















Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

# Part 2: Midline Study Report of Monsoon Flood



# **Acknowledgment**

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**Yours Sincerely** 

Rakib Hossain Managing Director Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited

# **Affirmation**

The document titled "Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project, Part 2: Midline Study Report of Monsoon Flood" is prepared by Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited. The midline study described herein is a result of our effort to complete the assessment, explain, and expand knowledge following CARE standards, except for instances where those references to other authors and publications are made explicitly clear. Primary quantitative and qualitative information gathered throughout the study process is still the property of the communities and families included in this paper. Only with their consent data and information be utilized.

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Yours sincerely

Rakib Hossain Managing Director Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited.

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# **Acronyms**

BMD Bangladesh Meteorological Department

BWDB Bangladesh Water Development Board

CARE Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere

CBO Community-Based Organization

CSO Civil Society Organization

DCI Data Collection Instruments

DDM Department of Disaster Management

DL Danger level

DM Disaster Management

DMC Disaster Management Committee

DRM Disaster Risk Management

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

DWA Department of Women Affairs

EAP Early Action Protocol

ECHO European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

ESDO Eco-Social Development Organization

EWS Early Warning System

FbA Forecast-based Action

FbF Forecast-based Financing

FFWC Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre

FGD Focus Group Discussion

FIVDB Friends In Village Development Bangladesh

HH Household

HRP Humanitarian Response Plan

KII Key Informant Interview

MoDMR Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

MSS Master of Social Science

NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NGO Non-Government Organization

NPDM National Plan for Disaster Management

ODK Open Data Kit

POPI People's Oriented Program Implementation

PSUs Primary Sampling Unit

PWD Persons with disabilities

RIMES Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System

SHG Self Help Groups

SKS Samaj Kallyan Sangstha

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

SRS Systematic random sampling

SSNP Social Safety Net Programme

SUFAL Supporting Flood Forecast-based Action and Learning in Bangladesh

SUFAL II Scaling up Forecast-based Action and Learning in Bangladesh

ToR Terms of Reference

UDMC Union Disaster Management Committee

UzDMC Upazila Disaster Management Committee

# **Executive Summary**

The midline study, encompassing the regions of Kurigram, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, and Bogura as treatment groups and Tangail and Shirajganj as control group areas, embarked on a comprehensive midterm evaluation of the SUFAL-II project. The objective of the midline study was to collect data to assess the project's progress towards its goals and objectives, as well as to identify whether the project is on track to achieve its intended outcomes. The study followed OECD DAC criteria including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and value for money (VFM), all with the goal of offering actionable recommendations for project enhancement. The study emphasized how crucial the SUFAL-II project is in addressing important issues with Early Warning Systems, especially in areas where communities are at a higher risk of monsoon floods.

Ulipur Upazila of Kurigram and Saghata Upazila of Gaibandha; Madarganj Upazila of Jamalpur District and Shariakandi Upazila of Bogura District; Chilmari Upazila of Kurigram District, Phulchari Upazila of Gaibandha District, Sarishabari Upazila of Jamalpur District and Sonala Upazila of Bogura District were considered as treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 respectively. The control group areas were Nagarpur Upazila of Tangail District and Kazipur Upazila of Sirajganj District. The study team collected primary data from 514 respondents through a questionnaire by using KOBO toolbox from treatment and control group area. A total of 12 FGDs and 13 KIIs with different stakeholders were conducted during the midline study.

The study primarily found that 48.40%, 40.70%, and 43.40% from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 respectively and 80.00% of the respondents from control group areas said they were affected by monsoon floods in the last year. 85.50%, 80.00%, 75.60% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 respectively said that the damages they faced due to monsoon floods had reduced and their lives, assets and livelihoods are protected now because of the implementation of Early Warning System and Anticipatory Action in their areas.

87.10%, 86.80%. and 78.00% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 areas said their post-flood damages have been reduced by taking anticipatory actions respectively. Moreover, 83.40%, 82.30% and 80.50% of community people benefiting from agromet forecast from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 respectively where the baseline values were 15.4%, 14.5% and 6.1% for treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 respectively.

82.30%, 87.00%, 78.50% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 areas covered by a functional early warning system, respectively. The results reveal that most respondents across all treatment groups feel that the early warnings adequately cover the specific risks of monsoon floods their villages faced. 87.40%, 84.00%, and 81.90% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 gave positive response about the effectiveness of EW messages respectively. However, 95.00%, 96.90%, 95.00% and 42.00% of the respondnets from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 areas and control group areas admitted that the women and vulnarable group benefited from gender-responsive and inclusive anticipatory action during monsson flood respectively.

Notably, 87.60%, 72.00%, 75.60% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 areas reported they were helped by volunteers working under the program respectively. 82.00%, 85.00%, 86.00% respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 areas admitted that they implement shock and stress coping strategies during monsoon flood respectively. Moreover, 80.60%, 73.00%, 75.60% respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 areas shared their willingness to participate in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses respectively.

The project's suitability for the local context was evaluated critically, taking into account the distinct cultural, social, and economic elements of each place. To ensure resonance with the communities, the interventions were customized to match the lifestyle and preferences of the residents. Throughout the project cycle, constant observation and assessment made it possible to modify interventions in response to criticism and supporting data, guaranteeing their continued applicability.

Furthermore, the project has made great progress toward accomplishing the objectives outlined in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan, the study indicates. Internally, elements like efficient project management, wise resource distribution, and stakeholder involvement have been vital in propelling development. External factors that have affected the project's ability to achieve its goals include the environment, socioeconomic factors, and policy frameworks.

The inability to fully cover the population due to obstacles like limited communication channels, linguistic differences, and technology limitations in remote areas causes delays in the timely delivery of early warning information to communities that are at risk. Despite these obstacles, stakeholders mainly used early warnings to encourage prompt action, concentrating their efforts on enhancing the ability of local service providers, community organizations, and Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) to obtain and comprehend early warning data and flood forecasts. The midline evaluation found that generating enduring benefits for involved communities and institutions is a prerequisite for the SUFAL II project's sustainability. The project areas frequently experience difficulties because of crop damage, financial losses, and interruptions to vital services brought on by flooding. Communities demonstrate resilience in the face of these challenges using mutual support networks and traditional coping mechanisms.

The socioeconomic circumstances, however, also draw attention to the disparities that still exist in terms of livelihood opportunities, infrastructure, and service accessibility. Floods disproportionately affect a large number of residents, especially those who are impoverished, which exacerbates socioeconomic problems. The provision of relief and rehabilitation assistance to communities affected by flooding is largely dependent on government interventions and non-governmental organization support. However, there are still obstacles in the way of assuring the efficacy of these initiatives and reaching all vulnerable populations.

Moving towards sustainability and potential impact, the SUFAL-II project demonstrated an unwavering commitment to fostering enduring positive impacts on vulnerable communities grappling with environmental hazards. This attested to the project's enduring impact on community resilience, transcending immediate relief efforts and contributing to the broader spectrum of sustainable development.

# **Chapter One: Introduction and Background**

#### 1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh, a country frequently grappling with the devastating impacts of monsoon floods, flash floods, and lightning strikes, is proactively addressing these threats through an innovative approach known as Anticipatory Action (AA). This strategy leverages advanced meteorological predictions, early warning systems, and anticipatory measures to safeguard vulnerable communities. The country's focus on enhancing community resilience aims to mitigate the impact of these natural disasters on lives, assets, and livelihoods.

Monsoon floods are a recurring natural phenomenon in Bangladesh, with significant impacts on the country's population and economy. The country's geographical location, meteorological, and topographical characteristics make it vulnerable to these floods¹. Flooding usually commences in June and lasts until mid-November, inundating about one-third of the area of Bangladesh. The causes of flooding include heavy monsoon downpour, synchronization of flood-peaks of the major rivers, riverbed aggradations, riverbank erosion, and river base-level changes. Anthropogenic factors such as environmental degradation, population growth, rapid urbanization, and climate change have further aggravated the flood situation. These floods pose serious threats to life and property as well as the environment. Despite the negative impacts, floods also play important roles in the ecosystem, including flora and fauna in wetland areas¹. However, they create lots of negative impacts on water resources, human health and life, livestock, and the natural ecosystem¹. Effective flood management including flood monitoring, understanding of flood risk, mitigation measures, and communication system has to be considered to reduce the loss of life and property in the future.¹

The government of Bangladesh emphasized the needs of anticipatory action through its introduction of national taskforce on Forecast based Financing/ Action (FbF/A) in Standing orders on Disaster (SOD-2019). Forecast agencies are now more proactive with advanced meteorological predictions and early warning systems that support taking measures to protect vulnerable communities. Emphasizing community resilience, Bangladesh aims to mitigate the impact on lives, assets, and livelihoods.

2023 monsoon season had comparatively low magnitude flood due to prolonged dry spell and average precipitation level in the upstream of Jamuna River basin. Upstream heavy rainfall and rising water in Teesta River caused a steep rise in the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River system from 13 June, especially in Kurigram and Gaibandha, causing partial inundation in the remote Char areas. In early August, the water level started to rise again and reached 1m within danger level (DL). The water level gradually started to decrease from 16 August but remained within 1m below DL. On 29 August, river water reached the danger level and receded below the danger level again on 4 September.<sup>2</sup> In the season during this low intensity flood, only slow-lying riverine char areas were partially inundated. 2023 monsoon flood was unique in its nature; due to comparatively higher rainfall in Teesta upstream triggered the rise of water level in the mid and lower basin of Jamuna (from Gaibandha to the lower basin districts) without significant water level rise in upper basin of the country, like Kurigram.

<sup>1</sup>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362074297 Floods in Bangladesh and Their Impacts A Review

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Weekly Monsoon Flood Report of SUFAL and Forecast Bulletins from FFWC.

Scaling up Forecast-based Action and Learning in Bangladesh (SUFAL II) is a consortium project funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) coordinated by CARE Germany and implement by CARE Bangladesh with Concern Worldwide (CWW) and the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) as technical partner. The local partners are ESDO and People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI) for CARE and the SKS Foundation and Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB) for CWW.

In its second phase started from July 2021, the project continues to support the Bangladesh government in developing a community-based approach to implement anticipatory action in monsoon flood-prone north-western Char areas. The project further extended to flash flood and lightning prone north-eastern Haor areas from July 2023. By keeping communities at the center and by being participatory in nature, the project assists local government and institutions in taking anticipatory action. By strengthening impact-based forecasting through tailored, sector-specific, timely and accurate data, SUFAL II aims to support community and institutions in decision-making to act ahead anticipated hazard. SUFAL II aims to strengthen AA by generating longer lead time by developing a community-based AA approach and by pilot linking Forecast based Financing (FbF) to Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for Anticipatory Action (AA).

#### 1.2 Objective of the midline study

The study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the SUFAL-II project in addressing Early Warning System (EWS) gaps and implementing Anticipatory Actions (AA) in targeted Unions. It includes assessing the impact of Forecast-based Financing (FbF), community engagement, and project sustainability. A midline study will analyze the context of monsoon floods, assess EWS, and examine community responses. The goal is to provide actionable recommendations for project improvement based on lessons learned from both midline and midline assessments.

The objectives of the project are discussed in the following-

- To identify the relevancy of SUFAL-II project to address gaps in the Early Warning System and the implementation of AA in the targeted Unions. It will also assess the relevance of the stakeholders targeted by the intervention and the methodologies and approaches to do so
- To analyze the effectiveness of the AA and its financing approach of the project at achieving its
  objectives and provide clear insights about what has and has not worked so far, why and what
  can be done differently. It should also highlight how community engagement has created impact
  in reducing loss and damage property and lives in the project area and how it adapted by the
  community
- To assess the efficiency in terms of cost-effectiveness of the delivery of the SUFAL-II outputs
- To assess the sustainability and potential impacts of the SUFAL-II project and provide some indication about how the project is progressing towards delivering on its objectives
- To identify lessons and provide set of actionable recommendations on how the project and the project coordination/management could be adjusted for further improvement and to strengthen delivery of results

# **Chapter Two: Methodology**

#### 2.1 Research method

The methodology included the following components: study design and approach, study area, study population and sampling, data collection, quality assurance during data collection, data management and analysis; reporting and limitations. The study used a mixed method (both quantitative and qualitative methods for primary data collection) that was triangulated at each level of data collection and analysis. The midline study gathered and reviewed available secondary documents including a variety of project documents provided by CARE, policy papers, and legal materials that could support the information acquired from primary sources. The study team tried to find out the real scenario regarding monsoon floods consequences of selected areas which are separated into treatment group and control group.

# 2.1.1 Study design and approach

The study followed a mixed method combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies to ensure that the relevant influential group for the climate vulnerable communities was represented and interviewed. A structured interview schedule was used to get quantitative information from beneficiaries. Focus group discussions (FGDs), Key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted to gather qualitative information from project intervention areas. Datascape developed an interview schedule for sample survey that incorporates all necessary questions based on the project's objectives, indicators, and research questions, ensuring that all necessary data are available to complete the study objective. The qualitative components, on the other hand, were established through discussions with key stakeholders at various levels. Specific tools and guidelines were developed in consultation with the CARE project team to collect qualitative data.

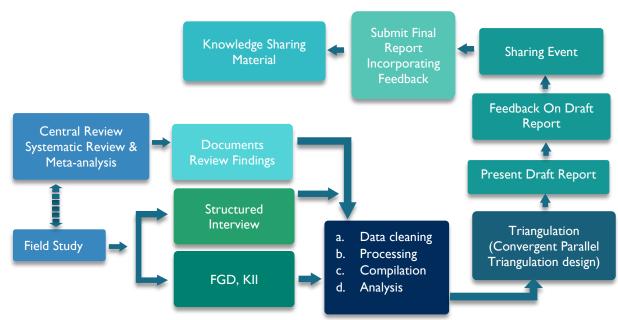


Figure 1: Midline study framework

#### 2.1.2 Central review

Datascape reviewed existing literature on the subject matter to understand the research gap on this issue, which is applicable and relevant to this study. The secondary data included academic articles to gray literature published by the government, NGOs, UN agencies, CARE, provided project documents, project log-frame, assessment reports and other relevant reports. Reviewed data has been covered in both quantitative and qualitative, and relevant web portals also searched. The study team reviewed the following documents-

- Project proposal
- Baseline report
- SUFAL II MEL Framework
- Scaling up Forecast-based Action and Learning in Bangladesh (SUFAL II)- Log-frame
- SUFAL Theory of Change
- Detailed Activity of the project
- SUFAL Policy Brief
- Options for linking Forecast-based Action to Social Safety Net Programmes in Bangladesh
- Forecast Based Financing in Bangladesh Scopes and Challenges
- Post Monsoon Assessment -Community response triggers and Forecast-based Action (RIMES)
- National Plan for Disaster Management (2021-2025) Bangladesh
- Standing Orders on Disaster 2019 Bangladesh
- Livestock related data from the Department of Livestock
- Agricultural crops related data from department of Agricultural Extension
- Weather and Flood related data from Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
- Weather forecast data from Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)
- Study related published report

#### 2.1.3 Study area

The study has covered 8 upazilas of 4 north-western monsoon flood prone districts (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Bogura) of Bangladesh. Ulipur, Chilmari, Madarganj, Sarishabari, Saghata, Phulchari, Shariakandi, Sonatala, Upazilas from the mentioned districts were covered as treatment group areas. Nagarpur, Kazipur Upazilas were covered as control group areas from Tangail and Sirajganj District.

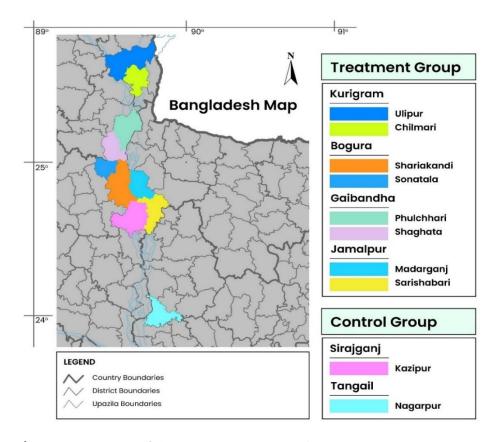


Figure 2: Study area of the treatment and control group

### 2.1.4 Quantitative data collection methodology

### **2.1.4.1 Sample size**

Sample size has been worked out for the quantitative survey following the formula<sup>3</sup> (Bill Godden, 2004) depicted below:

Expected Sample Size = 
$$\frac{ss}{1+(ss-1)/pop}$$

And Sample size SS = 
$$\frac{z^2x(p)x(1-p)xSS}{C^2}$$

Here,

SS=Sample Size

Z=Z-value (e.g., 1.96 for a 95 percent confidence level)

P=Percentage of population picking a choice, (usually 0.5 if unknown)

C=Confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g., .05=+/- 5 percentage points)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> B. Godden, "Sample Size Formulas," 2004. http://williamgodden.com/samplesizeformula.pdf

The Sample size SS 
$$= \frac{z^2*(p)*(1-p)}{C^2}$$
$$= \frac{1.96^2*(.5)*(1-.5)}{.05^2}$$
$$= 384.$$

So, we get, SS= 384

Using the above formula, the expected sample size for the midline study would be

Sample Size (SS)= 
$$\frac{ss}{1+(ss-1)/pop}$$
  
=  $\frac{384}{1+(384-1)/38,340}$   
= 418.

As per the TOR, the total number of beneficiaries of the project is 38,340. Using standard statistical formula to generate the minimum sample size, we found that the minimum representative sample is 418. For the control group 20% of the proposed sample size will be considered where SUFAL-II is not working actively. So, the number of sample size for the control group will be 84. Thus, the proposed sample size for midline evaluation is total 502.

Table 1: Location wise distribution of samples

Respondents Category	District	Upazila	Union	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Total					
	_		Buraburi	8	8	1	1	18					
	Kurigram	Ulipur	Begumgonj	7	7	1	1	16					
	üriğ	Ulij	Hatia	7	7	1	1	16					
Treatment	~		Shahabiaralga	7	7	1	1	16					
Group I			Varotkhali	3	6	1	1	11					
Group	dha	ta	Ghuridah	3	7	1	1	12					
Gaibandha	oan	Saghata	Saghata	3	7	1	1	12					
	Gail	Sa	Holdia	3	6	1	2	12					
			Jumabari	3	6	1	2	12					
Su	b-total			44	61	9	11	125					
	_	nj.	Charpakerdah	8	4	1	1	14					
	ndlı	rgaı	Balijuri	5	5	1	1	12					
	Jamalpur	Madarganj	Jorekhali	5	5	1	1	12					
Treatment	<u>;</u>	<u>;</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>;</u>	<u> </u>	¥	Gunaritala	5	5	1	1	12
Group 2	Bogura Shariakandi	Bohali	4	5	1	1	11						
		akaı	Kazla	4	5	2	2	13					
	Bog	nari	Karnibari	5	5	1	2	13					
	_ R		Chalubari	5	6	1	1	13					

Respondents Category	District	Upazila	Upazila Union		Female	Boy	Girl	Total
	41	40	9	10	100			
	шĸ	in	Ranigonj	7	8	1	3	19
	Kurigram	Chilmari	Thanahat	5	8	1	2	16
	Ϋ́	ט	Nayarhat	5	8	1	2	16
Treatment	Gaibandha	Phulchari	Gazaria	19	20	5	6	50
Group 3	Group 3	Sarishabari	Pingna	21	21	5	5	52
	Bogura	Sonatala	Tekani chukainagar	24	19	5	3	51
Sul	o-total (Tre	atment Gro	oup)	81	84	18	21	204
То	tal from tro	eatment gr	oup	166	185	36	42	429
Control Group	Tangail	Nagarpur	Salimabad	19	15	4	3	41
Controt Group	Shirajganj	Kazipur	Maijbari	22	13	4	5	44
S	ub-total (C	ontrol Grou	ip)	41	28	8	8	85
Tota	al Number	of Respond	lents	207	213	44	50	514

To avoid error data, Datascape midline study team collected quantitative information from 514 Household (One household One respondents) instead of 502 sample size for this study to cover all diversity of the program.

### 2.1.4.2 Selection of respondent for quantitative survey

Systematic random sampling (SRS) has been followed for the survey interviews. The interviews have been taken on a normal day, avoiding holidays/festivities/strike days. As we have no list of target groups/populations or no estimation of the exact number of populations for each PSUs, so, from the starting points, the research team conducted interviews with five (5) fixed intervals, the first household was selected within 1-5 by using lottery methods. Then continue the interview with five intervals until completing 21 to 25 interviews from each of the PSUs. Enumerators sent in different directions (south, north, west, and east) from the center of the location. They were instructed to

conduct the survey in every fifth household on the right-hand side. Enumerators continued this until they see the first turn to the right, which they have to take and continue the survey. At the crossroads, they also have to take the right turn. When they finished the street or path/lane and there were no more houses, they turned and walked back until the first turn to the right and took that turn. If in a sampled household, an individual selected for the survey was not available, the enumerators went to the next household to administer a survey to a respondent of the same profile in terms of gender and age. A skip of five households made only after a successful interview.

### 2.1.5 Qualitative methodology

### 2.1.5.1 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Total 12 FGDs were conducted with the following targeted participants:

Table 2: List of conducted focus group discussion during midline study

Proposed sample size							
District	Upazila	Union	Farmer Male	Farmer Female	Adolescent (Girls)	Adolescent (Boys)	Total
Kurigram	Ulipur	Hatia	1	0	1	0	2
Kuligiaili	Chilmari	Ranigonj	0	1	0	0	1
Gaibandha Saghata	Saghata	Saghata	0	1	0	1	2
Gaibailulla	Fulchari	Gazaria	1	0	0	0	1
Jamalpur	Madarganj	Jorekhali	1	0	1	0	2
Jamatpui	Sarishabari	Pinga	0	1	0	0	1
Bogura	Sonatola	Tekani chukainagar	0	1	0	1	2
Sariakandi		Kazla	1	0	0	0	1
	Total		4	4	2	2	12

#### 2.1.5.2 Key Informant Interview (KII):

Datascape selected respondents for KII consulting with Care. Total 13 KIIs with following informants were contacted:

Table 3: List of key informants

Location									
	Kuri	gram	Gaiba	andha	Jama	lpur	Bog	ura	
Stakeholder Type	Ulipur	Chilmari	Saghata	Fulchari	Madarganj	Sarishabari	Sonatola	Sariakandi	No. of KII
CBO/CSO/SHGs representative						1			1
Community leaders, religious leader				1					1
Community volunteers					1				1
Union Disaster Management Committee	1	1	1	1	1				5
Representatives of Upazila Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Committee		1					1		2
Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)/ Department of Women Affairs (DWA),							1		1
RIMES agencies	1								1
FFWC								1	1
Grand Total									13

#### 2.1.6 Data management, analysis and reporting

#### 2.1.6.1 Data collection

Immediately after the training of the field teams, the fieldwork/data collection was initiated as per the proposed timeline. Ten enumerators and two qualitative research assistants collected data from the villages. Ten enumerators are divided into two teams. Each team was supervised by the supervisor and overall monitored by the field Manager. Periodic and regular supervision was done during the data collection to ensure the data quality by Datascape Senior Management. The field manager was responsible for instructing and guiding the teams. Field Supervisors prepared a tentative team-wise field movement plan for each area before launching the fieldwork and submitted it to the project team. All enumerators were locally recruited who have sound knowledge and experience of communicating with the respondents. The team was composed of female enumerators.

#### 2.1.6.2 Quantitative data management

For quantitative data collection, Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited used the open data kit (ODK) platform, KOBO Toolbox, for data collection. In each stage of the data management process, Datascape took some quality measures to ensure error-free data. The process starts with KOBO XLS FORM design where Datascape uses advanced logic for providing appropriate data, the form is being uploaded to an online server and our enumerators collected data using the survey form, during the data collection. Datascape ensured data quality by regularly checking the information collected, regular online /phone meetings with the field team, and regular feedback to the field teams. After completing the study, Datascape started data processing and analysis; during this stage, Datascape deleted inconsistent data, performed the logical check, and removed outliers from the dataset.

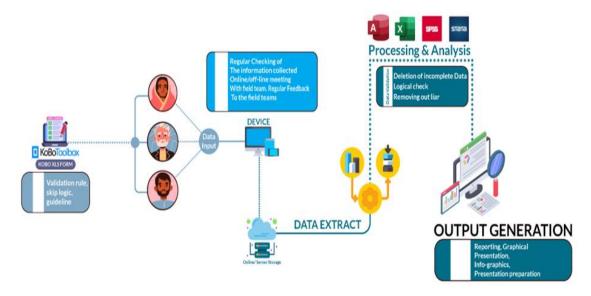


Figure 3: Data management framework for quantitative survey

#### 2.1.6.3 Data management for qualitative survey

Just after completing focus group discussion (FGD)/Key Informant interview, Datascape transcribed all qualitative interviews. The transcript was coding for narrative analysis and finding presentations. Finally, it is being presented in a report with triangulation of quantitative data.

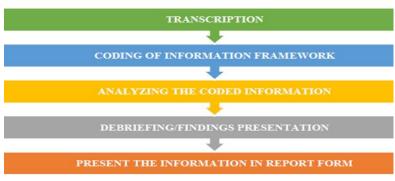


Figure 4: Data management framework for qualitative survey

#### 2.1.6.4 Data processing

Datascape analyzed the responses per agreed analysis plan and generated the required output as per the CARE requirement aligning with the study objective and research question. An analysis plan developed for this study, which helped to present gender-disaggregated data.

The quantitative survey was conducted using the KOBO Toolbox. Data was collected directly from the field and stored in a cloud-based server. To ensure efficient cleaning and logical editing of the data, Datascape used SPSS, including controls for legal values, out-of-range values, logical checks, and cross-consistencies. Listing and grouping of open-ended responses were done based on the fieldwork findings.

In Datascape, a separate analysis team under the supervision of the Lead consultant and core team members carried out data cleaning /validation and analysis. The total team worked in data cleaning. Datascape deletes inconsistent data, performs logical checks, and removes outliers from the dataset. For high-quality data, the data validation process was continuing during the entire data collection process. The field team, data processing team, and research team checked the consistency of data during the operation of the fieldwork as well as after fieldwork. Qualitative data analyzed using Nvivo software. Anthropometric data analyzed using WHO Anthro Software. Data Analysts supported only the data analysis part. Therefore, the analyst worked as per the instruction of the lead consultant to generate facts, figures, tables, etc.

#### 2.1.6.5 Data analysis

After primary editing and cleaning, Datascape used the data set for analysis, and the backend programmers did the data cleaning and validation. The analysis team analyzed the data under the guidance of the lead consultant and expert senior data analyst. Datascape used descriptive statistics as appropriate (frequency, mean, and standard deviation, several graphical representations) to describe study findings.

## 2.2 Compliance and ethical consideration

Datascape informed relevant authorizations (i.e., local government) prior to conducting data in the target communities and ensuring confidentiality for respondents. In order to protect the rights of the respondents, Datascape followed responsible data collection considerations as follows:

Table 4: Compliance and ethical consideration

Confidentiality	Datascape ensured the confidentiality of all-personal information and the privacy and anonymity of respondents. No personal identifying information linked to survey responses. Any limits to confidentiality are clearly communicated in advance as part of the obtained consent.
Rights of respondents	Participation as a respondent in Dataspace's data collection was voluntary and free from external pressure. Information that might affect a respondent's willingness to participate is never knowingly withheld. All respondents have the right to withdraw from a study at any point without fear of penalty.

Informed consent	Datascape took consent and recorded the "yes"/ "no" response in the ODK based question which is documented. Enumerators were trained on how to request for informed consent and how to document this process appropriately.
Do no harm	In planning and implementing its primary data collection and fieldwork, Datascape was committed to do no harm. This means that the security, safety, integrity and wellbeing of participants, enumerators, partners and researchers are paramount and that the basic human rights of individuals and groups with whom its staff, sub-contractors and representatives interact when collecting primary data or conducting fieldwork are respected and protected. Furthermore, Datascape communicated the "Do No Harm" principles in the enumerators training.

## 2.3 Limitations of the midline review study

The report has the following limitations:

- Considering the gravity of the study, the study period was very much limited. The research team completed the entire task including study protocol developments, Data collection instruments (DCIs) preparations, field operation, data management and reporting with a short lifespan.
- Political unrest was a great challenge to collect primary data from project location. Due to the national election 2024, it was very difficult to reach the government stakeholder, however Datascape team overcome these challenges through strategically making field plan considering the risk factors.
- The Jamuna River basin of the country is most prone and faces yearly monsoon floods. The intensity of the monsoon flood may vary from year to year so as the level of action for an anticipated event. Also, the intensity/ magnitude varies from location/ district to district. Considering that, it is critical to have a comparative analysis which depicts the actual scenario.

# **Chapter Three: Demographic Information**

# 3.1 District wise distribution of the respondents

During midline study, 514 respondents were interviewed as treatment group from Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur and Bogura as treatment group areas and as control group from Tangail and Shirajganj districts. Among all the respondents of treatment group 1, 53.20% and 46.80% were interviewed from Ulipur Upazila of Kurigram and Saghata Upazila of Gaibandha districts respectively. Among the treatment group 2, 50% were interviewed from Madarganj Upazila of Jamalpur District and Shariakandi Upazila of Bogura District. In case of treatment group 3, 25.40%, 25.40%, 24.40% and 24.80% were interviewed from Chilmari Upazila of Kurigram District, Phulchari Upazila of Gaibandha District, Sarishabari Upazila of Jamalpur District and Sonala Upazila of Bogura District respectively. On the other hand, 48.20% and 51.80% of control group respondents were interviewed from Nagarpur Upazila of Tangail District and Kazipur Upazila of Sirajganj District respectively. Detailed information is given in Figure 5.

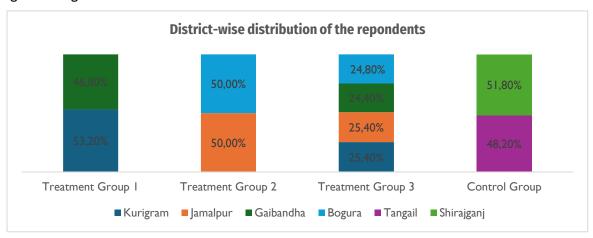


Figure 5: District wise distribution of interviewed respondents

#### 3.2 Gender of the respondents

Among all the interviewed respondents, 44.40% and 55.60% were male and female respondents from treatment group1 area, 51.00% and 49.00% were male and female respondents from treatment group 2 and 48.30% and 51.70% were male and female respondents from treatment group 3. On the other hand, 58.80% and 41.20% were male and female respondents from control group area.

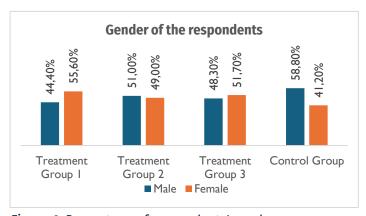


Figure 6: Percentage of respondents' gender

#### 3.4 Age category of the respondents

There were different age groups respondents in treatment and control group areas. Among Treatment Group 1 respondents, 10.50%, 66.90% and 22.60% were respectively from 5 to 17 Years, 18 to 49 Years and 50 Years or above aged group. Age wise respondents detailed information given in Table-5.

Table 5: Percentages of respondents' age category

Age category of the	Treatment	Treatment	Treatment	Control
Respondent	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group
5 to 17 Years	10.50%	14.00%	14.60%	12.90%
18 to 49 Years	66.90%	67.00%	65.90%	57.60%
50 Years or above	22.60%	19.00%	19.50%	29.40%

### 3.5 Status of person with disability in respondents' household

Among all respondents (514), only 4.80%, 2.00%, 5.90% and 2.40% of the respondents respectively from the Treatment group 1, Treatment group 2, Treatment group 3 and control group areas said that there are persons with disability in their households.

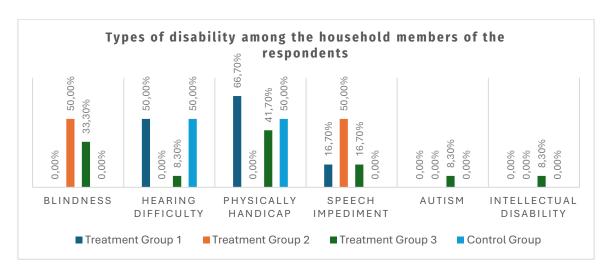


Figure 7: Types of disability among those who respondent to have persons with disability as household member

Figure 7 describes the types of disability among those who responded to having persons with disability as household member. Respondents of treatment group 1 who said that they have PWD in their household, among them 50.00%, 66.70% and 16.70% have hearing difficulty, physically handicap and speech impediment respectively. 50% have blindness and 50% were speech impediment in treatment group 2. In the case of treatment group 3, it was found that 33.30%, 8.30%, 41.70%, 16.70%, 8.30% and 8.30% have blindness, hearing difficulty, physically handicap, speech impediment, autism and intellectual disability respectively.

### 3.6 Socio-economic profile of the respondents

The below figures represent the socio-economic status of the respondents. From figure 8, among all respondents, the majority are marginal farmers (66.90% in treatment group 01, 74.00% in treatment group 02, 74.10% in treat group 03, 82.40% in control group). Among all the groups, landless are comparatively higher in treatment group 01 (20.20%).

Among all of the respondents 37.90% and 29.30% of the respondents from treatment group 1 and 3 earn 5,001 to 10,000 BDT (52.64 to 105.26 EUR). 32.00% of the respondents from treatment group 2 earn less than 3000 BDT (less than 31.57 EUR) while 36.50% of the respondents from control group areas earn 5,001 to 10,000 BDT (52.64 to 105.26 EUR). Details of respondents' monthly income of the households shown in Figure 8.

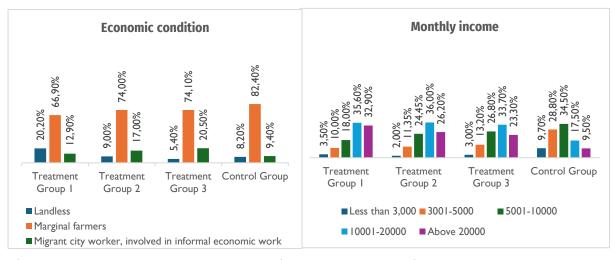


Figure 8: Percentage of respondents' economic status and monthly income

48.40%, 53.00%, 50.20% and 51.80% of the respondents are wage labor (Agro or non-Agro) in treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 and control group respectively. 33.00%, 27.00%, 21.50% and 27.17% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 and control group areas are involved with non-earning occupation such as students, housewife, retired, physically/ mentally challenged and jobless. Details of occupation type shown in Figure 9.

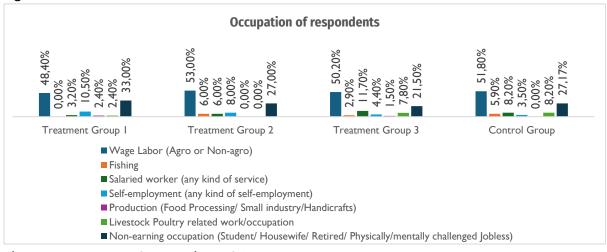


Figure 9: Percentage of occupations of the respondents

66.90%, 74.00%, 74.10%, 82.00% respondents from all group areas are marginalized farmers. The economic status of the respondents is shown in Figure 9. 61.60%, 57.00%, 51.60% and 33.30% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 and control group have daily income. Details shown in Figure 10.

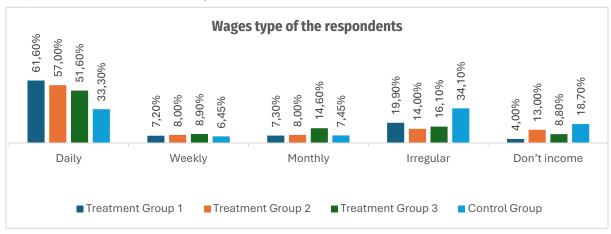


Figure 10: Percentage of wage types of the respondents

On the other hand, figure 11 describes the housing structure of the respondents. The majority of the respondents live in Kacha house (temporary house made from natural materials) (72.20%, 86.00%, 61.50, and 75.30% respectively in treatment group 1, 2, 3 and control group). 92.70%, 76.00%, 87.30% and 87.70% of the respondents from both group areas have their own houses. 87.10%, 94.00%, 92.20% and 92.90% of the respondents from all groups respectively mentioned not spending any day without food in the last 30 days.

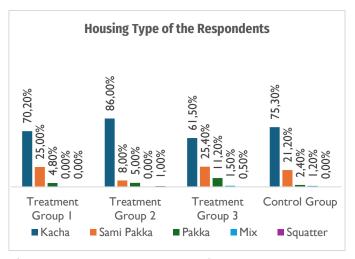


Figure 11: Percentage of the housing structure types of the respondents

# **Chapter Four: Findings and Discussion**

#### 4.1 Relevance

A critical assessment was made regarding how well the project adapted to the local context, considering cultural, social, and economic factors unique to each area. The interventions were tailored to align with the livelihood and needs of the residents, ensuring resonance with the communities. Continuous monitoring and evaluation throughout the project cycle allowed interventions to be adapted based on feedback and evidence, ensuring ongoing relevance. 82.30%, 87.00%, and 78.50% of the respondents from treatment groups 1, 2, and 3 respectively covered by a functional early warning system (Figure- 17) compared to the Baseline value (69.40%, 11.80%, 35.40%). Project interventions were relevant due to improved knowledge of Early Warning Systems and Anticipatory Action of the respondents of all treatment groups compared to control group.

"We did not get early warning on flood, rainfall and other hazards, before SUFAL project. After implementation of the project, they get relevant early warnings through voice messages, which being essential to them. Now they can prepare in advance to mitigate the impact of floods. He also said that they were able to minimize the loss and damage by taking anticipatory actions, like harvesting mature crops, storing dry food and fodder, repairing embankments and preparing route for evacuation." - CBO Leader

It was found that receiving early warning and acting on it were significantly positively correlated, suggesting that increasing early warning can also increase the number of individuals acting on it. Figure- 28 reveals that 78.20%, 87.00% and 68.8% of the respondents from all three treatment groups admitted they take anticipatory actions after getting the early warning. The knowledge of the respondents about early warning and AA has improved as evidenced by the comparison of their findings to the baseline values (67.4%, 7.1%, and 30.7%).

"After implementation of SUFAL project, it is observed that loss of livelihoods has been reduced significantly. Few years ago, we had seen massive loss of crops and death of cattle due to scarcity of fodder. Now farmers harvest their crops and prepare fodder in advance as per advisory given by SUFAL, which reduces the loss." - Member of Upazila Disaster Management Committee

Furthermore, an evaluation was carried out concerning the broader alignment of the project with national and local development goals. The contribution of the project to larger development efforts in Bangladesh was scrutinized to measure its significance in the overall development landscape.

Moreover, an assessment was made regarding the consistency between the project's activities and its intended impacts. This involved examining whether the actions taken, and outcomes achieved were in harmony with the overarching goals and objectives. The consistent alignment of activities with intended impacts reinforced the relevance of the SUFAL II project.

The respondents recognized the importance of volunteer's activities by community-led initiatives (Figure-39) as a key component in lessening the effects of monsoon floods, with a higher percentage in the treatment group 1 (87.60%), treatment group 2 (72.00%), and treatment group 3 (75.60%), where

the baseline value was 6.30%, 0% and 12.10% for treatment group 1, 2, 3 respectively. Government programs are also recognized as impactful, with a higher percentage in the treatment groups (treatment group 1 having 65.30% and treatment group 3 having 65.40%) compared to the control group (57.00%). Development organizations' initiatives are perceived as beneficial, with a considerably higher percentage in the treatment groups (45.20%, 45.00% and 59.50%).

In summary, the relevance of the SUFAL-II project was systematically determined by the research team through a comprehensive analysis, encompassing community engagement, adaptation to the local context, alignment with development goals, and consistency in activities, to effectively address the challenges posed by monsoon floods in the designated areas.

#### 4.2 Impact

The study indicates that the project has made significant strides toward achieving the outcomes outlined in the project Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan. Notably, there have been no major unintended outcomes, whether positive or negative, encountered during the project's implementation.

However, various internal and external factors have influenced the project's ability to meet its intended outcomes. Internally, factors such as effective project management, appropriate resource allocation, and stakeholder engagement have played critical roles in driving progress. Externally, environmental conditions, socio-economic factors, and policy frameworks have also impacted the project's success in achieving its objectives. The project has demonstrated significant strides in improving Early Warning Systems and enhancing community resilience against monsoon floods. Most of the respondents have actively utilized early warnings for timely action. The absence of unintended outcomes underscores the project's effective planning and execution. Moving forward, addressing both internal and external factors will be essential for sustaining and maximizing the project's impact. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation will play a key role in ensuring the resilience of communities in Bangladesh.

#### 4.2.1 Impact and perception of the previous hazard

#### 4.2.1.1 Impact of 2023 monsoon flood on the respondents

48.40%, 40.70%, and 43.40% of the respondents from the treatment groups 1, 2, 3 and 80.00% of the respondents from control group respondents that they had experienced monsoon floods in last year.

During the FGD sessions, the respondent mentioned that the flood was not severe in the last year. They stated that some lowlying areas along the banks of the river were submerged during the floods and were partially damaged, which includes soil erosion, destruction of crops, damage of roads, and displacement of people.

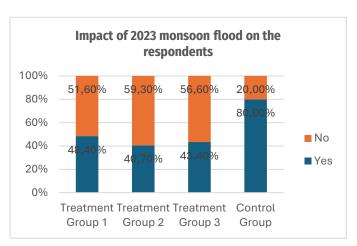


Figure 12: Impact of 2023 monsoon flood on the respondents

#### 4.2.1.2 Impact of 2023 monsoon flood and experienced losses

The majority of respondents from the three treatment groups who reported experiencing monsoon floods suffered some loss because of monsoon floods. 48.40% of the respondents from treatment group 1, 40.70% of treatment group 2 and 43.40% of treatment group 3 faced loss due to monsoon flood whereas the baseline value was 90.4%, 69.90% and 76.5% respectively. The percentage is 80.00% in control group areas.

During FGD with the respondent's treatment group areas, they said that due to early warning, they took anticipatory actions to prepare themselves to reduce losses against monsoon flood.

Among those who experienced losses in 2023 monsoon flood, responded from multiple options on what kind of losses they faced. The majority incurred losses in livelihood related to agriculture (75.0%, 73.08%, 74.73% respectively from the treatment groups and 76.36% from control group). Significant impacts have been caused through damage/ destruction of home, loss of assets and livestock. It is to note that 2023 monsoon flood inundated only low-lying areas beside river, which are mostly agricultural lands.

Table 6: Respondents' opinion about types of losses by monsoon flood

Types of losses	Treatment Group 1 (Out of 28 responses)	Treatment Group 2 (Out of 52 responses)	Treatment Group 3 (Out of 91 responses)	Control Group (Out of 55 responses)
Loss of livelihoods (e.g., agriculture, income sources, loss of crops)	75.00%	73.08%	74.73%	76.36%
Loss of livestock	60.71%	23.08%	36.26%	21.82%
Homes destroyed or damage	75.00%	42.31%	40.66%	32.73%

Types of losses	Treatment Group 1 (Out of 28 responses)	Treatment Group 2 (Out of 52 responses)	Treatment Group 3 (Out of 91 responses)	Control Group (Out of 55 responses)
Loss of agricultural assets	75.00%	40.38%	46.15%	61.82%
Wildlife threat	3.57%	13.46%	5.49%	3.64%
Physically affected	35.71%	21.15%	14.29%	12.73%
Emotional distress	25.00%	17.31%	5.49%	7.27%
Loss of lives	7.14%	1.92%	3.30%	3.64%
Displacement issues	17.86%	7.69%	5.49%	14.55%
Lost economic stability	14.29%	7.69%	10.99%	7.27%
Power outages	21.43%	7.69%	8.79%	7.27%
Communication breakdown	17.86%	5.77%	17.58%	20.00%
Increased debt/ loss of savings	7.14%	0.00%	3.30%	0.00%
Spread of waterborne disease	35.71%	1.92%	8.79%	5.45%
Health related loss	17.86%	15.38%	3.30%	18.18%

During FGD, the respondents said that they suffered a lot of damage due to monsoon floods. For example, losses of crops, houses and roads have been damaged and even their livestock and furniture have been swept away by flood waters. Most of the livestock were infected with diseases and the family members also suffered a lot.

### 4.2.1.3 Increase in prices of household product and commodity

Figure 13 represents the product list with increased price due to monsoon floods in the treatment and control group areas. Compared to the baseline of values the prices the products increased slightly. 93.80% of the respondents from treatment group 1, 90.50% from the treatment group 2, 96.80% respondents from the treatment group 3 and 96.40% respondents from the control group reported that there was an increase in prices of cereals where the baseline values were 96.00%, 97.50%, 89.30% in treatment group areas and 100.00% in control group areas.

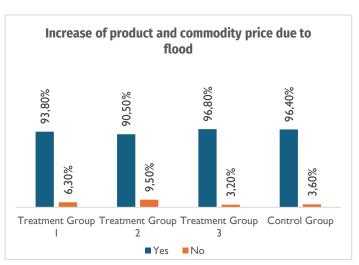


Figure 13: Percentage of respondents' opinion on increase rate of product and commodity price

Also, in all the three treatment groups 95.40%, 97.00%, and 96.30% of respondents reported an increase in the price of vegetables where the baseline value for vegetables were 93.60%, 95.00%, 95.90% in treatment group areas and 64.50% in control group areas. 39.00%, 42.00%, and 27.00% from treatment group 1, 2 and 3 and 68.00% respondents from control group areas also reported an increase in the price of fruits and the baseline values for fruits were 38.30%, 39.20%, 25.90% in treatment group and, 25.80% in control group areas. Apart from agricultural products, an increase in

the price of cooking fuel, food for livestock and essential medicines was also reported. Detailed information is given in Table 7.

Table 7: Percentage of household products with increased prices due to floods

Name of Products	Treatment Group 1	Treatment Group 2	Treatment Group 3	Control Group
Cereals	97.00%	99.50%	92.00%	99.00%
Vegetables	95.40%	97.00%	96.30%	68.00%
Fruits	39.00%	42.00%	27.00%	28.50%
Cooking fuel	39.00%	38.30%	48.20%	25.90%
Essential medicines	45.10%	19.00%	35.00%	28.20%
Medicines for livestock	38.00%	18.00%	26.80%	29.00%
Food for livestock	45.00%	28.90%	32.50%	35.00%

To summarize, treatment group 3 had the highest percentage (96.8%) of respondents reporting price increases, followed closely by the control Group (96.4%). While treatment Group 2 had a slightly lower percentage (90.5%) reporting increases, it still reflects a significant portion of respondents perceiving price hikes. Overall, the findings suggest a widespread perception of rising household product prices across the studied groups.

During FGD sessions the study found that most of the respondents reported an increase in the price of agricultural products (vegetables, cereals, fruits), fisheries products (fish-feed and fishing equipment), cooking fuels, food for livestock, essential medicine, etc., as the price hike is a common trend in the country in recent years due to inflation.

## 4.2.1.4 Respondents' opinion about most affected household members due to monsoon flood

The figure shows that the impact of the recent monsoon flood varies across different demographic groups within each treatment group. Women and girls combined the most affected household members in all the four groups. In treatment group 2, women and girls were notably more affected, with 32.90% and 12.50% in treatment group 1, female and girls were also significantly affected in treatment group 2 (44.60% and 11.00%), 34.90% and 4.00% women and girls were the most affected household members. Conversely, in the control group, there was a higher percentage (40.00%) reporting that no one in their household was most affected by the flood. The baseline values were quite similar in terms of most affected household members due to monsoon flood. In treatment group 1, 55.6% of women and 20% of the girls were reported to be affected by the floods. In treatment group 2, 10.30% and 5.80% of the respondents and 40.10% and 9.70% of the women and girls were considered as most affected household members due to monsoon flood. 62.90% of the respondents from the control group reported that no household member was affected by the monsoon flood. 'No One' were the most affected household members. Detailed information given in Figure-14.

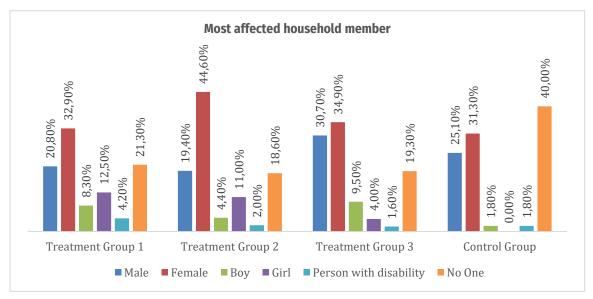


Figure 14: Percentage of the most affected household member

# 4.2.1.5 Scenario of protected lives, assets and livelihoods after the implementation of early warning system and anticipatory action

The figure presents responses regarding the impact of the implementation of the early warning system and anticipatory actions in reducing the protection of lives, assets and livelihoods from monsoon floods disasters. Highest 85.50% (Baseline value-67.4%), 80.00% (Baseline value-7.1%), 75.60% (Baseline value-30.1%) of the respondents from treatment group areas admitted that the damages they face due to monsoon floods reduced and their lives, assets and livelihoods are protected now because of the implementation of Early Warning System and anticipatory action in their areas. Detailed information is given in figure 15.

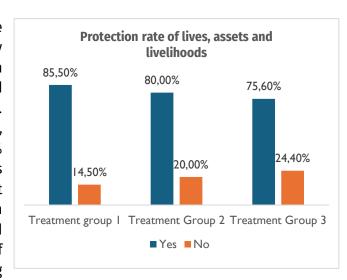


Figure 15: Percentage of respondents' opinion on protection rate of livelihoods after the implementation Early Warning System

#### 4.2.1.6 Reduction of post-flood damages by taking anticipatory action

The results show that all the groups agreed that the damage they usually face during monsoon floods has been reduced by taking anticipatory actions. 87.10%, 86.80% and 78.00% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 areas said their post-flood damages have been reduced by taking anticipatory actions. Detailed information is given in figure 16. On average, the respondents reported that they were able to reduce the post flood recovery by around BDT 7145 (EUR 59) by taking anticipatory actions, where the baseline study reported that the respondents could save on average 3500 (EUR 29) per household.

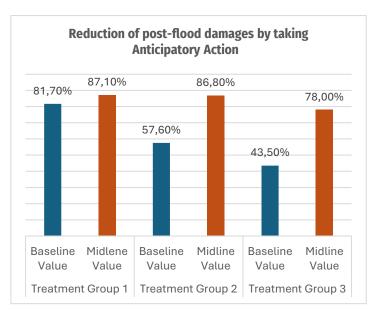


Figure 16: Percentage of respondents' opinion about reduction of post-flood damages by taking Anticipatory Actions

According to the FGD respondents, the community's attentiveness is apparent in their preparations even before the rain starts. They highlighted that the SUFAL II's initiatives have directly contributed to improved disaster preparedness, significantly reducing the impact of floods. The FGD participants further mentioned that proactive measures, such as elevating livestock to prevent water-related issues, are taken, leading to a notable reduction in post-flood damages through anticipatory actions.

#### 4.3 Effectiveness

The study revealed that a significant portion of respondents across various treatment groups, 82.60% from the treatment groups, and 45.90% from the control group areas, were covered by a functional Early Warning System (Indicated in figure-17). However, barriers such as restricted communication channels, linguistic disparities, and technological limitations in isolated areas hinder the complete coverage of the population, leading to delays in the timely delivery of early warning information to at-risk communities.

Despite these challenges, stakeholders primarily utilized early warnings to facilitate anticipatory action, with efforts focused on strengthening the capacity of Disaster Management Committees (DMCs), local service providers, and community groups to access and interpret flood forecasts and early warning information. The respondents are more aware of taking preemptive action up to 5 days before floods, mitigating potential damages than before. The interventions not only enhance the community's capacity to withstand shocks and stresses but also contribute to a reduction in the number of affected individuals. By implementing a functional Early Warning System, respondents' lives, assets, and livelihoods are safeguarded from monsoon flood-related impacts. Additionally, there is a demonstrated interest among respondents to participate in interventions aimed at enhancing their resilience to adverse events. The efficiency and effectiveness of the project is described below.

#### **4.3.1 Early Warning**

### 4.3.1.1 Opinion about receiving early warnings regarding monsoon flood

The figure reflects the percentage of respondents who received early warning information about

monsoon floods in treatment group and control group areas. A significant majority of the treatment groups 1, 2, and 3, at 82.30% (Baseline value- 69.40%), and 87.00% (Baseline value-11.80%), 78.50% (Baseline value- 35.40%) reported receiving early warnings respectively. Though warning is not being provided to the control group by the project, only 16.5% of the total respondents participated from the control group areas, out of which 45.90% received early warnings where they considered broadcasted situational updates television and preparedness alerts from local administration as early warnings. Detailed information is given in figure 17.

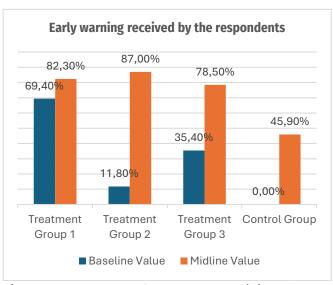


Figure 17: Percentage of respondents' opinion about receiving early warning regarding monsoon flood

During the FGD with treatment group, respondents stated that in the monsoon period most of the respondents received early flood forecasts, via voice call, voice messages. Most of the respondents also noted that they understand the early warning forecast and depending on the forecast, they prepare for the flood. Sometimes, their mobile phones remain switched off due to issues with battery, electricity, or charging, resulting in missed early warning messages.

"If this early warning message is given in local language, then it will be easy for people of all levels to understand the early warning." - The FGD respondent from farmer group

### 4.3.1.2 Period of time early warning was received before flood

While 82.30% of the respondents from treatment group 1 received early warning, 53% of them reported that they received early warning 3 to 5 days before flood (baseline value- 80%), 47% of the respondent received 1 to 2-days before the flood (baseline value- 13%). On the other hand, 56% and 44% of respondents (out of those who received early warning) from treatment group 2 reported received early warning around 3 to 5 days before (baseline value- 53%) and 6 to 10 days before (baseline value- 34%) the flood respectively. In treatment group 3 of among the respondents who received early warning, 25% and 75% reported received early warning 1 to 2 days before and 3 to 5 days before the flood whereas the baseline value was 67% and 21% respectively.

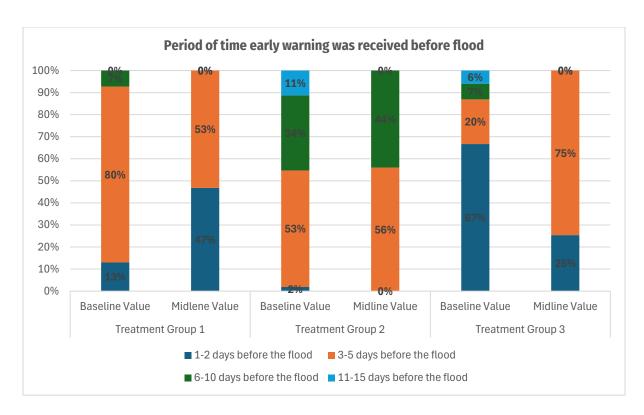


Figure 18: Period of time early warning was received before flood by the respondents

### 4.3.1.3 Sources of early warning received during monsoon floods

The figure outlines the sources of early warnings received by the respondents during monsoon floods in treatment group areas. In treatment group 1, the largest value is the "miking" (loudspeaker announcements) category at 56.90%, indicating that significant proportion individuals (50.00%) in this group received early warnings through television broadcasts (baseline value- 27.9%). On the other hand, in treatment group 2, the highest value is "voice call" category at 75.90% (baseline value-0%). Notably. 73.30% of the

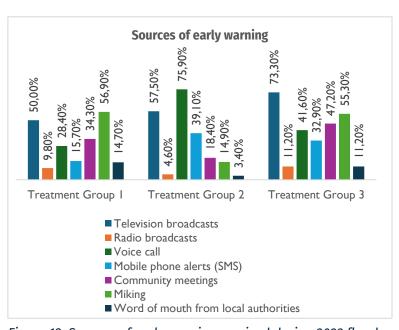


Figure 19: Sources of early warning received during 2023 flood

respondents from treatment group 3 said they receive "Television broadcasts" and 41.60% stated to receive "voice call" (baseline value- 52.5%) for early warnings. In the midline study, the scenario is better in terms of receiving various types of early warnings compared to baseline values. Especially the voice call alert added a significant value to respondents' lives.

According to FGD respondents, the majority, even if not directly received early warning voice calls and messages alerting, received that information from the actual voice message recipients on the possibility of an upcoming flood or heavy rainfall, prompting them to take necessary preparations. According to the KII respondents, people rely on various types of media to receive timely warnings. Among these, television broadcasts, radio broadcasts, mobile alerts, and community announcements are considered the most reliable sources for early warnings. In control group areas there are no functional early warning systems. Mostly the respondents consider situation updates as early warnings.

### 4.3.1.4 Understanding capability of early warning messages

The results indicate a generally high level of understanding of early warning messages across all treatment groups. Treatment Group 1 had the highest percentage (92%) of respondents reporting full understanding, followed by Treatment Group 3 (90%). Treatment Group 2 had a slightly lower percentage (83%) reporting full understanding, but it still reflects a significant majority. Additionally, no respondents in any group reported not understanding the messages at all. On the other hand, the baseline study reveals that a large proportion of respondents understood to some extent the early warning messages which are 19%, 62%, and 51% for treatment groups 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Moreover, 0.40% and 2.00% of the respondents from treatment group 1 and 3 could not understand at all. This improvement suggests overall effectiveness in early warning message and its interpretation. However, about 12% of the responses indicate that they had difficulties in understanding the EW messages.

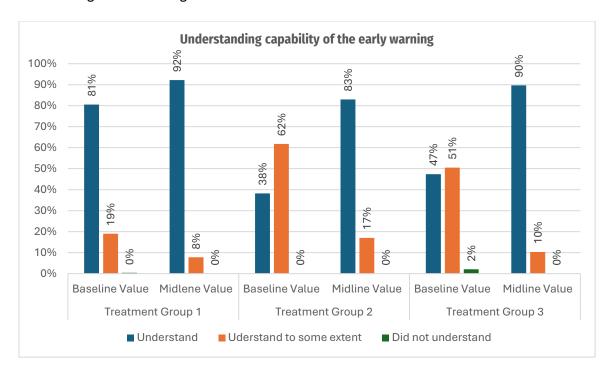


Figure 20: Percentage of the understanding capability of the early warning by the respondents

### 4.3.1.5 Reliable sources for receiving early warnings

The results show that respondents primarily rely on voice call alerts, (Union government-issued alerts Disaster Management Committee) and local community networks for early warning information. Highest, 81.90%, 79.00% and 77.60% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 respectively rely on voice call alerts as a reliable source for receiving early warning. Notably, another reliable source was mentioned as Government issued alerts and local community networks for getting early

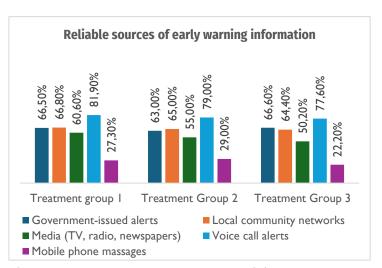


Figure 21: Percentage of respondents' opinion about most reliable sources for receiving early earning

warning. Detailed information is provided in figure 21.

During the FGD respondents said that they receive early warnings through various mediums, informing them about potential floods and heavy rainfall. Additionally, they sometimes receive alerts about water levels and recommended preparations.

"In the past, we relied on radios for early warnings, but now we receive timely alerts about floods or disasters through call centers or voice calls. This is very beneficial for us. Knowing the forecast for future monsoon floods allows us to prepare in advance, significantly reducing the impact on us." - CBO representative

### 4.3.1.6 Early warning received by the family members via voice call:

The results show that when it comes to receiving early warning messages via audio calls in families, adult males are the ones who get them most often. Treatment group 2 had the highest number of adult male recipients (75.80%), followed closely by treatment group 3 and then treatment group 1. Meanwhile, adult females, young boys, and young girls received these messages less frequently. Detailed information is given in figure 22.

According to FGD respondents, they receive alerts about upcoming heavy rainfall through audio calls as a warning. Most of the time their family members

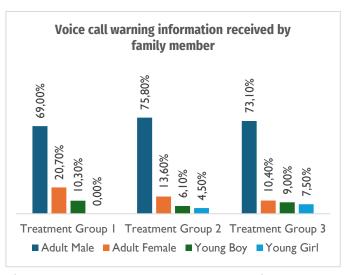


Figure 22: Percentage of respondents' Family members received voice call early warning message

informed them about the early warnings whenever they get the voice calls announcements. Neighbors played a significant role in making the community members aware of the upcoming floods whenever they received any warnings. Some FGD respondents mentioned that they were informed about the floods by the farmers in their village. But the voice calls are received by the male members of the family most of the time because all family members are not able to have mobile phones.

"Voice call alerts about early warnings for storms or floods within a two-week timeframe would provide sufficient time for preparation."- Member of Disaster Management Committee

### 4.3.1.7 Types of information from early warning received

These results indicate the types of early warning information received by different treatment groups. They received flood timing announcement, flood lead time, flood water level intensity and other relevant information. Significantly, 83.40%, 82.30% and 80.50% of the respondents got Agromet Forecast from treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 areas. Where the baseline values were 15.4%, 14.5%), and 6.1% respectively. Detailed information is given in figure 23.

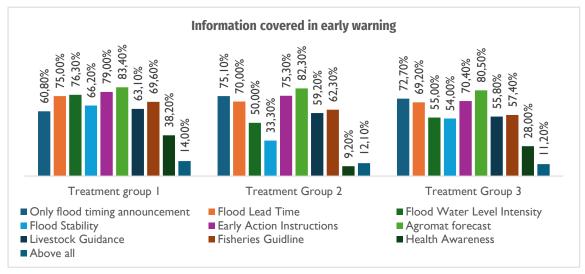


Figure 23: Percentage of respondents' opinion about the information they received from early warnings

The respondents during the FGD with boys' group, they expressed that voice message dissemination has been beneficial in reducing loss and damage, saving lives, livelihoods, and assets.

They also stated that because of SUFAL-II project they know the flood forecast before the flood occurs. And from this project, everyone gets various guidance on what to do during floods and to go to the shelter and according to that guideline they start preparing, like keeping valuable assets in a safe place, harvesting crops before the flood, preparing to go to the shelter, etc.

### 4.3.1.8 Respondents' satisfaction level of early warning facility

The results indicate that treatment group 1 had the highest level of satisfaction with the current support provided in utilizing weather forecasts and early warnings for decision-making, with over half of the respondents (83.20%) reporting being "Very satisfied." Treatment group 2 and treatment

group 3 also showed relatively very high satisfaction levels which are 81.00% and 68.50% respectively. Overall, there's a clear trend of higher satisfaction among the treatment groups. Details shown in figure 24.

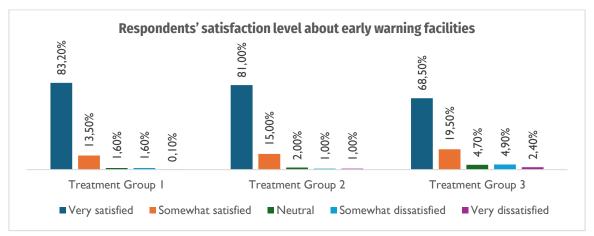


Figure 24: Percentage of respondents' satisfaction level about early warning facilities

The respondents in the FGD expressed satisfaction with the early warning facilities. They explained that, compared to the losses they faced during previous floods, they are now able to reduce the extent of the damage. In the past, their cattle, crops, and houses would get destroyed, and they couldn't prevent it. However, now they can prepare for perceived floods and save their livelihood and assets after getting timely early warning and accurate advisories.

### 4.3.1.9 Effectiveness of early warnings during monsoon flood

The results reveal that most respondents across all treatment groups feel that the early warnings are effective in reducing risks of monsoon floods their communities face. 77%, 75%, and 76% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, treatment group 3 gave positive response about the effectiveness of EW messages. Following the advisories of the early warnings, respondents' lives and assets were significantly protected as evidenced by the baseline values in the treatment group areas of 70.00%, 27.00%, and 40.00%. However, there are still significant percentages across all groups who feel that the early warnings were somewhat effective or not effective at all, indicating room for improvement in the early warning systems. As per the respondents' statement, using local language for early warning advisories would be more effective in a way that they would understand the messages better. Details shown in figure 25.

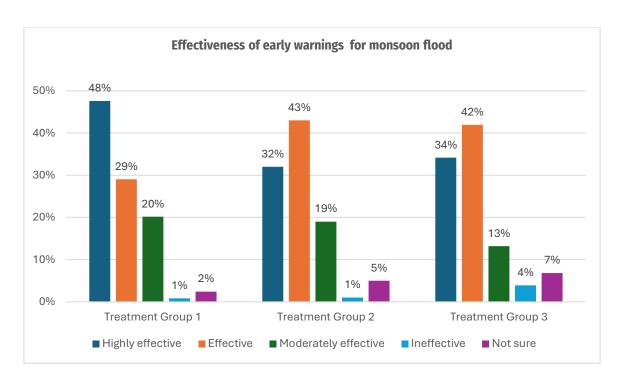


Figure 25: Percentage of respondents' opinion on effectiveness of early warning of monsoon flood

### 4.3.1.10 Frequency of early warnings received for monsoon flood over the past year

The survey shows that a significant portion of respondents in all treatment groups have received early warnings about monsoon floods in their community over the past year. Among them, a majority (86.00%, 56.50% and 63.20%) reported receiving warnings regularly from all the treatment groups. However, there are no respondents who never received any early warnings. Details are shown in figure-26.

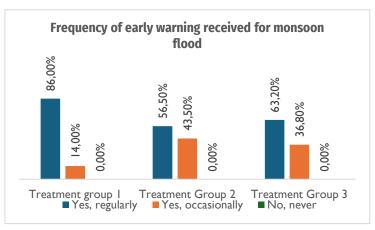


Figure 26: Percentage of respondents' opinion on changes of accessibility of early warnings of monsoon floods

"Local people can predict the weather by observing the moon. Despite this awareness, the absence of forecasts often leads to significant hardships.

Therefore, the implementation of early warnings proves highly beneficial in these regions. This initiative greatly benefits the local population."- Member of Disaster Management Committee

According to the KII respondents point out several obstacles, like limited access to communication, language differences, and technology constraints in remote regions. These challenges delay getting early warning information to vulnerable communities on time.

According to focus group discussion (FGD) respondents, the use of voice calls and mobile messages for early warnings has significantly improved accessibility. Additionally, they mentioned that delivering early warnings in local languages would increase accessibility and improve the quality of the information.

# 4.3.1.11 Respondents' interest to participate in capacity building workshop/training for early warning information

The result shows that a majority of the respondents across all treatment groups are willing to participate in capacity building programs workshops to better understand information. early warning Specifically, around 70% to 75% of respondents in treatment groups 1, 2, and expressed a definite willingness to participate. Only a small percentage, ranging from 4% to 14%, expressed disinterest participating. Detailed information is provided in figure 27.

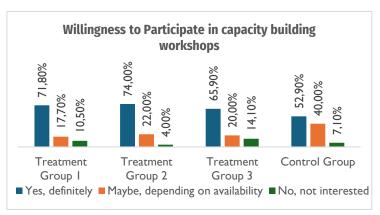


Figure 27: Percentage of respondents' opinion on their willingness to participate in capacity building workshop/training

The FGD respondents expressed a keen interest in participating in educational programs, especially those related to early warning information. They emphasized that specific training programs, particularly those focusing on flood awareness, have been highly beneficial in empowering the community to effectively mitigate the impact of floods.

#### **4.3.2 Anticipatory Action**

### 4.3.2.1 Use of early warning information for taking anticipatory action

The results suggest that a majority percentage of participants in the treatment groups areas admitted that they take anticipatory actions after getting the early warning. 78.2%, 87%, and 68.8% respondents from all three treatment groups said they took at least one anticipatory action during monsoon flood after receiving early warning. However, the baseline value of anticipatory action was 67.4%, 7.1% and 30.7% for treatment group 1, 2 and 3 respectively. It indicates that receiving early warning and acting on it were significantly positively correlated, suggesting that increasing early warning can also increase the number of individuals acting on it.

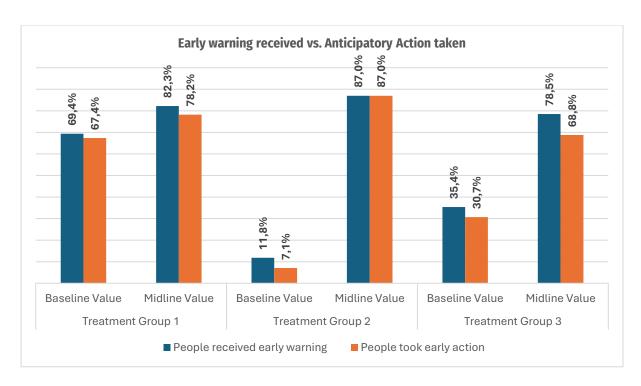


Figure 28: Percentage of respondents who received early warning vs who took anticipatory action

During the KII session, the community leaders said that people became more conscious about taking anticipatory actions after getting early warnings in their communities. The community members work harder during the dry season so they can mitigate the losses they faced during monsoon floods.

"SUFAL-II provides early warnings, helping us prepare in advance to protect agriculture and livestock." - FGD Respondents from the boys group

### 4.3.2.2 Respondents' trust on taking anticipatory action will be beneficial

Treatment groups 1 and 3 responded completely trusting that taking anticipatory action is beneficial for reducing flood impact. Treatment group 2 responded to trust 100% in that case. Overall, no one stated to distrust the benefits of taking anticipatory actions. In that case, all treatment group 100% rely on trusting anticipatory actions to be beneficial to reduce the number of damages caused by flood. The baseline value was approximately 78.10%, 85.50% and 73.70% respectively.

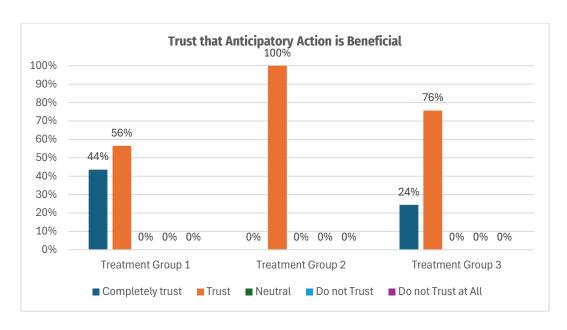


Figure 29: Respondents trust that anticipatory action is beneficial

According to the FGD respondents, after SUFAL-II, the early warning helped them prepare beforehand by relocating their livestock and cattle. As a result, their damages were reduced, and they could now easily recover from their losses. This is now very accessible for the community, but they want some more training and awareness on interpreting the advisories and process of taking actions, like special needs of persons with disability, elderly and children, prevention of water borne diseases, safety measures from wild animals etc.

"After receiving early warnings, we can prepare in advance on how to safeguard agriculture and livestock"- FGD Respondent from the farmer group

### 4.3.2.3 Anticipatory actions taken by the respondents after receiving early warning

The below table shows the percentage of respondents' opinion on taking anticipatory actions after receiving early warnings for monsoon floods. 96.40%, 80.60%, 95.90% of the respondents from treatment group areas said the stock emergency supplies such as food, water, first aid kit, flashlights, etc. The percentage of respondents is 46.40%, 35.70%, and 46.90% from the treatment group when it comes to moving livestock and poultry to a safe place. 7.10%, 17.30% and 1.70% of the respondents from all treatment group areas said they take all the indicatives mentioned in the table as anticipatory actions for monsoon flood. Detailed information is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Percentage of respondents' opinion on taking anticipatory actions after receiving early warnings

Anticipatory Actions	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3
Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid kit, flashlights)	96.40%	80.60%	94.90%
Developed a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan	56.30%	30.60%	56.60%

Anticipatory Actions	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3
Participated in disaster preparedness training or education programs	42.90%	21.40%	52.00%
Engaged with your local community to establish a support network for disaster response	35.70%	23.50%	33.10%
Take shelter in a safe place	46.40%	55.10%	53.10%
Collected women's essential items (pills, sanitary napkins) etc.	36.60%	10.20%	33.70%
Livestock, poultry have been moved to a safe place	46.40%	35.70%	46.90%
Harvesting the mature crop and storing it in a safe place	21.40%	18.40%	24.00%
Crop seeds, fertilizers, pesticides are kept in safe places	33.90%	7.10%	20.60%
All of the above	7.10%	17.30%	1.70%

As per the FGD respondent, upon receiving early warnings, the community swiftly responds by spreading awareness, promoting shelter-seeking, and advising farmers on pesticide use. They emphasized common impacts of the flooding, such as family displacement and crop losses, prompting the need for thorough preparedness. The FGD participant further noted that these anticipatory actions are indicative of the community's proactive approach following early warning information.

### 4.3.2.4 Days prior to the flood anticipatory action was taken

The graph reveals the time frame of taking anticipatory action for monsoon flood in treatment areas. The majority of the respondents took anticipatory actions 3-5 days prior to the flood taking place. Treatment group 1 has notable amount of highest percentage (69.40%) in this case. In treatment group 2, the respondents prefer to take actions 6-7 days prior to the disaster (39.00%). While in treatment group 3, a very significant amount with 54.1% prefer taking anticipatory actions before 3-5 days. This number has notably changed from the baseline study, where the respondents from the treatment groups preferred taking anticipatory actions 0-2 days before the disaster.

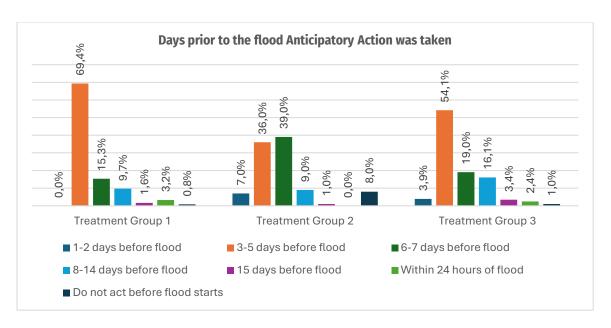


Figure 30: Days prior to the flood anticipatory action was taken

The KII respondents suggest that communities need enough time to prepare for disasters. They stress the importance of early warning systems providing timely and accurate information. This allows communities to take proactive steps and evacuate if needed.

### 4.3.2.5 Challenges for relocating people with special needs to shelters

The graph reveals challenges faced by the respondents in relocating people especially women, children, PWD and vulnerable groups due to monsoon floods. Overall, 35.80% have personally experienced challenges, with treatment group having the highest percentage at 37.10%. Conversely, 37.80% report no such experience, with the treatment group showing the highest percentage at 37.80%. Some respondents (26.70%) mention experiencing specific challenges occasionally.

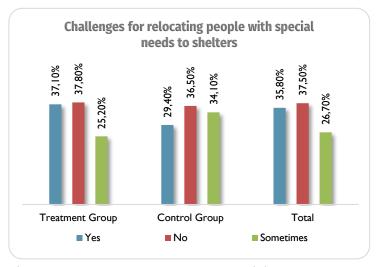


Figure 31: Percentage of respondents' opinion on challenges for relocating people with special needs to shelters

The KII respondents point out logistical challenges like transportation limitations, insufficient shelter space, and resistance from community members unwilling to evacuate. Overcoming these obstacles necessitates effective coordination, community involvement, and resource mobilization.

The table- 9 presents challenges encountered by individuals with disabilities during evacuation and reaching assembly points, comparing the treatment and control groups. It shows that transportation problems are the most common challenge, with 38.43%, 30.45%, and 35.66% of respondents from all three treatment groups areas and 34.24% from control group areas facing this issue, followed by lack

of safe accommodation (12.10%, 14.43%, 17.12% and 14.10%). Road problems during floods and walking difficulties are also notable challenges reported by 15.90%, 17.57%, 15.31%, and 18.90% of respondents, respectively. Detailed information is shown in the below table.

Table 9: Percentage of respondents' opinion on challenges during evacuation for PWD

Types of Challenges	Treatment Group 1	Treatment Group 2	Treatment Group 3	Control Group
Transportation problem	38.34%	30.45%	35.66%	34.24%
Distance of safe shelters	18.66%	21.55%	16.34%	19.76%
Lack of safe accommodation	12.10%	14.43%	17.12%	14.10%
Road problems arise during floods	15.90%	17.57%	15.31%	18.90%
Don't know	8.00%	7.98%	6.23%	6.00%
Others (Boat problem, washroom problem)	7.00%	8.02%	9.34%	7.00%

The table- 10 illustrates the challenges faced by women and children during evacuation and reaching assembly points, comparing between a treatment group and a control group. Transportation problems appear to be the most prevalent challenge, with 21.34%, 20.59%, 24.67% of respondents from treatment group areas and 21.33% of the respondents control groups areas experiencing this difficulty. Additionally, communication, accommodation, and washroom problems are common, while fear of falling into water and lack of healthy food are reported by a smaller percentage of respondents. Detailed information is shown in the table below table.

Table 10: Percentage of respondents' opinion on facing challenges during evacuation for women and children

Types of challenges	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3	Control group
Transportation problem	21.34%	20.59%	24.67%	21.33%
Communication problem	14.66%	12.00%	15.33%	23.78%
Accommodation problem	17.65%	15.41%	13.59%	12.22%
Washroom problem	12.35%	13.67%	17.00%	15.55%
Lack of healthy food	19.76%	17.33%	17.41%	14.65%
Fear of falling into water	8.00%	10.98%	6.56%	9.47%
Don't know	6.24%	10.02%	5.44%	3.00%

## 4.3.2.6 Respondents' opinion on women and vulnerable groups benefitting from genderresponsive and inclusive anticipatory action

The figure shows the opinion of the respondents about the specific benefit in relocating people, especially women, children, and PWD to safer shelters during monsoon floods. 95.00% (Baseline value- 91.00%), 96.90% (Baseline value- 94.9%), 95.00% (Baseline value- 88.8%) of the respondents from treatment group areas and 42.00% of the respondents from control group areas (Baseline value-77.1%) admitted that the women and vulnarable group benefit from gender-responsive and inclusive anticipatory action during monsson flood. Detailed information given in figure 32.

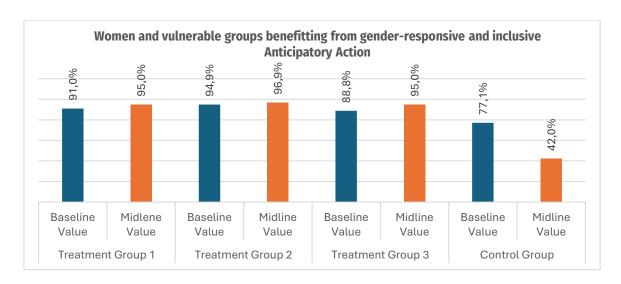


Figure 32: Respondents' opinion on women and vulnerable groups benefitting from genderresponsive and inclusive anticipatory action

"We aware to prepare female hygiene materials ahead of anticipated flood, so that women and girls do not face challenges during their periods while floods occur. Separate arrangemets were made in flood shelters for the pregnant and lactating mothers, elderly personss and people with disability." - Volunteer of SUFAL II

During FGD with treatment groups, most of the respondents said that they benefited from the project through varies interventions such as cash incentive, community based cash support for repair damaged road, bridge and culvert etc.

## 4.3.2.7 Implement strategy to manage shock and stress during monsoon flood

During monsoon floods, shock seizes hearts as homes are submerged, prompting an urgent struggle for safety. Stress echoes through deltas, testing resilience amid displacement and uncertainty, where courage becomes the driving force to confront the aftermath. The graph describes the trend of strategy implementation of the respondents to manage shock and stress among the treatment and control group areas. 82.00% (Baseline value-0%), 85.00% (Baseline value-0%) and 86.00% (Baseline value-0%) of the respondents from treatment group

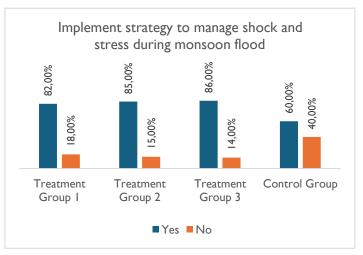


Figure 33: Percentage of respondents' implementation strategy of shock and stress management strategies

areas said they employ some strategy to manage shock and stress during monsoon floods and 60.00% (Baseline value- 0%) of the respondents from control group areas admitted same. Detailed information given in figure 33.

On the other hand, the below table explains the type of strategies the respondents took to manage shocks and stresses. Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g. food, water, first aid kit, flashlights) is the most common strategy (91.90%, 75.00%, and 88.30% in treatment group areas and 55.30% in control group areas). 50.80%, 44.00%, and 48.80% of the respondents from treatment group and 35.30% from control group areas said they take shelter in safe place as a strategy to manage shock and stress. The respondents took other strategies such as developed a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan, participate in disaster preparedness training or education programs, move livestock, poultry to a safe place, keep crop seeds, fertilizers, pesticides in safe places and more to manage shock and stress during monsoon flood. Detailed described in table 11.

These numbers demonstrate the impact of SUFAL II project in comparison with the project start where the majority of the baseline respondents did not take any steps or buy only medicines to cope with this shock and stress.

Table 11: Percentage of household level coping strategies to manage shock and stress

Preparation taken	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3	Control group
Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid kit, flashlights).	91.90%	75.00%	88.30%	55.30%
Developed a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan.	48.40%	27.00%	58.00%	28.20%
Participated in disaster preparedness training or education programs.	35.50%	21.00%	44.90%	34.10%
Engaged with your local community to establish a support network for disaster response.	24.20%	15.00%	41.00%	21.20%
Take shelter in a safe place	50.80%	44.00%	48.80%	35.30%
Collected women's essential items (pills, sanitary napkins) etc	32.30%	9.00%	30.70%	12.90%
Livestock, poultry have been moved to a safe place	39.50%	24.00%	37.10%	15.30%
Harvesting the mature crop and storing it in a safe place	22.60%	18.00%	19.50%	8.20%
Crop seeds, fertilizers, pesticides are kept in safe places	29.00%	6.00%	16.10%	4.70%
All of the above.	5.60%	20.00%	2.90%	8.20%
None of them	0.80%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Don't know	0.80%	0.00%	0.00%	11.80%

### 4.3.2.8 Participation in shocks and stresses coping capacity building interventions

The graph indicates the rate of participation by the respondents in shocks and stresses coping capacity building activities. 80.60% in treatment group 1, 73.00% in treatment group 2 and 75.60% in treatment group 3 and 43.50% in the control groups to participate in interventions enhancing their capacity to face shocks and stresses. A minority (5.2%) expressed not participating, while 18.40% are unsure about participating in such interventions in treatment groups. Overall, there is a positive inclination

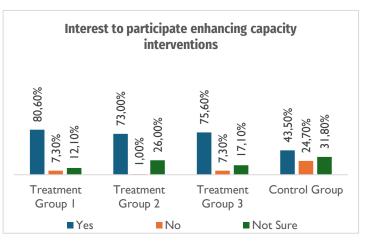


Figure 34: Percentage of respondents' participation in enhancing capacity interventions

towards engaging in capacity-building initiatives, with slight variation in the treatment groups area.

Most of the FGD respondents express a strong desire to participate in capacity-building programs aimed at improving disaster resilience. They highlight the significance of empowering communities through training, education, and skill development to respond to and recover from disasters effectively.

"When we receive early warnings, we advise the farmers, who are our elders, not to apply pesticides in the fields because rain is expected. This precaution prevents contamination of the river water."- FGD respondents from the boys group

## **4.4 Efficiency**

### 4.4.1 Cost- effectiveness

According to the midline study, the community did not experience any major losses or damage to their property, livestock, crops, fisheries, etc. in 2023. Significantly, 83.97% of the respondents who took anticipatory actions, based on the forecast advisory, enabled them to save some money per household. Remarkably, the savings per household have been determined by estimating the financial harm that the flood would have caused if the respondent had not acted promptly. Respondents stated that by acting early, they were able to save on average, BDT 38320 (Baseline BDT 22647) in the livestock sector, BDT 29570 (Baseline BDT 11922) in the household sector, BDT 39920 (Baseline BDT 24720) in the crop sector, and BDT 31513 (Baseline BDT 16266) in the fisheries sector.

Table 12: Percentage of respondents' opinion on saving cost from monsoon flood

Sectors	On Average Saving amounts per HH (Baseline Value)	On Average Saving amounts per HH (Midline Value)
Livestock sector	BDT 22647 (EUR 189)	BDT 38320 EUR (319)
Household sector	BDT 11922 (EUR 99)	BDT 29570 (EUR 246)
Crop sector	BDT 24720 (EUR 206)	BDT 39920 (EUR 333)
Fisheries sector	BDT 16266 (EUR 136)	BDT 31513 (EUR 263)

<sup>\*</sup>Conversion Rate: EUR 1 = BDT 120

For the SUFAL II project, €126 of benefit (calculated as the monetary value of damage prevented by treatment households by taking anticipatory actions in 2023) was generated against each euro considering only program cost<sup>4</sup>. Regarding total cost<sup>5</sup>, each euro generated a benefit of €43. It should be noted here that the benefits were calculated as the damage prevented due to taking anticipatory actions. Therefore, the cost-effectiveness analysis proved that the project had generated much more benefit (i.e., damage prevented by taking anticipatory actions) than the cost spent by SUFAL II.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Program cost: Program budget consists of costs for AA systems, forecasting, capacity building, piloting/implementing, advocacy. Costing per treatment group was not available and hence were adjusted based on outreach and budget allocated to community-based actions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Total cost: Total budget of the SUFAL project including program cost, administrative cost and human resources cost

### 4.4.2 Efficiency of the interventions

### 4.4.2.1 Respondents' opinion on benefits of volunteers and other agencies' initiatives

The graph shows that the respondents from the treatment areas acknowledge the benefits volunteers to mitigate monsoon flood impact in the local community. It was found that to mitigate the impact of monsoon floods, community led initiatives (volunteers) have played a significant role in the treatment group 1 (87.60%), treatment group 2 (72.00%), and treatment group 3 (75.60%) compared to the baseline value 6.30%, 0% and 12.10% for treatment group 1, treatment group 2 and treatment group 3 respectively. Detailed information is shown in figure 35.

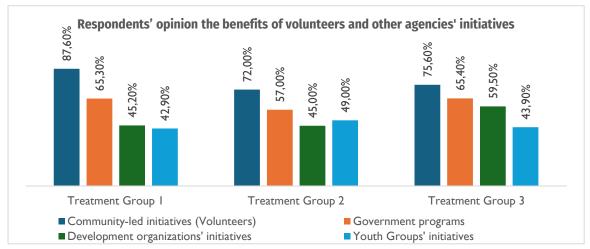


Figure 35: Respondents' opinion on the benefits of volunteers and other agencies' initiatives to mitigate monsoon flood impact

During the FGD sessions most of the respondents expected more financial assistance from government and development organizations.

# 4.4.2.2 Respondents' knowledge of existing union-level disaster management plans for monsoon floods

The figure shows that a higher percentage of respondents in the treatment groups, averaging 80.9% are familiar with existing union-level disaster management plans focusing on monsoon floods compared to the control group (37.9%). Conversely, a large percentage of respondents in the control group (62.1%) reported not being familiar with these plans.

According to the UDMC member of Jorekhali Union, knowledge of existing Disaster Management Committees in the community varies. Many are aware of the presence and functions of these committees, highlighting their roles in

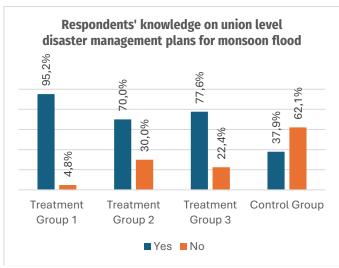


Figure 36: Percentage of respondents' knowledge about union level disaster management plans for monsoon flood

coordinating disaster preparedness and response efforts at the local level. However, some may have limited knowledge or awareness, indicating gaps in communication and outreach regarding the activities of these committees. Improving awareness and understanding of Disaster Management Committees among community members is essential for fostering collaboration, participation, and effective disaster risk reduction initiatives.

# 4.4.2.3 Challenges encountered in implementing anticipatory actions for monsoon floods at community level

The results indicate that both the treatment and control identify "Lack of resources" as the primary challenge in implementing anticipatory actions for monsoon floods at the community level. The treatment group reports a higher percentage (78.30%) compared to the control group (67.10%). "Insufficient awareness" is the second most mentioned challenge, with a higher percentage in the control group (18.80%) than in the treatment group (13.50%). Only a small percentage of treatment group (0.90%)

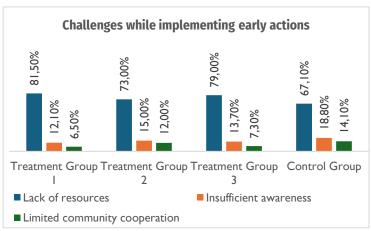


Figure 37: Percentage of respondents' Challenges encountered in implementing Anticipatory Actions for monsoon floods at the Community

mentions other challenges or expresses uncertainty, while no participants in the control group reported such.

The primary concerns expressed by the participants in the focus group discussions (FGD) were power outages that caused their televisions and mobile phones to become unusable and their incapacity to access information related to floods.

"Communities may lack the necessary funds to invest in flood preparedness measures such as building infrastructure like floodwalls. Insufficient infrastructure might include inadequate drainage systems, lack of floodresistant housing, or absence of evacuation shelters. Without proper infrastructure, communities are more vulnerable to the impacts of flooding."
Member of Union Disaster Management Committee

### 4.4.2.4 Support received by the respondents during monsoon floods

The graph shows that a large proportion of participants in treatment group 1 (18.50%) reported receiving support from local govt. agencies, NGO and private initiatives during the floods. In contrast, a higher percentage of participants in the control group (85.90%) indicated a lack of support during the floods, compared to the treatment groups.

A large proportion of respondents didn't receive support during monsoon flood and there are a few reasons for that. One of the KII respondents said that damage of infrastructure like connecting roads and drainage culverts, making it hard to

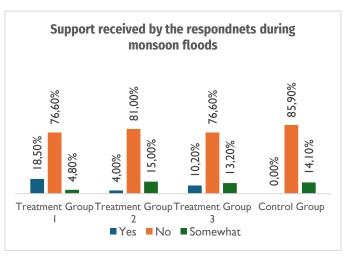


Figure 38: Percentage of respondents' opinion on the support received by the respondents during monsoon floods

respond effectively. Also, there just isn't enough support available for relief efforts, and communication and transportation barriers due to lack of mobile networks and damage of roads and bridges can make it even harder for help to reach everyone who needs it.

Prioritizing flood response efforts for vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and the elderly, is a common practice across all treatment group districts, according to a DMC representative during the KII session. They organized community volunteers to spread early warnings, created evacuation plans, advised people to relocate, activated support for evacuation, coordinated medical assistance, sent out boats, called in the local police, and made sure the women were safe.

Figure 39 describes the types of support received by the respondents during the last monsoon floods. Those who received support during flood, mostly (averaging 49%) received rice mostly part of social protection by government. Secondly, 43.3% of the respondents across 3 treatment groups mentioned receiving dry food packages. Only 4.30% of the treatment group 1 and 4.80% of the respondents from treatment group said that they got unconditional cash support. It should be noted that SUFAL II did not provide cash support during the

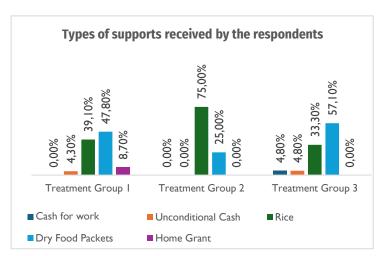


Figure 39: Percentage of respondents' opinion on the types of supports they get for monsoon floods

floods of 2023. However, the project supported the community through allocating budget for community-based actions.

### 4.4.2.5 Respondents opinion of adequacy of support received

The satisfaction of the respondents with the amount of support received during the flooding of 2023 varies by location. Especially, 73.90% of the respondents from treatment group 1 and 61.90% of the respondents from treatment group 3 are satisfied with the adequacy of the support. While 75.00% of the respondents are not satisfied in treatment group 2.

The FGD respondents from adolescent boys group stated that the amount of relief distribution from local government and NGOs

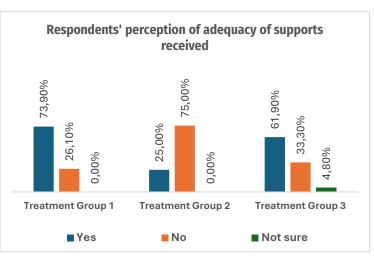


Figure 40: Percentage of respondents' perception of adequacy of support received

does not meet the demand. If 50 households are affected in flood, merely 20 households receive the support.

### 4.4.2.6 Respondents' opinion about receiving cash assistance

The below table shows the amount of cash assistance received by the respondents from both treatment and control groups. Out of a total of 514 respondents across the three groups, 48 confirmed receiving cash assistance. The study team found a total of BDT 46,900 received by the respondents from treatment group 1, BDT 8000 received by treatment group 2 and BDT 16,000 received by the respondents of treatment group 3. Details are shown in table 13.

Table 13: Percentage of respondents' opinion on receiving cash assistance

Groups	Number of cash receiver	Amount of total cash received	Average amount of cash received per HH		
Treatment group 1	23	BDT 46900 (EUR 391)	BDT 2039 (EUR 17)		
Treatment roup 2	4	BDT 8000 (EUR 67)	BDT 2000 (EUR 17)		
Treatment group 3	Treatment group 3 21		BDT 762 (EUR 6)		
Total	<u> </u>		BDT 1477 (EUR 13)		

During the FGD sessions the study found that the respondents received this financial assistance from government and development organization during and after the monsoon flood. They expressed their expectations about more cash grants and support from government and other development organizations.

### 4.4.2.7 Suggestions from the respondents for additional investments or resources

The respondents from the treatment group areas shared their opinion on additional investments and resources to mitigate the risk and losses they faced because of monsoon floods. The majority of the respondents said they need improved infrastructure and enhanced communication systems with treatment group 2 having the highest with 89.45%. 85.70% from the treatment group 3, preferred increased education and awareness programs while a significant number of the respondents said they need more financial support along with other suggestions.

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Table 14: Percentage o	it rachandanta	nratarrad cuanact	tian an invactment	c and recourres
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Types of suggestion	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3
Improved infrastructure	83.30%	89.45%	85.65%
Enhanced communication systems	66.70%	75.90%	79.34%
Increased education and awareness programs	50.00%	67.99%	85.70%
Others (All Above, need more financial help)	15.09%	16.90%	17.98%

### 4.4.2.8 Role of the women in decision making process for taking anticipatory action

The below figure explained the scenario of the households in decision making process by women. Majority of the male respondents received the different kind of supports, having treatment group 3 highest (81.00%). On the other hand, the treatment group 1 having the highest 34.80% of females getting support during last flooding. In case of decision making, average 21% of females can take decision on utilizing support at household level, having the treatment group highest value of 26.10%. The figure 41 depicts that the male persons engage actively in both receiving support and taking decisions of utilizing those, indicating role of women in decision making process is lacking behind the male family members.

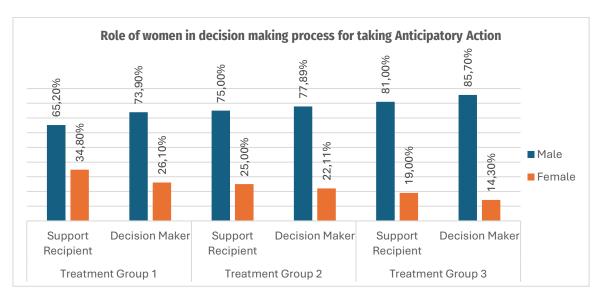


Figure 41: Role of the women in decision making process for taking anticipatory action at household level

During the FGD with farmer group, the respondents said the male members of the households generally take all kind of decision during any vulnerable situations. Female members take part in decision making process in absence of male members.

## 4.5 Sustainability

The midline evaluation discovered that the sustainability of the SUFAL II project involves creating long-lasting positive impacts on engaged communities and institutions. An essential aspect identified in the midline evaluation is strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities facing monsoon floods.

Through effective training, sharing knowledge, and empowering communities with resources, the midline evaluation suggests that the project aims to equip these communities to sustainably implement forecast-based anticipatory actions, fostering long-term self-sufficiency in handling environmental hazards. It was found that 345 people received training in silage preparation from the project, where 467 people prepared silage as a part of anticipatory action. This indicates that the knowledge has been disseminated among the communities and more people are engaging in anticipatory action to reduce the impact of flood.

The midline evaluation indicates that sustainability is measured by the project's success in enhancing the capacity of disaster risk reduction institutions. Beyond immediate support, the midline evaluation emphasizes the importance of integrating anticipatory actions into the long-term strategies and protocols of these institutions. This approach ensures the midline evaluation's findings show that the project contributes to creating a sustained infrastructure capable of effectively responding to and mitigating the impacts of monsoon floods, aligning with broader disaster management efforts in the region. 17 Union Parishad of the project area incorporated 7% of the annual fund in the annual budget in the fiscal year of 2023-24 for taking anticipatory actions, such as repairing roads, dams and culverts, and making public announcement etc. Moreover, early warning message recipients tend to share and discuss the message among others, and DMC members are proactively involved in disseminating the advisories through loudspeaker announcements publicly.

The project areas face recurrent challenges due to crop damage, economic losses, and disruptions to essential services during flood events. Despite these difficulties, communities exhibit resilience through traditional coping mechanisms and mutual support networks. However, the socio-economic conditions also highlight existing inequalities in infrastructure, access to services, and livelihood opportunities. Many residents, particularly those living below the poverty line, are disproportionately affected by floods, leading to further socio-economic hardships. Government interventions and support from NGOs play a crucial role in providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to flood-affected communities. Yet, there remain challenges in reaching all vulnerable populations and ensuring the effectiveness of these efforts.

Respondents who faced monsoon flood in the last year, were asked to response against losses due to monsoon floods having multiple responses. 78.2%, 87%, and 68.8% respondents from all three treatment groups respectively, said they took anticipatory action during monsoon flood after receiving early warning, which has significantly increased from the baseline values, which was 67.4%, 7.1% and 30.7% for treatment group 1, 2 and 3 respectively. (see figure 28, page 45)

"We did not have funds allocated for anticipatory actions. From SUFAL II project the Union Parishad Members learnt and realized that investing BDT. 50000 (EUR. 400) from the annual budget to repair roads/dams, announce forecast of anticipated flood before flooding might save about BDT. 200000 (EUR. 1600) in post flood response. Thus, now Union Parishad is allocating funds for

anticipatory action while preparing the annual budget. He also said that volunteers and community groups actively work on disseminating early warnings among mass people. Imams (religious leaders) use to discuss about the benefits of anticipatory actions in mosques and they also use loudspeakers to announce flood warning."- Member of Union Disaster Management Committee

The respondents take some coping strategies to survive. 91.90%75.00% and 88.30% of respondents from the treatment group areas said that they stock emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid kit, flashlights) during the disaster period. Positive coping strategies have also increased since the baseline, which indicates people are using and adapting the anticipatory action for mitigating impact of flooding. 50.80%, 44.00% and 48.80% of respondents from treatment group areas mentioned seeking shelter in a safe place. The respondents mentioned other methods such as developing a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan, move livestock, poultry to a safe place, collecting essential medicines and female hygiene kit, engaging with local community to establish a support network for disaster response in order to cope with the shock and stress (see table 11, page 51)

Addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, individuals with disabilities, and farmers is a crucial aspect of the project's commitment to inclusivity and equity. The study found a positive opinion of the respondents about the benefits of gender responsive evacuation plans during monsoon floods. 95.00% (Baseline value- 91.00%), 96.90% (Baseline value- 94.9%), 95.00% (Baseline value- 88.8%) of the respondents from treatment group areas and 42.00% of the respondents from control group areas (Baseline value- 77.1%) admitted that the women and vulnarable group were benefitted from gender-responsive and inclusive anticipatory action during monsson flood (see figure 32, page 50)

The midline evaluation suggests that the project aims to establish lasting positive changes in accessibility, support mechanisms, and community inclusion for these groups. The sustainability of SUFAL II, as highlighted by the midline evaluation, lies in its enduring impact on these groups, fostering resilience and consistently addressing their unique challenges for a more equitable and sustainable future. The study found a strong willingness among respondents of treatment groups (80.60% in treatment group 1, 73.00% in treatment group 2 and 75.60% in treatment group 3 and control groups (43.50%) to participate in interventions enhancing their capacity to face shocks and stresses (see figure 34, page 52)

In terms of support 73.90%, 75.00% and 61.90% of the respondents from treatment group 1, treatment group 2, and treatment group 3 said that they are satisfied with the adequacy of current support from social safety net programs and other agencies they got for monsoon flood (figure 40, page 57)

"The works, SUFAL II is doing now was meant to be done by Disaster
Management Committees. We are getting early warnings and can prepare for
upcoming floods because of the project. When the SUFAL II project ends, the
Disaster Management Committees may take the responsibilities, if the
Government approves."- Representative of Upazila Disaster Management
Committee

Linking anticipatory action to Social Safety Net Program for financing is one of the key advocacy targets for SUFAL II. In May 2024, MoDMR approved the piloting of Gratuitous Relief (GR)- Cash under supervision of DDM. This piloting will produce learning documents and advocate for implementing SSNPs for forecast-based financing.

As a result of learning sharing and advocacy from SUFAL II, the National Early Action Protocol for the monsoon riverine flood has been developed and awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. After getting the approval, the protocol will be applicable nationwide implementation of anticipatory action for mitigating monsoon floods.

The midline evaluation also emphasizes the project's adaptability to changing circumstances as integral to its sustainability. The midline evaluation findings indicate that the project's ability to adjust early warning systems, community plans, and institutional responses ensures its continued effectiveness in addressing emerging challenges. This adaptability, as highlighted by the midline evaluation, underscores the project's commitment to staying relevant and impactful in the face of a dynamic and uncertain environment.

# **Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendation**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

The midline evaluation indicates a favorable response to early warnings in treatment areas, with 82.60% receiving alerts compared to 38.87% in the baseline. Key channels include television broadcasts and voice calls. Satisfaction regarding early warning is higher in treatment areas (85.60%). Mobile phone alerts via voice calls are considered the most reliable source of early warning (79.50%), where the baseline study indicated that only 5.8% perceived voice calls were reliable.

Participants in treatment areas demonstrate a higher use of early warning information (78% in midline) for taking anticipatory action than baseline study (26%). Respondents stated to engage in actions like stockpiling supplies (91.70%) and developing family plans (49.90%) at household level. Evacuation (74.00%) and shelter-building (58.55%) are identified as primary community-based actions. Perception of beneficial resources highlights early warning systems, emergency shelters, and DRR education for implementing anticipatory action. Moreover, community-led initiatives and government programs, such as volunteer mobilization (78.40%) and financial assistance from local government (65.57%) are recognized as the essential aid to reduce the impact of monsoon floods. Demand for capacity-building initiatives for mass awareness on interpreting early warning messages and demonstrating anticipatory action is strong in the respondents (71.00%).

Awareness of Disaster Management Committees varies, and there is a gap in awareness of union-level disaster plans. Challenges include resource limitations and insufficient awareness. The findings emphasize the need for targeted interventions, improved community engagement, and strategic planning to enhance resilience to monsoon floods.

In conclusion, the midline evaluation underscores the positive impact of early warning systems and community-led initiatives, highlighting areas for improvement in awareness building, resource allocation, and community-based cooperative planning. The findings offer valuable insights for refining interventions and enhancing community resilience to monsoon floods.

### **5.2 Recommendations**

#### **Early Warning**

- Improving the existing early warning system by recording of the early warning messages is advised to increase the reach of early warning. In case community members miss a voice call they can listen to the recorded message.
- Though voice call alerts have significant reliability, the study found that local government issued
  alerts and community-based dissemination are also the most trusted platform for the
  respondents to receive early warnings and advisories. Therefore, engagement of the local
  government stakeholders and community announcements should be emphasized.
- Provide information in multiple languages and formats, including audio, video, and visual aids, to cater to different communication preferences and literacy levels.

- Impact of flooding is more on the female members of the households, where the study revealed
  that the female members are less likely to receiving early warnings messages. Effectively
  including female members of the community through voice call, community volunteers and
  courtyard sessions may reduce the effect on women.
- Enhance community awareness and understanding of early warning messages through mass awareness and demonstrations to provide information about local hazards, early warning systems to increase understanding capability of the advisories
- The majority of the respondents received early warnings between 3 to 5 days prior to flooding. There is a significant linkage between the timing of early warning and anticipatory action. Therefore, extending the lead time of early warnings can help people take timely anticipatory actions and reduce damages.

### **Anticipatory Action**

- The study finds out that there is a demand among the respondents to participate in capacity enhancing initiatives. Providing continuous support to organize workshops and training sessions aimed at educating community members about the importance of early warning systems, how they work, and what actions individuals and families should take when alerts are issued at the end of the project.
- A significant response was recorded in assisting people with special needs, like persons with disabilities, elderly people and children during flooding. Project should intervene and raise awareness among community and stakeholders to make special arrangements and prioritize assistance for the people with special needs.

### Financing and EAP and strategy level

- Set up dedicated funds, grants, or subsidies aimed at funding early warning system infrastructure, technology upgrades, capacity building, and community resilience programs
- Local government stakeholders should develop inclusive and context-specific strategies for making public awareness about the disaster management plans and support available for the affected people.
- The majority of the respondents said that lack of resources is one of major challenges for them to implement anticipatory actions and the number of support recipients is significantly low. Allocating sufficient resources on anticipatory action in the annual budget of National, District and Sub-district level is required. Moreover, proper resource mobilization and disbursement of support to reach the most vulnerable people needed to be ensured.

# 6. Annex

# Annex-I: Indicator comparison- baseline vs midline

Table 15: Baseline and midline indicator values

tor			Midline Value								
Objective/Indicator	Indicators	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3	Baseline Value (Avg of treatment groups)	Control group	Treatment group 1	Treatment group 2	Treatment group 3	Midline Value (Avg of treatment groups)	Control Group
Objective 1	% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)	81.70%	57.60%	43.50%	60.94%	N/A	87.10%	87.00%	78.00%	83.97%	N/A
Objective 2	# of people whose lives, assets and livelihoods are protected from monsoon flood impacts through forecast-based actions	240 (67.4%)	33 (7.1%)	85 (30.1%)	358 (32.5%)	N/A	106 (85.50%)	80 (80.00%)	155 (75.60%)	341 (79.50%)	N/A

Objective 3	% of people taking early action at least 5 days ahead of the monsoon floods (custom)	35.00%	72.70%	80.00%	62.56%	N/A	96.00%	85.00%	92.60%	91.33%	N/A
Objective 4	% of HHs applying shock and stress coping strategies (custom)	0	0	0	0	0	82.00% (102)	85.00% (85)	86.00% (176)	84.33% (363)	60.00% (51)
Result 1.1	# of people covered by a functional early warning system	69.40%	11.80%)	35.40%	38.87%	0%	82.30% (102)	87.00% (87)	78.50% (161)	82.60% (350)	45.90% (39)
Result 2.1	# of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses	0	0	0	0	0	80.60% (100)	73.00% (73)	75.60% (155)	76.40% (328)	43.50% (37)
Output 1.4.2	% of community people benefitting from agromet forecast	15.4%	14.5%	6.1%	13.0%	N/A	83.40%	82.30%	80.50%	82.06%	N/A
Output 1.5.1	% of people who benefitted from voice messages received	67.4%	7.1%	30.7%	35.06%	N/A	78.2%	87.0%	68.8%	78%	N/A

Output 1.5.2	Perception of people on the effectiveness of EW messages	70%	27%	40%	57%	NA	77%	75%	76%	76%	N/A
Output 1.5.3	% of people who took early actions based on information on digital boards	0	0	0	0	N/A					
Output 2.3.1	% of Women/ Vulnerable groups benefitting from gender-responsive and inclusive early actions	91.0%	94.9%	88.8%	91.2%	77.1%	95.00%	96.90%	95.00%	95.63%	42.00%
Output 2.7.3	% of HHs who reported they were helped by volunteers working under the program	6.3% (65 people)	NA	12.1% (12 person)	19.2% (77 people)	NA	87.60% (108)	72.00% (72)	75.60% (155)	78.4% (335)	N/A
Output 3.3.3	Total amount received by HHs under cash support	BDT. 22500	BDT. 2000	BDT. 5000	BDT. 29500	0	BDT. 46900	BDT. 8000	BDT. 16000	BDT. 70900	0

# Annex-II: Study area

Table 16: List of location under different treatment and control groups

Districts	Treatment/Control groups	Upazila	Unions		
Kurigram	Group 1	Ulipur	Begumganj, Buraburi, Hatia, Shaheber Alga		
	Group 3	Chilmari	Thanarhat, Raniganj and Noyarhat		
Gaibandha	(iroiin 1 Saghata		Bharatkhali, Saghata, Ghuridaha, Haldia, Jumarbari		
	Group 3	Phulchari	Gazaria		
Jamalpur	Group 2	Madarganj	Char Pakerdah, Balizuri, Zorekhali, Gunaritola		
	Group 3	Sarishabari	Pingna		
Bogura	Group 2	Shariakandi	Kazla, Kornibari, Chaluabari, Bohail		
bogura	Group 3	Sonatala	Tekani chukinagar		
Tangail	Control group	Nagarpur	Salimabad		
Sirajganj	Control group	Kazipur	Maijbari		

## Annex-III: List of conducted KII

Table 17: List of KII participants

SL No	Name	Gender	Profession	Organization
01	Md. Mainul Haque	Male	Upazila women affairs officer	Upazila women affairs Office, Sonatala, Bogura
02	MD. Rabiul Hasan	Male	UP Secretary	UDMC Member, Saghata, Gaibandha
03	MD. Moshiur Rahman	Male	Upazila Social Service officer	Upazila Social Services Office, Saghata, Gaibandha
04	Mizanur Rahman	Male	UP Secretary	UDMC Member, Jorekhali, Madarganj, Jamalpur
05	Monoarul Islam	Male	UP member	CBO representative, Sarishabari, Jamalpur
06	Sayda Khatun	Female	Community Volunteer	Community Volunteer, Madarganj, Jamalpur
07	Md. Abdur Rab Runu	Male	UP member	UDMC Member, Hatia, Ulipur, Kurigram
08	Arefur Rahman	Male	RIMES	RIMES, Kurigram
09	SM. Nurul Amin Sarkar	Male	Journalist	UzDMC representative, Chilmari, Kurigram
10	Md. Asadul Haque	Male	Deputy divisional Engineer	FFWC, Sharikandi, Bogura
11	Md. Isa Kha	Male	Community leader	Community leader, Fulchari, Gaibandha
12	Aminul Islam Torofdar	Male	UP member	UDMC, Gazaria, Phulchari, Gaibandha
13	Md. Kaisar Alam Khan	Male	UP member	UDMC, Thanahat, Chilmari, Kurigram

## Annex-v: Quantitative tool for midline

CONFIDENTIAL: For Research purpose only

Midline (Monsoon Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

**CARE Bangladesh** 

A survey administered by Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited

	CONSENT OF RESPO	ONDENT	
Bangladeshi research organization that will provide Care with the ne to save lives and livelihoods through people in the region and increase.	on based in Dhaka. Toge cessary information to ough early warning and ase their resilience to f re inviting you to be a	cape Research and Consultancy Limether with Care, we are conducting a carry out research. This research wid action of floods, reduce the vulner future monsoon floods. A random seleparticipant in this study. We valuens we will ask in the interview.	survey ll work ability lection
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	the study. Your particip	ollect all the information. There will pation in this research is voluntary. Y ation in this study at any time.	
identity will not be stored with assigned a code number, and the	other information we c e list connecting your n e data has been collecte	be identified through code numbers collect about you. Your responses name with this number will be kept sed and analyzed. Any information we dential.	will be strictly
	actitioners, and progran	nswers you give will help provide m managers so that they can plan for	
part in this research. I understa choose and that the investigator	nd that I am free to di will gladly answer any	explained to me its meaning. I agree to iscontinue participation at any time y question that arises during the respondent's consent Consent giver	if I so search.
Yes:	NO:		
Signature of the Enumerator:		Date: //	

				_
আসস	লা	মআ	G	ঠকম

শুভ সকাল/বিকাল | আমি [\_\_\_\_\_\_] ঢাকায় অবস্থিত একটি বাংলাদেশী গবেষণা সংস্থা ডেটাস্কেপ রিসার্চ অ্যান্ড কনসালটেন্সি লিমিটেড থেকে এসেছি | আমরা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশের সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার -কে গবেষণা চালানোর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে | এই গবেষণা বন্যার আগাম সতর্কীকরণ এবং কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে মানুষের জীবন ও জীবিকা বাঁচাতে, এ অঞ্চলের মানুষের বিপদাপন্নতা কমাতে এবং ভবিষ্যতে বন্যার সাপেক্ষে তাদের সহশীলতা বৃদ্ধি করতে কাজ করবে | একটি দৈবচয়ন এলোমেলো নির্বাচন প্রক্রিয়া আপনাকে বেছে নিয়েছে |

আমরা আপনাকে এই গবেষণায় একজন অংশগ্রহণকারী হওয়ার জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানাচ্ছি । আপনার মতামতকে আমরা মূল্যবান মনে করি এবং সাক্ষাত্কারে আমরা যে প্রশ্নগুলি জিজ্ঞাসা করব তার উত্তর ভুল বা শুদ্ধ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবেনা । আমরা সমস্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে আপনার কাছ থেকে ৩০ মিনিটের মতো সময় নেব । এই গবেষণায় আপনার অংশগ্রহণের ফলে কোনঝুঁকি থাকবে না । আপনার অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণ স্বেচ্ছামূলক হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে । আপনি যে কোন সময় আপনার সম্মতি প্রত্যাহার করতে এবং এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ বন্ধ করতে পারেন ।

এই গবেষণাটি আপনার নাম, পরিচয় গোপন রেখে পরিচালিত হবে । আপনাকে শুধুমাত্র কোড নম্বরের মাধ্যমে সনাক্ত করা যাবে । আপনার পরিচয় প্রকাশ করা হবে না এবং আপনার পরিচিত প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের সাথে রাখা হবে না । আপনার উত্তর কোড নাম্বারের মাধ্যমে লিপিবদ্ধ করা হবে এবং আপনার নামের সাথে এই উপরের কোডগুলো গোপনভাবে রাখা হবে । এবং সমস্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ এবং বিশ্লেষণ করার পরে তা নষ্ট করা হবে । গবেষণার সময়ে আপনার কাছ থেকে প্রাপ্ত যে কোন তথ্য কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহার করা হবে ।

আপনার অংশগ্রহনকে আমরা স্বাগত জানাচ্ছি । আপনার অংশগ্রহন নীতি- নির্ধারক, গবেষনাকারী, প্রোগ্রাম ম্যানেজারদের বিভিন্ন নীতি নির্ধারণে সহায়তা করবে এবং পরবর্তীতে আপনার জন্য আরো ভালো কিছু কার্যক্রম তৈরিতে সাহায্য করবে যা আপনাদের চাহিদা গুলো পূরণের জন্য সহায়তা করবে ।

জরীপকারী আমাকে মৌখিকভাবে সম্মতি ফর্মটি পড়ে শুনিয়েছেন এবং এই জরীপের উদ্দেশ্যাবলী ব্যাখ্যা করেছেন এবং সবকিছু জেনে আমি এই জরীপকার্যে অংশগ্রহনে রাজি হয়েছি। আমি জানি যে, আমি চাইলেই এই জরীপকার্যে অংশগ্রহন থেকে যে কোন সময়ে নিজেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারবো। এবং আমার যদি ঐ সময় কিছু জানতে ইচ্ছে করে তবে জরীপকারী স্বচ্ছদে তার উত্তর আমাকে প্রদান করবেন।

উত্তরদাতার সম্মতির ভিত্তিতে যথার্থ বক্সে টিক মাব	ৰ্চ প্ৰদান কৰুন:	হ্যাঁ	ন	
ইন্টারভিউয়ারের স্বাক্ষর :	তারিখ:		,	

## **SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION**

Household Section 1: Household Identification

No.	Question	Response								
A00	GPS Location	লিখুন								
	জিপিএস লোকেশন									
A01	Sample Household Number নমুনা খানা নম্বর:									
A02	District জেলা	Kurigram		কুড়িগ্রাম	ī	1				
	(3)411	Jamalpur		জামালপু	র	2				
		Gaibandha		গাইবান্ধা		3				
		Bogura		বগুড়া		4				
A03	Upazila	Kurigram	Ulipur	I	উনি	নপুর নপুর		1		
	উপজেলা		Chilma	ri	চিক	ামারী		2		
		Jamalpur	Madar	ganj	মাদ	ারগঞ্জ -		3		
			Sarish	abari	সরি	সরিষাবাড়ী		4		
		Gaibandha	Saghat	:a	সাহ	সাঘাটা		8		
			Phulch	ari	कूट	াছড়ি		9		
		Bogura	Sharia	kandi	সারি	রয়াকান্দি		11	_	
			Sonata	ıla	সো	নাতালা		12	-	
A04	Union	Ulipur	Burabu	ri	বুড়াবুড়ি		1	1		
	ইউনিয়ন		Begumg	gonj	বেগমগঞ্জ		2			

			Hatia	হাতিয়া		3	
			Shahabiaralga	সাহেবের আলগা		4	
		Chilmari	Ranigonj	রাণীগঞ্জ		5	
			Thanahat	থানাহাট		6	
			Nayarhat	নয়ারহাট		7	
		Madarganj	Charpakerdah	চরপাকেরদহ		8	
			Balijuri	বালিজুডী		9	
			Jorekhali	জোড়খালী		10	
			Gunaritala	গুনারীতলা		11	
		Sarishabari	Pingna	পিংনা		12	
		Saghata	Varotkhali	ভরতখালী		17	
			Ghuridah	ঘুরিদহ		18	
			Saghata	সাঘাটা		19	
			Holdia	হলদিয়া		20	
			Jumabari	জুমারবাড়ি		21	
		Phulchari	Gazaria	গজারিয়া		22	
		Shariakandi	Bohali	বোহাইল		23	
			Kazla	কাজলা		24	
			Karnibari	কর্নিবাড়ী		25	
			Chalubari	চালুয়াবাড়ী		26	
		Sonatala	Tekani chukainagr	তেকানী চুকাইনগর	1	27	
A04_	Control Group	Tangail	Nagarpur	Salimabad	1	ı	
•		Shirajganj	Kazipur	Maijbari	2		

A05	Name of the village	নাম লিখুন				
	গ্রামের নাম					
A06	Ward no.	সংখ্যা লিখুন				
	ওয়ার্ড নম্বর					
A07	Household location/landmark	লোকেশন লিখুন				
	লোকেশন(ল্যান্ডমার্ক)/নিক টবর্তী স্থানের নাম					
A08	Name of the respondent	নাম লিখুন				
A09	Type of Respondent	Male		পুরুষ		1
	Respondent	Female		নারী		2
	উত্তরদাতার ধরন	Boy		বালক		3
		Girl		বালিকা		4
A10	Gender	Male	পুরুষ		1	
		Female	নারী		2	
	লিঙ্গ	Other	অন্যান্	ī (	3	
A11	Age of respondent	[Please write in comp	oleted years]	I		
	উত্তরদাতার বয়স	[বয়স সম্পূর্ণ বছর লিখুন]				
A12	Who is the head of the household	Myself	নিজে			1
	খানা প্রধান কে	Others	অন্যান্য			88
A13	Relationship with head of the	Head of the househ	old খানা প্রং	in		1
	household খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	Household head's husband/wife	খানা প্রথ	ানের স্বামী / স্ত্রী		2
	or an expression of the Control of t	Household head's children	খানা প্রধ	ানের সস্তান		3

		Household head' grandchildren	S	খা	না প্রধানের নাতি <i>।</i>	নাতনী		4	
		Household head' parents	'S	খা	না প্রধানের বাবা /	/মা		5	1
		Household head' father/mother in		খা	না প্রধানের শশুর	/ শাশুড়ি		6	
		Household head' sibling	S	খা	না প্রধানের ভাই/		7		
		sibling's spouse  Don't have any relation অনার্থ		খানা প্রধানের ভাই/ বোনের স্বামী / স্ত্রী			8		
				অ	নাত্নীয়			9	-
		Others		অ	न्यान्य			88	
A14	Number of Family Members	Age group বয়সের গ্রুপ	Male পুরু (1)	-ষ	Female নারী (2)	Boy ছেলে (3)	Gii (4)	rl মেয়ে	
	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা (সংখ্যা লিখুন)	0-14 years old ০-১৪ বছর বয়সী							
		14-64 years old ১৪-৬৪ বছর বয়সী							
		Above 65 years ৬৫ বছরের উর্ধে							
A15	Mobile Number	Type Number	l	Į.			ı		
	মোবাইল নম্বর	নাম্বার লিখুন							
A16	Religion								
		Muslim	মুসলিম	-		1			
	ধর্মীয় পরিচয়	Hindu	হিন্দু			2			
		Christian	খৃষ্টান			3			
		Buddhist	বৌদ্ধ			4			

		Others, (specify	y)	অন্যান্য	8	38		
				·				
A17	Ethnicity	Indigenous		নৃতাত্ত্বিক জাতিগোষ্ঠী	1			
	জাতিগত পরিচয়	Dalit	Dalit দলিত		2			
		Bangali	বাঙা	লী	3			
		Others	অন্য	ান্য	88			
A18	Highest level of education	Level of education		শিক্ষার স্তর				
		Primary (PSC)		প্রাথমিক (পিএসসি)		1		
	সর্বোচ্চ কোন পর্যায় পর্যন্ত পড়াশোনা করেছেন?	JSC		জেএসসি	এসসি 2			
		Secondary		মাধ্যমিক		3		
		Higher Secondary		উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক		4		
		Graduation		অনাৰ্স/ ডিগ্ৰি পাশ		5		
		Masters	মাস্টার্স			6		
		Vocational/ technical		বৃত্তিমূলক/কারিগরী		7		
		No Education		কোন শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা নে	ই	8		
		Others		অন্যান্য		88		
		DK/Refused		জানিনা / উত্তর দিতে অস্বীন জানিয়েছে	কৃতি	99		
A19	What is your current marital	Married		বিবাহিত		ı	1	
	status?	Widowed		বিধবা/বিপত্নীক			2	
	আপনার বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কি?	Divorced or separated		তালাকপ্রাপ্ত বা দাম্পত্য	বিচ্ছিন্ন		3	
		Single		অবিবাহিত (কখনো বিয়ে	করেন	নি)	4	

		Poverty and Li	veliho	od		
A20		Less than 3,000		৩,০০০ এরও কম		1
		3001-5000		0005-6000		2
		5001-10000		6007-20000		3
	Monthly Income of the household (BDT)	10001-20000	10001-20000 50		20002-20000	
	খানার মাসিক আয়	Above 20000		২০,০০০ এর উপরে		5
A21	Economical condition of the Khana	Landless ভূবি		ভূমিহীন		1
	খানার অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা	Marginal farmer	S	প্রান্তিক কৃষক		2
		Migrant city wor involved in info economic work		শহুরে অভিবাসী শ্রমিক, অন অর্থনৈতিক কাজের সাথে জ		3
		Others (Please Specify)		অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		88
A22	Types of wages of the respondent	Daily	দৈনিক		1	1
	' উত্তরদাতার মজুরীর ধরন	Weekly	সাপ্তাহি	क	2	
		Monthly	মাসিক		3	
		Irregular	অনিয়ফি	মত	4	
		Don't income	আয় ক	রেনা	5	
		Not applicable	প্রযোজ	নু নয়	6	
A23	What is your main occupation?	Wage Labor (Ag Non-agri)	ri or	শ্রমিক(কৃষি বা অ-কৃষি)		1
		Fishing		মাছ ধরা		2
	/ আপনার প্রধান পেশা কি?	Salaried worker kind of service)	(any	বেতনভোগী কর্মী (যে কোন	ন ধরনের চাকুরী) 	3

		Self-employment (any kind of self-	আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থান (যে কোনও ধরণের আত্ম- কর্মসংস্থান)	4
		employment)		
		Production (Food Processing/ Small	উৎপাদন (খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ/ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প/হস্তশিল্প)	5
		industry/Handicrafts		
		Livestock Poultry related work/occupation	গবাদি পশু হাঁস-মুরগি সম্পর্কিত কাজ/কৃষি	6
		Non-earning	আয় হয়না এমন	7
		occupation (Student Housewife/ Retired/	2	
		Physically/mentally		
		challenged Jobless)	/বেকার	
		Others, (specify)	অন্যান্য, (উল্লেখ করুন	88
A24	In the last 30 days, how	Daily	দৈনিক	1
	many days have your family members spent	1 day	১ দিন	2
	without food?	,		
	গত ৩০ দিনে আপনার পরিবারের	3 days	৩ দিন	3
	সদস্যরা না খেয়ে কত দিন	7 days	৭ দিন	4
	কাটিয়েছেন?	15 days	১৫ দিন	5
		N	এমন দারিদ্রতা নেই	
		No such poverty	चमन गांत्रयाचा ध्नर	6
A25	When your monthly	Personal loan	ব্যক্তিগত ঋণ	1
	income decreases, how do you manage your	Micro credit	ফুদ্রঋণ	2
	expenses?	Property Mortgage	সম্পত্তি বন্ধক	3
	যখন আপনার মাসিক আয় কমে	, , , ,		J
	যায়, আপনি কীভাবে আপনার	Personal savings	ব্যক্তিগত সঞ্চয়	4
	পরিবারের ব্যয় পরিচালনা করেন?	Reduce family expense	পারিবারিক খরচ কমিয়ে	5
		Help from the community	প্রতিবেশির সাহায্য	6

		Help from N	IGO's	এনজিও'র সাহা	য্য		7
		Others, (spe	ecify)	অন্যান্য, (উল্লেখ	থ করুন		88
A26	Do you have Nid?	Yes	হাাঁ	1			
	আপনার কি জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্র আছে?	No	না	2			
A27	Do you have any bank account?	Yes	হাাঁ	1			
	আপনার কি কোন ব্যাংক এ্যকাউন্ট আছে?	No	ন	2			
A28	Do you have any mobile banking account? (	Yes	হাাঁ	1			
	Bkash, Nagad, Rocket, etc)	No	না	2			
	আপনার কি কোন মোবাইল ব্যাংকিং একাউন্ট আছে? (বিকাশ, নগদ, রকেট ইত্যাদি)						
	শা	Person w রিরিক বা মানসিক প্রা					
A29	Are there any persons with disability in your						
	family?	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1			
		No	না	2			
	আপনার পরিবারে কি কোন প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তি আছে?						
A30	How many family members are with disability?	সংখ্যা লিখুন					
	পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য প্রতিবন্ধী?						
A31	Who is the person with disability in your	You		আপনি		1	
	household?	Your Child		আপনার সন্তান		2	

	আপনার খানায় প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তি টি কে?	Your husband/v	vife	আপনার স্বামী /	/	3	
		Your grandchild	ren	আপনার নাতি/	নাতনী	4	
		Your paren	its	আপনার বাবা /	মা	5	
		Your father/mot low	ther in	আপনার শশুর /	/ শাশুড়ি	6	
		Your siblin	g	আপনার ভাই/ বোন		7	
		Your siblin spouse	g's	আপনার ভাই/ স্ত্রী	বোনের স্বামী /	8	
		Others		অন্যান্য		88	
A32	Types of disability প্রতিবন্ধকতার ধরণ	Blindness		দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধকতা		1	
		Hearing dif	ficulty	শোনার প্রতিবন্ধকতা		2	
		Physically Handicap		শারীরিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা		3	
		Speech impedimer	nt	কথা বলার প্রতিবন্ধকতা		4	
		Autism		অটিজম		5	
		Intellectua disability	l	বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক প্রতিব	বন্ধকতা	6	
A33	Is this Person with Disability getting any kind of disability					<u> </u>	
	allowance?	Yes	হ্যাঁ		1		
	শারিরিক বা মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা থাকা এই ব্যক্তিটি কি কোনও ধরণের প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা পাচ্ছেন?	No	না		2		

	Hous	ing Infrastructur	e		
A34		Own	নিজস্ব	1	
		Rent	ভাড়াকৃত	2	
		Shared	শেয়ারকৃত	3	
	House ownership	Living in the owner's yard	মালিকের উঠানে থাকেন	4	
	' বাড়ির মালিকানা	Lives in owner- provided home	মালিকের প্রদানকৃত বাড়িতে থাকেন	5	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88	
		Don't know	জানিনা	99	
A35		Kacha	কাঁচা	1	
		Sami Pakka	সেমি পাকা	2	
	House Type	Pakka	পাকা	3	
	বাড়ির ধরন	Mix	মিশ্র	4	
		Squatter	রুপড়ি	5	
A36	How many rooms do you have in your home আপনার বাড়িতে কতটি কক্ষ আছে	সংখ্যা निখूন			
A37	Has the house at least one partition walls to provide privacy?	Yes হাঁ No না	2		

	আপনার থাকার ঘরের গোপনীয়তা বজায় রাখার মতো অস্তত একটি পার্টিশন প্রাচীর/দেয়াল আছে কি?	
A38	Does your house have enough space for cooking?	
	আপনার ঘরের রানার জন্য পর্যাপ্ত জায়গা আছে কি?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2

## Section: B: Impact and perception of the previous hazard

• To identify the relevancy of SUFAL-II project to address gaps in the Early Warning System and the implementation of FbA in the targeted Unions. It will also assess the relevance of the stakeholders targeted by the intervention and the methodologies and approaches to do so.

Indicator: 1. % reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)

• To analyse the effectiveness of the FbA and FbF approach including the pilot to link FbF with Social Safety Net Programme and advocacy mechanism of the project at achieving its objectives and provide clear insights about what has and has not worked so far, why and what can be done differently. It should also highlight how community engagement has created impact in reducing loss and damage property and lives in the project area and how it adapted by the community

## Indicator:

- 2. # of people whose lives, assets and livelihoods are protected from monsoon flood, flash flood and lightning impacts through forecast based actions
- 3. # of people covered by early action/contingency plans
- 4. # of stakeholders using impact-based forecast information for taking early action (custom)
- 5. % of HHs applying shock and stress coping strategies (custom)
- 6. # of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Sl No	Question	Response		
B01	Have you or your community been affected by monsoon floods in	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2		
	the last years? আপনি বা আপনার কমিউনিটি কি গত এক বছরে মৌসুমি বন্যায় আক্রান্ত হয়েছেন?			
B01_1	Have you or your community faced losses and damages because of monsoon floods? আপনি বা আপনার কমিউনিটি কি গত এক বছরে মৌসুমি বন্যায় কী ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিল?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2		
B02	If B01_1 is yes, what were the losses and damages faced by you in the last monsoon flood? গত মৌসুমি বন্যায় আপনার	Loss of Livelihoods (e.g., agriculture, income sources, loss of crops)  Loss of cattle	জীবিকা নির্বাহে (যেমন, কৃষি, আয়ের উৎস, ফসল হারানো) কুঁকি গবাদিপশু (গরু, ছাগল, ভেড়া	2
	কী কী ক্ষতি হয়েছিল?	Loss of livestock	ইত্যাদির মারা বা আহত হয়েছে) হাঁস, মুরগী মারা গেছে বা আহত হয়েছে	3
		Homes destroyed or damage	বাড়িঘর এর ক্ষতি হয়ে গিয়েছিলো	4
		Loss of agricultural assets.	ফসলের জমি নষ্ট হয়ে গিয়েছিলো	5
		Wildlife Threat	বন্যপ্রাণীর দ্বারা হুমকি	6

		Physically	শারীরিকভাবে ক্ষণি	<u> ত</u> গ্রস্থ	7	
		affected.				
		Emotional	মানসিক যন্ত্রণা		8	
		Distress				
		Loss of lives	প্রাণহানি হয়েছিল		9	
		11	ONAGA LOOMA	7 0	10	
		Uncertainty after	প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগে	র পর	10	
		Natural Disasters	অনিশ্চয়তার সৃষ্টি			
		Displacement	স্থানপরিবর্তন জনি	= SISISIA	11	
		Displacement Issues	স্থানপারবতন জান	ত সমস্যা	11	
		issues				
		Lost economic	অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতি	গীলতা	12	
		stability	হারানো			
			Ş <u>-</u>			
		Community	এলাকাভিত্তিক দল	ন / গোষ্ঠী	13	
		Disruption	ভেঙ্গে যাওয়া			
			4 - 4 - 4 - 4			
		Power Outages	বিদ্যুৎজনিত সম্	न्त्रो	14	
		l one outages	*			
		Communication	যোগাযোগ/ যাতা	য়াত	15	
		Breakdown	বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে পড়া			
		Increased debt/	দেনা বেড়ে গিয়ের্	ছিলো/	16	
		Loss of savings/	জমানো টাকা শে			
		Economic	গিয়েছিলো <b>/</b> অর্থর			
		instability	অস্থিতিশীলতা হয়			
			आश्रण्यागण २८	31 <b>2</b> •1		
		Spread of	পানিবাহিত রোগে	অসস্ততা	17	
		Waterborne			''	
		disease				
		aiscusc				
		Health related			18	
		loss				
		Others (Please	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ ক	কুন <b>)</b>	88	
		Specify)				
Des	Mile in the control of					
B03	Which member of	Male		পুরুষ		1
	your household has	Famala		নারী		
	been most affected	Female		• พาสา		2
	by the recent	Boy		বালক		3
	monsoon flood?	БОУ		11714		) J

	আপনার খানার কোন সদস্য গত মৌসুমি বন্যায় সবচেয়ে	Girl				বালি	কা	4
	বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ হয়েছেন?	Person wit	th dis	abil	ity	প্রতি	বন্ধী ব্যাক্তি	5
		No One				কেউ	ই না	6
		Others				অন্য	ीन्।	88
B04	How was the mobile network connectivity during the floods?	Good conne Continuous connection	ection	1	ভালে	। া সংযোগ নিরবিদি	ছন্ন সংযোগ	1
	বন্যাকালীন সময়ে মোবাইল	Poor conne	ction		দুর্বল :	সংযোগ		2
	নেটওয়ার্কের সংযোগ কেমন ছিলো?	There was n			কোন সংযোগ ছিলনা			
B05	How was the electricity connectivity during the floods?	Good connection ভালো সংযে  Continuous connection  Poor connection  দুর্বল সংযো		লি সংযোগ চ্ছিন্ন সংযোগ		1		
	বন্যাকালীন সময়ে বিদ্যুৎ সংযোগ কেমন ছিলো?			সংযোগ	ংযোগ			
		There was n	0		কোন	সংযোগ ছিলনা		3
B06	Did commodity prices rise?	Yes	হ্যাঁ			1		L
	দ্রব্যমুল্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছিলো?	No	না			2		
B06_1	If, yes please mention the	Cereals		শস্য	Ī		1	
	products.	Vegetables		শাক	সবজি		2	
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, যেইসব পন্যের মূল্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে তার নাম	Fruits		ফল			3	
	वलून।			রানা	রান্নার জ্বালানি		4	
		Essential medicines		<u> অত</u>	্যাব <b>শ্য</b> ক	ীয় ঔষধ	5	_
		Medicines fo	or	গবাৰ্	দি পশু	জন্য ঔষধ	6	

Doz		Food for livestock  Above all  Others	উপরে অন্যান			8 88	
B07	Are you more aware of available weather forecasts and early warning systems now than ever before?  আপনি কি আগের তুলনায় এখন উপলব্ধ আবহাওয়ার পূর্বভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা	Aware  Somewhat aware  Not very aware  Not at all aware	সচে <sup>ত</sup> কিছু	গচেতন চী সচেতন বশি সচেতন নয় বারেই সচেতন নয়	3 3 5		
B08	ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে সচেতন? If you are not very						
	aware or not aware at all, why? খুব বেশি সচেতন না হলে বা	I do not know wh to find the information.		আমি জানি না তথ্য কোঃ পাব।		1	
	একেবারেই সচেতন না হলে, তা কেন?	I do not think I no to know the information.		তথ্য জানার প্রয়োজন অ বলে মনে করি না।		2	
		I do not have tim learn the information.	e to	আমার কাছে তথ্য জানার সময় নেই।	1	3	
		I do not trust the information that available.	is	আমি প্রাপ্য তথ্য বিশ্বাস		4	
		The shelter cente far from my hous	_	আশ্রয় কেন্দ্র আমার বাড়ি থেকে অনেক দূরে	5	5	
		I can't leave my cattle behind in home		আমি আমার গবাদি পশু বাড়িতে রেখে যেতে পার্ না	র	6	

		There is no s security syst women.  Not accessib pregnant wo and disabled persons.  There is no s drainage sys	le for men I	কে নাই গর্ভ ব্যাগি	াদের জন্য আলাদা ানো নিরাপদ ব্যাবস্থ  ।  বতী নারী,প্রতিবন্ধি ক্টির জন্য প্রবেশগফ  গ্রসম্মত পয়নিস্কাশন বস্থা নাই    চপূর্ব যাতায়াত ব্যাব	ा <b>ग</b> ा	7 8 9	
		system  Others		•	্যান্য		88	
B09	Have you or anyone from your family received any benefits from Social Safety Net Programme? আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কেউ কি সামাজিক সুরক্ষা প্রকল্প থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?	Yes	হাঁ না		2			
B10	What kind of benefits you got from Social Safety Net?	Scholarships Primary Scho Scholarships Secondary S	ool s in chool	মা	থমিক বিদ্যালয়ে বৃ্ ধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়ে বৃ্ ার্থিকভাবে অসম্ছল	ত্তি	2	
	সামাজিক সুরক্ষা সেবা থেকে আপনি কী ধরনের সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?	Financially Ir Person with Widow/Aban Woman Allov	nsolvent Disability Idoned	ব্য	জিদের ভাতা ধ্বা/ পরিত্যাক্তা মা			
		Old Age Allo		বয়	াস্ক ভাতা		5	

		VGD (Vulner	ahle	હિ	জিডি (ভালনারেবল	ন ,গ্ৰহণ	6	
		Group Devel			•	147	0	
		Group Devel	opinent)	৬	ভেলপমেন্ট)			
		VCE (Ville a ve	- h.l		⊋ / → → →		-	
		VGF (Vulnera			জিএফ (ভালনারেব -	ল শ্ৰুপ	7	
		Group Feedi	ng)	ফি	<b>ডিং)</b>			
		Employment			ত্রদরিদ্রদের জন্যে । ১	কমসংস্থান	8	
		programs fo		ক্য	সুচি			
		people living	_					
		poverty line						
		Test Relief		টে	স্ট রিলিফ		9	
		rest Retier		•	- 1111			
		Food for Wo	rk/Cash	কার	জের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য	্য/ ক্যাশ	10	
			,					
		GR Relief Ca	sh /	জি	আর রিলিফ ক্যাশ	/ কাজ	11	
		Work						
		Maternity/L	actating	মাতৃ	হৃত্বকালীন / স্তন্যদ	ানকারী	12	
		Mother's All	owance	মা	য়ের ভাতা			
		Others		অন	गुनिर		88	
B11	Has the amount of	Yes	হ্যাঁ		1			
	damage reduced	163	\ \( \)		ı			
	(lives, assets and	No	ন		2			
	livelihoods	110			-			
	protected) now		l			l		
	compared to before							
	because of the							
	implementation							
	Early Warning							
	System and the of							
	Anticipatory Action?							
	আগাম সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থা							
	এবং পূর্বাভাস ভিত্তিক প্রস্তুতি							
	বাস্তবায়নের কারণে							
	আপনাদের কি এখন আগের							
	তুলনায় জীবন, সম্পদ এবং							
	জীবিকা সুরক্ষা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে?							
	,							

## Section: C: Early Warning

Sl No	Question	Response				
C01	Do you receive any early warning information regarding monsoon floods in your area? আপনি কি আপনার অঞ্চলে মৌসুমি বন্যা সম্পর্কিত কোনও আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পান?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2				
C02	How often do you or your community receive early warnings to make decisions or take preventive measures?	Always  Often  Sometimes  Rarely	সর্বদা প্রায়ই মাঝে ম কদাচিত্র	াঝে পাই	2 3 4	
	আপনি বা আপনার কমিউনিটি প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা নিতে বা সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে কতবার আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পান?	Never	কখনও	পাইনা	5	
C02_1	How many days before the monsoon floods you receive an early warning?	1-2 days before the flood  3-5 days before the flood		বন্যার 1-2 দিন আগে বন্যার 3-5 দিন আগে		2
	মৌসুমি বন্যার কত দিন আগে আপনি আগাম সতর্কতা পান?	6-10 days before flood 11-15 days before flood		বন্যার 6-10 দিন আ বন্যার 11-15 দিন ও		3
C03	What types of warning if have received during monsoon floods?	Television broadcasts Radio broadcasts		। ভশনের মাধ্যমে ভর মাধ্যমে	2	

	আপনার এলাকার মানুষ	Voice call	মোবাইল ফোনে সতর্কতার	3	
	সাধারণত মৌসুমি বন্যার		জন্যে কল		
	সময়ে আগাম সতৰ্কতা বাৰ্তা	Mahila nhana	মোবাইল ফোন সতর্কতার	4	
	কীভাবে পায়?	Mobile phone alerts (SMS)	মাধ্যমে (এসএমএস)	4	
		ater to (SMS)	মান্যমে (অসঅমঅস)		
		Community	কমিউনিটি মিটিং এর মাধ্যমে	5	
		meetings			
		Miking	মাইকিং	6	
		(loudspeaker			
		announcements)	)		
		Word of mouth	স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের মৌখিক	7	
		from local	निर्दर्भ	'	
		authorities			
		Others (Please	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88	
		Specify)			
C04	What information did you get from the	Nothing	কিছুই না	1	
	early warning?	Only flood	শুধুই বন্যার সময় সংক্রান্ত	2	
	আগাম সতর্কীকরন থেকে কি	timing	ঘোষণা		
	ধরনের তথ্য পেয়েছিলেন?	announcement			
	1.10 1.11 0 1) 0 10.1120 1 1.	Flood Lead	বন্যার লিড টাইম	3	
		Time			
		Flood Water	বন্যার পানির লেভেলের	4	
		Level Intensity	তীব্রতা		
		Flood Stability	বন্যার স্থায়িত্ব	5	
		Anticipatory	আগাম প্রস্তুতির নির্দেশনা	6	
		Action			
		Instructions			
		Agromet	কৃষি বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা	7	
		forecast			
		Livestock	গবাদিপশু বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা	8	
		Guidance			
		Fisheries	মৎস সম্পদ বিষয়ক	9	
		Guidline			
				1	

		Health Awareness	স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা		10	
		Above all	উপরের সবগুলো		11	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ ক	ক্ন)	88	
		Don't Know	জানিনা		99	
C05	Who first received the early warning	Adult Male		প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরু	 ষ সদস্য	1
	message to your family via audio	Adult Female		প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক নারী	` <b>স</b> দস্য	2
	call? (If C02, is 3)	Young Boy		তরুণ পুরুষ স	দস্য	3
		Young Girl		তরুণ নারী সদ	ਸ੍ਹ	4
	আপনার পরিবারে আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা কে প্রথম অডিও	Others (Please	Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ	া করুন)	88
	কলের মাধ্যমে পেয়েছিলো?					
C06	What information was in the audio	Nothing	কিছুই না		1	
	call? অডিও কলে কি ধরনের তথ্য	Only flood timing announcement	শুধুই বন্যার সম ঘোষণা	য় সংক্রান্ত	2	
	ছিলো?	Flood Lead Time	বন্যার লিড টাই	ম	3	
		Flood Water Level Intensity	বন্যার পানির ( তীব্রতা	লেভেলের	4	
		Flood Stability	বন্যার স্থায়িত্ব		5	
		Anticipatory Action Instructions	আগাম প্রস্তুতির	নির্দেশনা	6	
		Agriculture Guidelines	কৃষি বিষয়ক নি	র্দেশনা	7	
		Livestock Guidance	গবাদিপশু বিষ	য়ক নির্দেশনা	8	

		Fisheries Guidline	মৎস সম্পদ	বিষয়ক	9	
		Health Awareness	স্বাস্থ্য সচেতন	তা	10	
		Above all	উপরের সবগু	ঃলো	11	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লে	খ করুন)	88	
		Don't Know	জানিনা		99	
C07	Was there information about	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1	<u> </u>	ı
	women-friendly Anticipatory Action	No	ন	2		
	in the audio call or SMS? নারীবান্ধব আগাম প্রস্তুতি কি	Somewhat	কিছুটা	3		
	নারীবান্ধব আগাম প্রস্তুতি কি সম্পর্কিত তথ্য কি অডিও কল বা এসএমএসে ছিলো?					
C08	How useful do you think this audio call	Very useful	খুব উপকারী		1	
	or SMS was?	Somewhat useful	কিছুটা উপক	ারী	2	
	আপনার মতে এই অডিও কল বা এসএমএস কতটা উপকারী	Neutral	নিরপেক্ষ		3	
	ছিলো?	Not that much useful	তেমন একট	া উপকারী না	4	
		Not useful at all	একেবারেই	উপকারী না	5	
C09	Have you faced challenges in	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1	<u> </u>	
	trusting or believing the accuracy of	No	না	2		
	early warning information in the past?	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে	3		
	আপনি কি অতীতে আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা নির্ভুল কিনা তা বিশ্বাস করার ক্ষেত্রে					

	চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি					
	হয়েছেন?					
C10	Have you ever received early	Yes	হাাঁ	1		
	warning information that you did not	No	না	2		
	understand?	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে	3		
	আপনি কি কখনও আগাম					
	সতর্ক বার্তা পাওয়ার পর বুঝতে পারেননি?					
		_				
C11	If yes, what were the reasons?	Language barriers	ভাষাগত	প্রতিবন্ধকতা	1	
		Technical jargon	প্রযুক্তিগত	সরিভাষা	2	
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে এর	Lack of clear instructions	স্পষ্ট নির্দে	শিনার অভাব	3	
	কারণ কী ছিল?					
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উ	টিল্লেখ করুন <b>)</b>	88	
C12	Are there any	Yes	হাাঁ		1	
	specific groups or areas within the	No	না		2	
	village that might have limited access					
	to these warnings?					
	গ্রামের মধ্যে কি কোনও					
	নির্দিষ্ট গোষ্ঠী বা অঞ্চল রয়েছে যাদের এই সতর্কতাগুলিতে					
	খুব সীমিতভাবে পৌছায়?					
C13	If yes, please	নাম লিখুন				
	specify.					
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, দয়া করে সেই					
	নির্দিষ্ট গোষ্ঠী বা অঞ্চলের নাম লিখুন					
C14	Are there specific					
	cultural or traditional beliefs in	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1		
	your community		l			

	that affect the response to early warnings? আপনার কমিউনিটির মধ্যে কি নির্দিষ্ট কোন সাংস্কৃতিক বা ঐতিহ্যগত বিশ্বাস রয়েছে যা আগাম সতর্ক বার্তাকে বিশ্বাস করতে প্রভাবিত করে?	No Unsure	জানিনা	3			
C14_1	Do you employ any strategy to manage shock and stress during monsoon floods?	Yes হাাঁ 1 No ন 2					
C15	In the event of a monsoon flood which action do you believe would help alleviate shock and stress the most?	Having a designated emergency kit readily accessible with essentials.	প্রয়োজনীয় পাওয়া যায়	য় জিনিস	থাকা যাতে গুলির সহজেই	1	
	এবং দুশ্চিন্তা কমাতে কোন কাজটি সবচেয়ে বেশি সহায়তা করছে বলে আপনি বিশ্বাস করেন?	Knowing the evacuation routes and safe locations in advance.			ং নিরাপদ থেকেই জেনে	2	
		Receiving real- time updates and information from local authorities.		ইম আপ	কাছ থেকে ডেট এবং তথ্য	3	
		Participating in community drills or workshops for emergency preparedness.			ন্য কমিউনিটি য় অংশগ্রহণ।	4	
		None of the above	ণ উপরের কে আমি নিশি		না/	5	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উ	চল্লেখ ক	कन्)	88	

C16	How satisfied are you with the current				
	support provided in utilizing weather	Very satisfied	খুব সন্তুষ্ট	1	
	forecasts and early warnings for	Somewhat satisfied	কিছুটা সন্তুষ্ট	2	
	decision-making?	Neutral	নিরপেক্ষ	3	
		Somewhat dissatisfied	কিছুটা অসন্তুষ্ট	4	
		Very dissatisfied	খুব অসন্তুষ্ট	5	
C17	Which of these media do you consider the most	Television broadcasts	টেলিভিশনের মাধ্যমে	1	
consider the most reliable for receiving timely warnings?	Radio broadcasts	রেডিওর মাধ্যমে	2		
	warrings: সময়মত সতর্ক বার্তা পাওয়ার জন্য কোন মাধ্যমটি আপনি	Mobile phone alerts (SMS)	মোবাইল ফোন সতর্কতার মাধ্যমে (এসএমএস)	3	
	জন্য কোন মাধ্যমটি আপনি সবচেয়ে নির্ভরযোগ্য বলে মনে করেন?	Mobile phone alerts (voice call)	মোবাইল ফোন সতর্কতার মাধ্যমে (ভয়েস কল)	4	
		Community meetings	কমিউনিটি মিটিং এর মাধ্যমে	5	
		Miking (loudspeaker announcements)	মাইকিং	6	
		Word of mouth from local authorities	স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের নির্দেশে	7	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88	
C18	Are these warnings accompanied by	Yes	<u>र्</u> ग	1	
	clear instructions on what actions to take?	No	না	2	

	এই সতর্কতাগুলির সাথে কী					
	কী পদক্ষেপ নিতে হবে সে					
	· ·					
	সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট নির্দেশাবলী					
	রয়েছে?					
			1 &			
C19	Do you think the	Yes	হাাঁ	1		
	early warnings					
	adequately cover	No	ন	2		
	the specific risks of					
	monsoon floods					
	your village faces?					
	আপনি কি মনে করেন যে					
	আগাম সতৰ্কতা বাৰ্তা প্ৰদান					
	আপনার গ্রামের মৌসুমি বন্যার					
	ুঁকি কমানোর জন্যে পর্যাপ্ত?					
	A 1 110 1111 -101 11 1110.					
C20	What types of	Floods	বন্যা	1		
	disasters or hazards					
	are typically	Cyclones	সাইক্লোন	2		
	covered in these					
	early warnings in	Landslides	ভূমিধস	3		
	your village?					
		Lightning	বজ্ৰপাত	4		
	আপনার গ্রামে এই আগাম	Out		00		
	সতর্কতাগুলিতে সাধারণত	Others	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ	88		
	কোন ধরণের দুর্যোগের সময়	(Please	করুন)			
	দেওয়া হয়?	Specify)				
C21	How widely					
	accessible are these	Γ= .				٦
	warning messages	Reach most	বেশিরভাগ পরিবারে	র কাছে পৌঁছায়	1	
	within your village?	households				
		Reach some	অল্প কিছু পরিবারের	কাদে পৌঁচাগ	2	4
	এই সতর্কতা বার্তাগুলি ঠিক	households	अभ । यन्त्र वास्त्रादस्य	শারে গোখার	2	
	কি পরিমানে আপনার গ্রামের	nousenotus				
	মানুষের কাছে পৌঁছে?					
		Reach very few	খুব কম পরিবারের ব	গছে পৌঁছায়	3	1
		households				
						]
		Doesn't reach	পৌঁছায় না		4	
		Note			-	
		Not sure	নিশ্চিত নই		5	
			]			

C22	How would you rate			
	the effectiveness of		,	
	institutional early warning systems for	Highly effective	অত্যন্ত কার্যকর	1
	monsoon floods	Effective	কার্যকর	2
	and lightning? মৌসুমি বন্যার জন্য	Moderately effective	মাঝারি রকমের কার্যকর	3
	শোসুম বন্যার জন্য প্রাতিষ্ঠানিকভাবে আগাম	Ineffective	অকার্যকর	4
	সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থার কার্যকারিতাকে আপনি			
	কীভাবে মূল্যায়ন করবেন?	Not sure	নিশ্চিত নই	5
C23	What sources do	Government-	সরকারের জারি করা সতর্কতা	1
	you primarily rely on for early warning	issued alerts	বার্তা	
	information?	Local community networks	স্থানীয় কমিউনিটির নেটওয়ার্ক	2
	সাধারনত সতর্কতা বার্তার তথ্যের জন্য আপনি কোন	Media (TV, radio,	মিডিয়া (টিভি, রেডিও,	3
	উত্সগুলির উপর নির্ভর	newspapers)	সংবাদপত্ৰ)	
	করেন?			
		Voice call alerts	মোবাইল ফোন সতর্কতার মাধ্যমে	4
			(ভয়েস কল)	
		Mobile phone massages	মোবাইল ফোন সতৰ্কতা ম্যাসেজ	5
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
C24	How would you rate the accessibility of early warning	Very accessible	খুব সহজে তথ্য পাই	1
information in your community?	·	Somewhat accessible	কিছুটা সহজে তথ্য পাইনা	2
	আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তার তথ্য সহজে পাওয়াকে আপনি কীভাবে মূল্যায়ন করবেন?	Not very accessible	খুব সহজে তথ্য পাইনা	3
		Not accessible at all	একেবারেই তথ্য সহজে পাইনা	4

C25	Do you have access to reliable internet or mobile networks to receive early warning information?  আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পেতে আপনার কি নির্ভরযোগ্য ইন্টারনেট বা মোবাইল নেটওয়ার্ক ব্যবহার করতে পারেন?	Yes No Sometimes	হ্যাঁ না মাঝে মাঝে	3		
C26	Have you easily received early warnings about monsoon floods in your community in the past year than before?  আপনি কি গত এক বছরে আপনার কমিউনিটিতে মৌসুমি বন্যা সম্পর্কে আগাম সতর্কতা আগের তুলনায় সহজ ভাবে পেয়েছেন?	Yes, regularly Yes, occasionally No, never	হাঁ, নিয়মি / হাঁ, মাঝে না, কখনই	মাঝে	2 3	
C27	What barriers prevent you from receiving timely early warning information? কোন বাধাগুলি আপনাকে সময়মত আগাম সতৰ্কতা বাৰ্তা পেতে বাধা দেয়?	Lack of electricity  Limited access to technology (mobile phones, internet)  Language barriers  Lack of awareness about available channels	ফোন, ইন্টারনে ভাষাগত প্রতিব	প্রবেশাধিকার (মোবাইন ট) ন্ধকতা মাধ্যমগুলো সম্পর্কে	1 2 3 4	

		Others (Please জ Specify)	ন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
C28	What improvements would you suggest to enhance the quality or accessibility of early warnings for	Improved communication channels	উন্নত যোগাযোগ মাধ্যম	1
	communities?	More frequent broadcasts/alerts	আরও ঘন ঘন সম্প্রচার/সতর্কতা বার্তা প্রচার	
	আপনার কমিউনিটির জন্য আগাম সতর্কতার গুণমান বা	More localized forecasts	স্থানীয় পূর্বাভাসের নিয়ম জোড়দার	2
	সহজে পাওয়ার সুবিধা বাড়ানোর জন্য আপনি কী কী উন্নতির পরামর্শ দেবেন?	Simplified language in messages	বার্তাগুলি সহজ ভাষায় প্রচার	
		Enhanced training on interpretation	পূর্বাভাসের ব্যাখ্যা বোঝার জন্যে উন্নত প্রশিক্ষণ	3
		Involvement of local community leaders in dissemination	স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের নেতাদের সম্পৃক্ততা	
		Technological upgrades for dissemination	প্রচারের জন্য প্রযুক্তিগত উন্নতি	4
		Enhanced training on response actions	পুর্বাভাস বার্তা পেলে করনীয় আচরনের উপর উন্নত প্রশিক্ষণ	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
C29	What improvements do you think could be made to enhance the effectiveness of early warning	Improved communication channels	উন্নত যোগাযোগ মাধ্যম	1

	systems in	More frequent	কার	ও ঘন ঘন সম্প্রচার/সতর্কতা		
	Bangladesh?	broadcasts/alerts				
	Danglauesii:	broaucasts/ aterts	বাত	প্রচার		
	বাংলাদেশে প্রারম্ভিক	Mana la salias d	<del>2015</del>	ায় পূর্বাভাসের নিয়ম	_	
	সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থার	More localized		~	2	
	কার্যকারিতা বাড়াতে কী	forecasts	জো	ড়দার		
	•	0, 1,0, 1				
	ধরনের উন্নতি করা যেতে	Simplified	বাত	াগুলি সহজ ভাষায়		
	পারে বলে আপনি মনে	language in	O 1	<del>-</del>		
	করেন?	messages	প্রচা	<b>s</b>		
		Filmond Links	ol-ft	-+	_	
		Enhanced training	পূবা	ভাসের	3	
		on interpretation	<i>রমা</i> জ	া্যা বোঝার জন্যে উন্নত		
			প্রাশ	ক্ষণ		
		Involvement of		য় সম্প্রদায়ের নেতাদের		
		local community	সম্পূ	<u>্</u> যিকতা		
		leaders in				
		dissemination				
		Technological	প্রচা	রের জন্য প্রযুক্তিগত উন্নতি	4	
		upgrades for				
		dissemination				
		Enhanced training	পূৰ্বা	ভাস বার্তা পেলে করনীয়		
		on response		রনের উপর উন্নত প্রশিক্ষণ		
		actions	,,,-			
		actions				
		Others (Please	অন্	ন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88	
		Specify)		,		
		' '				
C30	Would you be willing to	Yes, definitely		হ্যাঁ, অবশ্যই	1	
	participate in	Maybe, depending o	n	হয়তো অংশ নেবো	2	
	educational	availability				
	programs or					
	workshops to better	No, not interested		না, আগ্ৰহী নই	3	
	understand early					
	warning			<u> </u>		
	information?					
	আপনি কি আগাম সতর্কতা					
	বার্তা আরও ভালভাবে বোঝার					
	জন্য শিক্ষামূলক প্রোগ্রাম বা					
	a grinight salah il					

কর্মশালায় অংশ নিতে	
ইচ্ছুক?	

## Section: D: Anticipatory Action

Sl No	Question	Response
D01	Do you use impact-based forecast information for taking Anticipatory Action? আপনি কি প্রভাব-ভিত্তিক পূর্বাভাস তথ্য বা সতর্ক বার্তা পেলে আগাম প্রস্তুতি নেন?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2
D02	What do you do after receiving the early warning? (Select multiple) আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পাওয়ার পর আপনি কি ধরনের প্রস্তুতি নেন? (একাধিক উত্তর)	Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid kit, flashlights).  Stockpiled emergency জরুরী সরবরাহ (যেমন, 1 খাদ্য, জল, প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসা কিট, টর্চ
		Developed a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan.    Developed a family জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ 2 পরিকল্পনা সহ একটি পারিবারিক জরুরী পরিকল্পনা এবং যোগাযোগ পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করেন।
		Participated in disaster preparedness training or education programs.  पূর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি প্রশিক্ষণ বা 3 শিক্ষা কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করেন।
		Engaged with your local community to establish a support network for disaster response.  पূর্যোগ মোকাবেলার জন্য 4 একটি সহায়তা নেটওয়ার্ক স্থাপন করতে আপনার স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে জড়িত হোন।
		Take shelter in a safe place করি

		Collected women's essential items (pills, sanitary napkins) etc	নারীদের জরুরি প্রয়োজনীয় সামগ্রী ( পিল, স্যানিটারি ন্যাপকিন) ইত্যাদি সংগ্রহ করেছে	6
		Livestock, poultry have been moved to a safe place	গবাদিপশু, হাসঁ মুরগী নিরাপদ স্থানে সরিয়ে নিয়েছে	7
		Harvesting the mature crop and storing it in a safe place	পরিপক্ক ফসল কেটে ফেলছে এবং নিরাপদ স্থানে সংরক্ষণ করেছেন	8
		Crop seeds, fertilizers, pesticides are kept in safe places	ফসলের বীজ, সার, কীটনাশক নিরাপদ স্থানে রেখেছে	9
		All of the above.	উপরের সবগুলো	8
		None of them	উপরের একটিও না	9
		Don't know	জানি না	99
		Others	অন্যান্য	88
D02_1	Do you priorities taking shelter in a safe place as an Anticipatory Action during monsoon flood? আপনি কি বন্যার সময় প্রাথমিক পদক্ষেপ হিসাবে নিরাপদ স্থানে আশ্রয় নেওয়াকে অগ্রাধিকার দেন?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2		
D03	Where do you take shelter? আপনি কোথায় আশ্রয় নেন?	Government or NGO Shelters:	সরকার বা এনজিও আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র:	1
		Community Centers and Mosque,Temple.	কমিউনিটি সেন্টার, মসজিদ,মন্দির	2

		Temporary Evacuation Centers	অস্থায়ী আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র কেন্দ্র	3
		Home-Sharing Programs	হোম-শেয়ারিং প্রোগ্রাম	4
		Informal Settlements or Camps	অনানুষ্ঠানিক বসতি বা ক্যাম্প	5
		Workplace or Factory Shelters	কর্মক্ষেত্র বা কারখানার আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	6
		Public Buildings	পাবলিক বিন্ডিং	7
		Mobile Shelters	মোবাইল আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	8
		Safe Spaces in Informal Settlements	অনানুষ্ঠানিক বসতিতে নিরাপদ স্থান	9
		Collaboration with Charities and NGOs	দাতব্য সংস্থা এবং এনজিওগুলির সাথে সহযোগিতা	10
		Don't go anywhere	কোথাও যাই না	11
		Others (Please specify)	অন্যান্য	88
D04	If no, why not take shelter?  যদি না হয়, আশ্রয় নেন না কেন?		আমি জানি না তথ্য কোথায় পাব।	1

		I do not think th	-	তাদের তথ্য জানার	2
		need to know th	е	প্রয়োজন আছে বলে মনে	
		information.		করি না।	
		I do not have tin	ne to	আমার কাছে তথ্য জানার	3
		learn the		সময়	
		information.			
				নেই।	
		I do not trust the	e	আমি প্রাপ্য তথ্য বিশ্বাস	4
		information that		করি না	
		available.	. 13	1141 11	
		available.			
		The shelter cent	er is	আশ্রয় কেন্দ্র আমার বাড়ি	5
		far from my hou		থেকে অনেক দূরে	
			30	6464 9644 264	
		I can't leave my		আমি আমার গবাদি পশু	6
		cattle behind in		বাড়িতে রেখে যেতে পারি	0
				•	
		home		ন	
					<u> </u>
		There is no sepa		নারীদের জন্য আলাদা	7
		security system	for	কোনো নিরাপদ ব্যাবস্থা	
		women.		নাই	
		Not accessible f	nr	গর্ভবতী নারী,প্রতিবন্ধি	8
				गठ गठा गासा, वा ठ गाया	
		pregnant women	11	ব্যাক্তির জন্য প্রবেশগম্য না	
		persons.			
		There is no suita	hla	সাস্থ্যসম্মত পয়নিস্কাশন	9
				भाराज्य ४० गुर्भावकाराच	9
		drainage system	I	ব্যাবস্থা নাই	
		Risky transporta	tion	ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ যাতায়াত ব্যাবস্থা	10
		system			
		My house is safe	<del>)</del>	আমার বাড়ি যথেষ্ট নিরাপদ	11
		enough			
		Others		<b>અન્ડાન્ડ</b>	88
D05	How quickly do you move to a	7 days ago	व किन	আগে সরে যান	1
	safe shelter after receiving a	,	7 14/44	אוניו אונא אואן	
	early warning information?	E days age	क किंा	আগে সরে যান	_
	3 3 3 3 3	5 days ago	৫ ।শুশ	आद्य राद्य यात्र	2

	আপনি আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পাওয়ার পর কত	2 day	s ago		২	দিন আগে সরে	র যান		3
	দ্রুত নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে সরে যান?	1 day	s ago		٥	দিন আগে সরে	র যান		4
		2 hou	rs ago		২	ঘন্টা আগে স	র যান		5
		until				র্যোগ শুরু না হ ান না	ওয়া প	র্যন্ত সরে	6
		disas Othe	ter start		78	ાના)ના			00
		Othe	S		)	(4)(4)			88
D06	Do people in your community tend not to evacuate or prepare	Yes	হাাঁ	1					
	despite getting the weather forecast?	No	না	2					
	আপনার কমিউনিটির মানুষের মাঝে কি								
	আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস পাওয়ার পরেও নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে সরে না যাওয়া বা প্রস্তুতি না নেয়ার								
	প্রবণতা আছে?								
D07	If so, why?	উন্মুক্ত উ	ত্তর						
	যদি থাকে, কেন?								
D08	Did you get any specific benefit in relocating people, especially	Yes				হাাঁ	1		
	women, children, and PWD to safer shelters during monsoon	No				না	2		
	floods?	Some	times			মাঝে মাঝে	3		
	আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় নারী, শিশু, ও প্রতিবন্দীদের নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে স্থানাস্তরের ক্ষেত্রে						•	_	
	আপনি কি কোনো সুনির্দিষ্ট সেবা পেয়েছেন?								
D09	What are the challenges during evacuation and reach assembly points for the person with disabilities?	Open 6	ended						
	প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তিদের জরুরী অবস্থায় দ্রুত অপসারণে এবং নিরাপদে পৌঁছানোর সময় চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কী কী?								

D10	What is the most effective way to increase awareness of evacuation routes and assembly points among the person with disabilities?  প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যাক্তিদের জরুরী অবস্থায় দ্রুত অপসারণে সচেতনতা বাড়ানোর সবচেয়ে কার্যকর উপায় কী?	Open ended		
D11	What are the challenges during evacuation and reach assembly points for the women and children? নারী ও শিশুদের জরুরী অবস্থায় দ্রুত অপসারণে এবং নিরাপদে পৌঁছানোর সময় চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কীকী?	Open ended		
D12	What is the most effective way to increase awareness of evacuation routes and assembly points for the women and children?  নারী ও শিশুদের জরুরী অবস্থায় দ্রুত অপসারণে সচেতনতা বাড়ানোর সবচেয়ে কার্যকর উপায় কী	Open ended		
D13	During a monsoon flood which coping strategy you primarily employ to manage shock and stress? মৌসুমি বন্যার সময়, আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিস্তা দূর করার জন্য আপনি প্রাথমিকভাবে কোন	Seeking immediate shelter or higher ground to ensure safety.  Contacting	শান্ত থাকার চেষ্টা করি।  নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য তাতৃক্ষণিক আশ্রয় বা উচ্চতর ভূমি খুঁজি।  জরুরী সেবা সহায়তার জন্য	2
মোকাবে	মোকাবেলার কৌশলটি ব্যবহার করেন?	emergency services or authorities for assistance.	কর্তৃপক্ষের সাথে যোগাযোগ করি	5

			Reaching out to friends, family, or a support network for emotional support.			মানসিক সমর্থনের জন্য বন্ধু, পরিবার বা কাছের মানুষদের সাথে কথা বলি।	4
		•	None above	of the		উপরের কোনটিই না	5
			I'm no	ot sure		আমি নিশ্চিত নই	6
		•	Other Speci	s (Pleas fy)	se	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D14	Do you participate in interventions that enhance your capacity to face shocks and stresses? আপনি কি এমন কোন প্রশিক্ষন বা আয়োজনে অংশ নিয়ে থাকেন, যা আপনার আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিন্তা দূর করার ক্ষমতা বাড়ায়?	-	Yes No Not Sure	হ্যাঁ না আমি নিশ্চিত নই	3		
D15	What is the most effective way to increase awareness of evacuation routes and assembly points among all households?						
	পরিবারের মধ্যে জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ ব্যবস্থা এবং যে স্থানে একত্রিত হবে সেই স্থান সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা বাড়ানোর সবচেয়ে কার্যকর উপায় কী?						

		Provide information through public service announcements.	পাবলিক সার্ভিস ঘোষণার মাধ্যমে তথ্য প্রদান	1
		Develop and implement educational/awareness programs for schools and community groups	ss জনসাধারণের জন্য শিক্ষামূলক	2
		Make the information available in multiple languages and formats	তথ্য দেয়ার জন্য অনেকগুলি ভাষার  ব্যবহার/ঈশারা ভাষা ব্যবহার	3
		Miking (loudspeaker announcements)	মাইকিং করা	4
		All of the above.	উপরের সবগুলো	5
		None of them	উপরের একটিও না	6
		Others	অন্যান্য	88
		Don't know	জানি না	99
D16	What Anticipatory Actions has your community taken in response to monsoon floods warnings?	Evacuation to safer areas	নরাপদ এলাকায় সরে গিয়েছে	1
	মৌসুমি বন্যার সতর্ক বার্তা পেয়ে আপনার সম্প্রদায় কী কী পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছে?	Dantaing Siretters	মাশ্রয়কেন্দ্র বা নিরাপদ ঘর নর্মাণ	2
		awareness ক programs	শিক্ষা ও সচেতনতা মূলক মর্সসূচী	3
		Others (Please Specify)	মন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D17	What early preparations have you made at the household level	Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g., food,	জরুরী সরবরাহ (যেমন, খাদ্য, জল, প্রাথমিক	1

in response to potential monsoon floods? সম্ভাব্য মৌসুমি বন্যার প্রতিক্রিয়ায় আপনি খানা পর্যায়ে কী আগাম প্রস্তুতি নিয়েছেন?	water, first aid kit, flashlights).  Developed a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan.	চিকিৎসা কিট, টর্চ লাইট)।  জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ পরিকল্পনা সহ একটি পারিবারিক জরুরী পরিকল্পনা এবং যোগাযোগ পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করেন।	2
	Participated in disaster preparedness training or education programs.	দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি প্রশিক্ষণ বা শিক্ষা কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণ করেন	3
	Engaged with your local community to establish a support network for disaster response.	দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলার জন্য একটি সহায়তা নেটওয়ার্ক স্থাপনকরতে আপনার স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে জড়িত হোন	4
	Take shelter in a safe place	নিরাপদ স্থানে আশ্রয় গ্রহন করি	5
	Collected women's essential items (pills, sanitary napkins) etc	নারীদের জরুরি প্রয়োজনীয় সামগ্রী ( পিল, স্যানিটারি ন্যাপকিন) ইত্যাদি সংগ্রহ করেছে	6
	Livestock, poultry have been moved to a safe place	গবাদিপশু, হাসঁ মুরগী নিরাপদ স্থানে সরিয়ে নিয়েছে	7
	Harvesting the mature crop and storing it in a safe place	পরিপক্ক ফসল কেটে ফেলছে এবং নিরাপদ স্থানে সংরক্ষণ করেছেন	8

		Crop seeds, fertili pesticides are kep safe places			বীজ, সার, নিরাপদ স্থানে	9
		All of the above.		উপরের ২	নবগুলো	8
		None of them		উপরের	একটিও না	9
		Don't know		জানি না		99
		Others		অন্যান্য		88
D18	What challenges do households face in taking Anticipatory	Financial constra	ints	আর্থিক সী	মাবদ্ধতা	1
	Actions against monsoon floods? মৌসুমি বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে আগাম প্রস্তুতি নিতে	Lack of knowledg about safety mea		নিরাপতা জ্ঞানের ত	ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে ভাব	2
	আপনার খানা কী কী চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হয়?	Limited access to resources		সম্পদের সুযোগ	সীমিত ব্যবহারের	3
		Others (Please Sp	ecify)	অন্যন্য (উ	টল্লেখ করুন)	88
D18_1	Do you trust the Anticipatory Action can be beneficial to	Completely trust	পুরপুরি	ভাবে বিশ্বাস	করি	1
	reduce the damages?	Trust	বিশ্বাস ব	করি		2
	আপনি কি বিশ্বাস করেন বন্যায় আগাম কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পরিমান কমানো	Neutral	নিরপে	<b>₱</b>		3
	সম্ভব?	Did not trust	বিশ্বাস ব	করি না		4
		Did not trust at all	পুরপুরি	ভাবে বিশ্বাস	করি না	5
D19	Were you able to reduce post- flood damage by taking	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1		
	Anticipatory Actions?	No	না	2		
	বন্যায় আগাম কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে কি আপনি বন্যা পরবর্তী ক্ষয়ক্ষতি কমাতে পেরেছিল?		1	<u> </u>		
D20	If yes, how much post-flood damage has been reduced by taking pre-flood action? বন্যায়	Write in number সং	খ্যোয় লিখু	ন		

আগাম কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করার ফলে বন্যা পরবর্তী ক্ষতি কি পরিমাণ কমাতে পেরেছে	

# Section: E: Financing and EAP and strategy level

Sl No	Question	Response		
E01	What resources or support do you think	Early warning systems	আগাম সতৰ্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থা	1
	would be most beneficial in	Emergency shelters	জরুরী আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	2
	preparing for or recovering from monsoon floods? মৌসুমি বন্যার জন্য প্রস্তুতি নিতে	Education and training on disaster preparedness	দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি বিষয়ে শিক্ষা ও প্রশিক্ষণ	3
	বা পুনরুদ্ধার করতে কোন ধরণের সহায়তা সবচেয়ে	Financial assistance for recovery	পুনরুদ্ধারের জন্য আর্থিক সহায়ত	1 4
	উপকারী হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	Infrastructure improvements	অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন	5
		Community-based support programs	কমিউনিটি-ভিত্তিক সহায়তা প্রোগ্র	গ্রাম 6
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
E02	What kind of community-led initiatives, development	Community-led initiatives (Volunteers)	মিউনিটি-নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ	1
	organizations' programs or government programs	Government স programs	রকারী কর্মসূচী উন্নয়ন	2
	to mitigate the impact of monsoon floods in your area?	Development ত organizations' initiatives	ন্নয়ন সংস্থার উদ্যোগ	3
	আপনার এলাকায় মৌসুমি বন্যার প্রভাব প্রশমনে কি ধরনের	Youth Groups' ্য initiatives	ব গোষ্ঠীর উদ্যোগ	4

	কমিউনিটির নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ বা সরকারি কর্মসূচি আছে?	Other Speci	s (Pleas fy)	е	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		88	
E03	Are you familiar with the existing	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1	1			<u> </u>
	community-led initiatives,	No	না	2				
	development	Not	আমি	3				
	organizations'	Sure	নিশ্চিত					
	programs or		নই					
	government programs							
	allocating resources for Anticipatory							
	Actions?							
	আপনি কি পূর্বাভাস ভিত্তিক							
	কার্যক্রমের জন্যে অর্থ, সম্পদ বা							
	সাহায্য বরাদ্দকারী বিদ্যমান							
	কমিউনিটি-নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ,							
	উন্নয়ন সংস্থার প্রোগ্রাম বা সরকারী প্রোগ্রামগুলির সাথে							
	পরিচিত?							
	maio o .							
E04	Do you know how many institutions	2		২ টি		1		
	working in your area	1		১টি		2		
	to allocate resources for FbA?	Not a	t all	একটিৎ	ও না	3		
	আপনি কি জানেন এমন কয়টি	Moro	than 2	২ এর	<i>বে</i> শি	1.		
	প্রতিষ্ঠান পূর্বাভাস ভিত্তিক	More	liidii Z	<b>4</b> 43	GNI	4		
	কার্যক্রমের জন্যে অর্থ, সম্পদ বা							
	সাহায্য বরাদ্দকারী হিসেবে							
	আপনার এলাকায় কাজ করছে?							
E05	Do you feel the need	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1				
	for such community-	No	না	2				
	led initiatives or government	No	*11					
	programs?	Not	আমি	3				
	আপনি কি এমন কমিউনিটির	Sure	নিশ্চিত _					
	আপান কি এমন কামভানাচর নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ বা সরকারি		নই					
	কর্মসূচির প্রয়োজন বোধ করেন?							
	<u> </u>							

E06	Do you have any	Yes হ্যাঁ	1		
	Disaster Management	No না	2		
	Committees in your area?	NO NO	2		
	area:	Not আমি	3		
	আপনার এলাকায় কি কোন <b>ো</b>	Sure নিশ্চিত	<u>5</u>		
	দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি আছে?	নই			
E07	If yes, How Many	1	একটি	1	
	DMCs and Sectoral Departments?	2	দুইটি	2	
	beparements.				
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কয়টি দুৰ্যোগ	3	তিনটি	3	
	ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি রয়েছে?		চারটি		
		4	טואוט	4	
		None	একটিও না	5	
			_		
		More than	চারের বেশি	6	
		4			
E08	If yes, How Many	1	একটি	1	
	Sectoral				
	Departments?	2	দুইটি	2	
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কয়টি সরকারি	3	তিনটি	3	
	বিভাগীয় সংস্থা রয়েছে?				
		4	চারটি	4	
		News	একটিও না		
		None	এক। তেও না	5	
		More than	চারের বেশি	6	
		4			
500					
E09	Are you familiar with the existing union-				
	level disaster		T +%		
	management plans	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1	
	focusing on monsoon	No	ন	2	
	floods?				
	মৌসুমি বন্যাকে কেন্দ্র করে				
	ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ের দুর্যোগ				
	ব্যবস্থাপনা কোন পরিকল্পনার				
	কার্যক্রম কি আপনার এলাকায়				
	রয়েছে?				

E10	If so, how many union level disaster management plan activities take place in your area annually?  যদি থাকে, বার্ষিক কয়টি ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ের দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কোন পরিকল্পনার কার্যক্রম আপনার এলাকায় সংঘটিত হয়?	2 ২ টি  1 ১ টি  Not at all একটি  More than 2 ২ এর		1 2 3 4		
E11	Which institutions are responsible for providing early warnings about monsoon floods in your area? আপনার এলাকায় মৌসুমি বন্যা সম্পর্কে আগাম সতর্কতা প্রদানের জন্য কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলি দায়বদ্ধ?	Government agence Non-governmental organizations (NGC Local community organizations Others (Please Spe	হে)	নকারী সংস্থা সরকারী সংস্থা (এনজিও) নীয় সামাজিক সংগঠন ন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	3 88	
E12	What are the main challenges faced by institutions in providing early warnings for monsoon floods?  মৌসুমি বন্যার জন্য আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলির প্রধান চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কী কী?	Limited resources (funding, technology)  Inadequate infrastructure  Communication gaps  Others (Please Specify)	অপর্যা	সম্পদ (তহবিল, প্রযুক্তি) প্ত অবকাঠামো যাগের অভাব	3	
E13	What challenges do you face in implementing Anticipatory Actions for monsoon floods at the community level? কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে মৌসুমি বন্যার জন্য আগাম প্রস্তুতি বাস্তবায়নে	Insufficient awareness Limited community cooperation		সচেতনতা চির সহযোগিতার অভাব	2	

	আপনি কী ধরনের চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হন?	Others (Please Specify)	অন	ijন্য <b>(</b> উ	লুখে কর	p시)	88	
E14	Estimate the average cost incurred by your household due to damages caused by monsoon floods in the past year.  বিগত বছরে মৌসুমি বন্যার কারণে সৃষ্ট ক্ষয়ক্ষতির কারণে আপনার পরিবার আনুমানিক গড় ব্যয় কত ছিলো?	টাকার পরিমান লিখুন						
E15	Did you get any cooperation during the floods?	Yes	হ্যাঁ		1			
	বন্যার সময় কি কোন সহযোগিতা পেয়েছিলেন?	Somewhat	কিছুটা		3			
E16	What kind of cooperation did you get?	Money for Work	7	কাজের -	বিনিময়ে	া টাকা	1	
		Unconditional Cas	sh 3	শৰ্তহীন	ক্যাশ		2	
	কি ধরনের সহযোগিতা পেয়েছিলেন	Food for Work	-	কাজের	বিনিময়ে	া খাদ্য	3	
		Rice	ī	চাল			4	
		Dry Food Packets	7	শুকনা খ	ধাবা <b>রে</b> র	প্যাকেট	5	
		Animal Food Pack	ets	প্রাণী খা	ন্য প্যানে	কট	6	
		Baby Food	f	শিশু খা	T		7	
		Home Grant	-	বাড়ির ত	<b>া</b> নুদান		8	
		CI Sheet	f	সি আই	শিট (টি	ন)	9	
		Others (Please Specify)	7	અન્યુન્ય (	উল্লেখ	করুন)	88	

E17	If you received cash assistance, how much did you receive in total? ক্যাশ টাকা সহায়তা পেলে, মোট কত টাকা পেয়েছেন	Write in number সং	খ্যায় লিখুন		
E18	How much amount of assistance other than cash has been received? ক্যাশ টাকা ছাড়া অন্যান্য সহায়তা কত টাকা সমমূল্যের সহায়তা পেয়েছেন	Write in number সং	খ্যায় লিখুন		
E19	Who received these	Adult Male		প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষ সদস্য	1
	supports from the household?	Adult Female		প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক নারী সদস্য	2
	এসব সহযোগিতা খানার কোন সদস্য গ্রহন করেছিলো?	Adolescent boy	or girl	অপ্রাপ্তবয়স্ক ছেলে বা মেয়ে	3
E20	Which member of the	Adult Male		প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষ সদস্য	1
	household decided how to use these	Adult Female		প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক নারী সদস্য	2
	supports?	Addit Female			
	এসব সহযোগিতা কিভাবে ব্যবহার করা হবে তার সিদ্ধান্ত খানার কোন সদস্য নিয়েছিলো?	Every one of the household	2	পরিবারের সবাই মিলে সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছলো	3
F24	Da voca de internation	Tv	I <del>- %</del>		
E21	Do you think the current investment in	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1	
	early warning systems for monsoon floods is	No	না	2	
	adequate considering the potential damages?	Not sure	নিশ্চিত নই	3	
	মৌসুমি বন্যার জন্য জরুরী সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থায় বর্তমান অর্থ সহায়তা কি সম্ভাব্য ক্ষয়ক্ষতি বিবেচনায় যথেষ্ট বলে আপনি মনে করেন?				

E22	If 'No' or 'Unsure', what additional investments or	Improved infrastructure	উন্নত অবকাঠামো	1	
	resources do you think are necessary to mitigate the impacts effectively?	Enhanced communication systems	উন্নত যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা	2	
	যদি 'না' বা 'অনিশ্চিত' হয়, তবে প্রভাবগুলি কার্যকরভাবে প্রশমিত করার জন্য কোন অতিরিক্ত অর্থ	Increased education and awareness programs	শিক্ষা ও সচেতনতা মূলক কার্যক্রম বৃদ্ধি	3	
	সহায়তা, বিনিয়োগ বা সংস্থান প্রয়োজনীয় বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88	

## **Annex-vi: Qualitative tool for midline**

## **Focus Group Discussion**

# Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

FGD checklist (Boy/Male)

Warm-up/Greetings:

Assalamu Alaikum, my name is ------. We have come from an independent research organization named Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited. With a view toward the understanding impact of "A Midline (Monsoon Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project" Currently, we are conducting a baseline study in partnership with Care Bangladesh.

As a part of this research, I would like to know your opinion related to this issue and form the study. Your opinion will be valuable for this research. We hope that you will help us in our work by providing your valuable opinions. For this discussion, we would like to take around 30-45 minutes of your time; this discussion will remain completely anonymous, and confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

If at any point you decide you no longer want to be involved, you may remove yourself from the project, and the researchers involved with the FGD will delete or destroy collected material.

**About Norms/Norms:** We are here to discuss many things and here is nothing right or wrong with it. This is an open discussion and we would like to know your opinion.

**Ice Breaking:** We will be discussing many issues and it will be impossible for me to capture all your messages during the discussion. Therefore, we would like to record your opinion, in order to be sure that we are capturing everything you are saying which will help us with report writing. We will start talking and turn on the tape recorder only if you permit us to do so. Before starting the detailed discussion, let us get introduced to each other.

আসসালামুআলাইকুম, আমার নাম ...............................। আমরা ডাটাস্কেপ রিসার্চ এন্ত কনসালটেন্সি লিমিটেড নামক একটি গবেষণা সংস্থা থেকে এসেছি। আমরা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশের এর সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশ-কে গবেষণা চালানোর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে যা SUFAL-II প্রকল্পের মধ্যরেখা (বর্ষার বন্যা) অধ্যয়ন করার জন্য ডিজাইন করা হয়েছে। গবেষণার একটি অংশ হিসেবে আমরা, এই সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাদের মতামত জানতে চাই। আপনাদের মতামত এই গবেষণা কাজের জন্যে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। আমরা আশা করছি আপানারা আপনাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মতামত দিয়ে আমাদের সাহায্য করবেন। আজকের এই আলোচনার জন্যে আপনাদের মুল্যবান সময় হতে ৩০-৪৫ মিনিট সময় আমাদের প্রয়োজন; পুরো আলোচনাটি সম্পূর্ণ গোপন এবং অজ্ঞাত থাকবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে। যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং এফজিডির সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য মুছে ফেলবেন। আমরা অনেক

বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করবো এবং এখানে তা ঠিক-ভুল বলতে কিছু নেই। এটি একটি উন্মুক্ত আলোচনা এবং আমরা আপনার মতামত জানতে আগ্রহী।

আইস ব্রেকিংঃ আমরা অনেক বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করব আর আলোচিত সকল বিষয় আমাদের পক্ষে মনে রাখা সম্ভব নয়। তাই আপনার বলা প্রতিটি কথা সংরক্ষন হচ্ছে কিনা তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্যে আমরা আপনার মতামত রেকর্ড করতে চাই, যা আমাদের প্রতিবেদন লেখার কাজে সহায়তা করবে। যদি আপনি আমাদের অনুমতি দেন তবেই আমরা কথা বলা এবং তা রেকর্ড করা শুরু করবো।

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শুরু করার আগে, আসুন আমরা একে অপরের সাথে পরিচিত হয়ে নেই।

1.	Name (s) of surveyor(s): জরিপকারীর নামঃ	
2.	Date of FGD: এফজিডির তারিখ	
3.	FGD location: এফজিডির স্থান :	
4.	Number of people attending the FGD: এফজিডিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা:	
5.	Type of FGD: এফজিডির ধরণ:	

1. Have you seen floods happening in your area recently? How did it affect you and your family? How did you and your community receive information about flood warnings? Was it easy to understand?

আপনি কি সম্প্রতি আপনার এলাকায় বন্যা হতে দেখেছেন? এটা কীভাবে আপনাকে এবং আপনার পরিবারকে প্রভাবিত করেছিল? আপনি এবং আপনার কমিউনিটি কীভাবে বন্যা সতর্কতা সম্পর্কে তথ্য পেয়েছেন? এটা বোঝা কি সহজ ছিল?

2. What do you know about the SUFAL-II project? Do you think it has been helpful during flood times? In your opinion, has the SUFAL-II project made a difference in reducing flood problems? How?

আপনি সুফল-২ প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে কি জানেন? আপনি কি মনে করেন এটি বন্যার সময় সহায়ক হয়েছে? আপনার মতে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্প কি বন্যা সমস্যা কমাতে বা কোনো পরিবর্তন করেছে? কিভাবে?

3. Can you share any actions taken by your community when floods were expected or happening?

বন্যা প্রত্যাশিত বা ঘটলে আপনার কমিউনিটির দ্বারা নেওয়া কোনো পদক্ষেপ আপনি কি শেয়ার করতে পারেন?

4. What aspects of the project's approach to dealing with floods do you think are effective? Please explain.

বন্যা মোকাবেলায় প্রকল্পের পদ্ধতির কোন দিকগুলো কার্যকর বলে মনে করেন?

5. Are there areas where the project can improve to better help during floods? What are your suggestions?

বন্যার সময় আরও ভাল সাহায্যের জন্য প্রকল্পটি উন্নত করতে পারে এমন এলাকা আছে কি? আপনার পরামর্শ কি?

6. How do you and your friends or family cope when floods occur? বন্যা হলে আপনি এবং আপনার বন্ধ বা পরিবার কীভাবে মোকাবেলা করবেন?

7. Have you noticed any changes in how floods affect your area since the SUFAL-II project started?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্প শুরু হওয়ার পর থেকে বন্যা কীভাবে আপনার এলাকায় প্রভাবিত করে তার কোনো পরিবর্তন কি আপনি লক্ষ্য করেছেন?

8. What kind of help or support do you think would make dealing with floods easier for your community?

কোন ধরনের সাহায্য বা সহায়তা আপনার কমিউনিটির জন্য বন্যা মোকাবেলাকে সহজ করে তুলবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

9. Can you share any stories or experiences about how the community has come together during floods?

বন্যার সময় কমিউনিটি কীভাবে একত্রিত হয়েছিল সে সম্পর্কে আপনি কি কোনও গল্প বা অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করতে পারেন?

- 10. What can be done to ensure more people, especially boys and males, get help during floods? বন্যার সময় আরও বেশি লোক, বিশেষ করে ছেলে এবং পুরুষদের সাহায্য পাওয়ার জন্য কী করা যেতে পারে?
- 11. Do you feel safer or more prepared for floods now compared to a few years ago? Why or why not?

আপনি কি কয়েক বছর আগের তলনায় এখন বন্যার জন্য নিরাপদ বা বেশি প্রস্তুত বোধ করছেন? কেন অথবা কেন নয়?

12. Are there things you learned from the SUFAL-II project that have helped you during flood times?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্প থেকে আপনি কি এমন কিছু শিখেছেন যা বন্যার সময় আপনাকে সাহায্য করেছে?

13. Do you have any suggestions for making flood warnings or safety information easier to understand?

বন্যার সতর্কতা বা নিরাপত্তার তথ্য সহজে বোঝার জন্য আপনার কোন পরামর্শ আছে?

14. How do you think the SUFAL-II project can continue to help your community during floods in the future?

আপনি কীভাবে সুফল-২ প্রকল্প ভবিষ্যতে বন্যার সময় আপনার কমিউনিটিকে সাহায্য করতে পারে বলে মনে করেন?

15. Can you share any ideas about what boys and males like you can do to help during flood situations?

বন্যা পরিস্থিতিতে আপনার মতো ছেলে এবং পুরুষরা কী সাহায্য করতে পারে সে সম্পর্কে আপনি কি কোনো ধারণা শেয়ার করতে পারেন?

16. What changes or improvements would you recommend to enhance how we deal with floods in our area, especially for boys and males?

আমাদের এলাকায় বন্যার মোকাবিলা করার জন্য, বিশেষ করে ছেলেদের এবং পুরুষদের জন্য আমরা কী ধরনের পরিবর্তন বা উন্নতির সপারিশ করবেন?

## **Focus Group Discussion**

# Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

FGD checklist (Girls/Women)

Warm-up/Greetings:

Assalamu Alaikum, my name is ------. We have come from an independent research organization named Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited. With a view toward the understanding impact of "A Midline (Monsoon Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project" Currently, we are conducting a baseline study in partnership with Care Bangladesh.

As a part of this research, I would like to know your opinion related to this issue and form the study. Your opinion will be valuable for this research. We hope that you will help us in our work by providing your valuable opinions. For this discussion, we would like to take around 30-45 minutes of your time; this discussion will remain completely anonymous, and confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

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**About Norms/Norms:** We are here to discuss many things and here is nothing right or wrong with it. This is an open discussion and we would like to know your opinion.

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আসসালামুআলাইকুম, আমার নাম .................................। আমরা ডাটাঙ্কেপ রিসার্চ এন্ড কনসালটেন্সি লিমিটেড নামক একটি গবেষণা সংস্থা থেকে এসেছি। আমরা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশের এর সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার বংলাদেশ-কে গবেষণা চালানোর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে যা SUFAL-II প্রকল্পের মধ্যরেখা (বর্ষার বন্যা) অধ্যয়ন করার জন্য ডিজাইন করা হয়েছে। গবেষণার একটি অংশ হিসেবে আমরা, এই সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাদের মতামত জানতে চাই। আপনাদের মতামত এই গবেষণা কাজের জন্যে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। আমরা আশা করছি আপানারা আপনাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মতামত দিয়ে আমাদের সাহায্য করবেন। আজকের এই আলোচনার জন্যে আপনাদের মুল্যবান সময় হতে ৩০-৪৫ মিনিট সময় আমাদের প্রয়োজন; পুরো আলোচনাটি সম্পূর্ণ গোপন এবং অজ্ঞাত থাকবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে। যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং এফজিডির সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য মুছে ফেলবেন। আমরা অনেক বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করবো এবং এখানে তা ঠিক-ভুল বলতে কিছু নেই। এটি একটি উন্মুক্ত আলোচনা এবং আমরা আপনার মতামত জানতে আগ্রহী।

আইস ব্রেকিংঃ আমরা অনেক বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করব আর আলোচিত সকল বিষয় আমাদের পক্ষে মনে রাখা সম্ভব নয়। তাই আপনার বলা প্রতিটি কথা সংরক্ষন হচ্ছে কিনা তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্যে আমরা আপনার মতামত রেকর্ড করতে চাই, যা আমাদের প্রতিবেদন লেখার কাজে সহায়তা করবে। যদি আপনি আমাদের অনুমতি দেন তবেই আমরা কথা বলা এবং তা রেকর্ড করা শুরু করবো।

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শুরু করার আগে, আসুন আমরা একে অপরের সাথে পরিচিত হয়ে নেই।

1.	Name (s) of surveyor(s): জরিপকারীর নামঃ	
2.	Date of FGD: এফজিডির তারিখ	
	54.6 G. 1 G. 1 A. 1 A. 1 A. 1 A. 1 A. 1 A. 1	
3.	FGD location: এফজিডির স্থান :	
4.	Number of people attending the FGD:	
	এফজিডিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা:	
5.	Type of FGD: এফজিডির ধরণ:	

1. Have you experienced floods in your area recently? How did it affect you and your family? How did you and your community receive warnings or information about floods? Was it easy to understand?

আপনি কি সম্প্রতি আপনার এলাকায় বন্যার সম্মুখীন হয়েছেন? এটি আপনাকে এবং আপনার পরিবারকে কীভাবে প্রভাবিত করেছিল? আপনি এবং আপনার কমিউনিটি কীভাবে বন্যা সম্পর্কে সতর্কতা বা তথ্য পেয়েছেন? এটা বোঝা কি সহজ ছিল

2. What information do you have about the SUFAL-II project, and do you think it has made a difference during floods? In your opinion, has the SUFAL-II project helped in reducing the impact of floods? How?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে আপনার কাছে কী তথ্য রয়েছে এবং আপনি কি মনে করেন বন্যার সময় এটি একটি পার্থক্য করেছে? আপনার মতে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্প কি বন্যার প্রভাব কমাতে সাহায্য করেছে? কিভাবে?

3. Can you share any actions taken by your community when floods were expected or happening?

বন্যা প্রত্যাশিত বা ঘটলে আপনার কমিউনিটির দ্বারা নেওয়া কোনো পদক্ষেপ আপনি কি শেয়ার করতে পারেন?

- 4. What aspects of the project's approach to dealing with floods do you think are effective? বন্যা মোকাবেলায় প্রকল্পের পদ্ধতির কোন দিকগুলো কার্যকর বলে মনে করেন?
- 5. Are there areas where the project can improve to better help during floods? What are your suggestions?

বন্যার সময় আরও ভাল সাহায্যের জন্য প্রকল্পটি উন্নত করতে পারে এমন এলাকা আছে কি? আপনার পরামর্শ কি?

6. How do you and your friends or family cope when floods occur? বন্যা হলে আপনি এবং আপনার বন্ধ বা পরিবার কীভাবে মোকাবেলা করবেন?

7. Have you noticed any changes in how floods affect your area since the SUFAL-II project started?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্প শুরু হওয়ার পর থেকে বন্যা কীভাবে আপনার এলাকায় প্রভাবিত করে তার কোনো পরিবর্তন কি আপনি লক্ষ্য করেছেন?

8. What kind of support or assistance do you think would make dealing with floods easier for your community?

কোন ধরনের সহায়তা বা সহায়তা আপনার কমিউনিটির জন্য বন্যা মোকাবেলাকে সহজ করে তুলবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

9. Can you share any stories or experiences about how the community has come together during floods?

বন্যার সময় কমিউনিটি কীভাবে একত্রিত হয়েছিল সে সম্পর্কে আপনি কি কোনও গল্প বা অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করতে পারেন?

- 10. What can be done to ensure more people, especially women, get help during floods? বন্যার সময় আরও বেশি মানুষ, বিশেষ করে নারীদের সাহায্য পাওয়ার জন্য কী করা যেতে পারে?
- 11. Do you feel safer or more prepared for floods now compared to a few years ago? Why or why not?

আপনি কি কয়েক বছর আগের তুলনায় এখন বন্যার জন্য নিরাপদ বা বেশি প্রস্তুত বোধ করছেন? কেন অথবা কেন নয়?

12. Are there things you learned from the SUFAL-II project that have helped you during flood times?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্প থেকে আপনি কি এমন কিছু শিখেছেন যা বন্যার সময় আপনাকে সাহায্য করেছে?

13. Do you have any suggestions for making flood warnings or safety information easier to understand for girls and women?

মেয়ে এবং মহিলাদের জন্য বন্যা সতর্কতা বা নিরাপত্তা তথ্য সহজে বোঝার জন্য আপনার কোন পরামর্শ আছে?

14. How do you think the SUFAL-II project can continue to support your community during floods in the future?

আপনি কীভাবে সুফল-২ প্রকল্প ভবিষ্যতে বন্যার সময় আপনার কমিনিটিকে সহায়তা করতে পারে বলে মনে করেন?

- 15. Can you share any ideas about what girls and women can do to help during flood situations? বন্যা পরিস্থিতিতে মেয়েরা এবং মহিলারা কী সাহায্য করতে পারে সে সম্পর্কে আপনি কি কোনো ধারণা শেয়ার করতে পারেন?
- 16. What changes or improvements would you recommend to enhance how we deal with floods in our area, especially for girls and women?

আমাদের এলাকায় বন্যার মোকাবিলা করার জন্য, বিশেষ করে মেয়েদের এবং মহিলাদের জন্য আমরা কী ধরনের পরিবর্তন বা উন্নতির সুপারিশ করবেন?

# Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

## **Key Informant Interview Guideline**

(CBO/CSO/SHGs representative, Community Leaders, Local Elites, Union Disaster Management Committee, Community volunteers, School teachers, Religious leaders)

## Warm-up/Greetings:

Assalamu Alaikum, my name is -------. We have come from an independent research organization named Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited. With a view toward the understanding impact of "a Midline (Monsoon Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project." Currently, we are conducting a need assessment in partnership with Care Bangladesh. As a part of this research, I would like to know your opinion related to this issue and form the study; we want to find out the ways to improve the situation in our society regarding disaster management. Your opinion will be valuable for this research. We hope that you will help us in our work by providing your valuable opinions. For this discussion, we would like to take around 30 minutes of your time; this discussion will remain completely anonymous, and confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

If at any point you decide you no longer want to be involved, you may remove yourself from the project, and the researchers involved with the KII will delete or destroy collected material.

**About Norms/Norms:** We are here to discuss many things and there is nothing right or wrong with it. This is an open discussion and we would like to know your opinion.

**Ice Breaking:** We will be discussing many issues and it will be impossible for me to capture all your messages during the discussion. Therefore, we would like to record your opinion, in order to be sure that we are capturing everything you are saying which will help us with report writing. We will start talking and turn on the tape recorder only if you permit us to do so. Before starting the detailed discussion, let us get introduced to each other.

আসসালামুআলাইকুম, আমার নাম ............। আমরা ডাটাঙ্কেপ রিসার্চ এন্ত কনসালটেন্সি লিমিটেড নামক একটি গবেষণা সংস্থা থেকে এসেছি। আমরা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশের এর সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার বংলাদেশ-কে গবেষণা চালানোর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে যা SUFAL-II প্রকল্পের মিডলাইন (মৌসুমী ফ্লাড) অধ্যয়ন করার জন্য ডিজাইন করা হয়েছে। গবেষণার একটি অংশ হিসেবে আমরা, এই সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাদের মতামত জানতে চাই। আপনাদের মতামত এই গবেষণা কাজের জন্যে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। আমরা আশা করছি আপানারা আপনাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মতামত দিয়ে আমাদের সাহায্য করবেন। আজকের এই আলোচনার জন্যে আপনাদের মুল্যবান সময় হতে ৩০ মিনিট সময় আমাদের প্রয়োজন; পুরো আলোচনাটি সম্পূর্ণ গোপন এবং অজ্ঞাত থাকবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং এফজিডির সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য মুছে ফেলবেন | আমরা অনেক বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করবো এবং এখানে তা ঠিক-ভুল বলতে কিছু নেই | এটি একটি উন্মুক্ত আলোচনা এবং আমরা আপনার মতামত জানতে আগ্রহী |

#### আইস ব্রেকিংঃ

আমরা অনেক বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করব আর আলোচিত সকল বিষয় আমাদের পক্ষে মনে রাখা সম্ভব নয় | তাই আপনার বলা প্রতিটি কথা সংরক্ষন হচ্ছে কিনা তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্যে আমরা আপনার মতামত রেকর্ড করতে চাই, যা আমাদের প্রতিবেদন লেখার কাজে সহায়তা করবে | যদি আপনি আমাদের অনুমতি দেন তবেই আমরা কথা বলা এবং তা রেকর্ড করা শুরু করবো |

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শুরু করার আগে, আসুন আমরা একে অপরের সাথে পরিচিত হয়ে নেই।

উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

Name নাম	
Age বয়স	
Sex लिक्ष	
Education শিক্ষা	
Occupation পেশা	
Designation/ Position পদবী	
Phone Number ফোন নাম্বার	
Location অবস্থান	
Setting সেটিং	
Language in which it is recorded/ conducted	
যে ভাষায় আলোচনাটি রেকর্ড করা হয়/পরিচালিত	
করা হয়	
Name of the interviewer/facilitator সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী/	
সাহায্যকারীর নাম	
Name of the note-taker and transcriber নোট গ্রহণকারী এবং	
প্রতিলিপিকারীর নাম	

- 1. How do you perceive the relevance of the SUFAL-II project in addressing gaps in the Early Warning System for monsoon floods in the targeted Unions?
  নির্ধারিত ইউনিয়নগুলিতে মৌসুমী বন্যার জন্য প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থার ফাঁকগুলি মোকাবেলায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের প্রাসঙ্গিকতা আপনি কীভাবে উপলব্ধি করেন?
- 2. From your perspective, how effective has the engagement of CBOs, CSOs, and SHGs been in enhancing the implementation of Anticipatory Action (AA) in the community?
  আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, কমিউনিটিতে পূর্বাভাস-ভিত্তিক অ্যাকশন (AA) বাস্তবায়নে CBO, CSO এবং SHG-এর নিযুক্তি কতটা কার্যকর হয়েছে?

3. Can you share insights into the specific methodologies and approaches used by the project to engage with stakeholders like yourself in addressing the challenges posed by monsoon floods?

আপনি কি বর্ষার বন্যার কারণে সৃষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় আপনার মতো স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সাথে জড়িত থাকার জন্য প্রকল্প দ্বারা ব্যবহৃত নির্দিষ্ট পদ্ধতি এবং পদ্ধতির অন্তর্দৃষ্টি ভাগ করতে পারেন?

4. In your opinion, how has community engagement through CBOs, CSOs, and SHGs created an impact in reducing loss and damage to property and lives in the project area, especially during monsoon floods?

আপনার মতে, সিবিও, সিএসও এবং স্বনির্ভর গোষ্ঠীর মাধ্যমে কমিউনিটির সম্পৃক্ততা কীভাবে প্রকল্প এলাকায়, বিশেষ করে বর্ষার বন্যার সময় সম্পত্তি ও মানুষের ক্ষয়ক্ষতি এবং ক্ষয়ক্ষতি কমাতে একটি প্রভাব তৈরি করেছে?

- 5. Can you provide examples of successful community-led initiatives that have emerged as a result of the SUFAL-II project's interventions in Union Disaster Management Committees? আপনি কি ইউনিয়ন দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটিতে সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের হস্তক্ষেপের ফলে আবির্ভূত কমিউনিটি-নেতৃত্বাধীন সফল উদ্যোগগুলির উদাহরণ দিতে পারেন?
- 6. How has the SUFAL-II project coordinated with local elites and community leaders, and what role have they played in achieving the project's objectives?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি স্থানীয় অভিজাত এবং কমিউনিটির নেতাদের সাথে কীভাবে সমন্বয় করেছে এবং প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যগুলি অর্জনে তারা কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছে?

7. From your perspective, what are the key lessons learned from the implementation of the FbA and FbF approach, including the pilot linking FbF with the Social Safety Net Programme and advocacy mechanisms?

আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, FbA এবং FbF পদ্ধতির বাস্তবায়ন থেকে কী কী শিক্ষা নেওয়া হয়েছে, যার মধ্যে পাইলট FbF-কে সোশ্যাল সেফটি নেট প্রোগ্রাম এবং অ্যাডভোকেসি মেকানিজমের সাথে সম্পর্ক করা আছে?

8. How has the SUFAL-II project addressed the specific needs and concerns of vulnerable groups within the community, and what improvements could be made in this regard?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে দুর্বল গোষ্ঠীগুলির নির্দিষ্ট চাহিদা এবং উদ্বেগগুলিকে মোকাবেলা করেছে এবং এই বিষয়ে কী উন্নতি করা যেতে পারে?

9. Can you share any instances where community volunteers played a crucial role in the success of the SUFAL-II project during monsoon floods?

আপনি কি এমন কোনো দৃষ্টান্ত শেয়ার করতে পারেন যেখানে বর্ষার বন্যার সময় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের সাফল্যে কমিউনিটির স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন?

- 10. In your opinion, how efficient has the SUFAL-II project been in terms of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit in delivering its outputs related to monsoon flood challenges?
  - আপনার মতে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি মৌসুমী বন্যার চ্যালেঞ্জের সাথে সম্পর্কিত ফলাফলগুলি সরবরাহ করার ক্ষেত্রে ব্যয়-কার্যকারিতা এবং ব্যয়-সুবিধার দিক থেকে কতটা দক্ষ হয়েছে?
- 11. What are your observations regarding the sustainability and potential impacts of the SUFAL-II project in the long term, and how is it progressing towards delivering on its objectives?

দীর্ঘমেয়াদে সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের স্থায়িত্ব এবং সম্ভাব্য প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার পর্যবেক্ষণ কী, এবং কীভাবে এটি তার উদ্দেশ্য পূরণের দিকে অগ্রসর হচ্ছে?

- 12. From your perspective, how has the SUFAL-II project contributed to building resilience at the community level, and what specific impacts have you observed?

  আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে কমিউনিটির স্তরে স্থিতিস্থাপকতা তৈরিতে অবদান রেখেছে এবং আপনি কোন নির্দিষ্ট প্রভাবগুলি লক্ষ্য করেছেন?
- 13. Can you share any challenges or barriers faced by the project in engaging with religious leaders, and what strategies could be employed to enhance collaboration in the future? আপনি কি ধর্মীয় নেতাদের সাথে জড়িত থাকার জন্য প্রকল্পের মুখোমুখি হওয়া কোন চ্যালেঞ্জ বা বাধা শেয়ার করতে পারেন এবং ভবিষ্যতে সহযোগিতা বাড়ানোর জন্য কোন কৌশলগুলি নিযুক্ত করা যেতে পারে?
- 14. What role have school teachers played in the implementation of the SUFAL-II project, and how has it contributed to the project's objectives?

  সুফল-২ প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে স্কুলের শিক্ষকরা কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছে এবং কীভাবে এটি প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যগুলিতে অবদান রেখেছে?
- 15. Are there any specific successes or challenges related to the involvement of local elites, and how can their engagement be strengthened for better project outcomes? স্থানীয় অভিজাতদের সম্পৃক্ততার সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোন সুনির্দিষ্ট সাফল্য বা চ্যালেঞ্জ আছে কি, এবং কিভাবে প্রকল্পের ভাল ফলাফলের জন্য তাদের সম্পৃক্ততা জোরদার করা যেতে পারে?
- 16. How do you envision the future involvement of Union Disaster Management Committees in similar projects, and what support do they require for enhanced effectiveness? আপনি কীভাবে অনুরূপ প্রকল্পগুলিতে ইউনিয়ন দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটিগুলির ভবিষ্যতের সম্পৃক্ততাকে কল্পনা করেন এবং বর্ধিত কার্যকারিতার জন্য তাদের কী সহায়তা প্রয়োজন?
- 17. What specific recommendations do you have for adjusting the project or project coordination/management to further improve its impact and results? প্রকল্প বা প্রকল্প সমন্বয়/ব্যবস্থাপনা এর প্রভাব এবং ফলাফল আরও উন্নত করার জন্য সামঞ্জস্য করার জন্য আপনার কাছে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সুপারিশ রয়েছে?
- 18. Can you highlight any examples of how the SUFAL-II project has positively influenced the daily lives of community members and contributed to overall well-being?

  সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে সম্প্রদায়ের সদস্যদের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে ইতিবাচকভাবে প্রভাব ফেলেছে এবং সামগ্রিক কল্যাণে অবদান রেখেছে তার কোনো উদাহরণ কি আপনি তুলে ধরতে পারেন?

## Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

## **Key Informant Interview Guideline**

(Representatives of Disaster Risk management (DRM), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Department of Environment, Department of Women Affairs (DWA), Department of Social Services (DSS), Representatives of Red Cross, UN and FbF/FbA Technical Working Group, Union Disaster Management Committee, Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) representative, European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) representative, Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) representative,)

# Warm-up/Greetings:

Assalamu Alaikum, my name is -------. We have come from an independent research organization named Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited. With a view toward the understanding impact of "a Midline (Monsoon Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project." Currently, we are conducting a need assessment in partnership with Care Bangladesh. As a part of this research, I would like to know your opinion related to this issue and form the study; we want to find out the ways to improve the situation in our society regarding disaster management. Your opinion will be valuable for this research. We hope that you will help us in our work by providing your valuable opinions. For this discussion, we would like to take around 30 minutes of your time; this discussion will remain completely anonymous, and confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

If at any point you decide you no longer want to be involved, you may remove yourself from the project, and the researchers involved with the KII will delete or destroy collected material.

**About Norms/Norms:** We are here to discuss many things and there is nothing right or wrong with it. This is an open discussion and we would like to know your opinion.

**Ice Breaking:** We will be discussing many issues and it will be impossible for me to capture all your messages during the discussion. Therefore, we would like to record your opinion, in order to be sure that we are capturing everything you are saying which will help us with report writing. We will start talking and turn on the tape recorder only if you permit us to do so. Before starting the detailed discussion, let us get introduced to each other.

আসসালামুআলাইকুম, আমার নাম .............। আমরা ডাটাঙ্কেপ রিসার্চ এন্ড কনসালটেন্সি লিমিটেড নামক একটি গবেষণা সংস্থা থেকে এসেছি। আমরা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশের এর সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার বংলাদেশ-কে গবেষণা চালানোর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে যা SUFAL-II প্রকল্পের মিডলাইন (মৌসুমী ফ্লাড) অধ্যয়ন করার জন্য ডিজাইন করা হয়েছে। গবেষণার একটি অংশ হিসেবে আমরা, এই সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাদের মতামত জানতে চাই। আপনাদের মতামত এই গবেষণা কাজের জন্যে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। আমরা আশা করছি আপানারা আপনাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মতামত দিয়ে আমাদের সাহায্য করবেন। আজকের এই আলোচনার জন্যে আপনাদের মুল্যবান সময় হতে ৩০ মিনিট সময় আমাদের প্রয়োজন; পুরো আলোচনাটি সম্পূর্ণ গোপন এবং অজ্ঞাত থাকবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং এফজিডির সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য মুছে ফেলবেন । আমরা অনেক বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করবো এবং এখানে তা ঠিক-ভুল বলতে কিছু নেই । এটি একটি উন্মুক্ত আলোচনা এবং আমরা আপনার মতামত জানতে আগ্রহী ।

## আইস ব্ৰেকিংঃ

আমরা অনেক বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করব আর আলোচিত সকল বিষয় আমাদের পক্ষে মনে রাখা সম্ভব নয় | তাই আপনার বলা প্রতিটি কথা সংরক্ষন হচ্ছে কিনা তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্যে আমরা আপনার মতামত রেকর্ড করতে চাই, যা আমাদের প্রতিবেদন লেখার কাজে সহায়তা করবে | যদি আপনি আমাদের অনুমতি দেন তবেই আমরা কথা বলা এবং তা রেকর্ড করা শুরু করবো |

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শুরু করার আগে, আসুন আমরা একে অপরের সাথে পরিচিত হয়ে নেই।

উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

Name নাম	
Age বয়স	
Sex लिक्ष	
Education শিক্ষা	
Occupation পেশা	
Designation/ Position পদবী	
Phone Number ফোন নাম্বার	
Location অবস্থান	
Setting সেটিং	
Language in which it is recorded/ conducted	
যে ভাষায় আলোচনাটি রেকর্ড করা হয়/পরিচালিত	
করা হয়	
Name of the interviewer/facilitator সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী/	
সাহায্যকারীর নাম	
Name of the note-taker and transcriber নোট গ্রহণকারী এবং	
প্রতিলিপিকারীর নাম	

- 1. How do you perceive the relevance of the SUFAL-II project in addressing gaps within the Early Warning System for monsoon floods in the targeted areas?

  নির্ধারিত অঞ্চলে মৌসুমী বন্যার জন্য প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থার মধ্যে ফাঁকগুলি মোকাবেলায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের প্রাসঙ্গিকতা আপনি কীভাবে উপলব্ধি করেন?
- 2. From your standpoint, how effective has been the engagement of various governmental departments and agencies in implementing Anticipatory Action (AA) strategies to mitigate monsoon flood challenges?

আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, মৌসুমী বন্যার চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি প্রশমিত করার জন্য পূর্বাভাস-ভিত্তিক অ্যাকশন (AA) কৌশলগুলি বাস্তবায়নে বিভিন্ন সরকারী বিভাগ এবং সংস্থাগুলির নিযক্তি কতটা কার্যকর হয়েছে?

3. Can you provide insights into the specific methodologies and approaches used by the SUFAL-II project to collaborate with stakeholders like yourself in addressing monsoon flood challenges?

আপনি কি বর্ষা বন্যার চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় আপনার মতো স্টেকহোন্ডারদের সাথে সহযোগিতা করার জন্য সুফল-২ প্রকল্প দ্বারা ব্যবহৃত নির্দিষ্ট পদ্ধতি এবং পদ্ধতির অন্তর্দৃষ্টি প্রদান করতে পারেন?

- 4. In your opinion, how has the engagement of different organizations and departments contributed to reducing loss and damage to property and lives during monsoon floods? আপনার মতে, বর্ষাকালীন বন্যার সময় বিভিন্ন সংস্থা ও বিভাগের সম্পৃক্ততা জানমালের ক্ষয়ক্ষতি ও ক্ষয়ক্ষতি কমাতে কতটা ভূমিকা রেখেছে?
- 5. Can you provide examples of successful initiatives or collaborations between the SUFAL-II project and your organization in the context of monsoon flood resilience? আপনি কি মৌসুমী বন্যা স্থিতিস্থাপকতার প্রেক্ষাপটে সুফল-২ প্রকল্প এবং আপনার সংস্থার মধ্যে সফল উদ্যোগ বা সহযোগিতার উদাহরণ দিতে পারেন?
- 6. How has the SUFAL-II project coordinated with disaster risk management representatives and technical working groups to enhance preparedness and response measures for monsoon floods?

সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে দুর্যোগ ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রতিনিধি এবং কারিগরি ওয়ার্কিং গ্রুপের সাথে মৌসুমী বন্যার জন্য প্রস্তুতি এবং প্রতিক্রিয়া ব্যবস্থা বাডাতে সমন্বিত হয়েছে?

7. From your perspective, what have been the key outcomes or lessons learned from integrating FbA with the Social Safety Net Programme and advocacy mechanisms within your organization?

আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের মধ্যে সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নেট প্রোগ্রাম এবং অ্যাডভোকেসি মেকানিজমের সাথে FbA একীভূত করার মূল ফলাফল বা পাঠগুলি কী কী হয়েছে?

8. How has the project addressed the specific needs of vulnerable groups, especially concerning gender aspects, in your organization's domain during monsoon floods?
বর্ষার বন্যার সময় আপনার সংস্থার ডোমেইনে প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে দুর্বল গোষ্ঠীর নির্দিষ্ট চাহিদাগুলি, বিশেষ করে লিঙ্গ দিকগুলির বিষয়ে,

সমাধান করেছে?

- 9. Can you share instances where the Union Disaster Management Committee's involvement significantly contributed to the SUFAL-II project's success during monsoon floods? আপনি কি এমন উদাহরণ শেয়ার করতে পারেন যেখানে বর্ষার বন্যার সময় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের সাফল্যে কেন্দ্রীয় দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির অংশগ্রহণ উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে অবদান রেখেছিল?
- 10. In your view, how efficient has the SUFAL-II project been in terms of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis related to monsoon flood management?

আপনার বিবেচনায়, বর্ষা বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনার সাথে সম্পর্কিত ব্যয়-কার্যকারিতা এবং ব্যয়-সুবিধা বিশ্লেষণের ক্ষেত্রে সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কতটা কার্যকর হয়েছে?

- 11. What are your observations regarding the sustainability and potential long-term impacts of the SUFAL-II project's initiatives in addressing monsoon floods?
  মৌসুমী বন্যা মোকাবেলায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের উদ্যোগের স্থায়িত্ব এবং সম্ভাব্য দীর্ঘমেয়াদী প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার পর্যবেক্ষণ কী?
- 12. From your perspective, how has the SUFAL-II project contributed to building resilience and preparedness at the organizational level against monsoon floods?
  আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি মৌসুমী বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে সাংগঠনিক পর্যায়ে স্থিতিস্থাপকতা এবং প্রস্তুতি তৈরিতে কীভাবে অবদান রেখেছে?
- 13. Can you share any challenges or barriers faced in collaboration between the SUFAL-II project and your organization, especially concerning information sharing or resource allocation? আপনি কি সুফল-২ প্রকল্প এবং আপনার সংস্থার মধ্যে সহযোগিতায় সম্মুখীন হওয়া কোন চ্যালেঞ্জ বা বাধা শেয়ার করতে পারেন, বিশেষ করে তথ্য ভাগাভাগি বা সম্পদ বরাদ্দ সংক্রান্ত?
- 14. How have representatives from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) contributed to the SUFAL-II project's objectives, especially in enhancing disaster resilience against monsoon floods?
  ইউরোপীয় সিভিল প্রোটেকশন অ্যান্ড হিউম্যানিটারিয়ান এইড অপারেশনস (ECHO) এর প্রতিনিধিরা কীভাবে সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যগুলিতে অবদান রেখেছে, বিশেষ করে মৌসুমী বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতা বাড়ানোর ক্ষেত্রে?
- 15. Are there any specific successes or challenges related to the involvement of the Red Cross, UN, and Technical Working Groups, and how can their engagement be enhanced for better project outcomes?

  রেড ক্রস, ইউএন, এবং টেকনিক্যাল ওয়ার্কিং গ্রুপের জড়িত থাকার সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোন নির্দিষ্ট সাফল্য বা চ্যালেঞ্জ আছে এবং কীভাবে তাদের প্রজেক্টের ভালো ফলাফলের জন্য তাদের সম্পৃক্ততা বাড়ানো যেতে পারে?
- 16. What recommendations or strategies do you suggest for strengthening the collaboration between the SUFAL-II project and governmental or organizational bodies in managing monsoon floods?
  মৌসুমী বন্যার ব্যবস্থাপনায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্প এবং সরকারী বা সাংগঠনিক সংস্থাগুলির মধ্যে সহযোগিতা জোরদার করার জন্য আপনি কী

স্পারিশ বা কৌশলের পরামর্শ দেন?

- 17. Can you highlight any examples of how the SUFAL-II project has positively influenced policies or practices within your organization in addressing monsoon floods?
  আপনি কি সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি মৌসুমী বন্যা মোকাবেলায় আপনার সংস্থার মধ্যে নীতি বা অনুশীলনগুলিকে ইতিবাচকভাবে প্রভাবিত করেছে তার কোনো উদাহরণ তুলে ধরতে পারেন?
- 18. How do you envision future collaborations between various stakeholders and the SUFAL-II project to further improve disaster resilience against monsoon floods?
  মৌসুমী বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতা আরও উন্নত করার জন্য আপনি কীভাবে বিভিন্ন স্টেকহোল্ডার এবং সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের মধ্যে ভবিষ্যতের সহযোগিতার কথা ভাবছেন?

# Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

# **Key Informant Interview Guideline**

(NGOs/INGOs)

Warm-up/Greetings:

Assalamu Alaikum, my name is -------. We have come from an independent research organization named Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited. With a view toward the understanding impact of "a Midline (Monsoon Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project." Currently, we are conducting a need assessment in partnership with Care Bangladesh. As a part of this research, I would like to know your opinion related to this issue and form the study; we want to find out the ways to improve the situation in our society regarding disaster management. Your opinion will be valuable for this research. We hope that you will help us in our work by providing your valuable opinions. For this discussion, we would like to take around 30 minutes of your time; this discussion will remain completely anonymous, and confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

If at any point you decide you no longer want to be involved, you may remove yourself from the project, and the researchers involved with the KII will delete or destroy collected material.

**About Norms/Norms:** We are here to discuss many things and there is nothing right or wrong with it. This is an open discussion and we would like to know your opinion.

**Ice Breaking:** We will be discussing many issues and it will be impossible for me to capture all your messages during the discussion. Therefore, we would like to record your opinion, in order to be sure that we are capturing everything you are saying which will help us with report writing. We will start talking and turn on the tape recorder only if you permit us to do so. Before starting the detailed discussion, let us get introduced to each other.

আসসালামুআলাইকুম, আমার নাম .............................। আমরা ডাটাঙ্কেপ রিসার্চ এন্ড কনসালটেন্সি লিমিটেড নামক একটি গবেষণা সংস্থা থেকে এসেছি। আমরা কেয়ার বাংলাদেশের এর সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার বংলাদেশ-কে গবেষণা চালানোর জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে যা SUFAL-II প্রকল্পের মিডলাইন (মৌসুমী ফ্লাড) অধ্যয়ন করার জন্য ডিজাইন করা হয়েছে। গবেষণার একটি অংশ হিসেবে আমরা, এই সমস্যা সম্পর্কে আপনাদের মতামত জানতে চাই। আপনাদের মতামত এই গবেষণা কাজের জন্যে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। আমরা আশা করছি আপানারা আপনাদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মতামত দিয়ে আমাদের সাহায্য করবেন। আজকের এই আলোচনার জন্যে আপানাদের মুল্যবান সময় হতে ৩০ মিনিট সময় আমাদের প্রয়োজন; পুরো আলোচনাটি সম্পূর্ণ গোপন এবং অজ্ঞাত থাকবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং এফজিডির সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগহীত তথ্য মছে ফেলবেন।

আমরা অনেক বিষয়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করবো এবং এখানে তা ঠিক-ভুল বলতে কিছু নেই | এটি একটি উন্মুক্ত আলোচনা এবং আমরা আপনার মতামত জানতে আগ্রহী |

## আইস ব্ৰেকিংঃ

আমরা অনেক বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করব আর আলোচিত সকল বিষয় আমাদের পক্ষে মনে রাখা সম্ভব নয় | তাই আপনার বলা প্রতিটি কথা সংরক্ষন হচ্ছে কিনা তা নিশ্চিত করার জন্যে আমরা আপনার মতামত রেকর্ড করতে চাই, যা আমাদের প্রতিবেদন লেখার কাজে সহায়তা করবে | যদি আপনি আমাদের অনুমতি দেন তবেই আমরা কথা বলা এবং তা রেকর্ড করা শুরু করবো |

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা শুরু করার আগে, আসুন আমরা একে অপরের সাথে পরিচিত হয়ে নেই।

উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

- 1. How do you perceive the relevance of the SUFAL-II project in addressing gaps within the Early Warning System for monsoon floods in the targeted areas?
  নির্ধারিত অঞ্চলে মৌসুমী বন্যার জন্য প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থার মধ্যে ফাঁকগুলি মোকাবেলায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের প্রাসঙ্গিকতা আপনি কীভাবে উপলব্ধি করেন?
- 2. From your organization's perspective, how effective has been the collaboration with the SUFAL-II project in implementing Anticipatory Action (AA) strategies to mitigate monsoon flood challenges?

  আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, মৌসুমী বন্যার চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি প্রশমিত করার জন্য পূর্বাভাস-ভিত্তিক অ্যাকশন (AA) কৌশলগুলি বাস্তবায়নে

সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের সাথে সহযোগিতা কতটা কার্যকর হয়েছে?

- 3. Can you provide insights into the specific methodologies and approaches used by the SUFAL-II project to collaborate with NGOs in addressing monsoon flood challenges?
  আপনি কি বর্ষা বন্যার চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় এনজিওগুলির সাথে সহযোগিতা করার জন্য সুফল-২ প্রকল্প দ্বারা ব্যবহৃত নির্দিষ্ট পদ্ধতি এবং পদ্ধতির অন্তর্দৃষ্টি প্রদান করতে পারেন?
- 4. In your opinion, how has the engagement of NGOs contributed to reducing loss and damage to property and lives during monsoon floods in the project areas?

  আপনার মতে, প্রকল্প এলাকায় বর্যাকালীন বন্যার সময় এনজিওগুলোর সম্পৃক্ততা কীভাবে সম্পদ ও জানমালের ক্ষয়ক্ষতি কমাতে ভূমিকা রেখেছে?
- 5. Can you share examples of successful initiatives or collaborations between your NGO and the SUFAL-II project in the context of monsoon flood resilience?
  আপনি কি বর্ষার বন্যা স্থিতিস্থাপকতার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে আপনার এনজিও এবং সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের মধ্যে সফল উদ্যোগ বা সহযোগিতার উদাহরণ শেষার করতে পারেন?
- 6. How has the SUFAL-II project coordinated with local NGOs, and what role have they played in achieving the project's objectives during monsoon floods?

  সুফল-২ প্রকল্প স্থানীয় এনজিওগুলির সাথে কীভাবে সমন্বয় করেছে এবং বর্ষার বন্যার সময় প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যগুলি অর্জনে তারা কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছে?
- 7. From your perspective, what are the key outcomes or lessons learned from integrating FbA with the Social Safety Net Programme and advocacy mechanisms within your NGO? আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, আপনার এনজিওর মধ্যে সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা নেট প্রোগ্রাম এবং অ্যাডভোকেসি মেকানিজমের সাথে FbA একীভূত করার মূল ফলাফল বা পাঠগুলি কী কী?
- 8. How has the project addressed the specific needs of vulnerable groups, especially concerning gender aspects, within the areas covered by your NGO during monsoon floods? বর্ষার বন্যার সময় আপনার এনজিওর আওতায় থাকা এলাকার মধ্যে প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে দুর্বল গোষ্ঠীর নির্দিষ্ট চাহিদা, বিশেষ করে লিঙ্গের দিকগুলিকে সম্বোধন করেছে?
- 9. Can you share instances where community volunteers from your NGO played a crucial role in the success of the SUFAL-II project during monsoon floods?
  আপনি কি এমন উদাহরণ শেয়ার করতে পারেন যেখানে আপনার এনজিওর সম্প্রদায়ের স্বেচ্ছাসেবকরা বর্ষা বন্যার সময় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের সাফল্যে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছিল?
- 10. In your view, how efficient has the SUFAL-II project been in terms of cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis related to monsoon flood management within the areas where your NGO operates?

  আপনার বিবেচনায়, আপনার এনজিও যে এলাকায় কাজ করে সেখানে বর্ষা বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পর্কিত খরচ-কার্যকারিতা এবং খরচ-সূবিধা
  - আপনার বিবেচনায়, আপনার এনাজও যে এলাকায় কাজ করে সেখানে বয়া ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পাকত খরচ-কায়কাারতা এবং খরচ-সাবধা বিশ্লেষণের ক্ষেত্রে সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কতটা কার্যকর হয়েছে?
- 11. What are your observations regarding the sustainability and potential long-term impacts of the SUFAL-II project's initiatives in addressing monsoon floods within the areas of your NGO's focus?

আপনার এনজিও-এর ফোকাসের এলাকার মধ্যে মৌসুমী বন্যা মোকাবেলায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের উদ্যোগের স্থায়িত্ব এবং সম্ভাব্য দীর্ঘমেয়াদী প্রভাব সম্পর্কে আপনার পর্যবেক্ষণ কী?

- 12. From your perspective, how has the SUFAL-II project contributed to building resilience and preparedness at the community level against monsoon floods in the areas covered by your NGO? আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি আপনার এনজিওর আওতায় থাকা এলাকায় মৌসুমী বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে স্থিতিস্থাপকতা এবং প্রস্তুতি তৈরিতে কীভাবে অবদান রেখেছে?
- 13. Can you share any challenges or barriers faced in collaboration between the SUFAL-II project and your NGO, especially concerning information sharing or resource allocation?
  আপনি কি সুফল-২ প্রকল্প এবং আপনার এনজিওর মধ্যে সহযোগিতার মুখোমুখি হওয়া কোনো চ্যালেঞ্জ বা বাধা শেয়ার করতে পারেন, বিশেষ করে তথ্য ভাগাভাগি বা সম্পদ বরাদ্দ সংক্রান্ত?
- 14. How has the SUFAL-II project supported or collaborated with local NGOs in enhancing disaster resilience and preparedness against monsoon floods?

  সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি কীভাবে স্থানীয় এনজিওগুলির সাথে দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতা এবং মৌসুমী বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে প্রস্তুতি বাড়াতে সহায়তা করেছে বা সহযোগিতা করেছে?
- 15. Are there any specific successes or challenges related to the involvement of international NGOs, and how can their engagement be enhanced for better project outcomes?

  আন্তর্জাতিক এনজিওগুলির সম্পৃক্ততার সাথে সম্পর্কিত কোন সুনির্দিষ্ট সাফল্য বা চ্যালেঞ্জ আছে কি এবং প্রকল্পের আরও ভাল ফলাফলের জন্য কীভাবে তাদের সম্পুক্ততা বাড়ানো যেতে পারে?
- 16. What recommendations or strategies do you suggest for strengthening the collaboration between the SUFAL-II project and NGOs in managing monsoon floods?
  মৌসুমী বন্যা পরিচালনায় সুফল-২ প্রকল্প এবং এনজিওগুলির মধ্যে সহযোগিতা জোরদার করার জন্য আপনি কী সুপারিশ বা কৌশলের পরামর্শ দেন?
- 17. Can you highlight any examples of how the SUFAL-II project has positively influenced policies or practices within your NGO in addressing monsoon floods?
  আপনি কি সুফল-২ প্রকল্পটি মৌসুমী বন্যা মোকাবেলায় আপনার এনজিওর নীতি বা অনুশীলনকে কীভাবে ইতিবাচকভাবে প্রভাবিত করেছে তার কোনো উদাহরণ তুলে ধরতে পারেন?
- 18. How do you envision future collaborations between various NGOs and the SUFAL-II project to further improve disaster resilience against monsoon floods?
  মৌসুমী বন্যার বিরুদ্ধে দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতা আরও উন্নত করতে আপনি কীভাবে বিভিন্ন এনজিও এবং সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের মধ্যে ভবিষ্যতের সহযোগিতার কথা ভাবছেন?