

BASELINE STUDY REPORT 2019



Submitted to:

Helen Keller International

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Acronym

ACF	Action Against Hunger
CNA	Child No Adult
CFW	Cash for Work
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CTI	Cash Transfer Intervention
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DFSA	Development Food Security Activities
DPHE	Department of Public Health and Engineering
EBF	Exclusive Breast Feeding
EFSN	Enhanced Food Security and Nutrition
EFSP	Emergency Food Security Program
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National
FFP	Food for Peace
FNM	Female No Adult Male
FtF	Feed the Future
GBF	Grameen Bikash Foundation
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HH	Household
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
HKI	Helen Keller International
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M&FA	Male & Female Adult
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MDD- W	Women with Minimum Dietary Diversity
MNF	Male No Adult Female
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
OFDA	The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RE- ARRANGE	Rapid Economic and Asset Recovery for the Rohingya Affected community linked with Nutrition and Gender Equity
RiA	Required if Applicable
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TOC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government



Executive Summary

Baseline Study Overview

In October 2019 the USAID's Office of Food for Peace under its Emergency Food Security Program awarded an activity entitled, "Rapid Economic and Asset Recovery for the Rohingya Affected community linked with Nutrition and Gender Equity (RE-ARRANGE)" to Action Contre La Faim (ACF). The overall goal of RE-ARRANGE is to stimulate rapid economic recovery through cash transfer interventions and maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) interventions to an estimated 6,550 households to improve food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in the rural and urban communities around the Rohingya refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar. The baseline study of RE-ARRANGE, as planned in its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, has been conducted to collect the values of outcome and impact indicators prior to beginning of activity implementation. The study provides an update situation of the target communities and the baseline values will serve as a point of comparison with endline values during the final evaluation. Findings of the baseline study will be used to monitor and assess the effectiveness and progress of RE-ARRANGE towards its outcomes and goal. The baseline study is conducted by the Grameen Bikash Foundation, a Bangladeshi consulting firm, in collaboration with the Helen Keller International (HKI), the technical partner to ACF for the RE-ARRANGE activity.

Study Methods

A cross-sectional survey was undertaken to determine the baseline values for 15 outcome and impact indicators for the participant households in the RE-ARRANGE interventions. The quantitative baseline survey collected data from 1,078 households sampled out of the total 6,550 households in the host communities of all three RE-ARRANGE locations – Cox's Bazar Sadar, Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas. A two-stage cluster sample survey design was used to first randomly select 72 villages out of the total 154 villages covered by the RE-ARRANGE activity. From these 72 villages, 720 households were randomly selected from the cash transfer intervention participants and 360 households from the MCHN participants. In estimating the sample size, a power of 80% and confidence level of 95% were assumed. Sample size calculation was done using the formula suggested in FFP Guidelines for an Abbreviated Statement of Work for Baseline and Final Evaluation for FFP Emergency Program.

Key Findings

RE-ARRANGE has an estimated 6,550 households, with an average household size of 4.92 members which is higher than the national average of 4.06¹. Two-thirds of the households are headed by males, and 82% of all heads of households have no education, followed by 16% with primary education, and secondary education and above secondary are 1% each. The prevalence of disability is 5% of the total households.

Findings of the baseline study show some degree of food security for households. Among the respondent households, 27% had poor or borderline food consumption scores (FCS), 34% experienced 'moderate to severe hunger' (HHS) in the prior four weeks, and the average household dietary diversity score was 6.0 out of 12 food groups, indicating that on average they consumed 50% of the food groups. Among women of reproductive age in the households, 30% were consuming at least 5 of 10 food groups in the prior day. The average daily per capita expenditure was USD1.33 in constant 2010 USD and an extremely small proportion (4%) of households were implementing improved techniques and practices to protect their assets and livelihood. With regards to nutritional status of children, only 4% of children received a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, 69% had early initiation of breastfeeding, and 78% of children under 6 months were exclusively breastfed. Among the caregivers, very few (8%) wash their hands at crucial times and less than one-third had correct knowledge on MCHN practices for child feeding.

¹ HIES December 2016

Conclusions and Recommendations

To establish the baseline values of the RE-ARRANGE activity indicators at the goal and purpose levels, the quantitative survey used the FFP EFSP food security, poverty and nutrition indicators as well as a set of custom indicators. Baseline values and recommended life of activity (LOA) targets are presented as below.

RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicators	Baseline Value (%)	LOA Target (Recommended)
Goal: Stimulate short-term recovery through improve resilience, food security and nutrition.		
EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)	73	78
EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score	34	29
Purpose 1: Increased consumption of diversified nutritious food for the household members through increasing purchasing power of the community		
FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	1.33	1.83
FFP 29: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	6.04	7.04
FFP 4: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W)	30.3	45.3
C 5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex	27	17
Purpose 2: Restored livelihood through rebuilding productive assets and technologies		
FFP 63: Percent of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	10	20
C 7: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month	52	62
C 8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable households who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood	5	19
Purpose 3: Improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating mother, adolescent and children under two		
FFP 35: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	4	9
FFP 38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks of survey	16	13
FFP 37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	78	83
C 11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth)	69	74
C 12: Percentage of men and women with children under two years who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	29	39
C 13: Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three out of five critical times including after defecation	8	13

- Overall, the baseline results show that the targeted participants in the RE-ARRANGE activity belong to the vulnerable cohort living in the selected implementation areas. The average daily per capita expenditure is USD1.33 in constant 2010 USD and there are no significant differences among the three activity upazilas in terms of expenditures. More than one third (34%) of the households are facing moderate and severe hunger. Women are more vulnerable in terms of diversity in their regular diet. Around 70% of women are consuming less than 5 food groups. The overall consumption of eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables are low at both the household and individual level.
- With regards to nutritional status of children, only 4% received a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day. Two-thirds of children under-two years (69%) received early initiation of breastfeeding and 78% of children under six months were exclusively breastfed, which are both higher than the

Divisional average (54% for EBF and 61% for EIB).² Among the caregivers, less than one in ten (8%) washed their hands in at least three critical times including after defecation and less than one-third of them had correct knowledge on MCHN practices for child feeding. Only 4% of surveyed households implemented improved techniques and practices to protect their assets and livelihood. *So, the baseline indicators suggest that the RE-ARRANGE project prioritizes the improvement of household poverty, child nutrition and caregivers' knowledge and practices.*

² State of food security and nutrition in Bangladesh (2015)



Chapter- I

Introduction





I. Introduction

A. Background on RE-ARRANGE Activity

Since the arrival of the large number of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National (FDMN) refugees in 2017, the social and economic conditions of the communities around the refugee settlements and camps in Cox's Bazar has been experiencing rising inflation, decreasing daily wages and declining access to local infrastructures and public services. Furthermore, Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila, Ukhia Upazila and Teknaf Upazila are among the 50 most socially deprived Upazilas in Bangladesh where the government social safety nets are inadequately allocated. The situation has been exacerbated by the arrival of large numbers of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar during the most recent influx in 2017. Around 13% of the Rohingya population are residing with host communities resulting in the need of emergency assistance to the host communities.

Strengthening the livelihood and healthcare of families of the host communities is multifaceted and challenging in this coastal area which is prone to natural disasters, including cyclones, landslides and floods.

As part of a response to the food insecurity situation, the USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) under its Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) awarded an activity entitled, "Rapid Economic and Asset Recovery for the Rohingya Affected community linked with Nutrition and Gender Equity (RE-ARRANGE)" to ACF in October 2019. The overall goal of RE-ARRANGE is to stimulate rapid economic recovery through cash transfers to improve food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in the rural and urban communities around the Rohingya refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar. The goal will be achieved through three specific objectives:

- Stabilize household well-being through cash transfers
- Restore livelihoods to rebuild productive assets
- Improve nutrition and health practices among children, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescents

Over its 18-month life, RE-ARRANGE will cover 6,550 most vulnerable households in eight unions in three Upazilas (Teknaf, Ukhia and Cox's Bazar Sadar) of Cox's Bazar district. The proposed participant groups mainly rely on wage labor and other economic activities that are severely constrained by recurrent natural shocks and the Rohingya Refugee influx that leads them towards chronic food insecurity. The activity is led by ACF in partnership with HKI and Sushilan, through coordination with different Government of Bangladesh (GoB) line ministries such as Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), the UN agencies, local leaders and NGOs.

B. Theory of Change of RE-ARRANGE Activity

RE-ARRANGE has developed a Theory of Change (TOC) that articulates the multiple, inter-connected, pathways through which the activity will support host communities to address the factors that contribute to undernutrition and a lack of resilience in the face of shocks (Annex-A). As such, the activity goal is: **to stimulate rapid economic recovery through cash transfer to improve food and nutrition security of vulnerable households in host communities.**

The TOC has three pillars: (a) increased consumption of diversified nutritious food; (b) restored livelihoods through productive assets and technologies; and (c) improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children. These pillars group together outcomes and activities addressing four interconnected elements that will contribute to the overall program goal: immediate income, nutrition,

and household hygiene. The TOC articulates how improvements in income generating opportunities and access to cash through conditional and unconditional cash transfer activities, will increase equitable household income and the availability of nutritious foods. These improvements in access and availability will be augmented by a series of outcomes and activities that will improve the nutritional status of children under two years and PLW, by increasing the adequate consumption of safe and diverse nutritious foods by all members of the household (HH), and by improving the overall health and hygiene of HH members.

Cross-cutting Technical areas:

Underpinning all of these activities is the recognition that improved gender equity, climate resilience and monitoring, evaluation and learning dissemination, including joint monitoring with community participation, are critical components for achieving project outcomes. This is reflected throughout each of the three pillars, their outcomes, and the activities that will deliver these.

C. Logical Framework (Logframe)

Performance indicators for RE-ARRANGE are presented in the project's Logframe, which has been developed to ensure consistency with RE-ARRANGE's TOC. The RE-ARRANGE Logframe is included in Annex-B.

Performance indicators specify the data that the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be collecting in order to measure progress and compare actual results over time against what was intended to be achieved. The RE-ARRANGE M&E PLAN includes 27 indicators that will be used to monitor progress and manage performance throughout the life of the project at the output, outcome and impact levels. Of the 27 indicators, 4 are FFP Emergency Food Security Programs (EFSP) indicators, which include one FFP EFSP Required (R) and 3 Required if Applicable (RiA) indicators to facilitate USAID/Bangladesh's roll-up reporting. In cases where these pre-established Required and RiA indicators do not fully measure progress toward the project planned results, the project has included 15 RE-ARRANGE custom indicators. Together these indicators provide a comprehensive measurement of RE-ARRANGE's effectiveness in meeting targeted results. Details on each of the indicators, including definitions, data sources, and frequency of data collection and reporting, can be found in the PIRS provided in the following chapter.

Most of the indicators have been selected from FFP so that RE-RRANGE data will be compatible with other USAID and non-USAID projects. For example, indicators and methodologies have been designed to match and overlap with USAID projects, such as the previous Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP), past and current Feed the Future (FtF) projects and current Development Food Security Activities (DFSA) to as great an extent as possible. Indicators that will facilitate comparison with those used by other USAID projects have also been identified. RE-ARRANGE's technical and M&E staff will, to the extent possible, ensure that the measurement methods developed by the project can be accurately compared or aggregated with performance indicators documented by past USAID projects.



Chapter-2

Methodology

2. RE-ARRANGE Activity Baseline Study Methodology

A. Objective and Purpose

The baseline study of RE-ARRANGE, as planned in its M&E plan, has been conducted to establish the values of outcome and impact indicators prior to beginning program activities. The main objective of this study is to gather information to set baseline values for 15 program indicators and to provide an evidence base to monitor and assess program progress and effectiveness over the implementation period. The baseline study was conducted by the Grameen Bikash Foundation (GBF), a Bangladeshi consulting firm, in collaboration with the Helen Keller International (HKI), the technical partner to ACF for the RE-ARRANGE activity. The baseline values for the target communities measured through this study will serve as a point of comparison with endline values collected during the final evaluation.

Information gathered through the baseline study will be used by implementing staff as benchmarks to identify areas that need attention while also providing baseline values against which to assess the value-added by specific activities to achieve intended objectives. The baseline study findings can also be used by operations staff to refine activity implementation, and to provide an opportunity to review the redesign against the food and nutrition security conceptual framework and the activity's theory/pathway of change. Highlights of the baseline study methodology are as below. Refer to Annex-C for the detailed methodology of the study.

B. Methodology

Under the baseline study, a household quantitative survey was conducted with 1,080 selected households out of the total 6,550 RE-ARRANGE households in the host communities of all three RE-ARRANGE locations – Cox' Bazar Sadar, Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas. The study has been conducted to determine the baseline values for a total of 15 outcome and impact indicators as listed in Annex-C.

a. Inception Phase

The inception phase of the baseline study involved the desk review of background documents relevant to the RE-ARRANGE activity and consultations with HKI staff to establish clear expectations regarding scope of work, indicators of interest/areas of inquiry, and clarifying roles. Based on this, the HKI team has developed the survey tools. During this period, GBF finalized recruitment of HH survey enumerators and supervisors from its current candidate pool. Priority was placed on finding female and male local researchers who are familiar with the area and its communities, and who have previous participation in similar surveys and research. Appropriate safety and contingency planning were discussed and agreed upon during this stage.

b. Sampling Design

The study utilized a two-stage cluster sampling survey design. As a result, 720 households from cash transfer intervention (CTI) participants (10 from each village) and 360 households from MCHN participants (5 from each village) were selected for interview from 72 randomly selected villages out of the total 154 intervention villages covered by RE-ARRANGE. A list of villages in the intervention Unions has been created using the census data. Villages for the study have been selected from this list using simple random sampling. Similarly, village-wise lists of eligible households were prepared using the RE-ARRANGE household census data, then the required number of households for each of the selected village was chosen using simple random sampling. In estimating the overall sample size, a power of 80%, design effect 2 and confidence level of 95% were assumed.

The sample size for cash transfer intervention participant households was calculated to measure changes in the indicators Household Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Household hunger Score (HHS) from baseline to endline. The estimate for the most demanding indicator (i.e. largest sample size) has been chosen for the survey³. In doing so, the anticipated sample size requirements of all other indicators are satisfied. We calculated the sample size based on baseline data of the WFP's Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition program (EFSN) in Cox's Bazar. The sample is designed to detect a 9% increase (from 65%) in the prevalence of FCS and a 9% decrease in the HHS (from 74%) among households. This results in an estimated desired sample of 321. After inflating this number by 2 to account for clustering (design effect) and by 10% to account for non-response and loss to follow-up in subsequent rounds of data collection, 720 HH would be needed for the estimation of FCS and 720 HH for HHS. Refer to Annex-C for the formula used to calculate the sample size for FCS and HHS.

Table 1: Estimated sample size for FCS and HHS

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Control group estimated prevalence / mean</i>	<i>Treatment group estimated prevalence / mean</i>	<i>Desired Sample</i>	<i>Design effect</i>	<i>Required sample</i>	<i>Required sample with non-response (10%)</i>	<i>Final sample Size</i>
% of household with acceptable diet (FCS)	65%	74%	321	2	660	706	720
Household Hunger Status (HHS %)	74%	65%	321	2	660	706	720

Considering the MCHN participant households, the sample is designed to detect a 15% increase (from an initial 15% prevalence) in the proportion of women with minimum dietary diversity (MDDW). The estimated sample size for was inflated to account for the cluster design of the survey following the FFP guideline, DEFT 2 for two stage sampling design. After inflating this number by 10% to account for non-response and loss to follow-up in subsequent rounds of data collection, 360 would be needed for the estimation for proportion of women with MDDW.

Table 2: Estimated sample size for MDD-W

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Control group estimated prevalence / mean</i>	<i>Treatment group estimated prevalence / mean</i>	<i>Desired Sample</i>	<i>Design effect</i>	<i>Required sample</i>	<i>Required sample with non-response (10%)</i>	<i>Final sample Size</i>
% of Women with minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)	15%	30%	94	2	189	207	360

c. Study Tools Development

The household survey questionnaire, guided by HKI and ACF, were finalized incorporating feedback of GBF and field testing. After the field-test, GBF finalized the survey tool in consultation with the RE-ARRANGE staff and translated in both English and Bangla and programmed in the online data collection software, ODK, in all target languages for automated translation during data processing.

³ FFP Guidance for an Abbreviated Statement of Work (SoW) for a Baseline Study and Final Evaluation for Emergency Programs

d. Team Training

Trainers from both HKI and ACF were present during the five-day training (December 19 to 23, 2019) for field supervisors and enumerators hired by GBF on quantitative data collection using the data collection tool prepared by GBF, HKI and ACF. The training was held at Cox's Bazar district headquarters and included classroom training and field testing. Besides the technical, logistical, and leadership topics, the training covered aspects of interviewer and respondent bias, how to obtain informed consent, and build essential trust with respondents and key informants. Technical aspects included interview and body language techniques, handling tablets and data management, and data quality control measures.

The data collection took place between 24 and 29 December 2019. At the beginning of data collection, each data collection officer was provided a hard copy list of the respondents/participants for his/her assigned area. The list included ID, name of selected participants, Village, Union and Upazila. It also included the geographic location of the house and cell number of the participant or his/her spouse. The data collection officer made up to three visits to each household in attempt to reach the respondent for interview. Each data collection officer attempted to complete four to five participant interviews per day based on their availability.

e. Data Management and Analysis

Survey data was submitted to an online server (www.ona.io). No identified out of range and improbable values reported. Data was cleaned and analyzed by using STATA software (Version 13) through replicable *.do files. The original data files will be preserved in an unaltered state and the cleaned and prepared data stored separately.

C. Data Quality Control

GBF, under a contract to HKI, was responsible for organizing qualified individuals to conduct the quantitative data collection, and overseeing fieldwork logistics and security. Quality control was maintained through in-field supervision and real-time data quality review. During data collection, the GBF Team Leader, Survey Coordinator and supervisors conducted daily in-briefs and de-briefs with quantitative survey teams. In-briefs incorporated feedback on data quality and team members' performance based on HKI review of uploaded data and interviewer logs. During debriefings, the M&E and program staff and the GBF Survey Coordinator, Consultant and Team leader reviewed specific questions/topics in completed questionnaires for consistency, reliability and accuracy before uploading data to HKI. The GBF Survey Coordinator and team supervisors utilized additional data quality monitoring controls. One such control for the quantitative survey was re-interviewing a selected number of interviews per day, based on a condensed survey limited to a subset of critical questions. Supervisors also verified that non-response households were unavailable, or truly opted out of participation. Throughout data collection, regular communication between GBF and HKI and its implementing partner, Sushilon, ensured challenges were solved in line with the established baseline protocols. GBF provided daily progress reports to HKI via email, identifying challenges encountered and how those were solved in line with the established baseline protocols developed by GBF. Regular calls were also between GBF and HKI to provide status updates. Quantitative data were submitted to GBF/HKI by the field team every day, depending on connectivity.

D. Analysis and Reporting

Data were analysed using STATA and SPSS. HKI provided GBF with data downloaded from ODK by using the platform <https://www.ona.io>, list of beneficiaries, and output tables. GBF adopted a strategy of triangulation by examining the issues through various lenses and different perspectives, including data collected through literature review, baseline survey. This baseline study report contains the findings from the quantitative data and formulated recommendations as appropriate. The reporting process includes one

round of substantive review by HKI and ACF including written comments using a structured review template provided by GBF. Summary statistics of the indicators are presented using proportions and means. Probability weights have been created by village as this is the strata used in the sampling design. Sampling weights were applied to compensate for the differential representation of the union and para in the survey sample compared to the RE-ARRANGE population. The sampled HHs were weighted by the inverse of the selection probability of HHs. The reporting process includes one final approval round of the revised report during which GBF made editorial/final revisions.

E. Strength and Limitations

Overall, a rigorous sample selection process was followed for the data collection. Prior to the baseline survey, RE-ARRANGE conducted a population census in all intervention areas and based on that they selected vulnerable target populations for their intervention. Thus, the sample for the baseline study was drawn from a sampling frame consisting of all RE-ARRANGE participant households.

The baseline survey was conducted in selected areas of Cox's Bazar district that are involved in RE-ARRANGE. The results drawn from this survey solely represent the targeted participants of the sample areas, not the entire upazila. No anthropometric measurements were taken to determine the nutritional status of children and women in this study. This limits the study from assessing directly any changes in the nutritional status of children and women as a result of participation in the intervention. Apart from the measurements, compact timelines for field team training and data collection also made the process difficult to the field team which includes identifying and locating specified sampled households. In addition, as the baseline study is limited to quantitative survey the findings could not be contextual and thus lack richness and depth that could have been achieved by the combination of quantitative and qualitative surveys.

Chapter-3

Baseline Study Findings



3. Baseline Survey Findings

3.A. Survey Attainment

Of the 1080 households targeted for the baseline survey, only 2 cases of non-response were reported. In total, surveys were completed with 592 females and 488 males living in the selected households. Table 3 presents the rate of response by the households compared to the plan. The survey team approached to the 718 cash transfer participants for completing the cash for work module and 360 MCHN participants for MCHN module. Regarding the infant and young child feeding practice and diarrhea related questions, the survey team approached to the care givers of the children under 24 months of age.

Table 3: Household Survey Response Rates - Plan vs. Actual

	ALL PARTICIPANTS			MALE PARTICIPANTS			FEMALE PARTICIPANTS		
Name of Upazila	Target	Actual	Response Rate	Target	Actual	Response Rate	Target	Actual	Response Rate
CASH TRANSFER									
OVERALL	720	718	99.7%	488	487	99.8%	232	231	99.6%
Cox's Bazar Sadar	530	528	99.6%	352	351	99.7%	178	177	99.4%
Teknaf	120	120	100%	81	81	100%	39	39	100%
Ukhiya	70	70	100%	55	55	100%	15	15	100%
MCHN									
OVERALL	360	360	100%				360	360	100%
Cox's Bazar Sadar	265	265	100%				265	265	100%
Teknaf	60	60	100%				60	60	100%
Ukhiya	35	35	100%				35	35	100%
TOTAL BASELINE									
OVERALL	1080	1078	99.8%	488	487	99.8%	592	591	99.8%
Cox's Bazar Sadar	795	793	99.7%	352	351	99.7%	443	442	99.8%
Teknaf	180	180	100%	81	81	100%	99	99	100%
Ukhiya	105	105	100%	55	55	100%	50	50	100%

3.B. Household Characteristics

RE-ARRANGE has an estimated 6,550 households, with an average household size of 4.92 members which is higher than the national average of 4.06⁴. A majority of the households (66.0%) are headed by males, and 82% of all heads of households have no educational attainment, followed by 16% with primary education. Only 1% of participants reported secondary education and above secondary education. To

⁴ HIES December 2016

identify the disability status of the household members, the study used the Washington Group short set of questions on disability.⁵ The data show that 5% of household have at least one member with any type of disability. Household characteristics are summarized by the RE-ARRANGE activity upazilas in Table 4.

Table 4: Baseline Study Household Characteristics

Category		Cox's Bazar Sadar	Teknaf	Ukhiya	Overall
Gender of the Household Head	Male	63%	71%	67%	66%
	Female	37%	29%	33%	34%
Educational status of the Household Head	No Education	79%	88%	88%	82%
	Primary	19%	12%	7%	16%
	Secondary	1%	0%	3%	1%
	Above Secondary	1%	0%	3%	1%
Disability status	Member with disability	6%	3%	2%	5%
Household members	Mean number	5.35	5.37	5.43	4.92
Gendered household categories	Adult female, no adult male (FNM)	8%	12%	10%	9%
	Adult male, no adult female (MNF)	1%	0%	2%	1%
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	92%	88%	88%	91%
	Child, no adult (CNA)	0%	0%	0%	0%

3.C. Findings by Goal and Purposes

To establish the baseline values of the RE-ARRANGE activity indicators at the goal and purpose levels, the quantitative survey used nine FFP EFSP indicators on food security, poverty, and nutrition including: Household Food Consumption Score (FCS); Household Hunger Scale (HHS); Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS); Household Per Capita Expenditure; Access to Income; Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W); Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF); Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD); and Prevalence of Diarrhea. In addition to these FFP EFSP indicators the study measured six custom indicators to assess household income, household employment, protection of assets and livelihood, as well as early initiation of breastfeeding, MCHN knowledge, and handwashing practices of caregivers. The baseline values of the indicators are provided in Table 5 (See Annex-D, Table I for gender disaggregated values) followed by the results of the study presented in sequence of the RE-ARRANGE activity goal and purposes.

⁵ <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/The-Washington-Group-Short-Set-of-Questions-on-Disability.pdf>

Table 5: Baseline Study Indicator Values

RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicators		Baseline Value (%)	Denominator
Goal: Stimulate short-term recovery through improve resilience, food security and nutrition.			
EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Poor	1	718
	Borderline	26	
	Acceptable	73	
EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score	Little or no	66	718
	Moderate	32	
	Severe	2	
Purpose 1: Increased consumption of diversified nutritious food for the household members through increasing purchasing power of the community			
FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas		1.33	718
FFP 29: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)		6.04	718
FFP 4: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W)		30.3	1020
C 5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex		27	718
Purpose 2: Restored livelihood through rebuilding productive assets and technologies			
FFP 63: Percent of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash		10	718
C 7: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month		52	718
C 8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood		5	718
Purpose 3: Improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating mother, adolescent and children under two			
FFP 35: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)		4	238
FFP 38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two		16	389
FFP 37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age		78	151
C 11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth)		69	389
C 12: Percentage of men and women with children under two years who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices		29	389
C 13: Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three out of five critical times including after defecation		8	389

3.C.a. Goal: Stimulate short-term recovery through improve resilience, food security and nutrition

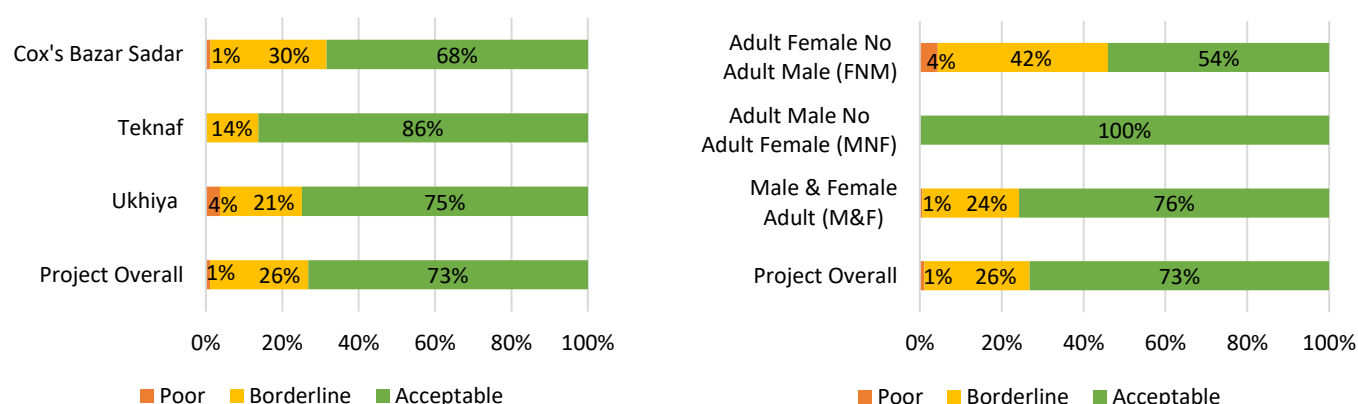
RE-ARRANGE includes three indicators, one each from the three levels of output, outcome and impact to measure the achievement of the activity goal. The indicators are: (a) Participant coverage by the USG food security programs (Output Level); (b) Food Consumption Score (Outcome Level); and (c) Household Hunger Scale (Impact Level). The latter two, FCS and HHS, are utilized to create the base values at goal level.

Indicator EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS) (Level: Outcome)

FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The quantitative survey collected information relevant to FCS by asking the respondents about the frequency of their households' consumption of nine food groups over the previous seven days. To calculate the FCS, the consumption frequencies are summed and multiplied by the standardized food group weight, and households are then classified into three groups based on their weighted scores - poor, borderline, or acceptable - using the World Food Program's recommended cutoff points.⁶

Findings of the quantitative survey suggest that the FCS of the households at the poor (0-21), borderline (21.5-35) and acceptable (>35) levels were respectively 1%, 26% and 73% at baseline (Annex-D, Table 2). This indicates that almost three-fourths of the households having the FCS at acceptable level are consuming foods from a variety of food groups with relative frequency, representing FNM households at 54%, M&F at 76% and MNF at 100%. The FCS varies among three RE-ARRANGE activity upazilas. With regards to the borderline FCS the highest number of households are found at Cox's Bazar (30%) followed by Ukhiya (21%) and Teknaf (14%) and the acceptable FCS are high in Teknaf (86%), Ukhiya is next (75%) and then Cox's Bazar Sadar (68%). These scores are presented in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Food Consumption Score category across Area of Residence and Household Category



⁶ <https://www.spring-nutrition.org/publications/tool-summaries/food-consumption-analysis>

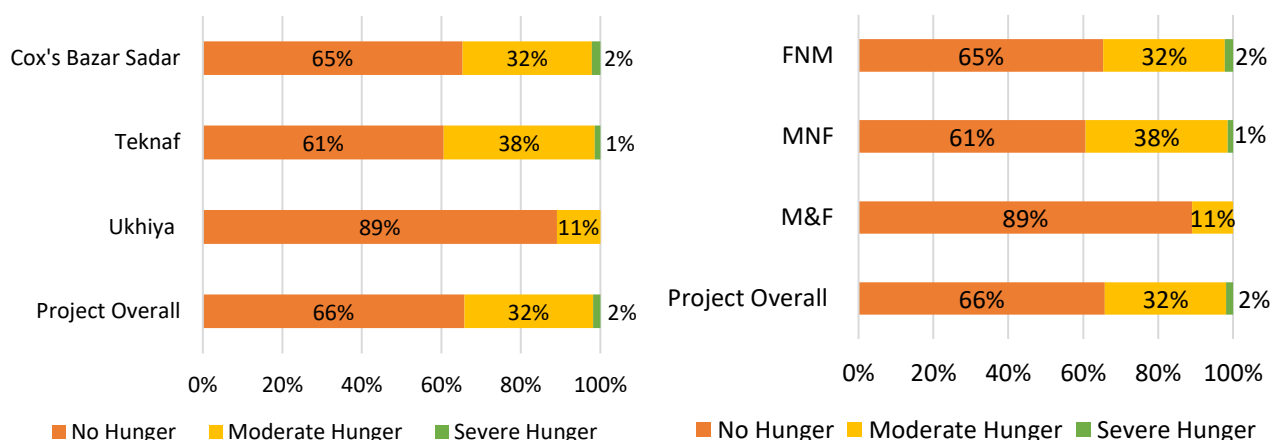
INDICATOR EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) Score (RiA) (Level: Impact)

HHS is a food deprivation scale that measures the percent of households experiencing hunger. The quantitative survey team interviewed the person in the household in charge of food preparation about the frequency with which three events as mentioned below, were experienced by any household member in the last four weeks⁷. Response are summed and then scored, with HHS score 0-1 indicating 'little to no hunger', 2-3 indicating 'moderate hunger', and 4-6 indicating 'severe hunger.'

1. No food at all in the house
2. Went to bed hungry
3. Went all day and night without eating.

Of the total number of respondents of the survey, the majority of households (66%) reported with HHS score 0-1, indicating 'little to no hunger' (Figure 2). Overall, the HHS scenario is better in Ukhiya, where 89% of households experienced 'little to no hunger' in the past four weeks, compared to Cox's Bazar (65%) and Teknaf (61%). About one-third of households in Cox's Bazar and Teknaf experienced 'moderate hunger'. Overall, few households reported 'severe hunger'. The indicator measures the combined categories of 'moderate' and 'severe' hunger, and the overall baseline value is 34%, ranging from 11% in Ukhiya to 35% in Cox's Bazar and 39% in Teknaf (Annex-D, Table 3). Households with both male and female adults (M&F) had the lowest rate of moderate to severe hunger (11%) compared to adult female households (FNM) at 35% and adult male households (MNF) at 39%.

Figure 2: Household Hunger Scale across Area of Residence and Household Category



⁷ USAID Food for Peace February Indicators for Emergency Program Performance Indicator Reference Sheets, February 2019, Indicator #EFSP 4

3.C.b. Purpose

Purpose 1: Increased consumption of diversified nutritious food for the household members through increasing purchasing power of the community

INDICATOR: FFP 5 Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (Level – Outcome)

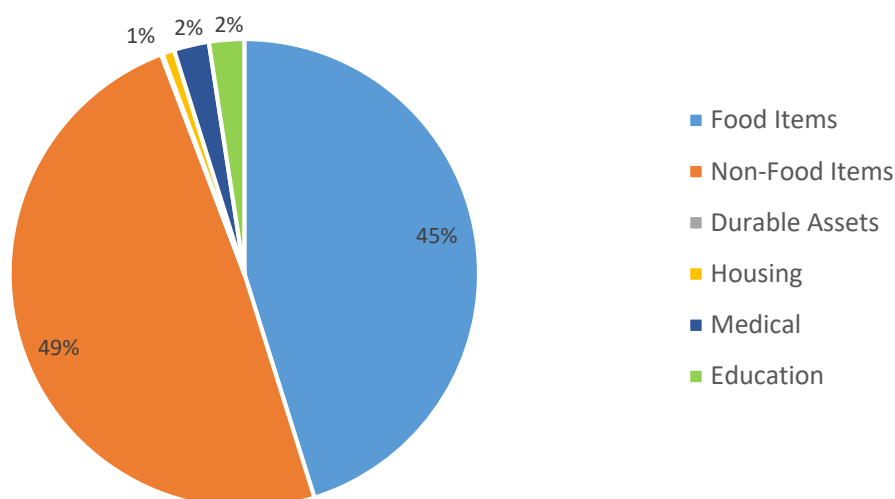
The average household expenditure on food and non-food items has been estimated using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of LSMS⁸. Expenditure was measured by multiplying the number of items/commodities consumed by the households by the price per unit of the items/commodities. Notably, for each food item/commodity, the volume of consumption was measured using a unique measurement scale (e.g. kilogram, liter) as well as the price of each item/commodity in BDT. For each non-food item/commodity, only the amount of expenditure in BDT was captured. All expenditure items were divided by their respective recall period (number of days) to obtain per day per capita consumption expenditure for each household. The daily per capita expenditure figure was converted to constant 2010 USD. First, daily per capita expenditure was calculated using the local currency unit (LCU) at the time of the survey to LCU at 2005 prices, by dividing by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the survey month and year. Secondly, 2005 LCU has been converted to 2005 US\$ by dividing by the 2005 PPP conversion rate. Finally, the US\$ in 2005 prices to US\$ in 2010 prices by multiplying by 111.65, which is the US CPI for 2010.

Across the three RE-ARRANGE activity upazilas, the overall average daily per capita expenditure is USD1.33 in constant 2010 USD. There are no distinct differences among the three activity upazilas in the average daily per capita expenditures. The highest expenditure was reported in Cox's Bazar (USD1.40), followed by Teknaf (USD1.16) and Ukhiya (USD1.10). Among various items, the highest average expenditure is USD 0.692 spent for non-food items and then USD 0.637 for food items. A similar amount of USD0.34 was spent for each of the medical and education purposes. Table 4 at Annex-D provides data of this indicator.

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution pattern of average daily per capita expenditure across the six components assessed, including food items, non-food items, and durable assets. The figure shows that among the six expenditure categories, half of daily expenditure (49%) is on non-food items like fuel costs, households utility bills, house rent, expenses for communication (cell phone or other telephone expenses), laundry, and almost another half is spent on food items (45%). An extremely small proportion of daily expenditure is spent on housing (1%), medical expenses (2%), and education (2%).

⁸ <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm>

Figure 3: Distribution of average daily per capita expenditures in RE-ARRANGE areas



INDICATOR: FFP 29 - Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (Level - Impact)

HDDS is based on a set of 12 food groups consumed by household members in the past 24 hours, and its value ranges from 0 to 12, with lower numbers indicating less dietary diversity. Instead of measuring the nutritional quality of an individual's diet, the HDDS is an indicator that measures the socioeconomic level of the household and serves as a proxy measure of household food access (Swindale & Bilinsky, 2006)⁹. The 12 food groups are provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Detail list of 12 food groups for HDDS

A. Cereals	E. Meat, poultry, offal	I. Milk and milk products
B. Root and tubers	F. Eggs	J. Oil/fats
C. Vegetables	G. Fish and seafood	K. Sugar/honey
D. Fruits	H. Pulses/legumes/nuts	L. Miscellaneous (e.g., tea, coffee, condiments)

The standard questionnaire has the above 12 food groups. The HDDS consists of one question asked of the household food preparer: Did you or any member of your household consume foods from these food groups in the day preceding the survey (24-hour recall period)? The HDDS is not a nutrition indicator but a proxy for household socioeconomic status. Therefore, the HDDS food groups are not based on nutrition outcomes or guidance. Responses produce a household dietary diversity score ranging from 0 to 12.

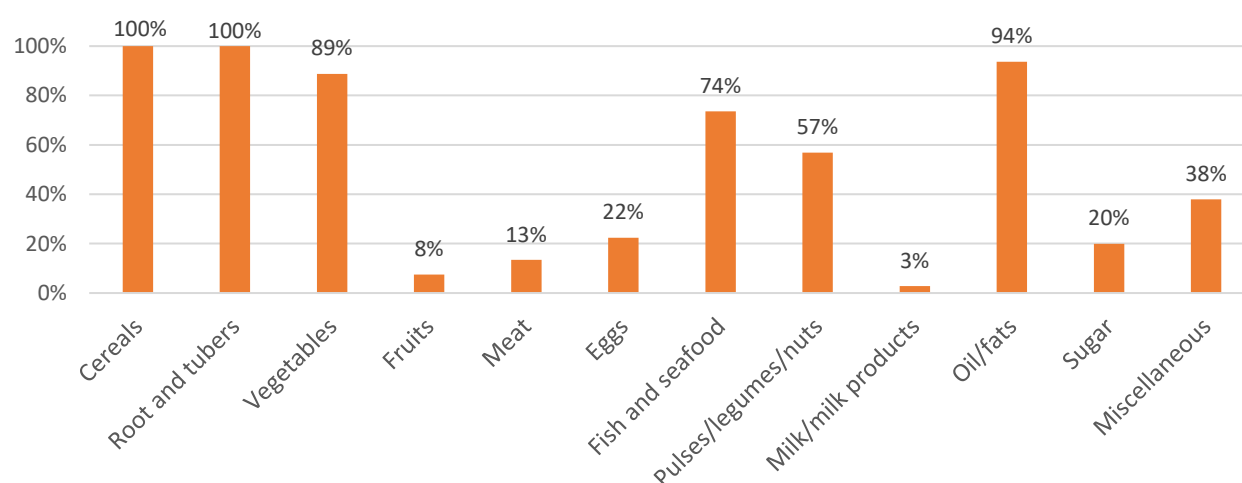
Across the three RE-ARRANGE activity upazilas, the average HDDS is 6.04 out of 12 food groups, indicating on average the households consumed 50% of the food groups mentioned in the HDDS list (Annex-D, Table 5). This is highest in Ukhiya (7.72), followed by Teknaf (6.51) and Cox's Bazar (5.71). Among the respondent households disaggregated by gendered groups, the highest average score is 8.82

⁹ Final Report Baseline Study of Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Projects in Bangladesh, May 2017

among MNF households, followed by 6.08 for M&F, and then the lowest for FNM at 5.54 (Annex-D, Table 5b).

All respondent households reported consuming cereals and root and tubers (Figure 4), followed by high consumption of oil/fats and vegetables. Less than 15% of households reported consuming meats, fruits, or milk/milk products. By project area, Ukhiya upazila had greater percentage of households consuming most categories compare to the other two areas (Annex-D, Table 5a). Notably they consumed more meat (32%), eggs (47%), and fish and seafood (95%) than Cox's Bazar (14%, 16%, 70%, respectively) and Teknaf (7%, 34%, 77%). Overall, among the gendered household groups, the percentage of MNF households consuming the food groups was higher compared to FNM and M&F (Annex-D, Table 5b).

Figure 4: Food groups consumed by households in RE-ARRANGE areas



INDICATOR FFP 4: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) (Level – Outcome)

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) captures the proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimally diverse diet. A woman of reproductive age is considered to consume a minimally diverse diet if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups, provided in Table 7 below, in the previous 24 hours.

Table 7: Detail list of 10 food groups for MDD-W

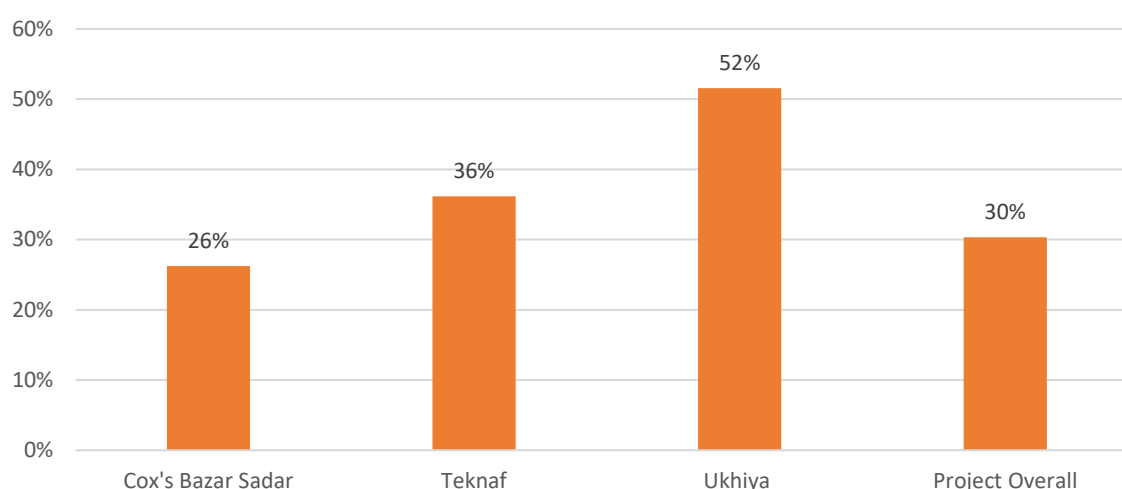
MDD-W 10 Food Groups	
1. Grains, roots and tubers	6. Flesh foods including organ meat and miscellaneous small animal protein
2. Legumes and beans	7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables
3. Nuts and seeds	8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits
4. Dairy products	9. Other fruits
5. Eggs	10. Other vegetables

In the RE-ARRANGE activity areas, 30% of women are consuming at least 5 of 10 food groups in the past 24 hours (Figure 5). Among the three upazilas there is notable variability, with 52% of women meeting MDD in Ukhiya, followed by 36% in Teknaf, and 26% in Cox's Bazar. Variability is also seen among the

gendered HH groups: MNF 51% of women, M&F 31% of women, and FNM 21% of women (Annex-D, Table 6).

The most commonly consumed food groups by women were grains, roots and tubers (99%), flesh foods including organ meat, etc. (76%), Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables (69%), legumes and beans (55%) and other fruits (51%) in all three activity upazilas (Annex-D, Table 6a). Consumption was relatively similar for the women across the three upazilas. Notably, more women in Ukhiya consumed eggs (35%) and flesh foods (85%) than women in Cox's Bazar (17% and 76%, respectively) and Teknaf (29% and 75%). Among the types of gendered households, MNF and M&F households had more women consuming the different food groups than FNM households (Annex-D, Table 6b). The lowest rate of consumption, across all areas and household types is dairy products.

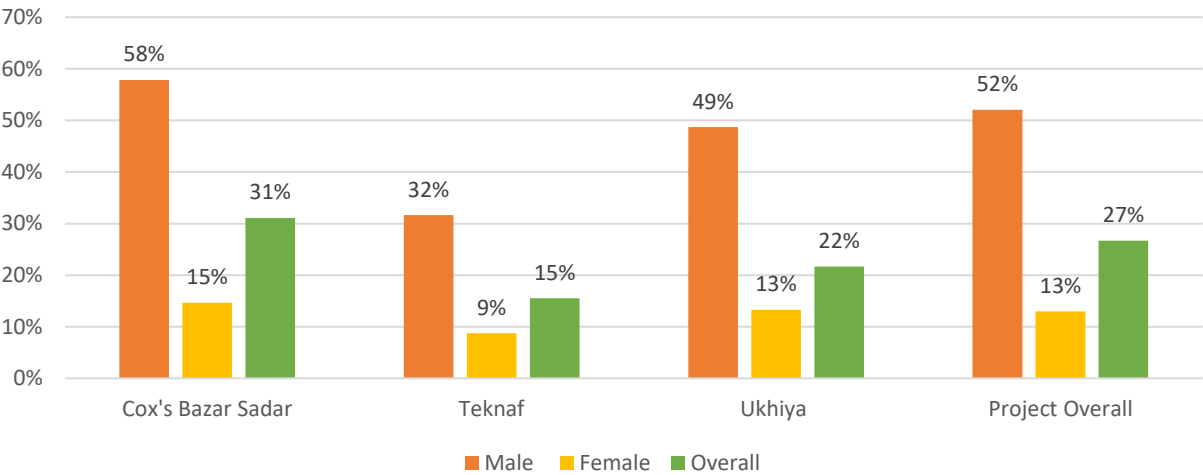
Figure 5: Percentage of women 15-49 years of age consuming at least 5 of 10 food groups



INDICATOR C 5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex (Level – Outcome)

This indicator measures the proportion of all participants unemployed in the month before assessment. A participant who did not work at least one day during the previous 30 days from the day of interview is considered as unemployed. Overall, across the three RE-ARRANGE upazilas, 27% of participants were unemployed in the month before assessment (Figure 6). Results show a notable difference in unemployment rates between male (13%) and female (52%) participants (Annex-D, Table 7). A similar situation is observed in all RE-ARRANGE upazilas. Moreover, results show that the rate of unemployment in Cox's Bazar Sadar is highest (31%) compared to Teknaf (15%) and Ukhiya (22%). The percentage of survey participants that were identified for the cash transfer intervention by Upazila is 73% in Cox's Bazar, 17% in Teknaf, and 10% in Ukhiya. Comparing this selection to the employment rate suggests that the cash transfer intervention is reasonably targeted towards the vulnerable populations of the areas.

Figure 6: Percentage of Male and Female Participants Unemployed in the prior 30 days

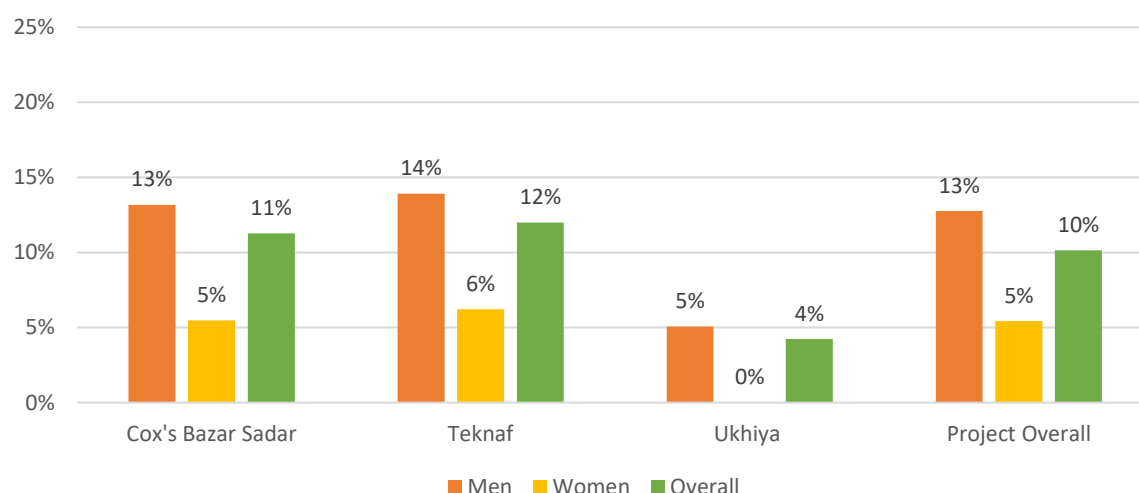


Purpose 2: Restored livelihood through rebuilding productive assets and technologies.

INDICATOR FFP 63: Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash (Level - Outcome)

Indicator FFP 63 measures whether men and women 15 years or older who are in union¹⁰ and earning cash usually make decisions jointly with their spouse/partner on how the cash he/she earned will be used. The data in Figure 7 (Annex-D, Table 8) shows that only a small percentage of men and women make decisions jointly with their spouse/partner in the last 12 months. About twice as many men report joint-decision making than women. These patterns are seen both overall and by upazila. The data show some variation between the surveyed upazilas, with Ukhiya having the lowest proportions of reported joint-decision making.

Figure 7: Percentage joint-decision making reported by men/women in union and earning cash



INDICATOR C 7: Percentage of participants reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month (Level – Outcome)

The net income of the participants from their livelihood activity is measured as the difference between the total value of smallholder production of the agricultural products (crop, milk, eggs, meat, live animals, fish, etc.) and/or sales value from the business and the cost of producing that item, per unit of production (i.e., crops, milk, eggs; pond or cage for aquaculture; shop rent and cost of purchasing goods for business). More specifically, the indicator refers to percentage of participants reporting any net income from their livelihood in the last one month in an aggregated and disaggregated manner.

The overall baseline findings of this indicator show that 52% of respondent households mentioned having net income from their livelihood in the last one month (Annex-D, Table 9, has detailed information). The proportion of households with any net income differs among the three RE-ARRANGE upazilas. The highest percentage is 69% in Ukhiya, followed by 54% in Teknaf and 49% in Cox's Bazar Sadar. Among the

¹⁰ In union means currently married or living together with someone.

types of gendered households, more respondents in all-female households (FNM) reported net income (69%) than the households with men (MNF 47%, M&F 49%).

The baseline data for this indicator by education level of the household head is presented in Annex-D, Table 9a. About half of household heads with ‘None or Pre-primary education’ or ‘Primary education’ report earning net income (53% and 47%, respectively). Household heads with higher levels of education report no net income, which may be a reflection of the type of livelihood/occupation held by higher-education participants.

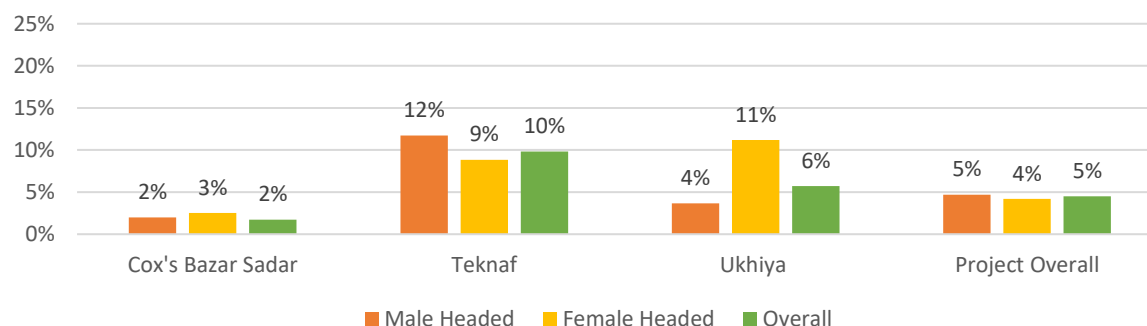
INDICATOR C 8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood (Level – Outcome)

Based on Sendai Framework and USAID/OFDA’s explanations¹¹, RE-ARRANGE defines risk reduction practices as those actions or strategies that are prioritized through the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) process and undertaken by vulnerable households that reduce their potential risks from natural and/or human induced hazards. These practices include, but are not limited to, improving their capacities to better respond to disasters when they occur, and to improve and protect their lives, livelihood and other assets. The detailed practices and operational modalities are included in the project document and PIRS of this indicator.

Annex-D, Table 10 presents disaggregated baseline values for proportion of men and women from vulnerable households implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to human induced or natural hazards indicators. The analysis depicts that only 5% of households are implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices, with similar proportions reported by males and females (Figure 8). However, the findings show that 10% of households in Teknaf were implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices, followed by 6% in Ukhiya and 2% in Cox’s Bazar Sadar. In Ukhiya it is notable that three times more female participants (11%) report implementing risk-reducing practices compared to male participants (4%).

Annex-D, Table 10a depicts the level of education and implementation of practices. The data suggest that as education level of the household-head increases, more are taking action to protect their assets and livelihood; however, the sample size is small for those reporting the two higher levels of education.

Figure 8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques



¹¹USAID. <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/disaster-risk-reduction>, last accessed 3 April 2016.

Purpose 3: Improve Nutrition of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children Under Two

FFP 35. INDICATOR: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (Level – Outcome)

This indicator measures the percentage of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet, apart from breast milk. The MAD indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for his or her age group and breastfeeding status, then the child is considered to be receiving a minimum acceptable diet. Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding status, dietary diversity, number of semisolid/solid feeds, and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6–23 months for the day preceding the survey.

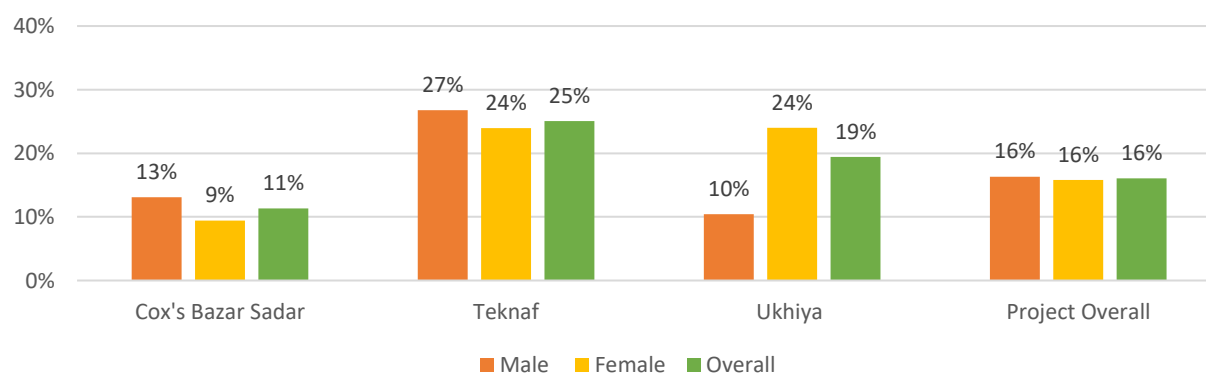
Overall, only 4% of children aged 6 to 23 months received a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (Annex-D, Table 11). These low percentages are seen across RE-ARRANGE project areas (4% Cox's Bazar, 5% Teknaf, 0% Ukhiya), across child sex (4% male, 4% female), and by type of gendered household (0% FNM, 4% M&F, and no observations MNF HH). The proportion of children with MAD is so low, it is difficult to discuss potential relationship with education level of the head of the household (Annex-D, Table 11a).

INDICATOR FFP 38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks (RiA) (Level- Outcome)

The indicator is a prevalence measure of the percent of children under age five identified for the MCHN component of the RE-ARRANGE activity that experienced an episode of diarrhea in the two weeks before data were collected.

Figure 9, Annex-D, Table 12, presents data on children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks across the three project implementation areas, stratified by child sex. It was observed that overall 16% percent of the children aged between 0 to 59 months suffered from diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey. The prevalence of diarrhea in male and female children is the same overall, but there are differences by program area, especially in Ukhiya where only 10% of male children had diarrhea but 24% of female children were reported ill.

Figure 9: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks



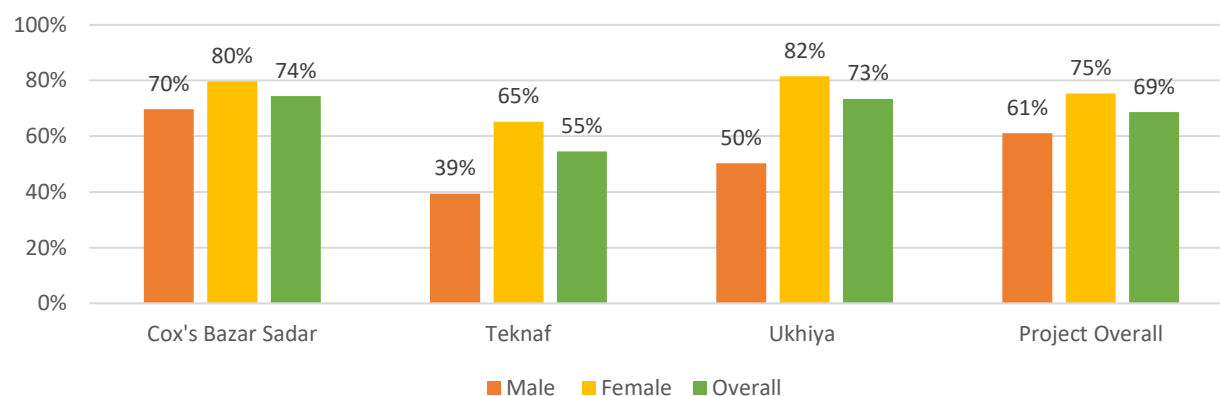
INDICATOR FFP 37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (Level-Outcome)

The indicator was measured with children who are aged between 0 to 5 months and shows the children who received breastmilk and no other liquids or foods in the day prior to the survey. (Annex-D, Table 13). The data illustrate that in the project area, 78% of children (0 to 5 months of age) are being exclusively breast fed (EBF), which is lower than the national average. However, the EBF rate was found to be higher for the male children (88%) compared to the female children (70%). Additionally, the proportion of exclusively breast-fed children was highest in the Teknaf area (86%), followed by the Cox's Bazar area (78%); Ukhiya was much lower at 57%.

INDICATOR C 11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth) (Level-Outcome)

Overall 69% of children, were reportedly breastfed within one hour of birth, ranging from 75% for female children and 61% for male children (Figure 10). With regard to program area, the percentage of children being breastfed within one hour of birth was found to be similar in Ukhiya and Cox's Bazar (73% and 74%, respectively); however, the rate was much lower in Teknaf (55%). Additional data pertaining to children 0-23 months who were breastfed within one hour of birth have been presented in Annex-D, Tale 14.

Figure 10: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding for children 0-23 months of age



Annex-D, Table 14a shows EIBF by the education level attained by the head of household. Data again suggest there is a positive trend, with the prevalence of EIBF increasing with higher levels of education.

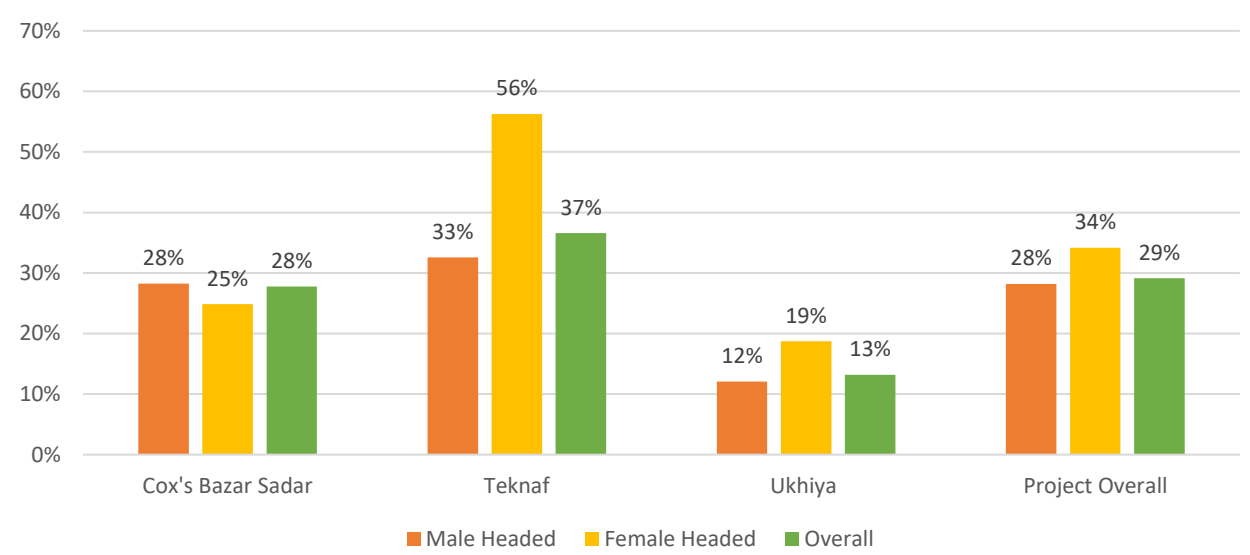
INDICATOR C 12: Percentage of caregiver with children under two who have knowledge of at least four maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices. (Level – Outcome)

This custom indicator measures the extent to which caregivers of children under two years of age have complete knowledge of four MCHN practices: feeding vitamin-A rich foods; feeding iron rich foods; when to begin complementary feeding (both solid and semi-solid); duration of exclusive breastfeeding; duration of continued breastfeeding; and continuation of breastfeeding during child illness.

Figure 11 (Annex-D, Table 15) reports the data related to caregivers of children who have knowledge of at least four of the seven MCHN practices across the three project implementation areas. Overall 29%

respondents had correct knowledge of the four MCHN practices. MCHN knowledge was relatively similar among male-headed and female-headed households, overall and in two of the three upazilas. In Teknaf, more participants in female-headed households (56%) possessed correct knowledge of at least four practices than in male-headed households (33%). There does not appear to be a pattern of correct knowledge and education level of the head-of-household (Table I5a, Annex-D).

Figure 11: Percentage of caregivers with children under two years who have knowledge of at least four MCHN practices



C 13. INDICATOR: Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three times including after defecation (Level – Outcome)

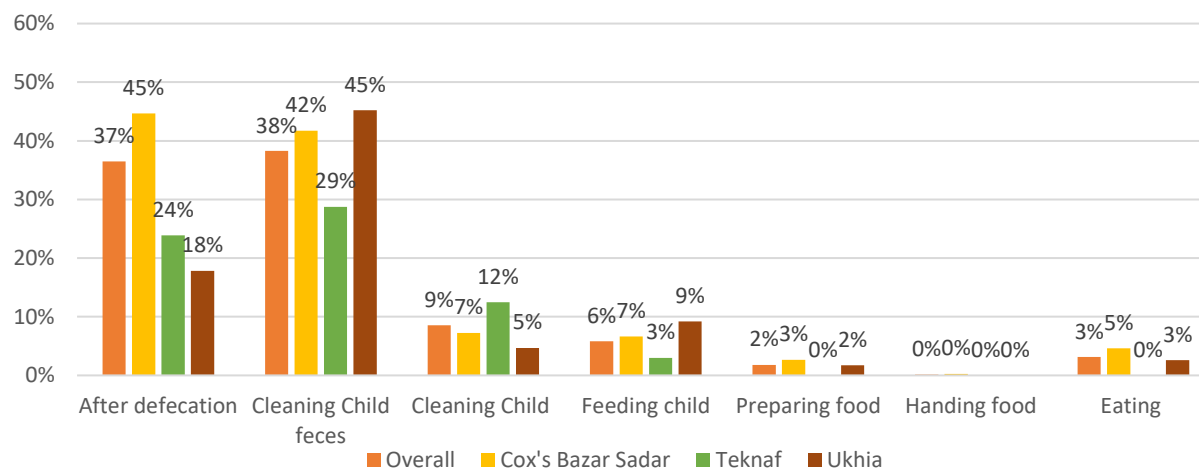
This indicator measures the extent to which caregivers of children under two years of age wash their hands using clean water and soap or any cleaning agent for the purpose of removing soil, dirt, and/or microorganisms during at least three critical moments, including washing hand after defecation. Critical moments are defined as: after defecation, after cleaning child feces, after cleaning children, before feeding children, before preparing food, before handling food and before eating.

Data pertaining to caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three critical times have been presented in Annex-D, Table I6. The data show that altogether 8% of caregivers reported that they wash their hands during at least three critical times including after defecation. These low levels of handwashing are observed in all project implementation areas and all gendered household groups. Further disaggregation shows that the overall percentage of the caregivers belonging to male headed households (8%) is double of the percentage of the caregivers belonging to female headed households (4%) with respect to the caregivers reporting that they wash their hands at least three critical times; however, both of these proportions are notably small.

The figure below (Figure I2) presents to what extent caregivers wash their hands during each critical time, overall and across the three activity implementation areas. The highest reported handwashing actions take place after defection and after cleaning child feces. The percentage of caregivers adopting handwashing

practices for the ‘before’ critical times are considerably less. Overall, there is much variation in hand washing practices by RE-ARRANGE implementation areas.

Figure 12: Proportion of caregivers practicing handwashing at critical time





Chapter-4

CONCLUSIONS

AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

- **Indicator Targets:** After completion of the baseline survey, a review of the RE-ARRANGE activity indicator targets (Activity LogFrame) suggests four indicators should have a revised life of project status (LOPS): EFSP 2, EFSP 4, C 8 and C 13. The suggested new target and the rationale for revising are summarized in Table 8. The baseline values for the remaining 11 indicators in the LogFrame are believed to be realistic.

Table 8: RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicator Baseline Values and LOPS

RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicators	Baseline Value (%)	LOA Target (Logframe)	LOA Target (Recommended)	Rationale for Revision
Goal: Stimulate short-term recovery through improve resilience, food security and nutrition.				
EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)	73	74	78	The EFSN baseline survey informed the development of the targets in the Activity Logical Framework, as the survey was conducted in a similar setting with vulnerable households. The EFSN baseline showed 65% of HH with adequate food consumption and we initially estimated a 9 percentage point increase at endline would be programmatically feasible for RE-ARRANGE, resulting in a potential LOA target of 74%. However, these baseline findings show the current proportion of households with adequate consumption is higher than anticipated and near to the initial LOA target. Given this higher proportion among the activity participants and the timeframe of the intervention, a 5 percentage point increase is now considered programmatically feasible, resulting in a revised LOA target of 78%.
EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score	34	65	29	Similar to EFSP 2, data from the EFSN baseline survey suggested that a 9 percentage point increase at endline would be programmatically feasible for RE-ARRANGE. In EFSN, 74% of households had a moderate or severe score on the HHS, and with a 9 percentage point increase, the suggested endline proportion would be 65%. However, the baseline survey found a much lower proportion of RE-ARRANGE households with moderate or severe HHS score. Given this lower proportion and timeframe of the intervention, a 5 percentage point decrease is now considered programmatically feasible, resulting in a revised LOA target of 29%.
Purpose 1: Increased consumption of diversified nutritious food for the household members through increasing purchasing power of the community				
FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	1.33	1.83	1.83	
FFP 29: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	6.04	7.04	7.04	

RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicators	Baseline Value (%)	LOA Target (Logframe)	LOA Target (Recommended)	Rationale for Revision
FFP 4: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity	30.3	45.3	45.3	
C 5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex	27	17	17	
Purpose 2: Restored livelihood through rebuilding productive assets and technologies				
FFP 63: Percent of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	10	20	20	
C 7: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month	52	62	62	
C 8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood	5	14	19	The proportion of RE-ARRANGE households implementing at least two practices was low at baseline and now a 15 percentage point increase, resulting in a 19% LOA target, is considered programmatically feasible. This is an increase from the initial 10 percentage point increase, and is based on programmatic experiences in the SAPLING project and also recognizes that the RE-ARRANGE program area is relatively more disaster-prone, given its geographic location, and that people are comparably more aware and more likely to implement practices to protect their productive assets and livelihood.
Improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating mother, adolescent and children under two				
FFP 35: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	4	9	9	
FFP 38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks of survey	16	13	13	
FFP 37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	78	83	83	
C 11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth)	69	74	74	
C 12: Percentage of men and women with children under two years who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	29	39	39	

RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicators	Baseline Value (%)	LOA Target (Logframe)	LOA Target (Recommended)	Rationale for Revision
C 13: Percentage of mothers and caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three out of five critical times including after defecation	8	16	13	The proportion of caregivers washing their hands at three or more critical times was found to be low in this RE-ARRANGE population. With this low baseline percentage, the timeframe of the intervention, and recognizing that changing handwashing behaviors is challenging (relative to other changes such as employment and income generation), the LOA target should be revised downward. Instead of the initial plan of an 8 percentage point increase, a 5 percentage point increase is now considered programmatically feasible.

- Overall, the baseline results show that the targeted participants in the RE-ARRANGE activity belong to the vulnerable cohort living in the selected implementation areas. The average daily per capita expenditure is USD1.33 in constant 2010 USD and there are no significant differences among the three activity upazilas in terms of expenditures.
- More than one third (34%) of the households are facing moderate and severe hunger. Women are more vulnerable in terms of diversity in their regular diet. Around 70% of women are consuming less than 5 food groups. The overall consumption of eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables are low at both the household and individual level.
- With regards to nutritional status of children (6-23 months), only 4% received a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day. Two-thirds of children under-two years (69%) received early initiation of breastfeeding and 78% of children under six months were exclusively breastfed, which are both higher than the Divisional average (54% for EBF and 61% for EIB).¹² Among the caregivers, less than one in ten (8%) washed their hands in at least three critical times including after defecation and less than one-third of them had correct knowledge on MCHN practices for child feeding.
- Only 5% of surveyed households implemented improved techniques and practices to protect their assets and livelihood. So, the baseline indicators suggest that the RE-ARRANGE project prioritizes the improvement of household poverty, child nutrition and caregivers' knowledge and practices.

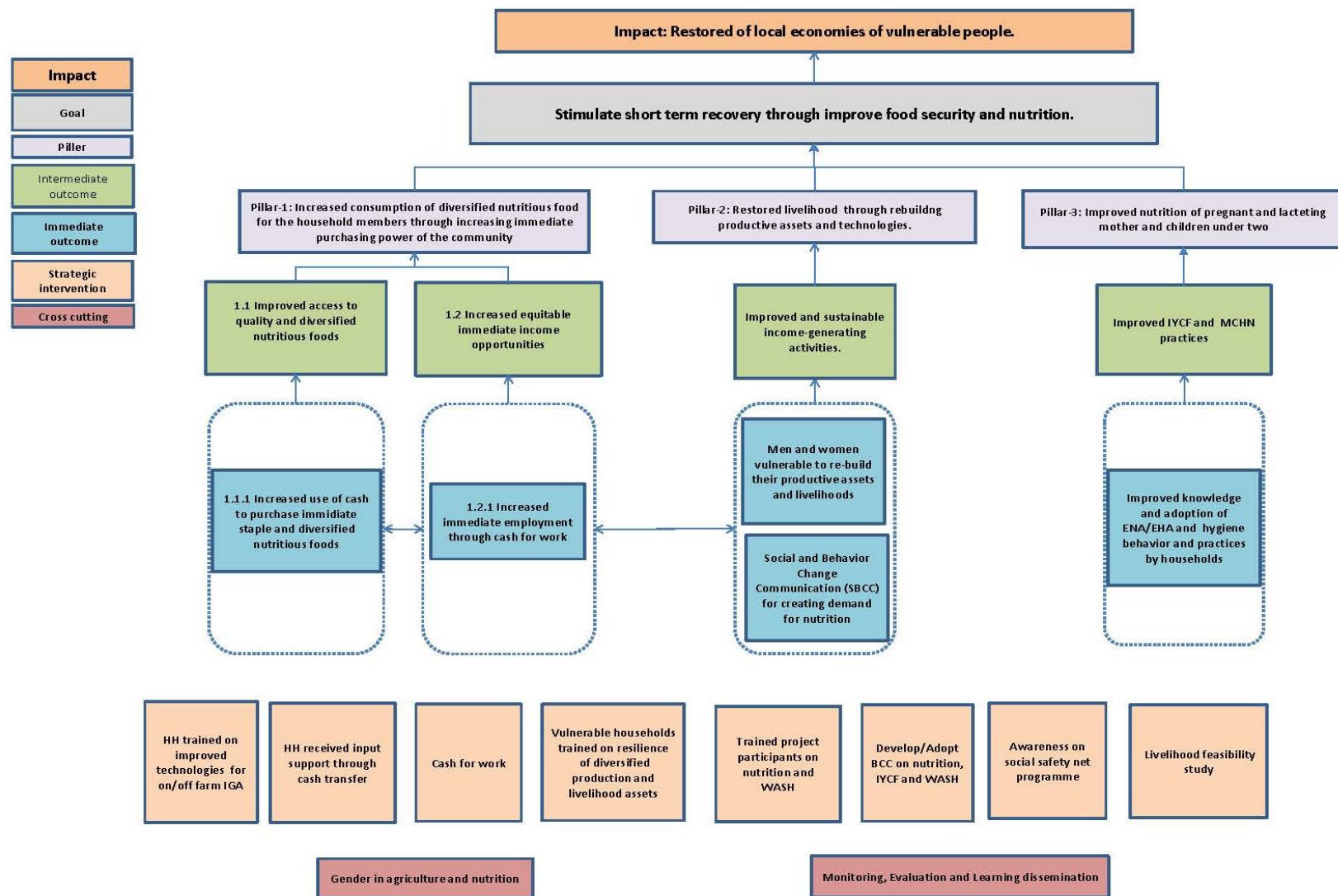
Limitations: Since the baseline study is limited to quantitative survey the findings could not be contextual and thus lack richness and depth that could have been achieved by the combination of quantitative and qualitative surveys.

¹² State of food security and nutrition in Bangladesh (2015)

A blue geometric graphic consisting of several overlapping triangles and trapezoids, creating a layered, abstract shape that tapers to the right.

All Annexes

Annex-A: RE-ARRANGE TOC Diagram



Annex-B: RE-ARRANGE Activity Logical Framework

Date	Awardee	Country		Award No.
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (LogFrame)				
No.	Indicator	Data Source/ Methods	Target	Assumptions
Goal: Stimulate short-term recovery through improve resilience, food security and nutrition				
1	EFSP 1: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs	Cash for Work Attendance Register, Cash Distribution Register, Maternal Nutrition Attendance Register, IGA Register Card	10,000	● No additional large-scale displacement occurs
2	EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)	BL/EL	Baseline + 9	
3	EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score	BL/EL	Baseline + 9	
Purpose 1. Increased consumption of diversified nutritious food for the household members through increasing purchasing power of the community				
4	FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 0.5 USD	● Market prices remain relatively stable
2	EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)	BL/EL	Baseline + 9	
Sub Purpose 1.1: Improved access to quality and diversified nutritious foods from plant, animal and fish sources				
5	FFP -29: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	BL/EL	Baseline + 1	● Market prices remain relatively stable
Intermediate Outcome 1.1.1: Increased use of cash to purchase immediate staple and diversified nutritious foods				

4	FFP 5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	BL/EL	Baseline + 0.5 USD	● No major/ catastrophic natural disaster such as flood, drought, or cyclone
6	FFP 4: Percentage of women of reproductive age consuming a diet of minimum diversity (MDD-W)	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 15	
Output 1.1.1.1: HH received cash support through cash for work (CFW)				
7	C_1: Number of participant received CFW payments as a result of USG supported program disaggregated by sex	Cash for Work Attendance Register	5,900	● Formal financial services will continue to be available to population in projects area
8	C_2: Total amount of cash (in USD) transferred to participants as CFW payments as a result of the USG supported program	Cash for Work Attendance Register	2,374,132 USD	
Output 1.1.1.2: HH received cash support through unconditional cash support				
9	C_3: Number of participant received unconditional cash support as a result of the USG supported program disaggregated by sex	Unconditional Cash Transfer Register	650	● Formal financial services will continue to be available to population in projects area
10	C_4: Total amount of cash (in USD) transferred to participants as unconditional cash support as a result of the USG supported program	Unconditional Cash Transfer Register	261,550 USD	
Sub Purpose 1.2: Increased equitable immediate income opportunities				
4	FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 0.5 USD	● Market prices remain relatively stable
Intermediate Outcome 1.2.1: Increased immediate employment through cash for work				
11	C_5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline - 10	● Selected HHs are interested to involve in the new approaches for livelihoods
Output 1.2.1.1: Participant involved in CFW activities				
7	C_1 : Number of participant involved in CFW activities as a result of the USG supported program	Cash for Work Attendance Register	5,900	● Selected HHs are interested to involve in the new approaches for livelihoods

Output 1.2.1.2: Participants received training on cash for work program				
12	C_6: Number of participants received orientation on cash for work	Cash for Work Attendance Register	5,900	Selected HHs are interested to involve in the new approaches for livelihoods
Purpose 2. Restored livelihood through rebuilding productive assets and technologies				
13	FFP-60: Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment) who are female	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 5	Market prices remain relatively stable
Sub Purpose 2.1: Improved and sustainable income-generating activities				
14	C_7: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month	BL/EL	Baseline + 10	Improved social norms among HH members prioritize access to income, food & consumption
15	FFP-63: Percent of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 10	Improved social norms among HH members prioritize access to income, food & consumption
Intermediate Outcome 2.1.1: Men and women vulnerable to re-build their productive assets and livelihoods				
16	C_8 : Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 10	Selected HHs are interested to adopt and continue advanced technology /new approaches for livelihoods
Output 2.1.1.1: HH received cash grant for livelihood restoration				
17	C_9: Number of participants received cash grant for livelihood restoration	IGA Register Card	750	Formal financial services will continue to be available to population in projects area
18	C_10: Total amount of cash (in USD) transferred to participants as cash grant for livelihood restoration as a result of the USG supported program	IGA Register Card Register	143,700 USD	Formal financial services will continue to be available to population in projects area
Purpose 3. Improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating mother, adolescent and children under two				
19	FFP 35: Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 5	HHs members are motivated to practice MCHN and IYCF
20	FFP 38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline - 3	HHs members are motivated to practice MCHN and IYCF

Sub Purpose 3.1: Improved IYCF and MCHN practices and improved systems to sustain changed practices				
21	C_11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth)	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 5	● HHs members are motivated to practice MCHN and IYCF
22	FFP 37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	BL/EL	Baseline + 5	
Intermediate Outcome 3.1.1: Improved knowledge and adoption of ENA/EHA and hygiene behavior and practices by households				
23	C_12: Percentage of caregivers with children under two years who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices.	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 10	● HHs members are motivated to practice MCHN and IYCF
24	C_13: Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three out of five critical times including after defecation	BL/EL, Routine participant survey	Baseline + 8	
Output 3.1.1.1: Participant received knowledge on ENA/EHA and Hygiene behavior and practices				
25	EFSP 7. INDICATOR: Number of children under two (0-23 months) reached with community-level nutrition interventions through USG-supported programs (RiA)	MCHN Participant Register	2,500	● Conflict does not prevent participants from safely traveling to training locations
26	C_???: Number of participant received training on ENA/EHA and Hygiene behavior and practices	MCHN Participant Register	7,500	
Output 3.1.1.2: Joint monitoring visits conducted with government				
27	C_14: Number of Joint monitoring visits conducted by both Programme and government staff	Joint Monitoring Report	48	● Conflict does not prevent visitors from safely traveling to the intervention areas

Activities

- Select the most excluded, vulnerable and poor- based on specific vulnerabilities and needs and through participatory, inclusive and transparent process.
- Provide immediate income to the most vulnerable project participants through proposed cash transfer for meeting the need of food security and other daily basic requirements.
- Repair and maintain the community infrastructures through CFW to make them functional to build community resilience by protecting them from future disaster shocks.
- Organize participants into groups of 20 to 25 beneficiaries and Form PIC at ward or village level where CFW schemes will be implemented.
- Ensure the technical drawing and design of the community infrastructures selected by the UDMCs for implementation through CFW.
- Ensure the post-work validation of the CFW schemes from UDMCs.
- Choose the Cash distribution points with support from PICs within the closest proximity of the CFW participants.
- Select beneficiaries following the Nutrition National Guidelines for under 5 children.
- Conduct SBCC at court yard sessions with caregivers, male forums, supplementation and deworming campaigns as well as community theatre activities.
- Work with the Nutrition Sector to ensure that appropriate IEC materials and guidelines are used in the nutrition centers and community mobilizations.
- Contribute to improved nutrition practices, more equitable intra-household food distribution, and enhanced household dietary diversity.
- Conduct Household Asset Analysis and complete IGA selection.
- Train participants on household asset analysis, IGA selection, business plan development, asset protection, and be provided technical assistance for starting their IGAs.
- Provide livelihoods cash grant to target households to re-build their livelihoods through diversified on and off-farm income generation activities (IGAs).
- Conduct CRA in the Unions where CRA was done long before or it was not done at all following the CDMP guidelines.
- Construct/re-construct critical community infrastructures for risk reduction and livelihoods protection through CFW.
- Implement HH contingency plan development in 20 villages from the targeted unions.
- Ensure that appropriate participant selection process has been used in selecting the project participants with special needs e.g. PLWs, elderly, chronically sick, PWDs etc.
- Work closely with households (both husband and wife) to sensitize on sharing responsibility, mutual collaboration and joint decision making within the households.
- Use gender transformative approach to support gender equity at the household and community levels and recognizes that equity is the means to equality.

Annex-C: Detailed Methodology

A. Objective and Purpose

The baseline study of RE-ARRANGE, as planned in its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, has been conducted to collect the values of outcome and impact indicators prior to beginning of activity implementation. The main objective of the baseline study of the activity is to gather information base against which to monitor and assess the activity's progress and effectiveness during implementation. The baseline study provides an update situation of the target communities and the baseline values will serve as a point of comparison with endline values during the final evaluation. It is conducted by the Grameen Bikash Foundation (GBF), a Bangladeshi consulting firm, in collaboration with the Helen Keller International (HKI), the technical partner to ACF for the RE-ARRANGE activity.

Information gathered through the baseline study will be used by implementing staff as benchmarks to identify areas that need attention while also providing baseline values against which to assess the value added by specific activities to achieve intended objectives. The baseline study findings can also be used by operations staff to refine activity implementation, and to provide an opportunity to review the redesign against the food and nutrition security conceptual framework and the activity's theory/pathway of change.

B. Methodology

Under the baseline study a quantitative data collection exercise, through a household survey has been conducted at 1080 sample households out of the total 6,550 households in the host communities of all three RE-ARRANGE locations – Cox' Bazar Sadar, Teknaf and Ukhiya upazilas. The study has been conducted to determine the baseline values for a total of 15 outcome and impact indicators as listed in Table I below.

Table I - List of Baseline and Endline Indicators

FFP 9+C6	Sl. No.	Indicators
FFP	1	EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)
FFP	2	EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score
FFP	3	FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas
FFP	4	FFP-29: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
FFP	5	FFP 4. INDICATOR: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (RiA)
CUSTOM	6	C_5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex
CUSTOM	7	C_7: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month
FFP	8	FFP-63: Percent of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash
CUSTOM	9	C_8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood

FFP 9+C6	Sl. No.	Indicators
FFP	10	FFP 35: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)
FFP	11	FFP-38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks
CUSTOM	12	C_11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth)
FFP	13	FFP-37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age.
CUSTOM	14	C_12: Percentage of caregivers with children under two years who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices.
CUSTOM	15	C_13: Percentage of mothers and caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three critical times including after defecation

a. Inception Phase

The inception phase of the baseline study involved the desk review of background documents relevant to the RE-ARRANGE activity and distance consultations with HKI staff to establish clear expectations regarding scope of work, indicators of interest/areas of inquiry, and role clarity. Based on this, the HKI team has developed the survey tools. During this period, GBF finalized recruitment of HH survey enumerators and supervisors from its current candidate pool. Priority was placed on finding female and male local researchers who are familiar with the area and its communities, and who have previous participation in similar surveys and research. Appropriate safety and contingency planning were discussed and agreed upon during this stage.

b. Sampling Design

The study has utilized the cluster sample survey design. As a result, 720 sampled households from cash transfer intervention (CTI) participants (10 from each village) and 360 sampled households from MCHN participants (5 from each village) were selected for interview from 72 randomly selected villages out of 154 intervention villages included in the project. A list of villages of the intervention Unions has been created using the census data. Villages for the study have been selected from this list using simple random sampling procedure. Similarly, village wise list of eligible households has been prepared using household census dataset then, the required number of households for each of the selected village have been chosen using simple random sampling procedure. In estimating the sample size, a power of 80% and confidence level of 95% was assumed.

A cross-sectional survey has been designed for understanding the effectiveness of the RE-ARRANGE interventions on the participant households. Sample size calculations are done using the formula suggested in FFP Guidelines for an Abbreviated Statement of Work for Baseline and Final Evaluation for Emergency Program. The following formula was used to calculate the sample size for FCS and HHS.

$$n_{initial} = D_{est} \left[\frac{z_{1-\alpha} \sqrt{2P(1-P)} + z_{1-\beta} \sqrt{P_{1,est}(1-P_{1,est}) + P_{2,est}(1-P_{2,est})}}{\delta} \right]^2$$

Where

$n_{initial}$ = the initial sample size required by the surveys for each of the two time points

$\delta = P_{1,est} - P_{2,est}$ = minimum effect size to be achieved over the time frame specified by the two surveys

$P_{1,est}$ = represents a survey estimate of the true population proportion P_1 at baseline [If such an estimate is not available from prior surveys, please use 0.5]

$P_{2,est}$ = represents a survey estimate of the true population proportion P_2 at endline

$$\underline{P} = \frac{P_{1,est} + P_{2,est}}{2}$$

$z_{1-\alpha}$ is the value from the normal probability distribution corresponding to a confidence level $1-\beta$. For $1-\beta=0.95$, the corresponding value is $z_{0.95}= 1.64$.

$z_{1-\beta}$ is the value from the normal probability distribution corresponding to a power level of $1-\beta$. For $1-\beta = 0.80$, the corresponding value is $z_{0.80} = 0.84$.

D_{est} is the estimated design effect (DEFF) of the survey.

The sample size has been calculated to measure changes in indicators of Household Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household hunger Score (HHS). The estimate for the most demanding indicator (i.e. largest sample size) has been chosen for the survey¹³. In doing so, the anticipated sample size requirements of all other indicators are satisfied. We calculated the sample size based on baseline data of the WFP's Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition program (EFSN) in Cox's Bazar. The sample is designed to detect 9 percent point increase (from 65%) in the prevalence of household food consumption score and 9 percent point decrease in the household hunger (from 74%) of households. After inflating this number by 10% to account for non-response and loss to follow-up rounds of data collection, 660 samples would be needed for the estimation of both Household Hunger Status (HHS) and Household Food Consumption Score (FCS).

Table 2: Estimated sample size for FCS and HHS

Indicators	Control group estimated prevalence / mean	Treatment group estimated prevalence / mean	Desired Sample	Design effect	Required sample	Required sample with non-response (10%)	Final sample Size
% of household with acceptable diet (FCS)	65%	74%	321	2	660	706	720
Household Hunger Status (HHS %)	74%	65%	321	2	660	706	720

Considering the MCHN participant households, sample is designed to detect 15 percentage point increase (from 15%) in the proportion of women with minimum dietary diversity (MDDW). The estimated sample size for each indicator was inflated to account for the cluster design of the survey following FFP's guideline, DEFT 2 for two stage cluster sampling design. After inflating this number by 10% to account for non-

¹³ FFP Guidance for an Abbreviated Statement of Work (SoW) for a Baseline Study and Final Evaluation for Emergency Programs

response and loss to follow-up rounds of data collection, 360 would be needed for the estimation for proportion of women with minimum dietary diversity.

Table 3: Estimated sample size for MDDW

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Control group estimated prevalence / mean</i>	<i>Treatment group estimated prevalence / mean</i>	<i>Desired Sample</i>	<i>Design effect</i>	<i>Required sample</i>	<i>Required sample with non- response (10%)</i>	<i>Final sampl e Size</i>
% of Women with minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)	15%	30%	94	2	189	207	360

Table 4 presents the distribution of sampled households by RE-ARRANGE locations (upazilas) and interventions disaggregated by gender.

Table 4: Distribution of Households by Locations and Interventions with Disaggregated by Gender

Name of Upazila	Components/ Interventions	Number of Samples (Target Respondents)		
		Male	Female	Total (M+F)
Cox's Bazar Sadar	CTI	352	178	530
	MCHN	0	265	265
	Sub-Total	352	443	795
Teknaf	CTI	81	39	120
	MCHN	0	60	60
	Sub-Total	81	99	180
Ukhiya	CTI	55	15	70
	MCHN	0	35	35
	Sub-Total	55	50	105
Project Overall	CTI	488	232	720
	MCHN	0	360	360
	G. TOTAL	488	592	1080

c. Data Management and Analysis

Survey data will be submitted to an online server (www.ona.io). Identified out of range and improbable values will require clarification from the data collectors and may require a revisit by an individual who was not involved in the initial data collection. Data will be cleaned and analyzed by using STATA software (Version 13) through replicable *.do files. The original data files will be preserved in an unaltered state and the cleaned and prepared data stored separately.

In the report, summary statistics of the variables are presented using proportions and means. Probability weights have been created by village as this is the strata used in the sampling design. The formula for probability is:

$$P_{i,u,t} = \frac{n_{u,a,t}}{N_{u,a,t}}$$

Where:

P is the probability of selection for household i in village u at time t, n is the sample selected in village u for activity a at time t, and N is the population of participant in union u for activity a at time t.

The sampling weight will be the inverse of this value:

$$W_{i,u,t} = \frac{1}{P_{i,u,t}}$$

Sampling weights were applied to compensate for the differential representation of the union and para in the survey sample compared to the RE-ARRANGE population. The sampled HHs were weighted by the inverse of the selection probability of HHs. The procedure used for calculating the selection probability of villages and HHs (the sampling weight), is given below:

Calculation procedure for Cash Transfer weight ($P_{\text{Cash transfer}}$)

$$P_{\text{Cash transfer}} = \frac{\frac{10 \text{ households of a village}}{\text{Number of total Houseolds selected for cash transfer in the village}} \times \frac{72 \text{ villages of the intervention areas}}{\text{Number of total villages selected in the intervention area}}}{1}$$

$$W_{\text{Cash transfer}} = \frac{1}{P_{\text{Cash transfer}}}$$

Calculation procedure for MCHN weight (P_{MCHN})

$$P_{\text{MCHN}} = \frac{\frac{5 \text{ households of a village}}{\text{Number of total Houseolds selected for MCHN in the village}} \times \frac{72 \text{ villages of the intervention areas}}{\text{Number of total villages selected in the intervention area}}}{1}$$

$$W_{\text{MCHN}} = \frac{1}{P_{\text{MCHN}}}$$

d. Study Tools Development

The household survey questionnaire, drafted by GBF, HKI and ACF, has been finalized incorporating feedback of GBF and field test. The survey tool is prepared in English and Bangla and programmed in the online data collection software, ODK, in all target languages for automated translation during data processing.

e. Team Training

GBF trainers conducted a five-day training (December 19 to 23, 2019) to field supervisors and enumerators hired by GBF on quantitative data collection using the data collection tool prepared by all three organizations. HKI and ACF's trainers were also present to observe the overall training activities and helped them to finalize the data collection plan. The training was held at Cox's Bazar district headquarters and included classroom training and field test. The detailed training schedule is presented below (Table 5).

Table 5: Training Schedule	
Day 1	Half day – Orientation to the project and introduction to research ethics Half day – Introduction to the questionnaire
Day 2	Half day – Introduction to the tablets and ODK Software; interview techniques Half day – Review of the questionnaire
Day 3	Half day – Review of questionnaire; mock interviews and practice Half day – Security and safety briefings and logistics planning
Day 4	Half day – Field test Half day – Debrief and finalize questionnaire/tablet
Day 5	Half day – Review session Half day – Plan and logistics distribution

Besides the technical, logistical, and leadership topics the training covered the aspects of interviewer and respondent bias, how to establish informed consent, and build essential trust with respondents and key informants. Technical aspects included interview and body language techniques, handling tablets and data management, and data quality control measures.

C. Data Quality Control

GBF, under a contract to HKI, is responsible for organizing qualified individuals to conduct the quantitative data collection, and overseeing fieldwork logistics and security. Quality control has been maintained through in-field supervision and real time data quality review. During data collection, the GBF Team Leader, Survey Coordinator and supervisors conducted daily in-briefs and de-briefs with quantitative survey teams. In-briefs incorporated feedback on data quality and team members' performance based on HKI review of uploaded data and interviewer logs. During debriefings, the HKI and ACF M&E staff and the GBF Survey Coordinator reviewed specific questions/topics in completed tools for consistency, reliability and accuracy before uploading data to HKI and ACF. The GBF Survey Coordinator and team supervisors utilized additional data quality monitoring controls. One such control for the quantitative survey was re-interviewing a selected number of interviews per day, based on a condensed survey limited to a subset of critical questions. Supervisors also verified that non-response households are unavailable, or truly opted out of participation. Throughout data collection regular communication between GBF and RE-ARRANGE team and its implementing partner, Sushilon, ensured encountered challenges were solved in line with the established baseline protocols. GBF provided daily progress reports to HKI via email, identifying challenges encountered and how those were solved in line with the established baseline protocols developed by GBF. Regular calls were also between GBF and HKI to provide status updates. Quantitative data was submitted to GBF/HKI by the field team every day, depending on connectivity

D. Analysis and reporting

GBF conducted the survey data analysis after field work using STATA and SPSS. HKI provided GBF with transferring survey questionnaire to ODK platform, list of beneficiaries and output tables. GBF adopted a strategy of triangulation by examining the issues through various lenses and different perspectives, including data collected through literature review, baseline survey. The baseline study report contained the findings from quantitative data and formulated recommendations as appropriate. The reporting process includes one round of substantive review by HKI including written comments using a structured review template provided by GBF. The reporting process includes one final approval round of the revised report during which GBF made editorial/final revisions.

E. Strength and Limitations

Overall, a rigorous sample selection process was followed before the data collection. Prior to the baseline survey, RE-ARRANGE conducted a population census in all intervention areas and based on that they selected vulnerable target population for their intervention. Thus, the sample for the baseline study was drawn from the specific sampling frame.

The baseline survey was conducted in selected areas of Cox's Bazar district. The results drawn from this survey were solely representing the sample areas, not the entire upazila. No anthropometric measurements were taken to determine the nutritional status of children and women in this study. This limits the study from assessing directly any changes in the nutritional status of children and women as a result of participation in the intervention. Apart from the measurement, compact timelines for field team training and data collection also made the process difficult to the field team which includes identifying and locating specified sampled households. In addition, as the baseline study is limited to quantitative survey the findings could not be contextual and thus lack richness and depth that could have been achieved by the combination of quantitative and qualitative surveys.



Annex-D:

All Tables

Annex-D: ALL TABLES

Table 1. Baseline Study Indicator Values, Disaggregated by Gender, RE-ARRANGE Baseline 2019

RE-ARRANGE Activity Indicators		Baseline Value (%)	Denominator	Sex of Child		Sex of HH head		HH gender categories			
				Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)	FNM HH (%)	MNF HH (%)	M&F HH (%)	CNA HH (%)
Goal: Stimulate short-term recovery through improve resilience, food security and nutrition.											
EFSP 2: Percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Poor	1	718	-	-	-	-	4	0	1	-
	Borderline	26		-	-	-	-	42	0	24	
	Acceptable	73		-	-	-	-	54	100	76	
EFSP 4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score	Little or no	66	718	-	-	-	-	65	61	89	-
	Moderate	32		-	-	-	-	32	38	11	
	Severe	2		-	-	-	-	2	1	0	
Purpose 1: Increased consumption of diversified nutritious food for the household members through increasing purchasing power of the community											
FFP-5: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas		1.33	718	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.26	1.34	
FFP 29: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)		6.04	718	-	-	-	-	5.54	8.82	6.08	
FFP 4: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity		30.3	1020	-	-	-	-	21.3	51.1	31.2	
C 5: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex		27	718	-	-	-	-	27	47	26	
Purpose 2: Restored livelihood through rebuilding productive assets and technologies											
FFP 63: Percent of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash		10	718	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-
C 7: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month		52	718	-	-	-	-	69	47	49	
C 8: Percentage of men/women in vulnerable HHs who implemented at least 2 improved practices or techniques to protect their productive assets and livelihood		5	718	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Purpose 3: Improved nutrition of pregnant and lactating mother, adolescent and children under two											
FFP 35: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)		4	238	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FFP 38: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two		16	389	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
FFP 37: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age		78	151	88	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
C 11: Prevalence of Early Initiation of breastfeeding (first 1 hour after birth)		69	389	61	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
C 12: Percentage of men and women with children under two years who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices		29	389	-	-	28	34	2	-	30	-
C 13: Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three out of five critical times including after defecation		8	389	-	-	8	4	0	-	8	-

Table 2. Percentage of households in FCS categories by project area, RE-ARRANGE Baseline 2019 (n=718)

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by household composition	Data Points				
		Percent households with FCS of 0-21 (Poor)	Percent households with FCS of 21.5-35 (Borderline)	Percent households with FCS of >35 (Acceptable)	Total number of participant households Surveyed	Total number of participant households
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	6%	47%	47%	52	468
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	0%	0%	100%	3	47
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	0%	28%	71%	473	3783
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	1%	30%	68%	528	4298
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	-	29%	71%	19	237
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	0	35
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	-	11%	89%	101	1350
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	0%	14%	86%	120	1622
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%	39%	61%	9	61
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	0%	0%	100%	2	14
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	5%	21%	75%	59	555
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	4%	21%	75%	70	630
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	4%	42%	54%	80	766
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	0%	0%	100%	5	96
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	1%	24%	76%	633	5688
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	G. Total	1%	26%	73%	718	6550

Table 3. Percentage of households with Moderate to Severe HHS Score by project area, RE-ARRANGE Baseline 2019 (n=718)

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by household composition	Categories and Data Points					
		Percent households with HHS score 0-1 little to no hunger)	Percent households with HHS score 2-3 (moderate hunger)	Percent households with HHS score 4-6 (severe hunger)	Percentage of households with Moderate to Severe HHS Score ¹⁴	Total number of participant households Surveyed	Total number of participant households
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	66%	34%	0%	34%	52	468
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	0%	100%	0%	100%	3	47
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	66%	32%	2%	34%	473	3783
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	65%	32%	2%	35%	528	4298
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	33%	67%	0%	67%	19	237
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	0	35
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	65%	34%	2%	35%	101	1350
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	61%	38%	1%	39%	120	1622
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	75%	25%	-	25%	9	61
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	100%	0%	-	0%	2	14
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	90%	10%	-	10%	59	555
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	89%	11%	0%	11%	70	630
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	65%	32%	2%	35%	80	766
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	61%	38%	1%	39%	5	96
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	89%	11%	0%	11%	633	5688
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G. Total	66%	32%	2%	34%	718	6550

¹⁴ FFP requires reporting of the % of households with a score of “moderate” to “severe” hunger.

Table 4. Distribution of average daily per capita expenditures in constant 2010 USD, in FFP project implementation area, by Upazila, RE-ARRANGE Baseline 2019 (n=718)

Name of Upazila	Disaggregated by household composition	Data Points																																
		1. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in FFP project implementation area									2. Total estimated population in the FFP project implementation area By sex type			3. Average daily per capita expenditures of FNM households			4. Total estimated population of FNM households			5. Average daily per capita expenditures in MNF households			6. Total estimated population of MNF households			7. Average daily per capita expenditures in M&F households			8. Total estimated population of M&F		9. Average daily per capita expenditures in CNA households		10. Total estimated population of CNA	
		Food Items	Non-Food Items	Durable Assets	Housing	Medical	Education	Others	Avg daily per capita expenditure	Confidence Interval	Lower	Male	Female	TOTAL	Avg daily per capita expenditure (FNM)	Confidence Intervals		Avg daily per capita expenditure (MNF)	Confidence Intervals		Avg daily per capita expenditure	Confidence Intervals		Avg daily per capita expenditure	Confidence Intervals		Avg daily per capita expenditure (CNA)	Confidence Intervals						
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0.67	0.5796	0.0008	0.0034	0.0228	0.0228		1.25	1.09	1.41	367	923	1290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	1.254	0.9045	0.0022	0.0215	0.0264	0.0264		2.16	1.46	2.86	98	35	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	0.629	0.8001	0.0017	0.0145	0.0412	0.0412		1.43	1.34	1.52	9910	9866	19776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Sub-Total	0.637	0.773	0.002	0.013	0.039	0.039		1.41	1.33	1.49	10375	10824	21199	1.25	1.09	1.41		2.16	1.46	2.86		1.43	1.34	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0.578	0.485	8E-05	0.0036	0.0319	0.0319		1.06	0.88	1.25	240	574	814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	0.642	0.5343	0.0014	0.0119	0.0293	0.0293		1.18	1.10	1.25	3346	3368	6714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Sub-Total	0.634	0.528	0.001	0.011	0.03	0.03		1.16	1.09	1.23	3630	3967	7597	1.06	0.88	1.25					1.18	1.10	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0.859	0.2952	0.0008	0.0003	0.0025	0.0025		1.15	0.84	1.47	61	141	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	0.927	1.3925	0	0	0	0		2.32	1.89	2.75	15	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	0.593	0.3921	0.001	0.004	0.0134	0.0134		0.99	0.89	1.08	1289	1359	2648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Sub-Total	0.648	0.456	9E-04	0.003	0.011	0.011		1.10	0.97	1.24	1365	1506	2871	1.15	0.84	1.47		2.32	1.89	2.75		0.99	0.89	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0.658	0.5388	0.0006	0.0032	0.0237	0.0237		1.20	1.07	1.32	668	1638	2306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	1.056	1.2007	0.0008	0.0081	0.0099	0.0099		2.26	1.88	2.63	157	66	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	0.63	0.7097	0.0016	0.013	0.0359	0.0359		1.34	1.27	1.41	14545	14593	29138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	G. Total	0.6371131	0.6918864	0.0014464	0.0117522	0.0341432	0.0341432		1.33	1.27	1.39	15370	16297	31667	1.20	1.07	1.32		2.258	1.883	2.63		1.34	1.27	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Table 5. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) by RE-ARRANGE Activity Area, Baseline 2019 (n=718)

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Gendered Groups	Categories and Data Points					
		1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area		
		Average HDDS Score	Confidence Interval Upper	Confidence Interval Lower	Male	Female	Total
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	5.28	4.90	5.77	367	923	1290
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	7.00	6.11	7.89	98	35	133
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	5.76	5.70	5.91	9910	9866	19776
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	0
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>5.71</i>	<i>5.60</i>	<i>5.81</i>	<i>10375</i>	<i>10824</i>	<i>21199</i>
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	5.81	5.25	6.35	240	574	814
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	44	25	69
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	6.62	6.38	6.92	3346	3368	6714
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	0
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>6.51</i>	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.74</i>	<i>3630</i>	<i>3967</i>	<i>7597</i>
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	7.31	6.26	8.41	61	141	202
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	10.00	8.88	11.12	15	6	21
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	7.57	7.05	7.98	1289	1359	2648
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	0
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>7.72</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>8.14</i>	<i>1365</i>	<i>1506</i>	<i>2871</i>
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	5.54	5.28	5.95	668	1638	2306
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	8.82	7.68	10.07	157	66	223
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	6.08	6.05	6.27	14545	14593	29138
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	0
	G. Total	6.04	6.02	6.22	15370	16297	31667

Table 5a. Percentage of Households Consuming HDDS Food Groups by Project Area (Upazila)

Food Groups	Project Overall	Project's Working Upazila		
		Cox's Bazar Sadar	Teknaf	Ukhiya
A. Cereals	100%	100%	100%	100%
B. Root and tubers	100%	100%	100%	100%
C. Vegetables	89%	86%	95%	93%
D. Fruits	8%	6%	6%	30%
E. Meat, poultry, offal	13%	14%	7%	32%
F. Eggs	22%	16%	34%	47%
G. Fish and seafood	74%	70%	77%	95%
H. Pulses/legumes/nuts	57%	53%	60%	84%
I. Milk and milk products	3%	2%	6%	1%
J. Oil/fats	94%	91%	99%	100%
K. Sugar/honey	20%	13%	31%	51%
L. Miscellaneous (e.g., tea, coffee, condiments)	38%	36%	38%	51%

Table 5b. Percentage of Households Consuming HDDS Food Groups by Gendered Household Type

Food Group	Project Overall	Gendered Household Type			
		Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	Child No Adult (CNA)
A. Cereals	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
B. Root and tubers	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
C. Vegetables	89%	82%	100%	90%	-
D. Fruits	8%	7%	61%	7%	-
E. Meat, poultry, offal	13%	9%	30%	14%	-
F. Eggs	22%	28%	47%	21%	-
G. Fish and seafood	74%	64%	84%	75%	-
H. Pulses/legumes/nuts	57%	52%	84%	57%	-
I. Milk and milk products	3%	0%	0%	3%	-
J. Oil/fats	94%	94%	100%	94%	-
K. Sugar/honey	20%	11%	77%	21%	-
L. Miscellaneous (e.g., tea, coffee, condiments)	38%	27%	100%	39%	-

Table 6. Percentage of women 15-49 years of age consuming 5 of 10 food groups used to assess MDD-W by RE-ARRANGE Upazilas, Baseline Study 2019 (n=718)

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex	Categories and Data Points						
		Average MDD-W Score	1. Proportion of woman consuming a minimum dietary diversity			2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area		
			% MDD-W	Confidence Interval Upper	Confidence Interval Lower	Male	Female	Total
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	3.55	17.8%	9.0%	31.9%	367	923	1290
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	3.49	52.4%	18.0%	84.6%	98	35	133
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	3.86	27.1%	24.4%	29.9%	9910	9866	19776
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	3.83	26.2%	23.6%	29.0%	10375	10824	21199
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	3.50	24.9%	12.2%	44.1%	240	574	814
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	4.14	37.4%	30.7%	44.6%	3346	3368	6714
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	4.08	36.1%	29.9%	42.9%	3630	3967	7597
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	4.15	44.9%	21.7%	70.5%	61	141	202
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	3.50	50.0%	10.1%	89.9%	15	6	21
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	4.71	52.5%	42.9%	61.8%	1289	1359	2648
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	4.59	51.6%	42.7%	60.3%	1365	1506	2871
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	3.59	21.3%	13.7%	31.6%	668	1638	2306
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	3.50	51.1%	20.5%	80.9%	157	66	223
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	4.00	31.2%	28.6%	33.9%	14545	14593	29138
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	G. Total	3.96	30.3%	27.9%	32.9%	15370	16297	31667

Table 6a: Percentage of Women Consuming MDDW Food Groups by Project Area (Upazila)

Food Groups	Project Overall	Project's Working Upazila		
		Cox's Bazar Sadar	Teknaf	Ukhiya
1. Grains, roots and tubers	99%	99%	100%	96%
2. Legumes and beans	55%	52%	60%	66%
3. Nuts and seeds	5%	6%	5%	5%
4. Dairy products	2%	1%	4%	1%
5. Eggs	21%	17%	29%	35%
6. Flesh foods including organ meat and misc. small animal protein	76%	76%	75%	85%
7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	69%	68%	70%	77%
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	10%	9%	12%	11%
9. Other fruits	51%	50%	50%	66%
10. Other vegetables	6%	5%	4%	17%

Table 6b Percentage of Women Consuming MDDW Food Groups by Gendered Household Type

Food Groups	Project Overall	Gendered Household Type			
		Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	Child No Adult (CNA)
1. Grains, roots and tubers	99%	100%	56%	99%	-
2. Legumes and beans	55%	49%	41%	56%	-
3. Nuts and seeds	5%	3%	4%	6%	-
4. Dairy products	2%	3%	0%	2%	-
5. Eggs	21%	26%	49%	21%	-
6. Flesh foods including organ meat and misc. small animal protein	76%	66%	56%	78%	-
7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	69%	68%	51%	70%	-
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	10%	2%	15%	11%	-
9. Other fruits	51%	35%	49%	53%	-
10. Other vegetables	6%	6%	30%	6%	-

Table 7: Percentage of participants unemployed in the month before assessment disaggregated by sex, RE-ARRANGE Activity (n=718)

Name of Upazila	the number of participants identified for cash transfer who remain unemployed in the month before assessment	the number of total participants identified for cash transfer in the sample	Percentage of male participants remain unemployed in the month before assessment	Percentage of female participants remain unemployed in the month before assessment	Overall % of participants remain unemployed in the month before assessment
Cox's Bazar Sadar	161	528	15%	58%	31%
Teknaf	19	120	9%	32%	15%
Ukhiya	11	70	13%	49%	22%
Total	191	718	13%	52%	27%

Table 8: Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash

Name of Upazila	1. Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	3. Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	5. Overall percentage of men and women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash
Cox's Bazar Sadar	13%	5%	11%
Teknaf	14%	6%	12%
Ukhiya	5%	0%	4%
Project Overall	13%	5%	10%

Table 9: Percentage of participant reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Type of Gendered Households	Percentage
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	70%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	41%
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	46%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	49%
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	62%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	53%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	54%
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	95%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	50%
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	67%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	69%
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	69%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	47%
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	49%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-
	G. Total	52%

Table 9a: Education of Household Heads reporting net income from their livelihood in last one month

Disaggregation	Percentage
None or pre-primary	53%
Primary	47%
Secondary	0%
Post-secondary	0%

Table 10: Percentage of men/women from vulnerable households implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to human induced or natural hazards.

Name of Upazila	total number of men and women surveyed from vulnerable households in the project area	the number of participants and/or her/his spouse or other adult member who implemented at least 2 risk-reducing practices	Percentage of households implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to human induced or natural hazard (Overall)	Percentage of male headed households implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to human induced or natural hazard	Percentage of female households implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to human induced or natural hazard
Cox's Bazar Sadar	528	16	2%	2%	3%
Teknaf	120	8	10%	12%	9%
Ukhiya	70	5	6%	4%	11%
Project Total	718	29	5%	5%	4%

Table 10a: Education of the head of the household

Disaggregation	Percentage of households implementing at least 2 risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to human induced or natural hazard
None or pre-primary	4%
Primary	9%
Secondary	0%
Postsecondary	18%

Table 11. Percentage of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex (If possible)	Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)		
		Total	Male	Female
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%	0%	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)			
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	4%	5%	3%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	4%	4%	3%
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%		0%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	5%	3%	6%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	5%	3%	6%
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%		0%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	0%	0%	0%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	0%	0%	0%
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%	0%	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	4%	4%	4%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>G. Total</i>	4%	4%	4%

Table 11a: Education of the head of the household

MAD	Number of children 6-23 months	Percent
None or pre-primary	184	3%
Primary	47	8%
Secondary	3	0%
Post secondary	4	0%

Table 12. Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex (If possible)	Percent of children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Percent of MALE children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea	Percent of FEMALE children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%	0%	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)			
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	12%	13%	10%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	11%	13%	9%
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	0%		0%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	25%	27%	24%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	25%	27%	24%
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	50%	-	50%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	15%	10%	18%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	19%	10%	24%
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	17%	0%	19%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	16%	16%	16%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>G. Total</i>	16%	16%	16%

Table 13. Percentage of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex (If possible)	Percent of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed (EBF)					
		Overall: 1. Percent of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	2. Total (male + female) estimated population of children 0-5 months of age	3. Percent of male children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	4. Total estimated population of male children 0-5 months of age in the FFP project implementation area	5. Percent of female children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	6. Total estimated population of female children 0-5 months of age in the FFP project implementation area
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	100%	39	100%	19	-	19
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	78%	1767	82%	971	74%	797
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	78%	1806	82%	990	74%	816
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	-	9	-	0	-	13
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	86%	428	99%	212	71%	212
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	86%	437	99%	212	71%	225
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	-	19	-	0	-	19
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	57%	238	100%	96	48%	142
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	57%	257	100%	96	48%	161
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	100%	71	100%	19	0%	52
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	78%	2429	88%	1279	70%	1150
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G. Total	78%	2500	88%	1298	70%	1202

Table 14. Percentage of sampled children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex (If possible)	Percentage of children age 0 to 23 months who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage of male children age 0 to 23 months who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage of female children age 0 to 23 months who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	83%	46%	100%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	74%	70%	79%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	74%	70%	80%
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	76%		76%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	54%	39%	65%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	55%	39%	65%
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	100%		100%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	70%	50%	78%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	73%	50%	82%
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	87%	46%	97%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	68%	61%	74%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-
	G. Total	69%	61%	75%

Table 14a. Education of the head of the household

Disaggregation	Overall (%)	% of male children age 0 to 23 months who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth	Percentage of female children age 0 to 23 months who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
None or pre-primary	67%	61%	72%
Primary	72%	61%	81%
Secondary	79%	34%	100%
Post secondary	95%	85%	100%

Table 15. Percentage of caregiver with CU2s who have knowledge of at least four MCHN practices

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex (If possible)	The total number of participants	The TOTAL number of self-reported sampled participants who have knowledge of at least four maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	Overall, percentage (%) of caregivers who report who have knowledge of at least four maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	In the MALE Headed households, what percentage (%) of caregivers who report that they have knowledge of at least four maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	In the FEMALE Headed households, what percentage (%) of caregivers who report that they have knowledge of at least four maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	6	0	0%	-	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	275	94	29%	28%	33%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	281	94	28%	28%	25%
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	2	1	24%	-	24%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	66	24	37%	33%	58%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	68	25	37%	33%	56%
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	3	0	0%	-	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	37	6	15%	12%	75%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	40	6	13%	12%	19%
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	11	1	2%	-	2%
	Adult Male No Adult Female (MNF)	0	0	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	378	124	30%	28%	44%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	0	0	-	-	-
	G. Total	389	125	29%	28%	34%

Table 15a. Education of the head of the household

Disaggregation	Percent
None or pre-primary	24%
Primary	42%
Secondary	86%
Postsecondary	52%

Table 16. Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three critical times

Name of Upazila	Disaggregation by Sex (If possible)	Total number of participants	Total number of self-reported participants washing hands in at least three key moments	Percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three critical times including after defecation	In the MALE HEADED Households, what is the percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three critical times including after defecation	In the FEMALE HEADED Households, what is the percentage of caregivers who report that they wash their hands at least three critical times including after defecation
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	6	0	0%	-	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	275	37	9%	9%	8%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	281	37	9%	9%	6%
Teknaf	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	2	0	0%	-	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	66	4	6%	8%	0%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	68	4	6%	8%	0%
Ukhiya	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	3	0	0%	-	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	37	4	5%	6%	0%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	40	4	5%	6%	0%
Project Overall	Adult Female No Adult Male (FNM)	11	0	0%	-	0%
	Adult Male No Adult Feale (MNF)	-	-	-	-	-
	Male & Female Adult (M&F)	378	45	8%	8%	5%
	Child No Adult (CNA)	-	-	-	-	-
	G. Total	389	45	8%	8%	4%



Annex-E: Household Survey Questionnaire

Annex-E: Household Survey Questionnaire

Rapid Economic and Asset Recovery for the Rohingya Affected community linked with Nutrition and Gender Equity (RE-ARRANGE) Baseline Survey Questionnaire

Informed consent form

- Hello! My name is _____ and I am currently working with the “RE-ARRANGE” project, and in order to do our job better we would like to ask you some questions.
 - Above 7,500 households are participating in the “RE-ARRANGE” project. We have selected you by chance for this interview. The purpose of this interview is to obtain information about livelihoods, maternal child health and nutrition, hygienic practices, disaster preparedness and responses. It will help us to understand the status of the households in this area and to better design the work “RE-ARRANGE” will do.
 - The survey is completely voluntary and confidential. You can choose not to take part. In addition, you may withdraw yourself at any time during the interview for any reason without any consequences. We will use the information to prepare reports. “RE-ARRANGE” will use this report to assess the progress and achievement of the project activities.
 - The interview will take about 1 hour could you please spare some time for the interview?
- Please let me know if you have any questions about the survey.

- আমার নাম। আমরা “RE-ARRANGE” কর্মসূচীর বাৎসরিক নিরীক্ষা কাজের সাথে জড়িত এবং এই প্রকল্পের কর্মকান্ড আরও সঠিকভাবে বাস্তবায়নের জন্য আমি আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব।
- বর্তমানে “RE-ARRANGE” কর্মসূচীর আওতায় প্রায় উপরে খানা অংশগ্রহণ করছে। আপনার খানাটি দৈব চয়ন পদ্ধতির (লটারি) মাধ্যমে নির্বাচিত হয়েছে। এই সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের উদ্দেশ্য হল জীবন-জীবিকা, মাতৃ-শিশু স্বাস্থ্য ও পুষ্টি, স্বাস্থ্য পরিচর্যা, দুর্যোগ পূর্ব প্রস্তুতি ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা। এই তথ্যগুলো আমাদেরকে খানাটির আর্থ-সামাজিক, স্বাস্থ্য, জীবিকা এবং অন্যান্য সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয়ের বর্তমান অবস্থা সম্পর্কে বুঝতে সহায়তা করবে।
- এই জরীপে অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণরূপে আপনার ইচ্ছার উপর নির্ভরশীল। এখানে আপনার দেওয়া তথ্য সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা হবে। চাইলে আপনি সাক্ষাৎকারে অংশগ্রহণ নাও করতে পারেন কিংবা আপনি ইন্টারভিউ চলাকালীন অবস্থায় যেকোনো মুহুর্তে যে কোন কারনে উত্তর প্রদান থেকে নিজেকে বিরত রাখতে পারেন। এই কারণে ভবিষ্যতে আপনার বা আপনার খানার সাথে প্রকল্পের কোন ধরনের বিরূপ প্রতিক্রিয়া বা সম্পর্ক স্থাপন হবে না। আপনার কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত তথ্য রিপোর্ট বা প্রতিবেদন তৈরিতে ব্যবহার করা হবে এবং এই প্রতিবেদনটি প্রসার প্রকল্প কর্মকাণ্ডের অগ্রগতি ও অর্জন নিরূপণের জন্য ব্যবহার করবে।
- তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে প্রায় দেড় ঘন্টা সময় লাগবে। আপনি কি এই সাক্ষাৎকারের জন্য কিছু সময় দিতে রাজি আছেন। আপনার কি এই জরীপ সম্পর্কে কোন প্রশ্ন আছে? কোন প্রশ্ন থাকলে আমাকে জিজ্ঞেস করতে পারেন।

জরিপ সম্পর্কে কোন প্রশ্ন থাকলে, এই পর্যায়ে দয়া করে আমাকে জানাতে পারেন।

[INSTRUCTION TO ENUMERATOR: DO SL. NO. SUGGEST IN ANY WAY THAT HOUSEHOLD ENTITLEMENTS COULD DEPEND ON THE OUTCOME OF THE INTERVIEW, AS THIS WILL PREJUDICE THE ANSWERS.]

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding Categories	Skip
1.1	May I begin the interview now? আমি কি এখন সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ শুরু করতে পারি?	1= Agree (রাজি আছেন) 2= Disagree (রাজি নাই)	→sample identification table পূরন করে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ চালিয়ে যান। →sample identification table পূরন করে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ শেষ করুন।

Section 1: নমুনা পরিচিতি

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q1	Name of Data Collector (তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম)	Select from drop-down list ড্রপ লিষ্ট থেকে নির্বাচন করুন	
Q2	Upazila Name (উপজেলার নাম)	Select from drop-down list ড্রপ লিষ্ট থেকে নির্বাচন করুন	
Q3	Union Name (ইউনিয়ন)	Select from drop-down list ড্রপ লিষ্ট থেকে নির্বাচন করুন	
Q4	Ward Number	Write লিখুন	

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
	(ওয়ার্ড নং)		
Q5	Village Name (According to census) গ্রামের নাম (আদম শুমারী অনুসারে)	Select from drop-down list ড্রপ লিষ্ট থেকে নির্বাচন করুন	
Q6	Village Name গ্রামের নাম (স্থানীয়)	Write লিখুন	
Q7	Household Location Identification গৃহ/পাড়ার নাম (বাড়ী নির্দিষ্ট করনের জন্য)	Write লিখুন	
Q8	Ethnicity (এথনিসিটি)	1=Bengali বাঙালি 2=Chakma চাকমা 3=Marma মারমা 4=Tripura ত্রিপুরা 5=Tanchanga তংখঙ্গা 6=Mro ম্রো 7=Lusai লুসাই 8=Bom বম 9=Khumti খুম্টি 10=Chak চাক 11=khyang খেয়াং 12=Rakhain রাখাইন 13=Others ethnicity, specify অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
Q9	Please select one religion. (ধর্ম)	1=Islam ইসলাম 2=Hindu হিন্দু 3=Buddhism বৌদ্ধ 4=Christian খ্রিস্টান 5=Others অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
Q9a	Survey id (সার্ভে আইডি নম্বর)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q11	Household Identification Number (হাউসহোল্ড আই ডি)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q11a	Re-enter household Identification Number (হাউসহোল্ড আই ডি পুনরায় লিখুন)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q13	Please write the name of the Participant. (দয়া করে প্রকল্পে অংশগ্রহণকারীর নাম উল্লেখ করুন)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q14	Please write the name of the Household Head. (খানা প্রধানের নাম)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q15	Does your HH or outside HH (as on request) have any Mobile Number to reach you? (আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগের জন্য কোন মোবাইল নাম্বার আছে কি (আপনার খানার বা খানার বাইরের কারো নাম্বার)	0= Yes 1= No 0=না 1=হ্যাঁ	
Q16	Is this your own mobile? (এই নাম্বারটি কি আপনার নিজস্ব?)	0=No (on request) না (অনুরোধক্রমে) 1= Yes, my own হ্যাঁ, আমার নিজস্ব নাম্বার 2= Yes (HH head/husband) হ্যাঁ, খানা প্রধান/স্বামীর নাম্বার 3= Yes, member of this HH হ্যাঁ, এই খানার অন্য সদস্যের নাম্বার	
Q17	Please write the contact/mobile number of the household head (দয়া করে খানা প্রধানের যোগাযোগ/মোবাইল নম্বর লিখুন)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q18	Please select the group of this household? (দয়া করে খানাটি কোন গ্রুপের জন্য নির্বাচিত হয়েছে তা উল্লেখ করুন।)	1= CFW (কাজের বিনিময়ে অর্থ) 2= MCHN (এমসিএইচএন)	

Section 2: Demographic information of the household members (খানার সকল সদস্যের তথ্যাবলী (নিচের ও ডান দিকের কোড

ব্যবহার করুন)

Code of HH members (খানার সদস্যদের কোড)	Name (নাম)	Relationship with HH Head (খানার প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক)	Sex 1= Male 2= Female লিঙ্গ 1= পুরুষ 2= নারী	Age (বয়স)	Education (সর্বশেষ পাশকৃত শ্রেণী)	Marital Status (বৈবাহিক অবস্থা)	Pregnant or Lactating women 1= Pregnant 2= Lactating 88= Not applicable (গর্ভবতী / স্তন্যদায়ী মা? 1 = গর্ভবতী 2= স্তন্যদায়ী মা 88= প্রযোজ্য নয়)	earning Cash in the last 30 Days (গত ১ মাসে কি নগত আয় করেছে?)	How many days worked in the last 30 days (গত ১ মাসে কত দিন কাজ করেছেন?)	Income from last 30 days (গত ৩০ দিনে কত টাকা আয় করেছে?)	Primary Occupation in the last one year (গত ১ বছরে প্রধানত কি ধরনের কাজ করে আয় করেছেন?)	Receive support from any social safety net program? (সরকারী/ এনজিও প্রোগ্রাম থেকে কোন সহায়তা পাচ্ছেন?)	Has long-term difficulties with any of the following disability that needs help? (নিম্নের কোন দীর্ঘ-মেয়াদী শারীরিক অক্ষমতা আছে জন্য সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)
Q2.1	Q2.2	Q2.3	Q2.4	Q2.5	Q2.6	Q2.7	Q2.8	Q2.9	Q2.10	Q2.11	Q2.12	Q2.13	Q2.14

2.3 খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক 1= Household head (খানা প্রধান) 2=Husband (স্বামী) 3=Wife (স্ত্রী) 4=Son (ছেলে) 5=Daughter (মেয়ে/কন্যা) 6=Father (বাবা) 7=Mother (মা) 8=Father in law (শ্বশুর) 9=Mother in law (শাশুড়ি)	2.13 প্রধান পেশা 1=Farmer (paddy) (কৃষি (ধান)) 2=Farmer (other than paddy) (কৃষি (ধান ছাড়া)) 3=Agriculture day laborer (কৃষি দিন মজুর) 4=Unskilled day laborer (অদক্ষ দিন মজুর) 5=Skilled day laborer (দক্ষ দিন মজুর) 6=Rickshaw/van/cart puller /baby taxi driver /boatman (রিক্সা/ভ্যান/টেলিগাড়ি চালক/ বেবি ট্যাক্সি চালক/ নৌকার মাঝি) 7=Fisherman (জেলে)	2.6 সর্বশেষ পাশকৃত শ্রেণী 0=No education/no class passed (পড়ালেখা করে নাই/ কোনো শ্রেণী পাস করে নাই) 1=1 Class passed (১ম শ্রেণী পাস) 2=2 Class passed (২য় শ্রেণী পাস) 3=3 Class passed (৩য় শ্রেণী পাস) 4=4 Class passed (৪র্থ শ্রেণী পাস) 5=5 Class passed (৫ম শ্রেণী পাস) 6=6 Class passed (৬ষ্ঠ শ্রেণী পাস)	2.12 সরকারি অথবা এনজিও প্রোগ্রাম থেকে সহায়তা 0=Presently not under any program/package (বর্তমানে কোন প্রোগ্রামের অন্তর্ভুক্ত নয়) 1=Cash for education (শিক্ষার জন্য টাকা/উপবৃত্তি) 2=Food for work (কাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য) 3=VGD (ভিজিডি) 4=VGF (ভিজিএফ) 5=Old age allowance (বয়স্ক ভাতা) 6=Widow allowance (বিধবা ভাতা) 7=Freedom Fighter allowance (মুক্তিযোদ্ধা ভাতা) 8=Disable allowance (প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা)
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10=Brother in law (শালা/দুলাভাই) 11=Sister in law (শালি/ননদ) 12=Brother (ভাই) 13=Sister (বোন) 14=Son in law (জামাই) 15=Daughter in law (পুত্রবধূ) 16=Grandson (নাতি) 17=Grand daughter (নাতনী) 18=Relatives (আত্মীয় স্বজন) 19=Non relatives (অন-আত্মীয়) 2.7 বৈবাহিক অবস্থা 0= Unmarried (অবিবাহিত) 1= Married (বিবাহিত) 2= Widow (বিধবা/বিপত্নীক) 3=Divorced/Separated (তালকপ্রাপ্ত/বিচ্ছেদ/পরিত্যক্তা)	8=Salaried worker (চাকুরিজীবী) 9=Professional (পেশাজীবী) 10=Businessman (ব্যবসায়ী) 11=Petty businessman (ক্ষুদে ব্যবসায়ী) 12=Household help (গৃহ পরিচারিকা) 13=Jhum farmer (জুম চাষি) 14=Poultry/ Livestock (হাঁস-মুরগি/ পশু পালন) 15=Handicrafts (হস্তশিল্প) 16=Vegetable Cultivation (শাক-সজি চাষ) 17=Fish cultivation (মাছ চাষ) 18=Collecting resources from hills/lakes (পাহাড়/বন থেকে সম্পদ সংগ্রহ) 77=Others (please specify) (অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন))	7=7 Class passed (৭ম শ্রেণী পাস) 8=8 Class passed (৮ম শ্রেণী পাস) 9=9 Class passed (৯ম শ্রেণী পাস) 10=SSC/Dakhil (এস, এস, সি/দাখিল) 12=HSC/Aleem/Diploma (এইচ, এস, সি/আলিম/ডিপ্লোমা) 14=Degree (pass)/Fajil (স্নাতক (পাস)/ফাজিল) 15=Degree (Honors)/Fajil (Honors) (স্নাতক (সম্মান)/ফাজিল/(সম্মান) 16=Masters/Kamil (মাস্টার্স/কামিল) 17=MBBS, /Engineer (এমবিবিএস/ ইঞ্জিনিয়ার) 66=Functional education (অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা) 77=Currently going to school (বর্তমানে স্কুলে যায়) 88=No education/no class passed (জানিনা)	9=Cash for work (কাজের বিনিময়ে অর্থ) 10=Fortified biscuit from school (WFP)ফরটিফাইট বিস্কুট (ডব্লিউএফপি) 11=Fortified blended food from community clinic (SRPV/SHED) (কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক থেকে মিশ্র খাদ্য (SRPV/SHED)) 13=EFSN (EFSN) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)) 2.14 শারীরিক ভাবে অক্ষম? 0=No disability (শারীরিক ভাবে অক্ষম নয়) 1=Physical disability (শারীরিক অক্ষমতা (হাটা বা চড়াতে অসুবিধা) 2="difficulty remembering or concentrating (মনোযোগ বা স্মরণশক্তি অসুবিধা) 3=Seeing difficulty, even if wearing glasses (দেখতে অসুবিধা (চোখে চশমা দেয়ার পরও দেখতে অসুবিধা) 4= Hearing difficulty, even if using a hearing aid (শ্রবণ সমস্যা (শোনার সাহায্যকারী যন্ত্র লাগানোর পরও শুনতে অসুবিধা) 5= difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing (নিজে নিজে কাপড় পরিধান, খাবার খাওয়া, টয়লেট এ অসুবিধা) 6= Communicating difficulty (যোগাযোগ এর ক্ষেত্রে কাউকে বুঝাতে ও নিজে বুঝতে অসুবিধা)
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Section 3: শিশু এবং অল্প বয়স্ক বাচ্চাদের খাওয়ানোর অনুশীলন সংক্রান্ত তথ্য (এক্সক্লুসিভ ব্রেস্ট ফিডিং, শিশুর খাদ্য বৈচিত্র্য (Exclusive Breast Feeding, Child Dietary Diversity))

Q. Does your household has any children under 24 months of age? (আপনার খানায় ২৪ মাসের কম বয়সি কোন শিশু আছে কি?)

Q. If yes, then how many (যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে কত জন?)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q3.1	Is there a child under 24 months of age in this house? (এই খানাতে কি ২৪ মাসের কম বয়সী কোন শিশু আছে?)	0= No না 1=Yes হ্যাঁ 2= Yes, but the care giver is absent.	If the response is 0 or 2, then go to next section. উত্তর যদি ০ বা ২ হয় তাহলে পরবর্তী সেকশনে চলে যান
Q3.2	Which child is this section about? (শিশুর খানার মেম্বার লাইন নম্বর নির্বাচন করুন?) (From HH Demography section)		
Q3.3	Child's name (শিশুর নাম)	Write (লিখুন)	
Q3.4	Date of birth (জন্ম তারিখ)	DOB _____ জন্ম তারিখ)	
Q3.4chk	Re-enter Date of birth (পুনরায় জন্ম তারিখ)	DOB _____ জন্ম তারিখ)	
Q3.5	Please select the sex (শিশুর লিঙ্গ)	1= Male (পুরুষ) 2= Female (নারী) 3= Third gender (তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ)	
Q3.6	In what age group does the child fall? (শিশুটি কোন্ বয়স শ্রেণীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত?)	1=Under 6 months (৬ মাসের কম) 2=<24 months and >6 months (৬ মাসের বেশী এবং ২৪ মাসের কম) 3=Over 24 months (২৪ মাসের বেশী)	

Now I would like to discuss with you regarding the feeding practice of your children

(আপনার সন্তান কী খায় সে সম্পর্কে এখন আমি আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই।)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q3.15a	How long after birth did you first put (name) to the breast? immediately after birth, circle '0' For 'Immediately' and recode '00' If less than 1 hour, circle '1' for hours AND RECORD '00' hours_ If less than 24 hours, circle '1' and record number of completed hours, from 01 to 23_ Not applicable= 99 Otherwise, circle '2' and record number of completed days শিশুটি (নাম বলুন) কি কখনো মায়ের বুকের দুধ খেয়েছিল? যদি উত্তর হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন নম্বর ৪.২৭ চালিয়ে যান। যদি উত্তর না এবং শিশুর বয়স ৬ মাসের কম হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন নম্বর ৪.৩২ এ যান। যদি উত্তর না এবং শিশুর বয়স ৬-২৩ মাস হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন নম্বর ৪.৪০ এ যান।	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0 = No (না)	

Q3.15b	How long after birth did you first put \${c.name} to the breast? জন্মের কতক্ষণ পর শিশুকে প্রথম বুকের দুধ খাইয়েছিলেন?	0= Immediately (সাথেসাথে) 1= An hour (ঘন্টা) 2= Day (দিন) 99= Not Applicable (প্রযোজ্য নয়)	
Q3.15c	How many days after birth did you first put \${c.name} to the breast? জন্মের কতদিন পর বুকের দুধ দিয়েছিলেন?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q3.16	Did you put anything (name) before first breast milk? আপনি (name) কে বুকের প্রথম দুধ খাওয়ানোর পূর্বে অন্য কোনো কিছু দিয়েছিলেন কি?	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= No (না) 88= Don't know (জানি না)	
Q3.17	Was (name) breastfed yesterday during the day or night? গতকাল সারাদিন অথবা সারারাত (name) কি বুকের দুধ পান করেছিল ?	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= No (না) 88= Don't know (জানি না)	
Q3.17a	If yes, How many times during Day? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে দিনে কতবার বুকের দুধ পান করিয়েছিলেন?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q3.17b	If yes, How many times During night? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, রাতে কতবার বুকের দুধ পান করিয়েছিলেন?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q3.18	Was the child \${c.name} present at home yesterday or fed by someone in the home (including breast milk)? গতকাল শিশুটি কি বাড়ীতে উপস্থিত ছিল অথবা শিশুটিকে বাড়ির কেউ খাবার (বুকের দুধ সহ) খাইয়েছিল?	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= No (না) 88= Don't know (জানি না)	
Q3.19	Did (name) have had any of the following liquids/drinks yesterday during the day or night? গতকাল দিনে বা রাতের বেলায় কি (নাম) শিশুটি কি নিম্নলিখিত তরল /পানীয়গুলো পান করেছিলো?	1=Water তরলাপনি 2=Sugar water চিনিযুক্ত পানি 3= Formula for children বাচ্চাদের খাবার উপযোগী শিশু ফর্মুলা 4= Powder milk or animal milk কোটা, গুড়োদুধ বা প্রানীজ দুধ 5= Coconut water or juice ডাবের পানি বা জুস 6= Yogurt দই 7=ORT খাবার স্যুলাইন 0=Nothing কোনটাই না	
Q3.19c	How many times did have feed Infant formula yesterday during the day or night? কাল সারাদিন অথবা সারারাত কতবার শিশু ফর্মুলা পান করেছিল?		

Q3.19d	How many times did have feed Tinted, powder or fresh animal milk yesterday during the day or night? গতকাল সারাদিন অথবা সারারাত্রে কতবার টিনজাতদুধ, গুড়াদুধ, প্রাণীজদুধ (গরু, ছাগল, ভেড়া, মহিষের দুধ পান করেছিল)?	Write (লিখুন)
Q3.19f	How many times did have feed Yogurt yesterday during the day or night? গতকাল সারাদিন অথবা সারারাত্রে কতবার দই পান করেছিল?	Write (লিখুন)

[যদি শিশুর বয়স ৬ থেকে ২৪ মাসের মধ্যে হয় (continue below. If the child is less than 6 months of age, skip to 4.61]

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q3.20	Yesterday during the day or night, did (c.name) eat anything at home or outside home গতকাল সারাদিন বা রাতে, আপনার শিশু ঘরের ভিতর বা বাইরে কি কি খেয়েছিলো?		
Q3.20a	Rice, bread or other foods made from grains including thick grain based porridge (ভাত, রুটি, চিড়া, মুড়ি, পাউরুটি এবং দানাদার জাতীয়)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20b	Pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside (মিষ্টিকুমড়া, গাজর, মিষ্টিআলু ইত্যাদি যেগুলোর ভিতর হলুদ বা কমলা রং হয়ে থাকে)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20c	White potatoes, white yams or any other foods made from roots (গোল আলু, শিমূল আলু এবং অন্যান্য মূলজাতীয় খাবার যেমন ং মূলা, শালগম, ওল, বিট ইত্যাদি)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20d	Any dark green leafy vegetables (যে কোনো গাঢ় সবুজ পাতা জাতীয় শাক)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20e	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, ripe jackfruits (পাকা আম, পাকা পেঁপে, পাকা কাঁঠাল)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20f	Any other fruits and vegetables (অন্য যে কোনো ফল/সবজি)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20g	Liver, kidney, heart (গিলা, কলিজা, হৃদপিণ্ড (গুর্দা))	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20h	Any meat (beef, chicken, goat, duck etc.) (যে কোনো ধরনের মাংস (গরু, খাসী, হাঁস, মুরগী, ইত্যাদি))	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20i	Eggs (ডিম)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20j	Large Fish/ dried fish/ sea food (বড় মাছ / শুটকি মাছ/ সামদ্রিক খাবার)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	

Q3.20j2	Small Fish/ dried fish (ছোট মাছ / শুটকি মাছ)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20k	Any foods made beans/ nuts /lentils (ডাল/বাদাম /শিম বিচি থেকে তৈরী যে কোনো খাবার)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20l	Cheese or milk product (পনির অথবা দুগ্ধ জাত খাবার)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20m	Any oil, fats/ butter or foods made with any of these (যেকোন তৈল, চর্বি/মাখন অথবা এগুলো থেকে তৈরী যে কোনো খাবার)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20n	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, pasties, cakes or biscuits (চিনি দিয়ে তৈরী খাবার; যেমন ঃ- চকলেট, ক্যান্ডি, প্যাস্টি, বিস্কুট, কেক ইত্যাদি)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20o	Condiments for flavor (খাদ্যকে সুস্বাদু করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত দ্রব্য যথা, গুড়া মসলা, আচার,চাটনি,ধনে পাতা প্রভৃতি)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20p	<i>Salty snacks such as chanachur, biscuits, potato chips (নোনতা হালকা খাবার, যেমন: চানাচুর, বিস্কুট, আলুর চিপস)</i>	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20q	Others (অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	1= Yes (হ্যাঁ) 0= (না)	
Q3.20r	All no (কিছুই না)		

Section 4: Household Food Security and Nutrition Status

(খানার খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা, পুষ্টিগত অবস্থা এবং মোকাবেলার কৌশল)

Section 4.1: Household Food security information (খানার খাদ্য নিরাপত্তার তথ্য)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q4.1.1	During the last month, how many times did you worry that your household would not have enough food or worry about where food will come from? গত এক মাসে আপনি আপনার খানায় পর্যাপ্ত খাদ্য নাই অথবা কিভাবে খাবার যোগাড় করবেন, এই দুঃচিন্তায় ছিলেন কি, থাকলে কতবার?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times) (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.2	In the last month, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of food you preferred to eat because of a lack of money to buy these foods? গত এক মাসে এমন হয়েছিল কি, আপনি বা আপনার খানার কোন সদস্য খাবার অথবা টাকার অভাবের কারণে পছন্দের খাবার খেতে পারেননি ?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times) (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q4.1.3	During the last month, how many times did you or any members of your household have to eat only rice? (with salt, onions, chili etc) গত এক মাসে আপনি বা খানার কোনো সদস্যকে অভাবের কারণে শুধুমাত্র ভাত খেয়ে থাকতে হয়েছিল কি(লবণ, মরিচ ও পিঁয়াজ ইত্যাদি দিয়ে)?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.4	In the last one month, How many times did you or any of your household members have to eat other kinds of food which are usually not eaten because of a lack of resources? (For example, eating wild/uncultivated food i. e which usually are not eaten) গত এক মাসে আপনি বা খানার কোনো সদস্যকে অভাবের কারণে এমন কোনো খাবার খেতে হয়েছিল যা সাধারণত খান না(যেমনঃ বন্য /অনাবাদী খাবার/ ভাতের পরিবর্তে অন্য কোনো খাবার,যা সাধারণত খাননা)?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.5	During the last month, how many times did you or any of your household members had to eat a smaller amount of food at any meal time (breakfast, lunch or dinner) in a day than you felt needed because there was not enough food/money to buy food? খানায় পর্যাপ্ত খাবার অথবা খাবার কেনার জন্য টাকা না থাকার কারণে গত এক মাসে আপনি বা আপনার খানার কোনো সদস্যকে কি কোন বেলা(যেমন: সকাল, দুপুর অথবা রাতের খাবার) প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় কম খেতে হয়েছিল?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.6	During the last month, how many times did you or any of your household members had to eat fewer meals/skip meals in a day than usual because there was not enough food or money to buy food? গত এক মাসে আপনি বা আপনার খানার কোনো সদস্যকে খাবারের অভাব অথবা খাবার কেনার টাকা না থাকার কারণে কি কোন বেলা না খেয়ে থাকতে হয়েছিল ?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.7	During the last month, how many times did the food stored in your home run out and there was no money to buy more that day? গত এক মাসে কখনও কি আপনার ঘরের খাবার শেষ হয়ে গিয়েছিল এবং ঐ দিন খাবার কেনার জন্য কোনো টাকাও ছিলনা?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.8	In the last one month, how many times did it happen that you or any of your household members had to go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food or money to buy food? গত এক মাসে কি কখনও এমন হয়েছিল যে, আপনাকে অথবা খানার কোনো সদস্যকে অভাবের কারণে ক্ষুধার্ত /অভুক্ত অবস্থায় রাতে ঘুমাতে যেতে হয়েছিল?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)
Q4.1.9	During the last month, how many times did you or any of your household members have to go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food? গত এক মাসে কি কখনও এমন হয়েছিল যে আপনি বা খানার কোনো সদস্যকে খাবারের অভাবের কারণে না খেয়ে সারা দিন-রাত কাটাতে হয়েছিল?	0=Never (কখনো না) 1=Rarely (once or twice) (কদাচিৎ (একবার অথবা দুইবার) 2=Sometimes (three to ten times) (মাঝেমধ্যে (৩ থেকে ১০ বার) 3=Often (more than ten times (প্রায়ই (১০ বার এর অধিক)

Section 4.3: Household food consumption score (FCS) (খানার খাদ্য ভোগ সংক্রান্ত গণনা)

আমি এখন আপনার খানার সদস্যদের গত ৭দিনের বিভিন্ন ধরনের খাবার সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব। অনুগ্রহ করে বলুন – গত ৭দিনে আপনার খানার সদস্যরা (ঘরে রান্নাকৃত) নিম্নলিখিত খাবারগুলো কত দিন খেয়েছেন?			
Q4.2.1	Starchy foods (rice, wheat, muri, maize, khichuri, potatoes, sweet potatoes) শ্বেতসারজাতীয় (ভাত, আটা, মূড়ি, গোলআলু, মিষ্টিআলু, ভুট্টা, খিচুরি)	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.2	Dal or peanuts (any type) (khichuri) ডাল, শিম বা মটর এবং বাদামজাতীয়	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.3	Milk or milk product (yogurt, milk sweets) দুধ অথবা দুগ্ধজাতখাবার (দই, দুধেরতৈরী খাবার)	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.4	Fish, meat, poultry, egg etc মাংস, ডিম জাতীয় খাবার	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.5	All vegetables সকল ধরনের শাক-সব্জি	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.6	Fruits সকল ধরনের ফল	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.7	Foods containing oil/fat/butter তৈলযুক্ত খাবার/ চর্বি/ ঘি/ মাখন	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.8	Sugar, gur, molasses (or foods containing these items) চিনি, মধু, গুড় অথবা এসব দিয়ে তৈরী খাবার	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.9	Condiments / Spices মসলা ইত্যাদি	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
গত ৭ দিনে মাছ-মাংস-ডিম-সবজি-শাক খেলে তার আলাদা হিসাব নিন			
Q4.2.41	Flesh meat মাংস কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.42	Organ meat (Liver, kidney, heart) ঘিলা কলিজা ইত্যাদি কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.43	Fish (including dried fish) মাছ কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.44	Eggs ডিম কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.51	Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A) carrot, red pepper, pumpkin etc কমলা রঙ্গের সবজি/ ভিটামিন এ যুক্ত সবজি কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.52	Dark green leafy vegetables পাতা জাতীয় সবজি কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	
Q4.2.61	Orange fruits (vitamin A enriched fruits) কমলা রঙ্গের ফল/ ভিটামিন এ যুক্ত ফল কদিন খেয়েছেন?	Number of days দিনের সংখ্যা	

Section 4.2: Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

(খানার গ্রহণ - খানার খাদ্য বৈচিত্র্য স্কেল)

আমি এখন আপনাকে গতকাল দিনের বেলা এবং রাতে কি কি ধরনের খাবার আপনি অথবা আপনার খানার সদস্যরা খেয়েছেন সে সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন করবো।

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q4.3.1	All starchy staples: (e.g. Rice, wheat, muri, potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize, kichuri) শর্করা জাতীয় সকল ধরনের ভাত, আটা, রুটি মুড়ি, গোলআলু, মিষ্টিআলু, ভুট্টা, খিচুড়ি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.2	Legumes / pulses: (e.g. Dal, cooked other seeds/beans/ khichuri) ডাল বা মটরশুঁটি, সিদ্ধ করা সবুজ শিম, রান্নাকরা শুকনা শিম, মটরশুঁটি, খিচুড়ি ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.3	Nuts/ seeds: (e.g. Dry beans, all peanuts:) বাদাম ও বীজ জাতীয় শুকনা শিম জাতীয় বীজ, সকল ধরনের বাদাম চীনাবাদাম, কাঠবাদাম, কাজু বাদাম, তিল, লাউ, কুমড়ার বীজ ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.4	Dark green leafy vegetables: All kinds of leafy vegetables (e.g. poi sag, methi, kolmi, kochu, spinach) সবুজ পাতা জাতীয় শাক সকল ধরনের গাঢ় সবুজ পাতা জাতীয় শাক যেমন কলমি, কচু, পুই, মিষ্টিকুমড়ার পাতা, ফার্ন	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.5	Red/orange/yellow fruits: (e.g. Ripe mangoes, papaya, jackfruits other red/yellow or orange fruit) লাল/কমলা/হলুদ জাতীয় ফলমূল পাকা আম, পাকা পেঁপে, পাকা কাঠাল ও অন্যান্য লাল/কমলা/ হলুদ ফলমূল	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.6	Red/orange/yellow vegetables: (e.g. Orange sweet potato, pumpkin, carrot or other yellow or orange vegetable) লাল/কমলা/হলুদ জাতীয় সবজি কমলা রঙের মিষ্টি আলু, মিষ্টিকুমড়া, গাজর ও অন্যান্য লাল/কমলা/ হলুদ রঙের সবজি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.7	Vitamin C rich fruits: (e.g. Guava, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Lychees, Pineapple, Mango, Grapes) ভিটামিন সি সমৃদ্ধ ফল পেয়ারা, স্ট্রবেরী, লেবু, কমলালেবু, মাল্টা, আমড়া, জলপাই, লটকন, হরতকি, বহেরা, চুকারি, আঙ্গুর, লিচু, দেওয়া, আনারস, আম ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.8	Vitamin C rich vegetables: (e.g. Gourd, Broccoli, Cauli flower, tomatoes, Green Cabbage) ভিটামিন সি- সমৃদ্ধ সবজি সবুজ বাঁধাকপি, টমেটো, লাউ, চালকুমড়া, ব্রকলী, ফুলকপি, চালতা ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.9	Other vegetables (e.g. cabbage, turnip)	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	

	অন্যান্য সবজি পিয়াজ, বাধাকপি, শালগম, বাঁশের মূল, হলুদের ফুল, কুমড়ার ফুল, মাশরুম, শশা ইত্যাদি		
Q4.3.10	Other fruits (e.g. bananas, apples) অন্যান্য ফলমূল কলা, আপেল ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.11	Eggs: (e.g. Hen/duck, other birds, or fish eggs) ডিম হাঁস-মুরগী, অন্যান্য পাখী, কোয়েল, কচ্ছপের অথবা মাছের ডিম	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.12	Organ meat: (e.g. Liver, kidney, gizzards) বিভিন্ন অঙ্গজাতীয় মাংস গিলা, কলিজা, পাকস্থলী	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.13	Small Fish: Small Fish Eaten Whole with Bones (i.e. Kachki, Mola, dhela, chapila, batashi, small prawn) ছোট মাছ কাঁটা/ হাড়সহ খাওয়া যায় এমন ছোট মাছ, যেমন- কাচকী, মলা, ডেলা, চাপিলা, বাতাসি, ছোট চিংড়ি, টেংরা, বাইলা, শুটকী মাছ ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.14	Large fish: Large fish/dried fish/see fish বড় মাছ/ সামুদ্রিক খাবার; বড় মাছ, আবরণযুক্ত মাছ শুটকি মাছ ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.15	Flesh Foods and Small animal Protein: Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Goat, Chicken, Duck মাংস জাতীয় প্রাণিজ আমিষ গরু, শুকর, বাছুর, মেঘশাবক, ছাগল, হাঁস, মুরগি, ব্যাঙ, কচ্ছপ, কাঁকড়া ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.16	Dairy: Milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products ডেইরী দুধ, পনির, মিষ্টি দই, টক দই এবং অন্যান্য দুগ্ধজাতীয় খাদ্য	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.17	Edible Oil: Foods containing oil, fat, butter খাবার তৈল তৈল/ চর্বি/ মাখনযুক্ত খাবার, মাখন, ঘি, শুকরের তেল, মাছের তেল, সরিষার তেল, সয়াবিন তেল	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.18	Foods containing Sugar, honey, molasses: Sugar, honey, molasses চিনি, মধু, গুড় চিনি, মধু, গুড় দিয়ে তৈরি করা মিষ্টি, কেক, চকোলেট ইত্যাদি যেকোন খাবার, আখ, লোকাল পিঠা	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.19	Condiments/spices: Spices, coriander leaf, mint leaf, betel nut, betel leaf খাবার সুস্বাদু করার দ্রব্যাদি/ মশলাপাতি মসলা, ধনে পাতা, পুদিনা পাতা, আচার, পান, সুপারি ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.3.20	Miscellaneous (Drinks): Tea, soft drinks/ juice বিবিধ পানীয় চা, কোমল পানীয় /জুস ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	

Section 4.4: Participant Women's Dietary Diversity

(অংশগ্রহনকারী নারীর খাদ্য বৈচিত্র্য)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q4.4.1	All starchy staples: (e.g. Rice, wheat, muri, potatoes, sweet potatoes, maize, kichuri) শর্করা জাতীয় সকল ধরনের ভাত, আটা, রুটি মুড়ি, গোলআলু, মিষ্টিআলু, ভুট্টা, খিচুড়ি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.2	Legumes / pulses: (e.g. Dal, cooked other seeds/beans/ khichuri) ডাল বা মটরশুঁটি, সিদ্ধ করা সবুজ শিম, রান্নাকরা শুকনা শিম, মটরশুঁটি, খিচুড়ি ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.3	Nuts/ seeds: (e.g. Dry beans, all peanuts:) বাদাম ও বীজ জাতীয় শুকনা শিম জাতীয় বীজ, সকল ধরনের বাদাম চীনাবাদাম, কাঠবাদাম, কাজু বাদাম, তিল, লাউ, কুমড়ার বীজ ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.4	Dark green leafy vegetables: All kinds of leafy vegetables (e.g. poi sag, methi, kolmi, kochu, spinach) সবুজ পাতা জাতীয় শাক সকল ধরনের গাঢ় সবুজ পাতা জাতীয় শাক যেমন কলমি, কচু, পুই, মিষ্টিকুমড়ার পাতা, ফার্ন	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.5	Red/orange/yellow fruits: (e.g. Ripe mangoes, papaya, jackfruits other red/yellow or orange fruit) লাল/কমলা/হলুদ জাতীয় ফলমূল পাকা আম, পাকা পেঁপে, পাকা কাঠাল ও অন্যান্য লাল/কমলা/ হলুদ ফলমূল	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.6	Red/orange/yellow vegetables: (e.g. Orange sweet potato, pumpkin, carrot or other yellow or orange vegetable) লাল/কমলা/হলুদ জাতীয় সবজি কমলা রঙের মিষ্টি আলু, মিষ্টিকুমড়া, গাজর ও অন্যান্য লাল/কমলা/ হলুদ রঙের সবজি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.7	Vitamin C rich fruits: (e.g. Guava, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Lychees, Pineapple, Mango, Grapes) ভিটামিন সি সমৃদ্ধ ফল পেয়ারা, স্ট্রবেরী, লেবু, কমলালেবু, মাল্টা, আমড়া, জলপাই, লটকন, হরতকি, বহেরা, চুকারি, আঙ্গুর, লিচু, দেওয়া, আনারস, আম ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.8	Vitamin C rich vegetables: (e.g. Gourd, Broccoli, Cauli flower, tomatoes, Green Cabbage) ভিটামিন সি- সমৃদ্ধ সবজি সবুজ বাঁধাকপি, টমেটো, লাউ, চালকুমড়া, ব্রকলী, ফুলকপি, চালতা ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.9	Other vegetables (e.g. cabbage, turnip) অন্যান্য সবজি পিঁয়াজ, বাধাকপি, শালগম, বাঁশের মূল, হলুদের ফুল, কুমড়ার ফুল, মাশরুম, শশা ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	

Q4.4.10	Other fruits (e.g. bananas, apples) অন্যান্য ফলমূল কলা, আপেল ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.11	Eggs: (e.g. Hen/duck, other birds, or fish eggs) ডিম হাঁস-মুরগী, অন্যান্য পাখী, কোয়েল, কচ্ছপের অথবা মাছের ডিম	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.12	Organ meat: (e.g. Liver, kidney, gizzards) বিভিন্ন অঙ্গজাতীয় মাংস গিলা, কলিজা, পাকস্থলী	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.13	Small Fish: Small Fish Eaten Whole with Bones (i.e. Kachki, Mola, dhela, chapila, batashi, small prawn) ছোট মাছ কাঁটা/ হাড়সহ খাওয়া যায় এমন ছোট মাছ, যেমন- কাচকী, মলা, ডেলা, চাপিলা, বাতাসি, ছোট চিংড়ি, টেংরা, বাইলা, শুটকী মাছ ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.14	Large fish: Large fish/dried fish/see fish বড় মাছ/ সামুদ্রিক খাবার; বড় মাছ, আবরণযুক্ত মাছ শুটকি মাছ ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.15	Flesh Foods and Small animal Protein: Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb, Goat, Chicken, Duck মাংস জাতীয় প্রানিজ আমিষ গরু, শুকর, বাছুর, মেঘশাবক, ছাগল, হাঁস, মুরগি, ব্যাঙ, কচ্ছপ, কাঁকড়া ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.16	Dairy: Milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products ডেইরী দুধ, পনির, মিষ্টি দই, টক দই এবং অন্যান্য দুগ্ধজাতীয় খাদ্য	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.17	Edible Oil: Foods containing oil, fat, butter খাবার তৈল তৈল/ চর্বি/ মাখনযুক্ত খাবার, মাখন, ঘি, শুকরের তেল, মাছের তেল, সরিষার তেল, সয়াবিন তেল	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.18	Foods containing Sugar, honey, molasses: Sugar, honey, molasses চিনি, মধু, গুড় চিনি, মধু, গুড় দিয়ে তৈরি করা মিষ্টি, কেক, চকোলেট ইত্যাদি যেকোন খাবার, আখ, লোকাল পিঠা	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.19	Condiments/spices: Spices, coriander leaf, mint leaf, betel nut, betel leaf খাবার সুস্বাদু করার দ্রব্যাদি/ মশলাপাতি মসলা, ধনে পাতা, পুদিনা পাতা, আচার, পান, সুপারি ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q4.4.20	Miscellaneous (Drinks): Tea, soft drinks/ juice বিবিধ পানীয় চা, কোমল পানীয় /জুস ইত্যাদি	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	

Section 5: Child Morbidity (শিশুর রোগব্যাধি)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q5.1	Was sick in the last 15 days গত ১৫ দিনে আপনার শিশুটি (৫ বছরের নিচে) কি অসুস্থ ছিলো?	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	If “Sl. No.” skip to 4.11
Q5.2	Has suffered from any of the following in the past 15 days? Multiple answer গত ১৫ দিনে আপনার শিশুটি কি নিম্নোক্ত রোগে ভুগেছিলো? (একাধিক উত্তর)	f1=Fever (জ্বর) f2=Cough (সর্দি-কাশি) f3=Difficulty breathing (শ্বাস কষ্ট) f4=Diarrhea (ডায়রিয়া) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন))	
Q5.3	How much was child given to drink? Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, more than usual to drink or somewhat less? (During the illness, including breast milk) শিশুটিকে কি পরিমাণ পান করিয়েছিলেন? সাধারনত যে পরিমাণ পান করে তার চাইতে বেশি নাকি কম নাকি একই পরিমাণ? (অসুস্থতার সময়, বুকের দুধসহ)	1=Less (স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে কম) 2=About same (স্বাভাবিক পরিমাণ) 3=More (স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে বেশী) 4=Nothing to drink (কোন পানীয় দেয়নি) 88=Don't know (জানিনা)	
Q5.4	How much was given to eat? Was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual to eat or less? (During the illness) শিশুটিকে কি পরিমাণ খাবার খাইয়েছিলেন? সাধারনত যে পরিমাণ খায় তার চাইতে বেশি নাকি কম নাকি একই পরিমাণ? (অসুস্থতার সময়)	1=Less (স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে কম) 2=About same (স্বাভাবিক পরিমাণ) 3=More (স্বাভাবিকের চেয়ে বেশী) 4=Nothing to drink (কোন পানীয় দেয়নি) 88=Don't know (জানিনা)	
Q5.5	Did you give the following liquids/drinks during illness in the last 15 days? (IF ORS packet was given ask to see it and code if the packet contained zinc) অসুস্থ থাকাকালীন সময়ে (গত ১৫ দিন) \${c.name} কি উল্লিখিত তরল/ পানীয়গুলো দেয়া হয়েছিল? (যদি ORS খেয়ে থাকে, তবে জেনে নিন/দেখুন যে, ORS -এ জিংক ছিল কি না	o_a=Fluid from ORS Pkt (প্যাকেট স্যালাইন(ওআরএস) s_b=Homemade sugar-salt-water (বাড়ীতে তৈরী লবণ গুড়/ লবণ চিনির স্যালাইন) p_s=Packet Saline (rice) (চালের গুড়ির স্যালাইন (প্যাকেট) f_e=Homemade (rice ORS) (চালের গুড়ির স্যালাইন (বাড়ীতে তৈরী) z_d=Zinc Syrup/tablet/in ORS (জিংক সিরাপ/ ট্যাবলেট/ওআরএস) a_n=none of them (কোনটাই না)	

Section 6: Household Socio Economic Status

(খানার আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থা)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q6.1	What main material is used to build the wall of your main living house? আপনার প্রধান বসত ঘরের দেয়াল প্রধানত কি দিয়ে তৈরি?	1=No walls (দেয়াল নাই) 2=Cane/palm/trunks (বেত, ইক্ষু জাতীয় পাতা/ তাল পাতা/গাছের গুড়ি) 3=Dirt (কাদা মাটি) 4=Bamboo with mud (বঁশ ও মাটি) 5=Stone with mud (পাথর ও মাটি) 6=Plywood (প্লাইউড) 7=Cardboard/polythin (পিজ্ বোর্ড/ পলিথিন) 8=Tin (টিন) 9=Cement & Bricks (ইট-সিমেন্ট) 10=Stone with lime/cement (পাথর ও চুন/ সিমেন্ট) 11=Wood planks/shingles (কাঠের তক্তা/ ফলক) 77=Others specify (অন্যান্য(নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
Q6.2	What materials are used to build the roof of your main living house? আপনার প্রধান বসত ঘরের চাল/ছাদ প্রধানত কি দিয়ে তৈরি?	1=No roof (ছাদ নাই) 2=Thatch palm leaf (খড়/তালপাতা/ গোল পাতা প্রভৃতির) 3=Bamboo with mud (বঁশ ও মাটি) 4=Wood planks (কাঠের তক্তা) 5=Cardboard/polythin (পিজ্ বোর্ড/ পলিথিন) 6=Tin (টিন) 7=Wood (কাঠ) 8=Ceramic tiles (সিরামিক টাইলস) 9=Cement & bricks (সিমেন্ট এবং ইট) 10=Roofing shingles (কাঠের ফলক) 77=Others specify (অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
Q6.3	What materials are used to build the floor of your main living house? আপনার প্রধান বসত ঘরের মেঝে প্রধানত কি দিয়ে তৈরি?	1=Earth/sand (মাটি/ বালি) 2=Wood planks (কাঠের তক্তা) 3=Palm/Bamboo (তাল গাছ/বঁশ) 4=Ceramic tiles (সিরামিক টাইলস) 5=Cement & bricks (সিমেন্ট এবং ইট) 6=Mozaik (মোজাইক) 77=Others specify (অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
Q6.4	Homestead land used un decimal বসতভিটার জন্য কতটুকু জমি ব্যবহার করেন (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q6.4.1	Homestead land used un decimal বসতভিটার নিজস্ব জমির পরিমাণ কতটুকু (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q6.5	Agricultural land (in decimal) নিজস্ব কৃষি জমির পরিমাণ (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q6.6	Mortgage land (in decimal) বন্ধক নেওয়া কৃষি জমির পরিমাণ (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q6.7	Lease/rented land (in decimal) লিজ/ভাড়া/ইজারা নেওয়া কৃষি জমির পরিমাণ (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q6.8	Share crop land (in decimal) বর্গা নেওয়া কৃষি জমির পরিমাণ (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	
Q6.9	Khash land (in decimal) খাস/সরকারি কৃষি জমির পরিমাণ (শতকে লিখুন)?	Write (লিখুন)	

Section 7: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

(পানির উৎস, পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন এবং পরিষ্কার পরিচ্ছন্নতা)

Now I would like to ask you some questions related to hand washing

(এখন আমি আপনাকে হাত ধোত করা সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই।)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	
Q7.1	What is the main source of drinking water for members of this household? এই খানার সদস্যদের খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস কি?	1=Piped to dwelling (ঘরের ভিতর পাইপ) 2=Piped to yard/plot (বাড়ীর উঠানে পাইপ) 3=Public tap (পাবলিক টেপ) 4=Shared যৌথ (টিউবওয়েল অথবা গর্তপাইপ) 5=Household (একক (টিউবওয়েল অথবা গর্তপাইপ) 6=Protected (ঢাকনায়ুক্ত (কুয়ারপানি) 7=Unprotected (ঢাকনা ছাড়া (কুয়ারপানি) 8=Rainwater (বৃষ্টির পানি) 9=Surface water (Pond/ River/ Canal/Hawar/ irrigation channels) (পুকুর/ নদী/খাল/হাওর/সেচ নালা) 10=Water tanker (পানির ট্যাংক) 11=Protected Spring water (ঢাকনায়ুক্ত-বর্গারপানি) 12=Unprotected Spring water (ঢাকনা ছাড়া-বর্গারপানি) 77=Others specify (অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	
Q7.1a	Do you have any handwashing station? আপনার খানায় হাত ধোত কোন নির্দিষ্ট স্থান আছে কি?	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	
Q7.2	OBSERVATION ONLY: is there soap or detergent or locally used cleansing agent? This item should be either in place or brought by the interviewee within one minute. If the item is not present within one-minute check none, even if brought out later. উক্ত স্থানে সাবান, ডিটারজেন্ট বা স্থানীয়ভাবে ব্যবহৃত হাত পরিষ্কারের কোন দ্রব্য আছে কিনা, তা পর্যবেক্ষণ করুন। উক্ত দ্রব্যগুলো যদি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে থাকে বা সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারী যদি ১ মিনিটের মধ্যে এনে রাখে, তবে হ্যাঁ কোড করুন। কিছুই না পেলে/ সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারী যদি ১ মিনিটের মধ্যে এনে না রাখলে, কিছুই নেই---৫ কোড করুন।	1= Soap সাবান 2= Detergent ডিটারজেন্ট 3= Ash ছাই 4= Sand/Mud মাটি/বালু 0+ Nothing কিছুই না 77= Others (Specify) অন্যান্য	
Q7.3	OBSERVATION ONLY: is there water? interviewer: turn on tap and/or a check container and note if water is present This item should be either in place or brought by	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	

	the interviewee within one minute. If the item is not present within one-minute check no, even if brought out later. পর্যবেক্ষণ করুন: উক্ত স্থানে কি পানি বা পানির ব্যবস্থা আছে? ইন্টারভিউয়ারঃ একটা ট্যাব চালু করুন বা পাত্র পরীক্ষা করে দেখুন যে সেখানে পানি আছে কিনা। উক্ত দ্রব্য গুলো যদি নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে থাকে বা সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারী যদি ১মিনিটের মধ্যে এনে রাখে, তবে হ্যাঁ কোড করুন। কিছুই না পেলে/ সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারী যদি ১ মিনিটের মধ্যে এনে না রাখলে, কিছুই নেই--- করুন।		
Q7.4	OBSERVATION ONLY: is there a hand washing device such as a tap, basin, bucket, sink, or tippy tap? This item should be either in place or brought by the interviewee within one minute. If the item is not present within one-minute check no, even if brought out later. পর্যবেক্ষণ করুন: উক্ত স্থানে হাত ধোয়ার জন্য টেপ, বেসিন, বাস্তি, সিঙ্ক বা টিপি টেপ আছে কিনা, তা পর্যবেক্ষণ করুন? সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারী যদি ১মিনিটের মধ্যে পানি এনে রাখে তবে 'হ্যাঁ' কোড করুন। পানি না পেলে/ সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানকারী যদি ১মিনিটের মধ্যে পানি না রাখলে, 'না' কোড করুন।	1= Yes, হ্যাঁ 0= No, না	

Please tell me when did you wash your hand yesterday and how did you wash?

(দয়া করে বলুন গতকাল আপনি কখন কখন আপনার হাত ধুয়েছেন ? কিভাবে হাত ধুয়েছেন?)

Q7.5	Washing hands after cleaning child feces শিশুর মল পরিষ্কার করার পর	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	
Q7.6	Washing hands after cleaning children শিশুকে পরিষ্কার করার পর	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	

Q7.7	Washing hands before feeding children শিশুকে খাওয়ানোর আগে হাত ধোয়ার জন্য	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	
Q7.8	Washing hands after defecating শৌচ কাজের পর হাত ধোয়ার জন্য	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	
Q7.9	Washing hands before preparing food খাবার তৈরীর আগে হাত ধোয়ার জন্য	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	
Q7.10	Washing hands before handling food খাবার নিয়ে নাড়াচাড়া করার আগে	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	
Q7.11	Washing hands before eating খাবার আগে হাত ধোয়ার জন্য	1=Water—only (শুধু পানি দিয়ে) 2=Water with soap (সাবান এবং পানি) 3=Water with ash (পানি এবং ছাই) 4=Water with other detergent (পানি এবং গুরা সাবান) 5=Water with soil (পানি এবং মাটি) 77=Other (specify) (অন্যান্য)	

Section 8: Household's Asset Profile (খানার সম্পদের বিবরণ)

Sl. No.	Questions	Coding categories	Skip
Q8.1	Does the household asset exist and it is functioning? আপনার খানায় নিম্নলিখিত সম্পদের কোন কোনটি আছে?	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
0	Nothing (কিছুই নাই)		
1	Small Livestock (chicken, hen) হাস, মুরগী,	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
2	big Livestock (cow, goat) গবাদি পশু (গরু), ছাগল	1= Yes হ্যাঁ	

		2= No না	
3	Camels/Horses /Donkeys ঘোড়া/গাধা	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
4	Plough animals (Oxen) চাষাবাদের জন্য ষাঁড়/বলদ	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
5	Cultivable Land আবাদী জমি	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
6	Pond for fishing মাছ চাষের জলাশয়	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
7	Agricultural Machineries/tools কৃষিকাজে ব্যবহার্য যন্ত্রপাতি	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
8	Boats/ Boat with Motor নৌকা / ইঞ্জিন চালিত নৌকা	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
9	Vehicles অন্যান্য যানবাহন যেমন রিক্সা, মোটর সাইকেল/ স্কুটার / টেম্পো	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
10	Bicycles বাই-সাইকেল	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
11	Shops দোকান	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
12	Sewing machine সেলাই মেশিন	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
13	Fishing equipments/net মাছ ধরার যন্ত্রপাতি/ মাছ ধরার জাল	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
15	Business Capital ব্যবসায়িক মূলধন	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
16	Business Stock ব্যবসার স্টক	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
17	Animal drawn cart পশু চালিত গাড়ি	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
18	Car/truck কার/ ট্রাক	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
19	Power Tiller পাওয়ার টিলার	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
20	Shallow machine শ্যালো মেশিন	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
21	UPS/Electric generator ইউ পি এস / বৈদ্যুতিক জেনারেটর	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
22	Investment বিনিয়োগ	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
23	Agricultural products ফসল	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
24	Fruit tree ফলের গাছ	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
25	Loan given প্রদত্ত ঋণ	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
26	Loan taken গ্রহীত ঋণ	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
27	Credit ধার	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	
28	Savings সঞ্চয়	1= Yes হ্যাঁ 2= No না	

Section 9: Participant's income in last one month (গত এক মাসে অংশগ্রহণকারীর উপার্জন)

Section 9.1: Source of income of the participant in last one month

(গত এক মাসে অংশগ্রহণকারীর উপার্জনের উৎস)

Sl. No.	Question	Code	Skip
Q9.1	Did you earn income from the following sources over the past one month? (Multiple answers) গত এক মাসে আপনি কি এই উৎসগুলো থেকে আয় করেছেন? (একাধিক উত্তর দেওয়া যাবে)	0=No income কোন আয় নেই 1= Day laborer দিন মজুর 2= Aquaculture মাছ চাষ 3= Handicraft sell/sewing কুটির শিল্প/হস্তশিল্প বিক্রয়, সেলাই/দর্জির কাজ/বুনন 4= Small Business ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা 5= Agricultural Production মাঠে শস্য উৎপাদন 6= Agricultural crop high price উচ্চ মূল্যের শস্য উৎপাদন 7= Livestock raising গবাদি পশু পালন 8= Poultry rearing হাঁস-মুরগি পালন 9= Vegetable production শাকসবজি উৎপাদন 10= Nut production সুপারি চাষ 77= Others (please specify) দয়া করে অন্যান্য নির্দিষ্ট করুন	

Section 9.2: Participant's net income in last one month

(গত এক মাসে অংশগ্রহণকারীর নেট আয়ের হিসাব)

Sl. No.	Source উৎস	Production in last one month (in Kg) গত এক মাসে উৎপাদনের পরিমাণ (কেজিতে)	Amount sold in last one month (in Kg) গত এক মাসে বিক্রয়ের পরিমাণ (কেজিতে)	Sales in last one month গত এক মাসে মোট বিক্রয় মূল্য (টাকায়)	Indirect Cost গত এক মাসের ব্যয়ের পরিমাণ (টাকায়)	Net income in last one month গত এক মাসের নেট আয় (টাকায়)
	Q9.2.1	Q9.2.2	Q9.2.3	Q9.2.4	Q9.2.5	Q9.2.6
1	Day laborer দিন মজুর					
2	Aquaculture মাছ চাষ					
3	Handicraft কুটির শিল্প/হস্তশিল্প বিক্রয়, সেলাই/দর্জির কাজ/বুনন					
4	Small business ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা					
5	Production in the field মাঠে শস্য উৎপাদন					
6	High price crop production উচ্চ মূল্যের শস্য উৎপাদন					
7	Livestock raising গবাদি পশু পালন					
8.a.	Poultry rearing হাঁস-মুরগি পালন- পাখি					
8.b.	Poultry rearing- egg					

	হাঁস-মুরগি পালন- ডিম					
9	Vegetable production শাকসবজি চাষ					
10	Nut production সুপারি চাষ					
77	Others অন্যান্য					

Section 10: Participation in Decision making (সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ প্রক্রিয়ায় অংশ গ্রহণ)

Sl. No.	Question	Code	Skip
Q10.1	Usually, who decides how to spend the money you earn? আপনার আয়ের টাকা কিভাবে খরচ/ব্যবহার করা হবে সেটা কে সাধারণত সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়?	1= Respondent উত্তরদাতা নিজে 2= Husband/wife/partner স্বামী/স্ত্রী/অংশীদার 3= Respondent and wife/husband/partner jointly নিজে&স্ত্রী/স্বামী/অংশীদার যৌথভাবে 77= Others অন্যান্য	

Section 11: Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) Knowledge of Caregivers (মা ও শিশুর পুষ্টি সংক্রান্ত জ্ঞান (পরিচর্যাকারীর জ্ঞান))

Sl. No.	Question	Code	Skip
Q11.1	Can you name any foods that are rich in vitamin A? ভিটামিন এ সমৃদ্ধ কোন খাবারের নাম বলতে পারবেন কি?	1=Red/orange/yellow vegetable(s) (লাল/কমলা/ হলুদ রঙের শাক-সবজি) 2=Green leafy vegetable(s) (সবুজ শাক সবজি) 3=Liver (from any meat/poultry source) (কলিজা (মাংস বা মুরগির মাংস থেকে)) 4=fish (মাছ) 5= vitamin or Sprinkles source (ভিটামিন অথবা স্প্রিংকেল) 88= Don't know (জানি না)	
Q11.2	Can you name any foods that are rich in iron? আয়রন সমৃদ্ধ কোন খাবারের নাম বলতে পারবেন কি?	1=green leafy vegetable(s) (সবুজ শাক সবজি) 2=meat or poultry (মাংস বা মুরগী/ হাঁস এর মাংস) 3= fish (মাছ) 4=beans (বীজি জাতীয় (সীমের বিচী, মটরশুটি) 5=nuts (বাদাম) 6=vitamin or Sprinkles source (ভিটামিন অথবা স্প্রিংকেল) 88=Don't know (জানি না)	
Q11.3	At what age should a baby first start to receive foods in addition to breastmilk (in months)? কোন বয়সে শিশু বুকের দুধের পাশাপাশি অন্যান্য খাবার গ্রহণ শুরু করা উচিত (কয়েক মাস)?		
Q11.4	At what age should a baby first start to receive liquids (including water) other than breastmilk (in months)? কোন বয়সে শিশু বুকের দুধ ছাড়া তরল (জল সহ) গ্রহণ শুরু করা উচিত (মাস)?		
Q11.5	How do you think a mother should breastfeed if her child becomes ill?	0= Should Stop (বন্ধ করে দেয়া উচিত) 1= Should continue (চালিয়ে চাওয়া উচিত)	

	আপনি কী মনে করেন যে সন্তান অসুস্থ হলে একজন মায়ের বুকের দুধ পান করানো উচিত?	88= Don't know জানিনা	
Q11.6	Until what age should a child continue to receive any breastmilk (in months)? কোন বয়স অবধি সন্তান কে বুকের দুধ পান করা চলিয়ে যাওয়া উচিত (মাস)?		

Section 12: Disaster and Risk Management (দুর্যোগ ও ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা) (DRM)

Now I would like to discuss about practicing risk reducing practices applied by you or any of your family members over the past 12 months

(গত বার মাসে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবার নিম্নলিখিত ঝুঁকি-হ্রাসের কোন অভ্যাসগুলির চর্চা করেছেন – সে বিসয়ে আমি এখন কিছু প্রশ্ন করব -প্রতিটির জন্য উত্তর দিন।)

Sl.No.	Questions	Coding categories
Q12.1	Please mention what are the risk reducing practices you or your households had used over the past 12 months? (multiple answers can be selected) দয়া করে গত ১২ মাসে ঝুঁকি হ্রাসের জন্য আপনি বা আপনার পরিবার কি কি ধরনের অভ্যাসের চর্চা করেছে তা উল্লেখ করুন? (একাধিক উত্তর নির্বাচন করা যেতে পারে)	1=More than one income options (একের অধিক আয়ের সুযোগ) 2=Saving money/assets preservation/stocking food to manage emergency situation (জরুরী অবস্থা মোকাবিলা করতে টাকা সঞ্চয়/ সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ/ খাদ্য মজুত রাখা) 3=Households preserve seeds/doing homestead gardening/planting trees to protect soil erosion and cyclonic wind (খানার বীজ সংরক্ষণ করে/ বসত বাড়িতে খাদ্য উৎপাদন/ ভূমি ক্ষয় এবং ঘূর্ণিঝড় থেকে রক্ষা পেতে গাছ লাগানো) 4=Households practice vaccination to livestock/ preserve food for rainy season/ raised or repaired livestock or poultry bird shelter (খানার গবাদি পশুকে টিকা দেয়া/ বর্ষাকালে খাবার সংরক্ষণ/ গবাদিপশু বা মুরগীর আশ্রয়স্থল নির্মাণ বা মেরামত করার চর্চা করে) 5=HHs Strengthened or retro-fitting houses (i.e, renovate or repair houses considering hazards/checking the knots before the monsoon each year/ raised plinth considering flood level) (খানার আবাসস্থল মজবুত করে (যেমনঃ বিপদের কোথা চিন্তা করে মেরামত করে/ বর্ষাকালের আগে বাধন চেক করা/ বন্যার ধরন চিন্তা করে বাড়ির ভিটা উঁচু করা) 6=evacuation plan for livestock assets during disaster (দুর্যোগের সময় গবাদিপশু নিরাপদে রাখা সংক্রান্ত পরিকল্পনা) 7=Preparation of temporary latrines for disaster (দুর্যোগের সময়ে অস্থায়ী পায়খানার প্রস্তুতি) 0=Did nothing (কিছুই করি নাই)
Q12.2	Please mention some risk reduction practices that a household should practice during a natural hazard (multiple answers can be selected) দয়া করে প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়ের ঝুঁকি হ্রাস করার জন্য কিছু চর্চার কথা উল্লেখ করুন যা পরিবারের করা উচিত। (একাধিক উত্তর নির্বাচন করা যেতে পারে)	1=More than one income options (একের অধিক আয়ের সুযোগ) 2=Saving money/assets preservation/stocking food to manage emergency situation (জরুরী অবস্থা মোকাবিলা করতে টাকা সঞ্চয়/ সম্পদ সংরক্ষণ/ খাদ্য মজুত রাখা) 3=Households preserve seeds/doing homestead gardening/planting trees to protect soil erosion and cyclonic wind (খানার বীজ সংরক্ষণ করে/ বসত বাড়িতে খাদ্য উৎপাদন/ ভূমি ক্ষয় এবং ঘূর্ণিঝড় থেকে রক্ষা পেতে গাছ লাগানো) 4=HHs vaccinate livestock/ preserve food for rainy season/ raise or repair livestock or poultry bird shelter (খানার গবাদি পশুকে টিকা দেয়া/

		বর্ষাকালে খাবার সংরক্ষণ/ গবাদিপশু বা মুরগীর আশ্রয়স্থল নির্মাণ বা মেরামত করার চর্চা করে) 5=HHs strengthen or retro-fitting houses (i.e, renovate or repair houses considering hazards/checking the knots before the monsoon each year/ raised plinth considering flood level) (খানার আবাসস্থল মজবুত করে (যেমনঃ বিপদের কোথা চিন্তা করে মেরামত করে/ বর্ষাকালের আগে বাধন চেক করা/ বন্যার ধরন চিন্তা করে বাড়ির ভিটা উঁচু করা) 6=Evacuation plan for livestock assets during disaster (দুর্যোগের সময় গবাদিপশু নিরাপদে রাখা সংক্রান্ত পরিকল্পনা) 7=Preparation of temporary latrines for disaster (দুর্যোগের সময়ে অস্থায়ী পায়খানার প্রস্তুতি) 88=Don't know (জানি না)
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Section 13.1: Household's food expenditure (খানার খাদ্যব্যয় খরচ)

Code (কোড)	List of Food (খাদ্য তালিকা)	Total consumption of amount (মোট ভোগের পরিমাণ)		Price per unit (Tk) একক প্রতি বাজার মূল্য	Code (কোড)	List of Food (খাদ্য তালিকা)	Total consumption of amount (মোট ভোগের পরিমাণ)		Price per unit (Tk) একক প্রতি বাজার মূল্য
		Unit (একক) 1= Gram (গ্রাম) 2= Kg./liter (কেজি/লিটার) 3= Mound (মণ) 4= Number / Pon / Kadi (সংখ্যা/পন/কাঁদি)	Consumption of amount (ভোগের পরিমাণ)				Unit (একক) 1= Gram (গ্রাম) 2= Kg./liter (কেজি/লিটার) 3= Mound (মণ) 4= Number / Pon / Kadi (সংখ্যা/পন/কাঁদি)	Consumption of amount (ভোগের পরিমাণ)	
In the last one week (food grain) (গত এক সপ্তাহে খাদ্য শস্য)					In the Last month (Spices) (গত এক মাসে মসলা জাতীয়)				
1	Rice (চাল)				33	Turmeric (হলুদ)			
2	Wheat(আটা)				34	Chilli(kacha (কাঁচা মরিচ)			
3	Flour(ময়দা)				35	Chilli(paka) (শুকনা মরিচ)			
4	(Chira/Muri(fried rice (চিড়া/মুড়ি)				36	Onion (পেঁয়াজ)			
5	Semolina(সুজি)				37	Garlic (রসুন)			
In the last one week (Pulses) (গত এক সপ্তাহে ডালজাতীয় শস্য)					38	Ginger (আদা)			
6	Lentil (মশুর ডাল)					Other(specify অন্য(উল্লেখ করুন)			
7	Chola (ছোলার ডাল)				In the Last month (Others food) (গত এক মাসে অন্যান্য খাবার)				
8	Mash Kalai (মাস কলাই)				39	Potato (আলু)			
9	Khesari (খেসারী)				40	Maize (ভুট্টা)			
10	Mung (মুগ)				41	Fruit (ফল)			
11	Boots (বুট)				42	Misti/ Batasa/ Jilapi (মিষ্টি/বাতাসা/জিলাপী)			
12	Anchor(এ্যাংকর)				In the Last month (Others food) (গত এক মাসে অন্যান্য খাবার)				
In the last one week (Edible oil (গত এক সপ্তাহে ভোজ্য তৈল)					43	Green Vegetables (Leafy) (পাতা জাতীয় শাক)			
13	Soabin (সয়াবিন)				44	Vegetables (সবজি)			
14	Mustard (সরিষা)				45	Fish(large) (বড় মাছ)			
15	Dalada (ডালডা)				46	Fish(Small) (ছোট মাছ)			
16	Ghee (ঘি)				47	Dri Fish (শুটকি মাছ)			
17	Palm oil (পামওয়েল)				48	Nappi (নাপ্পি)			
18	Sesame (তিলের তেল)				49	Hotel / Food purchased from restaurant			

						(হোটেল/রেস্টুরেন্ট থেকে কেনা খাবার)			
	Other(specify (অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন))				50	Soft Drinks (কোমল পানীয়)			
In the Last month (Meat, eggs and milk) (গত এক মাসে মাংস, ডিম ও দুধ)					51	Biri / cigarette / tobacco (বিড়ি/সিগারেট/তামাক)			
19	Beef (গরুর মাংস)				52	Betel leaf/ BetelNut /Chewing tobacco /Catechu Etc. (পান/সুপারী/জর্দা/খয়ের ইত্যাদি)			
20	Pork (শুকের মাংস)				53	Biscuit (বিস্কুট)			
21	Buffalo meat (মহিষের মাংস)				54	Chanachur (চানাচুর)			
22	Mutton (খাসীর মাংস)				55	Tea/tea leaves (চা/চাপাতা)			
23	Chicken (Deshi)(মুরগীর মাংস (দেশী))								
24	Chicken (Farm) (মুরগীর মাংস (ফার্ম))								
25	Duck (হাঁসের মাংস)				In the Last month (Others food) (গত এক মাসে অন্যান্য খাবার)				
26	Pigeon meat (কবুতরের মাংস)					Other(specify (অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন))			
27	Egg (ডিম)					Other(specify (অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন))			
28	Milk (দুধ)								
In the Last month (Others food) (গত এক মাসে অন্যান্য খাবার)									
29	Liver / brain (কলিজা/মগজ)								
30	Sugar / molasses / honey (চিনি/গুড়/মধু)								
31	Milk powder (গুঁড়ো দুধ)								
32	Salt (লবণ)								

Section 13.2: Household Non-food expenditure (খানার খাদ্য বহির্ভূত খরচ)

Code (কোড)	Expenditure sectors (ব্যয়ের খাতসমূহ)	Price (Taka) মূল্য (টাকা)	Code (কোড)	Expenditure sectors (ব্যয়ের খাতসমূহ)	Price (Taka) মূল্য (টাকা)
In the last week (Fuel) গত এক সপ্তাহে জ্বালানি খরচ			In the last month expenditure (গত এক মাসে খানার খরচ)		
1	Fuel Wood /Coal / Charcoal (লাকড়ী/কয়লা/চারকোল)		32	Hair oil / powder / cosmetics (চুলের তেল/পাউডার/ প্রসাধনী)	
2	Dry leaves / dung / Jute stick / rice bran / straw (শুকনোপাতা/গোবর/পাটখড়ি/ধানের গুড়া/খড়)		33	Shaving / hair cut / shaving cream (দাঁড়ি কামানো/চুল কাটা/সেভিং ক্রিম)	

3	Kerosene (কেরোসিন)		34	Other personal care, specify (অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিগত যত্ন খরচ নির্দিষ্ট করুন) ,	
4	Match (ম্যাচ)		35	Movies / drama / fairs etc. (সিনেমা/যাত্রা/নাটক/বনভোজন/মেলা ইত্যাদি)	
5	Other fuel (অন্যান্য জ্বালানি)		36	Sport (খেলাধুলা)	
6	Rickshaw / van / bus fare (রিক্সা/ভ্যান/বাস ভাড়া)		37	Gifts (উপহার)	
7	Car oil (গাড়ির তৈল)		38	Books, magazines for adults (বড়দের বই/ম্যাগাজিন)	
8	Other local transportation (অন্যান্য স্থানীয় পরিবহন খরচ)		39	Books, toys for children (ছোটদের খেলনা/বই)	
9	Candles (মোমবাতি)		40	Other entertainment (অন্যান্য বিনোদন খরচ)	
	Other miscellaneous (অন্যান্য বিবিধ খরচ)		41	Transport costs (Bus/ Micro/minibus) (বাস/মাইক্রো/মিনিবাস ভাড়া)	
In the last month expenditure (গত এক মাসে খানার খরচ)			42	Hotel / accommodation (অন্যান্য ভ্রমণ খরচ (হোটেল/খাওয়া ইত্যাদি)	
10	(Loan (re-)payment (e.g. micro-loan)) ক্ষুদ্রঋণের কিস্তি দেয়া		43	Other non-local travel expenses: (অন্যান্য অ-স্থানীয় ভ্রমণ ব্যয়)	
11	Loan given (ধার দেয়া)		44	Salon / parlor (সেলুন/পার্লর)	
12	Cash given to children (বাচ্চাদের দেওয়া নগদ অর্থের পরিমাণ)		45	Laundry (লন্ড্রি)	
13	Money going to savings (অর্থ সঞ্চয়)		46	Healthcare (i.e. medication)(খরচ)	
14	Other finance (অন্যান্য অর্থায়ন)		47	Other(specify অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
15	Electricity bill (বিদ্যুত বিল)				
16	Water bill (পানির বিল)				
17	Gas Bill (গ্যাস বিল)		In the last year other expenditure (গত এক বছরে খানার অন্যান্য খরচ)		
18	LP Gas Bill (এল.পি.গ্যাস)		48	Footwear (জুতা / স্যান্ডেল)	
19	Generator bill (জেনারেটর বিল)		49	Clothing (কাপড় চোপড়)	
20	Solar power plant / installment (সৌর বিদ্যুতের স্থাপনা/ কিস্তি)		50	Education (e.g. tuition, books etc.) (শিক্ষা)	
21	Cable connection bill (ডিস বিল/কেবল সংযোগের বিল)		51	Household Repair / Construction (ঘর মেরামত/ নির্মাণ)	
22	Other electricity / water / gas / other bills: (অন্যান্য বিদ্যুৎ / জল / গ্যাস / অন্যান্য বিল)		52	Household Furniture (আসবাবপত্র)	
23	House rent (বাসা ভাড়া)		53	Vehicle repair / purchase (যান-বাহন মেরামত/ক্রয়)	
24	Land rent (জায়গা ভাড়া)		54	Taxes (ট্যাক্স)	
25	Shop rent (দোকান ভাড়া)		55	Other(specify অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
26	Other house / land rent (অন্যান্য বাড়ি / জমির ভাড়া)		56	Livestock vaccinations (পশুপাখি/ পশুপাখির টিকা)	
27	Mobile & Other Telephone Expenses (ফোন/ চার্জ খরচ)		57	Pesticide (কীটনাশক)	
28	Postage (ডাক মাশুল খরচ)		58	Fertilizer (সার)	
29	Other communication (অন্যান্য যোগাযোগ খরচ)		59	Insurance (vehicle, house, land, assets) (বীমা যানবাহন, বাড়ি, জমি, সম্পদ)	
30	Clothes washing soap (কাপড় কাচা সাবান)		60	Other(specify অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
31	Soap / shampoo (গায়ে মাথার সাবান/শ্যাম্পু)				

Note: Thank you for all your valuable time to provide us information

নোটঃ আপনার মূল্যবান সময় নষ্ট করে আমাদেরকে তথ্য প্রদানের জন্য আপনাকে অসংখ্য ধন্যবাদ।