ENHANCING ADAPTIVE CAPACITIES

of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Practical ACTION CONSULTING

BASELINE REPORT

September 2019

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
KII	Key informant interview
WHO	World Health Organization
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
Tk.	Taka
No.	Number
HH	Households
EWS	Early Warning System
DWCA	Department of Women Affairs
MoEF	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change, manifesting in the form of intensified cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise (SLR), is accelerating saltwater intrusion into the freshwater resources of the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Climate change-induced soil and water salinity are projected to adversely impact freshwater dependent agricultural livelihoods (leading to loss of productivity or livelihoods) as well as the availability and quality of drinking water in the vulnerable coastal communities. Furthermore, given the crucial role that women play in water security and household level resilience, and their socio-economic marginalization, the climate change-induced threat to agricultural livelihoods and drinking water security of the affected coastal communities disproportionately affects women and girls.

Therefore, UNDP is going to implement a project to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. An estimated 719,229 people with a direct coverage of 245,516 and indirect coverage of 473,713 will benefit from the project interventions.

The objective of the baseline study is to collect evidence based information from the project fields for considering as the benchmark scenario in line with the 14 project based indicators for evaluating the changing scenario, impacts, and effectiveness during implementation and after the completion of the project activities.

Methodology

The study considered 2000 respondents from the treatment group and 1000 interviews from the control group under the quantitative methodology. The study purposefully considered 50% of treatment sample size as control group, i.e. 1000 Households. However, at the end the study team reached 1996 and 1061 Households from treatment and control group respectively (Table 1). The study randomly selected 40 wards out of the 101 wards specified in the ToR under 39 unions from the treatment areas. Treatment unions were selected from the remaining unions after the random selection of the treatment group.

Under the qualitative method, a total of 9 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) was considered to collect expert opinions from extremely relevant persons that have direct and indirect involvement with the subject matter of this study. It means all relevant stakeholders' representative were also shared their views through a systematic process on this study.

For the baseline study, a detail questionnaire was developed by focusing on all 14 indicators of the project and finalized in consultation with the client. Similarly, different checklists were also developed in the same way. All the collected data analyzed effectively, provided efforts to make efficient interpretations and established benchmarks scenario in the project areas so that any future initiatives can evaluate through any systematic manner.

Key Findings from the Baseline Study

Adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture etc.)

Based on the survey outcome, around 92% of the people are not familiar with climate- resilient livelihood options.

Same proportion of male and female respondents is given such statement. Almost 98% of the people at Shyamnagar upazila in Satkhira district are not at all familiar with climate- resilient livelihood options. The situation is nearly same at Assasuni upazila in Sathkhira district and Koyra upazila in Khulna district where such coverage is 97% and 95%, respectively. In the control areas, around 94 percent of the people are not familiar with climate- resilient livelihood options. Both the inhabitants of treatment and control areas are almost completely not falimiliar with climate- resilient livelihood options. (QB20)

More than 93% of the people have ensured that they do not have any climate adaptive livelihood options in their locality. Among them, 58% are female and 52% male respondent. Such information is identified within the upazila including Koyra upazila in Khulna district, Assasuni and shyamnagar upazila in Satkhira district and the percentages are 99%, 98%, and 95%, respectively. The situation in the control areas is even worst as nearly 97 percent of the people do not have any climate adaptive livelihood options. (QC10)

Improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods

Accordingly to the survey outcome, 65% of the respondents stated that their main income sources are affected by disaster and the climate changed situation. From gender perspective, 68% of the female respondents are provided such impression. However, the income sources of the people of Shamnagar in Satkhira district are mostly affected (85%), followed by Dacope in Khulna district. Similar situation is also identified in the control area where 64% of the respondent provided similar impression. Around 60 percent of the people are confirmed that their main income sources are also affected by disaster and climate change changed situation. Therefore, higher proportion of the inhabitants' income of treatment areas is affected comparing with the control isituaion menas voulnaribility is higher in the treatment areas. (QH2)

Number of women participating in training on implementation of climate-risk reduction strategies and on results monitoring of livelihoods

Around 97% of the respondents have stated that there are no women family members who were participating in training on implementation of climate-risk reduction strategies and on results monitoring of livelihoods. It is 100% at Assasuni upazila in Satkhira district and 98% at Koyra and Paikgacha upaliza in Khulna District and Shyamnagar upazila in Satkhira district. It has given an apparent indication that women do not get the opportunity to enhance their knowledge on the important subject like climate-rick reductions and monitoring of livelihoods. The situation is worst at 98 percent in the control area. (QB14)

Around 99% of the respondents stated that they didn't receive any training on the issue of market linkage or access to market. 61% of such respondents are female. 99% of the respondents are confirmed that none of their women family members receive training on monitoring change /results of livelihood due to the effect of climate change. It is 98% in the control areas. Almost 100% of the population at Shyamnagar and Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira district and Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district are confirmed of not getting training on this subject matter. (QF15) (QB17)

Around 98% of the respondents didn't attend in any training program in the last 12 months on alternative income generating activities. Female and male proportion of the respondents is 58% and 42%, respectively. It is 99% at Assasuni upazila in Satkhira district and 98% at Koyra upazila in Khulna district. It is even more as 99 percent in the control areas. (QF5)

Unless people have got the opportunity to learn and enhance their knowledge through any systematic processes, they wouldn't be able to work for themselves in improving their lives. There is a serious need to create favourable environment where the inhabitants will be able to learn and enhance their capacity to cope with the climate change situation in these areas.

Number of women with improved access to markets

Women with improved access to markets coverage are extremely poor and the benchmark is only around 13% as identified through the baseline survey. Around 28% of the people have stated that there are challenges to sale products in the markets and such comment is provided by around 30% of women. The situation is extremely worst at Dacope upazila under Khulna district where 67% of women have provided the same impression followed by Paikgacha upazila of same district. Literally, 99% of the respondents have ensured of not getting any proper training on market linkage or access to market.

Number of women with improved access to finance

Around 41% of women have access to finance means having their bank account / agent bank account / mobile wallet. Access to finance of women is comparatively lower at Koyra and Dacope upazila in Khulna district; the coverage of access to finance is 21% and 38%, respectively. Such access to finance is 40% at Assasuni in Satkhira district. Almost 81 present of the women has access to credit against nearly 78 percent of men.

Males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information

Nearly 91% of the respondents stated that they do not have access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information. Among them, 58% of the respondents are female and rest 42% are male. 93% of the respondents from Assasuni upazila in Satkhira district have provided such information, followed by Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district (87%). (QH8)

On the other side, around 94% of the respondents have found received early warning information on natural disaster where 58% respondents are female and rest 42% are male. Though the percentage coverage is too high, however, among them access to early warning about natural disaster is lower at Assasuni upazila in Satkhira district 85%). (QI1)

Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications

Around 97% of the respondents has ensured that their family member whose who are boys and girls didn't receive any training to increase awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications. Nearly 100% of the respondent at Shyamnagar upazila in Satkhira and Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district confirmed the issue. (QB25)

Number of males and females with year- round access to reliable and safe drinking water despite climate shocks and stresses

Around 55% of the population do not have year- round access to reliable and safe drinking water despite climate shocks and stresses. The situation is extremely worst under Shyamnager upazila in Satkhira district where 80% of the population provided negative impression regarding the issue and followed by Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district where it is 71%. Moreover, 42% of the main source of drinking water was impacted by salinity. Salinity is a huge problem at Shyamnagar upazila in Satkhira district. The situation is worst in the control areas where 57 percent of the people are nore getting year-round access to reliable water sources.(QK5) (63%) (QM11)

Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational

There is no project-established climate-resilient drinking water system in the survey areas.

Number of women participating in mapping and planning of installation and management of RWH tanks

Almost 96% of the respondents ensured that the female members or women of their families didn't participate in mapping and planning of installation and management of RWH tanks. It is nearly 100% at Assasuni upazila in Satkhira district and almost 99% at Koyra upazila in Khulna district. (QM26)

Time saved by women in collecting and carrying water, due to implementation of drinking water solutions

Based on the survey outcomes, around 39% of people need to spend at least 30 minutes to collect water from a safe source.

Evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change

According to the KII outcomes, the representatives from MoWCA, DWCA, and DPHE has confirmed that there is no evidence of policy/programs in other sectors integrating gender and climate change. However, they stated that the concern authority should take immediate initiative for introducing of such type of policy guidelines.

Social audit protocols established and operated across 39 Unions for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods.

The representatives from MoWCA, DWCA, and DPHE have ensured that the Social audit protocols are not established and operated at the Union level for participatory monitoring of resilient livelihoods.
It is a new terminology for them means they have no idea regarding the issue.

Number of government staff across MoWCA and DPHE who effectively apply skills in climate-risk informed planning and management for livelihoods and water (disaggregated by gender)

The office staffs of DWCA have not got the training opportunity on a regular basis in a year. Sometimes, some of the staffs have received trainings on various issues, but not on climate change, climate risk assessment, climate resilient coastal livelihoods, etc. The official staffs of DPHE have gotten some training on WASH related topics, but, not on the climate change, climate risk assessment, climate resilient coastal livelihood issues.

Family Size

In the treatment area, average family size is 4.9 persons. It is 5.4 in the control area. According to HIES (BBS, 2018), average family aise in the country is nearly 4.7, which has given an indication that the family size is comparatively higher in the study area. In both the treatment and control areas, average children are 1.5; it is also higher compare with the national figure where it is 1.2 children.

EducationThe overall education situation is not much impressive; people of this region are far behind from the literacy perspective compared with the national progress. The literacy rate in the surveyed area is only 63 percent. According to BBS, it is 72.8 percent[1] in Bangladesh. In the treatment area,

around 60 percent of the respondents are literate; however female education coverage is even less at only 47 percent. In this regards, the male literacy rate is 76 percent and female is 70 percent at the national level. It means the level of education is comparatively lower.

Safe Drinking Water

Conceptually, access to an improved drinking water source has a linkage with ensuring access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. And such practice would provide positive impact on health. Bangladesh still has the largest proportion of people exposed to arsenic contamination. Therefore, the safe drinking water issue should be promoted and take initiative to establish alternative water plant technologies, This type of initiative will provide positive impact on health. According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 has been targeted by the United Nations and Bangladesh is a part of the declaration. However, one of the most challenging health issues in the coastal communities of Bangladesh is the scarcity of safe drinking water, triggered by the combined effects of salinity, arsenic, and drought.

As identified through the study, about 63 percent of the households have access to safe drinking water sources in the treatment areas. It means one-third of the population is out of getting safe drinking water sources. More astonishing aspect is that around 84 percent of the people believe that water must be treated before drinking as it wouldn't be safe for health. Access to safe drinking water solution is awful in the treatment areas compared with the situation in the control areas. In the surveyed areas, the quality of water and accessibility to safe water are serious problems.

The study also provides efforts to identify the causes of lack of access to safe drinking water. Around 55 percent of the respondents stated that excessive shrimp cultivation is one of the major causes of increased salinity and iron in existing water, which directly provides negative impacts on the availability of safe drinking water. Excessive arsenic on ground water is also a severe problem (30%). Most highly significant problem that associates with water is salinity as mentioned by 93 percent of the respondents. Embankment failure is the another reason that provides negative impacts on getting safe drinking water as mentioned by 80 percent of the respondents under the multiple choice causes.

In the surveyed areas, the outcomes have given indication that the people are unaware on understanding the issue of climate change, resilience, and alternative livelihoods. It is evident that the inhabitants have not received any training on these topics as stated by huge 83 percent of the respondents. However, if they have got the opportunity on capacity building and enhancement of the people such efforts would be effective to improve vulnerable situation that exits both in the treatment and control areas.

Financial Assets

The community people have income from both primary and secondary occupations and sources of income. The primary sources of income for poor and marginal sections of people include daily wage laborer, fishing, agri-labour, agriculture and aquaculture. Over 42 percent of the respondent depends on daily wage earning for their livelihoods while another 12 percent of them depends on fishing followed by agri-labour (10%) and aquaculture (7% only). Only 5 percent of the surveyed households depend on agriculture as their primary sources of income. This might happen due to growing salinity in the coastal regions, which limits the agricultural activities and lowering the productivity of the agri-land.

There has been a significant difference in average household monthly income between male headed and female-headed households i.e., BDT 7,574 in case of male earner and BDT 4,931 in favor of female, respectively. Monthly scenario is almost same both in the treatment and control areas. One of the important aspects is that the monthly income of both name and female are extremely low comparing with the national claim by the government of Bangladesh. The average monthly income is BDT 13,258/Month, according to the last estimation in 2017. It is 43 percent lower compared with the income of male and 63 percent lower against female's monthly income. Financial disparity situation is clearly raised, that's way they are marginalized and disadvantage people. Major sources of income are Poultry rearing, daily ware laborer, farming and agriculture, and animal husbandry.

The survey outcomes have given indication that, the inhabitants have got some kind of financial opportunities like around 79 percent of the respondents have stated that they have access to credit. About 56 percent have taken loan from different financial institutions. Out of them 90 percent have for loan from the Microcredit organization. Only six percent have got loan from local bank. A large proportion of 61 percent of the inhabitants do not have any formal bank account of agent banking or mobile account. Such situation should be changed. Because, when people will follow any formal process to make all kind of money transactions such practice would also ensure tracking facility of his/her own money.

On the other side, people are not aware about the climate adaptive livelihood options as 93 percent of the respondents have expressed their ignorance on the issue though the situation is slightly better compared with the control areas where 97 percent have stated about their ignorance on the issue.

Around 95 percent of the households are the owner of their houses. As they would have to stay in the locality for having their own houses, they expect that concern government authorities like DPHE, DWCA should support them by providing protective measures in the favor. During the emergency period, people may take shelter to their relatives' house as mentioned by 50 percent of the inhabitants. However, they are not getting support from the influential and political persons during the emergency period.

Key Recommendations

Based on analyzing the entire baseline survey data, some recommendations are mentioned below:

The concern government authority, more specifically DPHE should take initiatives for introducing user friendly and climate tolerant water technologies in the costal belt areas to increase access to safe drinking water for the inhabitants. As an alternative option, the rainwater harvesting system can be promoted in the project areas. Community based water vending approach may also be promoted. However, initially, capital investment from external source may need to be arranged along with the subsidized contribution of the local people.

Similarly, the local inhabitants are required expertise support on installation of low-cost sanitation technologies and support on behavior change communication (BCC) means hygiene practices.

DWCA should introduce community based approaches in these coastal belt areas for promoting collective efforts to take preventive measures against climate change impacts and cope with the changed situation, especially women. Under such initiatives, community based O&M, community based monitoring, community-based planning, formation of community based committees and other relevant

issues should be covered. As DPHE has experience on community based approaches, they may also take various initiatives to ensure access to WASH by the inhabitants in the project areas.

As the inhabitants are found extremely unaware on climate change, disaster management, and climate resilient alternative livelihoods, various types of capacity building initiatives should take by the concern government authorities. The line department of the Ministry of Education should play the vital role. In addition, as the climate change issue has a link with DPHE and DWCA, these two government departments may come-up with different types of learning opportunities. In this regard, these organizations may also communicate with the education department at upazila tier.

While any organization would take decision to implement any project in these areas then one of the major activities of that particular organization would be to identify the concern authorities means the stakeholders. The engagement of the stakeholders would provide positive impacts on achieving the project objectives.

As the study identified that the inhabitants have lack of knowledge about the climate-resilient alternative livelihood options, they would be benefited if they receive any external expert cooperation about learning on the technological know-how on the climate-resilient alternative livelihood options. The Ministry of fisheries and Livestock is the right place to be communicating for receiving such type of support from them.

As micro finance opportunity exists in these areas and a large proportion people have the practive of taking loans for various purposes, the inhabitants should receive expertise support for knowing the process to be engaging with climate resilient alternative livelihoods.

The study has identified that all the different government departments are only responsible for the execution of the decisions and instructions those came from their line ministry. Therefore, the officials at the upazila and union level are not officially allowed to provide any support that is not directly mentioned on their organizational agenda. Therefore, if any organization expresses any intention though which the inhabitants would be benefited, but the issue is not directly cover by their existing organizational mandates then the implementing organization should communicate with the top level management means the relevant Ministries to take necessary initiatives on any particular issues.

A summary of all the GCF quantitative indicators have been provided in the next page:

Section-A				
Ind. No	**Key Indicators**	**Relevant Question from Survey**	**Treatment (total in %)**	**Control (total in %)**
1	*Males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture etc.)*	Males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture	58%	52%
2	*Improved assets and income from climate resilient livelihoods.*	How much income (net) do you earn from that climate adaptive option?	4%	1%
		Do you have access to Financial / Economic assets? (Multiple answers)	61%	72%
3	*Number of women participating in training on implementation of climate-risk reduction strategies and on results monitoring of livelihoods etc.)*	Has any women member of your family received training on implementation of climate risk reduction strategies?"	58%	52%
		Has any woman member of your family received training on monitoring change /results of livelihood due to the effect of climate change?	58%	52%
4	*Number of women with improved access to markets*	Do you get any proper training on market linkage or access to market?	60.8%	40.6%
5	Number of women with improved access to finance	Does any member of your family have a bank account / agent bank account / mobile wallet?	58%	52%
6	*Males and females with access to timely, gender-responsive early warning information.*	Do you get any gender related early warning information?	58%	52%
7	*Number of girls and boys with increased awareness through 'adaptive learning' training through school and community-based communications.*	Has any boys or/and girls of your family received training on adaptive learning to increase awareness?	58%	52%

Section- B				
Ind. No	**Key Indicators**	**Relevant Question from Survey**	**Treatment (total in %)**	**Control (total in %)**
1	*Number of males and females with year- round access to reliable and safe drinking water despite climate shocks and stresses.*	How many months in a year they have access to drinking water	58%	52%
2	*Number of project-established climate-resilient drinking water systems operational*		0	0
3	*Number of women participating in mapping and planning of installation and management of RWH tanks.*	Did you participate in any planning or meeting for water source site selection?	58%	52%
4	*Time saved by women in collecting and carrying water, due to implementation of drinking water solutions.*	How much time does this member of the household spend per day gathering drinking water?	58%	52%

Chapter I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale of the Study

Climate change, manifesting in the form of intensified cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise (SLR), is accelerating saltwater intrusion into the freshwater resources of the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Climate change-induced soil and water salinity are projected to adversely impact freshwater dependent agricultural livelihoods (leading to loss of productivity or livelihoods) as well as the availability and quality of drinking water in the vulnerable coastal communities. Furthermore, given the crucial role that women play in water security and household level resilience, and their socio-economic marginalization, the climate change-induced threat to agricultural livelihoods and drinking water security of the affected coastal communities disproportionately affects women and girls.

Therefore, UNDP is proposing a project to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. UNDP resources will be combined with GoB co-financing to address information, technical, financial and institutional barriers to implementing and managing resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions for the vulnerable communities in the South-western coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira. An estimated 719,229 people with a direct coverage of 245,516 and indirect coverage of 473,713 will benefit from the proposed project interventions.

The project is going to contribute towards GoB's achievement of priorities outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and its climate change strategies. The project objective speaks to the top five key near-term areas of intervention identified by the INDC to address adverse impacts of climate change including 1) Food security, livelihood and health protection (incl. water security); 2) Comprehensive disaster management, 3) Coastal zone management, including salinity intrusion control, 4) Flood control and erosion protection, and 5) Building climate resilient infrastructure.

In this regard, a baseline study is going to be undertaken prior to the implementation of large project interventions to serve as a point of reference for measuring progress, achievements and success of the project. This would provide a sound basis for assessing the project's progress and achievements by comparing the 'before-after' scenario. Furthermore, the baseline study will provide a situation analysis of the existing scenario of the project that would assist the project management to determine the priorities accordingly for revising the operational plan, in case of necessity.

The major objective of the study, as mentioned in the Terms of Reference, is to assess the current situation based on four categories with a set of specific indicators, which would ultimately provide the opportunity to evaluate the impact of the project under the end-line survey, after the completion of the project duration.

A generalized methodology of this assignment has been designed here, sequentially intended to fulfil the objectives of the project:

1. The study team will conceptualize the project and do the literature and secondary information review, plan for the task to be accomplished in the given time frame.

2. A detailed inception report will be submitted after the contract is signed. The report will articulate the overall requirements of the project related to the proposed methodology, program of work, and staffing requirements with the activities that are planned in order to meet those objectives.
3. In consultation with UNDP, relevant local government authorities and stakeholders of Satkhira& Khulna districts, the data collection team/field surveyors for each Upazila will be determined.
4. The Upazila coordinators and surveyors will be oriented on the overall survey process. The surveyors will be thoroughly taught the data collection procedure using KOBO tool application on mobile tab. The surveyors will collect data using a predesigned questionnaire of location (latitude, longitude) according to the questioner developed by UNDP.
5. A total of 75 enumerators will be engaged for the survey in regions specified in the Terms of Reference. 10 supervisors will be engaged to guide the enumerators and monitor the quality and progress of the survey. 1 coordinator will be assigned to facilitate the entire survey process centrally.
6. With the support of local personnel, the surveyors will be collecting the information and updating the database with around 400 entries per day.
7. Each survey data will immediately be collected and stored on a database, the data analysts and GIS expert will prepare and maintain the data for further use and visualization. The field coordinator will validate the data and ensure the quality before sending to the central database.
8. The ICT expert will rearrange the database, extract the geospatial data, match the attribute information and plot the data on a geospatial platform to generate maps for each Upazila of Satkhira and Khulna district.
9. A server configuration will be suggested, and relevant team members will host the database on the KOBO server for visualization of data internally and externally to facilitate further planning and decision making.
10. A final report and database will be submitted to UNDP. The whole approach and the output will be presented to UNDP for consultation and clarification.

1.2 Brief overview of UNDP's project and Objectives

Climate change, manifesting in the form of intensified cyclones, storm surges, and sea-level rise (SLR), is accelerating saltwater intrusion into the fresh water resources of the coastal belt of Bangladesh. Climate change-induced soil and water salinity is projected to adversely impact freshwater dependent agricultural livelihoods (leading to loss of productivity or livelihoods) as well as the availability and quality of drinking water in the vulnerable coastal communities. Furthermore, given the crucial role that women play in water security and household level resilience, and their socio-economic marginalization, the climate change-induced threat to agricultural livelihoods and drinking water security of the affected coastal communities disproportionately affects women and girls.

Therefore, the key objective of the proposed project of UNDP is to support the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in strengthening the adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with impacts of climate change-induced salinity on their livelihoods and water security. UNDP resources will be combined with GoB co-financing to address information, technical, financial and institutional barriers to implementing and managing resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions for the vulnerable communities in the Southwestern coastal districts of Khulna and Satkhira. An estimated 719,229 people (about 245,516 direct and 473,713 indirect) will benefit from the proposed project interventions.

The proposed project will empower target communities, especially women, as 'change-agents' to plan, implement, and manage resilient livelihoods and drinking water solutions. The project will enable those communities to address climate change risks on livelihood and drinking water security to promote synergistic co-benefits. It will enhance the adaptive capacities of these communities in the face of worsening impacts of climate-change induced salinity on their freshwater resources which in turn adversely affect livelihood and drinking water requirements. UNDP resources will be invested in promoting a diversification from currently non-adaptive, freshwater-reliant livelihoods of small-scale farmers, fishers, and agro-labourers towards climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods. GoB co-financing is leveraged to support adoption and scale of these alternative, climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods through strengthened value-chains and market linkages for their long-term viability in the face of increasing salinity and extreme weather.

The project also utilizes UNDP and GoB resources to support investments in and management of climate-resilient drinking water solutions to secure year-round, safe drinking water supplies for the targeted communities. Access to reliable, safe drinking water enables the communities, especially women and girls in targeted households, to invest the resulting time and cost savings and health co-benefits in enhanced livelihoods and income generating and/or educational opportunities. In turn, the enhanced incomes and livelihoods will enable the communities to sustain the investments in the drinking water supply solutions in the long-term.

Finally, through investments in institutional capacities, knowledge dissemination and evidence-based learning, the project will enable pathways for replication and scale of project impact to secure livelihoods and drinking water across the vulnerable districts of the southwest coast of Bangladesh. The project yields significant environmental, social (including gender), and economic co-benefits including enhanced integrity of coastal ecosystems and freshwater resources; improved gender norms and women empowerment; and increased income and health benefits, estimated at USD15 million and USD4 million respectively over the project lifetime.

The project contributes towards GoB's achievement of priorities outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and its climate change strategies. The project objective speaks to the top five key near-term areas of intervention identified by the INDC to address adverse impacts of climate change including: 1) Food security, livelihood and health protection (incl. water security); 2) Comprehensive disaster management, 3) Coastal Zone Management, including Salinity Intrusion control, 4) Flood Control and Erosion protection, 5) Building Climate Resilient Infrastructure. Directly aligned to six of the fourteen broad adaptation actions prioritized by INDC, the project is implementing improved EWS, supporting climate resilient infrastructure, Tropical cyclones and storm surge protection, stress-tolerant variety improvement and cultivation, and Capacity Building at Individual and institutional level to plan and implement adaptation programmes and projects.

1.3 Major outputs of the Project

Firstly, the project will address the barriers related to low awareness of and access to resilient livelihood practices, lack of technical and financial capacities, and limited adoption and scalability hindering the small-scale farmers, fishers, and agro-laborers to diversify to climate-resilient livelihoods and implement adaptive livelihood strategies. UNDP resources, combined with leveraged GoB co-financing, will ensure that (i) communities, especially women, adopt and implement climate-resilient livelihoods; (ii) value-chains/market linkages for these alternative, resilient livelihoods are strengthened to ensure their adoption, sustainability, and scale; and (iii) communities have knowledge and capacity to continue to monitor, safeguard and adapt livelihoods and livelihood strategies to evolving climate risks.

Secondly, the project will address the barriers of limited understanding and, technical know-how and the constraints on vulnerable communities to safeguard against the deterioration of their drinking water resources due to climate change-induced salinity. Particularly, the project supports women and girls who are burdened with providing water for their families and additionally suffer from drinking water insecurity. UNDP resources will be used to invest in (i) formulating and facilitating establishment of women-based, Water User Groups (WUGs) to support participatory, gender responsive planning for distribution of and access to safe, year-round water supply; (ii) implementing gender-responsive, reliable and climate-resilient drinking water solutions including rainwater harvesting systems (at household, community, and institutional scales) and pond water systems; and (iii) strengthen community-centric capacities to plan for, operate, and manage the provision of drinking water as climate risks evolve.

Finally, UNDP resources will be invested in building technical and coordination capacities of 2 implementing ministries; facilitating knowledge generation and exchange; and establishing learning frameworks to sustain, replicate, and scale resilient livelihood and drinking water solutions for coastal communities.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the baseline study is to collect evidence based information from the project fields for considering as the benchmark scenario in line with the 14 project based indicators for evaluating the changing scenario, impacts, and effectiveness during implementation and after the completion of the project activities.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study is covering five Upazila in two districts (Khulna and Satkhira) within the parameters of expected results of the project described earlier pertaining to household and community level baseline survey and capacity assessment. The survey results will establish benchmarks of the prevailing situation of the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable households and other stakeholders before the introduction of project interventions.

It is important to emphasize some of the main limitations of this study. Some of the main limitations of the study have been listed below:

Intense Summer Heat and Adverse Weather Condition:The most difficult challenge in the field was working extended hours under 40-degree Celsius temperature and humid condition during the month of Ramadan. Six to seven of our enumerators had fallen ill, which had slowed the process slightly.

Rohingya Rumour:The ongoing Rohingya rumour in our targeted survey regions was an unexpected and major challenge. Several numbers of enumerators had been harassed by the locals. The situation was worse in the Satkhira region where local administration did not cooperate. Some of the locals did not allow the enumerators to work in those regions and in many cases snatched the electronic tablets and deleted collected data. The enumerators worked in those areas under immense security risk and were later oriented on the spot by supervisors on how to tackle the situation.

Thunderstorm:A thunderstorm hit Satkhira and Khulna regions during the data collection stage. The enumerators had to stall the data collection process for a couple of hours, which affected the planned

timeline of the data collection to a certain extent. It specifically affected the Koyra and Ashashuni regions, where electricity was out for a long time and some of the enumerators could not charge their tabs, which affected the timeline set for data collection in those regions.

GPS Issue:Due to bad weather conditions, the enumerators faced difficulties receiving GPS data smoothly, which affected the data upload process to a certain extent. Hence some of the data could not be uploaded into the KOBO app on time as per the instructions provided to the enumerators. However, once the signal recovered, the enumerators were able to transfer their respective data.

Law and order situation at Sreeula:Because of an internal conflict at Sreeula Union at Ashashuni, the enumerators could not enter the villages for collecting information. As it is reported until now, the law and order situation did not improve there to work safely.

KII Interview (availability of the officials):Since the KIIs involved interviews with government officials, availability of the respondents was a major challenge since most of them were extensively engaged with their existing schedules.

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 Study Design

To meet the research objectives a mixed method approach, considering both qualitative and quantitative methods, was applied. To have estimation of baseline indicators, a cross-sectional study was carried outthrough a quantitative survey. Additionally, to provide a deeper understanding of the current situation, and existing policies of government, qualitative tools wereapplied. Following the ToR, this study was designed, and which was revised later in consultation with UNDP and PAC. Data on demographic status, climate change and vulnerability context, adaptive livelihood, income generation, human capital, early warning, and gender & resilience of project targeted group were collected. The results from this study will be considered as a baseline status for this project in both treatment and control area (Figure 1.2).

1.6.2 Sources of Data

The study considered documents review at the initial stages and employed a mixed method study to reveal relevant information from the project areas. The study was conducted in two districts, namely *Khulna* and *Satkhira*, where the project is planned to be implemented. These survey findings, used as primary data, are generated from face to face interview following both qualitative and quantitative methodology. Additionally, information from secondary published reports of BBS, DPHEwere also utilized to triangulate and enrich the study findings.

1.6.3 The Sample

Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were appliedwith the aim of capturing an in-depth insight of the baseline situation. To have better impression and impact of the project activities, the study considered both treatment and control areas during the baseline which might be compared again at the end of the intervention.

The total beneficiary population of the project intervention area is 245,516 people estimating atotal householdof 54559 (HH size 4.5). Considering 99% confidence level, 1% marginal error the total sample for treatment group became 2000 HHs.

Sample size (SS) with known population n = $\frac{Nxn'}{n'+N-1}$

Where $n' = \frac{z2 \text{ x } (p)x(1-p)}{c2}$

Here, n'=Sample Size with unknown population
Z=Z-value (e.g. 2.58 z-score for a 99% confidence level)
p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal (0.7 used)
c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.005)
N=Population Size =245,516 people= 54559 HHs

Total sample size under the treatment group =1980~ 2000 HHs.

The study considered 2000 interviews from the treatment group and 1000 interviews from the control group under the quantitative methodology. The study purposefully considered 50% of treatment sample size as control group, i.e. 1000. HHs However, at the end the study team reached 1996 and 1061 surveys from treatment and control group respectively (Table 1). The study randomly selected 40 wards out of the 101 wards specified in the ToR under 39 unions from the treatment areas. Treatment unions were selected from the remaining unions after the random selection of the treatment group.

Table 1.1: Quantitative Sample Distribution for the Baseline

Sample Type	Survey Coverage			Total Sample Size
	Union	Ward	Sample Size	
Treatment Area	39	40	1996	3,057
Control Area	23	27	1061	

In addition to this quantitative survey, 9 key informant interviewswer carried out under qualitative methodology.

1.6.4 Methods and Tools for Data Collection

A semi-structed questionnaire was developed to collect information on the selected baseline indicators. The sample selection process involved identifying households for each ward, where the study selected a landmark such as school or mosque as the starting point from each selected ward. Later households were selected using systematic random sampling. For instance, if one ward had 100 households, the study targeted to select 20 Households from them, where one household was systematically interviewed after an interval or gap of 5 Households.

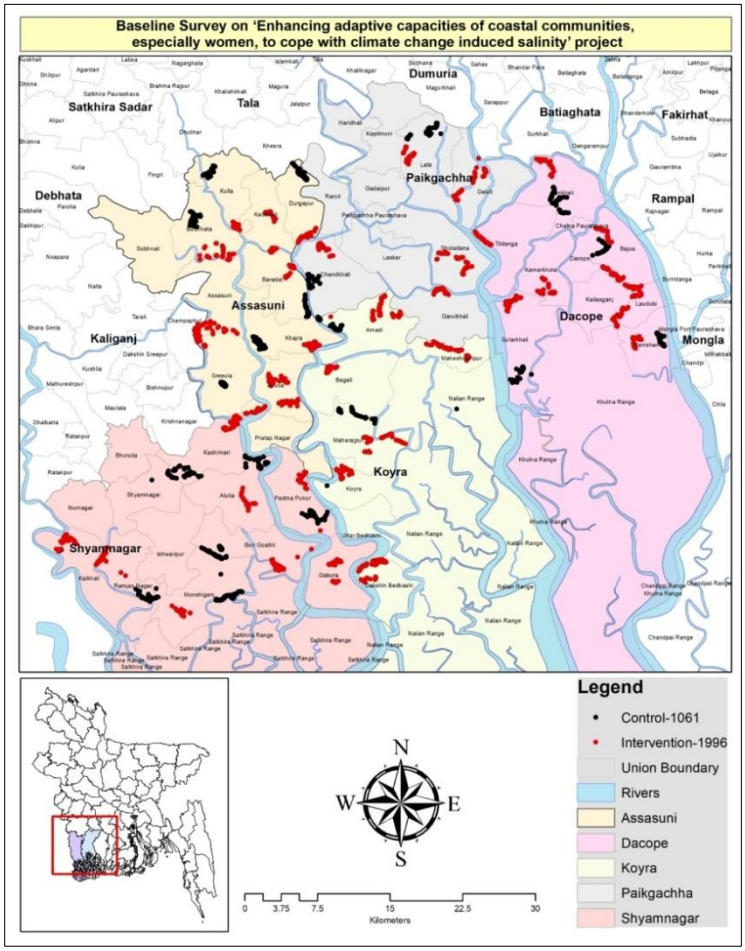
The tools were piloted after the training under the supervision of study coordinator and selected supervisors. Interviewers and supervisors were trained at a three days long orientation on the tools, methodology and survey guidance during first week of May 2019. The orientation sessions also includedboth the combination of lecture and role-play. The finalized semi-structed questionnaire was designed and incorporated into android based application (Kobo Collect[2])and digital data collection was applied for the quantitative tool.

[2] https://www.kobotoolbox.org/

1.6.5 Data Collection Procedure and Quality Control:

Data were collected by the trained enumerators during the mid-May 2019, with close supervision of the supervisors and PAC quality control team. 10 teams of enumerators were established, which were each monitored and guided by one supervisor each. The 10 supervisors were centrally guided and monitored by one Coordinator. Along with that, through the mobile data collection platform, routine online monitoring after the surveys were sent to the server. The PAC also took part in verifying data, revisiting the survey sites, and accompanying the enumerator during the interview. Afterwards, the PAC arranged discussion session with the enumeration teamon the feedback to have better clarification and uniformity on the survey administration. Figure 1.2 presents the location points for both the treatment and control households under the quantitative methodology.

Figure 1.1: Location of the Baseline Survey both in Treatment and Control Areas



Following participants from different government institutions were interviewed to have better idea about the current polices, related to the project objectives (Table 2).

Table 1.2: Participants' List of KIIs

No	Name of the Key Person	Designation	Affiliation and Institution
1	Md Saidul Islam	Upazilla Women Affairs Officer	Department of Women Affairs, Satkhira
2	Md. Selim Khan	PIO	Department of Disaster Mgt. & Relief, Satkhira
3	Darus Salam	Deputy Assistant Engineer	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Satkhira
4	Prosanto Paul	Engineer	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Khulna
5	Suraiya Siddiqua	Upazilla Women Affair Officer	The Department of Women Affairs, Khulna
6	Mosammat Beauty Khatun	Female UP Member	Budhata Union Parishad, Satkhira
7	Alhazz Sarder Nurul Islam	Chairman	Uttar Bedkashi Union Parishad, Khulna
8	Ripon Kumar Mondol	Chairman	Deluti Union Parisad, Khulna
9	Sultana Sarder	Female UP Member	Sutarkhali Union Parishad, Khulna

1.6.6 Data Processing and Analysis

Data were initially captured through Kobo platform to google cloud and later imported into MS excel. Cleaning, data analysis, and tabulation were performed using statistical analysis software STATA[3]while the graphical presentations were produced using MS Excel. Univariate and multivariate analysis were conducted for the baseline indicators. Tabulation of findings were presented by respondent's sex and type of intervention.

[3]https://www.stata.com/

Chapter II

Climate Change Vulnerability

2.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is widely recognized as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of global climate change in the world. It experiences climate variability and frequent natural disasters, which cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact lives and livelihoods, especially of poor people living in remote or ecologically fragile parts of the country, such as river islands and cyclone-prone coastal belts (MoEF, 2008). Climate change and variability (CC & V) is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development with adverse impact on environment, human health, food security, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure (Huq et al., 2006).The impacts of climate variability are manifested by floods, droughts, erratic rains and extreme events consequence on crop agriculture and food security in many parts of the world, particularly in developing countries (World Bank, 2010). The adaptive capacity is influenced by factors such as knowledge about climate change, assets, access to appropriate technology, institutions, policies and perceptions inter alia (Adger, 2003). Climate change is a global phenomenon while adaptation is largely site-specific. In view, perception and experiences of both male and females and their participation in selecting future adaptation options are also important. The World Bank (2016) estimates, that with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of about $1,220, the economic losses in Bangladesh over the past 40 years were already at an estimated $12 billion, depressing GDP annually by 0.5 to 1 percent. Floods, droughts, loss of land and saltwater intrusion harm the agriculture-based economy in Bangladesh, threatening the livelihoods of millions of people.

The Satkhira and Khulna are part of the south coastal belt in Bangladesh with highly climate sensitive districts. The baseline study was conducted in five Upazilas (Dacope, Koyra, Paikgacha, Assassuni and Shymnagar) under the two districts for enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to address, especially women, to cope with climate induced salinity.

This section describes the baseline study results on climate change awareness, practical experience in addressing climate change, training & skill development, climate adaptive livelihood, alternative livelihoods and income generating from livelihoods. The findings are based on the F2F interviews that were conducted with 3057 respondents where 1996 in treatment area and 1061 in control area.

2.2 Awareness on Climate Change

Awareness about climate change trend and its impacts: such as temperature rise, change in seasons, extreme climatic events and slow onset like sea level rise, high tide and salinity intrusion is needed for local actions. The levels of awareness of the study population in term of their knowledge, perceptions and ideas about the weather and climate patterns, disaster preparedness etc., were assessed in the baseline study. While the study population in general is familiar with the term ‘climate change’, people appear to be largely unaware of its causes. However, when asked what they have ideas by the term, the respondents gave varied responses. About 59% of the respondents have ideas about climate change and its impacts in the locality while a vast section of people (41%) have reported that they are not much aware of climate change. There is no much difference between treatment/project and control areas in relation to their level of awareness about climate change. However, awareness levels defer slightly between males and females across the treatment and control areas. Please see the following table. It is

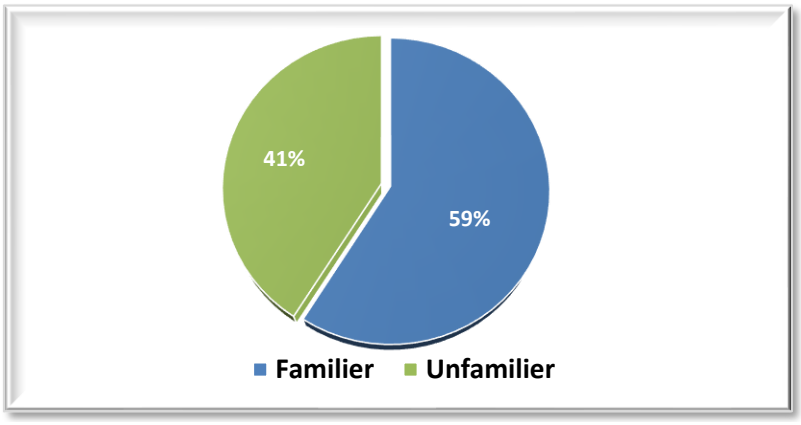
interesting to note that awareness about climate change is higher among the females (63%) that that of the males while it is opposite in the control areas.

Table 2.1: Knowledge & Ideas about Climate Change (%)

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Yes	52.7	62.8	61.8	58.1	59.0
No	47.3	37.2	38.2	42.0	41.0
All	100	100	100	100	100

According to the survey outcomes, about 42 percent of the people do not have any idea about the climate change issue in the entire surveyed locations. Women are more unaware on climate change and such coverage is about 39 percent. The survey has identified alarming situation at Shyamnagarupazila in Satkhira district where a massive of 71 percent of women and 80 percent of men are unaware about the climate change, followed by Assasuniupazila in the same district where such coverage is 49 percent and 51 percent, respectively. Low level of awareness on climate change is also found at Koyraupazila, in Khulna district where one third of the women are not aware about the climate change (33%). Interestingly, male members are more unaware comparing with female members as 47 percent of the men has expressed negative impression regarding the issue. On the other side, overall situation in the control area is almost same where 40 percent people are found unaware about the climate change issue (seeQB1 in Annex I). Awareness about the idea and term climate change vary across the upazilas in both treatment and control areas. For example, awareness level is high in Dacope (84%) followed by Paikgacha (82%). However, this has been low in Shymnagar and Assasuni compered to others i.e. 20% and 49% respectively among the male respondents in treatment areas. Among the female respondents, the awareness level was found high in Paikgacha followed by Dacope, Koyra and Shymnagar; 75%, 67% and 29% respectively.

Figure-2.1: Familiarity with the term Climate Change



2.2.1. Perceptions of the Climate Change Problems

The survey data reveals that the community people are aware of a number of climate change problems and their stresses. These are floods, heavy rainfall, change in weather and nature, frequent cyclonic storms and tidal surge, high temperature and heat stress, drought, high tidal waves and river bank erosion. Of the surveyed population, 72% are aware of cyclones and tidal surges followed by temperature rise (62%) and heavy rain induced floods in the coastal villages of Khulna and Satkhira

districts. There is no significant difference in their awareness about the major climate disasters during the pre-project time in 2019. Please see the following table.

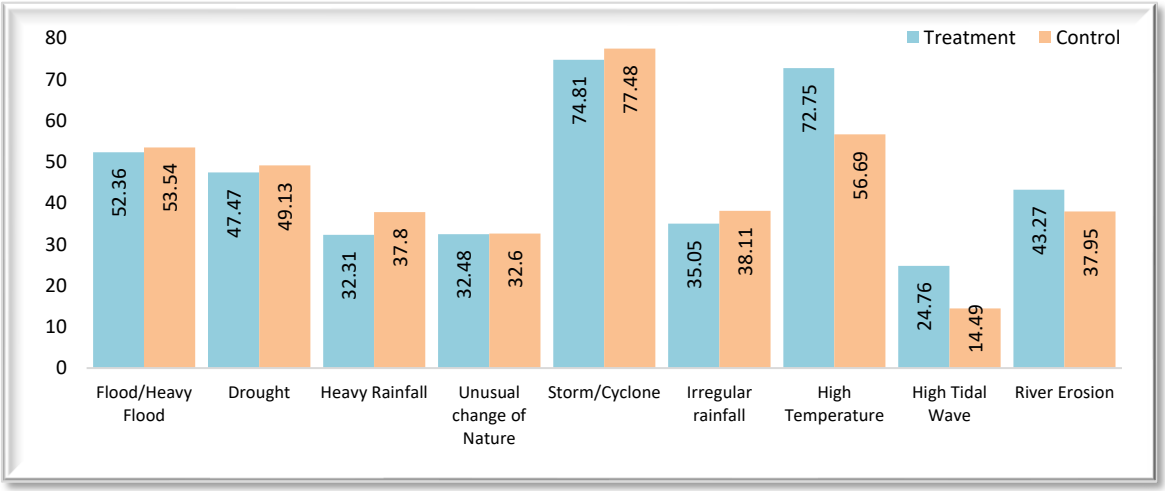
Table 2.2: Main Climate Change Problems

Types/Names of Problems	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Flood/Heavy Flood	613	52.48	340	53.54	52.86
Drought	556	47.6	312	49.13	48.14
Heavy Rainfall	380	32.53	240	37.8	34.39
Unusual change of Nature	381	32.62	207	32.6	32.61
Storm/Cyclone & tidal surge	873	74.74	492	77.48	75.71
Irregular rainfall	408	34.93	242	38.11	36.05
High Temperature	851	72.86	360	56.69	67.17
High Tidal Wave	289	24.74	92	14.49	21.13
River Erosion	506	43.32	241	37.95	41.43
Other: Cold wave & fog	0	0	1	0.16	0.06

**Multiple Responses*

The table-2.2 further shows that in treatment areas, 75.7 percent of the respondents stated that climate change means high temperature when 67.17% stated that it means storm/cyclone, while 48 percent interpreted climate change as signifying drought, 41.4 percent stated river erosion, 36 percent stated irregular rainfall,32.6 percent stated unusual change of nature, 34.39 percent stated heavy rainfall and 21 percent stated high tidal wave whereas the score are more or less similar in control areas. It appears that people interpret the term climate change according to the particular climatic event they normally face in the areas where they live.

Figure 2.2: Meaning of Climate Change among People (%)



2.3 Communities Observed Changes in Weather Patterns and Climate

The baseline survey reveals that over 90% of the community people have noticed changes in the local weather patterns and characters of climate, while only 10% did not notice any big change in the last 2-3 decades. More people noticed changes in the weather and climate patterns in the project villages than

that of the control areas. Further, slightly a greater number of females (93%) observed the changes in weather and climate patterns than that of males in treatment areas. Please see the following table.

Table 2.3: Respondents Noticed Big Changes in Climate and Weather in the last 10-30 years (%)

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Yes	90.7	92.6	88.0	86.1	90.1
No	9.3	7.4	12.0	13.9	9.9
All	100	100	100	100	100

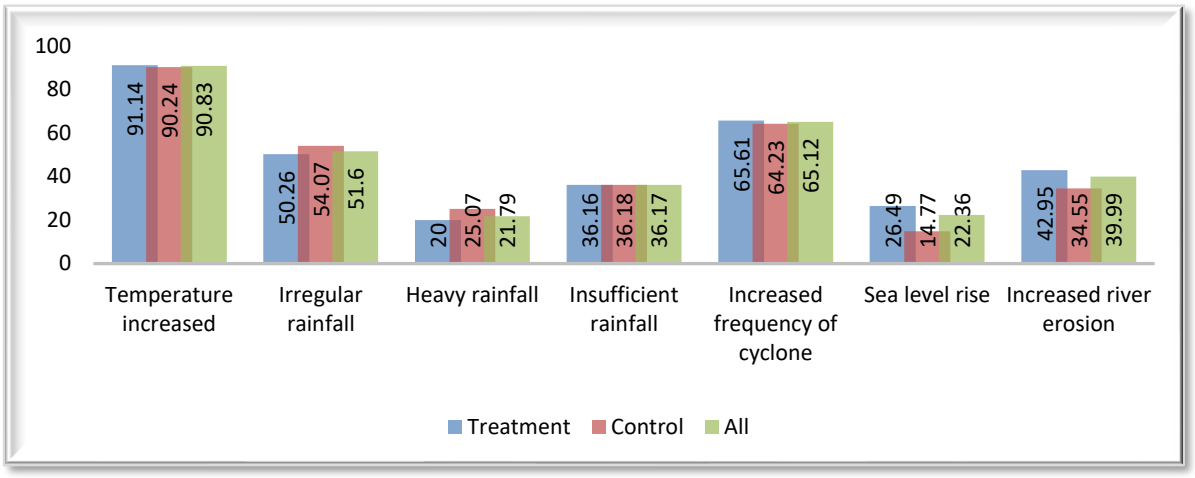
Though people have lack of knowledge about the climate change, however, they observed that climate has been changing over the period through the last three decades means 30 years. About 92 percent of the people have ensured about experiencing changing situation in these areas and it is nearly 94 percent among women whose provided same impression. These five upazila under two different districts are considered as the natural disaster prone areas and the result confirms such claim. Shayamnagaruapzila in Satkhira and Paikgachaupazila under Khulna district are mostly affected by climate change as most of the people of these two upazilas provided positive impression that climate has changed in the last 30 years. In the control areas, comparatively a less proportion of people have provided such impression (87%) though very near to the situation under treatment areas (see QB3 in Annex I). The data shows that 100% male respondents in Koyera and Piacgachaupazilas in the control areas have noticed big change in weather pattern and climate compare to treatment areas which is around 91% on an average.

Table 2.4: % distribution of responses of male and memale confirming big changes in weather pattern and climate

Intervention										*Control*									
Khulna						*Satkhira*				*Khulna*						*Satkhira*			
Dacope		Koyra		Paikgacha		Assasuni		Shymnagar		Dacope		Koyra		Paikgacha		Assasuni		Shymnagar	
Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
96%	93%	84%	89%	96%	98%	84%	90%	95%	99%	99%	98%	100%	90%	100%	97%	66%	61%	99%	98%

The communities have noticed changes in temperature rise, erratic as well as heavy rainfall in some years, increased magnitudes and frequency of cyclones, floods and river bank erosion. They also noticed some changes in high tide in the rivers, sea and the trend of sea level rise (SLR) in terms of area coverage and height of water during particular time of the year. Majority of them (91%) reported about the rise in temperature in the last 20-30 years followed by intensity and frequency of cyclones (60%) and irregular rainfall (meaning inadequate rain, late rain and untimely rainfall). Please see the following table.

Chart 2.3: Major changes in key climate stimulies observed by the Respondents (%)



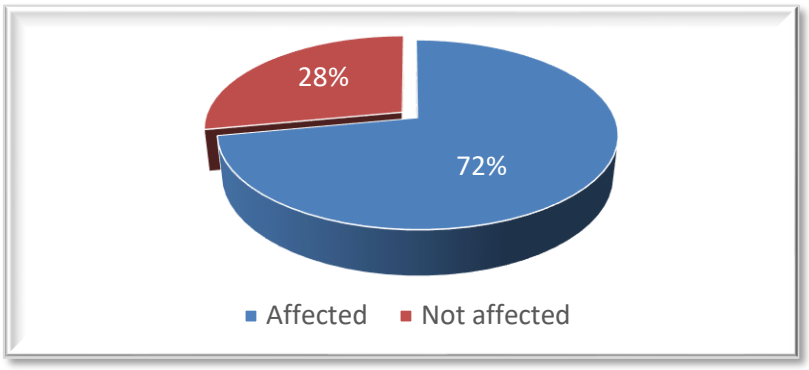
No big difference is reflected in the observance of changes in climate patterns between the treatment and control areas. However, greater number of females informed about the changes in temperatures than that of males in both areas. Around 92% respondents in treatment areas observed changes in temperature while 90% of the espondent in the control areas. A comparatively less number of male and female (74% and 64% respectively) in Koyra in control area reported changes in temperature rise.

A greater number of female respondents (61%) noticed the changes in frequency and magnitude of cyclones than that of male respondents (57%) on an average in both treatment and control areas. These might happen because women are the worst victims of climate disasters. For example, in 1991 cyclone, of the total death casualties 80% were women compared to 20% men.In the last 30 years, the country has experienced nearly 200 climate-related disasters including drought, extreme heat stress, floods, and cyclonic storms in the coastal region. These climatic events have killed thousands of people, destroyed homes and livelihoods, and cost approximately $16 billion in economic terms (Oxfam International, 2011).

2.4 Household affected by climate change impacts

Majority of the surveyed households have reported that they were affected by multiple climatic disasters and their impacts. On average, 74% respondents of Khulna district and 77% respondents of Satkhira district stated that they have been affected by climate change. Under Khulna district, households from Dacopeupazila (83%) have been affected by the climate change more than the other two upazilas. Under Satkhira district, households in Shyamnagarupazila (78%) have been affected more than the other two relevant upazilas.

Figure 2.4: HHs affected by Climate Change

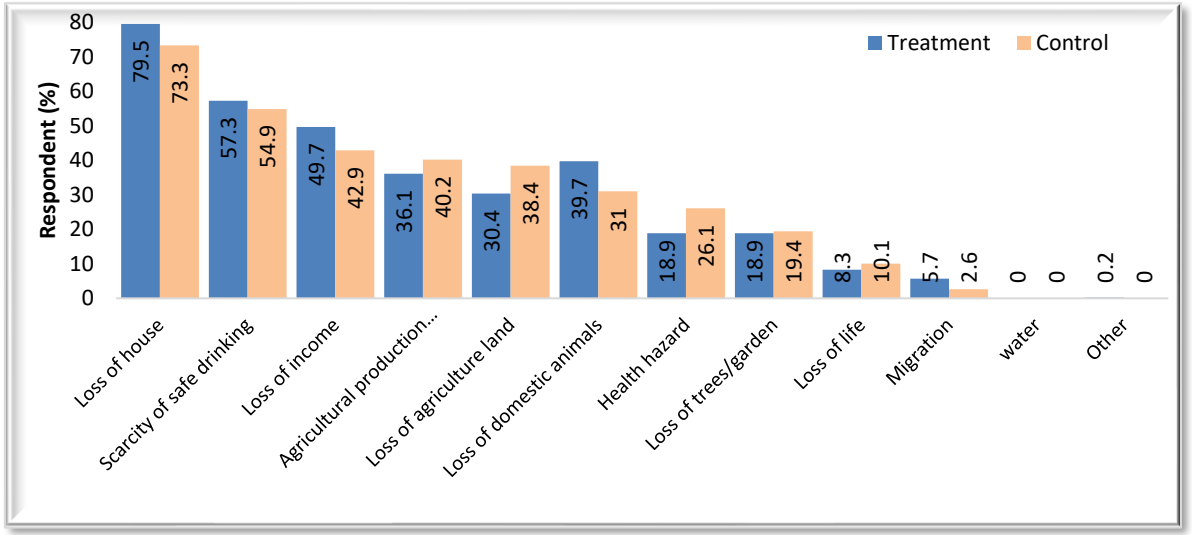


The respondents were then asked what were the specific effects on their households due to climate change. On average 76.4 % of the respondents reported that they losttheir house due to climate change, while 56.1 % stated they face scarcity of drinking water. like strong cyclone, floods, and erosion (Please see the Figure 4.4). 46.3 % respondents highlighted that they also face loss of income, while approximately 38% stated that they face loss in agricultural production

About 55% of the respondents informed that scarcity of safe drinking water was caused by climate change mainly due to damage of fresh water sources by increasing salinity in both surface and ground water and loss of income 49.7%. They also reported the loss of agricultural production (36.1%), as well as loss of agricultural land 30.4%, loss of domestic animal 39.7%, health hazards and loss of trees/garden 18.9% in treatment areas.

In the surveyed areas about 8.3% households reported that they lost their near and dear ones due to cyclone and climate change induced diseases. They informed that 5.7% of the family members migrated to another places for employment and livelihoods.

Figure 2.5: Effects of Climate Change on Households



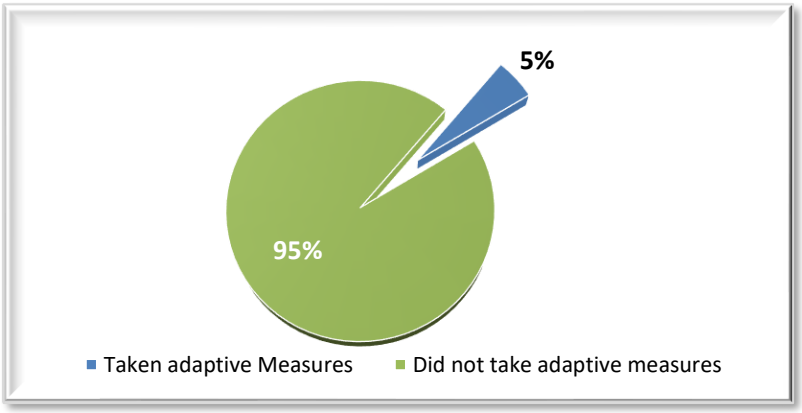
The impacts of the main climate change factors like cyclone and tidal surge, SLR, water logging, flood and erosion on key livelihood assets were also assessed. The baseline survey suggests that cyclone had

significant impacts on lives and physical security, houses and infrastructures, drinking water, agriculture, trees and plants and domestic animals.

2.5 Limited Adaptation and Mitigation Measures taken by the Vulnerable Communities

Communities try to cope with the changing situation (temperature rise, erratic rainfall, SLR, salinity, drought, changes in the seasonal patterns) and extreme events like cyclones, tidal surges and floods with their limited knowledge and capacity. Addressing the risks and vulnerability at the individual, households and local level is call adaptation, which has been a priority for the vulnerable people in the coastal Bangladesh. But they also sometimes take actions for stopping rapid and dangerous climate change through reducing GHG emission and mitigation measures. The survey data shows that 93% households could not take adequate adaptive measures because of their lack of resources, capacity and skills and only 7% of them undertook various adaptation measures. There is no significant difference in taking adaptation actions between the treatment and control areas.

Figure 2.6: % of Respondents who have taken adaptive measures



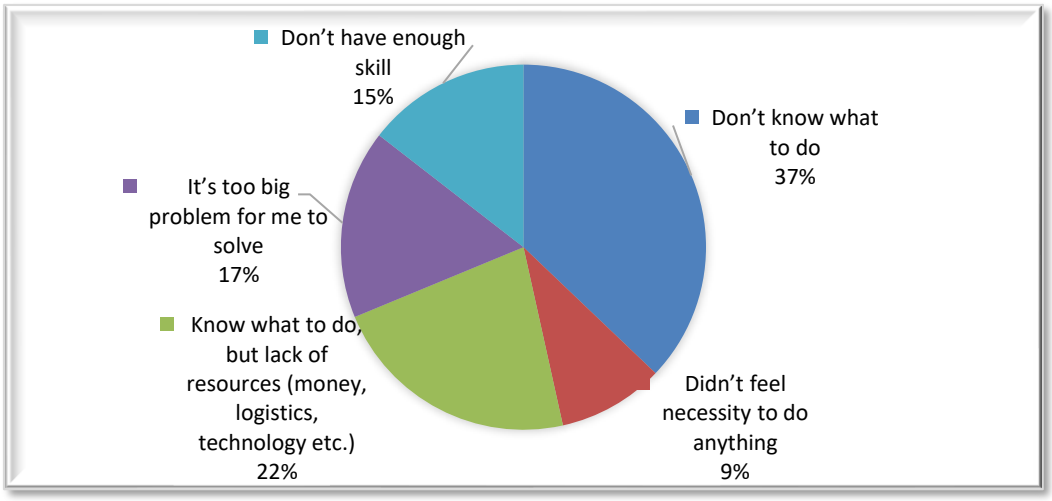
According to the survey findings, 95% of the respondents in both the relevant district stated that they did not take adaptive measures to tackle climate change. On average, only 9% respondents from Khulna and 2% from Satkhira had taken any such adaptive measures.

The community people have reported various reasons behind the inaction to tackle climate change. A total of 4881 responses were collected in reply to this query from the survey.It was observed that a total of 37% responses were that they did not know what to do to tackle climate change. In Paikgacha, this response was most prominent where 57% of male and 52% female mentioned accordingly in the intervention region. On the contrast, 49% of male respondents and 67% of female respondents stated accordingly in the control region in Paikgacha. Assasuni is the other upazila where this response was also common, among which 70% were male and 77% were female respondents in intervention region. On the contrast, 76% were male and 74% were female respondents in the control region.

On the other hand, 22% responses were that they did know what to do however did not have the necessary resources such as logistics, technology or money to tackle the situation. This response was prominent in Dacope region, where 69% of male and 62% of female respondents stated accordingly in the intervention region. On the contrast, 74% male and 55% female stated the same in the control region.

Additionally, 15% of the responses highlighted that they did not have the necessary skills to tackle climate change. The observations in general indicate that the respondents do not have the necessary knowledge, skills and logistical support to take adaptive measures to address climate change.

Figure 2.7: Reasons for NOT taking Adaptive Measures to tackle Climate Change (%)



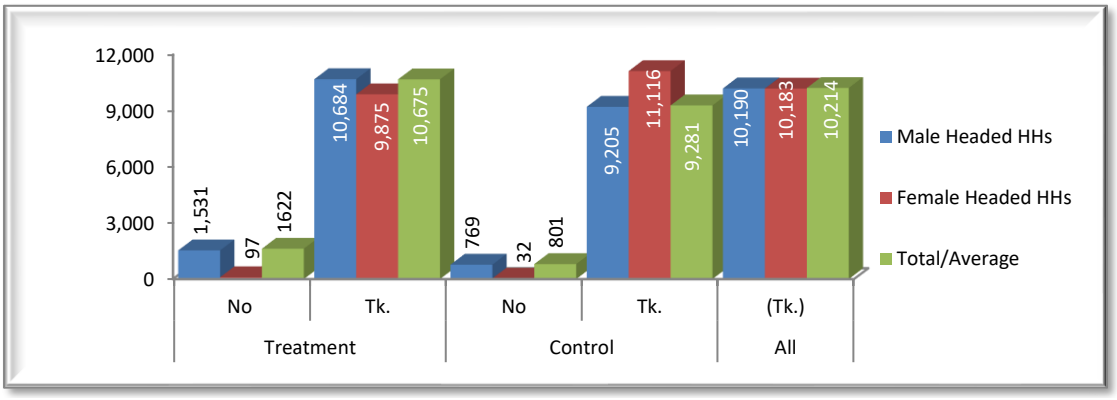
2.6 Practical Experience: Climate Change Impacts and Adaptive Capacity

The baseline survey gathered information at household level about the impacts of major climate change stresses on the assets base, lives and livelihoods of people as well as the current adaptive capacity of the poor, women and marginal communities. People make decisions every day to address climate change impacts, protect their livelihoods and maintain their wealth and wellbeing. They have to think and decide- what crops they can grow in the increasing salinity in water; how to collect drinking water from far distant places? What types of house they have construct in the face of frequent cyclones in the coastal villages? What business opportunities do they pursue in the changing climate with huge impacts on the investment and infrastructures etc.? Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world due to high impacts with inadequate climate-resilient infrastructure, poor socioeconomic conditions, and a high population density. Climate-related shocks and incidents such as floods, droughts, cyclones, and tidal surges are increasingly becoming common and impacting agriculture, subsistence livelihoods, drinking water, sanitation, health and food security, particularly for the poor and vulnerable populations (USAID, 2015).

2.7 Household Expenditure to address Climate Change

The survey results suggest that over 80% households had to make some level of expenditure to address climate change impacts for rebuilding their houses, maintain the water supply and sanitation systems, re-invest in agriculture and food security etc., in the last one year. The average household annual expenditure was Tk. 10,214 while the expenditure was comparatively bit higher in the project villages ie., 10,675 for 1622 households, while the annual household expenditure was Tk. 9,281 for the 801 households in the control villages. The survey also reveals that 602 household of the treatment and control areas did not have any expenditure in the previous year of the survey to address the impacts of climate change. Please see the following figure:

FIgure 2.8: Average Households Expenditure to Address Climate Change



There is no big difference in average household annual expenditure to address climate change between male and female headed households as per the survey results. However, the female headed households made comparatively higher expenditure in the control areas than that of the treatment areas. Please see the figure2.3.

In the last 20 years, people living in the surveyed two districts were affected by a significant number of disasters. Most severe natural disasters are like Aila, Sidor, Feni, and so on.

Table 2.5: Type of Natural Disasters

Indicator	Treatment	Control
Family affected by disaster in the last 20 years	83.3	77.8
Names of disaster*		
Aila	96.6	98.2
Sidar	67.0	75.8
Fani	30.9	27.9
Other	0.5	0.1
Names of other disaster (cases)	0.0	0.0
Mohashen	1.0	1.0
Nargis	1.0	
Flood	2.0	
Big cyclone	5.0	

Due to these natural disasters in these areas, people have suffered in many ways. Respondents mentioned damages like household damage, crisis of getting drinking water, adverse effect on livelihood, damages in livestock, crop damage, etc.

Table 2.6: Type of Damage due to Natural Disaster

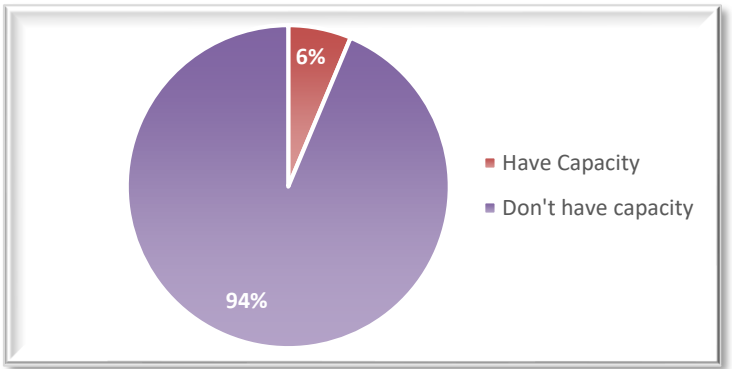
Indicator	Treatment	Control
Household damage	93.8	92.4
Drinking water crisis	68.6	65.3
Livelihood damage	59.8	57.7
Livestock damage	40.2	36.4

Indicator	Treatment	Control
Crop damage	24.4	23.2
Permanent displace	12.1	10.4
Other	0.2	0.0

2.8 Technical knowledge and skills to tackle Climate Change

94% of respondents have stated that they do notpossess enough capacity even though survey findings have shown that 55.7% and 44.5% respondents (Refer to Table QB22) in treatment and control areas respectively were willing to take adaptive or preventive measures.

Figure 2.9: Have enough capacity to address climate change

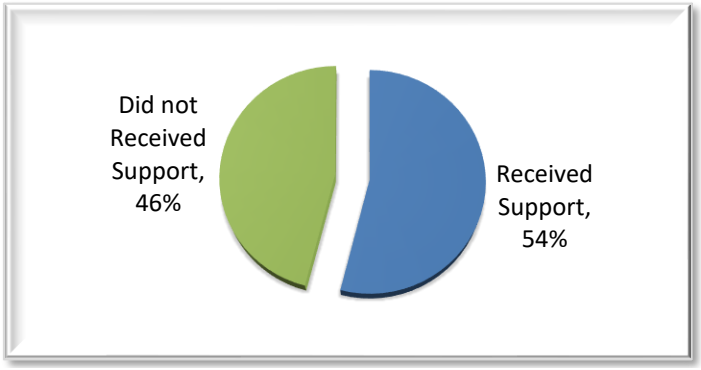


According to the survey, respondents from Khulna have expressed the keenest interest and willingness to take adaptive initiatives to tackle climate change (60% on average), whereas 41% of respondents from Satkhira have expressed willingness. Under Khulna district, respondents from Dacope have expressed the most willingness to adopt adaptive initiatives to address climate change (82% on average), whereas under Satkhira district, respondents from Shyamnagar have expressed the same (47% on average)

2.9 Source of Support

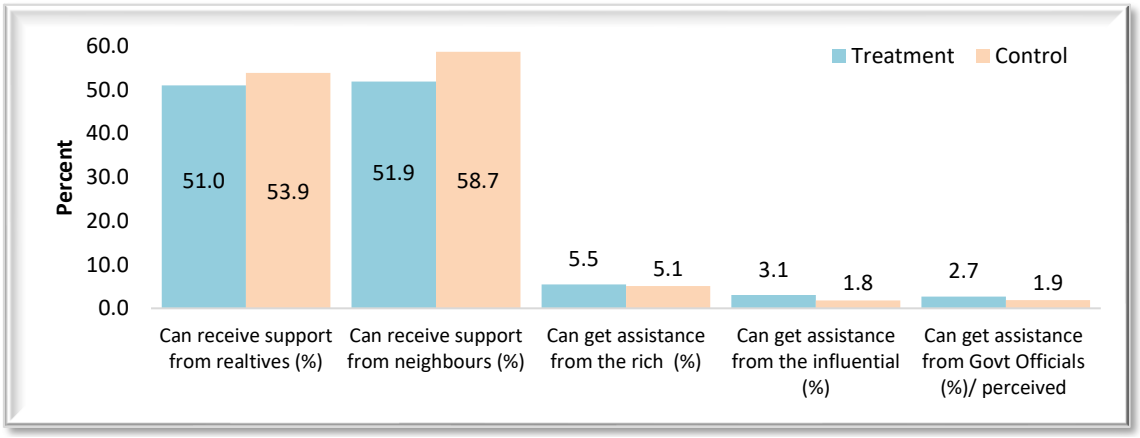
According to the survey, overall 54% of the respondents receive support from their relatives in case of disasters, which gives an indication that the practice of family members providing assistance in emergency situations is prevalent in both the relevant regions. However, the 46% of the respondents who do not receive support expressed their deep interest on acquiring support from relatives in the future when they face major disasters. In terms of districts, respondents from Khulna receive more support from their relatives on average (62%), whereas only 46% respondents in Satkhira receive support.

Figure 2.10: Receive support from Relatives



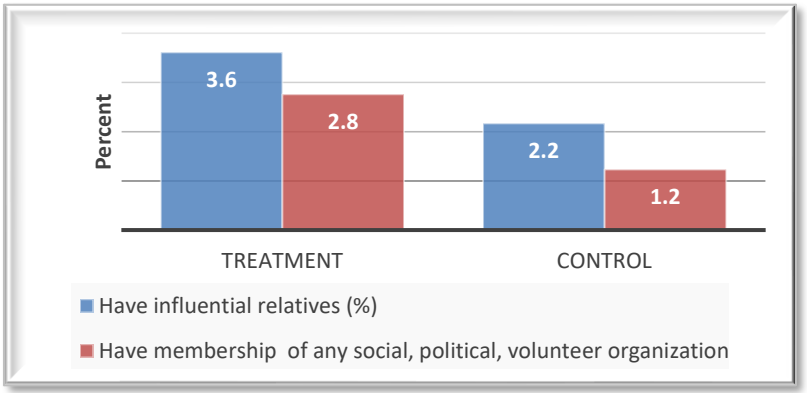
The inhabitants are also unfortunate for not getting any significant assistance from the local influential individuals. Additonally, the respondents also stated that they do not get any assistance from the government official, which was highlioghted by 97% of the respondents in this survey. Such information has an apparent indication that the inhabitants are deprived of getting basic services from the concern government authorities and influential persons, which is one of the major concerns and obstacles on access to the improved protective environment in favor of the disadvantaged and marginalized inhabitants.

Figure 2.11: Access to Social Assistance



As the survey outcomes have given the impression that the inhabitants are not receiving any cooperation or support assistance from the influential persons in the society, the study has provided efforts to identify whether the inhabitants have their own influential relatives or relatives that are the members of different social, political, and volunteer organizations. Based on the survey findings, insignificant number ofrespondents have identified having influential relatives and about 3% percentrespondents in intervention regions mentioned that they have relatives who are members of any social, political, and volunteer organizations.

Figure 2.12: Access to Influential Relatives in Emergency Period



For the control areas, the coverage of having influential relatives and membership of any social, political, and volunteer organization is much less. Only around 2% percent of the respondents have mentioned of having influential relatives and even more insignificant of only 1% respondents have members engaged with different social, political and volunteer organizations. Therefore, the overall situation indicates that potential intervention programs should focus on involving local influential individuals who can play a pivotal role in assisting the respondents in case of any disasters.

2.10 Disable Family Member

In the surveyed areas, the proportion of disabled people is found much higher. It is almost eight percent (8%) in the treatment areas. Such coverage is higher in the control areas and it is nearly nine percent (9%). However, according to the population census in Bangladesh 2011, the disabled people are only 1.4 percent.[4]

Table 2.7: Type of Disability

Type	Percentage (%)		
	Treatment	Control	National
Physical / Locomotional disability	38.1	29.5	39.3
Hearing disability	9.7	4.0	9.0
Speech disability	7.4	4.5	13.6
Vision disability	18.2	5.7	19.4
Psychological / intellectual disability	25.0	10.8	12.6
Complex / multiple disabilities	1.7	1.7	-

Among the disabled people, the highest disable type is the physical / locomotional disability and it is around 38 percent in the treatment areas. It is very close to the nationally claimed coverage, which is slightly higher at around 39 percent. In the control area, though the coverage is also high, it is almost 30 percent. It means physical/locomotional disability is an important aspect in the treatment area where external support may require for improving such disability situation.

Psychological/intellectual disability is another significant type of disability, which is almost double compared with the national figure. It is 25 percent in the treatment areas and the national claimed is

[4] Population & Housing Census, 2011, BBS

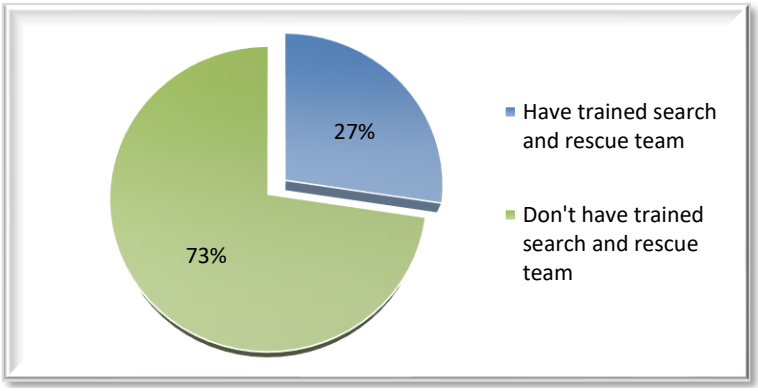
nearly 13 percent. However, around 11 percent of the disabled people as found under such category in the control area.

Another significant disability category is vision disability and it is also very close to the nationally claimed coverage. In the treatment area, vision disability coverage is a little higher than 18 percent and it is slightly higher than 19 percent based on the nationally claimed figure.

2.11 Rescue Team

Search and rescue team involves set of technical activities applied byby a group of specially trained personnel, who rescue and attend to casualties affected by various disasters or life threatening incidents. Search and rescue teams are organized in close cooperation with the relevant communities and in a participatory approach. In terms of search and rescue team, on average 73% of respondents have stated their communities do not have such trained teams.

Figure 2.13: Having Trained Search and Rescue Team



The positive note is the respondents who stated that there are trained search and rescue teams in their communities, out of them 87% stated the teams are very helpful.

Chapter III

Adaptive livelihoods including early warning systems

3.1 Existing Livelihood Sources

Rural communities in Bangladesh generally have multiple sources of income which involve economic activities involving agriculture, day labor, small trading and others. According to the survey findings, on average 42% of the respondents' livelihood depends on daily wage labor, whereas in comparison a smaller percentage of respondents stated they depend on livelihoods that rely on natural resources such as agricultural land and fish farming ponds. This might happen due to growing salinity in the coastal regions, which limits the agricultural activities and lowering the productivity of the agri-land.It is to be noted that growing salinity, high tide induced by SLR, tidal floods and erosion, water logging, temperature rise and drought, erratic rainfall (untimely and heavy rain in some years) and frequent cyclones have affected agricultural and aqua-cultural practices and productivity in the study villages.

Table 3.1: Major Sources of Income of the Inhabitants (Primary Income Sources)

Types of Income Sources	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Daily wage Labor (Non-agri)	1,386	43.5	738	40.3	2,124	42.3
Fishing in the rivers & canals	413	13.0	185	10.1	598	11.9
Agri& Aqua Labor	291	9.1	192	10.5	483	9.6
Aquacultural producers	220	6.9	123	6.7	343	6.8
Agricultural producers	149	4.7	115	6.3	264	5.3
Aquacultural enterprise	133	4.2	40	2.2	173	3.4
Transport workers	111	3.5	76	4.2	187	3.7
Trading	105	3.3	80	4.4	185	3.7
Shrimp & crab fry collection in the rivers	73	2.3	60	3.3	133	2.7
Selling products	61	1.9	40	2.2	101	2.0
Private service	51	1.6	33	1.8	84	1.7
Agricultural enterprise	47	1.5	41	2.2	88	1.8
Non-agricultural micro-small-medium enterprise	43	1.4	32	1.8	75	1.5
Skilled Labor (electrician & construction worker)	30	0.9	25	1.4	55	1.1
Forest dependent livelihood (honey, woods, crab)	23	0.7	14	0.8	37	0.7
Service in government	22	0.7	6	0.3	28	0.6
Boating	16	0.5	10	0.6	26	0.5
Water transporter	10	0.3	19	1.0	29	0.6
NGO service	6	0.2	4	0.2	10	0.2
All	1,996	100	892	100	3,057	100

The survey results also suggest that the poor and marginal people also earn their livelihoods from small trading and business (4%) and transport work (3.7) like rickshaw and van pulling and car driving. The other primary sources of income of the surveyed population include Shrimp & crab fry collection in the rivers, Non-agricultural micro-small-medium enterprise and skilled labour (electrician & construction

worker). A small number of people of the surveyed households are also engaged in services with government, private sector and NGOs.

3.2 ACCESS TO MEANS OF PRODUCTIVE LIVELIHOOD

3.2.1 Access to type of Agriculture and Natural Conservation Area

This section deals with a number of important issues of the surveyed population including their access to resources, employment and income from different sources, practices of climate resilient and alternative livelihoods as well as their needs and priorities in relation to climate adaptive livelihoods in the coastal villages. The baseline survey results reveal that about 70% of the studied populations have some level of access to natural resources. They have access to khas land, water bodies, fisheries, forest and productive lands. The male-headed households have greater access to natural resources than that of the female-headed households i.e., 66% and 4% respectively. There has been no big difference between treatment and control areas in relation to gaining access to natural resources. Please see the following table.

Table 3.2: Access to Natural Assets by Male & Female-headed HHs

Types of Households	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male Headed HHs	1,321	66.2	686	64.7	2,007	65.7
Female-Headed HHs	81	4.1	36	3.4	117	3.8
HHs don't have access to Natural Assets	594	29.8	339	32.0	933	30.5

Majority of the respondents (64%) have said that they have access to productive land for agriculture and crop cultivation. They (37.5%) have also limited access to river, canal and fisheries followed by khas land (17%) and trees and plants (7%) in the mangrove forests. Please see the following table-xx. It is to be noted that a greater number of households (70%) have access to productive land in the control areas than that of treatment areas (62%). However, in relation to river and fisheries, 32% of households have access to river and canal as against 26% of households in the treatment areas.

Table 3.3: Access to Natural Assets by Treatment and Control Areas (%)

Types of Natural Assets*	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Khas land	246	17.5	125	17.3	371	17.4
Private/ land (productive agri-land)	866	61.5	505	69.8	1371	64.3
Khas Khal	106	7.5	44	6.1	150	7.0
River	463	32.9	187	25.8	650	30.5
Tree	107	7.6	48	6.6	155	7.3
Valid cases (N)	1408	100	724	100	2132	100

** Multiple responses*

The participants are poor, but every household own few productive and physical assets like fishing boats, nets, power tiller, homestead gardens, cattle and cowsheds. There are some differences in ownership and access the physical assets between treatment and controls areas as well as between male and female-headed households. The male-headed households (94%) have greater access to physical assets than that of the female-headed households (6% only). Please see the following table.

Table 3.4: Access to Physical Assets by Male & Female-headed HHs

Types of Households	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male Headed HHs	1,875	93.9	1,010	95.2	2,885	94.4
Female-Headed HHs	121	6.1	51	4.8	172	5.6

Majority of them (60%) have livestock and poultry birds followed by fishing nets (34%), but only 3% of them have fishing boats in the coastal villages. About 27% of the households have cowsheds and chicken coups in the study villages. Slightly a higher number of households in the treatment villages have a fishing net (35%) as against 31% in the control areas.

Table 3.5: Access to Physical Assets

Types of Physical Assets*	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fishing boat	64	3.2	17	1.6	81	2.7
Fishing net	704	35.3	324	30.5	1028	33.6
Power tiller/plough	11	0.6	13	1.2	24	0.8
Livestock (Cow, goat, sheep, poultry, other birds)	1145	57.4	672	63.3	1817	59.4
Homestead gardens	158	7.9	117	11.0	275	9.0
Cowshed or chicken coup	559	28.0	275	25.9	834	27.3
Valid cases (N)	1,996	100	892	100	3,057	100

** Multiple response*

The survey results suggest that 42% of the households pay duty, fees and tax to the government where applicable, while 58% don't pay any tax, or fee to the government. It seems they are very poor and are not taxable. There is no significant difference in this regard between the treatment and control areas. Please see the following table.

Table 3.6: Do you pay duty, fees and tax

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	833	41.7	441	41.6	1,274	41.7
No	1,163	58.3	620	58.4	1,783	58.3
All	1,996		1,061		3,057	

3.2.2 Familiarity with Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options

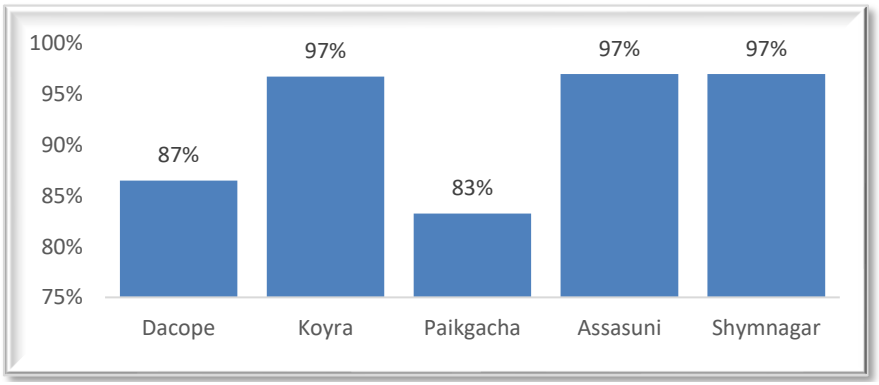
The survey results reveal that 93% of the poor, women and marginalized people in the coastal villages are not familiar about the adaptive livelihood options. Only seven percent of them have some ideas about livelihood options that are resilient and adaptive to changing climate. There is not much difference between the treatment and control areas in relation to their familiarity and knowledge about climate adaptive livelihood. Please see the following table.

Table 3.7: Familiarity with Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Yes	155	7.77	63	5.94	7.13
No	1841	92.23	998	94.06	92.87
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057

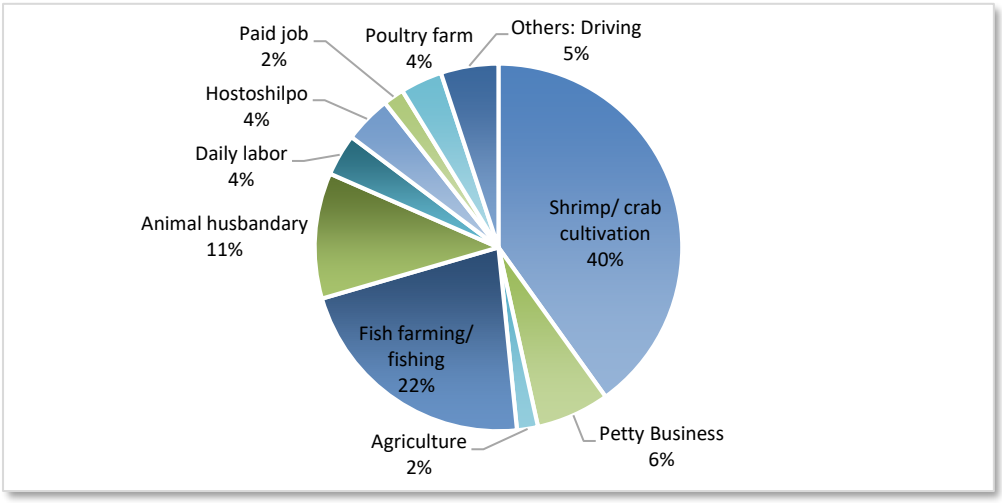
The survey findings indicate that respondents in Koyra, Assasuni and Shymnagar are least familiar with climate adaptive livelihood options in comparison to other upazilas of the survey region.

Figure 3.1: Not Familiar with Climate Adaptive Livelihood Options (Upazila Wise)



The survey has identified a number of livelihood options, which could be adaptive to changing climate and their impacts. These are mainly relating to agriculture, fisheries, poultry and livestock raring. Majority of respondents are favoring shrimp farming and crab cultivation in saline water (40%) as climate adaptive farming and livelihood option. 22% of them favored fish farming and fishing in the rivers as adaptive livelihood option followed by animal husbandry (11%), petty business (6.5%) and driving motorized vehicle (5%).

Table 3.8: Adaptive Livelihood Options in the Surveyed Area (%)



3.2.3 Practice of Climate Adaptive Livelihoods

The survey also gathered information about the practices of climate adaptive livelihood options at the family and community levels. An overwhelming majority (94%) of the surveyed households didn't have any climate adaptive livelihood activities in recent years and only 6% of them are in the practice of climate adaptive livelihoods currently. There is no big difference in adaptive livelihood practices between treatment and control areas. Please see the following table. It is to be noted that those who had adaptive livelihoods, they made a net income Tk. 5,385 on an average annually from the adaptive livelihood activities in the last year.

Table 3.9: Practice of Climate Adaptive Livelihoods

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	137	6.9	36	3.4	173	5.7
No	1,859	93.1	1,025	96.6	2,884	94.3
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057	100

Of the 173 households who practised climate adaptive livelihood activities, they tried it mainly in agriculture and fisheries. The survey results reveal that 27% of them practised improved and saline tolerant rice variety, 5% of them tried improved vegetables and only 2.3% improved their fish culture in the face of climate change impacts in the locality. About 66% of them could not confirm whether they tried any climate adaptive livelihood activity in the last year.

Table 3.10: Types of Crops Cultivated in last season under Adaptive Livelihood Options

Types of Crops	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rice	39	28.5%	7	19.4%	46	26.6%
Fish	3	2.2%	1	2.8%	4	2.3%
Vegetable	8	5.8%	1	2.8%	9	5.2%
Could not remember	87	63.5%	27	75.0%	114	65.9%
All	137	100	36	100	173	100

3.5 Willingness to take Adaptive Initiative to tackle Climate Change

The survey has further assessed the willingness of the respondents whether they are interested to take initiative to tackle climate change. 52% of the respondents have showed their willingness in this regards while 48% of them are not sure about their actions for addressing climate change at the family and community levels. 56% of them are willing to take initiative to tackle climate change in the project areas as against 45% in the control areas.

Table 3.11: Willingness to take Adaptive Initiative to tackle Climate Change

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Yes	1111	55.66	472	44.49	51.78
No	885	44.34	589	55.51	48.22
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057

The survey has also identified a number of prioritized adaptive livelihood options. These include: poultry farming, petty business, shrimp farming, driving cars, agriculture etc. About 41% prioritized shrimp farming followed by petty business (28%) and animal husbandry (22). They would also like to continue agriculture (22%) with new seeds and adaptive technologies and poultry raising (13%). Please see the following table.

Table 3.12: Adaptive Livelihood Options (%)

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Poultry	83	11.45	53	15.92	12.85
Petty Business	211	29.1	82	24.62	27.69
farming (Shrimp/ Crab/	290	40	141	42.34	40.74
Driving	85	11.72	40	12.01	11.81
Animal husbandry	146	20.14	87	26.13	22.02
Agriculture	137	18.9	100	30.03	22.4
Handicraft	75	10.34	48	14.41	11.63
Daily labor	111	15.31	24	7.21	12.76
Tree plantation	13	1.79	4	1.2	1.61
Job salary	22	3.03	11	3.3	3.12
Cooperative	2	0.28			0.19

From financial perspective, the earning opportunity is limited in the surveyed upazila within two adjacent districts. Only around 15 percent of the people provided efforts on alternative livelihoods in the last 5 years; it is nearly same also in the control areas. Some of the successful alternative livelihoods are like small entrepreneurs (35%), handicrafts (32%), creating cooperation (20%), cash crops (15%), etc. Under the climate adaptive livelihood options, most of the people (29%) work with the salinity tolerance rice production option. Still, it is at the experimental stage.

3.6 Alternative Livelihood Options and Reasons Behind their Success

The survey results suggest that many of the poor, women and marginal communities are not familiar with the alternative livelihood options in the study villages. Only 14% of them know this and they practised few alternative livelihood activities while 86% of them are unaware of the alternative livelihood options. There has been no significant difference between the treatment and control areas in this regard. Please see the following table.

Table 3.13: Working Experience on Alternative Livelihood in last 5 years

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	281	14.1	155	14.6	436	14.3
No	1,715	85.9	906	85.4	2,621	85.7
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057	100

While asked about their knowledge about the programme support of alternative livelihood activities in their locality, 98% of they responded negatively and only 2% of the respondent said that they knew

about the alternative livelihood programme of NGOs with the poor. The commonly practiced alternative livelihood options are: cultivating cash crops, making handicrafts and developing small enterprises.

Table 3.14: Program Initiation Poor to support the livelihood in last 5 years

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	60	3.0	11	1.0	71	2.3
No	1,936	97.0	1,050	99.0	2,986	97.7
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057	100

The community people have further identified a few successful alternative livelihood options in the study villages. The most successful alternative livelihood options are small entrepreneurship (31%), followed by handicrafts making (30%) and cultivation of cash crops (18%). Please see the following table. Successful entrepreneurship (35%) seems to be higher in the treatment areas compared to the control areas, which was rep0rted 9% only. Please see details in the following table-xx.

Table 3.15: List of Successful Alternative Livelihoods

Types of Alternative Livelihoods*	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cash crops	9	15.0	4	36.4	13	18.3
Handicrafts	19	31.7	2	18.2	21	29.6
Selling surplus food	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.4
Better access to markets	8	13.3	3	27.3	11	15.5
Creating cooperatives	12	20.0	0	0.0	12	16.9
Sustainable harvesting	6	10.0	1	9.1	7	9.9
Natural Resource Extraction	5	8.3	0	0.0	5	7.0
Small entrepreneurship	21	35.0	1	9.1	22	31.0
Others:	7	11.7	3	27.3	10	14.1
Valid cases (N)	60	100	11	100	71	100

** Multiple responses*

3.7 Income from Primary and Secondary Sources

The survey results reveal that about 37% of households have income from secondary sources in both treatment and project villages while over 63 don't have income from secondary sources. Those who have income from secondary sources, they earn it from poultry raising (9%) followed by daily wage (7%) and aquaculture (6%). They also earn from small enterprise, a job in the factory and private sectors as well as a small number of households (1%) from remittance. Please see the following table.

Table 3.16: Major Sources of Income of the Inhabitants (Secondary Income Sources)

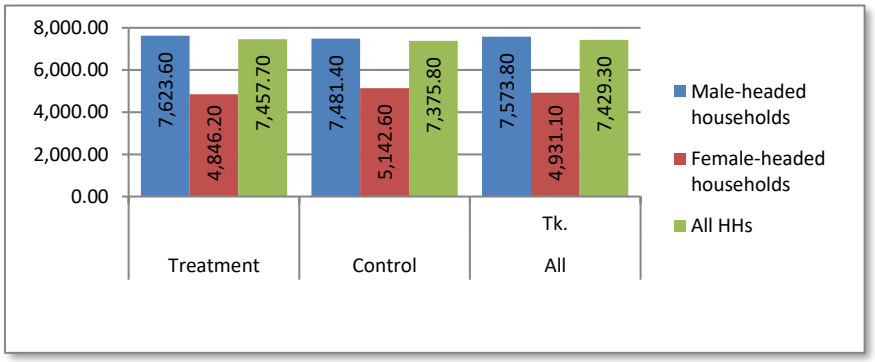
Types of Income Sources	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poultry rearing	165	7.2	137	10.9	302	8.5
Daily Wage labour	163	7.1	70	5.5	233	6.6
Farming & Agriculture	141	6.1	66	5.2	207	5.8
Animal husbandry	112	4.9	91	7.2	203	5.7
Marine Fishing	98	4.3	55	4.4	153	4.3
Shrimp farming & Aquaculture	69	3.0	25	2.0	94	2.6
Small enterprises	25	1.1	13	1.0	38	1.1
Factory work	7	0.3	9	0.7	16	0.5
Kitchen garden	7	0.3	9	0.7	16	0.5
Clerical job	3	0.1	2	0.2	5	0.1
Remittances (family members sending money)	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.1
Others	24	1.1	24	1.9	48	1.4
No source	1,482	64.6	760	60.2	2,242	63.0
All	1,996	100	892	100	3,057	100

About 98% of male-headed households have income from secondary sources as against 3% of female-headed households in the study villages. The average monthly income of the households having secondary sources has been Tk. 2,512 only. The monthly average household income in the project areas from secondary sources is Tk. 2,609, which has been a bit higher than that of control area ie., Tk. 2,341 monthly.

3.8 Average income in terms of head of households

The average monthly income of the 3,057 households from both primary and secondary sources has been Tk. 9.941, which remains lower than the national household income. The average monthlyhousehold income from the primary sources has been Tk. 7,429. There has been a significant difference in average household monthly income between male headed and female-headed households i.e., Tk. 7,574 and Tk. 4,931 respectively. But there is no significant difference in monthly average income between the treatment and control villages. Please see the following table.

Figure 3.2: Average Monthly Income of the Head of the Households (Male and Female)



3.9 The sources of income of the previous year

The survey further collected information regarding the income of the households of the previous year. Daily wage earning has been the source of income for the majority (64%), which was followed by fishing and selling the agriculture and vegetable products i.e., 20% and 11% respectively. Further, 3.8% and 3.5% of households have income from transport work and small business in the previous year of the survey. Please see the following table-xx.

Table 3.17: Major Income Sources of Previous Year

Types of Income Sources*	Treatment		Control		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Selling agricultural products (other than vegetables)	205	10.3	119	11.2	324	10.6
Selling vegetables	47	2.4	26	2.5	73	2.4
Selling fish	423	21.2	190	17.9	613	20.1
Selling animal products	17	0.9	13	1.2	30	1.0
Selling animals	33	1.7	26	2.5	59	1.9
Handicrafts	36	1.8	22	2.1	58	1.9
Day laborer (agriculture or non)	1,277	64.0	682	64.3	1,959	64.1
Self-employed (carpenter, etc.)	21	1.1	8	0.8	29	1.0
Salary	56	2.8	33	3.1	89	2.9
Domestic work	16	0.8	3	0.3	19	0.6
Small business (shop)	62	3.1	45	4.2	107	3.5
Rickshaw driver	15	0.8	13	1.2	28	0.9
Truck/Van driver	71	3.6	45	4.2	116	3.8
Don't know	32	1.6	11	1.0	43	1.4
Other	79	4.0	65	6.1	144	4.7

* *Multiple* responses

3.10 Financial Inclusion

One of the major aspects of the baseline survey is to gather information relating to economic ability and access to economic facilities by the local people. The positive aspect is that people have access to credit in the entire surveyed areas. Almost 81 present of the female has access to credit against nearly 78 percent of males. The same type of facility is also common in the control areas where around 83 percent of female households have access to credit. Such a situation will provide a positive impact on enhancing the adaptive capacities of coastal communities and especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity and alternative livelihoods.

Under the entire survey area, almost 58 percent of the people have taken loans previously from different financial institutions including nonprofit organizations (NGOs). More specifically, 90 percent of the people that takes a loan from external sources are the Microcredit Organization; the situation is almost the same in the control area. Other sources are not much significant; these are local banks (6%), local lenders (5%), and others (1%).

Table 3.18: Economic Ability and Facility

Indicator	Treatment	Control	P Value
Types of economic opportunities*			
Access to credit	79.4	81.7	
Savings	22.4	15.5	
Access to grant (Grants /Charity support)	11.7	14.4	
Stable source of income (Business / Job)	4.2	2.0	
Took loan in past	55.9	59.4	0.065
Organization - took the loan from*			
Microcredit organization	90.3	89.4	
Local bank	6.0	6.2	
Local lenders	4.8	6.8	
Others	1.2	1.4	
Need to spend any substantial amount of money for any of your family member's health every month?	61.7	66.2	0.015
Average to spend in a month?	1560	1381	0.038

The coverage of taking loan is nearly 56 percent in the treatment areas and higher around 59 percent in the control area. Male and female both have taken loans. In the treatment areas, almost 54 percent of the female has taken a loan against 59 percent of males. It has given a positive indication that if people require, they will be able to take a loan to be involved with alternative livelihoods due to the climate change situation.

On the other side, only around 22 percent of the people have savings as identified through the quantitative survey. The female has less saving practice compared to a male as expected due to male-headed households, which is almost 94 percent among the entire households. In the surveyed areas under the treatment location, only 20 percent of females have savings against almost 26 percent of males.

Access to grant (Grants /Charity support) situation is not at all appreciable and encouraging. Nearly 12 percent of the people have got access to grant (Grants /Charity support) in the treatment areas, though it is slightly higher at around 14 percent in the control areas. Such a situation is indicating having necessity to take positive initiative on the issue of access to grant for promoting gender-based alternative livelihoods.

However, the alarming situation is that people do not have a stable source of income (Business/Job), which has a direct link with the socioeconomic conditions of the people. In the treatment areas, only five percent (5%) of male have a stable source of income whereas female coverage is only nearly four percent (4%). Therefore, the concern authorities should take pragmatic initiatives to promote a stable source of income.

3.11 Bank Account or Agent Banking or Mobile Account

In general, the financial transactions are always encouraged to be made by following any systematic ways. There are different types of process in regards to the financial transactions like opening a bank account to any private or public banks, through agent banking or by creating an account on mobile

banking, etc. According to the survey outcome, only around 39 percent of the people have a formal account on the bank, agent bank, and/or mobile account; and it is only 40 percent in the treatment areas. A large proportion of people are out of having any secured processed for making any formal transactions.

Among the few coverages of having an account, it is identified that more than 82 percent of the people having an account with *bKash*, which is a mobile financial service in Bangladesh operating under the authority of Bangladesh Bank as a subsidiary of BRAC Bank Limited. Among the female account holders, around 78 percent of them have an account on bKash. The engagement with bKash is more prominent in Shyamnagar (90%) and Assassuni (88%). Besides that, around 26 percent of the people having a formal bank account with any private or public banks. Within the all-female account holders, around 20 percent have a formal account on the private or public banks. *Rocket,* which is a mobile financial service run by Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd., is the other non-significant option, which is nearly three percent.

3.12 Saving Practice

The socioeconomic condition of the people living in the coastal belt areas is at the marginal level and different types of social safety net programs are functioning to provide minimum support to the inhabitants for leading towards a better life. Through the F2F survey, a significant outcome is a few proportions of people have savings ability and it is only around 15 percent in the treatment areas and lowers almost 13 percent in the control area. It means a huge number of people do not have savings practice and ability in the surveyed areas. It is alarming. The local administrative authorities along with other stakeholders both from the public and private should come up to provide support to the marginalized people. The present situation is indicating that though people have access to loan, however, it doesn't provide impacts on savings. The loan recipients are investing the credit money on the livelihoods and paying back the principle money with charged interested in the claimed organization. On average, a household can save BDT 12,947 per year among those having saving practices in the treatment areas. The average savings of the people living in the control areas are a little higher as BDT 13,275. Such a situation is indicating that the economic situation of the people living in the treatment area is unstable and vulnerable.

Table 3.19: Saving & Loan Opportunity

Indicator	Treatment	Control	P Value
Household have savings	14.6	12.9	0.223
Average savings	12946.9	13274.8	0.906
Members managing the finance in HH			
Male member	72.6	73.9	
Female member	8.1	7.0	
Female & male together	19.3	19.1	
Loan taking sources*			
No loan	44.7	42.0	
Bank/MFI	6.2	6.7	
Neighbours/Friends/Relatives	9.9	5.8	
NGO / Development project	44.1	48.2	
Other	1.8	2.2	
Members applied for/taken the loan			

Indicator	Treatment	Control	P Value
Male member	25.8	19.7	
Female member	22.3	35.7	
Female & male together	52.0	44.6	
Interested in getting an investment/loan	41.8	38.8	0.108

3.13 Managing Finance in Household

The survey outcomes have already given an apparent indication that the male person is mainly the decision makers at the household level. While asking about the financial management aspect, nearly 73 percent of the respondents ensure that male member of the household is managing the finance in the household under the treatment areas and it was actually expected. In the control area, it is 74 percent. However, there is also having another type of practice which is appreciable like managing the finance both male and female head of the household together and such coverage is more than 19 percent in the treatment area. Around eight percent of the households ensure that females head of the household is responsible for managing the finance in the house.

The issue of finance management by male and female head of the household is almost similar in both the treatment and control areas. Only female managing finance coverage is less in the control area and it is seven percent against eight percent under the treatment areas.

This is an important indication that female are far behind then male. According to the survey outcome, these areas are mainly male dominated areas. Males are controlling the financial aspects. However, an alternative option is also visible where male and female are managing finance together at the household level. Such practice will have to capitalize in the coming days by promoting female in all respect in those areas including engagement in alternative livelihoods, adaptation of new concepts due to climate change, availing opportunities on capacity building of female and so on.

On the other side, the survey outcomes are indicating that though male are mainly dominating the management of finance in the household, other than finance, females are also working together with the male in those communities, which may be considered as an extremely positive sign. Male has the mental acceptance and female has the intention to come forward by the female members of the household for engaging themselves with money generating activities and also positively contribute to the families. Therefore, a very positive environment has already been created to serve female for enhancing their capacity on climate change related issues and alternative livelihoods.

3.14 Social Safety Nets

In Bangladesh, the government has introduced different types of social safety net programs for a long time to reduce poverty and improving gender outcomes. Such programs aim to improve the equity, efficiency, and transparency to benefit the poorest households. These types of programs are functioning in all parts of the coastal belt areas.

The family members of only 17 percent of the households are ensured of receiving cooperation under different types of safety net programs. In the treatment area, it is 16 percent. The safety net program coverage is a little higher in the control area and it is nearly 17 percent. A significant proportion of people under the Dacope and KoyraUpazila of Khulna district are involved with different safety net programs and the coverage is 20 percent. It may have a linkage with poverty.

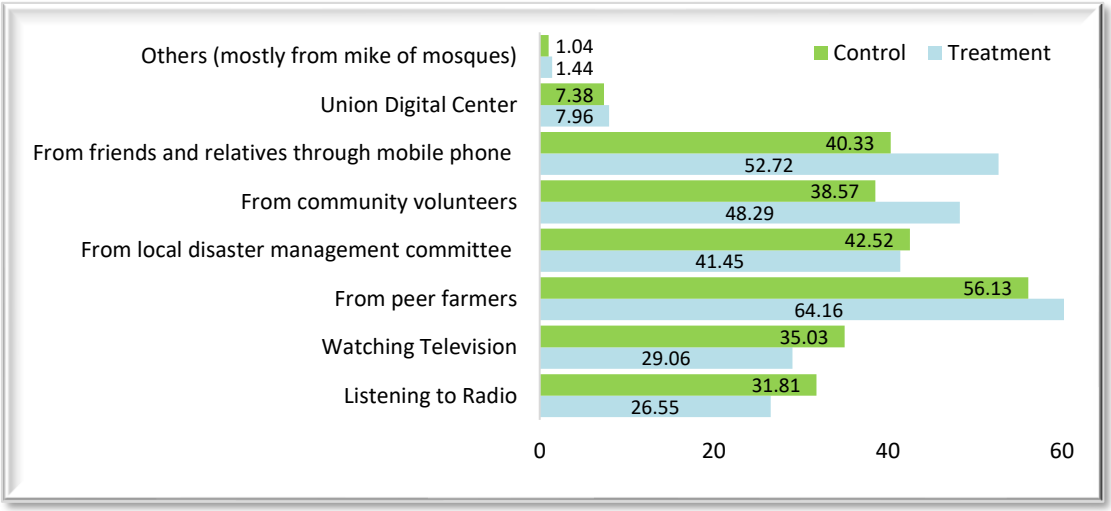
'Elderly allowance' is one of the most significant programs where people are getting cooperation under the safety net program. The coverage of taking 'Elderly Allowance' is almost 37 percent in the treatment area. It is also the highest in the control area (32%). Besides that, other significant support programs are VGD, widow allowance, disability allowance, VGF and so on. Freedom Fighter Allowance is insignificant in the surveyed areas and Employment Guarantee Scheme (100/40 days) has some impact on the treatment areas where the coverage is only four percent.

3.15 Early Warning System

'Early warning' is a system to disseminate information relating to response against natural calamity at the emergency period, which enables required action to reduce associated risks. The coastal regions of Bangladesh are considering as the risk zone for frequently affected by natural disasters and calamities. Such negative environmental circumstances are the cause of floods and storms, destruction of socioeconomic conditions, livelihoods, housing and so on. Therefore, 'Early Warning' system is very important for coastal people to start their preparation to move nearest shelter centre.

According to the baseline survey, several sources of receiving early warning messages have been found in the survey areas (shown in figure 3.1). A highly significant proportion of respondents (64% from the treatment group and 56% from the control group) havestated that they usually receive early warning messages from peer farmers. Besides, a large number of people have been identified to receive early warning messages either from their friends, relatives over the phone or from community volunteers or from the local disaster management committee. It is evident that the conventional early warning dissemination system like an announcement from mosques (only 1% from both groups) etc. no longer found to be an effective source. Rather radio and television play an important role in disseminating early warning messages.

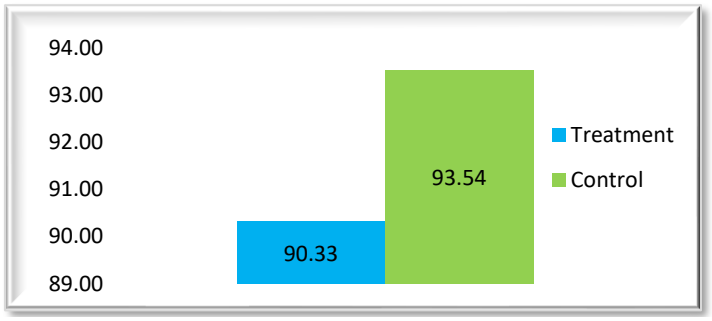
Figure 3.3: Source of Information on Early Warning System



In order to disseminate early warning messages for effectively reducing the impact of disasters, any such initiative should have to reach to the target audience on a timely basis and should also be communicated in a clear and concise manner. The survey indicates that in the treatment areas, around 90 percent of the respondentsare able to interpret the warning messages, which enables those taking necessary protective measures. Similarly, a more significant proportion of the respondents in the control

areas (93.5%) is also able to interpret the warning messages in an effective manner (shown in figure 3.3).

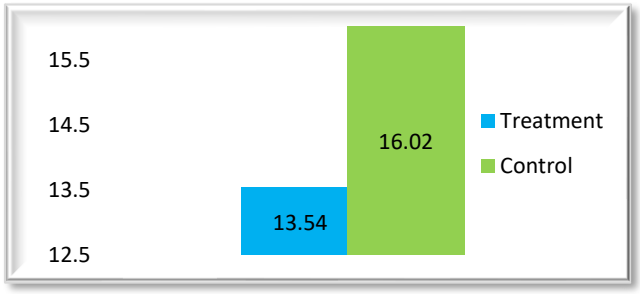
Figure 3.3: Interpretation of the Early Warning Messages



However, there is a serious lack of disseminating the gender-focused or preference early warning messages in those areas. During any disaster, the most vulnerable groups are women, children, elderly and people with disabilities; it is evident from the baseline survey. In this study, a very small number of people are found to receive gender-related early warning information. A huge proportion of 86 percent of the respondents has ensured of not receiving gender-focused early warning messages (shown in figure 3.3). On the other side, the situation in the control group is not at all convincing though has been found more gender-related early warning information than the treatment group, which is around 84 percent.

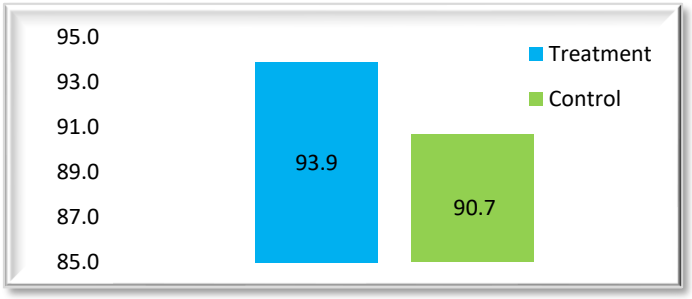
The treatment group respondents have mentioned they mainly receive instruction on heading out to the cyclone centres or safe location instantly, in addition to advice on carrying dry food, water and saline with them. However, it was evident that the instructions and information failed to address specific gender-related issues such as women hygiene, pregnant women's need or childcare. Such situation has given an apparent indication that there is a serious need to take necessary initiatives to provide gender-specific and separated early warning messages in those coastal belt areas, which will provide positive impacts creating awareness and the people, especially women.

Figure 3.4: Receiving of Gender-Focused Early Warning Information



As identified through the survey, around 57 percent of the respondents have stated that they are not applying that information in their real-life situation. Such an outcome is also providing an indication of having necessity taking required initiatives to create awareness among the inhabitants.
Similarly, a huge proportion of 84 percent of the control group is stated of not receiving gender-related early warning information out which around 59 percent has applied the information. Such a situation reflects about lack of awareness of the people that are living in those areas.

Figure 3.5: Timely Receive Disaster related Information (before & after)



The significance of an effective early warning system lies in the recognition of its benefits by local people. If people do not receive the early warning messages timely, there will be of no use of delivering such messages among the inhabitants and people will not be able to take proper measures to protect themselves from the disasters situation. In the study area among the treatment population, about 94 percent timely receive disaster-related information before and after and this percentage is more than the control group (90.7%), but both the percentages indicate the effectiveness of EWS in the study area.

3.16 Shelter and Rescue

There are around 2,500 cyclone shelters and multipurpose cyclone shelters along the 710 km long coast of Bangladesh however according to the survey findings, it is evident that they are not optimally utilized due to various reasons. In addition to timely and effective early warning message dissemination, there is plenty of scopes to improve the existing centres to make them more users friendly.

Figure 3.6: Shelter Center cum Primary School

On an average, 54% of the respondents highlighted the fact that they thought the sheltering facilities were women friendly, while the rest of the 46% respondents firmly believed the shelters need far more improvements to make them more women friendly.

Figure 3.7: Are Sheltering Facilities Women Friendly

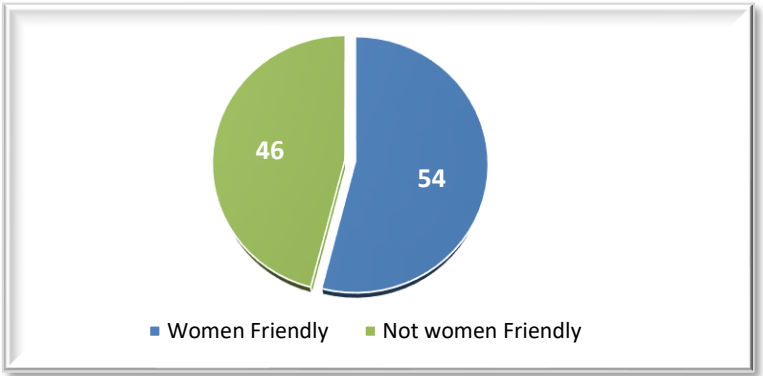
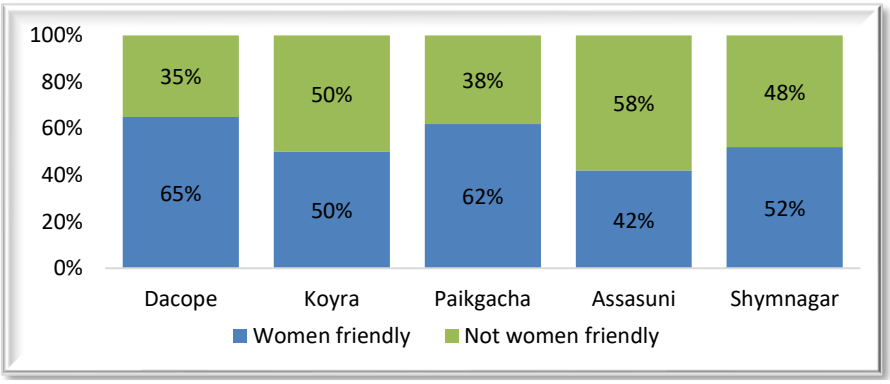
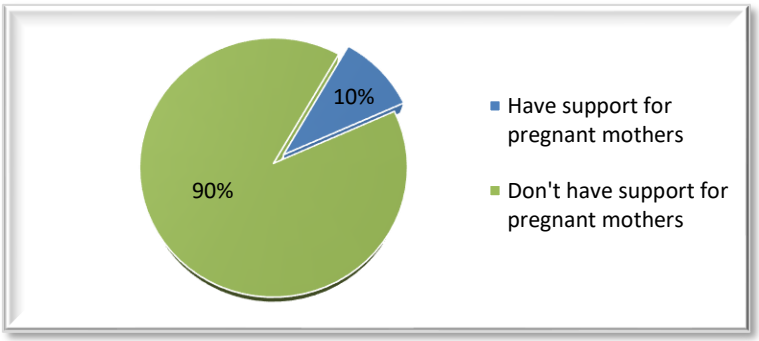


Figure 3.8: Are Sheltering Facilities Women Friendly (Upazila Wise)



In terms of upazilas, the survey finding indicates that Assasuni has the least women friendly shelter in comparison to the other 4 regions, according to the respondents. Koyra and Shyamnagar also have similar conditions according to the survey, hence this can be considered a key area of improvement for these regions.

Figure 3.9: Sheltering Facilities have support for Pregnant Women



According to the survey finding, 90% of the respondents mentioned that the sheltering facilities do not have necessary support for pregnant women. In terms of district, 88% of respondents in Khulna and 93% respondents in Satkhira mentioned the sheltering facilities do not support pregnant women. In terms of upazila, most of them highlighted the same concern regarding support for pregnant women, among which respondents in Dacope, Assasuni and Shymnagar raised the major concern.

Figure 3.10: Support trandes in cyclon shelter

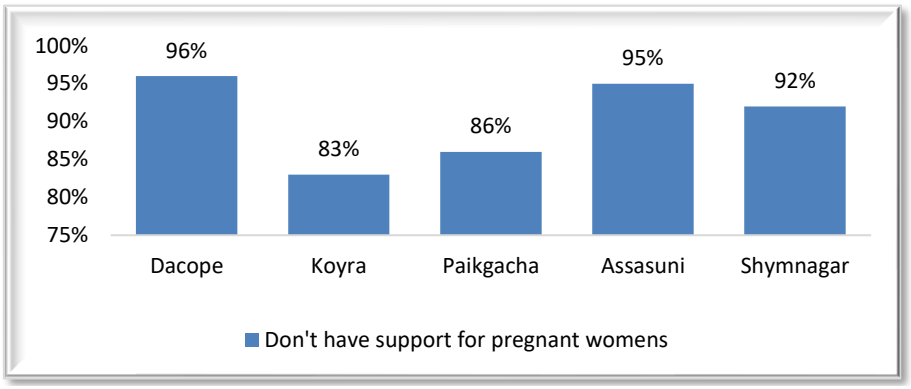
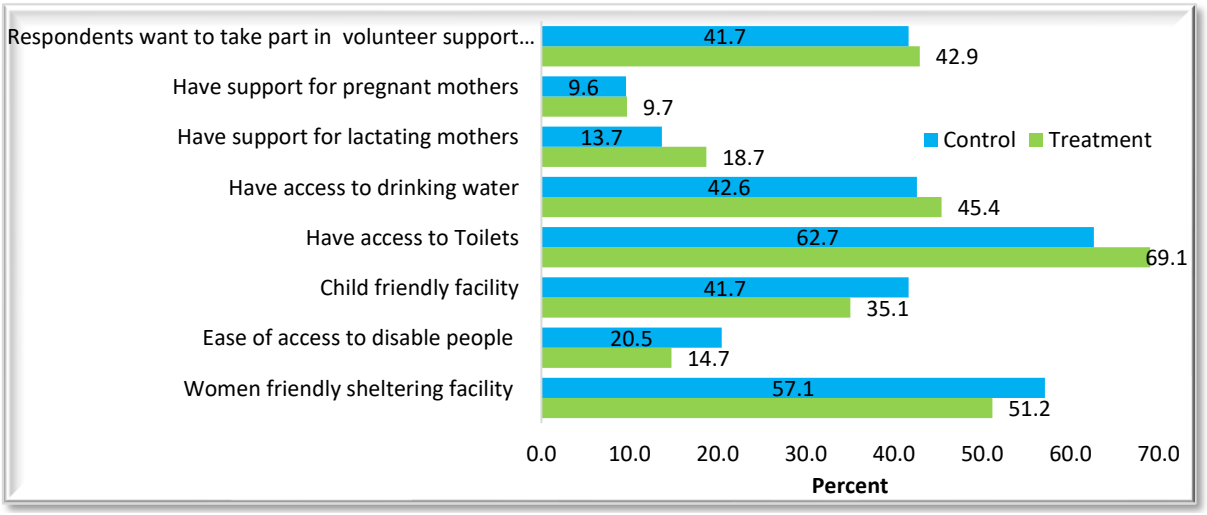


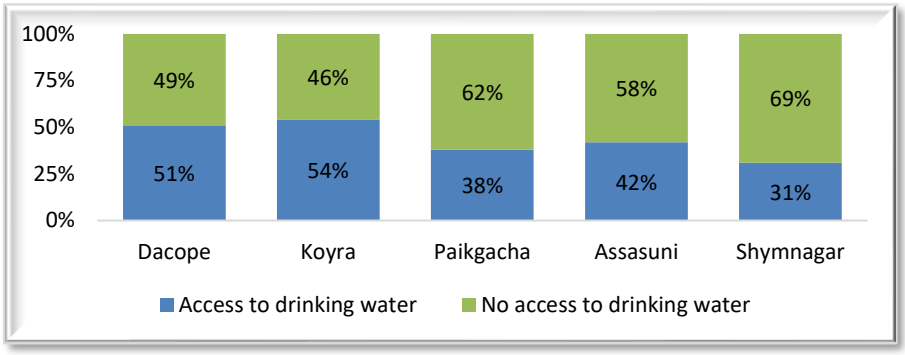
Figure 3.11: Available Facilities in the Shelter Center



On average, a total of only 18% respondents thought the shelters have ease of access to disabled individuals. Additionally, only 16% respondents stated that the shelters have facilities which support lactating mothers. Furthermore, only 38% respondents added that the shelters were child friendly, which altogether indicates that the shelters need significant improvements to accommodate lactating mothers and children effectively.

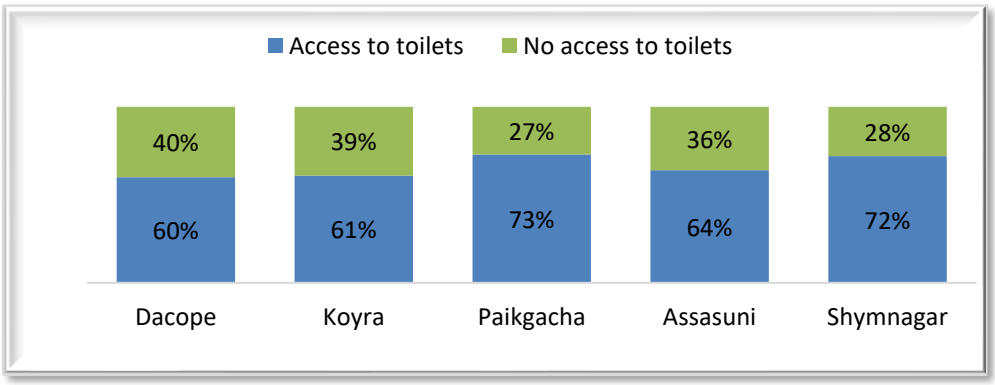
According to the survey findings, on average 44% of the respondents stated the shelter facilities have access to drinking water. The shelter facilities in Paikgacha and Shymnagar have the least access to drinking water in comparison to the other upazilas, 38% and 31% respectively. Overall, access to drinking water in shelter facilities is an essential area which needs to be improved.

Figure 3.12: Access to drinking Water in Shelter Facility



In terms of access to toilets, on average 66% of respondents stated the shelter facilities have proper access to toilets. 68% of female respondents in the survey stated that the shelter facilities have access to toilets which is an essential requirement when it comes to basic hygiene and sanitation requirements for women. From the survey findings, it was evident that accessibility of toilets was better in sheltering facility of Paikgacha and Shyamnagar in comparison to the other upazilas according to the respondents. However, it is evident that the toilets are not being able to meet the full expectation of the communities in terms of proper WASH facilities.

Figure 3.13: Access to Toilets in Shelter Facility



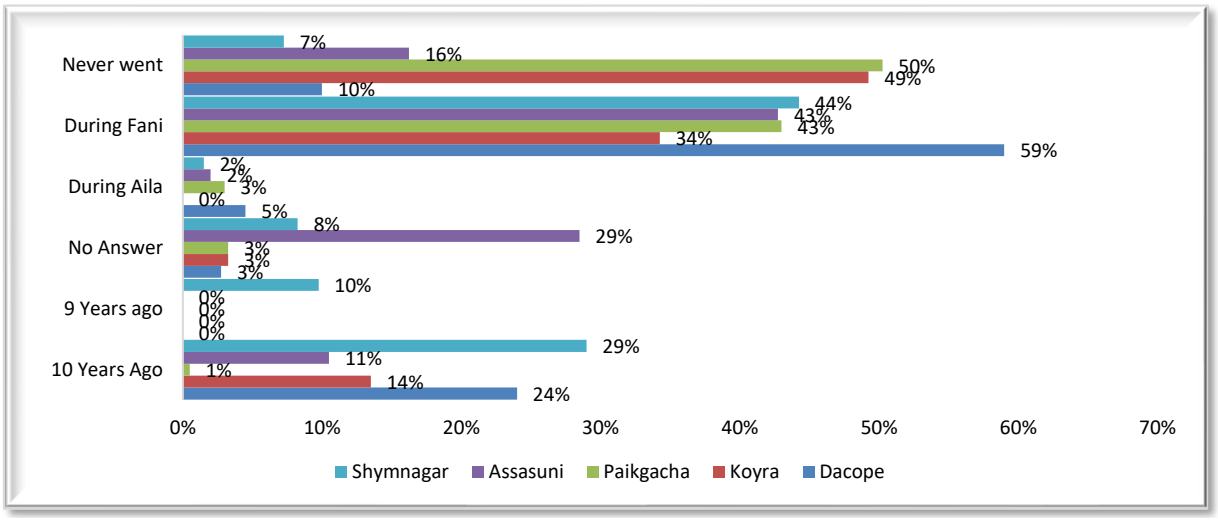
3.17 Evacuation

According to the survey findings, 61% on average have stated they have disaster shelter centers in their relevant areas. 82% of them stated they want to go to those evacuation centers during disasters. On an average, 54.7% respondents in the study area confirmed there are Evacuation Volunteer Teams in their relevant regions. 86% respondents stated that they have received support from those teams during evacuation needs.

The survey also tried to identify the trend of evacuation of the communities by asking them on when they evacuated the last time. The survey finding indicates that a good number of respondents evacuated during Fani in comparison to other disasters. During Fani, most number of people evacuated in Dacope in comparison to the other upazilas. Shyamnagar, Paikgacha and Assasuni had similar trends in terms of evacuation during Fani.

Paikgacha and Koyra had the most number of respondents who had never been to a disaster shelter centre (50% and 49% respectively), which indicates that there is a need to improve the evacuation scenario in those regions. Dacope on the other hand, had the least number of respondents who had never been to a shelter centre, which is a positive indication of how actively their communities are availing the services of the evacuation centers.

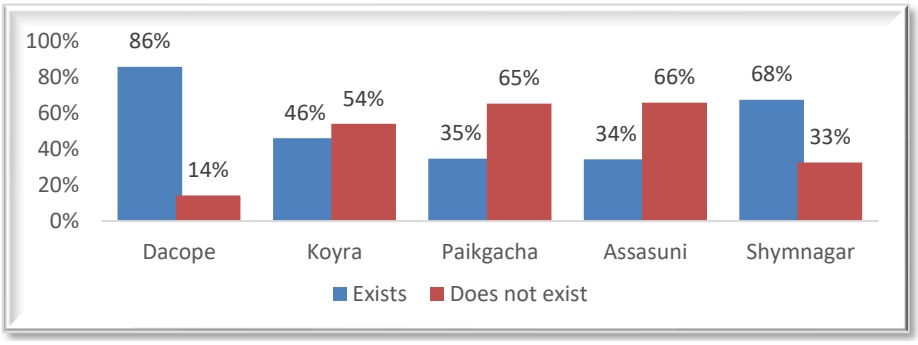
Figure 3.14: Trends of Evacuation



3.18 Volunteer Groups

Volunteer groups are one of the pivotal components of the early warning system. They are the messengers of carrying forward the critical warning messages and necessary instructions to the community and extensively communicate with at the household level to make people aware of their activities and the services. According to the survey finding, 45% of the respondents stated that there are no early warning dissemination groups present in the relevant communities which is a key area that needs further growth to improve the early warning system in the vulnerable communities. On average 55% of the respondents said there are groups available, among which 88% respondents said the groups were able to disseminate early warning and support effectively.

Figure 3.15: Existence of Evacuation Volunteer Group



Within the study area, Paikgacha, Assasuni and Koyra have the least number of early warning dissemination groups present in the communities according to the respondents. On the contrary, in Khulna district, Dacope region (86%) has the most number of volunteer groups compared to the other

upazilas. Additionally in Satkhira district, Shymnagar (68%) has the highest number of volunteer groups in comparison to the other upazilas.

3.19 Training Received by Women

The survey results show that an overwhelming majority did not receive training on climate change risk reduction, monitoring and livelihood issues while only 3% of them got some training on the relevant topics. There is difference in receiving training and gaining necessary skills and capacity between male and female headed households.

Table 3.20: Women Members received Training on Climate Risk Reduction Strategy (%)

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Women received training	62	3.1%	24	2.3%	2.8%
Did not receive training	1,934	96.9%	1,037	97.7%	97.2%

The survey results suggest that women members of the households received some training on various topics. These include: awareness on cyclone impacts and preparedness, climate change in general and disaster preparedness. 58% got training on climate change impacts and vulnerability and 20% of them got training on disaster risks and preparedness. There is no much difference in receiving training between the treatment and control areas. Please see the following table.

Table3.21: Training Course Contents for Women on Climate Risk Reduction Strategy (%)

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Awareness on cyclone	6	9.68	4	16.67	11.63
Climate change	42	67.74	8	33.33	58.14
About disaster	11	17.74	7	29.17	20.93
Could not recall	3	4.84	5	20.83	9.3
N	62		24		86

The training for women was offered by various organizations including NGOs, CBOs, project and local government institution like Union Parishad. Many of them (27%) got training from Nobojatra, a project or local NGO in the coastal area. Please see the following table

Table3.22: Training Organizations on Climate Risk Reduction Strategy (%)

Organizations	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Caritas	16	25.81	0	0	18.6
Nobojatra	13	20.97	10	41.67	26.74
JSS	4	6.45	0	0	4.65
World Vision	3	4.84	4	16.67	8.14
BRAC	2	3.23	0	0	2.33
Suhsilon	2	3.23	1	4.17	3.49
USDF	2	3.23	0	0	2.33
ADRA	1	1.61	0	0	1.16
Rupantor	1	1.61	1	4.17	2.33

PCB	1	1.61	0	0	1.16
DSK	1	1.61	0	0	1.16
Other	5	8.06	2	8.33	8.14
Could not recall	11	17.74	6	25	19.77

The baseline data says that very insignificant number of women participants (less than one percent) got training on Monitoring Change and Results of Livelihoods in both project and control areas. About 99 % of them would need training on the important issues for improving their skills and capacity at households, community and organization levels.

Table 3.23: Participation of Women in Training on Monitoring Change and Result of Livelihoods

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Yes	22	1.1	8	0.75	0.98
No	1974	98.9	1053	99.25	99.02
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057

Those who received training in the last few years, they got it mainly from project like Nabojatra and NGOs such as World Vision, BRAC, Shushilan and DSK.

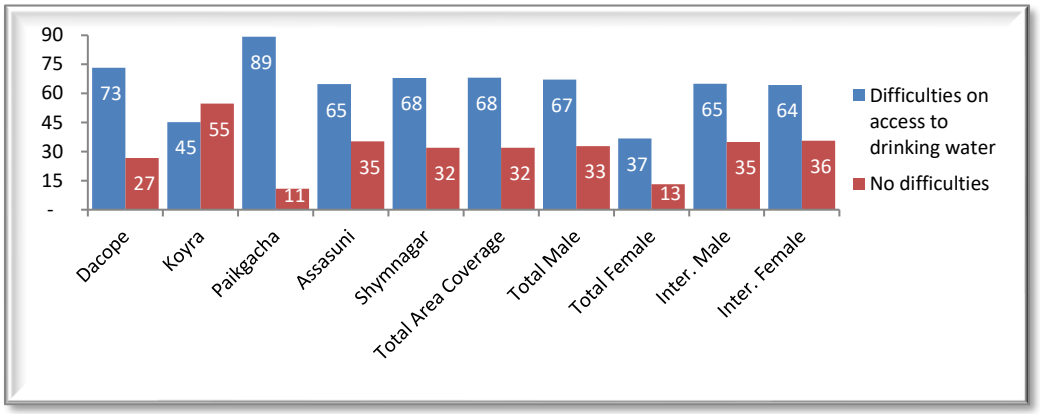
Chapter IV

Climate Resilient Drinking Water

4.1 Access to Drinking Water

According to the study outcome, it is identified that access to drinking water is a problem in the entire surveyed areas. About 68 percent of the respondents have mentioned about such difficulty. Generally, in Bangladesh, women are responsible for collecting drinking water. Therefore, the comment of women has a significant value for understanding the real ground situation. Evidently, among the respondents that stated of having difficulties on access to drinking water, around 69 percent of them are female and only rest 31 percent of the respondents are male that provided positive responses on the issue.

Figure 4.1: Difficulties on Access to Drinking Water



Overall situation of access to drinking water under Paikgacha Upazila in Khulna district is worst comparing with other Upazilas. Around 89 percent of the respondents in this Upazila are stated having difficulties on access to drinking water and followed by Dacope Upazila in the same district. While considering the district-wise situation, difficulties are identified higher in Khulna district (51%) comparing with the situation in Satkhira district (49%).

While considering the responses about difficulties on access to drinking water of women with the area-wise situation, it is also Paikgacha Upazila of Khulna district where 90 of the women has stated such comment.

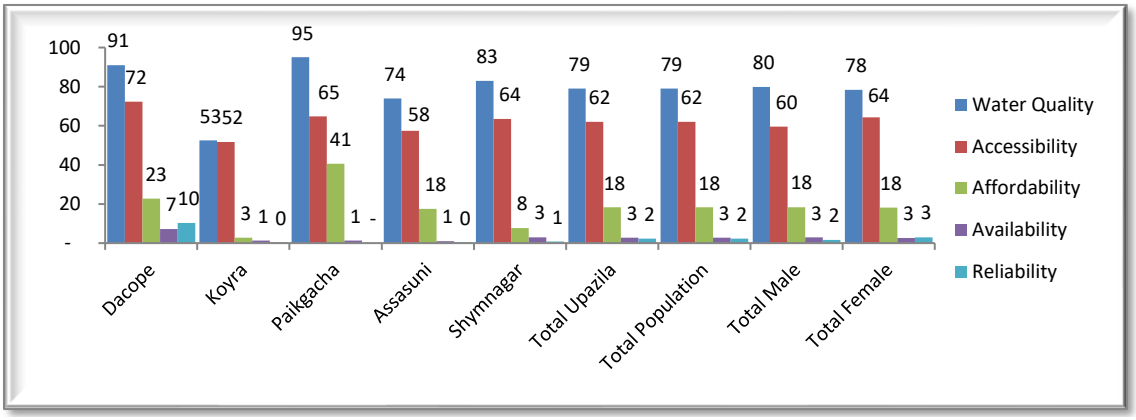
4.2 Challenges to have Access to Drinking Water

'Water quality' is one of the major challenges in the entire surveyed areas. The severity of the situation can easily be understood when it is seen that more male respondents are mentioned the water quality issue comparing with female. Around 79 percent of the respondents are stated the issue. According to the gender based segregation, about 80 percent of the male against around 78 percent of female respondents are mentioned the issue though both the figures are much closed to one and another. It is all most equal means 77 percent between male and female respondents in the intervention areas.

While analyzing the situation among different upazilas, water quality has identified as the most severe problem in Paikgacha upazila (95%) and followed by Dacope (91%) in Khulna district. It is also a problem in Satkhira district as 83 percent of the respondents in Shymnagar and 74 percent in Assansuni upazilas

also mentioned the issue. On the other side, the highest around 97 percent of male respondents in Paigacha upazila have mentioned the issue against 96 percent of female respondents in the same upazila in the intervention areas.

Figure 4.2: Problems Associates with Access to Quality Water



'Accessibility' is also a challenge as identified through the surveyed outcome, which is mentioned by about 62 percent of the local people that covered under the current study. From gender perspective, around 64 percent of the female population has pointed out the issue. It is higher compare with the coverage of male respondents, which is about 60 percent. As mentioned earlier that women are mainly responsible for collecting drinking water for the household, it is reflected on the outcome; more female has raised the issue compare with male.

When considering the upazila level situation, it is identified that accessibility is a major problem at Dacope upazila as mentioned by around 72 percent of the population and followed by about 65 percent at Paikgacha upazila; both the upazilas are situated under Khulna district. The situation in Satkhira district also has similarity. About 64 percent of the people has mentioned of having challenge on accessibility on drinking water and followed by Assasuni upazila (58%).

Accessibility on drinking water is comparatively a serious problem in intervention areas as mentioned by 72 percent of the female respondents compare with about 57 percent female respondent in control areas. While considering the male responses, it is 66 percent in the intervention areas and around 53 percent in control areas. On the other side, more female has mentioned that accessibility on drinking water is a challenge in the intervention areas comparing with male respondents.

Affordability is the other challenge as mentioned by the local people and around 18 percent of the respondents have stated the issue. From gender perspective, a slightly more of 18 percent of the female has mentioned that the affordability of drinking water is a challenge. Around 18 percent of the male respondents also mentioned the same.

Affordability challenge is a more prominent challenge at Paikgacha upazila where around 41 percent of the local people pointed out the issue. It about 23 percent under Dacope upazila; both the upazilas are situated in Khulna district. This challenge is most acute in the intervention areas (22%) comparing with the situation in control areas (15%).

According to the outcome, availability and reliability is not a challenge in the surveyed areas.

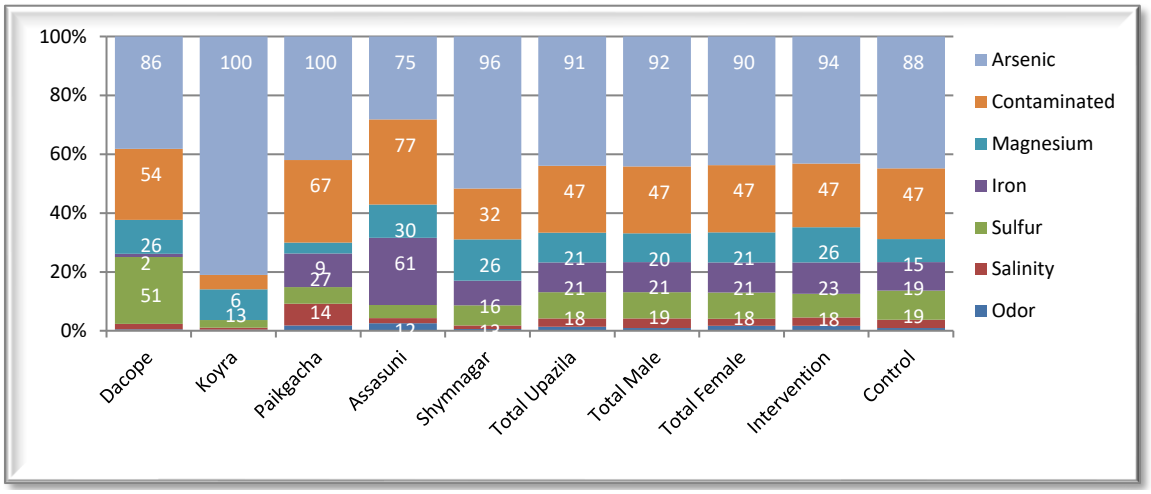
4.3 Specific Problem in Water Quality

Based on the study outcome under the water quality, salinity is one of the major problems. 91 percent of the local people in the surveyed areas have confirmed the issue. Large proportion of both male and female respondents are mentioned it, which is about 92 percent of men and around 90 percent of women.

As understood from the analytical information, salinity is a common problem in the entire surveyed areas. Nearly 100 percent of the local people in the surveyed area of Paikgacha and Koyra upazilas in Khulna district confirmed the issue. On the other side, about 96 percent of the local people under Shymnagar in Sathkhira district also confirmed that salinity is a problem for them. However, about 86 percent population in Dacope of Khulna district and about 75 percent of Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira also stated that salinity is problem in those areas.

The situation is comparatively worst at the intervention areas where around 92 percent people have ensured of having salinity problem in their locality, which is about 88 percent in the control area.

Figure 4.3: Specific Problem in Water Quality



Iron concentration is also a problem as stated by around 47 percent of the people. Nearly same proportion of male and female respondents has mentioned the issue where female coverage is a little higher than 47 percent and a slightly less than that in favor of male.

Iron concentration problem is comparatively higher at Paikgacha upazila (67%) in Khulna district and Assasuni upazila (77%) in Satkhira district. The intensity of the problem is almost same both in the intervention and control areas.

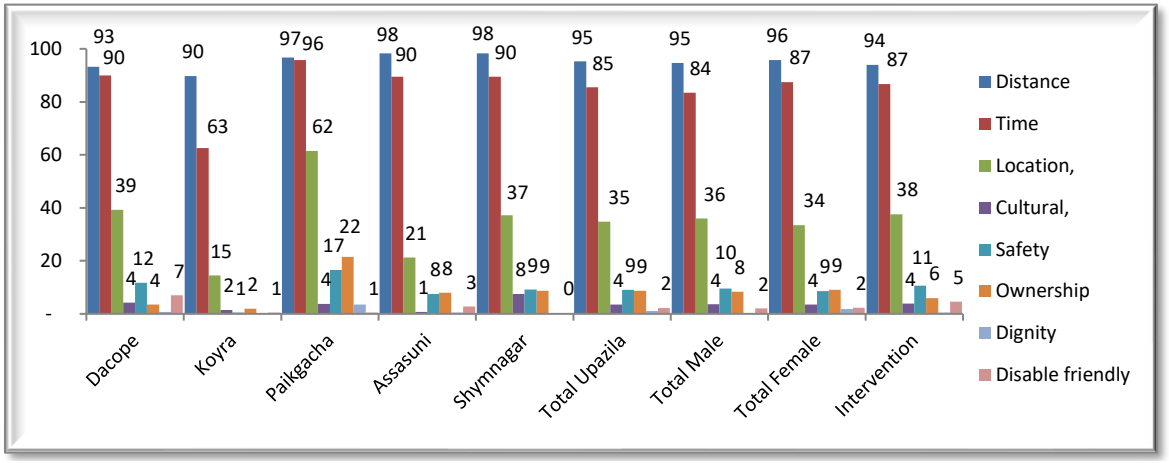
Odor is a problem under water quality and around 21 percent of the people have confirmed the issue. While looked at the area specific situation, it is higher at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district and Dacope upazila in Khulna district. In both the cases, 26 percent of the people have mentioned the issue.

Arsenic contamination in drinking ware is a problem as mentioned by about 61 percent of the local people at Assasuni upazila in Sathkhira district.

4.4 Specific Problem in Accessibility

According to the survey outcome, accessibility is also a problem in the entire areas. Around 95 percent of the local people in the surveyed areas have mentioned that 'distance' is one the main causes of accessibility. About 96 percent of female respondents have stated such comments against about 95 percent of male respondents.

Figure 4.4: Specific Problem in Accessibility



Based on the survey outcome, 'distance' is one of the main barriers in all the upazilas under both the districts and 90 and above portion of the local people has confirmed the issue. Though it is a common problem in all the surveyed upazilas, however, the outcome has given impression that the situation at Shymnagar and Assasuni upazilas under Sathkhira district is comparatively higher and in both the cases, it is around 98 percent of the surveyed population. On the other side, it is about 97 percent at Paikgacha, around 93 percent at Dacope, and about 90 percent at Koyra upazila in Khulna district.

Distance has a link with required 'time' for the collection of drinking water from a distance place. It is also reflected on the survey outcome. About 86 percent of the people have stated that taking more time for the collection of drinking water is a problem. More than 84 percent of the female respondents have mentioned the issue. Male coverage is about 83 percent in this regards.

It is a more acute problem at Paikgacha upazila in Khulna as mentioned by around 96 percent of the people. Around 90 percent of the people at Shymnagar and Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira district and Dacope upazila in Khulna are also mentioned the same. On the other side, it is identified as a more acute problem in intervention areas as around 89 percent has raised the issue against about 82 percent in the control areas.

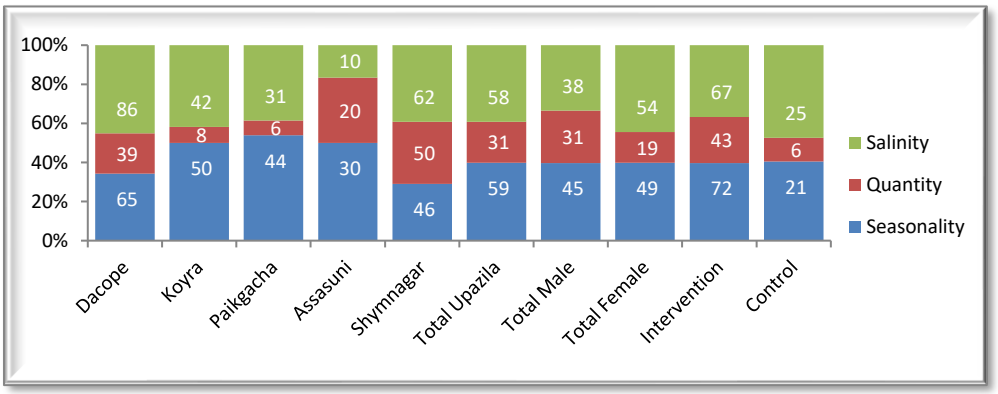
Another mentionable issue is 'location' from where people collect drinking water as mentioned by about 35 percent of the surveyed people. People are identified the issue of "location' as a problem at Paikgacha upazila (62%), Dacope upazila (39%) in Khulna district and SHymnagar upazila in Satkhira district (37%). Other problems are like safety (9%), ownership (9%), and so on.

4.5 Specific Problem in Availability

Under the 'availability' issue, about 59 percent of the respondents are mentioned that there is a challenge of getting available drinking water throughout the year. It means there is a challenge of seasonality to get drinking

water. In the dry season, availability of drinking water becomes a problem. About 49 percent of the female respondents confirmed it against around 45 percent of male respondents.

Figure 4.5: Specific Problem in Availability

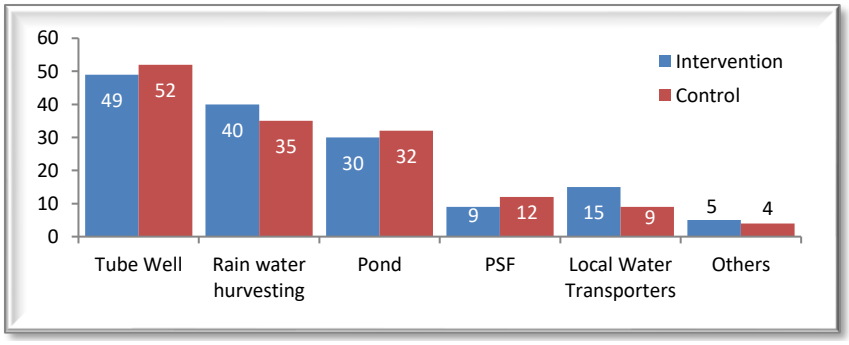


Availability of drinking water throughout the year is a common problem at Koyra Upazila and Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district and also at Shymnagar in Satkhira district. The problem is more acute in the intervention areas where around 74 percent of women have pointed out the issue comparing with the situation in control area where only about 23 percent of women raised the issue. Within the intervention area, higher proportionate of female respondents (74%) against male (71%) has raised the issue. Another challenge under the not availability is salinity in the surveyed area. It is also mentioned under 'water quality issue. About 58 percent of the respondents additionally have mentioned the issue under this head.

4.6 Household's Primary Source of Drinking Water

The survey outcome has given an apparent indication that the present coverage of current main source of drinking water situation is worst in the intervention areas comparing with the scenario of the control areas. Based on the analytical information, 49 percent of the people in the intervention area have stated, their main source of drinking water is tubewell; such coverage is about 52 percent in the control area. Pond Sand Filter (PSF) coverage is also indicating lower coverage as about nine percent (9%) and it is about 12 percent in the control area; the natural pond coverage is around 30 percent in the intervention area, which is higher about 32 percent in the control area. The local water transporters coverage is higher in the intervention area as around 15 percent and it is nearly nice percent (9%) in the control area. Rain Water Harvesting is another source where the coverage is comparatively higher as 40%, which is 35% in the control area.

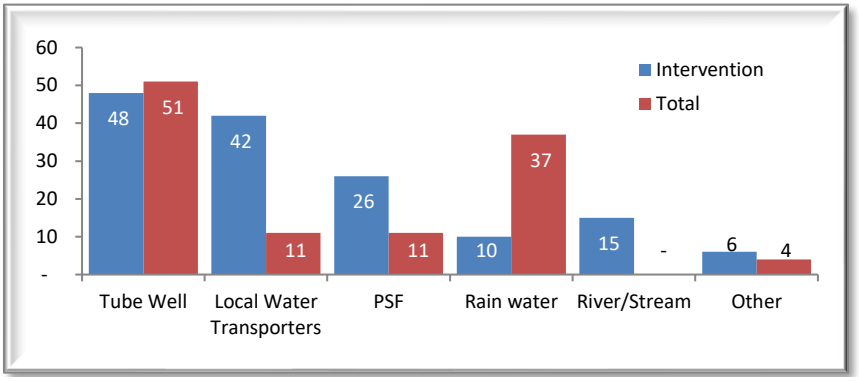
Figure 4.6: Current Main (primary) Source of Drinking Water



4.7 Household's Emergency Sources of Drinking Water

Under the intervention areas, still the dependency at the sources of drinking water is tubewell as mentioned by 48 percent of the respondents. Male and female ratio is more or less same. At the emergency period, it may not be the tubewell from where he/she collected drinking water before, but another tubewell from any other places.

Figure 4.7: Emergency Source of Drinking Water



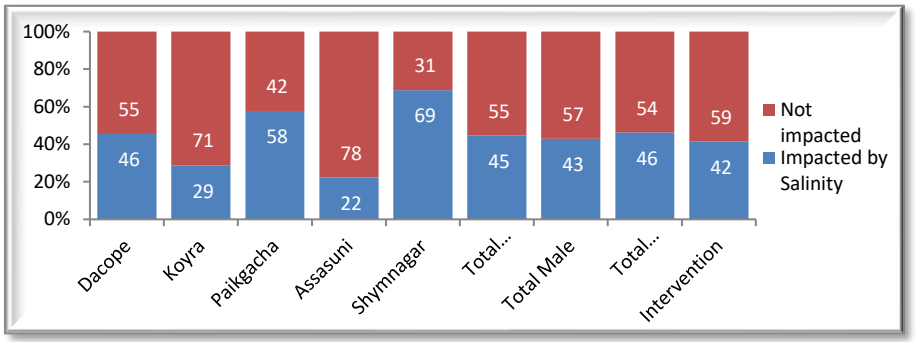
During the emergency period, people also depend on local water transporters, which are mentioned by 42 percent of the local people. Important aspect it that during the crisis moments, mostly people go for taking support from the local water transporters. It is nearly four times higher comparing with the normal situation. Taking support from the local water transporters is mentioned by around 15 percent of the female respondents against about 14 percent of the male respondents in the intervention areas. On the other side, it is also higher comparing with the situation in the control area where is it only about eight percent (8%) in the control area.

Rain water harvesting system has a linkage with reserving water during rainy season and to use at the emergency period. The survey outcome has given impression that people are not much depending upon RWH system because RWH may not be able to provide support for longer period of time when it is a crisis period. Therefore, though 37 percent of the respondents have stated about using Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) system at the normal time, but the dependency upon such source is reduced during the crisis period. However, higher number of local people in the intervention areas still depends on RWH system during the crisis period comparing with the situation in the control area. It is about 42 percent in the intervention area against 32 percent in the control area.

4.8 Main Source of Drinking Impacted by Salinity

Main source of drinking water iwas impacted by salinity, previously. About 49 percent of the respondents have confirmed the issue. Among the female respondents, about 49 percent has mentioned that their main source of drinking water was impacted by salinity against nearly 43 percent of the male respondents.

Figure 4.8: Main Source of Drinking Impacted by Salinity



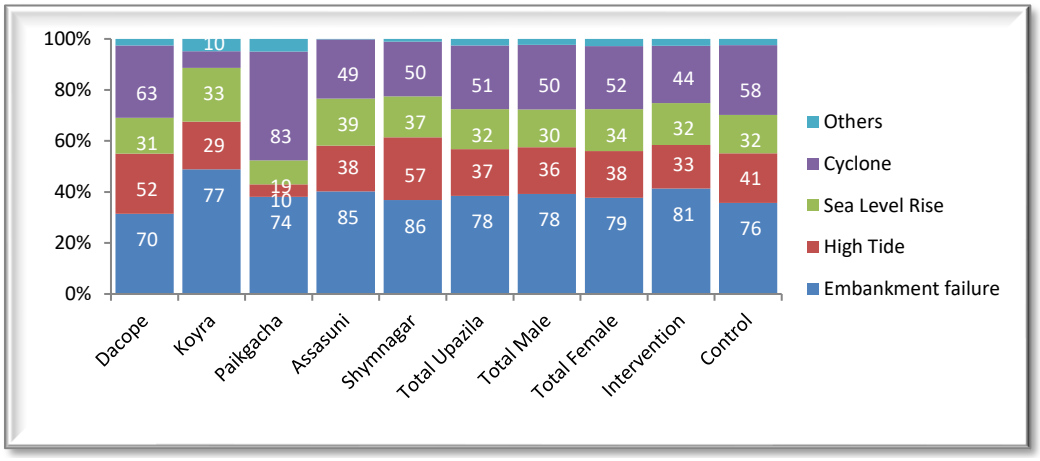
Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district and Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district was mostly impacted and it is about 69 percent and 58 percent, respectively. It is about 46 percent at Dacope upazila in Khulna. In the intervention areas, about 44 percent of the female respondents have mentioned the issue whereas it is around 39 percent among the male respondents.

4.9 Reasons of Main Source of Drinking Impacted

Embankment failure is one of the major issues of the source of drinking water impacted by salinity, which is mentioned by around 78 percent of the respondents. The situation is comparatively worst in the intervention areas. Such coverage in the intervention area is nearly 81 percent and it is about 76 percent in the control area.

While considering the upazila level situation, embankment failure is most prominent in Shymnagar and Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira district a mentioned by about 86 percent and nearly 85 percent, respectively. Such issue has also been raised in Koyra upazila (77%) and Paikgacha upazila at Khulna district.

Figure 4.8: Reasons of Main Source of Drinking Impacted



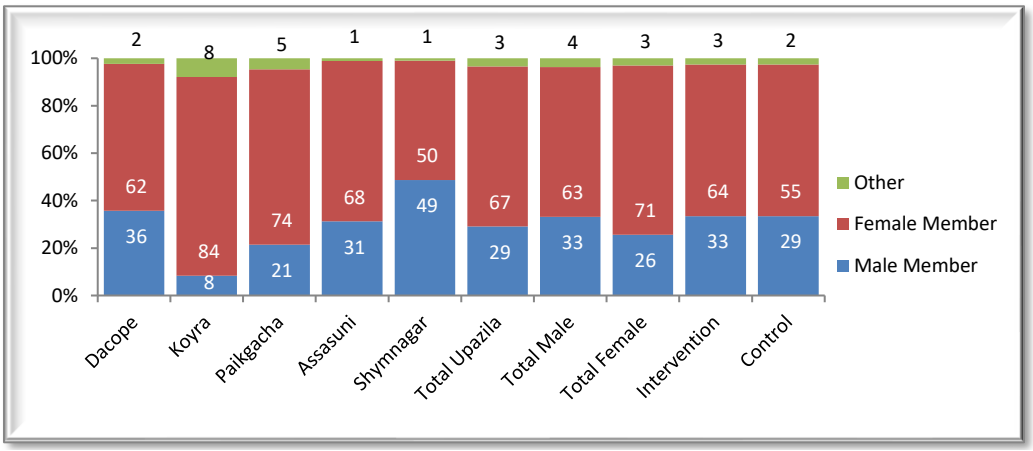
Another prominent problem as mentioned by the respondents is ‘cyclone’. Around 78 percent of the respondents have stated such comment. About 52 percent of the female respondents have confirmed the issue against around 50 percent of the male respondents. Cyclone is mostly impacted on drinking water at Paigacha upazila in Khulna district and such comment is mentioned by 83 percent of the respondents and followed by Dacope upazila in the same district (63%).

High tide is another problem of impacted on drinking water as mentioned by around 37 percent of the respondents. Around 38 percent of female respondents have stated the issue and it is 36 percent in case of male respondents. Impacted by high tide is found higher at Shymnagar in Satkhira district (57%) and followed by Dacope upazila in Khulna district (52%).

4.9 Mainly Responsible Person for Collecting Drinking Water

Women are mainly responsible for collecting drinking water. About 68 percent of the entire surveyed population has ensured the issue. However around 29 percent of the respondents have mentioned that male has also shoulder the responsibility for collecting drinking water. Under Koyra upazila in Khulna district, highest about 84 percent of the respondents have mentioned that women are mainly responsible in their locality for collecting drinking water. It is nearly 74 percent in Pikgacha upazila in Khulna and about 68 percent at Assasuni upazila in Satkhira district.

Figure 4.9: Mainly Responsible Person for Collecting Drinking Water

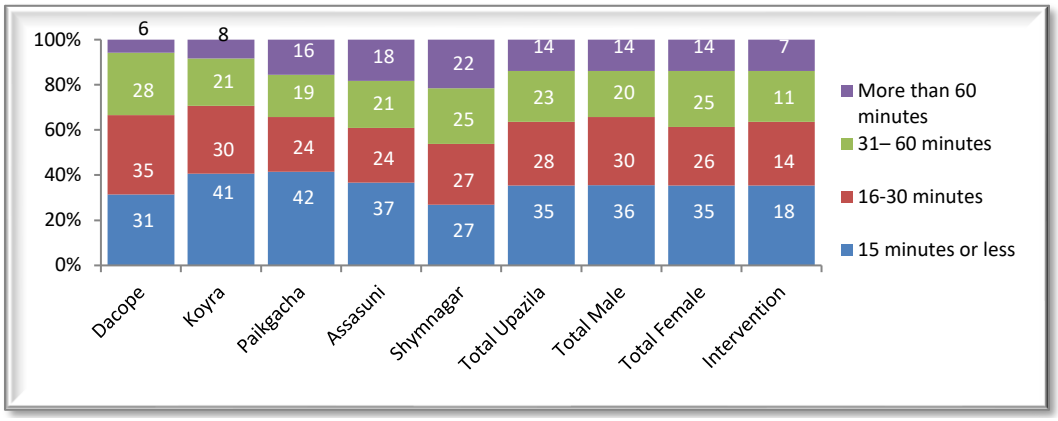


Among the female respondents, about 72 percent have stated that it is the responsibility of women though 26 percent have mentioned the name of the men. On the other side, among all male respondents, around 63 percent, which is less then what mentioned by female, mentioned that women mainly collect the drinking water and higher 33 percent men shoulder the responsibility. However, based on analytical information, it is found that more than two-third of the respondents that it is mainly the responsibility of women for collecting drinking water.

4.10 Spend Time Per Day for Gathering Drinking Water

According to the survey outcome, around 35 percent of the entire people have mentioned that on an average, they need to spend 15 minutes of less pr dsy for collecting drinking water. Around 28 percent has mentioned about requiring 16-30 minutes, about 23 percent of 31-60 minutes, and nearly 14 percent has mentioned of requiring more than a hour per day. While comparing the situation between the intervention and control areas, the situation of the intervention areas is found worst.

Figure 4.10: Spend Time Per Day for Gathering Drinking Water

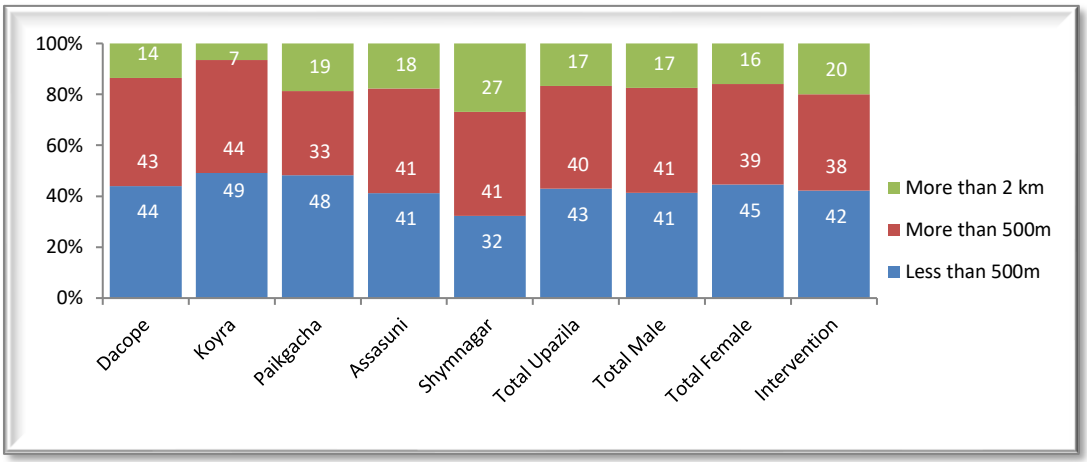


Around 16 percent of the respondents in the intervention areas are mentioned about requiring more than an hour for collecting drinking water per day and it is only around 11 percent in the control areas. About 22 percent of the people need to spend more than an hour for collecting drinking water at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district. About 27 percent of the people living in Dacope upazila in Khulna district is required 31-60 minutes for collecting drinking water and it is nearly 25 percent at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district.

4.12 Distance to Travel to Fetch/Collect Drinking Water

People need to travel less than 500 meter to collect drinking water and such coverage is 43 percent in the entire areas. Around 40 percent of the people spend more than 500 meters and about 17 percent of the people spend more than 2 km for collecting drinking water. It means 57 percent of the people need to travel more for collecting drinking water.

Figure 4.10: Distance to Travel to Fetch/Collect Drinking Water

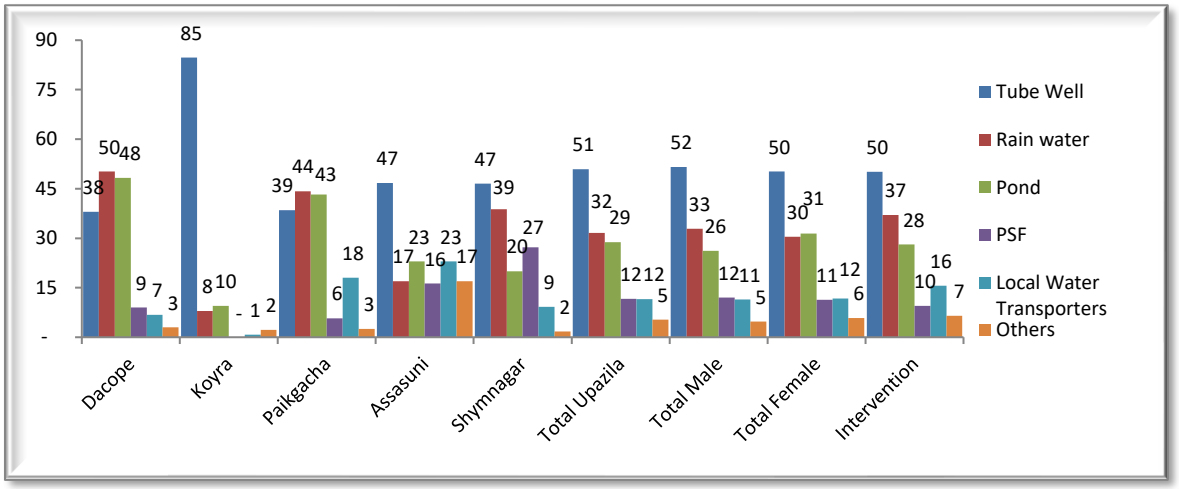


The analytical information has identified relationship with the information identified under the time required for collecting the drinking water per day. Around 40 percent of the people at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira go to more than 500 meters for collecting drinking water and about 27 percent people of the same upazila need to go more than 2 km. About 43 percent of the people at Dacope upazila in Khulna go for more than 500 meters for collecting water that will be used for drinking purposes.

4.12 Most Reliable Source of Water in Region

In the surveyed region, the most reliable source of water is tubewell and about 51 percent of the people have stated the option. Such reliability is identified highest at Koyra upazila in Khulna district and followed by Shymnagar and Assasuni upazilas in Satkhira and both the cases it is about 47 percent of the entire population. About 52 percent of the male respondents have mentioned tubewell as the reliable source against 50 percent of women. Within the intervention areas, it is nearly same of more or less 50 percent.

Figure 4.11: Most Reliable Source of Water in Region



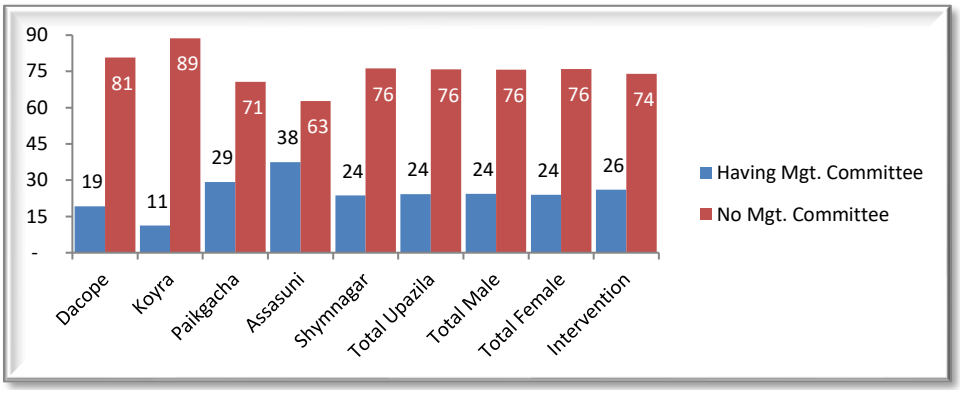
Another reliable source of water is Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) system as mentioned by about 32 percent of the people. It is higher under Dacope upazila (50%) and Paikgacha upazila (44%) in Khulna district and followed by Shymnagar upazila (39%) in Satkhira district. About 33 percent of the people have mentioned the issue against around 30 percent of female respondents.

The surveyed people also mentioned some other reliable sources including pond (29&), PSF (12%), local water transporters, and so on.

4.13 Maintenance Responsibility of Water Source

According to the survey outcome, about 76 percent of the people have ensured that there is not having management committee responsible for managing and maintaining the water sources in the entire surveyed areas. Among the male respondents, about 76 percent of the respondents ensured of not having any managing committee and among female it is also 76 percent.

Figure 4.12: Maintenance Responsibility of Water Source

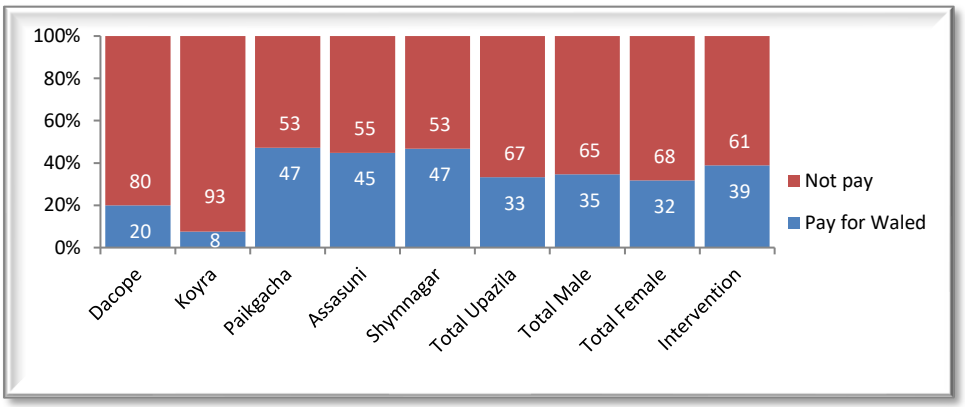


Though among all the upazilas there is not having any management committee responsible for managing and maintaining the water source and such percentage is high, however most of the people at Koyra upazila have confirmed the issue and such coverage is about 89 percent and folloed by Dacope upazila with a coverage of about 81 percent. Both the upazilas are under Khulna district. On the other side, around 76 percent of the respondents at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district also have also given statement that there is no management committee responsible for managing and maintaining the water source.

4.14 Pay Status for Water

Based on the survey outcome, two-third of the people has confirmed that they are not paying for water and only one-third pays for water. Among the male respondents, around 65 percent of the surveyed people are mentioned that they are not paying for water. On the other side, the higher proportion of around 68 percent of the women respondents has stated that they are not paying for water.

Figure 4.13: Pay Status of Water



While considering the upazila based situation, Koyra upazila is the highest among other upazilas that does not pay for water and such coverage is around 93 percent and followed ny Dacope upazila, which is around 80 percent. Both the upazilas are situated in Khulna district. The situation is worst in the intervention areas. It is identified that more people pay for water in the intervention areas and such coverage is about 39 percent against only 28 percent in the control area.

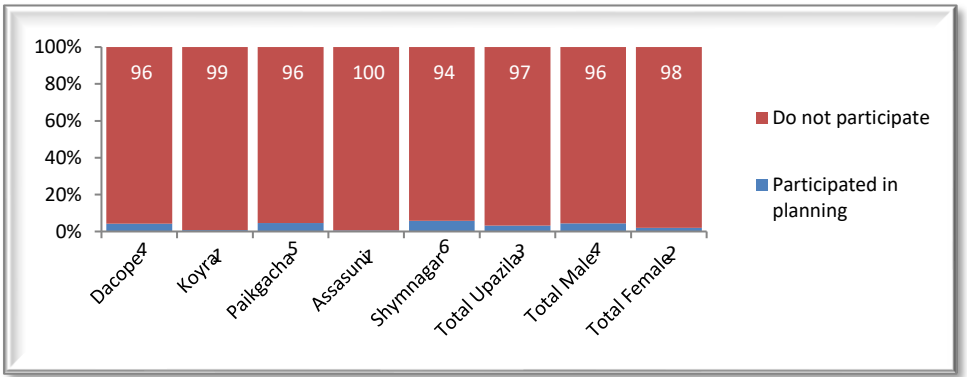
4.15 Willingness to Pay for Water Services

Based on the survey outcome, about 10 percent of the people have provided positive impression that they are willing to pay for water services, but only for one time during the installation of the service system. Such onetime contribution is found highest at Assasuni upazila with a about 15 percent coverage and followed by shymnagar upazila with the coverage of 12 percent. Both upazilas are in Satkhira district. Therefore, the situation has given an apparent indication that 90 percent of the people are not interested to pay for water even for onetime installation.

4.16 Participation in any planning or meeting for Water Source Site Selection

About 97 percent of the local surveyed people have confirmed that they did not participate in any planning or meeting for water source site selection.

Figure 4.14: Participate in Planning or Meeting for Source Selection of Water

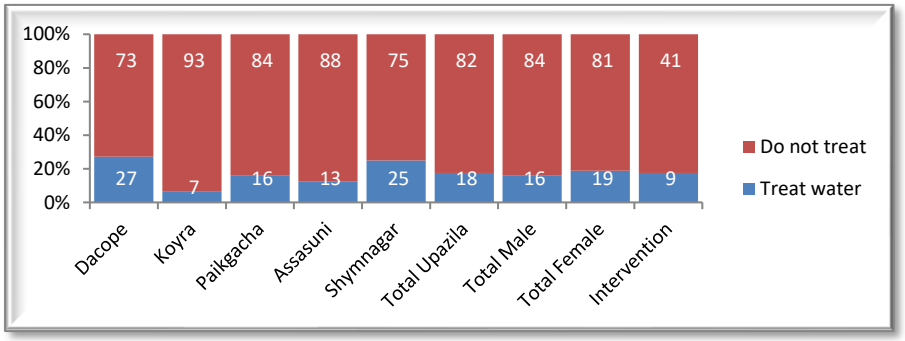


Among female respondents, around 98 percent did not participant on the issue and it is abput 96 among entire male respondents. Nearly 100 percent of the people that are living at Assasuni upazila in Satkhira and Koyra upazila in Khulna confirm that they did not participate in any planning or meeting for water source site selection.

4.17 Treat Water to Make Safe to Drink

Aound 83 percent of the surveyed people have stated that they usually do not treat water to make it safe to drink. In the intervention area, the situation is comparatively bad. Around 83 percent of the people under the intervention area do not treat water to make it safe to drink and such coverage is about 82 percent. In the intervention area, more male respondents are confirmed that they do not treat water to make it safe to drink and it is around 85 percent of male respondents.

Figure 4.15: Treat Water to Make Safe to Drink

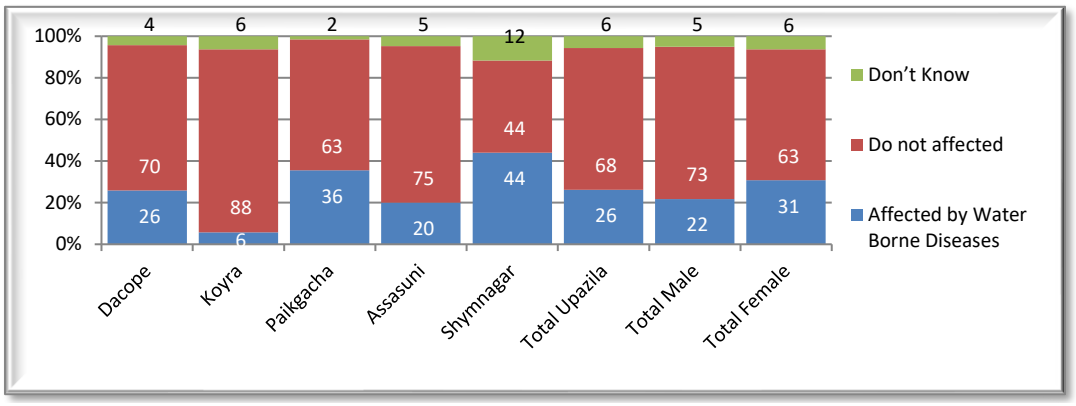


On the other side, around 81 percent of female respondents have mentioned the same comment. While considering the upazila based situation, highest around 93 percent of the people that are living at Koyra upazila in Khulna district have stated that they don't treat water and followed by Assasuni upazila in Satkhira with the coverage of 88 percent.

4.18 Affected by Water Borne Diseases

According to the survey outcome, around 26 percent of the local people have confirmed that their family members were affected by water borne diseases within the last 12 months. About 31 percent of the female respondents have confirmed the issue against nearly 22 percent of male respondents.

Figure 4.15: Affected by Water Borne Diseases

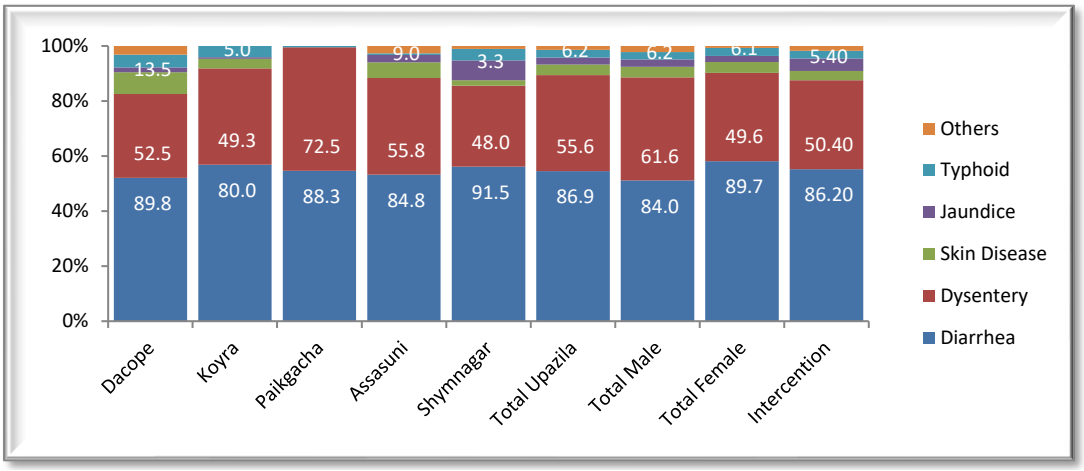


Highest 44 percent of the people under Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district have expressed their concern regarding affected the family members by water borne diseases and followed by Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district with the coverage of about 36 percent.

4.19 Type of Water Borne Diseases

Mostly people are affected by diarrhea and about 87 percent of the people that are surveyed in the entire areas have mentioned the issue. Highest coverage by diarrhea is identified at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district, which is about 92 percent. It is followed by Dacope upazila in Khulna district with coverage of almost 90 percent. Diarrhea is also prominent as identified at Paikgacha upazila in Khulna with coverage of around 88 percent.

Figure 4.16: Type of Water Borne Diseases



Another mentionable disease is dysentery and it is mentioned by about 56 percent of the people. The situation is found worst at Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district with coverage of about 73 percdnt and followed by Assasuni upazila in Shymnagar district with coverage of about 56 percent. It is also mentionable at Dacope upazila in Khulna district with coverage of about 53 percent.

Chapter V
Migration/displacement

5.1 Introduction

Through conducting KIIs, the representatives of the Department of Women Affairs (DWCA) are clearly stated that many people are migrating to other places for livelihoods, especially women. Mainly, women are migrated to Dhaka to work as a garment worker. MsSiddiqua, the Upazilla Women Affair Officer of DWCA has provided a more clear statement as mentioned that women are migrating to work elsewhere as seasonal daily labourer i.e. crop harvesting, vegetable gardening and brick kilns.

On the other side, Md. Saidul Islam, Upazilla Women Affairs Officer of DWCA has observed that women are migrating due to lack of livelihoods and work at the Sundarbans for honey gathering, fishing or logging. It means migration is an issue in the coastal belt area, which has a direct link economic wellbeing of the people. Unless taking the alternative livelihoods initiatives for the people, especially for women, the issue of migration wouldn't be possible to stop. The basic instead of the human being is not to leave his/her places unless faced extremely challenge with the livelihood opportunity. Therefore, the external authorities, including the concern government institutes should come out with required opportunities by focusing on the alternative livelihood options.

5.2 Parmanently Relocated Households

The field survey has also focused on the trend of migration within the relevant communities since January 2012 and the key reasons behind community members opting to relocate from one location to the other. Around 93 percent of the respondents under the intervention areas have stated that on an average 1.35 male members have permanently relocated somewhere else since January 2012. Similarly, around 93 percent of the control group respondents mentioned that on average 1.2 male members relocate to other places outside these area. When it comes to female members relocating, both treatment and control group households mentioned that they have had similar experiences (93.2% and 93.1% respectively). On average, 1.5 female members from treatment households have relocated permanently to another village and the rates are very similar in control group households as well.

Table 5.1: Number of adult household members (Male) permanently relocated to another location since January 2012

	Treatment	Control	All
Male members	**%**	**%**	**%**
HH with no male member relocation	93.3%	93.4%	93.4%
HH with male member relocation	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%

The migration situation is worst at Paikgacha upazila where average 0.18 men per HH have permanently relocated to other locations and followed by Dacope upazila where it is 0.10 men per HH; both are under Khulna district. The situation in Shymnagar and Assasuni upazilas are same as 0.08 men per HH in Satkhira district.

On the other side, highest proportion of women migration is also identified at Paikgacha upazila in Khulna district where average 0.23 women per HH have permanently relocated to other locations. On an average 0.13 women per HH have left the area at Shymnagar upazila in Sathkhira district.

Table 5.2: Number of adult household members (Female) permanently relocated to another location since January 2012

	Treatment	Control	All
Female members	**%**	**%**	**%**
HH with no female member relocation	93.2%	93.1%	93.2%
HH with male member relocation	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%

Some of the key reasons for individuals relocating from their households were very similar among both the treatment and control groups. Marriage was one of the key reasons, while lack of job opportunity and intention to pursue additional educational qualification were the other major reasons. Damage to households by cyclone and flood was also mentioned by a few of the households however were very low in number.

5.3 Reasons Behind Relocating

Total 60 percent population at Assasuni upazila and 35 percent of the Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira are mentioned that 'no job / income' is the main reason to leave the households. Total 47 percent of the people at Paikgacha upazila and 30 percent of Koyra upazila also mentioned the same reason.

Total 14 percent of the local people have stated that the main reason to leave the household is the "damage to house by cyclone or flood at Shymnagar upazila in Satkhira district and around four percent of the local people at Dacope upazila in Khulna district also mentioned the same reason.

Table 5.3: Key Reasons behind Individuals Relocating

	Treatment	Control	All
	%	**%**	**%**
No job/income	38.1	37.7	38.0
Marriage	43.3	48.4	45.1
Education (to study)	20.0	27.9	22.9
To take care of sick relatives	0.9	0.8	0.9
Damage to house by cyclone or flood	8.8	5.7	7.7
Crop failure	1.4	1.6	1.5
Limited fresh water for drinking	4.2	4.1	4.2
Other	3.3	4.1	3.6

The households were also asked whether the changing environmental conditions had been an influencing factor for the individuals who had relocated from their households to another location. Both the treatment and control group households had a similar response, where only a small percentage of the households (15.07% and 15.08% respectively) stated that changing environmental conditions were a key reason behind individuals relocating.

Table 5.4: Impact on Changing Environmental Conditions

factor influencing people to leave the household	Treatment	Control	All
	%	**%**	**%**
Environmental condition considered as influential factor	15.07	15.08	15.07
Environmental condition considered was not influential factor	84.93	84.92	84.93

5.4 Environmental Events Let to Relocation

Among these households, 60.6% of the treatment group stressed that storm surges (big wave) were a key environmental event leading to individuals relocating from households, whereas 48.5% stated riverbank/coastal erosion and 30.3% stated cyclones. On the other hand, 26.3% of households among the control group stated storm surge was a key environmental event, while 57.9% stated riverbank/coastal erosion and 89.5% stated cyclones. This indicates an interesting difference among the two groups since control households emphasized on cyclones being a key factor whereas the treatment group highlighted storm surges as a key influencing factor. For the control group households, 63.2% mentioned that drought was the second most influential factor whereas only 21.2% of the treatment households mentioned drought. 24.2% of the treatment households mentioned salt in groundwater was an environmental event influencing relocation whereas a larger number of households (52.6%) in the control group emphasized on salt in groundwater.

Table 5.5: Specific Environmental Events led to Relocation

	Treatment	Control	All
	%	%	%
Storm surge (big wave)	60.6	26.3	48.1
More salt in groundwater	24.2	52.6	34.6
Drought	21.2	63.2	36.5
Floods (extreme rain events)	27.3	15.8	23.1
Cyclones	30.3	89.5	51.9
Riverbank / Coastal erosion	48.5	57.9	51.9
Change in the environment was no reason to leave	6.1	0.0	3.9
Other	6.1	0.0	3.9

As a whole, even though only 15% of the surveyed households mentioned that environmental conditions are a key influencing factor in individuals relocating, it is a pivotal aspect that requires frequent investigation and relevant interventions, considering the fact that Khulna and Shatkhira are some of the most disaster-prone regions of Bangladesh.

Storm surge (big wave) is one of the environmental events that has led to people leaving the households. Such situation is found higher at Paikgacha upazila (92%) on Khulna district and SHymnagar upazila (78%) in Satkhira district. More salt in groundwater is also an environmental event that has let to people leaving the households, which is higher at Paikgacha upazila (79%) in Khulna district and Assasuni upazila (55%) in Satkhira district. Cyclones is also identified as one of the environmental events and it is found higher at Paikgacha upazila (79%) and at Dacope upazila (64%) in Khulna district and Assasuni upazila (78%) and Shymnagar upazila (70%) in Satkhira district.

The survey findings strongly assist us in better understanding some of the specific and key environmental disasters which the treatment and control household groups consider to be influencing migration in these specific regions, based upon which early warning system content and actions could be established

Chapter VI

Strengthen institutional capacities, knowledge and learning for climate risk informed management of livelihoods

6.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is widely recognized as one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of global climate change in the world. It experiences climate variability and frequent natural disasters, which cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact lives and livelihoods, especially of poor people living in remote or ecologically fragile parts of the country, such as river islands and cyclone-prone coastal belts (MoEF, 2008). Climate change and variability (CC & V) is considered to be one of the most serious threats to sustainable development with adverse impact on environment, human health, food security, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure (Huq et al., 2006).The impacts of climate variability are manifested by floods, droughts, erratic rains and extreme events consequence on crop agriculture and food security in many parts of the world, particularly in developing countries (World Bank, 2010). The adaptive capacity is influenced by factors such as knowledge about climate change, assets, access to appropriate technology, institutions, policies and perceptions inter alia (Adger, 2003). Climate change is a global phenomenon while adaptation is largely site-specific. In view, perception and experiences of both male and females and their participation in selecting future adaptation options are also important. The World Bank (2016) estimates, that with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of about $1,220, the economic losses in Bangladesh over the past 40 years were already at an estimated $12 billion, depressing GDP annually by 0.5 to 1 percent. Floods, droughts, loss of land and saltwater intrusion harm the agriculture-based economy in Bangladesh, threatening the livelihoods of millions of people.

The Satkhira and Khulna are part of the south coastal belt in Bangladesh with highly climate sensitive districts. The baseline study was conducted in five Upazilas (Dacope, Koyra, Paikgacha, Assassuni and Shymnagar) under the two districts for enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities to address, especially women, to cope with climate induced salinity.

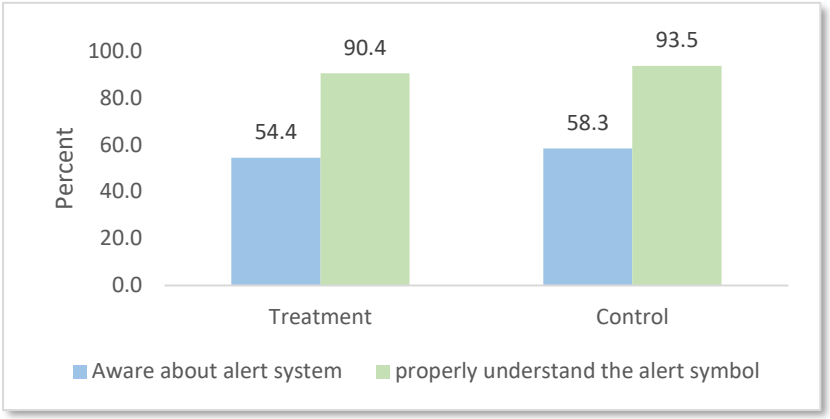
This section describes the baseline study results on climate change awareness, practical experience in addressing climate change, training & skill development, climate adaptive livelihood, alternative livelihoods and income generating from livelihoods. The findings are based on the F2F interviews that were conducted with 3057 respondents where 1996 in treatment area and 1061 in control area.

6.2 Early Warning and Alert System

According the WMO, “The primary objective of a warning system is to empower individuals and communities to respond timely and appropriately to the hazards in order to reduce the risk of death, injury, property loss and damage. Warnings need to get the message across and stimulate those at risk to take action.” In order to do this, one needs to collect and analyze data, package and distribute early warnings, build appropriate processes and response matrixes to allow fast delivery, and share relevant information with stakeholders and actors to ensure people know what do to when bad weather hits.

It is a good sign that people areaware about the early warning and alert system(aware 54.4% in treatment and 58.3% in control) and with properly understand the alert symbol of climate change (Figure 5.1). Forecasts, supportive communications & advocacy, and coordination from different agencies are also implemented during natural disaster.

Figure 6.1 Understanding of Early Warning (Alert System & Alert Symbol)



6.3 Training on Alternative Livelihood

The baseline survey has provided efforts to get an impression of their understanding upon climate change and alternative livelihood issues. To assess their level of knowledge on the same, one major indicator was whether they have received any capacity building training or not. According to the survey outcomes, the overall scenario has given an extremely negative impression. It means, the local inhabitants didn't receive any kind of capacity building training on the subject matter.

In particular, the inhabitants haven't received any training on the Climate Change Risk Reduction Activities, except only three percent of the inhabitants provided positive answers on this issue in the treatment areas.

Similarly, the people of the coastal belt areas didn’t receive any training on Livelihood Change and its impacts on the environment due to the climate change situation.

In addition, it was also observed that both boys and girls groups have not received any capacity building training on climate change issues. Only extremely insignificant of nearly three present (3%) has expressed a positive impression on the issue. They have got some information relating to climate change issues from their schools, which is almost 76 percent out of the three percent coverage on the issue. Around 13 percent has stated being informed from the community-based organizations.

The inhabitants of the surveyed areas do not get an opportunity to learn on various issues relating to disaster-prone areas. The inhabitants can only learn regarding the climate change issues if any external organizations and stakeholders take training initiative for skills development and capacity building of the local people. The scenario of both the treatment control areas are the same. However, local people will be able to take own protection measures if they could secure formal knowledge regarding various aspects of climate changes and their impacts in their locality.

One of the major issues on which the inhabitants should get training to protect themselves is the Climate Change Risk Reduction activities. However, virtually people do not get any training opportunity on this issue though a few of three percent of the respondents has expressed positive impression regarding the issue in the treatment areas and it is only two percent in the control areas.

The school going students should get the opportunity to systematically increase their awareness of capacity building in line with climate change. The situation is the same way extremely depressing. The positive impression from below three percent doesn't have any impacts on the society and the communities.

Table 6.1: Capacity Building Scenario

Indicator	Treatment (%)	Control (%)	P Value
Did any of your female family members have taken any training on the Climate Change Risk Reduction Activities?	3.1	2.3	0.179
Did any of your family members have taken any training on Livelihood Change and its impacts due to Climate Change?	1.1	0.8	0.353
Do any of your family members both boy and girls, have taken any training to increase awareness on capacity building in line with climate change?	2.7	9.2	0.000
If yes, detail			
School	75.5	94.9	
community-based org	13.2	11.2	
Others	13.2	3.1	
Do you have any training on how to leave quickly from an affected area?	12.5	7.5	0.000
Do you have any trained Rescue Team in your locality?	35.2	37.1	0.281
If yes, did you get the necessary support from them?	85.0	87.3	0.301
Attended any course for arranging alternative income	2.1	1.4	0.209

A very few inhabitants received training on how to leave quickly from the affected area; it is extremely low as about 13 percent of the respondents. The situation is worse in the control area.

The inhabitants have not received any training or getting any opportunity to attend an alternative income issue. Extremely non-mentionable of around two percent (2%) have stated that they attended on such course. However, such highly insignificant proportion wouldn't have any impacts among the people.

Therefore, the surveyed outcome has given an apparent indication that the people do not have adequate knowledge on climate change, risk reduction process, climate change related livelihoods and other relevant issues. Unless they have got proper training on these issues for the enhancement of their skills and capacity, it wouldn’t be possible to change their lives in a positive direction. Hence, there is a serious need to take required initiatives by concern authorities on capacity building of the inhabitants in the surveyed areas.

Therefore, the overall surveyed outcomes have given an indication that the concern authorities, stakeholders and external organizations should take adequate initiatives on capacity building of the inhabitants through arranging various types of training sessions on regular basis.

6.4 Training received and Capacity to Address Climate Change

The community people and vulnerable groups require various human, economic and institutional capacities and skills to address climate change impacts on individuals, families and communities through adaptation primarily for risk reduction and mitigation (reduction of GHG emission) for addressing the causes of rapid and human induced climate change. Adaptive capacity is primarily needed for the poor, women and marginalized groups to reduce their risks and vulnerability as well to protect their lives and livelihoods. The vulnerability is the results of interaction between physical impacts of climate change stresses (due to exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity: IPCC, 2014) and social drivers and conditions such population, poverty, awareness & knowledge, motivation, access to resources, institutions and services, gender discrimination, inequity, exclusion and lack of local collective actions etc. Hence, community require adaptive capacity in terms of awareness and knowledge, practical skills, resources and technologies to undertake anticipatory and planned adaptation at family, community, sectoral (agriculture, water, sanitation, small trade and business, health risk management etc.,) and regional & ecosystem levels.

The members of the surveyed households don't have enough capacity to understand the climate change trends at the local and regional scales, the current and future risks and vulnerability of their families, resources base and livelihoods as well as they lack capacity for taking prompt adaptation and DRR actions before, during and after the climatic extreme events. The survey results reveal that 94% of them don't have enough capacity. Only 6.3% of the surveyed population feels that they have some sort capacity to address climate change at the family and local level. The capacity among the female headed households is again very low, where only 0.2% of them have some level of capacity. Please see the following table. Hence, there is great need for training on climate change, adaptation and mitigation to climate change and resilient livelihoods among the target population.

Table 6.2: No of HH who have enough Capacity to address the impacts of CC (%)

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Male Headed HHs	118	5.9%	69	6.5%	6.1%
Female Headed HHs	2	0.1%	4	0.4%	0.2%
Did not have Capacity	1,876	94.0%	988	93.1%	93.7%

6.5 Training received by Boys and Girls

It is to be noted that 95% of the boys and girls of the disaster prone areas did not get any training on climate disaster and disaster preparedness. Only 5% of them got some training. The level of training received by boys and girls has been again low (3%) only against the control areas, which has been 9%. Please see the following table.

Table 6.3: Training received by Boys and Girls

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Yes	53	2.66	98	9.24	4.94
No	1943	97.34	963	90.76	95.06
All	1,996	100	1,061	100	3,057

The majority of the boys and girls received training from their schools (88%) while another 11% got training from NGOs and only 7% of them got training from CBOs. A slightly greater number of boys and girls got training from NGOs and CBOs in the treatment areas than that of the control areas.

Table 6.4: Training Providers to Boys and Girls

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
School	40	75.47	93	94.9	88.08
NGOs	7	13.21	11	11.22	11.92
CBOs	7	13.21	3	3.06	6.62
All	54	100	107	100	100

They received training on cyclone and disaster preparedness, climate change and its impacts and river erosion. About 41% of the boys and girls, who received trainings, could not recall the topics of the training. It means that the training were not effective for them. Please see the following table.

Table 6.5: Topics of the Training to the Boys and Girls

Types of Responses	Treatment		Control		All
	No	%	No	%	(%)
Cyclone preparedness	10	19.23	14	14.29	16.00
Climate change	5	9.62	21	21.43	17.33
Natural disaster	4	7.69	14	14.29	12.00
River erosion	5	9.62	11	11.22	10.67
Social message	1	1.92	1	1.02	1.33
Agriculture	2	3.85	0	0	1.33
Animal	0	0	1	1.02	0.67
Cannot recall	26	48.08	36	36.73	40.67

6.6 Institutional Aspect

6.6.1 Department of Women and Children Affairs (DWCA)

A large part of the population in the country is women and children, which is the prerequisite for the development of national development. Overall rights of women and children, empowerment and overall development are a key milestone in the implementation of government programs. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has clear mandates for the female and children in the country. They have taken various measures to alleviate women's poverty. Empower women, stop violence against women,trafficking of women, the protection of women in the workplace and women in the mainstream ofsocio-economic activity to ensure the full and equal participation of women in the overall socioeconomicdevelopment with the main goal is to ensure. Women to increase efficiency by providing comprehensivetraining, employment, labour market participation confirmation, through small and mediumentrepreneurs to patronize the extensive activities being conducted to ensure the economicempowerment. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA) already has developed the Implementation of Vision under the leadership of the great Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. It has provided an apparent indication the Department of Women and Children Affairs (DWCA) has enormous potential to contribute at the union level on the empowerment of women from a socioeconomic perspective.

Ms Suraiya Siddiqua, Upazilla Women Affair Officer of Department of Women Affairs (DWCA) is aware of the climate change issues and its impacts on the environment, livelihoods of the people, and consequences on human lives.

6.6.2 Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) is the national lead agency for the provision of drinking water supply and waste management in the country excepting Dhaka, Narayanganj and Chittagong cities where WASAs operate.With the challenges generated by the discovery of arsenic in incremental areas since its first detection in 1993, DPHE with its development partners is trying to ameliorate the sufferings caused by the lack of safe water. Alternative options for safe water supply are being catered in the worst affected areas.Similarly, for excreta and other waste management, DPHE is implementing different projects to achieve an improved environment.

6.6.3 Training on climate change, climate risk assessment, climate resilient coastal livelihoods, etc.

The office staffs of DWCA have not got the training opportunity on a regular basis in a year. Some of the staffs have received training on various issues, but not on climate change, climate risk assessment, climate resilient coastal livelihoods, etc. The concern officials of DWCA have expressed they're interested in availing training opportunities on climate change and climate resilient coastal livelihoods topics. According to their understanding, DWCA is working to provide better lives for women and children in the community. In the coastal belt areas, DWCA will be able to provide positive contributions to the society if can gather knowledge on climate change and alternative livelihood options, especially for women. The concerned officer of Dacope Upazila in Khulna stated that they have a full-time trainer who trains women on block boutique and tailoring.Ms Suraiya Siddiquaalso stated that this mono-dimensional training program isnot enough for meetingthe multi-dimensional market demand in different sectors.

DWCA couldn’t provide or offer any training programs for the inhabitants to create awareness on the climate change issues as they don’t get any capacity building training on the same topics, but recognize the importance of such training opportunities either from the government institutions or from the private sector.

Mr Darus Salam, Deputy Assistant Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Ashashuni, Satkhira mentioned that the official staffs of DPHE have gotten some training on WASH-related topics, but, not on the climate change, climate risk assessment, climate resilient coastal livelihood issues. Same remarks provided by Mr Prosanto Paul, Engineer, DPHE, KoyraSadar, Khulna.

6.6.4 Toolkit development on Gender Responsive Climate Change Resilient Livelihood

DWCA staffs did not receive any training on the toolkit development for gender-responsive climate change resilient livelihood. The representative of DWCA expressed ignorance on the issue.

Similarly, DWCA doesn’t have any developed toolkit on gender-responsive climate-resilient livelihoods. The concern officials have expressed their interest to get external cooperation on developing such type of effective toolkit and implementing in the communities with the help of the inhabitants. DWCA also believe that such toolkit will provide a positive impact on improving the livelihoods of the people.

DPHE representatives have stated that though gender aspects are considered nowadays on WASH, however, the DPHE staffs are not getting any training on Gender Responsive Climate Change Resilient Livelihood and do not have any knowledge on such related toolkit.

6.6.5 Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action

DWCA officials are not aware of 'Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action'. However, they assume that such a document will be required for future climate change protection purpose. A detain training moduleon GSCCA should prepare, which would help the coastal people in need.

The issue doesn't cover under the mandates or scope of works of DPHE as stated by the representatives. However, the issues have a relation with the subject matter and DPHE central level policymakers may think about the inclusion of such an important issue.

6.6.6 Gender and Climate Change Policy

Through the KII, Md Saidul Islam, Upazilla Women Affairs Office, Syamnagar UNO Office in Satkhira has mentioned that DWCA is working for the employment of women and children in every respect. As they are working in the coastal belt areas, he believes that their staffs should get the opportunity to learn on the climate change policy, which would provide positive impacts on implementing various activities of their department. So, he expressed his interest to take initiative for capacity building by securing the knowledge on 'Gender and Climate Change Policy'.

Through DPHE staffs sometimes have got some opportunities to attend training programs, but, those were not cover gender or climate change-related policy issue. The staffs will be beneficial if they receive such training. Then they will be able to spread the knowledgeto the community.

6.6.7 Sustainable Development on Climate Change Livelihoods

According to the KIIs, the key informants of DWCA have confirmed that they are aware of the issue of Sustainable Development on Climate Change Livelihoods; however, don't know any of the policies yet. There is a need that the government should address the issue more seriously because it is a major concern in the coastal region.

The key interviewers of DWCA have expressed that their staffs should get capacity building training on a regular basis on various relevant aspects; such initiatives would ensure to provide quality inputs from DWCA to the inhabitants. In these regards, the government and other external agencies should arrange various training programs on some of the issues like Capacity building and institutional strengthening, Awareness campaigns about climate change and its effects, improved research on climate change adaptation, Community mobilization/involvement and so on.

The central authority of DPHE can contribute to sustainable development issue and upazila and union level staffs only can execute the instructions of the central authorities.

6.6.8 Good practices on climate change and adaptation

DWCA of Shaymnagar has informed that they keep documentation of best practices on climate change and adaptation, but, do not have a best practice on climate resilient livelihood. However, they feel there is a need to concentrate on the issue.

Both representatives of DWCA have ensured that they do not have practice on integration of knowledge and tools into training andinternational modules of government and technical institutions; however, they are very much interested to get the opportunity to be involved with such type of advanced activities.

For effectively addressing the climate change and alternative livelihoods, some of the activities should be are undertaken, where are comprised ofIntegration of climate change into water resource management, the collaboration of different sectors to ensure effective response since water resources, Capacity building and institutional strengthening, Awareness campaigns about climate change and its effects, Improved research on climate change adaptation, and Community mobilization/involvement

DWCA and DPHE both stated that all those issues need to be addressed in policy-making stage, which would recognize the importance of these aspects and central level officials will be able to design and develop various projects by addressing the situation of the coastal belt areas. After that, the staffs at the upazila and union level will execute those projects in the fields, which would provide positive impacts to improve the situation of the disadvantaged and marginalized people.

6.6.9 Web Portal

Under the Shymnagar Upazila, the representative ensured that at the union level, they do not have any web portal co-hosted by MOWCA and also not sure of having such facility at the Upazila level or not. But, they believe the web portal provision would be useful for them and people would also be benefitted. In Dacope Upazila, they have such facility the Upazila level.

6.6.10 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

DWCA doesn't have any internal monitoring and evaluation framework to oversee the activities for the coastalarea on baseline climate risks, vulnerability, and impact evaluation of any projects; but they feel the needs and will appreciate if get external cooperation regarding the issue. Because DWCA will be able to provide better service to the inhabitants at the grassroots level if have such facilities with them. DPHE staffs at union level are not aware of the issue.

6.6.11 Roadmap on Sustainable Progression of any Projects

DWCA has a roadmap based on their own activities for sustainable progression of any projects in these areas, but on the issues like the climate resilient livelihoods, drinking water solutions, coordinating with Donors, ministries and multi-laterals. It is the responsibility of the ministry to work on it and at the union level, they have only authorization to follow and implement instructs provided by the higher authorities.

The office staffs at the upazila and union level are not aware of such an issue.

6.6.12 "Climate Risks" and "Scenario modelling for drinking water needs"

The representative of DPHE from Ashashuni Upazila in Satkhira district mentioned that their office staffs have received training on modelling water needs and solutions. However, they should get the opportunity to learn about climate risks in relation to ensure access to safe water. DPHE field staffs should get the opportunity to learn about new technologies after a regular interval. The training Module on such type of technology-based events should also consider climate change and alternative livelihood options. DPHE takes external help to incorporate the latest technologies for drinking water solution.

However, the interviewed person believes that the issue of climate change and its relevant issues should directly recognize as the direct mandate of DPHE. The concern higher authority should work on it.

The central level authorities of DPHE have the authorization to take any initiative developing any innovation, design of climate resilient water solutions across the coast. DPHE staffs at the Upazila level and the downwards are only responsible for implementing the instructions that come from the upper tiers.

6.6.13 People Benefiting Aspect

DPHE implements all kinds of initiatives with different development organizations where the trained staffs of the organization to help them with their technical expertise. Therefore, people have been benefited from their trained staffs.

DPHE is working on making drinking water accessible to everyone. DPHE is incorporating different drinking water solution according to the needs. For example RO, PSF, Deep tube wells, Rainwater harvesting. People are benefitted directly from their work. DPHE provides institutional and technical support to development organizations who work on drinking water issues.

6.6.14 Regional Database for Mapping of Water Supply Sources

DPHE does not have access to a regional database. There was a database at the circle office. All information is stored there. The representatives of DPHE at the union level send information to the Upazila level and from there all information sent to the circle office. The official staffs up to Upazila level are not allowed to contribute to the policy, strategy, and planning stage. They are responsible only to implement all kinds of instruction from the upper tiers.

However, people are not benefitting by using the database. Because it is not available for the general people. The representative from Ashashuni Upazila of Satkhira district stated that the database should be available for public use. It would help everyone with better planning and decision making.

DPHE has a lot of scope for improvements. The existing database and mapping system need to be digitized. At the ground level means Union Parishad, there should have a readily available water test kits. By using the test kit, DPHE staffs will be able to contribute to the community by ensuring the quality of water to be used for drinking purposes. The tube-well installation system needs to be modernized. Currently, DPHE installs tube wells for supplying water from point sources. It can be expanded to a large scale and distribute water through pipelines.

6.6.15 "Behavioral Change Communications"

DPHE has programs on implementing behavioural change on sanitation and hygiene. DPHE trains and promotes the use of hygienic and safe latrines, hand washing. They promote such programs in school that young children can adapt those practices early in their life and convince their family members to adapt. DWCA doesn't have the scope to work on this issue.

Chapter VII

Demographic Information

7.1 Family Size

In the treatment area, average family size is 4.9 persons. It is 5.4 in the control area. Acording to HIES (BBS, 2018), average family aise in the country is nearly 4.7, which has given an indication that the family fize is comparatively higher in the study area. In both the treatment and control areas, average children is 1.5; it is also higher compare with the national figure where it is 1.2 children.

In the treatment area, highest family size is identified at Assasuni upazial of Satkhira district where it is 5.3 persons per family and lowest at Dacope upazila in Khulna district as 4.6 persons, which is even less than the nationally claim figure.

7.2 Ownership Pattern of House

In the coastal belt areas, the lifestyle of the people is slightly different than the people that are living in the flatland areas. Therefore, the study has provided an effort to identify the location of the households of the local people.

Table 6.1: Household Pattern

Type	Treatment	Control	P Value Treatment vs Control
Location of Household			
Inside the Embankment	86.1%	74.4%	
Outside the Embankment	7.5%	4.2%	
On the Embankment	0.4%	0.1%	
Not Applicable	6.0%	21.3%	
Ownership of the Household			
Own	94.5%	95.7%	
Rent	0.3%	0.2%	
Without rent	4.1%	3.1%	
Other	1.2%	1.0%	
Household Structure			
Jhupri	13.1%	7.8%	0.000
Kancha	73.7%	76.4%	0.089
Pacca	2.6%	3.2	0.301
Semi Pacca	10.6%	12.4%	0.132
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.960

As identified through the survey outcomes, around 86 percent of the people are living inside the embankment. On the other side, around 74 percent of the inhabitants are living inside the embankment in the control area. A significant of eight percent (8%) people are living outside the embankment in the treatment area where risk factor may be high compared with the people that are living inside. Only six percent is not living near to the sea rather a bit far away from the danger belt.

7.3 Ownership of Household

Around 95 percent of the people are found the owner of the households. It is similar in the control area and more specifically one percent (1%) higher at 96 percent. The coverage of living without rent is mentionable and it is around four percent (4%). Such coverage is one percent less in the control area.

7.3.1 Household Structure

Almost three-fourth of the house structures are kancha in both the treatment and control areas. Nearly 11 percent of the house structures are semi-pacca in the treatment areas, though higher as 12 percent in the control area. Extremely insignificant house structures are pacca. In particular, the coverage of pacca house structure is a little less than three percent in the treatment area and a little higher of three percent in the control area.

7.3.2 Types of households

As expected, most of the local inhabitants are the general people. According to the outcome of the survey, more than 98 percent of the respondents are found general people and it is even higher in the control areas as 99 percent. Extremely insignificant of only a little higher than one percent (1.4%) is an indigenous/ethnic minority.

7.3.3 Relationship with the Head of the HH

According to the survey outcomes, mostly the respondents are the wife of the Head of the household / female head of the family and it is almost half of the entire respondents mean 50 percent that is covered under the study. In the control area, such coverage is around 40 percent. Other important respondents are the head of the household. It is 37 percent in the treatment areas and nearly 34 percent in the control areas. Other options are extremely insignificant like father/mother and son/daughter.

7.3.4 Earning Members (Average) Per Household

The survey outcomes have ensured that the earning matter completely depends upon male members in the household. Female are far behind than that of the male. In the treatment areas, the average earning member in a household is 1.5 where the contribution of the female earners is extremely low and it is only 0.2 members. The situation in the control area is worst comparing with the treatment areas and it is only 0.1. The situation has given an apparent indication about having plenty of opportunities for females to financially contribute to the household by ensuring their engagement in different types of livelihoods at the coastal belt areas. The involvement of female with the money generating activity will provide a positive impact on the socioeconomic status of each of the households. Therefore, the upcoming project may focus on the engagement of female with the alternative livelihoods in the coastal belt areas.

Table 7.2: Average Earning Member in the Household

Type	Khulna			Satkhira		Treatment	Control
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assassuni	Shymnagar	Total Avg.	Total Avg.
Number of Male Members	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Member of Female Members	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**

7.4 Population and Socioeconomic Aspects

7.4.1 Population Coverage

According to the survey outcomes, around 44 percent of the population is female students in the treatment areas, though it is slightly higher in the control areas as 45 percent. Nearly half of the population is still engaging with studying. Such a situation has a possibility to adopt alternative livelihoods in a positive manner as students having more adaptive capabilities than any other people and they are knowledgeable having learnt in a systematic manner.

Table 7.3: Age-based Coverage of the Respondents

Type	Percentage (%)	
	Treatment	Control
Total Male Adult (18+ years)	34.7	35.5
Total Female Adult (18+ years)	34.4	35.2
Total boys (below18 years)	16.6	15.8
Total Girl (below 18 years)	14.3	13.5
Total Male Students	55.7	54.6
Total Female Student	44.3	45.4

Adult female and male ratio is almost the same as 34.4 and 34.7 percent, respectively. In the survey areas, relatively the coverage of adult person is significantly higher comparing with the youth generation. According to the survey outcomes, total boys (below 18 years) are almost 17% in the treatment areas and 16% in the control areas.

7.4.2 Household asset and utility

According to the survey outcome, the female mainly takes care of livestock and poultry and such coverage is highly significant as around 63 percent in the treatment areas. In addition, female and male together look after the livestock and poultry coverage is also significant as 31 percent. While comparing with the control areas, the situation is more or less the same. Therefore, female should provide capacity building support in different forms for more contributions to households from economic perspectives.

7.4.3 Decision on Household Assets

The survey has already ensured that this part of the coastal belt area is a male-dominated society. It is also reflected while collecting information regarding who takes the decision on the household's assets. Around 43 percent of the male is taking a decision on the household's assets against only nearly nine percent (9%) of the female. However, the combined decision of male and female both is most significant as 49 percent. The situation in the control area is similar to slightly higher coverage of male, which is 45 percent. The situation has given an impression about having the mindset of the male inhabitants to take a decision and work together with female. This attitude would be effective to implement any activities or programs by focusing on and promoting women in all respect.

Table 7.4: Decision Making Role in the Family

Characteristics	Treatment	Control
Members take care of livestock and poultry		
Male member	5.8	5.9
Female member	63.3	66.5
Female & male together	30.9	27.5

Characteristics	Treatment	Control
Members take a decision regarding HH assets		
Male member	42.5	45.0
Female member	8.7	8.4
Female & male together	48.8	46.6
Members take a decision regarding children's education		
Male member	16.9	19.2
Female member	7.9	7.7
Female & male together	75.2	73.0
Members take a decision regarding the marriage of any member of the HH		
Male member	16.2	19.2
Female member	6.0	6.0
Female & male together	77.8	74.8
Members take a decision regarding health care		
Male member	17.3	20.2
Female member	7.4	9.1
Female & male together	75.3	70.8

7.4.4 Education of the Respondents

The overall education situation is not much impressive; people of this region are far behind from the literacy perspective compared with the national progress. The literacy rate in the surveyed area is only 63 percent. According to BBS, it is 72.8 percent[5] in Bangladesh. In the treatment area, around 60 percent of the respondents are literate; however female education coverage is even less at only 47 percent. In this regards, the male literacy rate is 76 percent and female is 70 percent at the national level. It means the level of education is comparatively lower. The issue of illiteracy provides negative impacts on any development acitives. It is conceptually proved in many studies. Therefore, people should also encourage to engage with education, which altimately openup their mind to effectively understand the issue like climate change, it's consequences, adoptive mechanism and climate resilient livelihoods. Presently, a large proportion of females haven't got the education opportunity, which may provide negative impacts in implementing the upcoming project in this region.

Most of the people have an education within Class I-V with the coverage of around 25 percent and followed by Class VI-VIII, which is 20 percent. Among others, nearly 9 percent of the respondents have completed SSC. On an averae, there are 1.2 students per household in the treatment though it is slightly higher as 1.3 in the control area.

7.4.5 Decision Making on Children's Education

Education is one of the major aspects, which has a direct linkage with the overall progress of the humankind. In the coastal belt area, level of education of people is below compared with the national

[5] UNESCO Bangladesh 2016; https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/education/2018/03/21/unesco-bangladesh-literacy-rate-reaches-time-high-72-76-2016

scenario. The illiteracy rate is still high compared with other parts of the country. The literacy rate in Khulna district rural is 54 percent and in Satkhira district, it is 51 percent.

Usually, female members of the household are not allowed to work outside in the surveyed areas. While considering the collected data, only a few proportions of 18 percent households having such type of practices. Unless women have got the opportunity to work outside for earning, the socioeconomic condition wouldn't change and turn on a positive direction.

Table 7.5: Working Opportunity of Female Family Members

Characteristics	Treatment	Control	P Value
Female members of the HH allowed to work outside	18.4	14.0	0.002
Member controls over the money earned, whenever female earns			
Male member	24.6	23.1	
Female member	23.5	19.6	
Female & male together	51.9	57.3	

7.4.6 Housing Arrangement

According to the survey outcomes, a large proportion of around 86 percent of the people lives inside the embankment where the inhabitants are comparatively safe and secure compared with those that are living outside the embankment. Only around eight percent of the inhabitants are living outside the embankment. On the contrary, fewer people have such facility in the control areas and the coverage is around 74 percent. The situation is demanding to take initiatives to bring more people inside the embankment.

Table 7.6: Housing Arrangement of the Inhabitants

Type	Khulna			Satkhira		Total Treatment		Total Control	
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assassuni	Shymnagar	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inside the Embankment	350	314	246	478	327	1715	86.0%	789	74.4%
Outside the Embankment	30	18	14	71	20	153	7.7%	45	4.2%
On the Embankment	4	1	0	3	0	8	0.4%	1	0.1%
Not Applicable	56	45	2	6	9	118	5.9%	226	21.3%
N	440	378	262	558	356	1994		1061	

Chapter VIII
Conclusion and Recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

According to the survey outcomes, massive lessons learned has been indicated on taking a formative approach to ensure access to improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene practices. Considering the existing situation, there are various types of difficulties where innovative approaches to address the difficult challenges may provide positive impacts upon promoting improved and increased access to WASH in favour of the more disadvantaged people as are living in the coastal belt areas.

Based on analyzing the entire baseline survey data, some recommendations are mentioned below:

The concerned government authority, more specifically DPHE should take initiatives for introducing user friendly and climate tolerant water technologies in the costal belt areas to increase access to safe drinking water for the inhabitants. As an alternative option, the rainwater harvesting system can be promoted in the project areas. Community based water vending approach may also be promoted. However, initially, capital investment from external source may need to be arranged along with the subsidized contribution of the local people.

Similarly, the local inhabitants are required expertise support on installation of low-cost sanitation technologies and support on behavior change communication (BCC) means hygiene practices.

DWCA should introduce community based approaches in these coastal belt areas for promoting collective efforts to take preventive measures against climate change impacts and cope with the changed situation, especially women. Under such initiatives, community based O&M, community based monitoring, community-based planning, formation of community based committees and other relevant issues should be covered. As DPHE has experience on community based approaches, they may also take various initiatives to ensure access to WASH by the inhabitants in the project areas.

As the inhabitants are found extremely unaware on climate change, disaster management, and climate resilient alternative livelihoods, various types of capacity building initiatives should take by the concern government authorities. The line department of the Ministry of Education should play the vital role. In addition, as the climate change issue has a link with DPHE and DWCA, these two government departments may come-up with different types of learning opportunities. In this regard, these organizations may also communicate with the education department at upazila tier.

As the study identified that the inhabitants have lack of knowledge about the climate-resilient alternative livelihood options, they would be benefited if they receive any external expert cooperation about learning on the technological know-how on the climate-resilient alternative livelihood options. The Ministry of fisheries and Livestock is the right place to be communicating for receiving such type of support from them.

As micro finance opportunity exists in these areas and a large proportion people have the practive of taking loans for various purposes, the inhabitants should receive expertise support for knowing the process to be engaging with climate resilient alternative livelihoods.

The study has identified that all the different government departments are only responsible for the execution of the decisions and instructions which come from their relevant line ministry. Therefore, the officials at the upazila and union level are not officially allowed to provide any support that is not directly mentioned on their organizational agenda. Hence in order to design and effectively implement any interventions to improve the capacity of the coastal communities to address climate change induced salinity problems, it is essential for the relevant project to sensitize the top level management of the relevant ministries and integrate the project activities within the organizational mandates of various government departments which work at the field level.

ANNEXURES

1. Average household members

Average Members	Intervention												Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (1996)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Male member	1.7	1.8	2.1	2	1.7		1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5		1.7	2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1		1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9		1.9
Female member	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6		1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5		1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2		1.9
Child male members	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9		0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1		0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9		0.7	1	0.8	0.8	1		0.8
Child female members	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8		0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8		0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9		0.7
HH Member	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.1		4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.7		4.9	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.9		4.7	5	4.6	5.1	5.7		5.4
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42 %	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58 %	100 %	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48 %	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52 %	100 %
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1,996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1,061

2. Average students in the HH

Average Students	*Intervention*													*Control*										
	Male					Total	*Female*					Total	Intervention (1996)	*Male*					Total	*Female*					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	
Male student	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6		0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8		0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7		0.7
Female Student	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6		0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6		0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7		0.6
Total student	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3		1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.4		1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4		1.3
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100 %	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100 %
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1,996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1,061

3. Average earners in the HH

Average Earners	*Intervention*												*Control*													
	Male					Total	*Female*					Total	Intervention (1996)	*Male*					Total	*Female*					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Male Earning member	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3		1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2			1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5		1.4
Female Earning member	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2			0.2	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.1
Total Earner	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4		1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5			1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6		1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7		1.5
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11 %	42 %	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%		58%	100 %	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18%	48%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12%	52%	100 %
N	152	79	123	263	22 2		288	30 0	140	295	13 4			1,996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1,061

4. What is your yearly expenditure to address climate change impact on your HH?

Average Yearly Expenditure	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average Yearly Expendture to address climate change	10873	5269.2	12432	9942	4664		9817	8141	8757	9936	5941		8749.8	9711	3696	6636	9525	7211		7488	2610	7909	6809	5033		7067
N	150	78	123	258	222		286	294	140	294	134		1979	74	23	44	168	193		129	77	59	157	128		1052
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	99%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	99%

5. Monthly Average Income (BDT) from the Primary Source

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average income from primary source	7698.7	6592	8917.4	7699.6	7684.9		7765.2	6432.5	9029.5	6605.9	7297		7457.7	8081.1	8173.9	9774.2	7216	7212.5		7328.1	7065.8	8605.1	6557.2	7148		7375.8
N	151	76	121	258	219		282	289	139	290	133		1958	74	23	41	169	192		128	76	59	152	127		1041
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	41%	14%	14%	7%	15%	7%	57%	98%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	14%	12%	51%	98%

6. Monthly Average Secondary (BDT) from the Secondary Source

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average income from secondary source	1121.9	1047.4	1588.3	677.6	1208.6		921	430.3	1465.1	631.4	1162.5		919.6	1144.8	1000	743.2	5938.7	591.5		830.8	253.4	444.8	2020.6	473.3		1715
N	128	78	120	255	221		252	290	137	290	132		1903	67	22	44	163	182		117	73	58	153	121		1000
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	6%	4%	6%	13%	11%	40%	13%	15%	7%	15%	7%	55%	95%	6%	2%	4%	15%	17%	45%	11%	7%	5%	14%	11%	49%	94%

QA2. Sample by Upazila

Characteristics in percentage	Intervention														Control												
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Sample (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA13. Age of the respondent

Characterstics in percentage	Intervention														Control												
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Between 17 – 20 years	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%		2%	1%	0%	1%	1%		1.3%	26	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%		3%	3%	0%	3%	6%		2.7%	29
Between 21-25 years	5%	3%	2%	4%	7%		8%	8%	5%	8%	6%		6.3%	126	4%	9%	4%	9%	8%		6%	6%	8%	13%	11%		8.6%	91
Between 26-30 Years	5%	14%	7%	10%	8%		17%	17%	16%	13%	18%		12.8%	256	14%	9%	2%	15%	14%		16%	30%	18%	21%	25%		17.4%	185

Between 31-40 Years	23%	29%	17%	31%	27%		25%	41%	34%	39%	42%		31.8%	635	18%	22%	16%	32%	29%		33%	36%	36%	31%	34%		30.2%	320
41 years and above	65%	52%	72%	54%	57%		49%	32%	45%	39%	33%		47.7%	953	62%	61%	78%	44%	45%		43%	25%	38%	32%	24%		41.1%	436
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA14. Respondent's Relation with Household Head

Characterstics in percentage	*Intervention*														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
HH Head	66%	72%	79%	79%	82%		5%	5%	7%	11%	14%		37.0%	738	65%	70%	82%	70%	71%		4%	0%	7%	15%	3%		37.3%	396
Father/Mother	6%	10%	8%	4%	6%		11%	2%	7%	4%	4%		5.7%	114	12%	4%	4%	9%	10%		6%	3%	2%	3%	4%		6.4%	68
Spouse	19%	8%	4%	2%	0%		79%	89%	82%	79%	77%		49.8%	994	16%	9%	0%	1%	2%		82%	87%	89%	63%	75%		41.6%	441
Son/Daughter	8%	9%	6%	11%	8%		1%	1%	0%	2%	4%		4.6%	91	4%	13%	7%	15%	11%		2%	3%	0%	5%	3%		6.7%	71
Brother/Sister	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%		0%	0%	1%	0%	1%		0.7%	13	0%	0%	4%	1%	3%		2%	1%	0%	1%	3%		1.7%	18
Uncle/Aunt	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.2%	4	0%	0%	2%	2%	3%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0.9%	10
Father/Mother in law	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	1%	2%	2%	0%		1.1%	21	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%		2%	4%	2%	6%	9%		2.8%	30
Brother/Sister in law	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.1%	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0.2%	2
Grandfather/Grandmother	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.2%	4	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.4%	4
Nephew/Niece	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.1%	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.1%	1
Son/Daughter in law	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2%	1%	2%	0%		0.7%	14	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%		2%	1%	2%	6%	2%		1.8%	19
Others (specify)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.1%	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0.1%	1
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA16. Respondent's Education

Characterstics in percentage	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
No Education	40 %	25 %	24 %	34 %	50 %		53 %	34 %	34 %	44 %	51 %		40.6 %	811	26 %	13 %	18 %	25 %	42 %		39 %	40 %	43 %	25 %	36 %		32.7 %	347
Class 1 to 5	20 %	25 %	15 %	29 %	27 %		17 %	29 %	19 %	30 %	24 %		24.3 %	485	30 %	30 %	18 %	35 %	25 %		25 %	27 %	26 %	35 %	30 %		29.2 %	310
Class 6 to 8	18 %	25 %	20 %	21 %	13 %		19 %	27 %	22 %	20 %	16 %		20.2 %	404	23 %	39 %	16 %	18 %	16 %		26 %	26 %	13 %	27 %	22 %		21.3 %	226
SSC or equivalent	10 %	6%	30 %	7%	5%		6%	7%	21 %	4%	5%		8.5%	170	14 %	9%	31 %	7%	9%		8%	4%	13 %	11 %	9%		9.9 %	105
HSC or equivalent	5%	14 %	8%	5%	3%		3%	3%	4%	1%	3%		4.0 %	80	5%	4%	13 %	8%	4%		3%	3%	3%	1%	2%		4.1%	44
Graduate or equivalent or above	7%	4%	2%	4%	2%		2%	1%	1%	1%	1%		2.3%	46	3%	4%	4%	6%	5%		0%	0%	2%	1%	2%		2.7%	29
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11 %	42 %	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47 %	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52 %	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA18. Type of Household Head

Characterstics in percentage	Intervention													Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male Headed HH	99 %	97 %	100 %	98 %	99 %		91 %	93 %	94 %	86 %	88 %		93.9 %	1,875	100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %	99 %		98 %	100 %	90 %	81 %	94 %		95.2 %	1,010
Female Headed HH	1%	3%	0%	2%	1%		9%	7%	6%	14 %	12 %		6.1%	121	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		2%	0%	10 %	19 %	6%		4.8%	51
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42 %	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA19. Type of HH

Characterstics in percentage	Intervention													Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)

General	97%	100%	100%	100%	95%		97%	100%	99%	99%	97%		98.2%	1,961	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%		100%	100%	100%	99%	98%		98.9%	1,049
Indigenous/Ethnic Minority	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%		3%	0%	0%	1%	3%		1.4%	28	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%		0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0.8%	8
Marginal Group	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0.4%	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		0.4%	4
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA20. Do any of your family member is disable?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	6%	14%	5%	11%	6%		7%	7%	13%	7%	4%		7.8%	156	5%	4%	2%	11%	10%		6%	9%	8%	10%	9%		8.6%	91
No	94%	86%	95%	89%	94%		93%	93%	87%	93%	96%		92.2%	1,840	95%	96%	98%	89%	90%		94%	91%	92%	90%	91%		91.4%	970
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA21: What kind of disability?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Phycial / Locomotional disability.	67%	27%	67%	48%	43%		40%	38%	39%	41%	50%		44%	68	25%	100%	100%	53%	68%		63%	29%	60%	63%	55%		57%	52
Hearing or Speech disability	0%	0%	33%	10%	7%		10%	10%	11%	23%	17%		12%	18	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%		13%	0%	0%	13%	18%		8%	7

Speech disability	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%		20%	10%	11%	18%	0%		9%	14	0%	0%	0%	11%	11%		0%	0%	0%	19%	9%		9%	8
Vision disability	11%	18%	17%	21%	43%		25%	5%	28%	23%	0%		21%	32	50%	0%	0%	21%	0%		0%	0%	20%	13%	9%		11%	10
Psychological / intellectual disability (downs syndrome, epilepsy)	22%	55%	0%	38%	0%		20%	43%	39%	14%	33%		28%	44	25%	0%	0%	16%	21%		25%	43%	20%	25%	9%		21%	19
Complex / multiple disability (autism, cerebral palsy)	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%		0%	5%	0%	0%	17%		2%	3	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	29%	0%	0%	0%		3%	3
Total (%)	10%	13%	7%	33%	16%	44%	23%	24%	21%	25%	7%	56%	**115%**	**179**	9%	2%	2%	40%	40%	47%	17%	15%	11%	34%	23%	52%	**109%**	**99**
Valid cases:	9	11	6	29	14	**69**	20	21	18	22	6	**87**	156		4	1	1	19	19	**44**	8	7	5	16	11	**47**	91	

QA22. Location of the HH

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Inside the Embankment	84%	77%	98%	91%	94%		77%	85%	90%	81%	89%		86.1%	1,719	86%	35%	96%	74%	64%		89%	58%	93%	75%	67%		74.4%	789
Outside the Embankment	7%	1%	1%	8%	4%		7%	5%	9%	17%	7%		7.6%	151	1%	0%	2%	4%	5%		2%	5%	5%	3%	9%		4.2%	45
On the Embankment	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0.4%	8	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		9%	36%	2%	23%	23%		0.1%	1
Not Applicable	9%	20%	1%	1%	2%		15%	10%	1%	1%	4%		5.9%	118	12%	65%	0%	22%	30%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		21.3%	226
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA26. Any member of the HH is under Social Safety Net

	Intervention	*Control*

	Male						Female						Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male						Female						Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	24%	20%	14%	15%	11%		18%	20%	21%	11%	15%		16.3%	326	28%	17%	20%	12%	19%		18%	12%	11%	18%	16%		16.8%	178
No	76%	80%	86%	85%	89%		82%	80%	79%	89%	85%		83.7%	1,670	72%	83%	80%	88%	81%		82%	88%	89%	82%	85%		83.2%	883
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA27: If 'Yes' which Safety Net programme?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna				Satkhira	Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Freedom Fighter Allowance	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%		0%	0%	0%	**0%**	0%		1%	2	0%	0%	11%	5%	0%		0%	11%	0%	0%	0%		2%	3
Elderly Allowance	35%	50%	59%	49%	32%		33%	44%	37%	3%	30%		37%	119	33%	25%	78%	40%	19%		43%	22%	86%	21%	15%		32%	57
Widow Allowance	3%	19%	6%	8%	8%		20%	12%	7%	31%	25%		13%	44	5%	25%	11%	5%	0%		13%	11%	0%	11%	5%		7%	12
Disability Allowance	8%	6%	12%	23%	0%		14%	8%	17%	13%	15%		12%	39	10%	25%	0%	15%	14%		9%	22%	14%	7%	5%		11%	19
VGD	11%	13%	6%	23%	12%		14%	7%	23%	47%	5%		16%	53	14%	0%	0%	25%	43%		22%	0%	0%	43%	30%		26%	47
Cash/Food for work	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%	5%		1%	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0
Employment Guarantee Scheme (100/40 days)	14%	0%	0%	3%	12%		2%	0%	7%	6%	0%		4%	14	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1
VGF	19%	0%	24%	3%	16%		10%	5%	20%	3%	10%		10%	33	0%	0%	0%	20%	3%		0%	0%	0%	11%	0%		4%	8
TR	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0
Member of Parliament's Special Support	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0
Others (specify)	19%	13%	0%	0%	16%		16%	22%	3%	0%	20%		12%	39	33%	25%	0%	0%	24%		13%	33%	0%	11%	50%		20%	36
Total (%)	19%	8%	9%	20%	13%	41%	27%	31%	16%	17%	10%	59%	**107%**	**348**	24%	5%	10%	23%	43%	47%	26%	10%	8%	32%	23%	52%	**103%**	**183**
Valid cases:	37	16	17	39	25	**134**	51	59	30	32	20	**192**	326		21	4	9	20	37	**91**	23	9	7	28	20	**87**	178	

QA28. Any adolescent Mother?

	Intervention	Control

	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	7%	6%	3%	5%	9%		7%	16%	5%	3%	6%		7.3%	145	5%	0%	0%	5%	4%		4%	22%	2%	7%	7%		5.9%	63
No	93%	94%	97%	95%	91%		93%	84%	95%	97%	94%		92.7%	1,851	95%	100%	100%	95%	96%		96%	78%	98%	93%	93%		94.1%	998
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA29. Type of Household structure

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Jhupri	18%	5%	6%	11%	4%		17%	19%	11%	20%	4%		13.1%	262	15%	4%	11%	4%	3%		19%	4%	21%	7%	2%		7.8%	83
Kancha	72%	77%	76%	75%	86%		73%	63%	73%	67%	87%		73.6%	1,470	65%	83%	56%	76%	90%		72%	75%	56%	71%	91%		76.4%	811
Pacca	1%	1%	10%	4%	0%		0%	3%	3%	3%	1%		2.6%	51	3%	4%	9%	5%	2%		1%	6%	5%	2%	2%		3.2%	34
Semi Pacca	9%	16%	8%	11%	9%		9%	15%	13%	9%	8%		10.6%	211	18%	9%	24%	15%	5%		9%	14%	18%	20%	5%		12.4%	132
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0.1%	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.1%	1
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QA31. Does your household own the land on which the structure?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Own	93%	97%	97%	95%	91%		84%	95%	89%	91%	95%		92.1%	1,838	95%	96%	96%	99%	97%		93%	97%	87%	94%	93%		95.2%	1,010
Pays rent/ lease	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%		1%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0.5%	10	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%	1%	1%		0.4%	4
No rent, w. consent of owner	7%	1%	3%	4%	9%		15%	5%	11%	8%	4%		7.4%	148	4%	4%	4%	1%	3%		7%	3%	11%	5%	6%		4.4%	47
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB1. Do you have any idea about Climate Change?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	84%	53%	82%	49%	20%		75%	67%	85%	51%	29%		58.5%	1,168	82%	65%	98%	26%	77%		78%	81%	85%	17%	63%		59.8%	635
No	16%	47%	18%	51%	80%		25%	33%	15%	49%	71%		41.5%	828	18%	35%	2%	74%	23%		22%	19%	15%	83%	37%		40.2%	426
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**

QB2: If 'Yes' how do you feel about Weather / Climate Change?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Flood/Heavy Flood	58%	36%	82%	39%	55%		51%	36%	75%	54%	38%		52%	613	48%	40%	61%	89%	57%		41%	37%	69%	81%	40%		54%	340
Drought	43	40	65	33	55		51	46	38	60	38		48%	556	57	27	73	36	59		51	11	50	31	56		49%	312

	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%				%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%			
Heavy Rainfall	57%	5%	60%	15%	36%		51%	16%	34%	11%	26%		33%	380	69%	7%	27%	55%	31%		73%	10%	19%	42%	17%		38%	240
Unusual change of Nature	42%	7%	48%	38%	41%		38%	9%	36%	37%	33%		33%	381	52%	20%	27%	41%	29%		57%	18%	13%	27%	20%		33%	207
Storm/Cyclone	86%	57%	79%	81%	41%		80%	69%	82%	72%	46%		75%	873	84%	60%	93%	52%	71%		88%	66%	98%	65%	79%		77%	492
Irregular rainfall	31%	24%	32%	39%	25%		40%	20%	53%	42%	31%		35%	408	61%	27%	36%	16%	33%		52%	16%	54%	23%	41%		38%	242
High Temperature	87%	76%	63%	76%	48%		82%	58%	80%	79%	49%		73%	851	90%	60%	68%	39%	36%		90%	26%	81%	23%	51%		57%	360
High Tidal Wave	35%	29%	13%	22%	27%		31%	29%	29%	7%	26%		25%	289	26%	7%	2%	11%	4%		39%	23%	13%	12%	0%		14%	92
River Erosion	54%	67%	5%	52%	50%		44%	69%	24%	22%	56%		43%	506	41%	60%	0%	43%	35%		43%	68%	12%	54%	37%		38%	241
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1
Total (%)	17%	6%	14%	18%	6%	38%	30%	28%	16%	21%	5%	62%	**416%**	**485**	19%	5%	14%	14%	47%	47%	31%	19%	16%	8%	25%	52%	**398%**	**252**
Valid cases:	127	42	101	128	44	**442**	215	202	119	151	39	**726**	1168		61	15	44	44	150	**314**	100	62	52	26	81	**321**	635	

QB3. Have you observed that climate has changed in the previous 10-30 years?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	96%	84%	96%	84%	95%		93%	89%	98%	90%	99%		91.8%	1,832	99%	100%	100%	66%	99%		98%	90%	97%	61%	98%		87.0%	923
No	4%	16%	4%	16%	5%		7%	11%	2%	10%	1%		8.2%	164	1%	0%	0%	34%	1%		2%	10%	3%	39%	2%		13.0%	138
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB4: If 'Yes' what changes have you observed?

	Intervention	*Control*

	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Temperature increased	95 %	92 %	100 %	92 %	96 %		93 %	76 %	98 %	94 %	97 %		92%	1687	97 %	74 %	100 %	87 %	97 %		93 %	64 %	100 %	75 %	94 %		90%	829
Irregular rainfall	46 %	26 %	68 %	60 %	39 %		46 %	28 %	69 %	69 %	39 %		50%	907	47 %	26 %	71%	68 %	59 %		55 %	7%	71%	55 %	52 %		54%	497
Heavy rainfall	42 %	8%	43 %	15 %	17%		36 %	10 %	17 %	5%	16 %		20%	370	49 %	0%	22 %	14 %	20 %		52 %	9%	8%	15 %	17 %		23%	212
Insufficient rainfall	38 %	12 %	63 %	22 %	47 %		39 %	11 %	48 %	28 %	61 %		35%	639	40 %	9%	44 %	22 %	46 %		37 %	6%	46 %	18 %	37 %		33%	304
Increased frequency and magnitude of flood	51 %	26 %	53%	35 %	34 %		48 %	33 %	61 %	34 %	31 %		40%	737	56 %	26 %	38 %	25 %	34 %		48 %	25 %	56%	34 %	24 %		36%	332
Increased frequency of cyclone	77 %	44 %	62 %	60 %	45 %	58 %	75 %	60 %	77 %	55 %	37 %	61 %	60%	1107	78 %	48 %	71%	33 %	57 %	57 %	80 %	61 %	81%	34 %	48 %	61 %	58%	532
Sea level rise	41 %	41 %	17%	19 %	27 %		37 %	40 %	20 %	10 %	21 %		27%	493	34 %	9%	11%	11 %	9%		27 %	22 %	15%	5%	6%		14%	132
Increased river erosion	53 %	56 %	14%	46 %	37 %		45 %	59 %	23 %	24 %	55 %		41%	757	49 %	61 %	2%	18 %	34 %		51 %	54 %	12%	19 %	40 %		34%	314
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	1
Total (%)	14 %	6%	11%	21 %	20 %	42 %	25 %	25 %	13 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**366 %**	**6697**	15 %	5%	9%	24 %	40 %	47 %	26 %	14 %	12%	20 %	26 %	52 %	**342 %**	**3153**
Valid cases:	146	66	118	220	211	**761**	269	268	137	265	132	**1071**	1832		73	23	45	114	192	**447**	126	69	59	96	126	**476**	923	

QB5. Is your HH affected due to Climate Change?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	87 %	65 %	42 %	66 %	75 %		74 %	72 %	71%	75 %	75 %		71.5%	1,427	81 %	57 %	82 %	53 %	87 %		88 %	83 %	90 %	47 %	76 %		73.0 %	774

No	13 %	35 %	58 %	34 %	25 %		26 %	28 %	29 %	25 %	25 %		28.5 %	569	19 %	43 %	18 %	47 %	13 %		12%	17%	10 %	54 %	24 %		27.0 %	287
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB7. Have you taken any adaptive measures to tackle climate change?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%		7%	10 %	10 %	1%	3%		6.5%	129	18 %	13 %	4%	3%	4%		18 %	10 %	11%	1%	2%		6.9%	73
No	98 %	99 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		93 %	90 %	90 %	99 %	97 %		93.5 %	1,867	82 %	87 %	96 %	97 %	96 %		82 %	90 %	89 %	99 %	98 %		93.1 %	988
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB9: If 'No' why?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Don't know what to do	49 %	67 %	57%	70 %	87 %		61%	57 %	52 %	77%	75%		66%	1239	39 %	75%	49 %	76 %	41%		57%	46 %	67 %	74 %	54 %		58%	573
Didn't feel necessity to do anything	18 %	7%	31%	23 %	20 %		16%	11%	15%	13%	30 %		18%	337	8%	0%	12%	21%	8%		3%	12%	7%	29 %	2%		12%	122
Know what to do, but lack of resources (money, logistics, technology etc.)	69 %	22 %	26 %	22 %	34 %		62 %	41 %	43 %	16%	32 %		37%	682	74 %	20 %	40 %	16%	52 %		55%	45 %	28 %	23 %	57%		41%	403

It's too big problem for me to solve	50 %	16%	38 %	23 %	8%		43 %	7%	55 %	25 %	21%		27%	499	41%	10%	49 %	25 %	40 %		34 %	4%	67 %	19%	39 %		32%	318
Don't have enough skill	22 %	14%	20 %	36 %	34 %		18 %	8%	42 %	26 %	32 %		25%	464	33 %	0%	42 %	13%	40 %		20 %	1%	63 %	11%	30 %		25%	244
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1
Total (%)	12%	6%	11%	24 %	19%	42 %	25 %	25 %	12%	27 %	12%	58%	**173 %**	**3221**	12%	4%	8%	32 %	37%	47%	21%	14%	11%	30 %	25 %	52 %	**168 %**	**1661**
Valid cases:	133	69	115	260	206	**783**	267	270	126	291	130	**1084**	1867		61	20	43	166	187	**477**	106	69	54	155	127	**511**	988	

QB11. Do you have enough capacity to address the hazardous impact of climate change?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	5%	6%	11%	7%	5%		2%	11%	7%	5%	3%		6.0%	120	3%	4%	20 %	8%	7%		3%	14%	7%	6%	4%		6.9%	73
No	95 %	94 %	89 %	93 %	96 %		98 %	89 %	93 %	95 %	97 %		94.0 %	1,876	97 %	96 %	80 %	92 %	93 %		97 %	86 %	93 %	94 %	96 %		93.1 %	988
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB14. Has any women member of your family received training on implementation of climate risk reduction strategies?"

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	5%	0%	1%	0%	2%		10 %	5%	0%	1%	1%		3.1%	62	7%	0%	0%	0%	2%		7%	0%	0%	0%	5%		2.3%	24
No	95 %	100 %	99 %	100 %	98 %		90 %	95 %	100 %	99 %	99 %		96.9 %	1,934	93 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	98 %		93 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	95 %		97.7 %	1,037
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47 %	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB 15. Has any women member of your family received training on implementation of climate risk reduction strategies? (If Yes)

Average Members	Intervention												Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (62)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (24)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Climate Change	25 %		0				12	4						40 %				25 %		33 %				17%		
Disaster Mitigation	50 %		100 %		1		9	3			1			40 %				25 %		44 %				33 %		
Preparedness for Cyclone	25 %				3		8	9		2	1			20 %				50 %		22 %				50 %		
Total (%)	13 %	0 %	2%	0 %	6 %	21%	47 %	26 %	0 %	3 %	3 %	79%	100 %	21 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	17%	38%	38 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	25 %	0.63	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	8		1		4	13	29	16	0	2	2	49	62	5	0	0	0	4	9	9	0	0	0	6	15	24

QB16. Has any women member of your family received training on implementation of climate risk reduction strategies?" (If yes)

Average Members	Intervention												Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (64)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (26)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
ADRA	13%				0%		0%	0%		0%	0%	0		0%				0%		0%				0%		
ASAD	0%				25 %		0%	0%		0%	0%	0		0%				0%		0%				0%		
Beli Full	0%				0%		0%	0%		0%	0%	0		0%				0%		0%				14%		
Belkis Kasimari	0%				25 %		0%	0%		0%	0%	0		0%				0%		0%				0%		
Brac	0%				0%		0%	0%		50 %	0%			20 %				0%		10%				0%		
BSD	0%				0%		0%	0%		0%	0%			20 %				0%		0%				0%		
Caritas	38 %				0%		48 %	0%		25 %	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
Forget NGO Name	0%				50 %		3%	25 %		0%	0%			0%				0%		10%				29 %		
DSK	13%				0%		0%	0%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		

GSS	0%				0%		3%	0%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
JSS	0%				0%		0%	19%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
PCB	0%				0%		3%	0%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
Rupantor	0%				0%		3%	6%		0%	0%			0%				0%		10%				0%		
Solitary	0%				0%		0%	6%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
Sushilon	0%				0%		0%	6%		0%	0%			0%				25%		10%				0%		
Ullashi	0%				0%		3%	0%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
USDF	0%				0%		0%	13%		0%	0%			0%				0%		0%				0%		
World Vision	38%		100%		0%		34%	25%		25%	100%			60%				75%		60%				57%		
Total (%)	13%		2%		6%	20%	45%	25%		6%	3%	80%	100%	19%		0%		15%	35%	16%	0%		0%	11%	27%	100%
Base (Numeric Number)	8	0	1	0	4	13	29	16	0	4	2	51	64	5	0	0	0	4	9	10	0	0	0	7	17	26

QB17. Has any woman member of your family received training on monitoring change /results of livelihood due to the effect of climate change?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%		3%	1%	1%	1%	1%		1.1%	22	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0.8%	8
No	98%	99%	100%	100%	100%		97%	99%	99%	99%	99%		98.9%	1,974	99%	100%	100%	100%	98%		98%	100%	100%	100%	100%		99.2%	1,053
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB18. Has any woman member of your family received training on monitoring change/results of livelihood due to the effect of climate change? Who provide the training. (Open ended)

Average Members	*Intervention*	*Control*

	Male						Female						Intervention (22)	Male						Female						Total	Control (7)
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total		Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Brac									1	1		2	2						0						0	0
Caritas							3					3	3					1	1						0	1
DSK							1					1	1						0						0	0
JJS								1				1	1						0						0	0
NGO									1			1	1					1	1						0	1
Rupa Project								1				1	1						0						0	0
Rupantor	66.7 %											0	0						0						0	0
Sushilon		100 %						1				1	1					1	1						0	1
Uttoron NGO										1		1	1						0						0	0
World Vision (Nobojatra)	33.3 %				100 %		5				1	6	6	1				1	2	2					2	4
Total (%)	13.6 %	4.5 %			4.5 %	23 %	40.9 %	13.6 %	9.1 %	9.1 %	4.5 %	77.3 %	100 %	14.3 %				57.1 %	71.4 %	28.6 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	28.6 %	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	3	1			1	5	9	3	2	2	1	17	22	1				4	5	2					2	7

QB19. Has any woman member of your family received training on monitoring change/results of livelihood due to the effect of climate change? What was the topic?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Intervention (22)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Control (7)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Climate Change	0.333				100 %		11%							1					1						0	1
Disaster Mitigation		100 %					33%	67%	100 %	100 %	100 %							1	1	2					2	3
Preparedness for Cyclone	0.667						56%	33%										3	3						0	3
Total (%)	13.6 %	4.5%			4.5%	22.7 %	40.9 %	13.6 %	9.1%	9.1%	4.5%	77%	100 %	14.3 %				57.1 %	71.4 %	28.6 %					28.6 %	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	3	1	0	0	1	5	9	3	2	2	1	17	22	1	0	0	0	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	7

QB20. Are you familiar with climate adaptive livelihood options?

	Intervention														Control											
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	20 %	5%	11%	4%	4%		9%	5%	27 %	2%	1%		7.8 %	155	16%	0%	11%	3%	4%		9%	3%	18%	3%	3%		5.9 %	63
No	80 %	95 %	89 %	96 %	96 %		91%	95 %	73 %	98 %	99 %		92.2 %	1,841	84 %	100 %	89%	97%	96%		91%	97 %	82%	97%	97%		94.1 %	998
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42 %	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47 %	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52 %	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB21. Are you familiar with climate adaptive livelihood options? If yes, tell us the name of option?

	Intervention						Control					
	Male		Total	Female		Total	Male		Total	Female		Total
	Khulna	Satkhira		Khulna	Satkhira		Khulna	Satkhira		Khulna	Satkhira	
Intervention (356)												
Control (69)												

	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Agriculture	0%						2	1	1					1				4					2				
Auto Rickshaw/ Van Pulling	6%		7%	10 %										1			1			1			1			
Business	19%	50 %	7%				4	2		4				1		2	1			1		1	1			
Crap Cultivation	29%						7		16					1						2		4				
Day Labor	0%		14%					1	1												1	1		1		
Driving	3%																									
Fishery	6%	50 %	43 %	50 %	25 %		1	6	5	2						2	2	2			1	2		2		
Handicraft	0%						2	1						1						1						
Livestocs/ Poultry Farming	26%			10 %			8							5				2		2						
Salft Cultivation	0%								2																	
Service	3%		7%				1	1																		
Shirmp Cultivation	6%		21%	30 %	75 %		2	3	13		2			2		1	1			5		3		1		
Total (%)	20.0 %	2.6 %	9.0 %	6.5 %	5.2 %	43.2 %	17.4 %	9.7 %	24.5 %	3.9 %	1.3 %	56.8 %	100 %	19.0 %	0.0 %	7.9 %	7.9 %	12.7 %	47.6 %	19.0 %	3.2 %	17.5 %	6.3 %	6.3 %	52.4 %	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	31	4	14	10	8	67	27	15	38	6	2	88	155	12	0	5	5	8	30	12	2	11	4	4	33	63

QB22. Are you willing to take adaptive initiatives to tackle climate change hazard?

	Intervention							*Control*						
	Male		Total	*Female*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Male*		Total	*Female*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna	*Satkhira*		*Khulna*	*Satkhira*				*Khulna*	*Satkhira*		*Khulna*	*Satkhira*			

	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasumi	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasumi	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasumi	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasumi	Shymnagar			
Yes	86 %	63 %	24 %	41 %	68 %		78 %	50 %	51%	45 %	46 %		55.7 %	1,111	86 %	70 %	47 %	33 %	34 %		79 %	30 %	57 %	23 %	41 %		44.5 %	472
No	14%	37 %	76 %	59 %	32 %		22 %	50 %	49 %	55 %	54 %		44.3 %	885	14%	30 %	53 %	67 %	66 %		21 %	70 %	43 %	77 %	59 %		55.5 %	589
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42 %	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47 %	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QB23.What are the top 4 options for adaptive livelihood?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1110)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (472)
Livestock/ Poultry Farming	25 %	7%	21 %	11 %	10 %		22 %	13 %	13 %	24 %	30 %			20 %	10 %	21 %	4%	22 %		28 %	0%	30 %	5%	21 %		
Agriculture	16 %	6%	11 %	1%	4%		18 %	4%	7%	1%	3%			14 %	5%	16 %	5%	15 %		7%	4%	9%	3%	10 %		
Business	16 %	29 %	3%	23 %	6%		14 %	14 %	8%	15 %	1%			6%	35 %	22 %	20 %	1%		26 %	15 %	9%	33 %	1%		
Fishery	12 %	19 %	15 %	3%	3%		11 %	28 %	14 %	3%	1%			12 %	20 %	8%	10 %	6%		6%	50 %	10 %	0%	9%		
Day Labor	**7%**	**20 %**	**14 %**	**9%**	**1%**		**10 %**	**18 %**	**3%**	**2%**	**1%**			**2%**	**10 %**	**3%**	**16 %**	**1%**		**2%**	**8%**	**2%**	**15 %**	**1%**		
No Idea	**6%**	**3%**	**0%**	**27 %**	**70 %**		**4%**	**5%**	**3%**	**35 %**	**54 %**			**2%**	**15 %**	**0%**	**20 %**	**47 %**		**3%**	**8%**	**3%**	**15 %**	**47 %**		
Shrimp Cultivation	5%	0%	11 %	2%	0%		3%	1%	16 %	1%	0%			16 %	0%	1%	5%	1%		7%	0%	16 %	13 %	0%		
Crab Cultivation	4%	6%	11 %	1%	0%		3%	1%	9%	2%	1%			8%	0%	5%	1%	0%		6%	0%	4%	0%	0%		
Auto rickshaw or Van Pulling	**3%**	**0%**	**0%**	**8%**	**1%**		**1%**	**0%**	**4%**	**5%**	**2%**			**0%**	**0%**	**4%**	**1%**	**2%**		**2%**	**12 %**	**1%**	**3%**	**2%**		
Driver	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**8%**	**0%**		**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**3%**	**0%**			**0%**	**0%**	**4%**	**8%**	**1%**		**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**8%**	**1%**		
Handicraft	1%	3%	8%	1%	0%		4%	8%	7%	2%	1%			12 %	0%	12 %	0%	0%		6%	4%	11 %	0%	0%		
Raise Home ground/ Repairer/ Build	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%		3%	1%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	3%	1%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Tree plantation	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%		2%	0%	2%	0%	1%			0%	5%	0%	0%	2%		1%	0%	0%	0%	1%		
Service	**1%**	**4%**	**0%**	**4%**	**1%**		**2%**	**1%**	**8%**	**3%**	**1%**			**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**4%**	**0%**		**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**5%**	**0%**		
Vegetables farming	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%		1%	1%	4%	2%	0%			6%	0%	3%	0%	3%		1%	0%	5%	0%	7%		
Awareness	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		2%	1%	2%	1%	1%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Embankment Built	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%		1%	1%	2%	0%	2%			0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		
Financial Assistance	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%			0%	0%	0%	3%	0%		0%	0%	0%	3%	0%		
Total (%)	130	50	30	109	151	470	227	150	72	130	61	640	1110	64	16	21	57	65	223	102	23	35	36	53	249	472
Base (Numeric Number)	12 %	5%	3%	10 %	14 %	42%	20 %	14 %	6%	12 %	5%	58%	167 %	14 %	3%	4%	12 %	14 %	47%	22 %	5%	7%	8%	11 %	53%	181 %

QB 24: What are the HH's top 5 community actions necessary for building resilience?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Agriculture (Irrigation, Cultivation, Watermalon Etc.)	18%	14%	2%	0%	1%		20%	3%	3%	1%	1%			12%	18%	2%	2%	1%		22%	4%	1%	0%	0%		
Shrimp Cultivation	18%	1%	4%	1%	1%		12%	0%	6%	0%	1%			3%	0%	2%	0%	0%		14%	0%	2%	0%	0%		
Fishery	13%	14%	2%	0%	0%		12%	9%	3%	0%	0%			12%	23%	4%	0%	0%		19%	14%	2%	0%	0%		
Crap Cultivation	11%	6%	6%	0%	0%		11%	1%	9%	0%	0%			9%	0%	7%	0%	0%		9%	5%	12%	0%	0%		
Livestock/ Poultry Farming	11%	3%	7%	2%	1%		12%	2%	7%	1%	1%			3%	5%	5%	0%	0%		11%	0%	3%	0%	0%		
Awareness	7%	2%	36%	8%	23%		5%	6%	21%	3%	20%			5%	9%	33%	9%	12%		2%	7%	19%	10%	14%		
Raise Home Ground	7%	5%	2%	2%	0%		7%	1%	1%	2%	0%			10%	0%	1%	2%	0%		8%	0%	1%	2%	1%		
Don't Know	**4%**	**2%**	**1%**	**29%**	**67%**		**3%**	**1%**	**0%**	**46%**	**63%**			**1%**	**5%**	**0%**	**3%**	**53%**		**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**20%**	**41%**		
Business	2%	7%	1%	3%	0%		2%	10%	4%	1%	1%			1%	5%	2%	2%	1%		2%	2%	2%	3%	1%		
Clean Water Facility	2%	3%	8%	23%	2%		1%	1%	6%	26%	7%			34%	0%	12%	43%	13%		5%	0%	2%	26%	15%		
Vegetable Cultivation	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%		6%	5%	0%	0%	0%			2%	0%	1%	0%	0%		8%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Financial support	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%		0%	0%	0%	1%	1%			1%	0%	1%	3%	5%		0%	0%	0%	1%	7%		
Tree plantation	1%	2%	4%	1%	0%		1%	3%	4%	0%	4%			1%	5%	5%	4%	1%		0%	2%	2%	3%	2%		
Cooperative Committee (Group business in Shirmp, Cultivation, Business)	0%	32%	15%	2%	2%		7%	56%	30%	1%	3%			3%	32%	16%	3%	10%		2%	62%	53%	3%	8%		
Cyclone Selter Build	0%	0%	5%	4%	1%		0%	0%	4%	3%	1%			0%	0%	2%	1%	2%		0%	0%	1%	2%	4%		
Driving profession (Car/ Auto Rickshaw/ Van)	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Embarkment Build	0%	6%	3%	11%	1%		0%	1%	1%	6%	2%			1%	0%	6%	15%	1%		0%	2%	2%	20%	6%		
Health Facility	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%		0%	0%	0%	7%	1%			0%	0%	0%	10%	1%		0%	0%	0%	6%	2%		
River bed dressing	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		
Road Communication Developed	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	1%			0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	3%	1%		
Salt Cultivation	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	138%	7%	1%	2%	9%	10%	25%	6%	4%	3%	8%	6%	28%	130%
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	#####	74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	1,061

QB26: If yes- from where did he/she learn:

	Intervention													*Control*										
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
School	63 %	0%	0	0%	75 %		91 %	0%	100 %	0	100 %		75%	40	100 %	0	0	0%	94 %		93 %	0	0	0	100 %		95%	93
Community based communications	13 %	0%	0	50 %	38 %		9%	0%	0%	0	0%		13%	7	0%	0	0	0%	14%		0%	0	0	0	14%		11%	11
Others	25 %	100 %	0	50 %	0%		0%	100 %	0%	0	0%		13%	7	0%	0	0	100 %	2%		7%	0	0	0	0%		3%	3
Total (%)	25 %	9%	0	6%	25 %	40 %	72 %	3%	3%	0	22%	60 %	**102 %**	**54**	9%	0	0	2%	116 %	47 %	33 %	0	2 %	0	65%	52 %	**109 %**	**107**
Valid cases:	8	3	0	2	8	**21**	23	1	1	0	7	**32**	53		4	0	0	1	50	**55**	14	0	1	0	28	**43**	98	

QB27: Has any boys or/and girls of your family received training on adaptive learning to increase awareness? What was the topic? (Pls mention)

	Intervention												*Control*											
	Male						*Female*						*Male*						*Female*					
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (26)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (98)
Awarness on Cyclone	25%	0.0 %		0.0%	0.0 %		21.7 %							25.0 %				12.0 %		7.1 %				17.9 %		
Climate change	25%	33.3 %		0.0%	37.5 %		8.7 %				14.3 %							28.0 %				100.0%		35.7 %		
Digester Preparedness and Mitigation	25%	66.7 %		100.0%	37.5 %		8.7 %	100.0%	100.0%		28.6 %			75.0 %				10.0 %		71.4 %				14.3 %		
Don't Know	25%	0.0 %		0.0%	25.0 %		60.9 %				57.1 %							50.0 %		21.4 %				32.1 %		
Livestock	0%	0.0 %		0.0%													100.0%									
Total (%)	30.8 %	11.5 %	0.0 %	7.7%	30.8 %	80.8 %	88.5 %	3.8%	3.8%	19.2 %	26.9 %	123.1 %	100 %	4.1 %			1.0%	51.0 %	56.1 %	14.3 %				28.6 %	43.9 %	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	8	3	0	2	8	21	23	1	1	5	7	32	26	4	0	0	1	50	55	14	0	1	0	28	43	98

QC1: Do you have access to Natural assets? (Multiple answers)

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Khas land	11 %	1%	8%	13 %	18 %		15 %	4%	12 %	16 %	17 %		12%	246	15 %	0%	7%	11 %	10 %		19 %	5%	3%	14 %	15 %		12%	125
Private / owned land	47 %	9%	58 %	43 %	59 %		44 %	17 %	56 %	39 %	75 %		43%	866	53 %	0%	56 %	56 %	56 %		56 %	6%	61 %	43 %	42 %		48%	505
Khas Khal	16 %	4%	3%	2%	9%		10 %	1%	5%	0%	7%		5%	106	26 %	0%	4%	2%	0%		11 %	0%	8%	0%	1%		4%	44
River	33 %	52 %	10 %	4%	36 %		20 %	47 %	16 %	1%	31 %		23%	463	23 %	43 %	13 %	1%	21 %		23 %	47 %	13 %	0%	29 %		18%	187
Tree	8%	10 %	4%	2%	9%		3%	9%	9%	0%	7%		5%	107	8%	0%	2%	4%	7%		8%	3%	2%	1%	5%		5%	48
nothing	28 %	41 %	33 %	44 %	2%		31 %	33 %	21 %	46 %	4%		30%	594	20 %	57 %	38 %	40 %	19 %		31 %	43 %	25 %	48 %	20 %		32%	339
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**119 %**	**238 2**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**118 %**	**124 8**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	26 3	22 2	**83 9**	28 8	30 0	14 0	29 5	13 4	**115 7**	199 6		74	23	45	172	194	**50 8**	129	77	61	157	129	**55 3**	1061	

QC2. Do you have to pay any duties, fees or tax to gain access to that land resources?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	32 %	5%	40 %	38 %	67 %		41 %	20 %	55 %	43 %	76 %		41.7 %	833	31 %	0%	56 %	50 %	52 %		27 %	10 %	61 %	48 %	40 %		41.6 %	441

No	68 %	95 %	60 %	62 %	33 %		59 %	80 %	45 %	57 %	24 %		58.3 %	1,163	69 %	100 %	44 %	50 %	48 %		73 %	90 %	39 %	52 %	60 %		58.4 %	620
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11 %	42 %	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47 %	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52 %	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QC3: Do you have access to Physical / Economic assets? (Multiple answers)

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Boat	8%	4%	1%	1%	3%		5%	6%	3%	1%	1%		3%	64	3%	4%	0%	0%	2%		3%	1%	0%	2%	2%		2%	17
Fishing net	41 %	29 %	59 %	28 %	45 %		32 %	31 %	47 %	25 %	37 %		35%	704	26 %	17 %	53 %	25 %	29 %		31 %	21 %	44 %	34 %	32 %		31%	324
Power tiller / plough	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	11	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%		1%	0%	0%	0%	2%		1%	13
Livestock (Cow, goat, sheep, poultry, other birds)	60 %	72 %	35 %	55 %	43 %		62 %	61 %	55 %	68 %	54 %		57%	1145	85 %	83 %	33 %	53 %	80 %		76 %	69 %	36 %	47 %	64 %		63%	672
Homestead gardens	8%	1%	11 %	7%	7%		12 %	3%	13 %	9%	5%		8%	158	20 %	9%	13 %	13 %	7%		18 %	3%	3%	14 %	7%		11%	117
Cowshed or chicken coup	44 %	19 %	36 %	25 %	23 %		38 %	21 %	51 %	14 %	25 %		28%	559	46 %	4%	56 %	18 %	19 %		36 %	18 %	49 %	14 %	26 %		26%	275
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**132 %**	**2641**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**134 %**	**1418**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QC4: List three major sources of income of your household:

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Day Labor	61%	72%	43%	71%	83%		67%	66%	64%	72%	91%		69%	1386	57%	74%	51%	61%	74%		71%	68%	74%	71%	83%		70%	738
Agri / Aqua Labor	17%	5%	25%	16%	26%		14%	5%	21%	8%	16%		15%	291	24%	4%	11%	17%	23%		19%	8%	11%	18%	22%		18%	192
Skilled Labor	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%		2%	0%	1%	3%	1%		2%	30	5%	9%	0%	1%	2%		2%	4%	5%	3%	1%		2%	25
Trading	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%		6%	6%	10%	4%	1%		5%	105	3%	13%	22%	8%	8%		5%	13%	7%	2%	9%		8%	80
Non-agricultural med SME	1%	3%	1%	3%	5%		1%	3%	1%	1%	3%		2%	43	3%	0%	7%	3%	3%		3%	9%	0%	1%	3%		3%	32
Agricultural enterprise	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%		2%	3%	2%	1%	5%		2%	47	8%	0%	4%	7%	5%		2%	3%	0%	3%	2%		4%	41
Aquacultural enterprise	2%	6%	24%	5%	6%		1%	5%	18%	4%	8%		7%	133	1%	0%	9%	3%	6%		1%	5%	11%	2%	2%		4%	40
Agricultural producers	21%	3%	5%	5%	5%		18%	4%	3%	3%	5%		7%	149	20%	13%	2%	16%	9%		16%	4%	3%	10%	7%		11%	115
Aquacultural producers	3%	1%	52%	13%	8%		2%	5%	34%	8%	5%		11%	220	8%	0%	56%	10%	18%		5%	5%	20%	6%	7%		12%	123
Fishing	14%	13%	50%	14%	34%		12%	17%	51%	10%	18%		21%	413	5%	9%	27%	11%	28%		13%	9%	21%	8%	33%		17%	185
Boating	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%		0%	1%	2%	1%	1%		1%	16	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%		0%	1%	0%	2%	3%		1%	10
Water transporter	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%		1%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	10	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%		0%	1%	0%	0%	5%		2%	19

Forest dependent	1%	3%	0%	1%	4%		1%	1%	1%	0%	3%		1%	23	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%		4%	0%	2%	1%	0%		1%	14
River dependent	4%	5%	2%	1%	5%		1%	3%	14 %	0%	8%		4%	73	3%	4%	0%	1%	14 %		1%	1%	8%	4%	12 %		6%	60
Private service	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%		4%	3%	2%	3%	1%		3%	51	3%	0%	7%	3%	1%		3%	6%	2%	6%	1%		3%	33
Public service	1%	4%	1%	2%	0%		0%	3%	1%	0%	0%		1%	22	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0%	1%	2%	1%	0%		1%	6
NGO service	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%	1%	1%	0%	0%		0%	6	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	4
Sales related	3%	8%	0%	3%	3%		2%	5%	3%	3%	2%		3%	61	4%	0%	4%	4%	5%		2%	1%	13 %	4%	1%		4%	40
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**154 %**	**307 9**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**166 %**	**175 7**
Valid cases:	15 2	79	123	26 3	22 2	**83 9**	28 8	30 0	14 0	29 5	13 4	**115 7**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**50 8**	129	77	61	157	129	**55 3**	1061	

QC6: What is your secondary source of income?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
No source	49 %	81 %	85 %	88 %	68 %		54 %	84 %	59 %	89 %	76 %		74%	148 2	46 %	74 %	82 %	88 %	59 %		54 %	92 %	75 %	89 %	62 %		72%	760
Farming/ Agriculture	22 %	10 %	5%	3%	5%		16 %	5%	4%	1%	4%		7%	141	23 %	9%	4%	5%	5%		14 %	3%	3%	1%	3%		6%	66
Marine/ Fishing	9%	0%	3%	2%	11 %		7%	3%	6%	2%	4%		5%	98	9%	0%	4%	4%	5%		5%	5%	2%	2%	12 %		5%	55
Shrimp farming/ Aquaculture	2%	4%	4%	2%	4%		2%	3%	14 %	2%	4%		3%	69	7%	4%	7%	1%	2%		1%	1%	5%	1%	3%		2%	25
Factory work	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	7	3%	0%	2%	1%	0%		2%	0%	2%	1%	0%		1%	9

Office/ Clerical	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%		0%	3	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2
Wage labour/ Day labour	16 %	0%	2%	7%	9%		14 %	4%	10 %	6%	10 %		8%	163	20 %	0%	2%	3%	3%		19 %	0%	7%	7%	2%		7%	70
Small enterprises	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	4%	0%	0%	0%		1%	25	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%		2%	8%	0%	0%	0%		1%	13
Kitchen garden	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	7	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%		1%	0%	0%	1%	2%		1%	9
Animal husbandry	16 %	3%	3%	1%	5%		16 %	3%	6%	2%	1%		6%	112	24 %	13 %	4%	1%	15 %		13 %	0%	7%	1%	10 %		9%	91
Poultry rearing	18 %	1%	6%	1%	7%		18 %	6%	19 %	2%	7%		8%	165	34 %	0%	2%	1%	24 %		19 %	0%	10 %	3%	22 %		13%	137
Remittances	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2
Other	1%	4%	1%	0%	1%		2%	2%	2%	0%	2%		1%	24	1%	13 %	4%	1%	3%		3%	3%	5%	0%	2%		2%	24
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**115 %**	**229 6**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**119 %**	**126 3**
Valid cases:	152	79	12 3	26 3	22 2	**83 9**	28 8	30 0	14 0	29 5	13 4	**115 7**	199 6		74	23	45	172	19 4	**50 8**	12 9	77	61	157	12 9	**55 3**	106 1	

QC8: In the last 12 months, did you work outside of the home to earn money other than your main or secondary sources of income?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
No outside work	68%	86%	82%	84%	92%		72%	86%	69%	92%	90%		83%	1649	62%	65%	84%	91%	86%		67%	71%	75%	88%	86%		81%	860
Handicrafts	4%	1%	4%	2%	1%		3%	0%	2%	1%	5%		2%	42	5%	4%	2%	2%	3%		3%	0%	0%	0%	1%		2%	20
Harvesting	24%	5%	11%	12%	5%		20%	7%	27%	5%	4%		12%	236	27%	22%	11%	5%	8%		28%	8%	15%	10%	7%		12%	128
Selling foods	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2
Shop keeper/ Street vendor	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	0%	1%		1%	13	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	1%	2%	0%	2%		1%	7
Servant/ Household worker	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%		2%	1%	1%	1%	0%		1%	20	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%		2%	1%	2%	1%	0%		1%	9
Salaried worker	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%		0%	1%	3%	1%	0%		1%	18	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%		0%	1%	0%	0%	2%		1%	8
Rikswa/van puller	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%		1%	2%	1%	1%	1%		1%	22	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%		0%	1%	5%	2%	1%		1%	13
Other	3%	8%	3%	0%	0%		2%	7%	0%	1%	1%		2%	47	5%	17%	4%	1%	2%		3%	18%	5%	1%	2%		4%	39
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	42%	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**103%**	**2049**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**102%**	**1086**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QC9: What were the sources of income for your household over the previous year?

	Intervention														Control											
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Selling agricultural (other than vegetables)	21%	13%	16%	1%	9%		19%	9%	11%	3%	8%		10%	205	28%	4%	9%	13%	11%		15%	4%	7%	8%	8%		11%	119
Selling vegetables	3%	6%	0%	1%	0%		6%	4%	1%	0%	2%		2%	47	7%	9%	4%	1%	2%		2%	8%	2%	1%	1%		2%	26
Selling fish	11%	19%	55%	18%	27%		10%	23%	42%	12%	18%		21%	423	14%	13%	40%	16%	31%		9%	14%	13%	6%	24%		18%	190
Selling animal products	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%		1%	1%	1%	0%	0%		1%	17	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%		3%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	13
Selling animals	4%	1%	1%	1%	4%		3%	0%	1%	1%	1%		2%	33	3%	4%	4%	1%	4%		2%	1%	0%	1%	6%		2%	26
Handicrafts	1%	4%	0%	3%	4%		0%	1%	1%	1%	4%		2%	36	1%	0%	0%	3%	3%		1%	3%	2%	3%	1%		2%	22
Day labourer	63%	48%	30%	70%	75%		65%	57%	56%	73%	78%		64%	1277	61%	74%	42%	60%	72%		67%	53%	66%	69%	65%		64%	682
Self-employed	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%		3%	1%	1%	1%	0%		1%	21	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%		0%	1%	0%	0%	1%		1%	8
Salary	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%		3%	5%	1%	3%	0%		3%	56	3%	0%	2%	5%	2%		2%	3%	3%	6%	2%		3%	33
Domestic work	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%		2%	0%	1%	1%	0%		1%	16	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3
Small business (shop)	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%		3%	4%	6%	3%	1%		3%	62	1%	9%	9%	5%	3%		1%	5%	8%	3%	8%		4%	45
Rickshaw driver	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%		1%	1%	1%	0%	1%		1%	15	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%		1%	1%	0%	1%	5%		1%	13
Truck/Van driver	1%	6%	2%	7%	3%		2%	1%	2%	7%	4%		4%	71	1%	4%	0%	6%	4%		5%	3%	3%	4%	5%		4%	45
Don't know	1%	3%	4%	1%	1%		2%	0%	0%	2%	4%		2%	32	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%		1%	0%	2%	2%	2%		1%	11

Other	3%	8%	7%	1%	4%		5%	7%	4%	2%	0%		4%	79	5%	9%	16%	2%	4%		7%	17%	13%	3%	5%		6%	65
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	42%	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**120%**	**2390**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**123%**	**1301**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QC10. Do you have any current climate adaptive livelihood option?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	13%	1%	15%	2%	5%		13%	3%	21%	1%	3%		6.9%	137	11%	9%	9%	2%	3%		3%	0%	5%	2%	2%		3.4%	36
No	87%	99%	85%	98%	95%		88%	97%	79%	99%	97%		93.1%	1,859	89%	91%	91%	98%	97%		97%	100%	95%	98%	98%		96.6%	1,025
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1061**	

QC12. How much income (net) do you earn from that climate adaptive option?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Intervention (1996)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Control (1061)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Average income from climate adaptive options	8055.6	3000	7444.4	1950	6900		5671.4	3714.3	4248.3	2500	2950		5626	6500	2500	2666.7	6000	5666.7		1500		5666.7	1066.7	2333.3		4413
N	18	1	18	4	10		35	7	29	3	4		129	8	2	3	2	6		2		3	3	3		32
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%		

QC14. Do you have agricultural land?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	47 %	29 %	64 %	16%	15%		36 %	23 %	45 %	10 %	12%		26.7 %	532	53 %	13 %	56 %	34 %	25 %		30 %	17%	20 %	22 %	17%		27.8 %	295
No	53 %	71%	36 %	84 %	85 %		64 %	77 %	55 %	90 %	88 %		73.3 %	1,464	47 %	87 %	44 %	66 %	75 %		70 %	83 %	80 %	78 %	83 %		72.2 %	766
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QC 15. If 'Yes' how much land do you have? (in Decimal)

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Land size (decimal)	90.1	77.3	136.2	50	35.2		76	67.6	66.2	74.1	76.2		79.3	102.1	21.7	152.3	65.9	32.6		74.5	96.1	125.4	38.7	23.7		71
N	70	23	74	43	34		102	69	61	30	16		522	39	3	25	58	49		39	13	12	35	22		295
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	4%	1%	4%	2%	2%	12%	5%	3%	3%	2%	1%	14%	26%	4%	0%	2%	5%	5%	16%	4%	1%	1%	3%	2%	11%	28 %

QC16. Did you try any alternative livelihood in last 5 years?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	26%	4%	11%	3%	32%		19%	4%	21%	3%	32%		14.1%	281	18%	9%	4%	10%	32%		11%	1%	11%	3%	25%		14.6%	155
No	74%	96%	89%	97%	68%		81%	96%	79%	97%	68%		85.9%	1,715	82%	91%	96%	90%	68%		89%	99%	89%	97%	75%		85.4%	906
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QC17. Do you know about any program in last 5 years that helped poor people to support livelihoods program?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	13%	1%	2%	1%	1%		8%	1%	2%	0%	2%		3.0%	60	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%		1%	1%	0%	1%	1%		1.0%	11
No	87%	99%	98%	99%	99%		92%	99%	98%	100%	98%		97.0%	1,936	100%	100%	98%	98%	98%		99%	99%	100%	99%	99%		99.0%	1,050
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QC18: If 'Yes' what were the main alternative livelihoods you tried in last five years?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)

Cash crops	20 %	0 %	0%	0%	50 %		17 %	0%	0%	0	0%		15%	9	0	0	0%	0%	67%		0%	100 %	0	0%	100 %		36%	4
Handicrafts	35 %	0 %	0%	0%	50 %		38 %	50 %	0%	0	33 %		32%	19	0	0	0%	0%	0%		0%	100 %	0	100 %	0%		18%	2
Selling surplus food	0%	0 %	33 %	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0	0%		2%	1	0	0	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0	0%	0%		0%	0
Better access to markets	20 %	0 %	0%	50 %	0%		13 %	0%	0%	0	0%		13%	8	0	0	0%	33%	67%		0%	0%	0	0%	0%		27%	3
Creating cooperatives	35 %	0 %	0%	0%	0%		13 %	0%	67 %	0	0%		20%	12	0	0	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0	0%	0%		0%	0
Sustainable harvesting	10 %	0 %	0%	0%	0%		17 %	0%	0%	0	0%		10%	6	0	0	### #	0%	0%		0%	0%	0	0%	0%		9%	1
Natural Resource Extraction	10 %	0 %	0%	50 %	50 %		4%	0%	0%	0	0%		8%	5	0	0	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0	0%	0%		0%	0
Other	10 %	0 %	67 %	0%	0%		4%	50 %	0%	0	33 %		12%	7	0	0	0%	67%	0%		100 %	0%	0	0%	0%		27%	3
Total (%)	57 %	3 %	9%	6%	6%	44%	69 %	6%	9%	0	17 %	56 %	**112 %**	**67**	0	0	9%	173 %	173 %	47 %	73%	9%	0 %	9%	9%	52 %	**118 %**	**13**
Valid cases:	20	1	3	2	2	**28**	24	2	3	0	6	**35**	63		0	0	1	19	19	**39**	8	1		1	1	**11**	50	

QC19: Do you know about any program in last 5 years that helped poor people to support livelihoods program?

	Intervention												*Control*											
	Male						*Female*						*Male*						*Female*					
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (280)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (155)
Agriculture	3%																									
Crap Cultivation	3%		8%						7%																	
Day Lobour			8%																				3%			
Don't Know	5%	33%					5%		3%		2%					50%	17%									
Farming	3%																									

Fishery				11%														2%							
Livestock					1%																				
Rice Cultivation	5%						4%																		
Shirmp Cultivation				11%																					
Van Pulling											2%														
Total (%)	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	5%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	4%	9%	0	0	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0	0	0	2%	2%	4%
Base (Numeric Number)	39	3	13	9	70	134	55	11	30	7	43	146	280	13	2	2	18	62	97	14	1	7	4	32	58	155

QC: 19 Which alternative livelihoods were not successful? And why?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male					Total	*Female*					Total	Intervention (280)	*Male*					Total	*Female*					Total	Control (155)
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Don't Know	2.6%	33%	8%		1%		2%										6%									
Due to good harvest	2.6%																									
For River				11%																						
Good Price	7.7%						4%																			
Increased Income			8%																							
Less Expen											2%															
Medium Success																		2%								
Profitable business	2.6%																									
Salt Tolerate Agriculture									7%																	
Shrim Cultivation				11%																						
Total (%)	2.1%	0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	4.3%	1.1%		0.7%		0.7%	2.5%	6.8%	0	0	0	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base (Numeric Number)	39	3	13	9	70	134	55	11	30	7	43	146	280	13	2	2	18	62	97	14	1	7	4	32	58	155

QC20: Which alternative livelihoods were not successful? And why?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (1996)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Agriculture		33%					2%										6%	2%								
Business				11%			2%		3%																	
Don't Know	3%		15 %				2%		7%								6%									
Fishery	3%										5%															
Loss																	6%									
Paddy Cultivation	3%																									
Poultry Rearing					1%																					
Rajmistry	3%																									
Shrim Cultivation	3%			11%																						
Yes																50 %										
Total (%)	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%		1%		1%	3%	7%			1%	2%	1%	3%							3%
Base (Numeric Number)	39	3	13	9	70	134	55	11	30	7	43	146	280	13	2	2	18	62	97	14	1	7	4	32	58	155

QC 20: Which alternative livelihoods were not successful? And why?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (280)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (155)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Bad Weather	3%						2%																			
Climate					1%																					
Contractors taka dayni																	11%									
Cyclone ar jonno									3%																	
Financial				11%																						
Flood	3%																									
Lack of Knowledge										29%						50%										
Lacking of financial support	3%																									
Loss																	6%									

Low Bazar							2%																				
N/A	3%		15%				2%		3%																		
Salinity		33%																2%									
Shrimp Cultivation				11%																							
Sickness	3%																										
Total (%)	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%	6%	0	0	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2%
Base (Numeric Number)	39	3	13	9	70	134	55	11	30	7	43	146	280	13	2	2	18	62	97	14	1	7	4	32	58	155	

QD1: Do you have access to Financial / Economic assets? (Multiple answers)

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Agricultural product	70%	31%	0%	24%	21%		83%	37%	0%	33%	52%		38%	103	57%	25%	11%	50%	11%		75%	40%	14%	55%	8%		33%	59
Fisheries product	11%	44%	100%	29%	31%		8%	37%	93%	52%	43%		41%	110	24%	50%	44%	25%	8%		21%	60%	57%	18%	8%		20%	36
Shrimp or Crab fry	0%	13%	56%	12%	24%		0%	11%	82%	14%	29%		22%	58	5%	0%	22%	0%	0%		4%	20%	43%	0%	4%		5%	9
Handicrafts	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%		0%	2%	0%	5%	0%		1%	4	0%	0%	11%	15%	6%		4%	0%	0%	18%	4%		6%	11
Livestock (meat)	7%	0%	0%	6%	7%		8%	0%	0%	14%	0%		4%	11	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1
Milk	7%	0%	0%	12%	7%		3%	0%	0%	10%	0%		3%	9	5%	50%	0%	5%	6%		0%	0%	14%	0%	0%		4%	8
Egg	7%	0%	0%	6%	17%		0%	5%	0%	10%	19%		6%	17	14%	50%	0%	5%	45%		21%	0%	0%	0%	27%		23%	42
Poultry (meat)	4%	0%	0%	6%	14%		3%	4%	0%	0%	0%		3%	9	10%	0%	0%	0%	2%		8%	0%	0%	0%	8%		4%	7
Vegetables	19%	13%	0%	0%	7%		31%	12%	0%	0%	5%		10%	28	43%	25%	0%	0%	30%		21%	0%	0%	18%	50%		26%	46
Fruits	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%		31%	4%	0%	5%	0%		8%	22	14%	0%	33%	20%	0%		13%	0%	14%	9%	0%		8%	15
Trees	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2
Or any manufacturing products	0%	6%	0%	12%	0%		0%	2%	0%	5%	0%		2%	5	5%	0%	11%	5%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	4
Total (%)	17%	10%	10%	10%	18%	39%	22%	35%	17%	13%	13%	61%	**141%**	**377**	29%	5%	12%	27%	73%	47%	33%	7%	10%	15%	36%	52%	**133%**	**240**

Valid cases:	27	16	16	17	29	**105**	36	57	28	21	21	**163**	268		21	4	9	20	53	**107**	24	5	7	11	26	**73**	180	

QD2. Have you taken loan before?

	Intervention													*Control*													
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	72%	43%	45%	63%	57%		67%	35%	64%	55%	53%		55.8%	1,114	70%	39%	60%	62%	59%		61%	40%	54%	61%	64%		59.4%	630
No	28%	57%	55%	37%	43%		33%	65%	36%	45%	47%		44.2%	882	30%	61%	40%	38%	41%		39%	60%	46%	39%	36%		40.6%	431
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QD 3: Have you taken loan before?If 'Yes' what did you use it for?

	Intervention												Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (1996)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Asset Purchas (Land, motorcycle etc.)	11.0%	5.9%	3.6%	8.4%	14.1%		9.8%	12.1%	1.1%	11.2%	15.3%			11.5%	11.1%	0.0%	14.0%	6.1%		16.5%	16.1%	18.2%	13.5%	6.1%		
Auto van purchase	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%				1.1%								0.9%						1.0%			
Business	8.3%	11.8%	27.3%	12.6%	7.8%		10.3%	11.2%	27.0%	13.7%	8.3%			1.9%	22.2%	9.6%	13.1%	7.9%		3.8%	12.9%	15.2%	7.3%	13.4%		
Crap Cultivation	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%		0.5%	0.9%	1.1%									0.9%		1.3%						
cultivation	25.7%	2.9%	1.8%	3.6%	7.0%		25.3%			3.7%	15.3%			28.8%	11.1%		15.0%	11.4%		19.0%	3.2%		3.1%	8.5%		
Farming (Poultry, Agri, Vegetable etc.)	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%		1.0%	0.9%			2.8%			3.8%				6.1%					1.0%	3.7%		
Financial and Family Purpose (Marry of Daughter or other purpose)	20.2%	20.6%	12.7%	19.8%	4.7%		18.6%	24.3%	36.0%	16.8%	5.6%			28.8%	11.1%	22.2%	15.9%	3.5%		24.1%	32.3%	33.3%	28.1%	7.3%		
Fishery	2.8%	11.8%	27.3%	8.4%	2.3%		1.5%	17.8%	9.0%	3.7%	1.4%			5.8%		22.2%	6.5%	15.8%		2.5%	9.7%	6.1%	8.3%	13.4%		
House Mantinance and Building	16.5%	44.1%	16.4%	26.3%	45.3%		22.7%	20.6%	10.1%	32.3%	45.8%			9.6%	33.3%	18.5%	15.9%	32.5%		20.3%	19.4%	9.1%	17.7%	31.7%		
Livestock	2.8%	2.9%	0.0%	1.8%	2.3%		4.6%	2.8%	2.2%	0.6%				1.9%		3.7%	7.5%	2.6%		3.8%		3.0%	6.3%	3.7%		
Medical Treatment	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.8%		3.6%	5.6%	3.4%	7.5%	1.4%			7.7%	11.1%	3.7%	5.6%	2.6%		7.6%	3.2%	3.0%	9.4%	1.2%		
No Answar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%										0.9%				3.0%				
Poultry Farming	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%		0.5%	0.9%		0.6%							1.9%	1.8%		1.3%						
Shirmp Cultivation	1.8%	0.0%	10.9%	11.4%	3.9%		1.0%	1.9%	10.1%	10.6%	1.4%					5.8%	3.7%	2.6%			3.2%	9.1%	4.2%	1.2%		
Total (%)	10%	3%	5%	15%	11%	44%	17%	9%	8%	15%	6%	56%	99%	8%	1%	4%	17%	17%	48%	13%	5%	5%	15%	12%	50%	98%
Base (Numeric Number)	109	34	55	167	128	493	194	107	89	161	72	623	1116	52	9	27	107	114	309	79	31	33	96	82	321	630

QD 4. What is the interest rate?

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average interest rate	10.6	12.1	12.1	13.4	10.3		10.5	12.1	11.2	12.8	11.2		11.6	10.5	11.4	11.4	12.2	11.6		10.8	11.9	11.5	11.9	10.9		11
N	95	34	55	134	107		165	100	69	135	59		953	50	9	27	86	109		68	28	27	69	76		549
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	5%	2%	3%	7%	5%	21%	8%	5%	3%	7%	3%	26%	48%	5%	1%	3%	8%	10%	26%	6%	3%	3%	7%	7%	25%	52%

QD5. installments of the loan you have taken?

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average installment amount	1828.6	35.4	63.8	8148	89		1348.5	34.5	41.7	1438.8	57.8		1790	2888.7	33.6	40.4	4727	35.7		1599	36.3	44.3	2488.9	30.6		1532
N	95	34	55	134	107		165	100	69	135	59		953	50	9	27	86	109		68	28	27	69	76		549
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	5%	2%	3%	7%	5%	21%	8%	5%	3%	7%	3%	26%	48%	5%	1%	3%	8%	10%	26%	6%	3%	3%	7%	7%	25%	52%

QD6: Who did you borrow it from?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Local lenders	5%	0%	2%	5%	4%		9%	3%	4%	5%	3%		5%	54	4%	0%	7%	10%	4%		15%	0%	0%	11%	1%		7%	43
Microcredit organization	83%	94%	69%	91%	95%		89%	92%	93%	93%	97%		90%	1006	87%	100%	85%	86%	94%		85%	87%	91%	85%	99%		89%	563
Local bank	10%	3%	25%	4%	4%		7%	5%	6%	2%	3%		6%	66	17%	0%	11%	9%	2%		9%	3%	6%	4%	1%		6%	39
Others	3%	3%	4%	1%	0%		2%	2%	0%	0%	1%		1%	13	2%	0%	4%	0%	2%		0%	10%	3%	1%	0%		1%	9
Total (%)	18%	5%	9%	27%	20%	44%	31%	17%	14%	26%	11%	56%	**102%**	**1139**	16%	3%	8%	33%	36%	47%	25%	10%	10%	30%	26%	52%	**104%**	**654**
Valid cases:	110	34	55	166	127	**492**	193	106	90	162	71	**622**	1114		52	9	27	107	114	**309**	79	31	33	96	82	**321**	630	

QE1. How far do you live from your close relatives?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Distance of relatives house	6.7	2.2	7.8	411	404.8		6.2	2.3	6.4	93	402.6		142.7	4.2	2.1	12.5	414.2	2640.1		15	3	10.9	207.3	1790.6		801.8
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QE2. Can you receive support from them in case of any disaster?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	55 %	77 %	60 %	34 %	48 %		55 %	72 %	59 %	24 %	58 %		51.1%	1,019	57 %	83 %	51%	40 %	66 %		54 %	73 %	46 %	40 %	57 %		53.9 %	572
No	45 %	23 %	40 %	66 %	52 %		45 %	28 %	41 %	76 %	42 %		48.9 %	977	43 %	17%	49 %	60 %	34 %		46 %	27 %	54 %	60 %	43 %		46.1 %	489
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE3. Can you receive support from your neighbors in case of any disaster?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	43 %	90 %	75 %	33 %	65 %		41 %	62 %	69 %	26 %	75 %		51.8 %	1,034	43 %	87 %	67 %	35 %	86 %		59 %	78 %	54 %	34 %	71%		58.7 %	623
No	57 %	10 %	25 %	67 %	35 %		59 %	38 %	31%	74 %	25 %		48.2 %	962	57 %	13 %	33 %	65 %	14%		41 %	22 %	46 %	66 %	29 %		41.3 %	438
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE4. Can you receive help from any local rich people in case of any emergency?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	9%	4%	6%	2%	8%		9%	7%	1%	3%	5%		5.4%	108	8%	4%	2%	2%	7%		8%	6%	2%	4%	6%		5.1%	54
No	91%	96%	94%	98%	92%		91%	93%	99%	97%	95%		94.6%	1,888	92%	96%	98%	98%	93%		92%	94%	98%	96%	94%		94.9%	1,007
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE5. Can you receive help from any political or influential person in case nee

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	7%	1%	3%	1%	5%		5%	3%	1%	1%	4%		3.1%	62	4%	4%	0%	1%	2%		2%	0%	0%	0%	5%		1.8%	19
No	93%	99%	97%	99%	95%		95%	97%	99%	99%	96%		96.9%	1,934	96%	96%	100%	99%	98%		98%	100%	100%	100%	95%		98.2%	1,042
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE6. Can you receive support from Government officials?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	6%	6%	1%	2%	6%		1%	3%	1%	1%	4%		2.7%	54	1%	4%	0%	1%	3%		1%	0%	0%	1%	6%		1.9%	20
No	94%	94%	99%	98%	94%		99%	97%	99%	99%	96%		97.3%	1,942	99%	96%	100%	99%	97%		99%	100%	100%	99%	94%		98.1%	1,041
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE7. Do you have any Influential relative, friend?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Khulna			Satkhira		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	7%	6%	9%	3%	6%		2%	3%	3%	1%	1%		3.7%	73	5%	9%	2%	1%	3%		2%	5%	2%	1%	1%		2.2%	23
No	93%	94%	91%	97%	94%		98%	97%	97%	99%	99%		96.3%	1,923	95%	91%	98%	99%	97%		98%	95%	98%	99%	99%		97.8%	1,038
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE8. Are you a member of any society, club, volunteer organization, union parisad, political party?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	8%	0%	4%	3%	6%		2%	1%	1%	1%	3%		2.8%	55	1%	0%	13%	0%	1%		2%	0%	5%	0%	0%		1.2%	13
No	92%	100%	96%	97%	94%		98%	99%	99%	99%	97%		97.2%	1,941	99%	100%	87%	100%	99%		98%	100%	95%	100%	100%		98.8%	1,048
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QE9. Is any of your family member got married below 18 years?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	5%	5%	9%	7%	10%		7%	17%	8%	6%	4%		8.6%	172	3%	9%	7%	3%	5%		7%	27%	10%	6%	10%		7.7%	82
No	95%	95%	91%	93%	90%		93%	83%	92%	94%	96%		91.4%	1,824	97%	91%	93%	97%	95%		93%	73%	90%	94%	90%		92.3%	979
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QF1. Is any of your family member have Health / Accidental insurance coverage?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	3%	1%	15%	1%	9%		2%	1%	14%	1%	6%		4.3%	86	5%	4%	7%	4%	4%		0%	0%	7%	0%	1%		2.6%	28
No	97%	99%	85%	99%	91%		98%	99%	86%	99%	94%		95.7%	1,910	95%	96%	93%	96%	96%		100%	100%	93%	100%	99%		97.4%	1,033
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QF2. What is the level of education level of the husband and wife of the family?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
No Education	57%	38%	46%	49%	51%		63%	37%	31%	48%	51%		48.0%	959	53%	39%	42%	33%	53%		56%	42%	51%	36%	47%		45.0%	477
Class 1 to 5	14%	38%	19%	28%	23%		16%	31%	21%	29%	33%		24.9%	497	24%	43%	11%	44%	30%		28%	25%	21%	39%	29%		31.4%	333
Class 6 to 8	19%	14%	18%	16%	18%		10%	20%	27%	17%	11%		17.0%	339	14%	9%	27%	16%	10%		10%	25%	15%	14%	16%		14.6%	155
SSC or equivalent	8%	5%	16%	5%	6%		8%	7%	18%	5%	4%		7.6%	151	7%	9%	13%	4%	5%		2%	5%	10%	7%	6%		5.7%	60
HSC or equivalent	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%		1%	3%	2%	1%	1%		1.5%	30	1%	0%	4%	2%	1%		5%	1%	3%	2%	2%		2.0%	21

equivalent or above	1%	4%	0%	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	0%	1%		1.0%	20	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%		0%	3%	0%	1%	1%		1.4%	15
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QF3. How much do you spend for education for your children?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average Education Expenditure	1386.5	1215.8	1245.5	1503	833.1		1133.2	1037.5	1558.2	997.5	634.8		1140	1587.2	1843.5	2035.6	1462.5	950.8		1114	885.1	1265.6	1187.3	920.9		1208
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QF5. Did you attend any educational/training sessions in the last 12 months about alternative income generating activities?

	Intervention														Control											
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	3%	3%	0%	0%	2%		5%	1%	4%	0%	3%		2.1%	41	1%	4%	7%	0%	2%		4%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1.4%	15
No	97 %	97 %	100 %	100 %	98 %		95 %	99 %	96 %	100 %	97 %		97.9 %	1,955	99 %	96 %	93 %	100 %	98 %		96 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %		98.6 %	1,046
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QF6. Is there any major health issue of any family member who requires recurrent health expenditure?

	Intervention														Control											
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	68 %	29 %	76 %	58 %	73 %		65 %	33 %	71%	73 %	71%		61.7 %	1,231	78 %	39 %	51%	72 %	74 %		64 %	32 %	69 %	73 %	63 %		66.2 %	702
No	32 %	71%	24 %	42 %	27 %		35 %	67 %	29 %	27 %	29 %		38.3 %	765	22 %	61 %	49 %	28 %	26 %		36 %	68 %	31 %	27 %	37 %		33.8 %	359
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QF 7. If Yes, how much do you have to spend for it per month?

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average health expenditure	1349.4	1587	1438.3	1928	1157.4		1195.6	1261.2	1392.5	1347	1405.3		1384	1469.5	1500	1808.7	2043.5	1099.7		1508.9	2612	1575.2	1596.5	1309.3		1560
N	104	23	94	153	163		187	98	100	214	95		1231	58	9	23	124	144		82	25	42	114	81		702
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	5%	1%	5%	8%	8%	27%	9%	5%	5%	11%	5%	35%	62%	5%	1%	2%	12%	14%	34%	8%	2%	4%	11%	8%	32%	66%

QF 08: Is there any major health issue of any family member who requires recurrent health expenditure?If Yes, how much do you have to spend for it per month?In case of any disaster take place (i.e. Aila Sidr, or increase in Salinity) how would your livelihood be affected and what would be the effect?

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Destroyed Trees	0.0%						1.0%	1.0%		0.7%					4.3%					2.3%						
Domestic animals died	2.6%						0.7%	1.7%		0.3%					4.3%					0.8%	2.6%					
Don't know	2.0%		2.4%	20.5%	16.2%		1.7%	4.0%	0.7%	20.0%	11.9%						26.2%	8.2%		0.8%			21.7%	5.4%		
Effect on business	0.0%						1.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.7%				1.4%		2.2%	0.6%	0.5%			1.3%					
Effect on crops	7.9%	2.5%	6.5%	1.1%	1.8%		10.1%	1.0%	10.0%	0.3%	3.0%			12.2%	4.3%		4.1%	11.3%		5.4%		1.6%	3.8%	7.8%		
Effect on livings (House, Food, Clean water, roads etc.)	30.9%	72.2%	29.3%	38.0%	25.7%		32.6%	61.0%	22.1%	27.5%	29.9%			13.5%	65.2%	35.6%	20.9%	15.5%		17.8%	48.1%	23.0%	21.0%	10.9%		
Effect on Wage	0.0%							0.3%																		
Effect on Wage (No work, less	15.8%	7.6%	17.9%	30.8%	4.1%		16.7%	12.0%	42.1%	38.6%	4.5%			20.3%	8.7%	31.1%	40.7%	14.9%		38.0%	23.4%	59.0%	42.7%	15.5%		

daily wage etc.)																										
Environmental Effect	0.0%			0.8%				0.3%		0.3%										0.8%						
Financial Loss	15.8%	15.2%	5.7%	6.5%	22.1%		11.5%	15.0%	6.4%	3.7%	32.8%			18.9%	13.0%	2.2%	1.7%	33.5%		7.8%	23.4%	3.3%		40.3%		
Human Died	0.0%				14.9%		0.3%			0.3%	9.7%															
Increased Salinity	11.2%		0.8%		0.5%		9.4%		0.7%					16.2%			0.6%			10.9%			0.6%			
Loss in Fishery	0.0%			0.4%				0.7%										1.0%			1.3%	1.6%		2.3%		
Loss in Shirmp cultivation	0.0%		2.4%	1.1%	0.9%				2.9%	2.0%						6.7%		5.7%				1.6%	0.6%	4.7%		
No effect	0.7%		1.6%					0.7%		0.7%										0.8%						
Spread different disease	0.0%			0.4%	0.5%												0.6%									
Total (%)	6.6%	3.9%	4.1%	13.1%	9.6%	37.3%	12.4%	14.9%	6.0%	14.2%	6.2%	53.7%	91.0%	5.7%	2.2%	3.3%	15.5%	16.6%	43.3%	10.4%	7.3%	5.2%	13.4%	10.6%	46.7%	90.0%
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**	74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**

QF 8: How would your livelihood be affected and what would be the effect?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Crises of Drinking water	5.3%	15.2%	11.4%	5.7%	0.9%		4.9%	10.3%	25.7%	4.1%	2.2%			2.7%	13.0%	15.6%	2.9%	3.1%		9.3%	10.4%	8.2%	5.1%	1.6%		
Crop Damaged	6.6%	2.5%	1.6%	0.4%			3.5%	1.0%		0.3%				9.5%	4.3%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%		6.2%	1.3%	3.3%	0.6%	3.1%		
Damaged communication				2.3%				0.3%		1.7%													0.6%	0.8%		
Financial Crisis	16.4%	27.8%	8.9%	6.1%	17.1%		14.9%	16.0%	4.3%	3.4%	29.9%			21.6%	34.8%	4.4%	3.5%	46.4%		9.3%	19.5%	1.6%	3.8%	49.6%		
Hard to live (House, Food, roads etc.)	21.7%	35.4%	22.8%	33.8%	28.8%		26.4%	49.0%	40.7%	26.8%	29.9%			21.6%	30.4%	33.3%	20.9%	32.0%		33.3%	46.8%	62.3%	21.0%	30.2%		
Hard to raring Domestic Animals	0.7%						1.7%		1.4%																	
Harm in business																					1.3%					

Increased salinity	15.8 %		3.3%	0.4%			13.9 %		2.9%					13.5 %	4.3%					7.8%				0.0%		
Loss in Fishery Farm			2.4%	1.1%	0.5%		0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%							1.7%				1.3%			1.6%		
Massive loss	2.0%		4.9%	1.1%	2.7%		0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%	1.5%					2.2%	0.6%			0.8%			1.3%	0.8%		
No Effect	0.7%							0.7%																		
No idea	1.3%		3.3%	20.5 %	16.2 %		2.4%	3.3%		14.6 %	11.2 %					2.2%	24.4 %	8.2%		0.8%			22.9 %	3.9%		
Poor Income source (no work, way of work, poor payment)	9.2%	17.7 %	11.4 %	22.4 %			9.0%	15.7 %	7.1%	28.5 %	2.2%			8.1%	13.0 %	13.3 %	29.7 %	2.1%		3.1%	16.9 %	16.4 %	22.9 %	3.1%		
Raised Salinity		0.0%							0.7%												1.3%		0.6%			
Spread different disease			2.4%		1.4%		0.3%	0.7%	1.4%								0.6%			1.6%			0.6%			
Trees damaged	2.0%						1.0%									2.2%	0.6%			2.3%						
Total (%)	6.2%	3.9%	4.5%	12.4 %	7.5%	34.5 %	11.4 %	14.9 %	6.0%	12.1 %	5.2%	49.6 %	84%	5.4%	2.2%	3.2%	14.0 %	17.1 %	41.8 %	9.0%	7.2%	5.3%	11.8 %	11.5 %	44.8 %	87%
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**	74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**

QF10: If 'Yes', what are the items: (multiple answers)

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Agricultural product	70 %	31 %	0%	24 %	21 %		83 %	37 %	0%	33 %	52 %		38%	103	57 %	25 %	11 %	50 %	11 %		75 %	40 %	14 %	55 %	8%		33%	59
Fisheries product	11 %	44 %	100 %	29 %	31 %		8%	37 %	93 %	52 %	43 %		41%	110	24 %	50 %	44 %	25 %	8%		21 %	60 %	57 %	18 %	8%		20%	36
Shrimp or Crab fry	0%	13 %	56%	12 %	24 %		0%	11 %	82 %	14 %	29 %		22%	58	5%	0%	22 %	0%	0%		4%	20 %	43 %	0%	4%		5%	9
Handicrafts	0%	0%	0%	12 %	0%		0%	2%	0%	5%	0%		1%	4	0%	0%	11 %	15 %	6%		4%	0%	0%	18 %	4%		6%	11
Livestock (meat)	7%	0%	0%	6%	7%		8%	0%	0%	14 %	0%		4%	11	0%	25 %	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1
Milk	7%	0%	0%	12 %	7%		3%	0%	0%	10 %	0%		3%	9	5%	50 %	0%	5%	6%		0%	0%	14 %	0%	0%		4%	8
Egg	7%	0%	0%	6%	17 %		0%	5%	0%	10 %	19 %		6%	17	14 %	50 %	0%	5%	45 %		21 %	0%	0%	0%	27 %		23%	42

Poultry (meat)	4%	0%	0%	6%	14%		3%	4%	0%	0%	0%		3%	9	10%	0%	0%	0%	2%		8%	0%	0%	0%	8%		4%	7
Vegetables	19%	13%	0%	0%	7%		31%	12%	0%	0%	5%		10%	28	43%	25%	0%	0%	30%		21%	0%	0%	18%	50%		26%	46
Fruits	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%		31%	4%	0%	5%	0%		8%	22	14%	0%	33%	20%	0%		13%	0%	14%	9%	0%		8%	15
Trees	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2
Or any manufacturing products	0%	6%	0%	12%	0%		0%	2%	0%	5%	0%		2%	5	5%	0%	11%	5%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	4
Total (%)	10%	13%	7%	33%	16%	44%	23%	24%	21%	25%	7%	56%	**141%**	**377**	9%	2%	2%	40%	40%	47%	17%	15%	11%	34%	23%	52%	**133%**	**240**
Valid cases:	9	11	6	29	14	**69**	20	21	18	22	6	**87**	156		4	1	1	19	19	**44**	8	7	5	16	11	**47**	91		

QF12. Is there any challenge to sell your product in the market?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	18%	20%	13%	6%	13%		67%	5%	64%	10%	5%		28.4%	76	24%	0%	22%	10%	45%		38%	0%	43%	0%	65%		34.4%	62
No	82%	80%	87%	94%	87%		33%	95%	36%	90%	95%		71.6%	192	76%	100%	78%	90%	55%		63%	100%	57%	100%	35%		65.6%	118
Total (%)	10.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	10.8%	39.2%	13.4%	21.3%	10.4%	7.8%	7.8%	60.8%		**268**	11.7%	1.5%	3.4%	7.5%	19.8%	39.9%	9.0%	1.9%	2.6%	4.1%	9.7%	27.2%		**180**
Base (Numeric Number)	27	16	16	17	29	105	36	57	28	21	21	163			21	4	9	20	53	107	24	5	7	11	26	73		

QF13: If yes, what are those

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Fair price	83 %	0%	100 %	100 %	67 %		71 %	33 %	78%	100 %	0%		75%	57	80 %	0	50 %	100 %	79 %		78 %	0	67 %	0	100 %		84%	52
Distance	42 %	100 %	100 %	33%	83 %		42 %	67 %	100 %	50%	0%		64%	49	60 %	0	0%	0%	71 %		44 %	0	67 %	0	65%		60%	37
Lack of buyer at right time	42 %	0%	17%	33%	0%		54 %	0%	28%	0%	100 %		34%	26	60 %	0	50 %	100 %	13 %		44 %	0	33 %	0	6%		24%	15
Storage and preservation	17 %	0%	17%	67%	0%		17 %	0%	17%	100 %	0%		18%	14	60 %	0	0%	100 %	4%		11 %	0	33 %	0	0%		13%	8
Quality control	8%	0%	17%	0%	17 %		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%		5%	4	20 %	0	0%	50%	0%		0%	0	0%	0	0%		3%	2
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	33 %	0%	0%	0%		1%	1	0%	0	0%	0%	0%		11 %	0	0%	0	0%		2%	1
Total (%)	25 %	2%	13%	6%	13 %	37 %	50 %	6%	38%	4%	2%	63 %	**199 %**	**151**	17 %	0	7%	7%	83 %	47 %	31 %	0	10 %	0	59%	52 %	**185 %**	**115**
Valid cases:	12	1	6	3	6	**28**	24	3	18	2	1	**48**	76		5	0	2	2	24	**33**	9	0	3		17	**29**	62	

QF14: What is your suggestion to improve the access to market?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
training on (check the bangla)	81%	75 %	88 %	53 %	93 %		92 %	81 %	100 %	67 %	90 %		84%	224	86 %	75 %	78 %	55 %	79 %		88 %	60 %	100 %	27 %	96 %		78%	140
Producer led marketing	30 %	6%	38 %	65 %	7%		31 %	2%	39%	33 %	0%		22%	58	48 %	0%	22 %	45 %	19 %		33 %	0%	29%	64 %	4%		27%	49
Contract farming	22 %	13 %	6%	6%	0%		0%	4%	7%	5%	14 %		7%	18	14 %	0%	0%	0%	2%		0%	20 %	0%	0%	0%		3%	5
Other	7%	13 %	0%	0%	0%		3%	19 %	0%	5%	0%		6%	17	0%	25 %	11 %	0%	0%		8%	20 %	0%	9%	0%		3%	6
Total (%)	17%	10 %	10 %	10 %	18 %	39 %	22 %	35 %	17%	13 %	13 %	61 %	**118 %**	**317**	29 %	5%	12 %	27 %	73 %	47 %	33 %	7%	10%	15 %	36 %	52 %	**111 %**	**200**
Valid cases:	27	16	16	17	29	**105**	36	57	28	21	21	**163**	268		21	4	9	20	53	**107**	24	5	7	11	26	**73**	180	

QF15. Do you get any proper training on market linkage or access to market?

	Intervention														Control											
	Male						Female								Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%		0%	2%	0%	0%	0%		1.1%	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		4%	0%	0%	9%	0%		1.7%	3
No	96%	100%	100%	100%	97%		100%	98%	100%	100%	100%		98.9%	265	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%		96%	100%	100%	91%	100%		98.3%	177
Total (%)	10.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	10.8%	39.2%	13.4%	21.3%	10.4%	7.8%	7.8%	60.8%	**100**	**268**	11.7%	2.2%	5.0%	11.1%	29.4%	59.4%	13.3%	2.8%	3.9%	6.1%	14.4%	40.6%	**100**	**180**
Base (Numeric Number)	27	16	16	17	29	105	36	57	28	21	21	163	**268**		21	4	9	20	53	107	24	5	7	11	26	73	**180**	

QG 01: What can be a possible climate resilient livelihood (that will not be destroyed in salinity and disaster like Aila and Sidr)?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Agriculture	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	1.4%		2.1%	3.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.5%			0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.2%	7.2%		1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	3.1%		
Auto Rickshaw/ Van Pulling/ Driving	0.7%	1.3%	4.1%	4.6%	0.5%		1.0%	0.3%	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%			1.4%			1.2%	0.5%		1.6%			0.6%	0.8%		
Awareness		0.0%			0.5%			0.3%									0.6%									
Business	7.9%	26.6%	4.9%	9.1%			4.2%	25.3%	2.1%	10.8%	0.7%			6.8%	21.7%	4.4%	3.5%	2.6%		4.7%	37.7%	8.2%	4.5%	2.3%		
Cooperative business		0.0%	0.8%					0.3%																		
Crap Cultivation	5.3%	1.3%	1.6%				7.6%	1.7%	20.0%					2.7%			1.7%			2.3%		21.3%				
Day labor	3.9%	0.0%		17.1%	0.5%		5.2%	2.7%	0.7%	19.7%							15.7%				2.6%		11.5%			

Embarkment Build		0.0%			1.4%		0.3%	1.3%			5.2%							0.5%								
Financial Support		0.0%					0.3%																			
Fishery	3.9%	7.6%	6.5%	2.3%	1.8%		2.4%	12.7%	7.9%	1.4%	3.0%			1.4%	4.3%	11.1%	3.5%	11.9%		1.6%	15.6%		0.6%	7.0%		
Handicraft (Sawing, weaving)	1.3%	3.8%	4.9%				2.8%	11.0%	2.9%					2.7%	4.3%	17.8%	0.6%	0.5%		2.3%	2.6%	6.6%				
NO idea	18.4%	53.2%	15.4%	47.5%	48.6%		21.5%	34.0%	10.0%	43.1%	59.7%			10.8%	60.9%	20.0%	44.2%	41.2%		19.4%	35.1%	13.1%	43.9%	35.7%		
Orchard		0.0%			0.5%			0.3%																		
Polutry/ Livestock Farming	13.8%	0.0%	2.4%	3.8%	0.5%		8.7%	1.0%	1.4%	12.5%				14.9%		2.2%		3.1%		10.1%		1.6%		3.1%		
Raise Home ground		0.0%						0.3%																		
Salt Cultivation		0.0%							0.7%																	
Service	2.0%	0.0%					1.0%	0.3%						1.4%			1.2%	0.5%								
Shirmp Clutivation	3.9%	3.8%	10.6%	11.0%			1.4%	3.0%	27.1%	3.7%						15.6%	15.1%	0.5%		1.6%		29.5%	19.1%			
Tree plantation	0.7%	0.0%			16.2%			0.3%			6.7%			1.4%				1.0%			3.9%		0.6%	0.8%		
Total (%)	4.8%	3.9%	3.3%	12.6%	8.0%	32.6%	8.5%	14.8%	5.3%	13.9%	5.2%	47.6%	80%	3.0%	2.1%	3.0%	14.3%	12.7%	35.2%	5.5%	7.2%	4.7%	12.1%	6.4%	35.8%	71%
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**	74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**

QG2: Which of the following would be suitable for you to adapt?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Saline resistant agroforestry	2%	8%	28%	8%	35%		5%	6%	14%	3%	31%		12%	247	4%	4%	13%	7%	14%		8%	6%	11%	11%	9%		10%	101
Salt tolerant agriculture	18%	3%	19%	11%	15%		22%	4%	9%	13%	13%		13%	257	27%	4%	7%	26%	21%		16%	4%	3%	12%	16%		16%	175
Saline tolerant horticulture	3%	1%	7%	4%	23%		6%	1%	24%	3%	19%		8%	164	8%	0%	9%	7%	6%		3%	4%	11%	5%	4%		6%	60
Saline tolerant aquaculture (Hydroponics)	21%	6%	11%	19%	41%		19%	4%	31%	13%	33%		19%	386	7%	0%	13%	9%	7%		3%	0%	23%	16%	5%		8%	90
Aquageoponics	4%	20%	27%	13%	36%		3%	6%	53%	17%	34%		18%	363	11%	22%	33%	27%	14%		8%	4%	59%	22%	21%		20%	213
Handicrafts / Small cottage	19%	34%	11%	22%	39%		39%	35%	29%	34%	35%		31%	618	26%	26%	36%	27%	8%		27%	17%	36%	38%	15%		24%	250
Small trades	65%	65%	44%	36%	28%		48%	63%	56%	41%	33%		47%	934	64%	70%	60%	20%	50%		47%	58%	59%	22%	57%		44%	471
Others	1%	14%	6%	5%	0%		3%	9%	1%	3%	0%		4%	79	11%	13%	9%	8%	1%		17%	19%	3%	6%	0%		7%	79
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	42%	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**153%**	**3048**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**136%**	**1439**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QG3: Which of the following species would you prefer to farm?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Shrimp	71%	95%	98%	92%	75%		71%	85%	93%	88%	80%		84%	1671	89%	91%	91%	80%	89%		75%	75%	93%	80%	84%		83%	883
Crab	64%	32%	82%	33%	46%		63%	34%	82%	40%	43%		49%	986	49%	35%	62%	33%	44%		48%	14%	75%	29%	40%		40%	429
Vetki	9%	3%	42%	23%	25%		2%	11%	30%	16%	23%		17%	342	3%	0%	18%	31%	9%		4%	0%	31%	24%	16%		15%	163
Khorkuno	3%	1%	26%	14%	10%		1%	0%	30%	12%	13%		10%	198	1%	0%	11%	28%	12%		1%	0%	28%	21%	9%		13%	141
Vangan	5%	0%	18%	16%	14%		2%	2%	22%	9%	6%		9%	178	3%	0%	7%	16%	1%		1%	0%	26%	13%	1%		7%	73
Tengra	5%	0%	23%	15%	13%		2%	8%	33%	8%	19%		11%	227	5%	0%	16%	22%	6%		7%	0%	28%	17%	4%		11%	118
Parshe	9%	3%	23%	10%	23%		5%	6%	40%	8%	19%		13%	257	7%	0%	24%	12%	17%		7%	1%	43%	16%	14%		14%	149
Tilapia	24%	5%	24%	17%	19%		22%	18%	32%	31%	18%		22%	438	27%	4%	24%	38%	31%		30%	12%	23%	36%	34%		30%	321
Nilotika	13%	4%	15%	7%	7%		10%	10%	20%	21%	4%		11%	229	22%	13%	9%	15%	20%		20%	13%	34%	17%	22%		19%	200
Kuche (Eel)]	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		1%	11	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	3
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	42%	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**227%**	**4537**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**234%**	**2480**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QG4: What are the barriers to pursue previously mentioned alternative livelihood?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Knowledge and skill	64%	71%	87%	79%	88%		70%	77%	84%	77%	88%		78%	1558	54%	83%	82%	52%	71%		73%	65%	90%	62%	67%		67%	707

Finance	92 %	82 %	85 %	83 %	87 %		89 %	74 %	92 %	89 %	93 %		86%	1719	95 %	74 %	89 %	90 %	88 %		93 %	71 %	95 %	90 %	85 %		88%	937
Lack of confi on tech	31 %	5%	21 %	22 %	22 %		28 %	8%	24 %	11 %	28 %		20%	391	24 %	13 %	13 %	19 %	19 %		25 %	6%	10 %	20 %	9%		17%	181
Lack trust tech prov	20 %	1%	6%	6%	19 %		16 %	4%	6%	2%	25 %		10%	200	11 %	0%	2%	3%	4%		7%	1%	3%	3%	5%		4%	45
Lack of confi hh mem	9%	0%	1%	0%	8%		8%	1%	1%	0%	8%		4%	73	3%	4%	4%	1%	2%		2%	1%	0%	1%	1%		2%	16
Lack of confi on mkt	7%	0%	1%	1%	1%		2%	0%	10 %	0%	0%		2%	37	7%	0%	0%	1%	3%		4%	0%	0%	0%	1%		2%	17
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**199 %**	**3978**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**179 %**	**1903**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QG5: If the issue is finance, what are the challenges?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Don't have collaterals	62 %	23 %	66 %	66 %	66 %		54 %	22 %	74 %	68 %	66 %		57%	1129	54 %	4%	38 %	60 %	45 %		49 %	4%	69 %	61 %	52 %		49%	519
High interest rate	86 %	86 %	81 %	83 %	70 %		86 %	90 %	95 %	86 %	56 %		83%	1651	86 %	91 %	93 %	67 %	89 %		81 %	77 %	90 %	69 %	72 %		79%	836
Unaffordable installments	44 %	20 %	15 %	40 %	31 %		44 %	18 %	19 %	44 %	35 %		33%	659	61 %	9%	13 %	26 %	20 %		53 %	21 %	20 %	35 %	14 %		29%	306
Theft or robbery	1%	0%	2%	1%	7%		2%	0%	1%	0%	6%		2%	37	11 %	0%	0%	0%	3%		6%	3%	0%	1%	0%		2%	24
Extortion	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	10	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**175 %**	**3486**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**159 %**	**1687**

Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061		

QG6: What can be a possible solution to remove access to financial barriers?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Insurance for new livelihood	26%	9%	53%	42%	3%		23%	12%	58%	39%	3%		27%	529	35%	0%	27%	24%	18%		26%	0%	51%	29%	7%		22%	233
Subsidy micro-credit int	71%	10%	69%	73%	48%		59%	22%	55%	78%	41%		55%	1095	69%	17%	78%	55%	48%		57%	12%	44%	69%	33%		51%	539
Access to low interest rate	84%	92%	61%	68%	92%		92%	80%	79%	78%	94%		82%	1632	91%	83%	82%	82%	89%		88%	84%	89%	77%	92%		86%	909
Access to bank / agent banking	12%	3%	22%	3%	26%		10%	2%	39%	0%	25%		12%	234	4%	0%	20%	1%	14%		6%	3%	43%	1%	10%		9%	92
Mobile wallet	0%	0%	5%	0%	22%		0%	0%	24%	1%	20%		6%	118	1%	0%	11%	0%	3%		0%	1%	26%	1%	0%		3%	30
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	42%	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**181%**	**3608**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**170%**	**1803**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QG7. Does any member of your family have a bank account / agent bank account / mobile wallet?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	45 %	22 %	50 %	37 %	56 %		38 %	21 %	53 %	40 %	54 %		40.3 %	805	39 %	22 %	51%	24 %	61 %		29 %	32 %	31 %	20 %	48 %		36.9 %	392
No	55 %	78 %	50 %	63 %	44 %		62 %	79 %	47 %	60 %	46 %		59.7 %	1,191	61 %	78 %	49 %	76 %	39 %		71%	68 %	69 %	80 %	52 %		63.1 %	669
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QG8: If 'Yes' what do they have

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Bank account	41 %	47 %	57 %	28 %	15 %		19 %	26 %	46 %	12 %	14 %		26%	211	45 %	20 %	57 %	32 %	18 %		32 %	24 %	53 %	19 %	13 %		27%	104
bKash	74 %	65 %	62 %	80 %	90 %		89 %	73 %	74 %	95 %	88 %		82%	663	90 %	80 %	74 %	71 %	83 %		82 %	72 %	68 %	81 %	87 %		81%	316
Rocket	3%	12 %	3%	2%	2%		3%	6%	0%	0%	4%		3%	21	3%	0%	4%	7%	4%		5%	8%	0%	0%	3%		4%	16
Other	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%		1%	2%	0%	0%	0%		1%	5	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%		3%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	3
Total (%)	16 %	%	14 %	22 %	28 %	46 %	25 %	14 %	17 %	27 %	17 %	###	**112 %**	**900**	17 %	3%	13 %	23 %	68 %	47 %	22 %	14 %	11%	18 %	35 %	52 %	**112 %**	**439**
Valid cases:	69	7	61	98	124	**369**	109	62	74	118	73	**436**	805		29	5	23	41	119	**217**	38	25	19	31	62	**175**	392	

QG10. Are you involved in any group or team-based livelihood program activities?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	48 %	0%	17%	25 %	27 %		51 %	0%	42 %	0%	0%		36.2 %	46	73 %	0%	0%	0%	9%		56 %	0%	0%	0 %	9%		25.4 %	16
No	52 %	100 %	83 %	75 %	73 %		49 %	100 %	58 %	100 %	100 %		63.8 %	81	27 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	91 %		44 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	91 %		74.6 %	47
Total (%)	26 %	3%	14 %	3%	9%	55%	28 %	3%	9%	2%	3%	45%	**100**	**127**	17 %	6%	3%	2%	35 %	63%	14 %	2%	3%	0 %	17 %	37%	**100**	**63**
Base (Numeric Number)	33	4	18	4	11	70	35	4	12	2	4	57			11	4	2	1	22	40	9	1	2		11	23		

QG 11: If 'Yes', what type of work are you involved in?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (45)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (16)
Crab Cultivation									40.0 %																	
Day labor	13.3 %		33.3 %	100.0 %			27.8 %							37.5 %										100.0 %		
Embankment Build	6.7%																									
Extension Agriculture	66.7 %						66.7 %		20.0 %					50.0 %						100.0 %						
Fishery	13.3 %		33.3 %		33.3 %		5.6%		40.0 %					12.5 %				100.0 %								
Shirmp Cultivation			33.3 %		66.7 %																					
Total (%)	33%	0%	7%	2%	7%	49%	40%	0%	11%	0%	0%	51%	100 %	50%	0%	0%	0%	13%	63%	31%	0%	0%	0%	6%	38%	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	15	0	3	1	3	22	18	0	5	0	0	23	45	8	0	0	0	2	10	5	0			1	6	16

QG 12: If 'No', what type of program / activities will you be interested to join in?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (81)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (47)
Business Development	6%	25%	7%	33%						50%				33%	75%											
Climate Change and adaptation			7%																							
Cooperative (Group business in Shirmp, Cultivation etc.)	6%	25%		33%			18%		29%									5%								
Crab Cultivation	6%		7%						14%	50%					25%			5%								
Extension Agriculture			13%		13%				29%							50%		5%		25%	100%			10%		
Fishery		25%	27%	33%			6%	25%			25%											100%				
Livestock		25%		33%																						
No idea	41%		13%		0.125		35%	50%	14%		50%			33%			100%	40%		50%				40%		
Shrimp Cultivation	12%				0.125		6%	25%						33%		50%										
Social Development works											25%							35%						30%		
Tree plantation			7%																							
Total (%)	15%	5%	15%	5%	4%	43%	14%	5%	7%	2%	5%	33%	77%	6%	9%	4%	2%	38%	60%	6%	2%	4%	0%	17%	30%	89%
Base (Numeric Number)	17	4	15	3	8	47	17	4	7	2	4	34	81	3	4	2	1	20	30	4	1	2	0	10	17	47

QH1. Did the household affect from any disaster in last 20 years?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	86%	95%	51%	78%	91%		82%	88%	79%	86%	92%		83.3%	1,663	81%	87%	84%	53%	95%		88%	97%	90%	47%	88%		77.8%	825
No	14%	5%	49%	22%	9%		18%	12%	21%	14%	8%		16.7%	333	19%	13%	16%	47%	5%		12%	3%	10%	53%	12%		22.2%	236
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QH1_type: if yes what were they

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Ailla	91 %	100 %	98 %	95 %	100 %		91 %	98 %	99 %	98 %	100 %		97%	160 7	98 %	100 %	100 %	96 %	99 %		100 %	100 %	95 %	93 %	99 %		98%	810
Sidar	89 %	69 %	70 %	75 %	69 %		85 %	35 %	91 %	59 %	52%		67%	1110	80 %	70 %	89 %	89 %	73 %		77%	45%	98 %	80 %	68 %		76%	625
Fani	44 %	48 %	6%	39 %	28 %		37 %	25 %	26 %	26 %	27%		31%	513	43 %	55%	16%	50 %	15 %		27%	25%	31 %	32 %	19 %		28%	230
Other	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		1%	9	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1
Total (%)	13 %	8%	6%	21 %	20 %	41 %	24 %	27 %	11 %	26 %	12%	59 %	**195 %**	**323 9**	14 %	5%	9%	21 %	43 %	47 %	26 %	17%	13 %	17 %	26 %	52 %	**202 %**	**166 6**
Valid cases:	131	75	63	20 4	202	**67 5**	23 5	26 4	111	25 5	123	**98 8**	166 3		60	20	38	92	18 4	**39 4**	113	75	55	74	114	**43 1**	825	

QH2. Households main earning source was affected by disaster?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	70 %	58 %	46 %	48 %	82 %		61 %	63 %	70 %	60 %	87 %		64.1 %	1,279	65 %	65 %	84 %	26 %	90 %		67 %	57 %	77 %	24 %	81 %		60.3 %	640
No	30 %	42 %	54 %	52 %	18 %		39 %	37 %	30 %	40 %	13 %		35.9 %	717	35 %	35 %	16%	74 %	10 %		33 %	43 %	23 %	76 %	19 %		39.7 %	421
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	30 0	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QH3. Any casualty due to disaster?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	52%	91%	62%	49%	94%		61%	75%	73%	61%	96%		68.8%	1,373	61%	78%	64%	49%	93%		67%	57%	67%	49%	91%		68.1%	723
No	48%	9%	38%	51%	6%		39%	25%	27%	39%	4%		31.2%	623	39%	22%	36%	51%	7%		33%	43%	33%	51%	9%		31.9%	338
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QH4: What were the damages due to disaster?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Agricultural damage	62%	43%	61%	16%	63%		43%	25%	42%	13%	59%		40%	550	53%	28%	34%	45%	50%		45%	30%	15%	30%	44%		42%	301
Household damage	84%	88%	92%	89%	91%		84%	88%	93%	89%	85%		88%	1209	96%	72%	86%	78%	81%		84%	80%	98%	84%	77%		82%	595
Damage of trees/garden	54%	11%	38%	31%	45%		39%	10%	28%	17%	41%		30%	416	44%	17%	17%	29%	45%		47%	16%	17%	19%	34%		34%	244
Livestock damage	62%	32%	62%	34%	66%		51%	39%	37%	35%	55%		47%	648	64%	50%	55%	32%	57%		60%	23%	29%	29%	53%		47%	343
Source of Income hampered	41%	22%	54%	30%	60%		36%	29%	53%	42%	62%		43%	589	53%	22%	69%	21%	43%		53%	18%	54%	26%	32%		38%	277
Health hazard	29%	3%	20%	0%	54%		26%	16%	17%	2%	62%		24%	333	44%	0%	10%	4%	46%		51%	2%	12%	3%	44%		29%	212
Scarcity of safe drinking water	57%	35%	55%	36%	43%		35%	44%	77%	44%	52%		46%	635	58%	61%	76%	26%	38%		69%	45%	98%	23%	43%		47%	337

Total (%)	10%	9%	9%	16%	26%	41%	22%	28%	13%	22%	16%	59%	**319%**	**4380**	12%	5%	8%	23%	50%	47%	24%	12%	11%	21%	32%	52%	**319%**	**2309**
Valid cases:	79	72	76	129	208	**564**	176	224	102	179	128	**809**	1373		45	18	29	85	181	**358**	86	44	41	77	117	**365**	723	

QH 5: How did you cope?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Intervention (1373)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Control (723)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Agriculture/ Cultivation	1%	10%					1%	1%	1%						6%											
Business		3%		1%			1%	2%	1%	1%					11%		1%	1%								
Emergency Assistance (Govt. NGO, Local people or any)	1%	4%	4%		6%			18%	1%	1%	5%			7%	6%	3%	2%	17%		5%	23%	5%	4%	20%		
Fishery/ Fishing (Caught fish/ fish frame)		14%	1%					5%		1%								1%						3%		
God Saves	1%			5%						6%																
House repaired/ built	12%	1%	3%	1%			8%	4%		1%	1%			2%						10%	5%					
No Idea	1%		7%	2%	4%		4%	2%	2%	1%	2%			2%		3%		1%		2%			3%	2%		
Previous Savings			5%	1%	1%		1%	0%	4%	1%	1%					3%		4%		1%				3%		
Remain Vulnerable	5%		1%		1%		9%	1%		3%				7%		7%		1%		15%						
Rickshaw Pulling								0%		1%													1%			
Service		1%																								
Shirmp Cultivation				3%				0%		1%																
Sold Assets (Gold, Land, Domestic Animal etc.)	3%				1%		1%		1%		2%				17%	3%		3%						2%		
Taken Loan (From Bank, Broker, NGO, local or personal)	60%	7%	66%	40%	80%		58%	12%	83%	38%	83%			51%		59%	61%	57%		42%	16%	90%	62%	57%		
Tree Plantation								0%							61%			0%			2%					
Worked Hard (Selling labor, serched works etc.)	15%	60%	13%	48%	7%		18%	54%	8%	47%	7%			31%		21%	35%	17%		24%	55%	5%	30%	14%		
Total (%)	6%	5%	6%	9%	15%	41%	13%	16%	8%	13%	9%	59%	100%	6%	2%	4%	12%	25%	50%	12%	6%	6%	11%	16%	50%	100%
Base (Numeric Number)	78	72	76	129	208	563	177	224	103	178	128	810	1373	45	18	29	85	181	358	86	44	41	77	117	365	723

QH6. Do you get timely early warning information before and after any disaster?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	97%	99%	95%	83%	96%		96%	95%	99%	89%	99%		93.8%	1,873	91%	96%	96%	81%	97%		97%	94%	100%	78%	95%		90.7%	962
No	3%	1%	5%	17%	4%		4%	5%	1%	11%	1%		6.2%	123	9%	4%	4%	19%	3%		3%	6%	0%	22%	5%		9.3%	99
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QH7: What is your source of early warning information?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Listening to Radio	20%	15%	58%	15%	37%		21%	28%	45%	11%	35%		27%	498	18%	14%	19%	26%	56%		14%	43%	28%	12%	49%		32%	306
Watching Television	25%	27%	64%	22%	30%		25%	26%	46%	14%	40%		29%	543	34%	45%	33%	27%	51%		15%	46%	21%	28%	47%		35%	337
From peer farmers	74%	29%	71%	73%	57%		75%	33%	78%	74%	74%		64%	1201	64%	23%	70%	55%	62%		54%	18%	59%	66%	59%		56%	540
disaster management committee	65%	32%	49%	32%	39%		58%	44%	34%	19%	47%		41%	777	78%	36%	58%	20%	43%		79%	33%	31%	20%	39%		43%	409
From community volunteers	70%	37%	38%	41%	75%		60%	37%	32%	28%	63%		48%	900	75%	5%	60%	29%	35%		63%	25%	41%	22%	31%		39%	371
friends and relatives via mobile	58%	9%	63%	46%	73%		52%	31%	72%	51%	70%		53%	984	60%	32%	56%	39%	35%		46%	10%	85%	38%	27%		40%	388

Union Digital Center	14 %	13 %	8%	3%	3%		17 %	6%	9%	3%	9%		8%	149	7%	14 %	12 %	9%	3%		9%	11 %	10 %	11 %	1%		7%	71
Others	0%	17 %	0%	0%	0%		0%	3%	2%	0%	0%		1%	27	1%	9%	0%	1%	1%		0%	4%	2%	1%	0%		1%	10
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	20 %	19 %	41 %	25 %	26 %	13 %	24 %	12 %	59%	**271 %**	**507 9**	13 %	4%	9%	28 %	37 %	47 %	25 %	14 %	12 %	24 %	24 %	52 %	**253 %**	**243 2**
Valid cases:	148	78	117	218	214	**77 5**	27 6	28 6	139	26 4	133	**109 8**	187 3		67	22	43	140	18 8	**46 0**	125	72	61	122	122	**50 2**	962	

QH8. Do you get any gender related early warning information?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	#REF!	26 %	19 %	20 %	5%	9.46	22 %	11%	18 %	7%	9%		13.4 %	268	28 %	13 %	40 %	1%	25 %		21 %	12%	30 %	2%	17%		16.0 %	170
No	#REF!	74 %	81 %	80 %	95 %	90.54	78 %	89 %	82 %	93 %	91 %		86.6 %	1,728	72 %	87 %	60 %	99 %	75 %		79 %	88 %	70 %	98 %	83 %		84.0 %	891
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QH 9: If yes- what are these information (Pls mention)

	Intervention						*Control*					
	Male		Total	*Female*		Total	Intervention (1996)	*Male*		Total	*Female*		Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna	*Satkhira*		*Khulna*	*Satkhira*			*Khulna*	*Satkhira*		*Khulna*	*Satkhira*		

	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Brought them cyclone shelter	38%	73%	17%	50%	50%		36%	21%	8%	68%	17%			38%				6%		37%	11%	6%		14%		
Kept dry food, water, medicine etc. considering emergency	41%	7%					30%							43%						30%						
Listen to mike announcement	10%	13%	13%	33%	23%		11%	38%	8%	14%	17%				67%	6%	100%	6%		7%	67%		100%	18%		
Made aware my family members and neighbors			17%				2%		12%		8%			19%		17%		2%		15%		11%				
Taken quick preparation to keep them safe place	10%	7%	54%	17%	27%		22%	41%	72%	18%	58%				33%	78%		85%		11%	22%	83%		68%		
Total (%)	14%	6%	9%	4%	8%	42%	24%	13%	9%	8%	4%	58%	100%	12%	2%	11%	1%	28%	54%	16%	5%	11%	2%	13%	46%	100%
Base (Numeric Number)	39	15	24	12	22	112	64	34	25	22	12	157	269	21	3	18	1	48	91	27	9	18	3	22	79	170

QI1. Do you receive any early warning about any natural disaster?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	94 %	95 %	95 %	79 %	92 %		95 %	89 %	94 %	91 %	87 %		90.4 %	1,805	93 %	96 %	93 %	81 %	96 %		95 %	90 %	97 %	75 %	88 %		88.6 %	940
No	6%	5%	5%	21 %	8%		5%	11%	6%	9%	13 %		9.6%	191	7%	4%	7%	19 %	4%		5%	10 %	3%	25 %	12%		11.4%	121
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QI 2: How do you get informed during an emergency?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Disaster Management Committee Notice (UP or any)	4%	12%	1%	2%	1%		1%	19%	2%	3%	3%			7%	19%					4%	13%		3%			
Don't Know	1%		1%	0%			0%																			
Friends and neighbor	15%	15%	9%	26%	3%		21%	5%	14%	31%	8%			10%	19%	12%	9%	3%		16%	5%	37%	8%	4%		
Mick/ Siren Announcement	55%	44%	15%	50%	36%		55%	41%	19%	48%	17%			59%	44%	45%	56%	28%		66%	12%	25%	71%	31%		
Red Flag signal	3%	16%					1%	13%													3%			1%		
Volunteer	1%	5%		6%	3%		1%	2%	2%	2%	3%			4%				1%		2%				1%		
Observing Sky color (Clouds and dark)					0%			0%		0%				1%												
Mobile (Social Media, Internet/ Facebook, FM Radio)	6%	4%	24%	1%	23%		4%	2%	26%	1%	33%			3%	11%	10%	5%	9%		2%	1%	15%	3%	11%		
Radio/ TV Bulletin/ News	15%	4%	50%	14%	34%		17%	17%	37%	15%	35%			14%	7%	33%	30%	60%		10%	22%	22%	14%	53%		
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	12%	11%	41%	15%	15%	7%	15%	6%	59%	100%	7%	3%	4%	15%	20%	49%	13%	7%	6%	12%	12%	51%	100%
Base (Numeric Number)	143	75	117	209	205	749	275	268	133	266	116	1058	1807	69	27	42	139	186	463	122	69	59	118	114	482	945

QI3. Are you familiar with the warning systems?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	85 %	18 %	73 %	35 %	54 %		80 %	51%	64 %	36 %	48 %		54.5 %	1,088	78 %	39 %	89 %	39 %	68 %		81 %	53 %	61 %	34 %	60 %		58.3 %	619
No	15%	82 %	27 %	65 %	46 %		20 %	49 %	36 %	64 %	52 %		45.5 %	908	22 %	61 %	11%	61 %	32 %		19 %	47 %	39 %	66 %	40 %		41.7 %	442
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QI4. Can you interpret them properly?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	94%	86 %	90 %	97 %	88%		92%	90%	76 %	92 %	98 %		90.5 %	985	84 %	100 %	95 %	96%	97%		94%	95 %	89 %	94 %	91%		93.5 %	579
No	6%	14 %	10 %	3%	13%		8%	10%	24 %	8%	2%		9.5%	103	16 %	0%	5%	4%	3%		6%	5%	11%	6%	9%		6.5 %	40
Total (%)	11.9 %	1.3 %	8.3 %	8.4 %	11.0 %	40.8 %	21.1 %	14.2 %	8.2 %	9.8 %	5.9 %	59.2 %	**100**	**1088**	9.4 %	1.5 %	6.5 %	10.8 %	21.3 %	49.4 %	16.8 %	6.6 %	6.0 %	8.6 %	12.6 %	50.6 %	**100**	**619**
Base (Numeric Number)	129	14	90	91	120	444	230	154	89	107	64	644	**1088**		58	9	40	67	132	306	104	41	37	53	78	313	**619**	

QI 5: How do you respond to those warnings?

	Intervention												Control											
	Male						Female						Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1078)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (619)
At home	16%		11%	29%	2%		8%	2%	10%	26%	5%			29%		35%	30%	1%		30%	5%	22%	17%	5%		
Cyclone Shelter	69%	36%	30%	21%	71%		63%	35%	33%	29%	64%			55%	11%	38%	10%	69%		50%	54%	27%	17%	77%		
High building	1%		2%		1%		1%	3%	4%	4%	2%						3%	1%					8%			
Mosque		7%						3%	1%	1%	2%															
School Building				1%			9%	5%								3%		1%		1%				1%		
Shift in Safe place	7%	43%	43%	48%	25%		15%	32%	39%	40%	21%			9%	44%	10%	51%	19%		11%	29%	22%	53%	8%		
Stay Alert (pray to God/ Allah)	7%	14%	11%	1%	2%		3%	12%	12%	1%	8%			7%	44%	15%	6%	10%		5%	12%	30%	6%	9%		
Stayed on Embankment			1%					3%																		
Temple			1%					5%												4%						
Total (%)	12%	1%	8%	8%	10%	40%	21%	14%	8%	10%	6%	60%	100%	9%	1%	6%	11%	21%	49%	17%	7%	6%	9%	13%	51%	100%
Base (Numeric Number)	129	14	90	91	110	434	230	154	89	105	66	644	1078	58	9	40	67	132	306	104	41	37	53	78	313	619

QI6. Is there any warning dissemination volunteer group in your community?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	85 %	54 %	25 %	43 %	83 %		85 %	55 %	24 %	34 %	74 %		57.5 %	1,148	85 %	22 %	56 %	33 %	61 %		88 %	53 %	34 %	27 %	52 %		52.0 %	552
No	15%	46 %	75 %	57 %	17%		15%	45 %	76 %	66 %	26 %		42.5 %	848	15%	78 %	44 %	67 %	39 %		12%	47 %	66 %	73 %	48 %		48.0 %	509
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15 %	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QI7. Are they able to disseminate affected people successfully during the emergency?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	95%	72 %	68 %	82 %	77%		94%	89%	85 %	78%	81%		85.0 %	976	89 %	100 %	100 %	89 %	92 %		90 %	100 %	95 %	86 %	90 %		91.3 %	504
No	5%	28 %	32 %	18%	23%		7%	11%	15%	22%	19%		15.0 %	172	11%	0%	0%	11%	8%		10 %	0%	5%	14 %	10 %		8.7%	48
Total (%)	11.2 %	3.7 %	2.7 %	9.9 %	16.1 %	43.7 %	21.4 %	14.5 %	3.0 %	8.8 %	8.6 %	56.3 %	**100**	**1148**	11%	1%	5%	10 %	22 %	49%	20 %	7%	4%	8%	12 %	51%	**100**	**552**
Base (Numeric Number)	129	43	31	114	185	502	246	166	34	101	99	646	**1148**		63	5	25	56	119	268	113	41	21	42	67	284	**552**	

QI8. Are you willing to take part in such volunteer group?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	72 %	61 %	67 %	44 %	52 %		50 %	38 %	35 %	46 %	49 %		49.0 %	978	66 %	35 %	47 %	43 %	41 %		49 %	35 %	46 %	31 %	50 %		43.5 %	462
No	28 %	39 %	33 %	56 %	48 %		50 %	62 %	65 %	54 %	51%		51.0 %	1,018	34 %	65 %	53 %	57 %	59 %		51%	65 %	54 %	69 %	50 %		56.5 %	599
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QJ1. Is there any disaster shelter center in your area?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	84 %	86 %	33 %	38 %	59 %		81 %	74 %	36 %	51%	67 %		60.8 %	1,214	58 %	43 %	78 %	56 %	61 %		65 %	61 %	84 %	48 %	67 %		61.1%	648
No	16%	14%	67 %	62 %	41 %		19 %	26 %	64 %	49 %	33 %		39.2 %	782	42 %	57 %	22 %	44 %	39 %		35 %	39 %	16%	52 %	33 %		38.9 %	413
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	28 8	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QJ3. How many shelters do you have in your area?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average Shelters	1.4	1.5	0.9	1	1.1		1.3	1.5	1	1	1.3		1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	1	1.2		1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4		1.2
N	128	68	40	99	131		234	222	51	151	90		1214	43	10	35	97	118		84	47	51	76	87		648
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	6%	3%	2%	5%	7%	23%	12%	11%	3%	8%	5%	37%	61%	4%	1%	3%	9%	11%	29%	8%	4%	5%	7%	8%	33%	61%

QJ4. Do you want to evacuate in that shelter?

	Intervention														*Control*												
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	96%	94%	85%	88%	76%		94%	93%	86%	84%	78%		88.6%	1,076	84%	90%	60%	44%	97%		83%	96%	82%	36%	99%		76.2%	494
No	4%	6%	15%	12%	24%		6%	7%	14%	16%	22%		11.4%	138	16%	10%	40%	56%	3%		17%	4%	18%	64%	1%		23.8%	154
Total (%)	10.5%	5.6%	3.3%	8.2%	10.8%	38.4%	19.3%	18.3%	4.2%	12.4%	7.4%	61.6%	**100**	**1214**	6.6%	1.5%	5.4%	15.0%	18.2%	46.8%	13.0%	7.3%	7.9%	11.7%	13.4%	53.2%	**100**	**648**
Base (Numeric Number)	128	68	40	99	131	466	234	222	51	151	90	748	**1214**		43	10	35	97	118	303	84	47	51	76	87	345	**648**	

QJ5. Is there any alternative Shelter?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	58 %	73 %	30%	37%	56%		48 %	60%	53%	40%	66 %		46.7 %	36 5	16 %	15 %	90 %	29%	39%		49%	40 %	70 %	37%	38%		37.5 %	15 5
No	42 %	27 %	70%	63%	44%		52 %	40%	47%	60%	34 %		53.3 %	41 7	84 %	85 %	10 %	71%	61%		51%	60 %	30 %	63%	62%		62.5 %	25 8
Total (%)	3.1 %	1.4 %	10.6 %	21.0 %	11.6 %	47.7 %	6.9 %	10.0 %	11.4 %	18.4 %	5.6 %	52.3 %	**100**	**78 2**	7.5 %	3.1 %	2.4 %	18.2 %	18.4 %	49.6 %	10.9 %	7.3 %	2.4 %	19.6 %	10.2 %	50.4 %	**100**	**41 3**
Base (Numeric Number)	24	11	83	164	91	373	54	78	89	144	44	409	**782**		31	13	10	75	76	205	45	30	10	81	42	208	**413**	

QJ 6: Where did you evacuate last time?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (366)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (155)
10 Years Ago	36%			5%	31%		46%	21%	2%		40%						27 %	20 %		14 %	33 %		10 %	25 %		
9 Years ago					19%						20%															
No Answer	7%	13%		43%			4%		2%	28%						11 %		33 %					43 %			
During Aila	14%		12%	5%	6%		4%			3%																
During Fani	36%	63%	20%	20%	42%		38%	32%	48%	48%	33%			80 %		33 %	73 %	27 %		82 %	42 %	71 %	30 %	75 %		
Never went	7%	25%	68%	27%	2%		8%	47%	48%	21%	7%			20 %	100 %	56 %		20 %		5%	25 %	29 %	17 %			
Total (%)	4%	2%	7%	16%	14%	43%	7%	13%	13%	16%	8%	57%	100 %	3%	1%	6%	14 %	19 %	44%	14 %	8%	5%	19 %	10 %	56%	100 %
Base (Numeric Number)	14	8	25	60	52	159	26	47	46	58	30	207	366	5	2	9	22	30	68	22	12	7	30	16	87	155

QJ7. Is the evacuation Route properly managed?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	61%	75 %	43 %	51%	35%		56%	74%	50 %	65%	28 %		55.5 %	877	58 %	50 %	73 %	32%	39%		44%	68 %	57 %	33%	34%		43.8 %	352
No	39 %	25 %	57 %	49%	65%		44%	26%	50 %	35%	72 %		44.5 %	702	42 %	50 %	27 %	68%	61%		56%	32 %	43 %	67%	66%		56.2 %	451
Total (%)	9.0 %	4.8 %	4.1 %	10.1 %	11.5 %	39.5 %	16.5 %	17.0 %	6.2 %	13.2 %	7.5 %	60.5 %	**100**	**1579**	6.0 %	1.5 %	5.5 %	14.8 %	18.4 %	46.2 %	13.2 %	7.3 %	7.2 %	13.2 %	12.8 %	53.8 %	**100**	**803**
Base (Numeric Number)	142	76	65	159	182	624	260	269	98	209	119	955	**1579**		48	12	44	119	148	371	106	59	58	106	103	432	**803**	

QJ10. Do you receive proper support from them?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	90%	88 %	67 %	95 %	74%		86%	92%	86 %	87 %	73 %		84.9 %	595	75%	100 %	86 %	98%	90%		71%	100 %	100 %	92 %	92%		87.3 %	344
No	10%	13 %	33 %	5%	26%		14%	8%	14 %	13%	27 %		15.1 %	106	25%	0%	14 %	2%	10%		29%	0%	0%	8%	8%		12.7 %	50
Total (%)	11.6 %	3.4 %	2.1 %	9.3 %	18.1 %	44.5 %	21.0 %	12.8 %	3.1 %	11.1 %	7.4 %	55.5 %	**100**	**701**	11.2 %	1.0 %	3.6 %	13.7 %	24.9 %	54.3 %	16.5 %	4.1 %	2.3 %	9.9 %	12.9 %	45.7 %	**100**	**394**
Base (Numeric Number)	81	24	15	65	127	312	147	90	22	78	52	389	**701**		44	4	14	54	98	214	65	16	9	39	51	180	**394**	

QJ11. Do want to take part in such volunteer group?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	69 %	58 %	62 %	44 %	51%		48 %	39 %	38 %	48 %	48 %		48.6 %	970	65 %	48 %	58 %	43 %	43 %		41%	42 %	44 %	32 %	51%		44.4 %	471
No	31%	42 %	38 %	56 %	49 %		52 %	61%	62 %	52 %	52 %		51.4 %	1,026	35 %	52 %	42 %	57 %	57 %		59 %	58 %	56 %	68 %	49 %		55.6 %	590
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK1. Are the sheltering facility women friendly?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	63 %	71%	43 %	37 %	32 %		71%	64 %	35 %	52 %	36 %		51.1%	1,020	59 %	26 %	84 %	37 %	66 %		67 %	39 %	87 %	40 %	72 %		57.1%	606
No	38 %	29 %	57 %	63 %	68 %		29 %	36 %	65 %	48 %	64 %		48.9 %	976	41 %	74 %	16%	63 %	34 %		33 %	61 %	13 %	60 %	28 %		42.9 %	455
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK2. Do they have ease of access to disable people?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	9%	19%	34%	10%	5%		8%	32%	16%	13%	4%		14.7%	294	8%	4%	53%	15%	28%		5%	23%	26%	11%	38%		20.5%	217
No	91%	81%	66%	90%	96%		92%	68%	84%	87%	96%		85.3%	1,702	92%	96%	47%	85%	72%		95%	77%	74%	89%	62%		79.5%	844
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK3. Are those facilities child friendly?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	20%	62%	40%	32%	17%		25%	61%	25%	46%	19%		35.1%	701	28%	22%	71%	28%	57%		35%	34%	51%	30%	58%		41.7%	442
No	80%	38%	60%	68%	83%		75%	39%	75%	54%	81%		64.9%	1,295	72%	78%	29%	72%	43%		65%	66%	49%	70%	42%		58.3%	619
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK4. Do those facilities have access to Toilets?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	71%	86 %	55 %	65 %	69 %		74 %	67 %	57 %	76 %	69 %		69.0 %	1,378	47 %	39 %	87 %	56 %	71%		49 %	52 %	93 %	57 %	77 %		62.7 %	665
No	29 %	14%	45 %	35 %	31 %		26 %	33 %	43 %	24 %	31 %		31.0 %	618	53 %	61 %	13 %	44 %	29 %		51%	48 %	7%	43 %	23 %		37.3 %	396
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK5. Do they have access to drinking water?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	53 %	82 %	38 %	37 %	18 %		62 %	65 %	20 %	48 %	22 %		45.2 %	903	36 %	22 %	62 %	43 %	35 %		51%	45 %	33 %	41 %	50 %		42.6 %	452
No	47 %	18 %	62 %	63 %	82 %		38 %	35 %	80 %	52 %	78 %		54.8 %	1,093	64 %	78 %	38 %	57 %	65 %		49 %	55 %	67 %	59 %	50 %		57.4 %	609
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK6. Do they have support for lactating mothers?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	6%	32%	35%	6%	8%		3%	44%	30%	24%	7%		18.7%	373	4%	9%	44%	6%	18%		4%	23%	20%	10%	18%		13.7%	145
No	94%	68%	65%	94%	92%		97%	56%	70%	76%	93%		81.3%	1,623	96%	91%	56%	94%	82%		96%	77%	80%	90%	82%		86.3%	916
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK7. Do the facilities have support for pregnant mothers?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	3%	8%	20%	3%	7%		2%	32%	11%	5%	2%		9.8%	195	7%	4%	16%	6%	10%		6%	23%	8%	8%	13%		9.6%	102
No	97%	92%	80%	97%	93%		98%	68%	89%	95%	98%		90.2%	1,801	93%	96%	84%	94%	90%		94%	77%	92%	92%	87%		90.4%	959
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QK8. Do want to take part in such volunteer support group?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	63 %	53 %	54 %	36 %	45 %		45 %	36 %	34 %	45 %	34 %		43.1 %	861	61%	48 %	56 %	34 %	39 %		0%	0 %	0 %	0%	0%		41.7%	442
No	37 %	47 %	46 %	64 %	55 %		55 %	64 %	66 %	55 %	66 %		56.9 %	1,135	39 %	52 %	44 %	66 %	61%		0%	0 %	0 %	0%	0%		58.3 %	619
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6 %	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QL1. Is there any trained search and rescue team in your community to address an emergency?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	45 %	18 %	11%	24 %	45 %		40 %	24 %	7%	23 %	28 %		28.2 %	562	46 %	22 %	11%	26 %	34 %		31 %	23 %	8%	17%	29 %		26.6 %	282
No	55 %	82 %	89 %	76 %	55 %		60 %	76 %	93 %	77 %	72 %		71.8 %	1,434	54 %	78 %	89 %	74 %	66 %		69 %	77 %	92 %	83 %	71%		73.4 %	779
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QL2. Are they helpful?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	90%	71 %	93 %	92%	80 %		84%	88%	80 %	93%	74 %		85.6 %	481	82 %	100 %	80 %	96%	91%		70%	94 %	100 %	96 %	84 %		87.6 %	247
No	10%	29 %	7%	8%	20%		16%	13%	20 %	7%	26 %		14.4 %	81	18%	0%	20 %	4%	9%		30%	6%	0%	4%	16%		12.4 %	35
Total (%)	12.3 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	11.0 %	17.6 %	45.9 %	20.6 %	12.8 %	1.8 %	12.1 %	6.8 %	54.1 %	**100**	**562**	12.1 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	16.0 %	23.4 %	55.0 %	14.2 %	6.4 %	1.8 %	9.6 %	13.1 %	45.0 %	**100**	**282**
Base (Numeric Number)	69	14	14	62	99	258	116	72	10	68	38	304	**562**		34	5	5	45	66	155	40	18	5	27	37	127	**282**	

QL3. Do want to take part in such volunteer group?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	69 %	52 %	57 %	40 %	49 %		45 %	35 %	37 %	44 %	42 %		45.2 %	902	65 %	52 %	56 %	41 %	36 %		40 %	42 %	46 %	31 %	50 %		42.5 %	451
No	31 %	48 %	43 %	60 %	51%		55 %	65 %	63 %	56 %	58 %		54.8 %	1,094	35 %	48 %	44 %	59 %	64 %		60 %	58 %	54 %	69 %	50 %		57.5 %	610
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM1. Do you face any difficulties to have access to drinking water?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	72 %	44 %	85 %	68 %	56 %		58 %	45 %	90 %	68 %	61 %		63.2 %	1,262	82 %	43 %	87 %	59 %	76 %		81 %	49 %	95 %	64 %	79 %		71.8 %	762
No	28 %	56 %	15%	32 %	44 %		42 %	55 %	10 %	32 %	39 %		36.8 %	734	18 %	57 %	13 %	41 %	24 %		19 %	51%	5%	36 %	21 %		28.2 %	299
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM2: If 'Yes' what type of challenges do you face? (multiple)

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Water Quality	94 %	63 %	97 %	62 %	71 %		83 %	48 %	96 %	79 %	79 %		77%	971	92 %	60 %	90 %	76 %	94 %		95 %	39 %	97 %	79 %	88 %		86%	653
Accessibility	75 %	37 %	70 %	73 %	75 %		70 %	67 %	76 %	75 %	72 %		72%	905	80 %	40 %	54 %	44 %	48 %		64 %	63 %	59 %	38 %	59 %		54%	413
Affordability	23 %	6%	37 %	25 %	10 %		34 %	2%	26 %	37 %	15 %		24%	303	16 %	0%	59 %	5%	3%		18 %	3%	40 %	3%	3%		12%	91
Availability	4%	3%	4%	3%	5%		8%	2%	1%	0%	6%		3%	43	10 %	0%	0%	0%	0%		7%	0%	0%	1%	1%		2%	15
Reliability	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%		9%	1%	0%	1%	1%		2%	24	11 %	0%	0%	0%	0%		17 %	0%	0%	0%	1%		3%	26
Total (%)	16 %	5%	15 %	25 %	18 %	44 %	23 %	19 %	18 %	28 %	12 %	56 %	**178 %**	**2246**	15 %	2%	10 %	25 %	36 %	47 %	26 %	9%	14 %	25 %	25 %	52 %	**157 %**	**1198**
Valid cases:	110	35	105	179	125	**554**	166	134	126	200	82	**708**	1262		61	10	39	102	147	**359**	105	38	58	100	102	**403**	762	

QM3: If the issue is water quality; what is the specific problem in water quality?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Salinity	89 %	100 %	99 %	80 %	98 %		87 %	98 %	100 %	94 %	97 %		93%	904	86 %	100 %	100 %	69 %	95 %		80 %	100 %	100 %	56 %	92 %		85%	552
Iron	48 %	0%	77 %	69 %	36 %		50 %	11 %	64 %	78 %	38 %		55%	537	57 %	0%	71%	83 %	28 %		61 %	13%	55%	77 %	26 %		52%	338
Magnesium	6%	0%	24 %	4%	2%		4%	3%	10%	6%	3%		7%	67	4%	0%	23 %	4%	1%		3%	0%	13%	5%	3%		5%	32
Arsenic	3%	0%	28 %	66 %	10 %		5%	0%	40 %	76 %	5%		30%	292	0%	0%	23 %	54 %	28 %		1%	0%	18%	46 %	19 %		23%	152
Sulfur	2%	0%	5%	4%	0%		2%	2%	2%	18 %	2%		5%	47	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%		0%	0%	4%	4%	1%		2%	10
Odor	31 %	32 %	10 %	35 %	24 %		31 %	19 %	15%	36 %	28 %		26%	256	13 %	0%	6%	23 %	29 %		29 %	0%	4%	27 %	23 %		21%	140
Contaminated	46 %	5%	11 %	14 %	10 %		53 %	8%	7%	3%	18 %		19%	185	50 %	0%	23 %	14 %	12 %		55 %	0%	13%	16 %	11 %		23%	149
Total (%)	19 %	4%	19 %	20 %	16 %	44 %	25 %	12 %	22 %	29 %	12 %	56 %	**236 %**	**2288**	16 %	2%	10%	23 %	41 %	47 %	29 %	4%	16%	23 %	26 %	52 %	**210 %**	**1373**
Valid cases:	103	22	102	111	89	**427**	137	64	121	157	65	**544**	971		56	6	35	78	138	**313**	100	15	56	79	90	**340**	653	

QM4: If the issue is Accessibility; what is the specific problem in Accessibility?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Distance	96 %	69 %	96 %	99 %	99 %		94 %	90 %	99 %	99 %	100 %		97%	875	96 %	100 %	95 %	100 %	97 %		87 %	100 %	97 %	95 %	97 %		95%	394
Time	90 %	85 %	97 %	91 %	77 %		90 %	77 %	99 %	96 %	92%		90%	814	96 %	25%	90 %	87%	97 %		84 %	63%	97 %	84 %	92 %		89%	366
Location,	41 %	23 %	51 %	18 %	44 %		49 %	10 %	60 %	12 %	42%		34%	305	43 %	0%	76 %	29%	35 %		24 %	25%	59 %	26 %	28 %		35%	144
Cultural,	2%	0%	0%	1%	12 %		8%	2%	1%	0%	15%		4%	35	4%	0%	14 %	2%	1%		3%	4%	0%	0%	2%		3%	11
Safety	8%	0%	11 %	17 %	10 %		13 %	2%	5%	13 %	15%		11%	97	8%	0%	38 %	0%	4%		18 %	0%	12 %	0%	8%		9%	36
Ownership	2%	0%	14 %	15 %	11 %		3%	8%	17 %	14 %	12%		11%	96	6%	0%	29 %	0%	7%		3%	0%	26 %	3%	5%		7%	29

Dignity	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%		2%	1%	10 %	1%	0%		2%	17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	3%	0%	0%		0%	2
Disable friendly	8%	0%	1%	0%	1%		10 %	2%	1%	1%	0%		3%	25	4%	0%	0%	7%	0%		6%	0%	0%	3%	0%		2%	10
Total (%)	16 %	3%	14 %	25 %	18 %	43 %	23 %	18 %	19 %	29 %	12%	57 %	**250 %**	**2264**	22 %	2%	9%	20 %	32 %	47 %	30 %	11%	15 %	17 %	27 %	52 %	**240 %**	**992**
Valid cases:	83	13	73	130	94	**393**	117	90	96	150	59	**512**	905		49	4	21	45	71	**190**	67	24	34	38	60	**223**	413	

QM 5: If the issue is Affordability; what is the specific problem in Affordability (Price)?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (304)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (91)
Price hick (commodities)				2%					3%							4%								33%		
Purches of Livings E.g.-Food (Money Shortage)				7%				33%		1%																
Shortage of Money			3%																							
To Purchas Drinking Water (Drink Slain Water)		50%							6%									25%				9%				
Total (%)	0	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%		0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%	100%
Base (Numeric Number)	25	2	39	45	13	124	57	3	33	75	12	180	304	10	0	23	5	4	42	19	1	23	3	3	49	91

QM6: If the issue is Availability; what is the specific problem in Availability?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Seasonality	75%	100 %	75 %	20 %	83%		71 %	100 %	100 %	0	100 %		74%	32	100 %	0	0	0	0		14%	0	0	100 %	0%		53%	8
Quantity	50%	0%	25 %	80 %	100 %		43 %	33%	0%	0	100 %		58%	25	50%	0	0	0	0		14%	0	0	0%	0%		27%	4
Salinity	100 %	100 %	25 %	40 %	67%		93 %	67%	100 %	0	80%		74%	32	50%	0	0	0	0		100 %	0	0	0%	100 %		73%	11

Total (%)	17%	4%	17 %	22 %	26%	47 %	61 %	13%	4%	0	22%	53 %	**207 %**	**8 9**	67%	0	0	0	0	47%	78%	0	0	11%	11%	52 %	**153 %**	**2 3**
Valid cases:	4	1	4	5	6	**20**	14	3	1	0	5	**23**	43		6	0	0	0	0	**6**	7	0	0	1	1	**9**	15	

QM7: If the issue is Reliability; what is the specific problem in Reliability?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Intervention (24)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Control (26)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Lost Money							7%																				
Nothing								50%																			
Total (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7%	50%	0	0	0	0	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base (Numeric Number)	4	0	0	0	1	5	15	2	0	1	1	19	24	7	0	0	0	0	7	18	0	0	0	1	19	26

QM8. How many months in a year they have access to drinking water?

	Intervention												*Control*											
	Male						*Female*						*Male*						*Female*					
	Khulna			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Intervention (1996)	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		Total	Control (1061)
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Average months can access drinking water	7.8	9.4	3.4	9.7	7.7		8.3	7.4	4.7	7.9	6.9		7.6	6.2	9.1	4.4	11.1	7.3		6.6	7.8	5.3	11.1	7.1		8.1
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QM8. How many months in a year they have access to drinking water?

Year	Intervention													Control										
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (1996)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
1985	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		1
1988	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
1995	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	0	1	1	3		2	0	0	0	0		7	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2002	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2003	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2004	0	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2005	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		1
2007	5	0	18	1	0		6	0	33	0	0		63	4	0	16	2	1		6	0	17	1	2		49
2009	52	24	16	49	112		91	37	48	110	75		614	27	10	7	18	140		59	22	24	13	84		404
2010	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2011	0	0	0	1	20		0	0	1	1	9		32	0	0	0	0	7		0	0	0	0	9		16
2012	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	1	0		2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2013	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	1	0		2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2014	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		1
2015	0	0	0	5	0		1	0	0	11	0		17	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1		1
2016	1	0	0	2	0		1	0	0	0	0		4	0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		1
2017	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2018	3	0	1	0	0		7	0	1	0	0		12	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
2019	7	0	4	2	0		4	0	1	1	0		19	0	0	2	0	0		2	0	8	0	0		12
N	68	24	42	65	137		114	38	85	125	84		782	33	10	25	22	148		67	22	49	14	96		486
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	3%	1%	2%	3%	7%	17%	6%	2%	4%	6%	4%	22%	39%	3%	1%	2%	2%	14%	22%	6%	2%	5%	1%	9%	23%	46%

QM9: What is your household's current main (primary) source of drinking water?

	Intervention								Control							
	Male		Total	Female		Total	Total (%)	ric Number)	Male		Total	Female		Total	Total (%)	ric Number)
	Khulna	Satkhira		Khulna	Satkhira				Khulna	Satkhira		Khulna	Satkhira			

	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Tube Well	47 %	66 %	43 %	52 %	37 %		40 %	75 %	50 %	41 %	39 %		49%	982	41 %	96 %	29 %	38 %	53 %		26 %	86 %	43 %	46 %	60 %		48%	508
PSF	6%	0%	1%	8%	24 %		10 %	0%	3%	9%	26 %		9%	181	5%	0%	2%	24 %	33 %		4%	0%	0%	16 %	31 %		17%	180
River/Stream	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	1%	1%		0%	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3
Rain water	51 %	25 %	78 %	16 %	46 %		52 %	10 %	46 %	27 %	51 %		37%	731	59 %	4%	60 %	20 %	45 %		59 %	14 %	33 %	16 %	43 %		36%	381
Pond	42 %	11 %	46 %	19 %	22 %		45 %	23 %	38 %	34 %	23 %		30%	608	57 %	4%	44 %	17 %	26 %		71 %	4%	51 %	24 %	19 %		31%	329
Desalinization Plant	1%	0%	1%	12 %	0%		4%	0%	0%	22 %	0%		6%	110	0%	0%	2%	13 %	0%		1%	0%	0%	10 %	0%		4%	39
Local Water Transporters	7%	3%	20 %	23 %	20 %		6%	0%	21 %	32 %	16 %		15%	303	5%	0%	29 %	15 %	1%		8%	0%	18 %	11 %	2%		8%	85
Reticulated supply (i.e. piped to house)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%		0%	0%	2%	1%	4%		1%	15
Other	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	9	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	4
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**147 %**	**293 5**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**146 %**	**154 4**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	26 3	22 2	**83 9**	28 8	30 0	14 0	29 5	134	**115 7**	199 6		74	23	45	172	194	**50 8**	129	77	61	157	129	**55 3**	1061	

QM10: What are your household's emergency (crisis period) sources of drinking water? (can be multiple)

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Tube Well	47 %	67 %	44 %	54 %	27 %		40 %	75 %	51 %	48 %	22 %		48%	966	39 %	96 %	44 %	40 %	54 %		25 %	86 %	64 %	45 %	58 %		50%	526
PSF	6%	9%	2%	9%	20 %		9%	1%	2%	18 %	23 %		10%	200	5%	0%	2%	23 %	31 %		3%	0%	0%	15 %	31 %		16%	173
River/Stream	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	1%		0%	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1
Rain water	53 %	18 %	73 %	21 %	53 %		55 %	14 %	39 %	33 %	57 %		39%	786	53 %	4%	53 %	20 %	37 %		51 %	14 %	28 %	17 %	41 %		32%	343

Pond	32 %	13 %	42 %	21 %	10 %		40 %	19 %	39 %	31 %	13 %		26%	526	55 %	4%	27 %	19 %	24 %		64 %	4%	15 %	22 %	20 %		27%	288
Desalinization Plant	1%	0%	4%	16 %	0%		6%	0%	1%	25 %	0%		7%	140	0%	0%	4%	13 %	0%		1%	0%	0%	10 %	1%		4%	43
Local Water Transporters	11 %	3%	19 %	24 %	11 %		7%	0%	19 %	37 %	14 %		15%	305	4%	0%	22 %	15 %	1%		9%	0%	16 %	9%	2%		7%	77
Reticulated supply	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	2%	0%	3%		1%	7
Other	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		1%	11	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	4
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**147 %**	**2944**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**138 %**	**1462**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QM11. In past, whether your main source of drinking impacted by salinity?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	45 %	30 %	34 %	25 %	62 %		40 %	13 %	61 %	42 %	63 %		39.2 %	782	45 %	43 %	56 %	13 %	76 %		52 %	29 %	80 %	9%	74 %		45.8 %	486
No	55 %	70 %	66 %	75 %	38 %		60 %	87 %	39 %	58 %	37 %		60.8 %	1,214	55 %	57 %	44 %	87 %	24 %		48 %	71%	20 %	91 %	26 %		54.2 %	575
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14%	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM13: If yes, how?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)

Embankment failure	75%	96%	71%	91%	73%		67%	63%	94%	87%	90%		80%	628	67%	80%	52%	82%	91%		70%	68%	80%	79%	88%		80%	391
High Tide	57%	25%	21%	18%	59%		49%	37%	7%	4%	56%		35%	275	52%	10%	4%	59%	59%		51%	45%	6%	71%	55%		47%	229
Sea Level Rise	37%	25%	21%	6%	50%		34%	71%	27%	11%	38%		32%	248	33%	10%	12%	68%	34%		21%	27%	14%	71%	27%		29%	143
Cyclone	71%	21%	69%	23%	36%		49%	11%	93%	35%	31%		45%	355	61%	0%	88%	73%	61%		70%	9%	82%	64%	72%		65%	315
Human Intervention	1%	8%	0%	0%	5%		8%	8%	1%	2%	4%		4%	28	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	14%	0%	0%	1%		1%	7
Other	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%		1%	0%	2%	0%	0%		1%	8	6%	0%	8%	0%	0%		0%	0%	16%	0%	0%		2%	12
Total (%)	15%	5%	9%	15%	31%	43%	26%	9%	19%	28%	19%	57%	**197%**	**1542**	13%	4%	10%	9%	60%	47%	27%	9%	20%	6%	39%	52%	**226%**	**1097**
Valid cases:	68	24	42	65	137	**336**	114	38	85	125	84	**446**	782		33	10	25	22	148	**238**	67	22	49	14	96	**248**	486	

QM14: Who is mainly responsible for collecting drinking water?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male Member	56%	10%	46%	41%	68%		37%	8%	27%	40%	63%		39%	782	53%	13%	24%	36%	52%		36%	5%	10%	18%	47%		34%	359
Female Member	76%	85%	92%	72%	42%		81%	92%	94%	69%	54%		75%	1497	73%	87%	89%	70%	72%		86%	95%	93%	81%	69%		78%	832
Other	1%	10%	5%	0%	1%		3%	6%	4%	0%	1%		3%	53	3%	13%	9%	1%	2%		5%	5%	5%	4%	1%		3%	34
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	42%	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**117%**	**2332**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**115%**	**1225**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QM15. How much time does this member of the household spend per day gathering drinking water?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
15 minutes or less	39 %	57 %	42 %	30 %	26 %		41 %	41 %	29 %	22 %	20 %		33.4 %	666	15 %	30 %	51 %	40 %	25 %		30 %	34 %	44 %	55 %	37 %		36.1 %	383
16-30 minutes	38 %	22 %	14 %	23 %	38 %		37 %	24 %	24 %	26 %	22 %		27.7 %	552	39 %	48 %	29 %	25 %	26 %		26 %	26 %	30 %	23 %	22 %		26.6 %	282
31– 60 minutes	18 %	10 %	21 %	28 %	16 %		19 %	26 %	26 %	30 %	27 %		23.3 %	466	36 %	17 %	13 %	15 %	30 %		37 %	31 %	15 %	11 %	26 %		23.8 %	252
More than 60 minutes	5%	11 %	23 %	19 %	20 %		3%	9%	21 %	22 %	31 %		15.6 %	312	9%	4%	7%	21 %	20 %		6%	9%	11%	11 %	15 %		13.6 %	144
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM16. How many kilometres/meters do you travel to fetch/collect drinking water?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Less than 500m	52 %	62 %	44 %	36 %	31 %		55 %	54 %	39 %	26 %	23 %		41.4 %	827	27 %	35 %	51 %	44 %	32 %		42 %	45 %	59 %	59 %	43 %		43.4 %	461
More than 500m	38 %	27 %	28 %	43 %	42 %		37 %	36 %	36 %	49 %	43 %		39.6 %	791	49 %	61 %	38 %	41 %	45 %		46 %	53 %	30 %	31 %	33 %		41.1 %	436
More than 2 km	10 %	11%	28 %	21 %	27 %		8%	10 %	25 %	25 %	34 %		18.9 %	378	24 %	4%	11%	15 %	23 %		12 %	1%	11%	10 %	23 %		15.5 %	164
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM17: What is the most reliable source of water in your region?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Tube Well	47 %	70 %	46 %	55 %	36 %		40 %	75 %	49 %	45 %	38 %		50%	999	39 %	100 %	29 %	41 %	53 %		26 %	94 %	30 %	46 %	59 %		48%	510
PSF	7%	0%	2%	9%	21 %		10 %	0%	3%	18 %	25 %		10%	201	14 %	0%	11 %	23 %	33 %		5%	0%	7%	15 %	30 %		18%	191
River/Stream	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%		0%	0%	1%	2%	0%		1%	13	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	4
Rain water	43 %	16 %	75 %	16 %	41 %		50 %	8%	46 %	28 %	47 %		34%	684	51 %	0%	40 %	13 %	34 %		57 %	8%	16 %	11 %	33 %		28%	293
Pond	39 %	14 %	42 %	20 %	14 %		43 %	23 %	39 %	32 %	15 %		28%	568	53 %	0%	38 %	17 %	25 %		58 %	1%	54 %	23 %	26 %		30%	314
Desalinization Plant	1%	1%	1%	15 %	0%		6%	0%	0%	25 %	1%		7%	136	0%	0%	2%	13 %	0%		2%	0%	0%	10 %	0%		4%	42
Local Water Transporters	7%	3%	21 %	24 %	20 %		7%	0%	19 %	39 %	16 %		16%	329	5%	0%	16 %	17 %	1%		8%	0%	16 %	12 %	0%		8%	81
Reticulated supply (i.e. piped to house)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%		0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		1%	9
Other	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3%	0%	0%	0%		1%	13	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	2%	1%	0%		0%	4
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**148 %**	**2946**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**136 %**	**1448**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QM18. How many families are collecting water from the source?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average HH	267.7	276.6	999.8	221	204.5		298	189.2	742.2	155.4	218.5		306	513.8	257.2	1276.8	324.8	192.6		373.8	240.9	823.9	234.1	204.6		353.2
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42 %	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58 %	100 %	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48 %	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52 %	100 %

Sample by Intervention Type																										

QM20. Is there any management committee responsible for managing and maintaining the water source?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	18%	4%	20%	37%	37%		25%	14%	38%	43%	25%		28.2%	563	22%	17%	33%	40%	16%		12%	10%	26%	30%	17%		23.0%	244
No	82%	96%	80%	64%	63%		75%	86%	62%	57%	75%		71.8%	1,433	78%	83%	67%	60%	84%		88%	90%	74%	70%	83%		77.0%	817
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM21. How frequently the main source of water is maintained?

	Intervention												*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*					
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average days to maintain the main source	259	26.4	30	49.6	16.4		121	26.8	29	41.8	28		62.6	72	28	75	31.7	31.2		65.5	24	62	29.6	46		42.9
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QM22. Do you pay for water?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	22 %	18 %	61 %	46 %	53 %		24 %	8%	43 %	64 %	50 %		38.5 %	768	18 %	0%	49 %	39 %	41 %		16 %	4%	36 %	30 %	43 %		31.1%	330
No	78 %	82 %	39 %	54 %	47 %		76 %	92 %	57 %	36 %	50 %		61.5 %	1,228	82 %	100 %	51%	61 %	59 %		85 %	96 %	64 %	70 %	57 %		68.9 %	731
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11%	42%	14 %	15 %	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM23. If yes, how much do you pay?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average expenditure to buy water	282.3	329.4	369	471	791.7		334.3	317.5	370.8	502.3	1410		564	502.7		570.5	355.8	233.8		540	216.7	422.7	271.1	190		321
N	33	14	75	121	118		68	24	60	188	67		768	13		22	67	80		20	3	22	47	56		330
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	2%	1%	4%	6%	6%	18%	3%	1%	3%	9%	3%	20%	38%	1%	0%	2%	6%	8%	17%	2%	0%	2%	4%	5%	14%	31%

QM24. How much would you be willing to pay for water services for one-time installation?

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)

Average willing to pay for water services for one-time installation	1175	2263.3	1127	2131	1386		943	2392	1179	1318	1075		1528.5	1141	3413	1233	578	987		1203	1344	1031	583	879		976.1
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QM25. How much would you be willing to pay for water services per month?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average willing to pay for water services per month	85.7	113.3	156.6	88.3	236		75.1	101.3	198.6	85.2	201.8		125	84.2	21.7	139.4	53	183.4		68.1	28.1	139.2	28.9	64.2		84.8
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QM26. Did you participate in any planning or meeting for water source site selection?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	4%	1%	11%	0%	14		2%	2%	2%	1%	4%		3.6%	71	8%	0%	2%	1%	3%		3%	0%	3%	0%	2%		2.2%	23

					%																								
No	96%	99%	89%	100%	86%		98%	98%	98%	99%	96%		96.4%	1,925	92%	100%	98%	99%	97%		97%	100%	97%	100%	98%		97.8%	1,038
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**	
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**		

QM27. Do you usually treat water to make it safe to drink?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	14%	16%	20%	10%	14%		16%	7%	25%	27%	18%		16.1%	322	34%	0%	13%	6%	35%		45%	4%	7%	7%	33%		21.5%	228
No	86%	84%	80%	90%	86%		84%	93%	75%	73%	82%		83.9%	1,674	66%	100%	87%	94%	65%		55%	96%	93%	93%	67%		78.5%	833
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM28: If Yes, how do you usually treat the water to make it safer to drink?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Let it stand	27%	0%	38%	8%	9%		26%	0%	71%	18%	8%		23%	73	28%	0	67%	20%	18%		36%	0%	100%	27%	14%		26%	59
Strain it through cloth	59%	92%	58%	64%	81%		76%	45%	71%	73%	71%		70%	226	68%	0	50%	10%	78%		83%	33%	75%	27%	70%		70%	159
Boil	32%	0%	25%	8%	47%		35%	9%	23%	3%	46%		21%	69	16%	0	33%	50%	71%		40%	33%	0%	9%	47%		46%	104
Add bleach/Chlorine	5%	0%	4%	24%	0%		9%	0%	3%	13%	4%		7%	24	28%	0	0%	50%	3%		31%	0%	0%	36%	7%		17%	39
Water filter	0%	0%	8%	0%	3%		4%	0%	3%	0%	0%		2%	6	0%	0	17	0%	6%		2%	0%	0%	0%	9%		4%	10

																	%												
Solar Disinfection	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	4%		1%	2	4%	0	0%	10 %	4%		0%	0%	0%	9%	7%		4%	9
Don't treat the water	5%	8%	4%	0%	0%		0%	27 %	3%	0%	0%		3%	10	0%	0	0%	10 %	0%		0%	33 %	0%	0%	0%		1%	2
Other	32 %	0%	13 %	0%	0%		22 %	18 %	3%	0%	13 %		9%	28	12 %	0	0%	0%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%	4
Total (%)	11 %	6%	12 %	12 %	16 %	36 %	22 %	11 %	17 %	38 %	12 %	64 %	**136 %**	**43 8**	21 %	0	5%	8%	57 %	47 %	49 %	3%	3%	9%	36 %	52 %	**169 %**	**38 6**
Valid cases:	22	13	24	25	32	**11 6**	46	22	35	79	24	**20 6**	322		25	0	6	10	68	**10 9**	58	3	4	11	43	**11 9**	228	

QM30. If 'No' then how many months of a year you get safe drinking water?

	Intervention													*Control*												
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average months of a year you get safe drinking water	6.8	5.5	3.4	5.8	5.6		6.1	8.1	3.3	6	5.9		5.8	5.3	8.3	5	7.1	7.9		6.5	9.3	3.8	7.6	7.7		7.1
N	61	20	53	42	106		72	52	42	94	69		611	32	4	14	9	111		33	13	17	5	67		305
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	3%	1%	3%	2%	5%	14%	4%	3%	2%	5%	3%	16%	31%	3%	0%	1%	1%	10%	16%	3%	1%	2%	0%	6%	13%	29%

QM31: If there is another cyclonic storm like Aila (2011) then how your family will be affected?

	Intervention														*Control*											
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Household damage	95%	96%	98%	96%	96%		93%	87%	99%	93%	95%		94%	1874	97%	87%	96%	86%	93%		98%	86%	95%	90%	97%		92%	980
Livelihood damage	65%	24%	86%	54%	77%		55%	35%	87%	62%	64%		60%	1192	70%	30%	87%	39%	77%		68%	17%	95%	38%	60%		58%	612
Crop damage	51%	6%	29%	7%	45%		43%	10%	21%	5%	38%		24%	487	53%	13%	24%	15%	31%		43%	5%	13%	10%	18%		23%	246
Drinking water crisis	74%	54%	73%	67%	84%		67%	48%	84%	66%	84%		69%	1370	78%	26%	93%	51%	74%		78%	35%	97%	45%	78%		65%	693
Livestock damage	60%	22%	38%	23%	49%		51%	39%	44%	30%	47%		40%	803	78%	17%	40%	26%	33%		66%	40%	30%	20%	26%		36%	386
Permanent displace	12%	1%	2%	8%	36%		11%	2%	3%	9%	37%		12%	242	36%	4%	4%	6%	12%		18%	1%	3%	4%	12%		10%	110
Other	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0
Total (%)	13%	7%	11%	23%	19%	###	25%	26%	12%	25%	12%	58%	**299%**	**5972**	13%	4%	8%	31%	35%	47%	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	52%	**285%**	**3027**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QM32: If there is another cyclonic storm like Aila (2011) then how will community be affected?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Scarcity of Drinking Water	92 %	82 %	97 %	97 %	86 %		88 %	67 %	98 %	95 %	87 %		88%	1755	93 %	83 %	98 %	91 %	84 %		94 %	58 %	100 %	85 %	86 %		87%	923
Most of the area will be inundated	86 %	77 %	80 %	70 %	81 %		85 %	62 %	75 %	71 %	90 %		76%	1523	91 %	61 %	67 %	58 %	90 %		91 %	43 %	84%	60 %	88 %		75%	795
Agricultural damage	81 %	52 %	64 %	44 %	68 %		72 %	42 %	71 %	30 %	51 %		55%	1096	85 %	43 %	51 %	44 %	62 %		76 %	36 %	64%	37 %	60 %		56%	592
Increase migration	51 %	48 %	42 %	47 %	74 %		46 %	36 %	36 %	36 %	76 %		48%	953	61 %	43 %	24 %	22 %	68 %		61 %	13 %	38%	19 %	64 %		43%	460
25% or less people will be homeless	22 %	23 %	10 %	7%	28 %		15 %	9%	8%	3%	25 %		13%	266	26 %	22 %	36 %	1%	23 %		26 %	4%	41%	1%	11 %		15%	164
50% people will be homeless	20 %	9%	14 %	20 %	23 %		13 %	14 %	19 %	12 %	41 %		18%	355	28 %	0%	7%	12 %	8%		23 %	3%	7%	12 %	21 %		13%	143
Livestock damage	49 %	28 %	32 %	41 %	27 %		35 %	46 %	49 %	41 %	25 %		38%	768	61 %	22 %	33 %	19 %	3%		57 %	36 %	59%	10 %	6%		25%	265
Other	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	8	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**337 %**	**6724**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11%	28 %	23 %	52 %	**315 %**	**3344**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QM33. Did any of your family members were affected by water borne diseases within last 12 months?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	32 %	3%	15%	10 %	28 %		23 %	10 %	50 %	28 %	32 %		22.5 %	450	26 %	4%	18%	18 %	63 %		22 %	6%	59 %	24 %	53 %		33.7 %	358
No	64 %	91 %	83 %	83 %	55 %		71%	86 %	50 %	69 %	40 %		70.4 %	1,405	73 %	87 %	80 %	78 %	36 %		71%	87 %	39 %	69 %	46 %		62.7 %	665
Don't Know	4%	6%	2%	6%	17%		6%	4%	0%	3%	28 %		7.1%	141	1%	9%	2%	3%	1%		6%	6%	2%	7%	1%		3.6%	38
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14 %	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15%	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QM34. If Yes, how many persons were affected for how many times, please tell us.

	Intervention												Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Intervention (1996)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Control (1061)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		
Average person affected by water borne diseases within last 12 months	1.8	2	1.7	1.9	2		1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9		1.7	4.1	5	3.9	3.5	2.2		1.9	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.8		2
N	48	2	19	27	62		67	30	70	82	43		450	19	1	8	31	123		29	5	36	37	69		##
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	8%	3%	2%	4%	4%	2%	15%	23%	2%	0%	1%	3%	12%	17%	3%	0%	3%	3%	7%	17%	##

QM34. If Yes, how many times?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average time affected	3	2	2.8	2.7	3.7		2.6	2.5	2.1	3.8	3.6		3	2.6	2	1.9	2	1.7		3	2	3.5	2.1	2.3		2.7
N	48	2	19	27	62		67	30	70	82	43		450	19	1	8	31	123		29	5	36	37	69		358
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	8%	3%	2%	4%	4%	2%	15%	23%	2%	0%	1%	3%	12%	17%	3%	0%	3%	3%	7%	17%	34%

cQM35: What type of water borne disease?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Diarrhea	96 %	50 %	84 %	89 %	87 %		93 %	90 %	89 %	93 %	91%		90%	407	84 %	100 %	88 %	71%	91%		86 %	80 %	92 %	86 %	97 %		89%	319
Dysentery	52 %	50 %	58 %	41%	48 %		31%	27%	71%	82 %	44 %		54%	243	79 %	100 %	75%	65 %	48 %		48 %	20 %	86 %	35 %	52 %		55%	196
Jaundice	2%	0%	0%	11%	26 %		7%	3%	0%	0%	21%		8%	35	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%		3%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	3
Typhoid	10%	0%	0%	0%	18%		3%	3%	0%	1%	9%		5%	24	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%		3%	20 %	3%	3%	0%		2%	7
Cholera	2%	0%	0%	7%	3%		1%	0%	0%	0%	2%		2%	7	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%		3%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2
Arsenicosis	2%	0%	0%	7%	2%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	5	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%		3%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	3
Skin Disease	2%	0%	0%	11%	11%		9%	20 %	0%	1%	0%		5%	24	26 %	0%	0%	10 %	2%		17%	0%	0%	14%	0%		6%	20
Total (%)	16%	1%	7%	9%	21%	35%	23 %	10%	24 %	28 %	15%	65 %	**166 %**	**74 5**	11%	1%	5%	18 %	70 %	47 %	16%	3%	20 %	21%	39 %	52 %	**154 %**	**55 0**
Valid cases:	48	2	19	27	62	**158**	67	30	70	82	43	**29 2**	450		19	1	8	31	123	**182**	29	5	36	37	69	**176**	358	

QN1. How many of your adult household members (Male) have permanently relocated to another village, district, or country since January 2012?

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average male member	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1		0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.1	0		0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.1
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	139	295	131		1992	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	128		1060
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Maximum	3	2	2	3	5		4	3	2	2	4		5	1	1	5	2	1		2	0	2	2	2		5
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QN2. How many of your adult household members (Female) have permanently relocated to another village, district, or country since January 2012?

	Intervention												*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average female member	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.1	0	0.6	0.1	0.1		0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1
N	152	79	123	263	222		288	300	140	295	134		1996	74	23	45	172	194		129	77	61	157	129		1061
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Maximum	3	2	4	5	5		1	2	4	6	4		6	4	0	5	5	2		1	0	1	3	1		5
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	100%	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	48%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	100%

QN3: For the last person who left, what was his/her MAIN reason to leave the household? (Select Maximum 3)

	Intervention													*Control*											
	Male						*Female*							*Male*						*Female*						
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
No job / income	19 %	32 %	81 %	61 %	35 %		22 %	35 %	37 %	77 %	48 %		45 %	560	18 %	30 %	31 %	52 %	37 %		23 %	22 %	38 %	50 %	37 %		38 %	244
Marriage	43 %	3%	11%	13 %	12 %		30 %	3%	34 %	11%	17 %		14 %	172	43 %	0%	42 %	5%	15 %		28 %	0%	29 %	10 %	12 %		14 %	89
Education (to study)	14 %	3%	4%	4%	11%		14 %	4%	12 %	1%	4%		6%	76	25 %	9%	12 %	2%	18 %		33 %	3%	5%	2%	26 %		11%	74
To take care of sick relatives	3%	1%	4%	0%	34 %		3%	1%	1%	0%	42 %		8%	95	10 %	0%	0%	0%	18 %		3%	1%	0%	0%	17 %		6%	38
Damage by cyclone or flood	6%	3%	0%	2%	13 %		7%	2%	0%	1%	25 %		5%	64	3%	0%	4%	1%	4%		0%	1%	0%	1%	14 %		3%	19
Crop failure	3%	0%	2%	0%	4%		2%	0%	0%	0%	6%		1%	16	0%	4%	0%	1%	3%		0%	0%	0%	0%	3%		1%	7
Limited fresh water for drinking	5%	0%	0%	0%	4%		5%	0%	0%	1%	11%		2%	25	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%		3%	3%	0%	1%	3%		1%	9
Other	29 %	66 %	14 %	24 %	31 %		35 %	57 %	28 %	11%	8%		34 %	417	13 %	65 %	23 %	42 %	28 %		21 %	71 %	29 %	38 %	20 %		36 %	236
Total (%)	9%	11%	8%	22 %	19 %	40 %	16 %	40 %	9%	24 %	11%	60 %	**115 %**	**1425**	13 %	8%	8%	43 %	39 %	47 %	13 %	25 %	7%	34 %	21 %	52 %	**111 %**	**716**
Valid cases:	63	79	57	160	140	**499**	118	298	67	175	83	**741**	1240		40	23	26	132	120	**341**	39	76	21	105	65	**306**	647	

QN5: What environmental events have led to people leaving the household?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Storm surge (big wave)	80 %	0%	100 %	60 %	91 %		63 %	100 %	67 %	0%	85 %		82%	140	50 %	0	100 %	0%	72%		100 %	0	100 %	0%	64 %		68%	92
More salt in groundwater	40 %	0%	50%	20 %	23 %		33 %	0%	67 %	100 %	23 %		27%	46	0%	0	100 %	100 %	50 %		50%	0	100 %	0%	42 %		47%	64
Drought	30 %	0%	33%	0%	11 %		13 %	0%	33 %	100 %	9%		13%	22	0%	0	0%	100 %	26 %		0%	0	100 %	0%	26 %		26%	36
Floods (extreme rain events)	30 %	50%	50%	60 %	65 %		58 %	50%	0%	0%	51 %		55%	94	0%	0	0%	0%	51%		50%	0	0%	0%	50 %		48%	65
Cyclones	50 %	50%	50%	60 %	78 %		54 %	0%	67 %	100 %	57 %		64%	109	50 %	0	100 %	100 %	62 %		100 %	0	100 %	50 %	82 %		71%	96
Riverbank / Coastal erosion	60 %	100 %	0%	80 %	82 %		67 %	50%	0%	0%	81 %		73%	125	0%	0	0%	0%	50 %		100 %	0	0%	50 %	46 %		47%	64
Change in environment	50 %	0%	0%	0%	2%		8%	0%	0%	0%	4%		6%	10	0%	0	0%	0%	3%		0%	0	0%	0%	0%		1%	2
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	2	0%	0	0%	0%	0%		0%	0	0%	0%	0%		0%	0
Total (%)	12 %	2%	7%	6%	78 %	51 %	29 %	2%	4%	1%	64 %	49 %	**320 %**	**548**	4%	0	2%	4%	138 %	47 %	4%	0	2%	4%	91 %	52 %	**308 %**	**419**
Valid cases:	10	2	6	5	65	**88**	24	2	3	1	53	**83**	171		2	0	1	2	76	**81**	2		1	2	50	**55**	136	

QO1. Does your household have any savings?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	9%	6%	16%	7%	25%		18%	11%	22%	9%	28%		14.6%	289	18%	9%	9%	1%	15%		23%	27%	11%	2%	19%		12.9%	137
No	91%	94%	84%	93%	75%		82%	89%	78%	91%	72%		85.4%	1,693	82%	91%	91%	99%	85%		77%	73%	89%	98%	81%		87.1%	923
Total (%)	7.6%	4.0%	6.2%	13.1%	11.2%	42.0%	14.3%	15.1%	7.1%	14.8%	6.8%	58.0%	**100**	**1982**	7.0%	2.2%	4.2%	16.2%	18.3%	47.8%	12.2%	7.3%	5.8%	14.8%	12.2%	52.2%	**100**	**1060**
Base (Numeric Number)	150	79	122	260	221	832	284	299	140	293	134	1150	**1982**		74	23	44	172	194	507	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1060**	

QO2. Average savings

	Intervention													Control												
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Intervention (1996)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Control (1061)
Average savings	10186.2	29200	43150	17952.9	9413		6581.8	12513.3	7400	22992.3	8851.4		13229	4209.1	5025	5525	6000	18259.3		5503.4	8452.4	4494.3	6333.3	18842.1		12947
N	13	5	18	17	56		50	34	31	26	37		287	11	2	4	2	27		29	21	7	3	19		125
Percentage in Sample by Intervention Type	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	9%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	2%	7%	12%

QO3. Who is mainly managing the finance of your household?

	Intervention				Control			
	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total

	Khulna			*Satkhira*		al	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		al			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		al	*Khulna*			*Satkhira*		al		
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Male household member	76 %	80 %	63 %	84 %	82 %		66 %	56 %	76 %	74 %	78 %		72.6 %	1,449	72 %	70 %	67 %	86 %	77 %		71 %	65 %	66 %	73 %	71 %		73.9 %	784
Female household member	5%	1%	6%	4%	5%		15 %	7%	8%	15 %	6%		8.1%	162	1%	4%	4%	5%	3%		11 %	1%	13 %	15 %	8%		7.0%	74
Female and male together	19 %	19 %	32 %	12 %	13 %		19 %	36 %	16 %	11 %	16 %		19.3 %	385	27 %	26 %	29 %	9%	21 %		19 %	34 %	21 %	11 %	21 %		19.1 %	203
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11 %	42 %	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO4: Do you have a loan from a bank or other sources?

	Intervention														*Control*													
	Male						*Female*								*Male*						*Female*							
	Khulna			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*					*Khulna*			*Satkhira*			*Khulna*			*Satkhira*				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
No loan	30 %	67 %	63 %	41 %	25 %		39 %	68 %	31 %	52 %	29 %		45%	892	27 %	57 %	38 %	49 %	37 %		28 %	58 %	33 %	55 %	42 %		42%	446
Bank/MFI	9%	4%	7%	7%	4%		6%	6%	9%	5%	6%		6%	123	8 %	4%	4%	10 %	7%		5%	8%	5%	4%	8%		7%	71
Neighbours/Friends/ Relatives	15 %	0 %	1%	8%	24 %		14 %	3%	5%	5%	19 %		10%	196	16 %	0 %	2%	3%	2%		24 %	3%	0 %	4%	0 %		6%	61
NGO / Development project	51 %	29 %	21 %	46 %	69 %		48 %	23 %	53 %	39 %	65 %		44 %	884	61 %	39 %	44 %	41 %	58 %		55 %	29 %	52 %	40 %	51 %		48 %	511
Other	1%	0 %	10 %	0 %	0 %		1%	2%	9%	1%	0 %		2%	35	1%	0 %	11 %	2%	0 %		1%	8%	10 %	0%	0 %		2%	23
Total (%)	13 %	7%	11 %	23 %	19 %	42 %	25 %	26 %	12 %	25 %	12 %	58 %	**107 %**	**2130**	13 %	4%	8%	31 %	35 %	47 %	23 %	14 %	11 %	28 %	23 %	52 %	**105 %**	**1112**
Valid cases:	152	79	123	263	222	**839**	288	300	140	295	134	**1157**	1996		74	23	45	172	194	**508**	129	77	61	157	129	**553**	1061	

QO5. Who applied for/taken the loan?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	33 %	11 %	23 %	36 %	70 %		23%	4%	27 %	31%	51 %		25.9 %	231	15 %	0%	24 %	40 %	4%		6%	0%	25 %	40 %	6%		19.7 %	88
Female household member	39 %	4%	21 %	16%	14 %		57%	6%	32 %	27%	15 %		22.1 %	197	45 %	8%	53 %	31%	49 %		56 %	0%	60 %	30 %	39 %		35.7 %	159
Female and male together	28 %	85 %	56 %	48 %	16 %		20 %	90%	41 %	42 %	33 %		52.0 %	464	40 %	92 %	24 %	29%	46 %		39 %	100 %	15 %	30 %	56 %		44.6 %	199
Total (%)	5.2 %	5.9 %	8.6 %	12.1 %	6.3 %	38.1 %	12.4 %	23.0 %	4.9 %	17.2 %	4.4 %	61.9 %	**100**	**892**	4.5 %	2.9 %	3.8 %	18.8 %	15.9 %	46.0 %	8.1 %	10.1 %	4.5 %	19.3 %	12.1 %	54.0 %	**100**	**446**
Base (Numeric Number)	46	53	77	108	56	340	111	205	44	153	39	552	**446**		20	13	17	84	71	205	36	45	20	86	54	241	**446**	

QO6. Are you interested in getting an investment/loan?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Yes	64 %	19 %	44 %	37 %	61%		46 %	11%	56 %	41%	53 %		41.7 %	833	45 %	13 %	67 %	20 %	57 %		46 %	10 %	69 %	14 %	55 %		38.8 %	412
No	36 %	81 %	56 %	63 %	39 %		54 %	89 %	44 %	59 %	47 %		58.3 %	1,163	55 %	87 %	33 %	80 %	43 %		54 %	90 %	31 %	86 %	45 %		61.2 %	649
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO7. Who takes care of livestock and poultry?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	8%	1%	3%	7%	6%		10%	2%	1%	7%	7%		5.7%	113	7%	0%	2%	12%	4%		9%	0%	2%	6%	5%		5.9%	63
Female household member	36%	58%	82%	58%	82%		49%	61%	84%	62%	74%		63.3%	1,263	41%	30%	80%	58%	81%		53%	58%	90%	70%	75%		66.5%	706
Female and male together	56%	41%	15%	35%	12%		41%	37%	15%	31%	19%		31.1%	620	53%	70%	18%	30%	15%		38%	42%	8%	24%	20%		27.5%	292
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO8. Who collects the fuel wood?

	Intervention														Control												
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	21%	41%	10%	29%	50%		19%	10%	4%	12%	53%		23.0%	460	12%	30%	0%	17%	40%		16%	31%	3%	10%	48%		23.4%	248
Female household member	28%	37%	37%	44%	29%		38%	55%	56%	64%	19%		43.4%	867	42%	17%	49%	64%	27%		47%	32%	52%	73%	22%		45.4%	482
Female and male together	51%	23%	53%	27%	21%		43%	35%	39%	24%	28%		33.5%	669	46%	52%	51%	19%	32%		36%	36%	44%	17%	29%		31.2%	331
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO9. Who takes decision regarding HH assets?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	16%	54%	44%	64%	52%		14%	40%	41%	51%	57%		42.6%	851	18%	48%	27%	68%	62%		16%	57%	39%	59%	54%		49.6%	526
Female household member	3%	5%	6%	10%	4%		10%	9%	8%	16%	7%		8.7%	174	5%	4%	7%	6%	3%		9%	1%	11%	23%	5%		8.0%	85
Female and male together	80%	41%	50%	26%	44%		75%	51%	51%	34%	36%		48.6%	971	77%	48%	67%	26%	35%		75%	42%	49%	18%	41%		42.4%	450
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO10. Who takes decision regarding children's education?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male						Female							Male						Female					
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	8%	9%	15%	33%	19%		5%	19%	11%	17%	25%		16.9%	338	12%	4%	9%	37%	13%		10%	38%	8%	24%	12%		19.2%	204
Female household member	2%	3%	2%	5%	3%		12%	8%	7%	18%	7%		7.9%	158	1%	0%	2%	6%	1%		7%	0%	11%	28%	6%		7.7%	82
Female and male together	90%	89%	83%	62%	78%		83%	73%	82%	65%	68%		75.2%	1,500	86%	96%	89%	57%	86%		83%	62%	80%	48%	82%		73.0%	775
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO11. Who takes decision regarding marriage of any member of the HH?

	Intervention				Control			
	Male	Total	Female	Total	Male	Total	Female	Total

	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Male household member	12%	5%	12%	23%	22%		7%	19%	9%	18%	25%		16.2%	323	12%	4%	4%	37%	34%		9%	36%	5%	30%	26%		25.0%	265
Female household member	3%	3%	0%	6%	0%		9%	6%	3%	15%	4%		6.0%	120	0%	0%	4%	5%	1%		7%	0%	10%	20%	3%		5.8%	62
Female and male together	85%	92%	88%	71%	77%		84%	76%	89%	67%	71%		77.8%	1,553	88%	96%	91%	58%	65%		84%	64%	85%	50%	71%		69.2%	734
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO12. Who takes decision regarding health care?

	Intervention														Control													
	Male						Female								Male						Female							
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	7%	10%	14%	31%	15%		8%	22%	16%	19%	23%		17.3%	346	7%	13%	2%	38%	12%		9%	39%	10%	34%	12%		20.2%	214
Female household member	4%	1%	0%	5%	5%		13%	6%	5%	14%	7%		7.4%	147	9%	0%	7%	6%	2%		18%	0%	11%	22%	5%		9.0%	96
Female and male together	89%	89%	86%	64%	79%		80%	72%	79%	67%	69%		75.3%	1,503	84%	87%	91%	56%	87%		74%	61%	79%	43%	82%		70.8%	751
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO13. Who usually takes the decision about cooking?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	1%	0%	1%	4%	0%		0%	2%	1%	3%	0%		1.5%	30	0%	0%	0%	8%	1%		0%	1%	0%	1%	0%		1.6%	17
Female household member	88%	94%	89%	83%	85%		94%	81%	74%	89%	80%		85.8%	1,713	97%	87%	87%	88%	95%		96%	84%	72%	97%	95%		91.8%	974
Female and male together	11%	6%	11%	13%	15%		6%	17%	25%	7%	20%		12.7%	253	3%	13%	13%	4%	4%		4%	14%	28%	3%	5%		6.6%	70
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO14. Who usually takes decision about shopping?

	Intervention													Control										
	Male						Female							Male						Female						
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira			
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar	Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
Male household member	17%	38%	56%	43%	34%		9%	33%	46%	33%	40%		32.7%	652	20%	30%	38%	52%	36%		17%	51%	20%	47%	24%		35.5%	377
Female household member	3%	5%	3%	9%	20%		16%	9%	6%	22%	16%		12.5%	250	9%	0%	2%	23%	3%		9%	0%	11%	29%	6%		11.8%	125
Female and male together	80%	57%	41%	48%	46%		75%	59%	47%	45%	44%		54.8%	1,094	70%	70%	60%	25%	61%		74%	49%	69%	24%	70%		52.7%	559
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18%	47%	12%	7%	6%	15%	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO15. Are female members of the HH allowed to work outside?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Yes	10 %	33 %	15 %	10 %	16%		15%	24 %	20 %	25 %	22 %		18.4 %	367	4%	13 %	22 %	9%	15%		12%	6%	36 %	13 %	20 %		14.0 %	149
No	90 %	67 %	85 %	90 %	84 %		85 %	76 %	80 %	75 %	78 %		81.6 %	1,629	96 %	87 %	78 %	91%	85 %		88 %	94 %	64 %	87 %	80 %		86.0 %	912
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13%	11%	42%	14%	15%	7%	15%	7%	58%	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16%	18 %	47%	12%	7%	6%	15 %	12%	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

QO16. If female earns who controls over the money earned?

	Intervention													Control											
	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)	Male					Total	Female					Total	Total (%)	Base (Numeric Number)
	Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira					Khulna			Satkhira			Khulna			Satkhira				
	Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar				Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar		Dacope	Koyra	Paikgacha	Assasuni	Shymnagar			
Male household member	11 %	52 %	24 %	41 %	15 %		8%	19 %	52 %	25 %	26 %		24.6 %	491	12 %	70 %	24 %	40 %	13 %		8%	23 %	39 %	30 %	12 %		23.1 %	245
Female household member	14 %	5%	4%	12 %	61 %		26 %	8%	7%	39 %	37 %		23.5 %	470	23 %	0%	2%	15 %	24 %		29 %	1%	11 %	31 %	19 %		19.6 %	208
Female and male together	76 %	43 %	72 %	47 %	23 %		66 %	73 %	41 %	36 %	37 %		51.9 %	1,035	65 %	30 %	73 %	45 %	63 %		63 %	75 %	49 %	39 %	69 %		57.3 %	608
Total (%)	8%	4%	6%	13 %	11 %	42 %	14 %	15 %	7%	15 %	7%	58 %	**100**	**1,996**	7%	2%	4%	16 %	18 %	47%	12 %	7%	6%	15 %	12 %	52%	**100**	**1,061**
Base (Numeric Number)	152	79	123	263	222	839	288	300	140	295	134	1157	**1,996**		74	23	45	172	194	508	129	77	61	157	129	553	**1,061**	

Annex II: Survey Questionnaire

Project	Baseline Study of Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity
Consent note	Hello. My name is _, and I am working with 'Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity' Project funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Government of Bangladesh (GoB). We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation. I would like to ask you about your life, livelihoods, food security, rural development, health, water and sanitation and disaster preparedness and how this is impacted by or at risk due to climate change. This information will help Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and UNDP Bangladesh to plan a climate change adaptation project for the most vulnerable people in your area. The survey usually takes 60 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Personal information that identifies you or your house, will be blackened out by the field teams after we have left the village. Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all the questions. You may terminate the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. Will you participate in this survey? At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

No.	Question
Consent-YES	**A. Basic Information**
QA1	A.1. District
QA2	A.2. Upazilla
QA3	A.3. Union
QA4	A.4. Ward number
QA5	Village name
QA6	Para/Moholla
QA7	Holding No.
QA8	Household Head Name
QA9	Household Head Mobile No.
QA10	Household Address/Identity (If Any)
treat	type of respondent
QA11	A.6. Name of respondent
QA12	A.9. Is the respondent male or female?
QA13	A.10. Age of the respondent
QA14	Respondent's Relation with the Household Head
QA14_OTH	Respondent's other relation with the Household Head
QA16	Respondent's Education
QA17	NID no. of HH Female Member (Only for intervention area)
QA18	Type of Household Head
QA19	Type of HH
QA20	Do any of your family member is disable?
QA21	A.15. What kind of disability?
QA22	Location of the HH
DEMO	**DEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT**

No.	Question
AQ23	A.14.Total family member of the Household
male	No. of Adult (Male) member in the HH
female	No. of Adult (Female) member in the HH
Child-Male	No. of (Male) Children in the HH
Child-female	No. of (Female) Children in the HH
QA24	STUDENT NUMBER IN FAMILY
Male-stu.	No. of School/College/University going member (male)
Female-stu.	No. of School/College/University going member (Female)
QA25	EARNING MEMBER
Male-earn.	No. of Male Earning member in the HH
Female-earn.	No. of Female Earning member in the HH
QA26	Any member of the HH is under Social Safety Net / Any Government Program?
QA27	If 'Yes' which Safety Net programme?
QA27_oth	other
QA28	Any adolescent Mother?
QA29	Type of Household structure
QA30	Ownership of the HH
QA31	Does your household own the land on which the structure (house, flat, shack) sits?
QA32	Assets in the HH
QA32_oth	other
CLIMATE	**CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY CONTEXT**
QB1	Do you have any idea about Climate Change?
QB2	If 'Yes' how do you feel about Weather / Climate Change?
QB2_oth	OTHR
QB3	Have you observed that climate has changed in the previous 10-30 years?
QB4	If 'Yes' what changes have you observed?
QB4_oth	other
QB5	Is your HH affected due to Climate Change?
QB6	If 'Yes' what are the effects?
QB6_oth	OTHER
QB7	Have you taken any adaptive measures to tackle climate change?
QB8	If 'Yes' what are the measures?
QB9	If 'No' why?
QB9_oth	other
QB10	What is your yearly expenditure to address climate change impact on your HH? (in BDT)
QB11	Do you have enough capacity to address the hazardous impact of climate change?
QB12	If 'No' what capacity do you need?
QB13	In your opinion, what is your needs to address climate change? (Top 3 actions)
QB13_1	first step
QB13_2	second step
QB13_3	third step
QB14	Has any women member of your family received training on implementation of climate risk reduction strategies?
QB15	If Yes:

No.	Question
QB16	**WHO PROVIDED THE TRAINING?**
QB17	Has any woman member of your family received training on monitoring change/results of livelihood due to the effect of climate change?
QB18	Who provide the training. (Open ended)
QB19	What was the topic. (Open ended)
QB20	Are you familiar with climate adaptive livelihood options?
QB21	If yes, tell us the name of option? (Text)
QB22	Are you willing to take adaptive initiatives to tackle climate change hazards?
QB23	What are the top 4 options for adaptive livelihood?
QB23_1	first livelihood
QB23_2	second livelihood
QB23_3	third livelihood
QB23_4	fourth livelihood
QB24	What are the HH's top 5 community actions necessary for building resilience?
QB24_1	first action
QB24_2	second action
QB24_3	third action
QB24_4	fourth action
QB24_5	5th action
QB25	Has any boys or/and girls of your family received training on adaptive learning to increase awareness?
QB26	If yes- from where did he/she learn:
QB27	What was the topic? (Please mention)
Section-C	**INCOME GENERATION/EMPLOYMENT/LIVELIHOOD**
Sec-C	**Natural Assets**
QC1	Do you have access to Natural assets? (Multiple answers)
QC2	Do you have to pay any duties, fees or tax to gain access to that land resources?
QC3	Do you have access to Physical / Economic assets? (Multiple answers)
QC4	List three major sources of income of your household:
QC4_oth	other
QC5	Monthly Average Income from the Primary Source
QC6	What is your secondary source of income?
QC6_oth	other
QC7	Monthly Average Income from the Secondary Source
QC8	In the last 12 months, did you work outside of the home to earn money other than your main or secondary sources of income?
QC8_oth	other
QC9	What were the sources of income for your household over the previous year?
QC9_oth	Last year what was your income source?
QC10	Do you have any current climate adaptive livelihood option?
QC11	What is that (please mention)
QC12	How much income (net) do you earn from that climate adaptive option?
QC13	What crops did you cultivate last season?
QC14	Do you have agricultural land?
QC15	If 'Yes' how much land do you have? (in Decimal)

No.	Question
QC16	Did you try any alternative livelihood in last 5 years?
QC17	Do you know about any program in last 5 years that helped poor people to support livelihoods program?
QC18	If 'Yes' what were the main alternative livelihoods you tried in last five years?
QC19	Which alternative livelihoods were successful?
QC19_why	Why that alternative livelihoods were successful?
QC20	Which alternative livelihoods were not successful? And why?
QC20_why	And why?
Sec- D	**Economic Assets**
QD1	Do you have access to Financial / Economic assets? (Multiple answers)
QD2	Have you taken loan before?
QD3	If 'Yes' what did you use it for?
QD4	What is the interest rate ?
QD5	installments of the loan you have taken?
QD6	Who did you borrow it from?
QD6_oth	other
Sec-E	**Social Capital**
QE1	How far do you live from your close relatives?
QE2	Can you receive support from them in case of any disaster?
QE3	Can you receive support from your neighbors in case of any disaster?
QE4	Can you receive help from any local rich people in case of any emergency?
QE5	Can you receive help from any political or influential person in case needed?
QE6	Can you receive support from Government officials?
QE7	Do you have any Influential relative, friend?
QE8	Are you a member of any society, club, volunteer organization, union parisad, political party?
QE9	Is any of your family member got married below 18 years?
Sec-F	**Human Capital**
QF1	Is any of your family member have Health / Accidental insurance coverage?
QF2	What is the level of education level of the husband and wife of the family?
QF3	How much do you spend for education for your children?
QF4	What is your aspiration for the career of your children?
QF5	Did you attend any educational/training sessions in the last 12 months about alternative income generating activities?
QF6	Is there any major health issue of any family member who requires recurrent health expenditure?
QF7	If Yes, how much do you have to spend for it per month?
QF8	In case of any disaster take place (i.e. *Aila Sidr, or increase in Salinity*) how would your livelihood be affected and what would be the effect?
QF8_how	how would your livelihood be affected and what would be the effect?
QF9	Do you produce or collect any product that you sell in the market?
QF10	If 'Yes', what are the items: (multiple answers)
QF11	Where do you sell those items?
QF12	Is there any challenge to sell your product in the market?
QF13	If yes, what are those

No.	Question
QF13_oth	other
QF14	What is your suggestion to improve the access to market?
QF14_oth	other
QF15	Do you get any proper training on market linkage or access to market?
Sec-G	**HUMAN CAPITAL**
QG1	What can be a possible climate resilient livelihood (*that will not be destroyed in salinity and disaster like Aila and Sidr*)?
QG2	Which of the following would be suitable for you to adapt?
QG2_oth	other
QG3	Which of the following species would you prefer to farm?
QG4	What are the barriers to pursue previously mentioned alternative livelihood?
QG5	If the issue is finance, what are the challenges?
QG6	What can be a possible solution to remove access to financial barriers?
QG7	Does any member of your family have a bank account / agent bank account / mobile wallet?
QG8	If 'Yes' what do they have
QG8_oth	other
QG9	Are you aware of any group or team-based livelihood program in his/her region?
QG10	Are you involved in any of such activities?
QG11	If 'Yes', what type of work are you involved in?
QG12	If 'No', what type of program / activities will you be interested to join in?
Sec-H	**EARLY WARNING**
QH1	Did the household affect from any disaster in last 20 years?
QH1_type	if yes what were they
QH1_type_oth	other
QH2	Households main earning source was affected by disaster?
QH3	Any casualty due to disaster?
QH4	What was the damages due to disaster?
QH4_oth	OTHER
QH5	How did you cope?
QH6	Do you get timely early warning information before and after any disaster?
QH7	What is your source of early warning information?
QH7_oth	OTHER
QH8	Do you get any gender related early warning information?
QH9	If yes- what are these information (Pls mention)
QH10	Did you ever apply any of the information you received?
Sec-I	**Warning Dissemination**
QI1	Do you receive any early warning about any natural disaster?
QI2	How do you get informed during an emergency?
QI3	Are you familiar with the warning systems?
QI4	Can you interpret them properly?
QI5	How do you respond to those warnings?
QI6	Is there any warning dissemination volunteer group in your community?
QI7	Are they able to disseminate affected people successfully during the emergency?
QI8	Are you willing to take part in such volunteer group?

No.	Question
Sec-J	**Evacuation**
QJ1	Is there any disaster shelter center in your area?
QJ2	If yes, what is the distance from your household (Km)
QJ3	How many shelters do you have in your area?
QJ4	Do you want to evacuate in that shelter?
QJ5	Is there any alternative Shelter?
QJ6	Where did you evacuate last time?
QJ7	Is the evacuation Route properly managed?
QJ8	Did you receive any training for evacuation?
QJ9	Are there any Evacuation Volunteer Team in your area?
QJ10	Do you receive proper support from them?
QJ11	Do want to take part in such volunteer group?
Sec-K	**SHELTERING**
QK1	Are the sheltering facility women friendly?
QK2	Do they have ease of access to disable people?
QK3	Are those facilities child friendly?
QK4	Do those facilities have access to Toilets?
QK5	Do they have access to drinking water?
QK6	Do they have support for lactating mothers?
QK7	Do the facilities have support for pregnant mothers?
QK8	Do want to take part in such volunteer support group?
Sec-L	**SEARCH AND RESCUE**
QL1	Is there any trained search and rescue team in your community to address any emergency?
QL2	Are they helpful?
QL3	Do want to take part in such volunteer group?
Sec-M	**DRINKING WATER**
QM1	Do you face any difficulties to have access to drinking water?
QM2	If 'Yes' what type of challenges do you face? (multiple)
QM3	If the issue is water quality; what is the specific problem in water quality?
QM4	If the issue is Accessibility; what is the specific problem in Accessibility?
QM5	If the issue is Affordability; what is the specific problem in Affordability (Price)?
QM6	If the issue is Availability; what is the specific problem in Availability?
QM7	If the issue is Reliability; what is the specific problem in Reliability?
QM8	How many months in a year they have access to drinking water [Safe (not contaminated), Fresh (not saline) and available within half kilometer]?
QM9	What is your household's current main (primary) source of drinking water?
QM9_oth	other
QM10	What are your household's emergency (crisis period) sources of drinking water? (can be multiple)
QM10_oth	other
QM11	In past, whether your main source of drinking impacted by salinity?
QM12	If yes, when last time? (Year)
QM13	If yes, how?
QM13_oth	OTHR

No.	Question
QM14	Who is mainly responsible for collecting drinking water?
QM15	How much time does this member of the household spend per day gathering drinking water?
QM16	How many kilometers/meters do you travel to fetch/collect drinking water?
QM17	What is the most reliable source of water in your region?
QM18	How many families are collecting water from the source?
QM19_dis	How far is it from your HH?
QM19_time	How long do you need to commute there?
QM20	Is there any management committee responsible for managing and maintaining the water source?
QM21	How frequently the main source of water is maintained?
QM22	Do you pay for water?
QM23	If yes, how much do you pay?
QM24	How much would you be willing to pay for water services for one-time installation?
QM25	How much would you be willing to pay for water services per month?
QM26	Did you participate in any planning or meeting for water source site selection?
QM27	Do you usually treat water to make it safe to drink?
QM28	If Yes, how do you usually treat the water to make it safer to drink?
QM28_oth	OTHER
QM29	Do you have year-round access to safe drinking water?
QM30	If 'No' then how many months of a year you get safe drinking water?
QM31	If there is another cyclonic storm like Aila (2011) then how your family will be affected?
QM31_oth	OTHER
QM32	If there is another cyclonic storm like Aila (2011) then how will community be affected?
QM32_oth	OTHER
Sec-M	**HEALTH**
QM33	Did any of your family members were affected by water borne diseases within last 12 months?
QM34	If Yes, how many persons were affected for how many times, please tell us.
QM34_time	If Yes, how many times?
QM35	What type of water borne disease?
Sec-N	**MIGRATION/DISPLACEMENT**
QN1	How many of your adult household members (Male) have permanently relocated to another village, district, or country since January 2012?
QN2	How many of your adult household members (Female) have permanently relocated to another village, district, or country since January 2012?
QN3	For the last person who left, what was his/her MAIN reason to leave the household? (Select Maximum 3)
QN3_oth	OTHER
QN4	Has changing environmental conditions been a factor influencing people to leave the household?
QN5	What environmental events have led to people leaving the household?
QN5_oth	OTHER
Sec-O	**GENDER AND RESILIENCE**
QO1	Does your household have any savings?
QO2	If 'Yes' how much?

No.	Question
QO3	Who is mainly managing the finance of your household?
QO4	Do you have a loan from a bank or other sources?
QO5	Who applied for/taken the loan?
QO6	Are you interested in getting an investment/loan?
QO7	Who takes care of livestock and poultry?
QO8	Who collects the fuel wood?
QO9	Who takes decision regarding HH assets
QO10	Who takes decision regarding children's education?
QO11	Who takes decision regarding marriage of any member of the HH?
QO12	Who takes decision regarding health care?
QO13	Who usually takes the decision about cooking?
QO14	Who usually takes decision about shopping?
QO15	Are female members of the HH allowed to work outside?
QO16	If female earns who controls over the money earned?

Annex III: Key Informant Interview (KII) Checklist

Greetings!
My name is _____, and I am working with 'Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate change induced salinity' Project funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Government of Bangladesh (GoB). We are conducting a survey and would appreciate your participation. I would like to ask you about your life, livelihoods, food security, rural development, health, water and sanitation and disaster preparedness and how this is impacted by or at risk due to climate change. This information will help Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and UNDP Bangladesh to plan a climate change adaptation project for the most vulnerable people in your area. The survey usually takes 60 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons. Personal information that identifies you or your house, will be blackened out by the field teams after we have left the village.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all the questions. You may terminate the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important. Will you participate in this survey?

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

Processing Team

Designation	Name	Code
Field Moderator		
Field Supervisor		

	Day	Month	Year
Date of Interview			

	Start Time	End Time	Total Time (in minute)
Interview Duration (Start – End time)			

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
Department of Women Affairs (DWA)
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

3.1 Strengthen MoWCA's technical and coordination capacities for design and implementation of gender-responsive, climate-resilient coastal livelihoods.

Do your staffs receive any training on climate change? (3.1.1)
If so, would you please explain in detail?
Which organization provided such training? How many staffs from your organization received the training, how many batches, what was the duration of each of the training course?

Do your staffs receive any training on the issues of climate risk assessment, climate resilient coastal livelihoods?
What are the other topics where your staffs have received different trainings?
Would you please explain in detail by mentioning the name of the organization, how many staffs received the training, how many batches, duration of each of the training courses, etc?

Do your staffs further provide training to the community people, community leaders, and WLG members? If so, how many of the general people, community leaders, WLG members received training from your staffs upon which of the training topics, would you please explain in detail get extensive information.
***

Do your staffs have received any training on the development of the toolkit for gender responsive climate resilient livelihoods. (3.1.2)
If yes, how many staffs from your organization received the training, how many batches, what was the duration of each of the training course? Who were the organizations that conducted such type of training courses?

Do you have any developed toolkit on gender responsive climate resilient livelihoods? How you have developed this toolkit?

Have you implemented the toolkit upon the general people? How the general people is benefiting from such service?
***

Do you have any written, formatted document on the Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action? (3.1.3)
If yes, please explain in detail about its implication, the process of developing such document. Level of involvement and engagement of the general people, WLGs and other community based leaders. How it works by addressing the climate change issues and climate resilient livelihoods?

If no, what is your opinion about to have such type of document? What would be the future plan regarding this issue?

Do you have any training module on the "Gender Sensitive Climate Change Action"?
If yes, which organization has developed such document? Have you conducted any training programs on it? Please tell us in detail.

If not, what is your opinion of developing a module and organizing training sessions on this subject matter for your official staffs? What type of impacts would provide among your staffs.
***

Do the staffs of MoWCA and DWA receive any training on the Gender and Climate Change Policy and Programs in partnership with DoE? (3.1.4)

If yes, please explain in detail

If not, do you think there is a need for organizing training on the Gender and Climate Change Policy and Programs? Why? What would be the implication among the general people?

3.2 Strengthening DPHE capacities for climate risk informed management of drinking water solutions across the south west coast

Do your staffs receive any training on the "Climate Risks" and "Scenario modeling for drinking water needs" across the southwest coast? (3.2.1)

If yes, would you please tell us in detail about when such training was occurring? Who organized such training? How many staffs from your organization have received the training? How many batches?

How the general people have been benefited from your trained staffs? After getting the training from external sources, how they disseminate their learning among the people that are living in those areas.

If not, what is your opinion about the importance of getting such types of training from external sources by your staffs to serve the general people in the areas? When you want that your staff should receive training on the "Climate Risks" and "Scenario modeling for drinking water needs" issues.
***

Do you established of a regional database (ICT/software, data collection/entry, sharing) for mapping of water supply sources? (3.2.2)

If yes, how and why you have developed such database. How the local people will be benefited from you by using the database? Please explain in detail. Who provides cooperation to you both financially and from the technological perspectives?

If not, do you feel the importance of establishing such type of database from which the local people would be directly benefited from DPHE? Please, explain.

Do you have any future planning for establishing such type of database? Why? From whom you want to take financial and technical cooperation regarding the issue. How the people will be benefited through the established database of DPHE. On the other side, how DPHE will be able to serve the citizens in more effective easy.
***

Do you have taken any initiative or have you got any external cooperation to build technical capacity of DPHE staff through training and field based works to support (3.2.3)

i. implementation of climate resilient solutions (PSF, MAR, river based solutions, RO, etc.)
ii. Safe drinking water for coastal population in light of projected slow, and sudden – onset climate events

If yes, why and what is the impact upon the staffs and how the people are being benefited from them.

Do you take any initiative from DPHE for developing any innovation and design of climate resilient water solutions across the coast? Does DPHE maintain any relationship with other technical institutions to provide more effective services to the people?

3.3 Establish knowledge based management, evidence based learning and M&E mechanism to promote long-term adaptive capacities of coastal communities

For the promotion of a sustainable development on climate change issue, what types of policies is currently in place to ensure effective adaptation of coastal area water resources to climate change impacts and what type of policies should the government introduce? Please explain.

Does these policies implication are taken place now in the field? Please explain

The policy issues are:

- Integration of climate change into water resource management
- Collaboration of different sectors to ensure effective response since water resources Capacity building and institutional strengthening
- Awareness campaigns about climate change and its effects Improved research on climate change adaptation
- Community mobilization/involvement

What types of initiatives your organization have taken on some the issues, including (3.3.1)

- Documentation of good practices on climate change and adaptation
- Develop effective analytical tools for knowledge management by covering the fields of climate resilient livelihood, drinking water solutions, and best practices and lessons

Do you have any practice on integration of knowledge and tools into training and international modules of government and technical institutions? Please explain (3.3.2)

If not, what types of initiatives can be taken for availing such qualities and producing the training modules and conducting sessions?

Do you have web portal co-hosted by MOWCA. (3.3.3)
If yes, do you have taken any initiative for the dissemination of climate and gender related knowledge, tools, and adaptation policies?
If not, how can you be establishing cooperation for getting such facility?

What types of activities are currently implemented in the fields upon Behavioral Change Communications? (3.3.4)
If not, what is your future plan in this issue?

Do you have any monitoring and evaluation framework to oversee the activities on coastal area on baseline climate ricks, vulnerability, and impact evaluation of any projects? (3.3.5)
If yes, please say something on this issue.
How can get a hardcopy and soft version of such documents?
If not, what is your future plan in this issue?

Do you have any roadmap for sustainable progression of any projects in these areas, more specifically on climate resilient livelihoods, drinking water solutions, coordinating with donors, ministries and multi-laterals?

Thanks for sharing your valuable time with us!!!