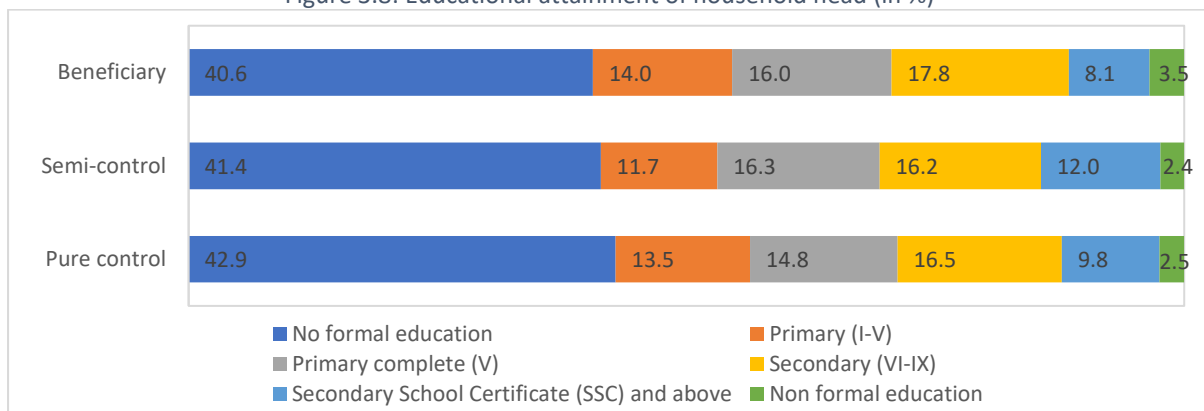
Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of household head by primary occupation

Type of occupation	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Unskilled labour	41.9	38.5	42.5
Skilled labour	7.9	8.0	9.8
Business	23.2	20.9	21.3
Government or private Service	10.5	13.6	11.4
Agriculture	0.7	0.5	0.9
Homemaker	6.8	9.1	5.6
Student	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unemployed/old/incapable to work	5.6	5.3	5.2
Others	3.4	3.9	3.3

3.6.3 Education of Household Head

The education level of the household head is an important indicator of poverty. Figure 3.8 shows that more than two-fifth of the household heads across all the groups have no formal education (beneficiary: 40.6%, semi-control: 41.4%, pure control: 42.9%). Around one-fourth of them have education above primary level (beneficiary: 25.9%, semi-control: 28.2% and pure control: 26.3%); only a small percentage of them have passed Secondary School Certificate or above (beneficiary: 8.1%, semi-control: 12.0% and pure control: 9.8%). Mean years of schooling of a household head in beneficiary households stand at 3.6; whereas the scenario is similar among semi-control and control households (semi-control: 3.8, pure control: 3.6). Figure 3.8 illustrates the pattern of educational attainment of the household head (details are in Annex Table 3.5).

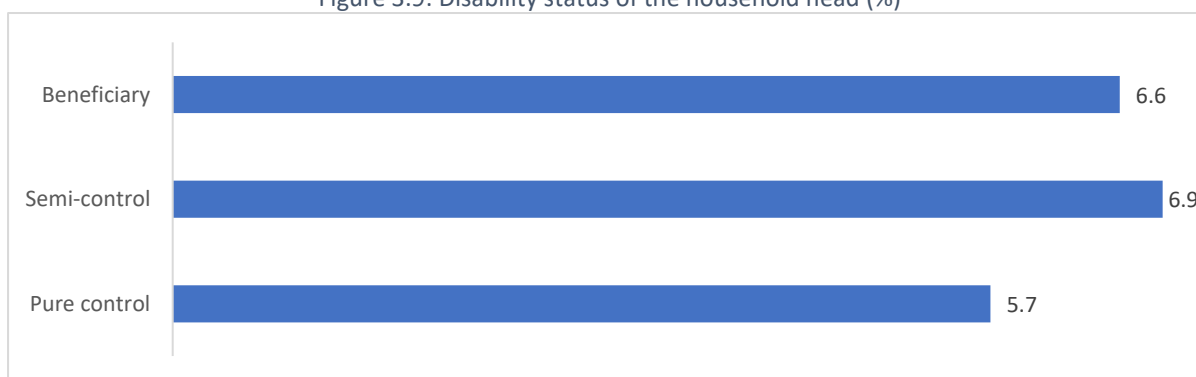
Figure 3.8: Educational attainment of household head (in %)



3.6.4 Disability among Household Head

Figure 3.9 presents the disability status of the household head. 6.6 per cent household heads in the beneficiary group have a disability. The extent of disability is similar in semi-control and pure control areas (semi-control: 6.9%, pure control: 5.7%) (Details are in Annex Table 3.14).

Figure 3.9: Disability status of the household head (%)

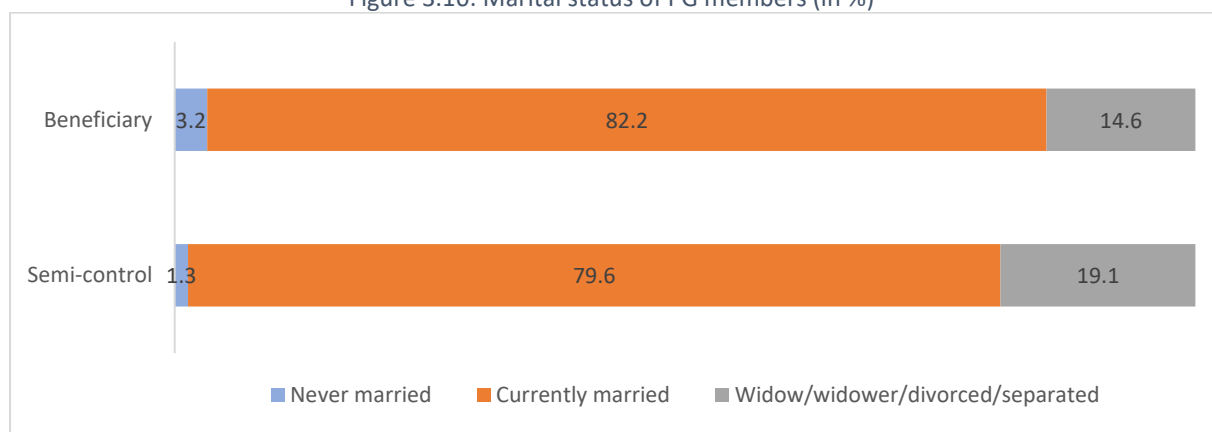


3.7 Profile of PG Members

3.7.1 Marital Status of PG Members

More than 80 per cent of the PG members (beneficiary: 82.2% and semi-control: 79.6%) are currently married. About 14.6 per cent of them in the beneficiary group and 19.1 per cent in the semi-control are widowed/divorced/separated. A small percentage of them (beneficiary: 3.2% and semi-control: 1.3%) never married (details are in Annex Table 3.16).

Figure 3.10: Marital status of PG members (in %)



3.7.2 Occupation of PG Members

Table 3.5 presents the occupational distribution of the household PG members. About two-thirds of the PG members are homemaker (beneficiary: 66.3% and semi-control: 67.9%). About 16 per cent of them in the beneficiary group and 17 per cent in the semi-control are unskilled labour. This is followed by business (beneficiary: 8.2% and semi-control: 6.4%) which mainly includes seamstress and handicrafts. Skilled labour consists of about 1.1 per cent of the PG members in beneficiary and 1.9 per cent in the semi-control group. A small percentage of the PG members (beneficiary: 1.7% and semi-control: 1.9%) were unemployed/old/incapable of working (details are in Annex Table 3.17).

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of PG members by primary occupation

Type of occupation	Beneficiary	Semi-control
Unskilled labour ¹⁶	16.0	17.0
Skilled labour ¹⁷	1.1	1.9
Business ¹⁸	8.2	6.4
Government or private Service ¹⁹	2.5	2.6
Agriculture ²⁰	0.7	0.6
Homemaker	66.3	67.9
Student	1.7	0.3
Unemployed/old/incapable to work	1.7	1.9
Others ²¹	1.8	1.4

3.7.3 Education of PG Members

Figure 3.11 reveals that about two-thirds of the PG members (beneficiary: 66% and semi-control: 66.9%) are deprived of secondary or above level education, while more than one-third of them (beneficiary: 35.9% and semi-control: 39.6%) has no formal education. About 14.6 per cent in the beneficiary group and 13.8 per cent in semi-control have completed only primary level education (details are in Annex Table 3.18).

¹⁶ "Unskilled labour" includes housemaid, day-labour and construction labor.

¹⁷ "Skilled labour" includes garment worker, factory worker and repairman (appliances).

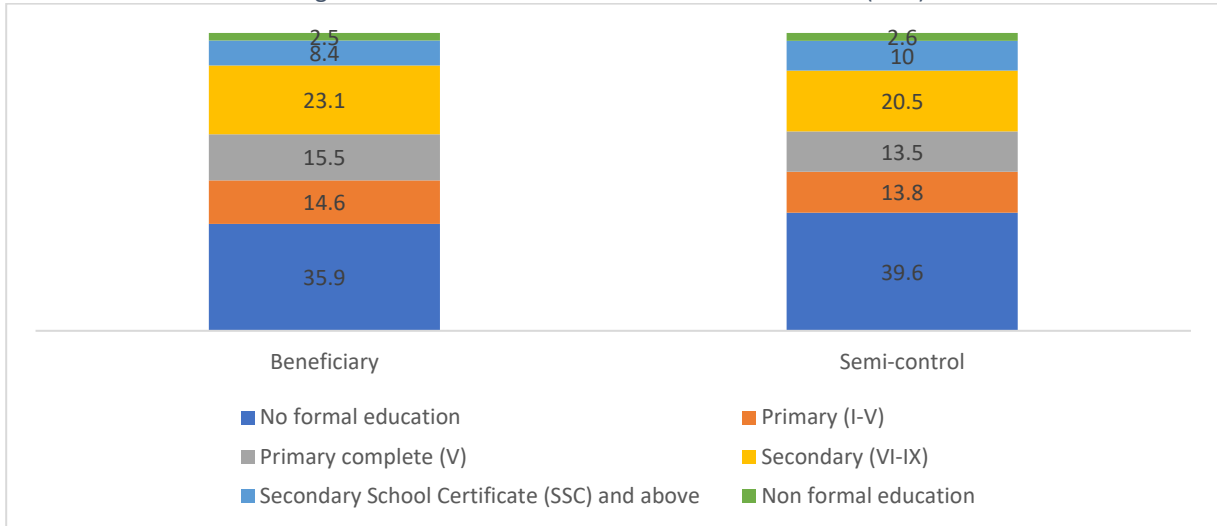
¹⁸ "Business" includes seamstress, handicrafts, selling food or non-food items in footpath or van, shopkeeper, small departmental store, tea stall, hotel business, block-batik, small business, mason, pottery etc.

¹⁹ Service (govt/private) includes private sector office service, sweeper/cleaner, teacher, NGO worker and security service.

²⁰ "Agriculture" includes poultry birds and eggs, livestock (animals and dairy products) and horticulture.

²¹ "Others" include private tutor, beggar and others.

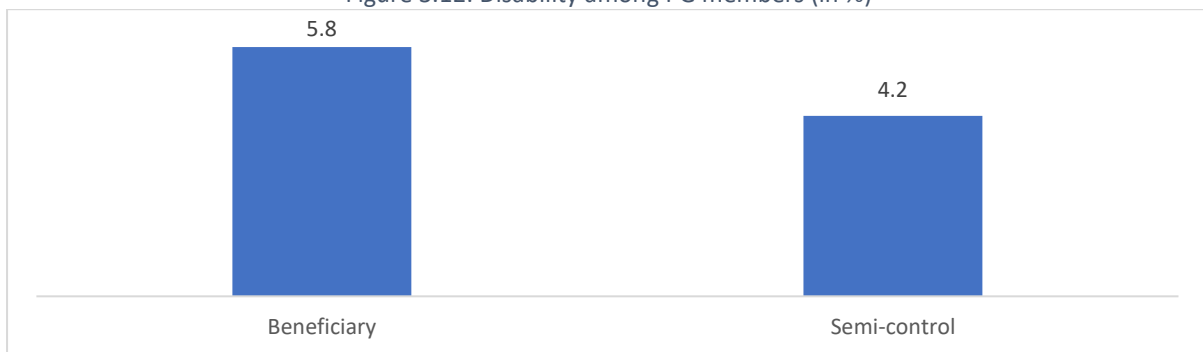
Figure 3.11: Educational attainment of PG members (in %)



3.7.4 Disability Status of PG Members

Disability status of the household PG members was also explored. Findings reveal that about 5.8 per cent of the PG members in the beneficiary group compared to 4.2 per cent in semi-control have disabilities to varying degrees, as identified from WG-SS questions (details are in Annex Table 3.19).

Figure 3.12: Disability among PG members (in %)



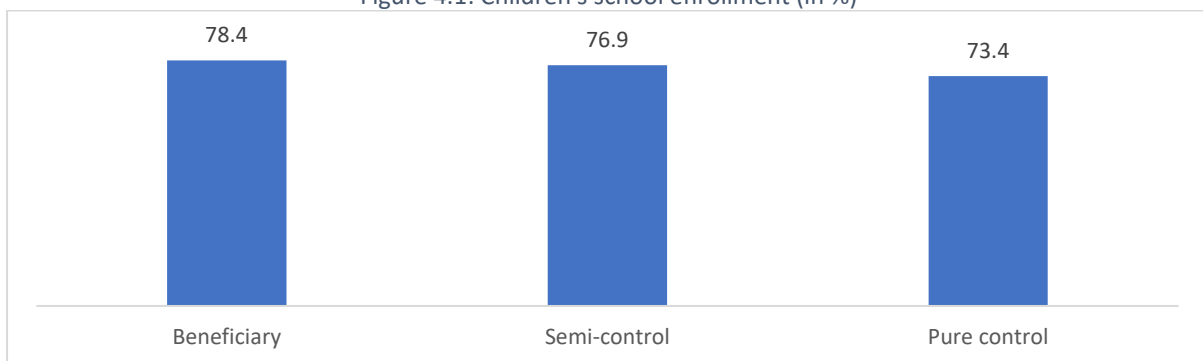
Chapter 4: Educational Attainment and Skill Development

Completion of quality primary and secondary education by all girls and boys and acquisition of relevant skills for financial success constitute important targets in Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 4)²². NUPRP has been providing a stipend to the selected girls and boys to encourage completion of education, reduce dropout and prevent the early marriage of girls. The selected youths are also brought under apprenticeship training with stipend provision by NUPRP. The following sections will shed light on the issue of school enrolment, dropout and skills development in light of survey findings.

4.1 School Enrolment

This survey collected data on the enrolment situation of children aged between 5-16 years in a primary and secondary school in the study area. Survey data shows that 78.4 per cent of children in the beneficiary households, while 76.9 per cent of the semi-control households are enrolled in school. In pure control, 73.4 per cent of children are enrolled in school. Estimates on enrolment in school for those households who are under education grants of NUPRP show a better scenario with over 80 per cent children are currently enrolled in school (details are in Annex Table 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Children's school enrollment (in %)



Discussion with the community people living in the urban low-income settlement recognises the availability of school for their children's education, but the number of schools is not adequate. The further discussion also draws upon the quality of education in those schools while parents acknowledge their limitation as they are not educated enough to guide as well as encourage their children to continue their education. There is a lack of awareness among the parents to stop drop out of their children from school (Source: FGD with PG members, CDCs, CDC Clusters in Dhaka, and Mymensingh).

While asked about any financial support for children's education, about 12 per cent of beneficiary households reported receiving stipends. The same is true for 9.4 per cent and 11.5 per cent of semi-control and pure control households, respectively. The government is the biggest provider of such kind of stipends to households (details are in Annex Table 4.2). Qualitative investigation on the issue of financial assistance for children's education reveals that urban poor households require financial support to continue the education of their children. Notably, parents were vocal about the expenses to buy books, exercise books, pens, uniforms and other education-related materials. Discussion on the role of education grants to be provided to prevent drop out and early marriage of girl child, the poor urban communities living under NUPRP working areas were found optimistic about the impact of

²² For more information on SDG 4, please visit <https://sdg4education2030.org/the-goal> (accessed on 09 February 2020)

education grants to prevent school dropout and early marriage of adolescent girls (Source: FGD with PG members, CDCs, CDC Clusters in Sylhet, and Kushtia).

4.2 Skills Development Status

Since a significant number of urban poor households does not have a stable income, therefore, participating in different types of training is a way to improve skills to get employment as well as enhance existing skills. This current baseline survey collected information on the participation of any household members in skills development activities in the last three years preceding the current survey.

According to the survey results, a small share of beneficiary households (2%) reported that at least one member of their household received skills development training in the last three years. In the semi-control category, the estimated share of training recipient household is 2.7 per cent while the same is 1 per cent in the pure control category. Comparative analysis shows that the status of receiving skills development training is highest among the semi-control households followed by the beneficiary and pure control households. Although the share of beneficiary household receiving such training is lower than that of semi-control household the difference is not statistically significant ($p: 0.267$) while the difference between the beneficiary and pure control households (1 percentage point) is statistically significant ($p: 0.025$). It is to be noted that under apprenticeship grants of NUPRP only 8 out of 466 beneficiary households (1.7%) reported having skill development training in the past. The result indicates that there is a need for more skill development training opportunities and urban poor of low-income settlements of urban cities feel the importance of skill-based training for improving livelihood opportunities.

Box 4.1: Share of household receipt of skills development training in the last three years		
Household category		
Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
2.0%	2.7% (0.267)	1.0% (0.025)
N=3,294	N=623	N=1,155
Note: p-values reflecting the difference in proportions test between beneficiary and semi-control, and beneficiary and pure control are shown in parenthesis.		

Further inquiry reveals that repairing electric appliances, operating computers, and sewing/tailoring are the prominent three trades for skills development reported by households across beneficiary, semi-control and pure control categories. In response to the question of training provider, survey findings exhibit that government, private sector and NGOs/CBOs are the three main source for having these skills development training. It is also found that 26.9 per cent of beneficiary households reported receiving financial assistance or stipend for taking this training. However, a large share of households having training reported poor outcomes as they could not make anything out of it. A 2 per cent beneficiary households received skills development training but, in most instance, (73.1%) such training did not lead to employment or income generation (Table 4.1). Nevertheless, apprenticeship training with grants has the potential to reduce the problem of urban unemployment and poverty, which is evident in the focus group discussion with NUPRP beneficiary women (details are in Annex Table 4.3).

Table 4.1: Basic information on skills development training

Indicator	Household category		
	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Type of Training (Top 3)			
Repair electric appliances	13.4	17.6	18.2
Basic computer operating	17.9	41.2	45.5
Sewing/tailoring	47.8	29.4	36.4
Type of Training Provider			
Government	25.4	41.2	18.2

Indicator	Household category		
	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Private sector	22.4	23.5	72.7
NGOs	25.4	17.6	27.3
CBOs	0.0	11.8	0.0
Personal initiative (philanthropy)	26.9	17.6	0.0
Financial Support for Training			
Received stipend/support for training	26.9	23.5	0.0
Outcome of Training			
Get employed	10.4	0.0	18.2
Salary/payment increased in the existing job	0.0	0.0	9.1
Opened new business franchise	20.9	23.5	27.3
No results	73.1	76.5	63.6

The demand and need for skills development training on various trades were strongly supported by the NUPRP beneficiary women in focus group discussions. The primary motivation to have such kind training is to contribute to stabilising the household economy by involving in income-earning activities. Study finds that urban poor across low-income settlements of urban cities does understand the importance and feel the need for skill-based training for improved livelihood opportunities. Urban poor women are interested in a wide range of economic activities including petty trade of toys, cosmetics, clothes, poultry, fruits, vegetables, dry fishes and medicines, handicrafts, tailoring and beauty parlour. They also showed interest to have training on driving and computer-related skills (Source: FGDs with CDC Clusters, PG, Chattogram, Narayanganj, Sylhet and Cumilla).

The study also finds that urban poor people consider apprenticeship training with grants as a decisive and positive factor in reducing urban unemployment and poverty. There is a high demand for skill-based training along with financial support for expanding or starting business ventures (Source: FGDs with CDC Clusters in Khulna, Mymensingh, and Patuakhali).

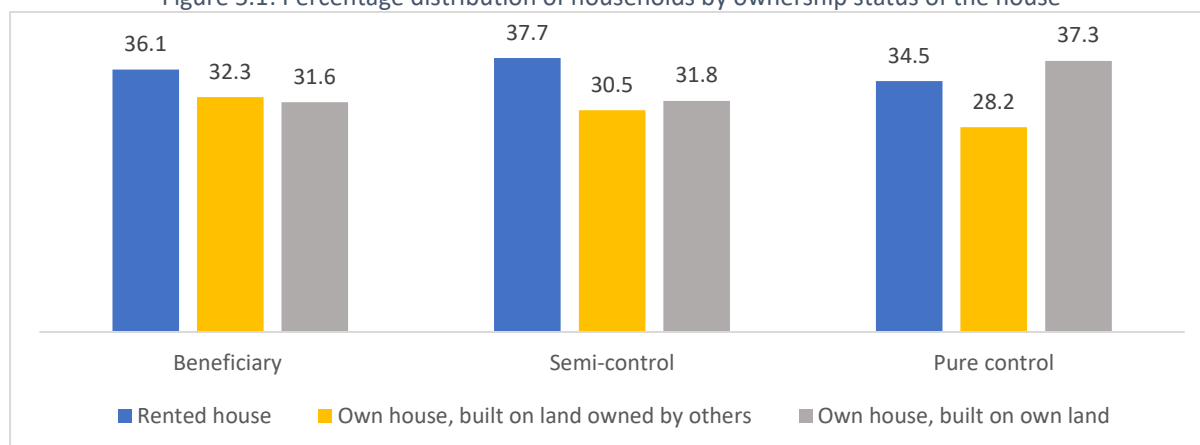
Chapter 5: Dwelling, Water and Sanitation

5.1 Dwelling Status

5.1.1 Ownership and Tenure

Nearly two-fifths of the beneficiary households (36.1%) lives in rented houses either on an individual or government-owned land; whereas, the situation is well-nigh similar for semi-control (37.7%) and pure control group (34.5%). Those who live in rented houses, the majority of them live on the land of an individual; only a small portion lives in a rented house built on the government-owned land. Interestingly, 32.3 per cent of the beneficiary households live on the land owned by others (mostly government); nonetheless, the houses have been built by themselves. The corresponding figures among semi-control and control groups are respectively 30.5 and 28.2 per cent. Nearly one-third of the beneficiary households (31.6%) have their homestead on the land they belong. The situation is much the same for semi-control (31.8%) and control group (37.3%). Figure 5.1 depicts the ownership and tenorial status of housing (details are in Annex Table 5.1).

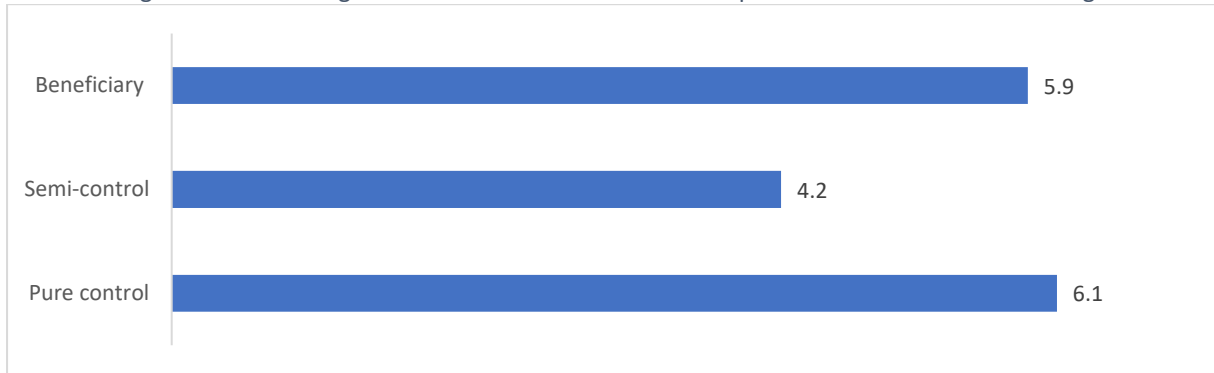
Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of households by ownership status of the house



Emphatically speaking, the overall condition of places where the households had been surveyed is not good at all. There are no walkways inside most of the low-income settlements of the urban areas (FGD with PG, Dhaka). Roads surrounding the low-income settlements become muddy in the rainy season. Besides these are narrow for movement of vehicles (FGDs with PG, CDC, Dhaka, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Chattogram, Khulna). Most of the roads are not paved except only the main roads. Such construction of the roads causes waterlog during the rainy season, and the water enters into the house of community people. It hampers daily movement (FGD with PG, Rangpur) of local people. Notwithstanding, all municipalities are not giving due attention to improving road communication of low-income settlements (FGD with PG, Rajshahi). Even an hour-long rain makes the houses oftentimes flooded (FGD with CDC, Chattogram). Without an iota of doubt, filthy drains are causing too much bad odour, mosquitos breeding and spread diseases (FGD with CDC Cluster, Patuakhali).

Reportedly, most of the beneficiary households (94.1%) did not experience eviction from dwelling; which indicates that 5.9 per cent of the beneficiary households experienced eviction from their dwelling. The scenario is similar among the semi-control and pure control group; 4.2 per cent households from semi-control group experienced eviction from their dwelling, while the figure against the same indicator is 6.1 per cent among the control households. It is to note that across the nine different beneficiary categories, the scenario does not show much variation; while the figure ranges between 4.8 per cent and 6.8 per cent (Figure 5.2; the details are in the Annex Table 5.2).

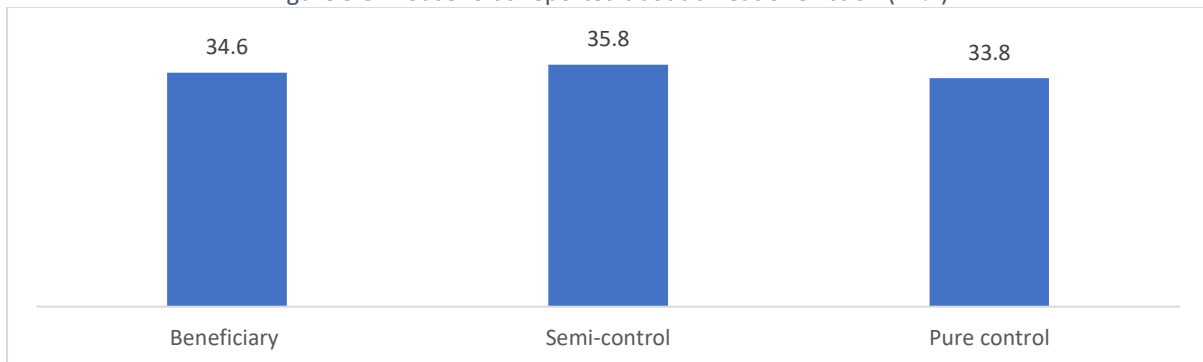
Figure 5.2: Percentage distribution of households who experienced eviction from dwelling



5.1.2 Eviction

Although a relatively small portion of the surveyed households has experienced eviction from their dwelling, a large portion of them feel some sort of threat of eviction. Around one-third of the beneficiary households (34.6%) have reported that they feel some sort of threat of eviction from their dwelling, and a similar portion of households from semi-control (35.8%) and control (33.8%) group feel the same. Figure 5.3 illustrates the situation regarding the threat of eviction from dwelling (Annex Table 5.2 contains the details).

Figure 5.3: Households reported about threat of eviction (in %)



Eviction—is one of the major concerns—has been reported in the FGD facilitated with a CDC in Khulna. Members of a CDC Committee in Khulna informed that eviction created unemployment problem because most of the women are working from households, or within the settlement or at the adjacent areas of the settlement (FGD with CDC, Khulna). Otherwise, due to unknown reasons, discussants in the other twenty-nine FGDs across communities of low-income settlements from different urban cities skipped the issue of tenure concern and eviction threat. Most likely, it was not a comfortable issue at all to discuss. The issue itself is insecurity-induced sensitive, particularly talking about it sitting in their slum or low-income settlement; when in many cases some local *mastans* are the key actors in the whole eviction process. Researchers are of the opinion that attributable to the same as the above reason, apparently low incidence of eviction reported during the household survey may have been found; which may not be the reality. Considering the security reasons of the surveyed households, the research team also decided not to dig into more in-depth in this respect.

An NGO worker, recalling his experience, informed that there is a massive crisis of housing in Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Khulna and Barishal which can be solved within a budget of Taka 0.1 million (approx.) (KII with NGO Official, Sylhet). Another NGO official informed that during the time of development interventions, the low-income settlements are evacuated, and thus the poor people are pushed back to their previous condition. All the structural service supports provided are destroyed. In reality, urban

poor people can claim that they are propelling the economic wheel of the city. The city needs these people who are working as a labour force in a different arena like garments, domestic help, factories, construction sites, and daily vending commodities in the street. The government should adequately address their housing issue considering their service and needs for the city, apart from their fundamental human rights (KII with NGO Official, Dhaka). NGOs like BRAC and HABITAT for HUMANITY are working with municipalities to address housing for the urban poor (KIIs with NUPRP Officials, Khulna, Mymensingh). Government Officials also recognised the need for a unique housing Programme for the urban poor (KII with Slum Development Official, Chandpur).

5.1.3 Housing Construction Material

In most cases, the roof of the dwelling among the beneficiary households is made of Tin/CI sheet. Wall of the dwelling is made of either tin/CI sheet or concrete/brick. The floor is either cemented or earthen. The pattern is the same among the semi-control and pure control group.

In nine-tenths of the cases, throughout the groups, the main construction material of the roof of the dwelling is Tin/CI sheet. A major portion of the wall of the dwelling among the beneficiary households are of Tin/CI sheet (57.7%), whereas the trend is similar for both semi-control (54.3%) and pure control (63.8%) group. In a good number of instances, however, the wall of the dwelling for the beneficiary households are of concrete/brick (28.4%). On the contrary, the figures among the semi-control and pure control group are respectively 31.9 per cent and 25.6 per cent. In three-fifths of the cases (57.3%), the floor of the dwelling of the beneficiary households are made of cement; in 41.5 per cent cases the floor is earthen; the trend is found similar among the semi-control and pure control group. Table 5.1 shows the information (details in Annex Table 5.3).

Table 5.1: Main construction material of dwelling (in %)

Construction material	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Roof			
Tin/CI Sheet	90.8	89.1	92.8
Concrete/Brick	4.8	5.1	2.2
Cement Sheet	1.9	1	1.8
Others	2.5	4.8	3.2
Wall			
Tin/CI Sheet	57.7	54.3	63.8
Concrete/Brick	28.4	31.9	25.6
Cement Sheet	4.5	5.6	3.2
Others	9.4	8.2	7.4
Floor			
Cement	57.3	61.3	50.3
Earthen	41.5	38.2	48.7
Wood planks	0.8	0.5	0.9
Others	0.4	0	0.1

5.1.4 Electrification

Almost all households have electricity connection at their house; only an insignificant portion of the households are yet to get electricity connection at their house. In almost all the cases, the electricity connection is taken from the national grid; while a small portion of the households uses solar panels for electricity at their house. Table 5.2 presents the status of household electrification by sources of electricity (relevant details are in Annex Table 5.4).

Table 5.2: Household electrification status (%)

Status	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Have electricity	99.6	99.9	98.5
<i>National Grid</i>	96.7	96.5	93.2
<i>Solar Energy</i>	0.4	0.2	1.5
<i>Others</i>	2.9	3.1	5.3
Do not have electricity	0.4	0.1	1.5

Not all urban low-income settlements have legal access to electricity (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). There are hardly any lampposts in the roads inside the low-income settlements (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Household electricity connection cost is 7,000 to 20,000 taka in urban areas (FGDs with CDC, CDC Cluster, Mymensingh, Narayanganj). Households of low-income settlements in the government land (like railway land) have to pay Tk. One lac for meter electricity connection; and the local political cum community leaders are the ones through whom—by giving them money—electricity connections can be brought in the households of the settlement (FGDs with PG, CDC, Chattogram). Most of the households of the low-income settlements do not have meter electricity connection. They have to use commercial electricity connection brought by the landlords or community leaders (also political patrons) of the area. Load shedding is a common problem in low-income settlements (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Electricity connection is also disrupted during heavy rain, and as a matter of fact, electricity is not available for 3/5 hours during the rain. More unwieldy, electricity is not available for even 3/6 days during cyclone (FGD with CDC, Patuakhali).

5.2 Water

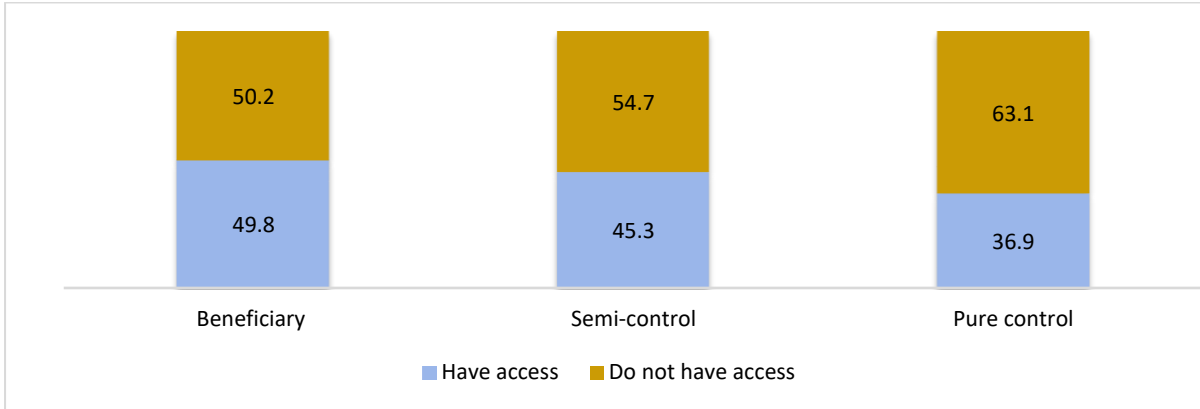
5.2.1 Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water

Across the groups of surveyed households, tube well is the main source of drinking water; followed by a large portion of piped water into plot/yard and a smaller portion of public tap/standpipe. Among the beneficiary households, more than half (59.9%) reported tube well as the main source of water; followed by piped water into yard/plot (27.6%) and public tap/standpipe (10%). The pattern is much identical among the semi-control households. On the other hand, a little bit different picture is seen among the control households: a lower portion of pure control households reported tubewell (49.2%), while a higher portion of them use piped water into plot/yard (34.4%) and public tap/standpipe (14%) as the main source of water. Details are in the Annex Table 5.5. However, it is worth mentioning that while the largest portion of households has reported tube well as the main source of water; the status of the platform of those tube wells needs to be deeply investigated. It is a serious concern that in 34.9 per cent of the cases, the tube wells used by the beneficiary households either did not have any platform or had a crack on it. The corresponding figures for the semi-control and pure control households are respectively 33.5 and 37.6 per cent (see Annex Table 5.5 for details).

However, when we do estimate for the households' "access to safely managed drinking water", it is found that half of the beneficiary households (49.8%) have access to safely managed drinking water; the same is 45.3 per cent and 36.9 per cent respectively for semi-control and pure control group (Figure 5.4). Details are in Annex Table 5.7. It is notable that the household access to safe drinking water between the beneficiary and pure control is significantly different ($p < 0.00001$).

Box 5.1: Operational definition of safely managed drinking water
 Households that reported tube well as the main source of drinking water and its platform is not broken and which platform are broken but use any technique to make the drinking water safer is considered as having access to safe drinking water. For households who reported other sources rather than tube well and use any technique to make the drinking water safe is considered as having access to safe drinking water.

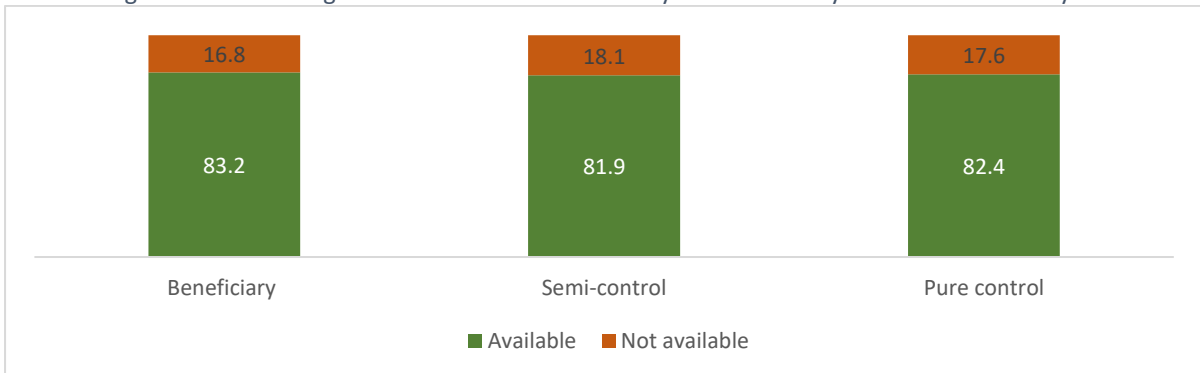
Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of households having access to safely managed drinking water



5.2.2 Availability of Water

It is no less surprising that around one-fifth of the households across the groups did not have water round-the-year. Figure 5.5 shows the situation of the household's availability of water round-the-year (Annex Table 5.5 has the details on it).

Figure 5.5: Percentage distribution of households by the availability of water round the year



Despite a high demand for water supply in the low-income settlements of urban cities (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters), in reality, the overall situation is quite frustrating. In addition, those who are using municipality water supply, they do not get the water supply timely and regularly (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Supply of safe drinking water is another grave concern in particular municipalities where inhabitants are compelled to drink salty/smeared water from the tube well (IDIs with CDC Leaders, Town Federation Leaders, PG Members Faridpur, Khulna, Gazipur). More surprising are instances in the low-income settlements where ten to thirty families have to collect water from a single water point (FGD with CDC Cluster, Mymensingh; IDI with CDC Leader, Cumilla). Water supply to low-income communities is not available in all the cities (FGD with CDC Cluster, Rangpur). The issue of water supply also caused conflicts between neighbouring communities and between communities with municipality office in some urban areas (FGD with CDC, Gazipur). There are some settlements in cities where water supply situation needs to be improved in particular (FGD with CDC, Sylhet; IDI with NUPRP Official, Sylhet, Chattogram). It is a matter of allayment that NGOs are negotiating with a

service provider like Dhaka WASA to provide water supply and sewerage system access to urban poor people of low-income settlements (KII with NGO Official, Dhaka). Also, NGOs are working in different low-income settlements across urban cities to build public awareness among urban poor on the importance of safe water (KII with NGO Official, Dhaka). Municipalities provided community-based water supply connections and water points in a number of low-income settlements (KIIs with Councillors, Gazipur, Kushtia). However, the urban poor people are not happy with the quantity and quality of supply water (IDI with CDC Leader, Dhaka). Those who use tube well water they do not get water in the dry season (FGD with PG, Kushtia); water layer in their area has become very low (KII with Slum Development Official, Patuakhali). All municipalities are aware of the demand for water supply in the low-income settlements and working for improved water supply (KIIs with Slum Development Official, Chattogram, Rajshahi, Patuakhali; KII with Councillor, Kushtia).

5.2.3 Water Treatment Status

Eighty-seven per cent of the beneficiary households do not use any water treatment method, while the same for the semi-control and pure control are 91.5 and 92.1 per cent, respectively. Only 13 per cent of the beneficiary households use some treatment (mostly boiling), in against of 8.5 and 7.9 per cent respectively among semi-control and control households. Table 5.3 provides summary information about the household's water treatment status (pertinent details are in Annex Table 5.6).

Table 5.3: Status of using any water treatment method (%)

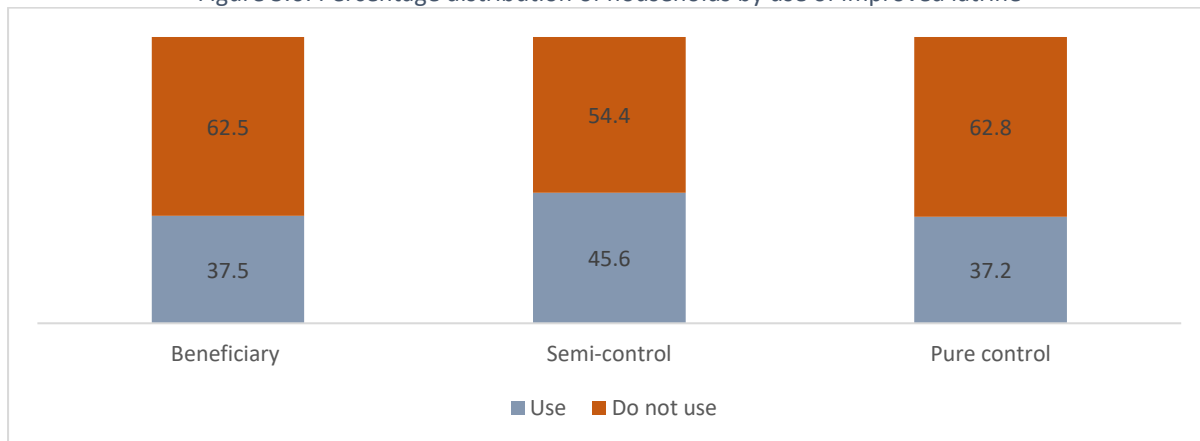
Status of using water treatment	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Use no treatment	87.0	91.5	92.1
Use some treatment	13.0	8.5	7.9
<i>Boiling</i>	9.2	3.8	5.5
<i>Using Water Filter</i>	1.6	1.8	1.0
<i>Adding bleaching powder/ Chlorine/ Fitkiri/Tablet</i>	1.3	1.9	1.4
<i>Others (filter using cloth, brick chips and sand, tranquilise)</i>	0.9	1.0	0.0

5.3 Sanitation

5.3.1 Use of Improved Latrine

Only around one-third of the surveyed households use improved latrine across the categories (Figure 5.6; Annex Table 5.8). The rates of using improved latrine among beneficiary and pure control households are respectively only 37.5 per cent and 37.2 per cent (not significantly different; $p: 0.857$). This rate of using improved sanitary latrine is much lower compared to the national scenario (52.9%) as reflected from Bangladesh District level Socio-demographic and Health Care Utilization Indicators, 2019.

Figure 5.6: Percentage distribution of households by use of improved latrine



Box 5.2: The operational definition of "improved latrine"

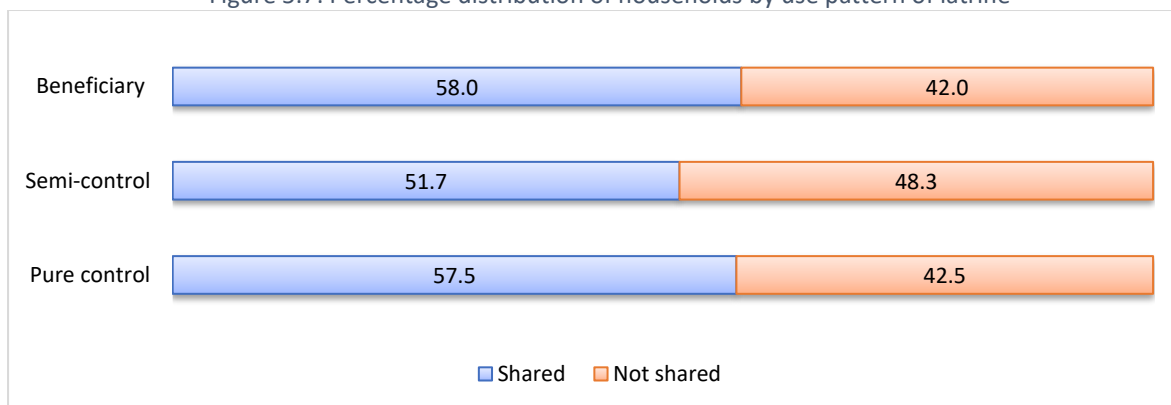
For operational purpose: "pit latrine with ventilator" or "pit latrine with slab" or "composting toilet" or "sanitary latrine with a septic tank" has been considered as "improved latrine" when and where it is no shared. In addition, when it is shared, it has been considered as "not gender-friendly".

If we consider the disability friendliness of the latrines, it is most likely that the access rate to such improved latrine will be 0.0% as there is a very little possibility of having ramp or rail installation in the latrines.

5.3.2 Status of Latrine Sharing

Around three-fifths of the households use shared latrine across the categories (beneficiary: 58%; semi-control: 51.7%; pure control: 57.5%). Figure 5.7 shows the household's use pattern of latrines (shared or otherwise; details about this are presented in Annex Table 5.8).

Figure 5.7: Percentage distribution of households by use pattern of latrine



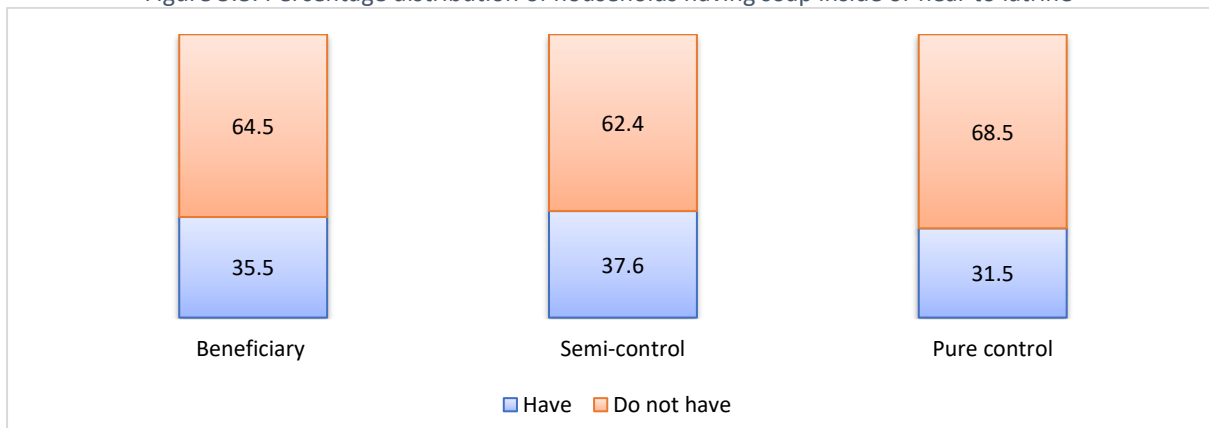
Sanitation is one of the major concerns for urban poor people living in low-income settlements (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). There are some low-income settlements where 4-5 toilets are being used by 100-150 families. There are many toilets in the low-income settlements of urban cities which require repairing and renovation (FGD with PG, Narayanganj, and KII with NGO Official, Dhaka). However, it has also been argued that urban poor people are not interested in spending on sanitation development; which may require more awareness and motivational programmes (KII with NGO Official, Sylhet).

The problematic drainage system and waterlogging are common hazards in all low-income settlements across all urban cities (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Waterlogging happens mainly because of the open and narrow drainage channel (FGDs with PGs, Dhaka, Mymensingh, Patuakhali). Drains without lid and directly dumping of garbage in the drains also results in waterlogging (FGD with PG, CDC Cluster, Dhaka, Chattogram). Water gets logged due to wastes, and water from the drains cannot flow through the main channels of the drainage system. Along with these, wastes from streets are mixed up with the wastes of drains, and the environment becomes more polluted (FGD with PG, Dhaka). The drainage system needs up-gradation not only to stop the waterlogging problem, but it is also required to ensure a good liveable environment (FGD with CDC, Mymensingh).

5.3.3 Availability of Hand Washing Facility

In only one-third of the cases among the beneficiary households, a soap had been found inside or near to latrine. The respective figures for the same among semi-control and control group are 37.6 and 31.5 per cent, respectively (Figure 5.8; details in Annex Table 5.8). Indeed, this is not at all a reflection of the proper maintenance of basic personal hygiene.

Figure 5.8: Percentage distribution of households having soap inside or near to latrine



The rate of using improved latrine among the surveyed households is low (see, Section 5.3); and at the same time, the cleanliness and hygiene of those toilets are not maintained. Overall hygiene condition at the low-income settlements in the urban areas is not good (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). The majority of toilets in low-income settlements of urban cities rather has hygiene concerns (FGDs with PGs, Chandpur, Chattogram, Mymensingh; IDI with PG Member, Rangpur). Many people in the low-income settlements are using dirty toilets (IDIs with PG Member, Town Federation Leader, Gazipur; KII with NUPRP Official, Rajshahi). A good portion of the urban poor people have the basic knowledge of hygiene like washing hand with soap after using toilets and washing hand before and after taking food, but it is not practised frequently (FGDs with PGs, Kushtia, Rangpur). Parents, especially mothers at home, play an important role in nutrition and hygiene (FGDs with PG, Rajshahi, Rangpur). Parents are to be aware of first. They can tell their children about hygiene (FGD with PG, Kushtia). Hygiene issue has been discussed in the secondary level textbook (FGD with PG, Kushtia). Adolescents training on hygiene knowledge and practice is on high demand in low-income settlements (FGDs with PGs, Kushtia, Rajshahi).

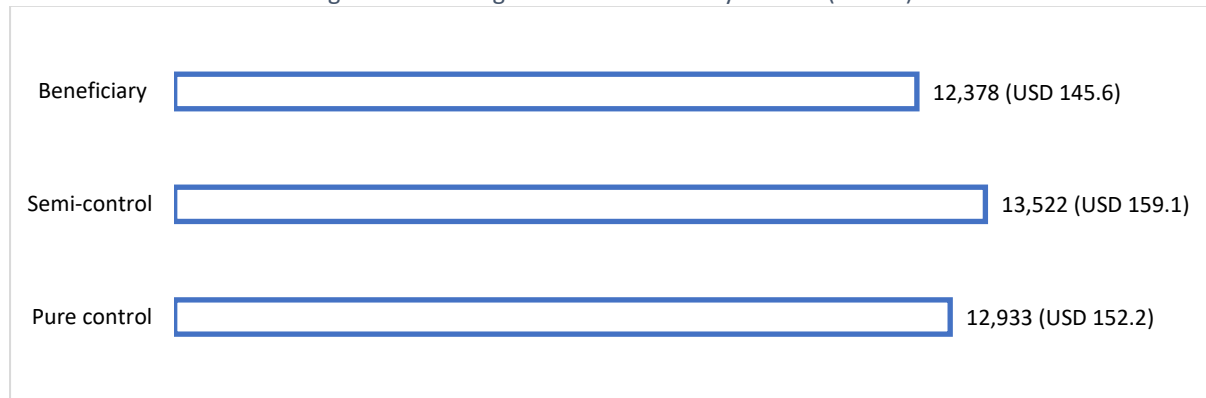
Chapter 6: Economic and Poverty Status

6.1 Economic Status

6.1.1 Income

The average monthly income of the beneficiary households is BDT 12,378 (equivalent to USD 145.6)²³; which is respectively BDT 13,522 (USD 159.1) and BDT 12,933 (USD 152.1) in the semi-control and pure control households (Figure 6.1). Notably, the average monthly income between the beneficiary and pure control households is not statistically significantly ($p: 0.067$). However, the median monthly income—which indicates average income of a significant portion of the households—is equivalent to BDT 10,050 (USD 118.2) among the beneficiary households; which is BDT 11,175 (USD 131.5) among the pure control households. The national average household monthly income of Bangladesh for the urban areas is BDT 22,600 (Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016), which admittedly is much higher than the average income of the households surveyed under this study.

Figure 6.1: Average household monthly income (in BDT)



One-fourth (25.5%) of the beneficiary households have monthly income of above BDT. 15,000 (USD 176.5); while 31.3 per cent and 28.7 per cent households respectively among the semi-control and pure control households have income similar to that. For details, see Annex Table 6.1.

Town federation leader from Narayanganj claimed that the household income of the low-income settlements across the urban areas is low compared to others living in other parts of the urban areas (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Narayanganj). A Primary Group (PG) member from Kushtia informed that adolescents engage themselves in different income-generating activities to supplement income primarily due to their household's income poverty (IDI with PG Member, Kushtia). According to the CDC leaders from Khulna, Sylhet and Dhaka, most of the women of the low-income settlements view income of husband or single person from the household is not enough to bear household expenses (IDIs with CDC Leaders, Khulna, Sylhet and Dhaka North). Women want to earn to support the husband to manage household expenditure along with contributing to the educational cost of the children (FGD with PG, Rangpur). Women of the low-income settlements across all urban areas do feel the need of earning to reduce their poverty (FGD with PG, Rangpur). Town federation leader from Chattogram informed that in every meeting with the citywide CDC leaders the issue of employment and economic empowerment of women are discussed (IDI, Chattogram). CDC leaders and members inspired/influenced the women's in their settlement area to do job or business for livelihoods to get rid of their financial crisis (IDIs, Chandpur, Rangpur).

²³ Considering the conversion rate as 1 USD=BDT 85.

6.1.2 Expenditure

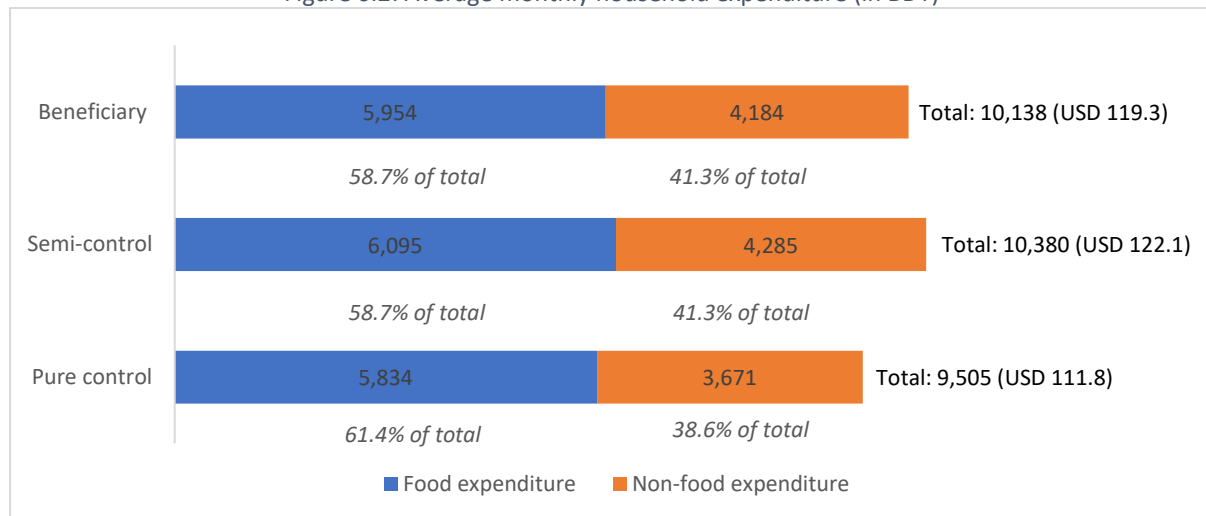
The average monthly expenditure of the beneficiary households is BDT 10,138 (USD 119.3); while the respective figures for semi-control and pure control households are BDT 10,380 (USD 122.1) and BDT 9,505 (USD 111.8). The difference in average monthly expenditure between the beneficiary and pure control households is statistically significant ($p < 0.00001$). The median monthly expenditure—which indicates average expenditure of a significant portion of the households—is equivalent to BDT 9,012 (USD 106.1) among the beneficiary households; which is BDT 8,675 (USD 102.1) among the pure control households. The national average household monthly expenditure for the urban areas is BDT 19,697 (Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016), which admittedly is much higher than the average expenditure of the households surveyed under this study.

For the beneficiary households, the average monthly expenditure constitutes 81.9 per cent of their monthly income. The same for the semi-control and pure control households is 76.8 per cent and 73.5 per cent, respectively.

The expenditure pattern reveals that the food expenditure dominates over the non-food expenditure (near three-fifths of total expenditure) across the categories of households. However, according to the national urban average, the share of food expenditure is lower (41.9%) than the share of the same among the households surveyed (Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016).

Figure 6.2 illustrates the monthly average expenditure-related information. The relevant details are in Annex Table 6.2 and 6.3.

Figure 6.2: Average monthly household expenditure (in BDT)

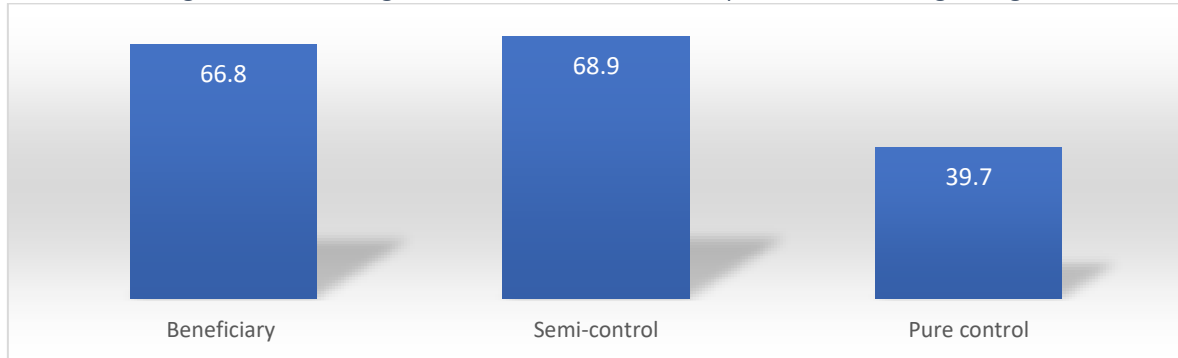


Lack of livelihoods opportunities is the key obstacle for managing educational expenses of the children and other necessary household expenses, where expenditure on food becomes the main head of expenditure. Besides, the price hike of the food items makes the situation worse (IDI, Narayanganj; KII with Councillor, Sylhet) (FGD with PG, DNCC).

6.1.3 Savings

More than two-thirds of the beneficiary households (66.8%) have reported having savings on the day of the interview; a similar portion of the households among the semi-control households (68.9%) reported having savings, while the same is notably lower (39.7%) for the pure control households (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3: Percentage distribution of households reported about having savings



The average amount of savings among the beneficiary households is BDT 4,706 (USD 55.4); while the figures are respectively BDT 8,077 (USD 95.1) and BDT 7,525 (USD 88.5) for the semi-control and pure control households. In terms of household savings, there is a significant difference between the beneficiary and pure control ($p < 0.00001$) groups. However, on this count, there is no significant difference between the beneficiary and semi-control ($p: 0.308$) groups.

Notably, less than half of the beneficiary households (47.6%) reported having bank/mobile bank account, which is pretty similar (49.9%) among the semi-control households, while the same is notably lower among the pure control households (34.5%). Figure 6.4 presents the survey findings on household's reported status of bank/mobile bank account.

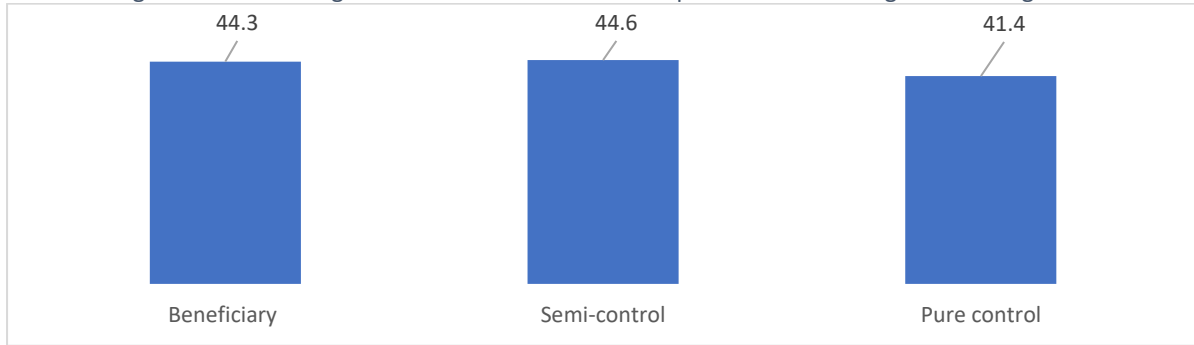
Figure 6.4: Percentage distribution of households reported about having bank/mobile bank account



6.1.4 Credit

Slightly over two-fifths of the beneficiary households (44.3%) reported that they had outstanding credit on the day of the interview; the scenario is much similar among semi-control (44.6% had credit) and pure control households (41.4% had credit) (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5: Percentage distribution of households reported about having outstanding credit



The average amount of outstanding credit among the beneficiary households is BDT 24,506 (USD 288.3); while the figures are respectively BDT 22,723 (USD 267.3) and BDT 20,971 (USD 246.7) for the semi-control and pure control households. Annex Table 6.4 shows details on household credit.

Statistically, there is no significant difference in respect of households having credit between the beneficiary and pure control ($p: 0.087$) or semi-control (0.888) group.

Box 6.1: Savings and credit groups in the low-income settlements

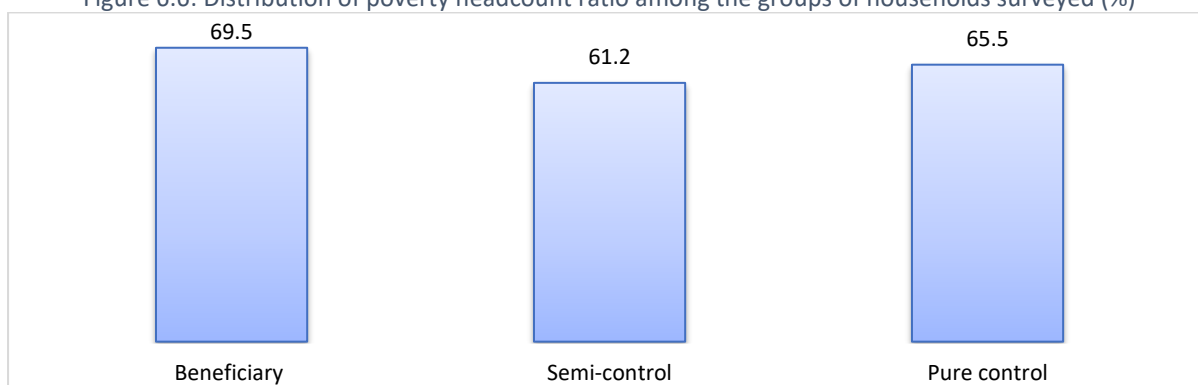
Savings and credit group formation is widespread among the women living in a low-income settlement in most of the urban areas of the country (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Many NGOs are running their savings and credit programmes in low-income settlements. Usually, most of the NGOs form savings and credit groups in the community to operate their savings and credit programmes (a version of microfinance programming). However, not all NGOs working in all low-income settlements across all urban areas (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters) have savings and credit group. BRAC, ASA and Grameen Bank are common among all NGOs who are running savings and credit programmes in the majority of low-income settlements in most of the urban areas. However, there are some NGOs like Nobolok in Khulna region, Popi in Mymensingh, Sukhi in Chandpur, DSK in Dhaka, Manobik in Narayanganj and more who are operating locally in the low-income settlements of specific urban areas. Women are commonly interested in participating in the community-based savings and credit groups because compared to other cooperative societies the interest rate on loan is low and paying instalments package easier to understand (FGD with PG, DNCC). Women are interested in savings primarily due to meeting educational expenses of children, household expenses, daughters' marriage, need in an emergency and own economic empowerment which gives access to decision making in the household (FGDs with PGs). Participation in the Savings and Credit Group gives women the feeling of empowerment and self-dependency. Women also consider opportunities for borrowing loan during crisis moment while participating in the Savings and Credit Group (FGD with CDC, Khulna). Women also raised the issue of banks' disinterest in taking a small –amount deposit of money in the banks' accounts, and that is a prime reason for them resort savings with NGO-facilitated Savings and Credit Group (FGD with CDC, Khulna). Women believe that participation in the Savings and Credit Group not only empower them economically, but their husbands also could not show disrespect and negligence to their opinion due to their economic empowerment (FGD with CDC, Gazipur). However, there is a lot of reported and unreported cases where women are not allowed by their husbands or families to involve with Savings and Credit Group. Their families referred to fraud cases where an administrator of the Savings and Credit Group fled way with deposited money (FGD with PG, Sylhet).

6.2 Poverty Status

The poverty level is visibly high among the households surveyed. 69.5 per cent of the beneficiary households are poor; while the same among the semi-control household is 61.2 per cent and it is 65.5 per cent among the pure control households (Figure 6.6; Annex Table 6.5). It is notable that the poverty rate between the beneficiary and pure control is significantly different ($p: 0.012$).

This rate of poverty among people living in the urban low-income settlements is very high as compared to the overall national rate for the urban areas of Bangladesh. Nationally, the urban upper poverty rate is 18.9 per cent (Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016), whereas the same 69.5 per cent among the beneficiary households.

Figure 6.6: Distribution of poverty headcount ratio among the groups of households surveyed (%)



Box 6.2: On measuring poverty

The Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach is a commonly used measurement of poverty. It first estimates the cost of acquiring enough food for adequate nutrition and then adds the cost of other essentials and comes up with an estimate of a minimum amount of required expenditure. The poverty line is created using this amount. This CBN method is used in our national surveys, including the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The relevant poverty information against upper poverty lines of the urban areas of the country in the "Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016" has been used to measure the poverty status of the surveyed households.

Poverty lines (Upper) of NUPRP intervention areas according to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016

City Corporation/ Paurashava in NUPRP	Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016	
	Stratum	Upper poverty line (in BDT per capita per month)
Dhaka North, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Dhaka South, Gazipur	Dhaka City Corporation	2,929
Chattogram, Cumilla	Chattogram City Corporation	2,660
Khulna	Khulna City Corporation	2,360
Kushtia	Khulna Urban	2,419
Sylhet	Sylhet City Corporation	2,315
Chandpur	Chattogram Urban	2,606
Rangpur, Rajshahi	Rajshahi City Corporation	2,244
Patuakhali, Faridpur	Barisal Urban	2,756

The poverty situation in urban low-income settlements is deplorable, causing chronic multi-dimensional problems (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). To cite a few: Children drop out of schools; adolescent girls get married early; women face domestic violence; children and mother are inadequately fed; children face violence (Source: FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters; IDIs with CDC Leaders, Dhaka, Chandpur, Khulna, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Rajshahi, Rangpur). Children and Adolescents have to go out for work because of poverty in their families (IDIs with CDC Leaders, Rangpur, PG Member, Kushtia). According to a CDC Cluster Leader, to fight poverty, one needs to create employment opportunity at first (KII with CDC Cluster Leader, Rajshahi).

Chapter 7: Food Security and Nutrition

7.1 Household Food Security

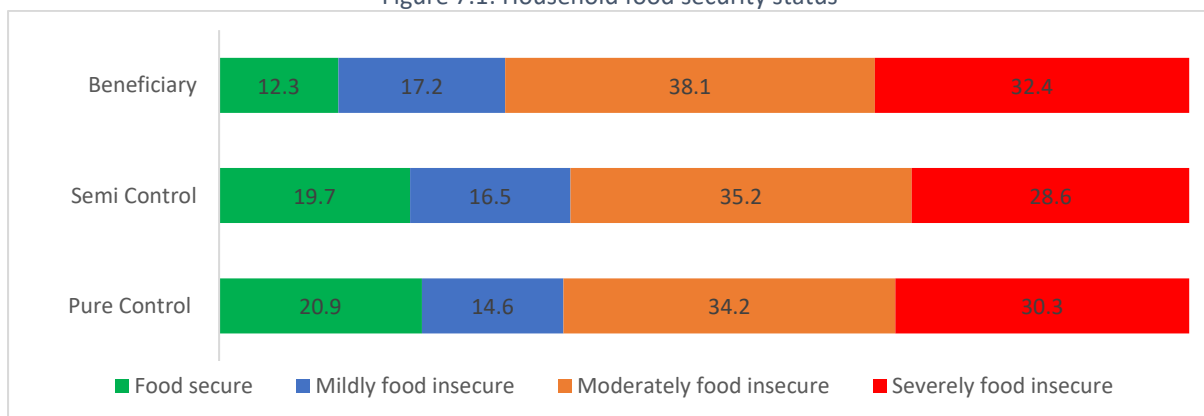
Households are food secure when they have year-round access to the amount and variety of safe foods their members need to lead active and healthy lives. At the household level, food security refers to the ability of the household to secure, either from its production or through purchases, adequate food for meeting the dietary needs of all members of the household.²⁴

The urban households of surveyed lower-income settlements are mostly food insecure. Only 12.3 per cent of the beneficiary households were found food secure while it was 19.7 per cent in semi-control and 20.9 per cent in pure control households (Figure 7.1). These households do not experience any food insecurity or have to worry about food very rarely.

In this survey, the food insecure households are classified as mildly food insecure, moderately food insecure and severely food insecure. The rates of moderate food insecurity are high, followed by severe and mild food insecurity. Figure 7.1 shows that 38.1 per cent beneficiary, 35.2 per cent semi-control and 34.2 per cent pure control households are moderately food insecure. These 'moderately food insecure' households sacrifice the quality of the food more frequently by eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often. Sometimes they have to cut the quantity of food by reducing the size of meals or number of meals as well; while the severely food insecure households gradually cut back on meal size or the number of meals often. These households experience most severe food-insecurity conditions like running out of food, going to bed hungry or going a whole day and night without food sometimes or often. 32.4 per cent beneficiary, 28.6 per cent semi-control and 30.3 per cent of pure control households are severely food insecure.

Mildly food insecure households constitute 17.2 per cent of the beneficiary households, 16.5 per cent semi-control and 14.6 per cent of pure control households. These households have to worry about not having food often or sometimes and unable to eat preferred foods and eat monotonous diet than desired foods considered undesirable rarely. Nevertheless, they usually do not need to cut back on quantity.

Figure 7.1: Household food security status



²⁴ Retrieved from: http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/household_en.stm. Accessed on 20 February 2020.

7.2 Household Dietary Diversity

In this study, a household's dietary diversity is measured analysing weekly food consumption of the households. Respondents were asked for a seven-day recall to know whether any member of the household consumed any of thirteen sets of food group. The food group include Cereals, Roots and tubers, any coloured vegetable, any leafy vegetable, any fruits, any meats, any egg, any fish, pulses/legumes/nuts, milk product, oil/fat, sugar/honey and miscellaneous. The food consumption scenario is more or less similar among beneficiary, semi-control and pure control group. Surveyed household consume rice as cereal almost seven days in a week as rice is their staple food. The average intake of roots and tubers such as potato and other starchy foods is relatively higher than the other groups followed by any coloured vegetable. Consumption of leafy vegetables and pulses/legumes are comparatively low compared to coloured vegetables or roots and tubers. The average consumption of these food groups was two-four days a week. The consumption of edible oil or fat for an average household was about five days a week. The intake of milk and milk products, meat, and fruit is scarce. Consumption of animal-based protein is dependent on fish followed by eggs (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1: Average number of days household consumed food from different food groups in the last seven days

Food Groups	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Cereals	6.91	6.94	6.92
Roots and Tubers	5.40	5.39	5.08
Any coloured vegetables	4.50	4.35	4.27
Any leafy vegetables	2.76	2.65	2.62
Any fruits	0.90	1.00	0.99
Any meat	0.68	0.68	0.81
Any eggs	1.92	1.97	2.06
Any Fish	2.94	4.79	2.81
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.85	3.43	3.33
Milk and milk products	0.55	0.65	0.52
Oil/fats	5.11	4.97	4.69
Sugar/Honey	1.32	1.52	1.36
Miscellaneous	3.06	3.45	3.19

7.3 Women's Dietary Diversity

The Women's Dietary Diversity articulates on average how well the adult women are themselves experiencing a suitably diversified diet. It is also estimated as household dietary diversity considering thirteen food groups. We found that women's dietary diversity is worse than household dietary diversity. Women usually consumed less food compared to male household members. This condition is similar for the pregnant and lactating mothers as well.

7.3.1 Dietary Diversity of Adult Women of the Household (excluding pregnant and lactating mother)

The food consumption scenario of adult women in the surveyed areas is more or less similar among beneficiary, semi-control and pure control group like the household dietary consumption on Table 7.1. The adult women (excluding pregnant woman or lactating mother) consumed cereals nearly seven days in a week as a staple food, followed by roots and tubers (almost five days), coloured vegetables (almost four days), oils/fats (almost four days), pulses/legumes/nuts (almost three days). They can hardly intake fruits, meat, egg, milk and milk products. They consumed fish and leafy vegetables almost two days in a week. A careful comparison of relevant data presented in Tables 7.1 and 7.2 reveals that in almost all items, adult women consumed less compared to overall household consumption.

Table 7.2: Average number of days household's adult woman (excluding pregnant or lactating mother) consumed food from different food groups in the last seven days

Food Groups	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Cereals	6.51	6.27	6.29
Roots and Tubers	4.99	4.85	4.75
Any coloured vegetables	4.15	4.00	3.98
Any leafy vegetables	2.48	2.20	2.42
Any fruits	0.71	0.81	0.79
Any meat	0.68	0.70	0.81
Any eggs	1.57	1.60	1.72
Any Fish	2.50	2.56	2.45
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.63	3.06	3.10
Milk and milk products	0.36	0.57	0.38
Oil/fats	4.60	4.40	4.24
Sugar/Honey	0.94	1.10	0.97
Miscellaneous	2.70	3.17	2.82

7.3.2 Dietary Diversity of Household's Pregnant and Lactating Mother

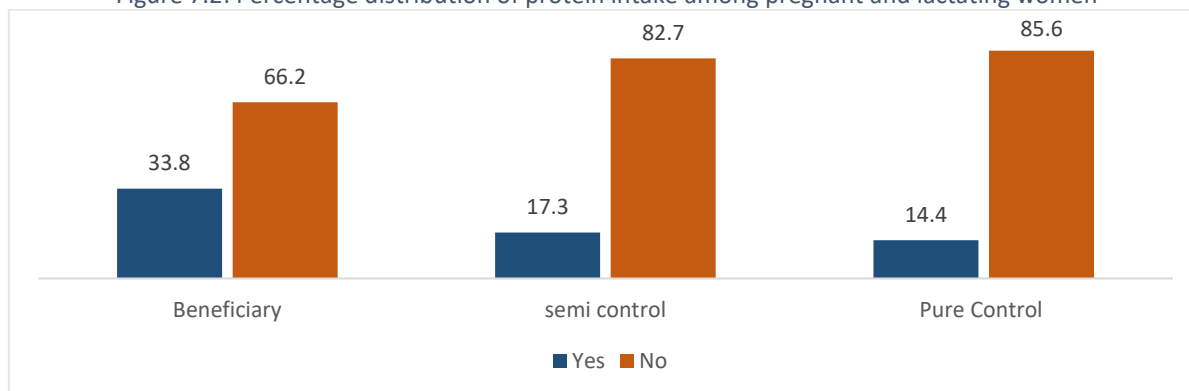
Usually, pregnant women and lactating mothers are instructed to consume a little higher amount of food. Nevertheless, alike households' adult women, pregnant and lactating women also consume fewer food items compared to overall household consumption. However, the intake by pregnant and lactating women is somewhat better than the non-pregnant and non-lactating women in the household. Table 7.3 reveals that the food intake of pregnant and lactating women are almost similar in all the groups (beneficiary, semi-control and pure control) of households. The pregnant and lactating women consumed cereals like rice as staple food almost every day in a week, followed by roots and tuber and other starchy food (almost five days in a week), oils/fat (almost five days), coloured vegetable (almost four days), pulse/legume/nuts (almost three days), eggs and leafy vegetable (almost two days), and fish (almost three days in a week; see Table 7.3).

Table 7.3: Average number of days household's pregnant and lactating mother consumed food from different food groups in the last seven days

Food Groups	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Cereals	6.61	6.53	6.51
Roots and Tubers	5.10	4.97	5.06
Any coloured vegetables	4.36	3.94	4.17
Any leafy vegetables	2.42	2.32	2.27
Any fruits	0.99	1.15	0.84
Any meat	0.59	0.64	0.68
Any eggs	1.75	1.60	1.81
Any Fish	2.95	2.92	2.42
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.82	2.87	3.15
Milk and milk products	0.46	0.59	0.36
Oil/fats	5.50	4.93	4.30
Sugar/Honey	1.17	1.75	1.02
Miscellaneous	2.89	2.78	2.58

Among pregnant and lactating women, the intake of carbohydrate is adequate, but the protein intake is deficient. For these women, intake of at least one protein-rich food item is necessary. However, the survey shows that only 33.8 per cent pregnant and lactating women in beneficiary households consumed protein at least three days a week. The same for semi-control and pure control was 17.3 per cent and 14.4 per cent, respectively (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2: Percentage distribution of protein intake among pregnant and lactating women



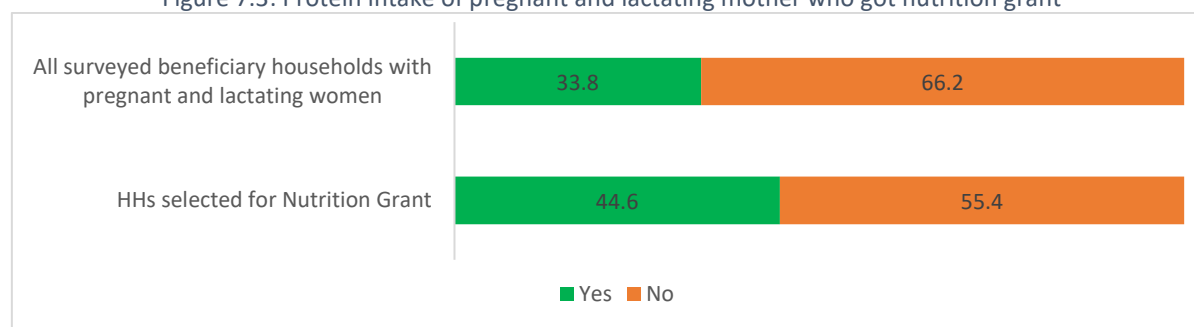
Nevertheless, the picture is slightly different for those pregnant and lactating beneficiaries who got nutrition grant as an intervention. Table 7.4 shows that the average number of food consumption days (in a week) for different food groups by the target (potential beneficiary) pregnant and lactating women who were selected to receive nutrition grant are higher compared to overall surveyed pregnant and lactating women.

Table 7.4: Average number of days the pregnant and lactating women beneficiary selected for nutrition grant

Food Groups	All Beneficiary	Received Nutrition Grant
Cereals	6.61	7.00
Roots and Tubers	5.10	5.49
Any coloured vegetables	4.36	4.91
Any leafy vegetables	2.42	2.67
Any fruits	0.99	1.10
Any meat	0.59	0.57
Any eggs	1.75	1.85
Any Fish	2.95	3.45
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.82	4.26
Milk and milk products	0.46	0.72
Oil/fats	5.50	6.36
Sugar/Honey	1.17	1.29
Miscellaneous	2.89	3.37

In terms of protein intake, the households selected for nutrition grant show better consumption pattern compared to all surveyed beneficiary households with pregnant and/or lactating women. Survey shows that around 47.5 per cent of pregnant and lactating women who were selected to receive nutrition grant intake protein regularly (at least three days a week) while the rate of daily protein intake of all beneficiary households with pregnant and/or lactating women was only 34.3 per cent (Figure 7.3).

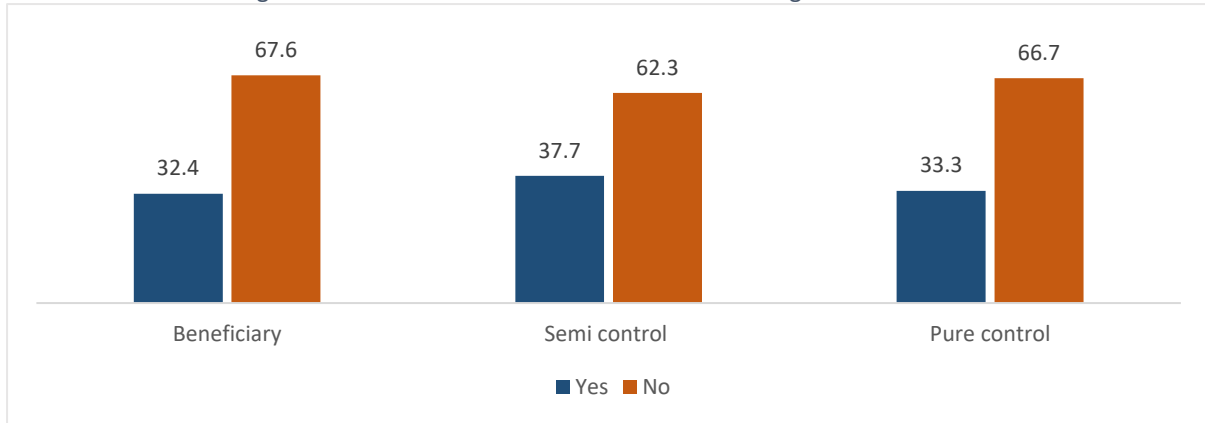
Figure 7.3: Protein intake of pregnant and lactating mother who got nutrition grant



7.4 Protein consumption of Household's children aged 6-23 months

Twenty-four hours recall questions containing ten essential food items for children has been asked to households having children aged 6 to 23 months. Protein is a crucial nutrient for children, to identify diversity and proper nutrition.

Figure 7.4: Protein intake of household's children aged 6- 23 months



Among the surveyed beneficiary households 32.4 per cent children aged 6-23 months consumed protein-rich foods in last 24 hours while the semi-control and pure control households, 37.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent children aged 6-23 months consumed protein respectively (Figure 7.4).

7.5 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practice

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practice is the fundamental strategy to improve the nutritional status, growth and development and survival of infants and young children. Early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding and continuation of breastfeeding are the key indicators of IYCF practice.

7.5.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding means a child is breastfed within the one hour of birth. It is very important for both the mother and the children. The first breastmilk within one hour of birth contains colostrum. It is highly nutritious and carries a high level of antibodies, which protect the new-born from the disease.

Figure 7.5: Percentage distribution of early initiation of breastfeeding

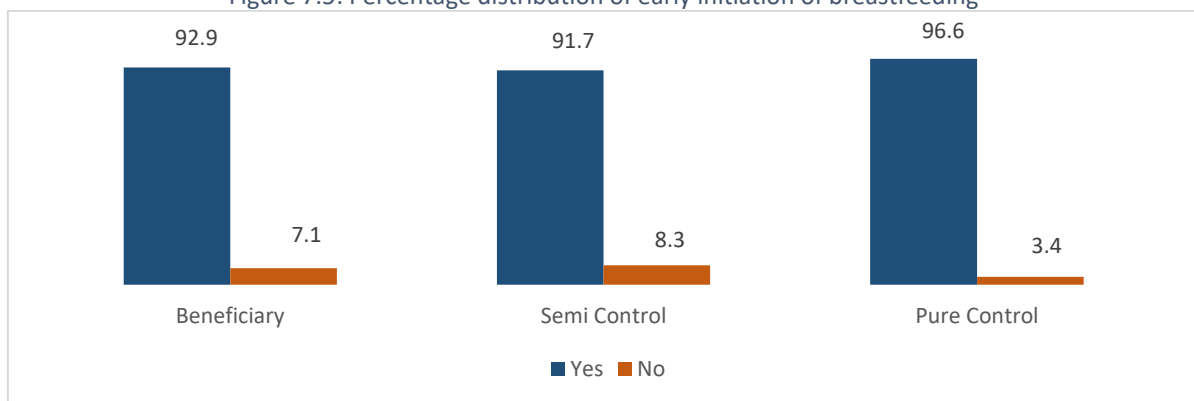
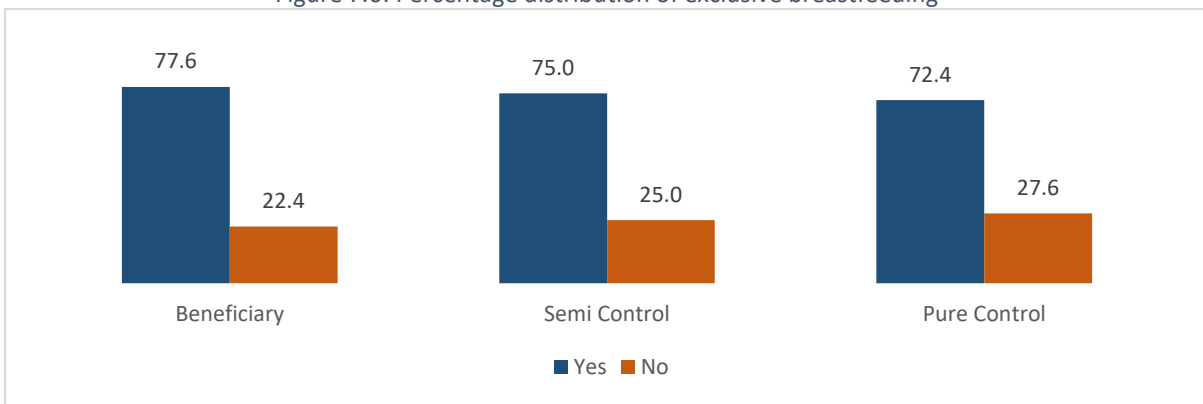


Figure 7.5 reveals that 92.9 per cent of children in beneficiary households were breastfed within one hour of birth. Among semi-control and pure-control households such estimate is 91.7 per cent and 96.6 per cent, respectively (details are in Annexe Table 7.7).

7.5.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life to achieve optimal development of health and growth. As breastmilk contains all the essential nutrients for the children in the first six months of life, any other supplementary feeding is highly discouraged. Figure 7.6 shows a three-fourths of the household across the groups reported that they practice exclusive breastfeeding (beneficiary: 77.6%, semi-control: 75%, and pure control: 72.4%). The practise of exclusive breastfeeding varied with the age of the infant. The practice of exclusive breastfeeding decreased with increased age of infants (details are in Annexe Table 7.8 and 7.9).

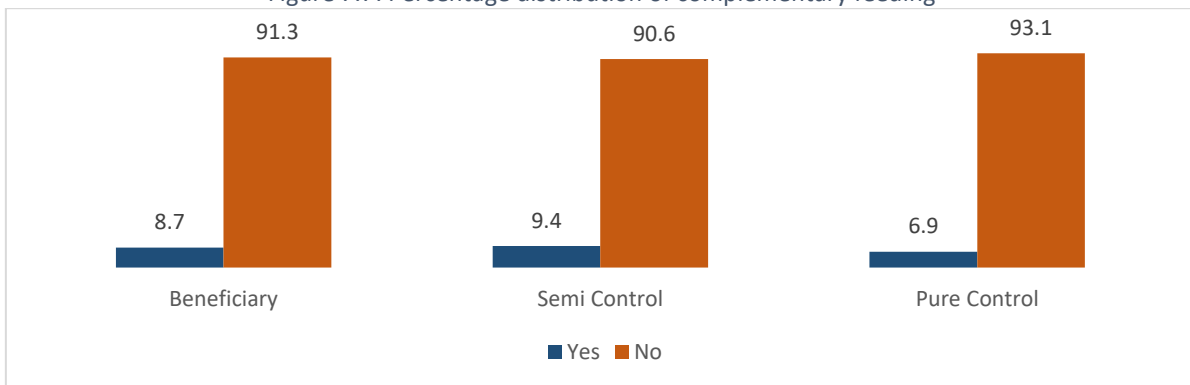
Figure 7.6: Percentage distribution of exclusive breastfeeding



7.5.3 Complementary Feeding²⁵

Complementary feeding is essential among the children of 6-23 months of age besides breastfeeding. During this age period, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet nutritional needs. Other foods and liquids are needed, along with breast milk for growth and development.

Figure 7.7: Percentage distribution of complementary feeding



²⁵ Typically, foods from the food group of “grains, roots and tubers”, “legumes and nuts”, “dairy products (milk, yoghurt, cheese)” “flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)”, “eggs”, “vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables” and “other fruits and vegetables” should be provided. When a child receives food from at least 4 groups or more among these 7 food groups, then it defines as complementary feeding. There are variation in the number of times the child could be fed considering their age and status of continuation of breastfeeding.

Figure 7.7 provides the status of complementary feeding. Adequate complementary feeding was detected in less than 10 per cent of households irrespective of beneficiary or control households. 8.7 per cent the beneficiary households, 9.4 per cent semi-control households and 6.9 per cent pure-control households reported that their children of 6-23 months received adequate complementary feeding. Table 7.5 presents the variation of adequate complementary feeding for the different age groups among the children of age 6-23 months (details are in Annex Table 7.10 and 7.11).

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of children according to adequate complementary feeding by age groups within 6-23 months

Adequate complementary feeding	Beneficiary			Semi-control			Pure control		
	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months
Yes	4.8	8.5	9.6	14.3	16.7	5.9	11.8	5.9	5.9
No	95.2	91.5	90.4	85.7	83.3	94.1	88.2	94.1	94.1
n	28	38	168	4	8	20	16	12	52

7.5.4 Continuation of Breastfeeding

Continuation of breastfeeding until two years of age is recommended for the growth and development of the children. Data suggest that the importance of continuing breastfeeding until two years is well realised in targeted areas.

Figure 7.8: Percentage distribution of continuation of breastfeeding until two years

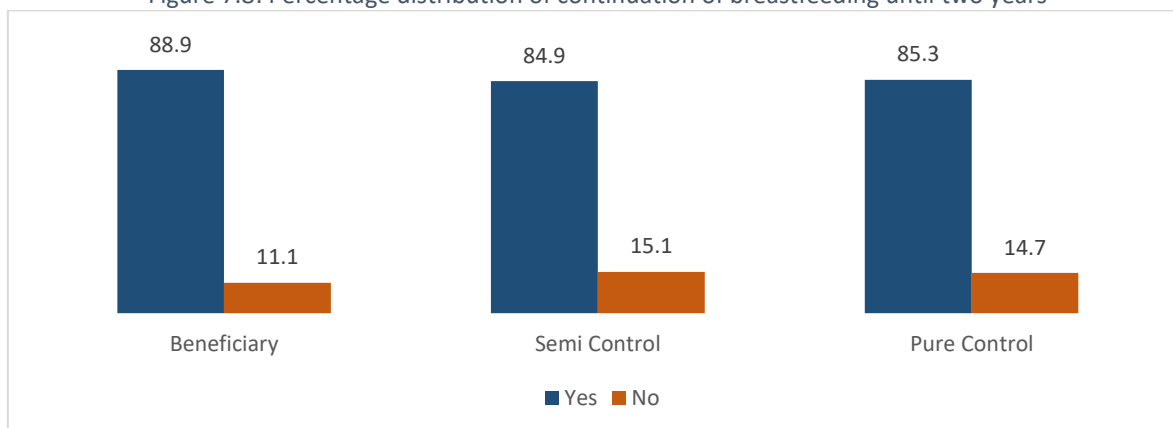


Figure 7.8 reveals that 88.9 per cent children in beneficiary households, 84.9 per cent in semi-control households and 85.3 per cent in pure control households were breastfed until their two years of age (details are in Annex Table 7.12).

Chapter 8:

Women Empowerment and Violence against Women (VAW): Perception, Situation, Participation, and Mobilization

8.1 Perception and Situation of Women Empowerment

About 65.3 per cent of the females of beneficiary household claimed that they could choose their profession on their own. Whereas, 61.8 per cent of the females of semi-control household and 54.4 per cent of pure control household stated that they are free to choose their occupations according to their liking. The household survey showed that about 32 per cent of the females of the beneficiary and semi-control household believed that they enjoy the rights to participate in the local arbitration (alias shalish); whereas 21.2 per cent of the females of pure control households believed the same. About 42.8 per cent of the females of beneficiary household informed that they usually consulted by other household members related to matrimonial issues of the households. Notably, 49.2 per cent female beneficiary household members revealed that male household members are supportive of household works. Sequentially, 45.3 per cent and 45.8 per cent female household members of semi-control and pure control areas also acknowledged that male household members are supportive in the homemaking. Reportedly, 74.4 per cent female of beneficiary household claimed that they should have equal entitlement as males in food consumption, education, and healthcare. Likewise, 69.2 per cent female household members of the semi-control and 63.9 per cent female household members of pure control expressed that they should have equal entitlement similar to male household members in food consumption, education, and healthcare. Table 8.1 shows the percentage distribution of households according to the socio-economic status of women in the household.

Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of household according to the socio-economic status of female household members

Indicators	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Female members of the household freely choose their occupations by themselves and male household members are supportive of them in income-generating activities	65.3	61.8	54.4
Female members of the household can participate in local arbitrations (shalish) or judgment	31.7	32.0	21.2
Marriages issues of boy/girl discussed/consult with the women of the household	42.8	42.4	36.1
Male household members supportive in household work	49.2	45.3	45.8
Females members of the household had equal entitlement in food, education and healthcare consumption as males	74.4	69.2	63.9

8.2 Participation of Adolescent Girls and Women in the Decision Making

8.2.1 Participation of Adolescent Girls in the Decision Making

The household survey revealed that more than 95 per cent adolescent girls could participate in their education-related household discussion and decision making: beneficiary (97.3%), semi-control (95.0%) and pure control (95.7%). Adolescent girl's participation in the household decision making process and discussion on adolescent girls-related affairs have significantly increased over time. Government and non-government public awareness building mass campaign and expansion of girl's education played an important role in increasing adolescent girl's participation in the decision making of the households (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Furthermore, 86.8 per cent adolescent girls of beneficiary households mentioned that they could decide on whether to participate in any school-related program held on the school campus. Similarly, 85.0 per cent adolescent girls of semi-control

and 90.4 per cent adolescent girls of pure control households revealed that they used to have the right to decide to participate in any school-related program held within the school campus. Comparatively, over 55 per cent adolescent girls of surveyed households undertake decisions of their own regarding participation in any school-related program held outside the school campus: beneficiary (60.9%), semi-control (55.0%) and pure control households (67.0%). Adolescent girls do face challenges while participating in outdoor sports or cultural competitions. Household surveys showed that more than 70 per cent adolescent girls could take part in the sports and cultural competitions within the settlement area: beneficiary (77.9%), semi-control (75.0%) and pure control households (77.7%). About 60.9 per cent adolescent girls of beneficiary household informed that they could decide about participation in extra-curricular activities held within the settlement area. Sequentially, 55.0 per cent and 67.0 per cent adolescent girls of semi-control and pure control areas also informed that they could decide about participation in extra-curricular activities held within the settlement area. Comparatively, around 40-46 per cent adolescent girls reported that they could decide themselves about participation in extra-curricular activities held outside of the settlement: beneficiary (42.6%), semi-control (40.0%) and pure control households (45.7%). Table 8.2 presents the percentage distribution of households according to the participation of adolescent girls on household decision making.

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of households with adolescent girls according to the participation of adolescent girls on household decision making

Indicators	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Can Participate in the decision making on continuing education and education-related affairs	97.3	95.0	95.7
Can Participate in the decision making on school-related programs/functions held in the school campus	86.8	85.0	90.4
Can Participate in the decision making on school-related programs/functions held outside the school campus	60.9	55.0	67.0
Can participate in joining in sports/games	77.9	75.0	77.7
Can participate about joining any extra-curricular activities inside the community	56.9	53.3	61.7
Can participate in joining any extra-curricular activities outside the community	42.6	40.0	45.7

8.2.2 Participation of adult women (18 and above) in the Decision Making

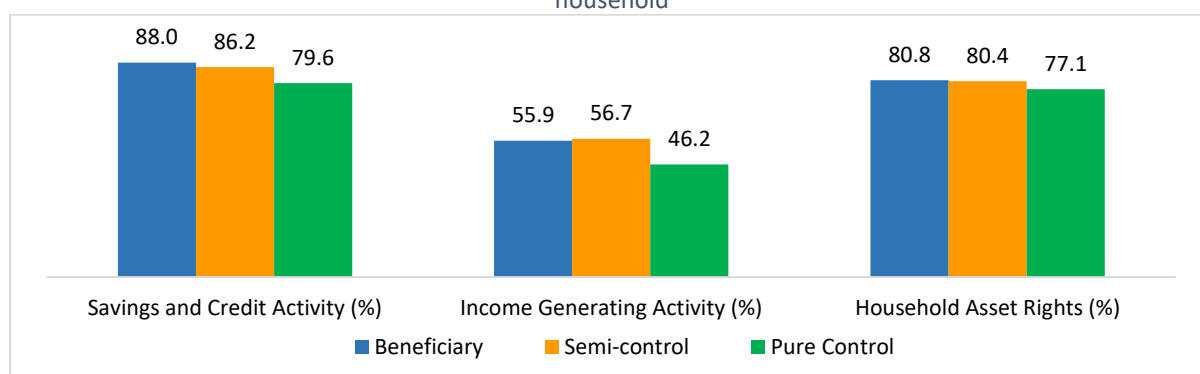
Participation of adult female household members in household decision making is less pronounced than the participation of adolescent girls in education-related decision making. About 77.7 per cent beneficiary household's females reported that they have the mandate to participate in the decision-making process of daughters' and sons' education. Whereas 72.6 per cent household's females in semi-control and 67.9 per cent household's females in pure control reported the same. Meanwhile, in 60.1 per cent of beneficiary household's female members and 64.8 per cent of the semi-control household confirmed that they do participate in the daughter or son's marriage-related decision making. Whereas, only 54.5 per cent female household members of pure control households confirmed their engagement in the daughter or son's marriage-related decision making. Table 8.3 exhibits the percentage distribution of household according to the participation of adult women (18 and above) on household decision making on education and marriage of daughter and son.

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of household according to the participation of adult women (18 and above) on household decision making on education and marriage of daughter and son

	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Have the right to make decisions of daughter's/son's education	77.7	72.6	67.9
Have the right to make decisions of daughter's/son's marriage	61.0	64.8	54.5

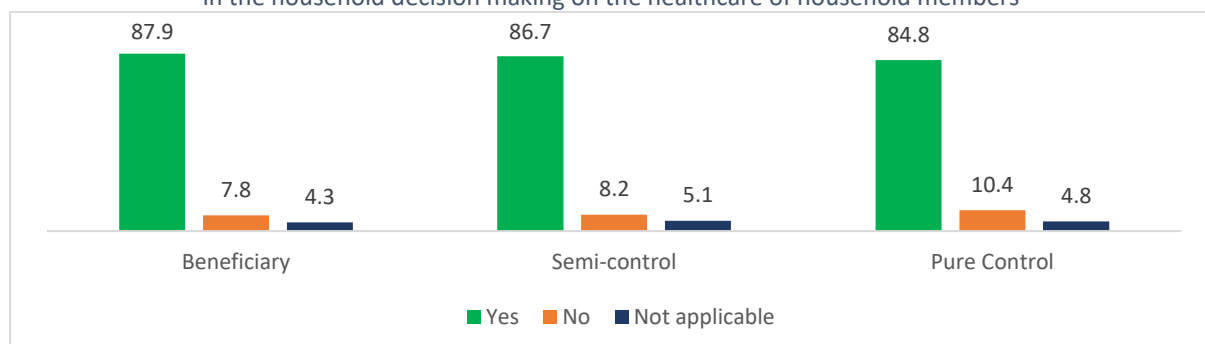
Reportedly, women's participation in the economic activities related to decision making of the households is relatively higher as compared to other household issues. A large portion of women (18 and above) of survey households informed that they do participate in the household's financial affairs related decision-making process. About 88.0 per cent women of the beneficiary and 86.2 per cent women of semi-control households usually participate in the savings and credit activity related decision making of the household, while around 79.6 per cent women of pure control households participate in the savings and credit activity related decision making of the household. Meanwhile, around 50 to 60 per cent of women participated in the household decision-making on income-generating activities: beneficiary (55.9%), semi-control (56.7%) and pure control (46.2%). While around 80.0 per cent women from surveyed households revealed that they could exercise rights to decide household asset-related matters like selling or buying assets: beneficiary (80.8%), semi-control (80.4%) and pure control (77.1%). The situation of participation of adult women (18 and above) in the decision making related to the financial activity of the household is presented in Figure 8.1 (details are in Annex Table 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Participation of adult women (18 and above) in decision making on the financial activity of the household



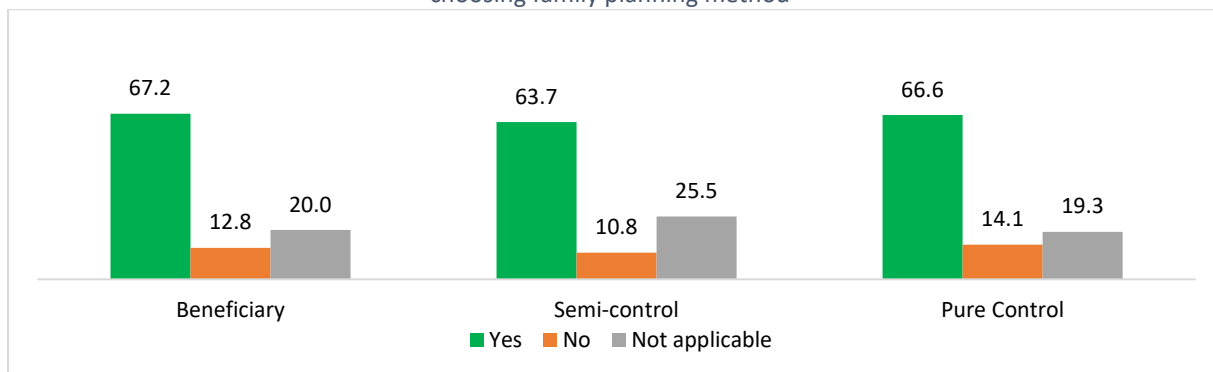
More than 80 per cent women from a beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households mentioned that they commonly do participate in the decision making related to healthcare of household members: beneficiary (87.9%), semi-control (86.7%), and pure control (84.8%). The participation of adult women (18 and above) in the decision making related to the healthcare of household members is illustrated in Figure 8.2 (details are in Annex Table 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of households according to the participation of adult women (18 or above) in the household decision making on the healthcare of household members



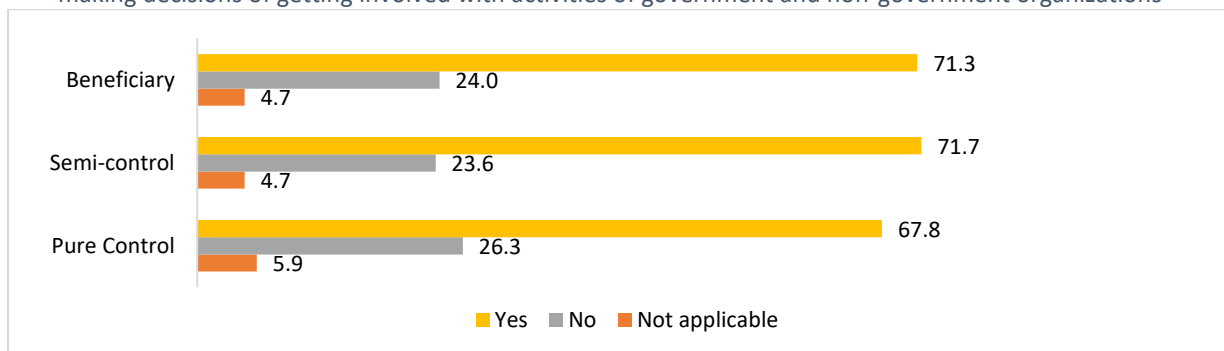
Reportedly, above 60 per cent women of the surveyed households could express an opinion and participate in the decision-making discussion of the household to choose the family planning method: beneficiary (67.2%), semi-control (63.7%) and pure control (66.6%). The participation of adult women (18 and above) in the decision making related to choosing a family planning method is exhibited in Figure 8.3 (details are in Annex Table 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Percentage distribution of households according to the participation of women (18 or above) in choosing family planning method



Nearly 70 per cent adult women (18 and above) from the beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control households could decide themselves and participate in the making decision of getting involved with activities of government and non-government organizations. The participation of adult women (18 and above) in the decision making related to getting involved with activities of government and non-government organizations is presented in Figure 8.4 (details are in Annex Table 8.4).

Figure 8. 4: Percentage distribution of households according to the participation of women (18 or above) in the making decisions of getting involved with activities of government and non-government organizations



8.3 Mobility of Adolescent Girls and Women

8.3.1 Mobility of Adolescent Girls

According to the household survey, 80 to 90 per cent adolescent girls expressed that they can go to any place within and outside of the settlement for education-related purposes: beneficiary (87.2 %), semi-control (83.3%) and pure control (88.3%). Around 68.9 per cent adolescent girls of the beneficiary and 71.7 per cent of semi-control households confirmed their ability to go shopping/market within and outside of the community area. Mobility of the adolescent girls of the pure control household (76.6%) is higher vis-à-vis going to shop or market located inside or outside of the settlement area. Reportedly, 30.4 per cent of adolescent girls from beneficiary households can go to club/group/training centre situated inside or outside the community. In contrast, 25.0 per cent adolescent girls from semi-control households and 29.8 per cent from pure control households can go to club/group/training centre located inside or outside the community. Meanwhile, more than 70 per cent adolescent girls of the households can go to the house of relatives and friends: beneficiary (78.5%), semi-control (76.7%), and pure control (85.1%). Over one-third of the adolescent girls informed that they are able and allowed to go to the fair, cultural programs, theatre, cinema hall, park, and lake: beneficiary (45.3%), semi-control(35.0%) and pure control (41.7%). Table 8.4 presents the percentage distribution of adolescent girls according to their status of mobility within and outside the settlement area.

Table 8. 4: Percentage distribution of adolescent girls of the households according to their mobility within and outside the settlement area

	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Able to go for education-related purposes to places inside and outside of the settlement	87.2	83.3	88.3
Able to go to the shop/market inside or outside the community	68.9	71.7	76.6
Able to go to the club/group/training centre within/ outside the community	30.4	25.0	29.8
Able to go to relatives and friends home	78.5	76.7	85.1
Able to go to the fair, cultural programs, theatre, cinema hall, park and lake	45.3	35.0	41.5

8.3.2 Mobility of Women

More than 85 per cent adult women of the surveyed households informed that they could go to business (i.e. shop, market, bazaar, shopping mall) and healthcare facilities (i.e. hospital). Reportedly, more than 50 per cent adult women revealed their ability to attend cultural or other programs of cooperative society, club, and other organizations within and outside of the settlement area: beneficiary (55.6%), semi-control (57.9%) and pure control households (53.8%). In contrast, less than 30 per cent adult women of the households confirmed they could go to entertainment and amusement centres (i.e. fair, theatre, cinema, park, and lake). Table 8.5 portrays the distribution of adult women (18 and above) of the household according to their mobility within and outside the settlement area.

Table 8.5: Percentage distribution of adult women (18 and above) of the household according to their mobility within and outside the settlement area

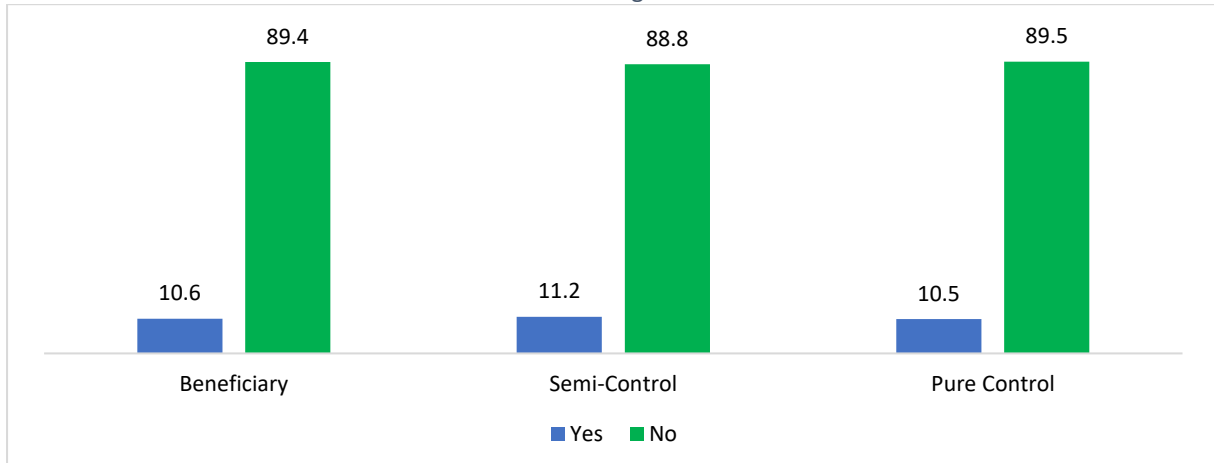
Places and facilities	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Shop/Market/Bazaar/Shopping Mall	87.5	89.9	87.2
Cultural functions/Functions of any samiti/cooperative society/club	55.6	57.9	53.8
Health Centre/Hospital	86.6	87.3	86.2
Fair/Theatre/cinema/Park/Lake	28.1	29.7	28.3

8.4 Early Child Marriage

8.4.1 Early Marriage

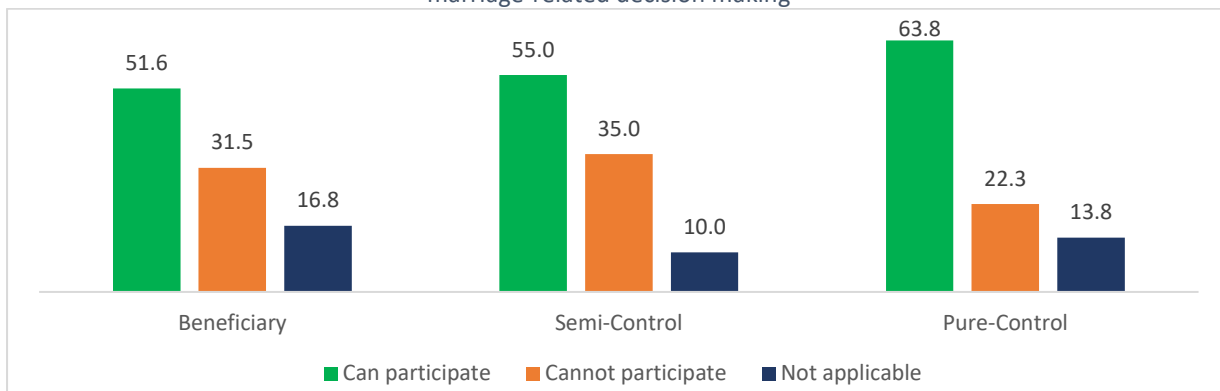
Child Marriage or early marriage is a common phenomenon in the low-income settlements across all urban cities of Bangladesh (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). However, public awareness is rapidly growing against child marriage or early marriage. According to the household survey, nearly ninety per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households opposed the early marriage of adolescent girls in any circumstances. Furthermore, this is supported by over ninety per cent adolescent girls that parents would not get them married before the age of 18. In reality, child marriage is not declining as expected. Poverty is the key driver of the early marriage of adolescent girls (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Rangpur). Sexual harassment is another triggering factor for girls to get married at an early age by their parents (FGD, CDC, Sylhet). Along with teenage affairs also caused early marriage of adolescent girls (FGD, CDC, Khulna). Both parents and adolescent girls suffered when a girl get married in early age (FGD, PG, Khulna). Figure 8.5 reveals the percentage distribution of households according to the state of household support/non-support for early marriage (details are in Annex Table 8.5).

Figure 8.5: Percentage distribution of households according to the state of household support for early marriage



Adolescent girls' participation in the decision-making process of the household is essential to prevent early marriage. Over half of the adolescent girls from surveyed households (51.6 % beneficiary, 55.0% semi-control and 63.8 % pure control) confirmed that they could participate in their marriage-related discussion and decision making of the households. Parents have to take a proactive role to prevent the early marriage of adolescent girls by providing education (FGD, PG, Mymensingh). Parents need to be enlightened about the physical and mental harms that could happen due to early marriage of adolescent girls (FGD, PG, Khulna). Negative consequences of early marriage are in the textbook curriculum and need to discuss by teachers in the schools (FGD, PG, Mymensingh). Adolescent girls and their parents required legal aid to take action against the stalkers and to prevent eve-teasing which often forced many parents to get their daughter married at an early age (FGD, CDC, Sylhet). Awareness of parents and adolescent girls is essential for the prevention of early marriage (FGD, CDC, Chattogram). Elected local government representatives like both male and female councillors have a crucial role to play in preventing early marriage (IDI, Councillor, Sylhet). Figure 8.6 depicts the status of participation of adolescent girls on their marriage-related decision making (details are in Annex Table 8.7).

Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of households according to the participation of adolescent girls on their marriage-related decision making

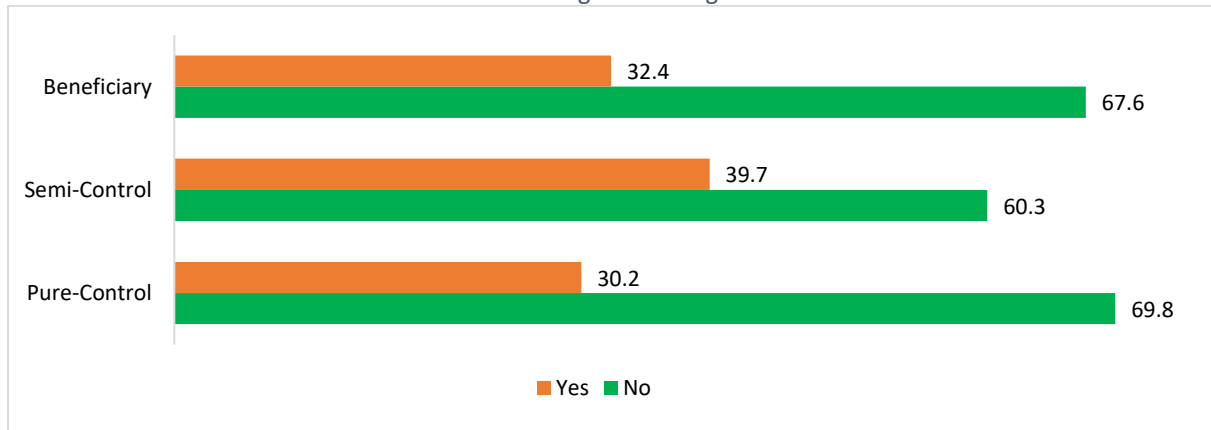


8.4.2 Dowry

Dowry, like early marriage, is another severe problem of poor urban communities. Many urban poor women were victims of dowry-related violence across all urban cities (FGD, PG, Chandpur). The household survey revealed that more than thirty per cent of all households, irrespective of a beneficiary (32.4%), semi-control (39.7%) and pure control (30.2%) provided dowry in cash and/or in-

kind in the marriage of their daughters. Husbands forcefully sent wives to their parental house to claim dowry from in-laws (FGD, CDC Cluster, Patuakhali). Women physically and verbally abused and even killed for dowry claim (FGDs with PG, CDC Cluster, Rajshahi, Narayanganj) (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Sylhet). Society needs to get rid out of dowry culture for the protection of women's rights with dignities (FGD, PG, Chandpur). Figure 8.7 shows the percentage distribution of households according to household needs to provide dowry in cash or in-kind for girl's marriage (details are in Annex Table 8.8).

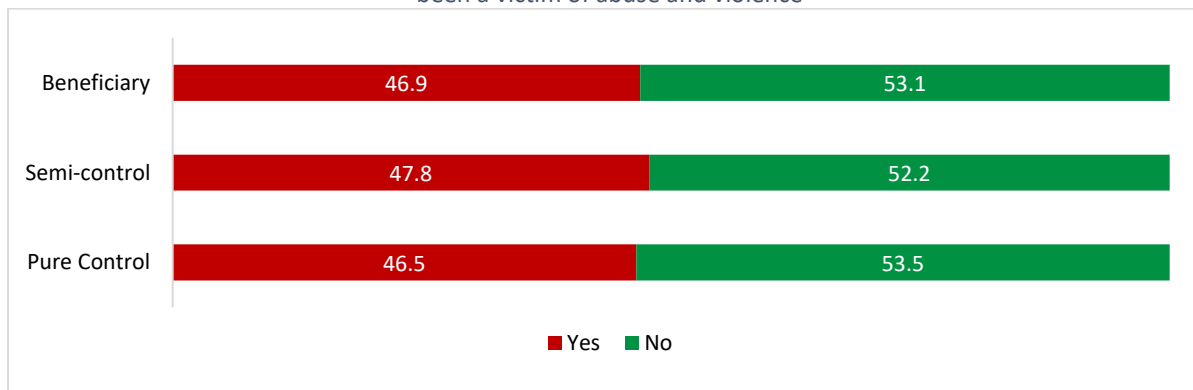
Figure 8.7: Percentage distribution of households according to household needs to provide dowry in cash or in-kind for girl's marriage



8.5 Violence against Women

Urban poor women and adolescent girls often faced violence in the families, workplace and societies (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Household survey reported that around 47 per cent girls and women from beneficiary households experienced abuse and violence. The situation of adolescent girls and women living in semi-control (47.8 %) and pure control (46.5%) households are similar to adolescent girls and women from beneficiary (46.9 %) households. Figure 8.8 shows the percentage distribution of households according to the household adolescent girls and women had been a victim of abuse and violence (details are in Annex Table 8.9).

Figure 8.8: Percentage distribution of households according to the household adolescent girls and women had been a victim of abuse and violence

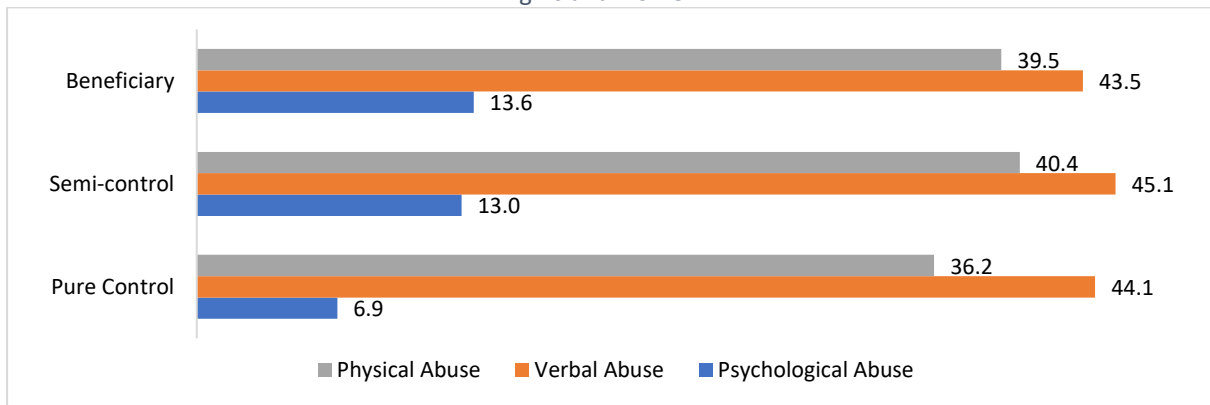


"Nobody valued cows and wives in the urban poor communities"- PG Member, Cumilla

Notably, around 35-45 per cent of the adolescent girls and women from the beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control households were verbally or physically abused. Moreover, less than 14 per cent adolescent girls and women of the beneficiary and semi-control households reported about

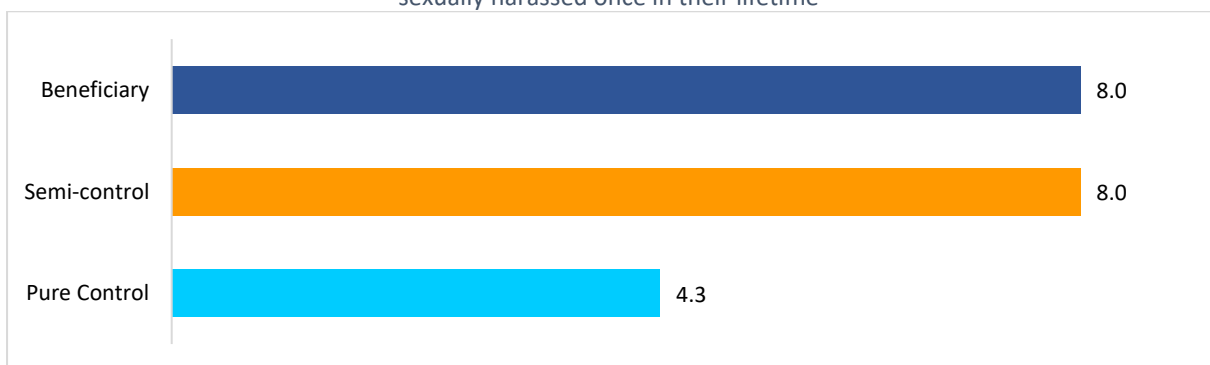
psychological abuse or harassment; which is lower in pure control (6.9%). In most cases, women are physically abused by their husbands in households and molested by goons (commonly known as mastans) in the streets (FGD, PG, Dhaka). Driven by insecurities and male supremacy, men did not allow their wives to work outside of the home (FGDs with PG, CDC Cluster, Narayanganj). While addicted or drunk husband abused or harassed wives for money to buy alcohol or weeds (FGD, CDC Cluster, Narayanganj). Working women and school-going girls faced eve-teasing by undisciplined, school-dropped juvenile teasers in the streets (FGDs with CDC, CDC Clusters, Sylhet, Chattogram, Cumilla). Figure 8.9 portrays the situation about verbal and psycho-Physical abuse of adolescent girls and women (details are in Annex Table 8.10).

Figure 8.9: Percentage distribution of households according to verbal and psycho-Physical abuse of adolescent girls and women



According to the household survey, 8 per cent of adolescent girls and women from both beneficiary, and semi-control households testified that they were sexually harassed either at home, community or workplace. While only 4.3 per cent of adolescent girls and women from pure control households reported the same. Families do not report sexual abuse of children, adolescent girls or women considering family dignity and concern like a marriage of the girls in the future (FGD, PG, Gazipur). Figure 8.10 presents the situation about the distribution of households according to adolescent girls and women of the household sexually harassed once in their lifetime.

Figure 8.10: Percentage distribution of households according to adolescent girls and women of the household sexually harassed once in their lifetime



“Whenever a girl born, no azan is uttered. Because girl consider as a curse to family and society. Women are slaved to men.”- CDC Leader, Khulna

Different types of violence victimised adolescent girls and women from the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households. Among all types of violence reported by adolescent girls and women, verbal abuse and battering were most pronounced in the household survey. Table 8.6 shows the status of violence experienced by adolescent girls and women by types of violence faced.

Table 8.6: Percentage distribution according to types of Violence experienced by Adolescent Girls and Women

	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Verbal Abuse	43.5	45.1	44.1
Battering	26.9	29.2	29.8
Sexual harassment at home	4.8	4.0	3.0
Sexual harassment at community	2.7	3.4	0.9
Sexual harassment at workplace	0.5	0.6	0.4
Kidnapping/abduction	0.8	0.2	0.3
Rape	0.9	1.0	0.8
Acid throwing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Trafficking	0.2	0.0	0.0
Forced Prostitution	0.2	0.0	0.0
Murder	1.5	1.4	0.5
Physical abuse in shalish	2.0	2.2	0.9
Compelled to suicide	1.2	0.6	0.4
Psychological abuse in shalish	1.3	1.4	0.3
Blackmail by threat of publishing photo/video/audio	0.4	0.2	0.3

Non-government organizations such as BRAC, BLAST and Bright Bangladesh provide legal aid including family arbitration to the urban poor women who are a victim of domestic violence (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters, Dhaka, Khulna, Chattogram, Gazipur, Narayanganj). Female councillor played a crucial role in the prevention of violence against adolescent girls and women (FGD, CDC, Khulna). The municipality has a gender-based committee led by the female councillor. Urban poor men need social counselling on women's rights and social harmony (FGD, CDC Cluster, Narayanganj).

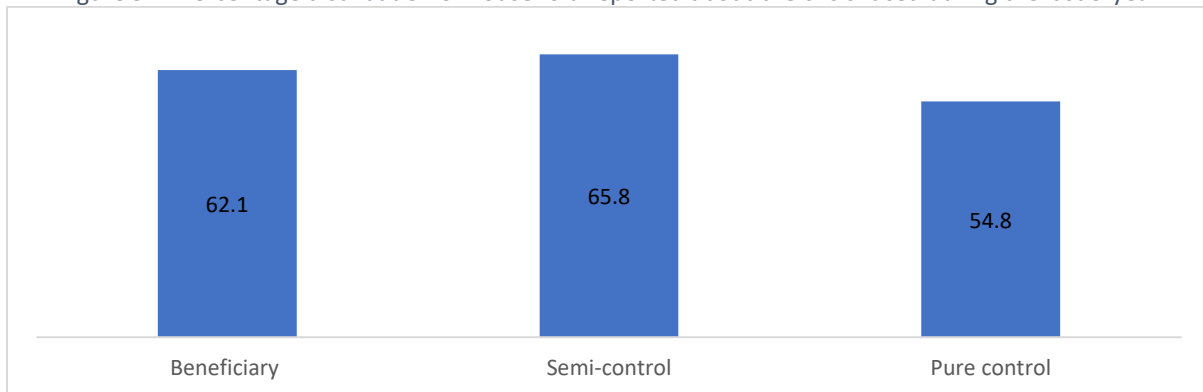
Chapter 9: Crisis and Coping Strategy

9.1 Crisis and Vulnerability

9.1.1 Crisis

Historical records sufficiently evidenced that crisis, irrespective of its nature and duration, often impede the living conditions and act as a significant obstacle to the achievement of sustainable development of the urban poor's livelihoods. This study revealed that during the 3-years preceding the survey, 62.1 per cent of the beneficiary households, 65.8 per cent in semi-control and 54.8 per cent in pure control, had experienced at least one type of crisis (Figure 9.1).

Figure 9.1: Percentage distribution of household reported about the crisis faced during the last 3-year



In urban areas, households face many types of crisis. Notwithstanding, some are predictable and possible to get back in shape; whereas, others are most uncertain, deleterious and not recoverable. Crisis derives from natural and social vulnerabilities and hazards. Hazards disrupt the functioning of community which makes human, communities, as well as the environment, degraded. Climatic hazards are natural mostly caused by a geophysical, climatological, meteorological or biological occurrence. For example, landslides, flood, drought, cyclones and storms and diseases are climatic hazards²⁶. Social hazards are social vulnerabilities as weak family structures, lack of leadership of decision making and conflict resolution, lack of participation in community organizations and decision making. Culture, tradition, religion, political accountability and, gender norms and values are the essentials what sometimes brew social hazards²⁷. On the other hand, poverty, famine, displacement of population, industrial and transport accidents environmental pollution and degradation are human-made hazards²⁸. In the study areas, reported crisis/hazards faced by the households are as follows:

- Climatic hazards:
 - Crisis in drinking water
 - Earthquake
 - Flood
 - Heavy rainfall
 - Landslide

²⁶ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). (2020). Types of disasters. Ifrc.org. Retrieved 30 April 2020, from www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/

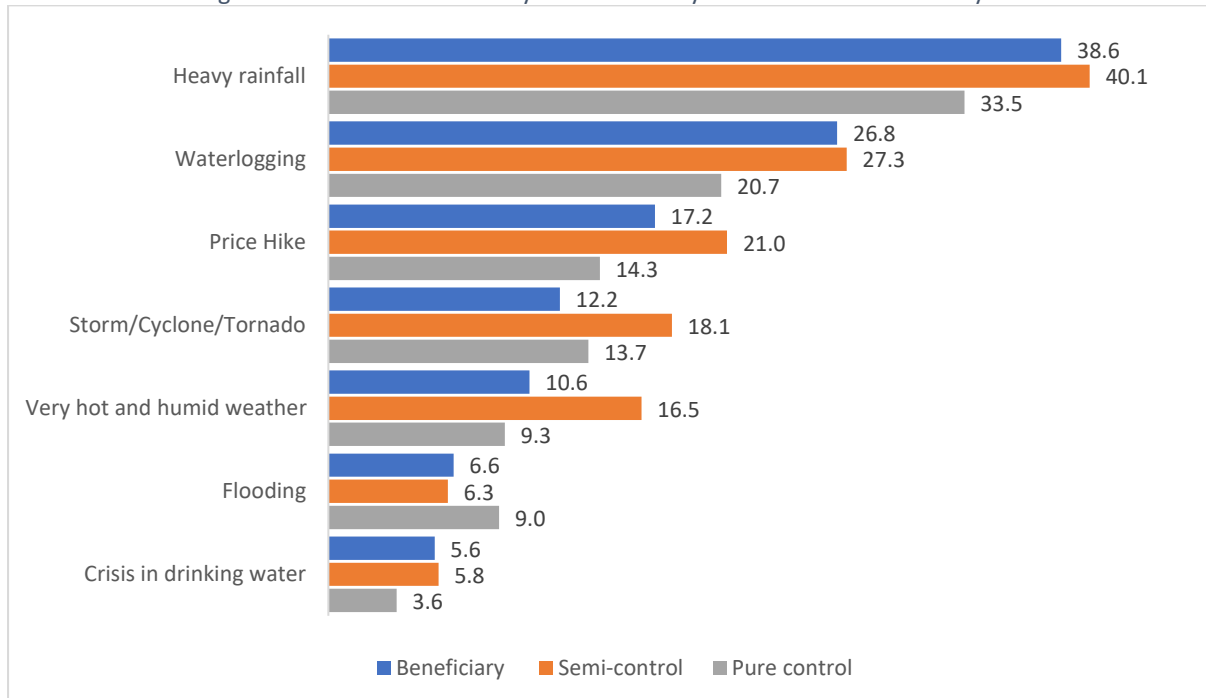
²⁷ M&E Studies (2020). Types of Vulnerabilities - Physical, Social, Economic, Attitudinal Vulnerability. Monitoring and Evaluation Studies. Retrieved 30 April 2020, from www.mnestudies.com/disaster-management/vulnerability-types

²⁸ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). (2020). Types of disasters. Ifrc.org. Retrieved 30 April 2020, from www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/

- Social hazards:
 - Dowry,
 - High expenditure on marriage,
 - Loss of job
 - Price hike
 - Serious illness of any household member
 - Serious illness of any household member
 - Split among family due to divorce or separation
 - Sudden loss in business
 - Theft—stealing valuables
 - Victim of fraud which incurs a financial loss
 - Victim of violence/threats
- Human-made hazards:
 - Accident—that makes physical injury
 - Arson—the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property
 - Complications related to pregnancy and delivery
 - Drug addiction
 - Eviction of low-income settlements illegally and for land grabbing
 - Robbery
 - Theft—stealing valuables

Reported types of the crisis faced by the beneficiary household are higher than in pure control but a little bit lower than in semi-control (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: Main crisis faced by the beneficiary households in the last 3-year



Mostly reported crisis faced by the surveyed households is 'heavy rainfall' with a comparatively higher per cent of households like 38.6 per cent from the beneficiary, 40.1 per cent from semi-control and 33.5 per cent from pure control households. On the other hand, beneficiary (26.8%), semi-control (27.3%) and pure control (20.7%) households mentioned 'waterlogging' as a crisis. 'Price hike' is also

another crisis reported by 17.2 per cent beneficiary, 21 per cent semi-control and 14.3 per cent pure control households. A significant percentage of the beneficiary (12.2%), Semi-control (18.1%) and pure control (13.7%) households have reported of facing a natural crisis like 'storm or cyclone or tornado'. On the contrary, a small percentage of the beneficiary (10.6%), semi-control (16.5%) and pure control (9.3%) considered very 'hot and humid weather' as a crisis. However, a few households from the beneficiary (5.6%), semi-control (5.8%) and pure control (3.6%) suffered due to 'crisis of drinking water' (Figure 9.2 and Annex Table 9.1).

The list of reported crisis highlights a large number of a crisis caused directly by human compared to climate adversities.

9.1.2 Outcomes of Crisis

Outcomes of crisis due to natural and social disaster severely affects households as well as an individual's capacity to lead their normal life. The study focused that a higher per cent of households mostly faced 'heavy rainfall' than any other reported crisis during the last three years (Figure 9.2). The majority of respondents (34.9%) surveyed in the beneficiary households mentioned that 'damage/loss to the homestead' is the major outcome of 'heavy rainfall' which is a bit lower 22 per cent and 17.8 per cent in semi-control and pure control households respectively. For the beneficiaries, other outcomes due to 'heavy rainfall' were 'damage/loss to the household assets' (26.4%), 'loss of income' (27%), and 'loss of workdays' (25.7%) (Table 9.1).

'Waterlogging' is another crisis mentioned by the households. As many as, 41.9 per cent of the beneficiary, 30 per cent of the semi-control and 26.8 per cent of pure control households have opined that there is 'huge damage or loss to their homestead' due to 'waterlogging'. Further, another 35.5 per cent of beneficiaries, 35.9 per cent of semi-control and 25.9 per cent of pure control households have also informed that 'waterlogging' causes 'damage or loss to the household assets' (Table 9.1).

'Price hike' is a crisis by which almost all the households suffer. In the case of the urban poor households, it is a crisis which has an immediate financial implication. Half of the beneficiary households (52.7%) reported 'mental trauma' as an outcome of the crisis due to price hike, and it was much higher in the semi-control (71%) and pure control (73.9%) (Table 9.1). Another portion of households from the beneficiary (37.9%), semi-control (25.2%) and pure control (23%) also counted 'loss of income' because of 'price hike'. Furthermore, other households like beneficiary (20.9%), semi-control (14.5%) including pure control (11.5%) reported that price hike frustratingly causes decrease or disruption in their regular income (Figure 9.1).

According to surveyed households from beneficiaries (10.6%), semi-control (16.5%) and pure control (9.3%), 'very hot and humid weather' is one of the crises which causes many harmful effects for them (Figure 9.2). Moreover, the most reported outcome is 'loss of working day' as a large percentage of beneficiaries (56.7%), semi-control (67%) and pure control (63.6%) households have mentioned such kind of loss. A considerable portion of the beneficiary (30.1%), semi-control (37.9%) and pure control (40.2%) households also have conveyed that they face a 'loss of income'.

'Storm or cyclone or Tornado' is a major crisis faced by around 12.2 per cent beneficiary, 18.1 per cent semi-control and 13.7 per cent pure control households (Figure 9.2). Among those affected by this crisis, 43.7 per cent of the beneficiary, 35.4 per cent of semi-control and 34.8 per cent of pure control households had to compensate for 'damage or loss to their homestead'. A large portion of the affected households from the beneficiary (37.5%), semi-control (53.1%) and pure control (30.4%) also had to count 'damages or losses to their household assets'. Besides, a small part of the affected beneficiary (19.6%), semi-control (24.8%) and pure control (27.2%) households had to 'lose their working days'

while other 21.6 per cent of beneficiary, 23 per cent semi-control and 25.3 per cent pure control had to suffer a 'decrease or disruption in their regular income' (Table 9.1).

Other reported outcomes of crisis like 'loss of livestock', 'compelled to leave home', and 'huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation' is also mentioned by a few respondents (between 5.6% and 0.2% of all) (Table 9.1).

During the FGD with PGs, CDCs, and CDC Clusters it was also confirmed that outcomes of the crisis faced by the households have a direct impact on their financial status (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters), which hindered them from managing their household expenses (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Sometimes, this situation becomes a crucial factor behind school dropout and early marriage as they are unable to pay the tuition fees and keep the school-dropout-adolescent-girls in the home (FGD with PG, Faridpur). Heavy rainfall, waterlogging, storms and cyclones hamper the livelihood of the urban poor as vendors could not go out to sell their goods (FGD with CDC Cluster, Khulna).

In the hilly areas, heavy rainfall sometimes caused a landslide (FGD with PG, Chattogram), damage of housing, road and electric poles (FGDs with CDC Clusters, Rajshahi, Patuakhali). Overflow of drain and waterlogging due to heavy rain is causing environmental pollution, the outbreak of water-borne diseases and movement problem, especially for children and older people (FGD with PG, Chattogram). Besides, electricity gets disconnected and destabilised when storms and cyclones outbreak (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Moreover, proper treatment at the time of illness (FGD with PG, Gazipur), maternal care and safe delivery; including, inability to build and maintain a sanitary latrine are also the outcomes of the crisis faced by the households (FGD with CDC Cluster, Patuakhali).

Table 9.1: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of crisis by a mostly faced crisis in the last three years

Outcomes of crisis (multiple responses)	Heavy rainfall			Waterlogging			Price hike			Very hot and humid weather			Storm/cyclone/ Tornado		
	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Damage/loss to homestead	34.9	22.0	17.8	41.9	30.0	26.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	43.7	35.4	34.8
Damage/loss to household assets	26.4	23.2	13.2	35.5	35.9	25.9	5.0	4.6	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.9	37.5	53.1	30.4
Decrease/ disruption in regular income	23.9	24.8	26.4	18.6	11.8	28.0	20.9	14.5	11.5	24.1	31.1	29.0	21.6	23.0	25.3
Workday lost	25.7	31.2	35.1	26.5	23.5	29.3	1.9	1.5	3.6	56.7	67.0	63.6	19.6	24.8	27.2
Physical disability	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Loss of income	27.0	28.4	28.2	23.0	23.8	25.3	37.9	25.2	23.0	30.1	37.9	40.2	23.1	17.7	29.7
Loss of livestock	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Compelled to leave the home	1.3	0.0	0.5	5.1	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.4	6.3
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Huge expense for medical treatment/ rehabilitation	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	5.6	0.5	0.0	1.3

Outcomes of crisis (multiple responses)	Heavy rainfall			Waterlogging			Price hike			Very hot and humid weather			Storm/cyclone/ Tornado		
	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Mental trauma	12.2	18.4	20.7	4.5	11.2	8.8	52.7	71.0	73.9	3.7	0.0	0.9	13.4	13.3	15.2
Others	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	3.7	2.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6
n	1087	203	281	791	135	176	480	108	131	332	102	105	271	70	80

9.2 Coping Strategies

Experience of crisis leads the vulnerable urban poor households to adopt coping strategies; hence, outcomes of the crisis have the potential to produce financial loss and mental trauma as well.

Survey reveals that one of the most practised coping strategies followed by the urban poor households is to 'use the savings' to overcome the losses or to tackle the immediate outcome of a crisis. Other popular coping strategies are 'reduction in food consumption', 'reduction of non-food expenditure', 'borrowed from local Samiti in favourable terms' and 'borrowing money with high interest'. A significant percentage of households, however, facing the crisis do not adopt any coping strategies to overcome the losses during the crisis (Table 9.2).

Heavy rainfall

The survey depicts that 23.5 per cent of beneficiaries 'use savings' to cope with the outcome of the crisis due to heavy rainfall. The same coping strategy at times of heavy rainfall was followed by 26.4 per cent semi-control and 23.8 per cent pure control households. 'Reduction in food consumption' during heavy rainfall is another coping strategy followed by 10.2 per cent beneficiaries, 15.2 per cent semi-control and 15.5 per cent pure control households. Surveyed households from beneficiaries (6.8%), semi-control (8%) and pure control (9.6%) also 'reduce non-food expenditure' as a part of coping strategies to adjust with the 'heavy rainfall' crisis (Table 9.2).

The study also found that beneficiary (4.6%), semi-control (4.4%) and pure control (4.4%) households 'borrowed money on favourable terms from local Samiti' in order to overcome the consequences of the 'heavy rainfall'. Besides, a few among beneficiary (0.3%), semi-control (1.2%) and pure control (0.5%) households 'had to borrow money on high-interest rate' to overcome this crisis. On the other hand, a large portion of the beneficiary (62.7%), semi-control (59.2%) and pure control (61%) households 'did not follow any action' to cope with the crisis emanated from heavy rainfall (Table 9.2).

Regarding the coping strategies, focus group discussion explored the regular practice usually followed by the household member. During heavy rainfall, the drainage system stops working, and the houses are submerged with dirty water and waste. At that time, dwellers put things in higher places to keep them dry and edible. Sometimes, they take shelter in the houses which are not flooded.²⁹

Waterlogging

Around one-fifths of the beneficiary households (17.6%) used savings to cope with the crisis due to 'waterlogging'; whereas, 19.4 per cent and 20.1 per cent of semi-control and pure control households, respectively follow the same. 'Reducing food consumption' is another strategy which is followed by 8.9, 14.1, and 12.1 per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households respectively;

²⁹ FGD with CDC, Chattogram

whereas, 4.8, 8.8, and 8.8 per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households respectively, 'reduce their non-food expenditure' for coping with the crisis of waterlogging. 'Borrowing money from local Samiti on favourable terms' is another coping strategy adopted by the beneficiary households (3.5%) to face a waterlogging crisis; the corresponding figure among semi-control and pure control are respectively 4.7 and 2.9 per cent. Most of the surveyed households such as 72.1 per cent of the beneficiary, 61.8 per cent of semi-control and 66.1 per cent of pure control 'did not adopt any' of the coping strategies to face this crisis (Table 9.2).

Price hike

When the price goes up, it has a direct impact on the financial capability of the urban poor households. In such a situation, people, particularly poor people, immediately go for a 'reduction in food consumption' as their income is not increasing to compensate for the price hike. It is also focused in the survey that almost half of the beneficiary households (45.7%) go for a 'reduction in food consumption' at the time of price hike, which is 35.9 per cent and 39.4 per cent for the semi-control and pure control, respectively. During price hike, 30.8 per cent of the beneficiary, 38.9 per cent of semi-control and 39.4 per cent of the pure control households have reported that they 'did not follow any coping strategy' to compensate for the crisis due to price hike (Table 9.2).

Very hot and humid weather

'Very hot and humid weather' creates many crises for poor urban dwellers. The survey found that a small percentage of the beneficiary (12.0%), semi-control (4.9%) and pure control (9.3%) households 'use their savings' to mitigate the crisis due to 'very hot and humid weather'. Surprisingly, most of the beneficiary (81.9%), semi-control (94.2%) and pure control (85%) households 'did not adopt any coping strategy' to mitigate the losses due to 'very hot and humid weather' (Table 9.2).

Storm/cyclone/tornado

During 'storm/cyclone/tornado' beneficiary households adopted some measures to overcome the losses. A sizable portion of the beneficiary (31.3%), semi-control (26.5%) and pure control (28.5%) households 'use their saving'; whereas, a significant portion of the beneficiary (14.1%), semi-control (23.9%) and pure control households (18.4%) 'Reduces their food consumption' as coping strategy to recover the crisis. Striking enough, a mentionable percentage of the beneficiary (51.6%), semi-control (48.7%) and pure control (48.7%) households have confirmed that they did not adopt any coping strategy to mitigate the losses due to this crisis (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Percentage distribution of households by types of coping strategies to overcome losses during the crisis in the last three years

Coping strategies to overcome losses during crisis (multiple responses)	Heavy rainfall			Waterlogging			Price hike			Very hot and humid weather			Storm/Cyclone/Tornado		
	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Used the savings	23.5	26.4	23.5	17.6	19.4	20.1	21.8	16.0	20.0	12.0	4.9	9.3	31.3	26.5	28.5
Borrowed from local samiti in favorable condition	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.7	2.9	2.3	4.6	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.9	12.4	11.4
Had to borrow on high interest/ unfavorable condition	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.6	0.7	2.7	0.6
Reduction in food consumption	10.2	15.2	15.5	8.9	14.1	12.1	45.7	35.9	39.4	4.0	1.0	6.5	14.1	23.9	18.4
Reduction of non-food expenditure	6.8	8.0	9.6	4.8	8.8	8.8	32.0	29.8	32.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.2	10.6	15.8
Selling household asset	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.7	0.6

Coping strategies to overcome losses during crisis (multiple responses)	Heavy rainfall			Waterlogging			Price hike			Very hot and humid weather			Storm/Cyclone/Tornado		
	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure control
Other ³⁰	1.9	1.2	2.4	2.2	6.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.5	4.4
Did not take any action	62.7	59.2	61.0	72.1	61.8	66.1	30.8	38.9	39.4	81.9	94.2	85.0	51.6	48.7	48.7
n	1087	203	281	791	135	176	480	108	131	332	102	105	271	70	80

On average, a household needed 33 days (about five weeks) to recover from a crisis. There is not much variation among beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control in this regard. However, the households in the city corporations nearby the coastal belt³¹ reported a more extended time (39.5 days) to recover from a crisis.

9.3 Way to Receiving Information

Receiving information played a vital role in the response and recovery of a crisis. Based on the types of social and natural disaster, urban poor people could set up strategies to overcome the losses during and after the disaster. The study explored how urban poor are communicating and coping in the wake of and after a disaster.

Figure 9.3: Receiving information on disaster preparedness

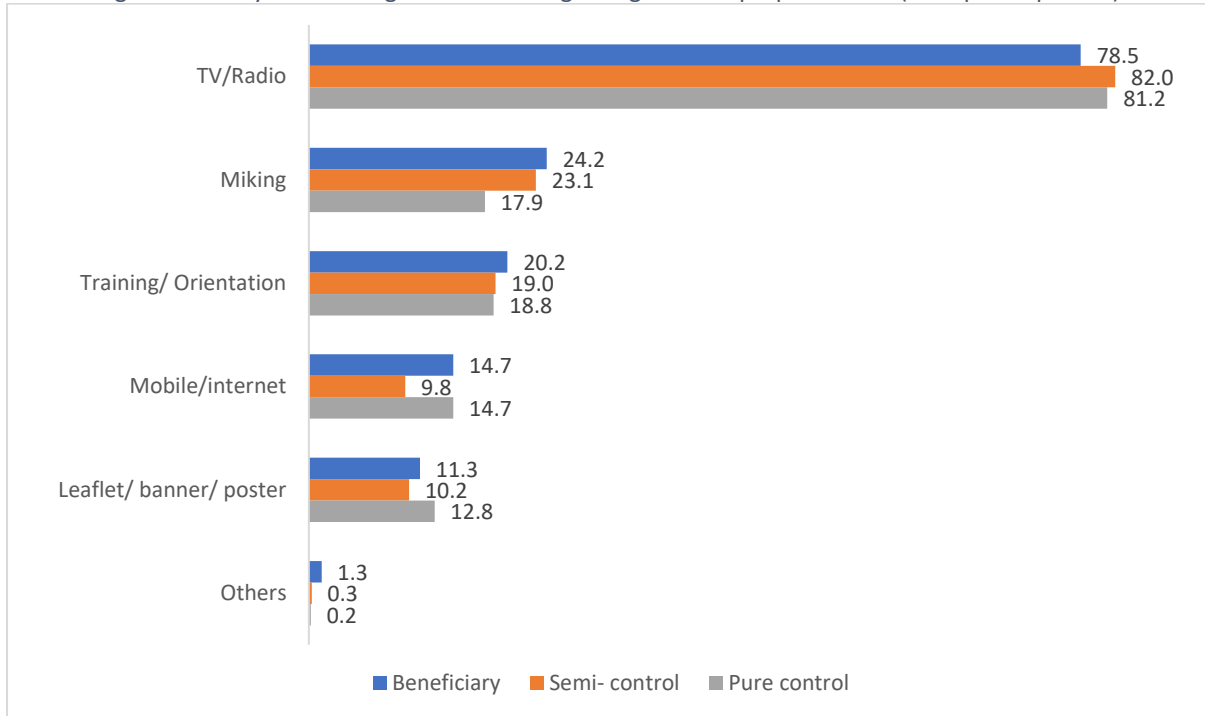


In the study areas, the majority of households received no information regarding disasters. Most of the beneficiary (59.2%), semi-control (55.5%), and pure control (62.4%) households reported that they received no information about any type of disaster.

³⁰ Includes: Selling land, Mortgage ornaments/household assets, Begging, Migration of household member(s) for earning livelihood, dropped out from school, early marriage of daughter, search additional income source

³¹ Among surveyed City Corporations and Paurashavas, 4 are considered as coastal belt area Chattogram City Corporation, Khulna City Corporation, Chandpur Paurashava, and Patuakhali Paurashava.

Figure 9.4: Way of receiving information regarding disaster preparedness (multiple responses)



Television and radio are the most popular media of accessing/receiving information among households who received information regarding disaster preparedness. A 78.5 per cent beneficiary households mentioned that they receive information through TV/Radio; whereas, this is 82 per cent and 81.2 per cent of semi-control and pure control households, respectively (Figure 9.2).

Besides, another useful way of getting information regarding disaster preparedness is miking through which 24.2 per cent beneficiary, 23.1 per cent semi-control and 17.9 per cent pure control households have received information.

Another type of media is training or orientation session. As found, a good percentage of the beneficiary (20.2%), semi-control (19%), and pure control (18.8%) households have received information from these sessions.

A relatively small percentage of the beneficiary (14.7%), semi-control (9.8%) and pure control (14.7%) households have received this information through mobile/internet. Most of the households have access to a mobile phone; however, the accessibility to the internet is much lower as many household members use phones that cannot be used to access the internet. Most of the young people possess mobile phones with access to the internet, but the majority of them uses it for recreation.

Moreover, through leaflet/banner/poster, about 11.3 per cent beneficiary, 10.2 per cent semi-control, and 12.8 per cent pure control households have received information. A few households received information regarding disaster preparedness from other sources.

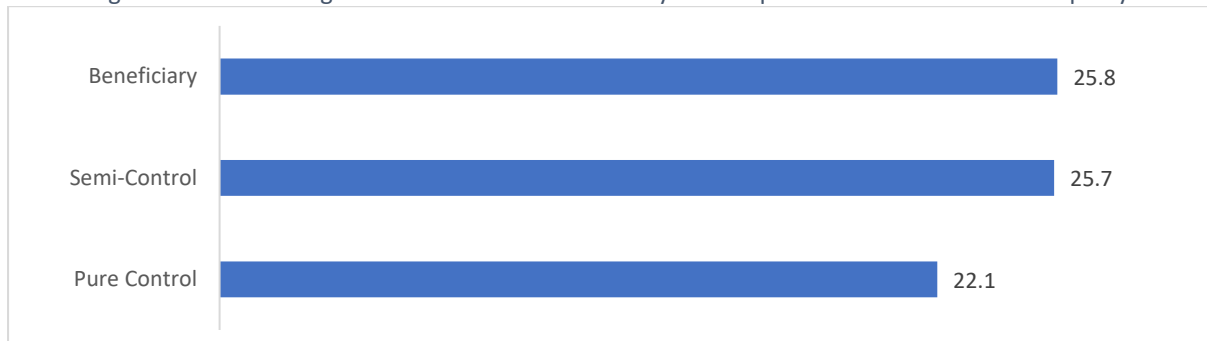
Chapter 10: Urban Poor Participation in Municipal Governance: Access, Assess and Action

10.1 Access to Municipality

10.1.1 Municipal Service Accessibility

The municipality, as an urban administrative unit of local government, has the responsibility of developing and maintaining roads, footpaths, sanitation, drainage, electricity, etc. (KII, Municipality Official, NUPRP Official, Chattogram and Mymensingh). Urban poor living in the low-income settlements do believe that municipality is responsible for water supply; gas supply (available not in all urban cities); electrification; sewerage/drainage, roads, walkways/footpath construction and maintenance; holding tax collection; issuing holding number, trade license and other citizen certification; and areal hygienic cleanness (FGDs with CDCs, Dhaka and Mymensingh). Community leaders expressed their reliability and dependency on municipalities for municipal services, nutrition and healthcare support to mother and children, financial support to disabled persons and senior citizen, and citizen rights protection (FGDs with CDCs, CDC Clusters). The household survey showed that one-fourth of the households ever seek services from municipalities (City corporation/Paurashava): beneficiary households (25.8%), semi-control (25.7%), and pure control households (22.1%). This implies that over 70 per cent households from the beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control areas never approached municipalities for any support. The extent of Municipal services ever requested by the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households is illustrated in Figure 10.1 (details are in Annex Table 10.1).

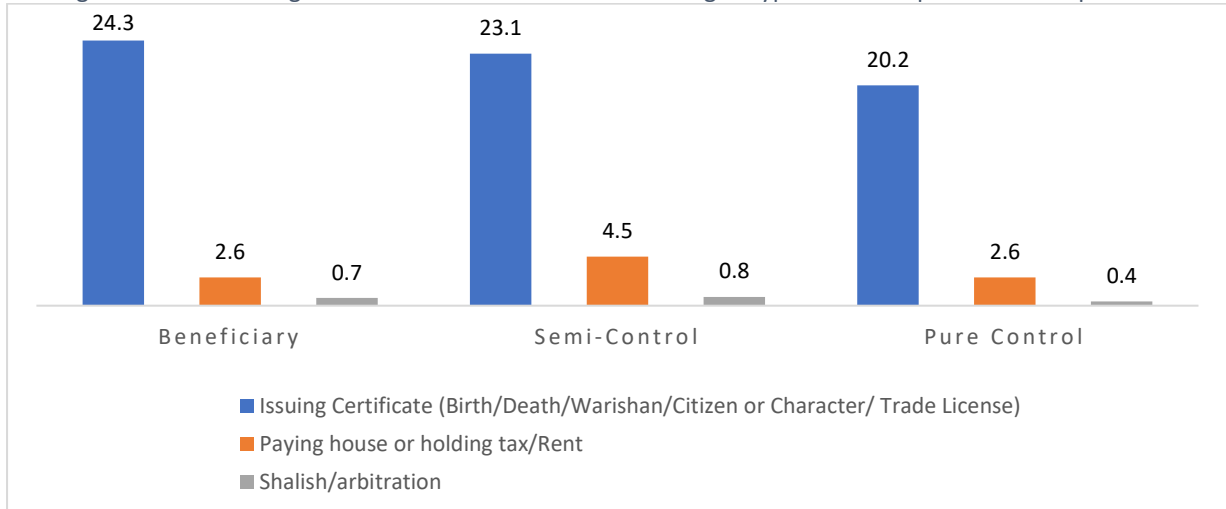
Figure 10.1: Percentage distribution of households by ever requested services from municipality



10.1.2 Approachability to Municipality

In reality, urban poor households, usually, do not prefer to approach the municipality office or officials for any help or support and services. Unawareness, misconception, fearfulness, and corruption are trigger drivers for the municipality office-avoiding tendency of urban poor households (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). The household survey showed that 24.3 per cent of beneficiary households ever approached City Corporation/Paurashava for municipal services like issuing certificate (i.e., birth, death, Warisan, citizen, character, trade license). The number is similar among semi-control (23.1%) and pure control (20.2%) households. Furthermore, at best five per cent of the households contacted the municipality to pay the holding taxes: beneficiary (2.6%), semi-control (4.5%), and pure control (2.6%). Besides, less than one per cent from the beneficiary (0.7%), semi-control (0.8%) and pure control (0.4%) households went to city Corporation/Paurashava with the purpose of shalish or arbitration. Figure 10.2 presents the status of households requested the municipality by types of services (details are in Annex Table 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Percentage distribution of households according to types of municipal services requested



Around one-fourth (23.5%) of the service seeking beneficiary-households received services from municipalities. The figure is similar for the semi-control households (23.8%) and pure control households (20.3%). This implies that around 90 per cent of households received services they asked from municipalities though asking for services itself had a low base. Figure 10.3 shows the extent of service-seeking households received services from municipalities (details are in Annex Tables 10.3).

Figure 10.3: Percentage distribution of service seeker households according to received services from municipality



10.2 Assessing Municipal Services

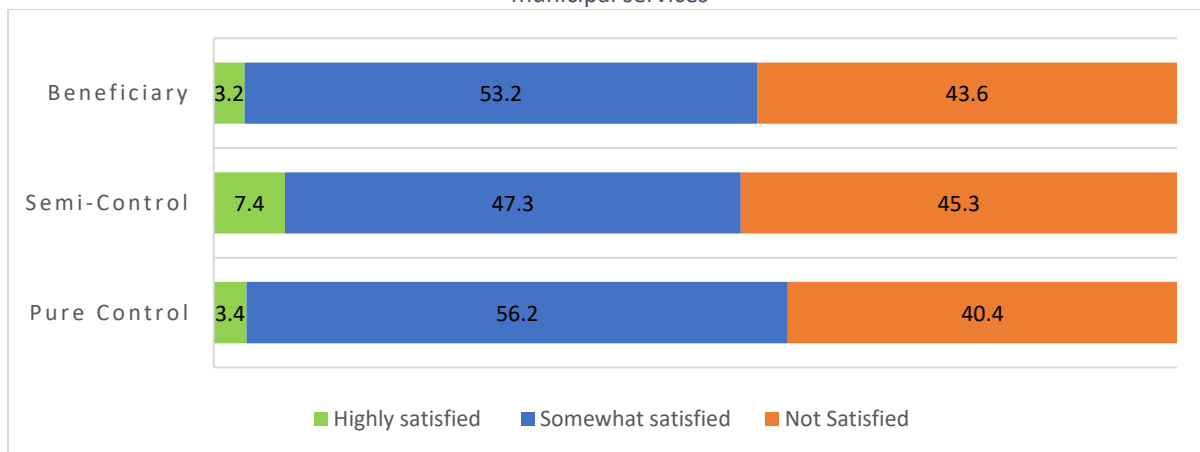
10.2.1 Satisfaction with Municipal Services

More than half of the service-seekers and service-receivers beneficiary households are satisfied (highly satisfied 3.2% and somewhat satisfied 53.2%) with services received from municipalities. While the satisfaction among service seekers and receivers from semi-control and pure control households are very similar. Over 40 per cent of the service-seeker and service-receiver households are dissatisfied with the services received from respective municipalities: beneficiary (43.6%), semi-control (45.3%), and pure control (40.4%).

Municipality office is leading the urban development planning of the city (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Gazipur). And the urban poor has high expectations from the municipality office (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). Urban poor communities urged that municipalities need to prioritise action to construct and maintenance of roads, footpaths and drainages, facilitating WASH and lighting up the public walkways of the area of the low-income settlements (FGDs with PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters).

Municipalities (City corporation/Paurashava) do have the allocation for urban poor in the annual budget (KII, NUPRP Official, NGO Official, Chattogram and Sylhet). A representative from low-income settlements who represents urban poor supposed to be in the budget committee of the municipality (KII, NGO Official, Dhaka). However, this is not happening in all municipalities. Besides, most municipalities do not consult with urban poor about municipal development plans (IDI, CDC Leader, Khulna). Meanwhile, poor urban communities raised their voices regarding gender inclusion in the urban planning and municipality development plan (KII, NUPRP Official, Dhaka). Women participation has increased in the issue-based committees of municipalities. Like there are gender committees where women numbers have increased headed by female councillor (KII, NUPRP Official, Khulna). Successful gender advocacy of community leaders plays a vital role in ensuring female community leaders' inclusion in the gender-related committees of some municipalities (KII, NUPRP Official, Sylhet). There is an inadequate number of women engaged in urban planning for low-income settlements (KII, NUPRP Official, Khulna). Urban poor dwellers from low-income settlements are also advocating with municipalities to arrange employment for physically disabled persons (KII, NUPRP Official, Dhaka). Representatives from poor urban communities also need to be included in the climate resilience committee of the municipality (KII, NUPRP Official, Khulna). Figure 10.4 depicts household's satisfaction status with the services received from municipalities (details are in Annex Table 10.4).

Figure 10.4: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received municipal services

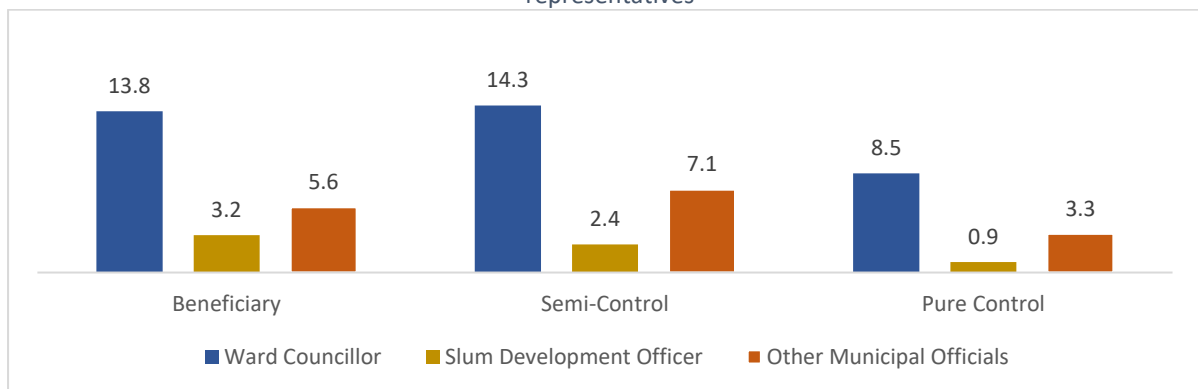


10.2.2 Assessing Accessibility and Approachability of Municipal Institutions and Leadership

Municipalities barely give attention to the development of low-income settlement (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Khulna). Municipalities, usually, do not deliver anticipated water, sanitation, drainage, sewerage, road, lamppost, and other urban infrastructures support to the urban poor living in the low-income settlements (IDI, CDC leader, Khulna). The municipality does not do much for the development of low-income settlements but give support during disasters (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Sylhet). Often, urban poor could not directly participate in urban development initiatives taken by the municipality for low-income settlement and its dwellers (IDI, CDC Leader, Chattogram). Even municipality generally does not consider that consultation with the community leaders of urban poor about municipal development is important (IDI, CDC Leader, Khulna). Notably, only 13.8 per cent of the beneficiary households, 14.3 per cent of the semi-control households, and only 8.5 per cent of the pure control households asked for help to ward councillors of City Corporation or Paurashava. Urban poor households usually seek the help of ward councillor at the time of crisis (IDI, CDC Leader, Dhaka). Community leaders approach ward councillor if they could not reach consensus in any community arbitration (alias shalish) (FGD with CDC, Dhaka). Usually, ward councillors support poor urban communities living in low-income settlements to develop community infrastructure like arranging lampposts in the street and water points (IDI, CDC Cluster Leader, Khulna). Community

leaders in Khulna said that they consult Ward councillor to sensitise the community on negative consequences of dumping the wastages in the drainage channels (IDI, CDC Cluster Leader, Khulna). Women's participation in the municipality (City Corporation/Paurashava) committees has increased (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Khulna). Moreover, the number of women member participation in the gender committee led by Female Councillor has been increased (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Khulna). A NUPRP official in Sylhet highlighted that community people discuss with ward councillor on issues like violence against women, waterlogging, nutrition, etc. (KII, Town Manager, Sylhet). The municipality has a standing committee on urban planning, which is led by mayor and councillors are the members. This committee also prepares the annual budget for the municipality. Councillors play a key decision-making role in this committee, she added. A NUPRP official in Chandpur informed that ward councillor played an important role in developing and executing Community Action Plan (CAP) (KII, NUPRP official, Chandpur). While a municipality official in Chattogram informed that many types of financial support (grant/incentives) disbursed among the community people was done in consultation with ward councillor (KII, Slum Development Officer, Chattogram). A municipal official in Khulna informed that councillors played an important role in need-based grant distribution among urban poor considering councillor know the people and area better than anybody else (KII, Chief Development Officer, Khulna). Urban poor living in the low-income settlements habitually seek the support of ward councillors to prevent any kind of violence in the community (IDI, CDC Cluster Leader, Rajshahi). Especially, ward councillor played a key role in preventing violence against women at the community level, she added. Community people should work along with the ward councillor for the overall development of the settlements including improving drainage, roads, light in the road, sanitation, stop violence against women and social securitization (IDI, CDC Leader, Chattogram). Another community leader informed that people hardly want to go to the police station (IDI, CDC Leader, Sylhet). If the ward councillor could not resolve the matter, only then community people seek help from the police station. According to a citywide urban poor leader, ward councillor plays the role of mediator to resolve internal community conflicts like the conflict between community leaders or leader's conflict with general people in the settlements (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Dhaka). Ward Councillor is one of the alternative avenues where community people go to resolve their domestic and social conflicts and violence. Coincidentally, not more than 10 per cent beneficiary households (5.6%), semi-control households (7.1%) and pure households (3.3%) approached municipality offices (City Corporation or Paurashava) for any sort of services. 3.2 per cent beneficiary households, 2.4 per cent semi-control households and 0.9 per cent pure control households ever approached slum development officers of municipalities for any kind of support. Figure 10.5 presents households' service seeking pattern by type of service-provider in municipalities (details are in Annex Table 10.5).

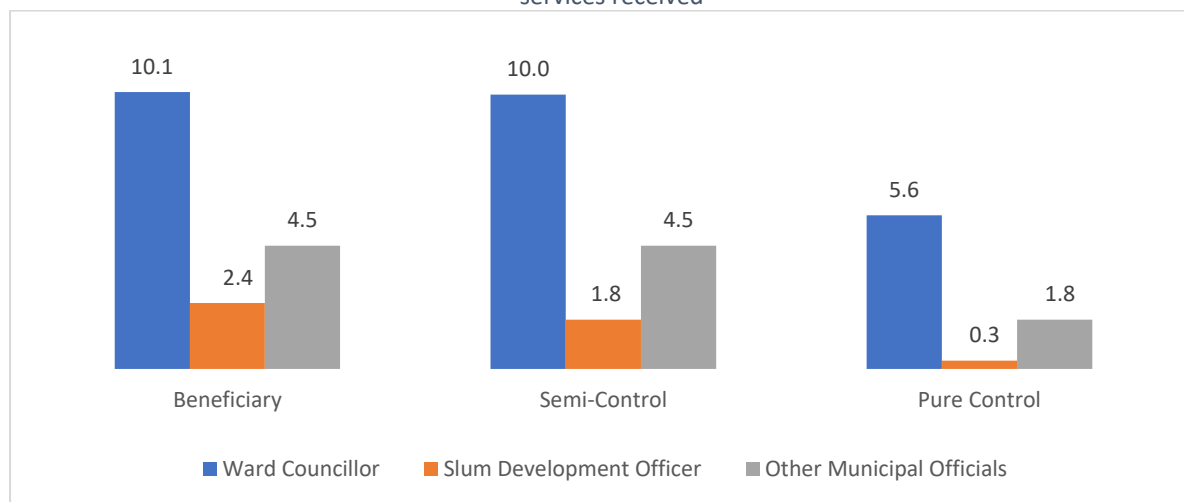
Figure 10.5: Percentage distribution of households according to requested services to municipality officials or representatives



About 10 per cent (10.1%) of the beneficiary households requested and received services from ward councillor. Almost the same proportion (10%) of semi-control households requested and received services from ward councillor. The proportion was low only at 5.6 per cent in the pure control

households. The status of seeking and receiving services from slum development officer was meagre: only 2.4 per cent for the beneficiary, 1.8 per cent for semi-control and 0.3 per cent for pure control. Only around two to five per cent among beneficiary (4.5%), semi-control (4.5%), and pure control (1.8%) households approached and got services from other municipal officials. Moreover, the household survey reported that 86.2 per cent among beneficiary, 85.7 per cent semi-control and 91.5 per cent pure control households never approached any municipal officials or representatives for any municipal services. Figure 10.6 shows the status of households approached and received services from municipalities (details are in Annex Table 10.13).

Figure 10.6: Percentage distribution of households by types of municipality service providers approached and services received



More than half of the beneficiary households reported being somewhat satisfied with the services received from ward councillors (56%) and other municipal officials (59.1%). In comparison, only 24.2 per cent of the semi-control households and just over two-fifths (44.6%) of pure control households are somewhat satisfied with the support from ward councillors. More than half (57.1%) of semi-control households and nearly about half (47.6%) of pure control households are somewhat satisfied with the support or help from other municipal officials. Urban poor did not show positive impression about existing slum development officials of municipalities. About 62 per cent of the beneficiary households and 90.9 per cent of the semi-control households are not satisfied with slum development officers' support. However, the extent of dissatisfaction with the services of slum development officials was much less pronounced in the pure control households with one-fourth of them expressed so. Table 10.1 presents the percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with the services from municipality officials or representatives.

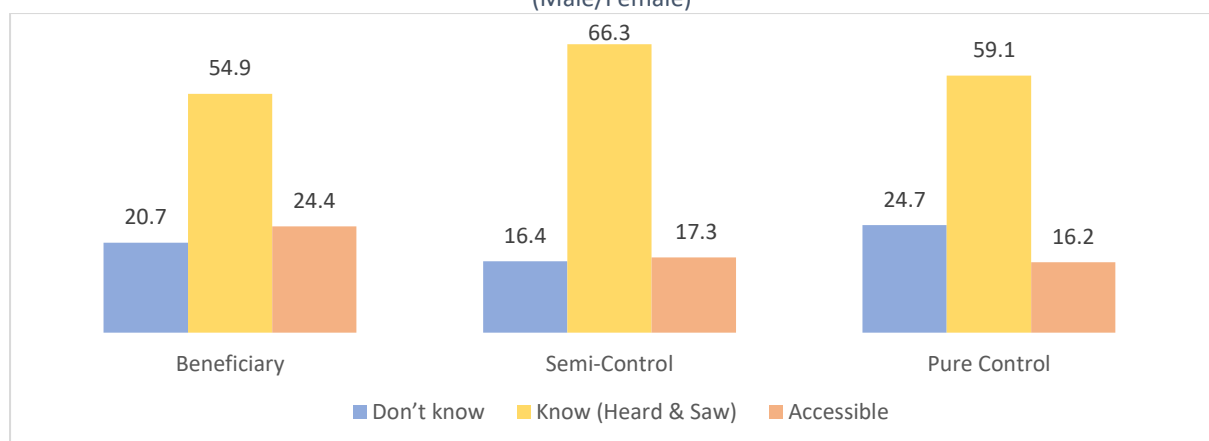
Table 10.1: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received services from municipality officials or representatives

Service provider	Beneficiary			Semi-Control			Pure Control		
	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
Ward Councillor	2.7	56.0	41.3	3.2	24.2	72.6	0.0	44.6	55.4
Slum Development Officer	1.3	36.7	62.0	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	75.0	25.0
Other Municipal Officials	2.6	59.1	38.3	3.6	57.1	39.3	0.0	47.6	52.4

10.2.3 Access to Urban Local Government Representatives

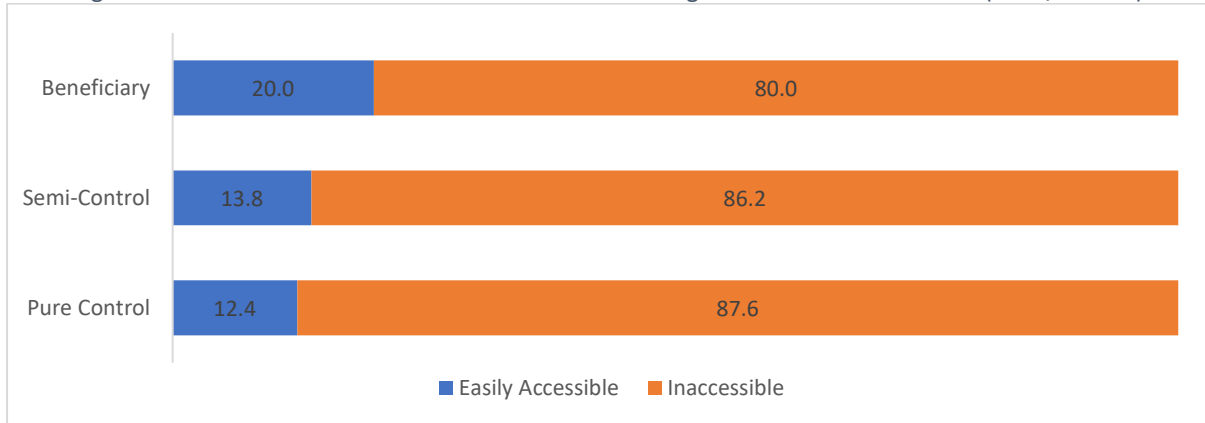
The ward councillor is the main stakeholder of municipal development and governance (KII, NUPRP Official, Khulna). It is highly expected that ward councillors will collaborate with urban poor for the comprehensive development of dwellers and areas of low-income settlements (KII, NUPRP Official, Khulna). The position of Ward councillor is a political one, and s/he is the gateway for city dwellers to access municipal services. Ward councillor usually a politically backed community leader who is publicly elected for the caretaking of municipal governance as a representative of urban local government. Understandably, the urban poor households have a dependency on ward councillors for supports like access to municipal services, local government financial assistance, arbitration, and advocacy (FGDs PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). The household survey reported that 54.9 per cent beneficiary households either heard or saw their relevant ward councillors (either male or female councillor/both) of the municipality. As compared to the beneficiary households, 66.3 per cent semi-control households are familiar or interacted with ward councillors of their area. Whereas, 59.1 per cent pure control households are familiar or interacted with ward councillors of their area. It has also been found that 24.4 per cent beneficiary households have access to ward councillors of their area while 17.3 per cent semi-control and 16.2 per cent pure control households have such privileges. Figure 10.7 tells about the state of households' familiarity with the ward councillors (details are in Annex Table 10.7).

Figure 10.7: Percentage distribution of households according to interaction with Ward Councillor (Male/Female)



Ward councillors usually interact with the urban poor living in the low-income settlements considering these people are the vote bank for election and public support systems that required legitimising adopted decisions or policy regarding municipal governance. Reportedly, 20 per cent beneficiary, 13.8 per cent semi-control, and 12.4 per cent pure control households have easy access to ward councillors of municipalities. Urban poor expect proactive and pro-poor role from ward councillors and municipalities. However, the majority of the ward councillors (both male/female) could not stand out on people's expectations. Figure 10.8 shows the status of households' access to ward councillors of municipalities (details are in Annex Table 10.8).

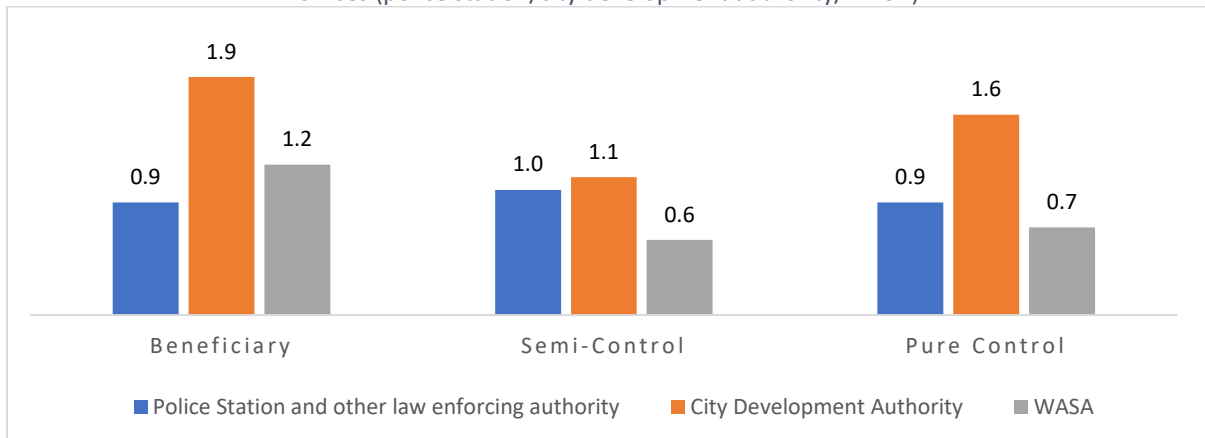
Figure 10.8: Per cent distribution of households according access to Ward Councilor (Male/Female)



10.2.4 Access to Other Urban Local Government Institutions and Leadership

Notably, less than one per cent from the beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control households ever seek services from police stations or any other law-enforcing authorities. Noteworthy to mention that urban poor have a negative mindset about law enforcement authorities due to not-so-pleasant experience in the past. It has also reported from the household survey that a very few numbers of the beneficiary (1.2%), semi-control (0.6%) and pure control (0.7%) households make any service request to WASA. The scenario is similar in case of seeking service from city development authority like RAJUK and CDA. Factually, household survey findings showed that 1.9 per cent beneficiary along with 1.1 per cent semi-control and 1.6 per cent pure control households seek services from city development authorities. Figure 10.9 illustrates the status of households seeking services from other local government offices apart from municipalities (details are in Annex Table 10.9).

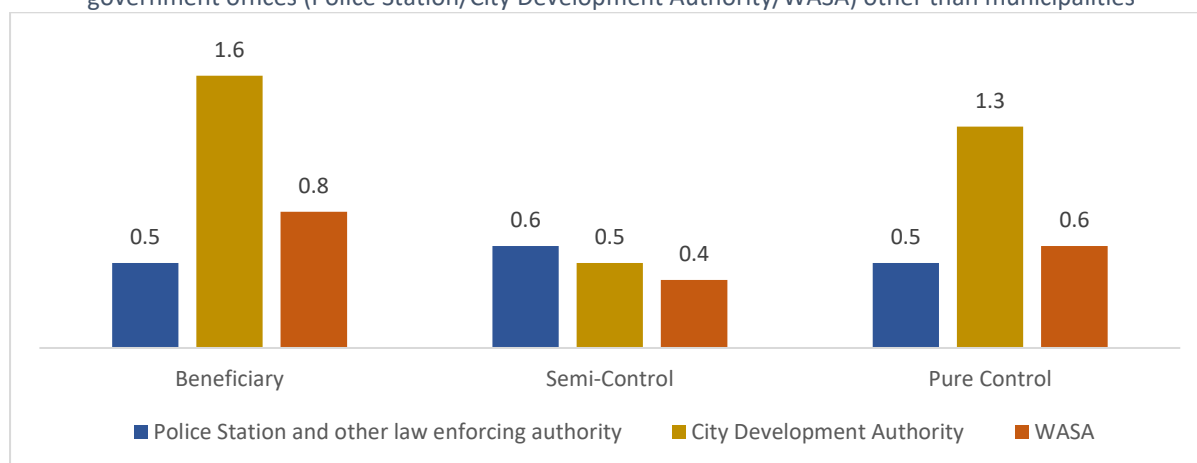
Figure 10.9: Percentage distribution of households according to seek services from others local government offices (police station/city development authority/WASA)



Less than one per cent service-seeking beneficiary (0.5%), semi-control (0.6%) and pure control (0.5%) households received services from the police station or other law enforcing authority. Significantly, ninety-nine per cent among beneficiary (99.1%), semi-control (99%) and pure control (99.1%) households never approached police station or any other law enforcing authority for any help. While not more than one per cent among beneficiary (0.8%), semi-control (0.4%) and pure control (0.6%) households reported that they went and got services from water supply body like WASA. More than 95 per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households never sought any service from WASA. Only about two per cent of beneficiary households (1.6%) approached and received services from city development authorities like RAJUK, CDA. An almost similar low proportion of pure control households (1.3%) reported that they approached and received services from city

development authority. Notably, more than ninety-five per cent households from the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control groups did not approach city development authority for any support. Figure 10.10 shows a much deplorable situation about households who sought and received services from local government offices other than from municipalities (details are in Annex Table 10.13).

Figure 10.10: Percentage distribution of service seeker households according to received services from local government offices (Police Station/City Development Authority/WASA) other than municipalities



There is a noteworthy difference between beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households regarding the level of satisfaction with received service or support from the police station or any other law enforcing authority. Around half of the service receiver beneficiary households and all service receiver in pure control households, are somewhat satisfied with the services or support received from the police station and other law enforcing authority. On the contrary, about three-fourths semi-control households are not satisfied with the services or support received from the police station and other law enforcing authority. All semi-control households are also dissatisfied with city Development authorities and one-third of them dissatisfied with services of WASA too. Whereas, almost ninety per cent beneficiary and all pure control households are dissatisfied with the service support of city development authorities. Table 10.2 portrays households' level of satisfaction with the services received from local government offices other than the municipalities.

Table 10.2: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with services received from local government offices (Police Station/City Development Authority/WASA) other than municipalities

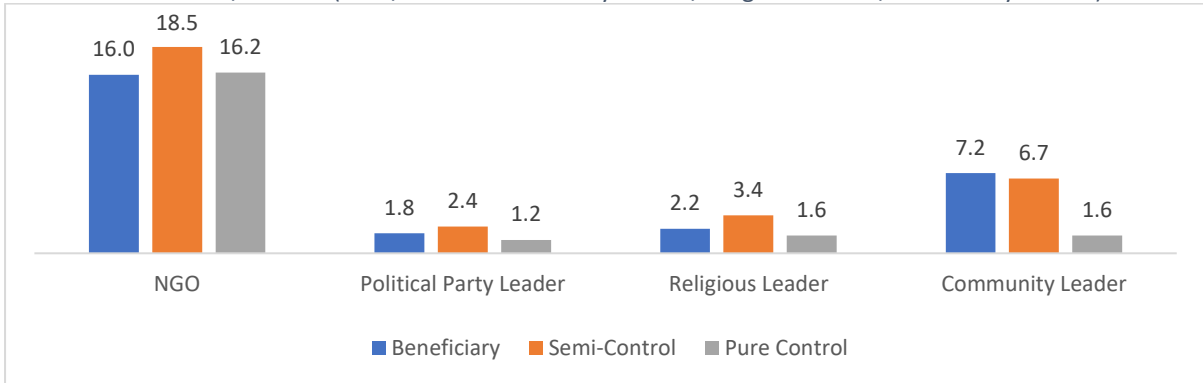
Service provider	Beneficiary			Semi-Control			Pure Control		
	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
Police Station and other law enforcing authority	7.1	42.9	50.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
City Development Authority	0.0	11.3	88.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
WASA	3.8	34.7	61.5	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	42.9	57.1

10.3 Access to Non-Government Support for Municipal Services

Around sixteen per cent beneficiary households ever seek the support of NGOs. The percentage is similar among semi-control (18.5%) and pure control (16.2%) households. NGOs like BRAC, GIZ are working on the development of climate-resilient infrastructure in the low-income settlements (IDI, Town Federation Leader, Khulna). The NGO--- WaterAid provides WASH-related support through

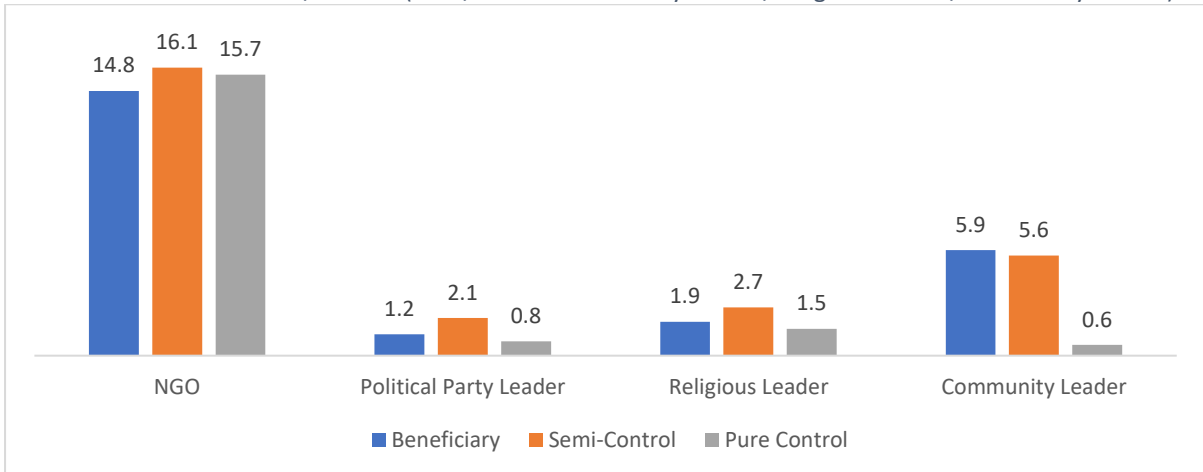
NGOs to urban poor. Commonly NGOs like BRAC, ASA, Grameen Bank, and TMSS have microcredit programmes and savings groups in most of the low-income settlements (FGDs, PGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters). One to three per cent urban poor from the beneficiary (1.8%), semi-control (2.4%) and pure control (1.2%) households asked local level political leaders, for any kind of help. Approaching the community leaders for help or services is not much pronounced: beneficiary (7.2%), semi-control (6.7%), and pure control (1.6%) households reported approach. Figure 10.11 shows the proportion of households seeking services from non-government institutions and personnel (details are in Annex Table 10.11).

Figure 10.11: Percentage distribution of households according to seek services from Non-Government Institutions/Leaders (NGO/Local Political Party Leader/Religious Leader/Community Leader)



Among households who sought help from NGOs—irrespective of the beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control--- only about 15 per cent got the help. Less than three per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households, each had received help from religious leaders and political leaders. While less than seven per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households got the help sought from community leaders. Figure 10.12 presents the status of service seeking households received services from non-government institutions and personnel (details are in Annex Table 10.13).

Figure 10.12: Percentage distribution of service seeker households according to received services from Non-Government Institutions/Leaders (NGO/Local Political Party Leader/Religious Leader/Community Leader)



On average, more than half of surveyed households from the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control groups are dissatisfied with received support from NGOs. The level of dissatisfaction among households is also high regarding religious leader. 76.3 per cent and 55.9 per cent of the beneficiary households are satisfied with political leaders and community leaders, respectively. The beneficiary and semi-control households expressed higher satisfaction towards political leaders compared to

community leaders while no such difference is identified among pure control households. Table 10.3 illustrates households' pattern of satisfaction with the services received from Non-Government Institutions/Leaders.

Table 10.3: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received services from Non-Government Institutions/Leaders (NGO/Local Political Party Leader/Religious Leader/Community Leader)

Service provides	Beneficiary			Semi-Control			Pure Control		
	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
NGO	0.2	45.8	54.0	0.0	43.0	57.0	0.0	48.6	51.4
Political Party Leader	2.6	73.7	23.7	0.0	61.5	38.5	0.0	88.9	11.1
Religious Leader	0.0	37.1	62.9	0.0	47.1	52.9	0.0	23.5	76.5
Community Leader	0.5	55.4	44.1	2.9	40.0	57.1	0.0	85.7	14.3

Chapter 11: Community Organisations: Mobilisation, Sensitisation, Participation, Inclusion and Execution

11.1 Access to NUPRP Supported Group and Leader

One of the expected outputs of the NUPRP (Output 2) is to mobilise urban poor community organisations so that they are sensitised, empowered, vocal and engaged with local governance to make local government institutions and officials accountable, transparent and committed to their services. In this connection, NUPRP completed the formation of the Community Development Committee (CDC), Community Development Committees (CDC)-Cluster and Town Federation (TF) in 19 surveyed municipalities (11 City Corporations and 8 Paurashavas). However, NUPRP-endorsed Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs) formation in all municipalities is yet to be completed (FGD with CDC, Dhaka North). Notably, former SCG and CDC formed under Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Program (UPPRP) reactivated and incorporated in the programme at most of the municipalities. Household (HH) survey reported that between 7 to 24.7 per cent beneficiary households and 6 to 25.4 per cent semi-control households at least once approached NUPRP patronised group or leader for help or service. The household survey confirmed that more than seventy per cent of beneficiary households and semi-control households never seek help or service from NUPRP supported group or leader.

11.1.1 NUPRP's Savings and Credit Group (SCG)

Formation of SCGs is a key intervention of NUPRP according to the targeted **OUTPUT 2: Citizen Participation and Community Mobilisation**. One of the purposes of establishing SCGs is to support livelihoods of beneficiary households and provide them with insurance against shocks and stresses. SCGs are structured to raise capital through savings by community members and in the process to make women of the households financially skilled and economically empowered. SCG platform offered two schemes to members: savings scheme and credit scheme. SCG's credit scheme may enable urban-poor women to use the credited fund for livelihood improvements like invest in small business enterprises. SCG offered mainly six benefits to women of the PG households:

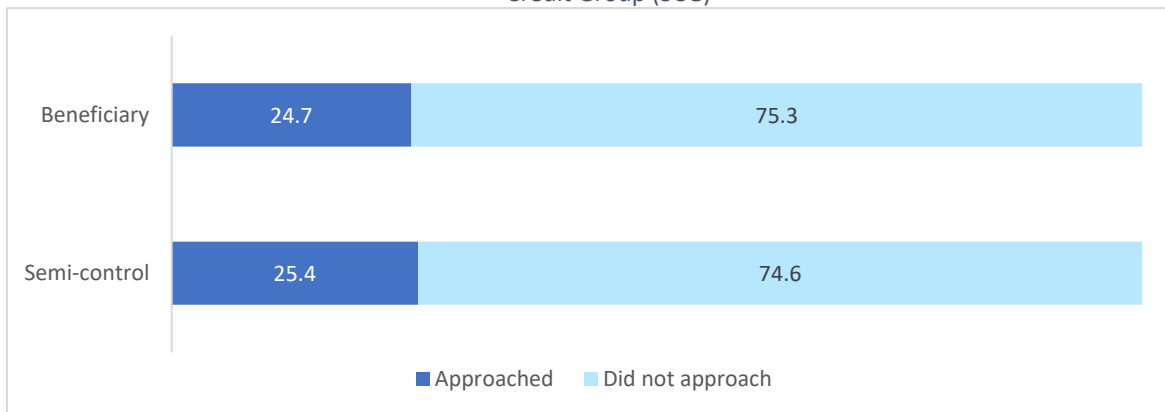
- Engaging in economic activity
- Developing financial skills
- Empowering economically
- Inclusion in the community activities
- Developing social cohesion
- Provide exposure to participate in the decision making (both within and outside of the household)

Focus group discussion (FGD) with members of community organisations (i.e., Primary Group and Community Development Committee) and semi-structured individual interviews (i.e., KII, IDI) with diverse community leaders (i.e., Leaders of CDC, CDC Cluster and Town Federation) from targeted municipalities (11 City Corporations and 8 Paurashavas) confirmed that SCGs have been established and started functioning in almost all the selected CDCs. Mainly participated by the PG members (15-20), SCG is one of the base structures of NUPRP at the community level. A group leader and a cashier are elected by the SCG members through voting to manage the group activities. The group leader and cashier collect savings deposit from group members and deposit the group collections. Cashier also maintains the account statement (debit-credit) of the SCG. Every SCG member has a deposit book. There is an attendance register book to record members participation in the routine SCG meeting. Besides, every SCG has a locked cash box for weekly savings deposit.

□ Approachability to NUPRP's Savings and Credit Group (SCG)

Household survey reported that nearly one-fourth of the beneficiary households (24.7%) asked NUPRP supported SCG for some sort of help or service. In comparison, 25.4 per cent of semi-control households did the same. Households mostly approached SCG for financial support in the form of loan to address the economic emergency of household, such as the marriage of a daughter, continuing education of children, household member's health issue (FGD with PG, Chandpur, Chattogram, Gazipur). Figure 11.1 shows the state of households' approachability (approached or did not approach) for help or services to the NUPRP supported Savings and Credit Group (SCG) (details are in Annex Table 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage distribution of households according to the approach to NUPRP supported Savings and Credit Group (SCG)



□ Advantages

The key advantage of SCG---supported by NUPRP--- is that the members can have access to credit (in the form of a loan) with a lower interest rate as compared to the same from CBOs managed by NGOs (FGD with PG, Gazipur). Urban-poor women could take credit loan after six months of depositing savings regularly (IDI with CDC Leader, Khulna). Urban-poor women could use the savings or access loan to cope up with household emergencies like managing large annual educational expenses (i.e., annual admission fee) of children at the beginning of an academic year (FGD with PG, Gazipur). Reportedly, 62.1 per cent of households faced at least one crisis in the last three years, and 35.4 per cent of them used savings to mitigate the crisis. Notably, 19.2 per cent households relied on savings to overcome losses caused by financial forgery (See Annex Table 9.25), and 21.8 per cent beneficiary households use savings to overcome hardship due to price hike of essential commodities (See Annex Table 9.26). HH survey findings indicate that crisis is almost a regular phenomenon in the lives of urban poor households and potential savings with the SCG may prove to be their ultimate source to overcome crisis or emergencies.

□ Challenges

Building trust among the community people (due to previous 'bad' experience or fear of fraud) is a critical challenge for the formation of SCG. Another hurdle is the lack of vision, un-willingness, and lack of knowledge among community people (FGD with PG, Chandpur). The critical challenge for running SCG operation is that the community people are suspicious about whether their savings will be safe and be available readily during an emergency (IDI with CDC Leader, Naryanganj). Besides, they also doubt about the sanctioning of credit loan against their savings when it is needed most (IDI with CDC Leader, Chattogram). However, there is also a misperception among the community people that

enrolment in the SCG implies guaranteed grant from NUPRP (IDI with CDC Leader, Chattogram). Besides, discontinuation of depositing savings at regular intervals is a concern. SCG members could not deposit savings instalment timely and regularly due to various reasons like an objection from husband, dowry in the daughter's marriage, and severe sickness of household member (FGD with PG, Rangpur). SCG members have expressed their concerns with the procedure of withdrawing deposited savings (FGD with PG, Rangpur). Also, deciding whom to sanction loan among eligible loan applicants is a common challenge of the SCG. Moreover, if any SCG member is a loan defaulter and could not pay the loan amount within the deadline, there is uncertainty about further action.

❑ Thinking Ahead

A motivational slogan like "today's savings is tomorrow's future" will encourage the SCG members to practice more savings and regularly (IDI with CDC Leader, Khulna). There was the suggestion to promote the key benefit of SCG membership: "exposure of participating in decision making (both inside and outside of the household)" in the community. Vigorous activities towards PG sensitisation will broaden participant-women's vision about how to use their exposure for own and household benefits (IDI with CDC Leader, Naryanganj). Monthly bank statement presentation in the SCG would ensure financial transparency and minimise credit risk concern of SCG members. Besides, there should be a written clause that required to include in the SCG operational guidelines/constitution about the process of withdrawing deposited savings amount (FGD with PG, Rangpur). It is urgent to develop a transparent full-proof mechanism on sanctioning loans to the eligible applicants. However, there can be a provision for a state of emergency in the SCG operational guidelines/constitution. The SCG operational guideline/constitution may include the provision of awarding outstanding credit scheme to loan defaulter to continue savings along with refunding loan deposit.

❑ The expectation from SCG (voice from the community)

Urban-poor women have limited resources and can save only in small amounts. Savings as a group, women, can gather a larger amount of fund expeditiously by pooling their savings in a common fund, which, can be used for productive investment to improve livelihoods for the group members. Women are commonly accustomed to the savings practice but not habituated with regular savings due to lack of opportunity, vision, and planning. Commonly they get carried away by the day to day household needs. Women need mentoring support about short-term and long-term prospect of regular and continuous savings. Commonly, community people moved more by examples rather than anything else. A performing SCG could set the trend of savings and inspire member as well as non-member women to practice savings regularly. SCG members can collectively plan group investment planning to capitalise on savings for profits. Profit is an award which always boosts SCG members to be active in the group activity.

SCGs are empowered to make their decisions. SCG may use accumulated savings deposit to sanction loan with low interest to applicant and eligible members. SCG may follow some criteria for loan disbursement (i.e., a member is savings with the group for at least six months, assurance to stay in the settlement within the next twelve months). SCG may reduce the loan amount or undertake by rotation policy considering available credit if loan applicants are many. SCG can increase both loan amount and number of loan recipients along with evolving collective savings deposit. SCG could offer outstanding loan facility for loan defaulter to ensure no one left behind.

Collective saving may foster a sense of unity amongst members as they cumulative their economic well-being based on shared effort and learning from mutual sharing of knowledge. Working as a group towards the common financial goal that meets regularly, is expected to create strong social ties. The group may present social cohesion amongst SCG members and establish a support system for urban-

poor women. SCG could complement community-level activities like involving other women (or men) in their business enterprises that open a new avenue of income generation for them.

- **Savings:**
 1. Development of savings habit among urban-poor women (SCG Members)
 2. Setting the trend for the potential urban-poor women living in within the areas
 3. Economically empower both individual and group that enable undertaking individual or community business enterprise
 4. Distribution of profit among SCG members after the maturity of the account (at least 12 months)
- **Credits:**
 1. SCG members will be able to borrow a loan to improve livelihoods and invest in the income-generating activities including in micro-small business enterprises
 2. Incrementally, increase credit loan amount and number of loan recipients
 3. Create a credit risk fund from interest-earning against the credited loan
 4. Members will be able to use the money to both earn an income and develop a business venture
 5. Launch household entrepreneurship loan for SCG member's family
- **Community mobilisation:**
 1. Women trained on decision making through the participatory approach of SCG
 2. Rotationally electing president and cashier will be instrumental in the development of member's leadership skill.
 3. Democratically electing president and cashier of the group will help members to understand democratic values like the importance of voting, and this might be a good way to deal with the deep-rooted problem of "democratic deficit".
 4. Routine group meeting improves social cohesion of group members
 5. SCG members will discuss their community issues along with general savings and credit issues in the regular meeting of SCG.

11.1.2 NUPRP's Community Development Committee (CDC)

Targeting **OUTPUT 2: Citizen Participation and Community Mobilisation.**

Under NUPRP, the former Community Development Committees (CDC) formed under the UPPRP have been reactivated/revived along with the establishment of new CDC. CDC is the focal community organisation responsible for connecting the community with municipality authority. CDC democratically constituted by 10-15 Primary Groups (PGs). CDC is the operational unit of NUPRP entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the Community Action Plan (CAP) and distribution of grants.

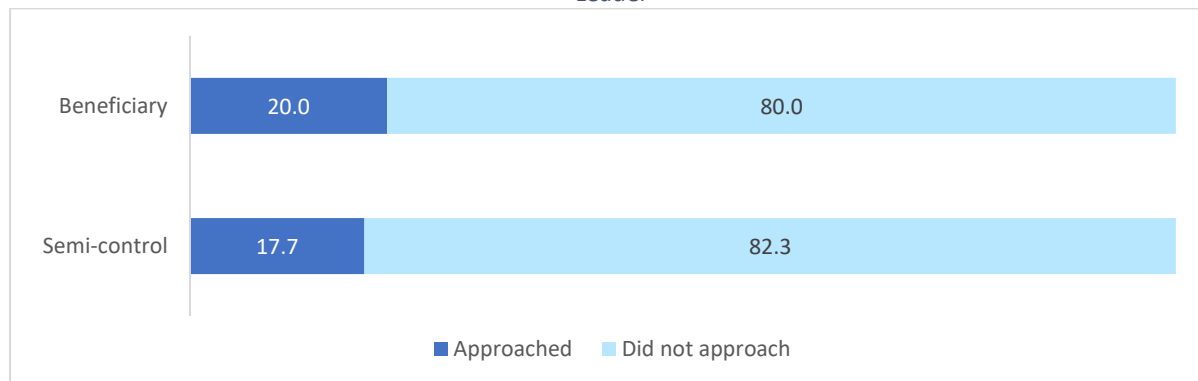
The key operational objectives of CDC are as follows:

1. Conduct participatory mapping of poor urban communities
2. Develop a cost estimate for the approved project
3. Carry out inclusive, participatory planning (i.e., CAP)
4. Build community cohesion and trust amongst poor urban communities
5. Develop a proposal for Settlement Improvement Fund (SIF)
6. Improve common infrastructure through the SIF
7. Develop climate-resilient infrastructure
8. Address violence against women and girls.

Most of the CDCs duly formed in the targeted municipalities but all activities of CDCs are yet to start. CDC will manage all types of grants disbursement at the community level. CDCs are yet to start all its activities (broader and deepening). Initially, the CDC played a role in mentoring and monitoring SCG. CDC act as a motivator rather than administrator at the beginning. CDC has a crucial role to play in overseeing and strengthening SCG. In the beginning, most CDC meetings were irregular, but they used to keep the draft resolution. CDCs are to be more pro-active in playing their role along with the grant distribution kick-off.

About one-fifth of the beneficiary (20.0%), as well as semi-control (17.7%) households, approached NUPRP patronised CDC leader for help or service. Figure 11.2 depicts the status of intervention (beneficiary) and semi-control households' approach to services to the NUPRP-supported CDC leader (details are in Annex Table 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage distribution of households according to the approach to NUPRP- supported CDC Leader



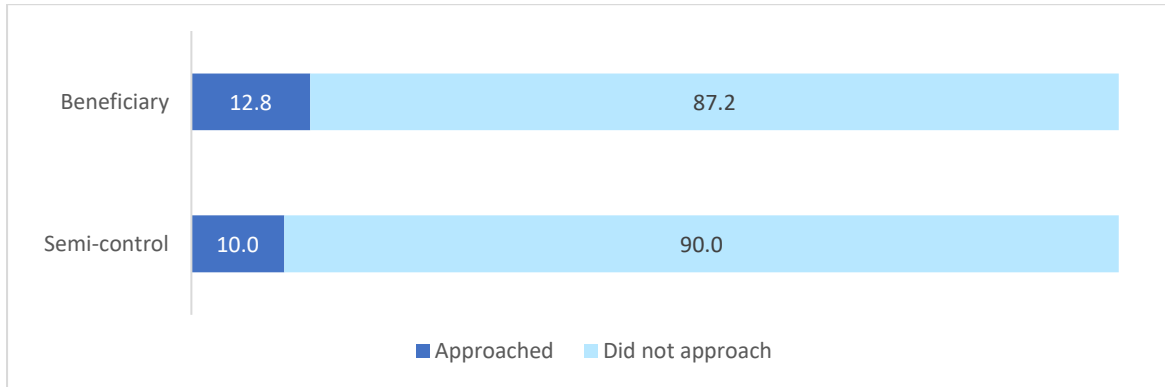
Community people approached CDC leader(s) for financial support as they heard about grant distribution from NUPRP (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Rangpur). Community people also sought help from CDC leader to reach ward councillor (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Rangpur). CDC leaders are initially motivating PG members to join and deposit savings at SCG (IDI with CDC Leader, Khulna). CDC leaders communicate with councillors of municipalities with concerns of urban-poor communities of low-income settlements (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Rangpur). CDC leaders are preparing themselves to develop CAP in partnership with the councillors of the municipality. CDC leaders are initially motivating PG members to join and deposit savings at SCG (IDI with CDC Leader, Khulna).

11.1.3 NUPRP's Community Development Committee Cluster (CDC-C)

Community Development Committee Cluster (CDC-C) established in the NUPRP's selected municipalities following **OUTPUT 2: Citizen Participation and Community Mobilisation**. The key role of CDC Cluster is to synchronise plan, programmes and activities of CDCs under the jurisdiction.

Reportedly, 12.8 per cent beneficiary households approached for help or support from NUPRP-supported CDC Cluster leader. Whereas, only around one-tenth semi-control household (10.0%) asked for help from CDC Cluster leader. Figure 11.3 presents the status of households' approach to help or services to the NUPRP-supported CDC Cluster leader (details are in Annex Table 11.3).

Figure 11.3: Percentage distribution of households according to approach to NUPRP- supported CDC Cluster Leader

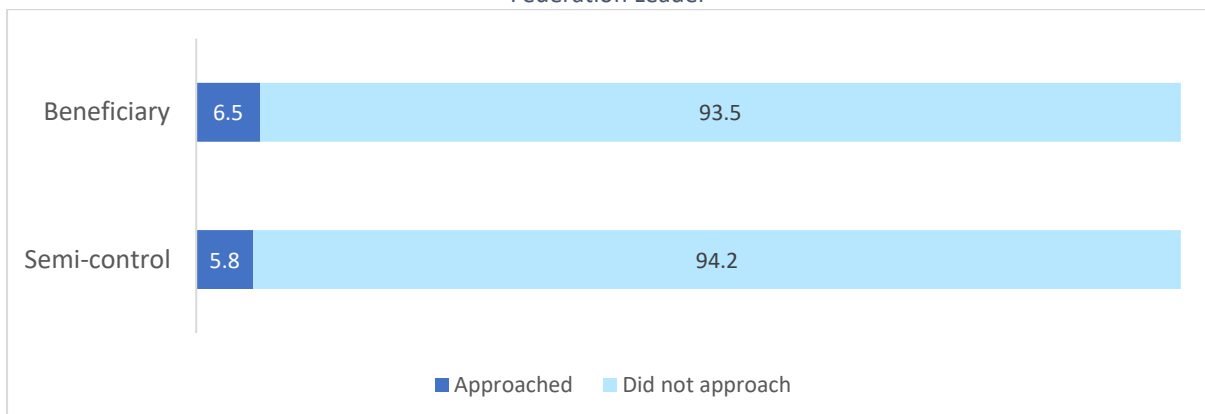


CDC Cluster compares and consolidates Community Action Plan (CAP) developed by CDCs. CDC Cluster encourages PG women to practice savings with SCG for the future and assure them on their controllability to credit risk. CDC Cluster is planning on how to address violence against women and girls (VAWG). CDC Cluster leader as women mediate in domestic violence cases and provide counselling support to the victim women (FGD with CDC Cluster, Naryanganj). CDC and CDC Cluster conduct a community needs assessment survey based on the CAP proposed by PGs. However, NUPRP in consultation with municipality authority and Town Federation finalises the beneficiaries list and proposal submitted by PG through CAP (FGD with CDC Cluster, Naryanganj). CD-Cluster is yet to be informed about its role in Climate-Resilient Structure (CRS) (FGD with CDC Cluster, Chattogram).

11.1.4 NUPRP's Town Federation (TF)

Alike CDC and CDC Cluster, Town Federation (TF) established in the selected municipalities of NUPRP following **OUTPUT 2: Citizen Participation and Community Mobilisation**. The household survey reports that 6.5 per cent surveyed beneficiary and 5.8 per cent semi-control households approached NUPRP-supported TF leader for any sort of help or service. Figure 11.4 shows the status of households' approach for help or services from the NUPRP-supported TF Leader (details are in Annex Table 11.4).

Figure 11.4: Percentage distribution of households according to the approach to NUPRP- supported Town Federation Leader



Community people approached Town Federation leader for financial support as they heard about grant will be given from NUPRP (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Rangpur). Town Federation is responsible for citywide management of CDCs and CDC Clusters activities. Town Federation is waiting for directives from NUPRP, including job types, job responsibilities and area of interventions (IDI with

Town Federation Leader, Khulna). Town Federation supposed to coordinate the grant disbursement process and to monitor the proper utilisation of grants as stated in the submitted PG-CAPs. Town Federation will provide support to women and girls to fight against violence against women and girls (VAWG). Besides, Town Federation will organise the leadership training program for community leaders (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Gazipur).

11.2 Community Action Plan (CAP)

The Primary Groups (PGs) prepare the need-based list, including infrastructure support. CDC is responsible for conducting a community assessment to verify the list provided by PG to fit in the Community Action Plan (CAP). CDC- Cluster verifies and cross-checks CDC specific PG proposals submitted through CAP to avoid duplication and confirm validation. TF finally re-verifies and reviews all the proposals submitted through CAP before recommending proposals to NUPRP. Besides, members from PG, CDC, CDC Cluster and TF organised meeting with ward councillors and municipality officials in the drafting phase of CAP to ensure inclusiveness of project proposals and beneficiaries list (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Mymensingh). Only a few NUPRP-supported community organisations (CDC) started to develop PG specific Community Action Plan (CAP) (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Gazipur). *CDC described all details in the CAP like condition and needs. Most of the NUPRP-supported CDCs are aware of any community support request need to be submitted in the form of CAP (KII with CDC Cluster Leader, Cumilla). Only a few CDCs have submitted their CAP to Town Federation after reviewing by CDC Cluster for final assessment. CAP is vital to mobilise stakeholders like ward councillor, CSOs, NGOs participation for addressing community needs (IDI with CDC Leader, Khulna).* The demand for CAP will help to meet the project priorities when city-specific budget allocated from NUPRP (IDI with Town Federation Leader, Gazipur).

Chapter 12: Key Findings

The key findings pertaining to the major variables addressed in the baseline survey are summarised below:

12.1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of Survey Participants

The average household sizes in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control groups are 4.38, 4.15 and 4.03, respectively. The sex ratios are 90.8, 90.4 and 97.2 males per 100 females among beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households respectively, i.e., the proportion of females is higher. Men head the majority of households. Nearly one-third of the household members are under 15 years of age; around one-fourth of the household members are school-age children (5-16 years); women of reproductive age consist of around 30 per cent of the household members; adolescents consist of around 10-12 per cent of the household members; elderly (65 and older) account for around 4 per cent of the total household members. Dependency ratios in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control area are 52, 51.7 and 55.5 per cent, respectively.

Majority of the household members (15 years and above) including household heads in target locations primarily depends on labour, skilled or unskilled, to earn their livelihood.

Mean years of schooling for the household members aged 15 years and above are 4.7, 5 and 4.5 in beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households, respectively. However, more than two-fifth of the household heads have no formal education (beneficiary: 40.6%, semi-control: 41.4% and pure control: 42.9%).

Around 6.4 per cent household members in beneficiary households and 5.5 and 4.6 per cent in semi-control and pure control households, respectively have disabilities; around 5-7 per cent household heads face disability.

About two-thirds of the PG members are a homemaker. Over one-third (beneficiary: 35.9% and semi-control: 39.6%) has no formal education. Around four (semi-control) to six (beneficiary) per cent of the PG members face disabilities to varying degrees.

12.2 Educational Attainment and Skill Development

Around 78.4 per cent of children aged between 5-16 years in the beneficiary households, 76.9 per cent of the semi-control households and 73.4 per cent of children in the pure control households are enrolled in schools. The community people living target area recognises the availability of school for their children's education, but the number of schools is not adequate. Also, the parents acknowledged their limitation as they are not educated enough to guide as well as encourage their children to continue their education. There is a lack of awareness among the parents to stop drop out of their children from school. About 12 per cent of households reported receiving stipends while the same is true for 9.4 per cent and 11.5 per cent of semi-control and pure control households respectively.

A small share of beneficiary households (2%) reported that at least one member of their household received skills development training in the last three years. Such skill development training was received by is 2.7 per cent semi-control household while the same is 1 per cent in the pure control category. However, in most instances (73.1%), such training did not lead to employment or income generation. Repairing electric appliances, operating computers, and sewing/tailoring are the

prominent three trades for skills development. Urban poor people consider apprenticeship training with grants as a decisive and positive factor in reducing urban unemployment and poverty.

12.3 Dwelling, Water and Sanitation

Nearly two-fifths (36.1%) of the beneficiary households live in rented houses. These are either on privately-owned or government-owned land. About one-third (31.6%) have their homestead on the land owned by them. The rest 32.3 per cent lives in houses built on land owned by others. The pattern is similar among the semi-control and pure control households. However, the overall condition of places where the households had been surveyed is not good at all; lack of walkways, unpaved roads, waterlogging, and deplorable drainage system are among the critical problems. Most of the beneficiary households (94.1%) have reported that they did not experience eviction from dwelling. Nevertheless, one-third have reported a feeling of some threat of eviction from their dwelling. Notwithstanding, this quantitative information on housing ownership and eviction needs to be judged with caution; as there is a high possibility of underreporting due to insecurity-induced sensitivity.

In most cases, the roof of the dwelling of the beneficiary households is made of Tin/CI sheet. Wall of the dwelling is made of either tin/CI sheet or concrete/brick. The floor is either made of cement or mud. The pattern is similar among the semi-control and pure control group. Almost all households have electricity connection at their house; connected mostly from the national grid and in many cases, the connections are illegal.

Only about one-half of the beneficiary households (49.8%) have access to safely managed drinking water; the same is 45.3 per cent and 36.9 per cent respectively for semi-control and pure control group.

Only around one-third of the surveyed households use improved latrine across the categories. The rate of using improved latrine among the beneficiary households is only 37.5 per cent. This rate--- use of improved sanitary latrine---is much lower compared to the national scenario (52.9%). The rate of disability friendliness of improved latrines is nil/zero as there is minimal possibility of having ramp or rail installation in the latrines.

12.4 Economic and Poverty Status

The average monthly income of a beneficiary household is BDT 12,378 (equivalent to USD 145.6); which is respectively BDT 13,522 (USD 159.1) and BDT 12,933 (USD 152.1) in the semi-control and pure control households. The national average household monthly income of Bangladesh for the urban areas is BDT 22,600, which is much higher than the average monthly income of the households surveyed.

Average monthly expenditure among the beneficiary households is BDT 10,138 (USD 119.3); while the same for semi-control and pure control households are BDT 10,380 (USD 122.1) and BDT 9,505 (USD 111.8), respectively. The national average household monthly expenditure for the urban areas is BDT 19,697, which is considerably larger than the average expenditure of the households surveyed. The food expenditure dominates over the non-food expenditure (near three-fifths of total expenditure) across the categories of households. However, according to the national urban average, the share of food expenditure is lower (41.9%) than the share of the same among the households surveyed.

More than two-thirds of the beneficiary households (66.8%) have reported about having savings on the day of the interview; a similar portion of the semi-control households (68.9%) reported having savings, while it is notably lower (39.7%) in the pure control households. The average amount of savings among the beneficiary households is BDT 4,706 (USD 55.4); while the figures are respectively BDT 8,077 (USD 95.1) and BDT 7,525 (USD 88.5) for the semi-control and pure control households. Nearly half of the beneficiary households (47.6%) reported having bank/mobile bank account; which is pretty similar (49.9%) among the semi-control households, while the same is notably lower among the pure control households (34.5%).

Over two-fifths of the beneficiary households (44.3%) reported having outstanding credit on the day of the interview; the scenario is much similar among semi-control (44.6% had credit) and pure control households (41.4% had credit). The average amount of outstanding credit among the beneficiary households is BDT 24,506 (USD 288.3); while the figures are respectively BDT 22,723 (USD 267.3) and BDT 20,971 (USD 246.7) for the semi-control and pure control households.

The poverty level is visibly high among the households surveyed. 69.5 per cent of the beneficiary households are poor. This rate of poverty is extremely high as compared to the national rate in the urban areas of Bangladesh: nationally, the urban upper poverty rate is 18.9 per cent, where the same is 69.5 per cent among the beneficiary households.

12.5 Food Security and Nutrition

Only 12.3 per cent of the beneficiary households were found food secure, while it was 19.7 per cent in semi-control and 20.9 per cent in pure control households.

Household consume rice as cereal almost seven days in a week as rice is their staple food. The average intake of roots and tubers such as potato and other starchy foods is relatively higher than the other groups followed by any coloured vegetable. The intake of milk and milk products, meat, and fruit is scarce. The food consumption pattern among women is poor compared to overall household consumption pattern. The food consumption pattern among pregnant and lactating women is relatively better compared to adult women (excluding pregnant and lactating women).

33.8 per cent pregnant and lactating women in beneficiary households consumed protein at least three days in a week while 17.3 per cent and 14.4 per cent pregnant and lactating women from semi-control and the pure control households followed such protein consumption pattern. 32.4 per cent children aged 6-23 months in beneficiary households consumed protein-rich foods in last 24 hours while the semi-control and pure control households, 37.7 per cent and 33.3 per cent children aged 6-24 months consumed protein-rich foods, respectively.

Early initiation of breastfeeding is practised in more than 90 per cent of households while exclusive breastfeeding is practised among three-fourths of the households. Also, around 90 per cent of households reported breastfeeding to children up to 2 years. The practice of complementary feeding is poor (less than 10 per cent).

12.6 Women Empowerment and VAW

55 to 65 per cent female household members (18 and above) informed that they could choose a profession in their own and male household members are supportive of them in income-generating activities. Around 50 per cent female household members acknowledged that male household members are supportive in the homemaking. Around three-fourths of the female household members in the beneficiary and 69.2 per cent in semi-control household expressed that they should have equal

entitlement like male household members in food consumption, education, and healthcare. However, 63.9 per cent female household members of pure control household mentioned that they should have equal entitlement like male household members in food consumption, education, and healthcare.

More than 90 per cent of adolescent girls could participate in their education-related household discussion and decision making. Government and non-government public awareness building mass campaign and expansion of girl's education played an important role in increasing adolescent girl's participation in the decision making of the households.

Only around 40 per cent adolescent girls reported that they could decide themselves about participation in extra-curricular activities held outside of the settlement area. About one-third of the adolescent girls informed that they are able and allowed to go to the fair, cultural programs, theatre, cinema hall, park, and lake: beneficiary (45.3%), semi-control (35%) and pure control households (41.5%).

Nearly 90 per cent women of the beneficiary (88%) and semi-control (86.2%) households usually participate in the savings and credit activity related decision making of the household. Not more than 30 per cent of adolescent girls from beneficiary households can go to or participate in the club, group or training centre situated inside or outside the community.

Only half of the adolescent girls confirmed that they could participate in their marriage related discussion and decision making of the households: beneficiary (51.6%), semi-control (55%) and pure control households (63.8%). Focus group and in-depth discussion with communities and community leaders revealed that early marriage is one of the key social problems of low-income settlements. Urban poor communities are not much sensitised about the physical, psychological health hazard of early marriage and adverse effects on individual, family and society. About one-third of all households provided dowry in cash and/or in marrying their daughters: beneficiary (32.4%), semi-control (39.7%) and pure control households (30.2%). About 50 per cent of girls and women had experienced abuse and violence. Around 50 per cent of the adolescent girls and women were verbally or physically abused at least once in their lifetime.

Not more than 10 per cent adolescent girls and women reported about the experience of sexual harassment in their lifetime either in-home, community or workplace. Understandably, families do not prefer to report sexual abuse of children, adolescent girls or women considering family dignity and concern like a marriage of the girls in the future. Among all the types of violence faced by adolescent girls and women, the most highly pronounced were verbal abuse and battering.

12.7 Crisis and Coping Strategy

The most pronounced crisis reported by beneficiary households is 'heavy rainfall' (38.6%). It was followed by 'waterlogging' (26.8%), 'price hike' (17.2%), 'Storm/Cyclone/Tornado' (12.2%), 'very hot and humid weather' (10.6%), 'flooding' (6.6%), and 'crisis of drinking water' (5.6%).

'Mental trauma' is an outcome of the crisis manifested by the 'price hike' while 'loss of workday' is the most reported outcome due to 'very hot and humid weather'.

The majority of households do not adopt any particular strategy to cope with heavy rainfall, waterlogging, hot and humid weather, and storm/cyclone/tornado. The most pronounced coping strategy of urban poor households was the use of personal savings, followed by a reduction in food consumption, reduction of non-food expenditure, borrowing from local Samiti on favourable terms, and borrowing money on high interest.

On average, a household needed 33 days (around five weeks) to recover from a crisis. The households in the city corporations nearby the coastal belt reported a more extended time (39.5 days) to recover from a crisis.

The majority of the households did not receive information on at least any disaster. Around three-fifths of the households (59.2% beneficiary, 55.5% semi-control, 62.4 % pure control) did not receive prior information about the disaster. Among households who received information regarding disaster preparedness, television and radio are the most popular media of accessing/receiving information.

12.8 Urban Poor Participation in Municipal Governance: Access, Assess and Action

Over 70 per cent of the beneficiary, semi-control and pure control households never requested any services to municipality officials or representatives. This situation needs to be seen as a significant challenge towards instituting people's participatory and pro-poor municipal governance.

Community leaders from different urban cities testified that municipalities should take necessary steps to expand pro-poor services for city dwellers of low-income settlements. Notable; however, 25 to 90 per cent of those who went to municipality officials or representatives for municipal services are dissatisfied, depending upon the nature of service.

Over 90 per cent urban poor never requested police, law enforcing authority, city development authorities, WASA, NGOs, political leaders, religious leaders and community leaders for relevant assistance. Notably, the degree of dissatisfaction was very high among households who went to the police, law enforcing authority, city development authorities and WASA, for any services.

According to the perception of the urban poor, Ward councillor is a vital position for municipal governance. Urban poor communities consider ward councillor as the focal point of municipal services. The expectations of urban poor from the ward councillors are very high.

The urban poor in the beneficiary, semi-control, and pure control households rarely approached local political leaders or religious leaders for any municipal services. The service areas on which the urban poor from low-income settlements seeks help include WASH, nutrition, healthcare and legal aid from NGOs primarily.

12.9 Community Organisations: Mobilisation, Sensitisation, Participation, Inclusion and Execution

SCG, CDC, CDC Cluster and TF established in the targeted municipalities. Functional former SCGs and CDCs formed under UPPR are reactivated and included in the NUPRP. Reportedly, 6 per cent to 25 per cent of the beneficiary and semi-control households at least once approached the NUPRP created and endorsed group and leader for help or service. All NUPRP-supported community organisations (SCGs, CDCs, CDC Clusters and TFs) are waiting for specific directives from NUPRP. However, CDCs, CDC Clusters, and TFs are engaged in developing rapport with the local government officials (i.e., Slum Development Officer) and local government representatives (i.e., ward councillor, mayor).

Annexure

Annex 1: Significance Tests

Annex 2: Data Tables (By beneficiary groups, semi-control, and pure-control)

Annex 3: Data Tables (By city/town)

Annex 4: Data Collection Tools

Annex 1:

Significance Tests

We performed the significance tests between the beneficiary and pure-control households and that between the beneficiary and semi-control households. It is to note that the areas to receive NUPRP benefits (as per NUPRP design) were identified through a systematic procedure to identify the most vulnerable locations within targeted urban locations and the most vulnerable households in those locations. The pure control households are within the same urban City Corporation/Paurashava. The households in pure control suggest that there may be some differences in some indicators associated with living conditions between the beneficiary and pure-control households. More so, considering the multidimensional coverage of interventions by the NUPRP, there are many measurable indicators associated with the socio-economic context. As the number of measurable indicators increases, thus the challenge to control the differences increase.

We performed necessary z-tests and t-tests where appropriate. The findings from significance tests suggest that for most of the indicators, the difference between the beneficiary and pure-control households are not significant. These statistically non-significant differences suggest that on majority dimensions, the pure control group is comparable to the beneficiary group.

Indicators	p-value	
	Beneficiary VS Semi- control	Beneficiary VS Pure control
Average household (HH) size	0.00041	<0.00001
Mean Years of schooling of household head	0.11073	0.85506
Mean Years of schooling of HH member aged 15 years and above	0.00294	0.06051
Percent of people with no difficulty	<0.00001	<0.00001
Any unemployment at household	0.01352	<0.00001
Currently enrolled in school	0.4009	0.0003
Girls attending class VII-X participation in decision making regarding getting married	0.61006	0.02926
Girls thought parents preferred to get them married before the age of 18	0.06724	0.02642
HH where Household member received skill development training	0.2666	0.0251
Assessment of the level of eviction threat	0.56192	0.62414
Availability of drinking water at main source round the year	0.42952	0.53526
No water treatment method used in the household	0.00168	<0.00001
Access to safe drinking water	0.0394	<0.00001
Shared HH latrine with other household	0.00362	0.77182
Hand washing arrangement inside or outside of latrine	0.31732	0.01428
National grid is main source of electricity	0.79486	0.5157
Average monthly income	0.00769	0.06667
Per capita monthly income	0.00018	<0.00001
Average monthly expenditure	0.37276	0.00046
Per capita monthly expenditure	0.00056	0.36453
Food expenditure share	0.9681	0.12356
Household have savings	0.30772	<0.00001
Household have credit/loan	0.88866	0.08726
Poverty HCR in surveyed households	<0.00001	0.01174
HH member went for service from institutions in last one year	0.96012	0.01242
HH faced any type of crisis	0.08012	<0.00001
Girl's got married before 18 years	0.65994	0.92034
HH where women or girls experienced violence	0.6818	0.8181

Indicators	p-value	
	Beneficiary VS Semi- control	Beneficiary VS Pure control
Exclusive breast feeding	0.83366	0.54186
Complimentary feeding	0.86502	0.56868

Annex 2:
Data Tables
(By beneficiary groups, semi-control, and
pure-control)

Annex 2: Data Tables (by beneficiary groups, semi-control, and pure control)

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Chapter 2: Research Design and Data Collection

Table 2. 3: Indicators considered to workout different sample sizes

Beneficiary groups		Indicator	Value (P1)	Value (P2)	Source
Grants	Apprenticeship	The crude employment rate in the urban area	39%	50%	Quarterly Labour Force Survey of Bangladesh 2015
	Business	Share of income by HH of lowest deciles	1.1%	5%	Preliminary report of Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016
	Education: Reducing Dropout	The combined dropout rate of boys and girls of grade (v-vii)	10.4%	5%	Secondary school dropout Survey BANBEIS, 2011
	Education: Delaying Early Marriage	The dropout rate of girls from secondary school (grade ix-x)	63.9%	52%	Secondary school dropout Survey, BANBEIS, 2011
	Nutrition	Stunting	50%	35%	Bangladesh Urban Health Survey 2013
Loan	Housing Finance	Share of semi-pucca and pucca HHs in slums	27.5%	39%	Census of Slum Area and Floating Population 2014
Infrastructure	New Housing	Share of semi-pucca and pucca HHs in slums	27.5%	39%	Census of Slum Area and Floating Population 2014
	Large infrastructure	The proportion of urban disaster resilience	50%	39%	Assessment of Urban Disaster Resilience in Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Bangladesh
Land	Land tenure security	Slum households with own land tenure	27.5%	39%	Census of Slum Area and Floating Population 2014

Table 2. 4: Total number of beneficiaries, geographical coverage, and tentative resource allocation and by major benefits/activities and phase

Major benefits/activities (nature of business)	Total beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries			Geographical coverage	Resource Allocation (US\$)
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3		
Business Grants	33,000	13,774	35,000		20 cites	2,989,412
Apprenticeship Grants	22,000	5,206	26,000		20 cites	2,445,882
Grants for Reducing Dropout	40,000	10,943	32,718		20 cites	2,371,765
Grants to Delay Early Marriage	10,000	2,739	17,000		20 cites	1,111,765
Nutrition Grants	9,000	7,900		1,100	07 cites	1,225,800
Housing Finance	15,000			67,500	20 cites	6,521,741
New Housing	5,000			22,500	20 cites	1,385,542
Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	145,940	29,188	58,376	58,376	04 Paurashava under Coastal belt	7,000,000
Land tenure security	100,000			90,000	20 cites	50,000
Total	379,940	69,750	169,094	239,476		25,101,907

Table 2. 5: Distribution of benefit recipients by City Corporation/Paurashava

City Corporation/ Paurashava	Number of benefit recipients							
	Education grants	Apprenticeship grants	Business grants	Nutrition grants	Housing Finance	New Housing	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	Land tenure security
Dhaka North	7,360	2,754	4,008	1,600	3,938	1,313		5,250
Chattogram	10,893	3,551	8,037	1,600	3,938	1,313		5,250
Khulna	11,557	3,925	5,554	1,300	3,938	1,313		5,250
Sylhet	4,675	1,715	2,332	1,200	3,938	1,313		5,250
Mymensingh	3,701	1,353	2,106	1,000	3,938	1,313		5,250
Narayanganj	2,873	1,432	1,733	1,200	3,938	1,313		5,250
Barishal	644	1,288	1,046		2,531	844		3,375
Rangpur	780	1,130	1,237		3,938	1,313		5,250
Dhaka South	1,054	1,958	1,958		2,531	844		3,375
Gazipur	596	1,112	938		2,531	844		3,375
Cumilla	436	634	693		2,531	844		3,375
Rajshahi	1,189	2,021	2,096	1,100	3,938	1,313		5,250
Chandpur	2,200	597	481		3,938	1,313	36,485	5,250
Kushtia	280	420	455		3,938	1,313		5,250
Patuakhali	100	150	162		3,938	1,313	36,485	5,250
Faridpur	200	300	325		3,938	1,313		5,250
Cox's Bazar	200	280	310		2,531	844	36,485	3,375
Gopalganj	340	480	530		2,531	844		3,375
Noakhali	270	380	420		2,531	844	36,485	3,375
Saidpur	370	520	575		2,531	844		3,375

Table 2. 6: Distribution of sample households by City Corporation/Paurashava

City Corporation/ Paurashava \ Sample	Education: reducing dropout	Education: delaying early marriage	Apprenticeship	Business	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	Land tenure security	Semi-Control	Pure control
Dhaka North	40	48	32	52	40	40	-	-	20	37	73
Chattogram	48	57	36	76	40	40	-	-	20	41	81
Khulna	50	58	37	62	30	30	-	-	20	40	79
Sylhet	32	39	26	39	30	30	-	-	20	33	66
Mymensingh	28	35	23	36	25	30	-	-	20	32	63
Narayanganj	25	31	24	33	30	30	-	-	20	31	62
Chandpur	22	28	16	17	10	-	45	80	20	47	94
Rangpur	15	15	25	25	-	20	-	-	20	30	55
Dhaka South	15	20	25	35	-	40	-	-	15	25	50
Gazipur	10	15	20	25	-	25	-	-	15	25	50
Cumilla	10	15	15	20	-	20	-	-	15	25	45
Rajshahi	15	20	30	35	-	25	-	-	20	30	60
Kushtia	10	10	15	15	10	-	45	-	20	25	55
Patuakhali	10	10	10	10	10	-	45	80	20	45	90
Faridpur	10	10	10	15	10	-	45	-	20	25	50
Cox's Bazar	11	14	15	16	10	-	44	-	16	45	64

City Corporation/ Paurashava	Education: reducing dropout	Education: delaying early marriage	Apprenticeship	Business	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	Land tenure security	Semi-Control	Pure control
Gopalganj	13	16	20	25	10	-	37		16	23	70
Noakhali	10	16	17	19	10	-	37	-	16	45	64
Saidpur	10	16	20	25	10	-	37	-	16	23	71
Total	384	473	416	580	275	330	335	160	349	627	1,242

Table 2. 7: Data Collection completion dates in different City Corporations and Paurashava

City Corporation (CC)/ Paurashava	Date of quantitative data collection completion	Date of qualitative information collection completion	Round of baseline survey
Dhaka North CC	4 May 2019	6 May 2019	Round 1
Chattogram CC	4 May 2019	26 April 2019	Round 1
Khulna CC	4 May 2019	2 May 2019	Round 1
Sylhet CC	4 May 2019	26 April 2019	Round 1
Mymensingh CC	6 May 2019	8 May 2019	Round 1
Narayanganj CC	4 May 2019	30 April 2019	Round 1
Chandpur	4 May 2019	5 May 2019	Round 1
Dhaka North CC	10 November 2019	-	Round 2
Chattogram CC	10 November 2019	-	Round 2
Khulna CC	28 October 2019	-	Round 2
Sylhet CC	6 November 2019	-	Round 2
Mymensingh CC	29 October 2019	-	Round 2
Narayanganj CC	10 November 2019	-	Round 2
Chandpur	3 November 2019	-	Round 2
Dhaka South CC	10 November 2019	5 November 2019	Round 2
Gazipur CC	3 November 2019	1 November 2019	Round 2
Kushtia	21 October 2019	1 November 2019	Round 2
Rajshahi CC	10 November 2019	1 November 2019	Round 2
Rangpur CC	30 October 2019	6 November 2019	Round 2
Patuakhali	23 October 2019	5 November 2019	Round 2
Faridpur	21 October 2019	6 November 2019	Round 2
Cumilla CC	4 November 2019	2 November 2019	Round 2
Cox's Bazar	6 October 2020	-	Round 3
Gopalganj	6 October 2020	-	Round 3
Noakhali	6 October 2020	-	Round 3
Saidpur	6 October 2020	-	Round 3

Table 2. 8: Distribution of NUPRP Qualitative Information Collection of the baseline survey

Method	Total Number	Target Groups	Dhaka North	Chandpur	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Chattogram	Sylhet	Khulna	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Kushtia	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cumilla	
			FGD	32	PG Member	1	1		1		1		1	1		1	1	
		CDC	1		1		1	1			1	1			1	1		
		CDC Cluster		1		1	1		1				1	1	1			1

Method	Total Number	Target Groups	Dhaka North	Chandpur	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Chattogram	Sylhet	Khulna	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Kushtia	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cumilla	
		Adolescent Girls			1		1	1	1	1		1						
IDI/ KII	46	CDC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	
		Town Federation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
		PG Member										1	1		1	1	1	1
		CDC cluster official									1			1				1
		NUPRP Official									1			1				1
		LG Official												1		1	1	
		NGO Official										1	1			1	1	
		Councillor or Mayor or CEO										1	1		1			

Chapter 3: Demography and Socio-Economic Profile

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of households according to household size

Number of household members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
1	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.7	3.7	3.8	5.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
2	11.0	7.3	2.7	1.0	4.0	10.7	9.5	9.6	19.7	7.9	9.1	10.4
3	17.2	25.3	13.5	14.5	16.3	18.6	23.2	26.0	15.9	19.1	22.3	23.6
4	30.9	29.0	31.0	34.8	21.7	30.9	27.2	28.1	23.6	29.2	31.8	32.0
5	21.2	21.7	29.9	27.1	20.7	21.9	19.8	16.7	18.5	22.4	18.5	18.8
6	10.8	7.7	12.3	12.3	14.5	9.1	7.8	9.1	8.3	10.1	10.1	8.7
7+	6.6	8.6	10.4	10.3	22.1	6.1	8.8	6.7	8.9	9.4	6.3	4.7
Average household size	4.22	4.29	4.72	4.75	5.11	4.14	4.14	4.03	4.01	4.38	4.15	4.03
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of households according to the sex of household head

Sex of household head	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Male	75.1	81.8	80.8	84.8	92.0	80.0	79.9	74.9	75.8	80.1	77.2	83.9
Female	24.9	18.2	19.2	15.2	8.0	20.0	20.1	24.6	24.2	19.8	22.8	16.1
Third gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of household's population according to the sex of household member

Sex of household members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Male	50.1	47.5	40.3	47.5	49.1	48.0	51.5	50.1	49.1	47.6	47.5	49.3
Female	49.9	52.5	59.7	52.5	50.9	52.0	48.5	49.7	50.9	52.4	52.5	50.7
Third gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0
n	2609	1999	2308	1471	1411	1551	1216	1379	629	14420	2583	4653

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of the household population by age groups

Age distribution of household members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
<2	3.0	3.6	1.2	3.1	10.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.4
2-4	6.2	6.8	3.0	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.9	6.5
5-9	10.8	9.8	7.4	14.1	8.3	10.0	10.3	8.2	8.7	9.8	10.7	10.7
10-14	10.6	8.1	16.3	17.4	7.7	11.2	9.4	9.8	10.0	11.4	9.7	11.1
15-18	9.0	9.0	19.3	9.3	6.8	8.6	8.2	11.0	8.1	10.4	8.9	9.0
19	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.1	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
20-24	8.2	12.3	5.9	5.2	12.5	8.5	9.8	10.2	7.6	8.8	8.8	8.2
25-29	7.6	11.6	2.5	7.6	12.7	7.7	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.2	8.5	9.3
30-34	8.0	8.0	4.8	8.9	7.5	8.0	6.2	5.8	6.2	7.1	8.0	7.8
35-39	7.6	6.8	9.6	8.6	5.5	9.0	6.3	8.1	6.7	7.7	8.1	7.9
40-44	7.1	4.4	8.2	6.1	3.1	7.0	6.8	5.4	4.8	6.0	5.5	5.9
45-49	6.1	4.4	7.3	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.1
50-54	4.9	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.8
55-59	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.4	2.5	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.4	2.7

Age distribution of household members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
60-64	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.8
65	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.2	3.0	1.3	1.9	1.3
66+	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.3	5.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
n	2609	1999	2308	1471	1411	1551	1216	1379	629	14420	2583	4653
Children aged 5-16 years	25.8	21.6	36.2	36.4	18.9	24.8	23.4	22.6	22.7	26.4	24.4	26.2
Women aged 15-49 years	29.1	31.4	37.2	26.9	29.5	29.3	27.4	29.2	25.3	30.2	30.0	29.1

Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of household heads according to the educational attainment of household heads

The educational level of household heads	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Non-literate	44.8	35.8	41.7	41.0	36.2	43.5	37.8	42.1	36.3	40.6	41.4	42.9
Non formal education/ Education without class	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.9	5.1	2.1	5.4	5.6	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.5
Primary (I-V)	15.0	14.2	14.2	18.1	12.2	10.1	15.3	10.2	19.1	14.0	11.7	13.5
Primary complete (V)	14.4	17.9	14.9	18.6	20.7	17.1	14.3	11.7	15.9	16.0	16.3	14.8
Secondary (VI-IX)	17.8	22.7	18.6	12.6	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.2	15.4	17.8	16.2	16.5
Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and above	5.7	5.8	8.4	5.8	8.0	10.4	11.9	10.2	10.8	8.1	12.0	9.8
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 3.11: Mean Years of schooling of household head, HH member aged 7 years and above and HH member aged 15 years and above

Mean Years of schooling	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Household head	3.16	3.81	3.57	3.07	3.76	3.68	3.81	3.62	3.80	3.55	3.84	3.57
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
HH member aged 7 years and above	3.76	4.47	5.07	3.76	4.54	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.56	4.39	4.60	4.17
n	2279	1720	2149	1289	1137	1369	1061	1224	541	12626	2259	4015
HH member aged 15 years and above	4.04	4.79	5.25	4.01	4.89	4.83	4.84	4.73	4.84	4.68	5.01	4.52
n	1808	1434	1664	884	957	1098	868	1018	445	10070	1824	3177

Table 3.12: Percentage distribution of all household members aged 15 years and above by occupational status (primary/main)

The main occupation of household members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Agriculture	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
Unskilled labour	24.0	19.9	18.8	26.5	21.2	20.9	22.8	24.3	23.6	22.2	21.1	23.8
Skilled labour	5.9	7.1	4.3	8.4	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.9	3.6	5.1	5.2	6.5
Business	18.0	12.3	11.0	14.0	9.3	12.2	10.3	8.5	9.0	12.1	11.8	10.7
Service (govt./ private)	5.1	7.0	7.0	4.9	8.3	9.7	6.3	8.0	5.8	6.9	8.4	7.8
Housewife/HH chore	24.5	30.2	22.7	25.6	41.3	29.5	31.7	29.0	33.3	28.8	31.6	31.3
Student	8.0	8.7	23.5	8.8	6.5	9.6	7.9	10.8	7.6	10.9	10.5	8.4
Unemployed/ old/ incapable to work/ not working	11.6	12.6	10.6	9.6	8.7	11.6	13.7	12.5	11.7	11.4	8.9	8.3
Others	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.5	2.3	3.0	2.7	5.2	2.1	2.1	2.5

The main occupation of household members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control		
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant			Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security			Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All
n	1808	1434			1664	884	957	1098	868	1018	445	10070	1824	3176

Table 3.13: Percentage distribution of the household population (all ages) having difficulty by type

Type of Difficulties	Beneficiary group																											Semi control	Pure Control							
	Business grant			Apprenticeship grant			Education grant for reducing early child marriage			Education grant for reducing dropout			Nutrition			Housing Finance			New Housing			Land tenure security			Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure					All						
	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it			Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Unable to do it				
Eyesight	7.5	1.6	0.4	7.0	1.6	0.0	7.4	1.9	0.1	5.1	1.3	0.1	5.0	1.0	0.1	8.4	2.4	0.5	6.7	2.5	0.3	8.4	2.5	0.3	12.5	2.5	0.3	7.3	1.8	0.2	6.6	1.9	0.3	5.8	1.7	0.0
Hearing	4.0	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.1	3.5	0.9	0.3	3.5	0.6	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.5	5.2	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	0.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.1
Walking and climbing	4.5	2.1	1.0	5.9	1.8	1.0	4.1	2.1	0.7	4.2	1.1	0.5	4.1	1.1	1.4	4.9	1.5	1.1	4.6	2.3	0.3	5.3	2.8	0.9	9.4	1.1	2.2	4.9	1.9	1.0	6.2	2.0	0.6	4.4	1.2	0.5
Remembering and concentrating	3.2	0.9	0.7	2.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	3.7	1.0	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.5
Self-care	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.0	3.2	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7
Speaking and communicating	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.9	2.1	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8
n	2609			1999			2308			1471			1411			1551			1216			1379			629			14420			2583			4653		

Table 3.14: Percentage distribution of households according to any unemployment at household

Any unemployment at household	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	33.5	34.8	34.4	34.5	29.0	28.0	29.9	29.5	29.9	32.1	27.1	25.3
No	66.5	65.2	65.6	65.5	71.0	72.0	70.1	70.5	70.1	67.9	72.9	74.7
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 3.15: Percentage distribution of all household head by occupational status (Primary/main)

The main occupation of household heads	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Agriculture	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
Unskilled labour	40.3	38.4	41.9	42.9	46.4	39.5	42.2	44.7	42.7	41.9	38.5	42.5
Skilled labour	7.9	9.9	6.3	14.5	6.5	6.4	5.1	7.3	5.7	7.9	8.0	9.8
Business	28.5	25.2	22.4	24.9	21.0	26.7	19.7	16.1	19.7	23.2	20.9	21.3
Service (govt./ private)	7.0	10.3	13.1	7.8	13.8	12.7	9.9	12.5	7.6	10.5	13.6	11.4
Housewife/HH chore	7.9	7.3	6.5	4.5	5.1	6.7	7.1	8.8	4.5	6.8	9.1	5.6
Student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unemployed/ old/ incapable to work/ not working	4.0	5.6	5.7	3.2	5.8	5.1	10.2	5.0	9.6	5.6	5.3	5.2
Others	3.1	2.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.9	4.8	5.0	9.6	3.4	3.9	3.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1154

Table 3.16: Percentage distribution of household head according to marital status

Marital status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Never married	2.1	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.8	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.1
Currently married	83.8	84.1	85.7	91.3	94.9	83.5	83.3	81.3	77.1	85.1	82.8	86.8
Widow/ widower/ Divorced/ Separated	14.1	12.2	13.1	8.7	4.7	14.9	11.9	14.3	21.0	12.7	15.4	11.1
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 3.17: Percentage distribution of household's members aged 15 years and above according to marital status

Marital status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Never married	22.3	23.3	36.9	22.2	13.5	22.1	21.0	25.4	18.4	23.9	21.0	20.5
Currently married	67.5	65.7	55.5	70.6	78.5	66.5	69.1	63.5	69.0	66.3	68.2	70.6
Widow/ widower/ Divorced/Separated	10.1	11.0	7.6	7.2	8.0	11.4	9.9	11.1	12.6	9.8	10.8	8.9
n	1808	1434	1664	884	957	1098	868	1018	445	10070	1824	3177

Table 3.18: Percentage distribution of household members aged 7 years and above according to educational attainment

The educational level of household members aged 7 years and above	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
No formal education	30.7	23.5	21.1	23.7	25.1	25.9	24.2	27.0	25.9	25.3	25.8	27.8

The educational level of household members aged 7 years and above	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Non formal education/ Education without class	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	3.3	2.1	4.0	3.7	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.7
Primary (I-IV)	24.0	20.9	17.9	31	17.6	19.9	20.6	19.7	24.8	21.5	20.2	21.6
Primary complete (V)	13.1	16.0	12.2	15	17.6	13.7	14.4	12.4	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.2
Secondary (VI-IX)	19.9	23.4	35.9	19.8	21.6	24.9	21.6	22.6	17.3	23.9	21.8	20.8
Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and above	8.2	11.2	10.3	6.4	13.2	12.1	13.2	13.4	16.5	11.0	14.5	11.1
Currently going to school	2.2	1.5	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
n	2279	1720	2149	1289	1137	1369	1061	1224	541	12626	2259	4015

Table 3.19: Percentage distribution of household head according to disabilities

Household heads with difficulty	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	8.3	5.6	8.2	4.8	2.9	5.3	6.1	8.8	7.6	6.6	6.9	5.7
No	91.7	94.4	91.8	95.2	97.1	94.7	93.9	91.2	92.4	93.4	93.1	94.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 3.20: Percentage distribution of household members according to disabilities

Household members with difficulty	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	6.7	6.8	6.5	4.1	4.7	6.7	6.1	7.7	8.1	6.4	5.5	4.6
No	93.3	93.2	93.5	95.9	95.3	93.3	93.9	92.3	91.9	93.6	94.5	95.4
n	2609	1999	2308	1471	1411	1551	1216	1379	629	14420	2583	4653

Table 3.21: Percentage distribution of household PG members according to marital status

Marital status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
Never married	1.3	5.2	7.4	1.6	0.4	2.1	3.1	3.5	0.6	3.2	1.3
Currently married	82.2	80.6	79.7	89.4	93.1	81.3	81.6	77.5	77.7	82.2	79.6
Widow/ widower/ divorced/ separated	16.5	14.2	12.9	9	6.5	16.5	15.3	19	21.7	14.6	19.1
n	618	466	489	310	275	375	294	342	157	3294	623

Table 3.22: Percentage distribution of PG members by primary occupation

Type of occupation	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
Unskilled labour	21	10.9	16.6	21.3	2.9	17.1	12.6	19.3	16.6	16	17
Skilled labour	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.9
Business	19.1	7.7	9	8.7	2.2	5.6	4.1	4.7	3.2	8.2	6.4

Type of occupation	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
Government or Private Service	1.8	2.1	4.1	2.9	1.1	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Agriculture	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6
Homemaker	52.1	69.3	60.4	61.7	91.9	69.5	72.1	66.7	70	66.3	67.9
Student	0.0	3.6	5.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	1	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.3
Unemployed/old/incapable to work	1.5	3	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.9
Others	1.9	1.3	1.4	1	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.5	1.8	1.4
n	618	466	489	310	275	375	294	342	157	3294	623

Table 3.23: Percentage distribution of household PG members according to educational attainment

Level of education	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
No formal education	43.9	28.8	35.8	32.6	26.5	37.3	35.7	39.2	40.1	35.9	39.6
Primary (I-IV)	15.4	13.9	14.9	21.6	8.7	14.4	12.9	12.9	17.8	14.6	13.8
Primary complete (V)	13.9	17.2	16.2	19.7	18.2	13.9	13.3	13.2	12.7	15.5	13.5
Secondary (VI-IX)	19.8	25.1	26.6	20.0	30.6	23.5	23.5	20.1	17.3	23.1	20.5

Level of education	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and above	4.7	12.2	5.1	4.5	14.2	8.5	10.2	10.5	10.2	8.4	10.0
Non formal education/ Education without class	2.3	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.4	4.4	4.1	1.9	2.5	2.6
n	618	466	489	310	275	375	294	342	157	3294	623

Table 3.24: Percentage distribution of PG members according to disability status

Disability among PG members	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
Yes	5.5	4.7	5.7	2.6	2.9	7.2	8.8	8.2	7.0	5.8	4.2
No	94.5	95.3	94.3	97.4	97.1	92.8	91.2	91.8	93.0	94.2	95.8
n	618	466	489	310	275	375	294	342	157	3294	623

Chapter 4: Education Attainment and Skills Development

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of children (age 5-16 years) according to the current enrolment in school

Enrolment status in school	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Enrolled	76.3	78.7	83.8	80.6	72.3	82.0	72.2	72.4	75.5	78.4	76.9	73.4
Not enrolled	23.7	21.3	16.2	19.4	27.7	18.0	27.8	27.6	24.5	21.6	23.1	26.6
n	674	431	835	535	267	384	284	312	143	3808	629	1217

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of households according to the current status of receiving stipend

Current status of receiving stipend (multiple responses)	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Government stipend	10.8	8.6	12.3	14.8	9.3	9.6	11.9	9.1	10.8	10.6	9.1	10.9
Education support from private sector/ NGOs	2.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.6
No stipend received	45.5	44.7	79.1	69.0	43.5	52.3	38.7	39.2	42.7	51.5	47.3	42.0
Not applicable	41.3	46.1	7.0	15.2	45.9	36.8	48.0	50.2	46.5	36.5	43.3	46.5
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of households according to the household member receiving skill development training in the last three years and types of training

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Any household member received skill development training												
Received	3.2	1.7	3.1	1.0	2.2	2.9	1.7	1.2	0.0	2.0	2.7	1.0
Not received	96.8	98.3	96.9	99.0	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.8	100.0	97.9	97.3	99.0
n	618	46	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
Types of training received (multiple responses)												
Repair electrical machine	15.8	25.0	13.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	NA	13.4	17.6	18.2
Basic computer training	15.8	12.5	26.7	0.0	33.3	10.0	20.0	0.0	NA	17.9	41.2	45.5
Sewing/tailoring	42.1	50.0	46.7	66.7	33.3	60.0	60.0	50.0	NA	47.8	29.4	36.4
Embroidery	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	1.5	0.0	0.0
Block-Batik	5.3	12.5	6.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	4.5	5.9	0.0
Mobile servicing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA		5.9	0.0
Parlor	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	1.5	0.0	0.0
Poultry (Eggs)	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	1.5	0.0	9.1
Dairy (Milk and Milk Product)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	5.9	0.0
Dairy (Fating)	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	NA	3.0	5.9	0.0
Packaging	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	NA	3.0	0.0	0.0
Others	10.5	0.0	6.7	0.0	16.7	10.0	0.0	50.0	NA	10.4	0.0	9.1
n	19	8	15	3	6	10	5	4	NA	67	17	11
Types of training provider (multiple responses)												
Government	15.8	12.5	40.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	40.0	25.0	NA	25.4	41.2	18.2
Private sector	26.3	50.0	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	22.4	23.5	72.7
NGO	15.8	12.5	13.3	0.0	33.3	80.0	0.0	25.0	NA	25.4	17.6	27.3
Local Samity (not NGO-initiated)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	11.8	0.0

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Individual philanthropic initiatives	36.8	25.0	26.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	40.0	50.0	NA	26.9	17.6	0.0
Others	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	NA	3.0	0.0	0.0
n	19	8	15	3	6	10	5	4	NA	67	17	11
Received any financial support for the training												
Yes	21.1	12.5	20.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	20.0	50.0	NA	26.9	23.5	0.0
No	78.9	87.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	30.0	80.0	50.0	NA	73.1	76.5	100.0
n	19	8	15	3	6	10	5	4	NA	67	17	11
Results of the training (multiple responses)												
Got employed	10.5	0.0	6.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	20.0	50.0	NA	10.4	0.0	18.2
Increased salary/payment in the existing job	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	9.1
Opened new business franchise	36.8	12.5	13.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	75.0	NA	20.9	23.5	27.3
No results	52.6	87.5	86.7	33.3	83.3	100.0	60.0	25.0	NA	73.1	76.5	63.6
n	19	8	15	3	6	10	5	4	NA	67	17	11

Chapter 5: Dwelling Water and Sanitation

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of households according to ownership of land/place/room/house

Ownership of land/place/room/house	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Own homestead on government land	24.9	25.3	26.0	22.9	25.7	25.6	31.6	25.1	12.1	25.0	25.2	18.9
Rented house/room on government land	7.9	7.9	6.1	10.3	8.0	6.3	5.8	8.2	2.5	7.4	11.4	4.8
Own house/room on land belonged to other individual	7.6	7.8	8.4	4.5	5.1	5.1	8.5	11.7	4.6	7.3	5.3	9.3
Rented house/room on land belonged to other individual	28.9	32.8	23.1	39.4	27.5	31.5	15.3	27.8	36.9	28.7	26.3	29.7
Own homestead on land belonged to themselves	30.7	26.2	36.4	22.9	33.7	31.5	38.8	27.2	43.9	31.6	31.8	37.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of households according to the experience of eviction from dwelling and assessment of the level of eviction threat

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Frequency of eviction from dwelling												
Not experienced eviction	94.5	93.4	93.7	93.2	94.9	95.2	93.2	94.2	94.3	94.1	95.8	93.9

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Once	3.1	3.2	4.1	5.8	1.8	4.0	5.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.0
2-4 times	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.3	3.8
5 times or more	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3
Assessment of the level of eviction threat												
No Threat	68.1	63.7	64.6	65.5	61.2	69.6	59.5	62.6	76.4	65.4	64.2	66.2
Low	9.9	14.2	14.5	11.6	6.2	6.9	8.2	7.6	7.0	10.2	12.2	10.2
Medium	12.8	13.5	9.0	12.3	19.6	17.3	20.7	19.6	8.3	14.6	15.1	11.9
High	9.2	8.6	11.9	10.6	13.0	6.1	11.6	10.2	8.3	9.8	8.5	11.7
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of households according to the main construction material of the main dwelling place

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
The main construction material of the roof												
Leaves/Straw/Jute stick	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7
Mud/Earth	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Bamboo	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	
Tin/CI Sheet	89.1	91.6	91.6	86.8	88.0	88.5	94.3	92.1	97.5	90.8	89.1	92.8
Cement Sheet	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.8
Concrete/Brick	6.8	4.3	3.1	7.1	6.2	6.3	2.7	3.2	0.6	4.8	5.1	2.2
Mud/Earth Tiles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soil Tail	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Wood	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Brick/Solid Foundation	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.8
Others	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.0
The main construction material of the wall												
Leaves/Straw/Jute stick	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.4
Mud/Earth	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.4
Bamboo	7.9	4.1	2.7	4.5	0.0	4.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	3.7	3.7	2.9
Tin/Cl Sheet	54.9	52.8	51.5	51.1	63.2	58.2	66.0	64.5	75.8	57.7	54.3	63.8
Cement Sheet	1.9	3.0	5.3	1.9	9.8	5.1	4.1	8.2	3.2	4.5	5.6	3.2
Concrete/Brick	30.9	34.1	31.7	36.1	21.7	28.5	20.1	22.5	16.6	28.4	31.9	25.6
Mud/Earth Tiles	1.1	2.8	2.5	4.5	2.5	0.8	4.7	1.2	3.8	2.4	3.2	2.0
Wood	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Brick/Solid Foundation	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
The main construction material of the floor												
Cement	53.9	60.7	55.0	66.5	64.1	62.1	45.6	60.8	41.4	57.3	61.3	50.3
Palm/bamboo	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wood Planks	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.9
Earthen	44.7	37.8	43.8	30.7	35.5	37.4	54.1	38.6	57.3	41.5	38.2	48.7
Bricks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Others	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of households according to the main source of electricity

The main source of electricity	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
National Grid	96.0	96.2	96.7	98.7	98.2	99.5	94.9	95.0	95.5	96.7	96.5	93.2
Solar Energy	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5
Others	3.6	3.2	3.3	1.3	1.8	0.5	3.4	3.8	4.5	2.9	3.1	5.3
No electricity	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of households according to the main source of drinking water and availability of drinking water at the main source round the year

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Type of main sources of drinking water												
Piped into yard or plot	33.7	33.0	26.4	42.6	23.6	23.2	11.6	23.1	22.9	27.6	29.7	34.4
Public tap/standpipe	7.0	7.3	4.9	7.1	13.4	19.2	3.1	12.3	31.8	10.0	8.8	14.0
Tubewell/borehole	57.4	56.9	63.8	44.8	62.2	56.0	82.7	64.3	44.7	59.9	58.6	49.2
Protected well	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Unprotected well	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.4
Tanker-truck	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8
Cart with small tank/drum	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.1
Bottled Water	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Others	0.6	0.9	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
Availability of drinking water at main source round the year												
Available	86.9	81.5	76.5	79.4	85.5	81.9	90.1	82.7	89.2	83.2	81.9	82.4
Not available	13.1	18.5	23.5	20.6	14.5	18.1	9.9	17.3	10.8	16.8	18.1	17.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
Any cracks in the cement platform of tube well												
No cement platform	18.0	12.5	16.0	18.7	6.4	7.1	9.5	5.9	0.0	11.8	7.7	16.3
Had crack	26.2	30.2	22.8	20.2	20.9	17.6	19.3	25.9	11.4	23.1	25.8	21.3
No crack	55.2	55.8	60.6	60.4	70.4	74.3	70.4	67.3	88.6	64.1	64.9	61.0
Not sure	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.4
n	355	265	312	139	172	210	243	220	70	1973	365	569

Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of households according to water treatment method used in the households

The water treatment method used in the household	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
None	85.0	88.4	87.8	82.6	86.6	84.8	90.1	91.8	81.6	87.0	91.5	92.1
Boiling	10.5	9.4	9.0	12.6	9.4	10.9	3.7	3.8	14.0	9.2	3.8	5.5
Adding bleaching powder/ Chlorine/ Fitkiri/Tablet	1.5	0.6	1.2	3.5	0.7	0.3	3.4	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.4
Filter using cloths	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
Using Water Filter/Deshi Filter (Ceramic/ Bio-sand/ Colloidal/ Sono filter)	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	3.8	1.6	1.8	1.0
Tranquilize	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brick chips and sand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0

The water treatment method used in the household	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Others	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 5.10: Distribution of household according to access to safe drinking water*

Access to safe drinking water	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Have access	45.0	42.7	50.1	42.9	56.5	54.1	64.3	49.4	57.3	49.8	45.3	36.9
Do not have access	55.0	57.3	49.9	57.1	43.5	45.9	35.7	50.6	42.7	50.2	54.7	63.1
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

*Here household that had tube well as the main source of drinking water and its platform is not broken (q417=3 and q418=3) and those platforms are broken but use any technique to make the drinking water safer (q417=3 and q418=1 or 2 or 99 and q422=1) is considered as had access to safe drinking water. For household had other sources rather than tube well and use any technique to make the drinking water safer (q417 not equal 3 and q422=1) is considered as had access to safe drinking water.

Table 5.11: Percentage distribution of households according to the type of latrine, sharing status and hand washing arrangement inside or outside of latrine

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Type of improved latrine												
Pit latrine with ventilator	11.5	8.4	6.3	9.0	9.4	12.3	8.8	9.1	5.1	9.1	10.4	6.4
Pit latrine with slab	57.6	65.2	65.2	55.2	65.9	74.4	69.7	72.5	66.9	65.2	66.9	67.5

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Composting toilet	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.9	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.3
Sanitary latrine with septic tank	17.6	13.7	18.8	29.0	16.3	9.6	10.2	9.1	7.0	15.3	16.2	14.2
Improved latrine (excluding the shared latrine)	32.2	33.5	42.3	33.5	42.0	35.2	45.9	43.3	32.5	37.5	45.6	37.2
Type of unimproved latrine												
Pit latrine without slab	11.0	9.0	8.0	3.5	3.6	3.2	6.8	7.3	15.3	7.6	5.6	8.3
Bucket toilet	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Hanging latrine	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.6	4.3	0.0	2.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.9
No facility/Open defecation	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.0
Others	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Unimproved latrine (including the shared latrine)	67.8	66.5	57.7	66.5	58.0	64.8	54.1	56.7	67.5	62.5	54.4	62.8
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
Sharing status												
Shared	61.9	61.6	54.5	64.2	54.0	63.4	47.6	53.2	56.1	58.0	51.7	57.5
Not shared	38.1	38.4	45.5	35.8	46.0	36.6	52.4	46.8	43.9	42.0	48.3	42.5
Hand washing arrangement inside or outside of latrine												
Yes	33.7	34.1	40.4	34.9	36.6	34.8	42.2	33.3	26.5	35.5	37.6	31.5
No	66.3	65.9	59.6	65.1	63.4	65.2	57.8	66.7	73.5	64.5	62.4	68.5
n	614	458	488	307	276	374	294	342	155	3275	623	1145

Chapter 6: Economic and Poverty Status

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of households according to the monthly income of the household

Household monthly income	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Up to Tk. 5000	16.0	16.2	18.3	12.9	6.7	15.0	18.5	16.8	26.1	15.9	13.8	12.2
Tk. 5001-10000	29.6	36.3	34.6	33.7	35.7	32.2	34.1	36.6	27.6	33.7	33.6	32.9
Tk. 10001-15000	26.9	21.3	27.7	26.5	24.6	22.9	20.8	25.2	28.4	24.9	21.3	26.2
Tk. 15001-20000	12.7	13.0	9.4	15.3	9.1	12.0	10.8	10.7	11.9	11.6	12.2	13.3
Tk. above 20000	14.8	13.2	10.0	11.6	23.9	17.9	15.8	10.7	6.0	13.9	19.1	15.4
Average monthly income (mean)	12,897	12,259	11,091	12,480	14,477	13,311	12,326	11,668	10,196	12,378	13,522	12,933
Standard deviation	9,221	8,321	7,474	8,128	8,762	9,488	9,031	8,401	6,834	8,593	9,481	8,213
Average income (Median)	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,750	12,021	10,833	10,000	9,625	9,021	10,050	10,471	11,175
Per capita monthly income	3,227	2,999	2,419	2,738	3,021	3,323	3,062	2,998	2,817	2,966	3,498	3,394
n	569	432	448	294	252	341	260	309	134	3007	566	1066

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of households according to the monthly expenditure of household

Household monthly expenditure	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Up to Tk. 5000	14.1	14.2	5.8	5.4	4.8	12.3	10.4	13.9	26.1	11.3	10.1	14.7
Tk. 5001-10000	48.3	46.9	38.4	42.9	51.2	51.0	50.4	49.5	50.7	47.4	48.9	47.5
Tk. 10001-15000	26.7	24.3	34.8	33.3	24.5	26.8	27.3	26.5	17.2	27.5	25.7	25.3

Household monthly expenditure	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Tk. 15001-20000	8.1	10.9	12.7	13.3	15.1	7.3	6.9	5.9	4.5	9.5	10.2	9.2
Tk. above 20000	2.8	3.7	8.3	5.1	4.4	2.6	5.0	4.2	1.5	4.3	5.1	3.3
Average monthly expenditure (mean)	9,591	9,903	11,879	11,506	10,845	9,469	9,902	9,316	7,883	10,138	10,380	9,505
Standard deviation	5,741	5,614	6,741	6,872	6,604	4,863	5,720	5,081	4,111	5,945	5,726	4,708
Average expenditure (Median)	8,624	8,721	10,810	10,105	9,430	8,600	8,518	8,308	7,098	9,012	9,159	8,675
Per capita monthly expenditure	2,379	2,415	2,624	2,490	2,263	2,399	2,447	2,359	2,117	2,410	2,634	2,451
n	569	431	448	294	252	341	260	309	134	3007	566	1066

Table 6. 3: Average household food and non-food expenditure per month

Average household food and non-food expenditure per month	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Total expenditure (per household per month)	9,591	9,903	11,879	11,506	10,845	9,469	9,902	9,316	7,883	10,138	10,380	9,505
Food expenditure	5,732	5,827	6,492	6,489	6,561	5,450	6,272	5,610	4,973	5,954	6,095	5,834
Non-food expenditure	3,859	4,075	5,387	5,017	4,283	4,018	3,630	3,706	2,910	4,184	4,285	3,671
Food expenditure share (%)	59.8	58.9	54.7	56.4	60.5	57.6	63.3	60.2	63.1	58.7	58.7	61.4
n	569	431	448	294	252	341	260	309	134	3007	566	1066

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution (and average amount) of households according to savings and credit

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Have bank or mobile bank account	58.6	51.3	58.9	71.0	33.7	25.1	51.4	31.9	24.8	47.6	49.9	34.5
Household have savings	73.1	73.4	73.0	73.2	46.4	64.8	66.3	62.6	42.0	66.8	68.9	39.7
Household have credit/loan	42.4	48.1	48.1	41.0	46.7	44.5	43.2	41.8	39.5	44.3	44.6	41.4
Average savings amount (in BDT)	5,555	6,286	4,205	7,738	3,550	3,540	4,197	6,327	1,909	4,706	8,077	7,526
Average amount of credit (in BDT)	28,767	21,533	26,775	18,606	22,390	27,859	22,421	19,619	32,720	24,506	22,723	20,971
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
Credit/loan among household have savings (%)	53.0	58.6	58.9	49.6	68.6	60.1	55.9	59.3	66.7	57.6	57.9	80.3
n	494	382	399	256	188	278	227	241	93	2531	480	595

Table 6.5: Distribution of poverty headcount ratio (HCR) in target areas

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Poverty HCR in surveyed households	70.4	71.5	61.2	65.9	77.9	73.4	63.1	68.7	79.8	69.5	61.2	65.5
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Chapter 7: Food Security and Nutrition

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of households according to food security

Household food security	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Food secure	10.4	13.9	9.4	16.1	14.5	13.6	13.9	9.1	12.1	12.3	19.7	20.9
Mildly food insecure	20.6	13.7	13.9	17.1	20.7	18.9	15.6	18.1	14.0	17.2	16.5	14.6
Moderately food insecure	35.5	40.1	38.4	36.5	41.3	37.6	39.1	38.9	36.3	38.1	35.2	34.2
Severely food insecure	33.5	32.3	38.3	30.3	23.5	29.9	31.4	33.9	37.6	32.4	28.6	30.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 7.7: Average number of day household member consumed specific items in last 7 days

Household dietary diversity	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Cereals	6.92	6.89	6.88	6.82	6.99	6.96	6.93	6.90	6.98	6.91	6.94	6.92
Roots and Tubers	5.46	5.21	5.65	5.22	5.77	5.48	5.07	5.51	4.96	5.40	5.39	5.08
Any coloured vegetables	4.61	4.48	4.51	4.30	4.98	4.62	4.10	4.44	4.04	4.50	4.35	4.27
Any leafy vegetables	2.89	2.84	2.76	2.68	2.88	2.67	2.65	2.67	2.68	2.76	2.65	2.62
Any fruits	1.04	0.99	0.76	0.85	1.04	0.84	0.94	0.85	0.69	0.90	1.00	0.99
Any meat	0.76	0.79	0.67	0.79	0.70	0.62	0.59	0.53	0.48	0.68	0.68	0.81
Any eggs	2.10	2.15	1.75	2.00	1.92	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.44	1.92	1.97	2.06
Any Fish	2.58	2.69	2.58	2.57	3.61	3.04	4.49	2.80	2.85	2.94	4.79	2.81
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.69	3.71	3.77	3.49	4.50	3.92	3.81	4.12	4.24	3.85	3.43	3.33

Household dietary diversity	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Milk and milk products	0.67	0.61	0.40	0.39	0.74	0.54	0.57	0.62	0.31	0.55	0.65	0.52
Oil/fats	4.61	4.38	4.48	4.81	6.42	5.44	5.64	5.40	6.92	5.11	4.97	4.69
Sugar/Honey	1.48	1.18	1.14	1.40	1.54	0.84	2.03	1.49	0.55	1.32	1.52	1.36
Miscellaneous	3.39	3.13	2.99	3.34	3.75	2.22	3.14	2.71	2.57	3.06	3.45	3.19
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 7.8: Average number of day household's adult woman (excluding pregnant or lactating mother) consumed specific items in last 7 days

Household dietary diversity	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Cereals	6.14	6.31	6.39	5.96	6.75	6.97	6.94	6.99	7.00	6.51	6.27	6.29
Roots and Tubers	4.72	4.76	5.17	4.63	5.25	5.39	4.90	5.49	4.68	4.99	4.85	4.75
Any coloured vegetables	4.09	4.18	4.14	3.74	4.67	4.40	3.99	4.44	3.72	4.15	4.00	3.98
Any leafy vegetables	2.58	2.54	2.45	2.37	2.58	2.51	2.21	2.49	2.47	2.48	2.20	2.42
Any fruits	0.73	0.80	0.58	0.74	1.22	0.68	0.79	0.63	0.77	0.71	0.81	0.79
Any meat	0.72	0.77	0.65	0.82	0.71	0.66	0.70	0.51	0.47	0.68	0.70	0.81
Any eggs	1.63	1.83	1.45	1.49	1.65	1.68	1.48	1.55	0.93	1.57	1.60	1.72
Any Fish	2.14	2.46	2.32	2.26	2.87	3.00	3.00	2.58	2.73	2.50	2.56	2.45
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.36	3.51	3.59	3.25	4.20	3.85	3.74	4.09	4.11	3.63	3.06	3.10
Milk and milk products	0.38	0.39	0.29	0.21	0.55	0.46	0.37	0.45	0.25	0.36	0.57	0.38
Oil/fats	3.95	3.77	3.97	4.10	6.11	5.32	5.49	5.51	6.86	4.60	4.40	4.24
Sugar/Honey	1.21	0.90	0.72	1.06	0.89	0.67	1.33	1.11	0.39	0.94	1.10	0.97

Household dietary diversity	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Miscellaneous	3.07	2.60	2.89	2.99	1.87	2.13	3.04	2.29	2.43	2.70	3.17	2.82
n	495	344	406	241	55	321	156	249	131	2369	453	852

Table 7.9: Average number of day household currently pregnant or lactating woman consumed specific items in last 7 days

Household dietary diversity	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Cereals	5.96	6.33	5.63	6.25	7.00	6.82	6.69	6.87	7.00	6.61	6.53	6.51
Roots and Tubers	4.97	4.70	4.93	4.47	5.49	5.16	4.67	5.16	5.03	5.10	4.97	5.06
Any coloured vegetables	4.41	4.02	3.54	3.68	4.91	4.81	3.39	4.20	3.75	4.36	3.94	4.17
Any leafy vegetables	2.09	2.43	1.76	2.04	2.67	2.51	2.57	2.46	2.19	2.42	2.32	2.27
Any fruits	0.90	1.12	0.98	0.61	1.10	0.93	1.02	1.05	0.63	0.99	1.15	0.84
Any meat	0.65	0.74	0.46	0.54	0.57	0.56	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.59	0.64	0.68
Any eggs	1.82	1.78	1.29	1.63	1.85	1.65	1.73	1.89	1.34	1.75	1.60	1.81
Any Fish	2.35	2.49	2.41	2.26	3.45	3.30	2.69	2.97	3.59	2.95	2.92	2.42
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.26	3.73	3.39	2.96	4.26	3.84	3.75	3.62	5.03	3.82	2.87	3.15
Milk and milk products	0.34	0.35	0.41	0.05	0.72	0.30	0.47	0.44	0.13	0.46	0.59	0.36
Oil/fats	4.72	4.35	4.07	4.95	6.36	5.82	5.08	5.33	7.00	5.50	4.93	4.30
Sugar/Honey	1.28	1.26	1.10	0.88	1.29	0.72	1.51	1.21	0.28	1.17	1.75	1.02
Miscellaneous	3.69	2.68	1.88	2.68	3.37	1.51	2.29	2.61	2.53	2.89	2.78	2.58
n	99	93	41	57	258	57	51	61	32	745	110	195

Table 7.10: Percentage distribution of currently pregnant or lactating woman according to protein intake

Protein intake of the currently pregnant or lactating woman	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	21.2	28.0	26.8	22.8	44.6	36.8	27.5	24.6	59.4	33.8	17.3	14.4
No	78.8	72.0	73.2	77.2	55.4	63.2	72.5	75.4	40.6	66.2	82.7	85.6
n	99	93	41	57	258	57	51	61	32	745	110	195

Table 7.11: Percentage distribution of children aged 6-23 months according to protein intake in last 24 hours

Protein intake of children aged 6-23 months in last 24 hours	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	40.4	23.5	41.7	27.6	34.8	41.2	37.5	25.9	22.2	32.4	37.7	33.3
No	59.6	76.5	58.3	72.4	65.2	58.8	62.5	74.1	77.8	67.6	62.3	66.7
n	47	51	12	29	46	34	24	27	18	287	53	102

Table 7.12: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-5 months according to early initiation of breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	85.7	83.3	87.5	100.0	96.5	71.4	100.0	87.5	100.0	92.9	91.7	96.6
No	14.3	16.7	12.5	0.0	3.5	28.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	7.1	8.3	3.4
n	14	12	8	11	85	7	5	8	6	156	12	29

Table 7.13: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-5 months according to exclusive breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	71.4	66.7	62.5	81.8	82.4	85.7	100.0	37.5	83.3	77.6	75.0	72.4
No	28.6	33.3	37.5	18.2	17.6	14.3	0.0	62.5	16.7	22.4	25.0	27.6
n	14	12	8	11	85	7	5	8	6	156	12	29

Table 7.14: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-5 months according to exclusive breastfeeding by age group

Exclusive breastfeeding by age of child (in months)		Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
		Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All		
Less than 1 month	Yes	100.0	66.7	NA	100.0	83.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA	82.1	100.0	66.7
	No	0.0	33.3	NA	0.0	16.7	100.0	NA	NA	NA	17.9	0.0	33.3
n		1	3	NA	5	18	1	NA	NA	NA	28	1	3
1	Yes	50.0	NA	100.0	NA	85.7	NA	NA	50.0	NA	82.4	100.0	100.0
	No	50.0	NA	0.0	NA	14.3	NA	NA	50.0	NA	17.6	0.0	0.0
n		2	NA	2	NA	28	NA	NA	2	NA	34	2	1
2	Yes	100.0	0.0	50.0	NA	78.6	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	77.8	100.0	81.8
	No	0.0	100.0	50.0	NA	21.4	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	22.2	0.0	18.2
n		2	1	4	NA	14	1	2	NA	3	27	1	11
3	Yes	100.0	0.0	NA	100.0	77.8	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	84.2	75.0	66.7
	No	0.0	100.0	NA	0.0	22.2	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	15.8	25.0	33.3
n		3	1	NA	2	9	3	NA	1	NA	19	4	6
4	Yes	66.7	NA	50.0	0.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	77.3	0.0	50.0
	No	33.3	NA	50.0	100.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	22.7	100.0	50.0
n		3	NA	2	1	9	1	2	1	3	22	1	2
5	Yes	33.3	85.7	NA	66.7	71.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	NA	61.5	66.7	66.7
	No	66.7	14.3	NA	33.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	38.5	33.3	33.3

Exclusive breastfeeding by age of child (in months)		Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
		Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All		
n		3	7	NA	3	7	1	1	4	NA	26	3	6
Overall	Yes	71.4	66.7	62.5	81.8	82.4	85.7	100.0	37.5	83.3	77.6	75.0	72.4
	No	28.6	33.3	37.5	18.2	17.6	14.3	0.0	62.5	16.7	22.4	25.0	27.6
n		14	12	8	11	85	7	5	8	6	156	12	29

Table 7.15: Percentage distribution of children aged 6-23 months according to complementary feeding

Complementary feeding		Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
		Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes		17.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.8	0.0	14.8	11.1	8.7	9.4	6.9
No		83.0	96.1	100.0	100.0	87.0	91.2	100.0	85.2	88.9	91.3	90.6	93.1
n		47	51	12	29	46	34	24	27	18	287	53	102

Table 7.16: Percentage distribution of children aged 6-23 months according to complementary feeding by age groups

Complementary feeding	Beneficiary group																											Semi control	Pure Control							
	Business grant			Apprenticeship grant			Education grant for reducing early child marriage			Education grant for reducing dropout			Nutrition			Housing Finance			New Housing			Land tenure security			Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure					All						
	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months	6-8 months	9-11 months	12-23 months									
Yes	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	33.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	19.2	0.0	14.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	14.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	4.8	8.5	9.6	14.3	16.7	5.9	11.8	5.9	5.9
No	100.0	100.0	77.8	100.0	66.7	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	80.8	100.0	85.7	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	85.7	93.8	100.0	100.0	80.0	95.2	91.5	90.4	85.7	83.3	94.1	88.2	94.1	94.1
n	6	5	36	6	3	42	1	4	7	5	4	20	10	10	26	4	7	23	1	4	19	4	7	16	5	3	10	42	47	198	7	12	34	17	17	68

Table 7.17: Percentage distribution of children aged 6-23 months according to continuation of breastfeeding till 2 years

Continuation of breastfeeding till 2 years	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	91.5	94.1	100.0	79.3	91.3	94.1	79.2	74.1	94.4	88.9	84.9	85.3
No	8.5	5.9	0.0	20.7	8.7	5.9	20.8	25.9	5.6	11.1	15.1	14.7
n	47	51	12	29	46	34	24	27	18	287	53	102

Chapter 8: Women Empowerment and Violence against Women (VAW): Perception, Situation, Participation and Mobilization

Table 8.7: Percentage distribution of household according to the participation of women (18 and above) in decision making on the financial activity of the household

Participation in decision making on the financial activity of the household	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure Control
Savings and Credit Activity (%)	88.0	86.2	79.6
Income Generating Activity (%)	55.9	56.7	46.2
Household Asset Rights (%)	80.8	80.4	77.1
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.8: Percentage distribution of household according to the participation of women (18 or above) on household decision making on the healthcare of household members

Participation in decision making on the healthcare of household members	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure Control
Yes	87.9	86.7	84.8
No	7.8	8.2	10.4
Not applicable	4.3	5.1	4.8
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.9: Percentage distribution of households according to the participation of women (18 or above) in choosing the family planning method

Participation in choosing the family planning method	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure Control
Yes	67.2	63.7	66.6
No	12.8	10.8	14.1
Not applicable	20.0	25.5	19.3
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.10: Percentage distribution of households according to the participation of women (18 or above) in the making decisions of getting involved with activities of government and non-government organizations

Participation in the making decisions of getting involved with activities of government and non-government organizations	Beneficiary	Semi-control	Pure Control
Yes	71.3	71.7	67.8
No	24.0	23.6	26.3
Not applicable	4.7	4.7	5.9
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.11: Percentage distribution of household according to household support early marriage

Household support in early marriage	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Yes	10.6	11.2	10.5
No	89.4	88.8	89.5
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.12: Percentage distribution of household according to adolescent girls' perceived parents get them married before the age of 18

Adolescent girls' perceived parents get them married before the age of 18	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure-Control
Yes	5.0	0.0	0.0
No	75.0	88.3	86.2
Do not know	19.9	11.7	13.8
n	517	64	94

Table 8.13: Percentage distribution of household according to the participation of adolescent girls on their marriage related decision making

Participation of adolescent girls on their marriage related decision making	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure-Control
Can participate	51.6	55.0	63.8
Cannot participate	31.5	35.0	22.3
Not applicable	16.8	10.0	13.8
n	517	64	94

Table 8.14: Percentage distribution of household according to household needs to provide dowry in cash or kind for girl's marriage

Provide dowry in cash or kind for girl's marriage	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure-Control
Yes	32.4	39.7	30.2
No	67.6	60.3	69.8
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.15: Percentage distribution of household according to the household adolescent girls and women had been a victim of abuse and violence

Victim of abuse and violence	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure-Control
Yes	46.9	47.8	46.5
No	53.1	52.2	53.5
Type of abuse and violence			
Verbal Abuse	43.5	45.1	44.1
Battering	26.9	29.2	29.8
Sexual harassment at home	4.8	4.0	3.0
Sexual harassment at community	2.7	3.4	0.9
Sexual harassment at workplace	0.5	0.6	0.4
Kidnapping/abduction	0.8	0.2	0.3
Rape	0.9	1.0	0.8
Acid throwing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Trafficking	0.2	0.0	0.0
Forced Prostitution	0.2	0.0	0.0
Murder	1.5	1.4	0.5
Physical abuse in shalish	2.0	2.2	0.9
Compelled to suicide	1.2	0.6	0.4
Psychological abuse in shalish	1.3	1.4	0.3
Blackmail by threat of publishing photo/video/audio	0.4	0.2	0.3
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.16: Percentage distribution of household according to verbal and psycho-Physical abuse of adolescent girls and women

Type of abuse	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure-Control
Physical Abuse	39.5	40.4	36.2
Verbal Abuse	43.5	45.1	44.1
Psychological Abuse	13.6	13.0	6.9
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.17: Percentage distribution of household according to adolescent girls and women of the household sexually harassed once in their lifetime

	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure-Control
Sexually harassed	8.0	8.0	4.3
n	3294	623	1155

Table 8.18: Percentage distribution of household according to the socio-economic status of female household members

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Female members of the household freely choose their occupations by themselves and male household members are supportive of them in income-generating activities												
Yes	73.3	62.4	66.9	65.5	51.8	70.1	68.4	60.2	56.7	65.3	61.8	54.4
No	21.5	30.7	26.4	30.6	37.0	22.1	19.0	30.4	22.9	26.5	28.6	37.4
Not applicable	5.2	6.9	6.7	3.9	11.2	7.7	12.6	9.4	20.4	8.2	9.6	8.2
Female members of the household can participate in local arbitrations (shalish) or judgment												
Yes	39.4	25.8	30.1	28.1	22.5	35.4	33.6	34.3	29.3	31.7	32.0	21.2
No	46.6	58.6	55.9	61.3	61.4	50.7	43.4	48.3	52.0	52.8	50.7	64.3
Not applicable	14.0	15.6	14.0	10.6	16.1	13.9	23.1	17.3	18.7	15.5	17.3	14.5
Marriages issues of boy/girl discussed/consult with the women of the household												
Yes	41.1	35.6	49.3	39.7	40.6	49.9	40.5	41.8	47.1	42.8	42.4	36.1
No	24.1	35.2	33.7	27.7	42.0	29.3	23.5	30.1	19.1	29.8	27.8	32.7
Not applicable	34.8	29.2	17.0	32.6	17.4	20.8	36.1	28.1	33.8	27.4	29.9	31.2
Male household members supportive in household work												

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Yes	54.0	47.2	46.6	51.6	51.4	52.3	45.2	46.8	39.5	49.2	45.3	45.8
No	36.7	45.7	45.0	41.9	43.1	35.5	42.2	40.9	42.0	41.2	42.1	45.3
Not applicable	9.2	7.1	8.4	6.5	5.4	12.3	12.6	12.3	18.5	9.6	12.7	8.9
Females members of the household had equal entitlement in food, education and healthcare consumption as males												
Yes	71.0	71.0	92.4	81.3	72.5	77.1	59.9	70.8	62.4	74.4	69.2	63.9
No	6.1	8.2	5.3	5.2	4.0	1.3	7.8	5.0	3.2	5.4	6.6	8.6
Not applicable	22.8	20.8	2.2	13.5	23.6	21.6	32.3	24.3	34.4	20.2	24.2	27.5
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Chapter 9: Crisis and Coping Strategy

Table 9.3: Percentage distribution of households according to crisis household faced in last 3 years

Type of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
HH faced any type of crisis	64.1	65.7	62.8	67.1	60.5	59.5	57.8	56.1	62.4	62.1	65.8	54.8
Type of crisis HH faced (multiple response)												
Heavy rainfall	36.9	39.9	41.3	28.1	41.7	42.7	37.4	36.5	46.5	38.6	40.1	33.5
Water logging	23.8	33.0	23.7	29.0	26.4	33.6	21.4	28.9	17.8	26.8	27.3	20.7
Flooding	5.8	4.9	7.0	5.5	5.4	7.7	12.6	6.7	5.7	6.6	6.3	9.0
Storm/Cyclone/Tornado	15.0	12.2	18.6	17.7	5.4	3.2	9.9	12.6	6.4	12.2	18.1	13.7
Earthquake	3.7	0.6	5.9	5.5	4.3	5.3	9.9	4.1	19.1	5.3	3.4	1.0
Landslide	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Very hot and humid weather	16.0	13.5	15.3	21.6	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.7	0.6	10.6	16.5	9.3
Crisis in drinking water	4.7	6.4	8.4	10.0	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.9	5.6	5.8	3.6
Drug addiction	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.3		0.9	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2
Serious illness of household members	5.8	4.9	5.3	4.2	2.2	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.7
Got into litigation	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Victim of violence/threats	0.5	0.4	0.2		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
Arson (intentional and unintentional)	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.3
Sudden business loss	2.1	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4
Theft	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.5	4.0	2.7	3.1	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.5	4.0
Robbery	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Accident (physical)	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.4	3.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.6
Complications related to pregnancy and delivery	2.6	3.0	1.0	2.3	4.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.4	1.6
Dowry	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.0	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.0

Type of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
High expenditure on the occasion of marriage	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.6	3.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.8	2.0	2.4	1.2
Eviction (illegal/ forced land grabbing)	1.0	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.5
Loss of job	1.1	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
Split in Family (Divorce/ Separation)	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
Victim of financial fraud	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5
Price Hike	13.6	18.5	18.6	18.4	14.9	18.7	18.0	16.7	17.2	17.2	21.0	14.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 9.4: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of heavy rainfall and coping strategies to overcome losses during heavy rainfall that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Heavy rainfall	36.9	39.9	41.3	28.1	41.7	42.7	37.4	36.5	46.5	38.6	40.1	33.5
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of heavy rainfall (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	27.6	29.0	35.6	23.0	27.0	49.4	50.9	28.8	49.3	34.9	22.0	17.8
Damage/loss to household assets	20.6	27.4	26.2	31.0	25.2	27.5	32.7	21.6	34.2	26.4	23.2	13.2
Decrease/disruption in regular income	27.6	39.8	24.3	24.1	28.7	19.4	8.2	20.8	6.8	23.9	24.8	26.4
Workday lost	28.9	29.6	35.1	35.6	23.5	15.6	16.4	23.2	12.3	25.7	31.2	35.1
Physical disability	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0
Loss of income	22.4	28.0	37.6	24.1	37.4	21.9	18.2	28.0	20.5	27.0	28.4	28.2

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6
Compelled to leave the home	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.5
Mental trauma	12.3	9.7	13.9	5.7	12.2	6.9	22.7	15.2	11.0	12.2	18.4	20.7
Others	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
n	228	186	202	87	115	160	110	125	73	1270	250	387
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to heavy rainfall (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	20.2	32.8	22.3	13.8	20.9	21.9	28.2	24.8	20.5	23.5	26.4	23.5
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	7.0	7.5	6.4	1.1	1.7	3.8	7.3	2.4	0.0	4.6	4.4	4.4
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.5
Reduction in food consumption	8.8	9.1	12.4	6.9	13.0	5.0	10.0	19.2	5.5	10.2	15.2	15.5
Reduction of non-food expenditure	6.6	7.0	5.9	3.4	9.6	5.0	10.9	9.6	0.0	6.8	8.0	9.6
Selling household asset	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Begging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Did not take any action	63.2	52.2	61.4	79.3	65.2	66.3	56.4	58.4	74.0	62.7	59.2	61.0
Others	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
n	228	186	202	87	115	160	110	125	73	1270	250	387

Table 9.5: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of waterlogging and coping strategies to overcome losses during waterlogging that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Water logging	23.8	33.0	23.7	29.0	26.4	33.6	21.4	28.9	17.8	26.8	27.3	20.7
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of waterlogging (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	33.3	35.1	38.8	36.7	41.1	54.8	71.4	34.3	53.6	41.9	30.0	26.8
Damage/loss to household assets	29.9	42.2	45.7	40.0	35.6	28.6	41.3	26.3	21.4	35.5	35.9	25.9
Decrease/disruption in regular income	20.4	27.3	19.0	21.1	17.8	11.1	9.5	18.2	10.7	18.6	11.8	28.0
Workday lost	29.9	29.2	37.1	32.2	16.4	27.8	11.1	18.2	17.9	26.5	23.5	29.3
Physical disability	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0
Loss of income	19.7	24.7	33.6	21.1	32.9	15.1	17.5	26.3	21.4	23.8	25.3	20.1

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Loss of livestock	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.8
Compelled to leave the home	6.8	7.8	7.8	5.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.6	1.8	1.3
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Mental trauma	0.7	3.9	2.6	1.1	8.2	0.0	17.5	12.1	0.0	4.5	11.2	8.8
Others	2.7	0.6	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.2		0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
n	147	154	116	90	73	126	63	99	28	884	170	239
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to waterlogging (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	10.9	35.1	10.3	6.7	12.3	10.3	34.9	21.2	14.3	17.6	19.4	20.1
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	6.8	5.2	6.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	4.8	2.0	3.6	3.5	4.7	2.9
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Reduction in food consumption	10.2	11.0	13.8	1.1	8.2	0.8	11.1	16.2	3.6	8.9	14.1	12.1
Reduction of non-food expenditure	8.2	5.8	7.8	3.3	2.7	1.6	6.3	2.0	0.0	4.8	8.8	8.8
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Begging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Dropped out from school	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.4
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Got to the chance for a better work	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.8
Did not take any action	71.4	56.5	74.1	87.8	78.1	84.9	57.1	63.6	82.1	72.1	61.8	66.1
Others	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
n	147	154	116	90	73	126	63	99	28	884	170	239

Table 9.6: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of flooding and coping strategies to overcome losses during flooding that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Flooding	5.8	4.9	7.0	5.5	5.4	7.7	12.6	6.7	5.7	6.6	6.3	9.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of flooding (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	55.6	69.6	52.9	47.1	40.0	48.3	64.9	34.8	55.6	53.0	51.3	47.1
Damage/loss to household assets	27.8	30.4	35.3	17.6	13.3	31.0	32.4	26.1	11.1	28.3	30.8	22.1
Decrease/disruption in regular income	13.9	8.7	23.5	29.4	46.7	37.9	16.2	21.7	11.1	22.8	23.1	30.8
Workday lost	5.6	13.0	29.4	5.9	13.3	3.4	24.3	21.7	22.2	16.0	33.3	29.8
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	1.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Loss of income	22.2	30.4	41.2	5.9	60.0	37.9	40.5	39.1	11.1	33.8	20.5	35.6
Loss of livestock		4.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.6	2.9

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Compelled to leave the home	2.8	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	13.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.8
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.9
Mental trauma	0.0	13.0	5.9	0.0	6.7	0.0	16.2	17.4	0.0	7.3	7.7	3.8
Others	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
n	36	23	34	17	15	29	37	23	9	219	39	104
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to flooding (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	13.9	52.2	41.2	11.8	33.3	24.1	43.2	30.4	44.4	32.4	33.3	21.2
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	11.1	0.0	5.9	11.8	0.0	3.4	8.1	4.3	11.1	6.4	5.1	2.9
Reduction in food consumption	11.1	21.7	11.8	17.6	20.0	0.0	24.3	26.1	0.0	14.6	25.6	22.1
Reduction of non-food expenditure	5.6	0.0	8.8	0.0	13.3	0.0	8.1	4.3	0.0	5.0	25.6	20.2
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.0
Did not take any action	61.1	43.5	50.0	58.8	40.0	75.9	40.5	56.5	55.6	54.3	43.6	55.8
Others	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
n	36	23	34	17	15	29	37	23	9	219	39	104

Table 9.7: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of storm/cyclone/tornado and coping strategies to overcome losses during storm/cyclone/tornado that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Storm/Cyclone/Tornado	15.0	12.2	18.6	17.7	5.4	3.2	9.9	12.6	6.4	12.2	18.1	13.7
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
Outcome of storm/cyclone/tornado (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	40.9	43.9	50.5	47.3	53.3	33.3	51.7	27.9	30.0	43.7	35.4	34.8
Damage/loss to household assets	39.8	40.4	42.9	36.4	40.0	50.0	34.5	25.6	0.0	37.5	53.1	30.4
Decrease/disruption in regular income	19.4	26.3	23.1	14.5	26.7	16.7	10.3	32.6	20.0	21.6	23.0	25.3
Workday lost	17.2	26.3	29.7	10.9	6.7	8.3	6.9	20.9	20.0	19.6	24.8	27.2
Physical disability	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Loss of income	20.4	26.3	28.6	5.5	33.3	16.7	27.6	23.3	60.0	23.1	17.7	29.7
Loss of livestock	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
Compelled to leave the home	3.2	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.4	6.3
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
Mental trauma	8.6	8.8	6.6	9.1	26.7	0.0	48.3	27.9	0.0	13.4	13.3	15.2
Others	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.6
n	93	57	91	55	15	12	29	43	10	403	113	158
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to storm/cyclone/tornado (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	29.0	33.3	38.5	20.0	40.0	16.7	41.4	34.9	0.0	31.3	26.5	28.5
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	16.1	7.0	20.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.7	10.0	10.9	12.4	11.4

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.6
Reduction in food consumption	6.5	17.5	9.9	14.5	20.0	0.0	37.9	23.3	0.0	14.1	23.9	18.4
Reduction of non-food expenditure	4.3	15.8	5.5	5.5	26.7	0.0	31.0	7.0	0.0	9.2	10.6	15.8
Selling household asset	1.1	1.8	4.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.7	0.6
Selling land	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.5
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0
Did not take any action	50.5	50.9	50.5	61.8	40.0	83.3	27.6	44.2	90.0	51.6	48.7	48.7
Others	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
n	93	57	91	55	15	12	29	43	10	403	113	158

Table 9.8: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of the earthquake and coping strategies to overcome losses during the earthquake that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Earthquake	3.7	0.6	5.9	5.5	4.3	5.3	9.9	4.1	19.1	5.3	3.4	1.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the earthquake (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	26.1	33.3	17.2	5.9	16.7	25.0	44.8	42.9	26.7	26.4	9.5	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.6	4.8	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	21.7	33.3	48.3	41.2	16.7	35.0	27.6	14.3	30.0	31.6	38.1	8.3
Workday lost	39.1	0.0	24.1	35.3	66.7	40.0	20.7	14.3	43.3	33.3	33.3	66.7
Physical disability		0.0		5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	.6	9.5	16.7
Loss of income	8.7	0.0	6.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	5.2	9.5	41.7
Compelled to leave the home	4.3	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	8.7	33.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	21.4	0.0	4.6	4.8	8.3
n	23	3	29	17	12	20	29	14	30	174	21	12
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to earthquake (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	96.7	98.3	100.0	100.0
n	23	3	29	17	12	20	29	14	30	174	21	12

Table 9.9: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of landslide and coping strategies to overcome losses during landslide that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Landslide	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the landslide (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	40.0	NA	NA	50.0	NA	NA	0.0	25.0	NA	35.7	100.0	NA
Workday lost	60.0	NA	NA	50.0	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	50.0	0.0	NA
Loss of income	20.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	NA
Mental trauma	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	100.0	50.0	NA	21.4	0.0	NA
n	5	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	1	4	NA	14	1	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to landslide (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	20.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	25.0	NA	14.3	0.0	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	20.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	14.3	0.0	NA
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	20.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	NA
Reduction in food consumption	40.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	21.4	0.0	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	25.0	NA	7.1	0.0	NA
Did not take any action	20.0	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	50.0	100.0	NA
n	5	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	1	4	NA	14	1	NA

Table 9.10: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of very hot and humid weather and coping strategies to overcome losses during very hot and humid weather that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Very hot and humid weather	16.0	13.5	15.3	21.6	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.7	0.6	10.6	16.5	9.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of very hot and humid weather (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	2.0	3.2	2.7	1.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.9
Decrease/disruption in regular income	23.2	25.4	21.3	11.9	44.4	58.3	8.3	68.8	100.0	24.1	31.1	29.0
Workday lost	58.6	58.7	65.3	56.7	11.1	41.7	33.3	43.8	0.0	56.7	67.0	63.6
Physical disability	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	
Death of main income earner	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	29.3	28.6	30.7	32.8	22.2	41.7	41.7	12.5	0.0	30.1	37.9	40.2
Loss of livestock	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	1.0	6.3	2.7	7.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	5.6
Mental trauma	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	22.2	0.0	50.0	6.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.9
Others	2.0	0.0	5.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.9	0.9
n	99	63	75	67	9	12	12	16	1	349	103	107
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to very hot and humid weather (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	9.1	15.9	10.7	13.4	0.0	25.0	16.7	12.5	0.0	12.0	4.9	9.3

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	1.0	7.9	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.6
Reduction of non-food expenditure	4.0	4.8	6.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	6.5
Selling household asset	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	84.8	76.2	84.0	82.1	88.9	75.0	66.7	87.5	100.0	81.9	94.2	85.0
n	99	63	75	67	9	12	12	16	1	349	103	107

Table 9.11: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of the crisis in drinking water and coping strategies to overcome losses during the crisis in drinking water that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Crisis in drinking water	4.7	6.4	8.4	10.0	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.9	5.6	5.8	3.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the crisis in drinking water (multiple responses)												

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	66.7	30.8	20.0	27.3	0.0	12.6	2.8	2.4
Decrease/disruption in regular income	41.4	36.7	39.0	35.5	6.7	15.4	0.0	18.2	33.3	30.6	22.2	47.6
Workday lost	31.0	36.7	34.1	35.5	6.7	23.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	27.3	38.9	9.5
Physical disability	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	24.1	43.3	43.9	25.8	20.0	30.8	40.0	27.3	33.3	33.3	52.8	35.7
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	3.4	3.3	2.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	30.0	18.2	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.4
Others	3.4	3.3	7.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	9.1	0.0	6.0	2.8	2.4
n	29	30	41	31	15	13	10	11	3	183	36	42
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to crisis in drinking water (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	17.2	23.3	12.2	12.9	66.7	30.8	0.0	27.3	0.0	20.8	8.3	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	10.3	6.7	22.0	16.1	6.7	0.0	40.0	18.2	0.0	14.2	2.8	11.9
Reduction of non-food expenditure	3.4	10.0	4.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Selling household asset	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	69.0	60.0	61.0	74.2	20.0	69.2	40.0	36.4	66.7	59.0	88.9	73.8

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Others	3.4	3.3	4.9	3.2	6.7	0.0	20.0	18.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	14.3
n	29	30	41	31	15	13	10	11	3	183	36	42

Table 9.12: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of drug addiction and coping strategies to overcome losses during drug addiction that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Drug addiction	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.2
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of drug addiction (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	12.5	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	33.3	0.0	25.0	33.3	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	25.0	28.6	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	66.7	NA	31.3	28.6	0.0
Workday lost	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	66.7	NA	31.3	14.3	0.0
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	12.5		0.0
Loss of income	33.3	0.0		33.3	NA	0.0	NA	66.7	NA	25.0	14.3	50.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	6.3	14.3	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	33.3	100.0	25.0	66.7	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	43.8	71.4	50.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	37.5	28.6	0.0
n	3	2	4	3	NA	1	NA	3	NA	16	7	2
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to drug addiction (multiple responses)												

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Used the savings	0.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	NA	0.0	NA	66.7	NA	31.3	0.0	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	6.3	14.3	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	12.5	14.3	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	33.3	NA	18.8	14.3	0.0
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	6.3	14.3	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	6.3	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	6.3	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	66.7	100.0	75.0	33.3	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	56.3	57.1	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	14.3	0.0
n	3	2	4	3	NA	1	NA	3	NA	16	7	2

Table 9.13: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of serious illness of household members and coping strategies to overcome losses during the serious illness of household members that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Serious illness of household members	5.8	4.9	5.3	4.2	2.2	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.7
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
The outcome of serious illness of household members (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	5.9	0.0	2.4	3.1	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	16.7	13.0	19.2	0.0	33.3	8.3	6.7	35.3	12.5	15.5	9.4	23.3
Decrease/disruption in regular income	27.8	34.8	38.5	7.7	16.7	8.3	26.7	17.6	0.0	23.2	21.9	25.6
Workday lost	27.8	26.1	34.6	30.8	50.0	25.0	13.3	41.2	12.5	28.6	31.3	48.8
Physical disability	2.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.7
Death of main income earner	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	4.7
Loss of income	30.6	39.1	46.2	61.5	83.3	41.7	13.3	35.3	50.0	39.9	59.4	46.5
Loss of livestock	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	41.7	47.8	42.3	23.1	0.0	50.0	40.0	17.6	37.5	38.1	31.3	25.6
Mental trauma	2.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	5.9	0.0	4.8	15.6	7.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
n	36	23	26	13	6	24	15	17	8	168	32	43
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to serious illness of household members (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	50.0	65.2	46.2	23.1	66.7	54.2	40.0	64.7	50.0	51.2	56.3	62.8
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	25.0	30.4	23.1	23.1	66.7	37.5	13.3	23.5	50.0	28.6	31.3	30.2
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	8.3	8.7	15.4	15.4	0.0	4.2	6.7	0.0	25.0	8.9	3.1	7.0
Reduction in food consumption	8.3	8.7	11.5	7.7	0.0	4.2	26.7	5.9	0.0	8.9	6.3	9.3
Reduction of non-food expenditure	11.1	8.7	3.8	7.7	33.3	4.2	20.0	5.9	0.0	8.9	6.3	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Selling household asset	13.9	4.3	19.2	15.4	0.0	8.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	9.4	4.7
Selling land	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	5.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.1	2.3
Begging	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	2.3
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.7
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	2.3
Did not take any action	8.3	8.7	3.8	15.4	0.0	8.3	26.7	5.9	25.0	10.1	12.5	14.0
Others	8.3	13.0	7.7	15.4	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	15.6	7.0
n	36	23	26	13	6	24	15	17	8	168	32	43

Table 9.14: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of got into litigation and coping strategies to overcome losses during got into litigation that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Got into litigation	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of getting into litigation (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.9	16.7	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Damage/loss to household assets	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0	NA	14.7	0.0	13.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	14.7	16.7	13.0
Workday lost	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		NA	11.8	16.7	21.7
Physical disability	8.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	NA	11.8	0.0	13.0
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	8.7
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	4.3
Loss of income	25.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	14.7	16.7	13.0
Compelled to leave the home	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	8.8	0.0	8.7
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	25.0	0.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	NA	32.4	33.3	30.4
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	NA	29.4	0.0	26.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA		16.7	0.0
n	12	1	4	4	5	1	2	5	NA	34	6	23
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to got into litigation (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	NA	14.7	16.7	21.7
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	5.9	0.0	0.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.9	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	5.9	0.0	13.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	5.9	0.0	21.7

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control	
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All			
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	4.3
Begging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	4.3
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.9	16.7	0.0
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	4.3
Did not take any action	50.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	NA	67.6	66.7	52.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.9	0.0	0.0
n	12	1	4	4	5	1	2	5	0.0	NA	34	6	23

Table 9.15: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of the victim of violence/ threats and coping strategies to overcome losses during victim of violence/ threats that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control	
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All			
Victim of violence/ threats	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155	
The outcome of a victim of violence/ threats (multiple responses)													
Damage/loss to household assets	33.3	50.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	30.0	0.0	25.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	10.0	0.0	0.0
Workday lost	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	25.0
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	66.7	25.0
Loss of income	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	25.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	33.3	25.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	10.0	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	33.3	0.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	10.0	66.7	0.0
Caused no damage	33.3	50.0	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	40.0	0.0	0.0
n	3	2	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	10	3	4
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to victim of violence/ threats (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	30.0	0.0	25.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	10.0	33.3	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	10.0	33.3	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	10.0	33.3	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	10.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	33.3	100.0	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	NA	60.0	66.7	75.0
n	3	2	1	NA	1	1	1	1	NA	10	3	4

Table 9.16: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of arson (intentional and unintentional) and coping strategies to overcome losses during arson (intentional and unintentional) that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Arson (intentional and unintentional)	1.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of arson (intentional and unintentional) (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	55.6	55.6	50.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	48.7	40.0	25.0
Damage/loss to household assets	88.9	77.8	50.0	100.0	66.7	77.8	100.0	100.0	NA	79.5	80.0	75.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	11.1	44.4	25.0	33.3	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	NA	23.1	40.0	0.0
Workday lost	22.2	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	30.8	40.0	
Loss of income	33.3	55.6	25.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	35.9	60.0	25.0
Loss of livestock	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.6	0.0	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	7.7	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	5.1	0.0	0.0
n	9	9	4	3	3	9	1	1	NA	39	5	4
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to arson (intentional and unintentional) (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	88.9	77.8	75.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	NA	69.2	60.0	75.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	22.2	22.2	25.0	33.3	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	NA	20.5	40.0	0.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	NA	5.1	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	11.1	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	20.5	20.0	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure		22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	12.8	0.0	0.0
Selling household asset	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	5.1	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	2.6	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	NA	12.8	20.0	25.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0
n	9	9	4	3	3	9	1	1	NA	39	5	4

Table 9.17: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of sudden business loss and coping strategies to overcome losses during the sudden business loss that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Sudden business loss	2.1	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of sudden business loss (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	7.7	33.3	33.3	12.5	66.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	14.3	40.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	46.2	0.0	66.7	50.0	66.7	50.0	16.7	100.0	50.0	42.5	42.9	0.0
Workday lost	38.5	33.3	33.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	22.5	14.3	60.0
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	69.2	66.7	66.7	87.5	33.3	0.0	66.7	50.0	50.0	62.5	71.4	60.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2.5	0.0	20.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Mental trauma	7.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	28.6	0.0
n	13	3	3	8	3	2	6	2	2	40	7	5
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to sudden business loss (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	30.8	66.7	66.7	25.0	33.3	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	14.3	60.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	30.8	0.0	66.7	50.0	33.3	50.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	35.0	85.7	40.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	33.3	33.3	12.5	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	20.0
Reduction in food consumption	15.4	33.3	0.0	25.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	15.0	14.3	20.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	15.4	33.3	0.0	12.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	20.0
Did not take any action	15.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
n	13	3	3	8	3	2	6	2	2	40	7	5

Table 9.18: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of theft and coping strategies to overcome losses during theft that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Theft	4.5	4.7	3.5	4.5	4.0	2.7	3.1	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.5	4.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of theft (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	11.1	6.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	53.6	68.2	64.7	78.6	90.9	70.0	66.7	87.5	100.0	71.8	72.7	82.6
Decrease/disruption in regular income	7.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	13.6	2.2
Workday lost	0.0	9.1	11.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.5	0.0
Physical disability	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	32.1	31.8	29.4	21.4	9.1	10.0	44.4	6.3	20.0	23.7	36.4	23.9
Loss of livestock	0.0	4.5	0.0	7.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.2
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
n	28	22	17	14	11	10	9	16	5	131	22	46
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to theft (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	35.7	18.2	35.3	28.6	27.3	30.0	44.4	37.5	60.0	32.1	45.5	39.1
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	4.5	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.5	2.2
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	4.5	5.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	3.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.2
Reduction of non-food expenditure	7.1	0.0	17.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
Selling household asset	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.6	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.5	0.0
Did not take any action	50.0	77.3	47.1	57.1	63.6	50.0	44.4	50.0	40.0	55.7	45.5	54.3
Others	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.5	6.5
n	28	22	17	14	11	10	9	16	5	131	22	46

Table 9.19: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of robbery and coping strategies to overcome losses during a robbery that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Robbery	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of robbery (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.7	100.0	100.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	100.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.3	0.0	0.0
n	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to robbery (multiple responses)												
Did not take any action	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0
n	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	1

Table 9.20: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of accident (physical) and coping strategies to overcome losses during an accident (physical) that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Accident (physical)	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.4	3.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the accident (physical) (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to household assets	11.8	37.5	9.1	22.2	25.0	11.1	9.1	25.0	0.0	16.0	7.1	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	11.8	25.0	18.2	11.1	25.0	44.4	36.4	50.0	0.0	24.0	35.7	42.9
Workday lost	23.5	25.0	27.3	33.3	50.0	44.4	36.4	25.0	0.0	29.3	57.1	28.6
Physical disability	47.1	0.0	36.4	11.1	25.0	11.1	27.3	75.0	0.0	28.0	7.1	28.6
Death of household member other than main income earner	5.9	0.0	18.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	9.3	7.1	14.3
Loss of income	5.9	25.0	45.5	44.4	0.0	55.6	27.3	25.0	66.7	30.7	71.4	42.9
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	5.9	37.5	27.3	11.1	25.0	22.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	20.0	28.6	0.0
Mental trauma	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
n	17	8	11	9	4	9	11	4	3	75	14	7
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to accident (physical) (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	52.9	25.0	36.4	77.8	75.0	22.2	72.7	75.0	33.3	50.7	50.0	42.9
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	5.9	0.0	18.2	0.0	25.0	33.3	18.2	50.0	0.0	14.7	42.9	28.6
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	5.9	37.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	14.3

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	18.2	11.1	50.0	11.1	18.2	50.0	0.0	13.3	21.4	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	5.9	12.5	0.0	11.1	25.0	0.0	18.2	25.0	0.0	9.3	28.6	14.3
Selling household asset	0.0	12.5	9.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	7.1	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Begging	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	11.8	25.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	66.7	14.7	21.4	28.6
Others	17.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
n	17	8	11	9	4	9	11	4	3	75	14	7

Table 9.21: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of complications related to pregnancy and delivery and coping strategies to overcome losses during complications related to pregnancy and delivery that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Complications related to pregnancy and delivery	2.6	3.0	1.0	2.3	4.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.4	1.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of complications related to pregnancy and delivery (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to household assets	37.5	21.4	40.0	14.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	22.2	16.7	23.5	20.0	22.2
Decrease/disruption in regular income	12.5	35.7	40.0	14.3	16.7	12.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	17.3	13.3	11.1
Workday lost	18.8	42.9	20.0			25.0	40.0		16.7	17.3	13.3	22.2
Physical disability	0.0	21.4	0.0	14.3	8.3	12.5	0.0	22.2	0.0	9.9	6.7	27.8
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	8.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	43.8	42.9	80.0	42.9	16.7	25.0	40.0	33.3	50.0	39.5	26.7	38.9
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	12.5	35.7	40.0	14.3	25.0	37.5	20.0	22.2	33.3	25.9	26.7	22.2
Mental trauma	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.6
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
n	16	14	5	7	12	8	5	9	6	81	15	18
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to complications related to pregnancy and delivery (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	62.5	64.3	80.0	57.1	41.7	75.0	80.0	55.6	83.3	64.2	80.0	55.6
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	25.0	14.3	60.0	14.3	33.3	25.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	21.0	13.3	27.8
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	6.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	16.7
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	7.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	12.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	5.6
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	7.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	5.6

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Did not take any action	12.5	21.4	0.0	14.3	16.7	0.0	20.0	11.1	16.7	13.6	6.7	11.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.5	6.7	5.6
n	16	14	5	7	12	8	5	9	6	81	15	18

Table 9.22: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of dowry and coping strategies to overcome losses during dowry that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Dowry	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.0	3.6	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of dowry (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	1.8	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	33.3	66.7	70.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	33.3	42.1	58.3	27.3
Decrease/disruption in regular income	13.3	16.7	10.0	33.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	14.0	16.7	0.0
Workday lost	33.3	0.0	30.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	24.6	0.0	18.2
Physical disability		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Loss of income	40.0	16.7	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	33.3	26.3	16.7	36.4

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Loss of livestock	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	15.8	33.3	27.3
Others	0.0	0.0	10.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	9.1
n	15	6	10	3	10	1	1	8	3	57	12	11
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to dowry (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	26.7	50.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	33.3	42.1	58.3	45.5
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	53.3	16.7	70.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	33.3	40.4	58.3	27.3
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	26.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	9.1
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	18.2
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	9.1
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	20.0	33.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	8.3	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.5	0.0	0.0
Begging	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	13.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	14.0	8.3	9.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
n	15	6	10	3	10	1	1	8	3	57	12	11

Table 9.23: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of high expenditure on the occasion of marriage and coping strategies to overcome losses during high expenditure on the occasion of marriage that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
High expenditure on the occasion of marriage	2.1	1.5	3.7	1.6	3.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.8	2.0	2.4	1.2
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of high expenditure on the occasion of marriage (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	7.7	14.3	11.1	20.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	10.4	20.0	14.3
Decrease/disruption in regular income	23.1	28.6	22.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.4	33.3	14.3
Workday lost	15.4	14.3	16.7	20.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	13.3	35.7
Loss of income	53.8	71.4	55.6	20.0	44.4	100.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	50.7	66.7	50.0
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	3.0	0.0	7.1
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.5	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	7.7	0.0	27.8	20.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	16.7	22.4	20.0	14.3
Others	7.7	0.0	5.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
n	13	7	18	5	9	3	3	3	6	67	15	14
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to high expenditure on the occasion of marriage (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	46.2	28.6	50.0	0.0	77.8	66.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	43.3	40.0	57.1
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	30.8	42.9	38.9	20.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	26.9	53.3	28.6
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	7.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	44.4	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	7.1
Reduction in food consumption	15.4	14.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	7.5	6.7	14.3

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Reduction of non-food expenditure	7.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	9.0	20.0	14.3
Selling household asset	0.0	14.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	5.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	7.1
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Begging	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	3.0	6.7	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Did not take any action	15.4	14.3	5.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	13.4	13.3	0.0
Others	0.0	14.3	11.1	20.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	6.7	14.3
n	13	7	18	5	9	3	3	3	6	67	15	14

Table 9.24: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) and coping strategies to overcome losses during eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Eviction (illegal/ forced land grabbing)	1.0	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.5
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
The outcome of eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	16.7	16.7	66.7	25.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.9	0.0	41.2
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	8.3	33.3	25.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.4	25.0	23.5
Decrease/disruption in regular income	16.7	8.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.5	0.0	5.9
Workday lost	16.7	8.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.5	25.0	17.6
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	5.9
Loss of income	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.5	0.0	23.5
Compelled to leave the home	50.0	75.0	66.7	75.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	65.4	75.0	47.1
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	50.0	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.1	0.0	11.8
n	6	12	3	4	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	4	17
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.5	0.0	35.3
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	0.0	5.9
Reduction of non-food expenditure	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7	25.0	5.9
Selling household asset	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	25.0	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.4	25.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	0.0	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Did not take any action	33.3	58.3	33.3	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.7	75.0	64.7
Others	0.0	8.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.5	0.0	0.0
n	6	12	3	4	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	4	17

Table 9.25: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of loss of job and coping strategies to overcome losses during the loss of a job that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Loss of job	1.1	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of loss of job (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	28.6	42.9
Decrease/disruption in regular income	57.1	58.3	100.0	50.0	NA	100.0	50.0	0.0	NA	57.1	42.9	0.0
Workday lost	42.9	16.7	100.0		NA	0.0		100.0	NA	25.0	14.3	42.9
Physical disability	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	7.1	14.3	
Loss of income	57.1	75.0	100.0	50.0	NA	0.0	25.0	100.0	NA	60.7	71.4	57.1
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	14.3	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	3.6	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	14.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	35.7	42.9	42.9
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0		0.0	NA		14.3	0.0
n	7	12	1	2	NA	1	4	1	NA	28	7	7
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to loss of job (multiple responses)												

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Used the savings	28.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	21.4	71.4	57.1
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	50.0	100.0	NA	14.3	28.6	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	28.6	25.0	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	28.6	0.0	28.6
Reduction of non-food expenditure	14.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	14.3	14.3	28.6
Selling household asset	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	3.6	28.6	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	14.3	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	7.1	14.3	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	28.6	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	17.9	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	42.9
Did not take any action	14.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	21.4	0.0	0.0
Others	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	3.6	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	7	12	1	2	NA	1	4	1	NA	28	7	7

Table 9.26: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of the split in family and coping strategies to overcome losses during the split in a family that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Split in Family (Divorce/ Separation)	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the split in the family (Divorce/Separation) (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	7.1	14.3	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	7.7
Workday lost	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Physical disability	0.0	12.5		0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.7
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	10.0	0.0	20.0	33.3	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	30.8
Compelled to leave the home	10.0	12.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.7
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	70.0	87.5	40.0	66.7	66.7	50.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	69.0	85.7	76.9
n	10	8	5	3	3	4	4	4	1	42	7	13
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to split in family (Divorce/Separation) (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	9.5	42.9	7.7
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	14.3	7.7
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0		0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	80.0	62.5	80.0	100.0	66.7	75.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	71.4	42.9	84.6
Others	10.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0
n	10	8	5	3	3	4	4	4	1	42	7	13

Table 9.27: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of the victim of financial fraud and coping strategies to overcome losses during victim of financial fraud that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Victim of financial fraud	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the victim of financial fraud (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to household assets	20.0	60.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	16.7
Decrease/disruption in regular income	20.0	20.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	0.0
Workday lost	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	16.7	16.7
Loss of income	80.0	60.0	66.7	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.8	100.0	33.3
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	0.0	20.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	16.7	50.0
Others	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
n	5	5	3	2	2	2	4	1	2	26	6	6

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to victim of financial fraud (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	40.0	20.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	50.0	33.3
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	20.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	16.7
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	16.7	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	16.7	0.0
Did not take any action	60.0	60.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	66.7
Others	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
n	5	5	3	2	2	2	4	1	2	26	6	6

Table 9.28: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of price hike and coping strategies to overcome losses during price hike that household faced in last 3 years

Outcome of crisis	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Price Hike	13.6	18.5	18.6	18.4	14.9	18.7	18.0	16.7	17.2	17.2	21.0	14.3
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
The outcome of the price hike (multiple responses)												
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6
Damage/loss to household assets	4.8	4.7	2.2	1.8	14.6	1.4	13.2	5.3	0.0	5.0	4.6	3.6
Decrease/disruption in regular income	29.8	11.6	16.5	14.0	34.1	34.3	9.4	29.8	0.0	20.9	14.5	11.5
Workday lost	1.2	7.0	2.2	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	3.6
Death of main income earner	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	39.3	30.2	25.3	29.8	39.0	37.1	54.7	38.6	81.5	37.9	25.2	23.0
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	52.4	70.9	72.5	59.6	29.3	34.3	58.5	36.8	22.2	52.7	71.0	73.9
Others	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
n	84	86	91	57	41	70	53	57	27	565	131	165
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to price hike (multiple responses)												
Used the savings	13.1	24.4	25.3	22.8	29.3	15.7	24.5	24.6	22.2	21.8	16.0	20.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	2.4	4.7	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.3	3.7	2.3	4.6	3.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	45.2	22.1	34.1	22.8	61.0	61.4	60.4	63.2	81.5	45.7	35.9	39.4

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Receive adequate information	4.4	6.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	5.3	6.8	3.5	18.5	5.2	4.5	4.2
Receive somewhat	15.0	13.9	12.6	14.8	14.5	16.0	20.1	14.6	22.9	15.4	19.1	16.9
Do not receive	80.6	79.2	84.3	82.3	82.6	78.7	73.1	81.9	58.6	79.4	76.4	78.9
Received information regarding cyclone/storm preparedness												
Receive adequate information	4.7	8.8	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	3.5	14.6	5.7	7.1	5.7
Receive somewhat	20.1	17.2	20.4	19.7	13.0	13.3	26.2	16.4	28.0	18.9	20.7	17.2
Do not receive	75.2	74.0	74.1	75.8	82.7	81.9	69.0	80.1	57.4	75.4	72.2	77.1
Received information regarding earthquake preparedness												
Receive adequate information	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.4	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Receive somewhat	5.7	7.5	7.6	6.8	6.2	2.7	9.8	3.2	0.6	5.9	6.6	6.1
Do not receive	92.8	91.4	91.6	92.6	92.4	94.9	89.5	95.0	98.1	92.8	92.6	93.1
Received information regarding landslide preparedness												
Receive adequate information	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2
Receive somewhat	4.7	6.0	4.1	4.8	3.3	0.8	9.9	4.1	1.2	4.5	3.9	2.8
Do not receive	94.5	92.9	95.9	95.2	95.3	98.7	89.1	94.4	97.5	94.7	95.6	97.0
Received information regarding heavy rainfall preparedness												
Receive adequate information	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.0	3.8	3.5	4.2	2.9
Receive somewhat	15.6	16.7	17.8	10.6	12.3	8.3	10.9	9.6	12.1	13.3	13.6	11.5
Do not receive	79.9	80.0	78.9	85.5	84.1	88.0	85.7	88.4	84.1	83.2	82.2	85.6
Received information regarding water logging preparedness												
Receive adequate information	2.6	3.2	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.9	0.3	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
Receive somewhat	12.0	11.8	13.9	13.5	7.6	6.4	7.8	6.4	1.9	9.9	7.7	7.9
Do not receive	85.4	85.0	81.8	84.9	89.5	90.7	91.9	92.1	96.8	87.6	89.9	89.8

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Received information regarding cold wave preparedness												
Receive adequate information	2.6	2.1	2.2	4.5	2.2	1.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.1	2.9	2.2
Receive somewhat	7.8	8.6	5.1	6.5	5.1	2.4	4.8	3.8	3.2	5.6	8.2	5.8
Do not receive	89.6	89.3	92.7	89.0	92.7	96.0	95.2	94.2	96.8	92.3	88.9	92.0
Received information regarding heat wave preparedness												
Receive adequate information	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.5	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	1.4	1.4
Receive somewhat	6.6	6.7	5.1	8.4	3.3		2.7	1.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	3.1
Do not receive	91.8	91.6	93.5	88.1	95.3	98.7	97.3	96.7	100.0	94.2	94.3	95.5
Received information regarding arson preparedness												
Receive adequate information	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.2	3.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.7
Receive somewhat	5.8	7.9	10.6	2.9	7.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	1.3	6.3	6.3	5.7
Do not receive	92.9	90.8	88.2	94.8	90.6	91.7	94.9	93.5	98.7	92.2	92.7	93.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Table 9.30: Percentage distribution of households according to the way of receiving information on disaster preparedness

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Way of receiving information regarding flood preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	4.1	10.5	6.4	13.9	14.6	14.8	5.1	11.3	1.5	8.5	8.2	7.6
TV/Radio	82.1	83.1	69.1	75.0	66.7	72.8	57.0	77.4	52.3	72.4	78.0	75.2
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	4.1	1.6	7.3	11.1	14.6		16.5	12.9	0.0	6.7	7.5	9.0
Training/ Orientation	13.8	16.1	28.2	18.1	4.2	16.0	2.5	4.8	3.1	13.3	13.8	10.4
Miking	6.2	7.3	11.8	6.9	33.3	27.2	60.8	19.4	60.0	22.2	14.5	12.9
Others	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
n	120	97	77	55	48	80	79	62	65	677	147	243
Way of receiving information regarding cyclone/storm preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	8.7	9.3	6.2	8.9	16.7	10.3	4.4	11.8	3.0	8.3	6.9	6.9
TV/Radio	75.0	78.0	68.5	71.1	54.2	89.7	53.8	75.0	52.2	70.0	77.7	79.7
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	6.4	6.7	6.2	7.8	16.7	1.5	11.0	7.4	0.0	6.8	4.0	6.5
Training/ Orientation	11.6	16.7	29.5	20.0	4.2	10.3	4.4	2.9	0.0	13.6	7.4	11.0
Miking	14.5	13.3	15.8	10.0	43.8	8.8	64.8	44.1	56.7	25.9	28.6	22.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
n	153	121	127	75	48	68	91	68	67	811	173	264
Way of receiving information regarding earthquake preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	8.2	19.0	3.9	16.7	14.3	15.8	3.2	0.0	33.3	11.0	1.9	11.8
TV/Radio	80.3	70.7	84.3	75.0	61.9	68.4	58.1	58.8	66.7	72.6	81.5	85.5
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	9.8	15.5	7.8	11.1	23.8	0.0	29.0	17.6	0.0	13.7	9.3	10.9
Training/ Orientation	8.2	8.6	15.7	11.1	9.5	36.8	3.2	17.6	0.0	11.6	11.1	6.4
Miking	1.6	5.2	7.8	8.3	14.3	0.0	29.0	17.6	100.0	9.9	14.8	6.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
n	44	40	41	23	21	19	31	17	3	236	46	79
Way of receiving information regarding landslide preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	11.1	20.5	10.3	8.3	15.4	20.0	3.1	0.0	25.0	11.3	0.0	9.8
TV/Radio	55.6	68.2	82.8	70.8	38.5	80.0	34.4	36.8	50.0	57.7	67.9	72.5

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	20.0	11.4	3.4	4.2	53.8	0.0	25.0	36.8	0.0	17.8	3.6	13.7
Training/ Orientation	11.1	4.5	10.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	10.7	13.7
Miking	13.3	20.5	13.8	20.8	7.7	20.0	65.6	31.6	50.0	25.8	28.6	2.0
n	34	33	20	15	13	5	32	19	4	173	27	34
Way of receiving information regarding heavy rainfall preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	7.0	8.8	13.6	7.7	20.5	31.1	7.1	27.5	0.0	12.3	5.8	10.2
TV/Radio	78.2	77.2	72.9	75.4	81.8	82.2	69.0	82.5	92.0	77.4	83.5	74.5
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	9.9	11.4	5.9	6.2	9.1	0.0	14.3	10.0	8.0	8.6	5.0	9.7
Training/ Orientation	16.2	17.5	24.6	24.6	2.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	15.7	13.3
Miking	4.9	7.9	5.9	3.1	11.4	13.3	38.1	10.0	0.0	8.9	6.6	11.7
Others	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.5	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
n	124	93	103	45	44	45	42	40	25	554	111	166
Way of receiving information regarding water logging preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	7.6	8.5	8.8	11.0	13.8	13.9	4.2	14.8	0.0	9.4	4.0	4.2
TV/Radio	73.7	72.3	58.8	72.6	69.0	72.2	75.0	59.3	80.0	69.0	60.0	69.9
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	5.9	5.3	9.8	2.7	20.7	2.8	4.2	14.8	0.0	7.2	12.0	9.8
Training/ Orientation	23.7	29.8	38.2	24.7	0.0	22.2	8.3	3.7	0.0	24.4	32.0	22.4
Miking	2.5	3.2	4.9	0.0	31.0	8.3	25.0	18.5	20.0	7.0	9.3	6.3
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
n	90	70	89	47	29	35	24	27	5	409	63	117
Way of receiving information regarding cold wave preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	1.3	6.7	2.3	4.3	25.0	6.7	7.1	10.0	0.0	5.7	2.6	5.4
TV/Radio	84.4	91.7	74.4	84.8	60.0	93.3	92.9	80.0	60.0	82.8	82.9	76.8
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	10.4	5.0	9.3	8.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	9.1	6.6	9.8
Training/ Orientation	10.4	5.0	20.9	15.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	11.8	11.6
Miking	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.2	25.0	6.7	14.3	5.0	40.0	5.1	3.9	2.7
Others	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
n	64	50	36	34	20	15	14	20	5	255	69	92
Way of receiving information regarding heat wave preparedness (multiple responses)												

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Mobile/internet	11.3	19.3	7.3	12.5	15.4	80.0	0.0	9.1	NA	13.4	6.7	5.4
TV/Radio	75.8	75.4	53.7	77.1	46.2	100.0	100.0	54.5	NA	70.3	84.4	81.1
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	11.3	5.3	7.3	6.3	46.2	0.0	0.0	36.4	NA	10.9	2.2	10.8
Training/ Orientation	19.4	8.8	29.3	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	16.7	11.1	13.5
Miking	1.6	5.3	7.3	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	4.2	2.2	0.0
n	51	39	32	37	13	5	8	11	NA	191	36	51
Way of receiving information regarding arson preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	4.5	14.1	8.3	17.1	7.7	9.7	6.7		0.0	9.1	5.0	7.8
TV/Radio	74.2	78.1	65.3	74.3	61.5	61.3	60.0	77.3	50.0	70.0	73.3	71.3
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	10.6	7.8	11.1	11.4	23.1	0.0	20.0	4.5	0.0	10.3	10.0	9.6
Training/ Orientation	21.2	17.2	37.5	31.4	7.7	32.3	6.7	9.1	0.0	23.6	25.0	19.1
Miking	3.0	7.8	4.2	2.9	15.4	6.5	26.7	4.5	100.0	7.3	5.0	4.3
Others	1.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9
n	44	43	58	16	26	31	15	22	2	255	45	73

Table 9.31: Percentage distribution of households according to receiving information on disaster preparedness and its way of receiving information

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Received information regarding disaster preparedness												
Receive adequate or somewhat information	43.0	46.6	41.9	40.0	33.3	32.0	45.2	34.2	56.1	40.8	44.5	37.6
Do not receive	57.0	53.4	58.1	60.0	66.7	68.0	54.8	65.8	43.9	59.2	55.5	62.4
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Service seeking status	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure Control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Way of receiving information regarding disaster preparedness (multiple responses)												
Mobile/internet	14.0	19.1	16.5	16.0	17.4	15.7	8.3	17.1	2.3	14.7	9.8	14.7
TV/Radio	79.4	82.6	78.4	85.4	79.3	86.0	63.9	85.5	59.1	78.5	82.0	81.2
Leaflet/ banner/ poster	11.3	11.6	13.4	13.2	10.9	1.7	15.8	13.7	2.3	11.3	10.2	12.8
Training/ Orientation	23.9	22.8	37.7	29.9	9.8	13.2	6.8	3.4	2.3	20.2	19.0	18.8
Miking	11.3	12.9	12.6	6.9	38.0	25.6	64.7	34.2	61.4	24.2	23.1	17.9
Others	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.3	0.2
n	266	217	205	124	92	120	133	117	88	1343	277	434

Chapter 10: Urban Poor Participation in Municipal Governance: Access, Assess and Action

Table 10.4: Percentage distribution of households according to requested services to the municipality

Requested for municipal services (City Corporation/Paurashava)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Requested for services	25.8	25.7	22.1
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10.5: Percentage distribution of households according to types of municipal services requested

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Birth Registration Certificate												
Yes	24.6	25.1	28.6	30.6	14.1	13.6	12.9	10.2	5.7	20.2	19.7	17.3
No	75.4	74.9	71.4	69.4	85.9	86.4	87.1	89.8	94.3	79.8	80.3	82.7
Death Registration Certificate												
Yes	1.6	0.6	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6
No	98.4	99.4	98.4	97.7	99.6	99.5	99.0	99.1	99.4	98.9	98.7	99.4
Warishan Certificate (Inheritance)												
Yes	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4
No	99.5	100.0	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.0	99.6
Citizen and Character Certificate												
Yes	10.5	11.6	11.7	8.7	2.9	5.6	5.8	7.3	0.6	8.3	5.8	5.8
No	89.5	88.4	88.3	91.3	97.1	94.4	94.2	92.7	99.4	91.7	94.2	94.2
Trade License												
Yes	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
No	99.5	98.9	99.8	97.7	99.6	98.9	99.0	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.5	99.3
Paying House Tax/Rent/ Holding Tax												
Yes	2.6	1.3	4.7	1.6	1.4	0.8	5.1	4.7	0.0	2.6	4.5	2.6
No	97.4	98.7	95.3	98.4	98.6	99.2	94.9	95.3	100.0	97.4	95.5	97.4

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control	Pure control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All		
Shalish/arbitration												
Yes	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4
No	98.7	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.0	99.7	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.6
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155
Issuing certificates (i.e., birth, death, Warisan, citizen, character, trade license)	28.5	28.5	32.9	34.5	17.4	19.2	16.0	16.1	7.0	24.3	23.1	20.2

Table 10.6: Percentage distribution of households according to received services from the municipality

Received municipal services (City Corporation/Paurashava)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Received services seek	23.5	23.8	20.3
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10.7 : Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received municipal services

Satisfaction with received municipal services (City Corporation/Paurashava)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Highly satisfied	3.2	7.4	3.4
Somewhat satisfied	53.2	47.3	56.2
Not Satisfied	43.6	45.3	40.4
n	775	148	235

Table 10. 8: Percentage distribution of households according to requested services to municipality officials or representatives

Requested Services to Municipality Officials or Representatives (City Corporation/Paurashava)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Ward Councillor	13.8	14.3	8.5
Slum Development Officer	3.2	2.4	0.9
Other Municipal Officials	5.6	7.1	3.3
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10.9: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received services from municipality officials or representatives

Requested Services to Municipality Officials or Representatives (City Corporation/Paurashava)									
	Beneficiary			Semi-Control			Pure Control		
	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
Ward Councillor	2.7	56.0	41.3	3.2	24.2	72.6	0.0	44.6	55.4
Slum Development Officer	1.3	36.7	62.0	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	75.0	25.0
Other Municipal Officials	2.6	59.1	38.3	3.6	57.1	39.3	0.0	47.6	52.4

Table 10.10: Percentage distribution of households according to interaction with Ward Councillor (Male/Female)

Interaction with the Ward Councillor (City Corporation/Paurashava)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Don't know	20.7	16.4	24.7
Know (Heard & Saw)	54.9	66.3	59.1
Accessibility	24.4	17.3	16.2
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10.11: Percentage distribution of households according to access to Ward Councillor (Male/Female)

Access to Ward Councillor (City Corporation/Paurashava)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Easily Accessible	20.0	13.8	12.4
Inaccessible	80.0	86.2	87.6
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10. 12: Percentage distribution of households according to seek services from other local government offices (Police Station/City Development Authority/WASA)

Seek Services from Other Local Government Offices (Police Station/City Development Authority/WASA)			
	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
Police Station and other law enforcing authority	0.9	1.0	0.9
City Development Authority	1.9	1.1	1.6
WASA	1.2	0.6	0.7
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10.13: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received services from other local government offices (Police Station/City Development Authority/WASA)

Seek Services from Other Local Government Offices (Police Station/City Development Authority/WASA)									
	Beneficiary			Semi-Control			Pure Control		
	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
Police Station and other law enforcing authority	7.1	42.9	50.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
City Development Authority	0.0	11.3	88.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
WASA	3.8	34.7	61.5	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	42.9	57.1

Table 10.14: Percentage distribution of households according to seek services from Non-Government Institutions/Leaders (NGO/Local Political Party Leader/Religious Leader/Community Leader)

	Beneficiary	Semi-Control	Pure Control
NGO	16.0	18.5	16.2
Political Party Leader	1.8	2.4	1.2
Religious Leader	2.2	3.4	1.6
Community Leader	7.2	6.7	1.6
n	3294	623	1155

Table 10.15: Percentage distribution of service receiver households according to satisfaction with received services from Non-Government Institutions/Leaders (NGO/Local Political Party Leader/Religious Leader/Community Leader)

	Beneficiary			Semi-Control			Pure Control		
	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied	Highly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not satisfied
NGO	0.2	45.8	54.0	0.0	43.0	57.0	0.0	48.6	51.4
Political Party Leader	2.6	73.7	23.7	0.0	61.5	38.5	0.0	88.9	11.1
Religious Leader	0.0	37.1	62.9	0.0	47.1	52.9	0.0	23.5	76.5
Community Leader	0.5	55.4	44.1	2.9	40.0	57.1	0.0	85.7	14.3

Table 10.16: Percentage distribution of households according to received services from other local government offices

Indicators	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	Treatment	Semi control	Pure control
Received services/help from Ward Councilor of City Corporation/ Paurashava												
Went for service and received service	9.2	7.9	13.7	12.3	6.5	9.6	14.3	7.3	9.6	10.1	10.0	5.6
Went for service but not received service	4.2	2.8	3.3	4.5	1.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	7.0	3.7	4.3	2.9
Not went for service	86.6	89.3	83.0	83.2	92.1	86.4	82.0	88.9	83.4	86.2	85.7	91.5
Received services/help from City Corporation/Paurashava Officials												
Went for service and received service	4.2	3.4	6.3	8.1	1.8	4.8	7.1	1.2	3.2	4.5	4.5	1.8
Went for service but not received service	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.6	1.5
Not went for service	94.7	95.5	92.1	91.6	96.8	94.1	91.5	98.0	96.2	94.4	92.9	96.7
Received services/help from Slum Development Officer												
Went for service and received service	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.3	5.4	2.7	0.3	2.9	0.6	2.4	1.8	0.3
Went for service but not received service	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6

Not went for service	96.1	95.7	98.6	97.7	93.9	96.2	99.7	95.9	99.4	96.8	97.6	99.1
Received services/help from Police Station and other law enforcing authority												
Went for service and received service	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Went for service but not received service	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Not went for service	98.4	99.4	99.4	98.4	99.6	99.4	99.3	98.5	100.0	99.1	99.0	99.1
Received services/help from WASA												
Went for service and received service	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.6
Went for service but not received service	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Not went for service	98.2	99.4	98.8	98.1	100.0	98.4	99.7	98.5	100.0	98.8	99.2	99.3
Received services/help from City Development Authority (eg. RAJUK, CDA)												
Went for service and received service	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	4.0	1.1	1.4	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.3
Went for service but not received service	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Not went for service	98.7	98.5	99.0	97.8	95.6	98.1	98.0	96.8	99.4	98.1	98.9	98.4
Received services/help from NGOs												
Went for service and received service	19.2	15.0	19.4	13.9	10.1	13.1	16.0	10.5	8.3	14.8	16.1	15.7
Went for service but not received service	1.8	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	0.5
Not went for service	79.0	84.4	79.6	83.8	88.8	86.6	83.7	88.0	90.4	84.0	81.5	83.8
Received services/help from Religious institution/leaders												
Went for service and received service	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.5	7.1	1.8	0.6	1.9	2.7	1.5
Went for service but not received service	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2
Not went for service	96.8	98.7	99.2	98.4	98.2	98.9	92.9	97.9	99.4	97.8	96.7	98.3
Received services/help from Political party leader (at local level)												
Went for service and received service	2.9	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.1	0.8

Went for service but not received service	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Not went for service	96.3	98.9	97.8	99.0	100.0	98.4	97.3	99.7	99.4	98.2	97.6	98.8
Received services/help from Community leader (slum and neighbourhood)												
Went for service and received service	10.7	5.8	6.1	7.1	2.9	6.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.9	5.6	0.6
Went for service but not received service	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.0
Not went for service	88.0	93.3	93.1	91.0	96.4	91.2	96.2	95.3	96.8	92.8	93.3	98.4
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623	1155

Chapter 11: Community Organisations: Mobilisation, Sensitisation, Participation, Inclusion and Execution

Table 11.1: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from NUPRP supported Savings and Credit Group (SCG)

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All	
Went for service	34.6	26.4	28.4	31.9	16.3	15.5	24.8	16.4	12.1	24.7	25.4
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623
Received service	77.6	83.7	87.1	84.8	82.2	82.8	86.3	76.8	78.9	82.0	73.4
n	214	123	139	99	45	58	73	56	19	813	158

Table 11.2: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from leaders of NUPRP supported Community Development Committee (CDC)

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All	
Went for service	29.9	24.2	28.2	29.4	9.8	11.7	10.2	11.7	3.2	20.0	17.7
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623
Received service	85.9	75.2	90.6	90.1	66.7	84.1	83.3	77.5	40.0	83.6	67.3
n	185	113	138	91	27	44	30	40	5	658	110

Table 11.3: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from leaders of NUPRP supported Community Development Committee Cluster

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate resilient infrastructure	All	
Went for service	16.8	14.6	16.8	16.1	9.4	10.7	7.5	10.2	1.3	12.8	10.0
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623
Received service	82.7	80.9	81.7	84.0	65.4	85.0	86.4	77.1	50.0	81.1	79.0
n	104	68	82	50	26	40	22	35	2	423	62

Table 11.4: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from leaders of NUPRP supported Town Federation (TF)

Indicators	Beneficiary group										Semi-control
	Business grant	Apprenticeship grant	Education grant for reducing early child marriage	Education grant for reducing dropout	Nutrition	Housing Finance	New Housing	Land tenure security	Small/ Medium Climate-resilient infrastructure	All	
Went for service	10.4	11.6	6.7	8.7	2.5	1.6	4.1	3.8	0.0	6.5	5.8
n	618	466	489	310	276	375	294	342	157	3294	623
Received service	81.3	72.2	69.7	92.6	71.4	66.7	83.3	53.8	NA	76.1	72.2
n	64	54	33	27	7	6	12	13	NA	213	36

Annex 3:

Data Tables (by City/Town)

Data Tables (by City/Town)

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Table 101: Percentage distribution of households according to household size

Household size	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
1	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.9	2.4	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.4	3.2	0.0	2.5	0.7	1.2	4.7	5.0	1.8
2	6.4	4.6	9.3	4.6	7.8	3.3	9.4	9.6	8.2	9.2	11.4	9.5	8.6	14.6	10.3	8.1	7.3	10.6	5.9
3	23.6	14.0	17.8	25.0	20.4	13.0	24.8	21.5	26.2	26.7	24.0	10.6	23.2	24.6	21.2	13.8	25.5	21.3	9.5
4	28.0	32.6	33.4	28.7	36.4	26.8	30.9	33.3	35.8	30.8	34.3	27.8	33.7	27.9	26.7	20.8	26.1	24.4	21.9
5	22.0	25.4	21.5	21.7	13.1	28.9	16.8	20.3	20.2	21.7	18.3	26.4	19.2	15.8	20.5	27.2	20.0	21.8	25.4
6	8.8	10.3	9.6	10.4	10.7	15.8	11.4	8.5	5.2	8.3	6.3	10.9	6.0	6.3	11.0	13.9	7.3	11.3	18.3
7+	10.8	12.0	7.2	6.7	9.2	11.4	4.7	5.6	3.7	2.5	2.3	11.6	9.3	8.3	9.6	15.0	9.1	5.6	17.2
Average household size	4.43	4.64	4.27	4.21	4.26	4.85	4.09	4.13	4.01	3.98	4.54	3.81	4.30	4.00	4.34	4.69	4.15	4.07	5.04
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 102: Percentage distribution of households according to the sex of household head

Sex of household head	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Male	81.8	83.5	86.6	74.6	81.6	80.5	76.5	72.9	82.8	80.8	83.4	81.0	93.4	81.7	69.2	84.4	80.6	56.2	68.6
Female	18.2	16.5	13.4	25.4	18.4	19.5	23.5	27.1	17.2	19.2	16.6	19.0	6.6	18.3	30.8	15.6	19.4	42.5	31.4
Third gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 103: Percentage distribution of household's population according to the sex of household member

Sex of household member	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Male	47.9	48.1	46.9	45.8	45.8	47.6	47.9	47.3	46.9	43.9	45.6	49.2	50.2	50.5	47.1	50.0	49.7	45.3	46.2
Female	52.1	51.9	53.1	54.2	54.2	52.4	52.1	52.7	53.1	56.1	54.4	50.8	49.8	49.5	52.9	50.0	50.3	54.4	53.8
Third gender	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
n	1312	1629	1432	1010	878	1192	609	731	537	478	666	1288	649	960	633	812	684	651	852

Table 104: Percentage distribution of the household population by age groups

Age of household members (in years)	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
<2	4.7	5.4	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.7	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.4	4.6
2-4	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.7	6.0	3.4	6.3	6.1	3.6	4.5	5.3	5.7	3.5	8.2	7.3	5.8	4.3	6.8
5-9	9.7	10.1	8.8	11.6	10.7	10.2	8.7	12.6	9.1	11.9	6.3	9.7	8.5	8.2	10.6	12.2	9.8	8.4	10.9
10-14	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.5	11.6	13.1	12.7	11.0	14.6	11.5	12.2	8.3	8.2	8.4	13.7	9.8	10.8	9.5
15-18	10.1	10.9	10.1	10.1	8.0	12.2	13.0	12.2	9.3	11.7	10.4	11.8	7.9	9.1	7.4	10.0	10.5	11.4	6.6
19	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.1
20-24	10.9	8.7	7.8	9.2	9.5	9.2	7.9	7.0	9.7	7.1	8.3	8.1	10.5	8.4	11.3	8.0	9.2	7.1	9.7
25-29	8.5	9.9	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.1	8.4	5.4	7.4	7.4	9.6	8.1	9.5	7.3	6.9	7.8	10.4
30-34	8.2	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.5	7.9	8.1	7.6	9.6	7.5	5.8	6.6	6.0	8.2	6.5	8.1	6.0	7.9
35-39	8.1	6.9	8.0	7.7	8.7	9.0	7.9	9.7	6.7	8.4	10.4	6.7	9.2	8.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	8.6	5.9
40-44	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.1	6.7	8.2	6.9	6.5	7.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	4.3	6.2	6.6	6.1	4.0
45-49	4.5	5.3	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.6	3.3	8.2	4.2	6.2	5.2	6.6	7.9	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.7
50-54	4.5	3.0	4.5	3.7	4.7	3.4	4.6	2.7	4.7	5.4	3.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.8	5.4	6.0	4.1

Age of household members (in years)	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
55-59	1.9	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.0	3.9	1.4	1.9	2.9	5.3	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.8
60-64	2.2	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.5	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	4.6	3.1
65	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.6
66+	2.1	2.4	3.0	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.7	1.7	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.4	4.5	3.5	1.7	3.2	4.5	3.3
n	1312	1629	1432	1010	878	1192	609	731	537	478	666	1288	649	960	633	812	684	651	852
Children aged 5-16 years	25.7	26.5	25.6	27.8	24.9	28.4	27.4	31.9	25.5	32.4	22.8	27.8	20.3	21.4	23.2	30.8	24.0	24.6	23.7
Women aged 15-49 years	32.4	29.4	30.9	31.5	30.0	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.6	31.0	33.5	27.7	31.0	28.9	30.3	26.5	28.2	28.6	27.1

Table 105: Percentage distribution of household heads according to the educational attainment of household heads

The educational level of household heads	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
No formal education	43.9	38.5	32.8	43.8	40.7	57.3	37.6	41.8	49.3	45.0	40.6	45.8	47.0	31.6	43.8	32.9	54.6	25.6	23.1
Non formal education/ Education without class	0.0	0.6	6.6	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	12.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.2	5.5	6.4	4.8	10.6	10.7
Primary (I-IV)	12.5	15.1	16.4	12.1	14.1	4.9	13.4	7.9	10.4	10.0	7.4	23.2	13.2	15.4	13.7	20.2	11.5	16.9	12.4
Primary complete (V)	20.6	19.6	14.0	17.1	11.7	21.1	15.4	9.6	12.7	21.6	18.3	9.2	17.2	19.6	13.0	15.0	8.5	20.0	18.9

The educational level of household heads	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Secondary (VI-IX)	13.5	20.2	22.4	17.8	22.3	11.8	22.2	22.7	14.9	14.2	18.3	15.8	17.3	14.6	15.8	14.5	13.9	16.9	22.5
Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and above	9.5	6.0	7.8	7.5	10.7	3.7	11.4	5.6	12.7	7.5	15.4	5.6	5.3	14.6	8.2	11.0	6.7	10.0	12.4
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 106: Mean Years of schooling of household head, HH member aged seven years and above and HH member aged 15 years and above

Mean Years of schooling	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Household head	3.53	3.58	3.84	3.49	4.00	2.61	4.15	3.09	3.54	3.34	4.65	2.97	3.25	4.28	3.23	3.73	2.68	4.02	4.49
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
HH member aged 7 years and above	4.40	4.09	4.77	4.23	4.63	4.14	5.27	3.51	4.48	4.26	5.53	4.03	3.91	5.20	3.99	4.50	3.50	4.90	4.92
n	1141	1403	1270	906	759	1033	558	632	473	423	611	1127	570	867	529	687	588	586	722
HH member aged 15 years and above	4.66	4.40	5.02	4.64	4.92	4.39	5.74	3.82	4.82	4.59	6.01	4.25	4.08	5.57	4.22	4.99	3.56	5.16	5.22
n	911	1106	1023	712	605	817	445	480	380	324	500	893	480	730	439	513	480	475	581

Table 107: Percentage distribution of all household members aged 15 years and above by occupational status (Primary/main)

The main occupation of household members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Agriculture	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Unskilled labour	21.3	22.6	26.8	18.7	16.4	21.9	22.0	29.4	17.1	16.7	20.8	24.3	28.7	20.3	17.1	19.3	27.1	26.7	15.7
Skilled labour	9.7	10.2	4.2	5.3	8.6	5.1	2.9	2.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	2.1	3.2	3.4
Business	15.0	8.7	10.7	17.2	15.5	12.7	12.4	10.6	8.7	13.6	10.8	10.9	9.0	12.2	18.2	11.1	11.3	9.7	11.7
Service (govt./ private)	9.7	6.0	4.4	4.9	11.1	8.3	4.9	14.4	15.3	9.6	9.0	4.7	3.7	5.9	8.7	4.5	6.0	4.2	7.6
Housewife/HH chore	24.5	31.5	28.7	28.9	31.2	23.4	24.9	22.7	29.5	32.1	27.6	29.7	34.2	29.7	29.8	34.1	33.5	26.7	36.8
Student	11.2	9.3	11.7	12.4	8.6	14.7	16.4	8.3	10.0	10.7	13.8	10.2	6.3	14.2	7.5	13.5	7.5	11.2	6.7
Unemployed/ old/ incapable to work/ not working	7.8	9.8	12.1	9.7	7.6	12.0	12.4	10.4	10.5	13.0	10.2	14.1	8.7	9.3	10.9	10.1	11.9	14.3	15.5
Others	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.7	2.9	1.9	2.8	1.5	4.6	2.5	1.7	4.0	2.1	3.1	0.4	3.6	2.1
n	911	1106	1023	712	605	817	445	480	380	324	500	893	480	730	439	513	480	475	581

Table 108: Percentage distribution of the household population (all ages) having difficulty by type

Type of Difficulties		City Corporation											Paurashava							
		Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Eyesight	Some difficulty	4.6	4.7	9.7	7.1	8.9	4.6	10.8	6.8	5.0	7.3	14.6	10.5	7.7	11.9	7.3	5.8	5.4	2.5	2.0
	Lot of difficulties	1.4	0.7	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6
	Unable to do it	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Hearing	Some difficulty	2.0	2.0	4.4	1.3	4.0	3.3	5.3	1.9	2.6	5.4	6.0	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.6	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.4

Type of Difficulties		City Corporation										Paurashava								
		Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
	Lot of difficulties	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.6
	Unable to do it	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4
Walking and climbing	Some difficulty	2.1	4.5	3.9	6.6	3.2	8.9	5.7	3.6	2.2	11.5	9.0	6.4	5.7	11.6	3.8	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.2
	Lot of difficulties	1.2	1.5	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.5	3.2	2.0	1.2
	Unable to do it	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.2
Remembering and concentrating	Some difficulty	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.5	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.3	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.9	1.1
	Lot of difficulties	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.6
	Unable to do it	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.3	1.5	3.5	0.9	1.5	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.5
Self-care	Some difficulty	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.1
	Lot of difficulties	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.5
	Unable to do it	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.9	3.6	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.2
Speaking and communicating	Some difficulty	1.1	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.9
	Lot of difficulties	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.9	1.5	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.6
	Unable to do it	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	2.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.9	1.0	1.2	2.9	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.2
n		1312	1629	1432	1010	878	1192	609	731	537	478	666	1288	649	960	633	812	685	651	852

Table 109: Percentage distribution of households according to any unemployment at household

Any unemployment at household	City Corporation											Paurashava			
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur
Yes	23.3	37.0	51.9	34.2	18.0	27.2	28.2	58.8	19.4	10.8	20.0	36.3	22.5	37.9	32.9
No	76.7	63.0	48.1	65.8	82.0	72.8	71.8	41.2	80.6	89.2	80.0	63.7	77.5	62.1	67.1
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146

Table 110: Percentage distribution of all household head by occupational status (Primary/main)

The main occupation of household members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Agriculture	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Unskilled labour	37.5	45.0	52.5	32.8	34.5	35.8	39.6	46.9	34.4	37.5	41.1	48.9	60.3	38.7	26.7	37.5	50.9	43.8	27.8
Skilled labour	12.2	15.4	8.1	9.6	8.7	11.8	6.7	4.0	5.2	1.7	4.6	4.3	8.6	9.2	6.8	8.1	2.4	3.1	5.9
Business	24.3	15.4	19.7	31.7	30.6	25.2	25.5	20.3	17.9	32.5	19.4	21.8	13.9	26.3	32.3	22.0	21.8	17.5	21.3
Service (govt./private)	16.2	8.8	8.1	7.9	14.1	12.6	7.4	19.7	17.2	18.3	13.7	6.3	6.6	9.6	13.7	8.1	12.1	4.4	11.8
Housewife/HH chore	4.7	8.0	3.8	10.0	6.7	5.3	6.0	4.0	5.2	5.8	4.0	6.7	2.0	3.7	11.6	10.4	6.1	15.6	22.5
Student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed/ old/ incapable to work/ not working	4.4	5.1	6.0	2.9	3.4	6.5	8.1	3.4	10.4	2.5	8.0	6.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	8.1	5.5	9.4	5.4
Others	0.7	2.0	1.5	3.8	1.5	2.4	4.7	1.7	5.2	1.7	8.6	5.6	2.6	7.1	3.4	4.6	1.2	5.6	4.7
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 111: Percentage distribution of household head according to marital status

Marital status	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Never married	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.6	0.0	5.8	4.2	5.6	4.8
Currently married	87.8	85.8	87.2	85.8	83.5	85.8	84.6	87.6	85.8	85.8	84.6	83.1	95.4	81.3	87.0	80.3	78.8	73.8	83.4
Widow/ widower/ Divorced/ Separated	9.5	11.4	11.0	13.8	16.0	12.6	15.4	11.3	13.4	13.3	13.7	14.1	3.3	17.1	13.0	13.9	17.0	20.6	11.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 112: Percentage distribution of household's members aged 15 years and above according to marital status

Marital status	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Never married	21.2	25.5	21.8	22.3	21.8	31.5	25.8	20.2	22.1	25.3	24.2	27.7	14.0	21.5	14.5	29.0	24.6	25.7	20.8
Currently married	70.0	64.8	67.9	67.2	67.4	60.0	64.5	71.0	69.2	65.4	66.0	62.2	79.4	67.1	75.2	62.4	63.7	60.4	68.2
Widow/ widower/ Divorced/ Separated	8.8	9.7	10.3	10.5	10.8	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.1	6.6	11.4	10.3	8.6	11.7	13.9	11.0
n	911	1106	1023	712	605	817	445	480	380	324	500	893	480	730	439	513	480	475	581

Table 113: Percentage distribution of household members aged seven years and above according to educational attainment

The educational level of household members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Non-literate	27.2	26.3	21.1	26.8	24.7	30.7	22.0	25.2	27.8	25.1	23.3	27.3	31.5	22.3	30.6	21.1	36.7	18.8	15.0
Non formal education/ Education without class	0.5	0.9	4.6	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	8.2	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	4.0	4.2	2.7	6.5	7.1
Primary (I-IV)	20.2	22.6	20.3	20.5	20.9	18.9	19.4	24.8	19.9	22.5	16.9	28.2	18.1	21.1	19.8	24.0	20.6	19.8	22.4
Primary complete (V)	16.0	16.2	12.5	14.5	11.7	17.5	9.1	11.1	11.0	19.8	13.7	13.1	17.4	14.0	11.5	13.2	10.0	16.4	14.6
Secondary (VI-IX)	22.3	25.3	27.8	24.0	27.8	19.0	28.5	23.3	26.0	22.2	24.4	20.3	24.2	19.1	23.4	22.6	21.1	22.8	26.6
Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and above	11.9	7.0	12.6	9.6	12.0	10.6	17.6	4.7	12.7	9.2	19.6	9.6	6.5	20.3	8.9	12.4	7.5	15.2	13.3
Currently going to school	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.3	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.4	0.5	1.0
n	1141	1403	1270	906	759	1033	558	632	473	423	611	1127	570	867	529	687	588	586	722

Table 114: Percentage distribution of household head according to disabilities

Household head with disabilities	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	3.4	4.8	10.4	2.9	3.9	6.5	6.7	9.6	10.4	4.2	9.7	8.1	9.3	4.6	11.6	9.2	6.1	8.1	1.2
No	96.6	95.2	89.6	97.1	96.1	93.5	93.3	90.4	89.6	95.8	90.3	91.9	90.7	95.4	88.4	90.8	93.9	91.9	98.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 115: Percentage distribution of household members according to disabilities

Household members with disabilities	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	4.5	4.6	10.3	3.9	2.4	3.9	7.4	7.9	7.8	6.9	11.4	5.6	9.2	8.8	8.8	4.1	6.7	6.9	2.9
No	95.5	95.4	89.7	96.1	97.6	96.1	92.6	92.1	92.2	93.1	88.6	94.4	90.8	91.3	91.2	95.9	93.3	93.1	97.1
n	1312	1629	1432	1010	878	1192	609	731	537	478	666	1288	649	960	633	812	684	651	852

Table 116: Percentage distribution of PG members according to educational attainment

The educational level of PG members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
No formal education	44.6	39.3	29.6	34.2	31.7	53.7	36.9	32.7	38.1	37.5	28.0	45.1	35.1	27.9	37.0	38.2	46.7	25.6	21.9
Non formal education/ Education without class	0.0	0.3	4.5	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.8	1.4	4.6	3.0	11.8	6.5
Primary (I-IV)	12.8	14.2	14.3	13.7	18.0	9.3	15.4	18.6	16.4	5.8	9.8	16.8	11.9	17.9	16.3	15.0	14.5	16.9	15.4
Primary complete (V)	14.2	17.1	15.8	15.0	11.3	18.7	9.4	13.6	13.4	20.9	19.4	13.4	23.2	14.6	11.0	13.3	9.1	18.8	15.4
Secondary (VI-IX)	20.6	23.1	25.7	28.3	26.3	11.4	27.5	21.5	20.9	25.0	27.4	20.4	23.2	23.3	23.3	20.2	18.2	18.1	30.7
Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and above	7.8	6.0	10.1	7.5	11.2	6.1	10.8	3.4	11.2	10.0	15.4	3.9	6.6	12.5	11.0	8.7	8.5	8.8	10.1
n	296	351	335	240	205	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 117: Percentage distribution of PG members by occupational status (Primary/main)

The main occupation of PG members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Agriculture	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.3	5.4	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
Unskilled labour	20.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	8.7	30.1	22.2	29.4	8.2	13.4	15.4	9.2	8.6	20.4	17.8	5.2	12.7	30.6	10.7
Skilled labour	6.4	3.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Business	12.8	8.5	10.1	17.5	12.7	6.5	4.7	4.5	3.7	6.7	12.6	4.8	7.9	4.2	6.2	4	6.1	3.8	4.1
Service (govt./ private)	2.4	0.3	0.9	2.9	2.0	4.9	1.3	7.9	9.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.0	1.7	4.8	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.2
Housewife/HH chore	53.4	73.7	63	62.5	70.6	54.9	64.4	50.8	71.6	78.3	64.6	76.1	76.8	57.8	64.4	82.1	75.8	58.1	78.1
Student	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	9.2	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
Unemployed/ old/ incapable to work/ not working	1.7	0.9	3.0	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.0	2.1	0.7	2.9	1.2	1.8	4.1
Others	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.7	2.8	3	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.3	3.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	3.8	0.6
n	296	351	335	240	205	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 118: Percentage distribution of household PG members according to marital status

Marital status of PG members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Never married	2.0	1.5	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	1.3	9.6	4.1	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.6
Currently married	86.2	84.0	81.2	82.5	82.0	82.5	81.2	84.7	85.1	85.8	83.4	81.0	94.0	73.7	84.9	76.9	77.6	70.6	78.6
Widow/ widower/ Divorced/ Separated	11.8	14.5	14.0	14.6	15.6	15.5	18.8	11.9	14.9	14.2	14.3	17.6	4.7	16.7	11.0	19.1	19.4	26.3	17.8

Marital status of PG members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	296	351	335	240	205	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 119: Percentage distribution of PG members according to disabilities

Disability among PG members	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	5.1	1.4	10.7	2.5	1.5	.8	8.7	7.3	6.7	3.3	4.6	8.5	6.6	5.0	11.0	4.0	8.5	9.4	3.0
No	94.9	98.6	89.3	97.5	98.5	99.2	91.3	92.7	93.3	96.7	95.4	91.5	93.4	95.0	89.0	96.0	91.5	90.6	97.0
n	296	351	335	240	205	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 120: Percentage distribution of children (age 5-16 years) according to current enrolment in school

Enrollment status in school	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Enrolled	81.0	81.7	86.3	83.6	79.5	81.1	82.0	63.1	78.8	70.3	84.2	75.7	75.0	79.0	70.1	72.8	71.3	77.0	77.7
Not enrolled	19.0	18.3	13.7	16.4	20.5	18.9	18.0	36.9	21.2	29.7	15.8	24.3	25.0	21.0	29.9	27.2	28.7	23.0	22.3
n	337	432	366	281	219	339	167	233	137	155	152	358	132	205	147	250	164	161	202

Table 121: Percentage distribution of households according to the current status of receiving stipend

Current status of receiving stipend (multiple responses)	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Government stipend	2.0	10.5	8.1	10.8	9.7	14.2	11.4	4.5	6.7	12.5	2.9	14.8	16.6	14.6	20.5	12.1	10.9	3.8	16.6
Education support from private sector/ NGOs	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.4	4.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.2
No stipend received	62.5	51.3	49.9	52.9	48.1	57.7	51.7	55.9	53.7	58.3	53.7	53.2	37.1	38.8	36.3	60.7	37.6	46.9	48.5
Not applicable	34.1	37.3	41.8	34.6	40.8	28.0	32.9	38.4	38.8	29.2	40.6	31.7	43.7	46.3	42.5	26.0	49.7	46.9	33.7
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 122: Percentage distribution of households according to the household member receiving skill development training in the last three years and types of training

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Any household member received skill development training																			
Received	2.7	1.7	1.2	5.4	2.4	2.0	3.4	1.7	2.2	0.0	3.4	0.7	8.6	3.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not received	97.3	98.3	98.8	94.6	97.6	98.0	96.6	98.3	97.8	100.0	96.6	99.3	91.4	96.7	98.6	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Types of training received (multiple responses)																			
Repair electrical machine	0.0	33.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	16.7	0.0	15.4	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Basic computer training	57.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	NA	66.7	0.0	15.4	50.0	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Sewing/tailoring	57.1	66.7	75.0	53.8	20.0	0.0	20.0	50.0	33.3	NA	33.3	100.0	46.2	12.5	50.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Embroidery	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Block-Batik	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Mobile servicing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Parlor	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Poultry (Eggs)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Dairy (Milk and Milk Product)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Dairy (Fating)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Packaging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	NA	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	7	6	4	13	5	5	5	2	3	NA	6	2	13	8	2	3	NA	NA	NA
Types of training provider (multiple responses)																			
Government	42.9	16.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	33.3	NA	33.3	0.0	46.2	62.5	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Private sector	57.1	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	50.0	33.3	NA	50.0	100.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
NGO	14.3	0.0	25.0	61.5	0.0	20.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	NA	16.7	0.0	15.4	12.5	100.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Local Samity (not NGO-initiated)	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Individual philanthropic initiatives	14.3	50.0	25.0	23.1	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	16.7	0.0	30.8	12.5	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Others	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	7	6	4	13	5	5	5	2	3	NA	6	2	13	8	2	3	NA	NA	NA
Received any financial support for the training																			
Yes	14.3	50.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	33.3	NA	0.0	0.0	15.4	25.0	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA
No	85.7	50.0	100.0	46.2	100.0	80.0	60.0	0.0	66.7	NA	100.0	100.0	84.6	75.0	100.0	66.7	NA	NA	NA
n	7	6	4	13	5	5	5	2	3	NA	6	2	13	8	2	3	NA	NA	NA
Results of the training (multiple responses)																			
Got employed	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	7.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Opened new business franchise	14.3	16.7	50.0	15.4	60.0	20.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	23.1	25.0	0.0	33.3	14.3	NA	NA	NA
No results	85.7	66.7	50.0	84.6	40.0	80.0	80.0	50.0	100.0	NA	0.0	69.2	75.0	50.0	66.7	85.7	NA	NA	NA
n	7	6	4	13	5	5	5	2	3	NA	6	2	13	8	2	3	NA	NA	NA

Table 123: Percentage distribution of households according to ownership of land/place/room/house

Ownership of land/place/room/house	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Own homestead on government land	37.5	14.2	28.7	37.1	18.9	0.8	26.2	8.5	19.4	3.3	16.6	30.3	25.8	13.3	54.8	73.3	48.5	3.1	18.3
Rented house/room on government land	50.6	10.5	4.5	2.1	3.4	0.4	0.0	7.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	2.1	4.8	3.5	14.5	0.0	0.0
Own house/room on land belonged to other individual	0.7	8.5	5.7	5.0	9.7	4.1	16.1	5.6	6.7	1.7	9.7	7.4	15.9	8.3	3.4	6.4	2.4	13.8	7.2
Rented house/room on land belonged to other individual	9.8	17.2	46.3	20.0	40.8	80.5	8.7	77.4	25.4	30.8	10.3	23.3	2.6	40.0	8.2	5.2	16.4	45.6	6.5
Own homestead on land belonged to themselves	1.4	49.6	14.8	35.8	27.2	14.2	49.0	1.1	30.6	64.2	63.4	32.0	55.7	36.3	28.8	11.6	18.2	37.5	68.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 124: Percentage distribution of households according to the experience of eviction from dwelling and assessment of the level of eviction threat

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Frequency of eviction from dwelling																			
Not experienced eviction	92.6	93.4	90.7	99.6	96.6	99.2	93.3	86.4	100.0	100.0	98.3	94.0	92.1	92.1	97.9	90.7	89.7	95.0	96.4
Once	3.7	4.8	3.9	0.0	1.5	0.8	4.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.3	7.3	5.0	1.4	7.5	3.0	3.1	0.0
2-4 times	3.4	1.8	4.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.9	0.7	1.2	6.1	1.9	1.8
5 times or more	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.8
Assessment of the level of eviction threat																			
No Threat	36.5	63.5	46.0	73.4	74.7	88.3	66.4	80.8	70.8	97.6	73.1	57.4	72.2	76.7	65.8	24.8	50.3	83.1	76.3
Low	26.4	13.1	15.8	13.3	4.4	0.8	13.4	11.3	6.0	0.8	8.0	6.4	3.3	5.4	6.8	16.8	19.4	11.3	2.4
Medium	24.3	14.0	22.7	8.3	14.6	8.5	9.4	7.3	15.7	0.8	4.0	13.0	11.9	12.1	19.2	36.4	25.5	1.9	18.3
High	12.8	9.4	15.5	5.0	6.3	2.4	10.8	0.6	7.5	0.8	14.9	23.2	12.6	5.8	8.2	22.0	4.8	3.7	3.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 125: Percentage distribution of households according to the main construction material of the main dwelling place

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
The main construction material of the roof																			
Leaves/Straw/Jute stick	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Wood Planks	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Earthen	6.1	47.0	37.0	40.4	24.8	29.3	67.1	4.5	33.6	40.8	29.1	47.5	72.1	60.4	56.1	56.6	29.7	58.7	68.6
Bricks	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 126: Percentage distribution of households according to the main source of electricity

The main source of electricity	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
National Grid	97.3	98.9	93.7	97.5	99.0	98.4	96.0	96.0	99.3	99.2	94.9	97.2	92.1	96.7	97.9	91.3	97.6	95.6	97.6
Solar Energy	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
No electricity	1.7	1.1	6.3	2.1	1.0	1.6	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.8	5.1	2.8	7.3	3.3	2.1	4.0	2.4	3.8	1.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 127: Percentage distribution of households according to the main source of drinking water and availability of drinking water at the main source round the year

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Type of main sources of drinking water																			
Piped into yard or plot	60.1	37.5	1.2	11.3	60.7	43.9	2.0	80.2	45.5	59.2	4.6	35.5	1.3	7.1	1.4	44.5	1.2	12.5	8.9
Public tap/standpipe	23.0	5.4	0.9	2.1	6.8	19.5	0.7	10.7	18.7	0.8	16.6	35.2	0.0	7.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	15.0	1.2
Tubewell/bore hole	16.2	46.2	96.1	85.8	32.5	35.8	97.3	6.8	32.1	35.8	78.8	22.2	98.7	85.0	93.8	48.0	98.8	70.6	89.9
Protected well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unprotected well	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tanker-truck	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Surface water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled Water	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0
Others	0.0	6.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Availability of drinking water at main source round the year																			
Available	63.5	89.2	67.2	80.0	92.2	69.5	81.2	84.7	82.8	88.3	84.0	89.8	88.7	90.0	87.7	88.4	89.1	96.3	88.2
Not available	36.5	10.8	32.8	20.0	7.8	30.5	18.8	15.3	17.2	11.7	16.0	10.2	11.3	10.0	12.3	11.6	10.9	3.8	11.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Any cracks in the cement platform of tubewell																			
No cement platform	39.6	14.2	3.4	18.0	31.3	27.3	19.3	16.7	7.0	2.3	2.2	12.7	20.8	0.0	15.3	7.2	3.1	1.8	10.5
Had crack	22.9	23.5	21.1	45.1	25.4	17.0	24.1	0.0	11.6	11.7	16.6	22.2	16.8	8.3	25.5	25.3	44.8	14.2	25.0
No crack	37.5	62.3	73.9	36.9	41.8	55.7	55.9	83.3	81.4	86.0	81.2	65.1	61.7	88.3	54.8	67.5	50.3	83.1	64.5
Not sure	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	4.4	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	48	162	322	206	67	88	145	12	43	43	138	63	149	204	137	83	163	113	152

Table 128: Percentage distribution of households according to water treatment method used in the households

The water treatment method used in the household	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
None	65.5	86.9	99.1	99.6	87.3	76.4	91.9	69.5	97.0	100.0	98.3	64.4	100.0	92.5	95.2	93.1	98.8	88.1	92.9
Boiling	32.1	7.7	0.0	0.4	10.7	15.0	2.0	28.8	3.0	0.0	1.7	15.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.0	1.2	7.5	5.9
Adding bleaching powder/ Chlorine/ Fitkiri/Tablet	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2
Filter using cloths	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Using Water Filter/Deshi Filter (Ceramic/ Bio-sand/ Colloidal/ Sono filter)	1.7	3.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	4.9	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	1.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0
Tranquilize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brick chips and sand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 129: Distribution of household according to access to safe drinking water*

Access to safe drinking water	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Have access	40.2	39.6	71.3	32.1	25.7	41.1	58.4	34.5	29.1	30.8	65.1	46.8	60.9	79.6	54.8	39.3	50.3	65.6	62.7
Do not have access	59.8	60.4	28.7	67.9	74.3	58.9	41.6	65.5	70.9	69.2	34.9	53.2	39.1	20.4	45.2	60.7	49.7	34.4	37.3
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

*Here household that had tube well as the main source of drinking water and its platform is not broken (q417=3 and q418=3) and those platforms are broken but use any technique to make the drinking water safer (q417=3 and q418=1 or 2 or 99 and q422=1) is considered as had access to safe drinking water. For household had other sources rather than tube well and use any technique to make the drinking water safer (q417 not equal 3 and q422=1) is considered as had access to safe drinking water.

Table 130: Percentage distribution of households according to the type of latrine, sharing status and handwashing arrangement inside or outside of latrine

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Type of improved latrine																			
Pit latrine with ventilator	9.2	1.2	18.5	0.8	22.8	0.0	11.4	33.9	3.7	7.5	19.4	4.5	5.3	7.1	17.8	8.1	4.2	3.8	4.6
Pit latrine with slab	69.9	68.9	41.8	77.2	57.3	41.5	73.8	38.4	87.3	84.2	60.6	70.6	73.5	64.1	60.3	82.6	67.3	73.7	84.6
Composting toilet	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	4.2	0.0	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.6
Sanitary latrine with septic tank	2.4	21.9	26.6	17.5	18.0	52.4	8.1	18.6	6.0	0.0	5.7	17.3	7.3	6.7	17.1	2.3	25.5	5.6	3.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Improved latrine (excluding the shared latrine)	15.2	47.9	18.5	39.2	32.5	31.3	46.3	6.8	27.6	57.5	54.3	29.6	49.0	42.5	50.7	68.8	43.0	66.9	55.6
Type of unimproved latrine																			
Pit latrine without slab	10.1	7.4	11.3	2.9	1.9	5.7	6.7	7.9	3.0	7.5	13.7	3.9	7.9	16.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	15.0	3.6
Bucket toilet	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hanging latrine	3.4	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	4.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	3.6
No facility/Open defecation	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unimproved latrine (including the shared latrine)	84.8	52.1	81.5	60.8	67.5	68.7	53.7	93.2	72.4	42.5	45.7	70.4	51.0	57.5	49.3	31.2	57.0	33.1	44.4
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Sharing status																			
Shared	79.6	49.1	78.5	58.4	67.5	66.7	50.3	90.3	72.4	35.0	41.7	68.2	41.7	45.8	45.5	29.5	55.2	20.6	39.6
Not shared	20.4	50.9	21.5	41.6	32.5	33.3	49.7	9.7	27.6	65.0	58.3	31.8	58.3	54.2	54.5	70.5	44.8	79.4	60.4
Hand washing arrangement inside or outside of latrine																			
Yes	45.6	40.9	29.3	32.8	32.0	36.2	27.5	11.4	26.1	60.8	37.1	19.4	53.0	31.1	22.1	57.8	33.3	51.3	47.9
No	54.4	59.1	70.7	67.2	68.0	63.8	72.5	88.6	73.9	39.2	62.9	80.6	47.0	68.9	77.9	42.2	66.7	48.8	52.1
n	285	350	335	238	206	246	149	176	134	120	175	283	151	238	145	173	165	160	169

Table 131: Percentage distribution of households according to the monthly income of the household

Household monthly income	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Up to Tk. 5000	6.5	12.4	22.8	15.0	15.1	9.6	22.9	13.5	12.2	14.3	19.8	20.7	14.3	18.3	19.3	8.0	23.2	16.3	14.6
Tk. 5001-10000	29.8	35.5	34.3	42.3	28.1	29.4	32.8	42.0	41.7	39.8	30.9	31.4	39.5	28.2	26.3	26.7	41.5	28.3	33.8
Tk. 10001-15000	26.9	27.3	26.7	18.6	20.8	26.8	17.6	27.2	26.5	24.5	22.2	21.6	22.4	23.5	24.6	23.3	23.3	27.7	28.0
Tk. 15001-20000	19.3	13.6	6.8	9.1	14.6	15.8	7.6	8.0	9.8	5.1	12.3	9.0	9.5	13.1	11.4	15.3	5.7	14.9	14.7
Tk. above 20000	17.5	11.2	9.4	15.0	21.4	18.4	19.1	9.3	9.8	16.3	14.8	17.3	14.3	16.9	18.4	26.7	6.3	12.8	8.9
Average monthly income (mean)	14,635	11,981	10,415	12,286	14,406	14,003	12,360	11,356	11,396	13,723	12,248	12,356	12,119	13,084	12,931	16,295	9,400	12,306	11,961
Standard deviation	8,539	7,359	7,709	9,129	10,226	8,829	9,474	7,172	7,235	11,152	8,880	9,104	7,740	9,596	9,239	11,127	6,115	7,502	8,180
Average income (Median)	13,000	10,317	9,000	9,154	12,000	12,073	9,125	9,500	9,992	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,500	11,200	13,271	8,400	11,000	10,208
Per capita monthly income	3,543	2,632	2,556	3,046	3,542	3,061	3,019	3,032	2,872	3,564	3,377	2,855	2,950	3,805	3,168	3,646	2,280	3,086	2,446
n	275	330	307	220	192	228	131	162	132	98	162	255	147	213	114	150	159	141	157

Table 132: Percentage distribution of households according to the monthly expenditure of household

Household monthly expenditure	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Up to Tk. 5000	4.4	5.7	11.1	19.5	6.8	1.8	26.7	2.5	18.1	16.3	20.4	13.7	15.6	15.0	14.0	0.0	14.5	7.9	12.7
Tk. 5001-10000	42.9	46.1	48.2	59.6	38.5	39.5	53.4	34.0	64.4	56.2	53.7	38.8	58.5	58.3	44.8	36.7	61.6	43.6	39.5
Tk. 10001-15000	29.8	28.2	28.6	16.4	34.4	38.6	15.3	39.5	14.4	25.5	19.1	29.4	21.2	18.3	23.7	41.3	18.9	41.4	24.2
Tk. 15001-20000	17.8	13.6	7.2	4.5	12.0	15.7	3.8	19.7	2.3	2.0	5.6	11.4	2.7	6.1	9.6	15.3	2.5	5.7	10.2

Household monthly expenditure	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Tk. above 20000	5.1	6.4	4.9	0.0	8.3	4.4	0.8	4.3	0.8	0.0	1.2	6.7	2.0	2.3	7.9	6.7	2.5	1.4	13.4
Average monthly expenditure (mean)	11,810	11,620	10,088	7,822	11,767	12,152	7,764	11,996	7,525	8,325	8,224	10,704	8,178	8,579	10,215	12,175	8,461	10,076	11,554
Standard deviation	6,942	7,565	6,316	3,468	6,254	7,074	4,205	4,497	3,481	3,087	4,182	6,873	4,495	4,917	5,641	5,037	3,922	3,849	6,446
Average expenditure (Median)	10,296	9,884	8,940	7,393	10,646	10,947	7,302	11,766	6,773	8,500	7,627	9,735	7,238	7,500	8,546	11,220	7,893	9,938	9,631
Per capita monthly expenditure	2,837	2,596	2,446	1,935	2,925	2,640	1,964	3,213	1,913	2v105	2,242	2,445	1,965	2,308	2,396	2,733	2,154	2,556	2,370
n	275	330	307	220	192	228	131	162	132	98	162	255	147	213	114	150	159	141	157

Table 133: Average household food and non-food expenditure per month

Average household food and non-food expenditure per month	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Total expenditure (per household per month)	11,810	11,620	10,088	7,822	11,767	12,152	7,764	11,996	7,525	8,325	8,224	10,704	8,178	8,579	10,215	12,175	8,461	10,076	11,554
Food expenditure	6,323	6,516	5,584	4,729	6,633	6,335	4,806	6,808	4,223	5,075	5,118	6,173	5,273	4,925	6,530	8,064	5,552	6,435	7,859
Non-food expenditure	5,487	5,103	4,503	3,093	5,135	5,816	2v958	5,188	3,302	3,250	3v106	4,530	2,905	3,654	3,685	4,111	2,909	3,641	3,694
Food expenditure share (%)	53.5	56.1	55.4	60.5	56.4	52.1	61.9	56.8	56.1	61.0	62.2	57.7	64.5	57.4	63.9	66.2	65.6	63.9	68.0
n	275	330	307	220	192	228	131	162	132	98	162	255	147	213	114	150	159	141	157

Table 134: Household savings and credit

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Have bank or mobile bank account (%)	61.1	67.0	62.4	41.3	56.8	41.9	16.1	18.1	22.4	15.8	14.3	52.1	55.6	30.4	43.8	80.9	58.2	52.5	68.6
Household have savings (%)	59.5	53.6	84.5	87.5	49.0	92.3	87.9	74.6	51.5	8.3	94.3	46.8	90.7	57.5	68.5	62.4	32.7	77.5	85.8
Household have credit/loan (%)	46.6	37.0	57.6	35.8	35.0	46.7	45.0	35.6	47.8	25.0	45.7	51.8	55.0	46.7	39.0	56.1	46.7	28.8	47.3
Average savings amount (in BDT)	4,541	7,453	4,047	3,650	9,774	5,387	8,572	2,179	3,720	757	15,655	4,678	1,903	3,431	6,747	5,008	2,212	4,026	4,201
Average amount of credit (in BDT)	28,575	16,325	26,194	15,278	23,095	40,707	18,688	17,169	18,158	18,179	18,483	34,114	23,199	38,150	22,062	25,706	13,963	10,453	34,391
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Credit/loan among household have savings (%)	63.0	59.4	61.7	38.7	60.0	48.9	50.0	42.0	78.0	85.7	48.5	80.3	56.8	63.3	52.3	72.4	88.5	34.6	54.1
n	219	219	313	222	120	235	134	150	82	35	165	183	146	177	109	134	87	133	148

Table 135: Percentage distribution of households according to food security

Household food security	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Food secure	28.7	4.0	6.0	20.8	17.5	19.9	14.2	11.9	7.5	5.8	11.4	11.3	10.6	9.6	30.8	22.5	1.8	9.4	13.0

Household food security	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Mildly food insecure	23.0	12.5	15.8	17.1	30.0	29.7	10.7	26.0	22.3	3.4	13.7	20.4	20.5	10.8	15.1	8.7	13.3	9.4	10.7
Moderately food insecure	27.4	43.0	42.4	42.9	35.0	32.9	24.8	29.9	54.5	52.5	30.9	31.3	37.1	42.5	26.7	35.3	46.1	38.1	47.9
Severely food insecure	20.9	40.5	35.8	19.2	17.5	17.5	50.3	32.2	15.7	38.3	44.0	37.0	31.8	37.1	27.4	33.5	38.8	43.1	28.4
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 136: Average number of days household member consumed specific items in the last seven days

Household dietary diversity	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Cereals	6.67	7.00	6.96	6.68	6.99	7.00	6.98	6.94	7.00	6.94	6.93	6.94	6.64	6.99	6.90	6.99	7.00	6.94	6.96
Roots and Tubers	5.39	5.47	5.52	5.12	6.01	4.47	6.52	4.92	5.92	5.76	5.73	4.74	6.32	5.14	5.71	4.86	5.79	4.93	5.59
Any colored vegetables	4.64	5.51	4.18	4.08	4.72	3.95	4.63	4.76	5.29	4.04	4.97	4.25	4.90	4.05	4.35	4.06	4.14	4.41	3.86
Any leafy vegetables	2.51	2.62	2.73	2.78	3.05	2.32	2.18	2.99	2.28	3.54	1.94	2.63	2.70	2.86	3.53	2.73	2.63	3.89	2.85
Any fruits	0.86	0.92	0.90	1.05	1.08	0.96	0.63	0.95	0.84	0.69	1.07	0.84	0.99	0.80	1.45	1.14	0.70	0.73	0.83
Any meat	1.02	0.87	0.67	0.95	0.77	0.70	0.49	0.50	0.64	0.63	0.68	0.52	0.44	0.70	0.80	0.72	0.63	0.26	0.38
Any eggs	2.04	1.93	2.15	1.63	2.50	2.00	1.87	2.06	1.90	1.81	1.90	2.10	1.42	1.38	2.64	2.20	1.45	1.88	1.63
Any fish	2.65	2.52	2.51	3.34	3.21	3.22	2.36	2.85	2.34	2.98	2.63	3.11	2.29	3.00	3.21	2.64	1.55	3.01	13.59
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.53	3.97	3.67	2.59	4.99	3.61	3.17	4.44	2.92	4.90	3.05	4.55	3.03	3.59	3.71	3.33	4.70	3.69	4.47
Milk and milk products	0.65	0.44	0.37	0.44	1.15	0.73	0.67	0.51	0.54	0.23	0.42	0.44	0.58	0.33	0.92	0.57	1.31	0.23	0.54

Household dietary diversity	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Oil/fats	4.49	5.83	3.64	5.29	6.16	4.56	4.13	3.81	5.24	6.94	3.67	5.56	4.46	6.96	5.24	3.94	5.72	4.37	6.96
Sugar/Honey	0.82	1.21	1.17	0.64	2.24	1.59	1.11	1.03	0.54	0.20	0.36	0.52	0.68	0.90	1.63	1.18	4.86	1.45	4.62
Miscellaneous	3.28	5.26	2.13	1.07	3.03	5.38	2.62	1.82	2.75	2.71	2.58	2.74	1.89	3.08	1.63	3.88	4.78	2.73	4.18
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 137: Average number of days household's adult woman (excluding pregnant or lactating mother) consumed specific items in the last seven days

Household dietary diversity	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Cereals	5.68	6.85	6.74	2.57	6.76	6.93	6.51	6.96	6.93	6.98	6.91	7.00	7.00	6.97	7.00	6.92	6.96	7.00	7.00
Roots and Tubers	4.44	5.28	5.22	1.86	5.68	4.32	4.28	6.37	4.71	5.88	5.67	5.68	6.49	5.08	5.83	4.81	5.87	5.76	3.41
Any colored vegetables	4.27	5.35	3.87	1.61	4.46	3.69	3.92	4.42	4.54	5.14	4.07	4.86	5.19	3.72	4.08	4.34	3.99	3.54	2.76
Any leafy vegetables	2.45	2.57	2.51	1.32	2.84	2.20	2.28	2.12	2.93	2.05	3.63	1.90	1.66	2.70	3.20	2.39	2.23	4.46	2.41
Any fruits	0.81	0.74	0.60	0.50	0.98	0.91	0.71	0.45	0.72	0.63	0.73	0.99	1.07	0.62	1.24	0.64	0.62	0.26	1.18
Any meat	1.20	0.85	0.66	0.62	0.78	0.70	0.53	0.46	0.49	0.65	0.57	0.70	0.25	0.67	0.75	0.68	0.65	0.28	0.12
Any eggs	1.84	1.50	1.50	0.88	1.90	1.90	1.53	1.68	1.78	1.61	1.88	1.71	0.86	1.12	2.21	1.72	1.28	2.04	0.53
Any fish	2.58	2.40	2.23	1.53	2.93	2.99	2.93	2.29	2.62	2.38	3.05	2.56	2.22	2.84	3.22	2.29	1.48	2.63	2.24
Pulses/legumes/nuts	3.11	3.83	3.43	1.29	4.92	3.26	4.24	3.28	4.36	3.09	4.78	3.01	3.02	3.43	3.64	2.60	4.86	4.83	2.29
Milk and milk products	0.55	0.36	0.18	0.18	0.78	0.43	0.26	0.36	0.38	0.20	0.23	0.48	0.32	0.23	0.79	0.22	1.49	0.04	0.24
Oil/fats	3.32	5.51	3.44	1.56	6.08	4.21	5.50	4.01	3.81	5.12	6.94	3.59	3.32	6.80	5.26	3.99	5.70	5.33	7.00
Sugar/Honey	0.76	1.13	0.78	0.23	2.12	1.24	0.28	1.06	0.68	0.39	0.15	0.32	0.22	0.57	1.26	0.73	5.02	2.26	1.88
Miscellaneous	1.96	4.96	1.69	0.35	3.07	5.20	2.12	2.48	1.79	1.80	2.76	2.65	1.69	2.96	1.91	4.80	4.61	4.67	0.94

Household dietary diversity	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	238	272	280	190	165	188	142	140	114	109	161	243	59	184	76	85	105	54	17

Table 138: Average number of days household currently pregnant or lactating woman consumed specific items in the last seven days

Household dietary diversity	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Cereals	5.51	6.58	6.47	6.19	7.00	6.84	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.02	6.71	6.93	6.94	6.89	7.00	6.93	6.90
Roots and Tubers	4.62	5.22	4.68	5.14	5.40	4.69	7.00	4.90	5.56	6.23	6.65	4.53	5.88	5.33	5.47	4.06	5.53	4.73	5.10
Any colored vegetables	4.08	4.96	4.37	4.22	4.71	4.21	3.80	4.79	5.20	4.00	5.94	3.72	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.03	4.20	3.60	3.67
Any leafy vegetables	1.78	2.20	2.78	2.66	2.31	2.15	2.00	2.72	2.24	1.62	1.53	2.32	2.37	2.42	3.64	2.11	2.33	3.67	2.52
Any fruits	0.89	0.61	1.52	1.17	1.37	0.87	0.60	1.15	0.96	0.54	1.00	0.90	1.22	0.77	1.61	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.92
Any meat	0.78	0.65	0.67	0.53	0.75	0.63	0.90	0.62	0.72	0.85	0.53	0.37	0.44	0.72	0.67	0.61	0.50	0.23	0.25
Any eggs	1.47	1.63	1.73	1.45	2.25	1.66	1.80	2.03	1.92	1.54	1.47	1.68	1.20	1.56	2.28	1.61	1.83	3.17	1.44
Any fish	2.03	2.69	2.84	3.41	3.77	3.52	3.40	3.28	2.36	3.15	2.76	2.87	2.22	3.37	3.39	3.17	1.80	2.77	3.54
Pulses/legumes/nuts	2.99	4.35	3.08	2.78	4.52	4.19	2.60	4.13	2.52	5.54	2.88	4.50	3.12	3.81	3.47	3.25	4.23	4.10	3.63
Milk and milk products	0.46	0.19	0.30	0.57	0.46	1.04	0.30	0.46	0.60	0.00	0.71	0.03	0.44	0.30	0.97	0.19	1.53	0.57	0.40
Oil/fats	4.71	6.40	4.10	5.91	6.65	5.25	4.00	3.72	5.60	7.00	3.71	4.75	4.56	6.86	5.00	5.14	5.60	6.10	7.02
Sugar/Honey	0.42	0.73	1.38	0.84	1.25	2.12	1.20	0.85	0.84	0.23	0.41	0.22	0.68	0.37	1.28	0.56	5.10	1.67	4.17
Miscellaneous	2.25	4.81	2.55	0.60	2.44	4.76	2.00	1.26	1.84	2.85	2.41	1.77	1.61	3.19	0.86	4.83	4.47	3.40	4.10
n	79	98	73	58	52	67	10	39	25	13	17	60	41	43	36	36	30	30	48

Table 139: Percentage distribution of currently pregnant or lactating woman according to protein intake

Protein intake of the currently pregnant or lactating woman	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	16.5	33.7	27.4	43.1	55.8	41.8	10.0	30.8	8.0	53.8	5.9	48.3	19.5	32.6	19.4	27.8	40.0	40.0	16.7
No	83.5	66.3	72.6	56.9	44.2	58.2	90.0	69.2	92.0	46.2	94.1	51.7	80.5	67.4	80.6	72.2	60.0	60.0	83.3
n	79	98	73	58	52	67	10	39	25	13	17	60	41	43	36	36	30	30	48

Table 140: Percentage distribution of children aged 6-23 months according to protein intake in the last 24 hours

Protein intake of children aged 6-23 months	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	72.0	25.5	35.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	66.7	53.8	30.8	40.0	33.3	35.5	22.2	28.6	27.3	15.0	11.8	12.5	34.5
No	28.0	74.5	65.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	33.3	46.2	69.2	60.0	66.7	64.5	77.8	71.4	72.7	85.0	88.2	87.5	65.5
n	25	55	20	10	20	25	3	13	13	5	12	31	9	14	11	20	17	8	29

Table 141: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-5 months according to early initiation of breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	95.8	94.1	93.8	75.0	92.3	92.9	50.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.8	100.0	90.0
No	4.2	5.9	6.3	25.0	7.7	7.1	50.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	10.0

Early initiation of breastfeeding	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	24	17	16	8	13	14	2	7	4	2	2	2	5	12	6	7	9	8	10

Table 142: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-5 months according to exclusive breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	70.8	94.1	81.3	87.5	92.3	85.7	50.0	71.4	50.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	83.3	83.3	71.4	44.4	87.5	70.0
No	29.2	5.9	18.8	12.5	7.7	14.3	50.0	28.6	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	60.0	16.7	16.7	28.6	55.6	12.5	30.0
n	24	17	16	8	13	14	2	7	4	2	2	2	5	12	6	7	9	8	10

Table 143: Percentage distribution of children aged 0-5 months according to exclusive breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding by age (in months)		City Corporation											Paurashava							
		Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Less than 1 month	Yes	75.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA
	No	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA
n		4	2	8	3	2	2	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	NA	1	NA	NA	
1	Yes	87.5	100.0	66.7	NA	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	50.0	50.0	NA	100.0	50.0	
	No	12.5	0.0	33.3	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	50.0	NA	0.0	50.0	
n		8	3	3	NA	5	4	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	NA	2	4	

Exclusive breastfeeding by age (in months)		City Corporation										Paurashava								
		Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
2	Yes	71.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	No	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
n		7	1	1	1	4	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	1	1	2	1	1
3	Yes	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	50.0	50.0	NA	NA
	No	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	50.0	50.0	NA	NA
n		2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	NA	NA	1	1	NA	1	2	2	NA	NA
4	Yes	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	NA	75.0	NA	100.0	100.0	75.0	NA
	No	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0		50.0	0.0	NA	25.0	NA	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA
n		1	3	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	1	1	2	1	NA	4	NA	1	2	4	NA
5	Yes		75.0	50.0	100.0	NA	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	NA	NA	50.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	100.0	80.0
	No	100.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	NA	50.0	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0
n		2	4	2	2	NA	2	1	1	2	1	NA	NA	2	1	NA	1	2	1	5
Overall	Yes	70.8	94.1	81.3	87.5	92.3	85.7	50.0	71.4	50.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	40.0	83.3	83.3	71.4	44.4	87.5	70.0
	No	29.2	5.9	18.8	12.5	7.7	14.3	50.0	28.6	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	60.0	16.7	16.7	28.6	55.6	12.5	30.0
n		24	17	16	8	13	14	2	7	4	2	2	2	5	12	6	7	9	8	10

Table 144: Percentage distribution of children aged 6-23 months according to complementary feeding

Complementary feeding		City Corporation										Paurashava								
		Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes		20.0	3.6	30.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	33.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	14.3	18.2	5.0	5.9	0.0	13.8
No		80.0	96.4	70.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	66.7	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	85.7	81.8	95.0	94.1	100.0	86.2
n		25	55	20	10	20	25	3	13	13	5	12	31	9	14	11	20	17	8	29

Continuation of breastfeeding until two years	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	92.0	92.7	85.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	76.9	100.0	91.7	83.9	88.9	100.0	81.8	85.0	70.6	75.0	86.2
No	8.0	7.3	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	23.1	0.0	8.3	16.1	11.1	0.0	18.2	15.0	29.4	25.0	13.8
n	25	55	20	10	20	25	3	13	13	5	12	31	9	14	11	20	17	8	29

Table 147: Percentage distribution of household according to the participation of adolescent girls on their marriage related decision making

Participation in getting married	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Can participate	82.5	52.3	55.9	31.1	29.2	38.9	37.5	52.9	25.0	60.0	59.3	42.9	35.3	66.7	61.9	52.4	45.0	58.3	78.6
Cannot participate	10.5	27.7	20.3	44.4	37.5	48.1	37.5	41.2	68.8	40.0	3.7	25.0	52.9	33.3	38.1	38.1	55.0	33.3	10.7
Not applicable	7.0	20.0	23.7	24.4	33.3	13.0	25.0	5.9	6.3	00	37.0	32.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	8.3	10.7
n	57	65	59	45	24	54	24	17	16	15	27	28	17	15	21	21	20	24	28

Table 148: Percentage distribution of household according to adolescent girls' perceived parents get them married before the age of 18

Girls thought parents preferred to get them married before the age of 18	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Yes	1.8	1.5	0.0	8.9	25.0	1.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	5.9	6.7	4.8	4.8	0.0	25.0	3.6
No	91.2	87.7	61.0	68.9	54.2	74.1	83.3	70.6	75.0	86.7	88.9	82.1	82.4	86.7	76.2	71.4	60.0	50.0	92.9
Do not Know	7.0	10.8	39.0	22.2	20.8	24.1	12.5	29.4	25.0	13.3	7.4	17.9	11.8	6.7	19.0	23.8	40.0	25.0	3.6

Girls thought parents preferred to get them married before the age of 18	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	57	65	59	45	24	54	24	17	16	15	27	28	17	15	21	21	20	24	28

Table 149: Percentage distribution of households according to crisis household faced in the last three years

Type of crisis	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
HH faced any type of crisis	68.2	81.8	74.0	70.0	65.5	73.2	56.4	43.5	40.3	47.5	72.6	56.0	41.7	63.3	43.8	82.7	60.6	40.6	53.3
Type of crisis HH faced																			
Heavy rainfall	37.5	47.3	41.2	45.0	44.7	47.6	44.3	16.9	28.4	41.7	58.9	31.0	26.5	45.8	22.6	39.3	43.0	32.5	23.1
Water logging	33.8	40.5	36.4	39.2	31.1	32.5	30.2	22.6	17.9	7.5	27.4	21.5	15.9	21.7	14.4	16.2	29.1	2.5	28.4
Flooding	2.7	15.4	6.6	2.1	0.0	4.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.6	2.8	9.9	5.8	1.4	3.5	23.0	2.5	15.4
Storm/ Cyclone/ Tornado	2.7	29.3	22.1	0.8	13.1	2.8	8.1	3.4	0.7	16.7	24.6	5.6	4.6	4.2	3.4	68.2	27.3	0.0	7.1
Earthquake	10.1	9.1	0.0	0.4	12.1	1.6	4.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	19.4	3.3	10.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.0
Landslide	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Very hot and humid weather	16.2	30.2	22.4	9.6	19.4	24.8	11.4	5.1	0.0	0.8	17.1	0.4	0.0	8.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	6.9	1.8
Crisis in drinking water	19.6	10.3	13.1	9.6	3.9	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.0	5.8	1.4	7.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
Drug addiction	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serious illness of household members	8.1	8.5	7.8	1.7	3.9	3.7	6.0	2.8	0.7	1.7	5.7	5.3	3.3	7.1	6.2	6.4	1.8	0.0	7.1

Type of crisis	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Got into litigation	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.7		0.4	0.7	4.0	1.8	0.0	0.6
Victim of violence/ threats	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Arson (intentional and unintentional)	5.7	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudden business loss	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	4.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Theft	7.1	4.8	6.3	0.8	4.9	0.8	6.0	11.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	2.1	5.2	1.2	1.3	1.8
Robbery	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident (physical)	2.0	3.1	3.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.4	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.1	4.0	4.2	0.7	6.9	0.0	0.6	1.8
Complications related to pregnancy and delivery	1.0	3.1	3.0	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	5.5	2.3	4.2	0.0	1.2
Dowry	3.0	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.8	4.0	1.3	1.4	7.5	2.4	0.0	0.6
High expenditure on the occasion of marriage	2.7	4.3	3.9	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.9	0.7	2.9	2.4	0.6	0.6
Eviction (illegal/ forced land grabbing)	5.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Loss of job	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0
Split in Family (Divorce/ Separation)	0.7	2.0	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
Victim of financial fraud	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Hike	7.1	30.5	21.8	22.5	21.8	39.4	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	33.1	16.9	0.0	20.4	10.3	13.9	2.4	17.5	30.8

Type of crisis	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 150: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of heavy rainfall and coping strategies to overcome losses during heavy rainfall that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Heavy rainfall	37.5	47.3	41.2	45.0	44.7	47.6	44.3	16.9	28.4	41.7	58.9	31.0	26.5	45.8	22.6	39.3	43.0	32.5	23.1
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of heavy rainfall (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	32.4	44.0	28.3	30.6	34.8	32.5	39.4	36.7	7.9	4.0	9.7	51.1	37.5	41.8	51.5	38.2	22.5	11.5	61.5
Damage/loss to household assets	30.6	39.2	37.7	27.8	43.5	15.4	7.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	7.8	51.1	2.5	22.7	36.4	26.5	22.5	1.9	33.3
Decrease/disruption in regular income	27.0	35.5	26.1	44.4	33.7	24.8	6.1	26.7	10.5	48.0	19.4	4.5	17.5	21.8	15.2	16.2	21.1	3.8	12.8
Workday lost	53.2	25.3	28.3	28.7	18.5	30.8	33.3	10.0	68.4	32.0	19.4	9.1	35.0	15.5	24.2	27.9	18.3	13.5	20.5
Physical disability																1.5		1.9	12.8
Loss of income	42.3	34.3	24.6	30.6	23.9	9.4	25.8	13.3	47.4	40.0	23.3	11.4	25.0	36.4	21.2	14.7	35.2	23.1	33.3
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	4.5	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Huge expense for medical treatment/ rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	2.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	9.1	0.0	5.3	38.0	38.8	9.1	7.5	9.1	0.0	48.5	8.5	82.7	30.8
Others	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	111	166	138	108	92	117	66	30	38	50	103	88	40	110	33	68	71	52	39
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to heavy rainfall (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	28.8	19.9	24.6	36.1	14.1	0.9	25.8	43.3	52.6	10.0	27.2	9.1	30.0	38.2	27.3	25.0	15.5	3.8	71.8
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.7	15.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.9	1.1	32.5	3.6	3.0	5.9	4.2	0.0	2.6
Had to borrow with high interest/ unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	15.3	3.0	8.7	7.4	0.0	1.7	13.6	6.7	39.5	22.0	0.0	4.5	10.0	12.7	3.0	25.0	22.5	3.8	71.8
Reduction of non-food expenditure	16.2	4.2	10.1	4.6	0.0	1.7	10.6	10.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.0	22.1	19.7	13.5	20.5
Selling household asset	0.0	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments /house-hold assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence /abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	2.6
Got into another work with less income	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	57.7	71.1	61.6	58.3	70.7	94.9	50.0	46.7	26.3	68.0	70.9	84.1	50.0	49.1	60.6	48.5	42.3	80.8	2.6
Others	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	111	166	138	108	92	117	66	30	38	50	103	88	40	110	33	68	71	52	39

Table 151: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of waterlogging and coping strategies to overcome losses during waterlogging that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Water logging	33.8	40.5	36.4	39.2	31.1	32.5	30.2	22.6	17.9	7.5	27.4	21.5	15.9	21.7	14.4	16.2	29.1	2.5	28.4
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction in food consumption	1.0	4.9	9.0	19.1	0.0	2.5	11.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	0.0	9.6	4.8	21.4	29.2	0.0	58.3
Reduction of non-food expenditure	3.0	3.5	6.6	9.6	0.0	2.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	17.9	25.0	0.0	12.5
Selling household asset	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	91.0	79.6	68.0	61.7	81.3	93.8	66.7	50.0	87.5	100.0	66.7	82.0	75.0	61.5	52.4	67.9	37.5	100.0	12.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	100	142	122	94	64	80	45	40	24	9	48	61	24	52	21	28	48	4	48

Table 152: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of flooding and coping strategies to overcome losses during flooding that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Flooding	2.7	15.4	6.6	2.1	0.0	4.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	7.5	4.6	2.8	9.9	5.8	1.4	3.5	23.0	2.5	15.4
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of flooding (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	37.5	40.7	86.4	100.0	NA	54.5	50.0	NA	NA	0.0	37.5	75.0	93.3	64.3	100.0	33.3	23.7	50.0	76.9
Damage/loss to household assets	12.5	20.4	36.4	40.0	NA	63.6	28.6	NA	NA	44.4	50.0	0.0	6.7	21.4	50.0	66.7	31.6	25.0	26.9
Decrease/disruption in regular income	12.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	9.1	14.3	NA	NA	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	33.3	34.2	25.0	15.4
Workday lost	75.0	16.7	18.2	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	NA	NA	44.4	0.0	12.5	26.7	14.3	50.0	0.0	13.2	25.0	15.4
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
Loss of income	62.5	40.7	9.1	20.0	NA	18.2	35.7	NA	NA	11.1	37.5	12.5	53.3	7.1	0.0	16.7	39.5	25.0	34.6
Loss of livestock	12.5		4.5	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Compelled to leave the home	12.5	1.9	4.5	0.0	NA	36.4	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Huge expense for medical treatment /rehabilitation	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	12.5	0.0	6.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	5.3	50.0	46.2
Others	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	8	54	22	5	NA	11	28	NA	NA	9	8	8	15	14	2	6	38	4	26
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to flooding (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	25.0	16.7	59.1	100.0	NA	9.1	25.0	NA	NA	33.3	50.0	25.0	40.0	35.7	100.0	16.7	10.5	0.0	76.9
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	10.7	NA	NA	0.0	12.5	12.5	20.0	7.1	0.0	16.7	2.6	0.0	3.8

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	25.0	6.7	7.1	0.0	83.3	21.1	0.0	61.5
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	15.8	0.0	15.4
Selling household asset	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.6	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	75.0	75.9	40.9	0.0	NA	90.9	46.4	NA	NA	66.7	37.5	50.0	46.7	57.1	0.0	0.0	60.5	100.0	7.7
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	8	54	22	5	NA	11	28	NA	NA	9	8	8	15	14	2	6	38	4	26

Table 153: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of storm/cyclone/tornado and coping strategies to overcome losses during storm/ cyclone/ tornado that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Storm/cyclone/ tornado	2.7	29.3	22.1	0.8	13.1	2.8	8.1	3.4	0.7	16.7	24.6	5.6	4.6	4.2	3.4	68.2	27.3	0.0	7.1
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Storm/cyclone/tornado (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	37.5	51.5	60.8	50.0	22.2	71.4	83.3	66.7	0.0	5.0	32.6	62.5	85.7	30.0	100.0	33.9	0.0	NA	83.3
Damage/loss to household assets	62.5	57.3	44.6	100.0	29.6	14.3	33.3	83.3	0.0	35.0	65.1	0.0	42.9	0.0	20.0	38.1	15.6	NA	25.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	0.0	38.8	2.7	0.0	44.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	20.0	0.0	25.4	31.1	NA	8.3
Workday lost	0.0	34.0	2.7	0.0	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	11.6	31.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	25.4	13.3	NA	0.0
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Loss of income		35.0	1.4	0.0	18.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0		25.0	28.6	60.0	20.0	22.9	46.7	NA	16.7
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	7.6	0.0	NA	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment /rehabilitation	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	22.2	NA	33.3
Others	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
n	8	103	74	2	27	7	12	6	1	20	43	16	7	10	5	118	45	NA	12
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Storm/cyclone/tornado (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	37.5	40.8	28.4	50.0	7.4	0.0	8.3	16.7	0.0	5.0	27.9	12.5	42.9	0.0	40.0	36.4	24.4	NA	91.7

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	21.4	2.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	12.5	57.1	10.0	20.0	10.2	6.7	NA	0.0
Had to borrow with high interest/ unfavourable condition	12.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	NA	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	12.5	7.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	2.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	33.3	NA	41.7
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	3.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	15.6	NA	16.7
Selling household asset	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Selling land	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.4	NA	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	NA	0.0
Did not take any action	37.5	55.3	60.8	50.0	85.2	100.0	58.3	83.3	0.0	75.0	67.4	56.3	14.3	80.0	40.0	30.5	33.3	NA	0.0
Others	12.5	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	NA	0.0
n	8	103	74	2	27	7	12	6	1	20	43	16	7	10	5	118	45	NA	12

Table 154: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of earthquake(s) and coping strategies to overcome losses during the earthquake(s) that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Earthquake	10.1	9.1	0.0	0.4	12.1	1.6	4.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	19.4	3.3	10.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Earthquake (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	3.3	6.3	NA	0.0	40.0	50.0	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	40.0	40.0	4.0	NA	16.7	NA	0.0	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulina	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Damage/loss to household assets	3.3	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	16.7	NA	0.0	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	16.7	81.3	NA	0.0	16.0	25.0	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	30.9	20.0	28.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Workday lost	53.3	12.5	NA	100.0	40.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	27.3	40.0	64.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Physical disability	10.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Loss of income	33.3	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Compelled to leave the home	3.3	0.0	NA	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	NA
n	30	32	NA	1	25	4	7	NA	1	NA	1	55	5	25	NA	6	NA	3	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Earthquake (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	3.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	NA	16.7	NA	0.0	NA
Did not take any action	100.0	96.9	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	NA	83.3	NA	100.0	NA
n	30	32	NA	1	25	4	7	NA	1	NA	1	55	5	25	NA	6	NA	3	NA

Table 155: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of landslide and coping strategies to overcome losses during landslide(s) that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulina	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Landslide	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Landslide (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	NA	42.9	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	100.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Workday lost	NA	57.1	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Loss of income	NA	14.3	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Mental trauma	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	75.0	NA	NA	NA
n	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA	4	NA	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Landslide (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	NA	14.3	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	NA	14.3	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Reduction in food consumption	NA	14.3	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Got to the chance for a better work	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Did not take any action	NA	57.1	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	100.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
n	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	NA	4	NA	NA	NA

Table 156: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of very hot and humid weather and coping strategies to overcome losses during very hot and humid weather that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Very hot and humid weather	16.2	30.2	22.4	9.6	19.4	24.8	11.4	5.1	0.0	0.8	17.1	0.4	0.0	8.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	6.9	1.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Very hot and humid weather (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	14.6	12.3	21.3	30.4	22.5	37.7	52.9	0.0	NA	100.0	66.7	0.0	NA	47.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Workday lost	81.3	58.5	62.7	34.8	55.0	70.5	76.5		NA	100.0	63.3	100.0	NA	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	0.0
Physical disability	2.1		1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	50.0		9.1	0.0
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	50.0	23.6	33.3	26.1	22.5	52.5	23.5	0.0	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	NA	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.7

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulina	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compelled to leave the home	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	4.2	0.9	4.0	26.1	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	81.8	100.0
Others	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	48	106	75	23	40	61	17	9	NA	1	30	1	NA	21	2	2	2	11	3
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Very hot and humid weather (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	18.8	4.7	10.7	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	0.0	3.3	0.0	NA	9.5	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	6.3	0.0	2.7	21.7	0.0	1.6	5.9	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	4.7	8.0	4.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Selling household asset	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dropped out from school	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	79.2	88.7	78.7	60.9	100.0	96.7	94.1	0.0	NA	100.0	96.7	100.0	NA	85.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	90.9	33.3
n	48	106	75	23	40	61	17	9	NA	1	30	1	NA	21	2	2	2	11	3

Table 157: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of the crisis in drinking water and coping strategies to overcome losses during the crisis in drinking water that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Crisis in drinking water	19.6	10.3	13.1	9.6	3.9	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.0	5.8	1.4	7.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Crisis in drinking water (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	5.6	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	24.1	41.7	27.3	39.1	37.5	40.0	NA	40.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	14.3	50.0	7.7	100.0	0.0	NA
Workday lost	41.4	50.0	13.6	26.1	12.5	20.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	NA	35.7	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	NA
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	NA
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Loss of income	50.0	52.8	18.2	30.4	37.5	40.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	75.0	NA	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava								
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali	
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Huge expense for medical treatment /rehabilitation	1.7	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	69.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Others	1.7	11.1	2.3	4.3	12.5	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA	0.0	50.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
n	58	36	44	23	8	5	NA	5	1	1	3	4	NA	14	2	13	1	1	1	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Crisis in drinking water (multiple responses)																				
Used the savings	10.3	19.4	38.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Reduction in food consumption	3.4	0.0	22.7	34.8	12.5	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	NA	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	1.7	2.8	2.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA
Selling household asset	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	1.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Did not take any action	81.0	80.6	34.1	60.9	75.0	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	NA	92.9	100.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Others	3.4	0.0	2.3	4.3	12.5	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
n	58	36	44	23	8	5	NA	5	1	1	3	4	NA	14	2	13	1	1	1	NA

Table 158: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of drug addiction and coping strategies to overcome losses during drug addiction that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Drug addiction	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Drug addiction (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	14.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	14.3	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	28.6	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Workday lost	14.3	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Loss of income	28.6	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	57.1	33.3	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Mental trauma	42.9	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA
n	7	3	2	2	3	1	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	NA	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Drug addiction (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	14.3	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Selling household asset	14.3	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Did not take any action	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Others	71.4	33.3	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	7	3	2	2	3	1	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	NA	NA	NA

Table 159: Percentage distribution of households according to the outcome of serious illness of household members and coping strategies to overcome losses during serious illness of household members that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Serious illness of household members	8.1	8.5	7.8	1.7	3.9	3.7	6.0	2.8	0.7	1.7	5.7	5.3	3.3	7.1	6.2	6.4	1.8	0.0	7.1
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Serious illness of household members (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	3.3	3.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	NA	8.3

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Damage/loss to household assets	12.5	6.7	23.1	25.0	12.5	11.1	0.0	80.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	5.9	22.2	27.3	33.3	NA	8.3
Decrease/disruption in regular income	41.7	33.3	11.5	25.0	12.5	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	20.0	0.0	11.8	22.2	27.3	66.7	NA	8.3
Workday lost	29.2	20.0	23.1	0.0	37.5	33.3	44.4	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	26.7	20.0	35.3	44.4	27.3	0.0	NA	41.7
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	NA	8.3
Death of main income earner	4.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Loss of income	50.0	20.0	23.1	50.0	62.5	88.9	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	73.3	20.0	64.7	11.1	27.3	66.7	NA	75.0
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	33.3	56.7	50.0	75.0	12.5	11.1	66.7	20.0	100.0	0.0	20.0	26.7	60.0	29.4	33.3	36.4	0.0	NA	16.7
Mental trauma	8.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	NA	50.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	NA	8.3
n	24	30	26	4	8	9	9	5	1	2	10	15	5	17	9	11	3	NA	12
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Serious illness of household members (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	45.8	60.0	69.2	75.0	62.5	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	30.0	46.7	40.0	58.8	44.4	36.4	33.3	NA	41.7
Borrowed from local samiti in	12.5	36.7	15.4	25.0	0.0	44.4	22.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	53.3	40.0	35.3	22.2	45.5	33.3	NA	16.7

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Did not take any action	25.0	3.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10.0	26.7	20.0	5.9	22.2	9.1	0.0	NA	0.0
Others	8.3	6.7	7.7	25.0	12.5	22.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	NA	16.7
n	24	30	26	4	8	9	9	5	1	2	10	15	5	17	9	11	3	NA	12

Table 160: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of got into litigation and coping strategies to overcome losses during got into litigation that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Got into litigation	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	4.0	1.8	0.0	0.6
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Got into litigation (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	16.7	20.0	20.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	16.7	40.0	20.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	NA	0.0
Workday lost	33.3		20.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	100.0		0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Physical disability	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0		0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	NA	0.0
Loss of income	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	NA	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Huge expense for medical treatment/ rehabilitation	33.3	40.0	40.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	50.0	100.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	NA	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
n	6	5	5	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	4	2	NA	1	1	7	3	NA	1
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Got into litigation (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	16.7	0.0	40.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	0.0	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Had to borrow with high interest/ unfavourable condition	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	50.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	NA	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	NA	0.0
Did not take any action	83.3	40.0	40.0	50.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	75.0	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	NA	100.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	NA	0.0
n	6	5	5	2	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	1	4	2	NA	1	1	7	3	NA	1

Table 161: Percentage distribution of households according to the victimization of violence/ threats and coping strategies to overcome losses during victim of violence/ threats that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Victim of violence/ threats	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Victim of violence/ threats (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Physical disability	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	NA	NA
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	NA	NA
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	50.0	0.0	NA	NA
Caused no damage	100.0	33.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	100.0	NA	NA
n	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	4	1	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Victim of violence/ threats (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	33.3	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	NA	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	50.0	0.0	NA	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	25.0	0.0	NA	NA
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	NA	NA
Did not take any action	100.0	66.7	0.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	50.0	100.0	NA	NA
n	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	4	1	NA	NA

Table 162: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of arson (intentional and unintentional) and coping strategies to overcome losses during arson (intentional and unintentional) that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Arson (intentional and unintentional)	5.7	2.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Arson (intentional and unintentional) (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	35.3	71.4	80.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	88.2	85.7	80.0	100.0	66.7	NA	NA	75.0	NA	NA	NA	33.3	0.0	100.0	66.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	23.5	57.1	20.0	0.0	66.7	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Workday lost	41.2	57.1	20.0	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Loss of income	64.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Loss of livestock	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0		NA	NA	NA	NA
n	17	7	5	1	3	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	3	0.0	1	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Arson (intentional and unintentional) (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	52.9	57.1	80.0	0.0	100.0	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	66.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	5.9	57.1	20.0	100.0	33.3	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	66.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Had to borrow with high interest/ unfavourable condition	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reduction in food consumption	41.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	23.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selling household asset	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Got into another work with less income	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Did not take any action	17.6	14.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Others	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
n	17	7	5	1	3	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	1	3	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 163: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of sudden business loss and coping strategies to overcome losses during the sudden business loss that household faced in last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Sudden business loss	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	4.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Sudden business loss (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	66.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	100.0	66.7	25.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	33.3	40.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	62.5	NA	NA	NA
Workday lost	0.0	33.3	25.0	33.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	NA	NA	NA
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	NA	NA	NA
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	NA	NA	NA
Loss of income	100.0	66.7	50.0	66.7	70.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	NA	NA	100.0	40.0	100.0	66.7		50.0	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Huge expense for medical treatment /rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Mental trauma	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	1	3	4	3	10	2	1	2	NA	NA	3	5	1	3	1	8	NA	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Sudden business loss (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	33.3	50.0	66.7	30.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	66.7	60.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	60.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	NA	NA	33.3	20.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	62.5	NA	NA	NA
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	66.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	NA	NA	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	25.0	33.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	NA	NA	NA
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Did not take any action	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	1	3	4	3	10	2	1	2	NA	NA	3	5	1	3	1	8	NA	NA	NA

Table 164: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of theft and coping strategies to overcome losses during theft that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Theft	7.1	4.8	6.3	0.8	4.9	0.8	6.0	11.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	6.0	1.3	2.5	2.1	5.2	1.2	1.3	1.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Theft (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	47.6	64.7	61.9	100.0	80.0	50.0	88.9	90.0	50.0	NA	100.0	76.5	100.0	83.3	100.0	88.9	100.0	50.0	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	4.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	25.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Workday lost	9.5	11.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical disability	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	52.4	41.2	23.8	0.0	10.0	50.0	11.1	0.0	25.0	NA	0.0	29.4	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	21	17	21	2	10	2	9	20	4	NA	3	17	2	6	3	9	2	2	3
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Theft (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	19.0	17.6	28.6	50.0	10.0	50.0	44.4	65.0	25.0	NA	66.7	52.9	50.0	16.7	100.0	11.1	0.0	50.0	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	5.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	5.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Reduction in food consumption	0.0		14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	11.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	50.0	0.0	0.0
Selling household asset	4.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	71.4	64.7	52.4	50.0	90.0	50.0	55.6	35.0	75.0	NA	33.3	29.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	66.7	50.0	50.0	66.7
Others	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	21	17	21	2	10	2	9	20	4	NA	3	17	2	6	3	9	2	2	3

Table 165: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of robbery and coping strategies to overcome losses during a robbery that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Robbery	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Robbery (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
n	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Robbery (multiple responses)																			
Did not take any action	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
n	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 166: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of accident (physical) and coping strategies to overcome losses during an accident (physical) that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Accident (physical)	2.0	3.1	3.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.4	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.1	4.0	4.2	0.7	6.9	0.0	0.6	1.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Accident (physical) (multiple responses)																			

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Damage/loss to household assets	16.7	18.2	8.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	NA	0.0	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	33.3	18.2	16.7	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	NA	100.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Workday lost	33.3	9.1	16.7	50.0	33.3	50.0	50.0	16.7	NA	50.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	60.0	100.0	33.3	NA	0.0	100.0
Physical disability	0.0	36.4	25.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	50.0	33.3	NA	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	33.3	NA	100.0	0.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	18.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	50.0	27.3	41.7	50.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	NA	100.0	100.0	50.0	66.7	30.0	100.0	25.0	NA	0.0	33.3
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	33.3	0.0	8.3	50.0	66.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	0.0	41.7	NA	0.0	66.7
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
n	6	11	12	2	3	4	2	6	NA	2	2	6	6	10	1	12	NA	1	3
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Accident (physical) (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	16.7	27.3	66.7	0.0	66.7	75.0	50.0	83.3	NA	0.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	80.0	100.0	58.3	NA	0.0	33.3
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	18.2	25.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	40.0	100.0	8.3	NA	0.0	33.3
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	50.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	16.7	9.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	58.3	NA	0.0	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	58.3	NA	100.0	33.3

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Selling household asset	16.7	9.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Selling land	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	NA	0.0	0.0
Begging	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	0.0	27.3	16.7	50.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	NA	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	9.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0
n	6	11	12	2	3	4	2	6	NA	2	2	6	6	10	1	12	NA	1	3

Table 167: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of complications related to pregnancy and delivery and coping strategies to overcome losses during complications related to pregnancy and delivery that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Complications related to pregnancy and delivery	1.0	3.1	3.0	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.7	2.3	2.2	1.7	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	5.5	2.3	4.2	0.0	1.2

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Complications related to pregnancy and delivery (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	27.3	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	9.1	20.0	11.1	37.5	25.0	14.3	NA	0.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	0.0	27.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	57.1	NA	50.0
Workday lost	33.3	27.3	10.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	18.2	40.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Physical disability	0.0	45.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Loss of income	66.7	54.5	20.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	54.5	80.0	33.3	25.0	0.0	42.9	NA	50.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	33.3	18.2	30.0	100.0	40.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	18.2	40.0	33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	NA	50.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	50.0
n	3	11	10	1	5	4	1	4	3	2	6	11	5	9	8	4	7	NA	2
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Complications related to pregnancy and delivery (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	66.7	72.7	90.0	100.0	60.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	81.8	40.0	66.7	87.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	33.3	18.2	20.0	0.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	18.2	40.0	11.1	0.0	50.0	28.6	0.0	50.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	33.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction of non-food expenditure	33.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Selling household asset	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Did not take any action	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	57.1	NA	50.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	50.0	0.0	NA	0.0
n	3	11	10	1	5	4	1	4	3	2	6	11	5	9	8	4	7	NA	2

Table 168: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of dowry and coping strategies to overcome losses during dowry that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Dowry	3.0	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.8	4.0	1.3	1.4	7.5	2.4	0.0	0.6
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Dowry (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	33.3	66.7	50.0	NA	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	NA	50.0	60.0	66.7	33.3	50.0	30.8	0.0	NA	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Decrease/disruption in regular income	11.1	16.7	0.0	NA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	15.4	25.0	NA	100.0
Workday lost	44.4	16.7	25.0	NA	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	NA	0.0
Loss of income	55.6	33.3	0.0	NA	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	25.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	50.0	15.4	25.0	NA	0.0
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	11.1	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	100.0	NA	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0
n	9	12	4	NA	1	1	2	1	1	NA	4	5	6	3	2	13	4	NA	1
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Dowry (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	66.7	41.7	75.0	NA	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	NA	25.0	20.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	38.5	50.0	NA	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	22.2	66.7	0.0	NA	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	75.0	20.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	38.5	50.0	NA	0.0
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	22.2	41.7	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	NA	0.0
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		25.0	NA	0.0
Reduction of non-food expenditure	11.1	8.3	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	NA	0.0
Selling household asset	0.0	16.7	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	20.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	NA	0.0
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	NA	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Begging	0.0	6.7	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	12.5	13.3	15.4	NA	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	50.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	6.7	15.4	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
n	8	15	13	NA	4	5	1	3	2	NA	3	6	3	7	1	5	4	1	1

Table 170: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) and coping strategies to overcome losses during eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing)	5.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	6.7	33.3	66.7	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	NA
Damage/loss to household assets	6.7	22.2	33.3	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	0.0	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	6.7	11.1	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Workday lost	6.7	22.2	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Loss of income		11.1	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	100.0	NA	NA
Compelled to leave the home	80.0	66.7	33.3	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Huge expense for medical treatment/ rehabilitation	0.0	11.1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Mental trauma	20.0	11.1	33.3	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
n	15	9	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing) (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	11.1	33.3	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Had to borrow with high interest/ unfavourable condition	0.0	11.1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	11.1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	33.3	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Selling household asset	0.0	22.2	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	55.6	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	11.1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
Did not take any action	100.0	11.1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	NA	NA
Others	0.0	11.1	66.7	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA
n	15	9	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA

Table 171: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of loss of job and coping strategies to overcome losses during losses of jobs that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Loss of job	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Loss of job (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.2	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	50.0	66.7	25.0	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66.7	NA	20.0	NA	100.0	NA
Workday lost	33.3	50.0	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	20.0	NA	100.0	NA
Loss of income	83.3	50.0	25.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.4	NA	80.0	NA	100.0	NA
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA
Mental trauma	33.3	33.3	75.0	NA	66.7	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.3	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA
Others	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
n	6	6	4	NA	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	5	NA	1	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Loss of job (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	16.7	25.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.4	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	16.7	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.2	NA	40.0	NA	0.0	NA
Reduction in food consumption	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.2	NA	60.0	NA	0.0	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	16.7	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	60.0	NA	0.0	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Selling household asset	16.7	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.2	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Mortgage ornaments/household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	16.7	25.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense	0.0	0.0	25.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Got into another work with less income	16.7	33.3	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	16.7	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA
Did not take any action	33.3	16.7	50.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.1	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Others	0.0	16.7	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
n	6	6	4	NA	3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	5	NA	1	NA

Table 172: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of split in family and coping strategies to overcome losses due to split in a family that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Split in family	0.7	2.0	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Split in family (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0
Damage/loss to household assets	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0
Decrease/disruption in regular income	0.0	14.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0
Workday lost	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0
Physical disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	NA	NA	0.0
Death of household member other than main income earner	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0
Loss of income	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	25.0
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0
Mental trauma	50.0	71.4	77.8	75.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	83.3	NA	NA	50.0
n	2	7	9	4	1	1	1	3	NA	2	3	2	1	2	1	6	NA	NA	4
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Split in family (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	0.0	14.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0
Borrowed from local samiti in	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava								
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali	
favourable condition																				
Had to borrow with high interest/ unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0	
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0	
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	25.0	
Selling land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	
Did not take any action	100.0	57.1	55.6	75.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	83.3	NA	NA	50.0	
Others	0.0	28.6	22.2	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	
n	2	7	9	4	1	1	1	3	NA	2	3	2	1	2	1	6	NA	NA	4	

Table 173: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of being victim of financial fraud and coping strategies to overcome losses due to being victim of financial fraud that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Victim of financial fraud	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
The outcome of Victim of financial fraud (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to household assets	100.0	16.7	NA	NA	50.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	75.0	NA	NA	NA
Decrease/disruption in regular income	100.0	33.3	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	40.0	NA	16.7	NA	NA	NA
Workday lost	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	40.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Loss of income	0.0	83.3	NA	NA	50.0	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	25.0	NA	NA	NA
Compelled to leave the home	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA
Mental trauma	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Others	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	1	6	NA	NA	2	1	1	NA	1	NA	1	2	NA	5	NA	12	NA	NA	NA
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Victim of financial fraud (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	100.0	50.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	100.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	16.7	NA	NA	NA
Reduction in food consumption	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Reduction of non-food expenditure	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	16.7	NA	NA	NA
Selling household asset	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Selling land	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Mortgage ornaments/ household assets	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Got into another work with less income	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	20.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Did not take any action	0.0	33.3	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	100.0	50.0	NA	40.0	NA	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Others	0.0	16.7	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	50.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA
n	1	6	NA	NA	2	1	1	NA	1	NA	1	2	NA	5	NA	12	NA	NA	NA

Table 174: Percentage distribution of households according to outcomes of price hike and coping strategies to overcome losses during price hike that household faced in the last three years

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Price hike	7.1	30.5	21.8	22.5	21.8	39.4	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	33.1	16.9	0.0	20.4	10.3	13.9	2.4	17.5	30.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
The outcome of Price hike (multiple responses)																			
Damage/loss to homestead	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulina	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Damage/loss to household assets	9.5	1.9	4.1	5.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	NA	2.0	13.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
Decrease/disruption in regular income	0.0	19.6	46.6	57.4	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	8.2	53.3	29.2	25.0	14.3	3.8
Workday lost	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	NA	NA	3.4	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death of main income earner	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss of income	61.9	19.6	46.6	31.5	55.6	20.6	21.1	0.0	NA	NA	3.4	81.3	NA	24.5	53.3	33.3	25.0	100.0	28.8
Loss of livestock	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Had to go to jail without any valid reason	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Mental trauma	33.3	66.4	37.0	16.7	44.4	52.6	78.9	0.0	NA	NA	96.6	22.9	NA	73.5	13.3	37.5	50.0	96.4	92.3
Others	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	21	107	73	54	45	97	19	2	NA	NA	58	48	NA	49	15	24	4	28	52
Coping strategies to overcome losses due to Price hike (multiple responses)																			
Used the savings	28.6	22.4	23.3	37.0	44.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	22.9	NA	18.4	20.0	8.3	25.0	0.0	44.2
Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	NA	0.0	0.0	8.3	25.0	0.0	21.2
Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulina	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushitia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Reduction in food consumption	23.8	7.5	58.9	63.0	46.7	32.0	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	85.4	NA	67.3	26.7	37.5	25.0	32.1	57.7
Reduction of non-food expenditure	9.5	20.6	52.1	50.0	0.0	32.0	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	NA	16.3	6.7	54.2	0.0	100.0	26.9
Selling household asset	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Mortgage ornaments/ household assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	1.7	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got into another work with less income	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got to the chance for a better work	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not take any action	47.6	57.9	9.6	13.0	35.6	61.9	15.8	0.0	NA	NA	62.1	0.0	NA	14.3	46.7	33.3	25.0	0.0	1.9
Others	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
n	21	107	73	54	45	97	19	2	NA	NA	58	48	NA	49	15	24	4	28	52

Table 175: Percentage distribution of households regarding disaster preparedness

Service seeking status	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Received information regarding Flood preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	3.0	0.3	5.7	2.9	5.3	1.2	12.1	4.5	0.0	3.3	15.4	5.7	3.3	19.2	0.0	4.6	3.0	3.8	3.0
Receive somewhat	12.8	22.8	11.6	15.4	16.5	22.0	7.4	0.6	8.2	15.0	11.4	20.4	9.9	21.2	16.4	23.7	12.7	13.7	30.1
Do not receive	84.2	76.9	82.7	81.7	78.2	76.8	80.5	94.9	91.8	81.7	73.2	73.9	86.8	59.6	83.6	71.7	84.3	82.5	66.9
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Cyclone/storm preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	1.7	2.0	10.1	1.3	5.3	1.2	12.8	1.7	1.5	0.0	17.1	1.8	6.0	14.6	3.4	23.1	3.6	3.8	5.3
Receive somewhat	9.1	33.9	18.5	6.3	21.8	17.5	16.7	3.4	6.7	22.5	13.7	19.0	9.3	20.8	16.4	62.4	25.5	7.5	27.2
Do not receive	89.2	64.1	71.4	92.4	72.9	81.3	70.5	94.9	91.8	77.5	69.2	79.2	84.7	64.6	80.2	14.5	70.9	88.7	67.5
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Earthquake preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.4	2.4	3.3	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	3.0
Receive somewhat	6.8	4.3	8.1	2.5	12.2	8.1	4.7	1.1	3.0	1.7	3.4	1.4	6.6	1.2	11.0	19.1	3.6	0.0	17.2
Do not receive	91.5	95.7	90.1	97.1	85.4	88.6	94.6	97.2	95.5	98.3	96.0	98.2	93.4	97.5	87.6	79.7	95.8	99.4	79.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Landslide preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.0
Receive somewhat	0.7	1.7	7.5	1.7	7.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.7	11.0	31.8	1.2	0.6	11.8
Do not receive	99.3	98.3	90.4	98.3	91.3	92.3	99.3	98.3	99.3	99.2	100.0	99.6	99.3	97.5	88.4	65.3	98.8	99.4	85.2

Service seeking status	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox's bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Heavy rainfall preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	1.4	3.7	10.7	3.3	5.3	1.6	10.7	4.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.4	5.8	0.6	1.3	2.4
Receive somewhat	7.4	31.3	21.8	14.6	21.4	14.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	40.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	18.3	13.0	19.1	12.1	5.0	13.0
Do not receive	91.2	65.0	67.5	82.1	73.3	83.8	88.6	95.4	100.0	57.5	96.0	98.2	98.0	77.5	83.6	75.1	87.3	93.7	84.6
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Water logging preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	1.0	2.6	7.8	7.5	5.8	1.2	1.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.2
Receive somewhat	6.4	26.5	18.5	12.9	7.8	16.7	2.7	2.3	4.5	7.5	0.0	4.9	1.3	3.7	12.3	8.1	4.8	1.9	13.0
Do not receive	92.6	70.9	73.7	79.6	86.4	82.1	96.0	92.6	95.5	92.5	99.4	94.7	98.0	94.6	85.6	90.7	94.6	98.1	85.8
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Cold wave preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	4.1	1.1	11.9	0.0	3.4	2.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.4
Receive somewhat	1.4	5.1	10.4	5.0	9.7	14.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	3.9	1.3	5.0	11.6	4.6	4.2	1.9	23.1
Do not receive	94.5	93.8	77.7	95.0	86.9	82.9	95.3	96.0	100.0	98.3	97.1	95.4	98.7	94.6	87.7	95.4	94.6	98.1	74.5
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received information regarding Heatwave preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	0.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	6.8	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Receive somewhat	5.4	0.9	10.4	2.1	19.9	9.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	7.5	2.9	1.2	2.5	9.5
Do not receive	94.3	99.1	80.9	97.9	73.3	88.7	98.7	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.6	89.8	97.1	98.8	96.9	89.9
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Service seeking status	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Received information regarding Arson preparedness																			
Receive adequate information	2.0	0.6	4.5	0.4	8.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Receive somewhat	8.8	16.5	9.0	2.1	3.4	3.3	10.1	1.7	2.2	8.3	10.3	0.4	4.0	0.8	11.0	6.9	2.4	1.3	11.8
Do not receive	89.2	82.9	86.5	97.5	88.3	95.9	89.3	97.7	97.1	90.9	88.6	98.5	96.0	99.2	88.3	92.5	97.6	98.7	88.2
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	284	149	177	134	120	175	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 176: Percentage distribution of households according to access to Institutions in last one year

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Went for service	41.9	50.7	40.6	10.4	39.8	28.5	24.2	14.1	8.2	10.8	32.0	7.7	27.8	12.1	30.1	12.1	17.6	20.0	20.7
Received service	37.8	49.6	35.2	9.6	37.9	26.4	23.5	14.1	7.5	10.0	30.9	6.3	25.8	8.8	28.1	6.4	15.2	18.8	18.9
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Satisfaction on the service received																			
Highly satisfactory	8.9	1.7	2.6	4.4	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.5	7.3	9.1	8.0	0.0	3.1
Somewhat satisfactory	51.8	80.5	52.5	56.5	12.8	78.5	20.0	28.0	30.0	83.3	35.2	16.7	46.2	33.4	17.1	54.5	88.0	46.7	78.1
Not Satisfactory	39.3	17.8	44.9	39.1	87.2	7.7	80.0	72.0	70.0	16.7	64.8	83.3	51.3	57.1	75.6	36.4	4.0	53.3	18.8
n	112	174	118	23	78	65	35	25	10	12	54	18	39	21	41	11	25	30	32

Table 177: Percentage distribution of households where women or girls had been a victim of abuse and violence

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
HH where women or girls had been a victim of abuse and violence	60.5	57.5	65.1	78.3	41.3	39.4	24.8	45.8	49.3	11.7	28.6	56.7	36.4	32.9	33.6	58.4	47.9	13.8	47.3
Type of violence																			
Verbal abuse	56.4	53.0	60.0	76.3	40.8	39.0	22.8	43.5	43.3	11.7	27.4	50.7	31.8	29.2	30.1	53.8	43.0	11.3	45.6
Battering	38.5	41.6	34.9	45.8	24.8	21.1	16.1	23.7	39.6	3.3	16.6	25.7	17.9	12.9	16.4	42.2	33.9	6.9	18.3
Sexual harassment at home	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.3	1.5	0.8	8.1	1.7	6.7	1.7	5.7	2.8	6.0	6.3	3.4	6.4	3.0	0.6	1.2
Sexual harassment at community	2.7	8.3	3.6	3.3	1.0	0.0	6.7	1.1	3.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Sexual harassment at workplace	0.3	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kidnapping/abduction	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rape	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acid throwing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trafficking	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forced prostitution	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murder	2.7	1.7	3.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	2.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compelled to suicide	5.7	1.7	3.3	1.7	1.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.1	1.4	7.9	0.4	2.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physical abuse in shalish	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Psychological abuse in shalish	1.7	7.7	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Blackmail by threat of publishing photo/ video/ audio	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169

Table 178: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from NUPRP-supported Savings and Credit Group (SCG)

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Went for service	17.2	40.5	41.8	67.5	26.2	52.8	3.4	3.4	1.5	0.0	4.0	15.8	15.2	11.7	13.0	24.9	4.2	38.1	27.2
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received service	72.5	88.7	62.9	88.9	74.1	80.8	80.0	16.7	100.0	NA	100.0	75.6	78.3	92.9	63.2	79.1	28.6	96.7	95.7
n	51	142	140	162	54	130	5	6	2	NA	7	45	23	28	19	43	7	61	46

Table 179: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from leaders of NUPRP supported Community Development Committee (CDC)

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Went for service	14.9	31.9	34.3	67.5	36.9	50.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.2	1.3	5.0	10.3	8.1	3.6	20.0	22.5
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received service	84.1	93.8	60.9	87.7	68.4	84.0	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	41.7	100.0	100.0	80.0	85.7	50.0	90.6	92.1
n	44	112	115	162	76	125	NA	2	NA	1	NA	12	2	12	15	14	6	32	38

Table 180: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from leaders of NUPRP supported Community Development Committee Cluster

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Went for service	7.8	19.7	22.1	44.2	6.8	39.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.7	9.6	3.5	1.8	19.4	20.1
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received service	87.0	94.2	41.9	86.8	78.6	89.8	NA	100.0	NA	100.0	NA	50.0	50.0	75.0	71.4	83.3	0.0	93.5	91.2
n	23	69	74	106	14	98	NA	2	NA	3	NA	2	2	4	14	6	3	31	34

Table 181: Percentage distribution of households who approached and received services from leaders of NUPRP supported Town Federation (TF)

Indicators	City Corporation											Paurashava							
	Dhaka North	Chattogram	Khulna	Mymensingh	Narayanganj	Sylhet	Rangpur	Dhaka South	Gazipur	Cumilla	Rajshahi	Chandpur	Kushtia	Patuakhali	Faridpur	Cox' s bazar	Saidpur	Gopalganj	Noakhali
Went for service	2.4	3.1	7.2	32.5	1.9	30.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	4.8	0.6	0.6	18.1	5.3
n	296	351	335	240	206	246	149	177	134	120	175	284	151	240	146	173	165	160	169
Received service	42.9	18.2	8.3	84.6	100.0	95.9	NA	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.0	50.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	86.2	88.9
n	7	11	24	78	4	74	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	7	1	1	29	9

Annex 4:

Data Collection Instruments

List of Data Collection Instruments (DCIs)

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Data Collection Instrument 02:	Focus Group Discussion 1 – FGD with Primary Group (PG) members	322
Data Collection Instrument 03:	Focus Group Discussion 2 – FGD with Executive Committee Members of CDCs	333
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Baseline Survey

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument 1: Household Survey Questionnaire

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people—slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This four-year programme (2018-2022) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh Government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme—to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. We have come from HDRC to collect data. In this survey, households will be surveyed from both inside and outside the programme area. We would highly appreciate if you would kindly share with us relevant information. We want to collect demographic and socio-economic information of your household. Your information under this interview will be highly useful for the successful administration of this programme. In addition, it will be helpful in designing such programmes aiming at poverty reduction and development of Bangladesh. The information provided in this interview will not be used separately from where your identity can be disclosed; rather, it will be used as a combined project data. The interview will require around 1.5 hours.

Are you willing to participate in this survey and provide information about your household?

Yes = 1, No = 2 *(Go to next sample respondent)*

[Enumerator: After the respondent agrees, proceed with the questionnaire interview; set convenient date and time, if additional time is required.]

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka - 1207, Bangladesh
 Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; hdrc.bd@gmail.com; Web: www.hdrc-bd.com

2019-2020

For Treatment household only

112	Name of Primary Group (PG):	Code of PG:											
113	Unique identification number of PG membership (12 digits)												
114	Recipient of specific NUPRP support; (Multiple option is possible)	Business grant =1 Education grant for reducing dropout = 2 Education grant for reducing early child marriage = 3 Apprenticeship grant = 4 Counselling on nutrition = 5 Food support = 6						Financial support for housing= 7 Construction of new housing = 8 Housing loan = 7 Savings and credit group = 10					
115	Did your household or any member of your household participate in assessment activities on socio-economic/poverty and infrastructure (water-sanitation, drainage, housing and tenancy status of your community)?	Yes= 1 No= 2											
116	Are you benefiting from the various supports of NUPRP at your community?	Water points (new construction and/or repair)						Yes= 1 No= 2					
		Sanitary latrine (new construction and/or						Yes= 1 No= 2					
		Drainage (new construction and/or repair)						Yes= 1 No= 2					
		Road (new construction and/or repair)						Yes= 1 No= 2					
		Tenure security						Yes= 1 No= 2					
		Climate-resilient Municipal Infrastructure Fund (CRMIF)						Yes= 1 No= 2					

Section 2: Household* Background Information

201 Please fill in the list starting with the household head; then other household members by age in ascending order														
Sl.	Name	Relationship with respondent (Code)	Gender: Male=1 Female=2 Third Gender=3			Age (in completed year)	Marital status (current): Unmarried; never married=1; Married=2; Widow/widower=3; Divorced=4; Separated=5					Highest class passed	Occupation (Code)	
			Primary	Secondary										
1	2	3	4			5	6					7	8	9
1			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			
2			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			
3			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			
4			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			
5			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			
6			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			
7			1	2	3		1	2	3	4	5			

***Household member:** Individuals who lived under the common cooking arrangement and had spent at least one night under the same roof within past 6 months. Guests are not included.

(Col. 3) Code for relationship: Husband=1, Father/Mother=2, Sister/brother=3, Son/Daughter=4, Father-in-law/Mother-in-law=5, Brother in-law/Sister-in-law=6, Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law=7, Grandson/grand-daughter=8, Niece/Nephew=9, Relative=10, Permanent housemaid=11, Myself=12, Others (please specify.....)=97

(Col. 7) Code for education: Highest completed class, in number; No formal education=00; Just started going to school=77; No formal education, but can read and write letter=91; Education without class=92

(Col. 8, 9) Code for occupation: Electrician = 1; Welder = 2; Plumber = 3; Carpenter = 4; Mason = 5; Blacksmith=6; Pottery=7; Cobbler = 8; Tailor/Seamstress = 9; Barber/Hair dressing = 10; Driving own rickshaw/van = 11; Driving own CNG/motorcycle = 12; Renting out rickshaw/van = 13; Renting out CNG/Motorcycle= 14; Clothes washer/laundry= 15; Driving rented-in motorcycle/car/CNG (including Uber/Pathao/Obhai) = 16; Driving rented-in rickshaw/van = 17; Motor cycle/car mechanic = 18; Refrigerator-AC Mechanic = 19; Mobile servicing business = 20; Saloon business = 21; Small departmental store = 22; Tea stall (including betel leaf and cigarette) =23; Computer operator = 24; Flexi load/bkash/Rocket Agent = 25; Repairman (appliances) = 26; Private tutor = 27; Contractor = 28; Hotel/café = 29; Handicrafts = 30; Beauty Parlour = 31; Block-Batik/tie-dye = 32; Garment worker=33; Selling food items in van=34; Selling non-food items in van=35; Weighing machine provider=36; Selling food items in footpath or alike=37; Selling non-food item in or alike=38; Poultry birds and eggs= 39; Livestock (animals and dairy products)= 40; Crop agriculture =41; Horticulture = 42; Aquaculture =43; Religious leaders = 44; Teacher=45; Beggar=46; Sweeper/cleaner = 47; Construction labour = 48; Shopkeeper =49; Day-labour = 50; Private sector office service = 51; Government/semi-government office service=52; NGO worker =53; Housemaid =54; Transport worker=55; Security service=56; Student=57; Unemployed= 58; Physically/mentally not able to work= 59; Child= 60; Housewife=61, No Secondary Occupation=62, Others (please specify.....)=97

202	Please tell us about difficulties you or any member of your household may have doing certain activities because of a HEALTH PROBLEM. (Use code)						
Use sl. no. from Q. 201	Name	Have difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses?	Have difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	Have difficulty in walking or climbing steps?	Have difficulty in remembering or concentrating?	Have difficulty (with self-care as) in washing all over or dressing?	Have difficulty in communicating, for example, understanding or being understood?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
Code for level of difficulty: No difficulty= 1; Some difficulty= 2; A lot of difficulty=3; Cannot do at all= 4							

203	What was the number of unemployed members (searching for work, but did not get any) in your household in last one year? (Not student; and/or above 18 years to 65 years). (Those who are incapable of working because of old age, illness, disability and those who are homemakers – are not included in this unemployment status)		_____ No. of member (If '0', skip to Q. 301)
Use sl. no. from Q. 201	Name	Days of unemployment (In number)	
1	2		

B	Occupation of parents	Father:	Mother:
C	Any sibling not attended primary school	Yes=1	No= 2
D	Any sibling dropped out from primary school	Yes=1	No= 2

Only for girls attending class VIII-X: Yes=1, No=2 (Skip to Q311)

(Write down the serial number from household roster, Q201_____)

307	Participation in household decision making					
Sl.	Issues	What is the extent of your participation in decision making? <i>I participate actively=1; I participate moderately=2; I participate rarely=3; No participation= 4, Not Applicable= 9</i>				
1	Continuing education	1	2	3	4	9
2	Taking private tuition	1	2	3	4	9
3	Purchasing education-related materials	1	2	3	4	9
4	Participation in school related programmes/functions held at school (e.g., observing national days/events, annual programme)	1	2	3	4	9
5	Participation in school-related programmes/functions held outside the school premise (e.g., picnic, study tour)	1	2	3	4	9
6	Participation in sports/games	1	2	3	4	9
7	Participate in any extracurricular activities (e.g., club/group activity, training) within the community	1	2	3	4	9
8	Participate in any extracurricular activities (e.g., club/group activity, training) outside the community	1	2	3	4	9
9	Getting married	1	2	3	4	9

308		Mobility status of girls outside the slum/settlement											
Sl.	Issues	Can you go? Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=99 (If yes, go to column 3; and if 2 or 99, go to next row)			What is the extent of your mobility? I can go always=1; I can go sometime=2; I can go rarely=3; I cannot go=4; Not applicable=99 (if 99, go to next row)			State of mobility Can go alone always=1; Can go alone sometime and sometime with accompany=2; Can rarely go without being accompanied by someone=3; Cannot go without being accompanied by someone=4					
	1	2			3			4					
1	Coaching centre/tutor's house	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
2	Shop/bazaar inside the community	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
3	Shop/bazaar outside the community	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
4	School related programmes/functions held outside the school premise (e.g., picnic, study tour)	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
5	Club/group, training centre within the community	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
6	Club/group, training centre within the community	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
7	Relatives' home	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
8	Friends' home	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
9	Fair and cultural events (e.g., Pahela Baishakh, Baishakhi Mela, Observing national days)	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
10	Theatre/cinema	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4
11	Park, lake	1	2	99	1	2	3	4	99	1	2	3	4

309	Do you think your parents can get you married before the age of 18?	Yes =1, No=2 (skip to Q311), Do not Know= 88 (skip to Q311)
310	If your parents attempt to get you married before the age of 18, what steps could be taken by you? (<i>Multiple responses possible</i>)	Inform community leaders=1, Talk to teachers=2, Inform police=3, Talk to Ward councilor office=4, Ask for help from NGO workers=4, Call to hotline number=6; Will not take any action=7, Others (please specify _____)=97

Section 3b: Skill Development Training

311	In the last 3 years, how many of your household members have received skill development training? [Interviewer: Please use extra rows if one member took more than one type of training]							_____ number (If '0'; skip to Section 4)
Use sl. no. from 201	Name	Types of training (Code)	Duration of training (day)	Training provider (Code)	Did you personally receive any financial support for the training? Yes=1; No=2 (skip to column 9)	What was the amount of support (Tk)	Who provided that support? (Code)	What were the results of the training? Multiple responses are possible (Code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					1 2			1 2 3
					1 2			1 2 3
					1 2			1 2 3
(Col. 3) Type of training:		Leather goods=9; Poultry (Eggs)=10; Poultry (Meat)=11 Dairy (Milk and Milk Product)=12; Dairy (Fating)=13 Wood craft=14; Bamboo/cane craft=15; Food processing=16; Packaging=17;			(Col. 5, 8) Training Provider:		(Col. 9) Results of training:	
Repair electrical machine=1; Basic computer training=2; Sewing/tailoring=3; Embroidery=4; Nokshi Kantha=5; Block-Batik=6; Mobile servicing=7; Parlour=8; Others (Specify.....)=97					Government =1; Private sector=2; NGO =3; NUPRP=4 Local Samiti (not NGO-initiated)=5, Individual philanthropic initiatives=6; Others (Specify.....)=97		Get employed=1, Increased salary/payment in the existing job=2, Opening new business franchise=3, No results=88, Others (specify _____)=97	

Only for person who received apprenticeship grants/enlisted for apprenticeship grants: Source of Grants: NUPRP=1, Others=2, Not Applicable=99 (Skip to 401)

(Write down the serial number from household roster, Q201_____)

312	About the skill development training received	
A	Starting date of training	Day____/ Month_____/ Year_____
B	Duration of training	_____ Days
C	Completion of training:	Yes=1 No=2
D	Quality assessment of training received	
	Content	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3
	Trainer	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3
	Training organization (logistics and arrangement)	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3
313	Employment status	
A	Are you currently employed?	Yes=1 No= 2 (Skip to Q314)
B	What do you want to do with the training?	Job=1, Business =2
314	Profile of recipients parents	
A	Education status of parents (Highest class passed)	Father: _____ Mother: _____
B	Occupation of parents	Father: _____ Mother: _____

Section 4: Status of Tenancy, Housing, Water, Sanitation, Electricity and Cooking (Current Residence)

Tenancy		
401	Who is the owner of the land/place/room/house where your household is located?	Own homestead on government land = 1, Rented house/room on government land=2, Own house/room on land belonged to other individuals = 3, Rented house/room on land belonged to other individuals = 4, Own homestead on land belonged to themselves = 5
402	If live in a rented house (code 2 & 4 in Q 401); amount of rent paid per month	Tk. _____
403	How long have you lived in this place?	Months_____
404	Have you ever been evicted from your dwelling?	Yes=1 No=2 (skip to 406)
405	How many times have you been evicted from your dwelling?	_____ number

406	Currently, are you facing the threat of eviction from your dwelling?	Yes=1 No=2	
407	What is the level of eviction threat?	High=3, Medium= 2, Low= 1, No Threat= 0	
Housing			
408	The main construction material of the main dwelling place		
	Roof	Wall	Floor
	Leaf/Straw/Jute stick= 1; Mud/Earth =2; Bamboo = 3; Tin/CI Sheet = 4; Cement Sheet = 5; Concrete/Brick = 6; Mud/Earth Tiles = 7; Soil Tail= 8; Wood = 9; Brick/Solid Foundation= 10; Others (please specify.....)=97	Leaves/Straw/Jute stick= 1; Mud/Earth =2; Bamboo = 3; Tin/CI Sheet = 4; Concrete Sheet =5 Concrete/Brick = 6; Mud/Earth Tiles = 7; Wood = 8; Brick/Solid Foundation = 9; Others (please specify.....)= 97	Cement=1, Palm/bamboo= 2, Wood Planks =3, Earthen= 4, Bricks= 5, Others (please specify.....)=97
409	Whether rainwater drops from the roof of your homestead?	Yes=1; No=2, Don't know=99	
410	Whether your homestead or room become submerged due to rainfall/flood/ water logging or any other reasons?	Yes=1; No=2, Don't know=99	
411	Do you need additional light in the day time?	Yes, always =1; Most of the time = 2; Rarely = 3; No = 4	
412	Did you receive any financial support in construction/renovations/repair of the house?	Yes= 1 ; No =2, Not Applicable=88 (Skip to 417)	
413	What was the amount you received?	_____ Tk.	
414	From where did you receive the support?	Government project=1; NGO=2; Benevolent individual/organization=3; CBOs=4; NUPRP= 5 Others (specify.....)=97	
415	Type of support	Grant=1 ; Loan=2	
416	How did you use the support?	Renovate the outside so that water does not enter into home=1; Separated the kitchen=2; Renovate the roof=3; Construct new room(s) =4; Others (Specify.....)=97	
Water			
417	What is the main source of drinking water? (The original source of water from where the water came to the point of collection)	Piped into yard or plot=1, Public tap/standpipe=2, Tubewell/borehole=3, Protected well=4, Unprotected well=5, Protected spring=6, Unprotected spring=7, Rainwater=8, Tanker-truck=9, Cart with small tank/drum=10, Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) =11, Bottled Water=12, Others (please specify.....) =97	

418	If the source of drinking water is tube-well, are there any cracks in the cement platform? [ask and observe]	No cement platform = 1; Has crack = 2; No crack = 3; Not sure = 99; Not applicable=88
419	How much time it requires to collect water for each turn? (in minutes) [Time=Going +Waiting+ Filling-up Water Time of Coming back]	_____ minutes
420	How many times in a day drinking water is collected from there?	_____ number
421	Is drinking water available in that source round the year?	Yes= 1, No= 2
422	Do you use any technique to make the drinking water safer?	Yes=1 , No= 2 (Skip to 424)
423	Which technique you usually use to make the drinking water safer?	Boiling =1, Adding bleaching powder/Chlorine/Fitkiri/Tablet =2, Filter using cloths =3, Using Water Filter/Deshi Filter (Ceramic/Biosand/Colloidal/Sono filter) =4, Solar disinfection=5, Tranquilize =6, Brick chips and sand= 7, Others (please specify.....)=97
424	Where do you store drinking water? [ask and observe]	Clean clay pot/jug/drum/water jar/other pot with lid =1, Stored water in either dirty clay pot/jug/drum/water jar/other pot or without lid = 2, Did not store drinking water =3
425	What is the main source of cooking water? (The original source of water from where the water came to the point of collection)	Piped into yard or plot=1, Public tap/standpipe=2, Tubewell/borehole=3, Protected well=4, Unprotected well=5, Protected spring=6, Unprotected spring=7, Rainwater=8, Tanker-truck=9, Cart with small tank/drum=10, Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) =11, Bottled Water=12, Others (please specify.....)=97

Sanitation		
426	What kind of toilet do you use? [ask and observe]	Pit latrine with ventilator =1, Pit latrine with slab =2, Composting toilet =3, Pit latrine without slab =4, Bucket toilet =5, Hanging latrine =6, Sanitary latrine with septic tank=7, No facility/Bush/Field/Open defecation =8 (Skip to 434), Others (please specify.....)=97
427	Where do you dispose of excreta?	Pond/ditch=1; Closed pit=2; Open pit=3; Sewer=4; Safety/septic tank=5; Don't know/not sure=99
428	Is the toilet used usable round the year?	Yes= 1, No= 2

429	How was the water seal of your latrine? [ask and observe]	There is a functional water seal =1; Water seal is broken =2; There is no water seal =3; Alternative method of water seal exists =4; Not sure = 5; Not applicable =88
430	Does your household share the latrine with other households?	Yes =1, No= 2 (Skip to 433)
431	Including your household, how many households share a/the latrine?	_____ number
432	How much time you need to wait to use latrine in morning? (in minute)	_____ minute
433	Do you have handwashing facility (water and soap) in the latrine or close to the latrine?	Yes =1, No= 2
Electricity		
434	Does your household have electricity?	Yes=1, No=2 (Skip to 436)
435	What is the main source of electricity?	National Grid=1, Solar Energy= 2, Others (please specify.....)=97
Cooking fuel		
436	What is the main type of fuel used for cooking in your household?	Electricity=1, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)=2, Natural gas=3, Biogas=4, Kerosene=5, Coal / Lignite=6, Charcoal=7, Wood=8, Straw/shrubs/grass=9, Agricultural crop=10, Animal dung=11, No Food Cooked in Household=12, Others (please specify.....)=97

Section 5: Household Assets

501. Please inform us about the status of the productive assets of your household						
Sl.	Asset	Ownership status			Unit	Current market price/value at selling price (in taka; in total in case of more than one item; take only the share if joint ownership)
		Own in current location = 1;	Own in place outside the current location=2 (multiple responses possible in case of 1 and 2)	Do not own =3 (Go to next row)		
	1	2	3	3	4	
Land (in decimal)						
1	Homestead land	1	2	3		
2	Land in other use	1	2	3		
3	Leased in land	1	2	3		
Furniture (in number)						

4	Bed/Khat/Chowki	1	2	3		
5	Almira/wardrobe	1	2	3		
6	Table	1	2	3		
7	Chair/Sofa	1	2	3		
8	Rack/Showcase/Shelf	1	2	3		
9	Dressing table	1	2	3		
Kitchen appliances (in number)						
10	Stove/Gas burner	1	2	3		
11	Pressure cooker	1	2	3		
12	Electric cooker	1	2	3		
13	Blender/Grinder	1	2	3		
14	Gas cylinder	1	2	3		
Electric and electronic (in number)						
15	Mobile phone-Feature	1	2	3		
16	Mobile phone-Smart	1	2	3		
17	Charger light/torch	1	2	3		
18	Electric Fan	1	2	3		
19	Electric iron	1	2	3		
20	Computer/Laptop	1	2	3		
21	Land phone	1	2	3		
22	Refrigerator	1	2	3		
23	Television-CRT	1	2	3		
24	Television-LED/Smart	1	2	3		
25	CD/DVD player	1	2	3		
26	Solar energy panel	1	2	3		
Transport/Carriage (in number)						
27	Car-Sedan	1	2	3		
28	Truck	1	2	3		
29	Motorcycle	1	2	3		
30	Bicycle	1	2	3		
31	Rickshaw	1	2	3		
32	Van (tricycle van)	1	2	3		

33	Pushcart	1	2	3		
34	Country boat	1	2	3		
Work tools (in number)						
35	Water pump	1	2	3		
36	IPS/Generator	1	2	3		
37	Drill machine	1	2	3		
38	Motor	1	2	3		
39	Sewing machine	1	2	3		
40	Water filter	1	2	3		
41	Weight/Blood pressure machine	1	2	3		
Livestock/Animals (in number)						
42	Cow	1	2	3		
43	Goat	1	2	3		
44	Sheep	1	2	3		
45	Pig	1	2	3		
Poultry/Birds (in number)						
46	Chicken	1	2	3		
47	Duck	1	2	3		
48	Koel	1	2	3		
49	Pigeon	1	2	3		
50	Other birds	1	2	3		
Jewellery (in anna)						
51	Gold	1	2	3		
52	Silver	1	2	3		
Others						
97	Others (specify.....)					
97	Others (specify.....)					

(Col. 1) Code for business/income generating activity: Electrician = 1; Welder = 2; Plumber = 3; Carpenter = 4; Mason = 5; Blacksmith=6; Pottery=7; Cobbler = 8; Tailor/Seamstress = 9; Barber/Hair dressing = 10; Driving own rickshaw/van = 11; Driving own CNG/motorcycle = 12; Renting out rickshaw/van = 13; Renting out CNG/Motorcycle= 14; Clothes washer/laundry= 15; Driving rented-in motorcycle/car/CNG (including Uber/Pathao/Obhai) = 16; Driving rented-in rickshaw/van = 17; Motor cycle/car mechanic = 18; Refrigerator-AC Mechanic = 19; Mobile servicing business = 20; Saloon business = 21; Small departmental store = 22; Tea stall (including betel leaf and cigarette) =23; Computer operator = 24; Flexi load/bkash/Rocket Agent = 25; Repairman (appliances) = 26; Private tutor = 27; Contractor = 28; Hotel/café = 29; Handicrafts = 30; Beauty Parlour = 31; Block-Batik/tie-dye = 32;Garment worker=33; Selling food items in van=34; Selling non-food items in van=35; Weighing machine provider=36; Selling food items in footpath or alike=37; Selling non-food item in or alike=38; Poultry birds and eggs= 39; Livestock (animals and dairy products)= 40; Crop agriculture =41; Horticulture = 42; Aquaculture =43; Religious leaders = 44; Teacher=45; Beggar=46; Sweeper/cleaner = 47; Construction labour = 48; Shopkeeper =49; Day-labour = 50; Private sector office service = 51; Government/semi-government office service=52; NGO worker =53; Housemaid =54; Transport worker=55; Security service=56; Student=57; Unemployed= 58; Physically/mentally not able to work= 59; Child= 60; Housewife=61, Others (please specify.....)=97

(Col. 2, 3, and 4) Code for source of finance: Inherited = 1; Money received from parents = 2; Money received from father/mother-in-law =3; Own savings = 4; Credit from friends/relatives =5; Credit from NGOs = 6; **Credit** from traditional money lender = 7; Savings and credit group of NUPRP= 8, NUPRP business grant= 9, Other project grant= 10; Sale of assets = 10; Loan from bank = 11; Remittance = 12; Retained profit = 13; No investment was done =14; Others (Please specify.....)=97

Only for Business grants recipient/enlisted for grants: Source of Grants= NUPRP=1, Others=2, Not Applicable=99 (Skip to 606)

(Write down the serial number from household roster, Q201_____)

605	Please provide us the following information	
a.	When did you receive this business grant	Day____/Month____/Year_____
b.	Amount of grants received	_____Tk.
c.	What did you do prior to receive this grant? Use occupation code from Q 201	
d.	What is your current occupation/business? Use occupation code from Q 201	
e.	How long are you doing this business?	_____ months
f.	How many people, apart from you involved in your business?	Male: Female:
g.	Do you hire anyone from outside of your household?	Yes= 1 No=2
h.	How many customers do you have on a normal day?	Male: Female:
i.	Do your business entity has electricity connection?	Yes= 1 No=2
j.	Do you have any kind of training related to this business received from NUPRP?	Yes= 1 No=2 (Skip to Q 606)
k.	Quality assessment of training received:	
	1. Contents	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3
	2. Trainer	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3
	3. Training organization (logistics and arrangement)	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3

l.	Do you have any kind of mentoring support for running this business for which grants are received?	Yes= 1 No=2
m.	Quality assessment of mentoring support received	Highly satisfactory= 1, Somewhat satisfactory= 2 Not satisfactory= 3

Section 6c: Information on Other Income

606	Please tell us about the income from other sources in your household (in last one year)		
Sl.	Income source	Total yearly income (in taka)	Total expenditure for income generation (in taka)
1	Renting house		
2	Leasing outland		
3	Selling land		
4	Selling furniture/valuable metal/electronic appliances		
5	Remittance		
6	Pension		
7	Social Safety Net (For example Old age allowance/ widow allowance/ destitute allowance/study scholarship/VGD/VGF etc.)		
8	Zakaat-Fitra/Charity or other help		
9	Gifts		
10	Others (please specify.....)=97		

Section 7: Selected Non-Food Household Expenditure

701	Please tell us about the following non-food expenditure of your household
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Expense head		In last 30 days preceding the survey (Tk.)	In last one year (Tk.)
Housing and living related			
1	Rent		
2	Gas		
3	Electricity		
4	Water, sewerage		

Expense head		In last 30 days preceding the survey (Tk.)	In last one year (Tk.)
5	Waste management		
6	Maintenance of homestead		
7	Cooking fuel		
Clothing			
9	For adults (18+ years)		
10	For children (0-17)		
11	Towel/Gamcha		
12	Shoe		
13	Bed related/bedding (Winter cover/quilts, Bedsheet, Foam/cushion/Zazim/Toshok/pillow, Mosquito net etc.)		
Health and hygiene-related			
14	Toothpaste, toothbrush, tooth powder		
15	Soap, liquid hand wash, sanitizer		
16	Shampoo		
17	Toilet cleaning materials		
18	Sanitary napkin		
19	Snow, powder, cream		
20	Contraceptives		
Others			
21	Mobile, internet		
22	Cable tv charge		

Section 8: Access to Formal Financial Services

801	Do you have a bank account?	Yes=1, No=2 (Skip to 803)
802	Do you do the transaction through the bank?	Yes=1, No=2
803	Do you have a mobile bank account?	Yes=1, No=2 (Skip to 805)
804	Do you do the financial transaction through mobile banking?	Yes=1, No=2

805	Do you have any plan to open an account in future?	Yes=1, No=2 (Skip to Section 9)
806	Why do you want to open an account? <i>(multiple responses possible)</i>	Receiving of allowance becomes easy =1; Transaction becomes easy =2; Cash at hand gets spent =3; Money remains safe =4; Interest/Profit is available =5; Can apply for the loan from bank =6; Others (please specify.....)
807	Which type of account you have planned to open? <i>(multiple responses possible)</i>	Bank =1; Mobile banking = 4; Others (please specify.....)=97

Section 9: Savings

901	How many of your household members have savings currently?				(If '0'; skip to Q1001)
902	Please tell us about the savings of your household members who are saving currently (use separate rows in case of different savings place for an individual)				
Sl. numbers from 201	Name	Place of depositing saving (Code)	Amount of savings (Tk.)	Types of savings deposit (Code)	
1	2	3	4	5	
<p>(Col. 3) Place of depositing saving: At home=1; Private commercial Bank=2; Government commercial Bank=3, Post office=4; NGO=5; Local samiti/cooperative (non-NGO) =6; Savings and Credit Group of NUPRP=7; Mobile accounts=8; Inter-group savings= 9; With relative/friend=10; Others (please specify.....)=97</p> <p>(Col. 5) Frequency of deposit of savings: Daily=1; Weekly=2; Fortnightly=3; Monthly=4; Quarterly=5; Yearly=6; Not in a regular interval=7</p>					

Section 10: Credit

1001	How many of your household members currently have an outstanding loan?							_____ (If '0'; skip to Q- 1101)		
1002	Please tell us about the loan of your household members that are still outstanding (use separate rows in case of different loans for an individual)									
Sl. numbers from 201	Name	Source of the loan/ credit (Code)	Loan/ credit amount (Tk.)	Payment period (number of months)	Is the loan repayable as a whole after a certain period? Yes=1 No=2	Is the loan repayable in instalment? Yes=1 No=2	Use of the loaned amount (Code: multiple responses)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					1 2	1 2				
					1 2	1 2				
					1 2	1 2				
					1 2	1 2				
<p>(Col. 3) Code for source of loan/credit: Govt. bank =1; Private commercial bank =2; Other financial institute=3; NGO =4; Cooperatives/Samiti=5; Relatives/Friends=6; Employer = 7; Shop/Trader = 8; Money lender (Mahajan) =9; Inter-group loan=10; Savings and Credit group of NUPRP=11, Others (please specify.....)=97</p> <p>(Col. 8, 9, 10) Code for use of loaned amount: To buy household goods = 1; To buy land/house = 2; To lease in land = 3; To bring back the leased in land=4; To construct house = 5; To renovate house=6;To start an income generating activity/business =7; To add in to the ongoing income generating activity/business = 8; To buy productive agricultural assets = 9; To buy cycle/motor cycle = 10; To have some training = 11; To meet education expenditure = 12; To meet medical expenditure = 13; To send someone to abroad = 14; To lend out at higher rate of interest = 15; For repayment other loan/credit=16; To bear litigation expenditure=17; To manage the with losses due to disaster/shock= 18; Funeral= 19; For socio-cultural function (other than marriage-related)= 20; For son's/daughter's marriage=21; Dowry = 22;Others (please specify.....)=97</p>										

Section 11: Food Security

		Rarely (once or twice in past 4 weeks) = 1; Sometimes (3-10 times in past 4 weeks) = 2; Often (more than 10 times in past 4 weeks) =3; Never =4
In the past 30 days		
1101	In last 4 weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	1 2 3 4
1102	In last 4 weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	1 2 3 4
1103	In last 4 weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources	1 2 3 4
1104	In last 4 weeks, did you or any household members have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of lack of resources to obtain other kinds of food?	1 2 3 4
1105	In last 4 weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	1 2 3 4
1106	In last 4 weeks, did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	1 2 3 4
1107	In last 4 weeks, was there ever no food of any kind to eat because of lack of resources to get food?	1 2 3 4
1108	In last 4 weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep hungry because there was not enough food?	1 2 3 4
1109	In last 4 weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1 2 3 4

1110	Please tell us about the food expenditure of your household in last 30 days
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Food item		Household consumption expenditure in last 30 days (in Taka)
1	Rice	
2	Flour	
3	Potatoes	

Food item		Household consumption expenditure in last 30 days (in Taka)
4	Vegetable	
5	Fruits	
6	Chicken/birds	
7	Meat (Beef, mutton etc.)	
8	Egg	
9	Fish	
10	Bean, pulse	
11	Milk	
12	Edible oil	
13	Sugar	
14	Salt	
15	Ghee/butter oil	
16	Gur/Molasses	
17	Spice (onion, garlic, ginger, chilli)	
18	Tea, coffee	
19	Biryani, Tehari, ChickenPolao, Chinese Food, Kabab, Moghlai	
20	Snacks: Biscuits, cakes, sweetmeats, chips, fast food, Rice Flaked, Puffed Rice, Chotpoti, Fuchka, Nut, Ice-cream, Puri-Piaji, etc.	
97	Others (specify.....)	
97	Others (specify.....)	

Section 12: Dietary Diversity

1201	Please tell us what kind of food was consumed in your household in the last 7 days? (Information of the last 7 days prior to the day of the interview)					
	How many days taken in last 7 days? (between 0 and 7)					
Food Group	By any household member	The RESPONDENT herself (anyone column will be filled-in)			Currently pregnant woman (other than respondent) Applicable=1 Not applicable =99	Currently lactating woman (other than respondent) Applicable=1 Not applicable =99
		Not pregnant or lactating currently	Currently pregnant	Currently lactating		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1) Maize, Bread, Rice, Ruti/Parata/Pitha, Muri, Khichuri, Noodles, Jaubhat, Bhater Mar, or any other food made from grains						
2) Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, ShakAloo, or any food made from roots and potatoes						
3) Any coloured and green vegetables, such as - Carrots, Okra, Gourd, Squash, Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Mushrooms, Radish, Tomato, Cucumber, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beans, Brinjals/Eggplants, Green Peas						
4) Any leafy vegetables						
5) Any fruits, such as – Banana, Guava, Mango, Pineapple, Berry, Watermelon, Jackfruit, Star fruit/Carambola, Jujube, Wood Apple, Sugar-apple, Apple, Orange						
6) Any meat, such as- Lamb, Goat, Chicken, Buffalo/Beef (<i>If it is a Hindu household, beef should NOT be mentioned</i>), Pig(<i>If it is a Muslim household, pig should NOT be mentioned</i>), Duck, Rabbit, other Birds, or the meat of their organs like Liver, Kidney and Heart						
7) Any eggs from Chicken, Duck, or Quail						
8) Any fresh or dried Fish, Crabs, Turtles						

Food Group	How many days taken in last 7 days? (between 0 and 7)					
	By any household member	The RESPONDENT herself (anyone column will be filled-in)			Currently pregnant woman (other than respondent)	Currently lactating woman (other than respondent)
		Not pregnant or lactating currently	Currently pregnant	Currently lactating	Applicable=1 Not applicable =99	Applicable=1 Not applicable =99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9) Beans, pulse-kalai, pulse-orohor, Nut, Peanut, Cashew Nut, Soybean, Chickpea						
10) Any Cheese, Yogurt, Milk, Sour Milk, or other Dairy Products						
11) Oil/any food made using Oil, Fat, Butter, Clarified Butter, Soybean						
12) Any Sugar or Honey, Granular Sugar or Sugarcane, Jiggery, Molasses, Talmichri, Sweets, other foods made using sugar						
13) Any other food, such as –Pickles, Spice, Coffee, or Tea						

Section 13: Knowledge and Practice on Hygiene related Issues

1301	Please let us know your knowledge and practice regarding the following issues. <i>[Do not prompt. The respondent will respond spontaneously. Verify, if required.]</i>	
	Issue	Knowledge
	1	2
		Usual practice (Do not prompt)
		3
1) What should be done regarding hand wash before taking food?	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 No need to wash hands/Do not know=77	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 Sometimes wash hands with soap, sometimes with water only=3 Sometimes wash hands, sometimes do not wash=4 Don't wash hands=5

1301	Please let us know your knowledge and practice regarding the following issues. <i>[Do not prompt. The respondent will respond spontaneously. Verify, if required.]</i>		
	Issue	Knowledge	Usual practice (Do not prompt)
	1	2	3
2) What should be done regarding hand wash before feeding a baby?		Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 No need to wash hands/Do not know=77	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 Sometimes wash hands with soap, sometimes with water only=3 Sometimes wash hands, sometimes do not wash=4 Don't wash hands=5
3) What should be done regarding hand wash after cleaning the child?		Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 No need to wash hands/Do not know=77	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 Sometimes wash hands with soap, sometimes with water only=3 Sometimes wash hands, sometimes do not wash=4 Don't wash hands=5
4) What should be done before preparing/cooking food?		Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 No need to wash hands/Do not know=77	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 Sometimes wash hands with soap, sometimes with water only=3 Sometimes wash hands, sometimes do not wash=4 Don't wash hands=5 Not applicable=99
5) What should be done regarding hand wash before serving food?		Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 No need to wash hands/Do not know=77	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 Sometimes wash hands with soap, sometimes with water only=3 Sometimes wash hands, sometimes do not wash=4 Don't wash hands=5
6) What should be done regarding handwashing after defecation?		Wash hands with soap/ash/mud=1 Wash hands with water only =2	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with ash/mud=2 Wash hands with water only=3

1301	Please let us know your knowledge and practice regarding the following issues. <i>[Do not prompt. The respondent will respond spontaneously. Verify, if required.]</i>		
	Issue	Knowledge	Usual practice (Do not prompt)
	1	2	3
			Sometimes wash hands with soap/ ash/mud, sometimes with water only=4
	7) What should be done regarding hand wash after handling dirt?	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 No need to wash hands/Do not know=77	Wash hands with soap=1 Wash hands with water only=2 Sometimes wash hands with soap, sometimes with water only=3 Sometimes wash hands, sometimes do not wash=4 Don't wash hands=5

Section 14: Knowledge and Practice on Nutrition and Health Issues

1401	Please let us know your opinion about the following issues <i>[Do not prompt. The respondent will respond spontaneously. Probe, if required]</i>			
	Issue	Knowledge <i>(Please go to column 4 if the answer is 'Do not know')</i>	Source of knowledge <i>(multiple responses possible)</i> (Code)	Usual practice (Do not prompt)
	1	2	3	4
	1) What is the use of colostrum <i>(breast milk within 1 hour of giving birth to a child)?</i>	It is important to feed colostrum to new-born=1 It is better not to feed colostrum to new-born=2 Don't know=88	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	Last 3 Years Colostrum was fed to last born child in this household=1 Colostrum was not fed to last born child in this household=2 Not applicable=99
	2) What should be the age of continued of breastfeeding?	_____ (specify the month)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	_____ (specify the month for continuation of breastfeeding) Not applicable=99

Issue	Knowledge (Please go to column 4 if the answer is 'Do not know')	Source of knowledge (multiple responses possible) (Code)	Usual practice (Do not prompt)
1	2	3	4
3) When should start the complementary feeding for children?	_____ (specify the month)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	_____ (specify the month for starting the complementary feeding for children) Not applicable=99
4) What are the foods for children under 6-months of age?	Exclusive breastfeeding=1 Breast milk, honey, and water=2 Breast milk and complementary food=3 Don't know=88	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	Last 3 years The last born child had/is having exclusive breastfeeding =1 The last born child had/is having breast milk, along with water and honey =2 The last born child had/is having breast milk, along with other supplementary food=3 Not applicable=99
5) What are the medicines required for pregnant women? (Non-food supplement)	Iron tablet (including Folic acid)=1 Other tablets (Specify.....) =2 Don't know=88	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	Last 3 years The last pregnant woman took/is taking iron tablet=1 The last pregnant woman did not take/is not taking iron tablet=2 Not applicable=99
6) What appropriate amount of food a pregnant woman should take daily?	Taking food as usual quantity=1 Taking additional food than usual quantity =2 Taking less food than usual quantity, so that child remain smaller size and birth becomes easier=3 Don't know=88	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97	Last 3 years The last pregnant woman took/is taking additional quantity of food than usual=1 The last pregnant woman did not take/is not taking additional quantity of food than usual=2 The last pregnant woman took/is taking lesser quantity of food than usual=3 Not applicable=99

Issue	Knowledge (Please go to column 4 if the answer is 'Do not know')	Source of knowledge (multiple responses possible) (Code)	Usual practice (Do not prompt)
1	2	3	4
7) What appropriate amount of food a lactating mother should take daily?	Taking food as usual quantity =1 Taking additional food than usual quantity =2 Taking less food than usual quantity=3 Don't know =88	<p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97</p>	<p>Last 3 years</p> <p>The last lactating mother took/is taking additional quantity of food than usual=1 The last lactating mother did not take/is not taking additional quantity of food than usual=2 The last lactating mother took/is taking lesser quantity of food than usual=3 Not applicable=99</p>
8) What is the required number of antenatal check-ups during pregnancy?	<p>Number =</p> <hr/> <p>_____ (specify the number) Don't know=88</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97</p>	<p>Last 3 years</p> <p>The last pregnant woman had anyone antenatal check-up=1 The last pregnant woman had only one antenatal check-ups=2 The last pregnant woman had two antenatal check-ups=3 The last pregnant woman had three antenatal check-ups=4 The last pregnant woman had four antenatal check-up=5 The last pregnant woman had more than four antenatal check-ups=6 Do not do antenatal check-ups=7 Not applicable=99</p>

Issue	Knowledge (Please go to column 4 if the answer is 'Do not know')	Source of knowledge (multiple responses possible) (Code)	Usual practice (Do not prompt)
1	2	3	4
9) What is the required number of postnatal check-ups after giving birth?	<p>_____ (specify the number)</p> <p>Don't know=88</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>6 7 8 9 10 11 97</p>	<p>Last 3 years</p> <p>The last delivered woman had anyone postnatal check-up=1</p> <p>The last delivered woman had only one postnatal check-up=2</p> <p>The last delivered woman had two postnatal check-ups=3</p> <p>The last delivered woman had more than two postnatal check-ups=4</p> <p>Do not do postnatal check-ups =5</p> <p>Not applicable=99</p>
10). When should vegetable be washed for cooking?	<p>Wash before cutting =1</p> <p>Wash after cutting =2</p> <p>Don't know =88</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>6 7 8 9 10 11 97</p>	<p>Wash first, then cut=1</p> <p>First cut, then wash=2</p> <p>Sometimes wash first, then cut; sometimes first cut, then wash=3</p>
11) What kind of water should be used for washing and cleaning food items before cooking?	<p>Treated/purified water=1</p> <p>Water, not treated/purified=2</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>6 7 8 9 10 11 97</p>	<p>Treated/purified water=1</p> <p>Water, not treated/purified=2</p>
12) What kind of water should be used for washing and cleaning dishes/utensils?	<p>Treated/purified water=1</p> <p>Water, not treated/purified=2</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>6 7 8 9 10 11 97</p>	<p>Treated/purified water=1</p> <p>Water, not treated/purified=2</p>
<p>(Col. 3) Code for Source of knowledge: Radio =1, TV =2, Newspaper=3, Feature phone=3; Smart phone/internet=4; Health worker =5, Text book/ school=6, Others member of household/relatives=7, Neighbours/friends=8, Poster/billboard/banner=9, NGO=10, NUPRP=11, Others (specify).....)=97</p>			

Applicable to RESPONDENT with a child of age less than 6 months		
1402	Do you have a child of age <6 months? (Exclusive Breastfeeding)	Yes = 1; No = 2 (Skip to 1411)
1403	If yes, what is the baby's age? (In months)	
1404	Did you give colostrum to your baby (Breast Milk within 1 HOUR)	Yes = 1; No = 2
1405	Did you give him/her anything before the first breast milk?	Yes = 1; No = 2 (Skip to 1407)
1406	If yes, what did you give? (multiple responses possible)	Plain water = 1; Sugar water = 2; Honey water =3; Infant formula = 4; Powder milk = 5; Other (please specify)=97
1407	Do you feed him/her anything other than breast milk?	Yes = 1; No = 2 (Skip to 1409)
1408	Did you give him/her anything after starting breastfeeding?	Milk (Goat/cow/Powder) = 1; Baby formula = 2; Water/Sugar water/honey = 3; Other (please specify)= 97
1409	Did the child have diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks? (Diarrhea: 3 or more watery or loose/liquid stools in last 24 hrs.)	Yes = 1; No = 2 (Skip to 1411)
1410	In case of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks, what treatment s/he did receive?	ORS = 1; ORS and Zinc = 2; Rice saline = 3; Other (please specify); =97 No treatment =9
Applicable to RESPONDENT with a child of age between 6 and 23 months		
1411	Do you have a child of aged 6-23 months	Yes = 1; No = 2 (Skip to 1417)
1412	What is the age of the child? (in month)	
1413	What types of food did your child eat in the last 24 hours? (multiple responses possible)	Breast milk =1; Baby formula =2; Powder milk = 3; Cereals (rice, noodles, bread) =4; Khichuri =4; Suji = 5; Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) = 6; Protein related food (meat, fish, liver) = 7; Eggs = 8; Vitamin-A associated fruits and Vegetables = 9; Other fruits and Vegetables = 10; Other (please specify)=97
1414	How many times did you feed your child in the last 24 hours?	
1415	Did the child have diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks? (Diarrhoea: 3 or more watery or loose/liquid stools in last 24 hours)	Yes = 1; No = 2
1416	In case of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks, what treatment s/he did receive?	ORS = 1; ORS and Zinc = 2; Rice saline = 3; Other (please specify); No treatment =9
Applicable to the RESPONDENT currently pregnant		
1417	Are you pregnant currently?	Yes = 1; No = 2 (Skip to 1421)

1418	What month of pregnancy you are on today?	
1419	What number of antenatal check-ups you have received during this pregnancy?	
1420	What are the <i>non-food supplements</i> you are taking now for your pregnant state? (ask and check)	Nothing =1; Iron tablet (including Folic acid)=2; Other supplements/tablet (specify.....)=97
1421	What amount of food you took in last 24 hours?	Taking additional quantity of food than usual=1; Not taking additional quantity of food than usual=2; Taking lesser quantity of food than usual=3
1422	What is the number of children in this house between 12 to 23 months?	(If '0'; skip to Q 1424)
1423	Please provide us with information related to immunization of those children.	

Sl. numbers from 201	Name of child	Age in months	Sex: Male=1, Female= 2	Showed Immunization card? Yes=1 No= 2	Required numbers of dose					
					1 st Dose Yes=1; No= 2	2 nd Dose Yes=1; No= 2	3 rd Dose Yes=1; No= 2	4 th Dose Yes=1; No= 2	5 th Dose Yes=1; No= 2	6 th Dose Yes=1; No= 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

Incidence of death of children		
1424	Had any member of this household ever given birth to a son and/or daughter who was born alive but died later (between 0 and 5 years of age)?	Yes = 1 Total.....(Boy.....Girl.....) No = 2

Sickness and health-seeking behaviour		
1425	How many of your household members became sick in last 90 days?	(If 0, skip to section 15)
1426	Please provide us information about the sickness/illness of your household members in last 90 days (for multiple diseases of one person, use one row for each disease).	

Sl. numbers from 201	Name	Disease (Code)	Did you receive any treatment? Yes=1, No=2 (skip to column 12)	From where did you receive treatment?	Cost (in taka)						Days lost due to disease*	Did illness affect in reducing household income? Yes=1 No=2 (skip to 1501)	For how many days household income had been affected?
					Hospital's Fee	Doctor's Visit	Medicine	Transport and other costs	Diagnostic fee	Health aid (spectacles, walking support, wheelchair etc.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			1 2									1 2	
			1 2									1 2	
			1 2									1 2	

(Col. 3) Code for sickness/disease: Anaemia=1; Cold and Cough=2; Diarrhoea=3; Dysentery (Bloody diarrhoea)=4; Dental diseases=5; Eye Infection/Eye diseases=6; Female Diseases/Obs and Gynea=7; Fever of unknown origin (PUO)=8; Traumatic Injury=9; Malnutrition=10; Skin diseases=11; Worm (Helminthiasis)=12; Gastric=13; Jaundice=14; Asthma=15; Diabetes=16; High blood pressure=17; Pneumonia=18; Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)=19; Arthritis=20; Tuberculosis=21; Heart Disease=22, Swelling of hands and legs=23; Others (please specify...) =97

(Col. 5) Code for the place of receiving service: Self/family treatment=1; Local pharmacy=2; Local traditional healer (also Kabiraj/Hekim)=3; Homeopath/Ayurveda=4; NGO clinic=5; Private clinic=6; Government health centres/hospital=7; Chamber of MBBS doctor=8, Others (please specify.....)=97

* **Lost days due to sickness/illness:** Workdays for adult; school days for school going students; suffering days for children not going to school and/or not involved in any IGA

Section 15: Access to Institutions

1501	Please tell us about your service seeking status from City Corporation/Paurashava in last 1 year.											
Services			Did you go for getting service? Yes=1; No=2 (If no, go to next row)			Did you get the services you need? Yes=1; No=2 (If no, go to next row)			Satisfaction on the service received: Highly satisfactory=1, Somewhat satisfactory=2 Not Satisfactory=3			
1			2			3			4			
1) Birth Registration Certificate			1 2			1 2			1 2 3			
2) Death Registration Certificate			1 2			1 2			1 2 3			

3) Warishan Certificate (Inheritance)	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
4) Citizen and Character Certificate	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
5) Trade License	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
6) Paying House Tax/Rent/ Holding Tax	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
7) Shalish/arbitration	1	2	1	2	1	2	3

1502	Do you or your household members know the Councillor of your Ward?	Don't know=1; Heard about him/her; but never saw him /herself =2; Yes, saw him/herself =3; Yes, met him/her and interacted with=4 (if code '1' or '2', skip to Q. 1505)
1503	Do you or your household members have easy access to him/her?	Yes, have easy access to him/her=1; have some sort of access to him, but not easy=2; Do not have access to him/her=3 (if code '3', skip to Q. 1505)
1504	Did you or your household members meet your Ward Councillor in the last 12 months?	Yes=1 (number.....), No=2

1505 Please tell us about your trust and confidence in various institutions and community leadership for various services and time of your needs?							
Type of institutions and leadership		Did you approach for any help or service in last 1 year? Yes=1; No=2 (If no, go to next row)		Did you get the services/help you need? Yes=1; No=2 (If no, go to next row)		Satisfaction on the service received: Highly satisfactory=1, Somewhat satisfactory=2 Not Satisfactory=3	
1		2		3		4	
a.	Ward Councillor of City Corporation/Paurashava	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
b.	City Corporation/Paurashava Officials	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
c.	Slum Development Officer	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
d.	Police Station and other law enforcing authority	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
e.	WASA	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
f.	City Development Authority (e.g. RAJUK, CDA)	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
g.	NGOs	1	2	1	2	1	2 3
h.	Religious institution/leaders	1	2	1	2	1	2 3

i. Political party leader (at local level)	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
j. Community leader (slum and neighbourhood)	1	2	1	2	1	2	3

1506	[Only for those living in NUPRP working area] Please tell us about your status regarding your seeking any support from NUPRP groups and leader.							
	NUPRP group/leader	Did you approach for any help or service in last 1 year? Yes=1; No=2 (If no, go to next row)	Did you get the services/help you need? Yes=1; No=2 (If no, go to next row)	Satisfaction on the service received: Highly satisfactory=1, Somewhat satisfactory=2 Not Satisfactory=3				
	a. NUPRP supported savings and credit group	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
	b. NUPRP supported CDC leader	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
	c. NUPRP supported CDC cluster leader	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
	d. NUPRP supported Town Federation leader	1	2	1	2	1	2	3

Section 16: Vulnerability and Coping Mechanism

1601	Please let us know about the crisis you faced in last 3 years?									
Sl.	Type of Crisis	Faced? Yes=1; No=2	Faced how many times? (number)	Consequence of crisis (multiple responses possible) (Code)			How do you cope with the crisis? (multiple responses possible) (Code)			How long did it take to recover from the last crisis (back to normal life)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Heavy rainfall/	1	2							
2	Waterlogging	1	2							
3	Flooding	1	2							
4	Storm/Cycole/Tornado	1	2							
5	Earthquake	1	2							

6	Landslide	1	2								
7	Very hot and humid weather	1	2								
8	Crisis in drinking water	1	2								
9	Drug addiction	1	2								
10	Serious illness of household members	1	2								
11	Got into litigation	1	2								
12	Victim of violence/threats	1	2								
13	Arson (intentional and unntentional)	1	2								
14	Sudden business loss	1	2								
15	Theft	1	2								
16	Robbery	1	2								
17	Accident (physical)	1	2								
18	Complications related to pregnancy and delivery	1	2								
19	Dowry	1	2								
20	High expenditure on the occasion of marriage	1	2								
21	Eviction (illegal/forced land grabbing)	1	2								
22	Loss of job	1	2								
23	Split in Family (Divorce/Separation)	1	2								
24	Victim of financial fraud	1	2								
25	Price Hike	1	2								

(Col. 4, 5, 6) Code for consequences of crisis: Damage/loss to homestead=1; Damage/loss to household assets=2; Decrease/disruption in regular income=3; Workday lost=4; Physical disability=5; Death of main income earner=6; Death of household member other than main income earner=7; Loss of income=8; Loss of livestock=9; Compelled to leave the home=10; Had to go to jail without any valid reason=11; Huge expense for medical treatment/rehabilitation=12; Mental trauma=13; Others (Specify.....)=97

(Col. 7, 8, 9) Code for how coped with crisis: Used the savings=1; Borrowed from local samiti in favourable condition=2; Had to borrow with high interest/unfavourable condition=3; Reduction in food consumption=4; Reduction of non-food expenditure=5; Selling household asset=6; Selling land=7; Mortgage ornaments/household assets=8; Begging=9; Household member(s) had to go outside of the area for earning livelihood=10; Dropped out from school=11; Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce regular household expense=12; Girl(s) under the age of 18 had to be married to reduce risks of violence/abuse=13; Got into another work with less income=14; Got to the chance for a better work=15; Did not take any action=16; Others (Specify.....)=97

1602	Would you please let us know your status regarding disaster preparedness in last one year?						
	Are you aware of the preparedness? Adequately aware=1; Somewhat aware=2; Not aware=3	Do you receive any information regarding preparedness? Yes, receive adequately=1; Receive somewhat=2; Do not receive =3 (if code 3, skip to column =3	How did you receive the information? (multiple responses possible) Mobile/internet=1; TV/Radio=2; Leaflet/banner/poster=3; Training/Orientation=4	Were you able to get prepared as per the disseminated information? Yes, fully=1; Partially=2; Not at all=3 Not applicable=88	Did you get any early warning? Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable/ Did not occur =3 (if code 2 or 3, skip to next row)	Were you able to get prepared as per the disseminated information? Yes, fully=1; Partially=2; Not at all=3 Not applicable=88	
	1	2	3	4	5	5	6
1. Flood	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		
2. Cyclone/storm	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		
3. Earthquake	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4			
4. Landslide	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		
5. Heavy rainfall	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		
6. Water logging	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4			
7. Cold wave	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		
8. Heat wave	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3		
9. Arson	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4			

Section 17: Status of Women in Household and Decision Making and Mobility

1701	Please mention the status of the female members of your household against the following indicators		
	Indicator	Yes = 1,	No = 2, Not applicable = 99
1	Are the female members of your household free to choose their occupations by themselves?	1	2 99
2	Can the female members of your household sit on local arbitrations (<i>shalish</i>) or judgment?	1	2 99

3	Are the issues of the marriage discussed/consult on with the women whose marriage will be held?	1	2	99
4	Are the male household members supportive in household work?	1	2	99
5	Are the husband/male household members supportive in income-generating activities or job of women?	1	2	99
6	Are girls of your households encouraged to go to schools?	1	2	99
7	Do females members of this household have equal entitlement in food consumption as male?	1	2	99
8	Do females members of this household have equal entitlement in education as male?	1	2	99
9	Do females members of this household have equal entitlement in healthcare as male?	1	2	99

1702 As an adult female member of this household, do you have the right to make decisions on the following issues?

Indicator		Do you have the right to make decisions Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=99 (If yes, go to column 3; and if no, go to next row)			Extent of making decision All the time=1; Most of the time=2; Sometime=3		
1		2			3		
1	Daughter's education	1	2	99	1	2	3
2	Son's education	1	2	99	1	2	3
3	Saving money	1	2	99	1	2	3
4	Spending money from savings	1	2	99	1	2	3
5	Taking loan/borrow money	1	2	99	1	2	3
6	Use of the loaned/borrowed money	1	2	99	1	2	3
7	Getting involved in any income-generating activity or job	1	2	99	1	2	3
8	Purchasing goods for the household	1	2	99	1	2	3
9	Selling household assets and products	1	2	99	1	2	3
10	Consulting a community leader	1	2	99	1	2	3
11	Marriage of daughter	1	2	99	1	2	3
12	Marriage of son	1	2	99	1	2	3
13	Medical treatment to any sick household member	1	2	99	1	2	3
14	Choice of the family planning method	1	2	99	1	2	3

Indicator		Do you have the right to make decisions <i>Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=99</i> <i>(If yes, go to column 3; and if no, go to next row)</i>			Extent of making decision <i>All the time=1; Most of the time=2;</i> <i>Sometime=3</i>		
1		2			3		
15	Getting involved with activities of City corporation/Paurashava	1	2	99	1	2	3
16	Getting involved with any organization/ <i>Samiti</i> /NGO	1	2	99	1	2	3
17	Voting decision in local government/national level elections	1	2	99	1	2	3

1703	Please let me know your mobility status in the following places	
	.Issues	State of mobility <i>Can go alone always=1;</i> <i>Can go alone sometimes and some time with accompany=2;</i> <i>Can go rarely without accompanied by someone=3;</i> <i>Cannot go without accompanied by someone=4</i>
1		2
1	Shopping mall/bazaar outside the community	1 2 3 4
2	Cultural functions (e.g., Pahela Baishakh, Baishakhi Mela, Observing national days)	1 2 3 4
3	Functions of any samiti/cooperative society/club	1 2 3 4
4	Health centre/hospital	1 2 3 4
5	Fair	1 2 3 4
6	Theatre/cinema	1 2 3 4
7	Park, lake	1 2 3 4

1704 (a)	What was the age of the last female member of your household at the time of her marriage? (in the last incidence)	_____ Age (If 'Not applicable=99'; skip to section 18)
1704 (b)	How many months ago she get married?	_____ Months
1705	Did this household need to provide dowry (cash and/or kind) for that marriage?	Yes=1, No=2

Section 18: Violence against Women and Girls

1801		Please let us know about the women and girls in 10 households around your household who have experienced abuse and violence. (Enumerator: Please ensure that the respondent is comfortable and her privacy is ensured; use techniques learnt in the training session)											
Type of violence		Occurrence			Occurred in how many households (In number:1 to 10)			Frequency of occurrence					
		Occurred=1;Did not occur=2; Don't know/not sure=9 (If code '2' or '9', go to next row)						Occurred almost daily=1; Occurred frequently=2; Occurred rarely=3; Occurred very rarely=4					
1		2			3			4					
In last 7 days													
1) Verbal abuse		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
In last 15 days													
2) Battering		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
In last 30 days													
3) Sexual harassment at home		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
4) Sexual harassment at community		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
5) Sexual harassment at the workplace		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
In last 3 years													
6) Kidnapping/abduction		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
7) Rape		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
8) Acid throwing		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
9) Trafficking		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
10) Forced prostitution		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
11) Murder		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
12) Compelled to suicide		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
14) Physical abuse in <i>shalish</i>		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
15) Psychological abuse in <i>shalish</i>		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		
16) Blackmail by the threat of publishing photo/video/audio		1	2	9				1	2	3	4		

1802		What is your assessment about the following group of people in reducing violence against women and girls in this slum/settlement?		
Group of people		Assessment about the role in reducing violence against women and girls in this slum/settlement		
		Very supportive=1;	Moderately supportive=2;	Not supportive=3
1)	Elected local government representatives	1	2	3
2)	Community leaders	1	2	3
3)	Men and boys	1	2	3
4)	Women and girls	1	2	3

Enumerator: Thank the respondent for her cooperation, hospitality, and her valuable time throughout the interview. Wish her and all the members of the household the best for their future life.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 2

Focus Group Discussion: 1

FGD with Primary Group (PG) members

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to discuss some issues on NUPRP interventions with all of you. We cordially request you to participate in this focus group discussion. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

FGD Information						
FGD number		Number of participants				
Place of FGD						
Mahalla		Paurashava				
Ward		City Corporation				
Name of slum/ settlement						
Name of PG (if any)						
Name of CDC						
District						
Division						
FGD Facilitator	Name		Signature			
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 1	Name		Signature			
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 2	Name		Signature			
Date and duration	Date		Start time		End time	

Participants' Information					
Sl.	Name	Age (year)	Education (Highest class passed)	Duration of membership in CDC (Month)	Mobile number (if any)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

General Instructions

- ➔ Find a reasonably private space large enough for all the participants to sit in a circle.
- ➔ Take control of the space and ensure that there is possible eye contact between everyone present (also be aware of the noise, shutting doors, windows and lighting), and also remove tables from the space (as tables create obstacles between people).
- ➔ Have water and perhaps simple refreshments for everyone.
- ➔ Be prepared to make easy conversation with earlier arrivals.
- ➔ Sit the recorders outside the circle with any observers.
- ➔ Ask everyone to turn off any mobile phones.
- ➔ Check on keeping track of time.

Important points for the facilitation of FGDs

- Ask each participant to say the name they would like to be called by in the group and a positive 'ice-breaker' question, e.g. what do you enjoy about living here?
- Do not speak too much or give away own opinions/judgements.
- Move gently between immediate experiences and more abstract generalisations.
- Make sure everyone speaks and do not get involved in one on one conversations – use body language to shift the discussion towards people showing signs they have something to say or ask sensitively what people think about what has just been said.
- Keep body language open and hands neutral. Do not fold arms or point fingers. Share encouraging, gentle eye contact with everyone present to encourage confidence.
- Mentally note anyone who seems very shy as a people you need to encourage to speak.
- Ensure there are positive moments, especially at the end of the session, but make no 'promises' that cannot be delivered.
- Assure people that the session will not last more than an hour and a half (or perhaps an hour) and stick to that time limit.

Using visualisation to stimulate discussion

1. In this FGD, the following images are selected to create possible discussions on all aspects of the programme.
2. Remember, there are no right answers (accept all responses without showing any surprise). The facilitator seeks to understand, not control.
3. Provide Hand out copies of the image(s) to pairs/trios of the participants and ask them to talk about what they 'see' ('what do you see here?') among themselves for about thirty seconds.
4. Take initial responses from everyone individually.
5. If responses tend to be rather abstract and general, then ask about relevant experiences (be careful about over-personalising, most people are easier if talking about anonymous friends/acquaintances. If the responses are tending to be very experiential, then gently move toward more general 'lessons' to be learned.
6. There may be moments when a participant makes a statement that seems to summarise a consensus on a general position. It will then be worth pausing to record in writing a quote for possible use in the final report.
7. As discussion comes to a close, the facilitator should shift towards issues of agency and empowerment asking the participants where they see effective decisions might be made to meet some of the issues raised by the image. The decisions can range from individual to CDC, to local government spheres.

FGD Discussion Issues

Discussion Issue 1: Livelihoods and/or Employment Opportunities [Output-3]

Image 1A



Source: newsdeeply.com

Image 1B



Source: USAID, Bangladesh

Stimulants for Image 1A and 1B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of livelihoods and/or employment opportunities for women in and around the slum area
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s grants (financial support)
- ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s business grants
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s business grants
- ✓ Assessment on PG members’skills development in terms of UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
- ✓ Concerns on Training for different employment opportunities (apprenticeship grants)
- ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
- ✓ Assessment of mentoring process to use the grants (mentor appointed by UNDP-NUPRP)

- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to skills development, financial support and employment generation
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further employment opportunities in future

Discussion Issue 2: Savings and Credit [Output-2 (partial)]

Image 2A



Source: alamy stock photo

Image 2B



Source: savings-revolution.org

Stimulants for Image 2A and 2B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:**
- ✓ Concerns on combined economic activity (in terms of cooperatives/any other platforms) among women in the slum area
 - ✓ Reasons for such concerns (combined economic activity)
 - ✓ Concerns on savings and credits among women in the slum area
 - ✓ Reasons for savings and credits among women in the slum area
 - ✓ Assessment of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance in women’s savings and credit groups in the slum area
 - ✓ Status (Formation, functions, and activities) of women’s savings and credit groups in the slum area
 - ✓ Use/probable use of savings and credits
 - ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of being in a savings and credit group
 - ✓ Confrontation/obstacles in women’s savings and credit groups

- ✓ Concerns on Training for savings and credit groups
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for women’s savings and credit groups in future

Discussion Issue 3: Education for Children [Output-3]

Image 3A



Source: World Bank Blogs

Image 3B



Source: WION (youtube)

Stimulants for Image 3A and 3B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of education opportunities for children in and around the slum area
- ✓ Problems confronted for child education
- ✓ Concerns about drop-out
- ✓ Concerns about the early marriage of girls
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) for Grade1-7 boys and girls to reduce drop-outs
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) Grade 8-10 girls to prevent early marriage
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality/*paurashava* office

- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to child education
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for educational opportunities for children in future

Discussion Issue 4: Nutrition and Health Care [Output-3]



Stimulants for Image 4A, 4B and 4C

- (a) What do you see here?
 (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:**
- ✓ Assessment of overall child health status in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Assessment of primary health care regarding nutrition in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Idea/perception of child immunization
 - ✓ Idea/perception on nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
 - ✓ Knowledge on UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
 - ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)

- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Concerns on Training on nutrition (including hygiene) issues
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to nutrition and hygiene issues
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance on Nutrition issues in future

Discussion Issue 5: Gender issues [Output-3 (partial) and cross-cutting issue]

Image 5A



Source: the dailystar.net

Image 5B



Source: blogtalkradio.com

Image 5C



Source: bdreports24.com

Stimulants for Image 5A, 5B and 5C

(a) What do you see here?
 (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of relationship among women and men in the slum area
- ✓ Feeling of unity (concerns, need, status, extent, and outcome) among women in the slum area
- ✓ Perception of the employment of women (working women) in the slum area [in terms of both women's' and men's' perception]
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for women in employment
- ✓ Concerns on Violence Against Women and Girls – VAW(G) as a Confrontation/obstacles for women
- ✓ Assessment of VAW(G) in the slum area (Level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes, reasons and extent)
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Existence and status of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for any VAW(G) related incidents
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to combat VAW(G) in future

Discussion Issue 6: Persons with 'Disability' issues [cross-cutting issue]

Image 6A



Source: hiveminer.com

Image 6B



Source: alamy stock photo





Stimulants for Image 6A and 6B

(a) What do you see here?
 (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall issue of persons with disability in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of the persons with disability in PG member’s households
- ✓ Need of the persons with disability
- ✓ Perception of employment opportunities for the persons with disability
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for persons with disability
- ✓ Concerns on user-friendly house/roads/others for persons with disability
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance for persons with disability
- ✓ Existence and status of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for persons with disability
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to the issue of persons with disability
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for persons with disability in future

**Discussion Issue 7: Basic Infrastructure Services, and Climate Resilience
[Output-5 (partial) and cross-cutting issue]**

Image 7A	Image 7B
 <p align="center">Source: wondersonder.wordpress.com</p>	 <p align="center">Source: business-ethics.com</p>
Image 7C	Image 7D
 <p align="center">Source: alamy stock photo</p>	 <p align="center">Source: wsup.com</p>

Stimulants for Image 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall road connectivity in the slum area

- ✓ Obstacles regarding road connectivity
- ✓ Assessment of electricity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding electricity
- ✓ Assessment of overall Drainage system in the slum area (with a special focus on waterlogging)
- ✓ Obstacles regarding Drainage system
- ✓ Assessment of overall water and sanitation in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding water and sanitation
- ✓ Idea/perception on climate resilience infrastructure (Like: Due to excessive rainfall overflow the drain water)
- ✓ Assessment of climate vulnerabilities
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to improve (1) road connectivity, (2) electricity, (3) Drainage system, and (4) water and sanitation
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Assessment of Community people's participation in slum development plans
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to Basic infrastructure service
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to improve Basic infrastructure service in future

Note for Facilitator/Recorder/Notetaker

Offer thanks to all the FGD participants for providing their valuable time for the discussion. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 3

Focus Group Discussion: 2

FGD with Executive Committee Members of CDCs

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to discuss some issues on NUPRP interventions with all of you. We cordially request you to participate in this focus group discussion. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

FGD Information						
FGD number		Number of participants				
Place of FGD						
Mahalla		Paurashava				
Ward		City Corporation				
Name of slum/ settlement						
Name of CDCs						
District						
Division						
FGD Facilitator	Name			Signature		
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 1	Name			Signature		
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 2	Name			Signature		
Date and duration	Date			Start time		End time

Participants' Information						
Sl.	Name	Age (year)	Education (Highest class passed)	Duration of membership in CDC (month)	Title/position in the CDC	Mobile number (if any)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

General Instructions

- ➔ Find a reasonably private space large enough for all the participants to sit in a circle.
- ➔ Take control of the space and ensure that there is possible eye contact between everyone present (also be aware of the noise, shutting doors, windows and lighting), and also remove tables from the space (as tables create obstacles between people).
- ➔ Have water and perhaps simple refreshments for everyone.
- ➔ Be prepared to make easy conversation with earlier arrivals.
- ➔ Sit the recorders outside the circle with any observers.
- ➔ Ask everyone to turn off any mobile phones.
- ➔ Check on keeping track of time.

Important points for the facilitation of FGDs

- Ask each participant to say the name they would like to be called by in the group and a positive 'ice-breaker' question, e.g. what do you enjoy about living here?
- Do not speak too much or give away own opinions/judgements.
- Move gently between immediate experiences and more abstract generalisations.
- Make sure everyone speaks and do not get involved in one on one conversations – use body language to shift the discussion towards people showing signs they have something to say or ask sensitively what people think about what has just been said.
- Keep body language open and hands neutral. Do not fold arms or point fingers. Share encouraging, gentle eye contact with everyone present to encourage confidence.
- Mentally note anyone who seems very shy as a people you need to encourage to speak.
- Ensure there are positive moments, especially at the end of the session, but make no 'promises' that cannot be delivered.
- Assure people that the session will not last more than an hour and a half (or perhaps an hour) and stick to that time limit.

Using visualisation to stimulate discussion

8. In this FGD, the following images are selected to create possible discussions on all aspects of the programme.
9. Remember, there are no right answers (accept all responses without showing any surprise). The facilitator seeks to understand, not control.
10. Provide Hand out copies of the image(s) to pairs/trios of the participants and ask them to talk about what they 'see' ('what do you see here?') among themselves for about thirty seconds.
11. Take initial responses from everyone individually.
12. If responses tend to be rather abstract and general, then ask about relevant experiences (be careful about over-personalising, most people are easier if talking about anonymous friends/acquaintances. If the responses are tending to be very experiential, then gently move toward more general 'lessons' to be learned.
13. There may be moments when a participant makes a statement that seems to summarise a consensus on a general position. It will then be worth pausing to record in writing a quote for possible use in the final report.
14. As discussion comes to a close, the facilitator should shift towards issues of agency and empowerment asking the participants where they see effective decisions might be made to meet some of the issues raised by the image. The decisions can range from individual to CDC, to local government spheres.

FGD Discussion Issues

Discussion Issue 1: Savings and Credit [Output-2 (partial)]

Image 1A



Source: alamy stock photo

Image 1B



Source: savings-revolution.org





Stimulants for Image 2A and 2B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:**
- ✓ Concerns on combined economic activity (in terms of cooperatives/any other platforms) among women in the slum area
 - ✓ Reasons for such concerns (combined economic activity)
 - ✓ Concerns on savings and credits among women in the slum area
 - ✓ Reasons for savings and credits among women in the slum area
 - ✓ The selection process of savings and credit groups of women in the slum area
 - ✓ Role of CDCs in organizing savings and credit groups of women in the slum area

- ✓ Assessment of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance in women’s savings and credit groups in the slum area
- ✓ Status (Formation, functions, and activities) of women’s savings and credit groups in the slum area
- ✓ Use/probable use of savings and credits
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of being in a savings and credit group
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles in women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ The support system of CDCs in combating confrontation/obstacles in women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ Concerns on Training for savings and credit groups
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for women’s savings and credit groups in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 2: Basic Infrastructure Services, Urban Planning, and Climate Resilience [Output-1, 4 and 5 (all partial) and cross-cutting issue]

Image 2A	Image 2B
 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Source: wondersonder.wordpress.com</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Source: business-ethics.com</p>
Image 2C	Image 2D
 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Source: alamy stock photo</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Source: wsup.com</p>
Stimulants for Image 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D	
<p>(a) What do you see here?</p> <p>(b) What do you think about what has been said so far?</p>	
<p>Probe for:</p>	

- ✓ Assessment of overall road connectivity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding road connectivity
- ✓ Role and activities of CDCs regarding road connectivity
- ✓ Assessment of electricity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding electricity
- ✓ Role and activities of CDCs regarding electricity
- ✓ Assessment of overall Drainage system in the slum area (with a special focus on waterlogging)
- ✓ Obstacles regarding Drainage system
- ✓ Role and activities of CDCs regarding Drainage system
- ✓ Assessment of overall water and sanitation in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding water and sanitation
- ✓ Role and activities of CDCs regarding water and sanitation
- ✓ Idea/perception on climate resilience infrastructure (Like: Due to excessive rainfall overflow the drain water)
- ✓ Assessment of climate vulnerabilities
- ✓ Role and activities of CDCs regarding climate resilience infrastructure
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to improve (1) road connectivity, (2) electricity, (3) Drainage system, and (4) water and sanitation
- ✓ Role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to improve the above mentioned basic infrastructures
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Participation of CDCs in municipal/*paurashava* planning for basic infrastructure services (focusing road connectivity, electricity, Drainage system, and water and sanitation)
- ✓ Reflection of the opinion of CDCs in decision making of municipal planning for basic infrastructure services (focusing road connectivity, electricity, Drainage system, and water and sanitation)
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to basic infrastructure services
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to improve basic infrastructure services in future

Discussion Issue 3: Livelihoods and/or Employment Opportunities/Grants [Output-3]

Image 3A



Source: newsdeeply.com

Image 3B



Source: USAID, Bangladesh

Stimulants for Image 3A and 3B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of livelihoods and/or employment opportunities for women in and around the slum area
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s grants (financial support)
- ✓ The selection process of UNDP-NUPRP’s grants recipients (including the role of CDCs in such process)
- ✓ Receiving system of all UNDP-NUPRP’s grants
- ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s business grants
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s business grants
- ✓ Assessment on PG members’skills development in terms of UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
- ✓ Concerns on Training for different employment opportunities (apprenticeship grants)
- ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
- ✓ Assessment of mentoring process to use the grants (mentor appointed by UNDP-NUPRP)
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to skills development, financial support and employment generation
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further employment opportunities in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 4: Education for Children [Output-3]

Image 4A





Stimulants for Image 4A and 4B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of education opportunities for children in and around the slum area
- ✓ Problems in attaining child education
- ✓ Concerns about drop-out
- ✓ Concerns about the early marriage of girls
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) for Grade1-7 boys and girls to reduce drop-outs
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) Grade 8-10 girls to prevent early marriage
- ✓ The selection process of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants recipients (including the role of CDCs in such process)
- ✓ Receiving system of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality office
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to child education
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for educational opportunities for children in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 5: Nutrition and Health Care [Output-3]





Source: washplusblog.wordpress.com

Stimulants for Image 5A, 5B and 5C

(a) What do you see here?

(b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall child health status in and around the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of primary health care regarding nutrition in and around the slum area
- ✓ Idea/perception of child immunization
- ✓ Idea/perception on nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
- ✓ Idea/perception on UNDP-NUPRP's assistance on Nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
- ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Possible effectiveness of using UNDP-NUPRP's assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Concerns on Training on nutrition (including hygiene) issues
- ✓ Role of CDCs in managing overall nutrition and hygiene issues in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality (city corporation)/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to nutrition and hygiene issues
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance on Nutrition issues in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 6: Gender issues [Output-3 (partial) and cross-cutting issue]

Image 6A



Source: the dailystar.net

Image 6B



Source: blogtalkradio.com

Image 6C



Source: bdreports24.com

Stimulants for Image 6A, 6B and 6C

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of relationship among women and men in the slum area
- ✓ Feeling of sisterhood (concerns, need, status, extent, and outcome) among women in the slum area
- ✓ Perception of the employment of women (working women) in the slum area [in terms of both women's' and men's' perception]
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for women in employment

- ✓ Concerns on Violence Against Women and Girls – VAW(G) as a Confrontation/obstacles for women
- ✓ Assessment of VAW(G) in the slum area (Level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes, reasons and extent)
- ✓ Role of CDCs in managing VAW(G) incidents in the slum area (with focus on own CDCs)
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Existence and status of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for any VAW(G) related incidents
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to combat VAW(G) in future

Discussion Issue 7: Persons with ‘Disability’ issues [cross-cutting issue]

Image 7A



Source: hiveminer.com

Image 7B



Source: alamy stock photo

Stimulants for Image 7A and 7B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall issue of persons with disability in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of the persons with disability in PG member’s households
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for persons with disability
- ✓ The need of the persons with disability
- ✓ Perception of employment opportunities for persons with disability

- ✓ Concerns on user-friendly house/roads/other facilities for persons with disability
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance for persons with disability
- ✓ Role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP's assistance for persons with disability
- ✓ Existence and status of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for persons with disability
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality (city corporation)/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Assessment of CDC partnership established with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to the issue of persons with disability
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for persons with disability in future

Note for Facilitator/Recorder/Notetaker

Offer thanks to all the FGD participants for providing their valuable time for the discussion. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 4

Focus Group Discussion: 3

FGD with Executive Committee Members of CDC Clusters

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to discuss some issues on NUPRP interventions with all of you. We cordially request you to participate in this focus group discussion. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

FGD Information						
FGD number		Number of participants				
Place of FGD						
Mahalla		Paurashava				
Ward		City Corporation				
Name of slum/ settlement						
Name of CDC Clusters						
District						
Division						
FGD Facilitator	Name		Signature			
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 1	Name		Signature			
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 2	Name		Signature			
Date and duration	Date		Start time		End time	

Participants' Information						
Sl.	Name	Age (year)	Education (Highest class passed)	Duration of membership in CDCs (month)	Title/position in CDC Clusters	Mobile number (if any)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						

10						
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General Instructions

- ➔ Find a reasonably private space large enough for all the participants to sit in a circle.
- ➔ Take control of the space and ensure that there is possible eye contact between everyone present (also be aware of the noise, shutting doors, windows and lighting), and also remove tables from the space (as tables create obstacles between people).
- ➔ Have water and perhaps simple refreshments for everyone.
- ➔ Be prepared to make easy conversation with earlier arrivals.
- ➔ Sit the recorders outside the circle with any observers.
- ➔ Ask everyone to turn off any mobile phones.
- ➔ Check on keeping track of time.

Important points for the facilitation of FGDs

- Ask each participant to say the name they would like to be called by in the group and a positive 'ice-breaker' question, e.g. what do you enjoy about living here?
- Do not speak too much or give away own opinions/judgements.
- Move gently between immediate experiences and more abstract generalisations.
- Make sure everyone speaks and do not get involved in one on one conversations – use body language to shift the discussion towards people showing signs they have something to say or ask sensitively what people think about what has just been said.
- Keep body language open and hands neutral. Do not fold arms or point fingers. Share encouraging, gentle eye contact with everyone present to encourage confidence.
- Mentally note anyone who seems very shy as a people you need to encourage to speak.
- Ensure there are positive moments, especially at the end of the session, but make no 'promises' that cannot be delivered.
- Assure people that the session will not last more than an hour and a half (or perhaps an hour) and stick to that time limit.





Using visualisation to stimulate discussion

15. In this FGD, the following images are selected to create possible discussions on all aspects of the programme.
16. Remember, there are no right answers (accept all responses without showing any surprise). The facilitator seeks to understand, not control.
17. Provide Hand out copies of the image(s) to pairs/trios of the participants and ask them to talk about what they 'see' ('what do you see here?') among themselves for about thirty seconds.
18. Take initial responses from everyone individually.
19. If responses tend to be rather abstract and general, then ask about relevant experiences (be careful about over-personalising, most people are easier if talking about anonymous friends/acquaintances. If the responses are tending to be very experiential, then gently move toward more general 'lessons' to be learned.
20. There may be moments when a participant makes a statement that seems to summarise a consensus on a general position. It will then be worth pausing to record in writing a quote for possible use in the final report.

21. As discussion comes to a close, the facilitator should shift towards issues of agency and empowerment asking the participants where they see effective decisions might be made to meet some of the issues raised by the image. The decisions can range from individual to CDC, to local government spheres.

FGD Discussion Issues

Discussion Issue 1: Basic Infrastructure Services, Urban Planning, and Climate Resilience [Output-1, 4 and 5 (all partial) and cross-cutting issue]

<p style="text-align: center;">Image 1A</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: wondersonder.wordpress.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Image 1B</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: business-ethics.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Image 1C</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: alamy stock photo</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Image 1D</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: wsup.com</p>

Stimulants for Image 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall road connectivity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding road connectivity
- ✓ Role and activities of CDC cluster regarding road connectivity
- ✓ Assessment of electricity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding electricity
- ✓ Role and activities of CDC cluster regarding electricity
- ✓ Assessment of overall Drainage system in the slum area (with a special focus on waterlogging)
- ✓ Obstacles regarding Drainage system
- ✓ Role and activities of CDC cluster regarding Drainage system
- ✓ Assessment of overall water and sanitation in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding water and sanitation
- ✓ Role and activities of CDC cluster regarding water and sanitation
- ✓ Idea/perception on climate resilience infrastructure (Like: Due to excessive rainfall overflow the drain water)
- ✓ Assessment of climate vulnerabilities
- ✓ Role and activities of CDC cluster regarding climate resilience infrastructure
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to improve (1) road connectivity, (2) electricity, (3) Drainage system, and (4) water and sanitation
- ✓ Role of CDC cluster in managing UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to improve the above mentioned basic infrastructures
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Participation of CDC clusters in municipal planning for basic infrastructure services (focusing road connectivity, electricity, Drainage system, and water and sanitation)
- ✓ Reflection of the opinion of CDC clusters in decision making of municipal planning for basic infrastructure services (focusing road connectivity, electricity, Drainage system, and water and sanitation)
- ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to basic infrastructure services
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to improve basic infrastructure services in future

Discussion Issue 2: Savings and Credit [Output-2 (partial)]

Image 2A

Source: alamy stock photo

Image 2B



Source: savings-revolution.org

Stimulants for Image 2A and 2B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Concerns on combined economic activity (in terms of cooperatives/any other platforms) among women in the slum area
- ✓ Reasons for such concerns (combined economic activity)
- ✓ Concerns on savings and credits among women in the slum area
- ✓ Reasons for savings and credits among women in the slum area
- ✓ The selection process of savings and credit groups of women in the slum area
- ✓ Role of CDCs cluster in management of savings and credit groups of women in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance in women’s savings and credit groups in the slum area
- ✓ Status (Formation, functions, and activities) of women’s savings and credit groups in the slum area
- ✓ Use/probable use of savings and credits
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of being in a savings and credit group
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles in women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ The support system of CDC cluster in combating confrontation/obstacles in women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ Concerns on Training for savings and credit groups
- ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to women’s savings and credit groups
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for women’s savings and credit groups in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 3: Gender issues [Output-3 (partial) and cross-cutting issue]

Image 3A



Source: the dailystar.net

Image 3B



Source: blogtalkradio.com

Image 3C



Source: bdreports24.com

Stimulants for Image 3A, 3B and 3C

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of relationship among women and men in the slum area
- ✓ Feeling of sisterhood (concerns, need, status, extent, and outcome) among women in the slum area
- ✓ Perception of the employment of women (working women) in the slum area [in terms of both women's' and men's' perception]
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for women in employment
- ✓ Concerns on Violence Against Women and Girls – VAW(G) as a Confrontation/obstacles for women
- ✓ Assessment of VAW(G) in the slum area (Level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes, reasons and extent)
- ✓ Role of CDC cluster in managing VAW(G) incidents in the slum area (with focus on own CDCs)
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Role of CDC cluster in managing UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Existence and status of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for any VAW(G) related incidents
- ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to combat VAW(G) in future

Discussion Issue 4: Persons with 'Disability' issues [cross-cutting issue]

Image 4A



Source: hiveminer.com

Image 4B



Source: alamy stock photo

Stimulants for Image 4A and 4B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall issue of persons with disability in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of the persons with disability in PG member’s households
- ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for persons with disability
- ✓ The need of the persons with disability
- ✓ Perception of employment opportunities for persons with disability
- ✓ Concerns on user-friendly house/roads/other facilities for persons with disability
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance for persons with disability
- ✓ Role of CDC cluster in managing UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance for persons with disability
- ✓ Existence and status of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for persons with disability
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality (city corporation)/paurashava office
- ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to the issue of persons with disability
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for persons with disability in future

Discussion Issue 5: Livelihoods and/or Employment Opportunities [Output-3]

Image 5A



Source: newsdeeply.com

Image 5B



Source: USAID, Bangladesh

Stimulants for Image 5A and 5B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:
- ✓ Assessment of livelihoods and/or employment opportunities for women in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s grants (financial support)
 - ✓ The selection process of UNDP-NUPRP’s grants recipients (including the role of CDCs in such process)
 - ✓ Role of CDC cluster in the selection process of UNDP-NUPRP’s grants recipients
 - ✓ Receiving system of all UNDP-NUPRP’s grants
 - ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s business grants
 - ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s business grants
 - ✓ Assessment on PG members’ skills development in terms of UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
 - ✓ Concerns on Training for different employment opportunities (apprenticeship grants)
 - ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
 - ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s apprenticeship grants
 - ✓ Assessment of mentoring process to use the grants (mentor appointed by UNDP-NUPRP)
 - ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to skills development, financial support and employment generation
 - ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further employment opportunities in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 6: Education for Children [Output-3]

Image 6A



Source: World Bank Blogs

Image 6B



Source: WION (youtube)

Stimulants for Image 6A and 6B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:**
- ✓ Assessment of education opportunities for children in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Problems in attaining child education
 - ✓ Concerns about drop-out
 - ✓ Concerns about the early marriage of girls
 - ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) for Grade1-7 boys and girls to reduce drop-outs
 - ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) Grade 8-10 girls to prevent early marriage
 - ✓ The selection process of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants recipients (including the role of CDCs in such process)
 - ✓ Role of CDC cluster in the selection process of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants recipients
 - ✓ Receiving system of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
 - ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
 - ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality/*paurashava* office
 - ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to child education
 - ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for educational opportunities for children in a slum in future

Discussion Issue 7: Nutrition and Health Care [Output-3]

Image 7A	Image 7B
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Source: stlpublicradio.org



Source: unicef.org

Image 7C



Source: washplusblog.wordpress.com

Stimulants for Image 7A, 7B and 7C

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall child health status in and around the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of primary health care regarding nutrition in and around the slum area
- ✓ Idea/perception of child immunization
- ✓ Idea/perception on nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
- ✓ Idea/perception on UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
- ✓ Use/probable use of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Concerns on Training on nutrition (including hygiene) issues
- ✓ Role of CDC clusters in managing overall nutrition and hygiene issues in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of support from the municipality (city corporation)/*paurashava* office
- ✓ Assessment of joint activities of CDC cluster with various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to nutrition and hygiene issues
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance on Nutrition issues in a slum in future

Note for Facilitator/Recorder/Notetaker

Offer thanks to all the FGD participants for providing their valuable time for the discussion. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 5

Focus Group Discussion: 4

FGD with Adolescent Girls of PG members' households

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to discuss some issues on NUPRP interventions with all of you. We cordially request you to participate in this focus group discussion. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

FGD Information						
FGD number		Number of participants				
Place of FGD						
Mahalla		Paurashava				
Ward		City Corporation				
Name of slum/ settlement						
Name of PG (if any)						
Name of CDC						
District						
Division						
FGD Facilitator	Name		Signature			
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 1	Name		Signature			
FGD Recorder/ Notetaker 2	Name		Signature			
Date and duration	Date		Start time		End time	

Participants' Information							
Sl.	Name	Age (year)	Education (Please circle the current class)			Name of the School	Mobile number of Mother/father/ authentic guardian (if any)
1			8	9	10		
2			8	9	10		
3			8	9	10		
4			8	9	10		
5			8	9	10		
6			8	9	10		
7			8	9	10		
8			8	9	10		

9			8	9	10		
10			8	9	10		

General Instructions

- ➔ Find a reasonably private space large enough for all the participants to sit in a circle.
- ➔ Take control of the space and ensure that there is possible eye contact between everyone present (also be aware of the noise, shutting doors, windows and lighting), and also remove tables from the space (as tables create obstacles between people).
- ➔ Have water and perhaps simple refreshments for everyone.
- ➔ Be prepared to make easy conversation with earlier arrivals.
- ➔ Sit the recorders outside the circle with any observers.
- ➔ Ask everyone to turn off any mobile phones.
- ➔ Check on keeping track of time.

Important points for the facilitation of FGDs

- Ask each participant to say the name they would like to be called by in the group and a positive 'ice-breaker' question, e.g. what do you enjoy about living here?
- Do not speak too much or give away own opinions/judgements.
- Move gently between immediate experiences and more abstract generalisations.
- Make sure everyone speaks and do not get involved in one on one conversations – use body language to shift the discussion towards people showing signs they have something to say or ask sensitively what people think about what has just been said.
- Keep body language open and hands neutral. Do not fold arms or point fingers. Share encouraging, gentle eye contact with everyone present to encourage confidence.
- Mentally note anyone who seems very shy as a people you need to encourage to speak.
- Ensure there are positive moments, especially at the end of the session, but make no 'promises' that cannot be delivered.
- Assure people that the session will not last more than an hour and a half (or perhaps an hour) and stick to that time limit.

Using visualisation to stimulate discussion

22. In this FGD, the following images are selected to create possible discussions on all aspects of the programme.
23. Remember, there are no right answers (accept all responses without showing any surprise). The facilitator seeks to understand, not control.
24. Provide Hand out copies of the image(s) to pairs/trios of the participants and ask them to talk about what they 'see' ('what do you see here?') among themselves for about thirty seconds.
25. Take initial responses from everyone individually.
26. If responses tend to be rather abstract and general, then ask about relevant experiences (be careful about over-personalising, most people are easier if talking about anonymous friends/acquaintances. If the responses are tending to be very experiential, then gently move toward more general 'lessons' to be learned.
27. There may be moments when a participant makes a statement that seems to summarise a consensus on a general position. It will then be worth pausing to record in writing a quote for possible use in the final report.

28. As discussion comes to a close, the facilitator should shift towards issues of agency and empowerment asking the participants where they see effective decisions might be made to meet some of the issues raised by the image. The decisions can range from individual to CDC, to local government spheres.

FGD Discussion Issues

Discussion Issue 1: Education [Output-3]

Image 1A



Source: sahos24.com

Image 1B



Source: WION (youtube)

Stimulants for Image 1A and 1B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:
- ✓ Assessment of education opportunities for children in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Problems confronted for child education (with special focus on girl child)
 - ✓ Incidents of drop-out
 - ✓ Reasons behind drop-out
 - ✓ Role of parents to reduce drop-out
 - ✓ Parents seeking help from other sources to reduce drop-out
 - ✓ Incidents of early marriage of girls
 - ✓ Reasons behind the early marriage of girls

- ✓ Role of parents to prevent the early marriage of girls
- ✓ Parents seeking help from other sources to prevent the early marriage of girls
- ✓ Existence of curriculum/course in schools on reducing drop-out
- ✓ Existence of curriculum/course in schools on preventing the early marriage of girls
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) for Grade1-7 boys and girls to reduce drop-outs
- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants (financial support) Grade 8-10 girls to prevent early marriage
- ✓ Role of parents in using UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s education grants
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to child education (with special focus on reducing drop-out and preventing the early marriage of girls)
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for educational opportunities for children in future

Discussion Issue 2: Nutrition and Health Care [Output-3]

Image 2A	Image 2B
 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: bssnews.net</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: a4nh.cgiar.org</p>

Image 2C







Source: statefarm.com

Stimulants for Image 2A, 2B and 2C

- (a) What do you see here?
 (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?
- Probe for:**
- ✓ Assessment of overall adolescence health status in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Assessment of primary health care regarding nutrition in and around the slum area
 - ✓ Existence of curriculum/course on nutrition and hygiene in schools
 - ✓ Idea/perception of nutrition need of adolescent girls
 - ✓ Idea/perception of hygiene issues
 - ✓ Effects of maintaining hygiene behaviour
 - ✓ Role of parents in maintaining healthy nutrition and hygiene behaviour at home

- ✓ Idea/perception on UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), hygiene and behavioural change including hand washing]
- ✓ Role of parents in using UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Possible effectiveness/benefits of using UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance on Nutrition issues (probe for each issue separately)
- ✓ Concerns on Training on adolescence nutrition (including hygiene) issues
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to nutrition and hygiene issues
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance on Nutrition issues in future

Discussion Issue 3: Gender issues [Output-3 (partial) and cross-cutting issue]

<p style="text-align: center;">Image 3A</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: the dailystar.net</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Image 3B</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: unicef.org</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Image 3C</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: blogtalkradio.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Image 3D</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: bdreports24.com</p>

Stimulants for Image 3A, 3B, 3C and 3D

- (a) What do you see here?
 (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of relationship among women and men in the slum area
- ✓ Assessment of relationship among adolescent girls and boys in the slum area
- ✓ Idea/perception of Violence Against Women and Girls – VAW(G) as a Confrontation/obstacles for women
- ✓ Existence of curriculum/course on VAW(G) in schools
- ✓ The idea of a family free from VAW(G)
- ✓ Assessment of VAW(G) situation in the slum area (Level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes, reasons and extent)
- ✓ Assessment of VAW(G) situation among parents (Level of knowledge, perceptions and attitudes, reasons and extent)
- ✓ Incidents of VAW(G) among adolescent girls and boys

- ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Role of parents in using UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Idea/perception of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for any VAW(G) related incidents
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to combat VAW(G)
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to combat VAW(G) in future

Discussion Issue 4: Persons with ‘Disability’ issues [cross-cutting issue]

Image 4A



Source: hiveminer.com

Image 4B



Source: alamy stock photo





Stimulants for Image 4A and 4B

- (a) What do you see here?
- (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

- Probe for:**
- ✓ Assessment of overall issue of persons with disability in the slum area
 - ✓ Assessment of adolescents with disability in PG member’s households
 - ✓ Need of adolescents with disability
 - ✓ Perception of education opportunities for adolescents with disability
 - ✓ Confrontation/obstacles for adolescents with disability
 - ✓ Concerns on user-friendly house/roads/other facilities for adolescents with disability
 - ✓ Existence of curriculum/course on persons with disability (focusing the adolescents) in schools
 - ✓ Idea/perception of UNDP-NUPRP’s assistance for persons with disability (focusing the adolescents)

- ✓ Idea/perception of comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for persons with disability (focusing the adolescents)
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to the issue of persons with disability (focusing the adolescents)
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance for persons with disability in future

**Discussion Issue 5: Basic Infrastructure Services, and Climate Resilience
[Output-5 (partial) and cross-cutting issue]**

<p>Image 5A</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: wondersonder.wordpress.com</p>	<p>Image 5B</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: business-ethics.com</p>
<p>Image 5C</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: Alamy stock photo</p>	<p>Image 5D</p>  <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Source: wsup.com</p>

Stimulants for Image 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D

- (a) What do you see here?
 (b) What do you think about what has been said so far?

Probe for:

- ✓ Assessment of overall road connectivity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding road connectivity
- ✓ Assessment of electricity in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding electricity
- ✓ Assessment of overall Drainage system in the slum area (with a special focus on waterlogging)
- ✓ Obstacles regarding Drainage system
- ✓ Assessment of overall water and sanitation in the slum area
- ✓ Obstacles regarding water and sanitation
- ✓ Idea/perception on climate resilience infrastructure (Like: Due to excessive rainfall overflow the drain water)

- ✓ Assessment of climate vulnerabilities
- ✓ Existence of curriculum/course on climate resilience infrastructure and climate vulnerabilities
- ✓ Idea/perception and source of knowledge on UNDP-NUPRP's assistance to improve (1) road connectivity, (2) electricity, (3) Drainage system, and (4) water and sanitation
- ✓ Assessment of adolescents and youth participation in slum development plans
- ✓ Assessment of role and activities of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises etc.) related to Basic infrastructure service
- ✓ Expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further assistance to improve Basic infrastructure service in future

Note for Facilitator/Recorder/Notetaker

Offer thanks to all the FGD participants for providing their valuable time for the discussion. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 6

Key Informant Interview: 1

KII with Community Development Committee (CDC) Cluster Official

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

2019-2020

Key informant's Information			
A)	Name of the key-informant:		
B)	Age (in years):		
C)	Education (Highest class passed):		
D)	Occupation:		
E)	Name of slum/settlement:		
F)	Mahalla		Paurashava
G)	Ward		City Corporation
H)	Name of PG:		
I)	Name of CDC:		
J)	Name of CDC Cluster:		
K)	Duration of membership in CDC (year):		
L)	Duration of membership in CDC (year):		
M)	Designation/position in CDC Cluster (if any):		
N)	District:		
O)	Division:		
P)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. This settlement/slum area is one of the prominent parts of this city/town. As a resident – (a) How will you assess this slum area in terms of poverty? (b) What is your idea about pro-poor urban development? (c) Is it necessary? Please explain why.
2. As a CDC cluster official/member, please share – (a) What role does the CDC cluster play in the UNDP-NUPRP programme? (b) How a CDC cluster is formed? (c) What functions does a CDC cluster perform in programme management activities? (d) Do you think training is needed to strengthen the capacity of CDC cluster? Please explain why (and by whom to what extent).
3. Has your CDC or you – as a CDC cluster official/member – inspired/influenced any women in this slum area with their livelihoods or employment opportunities? Please explain how.
4. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is your idea about those grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying the early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants, and (5) VAW (G) grants etc.*]? (b) What is the role of CDC cluster in selecting the PG members for the grants? (c) How do you think the grants will make effects in the lives of the PG members?
5. The aim of UNDP-NUPRP's grants also entails the concerns of skill development and training. (a) How can the PG members develop their skills with the help of those grants? (b) Do you think any training is needed for people for their skill development? Please explain why. (c) What is the role of CDC cluster in such concerns?
6. In many places, community-based savings and credit groups provide support to people in many ways. (a) What role does a CDC cluster play in the formation of such savings and credit groups among women? (b) How such groups can empower women? (c) How such groups can help people to recover from shocks and stress? (d) Do you think such groups can strengthen community cohesion? Please explain how.
7. As of UNDP-NUPRP's aim to provide education grants – (a) What is the role of CDC cluster in selecting the PG members for such grants? (b) How does the CDC cluster manage the education grants? (c) How do you think the grants will make effects in the lives of the PG members and their children in terms of reducing the problems of drop-out and delaying the early marriage of girls? Please explain briefly.
8. As of UNDP-NUPRP's concerns to provide nutrition grants – (a) What is the role of CDC cluster in selecting the PG members for such grants? (b) How does the CDC cluster manage the nutrition grants? (c) How do you think the grants will make effects in the lives of the PG members and their children in terms of immunization, nutrition, and proper hygiene behaviour? Please explain briefly.
9. As of UNDP-NUPRP's concerns to provide grants to combat the problems of VAW(G) – (a) What is the role of CDC cluster in selecting the PG members for such grants? (b) How does the CDC cluster manage such grants? (c) Is there any role of a CDC cluster for the comprehensive support (health, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for the VAW (G) related incidents? Please share how it is managed. (d) How do you think the grants will make effects in the lives of the PG members and their households? Please explain briefly.

10. As of UNDP-NUPRP's concerns to provide assistance to the persons with disability –
(a) What is the role of CDC cluster in selecting the PG members and/or persons with disability for such assistance? (b) How does the CDC cluster manage such assistance? (c) How do you think such assistance can make effects in the lives of the persons with disability? Please explain briefly.
11. In terms of the infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), water and sanitation, and climate vulnerabilities –
(a) How does a CDC cluster ensure inclusive, participatory planning for such facilities in the poor urban context? (b) What is the mechanism that exists in the CDC cluster in linking up UNDP-NUPRP when any improvement is needed with these facilities? Please explain briefly.
12. As the municipality office is responsible for the overall maintenance of the city/town, including this area – (a) how is the relationship of that office and CDC cluster in terms of UNDP-NUPRP components? (b) How does a CDC cluster take part in the municipal activities and/or plans for slum development? (c) How does a CDC cluster ensure inclusive participation of the slum dwellers (including the poor men, women, children, adolescent, youth, and persons with disabilities) in the municipal planning for slum development? Please explain briefly.
13. In terms of the existence of various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.) in the slum area – (a) How will you assess their roles and functions? (b) What is the relationship between CDC cluster and these actors? How is it maintained? (c) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors in the local/district/national level? What is the platform? How has it helped this slum?
14. What is your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in this slum area?

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)**Data Collection Instrument # 7****Key Informant Interview: 2****KII with NUPRP Office at Municipality
(Town Manager/Relevant NUPRP official)****Introduction**

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for**Conducted by**

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Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

Key informant's Information			
A)	Name of the key-informant:		
B)	Age (in years):		
C)	Education (Highest class passed):		
D)	Designation/position in UNDP-NUPRP programme:		
E)	Length of service (in years):		
F)	Length of service within this area as a Town Manager (in month):		
G)	Address:		
H)	Mahalla		Paurashava
I)	Ward		City Corporation
J)	District:		
K)	Division:		
L)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	
M)	Email ID (if any):		

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. UNDP has been working to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of people, especially the poor people, for a long time. Keeping this in mind, (a) how will you assess the five-year programme of NUPRP? (b) Please explain about NUPRP's aim to support balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh.
2. As a UNDP-NUPRP official – (a) How will you assess this slum area/settlement in terms of poverty? (b) How UNDP-NUPRP can help people in getting rid of poverty?
3. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants [(1) *business grants*, (2) *apprenticeship grants*, (3) *education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls)*, (4) *nutrition grants (including immunization, maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding-IYCF, and proper hygiene behaviour)*, and (5) *VAW (G) grants, etc.*] to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is the mechanism that exists in the UNDP-NUPRP in selecting the PG members for the grants? (b) Is there any data set applied? How is it maintained? (c) How do you think the grants will make effects on the lives of the PG members?
4. The aim of UNDP-NUPRP's grants also entails the concerns of skill development and training. (a) Do you think any training is needed for the PG members for their skill development? Please explain why (b) Has there been any training from UNDP-NUPRP for developing the skills of the PG members? How is it conducted?
5. In many places, community-based savings and credit groups provide support to people in many ways. (a) How UNDP-NUPRP can influence such savings and credit groups among women in those slums? (b) Do you think NUPRP can strengthen the capacity of such groups (including empowering women and recovering from shocks and stress)? Please explain why or why not.
6. UNDP-NUPRP has a concern for the balanced gender dimension in the programme activities. (a) How will you assess such concern in light of those slum areas/settlements? (b) How does UNDP-NUPRP ensure the inclusive participation of gender in urban planning?
7. UNDP-NUPRP also has a concern for persons with disability in the programme activities. (a) How will you assess such concern in light of those slums area/settlement? (b) How does UNDP-NUPRP ensure the inclusive participation of such persons in urban planning?
8. In terms of the infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), and water and sanitation – (a) What is the mechanism that exists in UNDP-NUPRP when any improvement is needed with these facilities? (b) How does the UNDP-NUPRP ensure inclusive, participatory planning for such facilities in the poor urban context?
9. In terms of climate resilience infrastructure and climate vulnerabilities – (a) How will you assess the level of integration of climate change in national, sectoral or institutional (specially by relevant ministries) planning as a result of ICF support for NUPRP [*Probe for (i) climate change plan or strategy, (ii) authoritative body, (iii) identification of adaptation/mitigation measures, (iv) screening of climate risks, and (v) formal climate safeguards system, etc.*]?

- (b) How do you think such integration of climate change plans can make effects on the lives of the people in the poor urban context?
10. As a UNDP-NUPRP official, please share – (a) how is the relationship of your office with the municipality office in terms of UNDP-NUPRP components? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between you for municipal (City Corporation)/*paurashava* planning for slum development? (c) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
11. As a UNDP-NUPRP official, please share –
(a) Who are the other actors (*probe for - NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.*) working closely with you in those slum areas?
(b) How the workflow is coordinated between these actors and UNDP-NUPRP for slum development?
(c) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors at the local/district/national level? What was your role in those ventures? What was the outcome?
12. Please provide your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in those slum areas.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)**Data Collection Instrument # 8****Key Informant Interview: 3****KII with Councillor/Mayor*/Chief Executive Officer***

* (both from City Corporation and/or Paurashava)

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

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Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

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2019-2020

Key informant's Information			
A)	Name of the key-informant:		
B)	Age (in years):		
C)	Education (Highest class passed):		
D)	Designation/position:		
E)	Length of service (in years) in current position:		
F)	Address:		
G)	Mahalla		Paurashava
H)	Ward		City Corporation
I)	District:		
J)	Division:		
K)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	
L)	Email ID (if any):		

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. UNDP's five-year prolonged programme (2018-2023) entitled 'National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)' is aimed to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of poor people in Bangladesh. (a) How do you assess NUPRP in light of the government's initiative for economic and urban development? (b) What is your assessment of NUPRP's aim to reduce urban poverty?
2. In terms of urban poverty – (a) How will you assess this slum area/settlement? (b) Has there been any initiative from your office to reduce the poverty level of this slum area/settlement? What are those, and what was the outcome?
3. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is your idea about those grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying the early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants, and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]? (b) How do you think the grants will make effects on the lives of the people of this slum area/settlement?
4. The aim of UNDP-NUPRP's grants also entails the concerns of skill development and training. (a) Is there any connection between your office and UNDP-NUPRP in such concerns? What is that? (b) How it is maintained?
5. Please share – (a) what role does your office play in influencing and implementing the –
 - (1) Savings and credit groups among women in this slum
 - (2) Inclusive participation of gender in urban planning
 - (3) Inclusive participation of persons with disability in urban planning
 (b) How will you assess such concerns in light of slum development?
6. In terms of the infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), water and sanitation, and climate vulnerabilities – (a) What is the mechanism that exists between your office and UNDP-NUPRP when any improvement is needed with these facilities? (b) How the inclusive, participatory planning for such facilities is ensured?
7. Please share – (a) how is the relationship of your office with the UNDP-NUPRP in terms of its components? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between you for municipal planning for slum development? (c) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
8. Please share – (a) what is the status of standing committees in relation to UNDP-NUPRP? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between these committees and UNDP-NUPRP? (c) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
9. Please share – (a) who are the other actors (*probe for - NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.*) working closely with you in this slum area? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between your office and these actors for slum development? (c) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors at the local/district/national level? What was your role in those ventures? What was the outcome?
10. What is your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in the poor urban context?

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 9

Key Informant Interview: 4

KII with Local Government Official (Slum Development Official)

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

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2019-2020

Key informant's Information			
A)	Name of the key-informant:		
B)	Age (in years):		
C)	Education (Highest class passed):		
D)	Designation/position:		
E)	Length of service (in years):		
F)	Length of service (in month) in current position:		
G)	Address:		
H)	Mahalla		Paurashava
I)	Ward		City Corporation
J)	District:		
K)	Division:		
L)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	
M)	Email ID (if any):		

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. UNDP's five-year prolonged programme (2018-2023) entitled 'National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)' is aimed to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of poor people in Bangladesh. (a) How do you assess NUPRP in light of the government's initiative for economic development? (b) What is the role of local government in dealing with such projects in light of reducing urban poverty?
2. In terms of urban poverty – (a) How will you assess this slum area/settlement? (b) Has there been any initiative from your office to reduce the poverty level of this slum area/settlement? What are those, and what was the outcome?
3. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is your idea about those grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants (maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding-IYCF and proper hygiene behaviour), and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]? (b) How do you think the grants will make effects on the lives of the people of this slum area/settlement?
4. Please share – (a) what role does your office play in influencing and implementing the –
 - (1) Savings and credit groups among women in this slum
 - (2) Inclusive participation of gender in urban planning
 - (3) Inclusive participation of persons with disability in urban planning
 (b) How will you assess such concerns in light of slum development?
5. In terms of the infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), water and sanitation, and climate vulnerabilities – (a) What is the mechanism that exists between your office and UNDP-NUPRP when any improvement is needed with these facilities? (b) How the inclusive, participatory planning for such facilities is ensured?
6. Please share – (a) how is the relationship of your office with the UNDP-NUPRP in terms of its components? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between you for municipal planning for slum development? (c) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
7. Please share – (a) who are the other actors (*probe for - NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.*) working closely with you in this slum area? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between your office and these actors for slum development? (c) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors at the local/district/national level? What was your role in those ventures? What was the outcome?
8. Please provide your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in the poor urban context.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 10

Key Informant Interview: 5

KII with Project Director of NUPRP-UNDP

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

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2019-2020

Key informant's Information												
A)	Name of the key-informant:											
B)	Age (in years):											
C)	Education (Highest class passed):											
D)	Designation/position:											
E)	Length of service (in years):											
F)	Length of service (in month) in current position:											
G)	Address:											
H)	District:											
I)	Division:											
J)	Contact Phone/mobile: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">0</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> </table>	0	1									
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K)	Email ID (if any):											

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. UNDP's five-year prolonged programme (2018-2023) entitled 'National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)' is aimed to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of poor people in Bangladesh. (a) How do you assess NUPRP in light of the government's 7th five-year plan, Perspective plan for 2021 (including 2041), Delta plan for 2100, and the SDGs? (b) What is your role in dealing with this project in light of reducing urban poverty?
2. In terms of reducing urban poverty – (a) what are the prominent initiatives that have been taken by the government within your length of service as a PD? (b) What are the other initiatives jointly taken with the government within your length of service as a PD? (c) How will you assess NUPRP in comparison to those initiatives?
3. The selected interventions of UNDP-NUPRP has got five (5) outputs –
 - (i) Urban governance and planning,
 - (ii) Citizens participation and community mobilization,
 - (iii) Economic development and livelihoods (including providing grants and supporting Savings and credit groups among women),
 - (iv) Housing and land tenure, and
 - (v) Infrastructure and basic services (including road connectivity, electricity, drainage system, water, and sanitation)
 - (a) How will you assess these outputs in the context of balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh?
 - (b) How do you think the expected results of these outputs can make effects on the lives of the people in terms of poor urban context?
4. The issues of climate-resilient infrastructure and climate vulnerabilities are some important intervention areas of UNDP-NUPRP. (a) How will you assess the level of integration of climate change in national, sectoral or ministerial planning as a result of ICF support for NUPRP [*Probe for (i) climate change plan or strategy, (ii) authoritative body, (iii) identification of adaptation/mitigation measures, (iv) screening of climate risks, and (v) formal climate safeguards system, etc.*]? (b) How do you think such integration of climate change plans can make effects on the lives of the people of poor settlements?
5. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is your idea about those grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants (maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding-IYCF and proper hygiene behaviour), and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]? (b) How do you think the grants will make effects on the lives of the people of poor settlements?
6. Please share – (a) what is your idea about the inclusive participation of community members in urban planning? (b) How will you assess NUPRP in terms of ensuring inclusive participation of gender, poor people, children, adolescent, youth, and persons with disabilities in urban planning?

7. Please share – (a) how are the relationship between you and your office with the UNDP-NUPRP in terms of its components? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between you for municipal planning for slum development? (c) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
8. Please share – (a) who are the other actors (*probe for - NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.*) working closely with you on slum development? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between your office and these actors? (c) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors in the local/district/national level? What was your role in those ventures? What was the outcome?
9. What is your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in the poor urban context?

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 11

Key Informant Interview: 6

KII with Secretary, Local Government Division/ Additional Secretary (Urban Development), Local Government Division

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



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Key informant's Information												
A)	Name of the key-informant:											
B)	Age (in years):											
C)	Education (Highest class passed):											
D)	Designation/position:											
E)	Length of service (in years):											
F)	Length of service (in month) in current position:											
G)	Address:											
H)	District:											
I)	Division:											
J)	Contact Phone/mobile: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> </table>	0	1									
0	1											
K)	Email ID (if any):											

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. UNDP's five-year prolonged programme (2018-2023) entitled 'National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)' is aimed to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of poor people in Bangladesh. (a) How do you assess NUPRP in light of the government's 7th five-year plan, Perspective plan for 2021 (including 2041), Delta plan for 2100, and the SDGs? (b) What is your role in dealing with this project in light of reducing urban poverty?
2. In terms of reducing urban poverty – (a) what are the prominent initiatives that have been taken by the government within your length of service as a Secretary of Local Government Division? (b) What are the other initiatives jointly taken with the government within your length of service as a Secretary of the Local Government Division? (c) How will you assess NUPRP in comparison to those initiatives?
3. The selected interventions of UNDP-NUPRP has got five (5) outputs –
 - (i) Urban governance and planning,
 - (ii) Citizens participation and community mobilization,
 - (iii) Economic development and livelihoods (including providing grants and supporting Savings and credit groups among women),
 - (iv) Housing and land tenure, and
 - (v) Infrastructure and basic services (including road connectivity, electricity, drainage system, water, and sanitation)
 (a) How will you assess these outputs in the context of balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh?
 (b) How do you think the expected results of these outputs can make effects on the lives of the people in terms of poor urban context?
4. The issues of climate-resilient infrastructure and climate vulnerabilities are some important intervention areas of UNDP-NUPRP. (a) How will you assess the level of integration of climate change in national, sectoral or ministerial planning as a result of ICF support for NUPRP [*Probe for (i) climate change plan or strategy, (ii) authoritative body, (iii) identification of adaptation/mitigation measures, (iv) screening of climate risks, and (v) formal climate safeguards system, etc.*]? (b) How do you think such integration of climate change plans can make effects on the lives of the people of poor settlements?
5. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is your idea about those grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants (maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding-IYCF and proper hygiene behaviour), and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]? (b) How do you think the grants will make effects on the lives of the people of poor settlements?
6. Please share – (a) what is your idea about the inclusive participation of community members in urban planning? (b) How will you assess NUPRP in terms of ensuring inclusive participation of gender, poor people, children, adolescent, youth, and persons with disabilities in urban planning?

7. Please share – (a) what is your role in coordinating the workflow between the offices active under you and UNDP-NUPRP for municipal planning for slum development? (b) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
8. Please share – (a) what is your role in coordinating the workflow between the offices active under you and the other actors (*i.e., NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.*) working on slum development? (b) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors at the local/district/national level? What was your role in those ventures? What was the outcome?
9. Please provide your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in the poor urban context.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)**Data Collection Instrument # 12****Key Informant Interview: 7****KII with Relevant NGO Official***

* Officials/representatives of NGOs active in project areas

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for**Conducted by**

Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh

Road 8, House 5, Mohammadia Housing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh

Phone: (+88 02) 8116972, 58157621, Fax: (+88 02) 58157620; Email: info@hdrc-bd.com; Website: www.hdrc-bd.com

2019-2020

Key informant's Information			
A)	Name of the NGO:		
B)	Name of the key-informant:		
C)	Age (in years):		
D)	Education (Highest class passed):		
E)	Designation/position in the NGO:		
F)	Length of service (in years):		
G)	Length of service (in month) in current position:		
H)	Address:		
I)	Mahalla		Paurashava
J)	Ward		City Corporation
K)	District:		
L)	Division:		
M)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	
N)	Email ID (if any):		

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

Key Informant Interview Issues

1. This NGO has been working to improve the livelihoods of poor people for a long time.
 - (a) What are the initiatives that have been taken to improve the livelihoods of poor people of this slum area/settlement? (b) What was the outcome of those initiatives?

2. In terms of improving the livelihoods of poor people of this slum area/settlement – (a) Do you know about the initiatives taken by any development actors in recent years? (b) Who was the actor(s), and what was the outcome of those initiatives?

3. In terms of improving the livelihoods of poor people of this slum area/settlement – (a) Do you know about UNDP’s five-year prolonged programme (2018-2023) entitled ‘National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)’? (b) How do you assess NUPRP in light of reducing urban poverty? (c) How will you evaluate NUPRP in comparison to other initiatives?

4. The selected interventions of UNDP-NUPRP has got five (5) outputs –
 - (i) Urban governance and planning,
 - (ii) Citizens participation and community mobilization,
 - (iii) Economic development and livelihoods (including providing grants and supporting Savings and credit groups among women),
 - (iv) Housing and land tenure, and
 - (v) Infrastructure and basic services (including road connectivity, electricity, drainage system, water, and sanitation), & climate-resilient infrastructure (especially climate vulnerabilities), etc.
 - (a) How will you assess these outputs in the context of balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh?
 - (b) How do you think the expected results of these outputs can make effects on the lives of the people in terms of poor urban context?

5. The UNDP-NUPRP has a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) What is your idea about those grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants (maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding-IYCF and proper hygiene behaviour), and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]? (b) How do you think the grants will make effects on the lives of the people of poor settlements?

6. Please share – (a) what is your idea about the inclusive participation of community members in urban planning? (b) How does your NGO ensure such participation of community members in urban planning? (c) How will you assess NUPRP in terms of ensuring inclusive participation of gender, poor people, children, adolescent, youth, and persons with disabilities in urban planning?

7. Please share – (a) how is the relationship of your office with the UNDP-NUPRP in terms of its components? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between you for municipal (City Corporation)/*paurashava* planning for slum development? (c) Have there been any lacking/gaps observed by you? What are those, and how those can be mitigated?
8. Please share – (a) who are the other actors (*probe for - NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.*) working closely with you on slum development? (b) How the workflow is coordinated between your office and these actors? (c) Has there been any partnerships/agreements/joint activities with any of these actors at the local/district/national level? What was your role in those ventures? What was the outcome?
9. Please provide your overall suggestion about UNDP-NUPRP and the related stakeholders for further intervention and development of people in this slum area/settlement.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)**Data Collection Instrument # 13****In-depth Interview: 1****IDI with a Primary Group (PG) Member****Introduction**

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted forConducted by

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Respondent's Information			
A)	Name of the respondent:		
B)	Age (in years):		
C)	Education (Highest class passed):		
D)	Occupation:		
E)	Name of slum/settlement:		
F)	Mahalla		Paurashava
G)	Ward		City Corporation
H)	Name of PG (if any):		
I)	Designation/position in PG (if any):		
J)	Name of CDC:		
K)	Duration of membership in CDC (year):		
L)	District:		
M)	Division:		
N)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

In-depth Interview Issues

1. This settlement/slum area is one of the prominent parts of this city/town. A great number of people are living in this area for years. As a resident -
 - (a) What, in your opinion, are the best things to live in this area? (b) What are the worst things? (c) Please share your overall views about this slum.

2. Livelihoods or employments are the means through which people run their lives. How will you assess the overall livelihoods and/or employment opportunities for women in and around this slum area? Please explain briefly.

3. As you know that UNDP has started a five-year programme (known as NUPRP) with an aim to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of people like you. Regarding this, they have a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme.
 - (a) Do you know about those UNDP-NUPRP's grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying the early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants, and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]?
 - (b) How can those grants help a household like yours? (c) How, in your opinion, can the grants be used with possible effectiveness?

4. In many places, the combined economic activities, or more commonly known as cooperatives or saving and credit groups among women, have helped them in many ways. (a) Is there any saving and credit groups among women in this slum area? (b) Is there any connection between UNDP-NUPRP and the saving and credit group(s) run by women? Please explain how. (c) Did you face any confrontation/obstacles as a member of the savings and credit groups? Please explain why. (d) How did you resolve the problems?

5. Education is one of the basic rights of a citizen in any nation. In Bangladesh, child education has been emphasized with the highest attention and services. (a) What are the educational opportunities for children in this slum area? (b) How severe are the problems of drop-out? (c) How serious is the problem related to the early marriage of girls? (d) How, in your opinion, will the UNDP-NUPRP's education grants help the scope of child education in a household like yours? Please explain briefly.

6. Health care for a human being, with many other important concerns, also includes immunization, nutrition, and proper hygiene behaviour. Maintenance of all these issues is very necessary from an infant stage. Regarding this –
 - (a) (1) how will you assess the children around you and in this slum in terms of their immunization? (2) Please share your view on child immunization services.
 - (b) (1) how will you assess the children around you and in this slum in terms of their nutrition status? (2) Please share your view on balanced nutrition and its sources.
 - (c) (1) how will you assess the overall hygiene behaviour in the slum area? (2) How do you maintain hygiene behaviour in your own household?

- (d) How, in your opinion, will the UNDP-NUPRP's nutrition grants help the scope of health care with a special focus on child health in a household like yours? Please explain briefly.
7. Women often face many difficulties in their lives. One of those is Violence against Women and girls (VAW-G). (a) How will you assess your household in terms of VAW (G)? (b) How, in your opinion, will the UNDP-NUPRP's grants for VAW (G) help the scope of gender equality with a special focus on women empowerment in a household like yours? Please explain briefly.
 8. The issue of disability has a direct connection with an individual of a household. It also affects the level of a family's well-being. (a) How will you assess the issue of disability around you in this slum? (b) How, in your opinion, the persons with disability face problems in the slum area (*probe for - concerns on user-friendly house/roads/other facilities for persons with disability*)? (c) How, in your opinion, will the UNDP-NUPRP's assistance for persons with disability help a household like yours? Please explain briefly.
 9. The infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), water and sanitation, and climate vulnerabilities are some important concerns for a living condition. (a) How will you assess all these concerns in your slum area? (b) Do these facilities need improvement? Please explain in your own opinion, how these improvements can be done.
 10. The municipality office acts as a representative of the government in the overall maintenance of the city/town. (a) As a citizen, how will you assess the role and functions of the municipality office in improving and maintaining the slum area you live in? (b) Is there any scope for a PG member like you or any other slum dweller (including the poor men, women, children, adolescents, youth, people with disabilities) to take part in the municipal planning for slum development? How is it maintained? Please explain briefly.
 11. There are various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.) who help people for their overall development in life. How will you assess the role and functions of such actors in this slum area? Please explain briefly.
 12. As a PG member, please share your expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further intervention and development of people in this slum area.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)**Data Collection Instrument # 14****In-depth Interview: 2****IDI with the Community Development Committee (CDC) Official****Introduction**

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for**Conducted by**

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Respondent's Information			
A)	Name of the respondent:		
B)	Age (in years):		
C)	Education (Highest class passed):		
D)	Occupation:		
E)	Name of slum/settlement:		
F)	Mahalla		Paurashava
G)	Ward		City Corporation
H)	Name of PG (if any):		
I)	Name of CDC:		
J)	Designation/position in CDC (if any):		
K)	Duration of membership in CDC (month):		
L)	District:		
M)	Division:		
N)	Contact Phone/mobile:		
	0	1	

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

In-depth Interview Issues

1. This settlement/slum area is one of the prominent parts of this city/town. A great number of people are living in this area for years. As a resident -
 - (a) What, in your opinion, are the best things to live in this area? (b) What are the worst things? (c) Please share your overall views about this slum.

2. You already know that UNDP has started a five-year programme (known as NUPRP) with an aim to improve the livelihoods and living conditions of people like you. In doing so, there are several levels or tiers to manage the programme activities in the slum. One of such level or tier is the Community Development Committee or CDC.
 - (a) What is the overall role of the CDC in the UNDP-NUPRP programme? (b) How a CDC is formed? (c) What functions does a CDC perform in programme management activities (including ensuring accountability and responsiveness)? Please explain briefly.

3. Livelihoods or employments are the means through which people run their lives. Has your CDC or you (as a CDC official/member) inspired/influenced any women in this slum area with their livelihoods or employment opportunities? Please explain how.

4. According to the aim of UNDP's five-year programme (known as NUPRP), there is a concern to provide financial support or grants to the selected PG members of the programme. (a) Do you know about those UNDP-NUPRP's grants [*Probe for - (1) business grants, (2) apprenticeship grants, (3) education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls), (4) nutrition grants, and (5) VAW (G) grants, etc.*]? (b) What is the role of the CDC in selecting the PG members for the grants? (c) How do you ensure targeting effectiveness in such a process?

5. Skill development and training are two essential parts for people to flourish in their lives or to be strengthened with their livelihoods. The aim of UNDP-NUPRP's grants also entails such concern. (a) How can people of this slum, particularly the PG members, develop their skills with the help of those grants? (b) Do you think any training is needed for people for their skill development? Please explain why. (c) What is the role of the CDC in such concerns?

6. In many places, the combined economic activities, or more commonly known as cooperatives or saving and credit groups among women, have helped them in many ways. (a) How does a CDC build awareness among women for such saving and credit groups in this slum area? (b) What is the connection between UNDP-NUPRP and the saving and credit groups run by women? (c) What is the role of the CDC in managing such groups? (d) What are the problems that arise while running such groups? (e) How do the CDCs resolve such problems?

7. Education is one of the basic rights of a citizen in any nation. In Bangladesh, child education has been emphasized with the highest attention and services.
 - (a) What are the educational opportunities for children in this slum area? (b) How severe are the problems of drop-out? (c) How serious is the problem related to the early marriage of girls? (d) How does a CDC build awareness on reducing the problem of drop-out? (e) How does a CDC build awareness on delaying the early marriage of girls? (f) What is the role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP's education grants? Please explain briefly.

8. Health care for a human being, with many other important concerns, also includes immunization, nutrition [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)], and proper hygiene behaviour (specially hand washing). Maintenance of all these issues is very necessary from an infant stage. (a) How does a CDC build awareness on such issues? (b) What is the role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP's nutrition grants? Please explain briefly.
9. Women often face many difficulties in their lives. One of those is Violence against Women and girls (VAW-G). (a) How does a CDC build awareness on issues of VAW (G)? (b) How does a CDC manage the comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for the VAW (G) related incidents? (c) What is the role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP's grants for combating VAW (G)? Please explain briefly.
10. The issue of disability has a direct connection with an individual of a household. It also affects the level of a family's well-being. (a) How will you assess the issue of disability in this slum? (b) Does the CDC play any role in building awareness on the problems that the persons with disability face in the slum area (*probe for - concerns on user-friendly house/roads/other facilities for persons with disability*)? Please share how. (c) What is the role of CDCs in managing UNDP-NUPRP's assistance for persons with disability? Please explain briefly.
11. The infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), water and sanitation, and climate vulnerabilities are some important concerns for a living condition. (a) What is the role of CDCs in the proper management of such facilities in the slum area? (b) How does a CDC function when any improvement is needed with these facilities? (c) Does the CDC link up UNDP for the tasks of improvement of such facilities? Please explain how.
12. The municipality (City Corporation)/*paurashava* office acts as a representative of the government in the overall maintenance of the city/town. (a) As a CDC official/member, how will you assess the role and functions of the municipality office in improving and maintaining the slum area? (b) How does a CDC take part in the municipal activities and/or plans for slum development? (c) What is the role of the CDC in making scope for inclusion of the slum dwellers (including the poor men, women, children, adolescents, youth, and persons with disabilities) in the municipal planning for slum development? Please explain briefly.
13. There are various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.) who help people for their overall development in life. (a) How will you assess the role and functions of such actors in this slum area? (b) What is the relationship between CDCs and these actors? How is it maintained? Please explain briefly.
14. As a CDC official/member, please share your expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further intervention and development of people in this slum area.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument # 15

In-depth Interview: 3

IDI with Town Federation Official

Introduction

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people – slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and municipalities or Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme – to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. In this respect, today, we are here to collect data and information from the field and cordially request you to kindly response to this interview as you have been selected as one of the interviewee to answer some questions related to NUPRP. All information provided by you will be confidential and shall not be used for any purpose other than this research study.

Conducted for



Conducted by



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Respondent's Information										
A)	Name of the respondent:									
B)	Age (in years):									
C)	Education (Highest class passed):									
D)	Occupation:									
E)	Name of slum/settlement:									
F)	Mahalla					Paurashava				
G)	Ward					City Corporation				
H)	Name of PG (if any):									
I)	Name of CDC:									
J)	Duration of membership in CDC (month):									
K)	Designation/position in Town Federation:									
L)	District:									
M)	Division:									
N)	Contact Phone/mobile:									
	0	1								

Interview Team Information			
Date			
Place of interview			
Start Time		End Time	
Name of the interviewer			
Signature			
Name of the note taker			
Signature			

In-depth Interview Issues

1. This settlement/slum area is one of the prominent parts of this city/town. A great number of people are living in this area for years. As a resident -
 - (a) What, in your opinion, are the best things to live in this area? (b) What are the worst things? (c) Please share your overall views about this slum.

2. In the whole administration of UNDP's five-year programme of NUPRP, the Town Federation is the topmost level or tier from the slum's part.
 - (a) What is the overall role of the Town Federation in the UNDP-NUPRP programme? (b) How a Town Federation is formed? (c) What functions does a Town Federation perform in programme management activities (including the inclusion of community organizations and implementation of joint activities)? Please explain briefly.

3. Livelihoods or employments are the means through which people run their lives. What is the role of the Town Federation in inspiring/influencing the livelihoods or employment opportunities of women in this slum area? Please explain briefly.

4. As the aim of UNDP-NUPRP programme is to provide certain types of financial support or grants [(1) *business grants*, (2) *apprenticeship grants*, (3) *education grants (both for reducing drop-outs and delaying early marriage of girls)*, (4) *nutrition grants*, and (5) *VAW(G) grants*, etc.] to the selected PG members, please explain - (a) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation in selecting the PG members for the grants? (b) How do you ensure targeting effectiveness in such a process?

5. Skill development and training are two essential parts for people to flourish in their lives or to be strengthened with their livelihoods. The aim of UNDP-NUPRP's grants also entails such concern. (a) How can people of this slum, particularly the PG members, develop their skills with the help of those grants? (b) Do you think any training is needed for people for their skill development? Please explain why. (c) What is the role of the Town Federation in such concerns?

6. In many places, the combined economic activities, or more commonly known as cooperatives or saving and credit groups among women, have helped them in many ways. (a) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation in maintaining such saving and credit groups among women in this slum area? (b) How does the Town Federation link up UNDP-NUPRP with the saving and credit groups run by women?

7. Education is one of the basic rights of a citizen in any nation. In Bangladesh, child education has been emphasized with the highest attention and services.
 - (a) What are the educational opportunities for children in this slum area? (b) How severe are the problems of drop-out? (c) How serious is the problem related to the early marriage of girls? (d) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation in selecting the PG members for the education grants? (e) How do you ensure targeting effectiveness in such a process? Please explain briefly.

8. Health care for a human being, with many other important concerns, also includes immunization, nutrition [i.e., maternal diet, exclusive breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)], and proper hygiene behaviour (specially hand washing). Maintenance of all

these issues is very necessary from an infant stage. (a) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation in selecting the PG members for the nutrition grants? (b) How do you ensure targeting effectiveness in such a process? Please explain briefly.

9. Women often face many difficulties in their lives. One of those is Violence against Women and girls (VAW-G). (a) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation in selecting the PG members for the grants on combating VAW (G)? (b) How does a Town Federation manage the comprehensive support (Treatment, legal, counselling, rehabilitation) for the VAW (G) related incidents? Please explain briefly.
10. The issue of disability has a direct connection with an individual of a household. It also affects the level of a family's well-being. (a) How will you assess the issue of disability in this slum? (b) Does the Town Federation play any role in building awareness on the problems that the persons with disability face in the slum area (*probe for - concerns on user-friendly house/roads/other facilities for persons with disability*)? Please share how. (c) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation in managing UNDP-NUPRP's assistance for persons with disability? Please explain briefly.
11. The infrastructural facilities of road connectivity, electricity, drainage system (with special focus on waterlogging), water and sanitation, and climate vulnerabilities are some important concerns for a living condition. (a) What is the role of the Town Federation in the proper management of such facilities in the slum area? (b) What is the mechanism that exists in the Town Federation when any improvement is needed with these facilities? (c) Does the Town Federation link up UNDP for the tasks of improvement of such facilities? Please explain how.
12. The municipality (City Corporation)/*paurashava* office acts as a representative of the government in the overall maintenance of the city/town. (a) As a Town Federation official, how will you assess the role and functions of the municipality office in improving and maintaining the slum area? (b) How does a Town Federation take part in the municipal (City Corporation)/*paurashava* activities and/or plans for slum development? (c) What is the role of the Town Federation in making scope for inclusion of the slum dwellers (including the poor men, women, children, adolescents, youth, and persons with disabilities) in the municipal planning for slum development? Please explain briefly.
13. There are various actors (NGOs, training providers, financial institutions, firms/enterprises, etc.) who help people for their overall development in life. (a) How will you assess the role and functions of such actors in this slum area? (b) What is the relationship between Town Federation and these actors? How is it maintained? Please explain briefly.
14. As a Town Federation official, please share your expectations from UNDP-NUPRP for further intervention and development of people in this slum area.

Note for Interviewer/Notetaker

Offer thanks to the interviewees for their invaluable time and cooperation extended throughout the interviewing process. Wish them all the very best for the future.

Baseline Survey

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument 16: Observation Checklist

The data/information in this checklist will be filled in based on observation. In some instances, people around the community may be requested to provide additional information.

About the Survey: The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable, and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people—slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh Government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh, and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands, to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme—to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status.

Conducted for



Conducted by



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2019-2020

Observation checklist

Name of CDC	
Name of PG	
Name of PG member	

Observation checklist for water point

SL	Questions and filters	Categories	Code
1.	What type of water points the household have?	Piped water in the community	1
		Piped water within the house	2
		Protected well	3
		Unprotected well	4
		Water vendor	5
		Pump/tubewell in community	6
		Tubewell within house	7
		Tubewell with the motor in community	8
		Tubewell with motor within the house	9
		Other (specify).....	
2.	Is the water point functional?	Yes	1
		No	2
3.	Is the platform of the water point in order?	Yes	1
		No	2
		There is no platform	3
		Not applicable	4
4.	Is the platform of the water point clean?	Yes	1
		No	2
5.	Is the base of the water point weak or lose?	Yes	1
		No	2
6.	Is the pipe of the water point exposed?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Not applicable	3
7.	Does the water point have a proper drainage system?	Yes	1
		No	2
8.	Is the drainage of water point clogged?	Yes	1
		No	2
9.	Has any unclean environment/ condition or abode of flies and mosquitoes been formed by accumulation water around the water point?	Yes	1
		No	2
10.	Has the water point been tested for Arsenic?	Yes	1
		No	2
11.	Is the water point arsenic-contaminated?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Not tested for Arsenic	3
12.	Is the water point supported by NUPRP?	Yes	1
		No	2

Observation checklist for latrine

SL	Questions and filters	Categories	Code
13.	Type of latrine the household	Household's own toilet with sewer connection	1
		Household's own toilet (pour-flush) with septic tank	2
		Neighbour's toilet with sewer connection	3
		Neighbour's toilet (pour-flush) with septic tank	4
		Household's own pit latrine	5
		Neighbour's pit latrine	6
		Public pit latrine (community latrine)	7
		Common latrine installed for renter/tenant	8
		Open defecation	9
	Other (specify).....		
14.	Where do the faeces pass out?	Pit	1
		Septic tank	2
		Open space	3
		Pond/ditch nearby	4
		Drain	5
		Sewer	6
		Other (specify).....	
15.	Main material of the roof of the latrine	Cement/concrete	1
		Tin	2
		Thatch/palm leaf/Bamboo/Wood planks etc.	3
		No roof	4
16.	Main material of the walls of the primary dwelling	Cement/brick	1
		Tin	2
		Thatch/palm leaf/Bamboo/Wood planks etc.	3
		No solid wall (polythene, sack, etc.)	4
17.	Latrine functional?	Yes	1
		No	2
18.	Is the latrine partly broken	Yes	1
		No	2
19.	Why not functional/which part is broken? (multiple responses possible)	Clogged	1
		Broken door	2
		Broken roof	3
		Broken wall	4
		Broken pan	5
		Filled in the septic tank	6
		Filled in pit	7
		Other (specify).....	
20.	Cleanliness of latrine (multiple responses possible)	Excreta is visible and spread out	1
		Insects can enter into a latrine pit	2
		Bad smell emits from the latrine	3
		Not functional	4
21.	Usability of the latrine (multiple responses possible)	Suitable for children's use	1
		Suitable for Women's use	2
		Suitable for physically challenged person's use	3
		Suitable for elderly person's use	4
22.	Running water available in the latrine?	Yes	1
		No	2
23.	Water stored in the latrine for cleaning after defecation/urination?	Yes	1
		No	2
24.		Yes	1

	Arrangement of soap/handwashing agent within latrine?	No	2
25.	Is the latrine supported by NUPRP?	Yes	1
		No	2

Observation checklist for handwashing point

26.	Any specific place/arrangement for hand washing available?	Yes	1
		No	2
27.	What type?	Basin with tap	1
		With water from a bucket	2
		With water from pitcher/pot etc.	3
28.	Soap/detergent (any cleaning agent) available for handwashing?	Yes	1
		No	2

Observation checklist for drainage

29.	Drainage system available?	Yes	1
		No	2
30.	What type?	Pucca	1
		Kancha	2
		Not available	3
31.	Lid available over the drainage?	Yes, properly	1
		Partly	2
		No	3
32.	Drainage system partly is broken/ need repairing?	Yes	1
		No	2
33.	Water flows in the drainage (not clogged)	Yes	1
		No	2
34.	Solid waste, polythene, plastic stuck in the drainage system?	Yes	1
		No	2
35.	Abode of flies and mosquitoes formed in the drainage system	Yes	1
		No	2
36.	Has the drainage system dried out?	Yes	1
		No	2
37.	Any kind of pipe exposed in the drainage system (water, gas etc.)	Yes	1
		No	2

Observation checklist for road/pavement/footpath

38.	How is the walkway from the nearest road	Earthen	1
		Concrete	2
		Carpeted	3
39.	Can a rickshaw reach the doorstep of target HH?	Yes	1
		No	2
40.	Can a microbus (ambulance) reach the doorstep of target HH?	Yes	1
		No	2
41.	Is the walkway from the main road partly broken?	Yes	1
		No	2
42.	Is footpath available on the walkway from the main road?	Yes	1
		No	2

43.	Is the footpath of the walkway from the main road usable?	Yes	
		Partly	
		No	
44.	Are there shops on the footpath of the walkway?	Yes	1
		No	2
45.	Is the footpath of the walkway broken and need repairing?	Yes	1
		No	2
46.	Is there any waterlogging on the pathway?	Yes	1
		No	2
47.	If heavy rain takes place, can the water clear out immediately within a few hours	Yes	1
		No	2
48.	Are there street lights on the walkway?	Yes	1
		No	2
49.	Are the street lights functional?	Yes, all are functional	1
		Nearly half are functional	2
		Very few are functional	3
		None of them are functional	4

Observational checklist for waste disposal/environmental hygiene

50.	Is there any dustbin/waste disposal point nearby?	Yes	1
		No	2
51.	Are wastes lie around in the ground of the dustbin/waste disposal point	Yes	1
		No	2
52.	are there pond/ditch in/around this location	Yes	1
		No	2
53.	Can household waste/polythene be seen floating in any of pond/ditch	Yes	1
		No	2
54.	Flies, mosquitoes etc. been formed in the pond/ditch	Yes	1
		No	2
55.	Any faeces visible on the road/pavement/footpath	Yes	1
		No	2

Observer remarks/comments...	
Observer Name:	Date:
Signature:	Place:

Baseline Survey

National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

Data Collection Instrument 17: Data collection format for the community-level organization: Primary Group

The National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP) aims to support the balanced, sustainable and pro-poor urban development in Bangladesh. The outcome of NUPRP is to facilitate/accelerate the process of sustainable improvement in the livelihoods and living conditions of up to 4 million poor people—slum dwellers and inhabitants of poor settlements—in both City Corporations and Paurashavas. The programme is targeted towards sustainably improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor. This five-year programme (2018-2023) is supported by FCDO and jointly implemented by the Bangladesh Government and UNDP. UNDP has assigned Human Development Research Centre (HDRC), Bangladesh and ISS-EUR, The Netherlands to carry out a Baseline Survey of the programme—to collect the data and information regarding the pre-programme status. We have come from HDRC to collect some secondary data on PG group activities. As PG committee member we would highly appreciate if you would kindly share with us relevant information through checking necessary documents stored in PG. These information will be highly useful for the successful administration of this programme. In addition, it will be helpful in designing such programmes aiming at poverty reduction and development of Bangladesh. The information provided in this interview will not be used separately from where your identity can be disclosed; rather, it will be used as a combined project data.

Are you willing to provide information about your PG?

Yes = 1, No = 2 (Go to another committee member of PG)

[Assessor: After the respondent agrees, proceed with the questionnaire interview; set convenient date and time, if additional time is required.]

Conducted for



Conducted by



Human Development Research Centre (HDRC)

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Data collection format for the community-level organization: Primary Group

Name of PG		
Location	CC/Paurashava:	Ward No.:

A. Information about savings

SL	Information sought	Value
1.	Number of PG members	
2.	Number of PG members saving	
3.	Existing balance in PG account	
4.	Total savings of the PG (in Taka)	
5.	Total loan distributed	
6.	Total loan distributed to otherwise able persons	
7.	Total earning from the loan in last year (in BDT)	
8.	Un recovered loan in last year (in BDT)	
9.	Total number of the loan recipient	
10.	Loan recipient within PG members	
11.	Loan recipient who are otherwise able	
12.	Highest loan sanctioned	
13.	5 most common purpose of loan	
	a) _____	
	b) _____	
	c) _____	
	d) _____	
	e) _____	

B. Information about activeness of PG

SL	Information sought	Value
14.	Number of meetings undertaken in last 1 year (check resolution register)	
15.	Number of PG members attended in last 3 meetings (check resolution register)	
	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	
16.	Number of PG members participated in ward level meetings (in last 3 years)	
17.	Number of PG members participated in CC/Paurashava level meetings (in last 3 years)	
18.	Social development activities are undertaken in the last 1 year	
	a) _____	
	b) _____	
	c) _____	
	d) _____	
	e) _____	
19.	Savings/earnings spent on social development (in BDT)	

C. Information about PG's general activity in last 1 year

SL	Information sought	Value
20.	Meetings/discussions in last 1 year where the following issues were discussed	
	a) Violence against women and children	
	b) Gender equality	
	c) Early marriage	
	d) Drop out from school	
	e) Nutrition of under 5 children	
	f) Nutrition of pregnant women/lactating mother	
	g) Maternal and neonatal care	
	h) Environmental cleanliness	
	i) Basic infrastructure of the community	
	j) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene facilities in the community	
	k) Waterlogging problem	
	l) Climate resilience	
	m) Climate vulnerability	
	n) Land tenure security	
	o) People who are otherwise able	

Remarks/comments by the assessor	
Assessor Name:	Date:
Signature:	Place: