









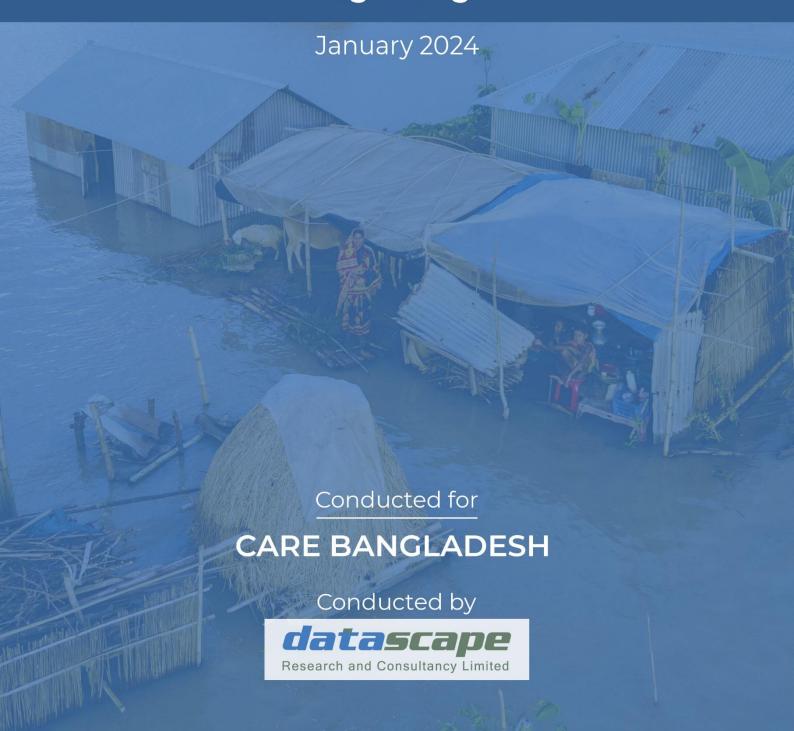






Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

Part 1: Baseline Study Report of Flash Flood and Lightning



То

Kazi Rabeya Ame Consortium coordinator, SUFAL CARE, Bangladesh

Subject: Final report on Baseline Study Report of flash flood and lightning (Part-1), Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL II Project

Dear Sir,

Please find the attached final report of conducting baseline study of flash flood and lightning (Part-1), Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL II Project.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for providing us the privilege to submit the report.

Should you have any queries, please feel free to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Rakib Hossain Managing Director Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited

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Acknowledgment

The baseline study team of Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited would like to express their sincere gratitude to Kazi Rabeya Ame (Consortium Coordinator, CARE Bangladesh), Utkalita Rahman (Technical Coordinator-Anticipatory Action, CARE Bangladesh), Md. Faisal Khan (Senior MEAL Officer, CARE Bangladesh), Atika Khan (Advocacy, Policy & Communication Officer, CARE Bangladesh), Md. Maksedul Islam (Deputy Manager, Procurement, Care Bangladesh), Md. Iqbal Hossain (Humanitarian Programme Advisor, Concern Worldwide), Wahid Ferdous (M&E Specialist, Concern Worldwide), Raihanul Haque Khan (Country Programme Lead, Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System, RIMES), Samia Jahan Chowdhury (Programme Coordinator, Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System, RIMES). We have been greatly acknowledging their active involvement, cooperation, and sincere support especially for providing documents, input, feedback and helping the review team for the completion of this report.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to the implementing partners: ESDO, FIVDB, POPI, and SKS Foundation of the project who supported on ground the enumerators and the study team.

Our sincere thanks to the members of our community for their active participation in the survey, contributing invaluable insights that will shape our future endeavors. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview (KII) participants, Government officials, and local service providers whose valuable insights and candid responses have significantly enriched this study. Their willingness to share their time and experiences has been instrumental in shedding light on crucial aspects of our research. Their engagement and collaboration have been pivotal in shaping the context and understanding of our study.

We are grateful to the Disaster Management Committees and local government agencies who participated in the study and provided insightful information on scaling up forecast-based action for flash flood and lighting in Bangladesh.

I am expressing my heartfelt thanks to the Country Director of CARE Bangladesh, who trusted Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited to undertake this work and provide assistance and advice in various steps of conducting the study successfully. Special thanks to Consortium team members for their invaluable support and assistance from the very beginning to the end of the survey providing an understanding of the study design, developing the methodology and questionnaire, organizing fieldwork, analysis of data, and preparing the final report.

This acknowledgment is a tribute to the collective effort and collaboration of all those involved, without whom this study would not have been possible.

Yours Sincerely

Rakib Hossain
Managing Director
Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited

Affirmation

The baseline study under the consultancy service for "Midline (Monsoon Flood) and Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL II Project" described herein is a result of complete the tasks, 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.

The Scaling up Forecast-based Action and Learning in Bangladesh (SUFAL II) project is led by CARE Bangladesh and funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The opinions expressed in this document are, however, those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or its Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Yours sincerely

Rakib Hossain Managing Director Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited.

Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Action
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DCI	Data Collection Instruments
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DLS	Department of Livestock
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EAP	Early Action Protocol
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EWS	Early Warning System
FbA	Forecast-based Actions
FbF	Forecast-based Financing
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FFWC	Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre
НН	Household
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
INGO	International Non-government Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
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
PPS	Probability Proportionate in Size
PSUs	Primary Sampling Unit
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
QA	Quality Auditors
RA	Research Assistants
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
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
SYS	Systematic random sampling
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
WDMC	Ward Disaster Management Committee

Executive Summary

The baseline study concerning the impact of flash floods and lightning on the SUFAL-II project aims to analyze the context of flash floods and lightning, assess the scopes of the Early Warning System, and examine current trends of hazard-specific responses taken by individual, community, and institutional levels. The objective of this project is to bolster the capabilities of vulnerable communities and institutions in Bangladesh to implement forecast-based early actions. The study employed a mixed-method approach, amalgamating both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis techniques. This was done to assess the context, accessibility, usage, and potential of early warning systems and early actions for mitigating the risks associated with flash floods and lightning hazards.

The study encompassed three districts prone to flash floods, namely Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona. For treatment group areas the selected Upazilas were Gowainghat, Dharmapasha, and Khaliajuri and for control group areas the selected areas were Sylhet Sadar, Sunamganj Sadar, Madan.

Data was collected from 502 households, 12 focus group discussions, and 19 key informant interviews. The study's findings indicate that flash floods and lightning are recurrent and severe hazards that pose significant threats to the communities' lives, assets, and livelihoods. These hazards disproportionately affect women, individuals with disabilities, and farmers. The study also identified several shortcomings in the existing early warning systems, including issues related to timeliness, quality, coverage, accessibility, comprehension, and trust.

The study further investigated the current and potential early actions that can be undertaken by communities and institutions to alleviate the impact of flash floods and lightning. These actions include seeking safe shelter, securing assets and livestock, and implementing strategies to cope with shocks and stress. Most significantly, there are no functional early warning systems in the targeted areas.

A total of 90.00% of the respondents from the treatment group and 50.80% of respondents from the control group areas said they were affected by flash floods within the previous three years. On the other hand, 69.30% of the respondents of treatment group and 50.80% of the respondents of control group areas admitted that their community members were affected by lightning in the past two years. Moreover, 74.40% of respondents of treatment group areas and 58.30% respondents of control group areas said that loss of human lives or major injury occurred due to lightning. Notably, Highest 81.90% of the respondents from both group areas said they did not get any early warning information regarding floods. FGD with respondents discovered that there is no functional early warning system in their areas for flash floods. Sometimes they got warnings through loudspeaker announcements when nearby areas got affected by the flood. In the case of lightning, 92.80% of the respondents from both group areas said they didn't get any early warning information. Though there isn't any early warning system for lightning, some respondents said in FGD that they occasionally identify symptoms by evaluating the cloud and notifying each other of the possibility of lightning which is considered as early warning for them. The respondents from both treatment and control group areas shared their opinions about different types of early warnings they received for different natural disasters. The highest 38.20% and 18.80% of the respondents received early warning (supposed to situation update) through television broadcasts from treatment and control group

areas. The respondents from the treatment group and control group areas usually don't get any functional early warnings. Hence, they consider flood situation updates and weather updates as early warnings. A total of 16.70% of the respondents admit that they won't understand the early warning information due to language barriers, or technical jargon. From the treatment group areas, 61.50% of the respondents shared that due to a lack of clear instructions on severity and impact of the hazards, they won't understand the warnings. Interestingly, a total of 17.90% of the respondents from both treatment and control group areas admitted some traditional beliefs and superstition might generate distrust against the early warnings.

The study team tried to find out the reliable media that respondents prefer for getting warnings promptly. The highest 72.50% of the respondents from both treatment and control group areas considered loudspeaker announcements as the most reliable media. Notably, a total of 42.10% of the respondents preferred voice call alerts. Only 9.00% of the respondents from both groups chose radio broadcasts. 82.30% of the respondents believe voice calls can be a key component for early warning. The highest proportion (85.30%) of the respondents from the treatment group, said that voice calls can be a key component for early warning whereas 14.70% expressed skepticism. During the survey, respondents agreed that early warnings can bring a positive impact during a disaster period. They can take proper early actions to reduce their losses caused by flash floods and lightning. However, the study team tried to find out whether there are specific groups or areas within the village that might have limited access to early warnings.

As a part of early action overall, 58.80% of the respondents of treatment group areas did not take evacuation early action against flash flood. According to the farmers interviewed during the FGDs, they have a plan to deal with rising water in their houses. They seek shelter in schools or higher houses and collaborate to support each other in coping with flash flood losses. Respondents from both treatment group and control group areas sought shelter during flash floods in various places. Home-sharing was the most common (42.50%), followed by community centers, mosques, temples, schools, colleges, and madrasas (35.90%). Stockpiling emergency supplies is preferred by the respondents (78.40%), with treatment group respondents having the highest percentage (78.80%).

The study reveals specific challenges faced by the respondents in relocating people especially women, children, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups due to flash floods. Common problems faced by the respondents are lack of transportation, need to rely on others for movement, unavailability of disabled friendly toilet in the shelters, safety and security for women. Overall, 55.00% have personally experienced challenges, with (57,3 %) control group (54,5%) treatment group In the case of lead time preferences of the respondents for moving to safe shelter before a flash flood among treatment and control group areas. In terms of lead time respondents (46,6% control group, 48,4% treatment group) would need to have at least 1 day in advance for evacuation. Both treatment and control group respondents (88%) have strong interest in receiving weather forecasts and early warning information about lightning. Overall, there is a positive inclination (81.10%) towards engaging in capacity-building initiatives, with slight variation across the surveyed districts. Evacuation to safer areas is the predominant choice of early action (80.65%). In terms of lighting evacuation to safer areas is the favored early action (64.25%), building shelters is considered by 35.15%, and education and awareness programs are contemplated by 44.3% of respondents across all the areas of

treatment and control groups. The study team tried to identify reliable sources of support for respondents in both treatment and control group areas during flash floods. In terms of sources of support the majority of respondents across both groups (56.20%), indicated that they did not receive any specific support during flash floods. Early warning systems would be preferred support systems (85.70%) followed by emergency shelter (80.20%) and training on disaster preparedness (68.10%). However, most of the respondents of FGD KII sessions expressed their need for financial assistance from government and development organizations.

The study concludes with recommendations aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of the SUFAL-II project. These recommendations include fostering collaboration and coordination among stakeholders, strengthening the capacity and awareness of communities and institutions, developing, and implementing standard operating procedures and early action plans, and mobilizing resources and advocacy for forecast-based financing.

Chapter One: Introduction and Background

Bangladesh is one of the countries among the world that face multiple natural disasters and monsoon floods, flash floods, and lightning are some of them. Using advanced weather predictions, early warnings, and preparedness measures, the country is working to safeguard vulnerable communities. With a focus on community resilience, Bangladesh aims to reduce the impact on lives, assets, and livelihoods. The flashflood in 2022 was the most severe the country has seen in recent years. During May and June 2022, flashflood caused by rainfall was one of its kind the country has experienced in recent years. In nine districts, this flash flood affected about 7.2 million people, according to the NAWG's Key Immediate Needs and Preliminary Impact Assessment. 1605 shelters were opened, 4,81,827 people were temporarily displaced, 83,394 hectares of croplands were damaged, 49,885 sanitation facilities were affected, and 44,254 water sources were compromised.¹ Sunamganj, Netrokona, and Svlhet were the three areas most affected by the flood, both in terms of population and flooding intensity. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) released the Flood 2022- Impact and Loss Summary Report, which lists Sylhet, Sunamgani, and Netrokona as the districts most badly affected, with corresponding economic losses of \$507.9 million, \$146.5 million, and \$38.3 million. The Humanitarian Response Plan aimed to assist 1.5 million people with a funding requirement of US\$58.4 million, including US\$17 million for shelter support. 147,842 people have received assistance as US\$3 million has been mobilized. Coordination involved 22 agencies implementing shelter activities, with a focus on translating SPHERE standards and developing housing designs for the northeastern region.²

In Bangladesh, lightning-related incidents became one of the governments' priorities after a tragic event in May 2016 that killed 89 people. Research from 1990 to mid-2016 revealed an average of 114 deaths and 89 injuries per year due to lightning. Subsequent data showed an average of 260 deaths and 211 injuries annually from 2010 to 2017. The pre-monsoon season accounted for the highest fatalities (1,916), followed by the monsoon season (998), and the winter season had the lowest fatalities (45).³ According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, lightnings claimed 1476 lives between 2010 and 2016, with an estimated mortality rate of 0.9 per 10,00,000 population annually, surpassing the global range of 0.2 to 1.7 deaths per 10,00,000. The toll has been on the rise, with 226 deaths in 2016 and a steady increase in subsequent years, reaching 391, 359, and 363 deaths in 2017, 2019, and 2021, respectively. The decadal trend from 1990 to 2020 underscores a concerning surge in lightning-related fatalities in Bangladesh, reflecting the urgent need for improved safety measures and preparedness.⁴

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), managed by CARE Germany implemented by CARE Bangladesh with Concern Worldwide

¹ https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/key-immediate-needs-and-preliminary-impact-assessment-north-eastern-flash-flood-may-2022-bangladesh

² https://sheltercluster.org/bangladesh-flash-flood-2022/factsheets/2022-

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³ https://cch.icddrb.org/lightning

⁴ https://chat.openai.com/c/70d44d3f-783a-4716-bb37-c8cc10262b3d

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 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 early 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 Anticipatory Action approach and by pilot linking Forecast based Financing (FbF) to Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for Anticipatory Action.

1.2 Objective of the baseline study

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

The objectives of the project are discussed in the following:

- To assess the context of flash floods and lightning on livelihoods and assets of communities (can be physical, social, or economic).
- To identify the access, interpretation, and use of forecasts by institutions and community (timeliness, quality).
- To identify the early warning dissemination by institutions and community (channels, quality, content, coverage).
- To identify the access and barriers, understanding and use of early warning information by institutions and communities.
- To identify the scope of early actions to flash floods and lightning at the institutional, community, and household level (impacts, successes, challenges) and associated costs.

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 baseline study gathered and reviewed available secondary documents including a variety of project documents provided by CARE Bangladesh, 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 flash floods and lightning consequences in selected areas which were separated into a treatment group and a 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, especially around the treatment group (Gowainghat, Dharmapasha, and Khaliajuri) and control group (Sylhet Sadar, Sunamganj Sadar and Madan) areas. The structured interview schedule was used to get quantitative information from beneficiaries. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted to gather qualitative information from project intervention areas. Datascape developed an interview schedule for a 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 SUFAL II project team to collect qualitative data.

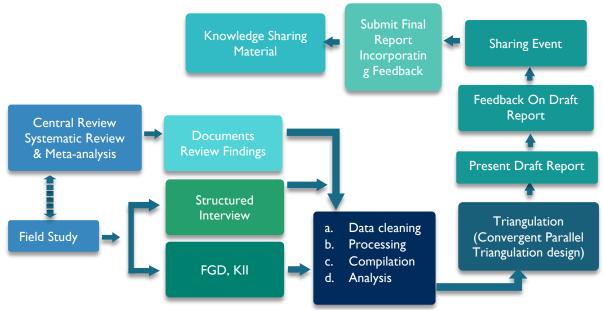


Figure 1: Baseline study framework

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 have also been searched. The study team reviewed SUFAL II projects' MEAL Framework, its Theory of Change (ToC), detailed activity of the project, Policy Brief, Options for Linking Anticipatory Action and 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), Bangladesh government's National Plan for Disaster Management (2021-2025), Standing Orders on Disaster- 2019 Bangladesh and so on.

2.1.3 Study areas

The study covered 3 upazilas of 3 north-eastern flash flood-prone districts (Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona) of Bangladesh. For treatment group areas the selected Upazilas were Gowainghat, Dharmapasha, and Khaliajuri and for control group areas the selected areas were Sylhet Sadar, Sunamganj Sadar, Madan. Study area shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Study areas

Location	Treatment group	Control group
Sylhet	Gowainghat	Sylhet Sadar
Sunamganj	Dharmapasha	Sunamganj Sadar
Netrokona	Khaliajuri	Madan

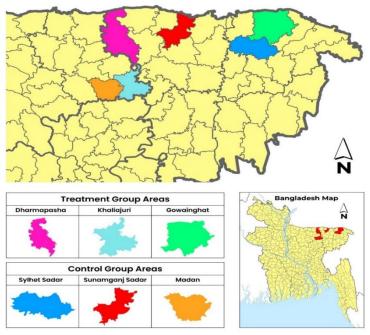


Figure 2: Project area map

2.1.4 Quantitative data collection methodology

2.1.4.1 Quantitative sample size calculation

Sample size has been worked out for the quantitative survey following the formula⁵ (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)

The estimated Sample size SS =
$$\frac{z^2*(p)*(1-p)}{C^2}$$

= $\frac{1.96^2*(.5)*(1-.5)}{.05^2}$
= 384.

⁵ B. Godden, "Sample Size Formulas," 2004. http://williamgodden.com/samplesizeformula.pdf

So, we get, SS= 384

Using the above formula,

The Desired Sample Size (SS) n= $\frac{n0}{1+^{n0/N}}$

$$\frac{384}{1 + (384 - 1)/21,106} = 377$$

Where, n0=384; N=21106

Desired Sample size is = 377

As per the TOR, the total number of beneficiaries of the project is 21,106. The calculated sample size using the above formula is 377. Considering design effect 1.1 we got a minimum representative sample is 414. For the control group, 20% of the proposed sample size will be considered where SUFAL II will not work actively. So, the number of sample size is 496.

Table 2: Location-wise distribution of samples

District			Treatme	Control					
	Syl	het	Sunamo	ganj	Netrokona		Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona
Upazila	Gowa	inghat	Dharmap	asha	Khal	iajuri	_		
Union	Langura	Rustampur	Sukhair Rajapur Uttar	Joyshree	Mendipur	Krishnapur	Sylhet Sadar	Sunamganj Sadar	Madan
Sample Size	69	69	69	69	72	72	28	26	28
Male Age (51-61)	7	7	7	7	10	7	4	3	3
Female Age (51-61)	7	6	7	8	7	7	3	4	3
Male Age (19-50)	21	22	22	21	20	19	8	6	8
Female Age (19-50)	22	21	21	21	21	21	7	7	8
Adolescent Girls Age (14-18)	7	6	6	7	7	10	3	3	3
Adolescent Boys Age	6	6	5	6	8	7	3	3	3

District	Treatment							Control			
District	Syl	het	Sunamo	Sunamganj N		kona	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona		
Upazila	Gowa	inghat	Dharmapasha		Khal	Khaliajuri					
Union	Langura	Rustampur	Sukhair Rajapur Uttar	Joyshree	Mendipur	Krishnapur	Sylhet Sadar	Sunamganj Sadar	Madan		
(14-18)											
Total	13	38	138		14	14	28 28		28		

To avoid error data, Datascape baseline study team collected quantitative information from 502 Household (One household One respondent) instead of 496 sample size for this study to cover all diversity of the program.

2.1.4.2 Selection of respondents 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 Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), so, from the starting points, the research team conducted interviews with five fixed intervals, the first household was selected within 1-5 by using lottery methods. Then continue the interview with five intervals until 21 to 25 interviews from each of the PSUs. Enumerators are sent in different directions (south, north, west, and east) from the center of the location. They were instructed to survey every fifth household on the right-hand side. Enumerators continued this until they saw the first turn to the right, which they had to take and continue the survey. At the crossroads, they also must 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 was made only after a successful interview. When any household had more than one eligible respondent for the study, then a table was used to select appropriate respondents.

2.1.5 Qualitative methodology

2.1.5.1 Focus group discussions (FGD)

A total of 12 FGDs were conducted with the following targeted participants: For each FGD session 8-10 participants were included).

Table 3: Number of conducted Focus group discussion during baseline study

	Proposed sample size								
District	Upazila	Union	Farmer Male	Farmer Female	Adolescent (Girls)	Adolescent (Boys)	Total		
Sylhet	Gowainghat	Langura	1	0	1	0	2		
Symet	Gowaingnat	Rustampur	0	1	0	1	2		
Sunamganj	Dharmapasha	Sukhair Rajapur North	1	0	1	0	2		
		Joyshree	0	1	0	1	2		
Netrokona	Naturalis una		1	0	1	0	2		
Netrokona	Khaliajuri	Krishnapur	0	1	0	1	2		
	Total		3	3	3	3	12		

2.1.5.2 Key informant interview (KII):

Among the relevant stakeholders, a total of 19 KIIs were conducted:

Table 4: Number of key informants interviewed

Stakeholder Type		Location		No. of
District	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	KII
Upazila	Gowainghat	Dharmapasha	Khaliajuri	
CBO/CSO/SHGs representative	0	1	1	2
Community Leaders	1	1	1	3
Religious leader	1	0	1	2
Community volunteers	1	0	0	1
Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC)	1	1	1	3
Department of Environment/ Representative of Disaster Risk Management (DDM/ DRM)	1	0	0	1
Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	0	1	0	1
Department of Livestock (DLS)	0	1	0	1
Department of Women Affairs (DWA)	0	1	0	1
Department of Social Services (DSS)	0	0	1	1
Representatives of Red Cross/ MoDMR	1	0	0	1
Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)/ Flood	0	1	1	2

Stakeholder Type		Location		No of
District	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	No. of KII
Upazila	Gowainghat	Dharmapasha	Khaliajuri	IXII
Forecasting and Warning Centre				
(FFWC)				
Grand Total	8	6	7	19

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.

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 validation, the form was uploaded to an online server and our enumerators collected data using the survey form. 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 using box plot from the dataset. Finally, generated output for reporting.

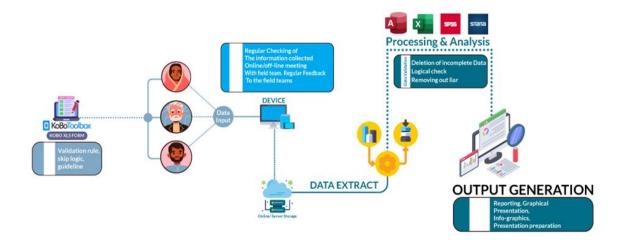


Figure 3: Data management framework for quantitative survey

2.1.6.3 Data management for qualitative survey

Just after completing focus group discussion (FGD)/ Key informant interview (KII), Datascape transcribed all qualitative interviews. The transcript is coding for 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 CARE requirement aligning with the study objective and research question. An analysis plan developed for this study, which helped to present gender-disaggregated data.

As the quantitative survey was conducted using 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 entire team worked on data cleaning. Datascape deletes inconsistent data, performs logical checks, and removes outliers using box plots 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. 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 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 5: 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 well-being 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 oriented the "Do No Harm" principles in the enumerators training.

2.3 Limitations of the baseline 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, and data management within a short lifespan.

• Due to the national election in January 2024, it was very difficult to reach the government stakeholder; also, political unrest in some of the areas was another risk factor. However, Datascpae team overcome these challenges through strategically making field pan considering the risk factors.

Chapter Three: Demographic Information

3.1 Gender distribution of the respondents

During the baseline data collection period, 502 respondents were interviewed through a structured questionnaire using KOBO from Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona, where 50.20% of the respondents were female and 49.80% were male. Among all the respondents of treatment group 50.20% of the respondents were female whereas 49.80% of the respondents were male. From control group areas, among all respondents, 50.00% of the respondents were female whereas 50.00% of the respondents were male. Details are described in figure 5.

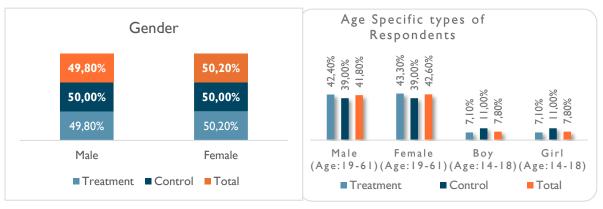


Figure 5: Gender and age group of the respondents

The percentage of adult male and female respondents from treatment group areas was 42.40% and 43.30% respectively. Male and female respondents were equally (39.00%) in control group areas. The percentage of both girls and boys was 7.10% in treatment group areas and 11.00% in control group areas. Details are described in figure 6.

3.2 Education level of the respondents

During the baseline study, it was found that the majority of the respondents, 34.80% from treatment group areas and 35.40% from control group areas completed primary level education. A total of 31.00% of the respondents from treatment group areas and 15.90% of the respondents from control group areas had no formal education. Detailed information is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Leve	l of education	of the respondents
---------------	----------------	--------------------

Level of education of the respondents			
Level of Education	Groups		
Level of Education	Treatment	Control	Total
Primary (PSC)	34.80%	35.40%	34.90%
JSC	14.80%	19.50%	15.50%
Secondary	11.20%	13.40%	11.60%
Higher Secondary	5.20%	9.80%	6.00%
Graduation	1.70%	3.70%	2.00%
No Education	31.00%	15.90%	28.50%

Level of education of the respondents			
Others	0.20%	2.40%	0.60%
Don't Know/Refused	1.20%	0.00%	1.00%

3.3. Religion of the respondents

Majority of the respondents in the study areas are Muslim (86.5%) along with some Hindu (11.95%) and Buddhist (1.5%). In case of Hindu religion, the treatment group respondents' percentage was 10.50% whereas the control group respondents were 13.40%. Lastly the Buddhist religion, the numbers are 2.34% (treatment group) & 0.65% (control group). A detailed breakdown of religious affiliations is provided in figure 6.

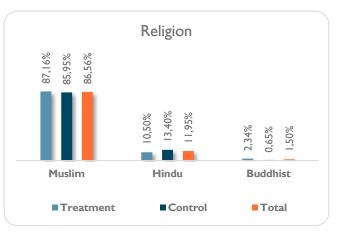


Figure 6: Percentage of religions of the respondents

3.4 Person with disability in respondents' household

Among all respondents (502), only 6.70% of the respondents from the treatment group areas said that there are persons with disability in their households. 11.00% of the respondents from the control group areas mentioned having PWD members in their households.

Among those from disability, persons with majority are physically handicapped (42.90% from treatment group and 33.30% from control group). Blindness is the second major type of disability found in the study areas, which is 25% in the treatment group and 22.20% in the control group. Other types of

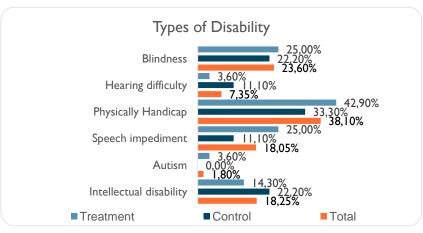


Figure 7: Percentage of types of disability of the respondents' household

disabilities found in the study are speech impairment, intellectual disability, hearing difficulties and autism. Types of disability are shown in figure 7.

3.5 Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Figure- 8, 9 and 10 represent the monthly income status of the households, economic condition of the respondents, types of wages, and occupation of the respondents. Among all the respondents highest 39.00% and 45.10% of the respondents from both group areas earn 10,001 to 20,000 BDT, and the majority (37.40% and 35.40%) of the respondents are migrant city workers. In the treatment and control group areas, the majority of the respondents (31.20%)

and 36.60%) earn daily wages. However, it was found that 31.90% and 48.80% of respondents from both groups are engaged in non-earning occupations, such as being students, housewives, retired individuals, or facing challenges in finding employment due to physical or mental conditions. Detailed information is given in the figures below.

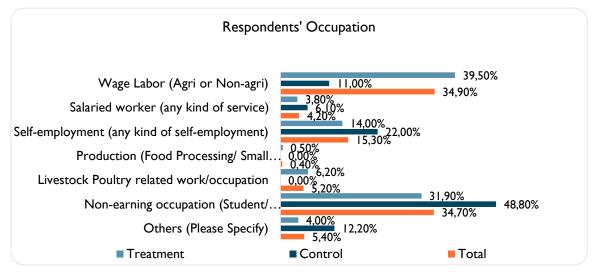


Figure 8: Percentage of respondents' occupational status

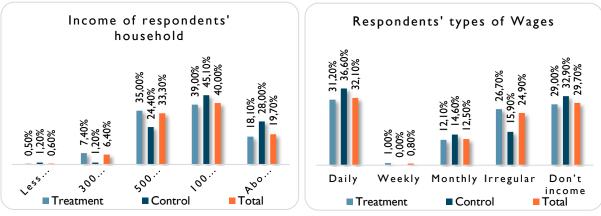


Figure 9: Respondents household income and wage types

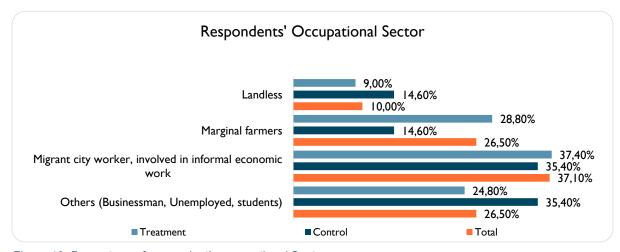


Figure 10: Percentage of respondent's occupational Sector

On the other hand, the below figures describe the living conditions of the respondents. The Highest 94.50% and 76.80% of the respondents from both group areas have their own houses but the majority (63.30%) of them live in Kacha houses (makeshift houses from natural materials) in treatment group areas while 56.10% of the respondents lives in semi Pakka houses in the control group areas, which are more vulnerable to the impact of hazards. Only 1.00% of the respondents from treatment groups live in squatters. 86.90% and 96.30% of the respondents respectively from treatment and control group mentioned of not spending any day without food in last 30 days. However, 1.20%, 4.30%, 5.50%, 1.40%, and 0.70% of the respondents from treatment group stated that they went without food respectively for one day, three days, seven days, or fifteen days in the previous thirty days. Detailed information is given below.

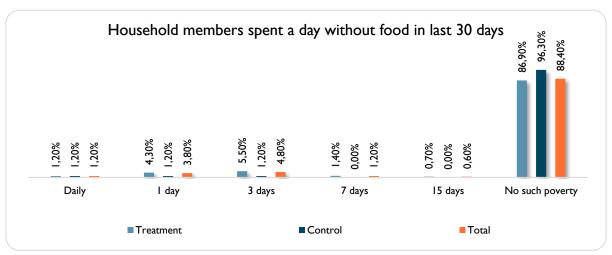


Figure 12: Household members spent a day without food in last month

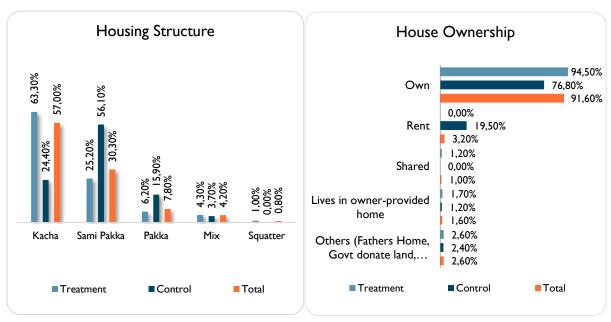


Figure 11: Housing structure and house ownership of the respondents

Findings and Discussion

4.1 Impact of flash floods and lightning

4.1.1 Impact of flash floods in past three years

Most of the respondents from Sylhet, Sunamganj and Netrokona acknowledged that they had experienced flash floods in the past three years. A total of 90.00% of the respondents from the treatment group and 50.80% of respondents from the control group areas said they had been affected by flash floods within the previous three vears. Detailed information is described in figure 13. During the FGD, the respondents mentioned that the interruption of their daily businesses during flash floods creates financial crisis. Participation in social events

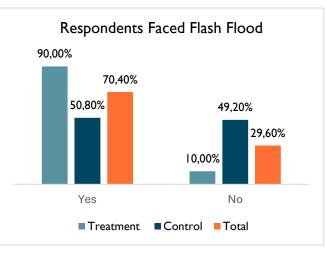


Figure 13: Percentage of the respondents affected by flash flood in past three years

becomes impossible, and they encounter health issues with limited access to treatment. The floods also impede their ability to aid relatives, impacting their mental well-being.

"Flash floods disrupt daily life, preventing people from going to work and causing food shortages. Additionally, laborers face challenges finding boats to commute to their workplaces. In our village, majority of the people work as day laborers, making them particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of flash floods." - Community Leader, KII Respondent.

4.1.2 Types of losses caused by flash flood

Respondents were asked regarding types of losses due to flash flood having multiple choice. The highest 70.40% of the respondents from treatment group areas and 79.00% of respondents from control group areas shared that their houses were destroyed or damaged because of flash floods. 65.60% respondents of treatment group and 48.10% of the respondents from control group identified losses of livelihoods such as agricultural farming, fishing, formal and informal jobs, and loss of crops. Loss of livestock and agricultural assets were incurred about 52% and 31% respectively, which causes losing economic stability, losing up savings and increased debt. Another major impact from flash flood is the disruption in communication and transportation, which restricts the people from relocating to safer places, and providing aid to the affected. Detailed information is shown in Table 7. During the baseline study, it was found that the average cost incurred by households due to damages caused by flash floods in the past year was 70,940 Taka (EUR 562 per household).

Table 7: Respondents' opinion about types of damages caused by flash flood

Types of Losses	Treatment group	Control group
Homes destroyed or damaged	70.40%	79.00%
Loss of livelihoods	65.60%	48.10%
Communication breakdown	48.70%	53.10%
Loss of livestock	52.60%	12.30%
Increased debt/ loss of savings	32.00%	30.90%
Lost economic stability	31.50%	25.90%
Spread of waterborne disease	25.10%	30.90%
Emotional distress	28.00%	27.20%
Power outages	28.30%	23.50%
Loss of crops	28.30%	16.00%
Loss of agricultural assets	30.70%	12.30%
Uncertainty of future livelihood after natural disasters	23.80%	18.50%
Physically affected	13.20%	6.20%
Displacement Issues	5.80%	6.20%
Loss of lives	6.30%	1.20%
Community disruption	3.20%	0.00%
Wildlife threat	2.10%	0.00%
Others (Damage of house yard, furniture, products, farms)	4.00%	18.50%

FGD respondents stated that their lives are directly affected by flash floods. Their houses and roads submerged making commuting difficult. The cattle are unable to move freely for open grazing, affecting their proper diet and nutrition. During flash flood, the electric poles are submerged and sometimes the lines get broken, leading to power outage. Consequently, they can't charge their mobile devices, which disconnects them from the rest of the areas. FGD respondents from the farmer group stated that in the last three years, toxic water flowed down from the surrounding hills, contaminating the water in the Haor. This incident led to the death of fish and animals around the area.

"Community people can work for six months and remain unemployed for the next six months due to the flood, which disrupts their regular activities."-One of Union Parishad members.

4.1.3 Impact of lightning in the community in past two years

69.30% from treatment and 50.80% from control group areas mentioned that their community members had been affected by lightning in the past two years. Details are given in figure 14.

During the FGD, respondents stated that most of the lightning incidents took place in the month of Baisakh (April—May). Agricultural activities, which are mostly in open places, get hampered as it poses a threat to the farmers' lives; it consequently affects the livelihoods of those in the area.

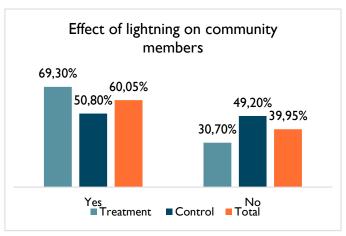


Figure 14: Percentage of the respondents' community members affected by lightning

KII respondents also mentioned that lightning strikes are common, especially during the month of Baishakh (April–May) sometimes accompanied by hailstorm which damages paddy. Many KII respondents also mentioned lightning at the end of monsoon season, Bhadra (August–September).

"About 14 people died in our area (Dharmapasha) in 2017 due to lightning. Lightning strikes are more frequent in the months of Chaitra (March-April) and Baisakh (April-May)."- Community Leader, KII Respondent.

4.1.4. Types of losses due to lightning

Having multiple responses, among all of the respondents, the highest 74.40% of respondents of treatment group areas and 58.30% respondents of control group areas said that loss of human lives or major injury occurred due to lightning. The second-highest percentage of respondents in the treatment group areas (57.40%) and the control group areas (54.20%) claimed that lightning caused loss of trees. Some other effects caused by lightning are damage to houses, loss of agriculture and assets, livestock, spread of panic in society, etc. Details described in Table 8. According to the study findings, the average household expenditure incurred as a result of lightning related damage in the previous year amounted to 13,120 Taka (EUR 104 per household).

Table 8: Types of damages faced by the respondents' community members because of lightning

Types of Losses	Treatment group	Control group
Loss of human lives/ major injury	74.40%	58.30%
Loss of trees	57.40%	54.20%
Spread panic in the community	41.90%	50.00%
Loss of livestock	34.10%	37.50%
Homes destroyed or damaged	22.50%	29.20%
Loss of agricultural assets	26.40%	20.80%
Others (electricity meter, fridge, TV damaged)	1.60%	4.20%

The participants of the FGD mentioned that they fear lightning, so they stay inside during the incident. Though, some people have lost their lives in lightning strikes as staying home is not always the option for all and they have to go outside for work. There is a general sense of caution during lightning, especially among those working outdoors and fishing. However, the most affected are those who depend on outdoor work for their livelihood, especially the farmers, fisherman and daily laborers, who have to go outside for their daily earnings. Not only does lightning harm individuals, but it also damages houses, trees, and crops (the heat from the lightning bolt causes the leaves to wilt and die instantly). They also said that financial difficulties are exacerbated by injuries and livestock losses.

The loss of cattle due to lightning increases financial struggles, and people being unable to work adds to the financial crisis. Respondents reported that lightning strikes even harm cows and calves in the open land.

4.2. Early Warning

4.2.1 Early warning status regarding flash flood

A total of 81.90% of the respondents said they did not get any early warning information regarding the flash floods. While a total of 15.50% of the respondents stated that they received an early warning of flash flood. Detailed information is given in figure 15.

During FGD with respondents, it has been clarified that there is no functional early warning system in their areas for flash floods. Sometimes they got the warnings through loudspeaker announcement when nearby areas

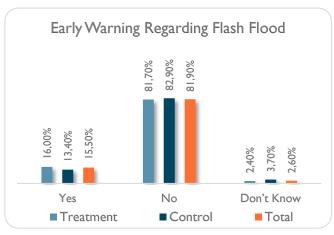


Figure 15: Respondents received early warning of flash flood

already affected by flood or get situation update broadcasted on television. They perceive such information as early warning. Moreover, they consider relying on their own intuitions as a form of early warning. Since the disaster occurs annually, they have developed a sense of when it is likely to happen each year. This recurring pattern has allowed them to establish a basic understanding that the disaster may occur within a specific time of the season that leads them to perceived alertness within their community.

"I monitor and record the water level every day. When I notice water level is rising near to danger level and anticipate possible flash flood, I inform Upazila Parishad and key persons immediately." -Gauge Reader, Khaliajuri Upazila

4.2.2 Early warning status regarding lightning

The highest 92.80% of the respondents from both group areas said they don't get any early warning information regarding lightning. Detailed information is given in figure 16.

Respondents mentioned during FGD that they don't get any kind of early warning regarding lightning. They occasionally identify symptoms by evaluating the clouds and notifying each other of the possibility of lightning.

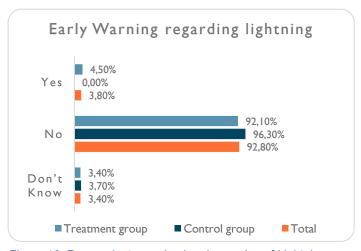


Figure 16: Respondents received early warning of Lightning

"We determine the occurrence of lightning and hail by observing the sky.

The appearance of the sky helps us anticipate when lightning or hail will happen. While lightning damage is not as severe, hail damage tends to be more impactful." -FGD Respondent

4.2.3 Sources of early warnings

Only 15.50% and 3.80% of the respondents stated they got early warnings for flash flood and lightning respectively. Among those respondents, having multiple options, 26.90% of treatment group and 63.60% of control group areas got early warnings (situation updates) from local loudspeaker announcements for evacuation at the last moment, when hazard strikes. Moreover, 38.20% and 18.80% received early warning through television broadcasts on situation updates from treatment and control group areas respectively. Following a thorough discussion with the respondents in FGD, it was found that they perceived the situation updates broadcasted over television, radio, loudspeaker announcements, etc. as an early warning. Detailed information is described in table 9.

Table 9: Percentage of the types of early warning of natural disasters received by the respondents

Types of Early Warning of during disaster	Treatment group	Control group
Loudspeaker announcement	26.90%	63.60%
Television broadcasts	38.20%	18.80%
Community meetings	11.90%	27.30%
Radio broadcasts	20.90%	9.10%
Word of mouth from local authorities	20.90%	9.10%
Mobile phone alerts (SMS)	0.00%	0.00%
Voice call alert	0.00%	0.00%
Others (From relatives, From Masjid)	1.50%	9.10%

Apparently, the study finds that people perceived the situation updates broadcasted on television and public announcements as early warning, which are not to be considered as a functional early warning system. During the FGD discussions, the respondents mentioned that they do not have any functional early warning system, which can guide them in case of emergency. It would be beneficial to get an early warning for natural disasters such as floods, which will aid them in preparing against flash floods.

"Loudspeaker announcement is the conventional method of disseminating early warning. From Upazila Parishad, ward members, union chairman, NGOs and mosques are informed about the increasing trend of river flow and inundation of adjacent areas. They take the initiative to announce the warning among mass people". -Community Volunteer, World Vision

4.2.4 Demand on receiving weather forecasts and early warning

The graph states both treatment and control group respondents' strong demand in receiving weather forecasts and early warning information about lightning, with an percentage of overall 88.00%. Control group respondents have the highest interest at 96.30%, followed by Treatment group respondents (86.40%). Only a small percentage (12.00%) across both groups of respondents express no interest in receiving lightning-related forecasts. During the study, it was found that traditional beliefs and

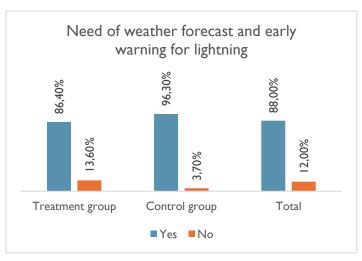


Figure 17: Percentage of respondents' demand on receiving early warnings for lightning

superstitions, like perceiving natural hazards are act of the God, tends people to disbelieve the human interpretations and scientific analysis of hazard forecasts. Therefore, some people disregarded the need of the need for any early warning.

"It is essential to receive the proper information and an early warning. We need more durable shelters where we can transport our cattle and crops.

Also, it will help the people whose house is in the low land." - FGD respondent from male and boy group.

4.2.5 Preferable media for getting early warnings

The table describes several media that respondents prefer as the most reliable for getting warnings promptly. The highest 83.57% from respondents from the treatment group preferred for voice call alert to get early warning in their areas. Remarkably, 65.70% from the treatment group and 79.30% from the control group of the respondents considered loudspeaker announcements as the most reliable media. Moreover, 64.60% of the control group preferred television broadcast and 37.90% of the respondents from the treatment group preferred SMS alert for getting early warning. Only 9.00% of the respondents chose radio broadcasts. Detailed information is given in Table 10.

Table 10: Percentage of respondents' opinion about most reliable media for getting a timely early warning

Name of the Medias	Treatment Group	Control Group
Loudspeaker announcement	65.70%	79.30%
Television broadcasts	36.90%	64.60%
Voice call alert	83.57%	50.00%
Mobile phone alerts (SMS)	37.90%	17.10%
Community meetings	24.30%	28.00%
Word of mouth from local authorities	20.70%	15.90%
Radio broadcasts	9.50%	8.50%

According to the respondents in the FGD session from the female and girl groups, they consider relying on their own intuitions as a form of early warning as they don't get any systematic early warnings in their areas. According to the respondents, the people only see updates of the flood in the news, and sometimes get loudspeaker announcements locally but don't get any effective warnings before the hazard or disaster strikes. They expressed a preference for receiving early warning, and evacuation advice for flash floods through loudspeaker announcements. As many people in their community don't use the Internet and there is a disruption of mobile networks during hazards, utilizing mikes will be considered the most effective option for communication. Again, television broadcasts are the second preferable media for getting early warnings. The participants in the focus group discussion (FGD) stated that they would utilize loudspeaker announcements to disseminate warnings if they received voice call alerts.

4.2.6 Preferable media for guidance on evacuation system

Choosing from multiple options, the treatment group areas, the highest 40.70% of the respondents shared that primarily they rely on personal networks such as family, friends, and neighbors and 39.00% of the respondents from control group areas gave a similar statement. Notably, a total of 33.10% of the respondents from both groups shared that they are not aware of any specific evacuation system. A total of 20.45% of the respondents shared their opinion about mobile applications providing emergency information. Further details shared are in table 11.

Table 11: Percentage of the types of evacuation system media the respondents use for guidance on evacuation system

Most reliable media for guidance on evacuation system	Treatment group	Control group
Local government emergency alerts	13.60%	13.40%
Community-based evacuation plans (neighborhood, community groups)	8.60%	3.70%
Personal network (family, friends, neighbors)	40.70%	39.00%
News media (TV, radio)	17.60%	43.90%
Emergency Mobile applications (Example: Windy, Google Forecast, etc.)	20.20%	20.70%
Unaware of the evacuation system	34.50%	31.70%

FGD respondents said that the early warning can help them immensely. If they can get early warnings, then they can prepare in advance before the hazard strikes. Some of the respondents from the boys group shared that they use the Windy mobile application, and some of them are aware of Google Forecast, which helps them to anticipate upcoming rainfall and thunderstorms. The farmer group mentioned that they get information from the gauge readers, while the readers measure the water level above the danger level, they alert the local community of the possibility of upcoming flood. There is no proper evacuation process due to the absence of any functional early warning system in the selected areas. Moreover, when flash floods or similar emergency occurs, the respondents primarily rely on above mentioned guidance system for evacuation.

4.2.7 Early warning information accessibility for the community

The study team tried to understand, if they get proper early warning information, how this will be widely accessible within the respondent's community. Total of 38.50% 41.00%, and 14.10% of the respondents from both treatment and control group areas shared their opinion that if they get proper early warnings information, it will reach most households, reach some households, and reach very few households their village in respectively. Only 2.60% of the respondents said that the early warnings won't reach any of the accessibility of early warning in their community households. Detailed information is shared in figure 18.

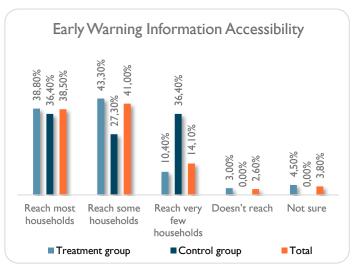


Figure 18: Percentage of the respondents' opinion about the

The respondent mentioned during the FGD the importance of early warning for flash floods and lightning, stating that it enables their family to prepare in advance. This proactive approach will help minimize potential losses by allowing them to take necessary precautions before the hazard occurs. However, some households might be unreachable due to the unavailability of mobile networks and distance from the mainstream community.

> "Despite efforts to ensure timely information for everyone, the unique challenges of the Haor area make it challenging. Therefore, the public representatives in that particular area can take on the responsibility to address the rest of the work of disseminating early warnings."-Leader of Community-Based Organization, KII Respondent.

4.2.8 Challenges in trusting the accuracy of early warning information

respondents shared their challenges in trusting or believing the accuracy of early warning information. A total 32.10% of the respondents from both treatment and control groups shared their trust issues regarding believing early warning information. 20.50% said sometimes thev mav face challenges and 47.40% of the respondents replied they will not face any challenges in trusting the warning accuracy early



Figure 19: Percentage of the respondents' challenges in trusting the early warning information

information. Detailed information is given in figure 19.

According to the female respondents in the FGD sessions, when they get early warnings (situation updates), they get unclear information on the possibility, magnitude, and impact of the hazards. Currently, they don't get any specific and functional early warning that can be helpful for them to prepare themselves before the effect of flood or lightning; therefore, they do not have any experience with the system, and that makes them unsure about the effectiveness of early warning. Sometimes water levels decrease early, that's why they don't give much attention to the announcements.

"Currently we don't get any early warnings regarding floods and lightning, instead sometimes we get wrong information from local announcements. This year (2023), there was an announcement that flash floods might occur and that farmers needed to cut their crops early. 80% of farmers cut off their immature crops, and floods never occurred. Therefore, misinformation could make it difficult to believe early warnings in the future." – Boys group, FGD respondent.

The study team also explored the traditional beliefs of the community that will affect the response to early warnings. Among the respondents, 17.90% of the respondents admitted traditional beliefs will affect the early warnings. Whereas 47.40% of the respondents said that traditional beliefs of the community will not affect early warning. On the other hand, 32.70 % of the respondents are not sure whether it will affect or not against early warning. Detailed information is given in figure 20.

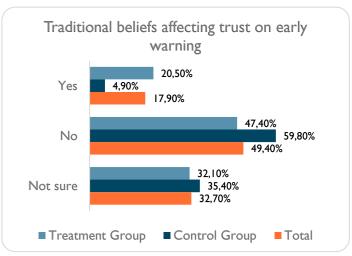


Figure 20: Percentage of the respondents' opinion about traditional beliefs of the community against early warning

Most of the FGD respondents stated

that they use their intuitions and experience to prepare against flood or lightning. Some people think that natural disasters are the act of God, therefore they disbelieve human interpretation and forecasts, which denies them to trust any early warning system.

4.2.9 Challenges to understand the early warning information:

The respondents from both treatment and control group areas shared their opinions about the challenges to understanding the early warnings for flash flood and lightning. A total of 16.70% of the respondents admitted that they won't understand the early warning information. 11.50% said sometimes and 71.80% said they won't face any challenges to understand the early warnings. Detailed information is given in figure 21.

According to the respondents in the FGD session of female and girl group, they consider relying on their own intuition as a form of early warning. They don't get

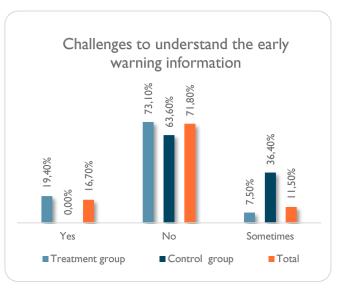


Figure 21: Percentage of respondents' opinion of facing challenges to understand the early warning information

any functional early warnings in their areas, so they have no idea about the concept.

People who responded to facing challenge in understanding early warning information, shared their reasons for not understanding the early warnings. From the treatment group areas, who expressed that they would face challenges in understanding early warning, 61.50% shared due to lack of instructions clear they won't understand the warnings. 23.10% pointed out language barriers. 7.70% of the respondents said technical jargon and lack of awareness respectively. Detailed information is given in figure 22.

Discussion in FGD indicates that

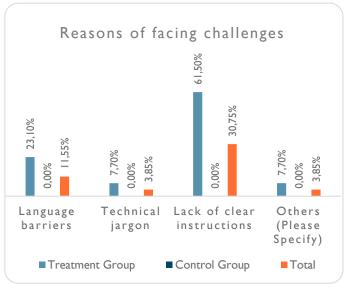


Figure 22: Percentage of respondents' reasons behind not understanding the early warnings

people will not understand warning messages if formal language and technical terms are used. They prefer to get warning messages in simple and interpretable language. They also stated that if the warning messages do not provide clear instructions about what to do, the warning system will be ineffective.

4.2.10 Significance of voice call for early warnings

The graph reveals respondents' views on the effectiveness of voice calls in easily accessible early warning systems. 82.30% of the respondents believe voice calls can be a key component for early warning. The highest 85.30% of the respondents of treatment group, said that voice

calls can be a key component for early warning dissemination, whereas 14.70% expressed skepticism. Details shown in figure 23.

According to the FGD respondents, village chairmen usually provide financial assistance and food to those affected by floods as much as they can. However, it would be beneficial to have a warning signal over the phone. It will be very helpful and effective, if weather office issues or any private sector take steps for an early warning. Lack of decent mobile network and electricity in

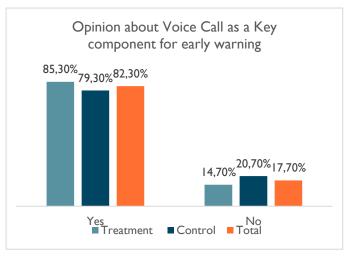


Figure 23: Percentage of respondents' opinion about voice call as a key component for early warnings

remote areas may disrupt mobile device communication, thus some respondents think that the early warning through voice call might not be effective, rather loudspeaker announcements would be a better option for them.

"Many times, it can be observed that people are not always connected to their mobiles, and they may not see any messages sent on their mobiles. Voice call alerts can be a better solution. Additionally, a potential solution could be to bring microphones from various organizations and use it to provide them with a pre-disaster warning announcement." -Social Service Officer, KII Respondent

4.2.11 Suggestions for enhancing the effectiveness of early warning

The table highlights respondents' preferences for improving early warning systems from both the treatment and control groups. Notably, a total of 77.65% of the respondents suggested frequent broadcasts/alerts, while 29.45% emphasized the importance of simplified language in messages. Involvement of local community leaders has support from 24.85%, and enhanced training on response actions is favored by 37.45%. A smaller proportion, 7.20%, suggests other measures like Early Warning SMS, loudspeaker announcement, and building awareness.

Table 12: Percentage of the	types	of improvements	suggested b	v the	respondents

Types of improvements	Treatment Group	Control Group	Total
Frequent broadcasts/alerts	73.60%	81.70%	77.65%
Simplified language in messages	32.10%	26.80%	29.45%
Involvement of local community leaders in dissemination	21.70%	28.00%	24.85%
Enhanced training on response actions	38.30%	36.60%	37.45%
Others (Early warning SMS, loudspeaker announcement, Build awareness)	10.70%	3.70%	7.20%

Project officer of Red Cross suggested for developing mobile apps for early warning dissemination and using leaflet, poster for mass awareness. He believes, apart from conventional methods, using the latest technology and visual presentation of early warning message would be effective for early warning dissemination.

4.2.12 Accessibility of reliable internet or mobile networks to receive early warning information

The graph illustrates the group area-wise distribution of responses regarding the accessibility of reliable internet or mobile networks for receiving early warning information within the treatment group and control group areas. In total, 50.40% of respondents assert having access to uninterruptible mobile network, with the control group areas leading at 63.40%. Conversely, overall, 26.90% report no access, while 22.70% mention having access only sometimes.

Respondents from the farmer group emphasized their need for early warnings before flash floods and suggested that notifications or alerts responsible individuals, government officers, and union chairman could be effective. Additionally, they mentioned the potential use of social media for early warnings but expressed concerns about fake news.

During the FGD, they discussed the importance of having a reliable source for genuine warnings. According to the key

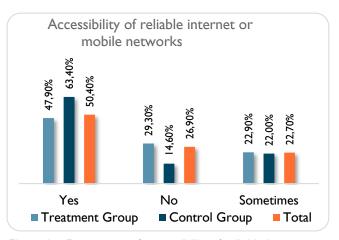


Figure 24: Percentage of accessibility of reliable internet or mobile network

informants during the KII session, they believe that innovations and modern technology can be of significant assistance in taking necessary precautions for disasters. While it may not completely prevent the loss, it can minimize the impact to some extent, aiding the victims in rebuilding their lives.

4.2.13 The barriers for receiving timely early warning information

The graph reveals key barriers for receiving timely early warning information. Common obstacles among both groups include lack of electricity (44.60%), limited access to technology (45.55%), and lack of awareness about available channels (53.70%). Language barriers are cited by 9.35%, while 4.70% noted other issues such as the absence of mobile phones.

One of the key respondents highlights the diverse challenges such as lack of

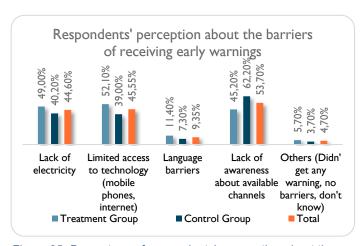


Figure 25: Percentage of respondents' assumption about the barriers of receiving early warnings

awareness, trust issues regarding warnings, lack of community engagement, poverty, and limited accessibility of TV, mobile, internet, etc. might impact the accessibility of early warning information in the surveyed districts.

The below table describes the respondents' suggestion to enhance the effectiveness of early warning systems. The highest 69.35% of the respondents refer to better communication methods for the local community. 53.90% of the respondents said community engagement should be increased to understand early warnings for preparedness.

Table 13: Percentage of respondents' suggestion to enhance the effectiveness of early warning systems

Improvements suggested by the respondents	Treatment	Control	Total
Enhanced communication channel for the local community	63.10%	75.60%	69.35%
Increased community engagement	51.70%	56.10%	53.90%
Simplified language in warnings	26.70%	24.40%	25.55%
Improved infrastructure (electricity, internet)	36.40%	23.20%	29.80%

"For better prediction and improving the forecast capacity, using radar and advanced remote sensing techniques would be beneficial. Using latest technologies would make us able to predict flash flood accurately."

-Project Implementation Officer, Gowainghat Upazila

4.2.14 Demand of participating in early warnings related capacity building program

The graph reveals а positive inclination among respondents to participate in capacity building programs for a better understanding of early warning information. A substantial 70.10% express definite willingness, 27.30% are open to participating depending on availability, while only 2.60% show disinterest. Details shown in figure 26.

The FGD respondents of male and boy groups expressed a lack of practical knowledge or education to enhance their resilience. The respondents emphasized the need themselves for addressing challenges.

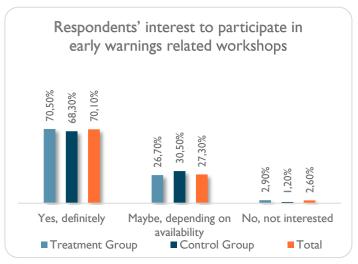


Figure 26: Respondents' interest to participate in early warnings related capacity building program

respondents emphasized the need for more training and knowledge to better equip

4.3 Early Action

4.3.1 Respondents' evacuation process due to flash floods

The graph illustrates that 48.65% of respondents from both group areas sought evacuation due to flash floods, with the control group having the highest percentage at 56.10%. Conversely, 51.35% did not evacuate from both groups, with the Treatment group showing the highest percentage at 58.80%.

According to the respondents from the farmer group during the FGD sessions, in general, they take actions when the flood starts. They get informal warnings from local government announcements.

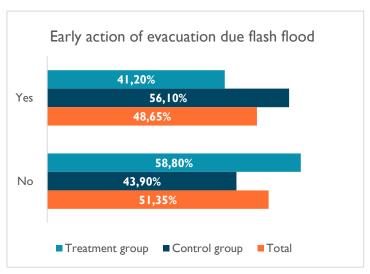


Figure 27: Percentage of respondents' early action of evacuation due to flash

observe the water level, and based on that they have a preparedness plan for when water rises into their houses. They evacuated in schools or higher houses and collaborated to support each other in coping with flash flood losses. Their proactive approach involves preparing themselves before the onset of the flood.

The number of Government shelters for evacuation during flash flood is not adequate. There is not enough space for keeping cattle and poultry in the shelters. Therefore, many people do not come to shelters leaving their belongings." -Project Implementation Officer, Gowainghat Upazila

4.3.2 Trend of evacuation to shelter

Among the respondents, who stated to evacuate during flash flood, home-sharing was the most common (42.50%), followed by community centers, mosques, temples, schools, colleges, and madrasas (35.90%). Embankments and high places were preferred by 11.70%, while informal settlements had minimal representation (0.30%) among both of the groups.

l able	14: Percentage	e of types of	shelters v	where the	respondents	evacuate
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Shelter	Treatment Group	Control Group	Total
Home-Sharing with others	22.00%	63.00%	42.50%
Community centers, mosque, temple, education institutes	56.60%	15.20%	35.90%
Others (Relatives house, residential hotel)	8.70%	17.40%	13.05%
Embankment and high places	19.10%	4.30%	11.70%
Government shelters	9.80%	13.00%	11.40%
Temporary evacuation centers	4.00%	4.30%	4.15%
Informal settlements	0.60%	0.00%	0.30%

In the FGD sessions, respondents from male and boys' groups mentioned that flash floods occur mostly every year during Choitra (March–April) and Baishakh (April–May) when least expected, resulting in extensive crop damage. Due to the lack of disaster shelters, they resort to using education centers during these floods, but it falls short.

4.3.3 Reasons behind not evacuating to shelter

Among the respondents, who stated not to evacuate during flash flood, the highest 37.70% of the respondents from treatment group areas and 28.10% of the respondents from control group areas said that safety and security issues of women and girls is one of the reasons behind not taking shelter to anywhere. A total of 22.80% of the respondents said they don't have any knowledge about the safe shelters. Detailed information is given in Table-15. Some of the female respondents shared traditional beliefs that they shouldn't leave their husbands' houses at any cost.

Table 15: Percentage of respondents' reasons behind not taking shelters

Reason behind not taking shelter anywhere	Treatment Group	Control Group	Total
Women's safety and security	37.70%	28.10%	32.90%
Do not know the information	20.80%	24.80%	22.80%
Can't leave cattle	6.50%	16.50%	11.50%
Shelter distant	16.90%	3.30%	10.10%
No separate security for women	7.80%	10.70%	9.25%
Risky transportation	9.10%	5.80%	7.45%
Inaccessible for pregnant women and disabled	0.00%	2.50%	1.25%
Distrust in available information	1.30%	0.80%	1.05%
Inadequate drainage system	0.00%	1.70%	0.85%

"We don't need to go to the shelters, as we live on higher ground. People who live near rivers go to the shelter along with their cattle. Women and children face problems at shelters, as they do not get proper care and medicines if they get sick." -KII participant from SHG

4.3.4 Proposed early actions for flash flood in response to weather forecasts and warnings

The table shows the proposed multiple actions for disaster preparedness that the respondents urge to apply after receiving early warnings. Stockpiling emergency supplies is preferred by the respondents (78.40%), with treatment group respondents having the highest percentage (78.80%). Developing family emergency plans including a communication and evacuation plan are by total 43.65%, and engaging with the local community is mentioned by 23.30%. Taking shelter in a safe place is preferable for the respondents as well (49.75%), and 24.85% will prepare evacuation routes for livestock. Only 7.95% of the respondents will implement all mentioned measures.

The respondents during the FGD said flash flood happens during Boishakh (April–May) or end of the rainy season. To tackle this they prepare boats beforehand, store food, and make savings so that they won't face more financial crisis. They explained how they take necessary steps like putting a bamboo fence at the portion where water rises, preparing boats to use it during flood, storing food in a higher place, planting trees etc.

Table 16: Percentage of respondents' opinion for early action in response to early warnings

Proposed early actions	Treatment Group	Control Group	Total
Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid kit, flashlights)	78.80%	78.00%	78.40%
Take shelter in a safe place	47.10%	52.40%	49.75%
Developed family emergency plan with communication and evacuation strategy	47.10%	40.20%	43.65%
Prepare livestock evacuation route	31.40%	18.30%	24.85%
Established community support network for disaster response	21.00%	25.60%	23.30%
All of the above	8.60%	7.30%	7.95%
Don't know	0.70%	0.00%	0.35%
None of them	0.20%	0.00%	0.10%
Others (Seeking help)	0.20%	0.00%	0.10%

During the FGD discussion, respondents from male and boy group mentioned that economic and livelihood challenges sometimes force them to leave their houses and seek work elsewhere. This situation hampers their education, leading to temporary school absences. Additionally, they expressed the need to take risks and work during hazards to support their households.

"When people anticipate flash flood, people store dry food, medicines, and oral saline. Who intend to evacuate, relocates their cattle into shelters in advance and prepare boat for movement." -Project Implementation Officer, Gowainghat Upazila

4.3.5. Challenges faced in relocating to safe shelters for the people with special needs

Figure 28 reveals specific challenges faced by the respondents in relocating people especially women, children, persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups due to flash floods. Overall, 55.00% have personally experienced challenges. The study found that the people with disabilities face most problems during evacuation, like lack of transportation, need to rely on others for movement, unavailability of disabled friendly toilet in the shelters. Additionally, women with pregnancy face the issues with relocating to shelters during flash flood, as the transport facility is poor in the areas. Women are concerned about their safety and security in the shelters. Respondents also indicated possible solutions, like arranging boat in advance,

moving to shelters in advance, separate room and toilet for the women and persons with disabilities, constructing ramp at the shelters, building awareness and capacity of the community people for early actions etc.

In the FGD, respondents from female and girls group mentioned that during the rainy season, water levels rise rapidly every year. Their houses submerged underwater, and the absence of safe shelters in the area makes it difficult to evacuate easily during flash floods. When



Figure 28: Perception of respondents' Challenges for relocating vulnerable groups to shelters

someone passes away, there is nowhere to bury their body; the only option is to float it, and same goes for their livestock. During the FGD, respondents expressed a desire for more institutional training to support their families. Respondents added that boys and men take on the responsibility of repairing embankments by themselves during flash flood to minimize their livelihood loss.

"Women and adolescent girls are more vulnerable in shelter during flash flood. They don't get proper hygiene and sanitation facilities. Proper health checkups and nutrition is unavailable for the pregnant women and lives of mother and child are in stake, if there is any childbirth in shelter." -Social Welfare Officer, Khaliajuri

4.3.6 Proposed early actions for flash flood in response to weather forecasts and warnings at community level

The graph illustrates the expected early actions of communities in Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona in response to flash floods after receiving early warnings. Evacuation to safer areas is the predominant choice (80.40%). Building shelters is considered by 40.85%, and education and awareness programs contemplated by 42.20% of respondents across all the areas of treatment and control group.

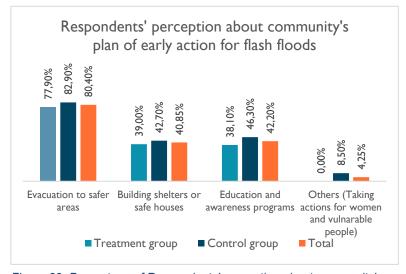


Figure 29: Percentage of Respondents' perception about community's plan of early action for flash floods

During the key informant interview (KII) session with Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC), the respondents discussed that additional information or resources would help the community in taking better decisions regarding early actions for flash floods and lightning. According to them, the disaster committee should provide more information to the people, and early warnings can help everyone take precautions.

4.3.7 Possible challenges of the respondents' households in taking early actions during flash floods

the future The graph outlines challenges of respondents' households in the areas of treatment and control groups Sylhet, of Sunamganj, and Netrokona that may encounter in taking early actions floods. against flash Financial constraints are the predominant challenge (78.90%).Lack knowledge about safety measures is cited by 48.15%, while limited access to resources (information, lack of transportation arrangements) poses challenges for 30.25%. Additionally, 4.35% mention other specific such difficulty challenges as convincing the family members to take early actions. During the FGD,

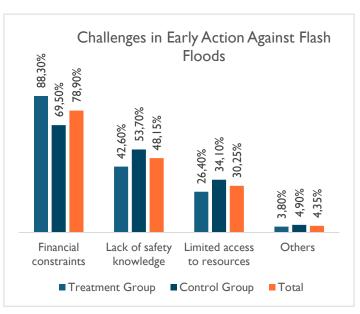


Figure 30: Percentage of respondents' perception about the challenges of early actions for flash floods

the majority of the respondents expressed their opinion that when floods occur, community people encounter challenges in controlling them. This leads to damage of crops, inundation of the area, and difficulties in movement, requiring the use of boats.

4.3.8 Lead time preference of the respondents for flash flood

The graph reveals the lead time preferences of the respondents for moving to safe shelter before a flash flood among treatment and control group areas. Notably, 46.40% of the respondents think that they can evacuate or go to the shelter if the early warning is given one day in advance, with treatment group respondents having the highest percentage at 48.30%. Control group areas' respondents also show a preference for a one-day lead time (36.40%). 13.10% and

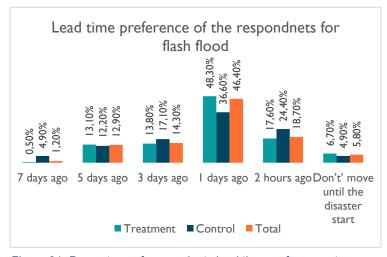


Figure 31: Percentage of respondents lead time preferences to move to safe shelters before flash flood

12.20% of the respondents from both group areas prefer five-days lead time. A substantial proportion, 18.70%, across both group areas respondents favor a two-hours lead time for getting early warning, reflecting varied readiness levels for flash floods in the surveyed areas. A total of 14.30%, 1.20% of the respondents prefer a 3-day, 7 days lead time. 5.80% of the respondents from both group areas don't move until the disaster starts.

Most of the FGD respondents said that if they get an early warning on a flash flood at least One day before, they will get time to take shelter, reduce losses of livestock and crop damage. Apparently, as the respondents are unaware of the early warning system and anticipatory actions, they might not be able to conceptualize the term 'lead time'. Therefore, the result has skewed from having preference for longer lead time to shorter lead time.

"Flash floods happen immediately; we don't get enough time because if the rainfall is heavy, water comes from the nearby hills, and since we have a low-lying area, the water flows rapidly, which causes flash floods. It is difficult to maintain surrounding dams from breakdown, which worsens the situation."- Deputy Assistant Engineer, Bangladesh Water Development Board.

4.3.9 Implement strategy to manage shock and stress during flash flood and lightning

During flash floods, shock seizes hearts as homes are submerged, prompting an urgent struggle for safetv. Stress echoes through communities, testing resilience amid displacement and uncertainty, where courage becomes the driving force to confront the aftermath. The graph describes the strategy implementation status the respondents to manage shock and stress among the treatment and control group areas. A total of 30.50% of the respondents said

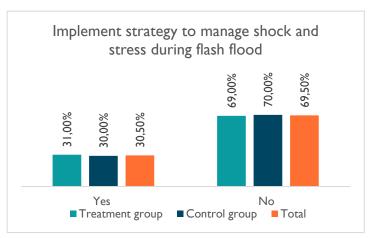


Figure 32: Percentage of respondents' implementation of shock and stress management strategies

they employ some strategies to manage shock and stress during a flash flood, while 69.50% of the respondents don't take any kind of strategy to manage shock and stress during flash flood.

At the same time, the study team tried to find out whether the respondents implemented some initiatives during lightning to manage shock and stress. The study reveals that 5.20% and 7.60% of the respondents of treatment group and control group implemented some initiatives during lightning to manage shock and stress respectively. Details shown in figure 33.

During FGD, respondents said that sometimes they take some strategy such as earthing the house, seeking safe place here

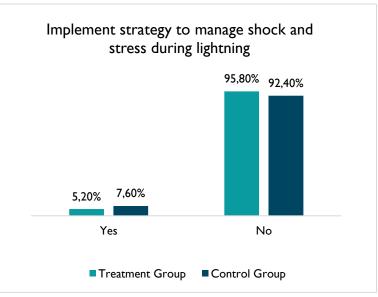


Figure 33: Percentage of respondents' implementation of shock and stress management strategies during lightening

and there, staying under the big tree etc. to manage shock and stress during lightning.

4.3.10 Coping strategies to alleviate shock and stress during flash floods

Respondents were asked having multiple choices, to mention what action will help to alleviate shock stress. 85.20%, 86.20%, 80.70% of the respondents of treatment group said emergency kit readily accessible with essentials, knowing the evacuation routes in advance and receiving real-time information will help them to alleviate shock stress. Further details are shown in figure 34.

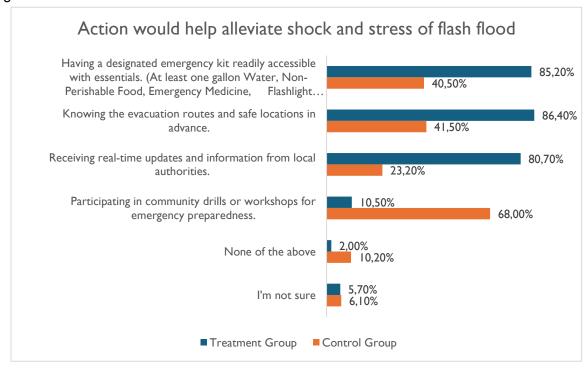


Figure 34: Action would help alleviate shock and stress

Respondents in the FGD highlighted the crucial need for support and resources to cope with the impacts of hazards. Improved infrastructure with higher houses to mitigate the risk of flooding, working roads, and hazard shelters. They also mentioned the importance of enhancing early warning systems, providing financial assistance, and improving communication channels or emergency transportation accessibility for more effective hazard coping.

4.3.11 Coping strategies during lightning

The table below depicts the respondents' suggestions for coping strategies to reduce shock and stress during lightning. The highest 67.55% of the respondents from both groups said they avoid open and risky spaces. A total of 41.35% of the respondents identify the safe locations in advance. Only 1.10% of the respondents do nothing. Detailed information is given in table 17.

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Lable 17: Percentage of	resnondents' sui	iaaestions tor i	conina strateales t	o reduce shock and stress
Table II. I crecinage of	respondents say	990000000000000000000000000000000000000	soping strategies t	o reduce shock and shess

Respondents' suggestion	Treatment group	Control group	Total
Avoid open and risky space	60.70%	74.40%	67.55%
Identify the safe locations in advance.	36.40%	46.30%	41.35%
Participating in community drills or workshops for emergency preparedness.	23.10%	24.40%	23.75%
I'm not sure.	17.40%	15.90%	16.65%
Receiving real-time updates and information from local authorities.	14.30%	11.00%	12.65%
Others (Pray to God)	3.30%	0.00%	1.65%
None of the above	1.00%	1.20%	1.10%

4.3.12 Early preparedness at household level in response to against potential lightning strikes

The results show that a significant portion (88.70%) of respondents from treatment group said that creating an earthing system for safety around home against lightning strikes. 77.20%, 83.50% and 81.30% of the respondents of treatment group said information about safe shelters, retrofitting homes for safety and having evacuation plan as early preparations against potential lightning strikes respectively. Details shown in figure-35.

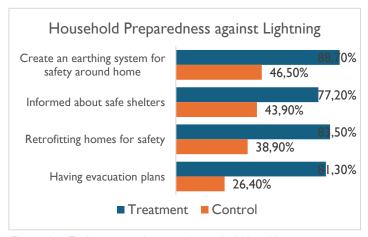


Figure 35: Early preparedness at household level in response to potential against lightning strikes

4.3.13 Lead time preference of the respondents for lightning

The study team tried to find out the lead time preference of the respondents for moving to safe shelter during lightning among treatment and control group 35.10% areas. of the respondents from treatment 54.30% of the and group respondents from the control group said they would like to receive an early warning one day before lightning strikes. 20.00% and 14.10% of the respondents

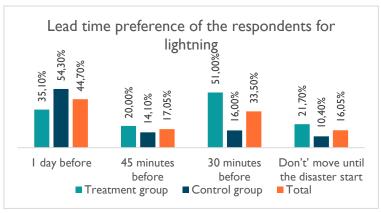


Figure 36: Percentage of respondents lead time preferences to move to safe shelters before lightning

prefer 45 minutes lead time. Details described in figure 36.

4.3.14 Proposed early actions of the community in response to lightning

The graph details community plans of early actions about. Evacuation to safer areas is the predominant response (64.25%)Building shelters considered by 35.15%, and education and awareness programs are contemplated bv 44.300% of respondents across all the areas of treatment and control groups.

During lightning, the FGD respondents shared that they stay inside the house for safety.

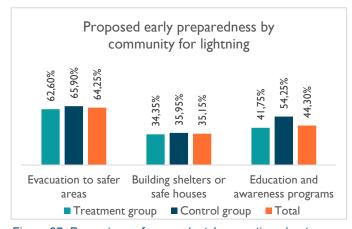


Figure 37: Percentage of respondents' perception about community's plan of early preparedness for lightning

4.3.15 Possible challenges in taking early actions for lightning

The graph outlines the future challenges of respondents' households in the areas of treatment and control group of Sylhet, Sunamgani, and Netrokona that may encounter in taking early actions against lightning. Lack of knowledge about safety measures is the most common (49.80%), challenge followed distance from safe shelter (26.50%). Misconceptions and superstitions contribute to challenges for 4.60%, and 19.10% mention other specific challenges.

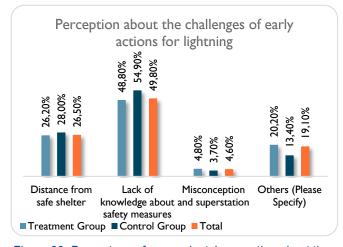


Figure 38: Percentage of respondents' perception about the challenges of early actions for lightning

The FGD respondents from the male and boy groups stated that they can't take safety measures when a lightning event occurs as the lightning happens suddenly and they cannot anticipate the risks. Communities possess some misconceptions and superstitions regarding lighting, like standing below a tree might save them from lightning, individual struck by lightning cannot be touched etc.

4.3.16 Demand of participating in the capacity enhancement programs to face shocks and stresses

The graph indicates a strong willingness among respondents in treatment group areas (81.70%), and in control group areas (78.00%), to participate in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses. A minority from both group areas (5.20% and 11.00%) express disinterest, while 13.10% and 11.00% from both group areas are unsure about participating in such interventions. Overall, there is a positive inclination (81.10%) towards engaging capacity-building initiatives,

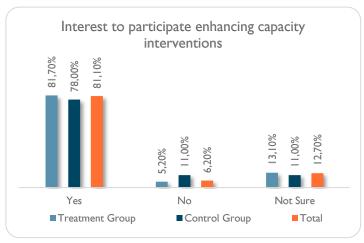


Figure 39: Respondents' interest to participate enhancing capacity interventions

slight variation across the surveyed districts.

FGD respondents mentioned that the initiative to train the young generation on disaster management, which they will further disseminate within the communities. The disaster management committee can endeavor to initiate rescue missions promptly. The villagers can support each other in their own ways during such situations.

4.4 Resource and Financing

4.4.1 Reliable sources for receiving supports during flash floods

The study team tried to identify reliable sources of support for respondents in both treatment and control group areas during flash floods. The highest percentage, 56.20% across both group areas, indicated that they did not receive any specific support during flash floods. Additionally, a total of 25.35% of respondents mentioned obtaining help from personal networks, such as family, friends, neighbors, etc. Detailed information described in Table-18.

Reliable Sources	Treatment Group	Control Group	Total
Community shelters	10.50%	1.20%	5.85%
Medical aid stations, school, college	8.80%	7.30%	8.05%
government rescue teams (firefighters, police)	7.60%	13.40%	10.50%
Volunteer rescue groups	16.00%	8.50%	12.25%
Personal network (family, friends, neighbors)	20.20%	30.50%	25.35%
Did not receive any specific support	52.60%	59.80%	56.20%

Table 18: Percentage of respondents' reliable sources for receiving supports during flash floods

According to the farmers during the FGD, they face the loss of their crops. To cover the losses, they need to sell their cattle. Additionally, they mentioned that during floods, people fall sick, and although they initially seek first aid, it often proves insufficient, necessitating travel to distant places for medica support. They also highlighted the crucial roles they play as farmers in supporting each other by sharing food or lending money. They expressed their primary concern about crop losses, which constitute the main source of income for their community.

4.4.2 Existing community-led initiatives or government programs to mitigate the impact of flash floods

The study team tried to find out the existing community-led initiatives or government programs among all areas of treatment and control groups to mitigate the impact of flash floods. 46.00% treatment of groups respondents said there are no such initiatives in their areas. 36.70% of the respondents shared there are government programs. respondents from both groups shared that there are some initiatives from development organizations (9.25%), community-led initiatives (9.90%) and youth groups' initiatives (4.95%). Details described in figure 40.

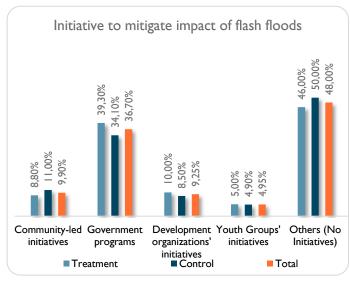


Figure 40: Percentage of respondents' initiative to mitigate impact of flash floods

During the key informant interview (KII) discussions, the representative of the department of agricultural extension mentioned that they have flood reconstruction emergency assistance services for the effected people. They also said that the government provides seeds, financial assistance, and loans for cultivation but those are not enough to serve all the affected people. During hazard, they also initiate providing food which is not sufficient. Relief is distributed among the people to support them in rebuilding their homes and lives but takes a long time to recover.

"After the flash flood, I did my best to help the families whose houses got destroyed so that they could come back and live normally as they used to. I also assisted them by distributing relief."- KII respondent from local government.

4.4.3 Expected support to prepare for flash floods

The figure depicts respondents' opinion from all the areas of treatment and control groups about the expected beneficial supports for preparing and minimizing losses from flash floods. Highest 85.70% of the respondents of treatment group preferred early warning system followed by 80.20% said emergency shelter, 68.10% said training on disaster preparedness. Details shown in figure 41.

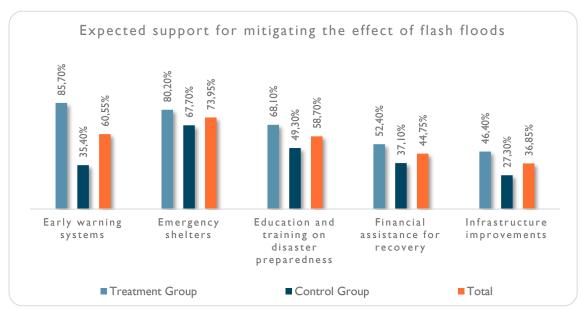


Figure 41: Percentage of respondents' expected support to prepare for flash floods

During the FGD sessions, respondents from farmer group emphasized the importance of financial aid from the government and non-government organizations. In the aftermath of hazards, they sought household assistance such as relief funds to help them cope with the incurred losses. During the FGD, respondents expressed the need for river dredging and suggested building more durable dams using soil. In terms of community-led initiatives, they emphasized the desire for additional training and learning opportunities. Furthermore, they highlighted the importance of providing training for community leaders to enhance their capabilities in leading effectively. They also emphasized that capacity building for girls and women should be initiated as they can play crucial roles in shaping community-based strategies and plans for disaster resilience.

4.4.4 Expected support to prepare for lightning strikes

The table depicts respondents' opinion from all three locations about the expected beneficial supports for preparing and recovering from loss and damages by lightning. Highest 53.07% of the respondents preferred an early warning system. On the other hand, respondents shared their expectation about education and training on disaster preparedness (51.33%), emergency shelters (42.03%), financial assistance for recovery (39.93%), Emergency Medical assistance (30.57%), and Community-based support programs (19.87%). Only 11.30% of the respondents said they don't know what beneficial support can be to prepare for lightning. Detailed information described on Table-19. During the FGD sessions, respondents from farmer group expressed a need for resources to construct protective walls around their houses. They also emphasized the importance of having financial aid to prevent losses. Additionally, they expressed the need for early warnings to prepare in advance.

Table 19: Percentage of most beneficial support to prepare for lightning

Expected Supports	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	Total
Early warning systems	64.50%	48.20%	46.50%	53.07%
Education and training on protection from lightning	56.00%	46.30%	51.70%	51.33%
Emergency shelters	73.50%	31.70%	20.90%	42.03%
Financial assistance for recovery	57.80%	33.50%	28.50%	39.93%
Emergency medical assistance	53.00%	20.70%	18.00%	30.57%
Community-based support programs	37.30%	15.90%	6.40%	19.87%
Others (don't know)	3.00%	14.00%	16.90%	11.30%

During the FGD, farmers highlighted that they face famine after these hazards. To cope with the losses and challenges, they resort to taking loans. These loans are sourced from various organizations, NGOs, and banks. They also mentioned the loss of lives due to lightning is a recurring issue. Recently, two people lost their lives simultaneously in a lightning strike. Over the past two years, a significant number of people have lost their lives. The respondents also mentioned that they can't commute during the lightning and also can't cook due to not being able to collect fuel (dry leaves, sticks etc.) for cooking.

4.4.5 Respondents' knowledge of existing Disaster Management Committees and sectoral departments

Figure 42 illustrates respondents' opinions from all three locations regarding the existing Disaster Management Committee and sectoral departments in their areas. A total of 11.40% of respondents provided a positive response, whereas 43.20% mentioned they don't have such committees or departments. Significantly, 45.40% of respondents remained unsure about the existance of any Disaster Management Committees. Disaster Management Committee's existence at union and ward level is essential for efficient disaster management,

and ensure greater community knowledge and engagement. The lack of knowledge on Disaster Management Committees and functions of the sectoral departments in hazard response indicates that the communities have very little access to the discussions and decisions made at UDMC/WDMC meetings. This implies that the vulnerable know very little about the responsibilities and operations of the Disaster Management Committee. The respondents highlighted in the FGD sessions that the primary concern or need in current disaster preparedness plans is financial support.

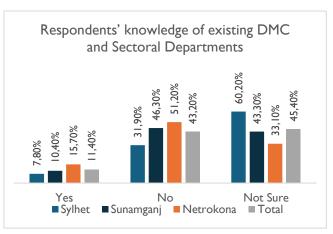


Figure 42: Percentage of respondents' knowledge about existing Disaster Management Committees and Sectoral Departments

"We aim to locate the lower areas and advise people of the impending evacuation through loudspeaker announcement. The budget for flood management is allocated by the Central Government" -Member of DMC

In case of capacity building of DMCs, UDMCs and WDMCs, the interview with the Upazila Chairman of Gowainghat, reported receiving training on FbA quite long back, which was organized by the government. However, most of other officials including Project Implementation Officer (PIO), informed that they had not received any training on FbA in their districts. In Dharmapasha, Sunamgani, officials reported that they received impact-based forecast information from television, and BWDB-FFWC web portals. But none of the officials reported receiving any training for FbA and reported receiving general disaster preparedness training and certain training on relief and rehabilitation. The officials of Ward Disaster Management Committees (WDMCs) from Khaliajuri, Netrokona reported that they did not receive any training on early warning and early action on flash flood and lightning.

4.4.6 Need for community-led initiatives and government programs

According to the graph, a significant majority of 73.30% of individuals express a need for community-led initiatives and government programs. Interestingly, there is a considerable portion of 23.00% do not see a need for such programs. In contrast, a small fraction of 3.70% are uncertain about their need for these community-led initiatives government programs. During the FGD sessions, respondents from male and boys group expressed a desire for the construction of dams in the Haor area to prevent water ingress. Additionally, they led initiatives of government programs

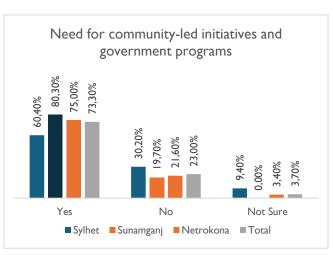
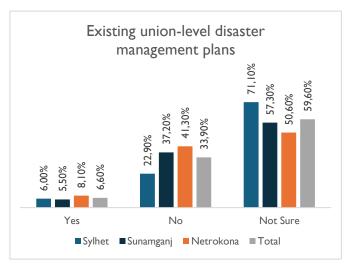


Figure 43: Percentage of respondents' need for community-

believed that river dredging by the authorities for ensuring efficient river flow could potentially prevent flash floods. They expressed the need for government programs and community let initiatives in their areas. During the FGD, the respondents noted positive changes in community dynamics and relationships among girls and women due to collective responses to natural disasters. Women in the community take the initiative to provide food to those who are not getting it during disasters.

4.4.7 Respondents' knowledge on existing union-level disaster management plans

The chart detailed that the floodaffected people are familiar with the existing union-level disaster management plans focusing on flash floods. 59.60% of people are not sure about it and 33.90% don't know about management plans. Only 6.60% of people are familiar with the plans. disaster management represents that the majority of the people are unaware about the disaster management plans of the union level, indicating that the lack of community engagement in planning management and building resilience.



disaster Figure 44: Percentage of respondents' knowledge about existing union-level disaster management plans

"If anyone faces losses during flash floods and lightning, they can submit an application to the Union Parishad. Subsequently, they receive financial assistance from them. The affected individuals are listed, and government relief, including food distribution, is carried out based on this list." - Union Disaster Management Committee, KII respondent

4.4.8 Responsible institutions for providing early warnings about flash floods

Table 20 shows the perception of the respondents on involvement of various organizations in providing early warning for flash floods. Government agencies should be most responsible (76.07%), followed by NGOs (30.27%), local community organizations (18.30%), and others (15.57%).

Table 20: Percentage of respondents' opinion about Responsible institutions for providing early warnings about flash floods

Stakeholders	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	Total
Government agencies	78.30%	72.60%	77.30%	76.07%
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	27.10%	33.50%	30.20%	30.27%
Local community organizations	16.90%	15.90%	22.10%	18.30%
Others (private sector)	22.30%	13.40%	11.00%	15.57%

"The gauge reader monitors the water level and reports to FFWC every day. FFWC provides early warning to upazila parishad regarding water level data immediately after predicting flash flood, and we act on that. But the lead time is too short, which is not sufficient to take proper actions and minimize loss and damage."- Deputy Assistant Engineer, Bangladesh Water Development Board

4.4.9 Challenges of institutions of providing early warnings for flash floods and lightning

The graph shows that 28.30% of institutions face challenges due to limited resources, 28.47% due to inadequate infrastructure, and 61.00% due to communication gaps. Additionally, 24.17% have no idea about the challenges.

KII respondents from DRM said that there is no functional early warning system for flash flood and lightning that's why they face difficulties to aware people during the disaster period. If they find a solution for giving early warnings through modern technology, the sufferings and losses of the people can be minimized significantly.

According to the Agricultural Extension Officer of Darmapasha, DMC and other organizations early warning through loudspeaker announcements while adjacent

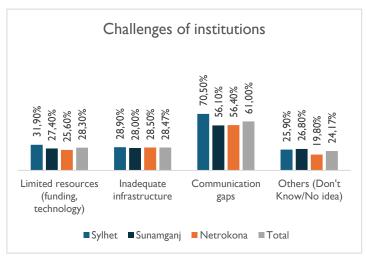


Figure 45: Percentage of respondents' opinion Challenges of institutions of providing early warnings for flash floods and lightning

areas got inundated. However, the capacity of those organizations is limited and needs improvement.

4.4.10 Challenges of implementing early actions for flash floods and lightning at the community level

The table outlines challenges in disaster management. Key issues include lack of roads and shelters (49.17%), limited resources (44.77%), insufficient awareness (48.63%), limited community cooperation (35.93%), and inadequate infrastructure (49.17%). Concerns also exist about suitable shelter spaces for vulnerable groups (38.70% for women, children, elderly; 24.03% for persons with disabilities), lack of bridges/culverts (14.33%), and other issues like financial crises (7.57%).

Table 21: Percentage of respondents' challenges of implementing early actions for flash floods and lightning at the community level

Challenges	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	Total
Lack of roads and shelters	68.10%	45.10%	34.30%	49.17%
Insufficient awareness	61.40%	41.50%	43.00%	48.63%

Challenges	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	Total
Limited resources	59.00%	43.30%	32.00%	44.77%
Lack of suitable and safe spaces in shelters for women/children and the elderly	66.30%	21.30%	28.50%	38.70%
Limited community cooperation	51.20%	29.90%	26.70%	35.93%
Inadequate shelter shelters for disabilities	50.00%	12.80%	9.30%	24.03%
Lack of bridges/culverts	21.70%	7.90%	13.40%	14.33%
Others (Financial crisis/ Don't Know)	3.00%	11.00%	8.70%	7.57%

4.4.11 Supports received from government and non-government institution for previous flash floods

The graph illustrates the support received flood-affected by individuals from government and non-government institutions. reveals that only a minor portion of 20.50% reported receiving support. Conversely, a significant majority, 73.10%, stated they did not receive any support. Additionally, 6.40% of individuals were uncertain/not sure about the support they received. This indicates that the majority of receive people did not subsistence or financial aid during the last flash flood.

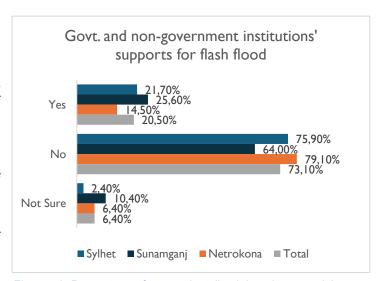


Figure 46: Percentage of respondents" opinion about receiving supports from government and non-government institutions

The key Informants discussed some examples of successful initiatives or projects implemented by their organization to strengthen community resilience in the face of flash floods and lightning. However, they highlighted the lack of resources and inadequacy of aid needed to disburse among all the affected people.

"There is a lot of coordination gaps among us, like we have a lack of manpower in government work, to meet the shortage, we have many other family volunteers who work together in a coordinated way, like there are about fifty people in the Upazila every day, so those volunteers are the ones who work to bring them safely to the center." -Social Service Officer, KII Respondent

The table outlines the types of support received from government and non-government institutions during flash floods. The most common form of aid is humanitarian, with 53.57% of recipients. Financial support and evacuation assistance follow at 28.63% and 22.97% respectively. Medical aid and emergency services are provided to 11.87% of individuals. Other

forms of support, including search and rescue operations training (4.93%), community-based assistance (7.57%), and other unspecified types of aid (15.67%), are less common. Those supports were provided as a mean of disaster response and recover from loss and damages.

Table 22: Percentage of respondents' opinion about the types of supports from government and non-government institutions in previous flash floods

Types of supports	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	Total
Humanitarian Aid	66.70%	50.00%	44.00%	53.57%
Financial Support	16.70%	45.20%	24.00%	28.63%
Evacuation Assistance	25.00%	11.90%	32.00%	22.97%
Others	16.70%	14.30%	16.00%	15.67%
Medical Aid and Emergency Services	2.80%	4.80%	28.00%	11.87%
Community-Based Assistance	13.90%	4.80%	4.00%	7.57%
Search and Rescue Operations training	2.80%	0.00%	12.00%	4.93%

4.4.12 Support received from government and non-government institution for lightning

The graph underscores the support received by affected individuals from governmental and non-governmental institutions for lightning incidents. It shows that a mere 2.20% of people received such kind of supports, which were for recovery from loss and damages. Conversely, a substantial majority of 97.80% of individuals do not receive any support for lightning incidents. This means that there is a lack awareness among community to access the aid provided by the government or non-government agencies.

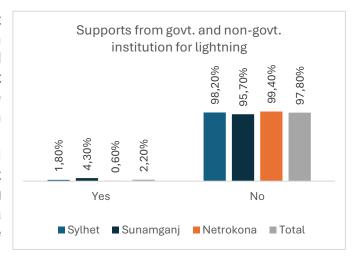


Figure 47: Perception of respondents' opinion on Govt. and non-government institutions' supports for lightning

4.4.13 Expected support from govt. or non-government organizations for taking early actions

The graph indicates that a significant majority of 96.80% of affected individuals seek assistance from government or non-government organizations as part of early disaster action. Conversely, a small fraction of 3.20% do not desire such help.

KII respondents from department of women affairs said that they collaborate with other government departments and tried to find out the most vulnerable places for distributing government funds and help the people. Though the funds

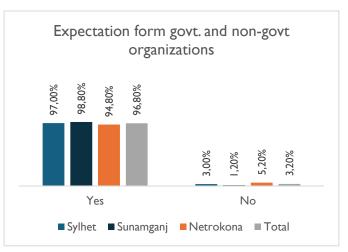


Figure 48: Percentage of respondents' expected support from govt. or non-government organizations as a part of early actions

are not sufficient to mitigate the losses, that's why most of FGD respondents expect more cash grants from government and development organizations.

The table outlines the types of assistance needed in disaster management. The most sought-after support is financial, with 79.07% of people requiring it. Emergency alerts and communication are needed by 62.60% of people, while 47.40% require medical aid and emergency services. Evacuation assistance is needed by 45.77% of people, and 42.20% require humanitarian aid. Other needs include farming opportunities and management (42.03%), search and rescue operations training (34.00%), community-based assistance (30.33%), and other forms of aid like food and shelter (4.53%).

Table 23: Percentage of respondents' expected types of help

Types of help	Sylhet	Sunamganj	Netrokona	Total
Financial support	93.20%	76.50%	67.50%	79.07%
Emergency Alerts and Communication	74.50%	56.20%	57.10%	62.60%
Medical Aid and Emergency Supplies	62.10%	41.40%	38.70%	47.40%
Evacuation sssistance	68.30%	38.90%	30.10%	45.77%
Humanitarian Aid	54.00%	39.50%	33.10%	42.20%
Security of crops, seeds, employment, livestock, fish	59.00%	34.00%	33.10%	42.03%
Search and Rescue Operations training	52.80%	21.60%	27.60%	34.00%
Community-Based Assistance	49.10%	20.40%	21.50%	30.33%
Others (food, mineral water, boat, shelter)	8.70%	3.10%	1.80%	4.53%

According to the key informants during the KII session, if the government and non-government organizations aim to coordinate and enhance collaboration in response to floods or disasters, they can convene meetings in a very short time interval. Financial assistance can play a positive role in reducing their losses and disaster preparedness.

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

The baseline study of the SUFAL-II projects, an initiative aimed at bolstering the resilience of vulnerable communities in Bangladesh to flash floods and lightning. The study was conducted in three districts: Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona, employing a mixed-method approach for data collection and analysis. The study assessed the communities' context, impact, perception, and response to these hazards, and identified gaps and opportunities for enhancing the early warning system and early action plans. Key findings indicate the necessity for improving the accessibility, reliability, and timeliness of early warning information, and strengthening stakeholder coordination and collaboration. The study also underscores the importance of community participation and empowerment in early warning and early action processes, and the need for resource allocation for early actions. It highlights the need to address gender and disability issues, integrate traditional knowledge and practices, and adapt to changing climate and context.

The study concludes that the SUFAL-II project has the potential to mitigate the risk and impact of flash floods and lightning on the communities' lives, assets, and livelihoods, and contribute to Bangladesh's disaster resilience. It provides indicators and targets for measuring project effectiveness and sustainability and offers recommendations for each project objective and result. The study thus provides a robust foundation for the SUFAL-II project..

5.2 Recommendation

The study proposes recommendations in each tier of anticipatory action:

Early Warning

- Launch public awareness campaigns emphasizing the dangers of both flash floods and lightning and the importance of heeding early warnings.
- Influence and sensitize government stakeholders, especially BMD, FFWC and private sector to invest in advanced meteorological monitoring equipment to detect and predict both heavy rainfall for flash floods and atmospheric conditions conducive to lightning.
- Use RADAR, Remote Sensing technologies to visualize and predict flood risk effectively, taking into account topography, land use, and historical flood data.
- Implement community-level early warning systems that incorporate sirens, alarms, or other
 audible signals to alert residents about imminent flash floods or lightning strikes and
 ensure that these systems are regularly tested and well-maintained to guarantee reliability.
- Emphasizing capacity building of the community-based groups, so that they can function
 effectively of disseminating early warning advisories and build mass awareness among
 the communities.
- Capacity building and engaging DMCs and Government agencies to initiate loudspeaker announcements for disbursing early warning and advisories in mass communities.

Early Action

- Facilitate the access to financial and material support from government and nongovernment institutions for anticipatory actions of flash floods and lightning, such as food, water, cash, boat, and shelter.
- Support the livelihoods and assets of the communities by providing them with crop seeds, livestock, fish farming opportunities, and other income-generating activities that are suitable for the flash flood-prone areas.
- Develop proper guidelines for early action and disaster preparedness of flash flood and lightning and strengthen Government agencies for effective implementation.
- Develop and implement public awareness campaigns that provide accurate information on the aftermath of the hazard, ongoing efforts, and future resilience measures through the project.
- Project need to train emergency responders, relevant government officials, and community leaders in incorporating anticipatory actions in disaster management plans, effective implementation of the actions based on triggers, risk communication strategies to convey information clearly and empathetically.
- Project should document and analyze the lessons learned from the project intervention, previous hazard, incorporating these insights into emergency preparedness plans towards government stakeholder and policy maker.

Financing and EAP and strategy level

- Advocate for the establishment of dedicated funds specifically earmarked for flash flood and lightning related early action initiatives.
- Explore Government and Non-government partnerships to leverage financial resources and expertise for sustainable funding solutions.
- Invest in resilient infrastructure, such as flood barriers, lightning protection systems, and early warning dissemination mechanisms.
- Allocate funds for community-based training programs on early action measures, evacuation procedures, and first aid training.
- Integrate the FbA approach into the union-level disaster management plans and the national plan for disaster management, and advocate for the allocation of resources for FbA by the relevant institutions.
- Influence government stakeholders to employ visual aids, infographics, and other accessible materials to simplify complex information and improve public understanding of potential hazards and their consequences.
- Project needs to increase advocacy and collaboration with Government Agencies for utilizing advanced data analytics and modeling techniques to quantify and qualify the tangible consequences, such as infrastructure damage, economic losses, and environmental impacts.
- Projects need to take advocacy action towards relevant government stakeholder to provide
 FbA trainings to all members of DMCs at all levels, while involving female members and
 PWD in DMCs, UDMCs and WDMCs. These trainings ought to guarantee that participants
 have a thorough understanding of early warning systems, how warning signals are
 distributed and function, and how warning messages can effectively reach the community
 level.

Annex:

Annex- I: Baseline Fact Sheet

Table 24: Baseline indicator values

Objective/Indicator	Indicators	Baseline Value	Midline Value	Endline Value
Objective	1. % reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)	Overall: 0% Treatment group: 0% Control group: 0%		
	2. # of people whose lives, assets and livelihoods are protected from monsoon flood, flash flood and lightning impacts through forecast-based actions	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
	3. % of HHs applying shock and stress coping strategies (custom)	(Flash Flood) Treatment group: 31.00% Control group: 30.00% (Lightning) Treatment group: 5.20% Control group: 7.60%		
Result 1	1.1. # of people covered by a functional early warning system	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		

Objective/Indicator	Indicators	Baseline Value	Midline Value	Endline Value
Result 2	2.1. # of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
Result 3	3.1. # of people covered by early action/contingency plans	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
Output 1	% of people who benefitted from voice messages received (Flash Flood & Lightning)	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0 Overall: 0		
on the effectiveness of EW messages (Flash flood & Lightning)	Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0			
	% of people who benefitted from the mass awareness sessions	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
% of people who took early actions based on information on wall paintings	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0			
	% of people who took early actions based on information on wall paintings	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		

Objective/Indicator	Indicators	Baseline Value	Midline Value	Endline Value
Vulnerable benefitting gender-respon and inclusive	Vulnerable groups	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
	% people who found courtyard sessions useful (Haor Region)	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
	% People understood and found IEC material and demonstration videos useful (Haor Region)	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
	% of HHs who reported they were helped by volunteers working under the program (Haor Region)	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
Output 3	Total amount received by households under cash support	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
	% of surveyed households receiving timely cash support	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		
	% of surveyed households reporting no barriers to accessing cash support	Overall: 0 Treatment group: 0 Control group: 0		

Annex- II: KII Participant List

Table 25: List of Key Informants

KII Atte	KII Attendance Sheet				
Project	Project Name: Consultancy for Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project				
SL No	Name	Gender	Profession	Organization	
01	Md Kamruzzaman	Male	Upazila social service officer	Department of Social Services (DSS)	
02	Md Abdul Mannan Choudhury	Male	Mendipur Mdrasa president	Religious Leader	
03	Abul Kalam Sarker	Male	Up member	UDMC	
04	Mahamuda	Female	Homemaker	Self-help group	
05	Md Nitesh Chandra Sarker	Male	Community leader	Community leader	
06	Abdur Rahman	Male	Business	CBO	
07	Shamal Chandra Sarker	Male	Up member	UDMC	
08	Dr. Utpal Kumar Sarker	Male	Upazila livestock officer	Department of Livestock (DLS)	
09	Mir Hasan Al Bannah	Male	Upazila Agriculture officer	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)	
10	Mohammad Jahangir Alam	Male	Deputy Assistant Engineer Water Development Board	Water Development Board	
11	Fahima Khanom	Female	Upazila Women Affairs officer	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)	
12	Mridul Kanti Das	Male	Up member	UDMC	
13	Kabir Ahmed	Male	Volunteer	Community Volunteer	

KII Attendance Sheet Project Name: Consultancy for Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project Religious Leader 14 Abul Malek Male lmam 15 Project Officer Red Cross Md. Nijam Uddin Male Upazila prokolpa 16 Sirsendu Purfasostho Male DRM bastobayon kormokorta 17 Community UP member Sohanur Rahman Sohan Male Leader Babul Sikder 18 Male Community Business Leader Hirok Ganguli Gauge Meter 19 FFWC Male reader

Annex-III: Quantitative tool for Baseline

CONFIDENTIAL: For Research purpose only

Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project

Care Bangladesh

A survey administered by Datascape Research and Consultancy Limited

	CONSENT OF I	RESPONDENT	
Good morning/afternoon. I a Limited , a Bangladeshi re are conducting a survey that research. This research will action of floods, reduce the voto future monsoon floods. A	esearch organizati will provide Care v I work to save live vulnerability of peop	on based in Dhaka. Tog with the necessary infor s and livelihoods throug ole in the region and inc	gether with Care, we mation to carry out a gh early warning and rease their resilience
We are inviting you to be a no wrong answers to the que			oinion, and there are
We will use approximately 30 be no risk because you part voluntary. You are free to wire at any time.	rticipated in the st	tudy. Your participation	n in this research is
This study is conducted and Your identity will not be store will be assigned a code num kept strictly and will be destr information we obtain from y	ed with other inform ber, and the list co royed once all the	nation we collect about yonnecting your name wit data has been collected	you. Your responses h this number will be d and analyzed. Any
Your participation will be high information to policymakers, better services that will respo	practitioners, and	program managers so t	• •
The researcher read to me o to take part in this research. time if I so choose and that the research. Please tick the given:	understand that ne investigator will و	I am free to discontinue gladly answer any quest	e participation at any ion that arises during
Yes:	NO:		
Signature of the Enumerato	r:	Date: /	<u> </u>

আসসালামুআলাইকুম	
গুভ সকাল/বিকাল । আমি [] ঢাকায় অবস্থিত একটি বাংলাদেশী গবেষণা সংস্থা ডেটাস্কেপ রিসার্চ অ্যান্ড কনসালটেন্সি
লিমিটেড থেকে এসেছি l আমরা কেয়	যার বাংলাদেশের সাথে যৌথভাবে, একটি একটি জরীপ পরিচালনা করছি যা কেয়ার -কে গবেষণা চালানোর
জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সরবরাহ করবে	l 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 l একটি দৈবচয়ন এলোমেলে
নির্বাচন প্রক্রিয়া আপনাকে বেছে নিয়ে	ছ
আমরা আপনাকে এই গবেষণায় একং	জন অংশগ্রহণকারী হওয়ার জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানাচ্ছি l আপনার মতামতকে আমরা মূল্যবান মনে করি এবং
সাক্ষাত্কারে আমরা যে প্রশ্নগুলি জিজ্ঞা	াসা করব তার উত্তর ভুল বা শুদ্ধ হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবেনা l আমরা সমস্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে আপনার কাছ
থেকে ৩০ মিনিটের মতো সময় নেব	এই গবেষণায় আপনার অংশগ্রহণের ফলে কোনঝুঁকি থাকবে না l আপনার অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণ স্বেচ্ছামূলক
হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে আপনি যে কে	ান সময় আপনার সম্মতি প্রত্যাহার করতে এবং এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ বন্ধ করতে পারেন
এই গবেষণাটি আপনার নাম, পরিচয় গে	গাপন রেখে পরিচালিত হবে l আপনাকে শুধুমাত্র কোড নম্বরের মাধ্যমে সনাক্ত করা যাবে l আপনার পরিচয়
প্রকাশ করা হবে না এবং আপনার পরি	রিচিত প্রাপ্ত তথ্যের সাথে রাখা হবে না l আপনার উত্তর কোড নাম্বারের মাধ্যমে লিপিবদ্ধ করা হবে এবং
আপনার নামের সাথে এই উপরের বে	চাডগুলো গোপনভাবে রাখা হবে l এবং সমস্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ এবং বিশ্লেষণ করার পরে তা নষ্ট করা হবে l
গবেষণার সময়ে আপনার কাছ থেকে গ	প্রাপ্ত যে কোন তথ্য কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র গবেষণার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহার করা হবে l
আপনার অংশগ্রহনকে আমরা স্বাগত জ	জানাচ্ছি l আপনার অংশগ্রহন নীতি- নির্ধারক, গবেষনাকারী, প্রোগ্রাম ম্যানেজারদের বিভিন্ন নীতি নির্ধারণে
সহায়তা করবে এবং পরবর্তীতে আপনার	র জন্য আরো ভালো কিছু কার্যক্রম তৈরিতে সাহায্য করবে যা আপনাদের চাহিদা গুলো পূরণের জন্য সহায়ত
করবে l	
জরীপকারী আমাকে মৌখিকভাবে সম্মা	তি ফর্মটি পড়ে শুনিয়েছেন এবং এই জরীপের উদ্দেশ্যাবলী ব্যাখ্যা করেছেন এবং সবকিছু জেনে আমি এই
জরীপকার্যে অংশগ্রহনে রাজি হয়েছি l	আমি জানি যে, আমি চাইলেই এই জরীপকার্যে অংশগ্রহন থেকে যে কোন সময়ে নিজেকে সরিয়ে নিতে
পারবো l এবং আমার যদি ঐ সময় কিছ্	হু জানতে ইচ্ছে করে তবে জরীপকারী স্বচ্ছন্দে তার উত্তর আমাকে প্রদান করবেন l
উত্তরদাতার সম্মতির ভিত্তিতে যথার্থ ব	ক্সে টিক মার্ক প্রদান করুন:
হাাঁ	না
ইন্টারজিটয়ারের স্থাক্ষর :	জারিখা / /

SECTION A. IDENTIFICATION

Household Section 1: Household Identification

No.	Question	Response								
A01	GPS Location	লিখুন								
	জিপিএস লোকেশন									
A02	Sample Household									
	Number									
	নমুনা খানা নম্বর:									
	राष्ट्रमा यामा सबस.									
A03	District	Sylh	et		সিলেট			1]	
	জেলা	Sup	amganj		সুনামগঞ্জ			2	-	
		Sull	aniganj		र्गुसामगञ्			2		
		Netr	okona		নেত্রকোনা			3		
A04	Upazila (Treatment	Go	wainghat	গোয়া	ইনঘাট	1			1	
	Group)	Dh	armapasha	ধর্মপা	* †† 2					
	উপজেলা (Treatment	Kh	aliajuri	খালিয়	াজুরী	3	-			
	Group)									
A04_	Upazila (Control	4	Sylhet Sad	ar	সিলেট সদ:		লট সদর			
1	Group)	6	Sonamgan	i Sad	ar সুনামগঞ্জ সদ		ামগঞ্জ সদর	<u> </u>		
	উপজেলা (Control									
	Group)	7	Madan			মদ	7			
A05	Union									
	ইউনিয়ন	La	ngura	লেঙ্গুড়	1	1				
		Ru	stampur	রুস্তম	পুর	2	-			
			khair		র রাজাপুর	3				
		Ra	japur North	উত্তর						
		Jo	yshree	জয়শ্রী		4				
		Me	endipur	মেন্দিং	পুর	5				

No.	Question	Response					
		Krishnapur	কৃষ্ণপুর	6			
A06	Name of the village	নাম লিখুন	<u> </u>				
	গ্রামের নাম						
A07	Ward no. ওয়ার্ড নম্বর	সংখ্যা লিখুন					
A08	Household location/landmark লোকেশন(ল্যাভমাৰ্ক)/নিকটব ৰ্তী স্থানের নাম	লোকেশন লিখুন					
A09	Name of the respondent	নাম লিখুন					
A10	Type of Respondent	Male		পুরুষ			1
	·	Female		নারী			2
	উত্তরদাতার ধরন	Boy		বালক			3
		Girl		বালিকা			4
A11	Gender	Male	পুরুষ		1		
		Female	নারী		2		
	লিঙ্গ	Other	অন্যান্য	-	3		
A12	Age of respondent	[Please write in co	ompleted years	s]			
	উত্তরদাতার বয়স	[বয়স সম্পূর্ণ বছর লিখুন]					
A13	Who is the head of the household	Myself				1	1
	খানা প্রধান কে	Other অন্যান্য		অন্যান্য		2	2
A14	Relationship with head of the household	Head of the household	খানা প্রধ	ন		1	1

No.	Question	Response						
	খানা প্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	Household head husband/wife	d's	খান	না প্রধানের স্বামী	/	2	
		Household head children	Household head's children		খানা প্রধানের সন্তান			
		Household head's grandchildren		খানা প্রধানের নাতি/ নাতনী			4	
		Household head parents	d's	খাৰ	না প্রধানের বাবা /	/মা	5	
		Household head father/mother in		খাৰ	না প্রধানের শশুর	/ শাশুড়ি	6	
		Household head sibling	d's	খাৰ	না প্রধানের ভাই/	বোন	7	
		Household head's sibling's spouse		খানা প্রধানের ভাই/ বোনের স্বামী / স্ত্রী			প্রী 8	
		Don't have any relation		অনাত্নীয়			9	
		Others		অন	गाना		88	
A15	Number of Family Members	Age group বয়সের গ্রুপ	Male ?	<u>বু</u> রুষ	Female নারী (2)	Boy ছেলে (3)	(4)	ময়ে
	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা (সংখ্যা লিখুন)	1-15 years old ০-১৫ বছর বয়সী						
		15-64 years old ১৫-৬৪ বছর বয়সী						
		Above 65 years ৬৫ বছরের উর্ধে						
A16	Mobile Number	নাম্বার লিখুন				,		
	মোবাইল নম্বর							

No.	Question	Response	Response			
A17	Religion	Muslim		মুসলিম	1	
		Hindu		হিন্দু	2	
	ধর্মীয় পরিচয়	Christian	Christian		3	
		Buddhist		বৌদ্ধ	4	
		Others, (spec	ify)	অন্যান্য	8	8
					ı	
A18	Ethnicity	Indigenous	ক্ষুদ্র	নৃতাত্ত্বিক জাতিগোষ্ঠী	1	
	জাতিগত পরিচয়	Dalit	দলি	ত	2	
		Bangali	বাঙা	ମି	3	
		Others	অন্য	ান্য	88	
A19	Highest level of education	Level of education		শিক্ষার স্তর		
		Primary (PSC	;)	প্রাথমিক (পিএসসি)		1
	সর্বোচ্চ কোন পর্যায় পর্যন্ত পড়াশোনা করেছেন?	JSC		জেএসসি		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 নেই		8
		Others		અન્যોન્ય		88
		DK/Refused		জানিনা / উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃর্ণি জানিয়েছে	िं	99

No.	Question	Response		
A20	What is your current marital	Married	বিবাহিত	1
	status?	Widowed	বিধবা/বিপত্নীক	2
	আপনার বর্তমান বৈবাহিক	Divorced or separated	তালাকপ্রাপ্ত বা দাম্পত্য বিচ্ছিন্ন	3
	অবস্থা কি?	Single	অবিবাহিত (কখনো বিয়ে করেননি)	4

	Poverty and Livelihood						
No.	Question	Response					
A21		Less than 3,00	0	৩,০০০ এরও কম		1	
		3001-5000	3001-5000			2	
		5001-10000		(00 \)-\ 0000		3	
	Monthly Income of the household (BDT)	10001-20000		50005-50000		4	
	খানার মাসিক আয়	Above 20000	Above 20000		২০,০০০ এর উপরে		
A22	Economical condition of the	Landless		ভূমিহীন	1		
	respondent	Marginal farme	ers	প্রান্তিক কৃষক	2		
	উত্তরদাতার অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা	Migrant city wo involved in info economic work	rmal	শহুরে অভিবাসী শ্রমিক, অন অর্থনৈতিক কাজের সাথে জ	•	3	
		Others (Please Specify)	•	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		88	
A23	Types of wages of the respondent	Daily	দৈনিক		1	·	-
	উত্তরদাতার মজুরীর ধরন	Weekly	সাপ্তাহি	ক	2		
		Monthly	মাসিক		3		
		Irregular	অনিয়হি	ত	4		

		Poverty and	d Livel	ihood		
No.	Question	Response				
		Don't income	আয় করে	না	5	
A24	What is your main occupation?	Wage Labor (A	gri or	শ্ৰমিক(কৃষি বা অ-কৃষি)		1
		Non-agri)				
	/ আপনার প্রধান পেশা কি?	Salaried worker (any kind of service)		বেতনভোগী কর্মী (যে কোন	ধরনের চাকুরী)	2
			Self-employment (any kind of self- employment)		3 ধরণের আত্ম–	3
		Production (Food Processing/ Small industry/Handicrafts) Livestock Poultry related work/occupation উৎপাদন (খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ/কুদ্র শিল্ল/হস্তশিল্প) ক্রিবাদি পশু হাঁস-মুরগি সম্পর্কিত ক		/ক্ষুদ্র	4	
				গবাদি পশু হাঁস-মুরগি সম্প্রনি	5	
		Non-earning occupation (Stu Housewife/ Ret Physically/ment challenged Job	ired/ tally	আয় হয়না এমন পেশা(ছাত্র/ শারীরিকভাবে/মানসিকভাবে	`	6
		Others, (specify	/)	অন্যান্য, (উল্লেখ করুন	88	
A25	In the last 30 days, how many	Daily	দৈ	নিক		1
	days have your family members	1 day	১f	पे न		2
	spent without food?	3 days		দিন		3
	গত ৩০ দিনে আপনার	7 days	q f			4
	পরিবারের সদস্যরা না খেয়ে কত দিন কাটিয়েছেন?	15 days		দিন		5
		No such povert		ন দারিদ্র্যতা নেই		6
A26	When your monthly income	Personal loan	ব্য	ক্তিগত ঋণ	1	

		Poverty and L	ivelihood	
No.	Question	Response		
	decreases, how do you manage	Micro credit	ফুদ্রখণ	2
	your expenses? যখন আপনার মাসিক আয়	Property Mortgage	সম্পত্তি বন্ধক	3
	কমে যায়, আপনি কীভাবে আপনার পরিবারের ব্যয়	Personal savings	ব্যক্তিগত সঞ্চয়	4
	পরিচালনা করেন?	Reduce family expense	পারিবারিক খরচ কমিয়ে	5
		Help from the community	প্রতিবেশির সাহায্য	6
		Help from NGO's	এনজিও'র সাহায্য	7
		Others, (specify)	অন্যান্য, (উল্লেখ করুন	88

	Person with disability শারিরিক বা মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা আছে এমন ব্যক্তি						
		নাসক প্রাতবন্ধকতা 	બાલ્ટ લગન ગાજ				
No.	Question	Response	e				
A27	Are there any persons with disability in your family?						
	আপনার পরিবারে কি কোন প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তি	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1			
	আছে?	No	না	2			
A28	How many family members are with disability?	সংখ্যা লিখুন					
	পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য প্রতিবন্ধী?						
A29	Who is the person with disability in your household?	You	7	আপনি	1		
	(Select multiple)	Your Chi	ld ⁷	আপনার সন্তান	2		
	আপনার খানায় প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তি টি কে? (একাধিক উত্তর)	Your husband		আপনার স্বামী / স্ত্রী	3		

Person with disability

শারিরিক বা মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা আছে এমন ব্যক্তি

No.	Question	Respons	е			
		Your grandch	ildren	আপনার নাতি/ ন	মা ত নী	4
		Your pa	rents	আপনার বাবা /ম	<u>†</u>	5
		Your father/m	other in	আপনার শশুর /	শাশুড়ি	6
		Your sib	ling	আপনার ভাই/ ে	বান	7
		Your sib	ling's	আপনার ভাই/ ৫	বানের স্বামী / স্ত্রী	8
		Others		অন্যান্য		88
A30	Types of disability প্রতিবন্ধকতার ধরণ	Blindness		দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধকত	†	1
		Hearing	difficulty	শোনার প্রতিবন্ধব	তিক	2
		Physica Handica		শারীরিক প্রতিবন্ধ	্বতা বিশ্বতা	3
		Speech impedim	ient	কথা বলার প্রতিব	বন্ধকতা	4
		Autism		অটিজম		5
		Intellect disability		বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক প্রতিব	ম্বকতা	6
A31	Is this Person with Disability getting any kind of disability			1		
	allowance?	Yes	হ্যাঁ		1	
		No	না		2	

Person with disability শারিরিক বা মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা আছে এমন ব্যক্তি No. Question Response শারিরিক বা মানসিক প্রতিবন্ধকতা থাকা এই ব্যক্তিটি কি কোনও ধরণের প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা পাচ্ছেন?

	Ног	sing Infrastructure		
No.	Question	Response		
A32		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
A33		Kacha	কাঁচা	1
	House Type	Sami Pakka	সেমি পাকা	2
	বাড়ির ধরন	Pakka	পাকা	3
		Mix	মিশ্র	4
		Squatter	ঝুপড়ি	5

	Housing Infrastructure						
No.	Question	Response					
A34	How many rooms do you have in your home আপনার বাড়িতে কতটি কক্ষ আছে	সংখ্যা লিখুন					
A35	Has the house at least one partition walls to provide privacy? আপনার থাকার ঘরের গোপনীয়তা বজায় রাখার মতো অন্তত একটি পার্টিশন প্রাচীর/দেয়াল আছে কি?	Yes হাঁ 1 No ন 2					
A36	Does your house have enough space for cooking? আপনার ঘরের রান্নার জন্য পর্যাপ্ত জায়গা আছে কি?	Yes হাঁ 1 No ন 2					

Section: B: Impact and perception of the previous hazard

SI No	Question	Respo	nse			
B01	Have you or your community been affected by flash floods in	Yes	হাাঁ	1		
	the past three years?	No	না	2		
	আপনি বা আপনার কমিউনিটি কি গত তিন বছরে আকস্মিক বন্যায় আক্রান্ত হয়েছেন?		,	<u>,</u>	<u> </u>	
B02	If yes, please specify the impact on the following?	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1		
	যদি হাাঁ হয়, আকস্মিক বন্যায় দৈনন্দিন জীবনে কি	No	ন	2		
	প্রভাব পরেছে?					
B03	What were the losses and damages faced by you in the last flash flood? (Select Multiple)	(e.g.,	of noods ulture,	7	জীবিকা নির্বাহে (যেমন, কৃষি, আয়ের উৎস, ফসল হারানো) মুঁকি	1

SI No	Question	Response		
	গত আকস্মিক বন্যায় আপনার কী কী ক্ষতি	income sources,	T	
	হয়েছিল? (একাধিক উত্তর)	loss of crops)		
		Loss of livestock	গবাদিপশু হারানো (গরু,	2
		LOSS OF IIVESTOCK	ছাগল, হাঁস, মুরগী, ভেড়া	
			ইত্যাদির মৃত্যু আহত।)	
		Homes	বাড়িঘর এর ক্ষতি হয়ে	3
		destroyed or	গিয়েছিলো	
		damage		
		Lost of	ফসলের জমি নষ্ট হয়ে	4
		agricultural	গিয়েছিলো	
		assets.		
		Wildlife Threat	বন্যপ্রাণীর দ্বারা হুমকি	5
		Physically	শারীরিকভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ	6
		affected.		
		Emotional	মানসিক যন্ত্রণা	7
		Distress		
		Loss of lives	প্রাণহানি হয়েছিল	8
		Uncertainty after	প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের পর	9
		Natural	অনিশ্চয়তার সৃষ্টি	
		Disasters		
		Displacement	স্থানপরিবর্তন জনিত সমস্যা	10
		Issues		
		Lost economic	অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা	11
		stability	হারানো	
		Community	এলাকাভিত্তিক দল / গোষ্ঠী	12
		Disruption	ভেঙ্গে যাওয়া	
		Power Outeres	বিদ্যুৎজনিত সমস্যা	13
		Power Outages	14-11/01140 41441)1	13
		Communication	যোগাযোগ/ যাতায়াত	14
		Breakdown	বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে পড়া	

SI	Question	Response			
No		Increased debt/ Loss of savings/ Economic instability Increased debt/ জমানো বৈড়ে গিয়েছিলো/ জমানো টাকা শেষ হয়ে গিয়েছিলো/ অর্থনৈতিক অস্থিতিশীলতা হয়েছিল			
		Spread of পানিবাহিত রোগে অসুস্থতা 16 Waterborne disease			
		Loss of agricultural crops			
		Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 88 Specify)			
B04	Have you or a member of your family lost a limb as a result of the disaster of flash flood/any long-term disease that directly impacted your income?? আকস্মিক বন্যার কারনে আপনার বা আপনার পরিবারের কারো অঙ্গহানী হয়েছিল কি না/ কোন দীর্ঘস্থায়ী হয়েছিলো রোগ হয়েছিলো কিনা যা পরিবারের ইনকামের উপর প্রত্যক্ষভাবে প্রভাব ফেলেছে?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2			
B05	If yes, what is his current situation? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে এখন তার কি অবস্থা?	Open ended			
B06	Have you or your community been affected by lightning strikes in the past two years? আপনার কমিউনিটিতে কেউ কি গত দুই বছরে বজুপাতে আক্রান্ত হয়েছে?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2			
B07	What were the losses and damages faced by your	Loss of human মানুষের প্রাণহানি হয়েছিল / 1 lives/ major আহত হয়েছিলো injury			

SI No	Question	Response		
	community in the lightning strikes? গত বজুপাতে আপনার কমিউনিটির কী কী ক্ষতি	Homes destroyed or damage	বাড়িঘর এর ক্ষতি হয়ে গিয়েছিলো	2
	হয়েছিল?	Lost of agricultural assets.	ফসলের জমি নষ্ট হয়ে গিয়েছিলো	3
		Loss of trees	গাছের ক্ষতি	4
		Spread panic in the community?	কমিউনিটিতে আতঙ্ক ছড়িয়েছে	5
		Loss of livestock	গবাদিপশু হারানো (গরু, ছাগল, হাঁস, মুরগী, ভেড়া ইত্যাদির মৃত্যু / আহত।)	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
B08	Estimate the average cost incurred by your household due to damages caused by flash floods in the past year.	টাকার পরিমান লিখুন	'	
	বিগত বছরে আকস্মিক বন্যার কারণে সৃষ্ট ক্ষয়ক্ষতির কারণে আপনার পরিবার / সম্প্রদায়ের আনুমানিক গড় ব্যয় কত ছিলো?			
B09	Estimate the average cost incurred by your household/community due to damages caused by lightning in the past year.	টাকার পরিমান লিখুন		
	বিগত বছরে বজ্রপাতের কারণে সৃষ্ট ক্ষয়ক্ষতির কারণে আপনার পরিবার / সম্প্রদায়ের আনুমানিক গড় ব্যয় কত ছিলো?			

Section C: Early Warning

SI No	Question	Respor	ise				
C01	What types of disasters or hazards are typically covered in these early warnings in your community?	Flash Monso	on		স্মিক বন্যা 1 মি বন্যা 2		
	সাধারণত আপনার এলাকায় কোন ধরণের দুর্যোগের সময় আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা দেওয়া হয়? [multiple	Lands	lides	ভূমি	ধস 3		
		Lightn	ing	বজ্ৰপ	াত 4		
	answer]	None		কোন	টাই নয় 5		
		Others (Pleas Specif	е	অন্য করু	ন্য (উল্লেখ 88 ম)		
C02	Do you receive any early warning information regarding flash floods in your area?	Yes	হুটা	1]		
	আপনি কি আপনার অঞ্চলে আকস্মিক বন্যা সম্পর্কিত কোন আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পান?	No	না	2			
		Don't Know	জানিনা	99			
C03	Do you receive any weather forecasts and early warning	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1			
	information regarding lightning in your area?	No	ন	2			
	আপনি কি আপনার অঞ্চলে আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস এবং বজ্রপাত সম্পর্কিত কোন আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা	Don't Know	জানিনা	99			
	পান?						
C04	What types of warning do you receive during natural disaster?	Televis		(টেলিভিশনের মাধ্যমে	1	I
	আপনার এলাকার মানুষ সাধারণত আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা কীভাবে পায়?	Radio	casts	(রেডিওর মাধ্যমে	2	2
		Mobile alerts	phone (SMS)		মোবাইল ফোন সতৰ্কত মাধ্যমে (এসএমএস)	চার 3	3

SI No	Question	Response			
		Community meetings	কমিউনিটি মিটিং এর মাধ্যমে	4	
		Miking (loud speaker announcement)	মাইকিং	5	
		Word of mouth from local authorities	স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের মৌখিক নির্দেশে	6	
		Voice Call alert	মোবাইল কলের মাধ্যমে সতর্ক বার্তা	7	
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88	
C05	During a flash flood or similar emergency, which evacuation system would you primarily rely on or use for guidance?	Local government emergency alerts and notifications	স্থানীয় সরকারের জরুরী সতর্কতা এবং বিজ্ঞপ্তির উপর	1	
	আকস্মিক বন্যা বা অনুরূপ জরুরী অবস্থার সময়, আপনি প্রাথমিকভাবে কোন জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ ব্যবস্থার উপর নির্ভর করবেন বা গাইডেন্সের জন্য ব্যবহার করবেন?	Community- based evacuation plans (neighborhood, community groups)	কমিউনিট-ভিত্তিক জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ ব্যবস্থার পরিকল্পনা (পাড়া, কমিউনিটি গ্রুপ)	2	
		Personal network (family, friends, neighbors)	ব্যক্তিগত নেটওয়ার্ক (পরিবার, বন্ধু, প্রতিবেশী)	3	
		News media (TV, radio)	সংবাদ মাধ্যম (টিভি, রেডিও)	4	

SI No	Question	Response				
		Mobile applications providing emergency information	মোবাইল সতৰ্ক বাৰ্			5
		None, I am no aware of any specific evacuation system	t কোনও নি অবস্থায় ত সম্পর্কে ত	মপসারণ -	ব্যবস্থা	6
C06	How widely accessible are these warning messages within your village? (C01)	Reach most households	বেশিরভাগ পরিব পৌঁছায়	গারের কার্	ছে	1
	এই সতর্কতা বার্তাগুলি ঠিক কি পরিমানে আপনার গ্রামের মানুষের কাছে পৌঁছায়? /(C01)	Reach some households	অল্প কিছু পরিবা পৌঁছায়	রের কাছে	2	2
		Reach very few households	খুব কম পরিবারে	রর কাছে	পৌঁছায়	3
		Doesn't reach	পৌঁছায় না			4
		Not sure	নিশ্চিত নই	ত নই		5
C07	Have you faced challenges in trusting or believing the accuracy	Yes	হাঁ	1		
	of early warning information in the past? (If C01 is yes)	No	না	2		
	আপনি কি অতীতে আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা নির্ভুল কিনা তা বিশ্বাস করার ক্ষেত্রে চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হয়েছেন?	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে	3		
C08	Are there specific cultural or traditional beliefs in your community that affect the	Yes	হাঁ	1		
	response to early warnings?	No	না	2		
		Not sure	নিশ্চিত নই	3		

SI No	Question	Response			
	আপনার কমিউনিটির মধ্যে কি নির্দিষ্ট কোন সাংস্কৃতিক বা ঐতিহ্যগত বিশ্বাস রয়েছে যা আগাম সতর্ক বার্তাকে বিশ্বাস করতে প্রভাবিত করে?				
C09	Have you ever received early warning information that you did	Yes	হাাঁ	1	
	not understand? (If C01 is yes)	No	ন	2	
	আপনি কি কখনও আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা পাওয়ার পর বুঝতে পারেননি? (If C01 is yes)	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে	3	
C10	If yes, what were the reasons? (If C01 is yes)	Language barriers	ভাষাগত প্রা	তবন্ধকতা	1
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে এর কারণ কী ছিল?	Technical jargon	প্রযুক্তিগত পরিভাষা		2
		Lack of clear instructions	স্পষ্ট নির্দেশ	স্পষ্ট নির্দেশনার অভাব	3
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উে	ল্লখ করুন)	88
C11	Are community members generally aware of available	Very aware	খুব সচেতন		1
	weather forecasts and early warning systems?	Aware	সচেতন		2
	আপনার কমিউনিটির সদস্যরা সাধারণত আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে কতটা	Somewhat aware	কিছুটা সচেতন	1	3
	সচেতন?	Not very aware	খুব বেশি সচে	তন নয়	4
		Not at all aware	একেবারেই স	চতন নয়	5
C12	How often do you or your community want to receive	Always	সর্বদা পেতে চ	াই	1
	weather forecasts and early warnings to make decisions or	Often	প্রায়ই পেতে চ	াই	2
	take preventive measures?	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে পেতে চাই		3
	(If C01 in No)	For severe weather events	বিশেষ আবহাৎ পরিস্থিতিতে	3য়া	4

SI No	Question	Response		
	আপনি বা আপনার কমিউনিটি প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা নিতে বা সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে কতবার আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পেতে চান?	No Need	প্রয়োজন নেই	5
C13	What improvements would you suggest to enhance the quality or accessibility of weather forecasts and early warnings for communities?	Improved communication channels (Mobile network/ Internet facility)	উন্নত যোগাযোগ মাধ্যম (মোবাইল নেটওয়ার্ক/ ইন্টারনেট)	1
	কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্ক বার্তার সহজলভ্যতা এবং উন্নতিকরনে কী ধরনের ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া যেতে পারে?	More localized forecasts	অঞ্চলভিত্তিক পূর্বাভাস।	2
		Enhanced training on interpretation	পূর্বাভাসের ব্যাখ্যা বোঝার জন্যে উন্নত প্রশিক্ষণ	3
		Technological upgrades for dissemination	প্রচারের জন্য প্রযুক্তিগত উন্নতি	4
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
C14	How satisfied are you with the current support provided in	Very satisfied	খুব সন্তুষ্ট	1
	utilizing weather forecasts and early warnings for decision-making?	Somewhat satisfied	কিছুটা সন্তুষ্ট	2
	বর্তমান পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থায়	Neutral	নিরপেক্ষ	3
	আপনি কতটা সন্তুষ্ট? (যদি C01 হ্যাঁ হয়)	Somewhat dissatisfied	কিছুটা অসন্তুষ্ট	4
		Very dissatisfied	খুবই অসন্তুষ্ট	5
C15	Which of these media do you consider the most reliable for receiving timely warnings?	Television broadcasts	টেলিভিশনের মাধ্যমে	1

SI No	Question	Response
	সময়মত সতর্ক বার্তা পাওয়ার জন্য কোন কোন মাধ্যমকে আপনি নির্ভরযোগ্য বলে মনে করেন?	Radio রেডিওর মাধ্যমে 2 broadcasts
		Mobile phone মোবাইল ফোন সতর্কতার 3 alerts (SMS) মাধ্যমে (এসএমএস)
		Community কমিউনিটি মিটিং এর 4 meetings মাধ্যমে
		Miking (loud মাইকিং 5 speaker announcement)
		Word of mouth খ্রানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের মৌখিক 6 from local authorities
		Voice Call alert মোবাইল কলের মাধ্যমে 7 সতর্ক বার্তা
		Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 88 Specify)
C16	Are these warnings accompanied by clear instructions on what actions to take?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2
	এই মাধ্যমগুলোর সতর্কতা সাথে কী কী পদক্ষেপ নিতে হবে সে সম্পর্কে স্পষ্ট নির্দেশাবলী থাকে?	
C17	Do you think that voice calls can be a key component of easily accessible early warning systems?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2
	আপনি কি মনে করেন যে মোবাইল কলের মাধ্যমে সহজেই আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা পাওয়া সম্ভব?	
C18	If you get early warning, do you think it will be adequate to cover the risks of flash flood in your community?	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2

SI No	Question	Response
	আপনি যদি আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা পান তাহলে কি আপনার এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যার ঝুঁকি কমানোর জন্যে পর্যাপ্ত হবে?	
C19	Are there any specific groups or areas within the village that might have limited access to these warnings? গ্রামের মধ্যে কি কোনও জনগোষ্ঠী বা সম্প্রদায় রয়েছে যাদের কাছে সতর্কতা বার্তা খুব সীমিতভাবে পৌছায় বা না পাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা আছে?	Yes হাঁ 1 No ন 2
C20	If yes, please specify. যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, দয়া করে সেই জনগোষ্ঠী বা সম্প্রদায় এর নাম লিখুন	লিখুন
C21	What improvements would you suggest to enhance the effectiveness of early warning	Frequent ঘন সম্প্রচার/সতর্কতা 1 broadcasts/alerts বার্তা প্রচার
	dissemination in your community?	Simplified বার্তাগুলি সহজ ভাষায় 2 language in messages প্রচার
	আপনার কমিউনিটিতে আগাম সতর্কতা প্রচারের কার্যকারিতা বাড়ানোর জন্য আপনি কী কী উন্নতির পরামর্শ দেবেন?	Involvement of খানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের 3 local community leaders in dissemination
		Enhanced পুর্বাভাস বার্তা পেলে 4 training on করনীয় আচরনের উপর response actions উরত প্রশিক্ষণ
		Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 88 Specify)
C22	How would you rate the accessibility of early warning information in your community? আপনার এলাকায় যদি আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা প্রদান করা	Very খুব সহজে পৌঁছাবে 1 accessible
	হলে তা কতো সহজে সবার কাছে পৌঁছাবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	Accessible সহজে পৌঁছাবে 2

SI No	Question	Response		
		Somewhat accessible	কিছুটা সহজে পৌঁছাবে	3
		Hardly accessible	একেবারেই সহজে পৌঁছাবে না	
		Not accessible at all	পৌঁছাবেই না	4
C23	Do you have access to reliable internet or mobile networks to	Yes	হাাঁ 1	
	receive early warning information?	No	না 2	
	আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা পেতে আপনার কি নির্ভরযোগ্য	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে 3	
	ইন্টারনেট বা মোবাইল নেটওয়ার্ক ব্যবহার করতে পারেন?			
C24	What barriers might prevent you from receiving timely early warning information?	Lack of electricity	বিদ্যুতের অভাব	1
war কোন আগায	warning information? কোন কোন সীমাবদ্ধতার কারনে আপনি সময়মত আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা পেতে বাধার সম্মুখীন হতে পারেন বলে মনে করেন?	Limited access to technology (mobile phones, internet)	প্রযুক্তির সীমিত প্রবেশাধিকার (মোবাইল ফোন, ইন্টারনেট)	2
		Language barriers	ভাষাগত প্রতিবন্ধকতা	3
		Lack of awareness about available channels	সতর্ক বার্তার মাধ্যমগুলো সম্পর্কে সচেতনতার অভাব	4
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
C25	What improvements do you think could be made to enhance the effectiveness of early warning systems in Bangladesh?	Better communication methods	আরও উন্নত যোগাযোগ পদ্ধতি	1

SI No	Question	Response
	বাংলাদেশে প্রারম্ভিক সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থার কার্যকারিতা বাড়াতে কী ধরনের উন্নতি করা যেতে পারে বলে	Increased এলাকাভিত্তিক কাৰ্যক্ৰম 2 বৃদ্ধি
	আপনি মনে করেন?	engagement Simplified সতর্ক বার্তায় সহজ 3 language in ভাষা্র ব্যবহার
		warnings Improved infrastructure (electricity, (বিদ্যুৎ, ইন্টারনেট)
		internet) Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 88 Specify)
C26	Would you be willing to participate in educational	Yes, definitely হাঁ, অবশ্যই 1
	programs or workshops to better understand early warning information?	Maybe, depending হয়তো অংশ নেৰো 2 on availability
	আপনি কি আগাম সতর্ক বার্তা আরও ভালভাবে বোঝার জন্য শিক্ষামূলক প্রোগ্রাম বা কর্মশালায় অংশ	No, not interested না, আগ্রহী নই 3
	নিতে ইচ্ছুক?	

Section D: Early Action

SI No	Question	Respons			
D01	Did you seek early refuge because of flash flood?	Yes	হাাঁ	1	
	আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যার কারণে কোথাও অগ্রীম আশ্রয় নিয়েছেন?	No	না	2	
D02	If yes, where to take shelter? যদি হাাঁ হয়, কোখায় আশ্রয় নিয়েছিলেন ?	Embankment and high places		বেড়িবাঁধ এবং উঁচু স্থান	1
		Governn Shelters		সরকারী আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র:	2

SI No	Question	Response	
		Community Centers and Mosque,Temple, School, College, Madrasa.	3
		Temporary খানার নিকটস্থ অস্থায়ী কোন Evacuation আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র কেন্দ্র Centers near from households	4
		Home-Sharing অন্যের বাড়িতে with others	5
		Informal অনানুষ্ঠানিক বসবাসের স্থান বা Settlements or ক্যাম্প Camps	6
		Workplace or কর্মক্ষেত্র বা কারখানার Factory Shelters আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	7
		Public Buildings পাৰ্বলিক বিল্ডিং	8
		Mobile Shelters ভ্রাম্যমান আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	9
		Don't go কোথাও যাই না anywhere	10
		Others (Please জন্যান্য specify)	88

SI No	Question	Response				
D03	If no, why not take shelter?					
	যদি না হয়, আশ্রয় নেন না কেন?	I do not know আমি জানি না তথ্য কোথায় 1 where to find the information.	1			
		I do not have time to learn the information. जামার কাছে তথ্য জানার 2 সময় নেই।	2			
		I do not trust the information that is available.	3			
		The shelter center is far from my house	4			
		I can't leave my আমি আমার গবাদি পশু 5 cattle behind in home	5			
		There is no separate security system for women. নারীদের জন্য আলাদা কোনো নিরাপদ ব্যাবস্থা নাই	5			
		Not accessible for pregnant women and disabled persons. গর্ভবতী নারী,প্রতিবন্ধি ব্যাক্তির জন্য প্রবেশগম্য	7			
		There is no সাস্থ্যসম্মত পয়নিস্কাশন 8 suitable drainage system	3			
		Risky কুঁকিপূৰ্ণ যাতায়াত ব্যাবস্থা 9 transportation system	9			
		Others অন্যান্য 8	38			
D04	How easily accessible do you find information about evacuation routes or shelters	Very খুব সহজ 1 accessible				
	during a flash flood? D01	Accessible সহজ 2				

SI No	Question	Response				
	জরুরী অবস্থায় আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় আপনি	Moderately মাঝারি রকমের সহজ 3 accessible				
	কত সহজে আশ্রয় স্থলে যেতে পারেন?	Hardly কঠিন 4 accessible				
		inaccessible একেবারেই পায়নি 5				
D05	What early action will you take if you receive any weather forecast and early warning? (Select multiple)	Stockpiled emergency supplies (e.g., food, water, first aid kit, flashlights). জরুরী সরবরাহ (যেমন, খাদ্য, জল, প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসা কিট, টর্চ লাইট) I	1			
	আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পেলে আপনি কি ধরনের প্রস্তুতি নিবেন? (একাধিক উত্তর)	Developed a family emergency plan, including a communication and evacuation plan. Developed a family আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র যাওয়ার পরিকল্পনাসহ একটি পারিবারিক জরুরী পরিকল্পনা এবং যোগাযোগ পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করেন।	2			
		Engaged with your local community to establish a support network for disaster response. पূর্যোগ মোকাবেলার জন্য 3 একটি সহায়তা নেটওয়ার্ক স্থাপনকরতে আপনার স্থানীয় সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে জড়িত	3			
		Take shelter in a নিরাপদ স্থানে আশ্রয় 4 safe place গ্রহন করবেন।	1			
		Prepare evacuation route for livestock গবাদীপশুকে নিরাপদ 5 আশ্রয়ে নেওয়ার পরিকল্পনা করবেন।	5			
		All of the above. উপরের সবগুলো 6	6			
		None of them উপরের একটিও না 7	7			
		Don't know জনি না 9	99			

SI No	Question	Response				
		Others	অন্যান্য		88	
D06	What are the challenges during evacuation and reach assembly points for the person with disabilities? প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তিদের জন্য জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ ব্যবস্থা এবং একব্রিত হওয়ার স্থানগুলিতে পৌঁছানোর সময় চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কীকী?	Open ended				
D07	What is the most effective way to increase awareness of evacuation routes and assembly points among the person with disabilities?	Open ended				
	প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যাক্তিদের জন্য অপসারণ ব্যবস্থা এবং একত্রিত হওয়ার স্থান সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা বাড়ানোর সবচেয়ে কার্যকর উপায় কী?					
D08	What are the challenges during evacuation and reach assembly points for the women and children? নারী ও শিশুদের জন্য জন্য জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণ ব্যবস্থা এবং একত্রিত হওয়ার স্থানগুলিতে পৌঁছানোর সময় চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কীকী?	Open ended				
D09	What is the most effective way to increase awareness of evacuation routes and assembly points for the women and children? নারী ও শিশুদের জন্য জন্য অপসারণ ব্যবস্থা এবং একত্রিত হওয়ার স্থান সম্পর্কে সচেতনতা বাড়ানোর সবচেয়ে কার্যকর উপায় কী?	Open ended				
D10	Did you face any specific challenges faced in relocating people, especially women,	Yes	হাঁ 1			

SI No	Question	Response					
	children, PWD and vulnerable groups, to safer shelters	No	ন 2				
	during flash floods?	Sometimes	মাঝে মাঝে 3				
	আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় নারী, শিশু, প্রতিবন্দী ব্যক্তি ও ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ গোষ্ঠীগুলোকে নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে স্থানান্তরের ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কি কোনো সুনির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হয়েছেন?						
D11	What is the lead time you need to move to safe shelter	7 days ago	৭ দিন আগে	1			
	before flash flood?	5 days ago	৫ দিন আগে	2			
		3 days ago	৩ দিন আগে	3			
	আকস্মিক বন্যার কতদিন আগে পূর্বাভাস পেলে নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে সরে যেতে পারবেন বলে মনে	1 days ago	১ দিন আগে	4			
	করেন?	2 hours ago	২ ঘন্টা আগে	5			
		Don't' move until the disaster start	দুর্যোগ শুরু না হওয়া পর্যন্ত	6			
		Others	অন্যান্য	88			
D11_1	What is the lead time you need to move to safe shelter	1 day ago	১ দিন আগে	1			
	before lightning?	45 min ago	৪৫মিনিট আগে	2			
		3o min ago	৩ মিনিট আগে	3			
	বজ্রপাতের কতদিন আগে পূর্বাভাস পেলে নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে সরে যেতে পারবেন বলে মনে করেন?	Don't' move until the disaster start	দুর্যোগ শুরু না হওয়া পর্যন্ত	4			
		Others	অন্যান্য	88			
D12	Do you want to receive any weather forecasts and early warning information regarding	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2					
	sudden lightning in your area?						

SI No	Question	Response
D13	আপনি কি আপনার অঞ্চলে বজ্রপাতের আগাম প্রস্তুতি ্নেওয়ার জন্যে আবহাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা পেতে চান? Do people in your community	Yes হাঁ 1
	tend not to evacuate or prepare despite getting the weather/ flood forecast? আপনার কমিউনিটির মানুষের মাঝে কি আবহাওয়ার/ বন্যার পূর্বাভাস পাওয়ার পরেও নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে সরে না যাওয়া বা পূর্ব প্রস্তুতি না নেয়ার প্রবণতা আছে?	<u>No</u> না 2
D14	If so, why? যদি থাকে, কেন?	উন্মুক্ত উত্তর
D14_1	Do you employ any strategy to manage shock and stress during a sudden flash flood	Yes হাঁ 1 No ন 2
D15		Try to stay calm. শান্ত থাকার চেষ্টা করি। 1
	During a sudden flash flood which coping strategy you primarily employ to manage	Seeking immediate shelter or higher ground to ensure safety. নিরাপতা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য হ তত্ক্ষণিক আশ্রয় বা উচ্চতর ভূমি খুঁজেন
	shock and stress? আকস্মিক বন্যার সময়, আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিন্তা দূর করার জন্য আপনি প্রাথমিকভাবে কোন মোকাবেলার কৌশলটি ব্যবহার করেন?	Contacting জরুরী সেবা সহায়তার জন্য 3 emergency কর্তৃপক্ষের সাথে যোগাযোগ services or authorities for assistance.
		Reaching out to friends, family, or a support network for emotional support. All মানসিক সমর্থনের জন্য বন্ধু, পরিবার বা কাছের মানুষদের সাথে কথা বলি। মানসিক সমর্থনের জন্য বন্ধু, পরিবার বা কাছের মানুষদের সাথে কথা বলি।

SI No	Question	Response	Response				
		None of the above	উপরের কোনটিই না	5			
		I'm not sure	আমি নিশ্চিত নই	6			
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88			
D16	In the event of a sudden flash flood which action do you	Having a designated emergency kit readily accessible with essentials. (At least one gallon Water, Non- Perishable Food, Emergency Medicine, Flashlight and Batteries, Cash, Extra Clothing and Blankets,Important Documents, etc)	ওমুধ, টর্চলাইট ও ব্যাটারি নগদ টাকা, অতিরিক্ত পোশাক ও কম্বল, গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কাগজপত্র, ইত্যাদি) (সহজেই পাওয়া যায় l	1			
	shock and stress the most? আকস্মিক বন্যার ক্ষেত্রে, আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিন্তা কমাতে কোন কাজটি সবচেয়ে বেশি সহায়তা করবে বলে আপনি বিশ্বাস করেন?	Knowing the evacuation routes and safe locations in advance.	জরুরী স্থানাস্তরের পথ এবং নিরাপদ অবস্থানগুলি আগে থেকেই জেনে নেয়া।	2			
		Receiving real- time updates and information from local authorities.	স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের কাছ থেকে রিয়েল-টাইম আপডেট এবং তথ্য গ্রহণ করা।	3			
		Participating in community drills or workshops for emergency preparedness.	জরুরী প্রস্তুতির জন্য কমিউনিটি মহড়া বা কর্মশালায় অংশগ্রহণ।	4			
		None of the above		5			
		I'm not sure.	আমি নিশ্চিত নই।	6			

SI No	Question	Response				
		Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) Specify)	88			
D16_1	Do you employ any strategy to manage shock and stress during a sudden lightning?	Yes হাঁ 1 No ন 2				
D17		Avoid open and খোলা এবং ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ স্থান risky space এড়িয়ে চলা	1			
		Knowing the safe locations in advance. নিরাপদ অবস্থানগুলি আগে থেকেই জেনে নেয়া।	2			
In the event of a sudden lightning which action do y believe would help alleviate shock and stress the most		Receiving real- time updates and information from local authorities. उথ্য গ্রহণ করা।	3			
	বজ্রপাতের ক্ষেত্রে, আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিন্তা কমাতে কোন কাজটি সবচেয়ে বেশি সহায়তা করবে বলে আপনি বিশ্বাস করেন?	Participating in community drills or workshops for emergency preparedness.	4			
		None of the উপরের কোনটিই না/ above	5			
		I'm not sure. আমি নিশ্চিত নই। Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) Specify)	88			
D18	During a sudden lightning which coping strategy you primarily employ to manage	Try to stay calm. শান্ত থাকার চেষ্টা করি।	1			
	shock and stress? বজ্রপাতের সময়, আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিন্তা দূর করার জন্য আপনি প্রাথমিকভাবে কোন মোকাবেলার কৌশলটি ব্যবহার করেন?	Seeking immediate shelter or under a enclosed building to ensure safety. নিরাপতা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র বা আবদ্ধ ভবনে আশ্রয় নেই।	2			

SI No	Question	Response				
		friend or a s netwo emoti	Reaching out to friends, family, or a support network for emotional support.		মানসিক সমর্থনের জন্য বন্ধু, পরিবার বা কাছের মানুষদের সাথে কথা বলি।	3
		None	of the		উপরের কোনটিই না	4
		I'm no	ot sure		আমি নিশ্চিত নই	5
		Other Speci	rs (Plea fy)	se	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D19	Do you want to participate in interventions that enhance	Yes No	হ্যাঁ	1		
	your capacity to face shocks and stresses?	Not	ম। আমি	3		
	আপনি কি এমন কোন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির প্রশিক্ষনে অংশ নিতে চান যা আপনার আতঙ্ক এবং দৃশ্চিন্তার মোকাবেলা করার ক্ষমতা বাড়ায়?	Sure	নিশ্চিত নই	3		
	groom children talk a vor tight.					
D20	Do you already have any interventions that enhance	Yes	হ্যাঁ	1		
	your capacity to face shocks and stresses in your area?	No	ন	2		
	আপনি কি ইতিমধ্যেই আপনার এলাকায় এমন কোন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির প্রশিক্ষনে অংশ নিয়েছেন যা আপনার আতঙ্ক এবং দুশ্চিন্তার মোকাবেলা করার ক্ষমতা বাড়ায়?	Not Sure	আমি নিশ্চিত নই	3		
D21	What kind of challenges you faced during flash floods?	লিখুন				
	আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় আপনি কী ধরনের চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হয়েছিলেন?					

SI No	Question	Response		
D22	What early actions will you take based on early warning information?	Evacuated to safer areas	নিরাপদ এলাকায় স্থানান্তরিত হবো।	1
	পদক্ষেপ নিবেন?	Stocked up on supplies	সরবরাহ মজুদ করবো	2
		Informed family/friends	পরিবার/বন্ধুদের অবহিত করবো	3
		Ignored the warning	সতর্কতা বার্তা উপেক্ষা করবো	4
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D23	What early actions might your community take in response to flash flood?	Evacuation to safer areas	নিরাপদ এলাকায় সরে যাবো	1
	আকস্মিক বন্যার সতর্ক বার্তা পেয়ে আপনার সম্প্রদায় কী কী পদক্ষেপ নিতে পারে?	Building shelters or safe houses	আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র বা নিরাপদ ঘর নির্মাণ করবো	2
		Education and awareness programs	শিক্ষা ও সচেতনতা মূলক কর্মসূচীতে অংশ গ্রহন করবো	3
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D24	What steps will your community take if they receive any early warning regrading lightning?	Evacuation to safer areas	নিরাপদ এলাকায় সরে যাবো	1
	বজ্রপাতের সতর্ক বার্তা পেলে আপনার সম্প্রদায় কী কী পদক্ষেপ নিবে?	Building shelters or safe houses	আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র বা নিরাপদ ঘর নির্মাণ করবো	2

SI No	Question	Response		
		Education and awareness programs Others (Please Specify)	শিক্ষা ও সচেতনতা মূলক কর্মসূচীতে অংশ নেবো অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D25	Do you feel the importance of early actions in response to potential flash floods or lightning strikes at the household level? আপনি কি ব্যক্তিগতভাবে আপনার খানায় আকস্মিক বন্যা বা বজ্রপাতের প্রতিক্রিয়ায় খানা পর্যায়ে আগাম প্রস্তুতির প্রয়োজনীয়তা অনুভব করেন?	Yes হ No ন Not sure		l
D26	What early preparations will you take at the household level in response to potential flash floods? সম্ভাব্য আকস্মিক বন্যার জন্যে আপনি খানা পর্যায়ে কি কি আগাম প্রস্তুতি নিবেন?	Keeping emergency supplies (At least one gallon Water, Non-Perishable Food, Emergency Medicine, Flashlight and Batteries, Cash, Extra Clothing and Blankets, Important Documents, etc) Retrofitting homes for safety Having evacuation plans Others (Please	নিরাপত্তার জন্য বাড়িগুলি মেরামত বা সংস্কার করা	
D27	What early preparations will you take at the household level in response to potential lightning strikes?	Specify) Create an earthing system for safety around home	<u> </u>	1

SI No	Question	Response		
	বজ্রপাতের জন্যে আপনি খানা পর্যায়ে কি কি আগাম প্রস্তুতি নিবেন?	Informed about safe shelters	সুরক্ষিত আশ্রয়স্থল সম্পর্কে অবগত থাকা।	2
		Retrofitting homes for safety	নিরাপত্তার জন্য বাড়িগুলি মেরামত বা সংস্কার করা	3
		Having evacuation plans	জরুরী স্থানাস্তরের পরিকল্পনা করে রাখা।	4
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D28	What challenges might your households face in taking	Financial constraints	; আর্থিক সীমাবদ্ধতা	1
	early actions against flash floods? আকস্মিক বন্যার ক্ষেত্রে আগাম প্রস্তুতি নিতে	Lack of knowledge about safety measures	নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে জ্ঞানের অভাব	2
	আপনার খানা কী কী সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হতে পারে?	Limited access to resources	সম্পদের সীমিত ব্যবহারের সুযোগ	3
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
D29	What challenges can your households face in taking early actions against	Distance from safe shelter	নিরাপদ আশ্রয় থেকে দূরত্ব	1
	lightning? বজ্রপাতের ক্ষেত্রে আগাম প্রস্তুতি নিতে আপনার খানা কী কী সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হতে পারে?	Lack of knowledge about safety measures	নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে জ্ঞানের অভাব	2
		Misconception and superstation	ভুল ধারনা এবং কুসংস্কার	3
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88

Section: E: Financing and EAP and strategy level

SI No E01	Question From which sources did you receive support or assistance during a flash flood?	Response		
		Community shelters	কমিউনিটি শেল্টার	1
	আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় আপনি কোন উৎস থেকে	Volunteer rescue groups	স্বেচ্ছাসেবক উদ্ধারকারী দল	2
	সাহায্য বা সহায়তা পেয়েছিলেন?	Government rescue teams (firefighters, police)	সরকারী উদ্ধারকারী দল (দমকল কর্মী, পুলিশ)	3
		Medical aid stations, School, College	হসপিটাল প্রাঙ্গণ, স্কুল, কলেজ।	4
		Personal network (family, friends, neighbors)	ব্যক্তিগত সম্পর্ক (পরিবার, বন্ধু, প্রতিবেশী)	5
		None, I did not receive any specific support during the flash flood	না, আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় আমি কোনও নির্দিষ্ট সহায়তা পাইনি	6
E02	Are there any community-led initiatives or government programs to mitigate the impact of flash	Community-led initiatives	কমিউনিটি-নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ	1
	floods?	Government programs	সরকারী কর্মসূচী উন্নয়ন	2
	আকস্মিক বন্যার প্রভাব প্রশমনে কমিউনিটির নেতৃত্বে কোনো উদ্যোগ বা সরকারি কর্মসূচি আছে কি?	Development organizations' initiatives	উন্নয়ন সংস্থার উদ্যোগ	3
		Youth Groups' initiatives	যুব গোষ্ঠীর উদ্যোগ	4
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88

SI No	Question	Response		
E03	What resources or support do you think would be most beneficial in preparing for or recovering from	Early warning systems	আগাম সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থা	1
	from flash floods?	Emergency shelters	জরুরী আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	2
	আকস্মিক বন্যার জন্য প্রস্তুতি নিতে বা পুনরুদ্ধার করতে কোন ধরণের সহায়তা সবচেয়ে উপকারী হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	Education and training on disaster preparedness	দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি বিষয়ে শিক্ষা ও প্রশিক্ষণ	3
		Financial assistance for recovery	পুনরুদ্ধারের জন্য আর্থিক সহায়তা	4
		Infrastructure improvements	অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন	5
		Community- based support programs	কমিউনিটি-ভিত্তিক সহায়তা প্রোগ্রাম	6
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
E04	What resources or support do you think would be most beneficial in preparing for or recovering from	Early warning systems	আগাম সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থা	1
	from lightning strikes? বজ্রপাতের জন্য প্রস্তুতি নিতে বা পুনরুদ্ধার করতে	Emergency shelters	জরুরী আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র	2
	কোন ধরণের সহায়তা সবচেয়ে উপকারী হবে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	Education and training on protection from lightning	বজ্রপাত হতে রক্ষার বিষয়ে শিক্ষা ও প্রশিক্ষণ	3
		Financial assistance for recovery	আর্থিক সহায়তা	4
		Emergency Medical assistance	জরুরী চিকিৎসা সেবা	5

SI No	Question	Respons	se			
		Communication of the second of	support ns (Please	কমিউনিটি সহায়তা (অন্যন্য (88
E05	Do you have any Disaster Management Committees and	Yes	হাাঁ		1	
	Sectoral Departments in your area?	No	ন		2	
	আপনার এলাকায় কি কোন দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি এবং সরকারি বিভাগীয় সংস্থা আছে?	Not Sure	আমি নিশ্চি	ত নই	3	
E06	If no, do you feel the need for such community-led initiatives or government programs?	Yes No	হ্যাঁ	1 2		
	যদি না হয়, আপনি কি এমন কমিউনিটির নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ বা সরকারি কর্মসূচির প্রয়োজন বোধ করেন?	Not Sure	আমি নিশ্চিত নই	3		
		Suite	·			
E07	If yes, How Many DMCs and Sectoral Departments? (If E05 yes)	2	একটি দুইটি		2	
		3	তিনটি		3	
	যদি হাাঁ হয়, কয়টি দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি রয়েছে? (যদি E05 হাাঁ হয়)	4	চারটি		4	
		None	একটিও ব		5	
		More than 4	চারের বে	11-1	6	
E08	If yes, How Many Sectoral Departments? (If E05 yes)	1	একটি		1	
		2	দুইটি		2	
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কয়টি সরকারি বিভাগীয় সংস্থা রয়েছে?	3	তিনটি চারটি		3	
	(যদি E05 হ্যাঁ হয়)	4 None	চারাচ একটিও ন	না	5	
		None	অকাচন্ত ক	יוו	5	

SI No	Question	Response
		More চারের বেশি 6 than 4
F00	Are you familiar with the existing union-level disaster management	Yes থাঁ 1
E09	plans focusing on flash floods? আকস্মিক বন্যাকে কেন্দ্র করে ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ের দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কোন পরিকল্পনার কার্যক্রম কি আপনার এলাকায় রয়েছে?	No ন 2 Not আমি 3 Sure নিশ্চিত নই
E10	If so, how many union level disaster management plan activities take place in your area	2 ২ট 1 1 ১ট 2
	annually? যদি থাকে, বার্ষিক কয়টি ইউনিয়ন পর্যায়ের দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিকল্পনার কার্যক্রম আপনার এলাকায় সংঘটিত হয়?	Not at all একটিও না 3 More than ২ এর বেশি 4 2
E11	Are you familiar with the existing community-led initiatives, development organizations' programs or government programs allocating resources for Forecast based Actions? আপনি কি পূৰ্বাভাস ভিত্তিক কাৰ্যক্ৰমের জন্যে অৰ্থ,	Yes হাঁ 1 No না 2 Not আমি 3 Sure নিশ্চিত নই
	সম্পদ বা সাহায্য বরাদ্দকারী বিদ্যমান কমিউনিটি- নেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগ, উন্নয়ন সংস্থার প্রোগ্রাম বা সরকারী প্রোগ্রামগুলির সাথে পরিচিত?	
E12	Do you know how many institutions working in your area to allocate resources for FbA?	2 ২ট 1 1 ১ট 2
	আপনি কি জানেন এমন কয়টি প্রতিষ্ঠান পূর্বাভাস ভিত্তিক কার্যক্রমের জন্যে অর্থ, সম্পদ বা সাহায্য বরাদ্দকারী হিসেবে আপনার এলাকায় কাজ করছে?	Not at all একটিও না 3 More than ২ এর বেশি 4

SI No	Question	Response		
E13	Which institutions are responsible for providing early warnings about flash floodin your area? আপনার এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যা সম্পর্কে আগাম	Government agencies Non-governmental organizations	সরকারী সংস্থা বেসরকারী সংস্থা	2
	সতর্কতা প্রদানের জন্য কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলি দায়বদ্ধ?	(NGOs)	(এনজিও)	
		Local community organizations	স্থানীয় সামাজিক সংগঠন	3
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
E14	What are the main challenges faced by institutions in providing early warnings for flash floods and lightning?		সীমিত সম্পদ (তহবিল, প্রযুক্তি)	1
	আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের জন্য আগাম সতর্কতা বার্তা প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলির প্রধান চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কী কী?	Inadequate infrastructure	অপর্যাপ্ত অবকাঠামো	2
		Communication gaps	যোগাযোগের অভাব	3
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	88
E15	What challenges do you face in implementing early actions for flash floods and lightning at the community level?	Lack of resources	সম্পদের অভাব	1
	কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের	Insufficient awareness	অপর্যাপ্ত সচেতনতা	2
	জন্য আগাম পদক্ষেপ বাস্তবায়নে আপনি কী চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হন?		কমিউনিটির সহযোগিতার অভাব	3
			রাস্তা ও আশ্রয় কেন্দ্রের অভাব	4
			নারী/ শিশু ও বয়স্কদের জন্যে আশ্রয়কেন্দ্রে	5

SI No	Question	Response			
		women/children and the elderly	উপযুক্ত ও স্থানের অভ		
		Lack of bridges/culverts	ব্ৰীজ/ কাল্ড	ভার্টের অভাব	6
		Lack of suitable space in shelters for persons with disabilities	প্রতিবন্দী ব্য জন্যে আশ্রহ উপযুক্ত স্থা	য়কেন্দ্ৰে	7
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উ	ল্লেখ করুন)	88
E16	Did you get any support from government and non-government	Yes	হাাঁ	1	
	institution for Flash flood?		না	2	
	আকস্মিক বন্যার জন্য আপনি কি সরকারী এবং	Not sure	নিশ্চিত নই	3	
	বেসরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে কোনও সহায়তা পেয়েছেন?				
E17	What types of support did you get from government and non-government institutions?	Evacuation Assistance	াশ্রয়কেন্দ্রের স	<u> হায়তা</u>	1
	সরকারি ও বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানথেকে আপনি কী ধরনের সহায়তা পেয়েছেন?		ানুসন্ধান ও উদ্ব ভিযানের ট্রেই		2
		l livearear, and	কিৎসা সহায়ত দবা: :	া এবং জরুরী	3
		Humanitarian ম Aid:	ানবিক সহায়ত	†:	4
		Financial অ Support:	ার্থিক সহায়তা:	:	5

SI No	Question	Response			
		Community- Based Assistance:	কমিউনিটি ভিত্তি	্যক সহায়তা:	6
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ	করুন)	88
E18	Did you get any support from government and non-government institution for lightning?	Yes	হাঁ	2	
	institution for lightning:				
	বজ্রপাতের জন্য সরকারি-বেসরকারি কোনো প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে কোনো সহযোগিতা পেয়েছেন কি?				
E19	What types of support did you get from government and non-government institutions? (Multiple	A few financial assistances	স্বন্ধ আর্থিব	চ সহায <u>়</u> তা,	1
	Answer)	Cattle rearing training	গবাদি পশু ট্রেনিং	গলনের	2
	সরকারি ও বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানথেকে আপনি কী ধরনের সহায়তা পেয়েছেন?	Awareness programs about lightning.	বজ্রপাতের t সচেতনতা	উপর মুলক প্রোগ্রাম।	3
		Crops, Seeds, Micro Credit Loan	ফসল, বীং	স, ক্ষুদ্ৰ ঋণ	4
		Others (Please Specify)	অন্যন্য (উ	টল্লেখ করুন)	88
E20	Dou you want any help from any government or non-government organizations as a part of early	Yes No	হাঁ	2	
	actions of the disaster? দুর্যোগের আগাম প্রস্তুতি অংশ হিসাবে আপনি কি				
	কোনও সরকারী বা বেসরকারী সংস্থার কাছ থেকে কোনও সহায়তা চান?				

SI No	Question	Response
E21	If yes, what types of help you need?	Emergency জরুরী সতর্কতা বার্তা 1 Alerts and এবং যোগাযোগ সুবিধা Communication: Evacuation জরুরী অবস্থায় অপসারণে 2
	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি কি ধরনের সাহায্য চান?	Assistance সহায়তা
		Search and অনুসন্ধান ও উদ্ধার 3 Rescue অভিযানের ট্রেইনিং: Operations training:
		Medical Aid and Emergency Services: চিকিৎসা সহায়তা এবং 4
		Humanitarian মানবিক সহায়তা: 5 Aid:
		Financial আর্থিক সহায়তা: 6 Support:
		Community- কমিউনিটি ভিত্তিক 7 Based সহায়তা Assistance:
		Crops, Seeds, jobs, employment, livestock, fish farming opportunities/ farming management
		Others (Please অন্যন্য (উল্লেখ করুন) 88 Specify)

Annex- IV: Qualitative tool for Baseline

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 Baseline (Flash 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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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।

Name (s) of surveyor(s): জরিপকারীর নামঃ	
Date of FGD: এফজিডির তারিখ	
FGD location: এফজিডির স্থান :	
District জেলার নামঃ	
Upazila উপজেলার নামঃ	
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Number of people attending the FGD:	
এফজিডিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা:	
Type of FGD: এফজিডির ধরণ:	

Guiding Questions:

- 1. Do you face flash floods in your area and how frequently you face flash floods? Please explain the consequences. / আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনি কত ঘন ঘন আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন? দ্যা করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
- 2. Do you face lightning in your area and how frequently you face lash flood and lightning? Please explain the consequences. / আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় বজ্রপাতের মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় বজ্রপাতের মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনার এলাকায় সাধারণত কেমন বজ্রপাত হয়? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
- 3. What do you understand by early warning? How has the concept of early warning for natural disasters evolved in our community over the years? / আগাম সতর্কতা বলতে আপনি কী বোঝেন? বছরের পর বছর ধরে এলাকার প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের কারনে প্রাথমিক সতর্কতার ধারণা কীভাবে বিকশিত হয়েছে?
- 4. How have flash floods directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? / কিভাবে আকস্মিক বন্যা আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে? How have lightning directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? / কিভাবে বজ্রপাত আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে?
- 5. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges (including financial, social, physical, mental) you face during flash floods? Please explain. How did you deal with the incident? / আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (আর্থিক, সামাজিক, শারীরিক, মানসিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বিস্তারিত বলুন। কিভাবে তা মোকাবেলা করেছেন?
- 6. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges you face during lightning events? Has anyone been killed or injured because of lightning? Please explain. / আপনি কি বজুপাতের সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (শারীরিক, মানসিক, আর্থিক, সামাজিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বজ্ঞপাতে কেউ কি মারা গেছে বা হতাহত হয়েছে? বিস্তারিত বলুন।
- 7. What economic and livelihood challenges do boys and men encounter due to these hazards? / এই বিপদগুলির কারণে পুরুষরা এবং ছেলেরা কোন অর্থনৈতিক ও জীবিকার চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হয়?

- 8. Do you think that early warning for flash floods and lightning can help you? If yes, how? ? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের জন্য আগাম সতর্কতা আপনাকে সাহায্য করতে পারে? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কিভাবে?
- 9. Are there specific roles or responsibilities that boys and men assume during and after flash floods incidents?

অনুগ্রহ করে আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় এবং পরে ছেলেরা এবং পুরুষদের যে নির্দিষ্ট ভূমিকা বা দায়িত্ব রয়েছে?

- 10. How do you want to receive early warning information for flash floods and what should be your necessary steps to protect your household members? ?/ আকস্মিক বন্যার জন্য আপনি কীভাবে আগাম সতর্কতা তথ্য পেতে চান এবং আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের সুরক্ষার জন্য আপনার প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপগুলি কী হওয়া উচিত?
- 11. What are the safety measures you usually take when a lightning event occurs?

বজ্রপাতের ঘটনা ঘটলে আপনি সাধারণত কী কী সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?

- 12. When does flash flood usually occur (what month or season)? What preparedness measures you usually take for the flash flood season? / আকস্মিক বন্যা সাধারণত কখন ঘটে (কোন মাস বা ঋতু)? আকস্মিক বন্যামৌসুমের জন্য আপনি সাধারণত কী ধরনের প্রস্তুতি মূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 13. Please mention the support and resources you want for coping with the impacts of these hazards? What leadership roles do boys and men take on in community-level efforts to address flash floods and lightning? / এই বিপদগুলির প্রভাবগুলি মোকাবেলা করার জন্য আপনি কি কি সহায়তা চান তার বর্ননা দিন। আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত মোকাবেলা করার জন্য কমিউনিটি-স্তরের ছেলে এবং পুরুষরা কোন নেতৃত্বের ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করে?
- 14. What cultural or traditional practices you rely on to cope with flash floods and lightning? How has education played a role in increasing the resilience of you to these hazards? / আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের সাথে মোকাবিলা করার জন্য আপনি কোন সাংস্কৃতিক বা ঐতিহ্যবাহী অনুশীলনের উপর নির্ভর করেন? এই বিপদগুলির প্রতি আপনার স্থিতিস্থাপকতা বদ্ধিতে শিক্ষা কীভাবে ভূমিকা পালন করেছে?
- 15. Are there specific concerns or needs that you feel are not adequately addressed in current disaster preparedness plans? How do you view their participation in community-led initiatives to address climate-related hazards? / বর্তমান দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি পরিকল্পনায় কি নির্দিষ্ট উদ্বেগ বা চাহিদা রয়েছে যা ছেলেরা এবং পুরুষদের মনে হয় পর্যাপ্তভাবে সমাধান করা হয়নি? জলবায়ু-সম্পর্কিত বিপদ মোকাবেলায় কমিউনিট**ি-নেতৃত্বাধীন** উদ্যোগে তাদের অংশগ্রহণকে আপনি কীভাবে দেখেন?
- 16. What are the aspirations and expectations of you regarding future efforts to mitigate the impact of flash floods and lightning in your community?
 আপনাদের সম্প্রদায়ের আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাব প্রশমিত করার জন্য ভবিষ্যতের প্রচেষ্টা সম্পর্কে আপনার আকাল্পা এবং প্রত্যাশা কী?

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 Baseline (Flash Flood) Study of SUFAL-II Project" Currently, we are conducting a baseline study in partnership with Care Bangladesh.

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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।

Name (s) of surveyor(s): জরিপকারীর নামঃ	
Date of FGD: এফজিডির তারিখ	
FGD location: এফজিডির স্থান :	
District জেলার নামঃ	
Upazila উপজেলার নামঃ	
Union ইউনিয়নের নামঃ	
Number of people attending the FGD:	
এফজিডিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা:	
Type of FGD: এফজিডির ধরণ:	

Guiding Questions

- I. Do you face flash floods in your area and how frequently you face flash floods? Please explain the consequences. / আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনি কত ঘন ঘন আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
- 2. Do you face lightning in your area and how frequently you face lash flood and lightning? Please explain the consequences. / আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় বজ্রপাতের মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনার এলাকায় সাধারণত কেমন বজ্রপাত হয়? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
- 3. What do you understand by early warning? How has the concept of early warning for natural disasters evolved in our community over the years? / আগাম সতর্কতা বলতে আপনি কী বোঝেন? বছরে ধরে এলাকার প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের কারনে প্রাথমিক সতর্কতার ধারণা কীভাবে বিকশিত হয়েছে?
- 4. How have flash floods directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? / কিভাবে আকস্মিক বন্যা আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে?
- 5. How have lightning directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? / কিভাবে বজ্রপাত আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে?
- 6. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges (including financial, social, physical, mental) you face during flash floods? Please explain. How did you deal with the incident? / আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জ্ঞলির (আর্থিক, সামাজিক, শারীরিক, মানসিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বিস্তারিত বলুন। কিভাবে তা মোকাবেলা করেছেন?
- 7. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges you face during lightning events? Has anyone been killed or injured because of lightning? Please explain./ আপনি কি বজ্রপাতের সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (শারীরিক, মানসিক, আর্থিক, সামাজিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বজ্রপাতে কেউ কি মারা গেছে বা হতাহত হয়েছে? বিস্তারিত বলুন।

- 8. What economic and livelihood challenges do your family encounter due to these hazards? What roles do girls and women typically play in relation to livelihoods and household activities in the aftermath of these hazards?/ এই বিপদগুলির কারণে কোন আপনার পরিবার অর্থনৈতিক ও জীবিকার চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হয়? এই বিপদের পরে মেয়েরা এবং নারীরা সাধারণত জীবিকা এবং গৃহস্থালীর ক্রিয়াকলাপের ক্ষেত্রে কী ভূমিকা পালন করে?
- 9. Are there specific cultural or gender roles that affect how girls and women experience and cope with these hazards? In your opinion, what are the main barriers or challenges for girls and women in accessing and understanding early warning information? How has education played a role in increasing the resilience of you to these hazards?/ কোন নির্দিষ্ট সাংস্কৃতিক বা লিঙ্গ ভূমিকা আছে যা প্রভাবিত করে কিভাবে মেয়েরা এবং নারীরা এই বিপদগুলি অনুভব করে এবং মোকাবেলা করে? আপনার মতে, প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা তথ্য অ্যাক্সেস এবং বোঝার ক্ষেত্রে মেয়েদের এবং মহিলাদের জন্য প্রধান বাধা বা চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কী কী? এই বিপদগুলির প্রতি আপনার স্থিতিস্থাপকতা বদ্ধিতে শিক্ষা কীভাবে ভূমিকা পালন করেছে?
- 10. Do you think that early warning for flash floods and lightning can help your family members? If yes, how? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজুপাতের জন্য আগাম সতর্কতা আপনার পরিবারকে সাহায্য করতে পারে? যদি হাাঁ হয়, কিভাবে?
- II. How do you want to receive early warning information for flash floods and what should be your necessary steps to protect your household members? What are the safety measures you usually take when a lightning event occurs? আক্সিক বন্যার জন্য আপনি কীভাবে আগাম সতর্কতা তথ্য পেতে চান এবং আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের সুরক্ষার জন্য আপনার প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপগুলি কী হওয়া উচিত? বজুপাতের ঘটনা ঘটলে আপনি সাধারণত কী কী সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 12. When does flash flood usually occur (what month or season)? What preparedness measures you usually take for the flash flood season? আকস্মিক বন্যা সাধারণত কখন ঘটে (কোন মাস বা ঋতু)? আকস্মিক বন্যামৌসুমের জন্য আপনি সাধারণত কী ধরনের প্রস্তুতি মূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 13. Please mention the support and resources you want for coping with the impacts of these hazards? What leadership roles you take on in community-level efforts to address flash floods and lightning? / এই বিপদগুলির প্রভাবগুলি মোকাবেলা করার জন্য আপনি কি কি সহায়তা চান তার বর্ননা দিন। আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত মোকাবেলা করার জন্য কমিউনিটি-স্তরে আপনি কি কোন নেতৃত্বের ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 14. Are there specific concerns or needs that you feel are not adequately addressed in current disaster preparedness plans? How do you view the participation of women and girls in community-led initiatives to address climate-related hazards? বর্তমান দুর্যোগ প্রস্তুতি পরিকল্পনায় কি নির্দিষ্ট উদ্বেগ বা চাহিদা রয়েছে আপনার মতে পর্যাপ্তভাবে সমাধান করা হয়নি? জলবায়ু-সম্পর্কিত বিপদ মোকাবেলায় কমিউনিটনিন্দেতৃত্বাধীন উদ্যোগে নারী ও মেয়েদের অংশগ্রহণকে আপনি কীভাবে দেখেন?
- I5. Can you share insights into any positive changes in community dynamics and relationships among girls and women as a result of collective responses to natural disasters? / আপনি কি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলায় কমিউনিটিতে মেয়ে এবং মহিলাদের প্রতি কোনও ইতিবাচক পরিবর্তনের দেখেছেন?

- 16. In your opinion, what role should girls and women play in shaping community policies and strategies for disaster resilience? আপনার মতে, দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতার জন্য সম্প্রদায়ের নীতি এবং কৌশলগুলি গঠনে মেয়েদের এবং মহিলাদের কী ভূমিকা পালন করা উচিত?
- 17. What are the aspirations and expectations of you girls and women regarding future efforts to mitigate the impact of flash floods and lightning in your community? / আপনাদের সম্প্রদায়ের আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাব প্রশমিত করার জন্য ভবিষ্যুতের প্রচেষ্টার বিষয়ে আপনার আকাঙ্খা এবং প্রত্যাশা কী?

Focus Group Discussion

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

FGD checklist (Farmers)

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 Baseline (Flash 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.

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।

Name (s) of surveyor(s): জরিপকারীর নামঃ	
Date of FGD: এফজিডির তারিখ	
FGD location: এফজিডির স্থান :	
District জেলার নামঃ	
Upazila উপজেলার নামঃ	
Union ইউনিয়নের নামঃ	
Number of people attending the FGD: এফজিডিতে অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যা:	
44191060 41 142 141313 71 4)1.	
Type of FGD: এফজিডির ধরণ:	

1. Do you face flash floods in your area and how frequently you face flash floods? Please explain the consequences.

আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনি কত ঘন ঘন আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।

2. Do you face lightning in your area and how frequently you face lash flood and lightning? Please explain the consequences.

আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় বজ্রপাতের মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনার এলাকায় সাধারণত কেমন বজ্রপাত হয়? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।

- 3. What do you understand by early warning? How has the concept of early warning for natural disasters evolved in our community over the years? আগাম সতর্কতা বলতে আপনি কী বোঝেন? বছরের পর বছর ধরে এলাকার প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের কারনে প্রাথমিক সতর্কতার ধারণা কীভাবে বিকশিত হয়েছে?
- 4. How have flash floods directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? Crop damage, loss of livestock, loss of fisheries, property damage, financial loss, loss of life, etc.

কিভাবে আকস্মিক বন্যা আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে? ফসলের ক্ষতি, গবাদি পশুর ক্ষতি, মাছের খামারের ক্ষতি, সম্প্রদের ক্ষতি, আর্থিক ক্ষতি, প্রাণহানি, ইত্যাদি। বিস্তারিত বলুন।

- 5. How have lightning directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? Loss of life, mutilation, damage to crops, damage to livestock, damage to trees, damage to property, etc. কিভাবে বজ্রপাত আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে? প্রাণহানি, অঙ্গহানি, ফসলের ক্ষতি, গবাদি পশুর ক্ষতি, গাছের ক্ষতি, সম্পদের ক্ষতি, ইত্যাদি। বিস্তারিত বলুন।
- 6. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges (including financial, social, physical, mental) you face during flash floods? Please explain. How did you deal with the incident? আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (আর্থিক, সামাজিক, শারীরিক, মানসিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বিস্তারিত বলুন। কিভাবে তা মোকাবেলা করেছেন?

- 7. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges you face during lightning events? Has anyone been killed or injured because of lightning? Please explain. আপনি কি বজুপাতের সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (শারীরিক, মানসিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বজুপাতে কেউ কি মারা গেছে বা হতাহত হয়েছে? বিস্তারিত বলুন।
- 8. What economic and livelihood challenges do your family encounter due to these hazards? Did you have to take loans to cover crop/farm losses? এই বিপদগুলির কারণে কোন আপনার পরিবার অর্থনৈতিক ও জীবিকার চ্যালেঞ্জের সম্মুখীন হয়? আপনাকে কি ফসলের/খামারের ক্ষতি পোষাতে ধার দেনা করতে হয়েছে?
- 9. Do you think that early warning for flash floods and lightning can help you? If yes, how? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের জন্য আগাম সতর্কতা আপনাকে সাহায্য করতে পারে? যদি হাাঁ হয়, কিভাবে?
- 10. How do you want to receive early warning information for flash floods what should be your necessary steps to protect your lands/livestock/firms? What are the safety measures you usually take when a lightning event occurs? আকস্মিক বন্যার জন্য আপনি কীভাবে আগাম সতর্কতা তথ্য পেতে চান এবং আপনার ফসলি জমি/ গবাদিপশু বা খামারের সুরক্ষার জন্য আপনার প্রয়োজনীয় পদক্ষেপগুলি কী হওয়া উচিত? বজ্রপাতের ঘটনা ঘটলে আপনি সাধারণত কী কী সরক্ষা ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 11. When does flash flood usually occur (what month or season)? What preparedness measures you usually take for the flash flood season? আকস্মিক বন্যা সাধারণত কখন ঘটে কোন মাস বা ঋতু)? আকস্মিক বন্যামৌসমের জন্য আপনি সাধারণত কী ধরনের প্রস্তুতি মূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 12. Please mention the support and resources you want for coping with the impacts of these hazards? What leadership roles you take on in community-level efforts to address flash floods and lightning? এই বিপদগুলির প্রভাবগুলি মোকাবেলা করার জন্য আপনি কি কি সহায়তা চান তার বর্ননা দিন৷ আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত মোকাবেলা করার জন্য কমিউনিটি-স্তরে আপনি কি কোন নেতৃত্বের ভূমিকা গ্রহণ করেন?
- 13. Are there specific concerns or needs that you feel are not adequately addressed in current disaster preparedness plans?
 বৰ্তমান দ্ৰোগ প্ৰস্তুতি পরিকল্পনায় কি নিৰ্দিষ্ট উদ্বেগ বা চাহিদা রয়েছে আপনার মতে পর্যাপ্তভাবে সমাধান করা হয়নি?
- 14. In your opinion, what role should the farmers play in shaping community policies and strategies for disaster resilience? আপনার মতে, দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতার জন্য সম্প্রদায়ের নীতি এবং কৌশলগুলি গঠনে আপনাদের কৃষক সমাজের কী ভূমিকা পালন করা উচিত?
- 15. What are the aspirations and expectations regarding future efforts to mitigate the impact of flash floods and lightning in your community? আপনাদের সম্প্রদায়ের আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাব প্রশমিত করার জন্য ভবিষ্যতের প্রচেষ্টার বিষয়ে আপনার আকাঙ্খা এবং প্রত্যাশা কী?

Key Informant Interview

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

Informant Interview Guideline

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

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 Baseline (Flash 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.

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

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 কর করবো ।

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

উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

Name নাম	
Age বয়স	
Sex लिञ्ज	
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	

Guiding Questions

- 1. Do you face flash floods in your area and how frequently you face flash floods? Please explain the consequences. আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনি কত ঘন ঘন আকস্মিক বন্যার মুখোমুখি হন? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।
- 2. Do you face lightning in your area and how frequently you face lash flood and lightning? Please explain the consequences. / আপনি কি আপনার এলাকায় বজ্রপাতের মুখোমুখি হন এবং আপনার এলাকায় সাধারণত কেমন বজ্রপাত হয়? দয়া করে এর পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করুন।

- 3. What do you understand by early warning? How has the concept of early warning for natural disasters evolved in our community over the years? আগাম সতর্কতা বলতে আপনি কী বোঝেন? বছরের পর বছর ধরে এলাকার প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের কারনে প্রাথমিক সতর্কতার ধারণা কীভাবে বিকশিত হয়েছে
- 4. How have flash floods directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? / কিভাবে আকস্মিক বন্যা আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে?
- 5. How have lightning directly impacted the daily lives of you in your community? / কিভাবে বজ্রপাত আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সরাসরি প্রভাব ফেলেছে?
- 6. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges (including financial, social, physical, mental) you face during flash floods? Please explain. How did you deal with the incident? / আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (আর্থিক, সামাজিক, শারীরিক, মানসিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বিস্তারিত বলুন। কিভাবে তা মোকাবেলা করেছেন?
- 7. Can you share the experiences that highlight the specific challenges you face during lightning events? Has anyone been killed or injured because of lightning? Please explain./ আপনি কি বজ্রপাতের সময় মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির (শারীরিক, মানসিক, আর্থিক, সামাজিক) অভিজ্ঞতা শেয়ার করবেন? বজ্রপাতে কেউ কি মারা গেছে বা হতাহত হয়েছে? বিস্তারিত বলন।
- 8. Are there specific roles or responsibilities that community members assume during and after flash floods and lightning incidents? In your opinion, what could be the main barriers or challenges for the community in accessing and understanding early warning information? / আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের ঘটনার সময় এবং পরে কমিউনিটির সদস্যরা কি নির্দিষ্ট ভূমিকা বা দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করে? আপনার মতে, প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা তথ্য অ্যাক্সেস এবং বোঝার ক্ষেত্রে কমিউনিটির জন্য প্রধান বাধা বা চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কেমন হতে পারে?
- 9. Can you provide examples of successful early actions taken by the community at different levels in response to flash floods and lightning? How do community members perceive the support and resources available to them for coping with the impacts of flash floods and lightning? / আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রতিক্রিয়ায় বিভিন্ন স্তরে কমিউনিটির দ্বারা গৃহীত সফল প্রাথমিক পদক্ষেপের উদাহরণ দিতে পারেন? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাব মোকাবেলা করার জন্য কমিউনিটির সদস্যরা কীভাবে সহায়তা পায়?
- 10. How was information about the upcoming flash floods disseminated in the area, and how did the community prioritize this information? আসর আকস্মিক বন্যা সম্পর্কে তথ্য কীভাবে এলাকায় ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া হয়েছিল এবং কীভাবে কমিউনিটি এই তথ্যটিকে অগ্রাধিকার দিয়েছিল?
- 11. Can you share specific challenges faced in relocating people, especially women and vulnerable groups, to safer shelters during flash floods? How do you ensure the safety and security of people, particularly women and vulnerable populations, in shelters during flash floods and lightning? আকস্মিক বন্যার সময় লোকেদের, বিশেষ করে মহিলা এবং দুর্বল গোষ্ঠীগুলিকে নিরাপদ আশ্রয়ে স্থানান্তরিত করার ক্ষেত্রে মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি বলুন। আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের সময় আশ্রয়কেন্দ্রে আপনি কীভাবে মানুষের, বিশেষ করে নারী এবং দ্বল জনগোষ্ঠীর নিরাপত্য ও নিরাপত্য নিশ্চিত করবেন?

- 12. What role did you play in rehabilitating people and rebuilding their homes after the last flash flood incident? / সর্বশেষ আকস্মিক বন্যার ঘটনার পর মানুষদের পুনর্বাসন এবং তাদের ঘরবাড়ি পুনর্নির্মাণে আপনি কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন?
- 13. How did the community cope with the economic and livelihood challenges resulting from flash floods and lightning? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের ফলে সৃষ্ট অর্থনৈতিক ও জীবিকার চ্যালেঞ্জ আপনার কমিউনিটি কীভাবে মোকাবেলা করেছে?
- 14. Have there been any positive experiences or initiatives by the community in managing flash floods and lightning? How can the community further improve its preparedness and response to flash floods and lightning incidents? / আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত পরিচালনায় কমিউনিটির দ্বারা কোন ইতিবাচক অভিজ্ঞতা বা উদ্যোগ আছে কি? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের ঘটনায় কমিউনিটি কীভাবে তার প্রস্তুতি এবং প্রতিক্রিয়া আরও উন্নত করতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?
- 15. In your opinion, what role should you play in shaping community policies and strategies for disaster resilience? what additional information or resources would help the community make better decisions regarding early intervention for flash floods and lightning? / আপনার মতে, দুর্যোগের স্থিতিস্থাপকতার জন্য কমিউনিটর নীতি এবং কৌশলগুলি গঠনে আপনার কী ভূমিকা পালন করা উচিত? আপনার মতে, আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের জন্য প্রাথমিক হস্তক্ষেপের বিষয়ে কমিউনিটিকে আরও ভাল সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে কোন অতিরিক্ত তথ্য বা সহায়তা সাহায্য করবে?

Key Informant Interview

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

Informant Interview Guideline

(Ecosystem Actor)

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 Baseline (Flash 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.

যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য মুছে ফেলবেন l

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

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 কর বাে ।

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

উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

Name নাম	
Age বয়স	
Sex লিঙ্গ	
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 does your organization perceive the recent flash flood and lightning scenarios in the project area, and what role has it played in addressing these challenges? আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে প্রকল্প এলাকায় সাম্প্রতিক আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের পরিস্থিতি বুঝতে পারে এবং এই চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি মোকাবেলায় এটি কী ভূমিকা পালন করেছে?
- 2. Can you share insights into the specific challenges faced by your organization in managing flash floods and lightning events in the region? আপনি কি এই অঞ্চলে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের ঘটনাগুলি পরিচালনা করার ক্ষেত্রে আপনার সংস্থার মুখোমুখি হওয়া নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির অন্তর্দৃষ্টি ভাগ করতে পারেন?
- 3. What is the level of coordination among different stakeholders, including your organization, in addressing flash floods and lightning? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত মোকাবেলায় আপনার সংস্থা সহ বিভিন্ন মধ্যে সমন্বয়ের স্তর কী?
- 4. How effective are the current early warning systems in providing timely and quality information to your organization and other relevant stakeholders?

- আপনার সংস্থা এবং অন্যান্য প্রাসঙ্গিক স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সময়মত এবং মানসম্পন্ন তথ্য প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থাগুলি কতটা কার্যকর?
- 5. In what ways has your organization contributed to improving policy effectiveness in incorporating Forecast-Based Action (FbA) into the government system, including financial elements?
 আর্থিক উপাদান সহ সরকারী ব্যবস্থায় পূর্বাভাস-ভিত্তিক অ্যাকশন (FbA) অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার ক্ষেত্রে নীতি কার্যকারিতা উন্নত করতে আপনার সংস্থা কোন উপায়ে অবদান রেখেছে?
- 6. How does your organization engage with stakeholders in using impact-based forecast information for taking early action?প্রাথমিক পদক্ষেপ নেওয়ার জন্য প্রভাব-ভিত্তিক পূর্বাভাস তথ্য ব্যবহার করার ক্ষেত্রে আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে স্টেকহোন্ডারদের সাথে জড়িত?
- 7. Can you provide examples of successful initiatives or projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of Disaster Management Committees, local service providers, and community groups in accessing and interpreting flood forecast and early warning information?
 - বন্যার পূর্বাভাস এবং আগাম সতর্কতা তথ্য অ্যাক্সেস এবং ব্যাখ্যা করার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কি দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি, স্থানীয় পরিষেবা প্রদানকারী এবং সম্প্রদায়ের গোষ্ঠীগুলির সক্ষমতাকে শক্তিশালী করার লক্ষ্যে সফল উদ্যোগ বা প্রকল্পগুলির উদাহরণ দিতে পারেন?
- 8. How do you assess the community's ability to take early action at least 5 days ahead of floods, and are there identified barriers from your organization's perspective? আপনি কীভাবে বন্যার অন্তত ৫ দিন আগে প্রাথমিক পদক্ষেপ নেওয়ার জন্য সম্প্রদায়ের ক্ষমতা মূল্যায়ন করবেন এবং আপনার সংস্থার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে চিহ্নিত বাধা আছে কি?
- 9. What progress has your organization made in reducing the number of affected people and protecting lives, assets, and livelihoods from monsoon-related impacts through forecast-based actions? আপনার সংস্থা ক্ষতিগ্রন্থ মানুষের সংখ্যা কমাতে এবং পূর্বাভাস-ভিত্তিক কর্মের মাধ্যমে বর্ষা-সম্পর্কিত প্রভাব থেকে জীবন, সম্পদ এবং জীবিকা রক্ষায় কী অগ্রগতি করেছে?
- 10. In your view, how can your organization further contribute to building the capacity of local and national government bodies to adopt the Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) approach? আপনার দৃষ্টিতে, আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে পূর্বাভাস-ভিত্তিক অর্থায়ন (FbF) পদ্ধতি অবলম্বন করার জন্য স্থানীয় এবং জাতীয় সরকারী সংস্থাগুলির সক্ষমতা তৈরিতে আরও অবদান রাখতে পারে?
- 11. Have there been any unintended outcomes, either positive or negative, resulting from your organization's interventions in flash flood and lightning scenarios? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের পরিস্থিতিতে আপনার সংস্থার হস্তক্ষেপের ফলে কি ইতিবাচক বা নেতিবাচক কোনো অনিচ্ছাকৃত ফলাফল হয়েছে?
- 12. How does your organization ensure that spending and project delivery progress according to the planned schedule in the context of flash floods and lightning management?
 - কীভাবে আপনার সংস্থা নিশ্চিত করে যে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে পরিকল্পিত সময়সূচী অনুযায়ী ব্যয় এবং প্রকল্প বিতরণের অগ্রগতি?
- 13. From your perspective, is the current operational modality and governance structure efficient in contributing to the overall achievements of the SUFAL-II project? আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, সুফল-২ প্রকল্পের সামগ্রিক অর্জনগুলিতে অবদান রাখার জন্য বর্তমান কার্যপ্রণালী এবং শাসন কাঠামো কি দক্ষ?

- 14. What alternative approaches and technologies could be applied to enhance the delivery of the project objectives in flash flood and lightning management? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনায় প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্যগুলিকে উন্নত করার জন্য কোন বিকল্প পদ্ধতি এবং প্রযুক্তি প্রয়োগ করা যেতে পারে?
- 15. Do you believe the current implementation will contribute towards more commitment to adopting the FbF/FbA approach by local/national government? Are there any external factors influencing the work of SUFAL-II? আপনি কি বিশ্বাস করেন যে বর্তমান বাস্তবায়ন স্থানীয়/জাতীয় সরকার দ্বারা FbF/FbA পদ্ধতি গ্রহণের জন্য আরও প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধতার দিকে অবদান রাখবে? সুফল-২ এর কাজকে প্রভাবিত করে এমন কোনো বাহ্যিক কারণ আছে কি?
- 16. What has worked well, what hasn't, and what changes could be made in your organization's approach to flash flood and lightning management? কোনটি ভাল কাজ করেছে, কোনটি হয়নি এবং আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের ফ্ল্যাশ বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনার পদ্ধতিতে কী পরিবর্তন করা যেতে পারে?
- 17. Can you share insights into the socio-economic conditions of the project area as observed by your organization? আপনি কি আপনার সংস্থার দ্বারা পর্যবেক্ষণ করা প্রকল্প এলাকার আর্থ-সামাজিক অবস্থার অন্তর্দৃষ্টি ভাগ করতে পারেন?
- 18. In your organization's perspective, what is the impact of flash floods and lightning in the last 10 years on livelihoods, women, elderly people, people with disabilities, and the SRHR of adolescent girls, along with age and gender segregation? আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিতে, বয়স এবং লিঙ্গ বিভাজন সহ জীবিকা, মহিলা, বয়স্ক মানুষ, প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তি এবং কিশোরী মেয়েদের SRHR-এর উপর গত ১০ বছরে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাব কী?

Key Informant Interview

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

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 Baseline (Flash 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.

যদি আপনি সিদ্ধান্ত নেন যে এই গবেষণার সাথে আপনি জড়িত থাকতে চাননা, তবে আপনি যেকোন মুহূর্তে নিজেকে এই আলোচনা থেকে সরিয়ে নিতে পারেন এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের সাথে জড়িত গবেষকেরা আপনার কাছ থেকে সংগৃহীত তথ্য মুছে ফেলবেন l

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

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 কর গুরু করবো ।

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

উত্তরদাতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

Name নাম	
Age বয়স	
Sex লিঙ্গ	
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 does your organization perceive the recent occurrences of flash floods and lightning in the project area, and what specific challenges have you identified in addressing these events?
 - আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে প্রকল্প এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের সাম্প্রতিক ঘটনাগুলি উপলব্ধি করে এবং এই ঘটনাগুলি মোকাবেলায় আপনি কোন নির্দিষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি চিহ্নিত করেছেন?
- 2. Can you share insights into the impact of flash floods and lightning on the communities you serve and the key vulnerabilities observed? আপনি যে সম্প্রদায়গুলিকে পরিবেশন করেন এবং কী কী দুর্বলতাগুলি পর্যবেক্ষণ করেন তার উপর আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাব সম্পর্কে অন্তর্গৃষ্টি শেয়ার করতে পারেন?
- 3. What specific initiatives or interventions has your NGO undertaken to address the challenges posed by flash floods and lightning in the project area? প্রকল্প এলাকায় আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের কারণে সৃষ্ট চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় আপনার এনজিও কোন বিশেষ উদ্যোগ বা হস্তক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছে?

- 4. In your opinion, how effective are the current early warning systems in providing timely and accurate information about flash floods and lightning incidents to the communities you work with?
 - আপনার মতে, আপনি যে কমিউনিটির সাথে কাজ করেন তাদের আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের ঘটনা সম্পর্কে সময়মত এবং সঠিক তথ্য প্রদানে বর্তমান প্রাথমিক সতর্কতা ব্যবস্থা কতটা কার্যকর?
- 5. How does your organization collaborate with other stakeholders, including local communities, government bodies, and other NGOs, in managing the impacts of flash floods and lightning?
 - আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের প্রভাবগুলি পরিচালনা করতে স্থানীয় কমিউনিটি, সরকারী সংস্থা এবং অন্যান্য এনজিও সহ অন্যান্য স্টেকহোল্ডারদের সাথে সহযোগিতা করে?
- 6. Can you provide examples of successful initiatives or projects implemented by your NGO to strengthen community resilience in the face of flash floods and lightning? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের মুখে কমিউনিটির স্থিতিস্থাপকতাকে শক্তিশালী করার জন্য আপনি কি আপনার এনজিও দ্বারা বাস্তবায়িত সফল উদ্যোগ বা প্রকল্পগুলির উদাহরণ দিতে পারেন?
- 7. How does your organization engage with the affected communities to prioritize and address their specific needs during and after flash flood and lightning incidents? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজুপাতের সময় এবং পরে আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে তাদের নির্দিষ্ট চাহিদাগুলিকে অগ্রাধিকার দিতে এবং মোকাবেলা করতে জডিত?
- 8. Can you share insights into the role of your NGO in disseminating information about upcoming flash floods and lightning and how you reach vulnerable groups, especially women and children?
 - আসন্ন আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রচারে আপনার এনজিওর ভূমিকা এবং কীভাবে আপনি দুর্বল গোষ্ঠী, বিশেষ করে নারী ও শিশুদের কাছে পৌঁছাতে পারেন তার অন্তর্দৃষ্টি শেয়ার করতে পারেন?
- 9. From your perspective, what are the key barriers or challenges faced by your NGO in implementing proactive measures for flash flood and lightning management, and how do you overcome these challenges? আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য সক্রিয় পদক্ষেপগুলি বাস্তবায়নে আপনার এনজিওর মুখ্য বাধা বা চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কী কী এবং আপনি কীভাবে এই চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি কাটিয়ে উঠবেন?
- 10. How does your organization allocate funds for initiatives related to flash flood and lightning management? Can you provide details on the sources and processes involved in fund allocation?
 - আপনার সংস্থা কীভাবে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনা সংক্রান্ত উদ্যোগের জন্য তহবিল বরাদ্দ করে? আপনি কি তহবিল বরাদ্দের সাথে জড়িত উত্স এবং প্রক্রিয়াগুলির বিশদ বিবরণ দিতে পারেন?
- 11. What constraints or obstacles have you faced in securing funds for projects related to flash flood and lightning, and how do you navigate these challenges? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত সম্পর্কিত প্রকল্পগুলির জন্য তহবিল সুরক্ষিত করার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কোন বাধা বা বাধার সম্মুখীন হয়েছেন এবং আপনি কীভাবে এই চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি নেভিগেট করবেন?
- 12. In your opinion, what steps can be taken to improve the allocation of funds for initiatives related to flash flood and lightning management within the NGO sector? আপনার মতে, এনজিও সেক্টরের মধ্যে আকস্মিক বন্যা ও বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনা সংক্রান্ত উদ্যোগের জন্য তহবিল বরান্দের উন্নতির জন্য কী পদক্ষেপ নেওয়া যেতে পারে?

- 13. What lessons has your organization learned from past flash flood and lightning incidents, and how have these lessons influenced your current approach to disaster management?
 - অতীতের আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের ঘটনা থেকে আপনার সংস্থা কী শিক্ষা নিয়েছে এবং কীভাবে এই পাঠগুলি দুর্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনায় আপনার বর্তমান পদ্ধতিকে প্রভাবিত করেছে?
- 14. Can you share examples of best practices or innovative approaches your NGO has adopted in implementing advance activities for flash flood and lightning management? আপনি কি আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য অগ্রিম কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়নে আপনার এনজিও গৃহীত সেরা অনুশীলন বা উদ্ভাবনী পদ্ধতির উদাহরণ শেয়ার করতে পারেন?
- 15. To what extent do you believe these best practices or innovative approaches can be replicated or scaled to address flash floods and lightning in other regions? অন্যান্য অঞ্চলে আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত মোকাবেলায় এই সর্বোত্তম অনুশীলন বা উদ্ভাবনী পদ্ধতির প্রতিলিপি বা স্কেল করা যেতে পারে বলে আপনি কতটা বিশ্বাস করেন?
- 16. Is there anything positive you would like to highlight about your NGO's involvement in flash flood and lightning management? From your perspective, how can NGOs collectively improve their impact in addressing these challenges? আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাত ব্যবস্থাপনায় আপনার এনজিওর সম্পৃক্ততা সম্পর্কে আপনি কি ইতিবাচক কিছু তুলে ধরতে চান? আপনার দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে, কীভাবে এনজিওগুলি সমিলিতভাবে এই চ্যালেঞ্জগুলি মোকাবেলায় তাদের প্রভাব উরত করতে পারে?
- 17. In your opinion, what role can NGOs play in enhancing community preparedness and resilience to flash floods and lightning in the long term? আপনার মতে, দীর্ঘমেয়াদে বন্যা ও বজ্রপাতের জন্য কমিউনিটি প্রস্তৃতি এবং স্থিতিস্থাপকতা বাড়াতে এনজিওগুলি কী ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারে?
- 18. What recommendations or suggestions do you have for enhancing collaboration and coordination among NGOs and other stakeholders to address flash floods and lightning scenarios effectively?
 - আকস্মিক বন্যা এবং বজ্রপাতের পরিস্থিতি কার্যকরভাবে মোকাবেলা করার জন্য এনজিও এবং অন্যান্য স্টেকহোল্ডারদের মধ্যে সহযোগিতা এবং সমন্বয় বাড়ানোর জন্য আপনার কী সুপারিশ বা পরামর্শ রয়েছে?