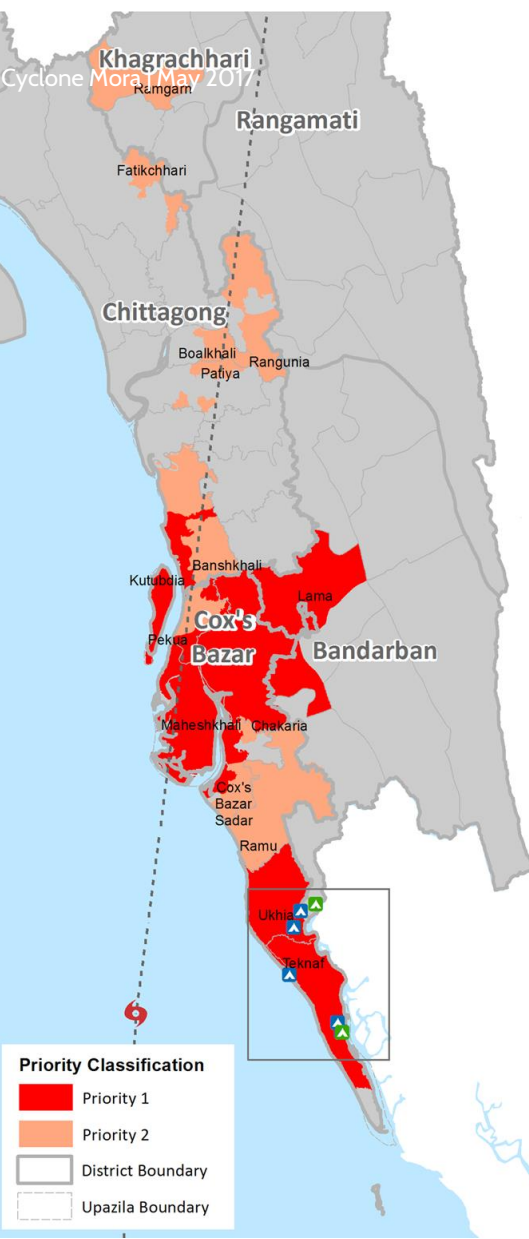


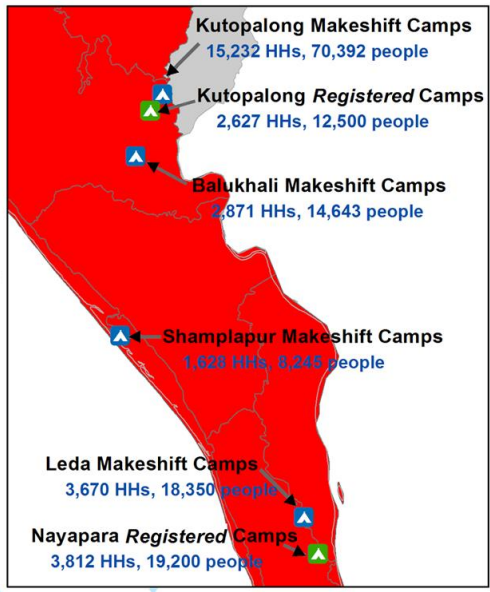
BANGLADESH VERSION 2 with sector inputs

Date released: 3 June 2017

Version 0 released 1 June 2017
Version 1 released 2 June 2017
Final Version released 3 June 2017



Geographic impact
Mora-17 is a category 1 tropical cyclone with wind speeds of up to 130km/hr. It impacted the Chittagong Division of Bangladesh, including the Rohingya refugee camps near Cox's Bazaar. TC Mora-17 made landfall on 30 May 2017.



Geographical profile

- Southeast coast of Bangladesh;
- 4 districts, 15 upazilas, 113 unions affected
- Risk of landslide in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

Profile of the affected population

- 623,000 households living within the affected areas
- 3.3 million people
- 540,000 poor people
- 6 Rohingya refugee camps highly affected

Livelihood profile

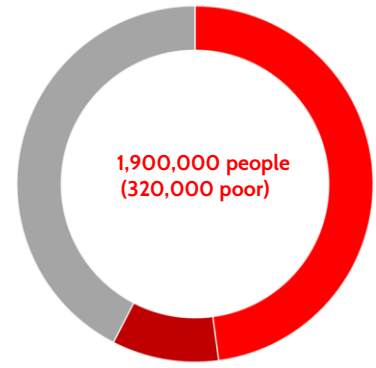
- Agriculture is dominant livelihood
- Fishing is a key livelihood in coastal areas
- Tourism is an alternative livelihood

Priority 1 320,000 poor

Households within this classification reside directly in the path of cyclone Mora where wind speed > 120 km/hr was recorded. Their resilience is assumed to be mostly affected and vulnerable based on high poverty prevalence, poor housing quality.

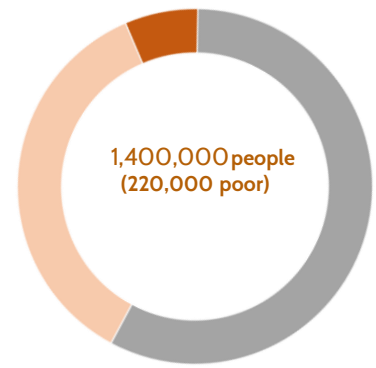
Also, field validations have supported the assumed severity of these areas, given the substantial overall impact on shelters and livelihood.

Among the 1.9 million people (356,000 households), 320,000 (64,000 households) were identified as poor. Six Rohingya camps fall into this category with a total vulnerable population depending on humanitarian assistance of ~148,100 (~29,600 households)



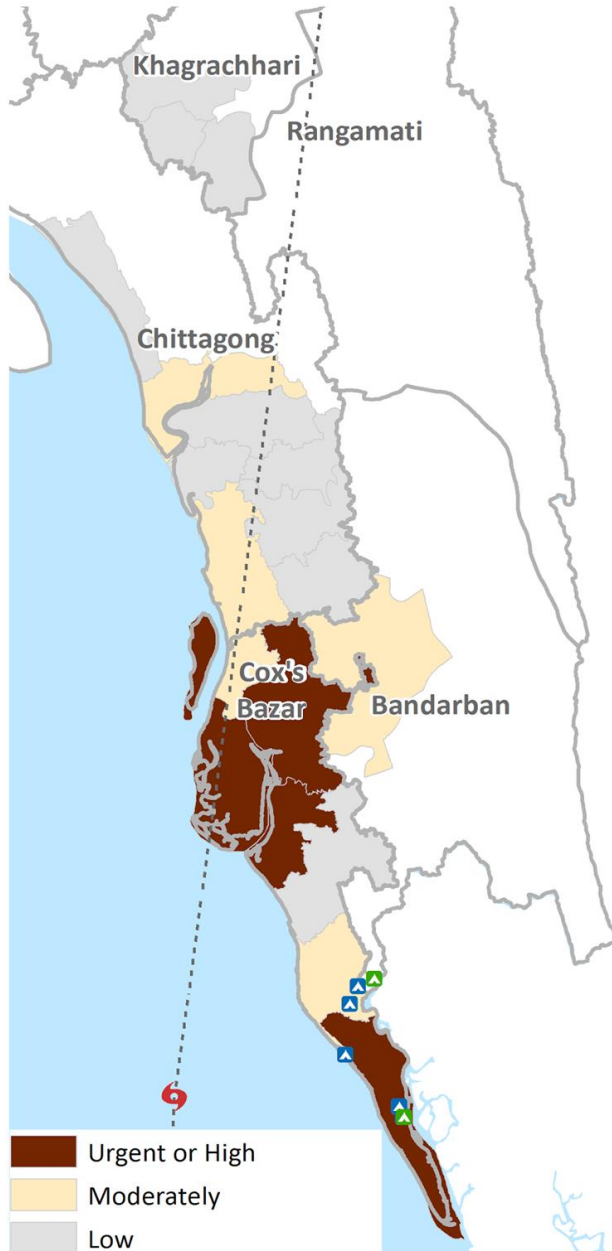
Priority 2 220,000 poor

Households within this classification reside also within the most geographically impacted area. Identified Unions in this classification have comparatively better housing conditions and a lower poverty prevalence and hence are assumed to be more resilient. Among the 2.8 million people (267,000 households), 220,000 (44,000 households) were identified as poor.



SECTOR IMPACTS- Shelter

Impact on Household Dwelling



Impact:

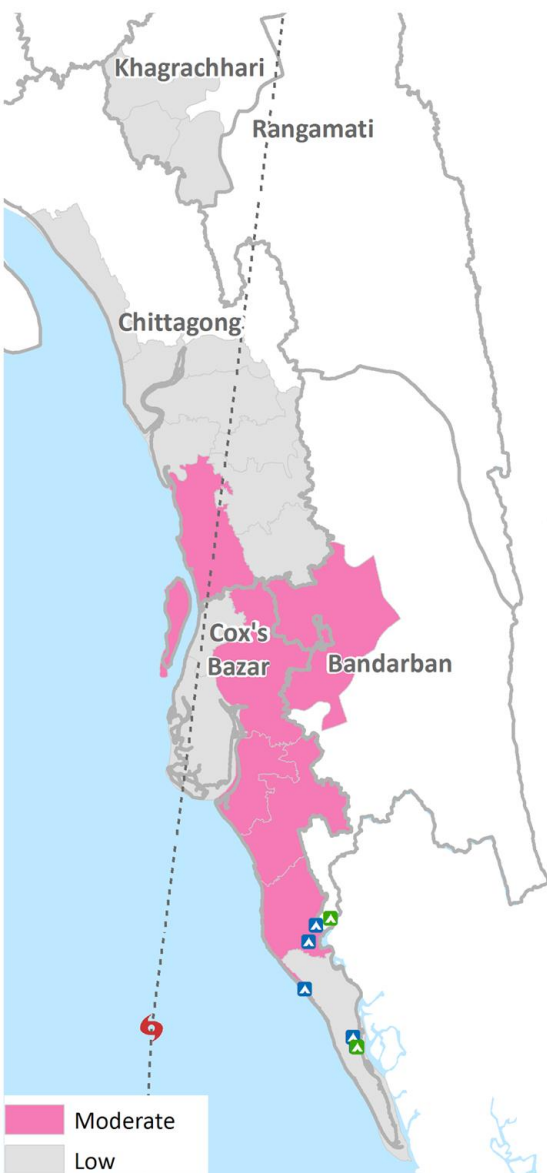
- An average of 70% shelter in makeshift settlements is damaged, 20% severely damaged in Kutupalong and Balukhali. Significant number of shelters sustained severe damage in refugee camps too.
- Self-initiated repair and reconstruction started after the storm, with some roofing materials salvageable and repurchased, estimated 30% affected population have started rebuilding.
- People who are displaced or lost their shelters took shelter in nearby villages, schools or mosques. However limited options are presented to UMN population and the space is overcrowded.
- In Cox's Bazaar district:, 17,023 households completely damaged, 35,516 houses partially damaged within 12 locations (GoB source) and 5000 in Chittagong district

Recommendations

- NFI kits and lighting are the priority needs other than shelter materials. Supply chain and market assessments are underway to guide responses.
- Need for longer term planning for more resilient structures – every year shelters are damaged from hazards and emergency shelters are provided through response; cluster needs to think longer-term solutions on addressing this vulnerability

SECTOR IMPACTS - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Impact on WASH and Health Services



Background

District	Access to improved water sources (%)	Access to improved sanitation facilities (%)
Cox's Bazar-	98	84
Bandarban	56	69
Rangamati	64	51
Khagrachari	60	68

(FSNSP 2014)

- The poor access to improved WASH facilities contribute significantly to increase on diarrhoea and other water and sanitation related diseases

Impact

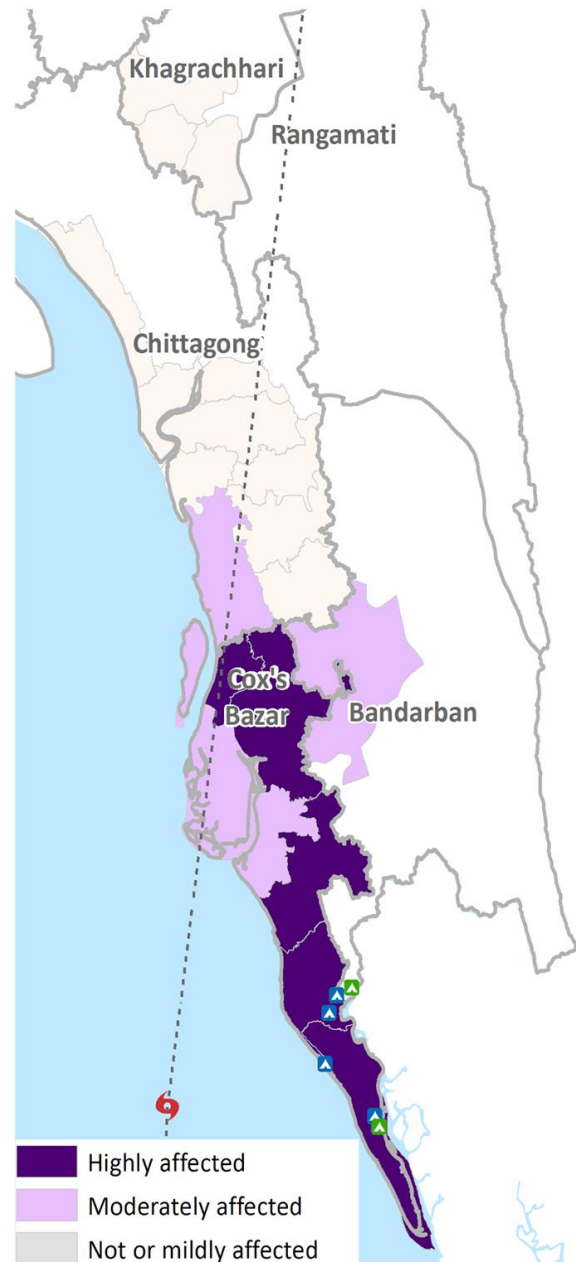
- Over 137,000 people of Noakhali, Chandpur, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar in cyclone shelters and schools lack access to safe drinking water sources and improved sanitation.
- Initial estimates show that 30% of the household latrines in Cox's Bazar have been damaged.
- 70-80% of latrines in makeshift settlements of Cox's Bazar were either partially or fully damaged
- Up to 50% of the affected population are facing difficulty in accessing safe drinking water.
- There are limited access to water points and latrines especially for population living on hill top areas in affected districts

Lesson learned from previous cyclones

- Access to safe drinking water sources in the affected areas could drop by as high as 50% due to extensive damage while more than 50% of the household latrines could have been washed away.
- The tubewells which often serve as the main sources of drinking water in most of the affected areas are damaged and heavily contaminated with effluents from household latrines.
- The hygiene and general environmental sanitation situations in the affected areas are likely to be poor with the high risk of occurrence of water and sanitation related diseases, if not urgently addressed
- Safety, security concerns and difficulty in access to WASH facilities especially by women and adolescent girls

SECTOR IMPACTS – Food Security & Nutrition

Impact on Household Food Needs



Baseline

Food security is an underlying concern in all 3 affected districts. After the 2012 flash floods and landslides in the same 3 districts, household incomes were significantly reduced and people resorted to coping strategies such as reducing the size of meals or lowering the quality of food intake (Cluster/Government 08/2012). Markets remained functional in 2012 but food prices quickly rose in most locations. Higher prices aggravated food security, prolonged households' dependency on external support, and deepened levels of debt (Cluster/Government 08/2012). Bandarban have been classified in Level 4 or Severe Chronic Food Insecurity (CFI) while Cox's Bazaar is in level 3 or moderate chronic food insecurity (IPC, December 2015).

Impact

- Kutubdia, Maheshkhali, St. Martin's Island in Teknaf, are reported to be the worst affected, an estimated 80% households assessed need plastic sheets, water and food. All food storages were affected in Teknaf. At least 20% of the food stocks are damaged, up to 100%. It is considered in Teknaf that the cyclone will have a long term impact on the food security.
- The impact of the cyclonic storm is minor in Ukiah, the damage concentrated in the makeshift settlements.
- Five Rohingyas camps, consisting of both registered and unregistered Rohingyas, suffered damage to shelter, food, fuel and electricity supplies.
- Food distribution has been reported by UNICEF as a key priority (UNICEF 30/05/2017).

Needs in Nutrition:

As majority of the households are affected in makeshifts, the domiciliary services particularly nutrition counselling by community nutrition workers to PLW was hampered. Partners are closely monitoring the situation.

Lesson Learnt from previous cyclones

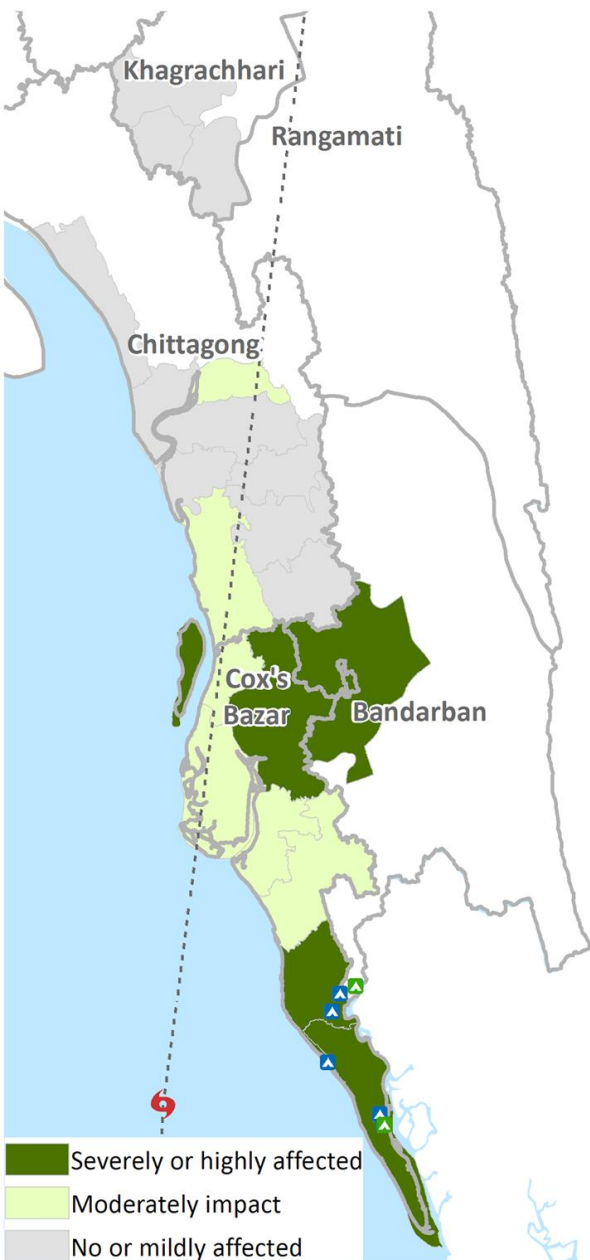
Lessons learned from previous disasters in the areas have indicated that there is reduced food supply, reduced income and employment and reduced availability of agricultural inputs. People are known to resort to negative coping strategies such as reducing the size of meals or lowering the quality of food intake. Past experience shows that most of the markets remained functional or recovered quickly but food prices immediately rose in most locations (Roanu JNA 26/05/2016).

Recommendations

- Immediate food assistance in kind (fortified biscuits)
- Short term food assistance in kind (dry food)
- Based on market functionality and accessibility, multi-purpose cash grant distribution

SECTOR IMPACTS - Agriculture and Livelihoods

Impact on Agriculture & Livelihood



Baseline

As a result of the previous flash floods and cyclone, the agricultural sector was severely impacted in all three districts, most severely in Bandarban district. Household incomes (which were already below the national average) were significantly reduced (up to 57% reduction). In Cox's Bazar and Chittagong districts, around 60-80% of fishermen lost fishing nets and boats, severely affecting their income from deep fishing activities in the winter and rainy season. People in affected areas resorted to coping strategies such as reducing the size of meals or lowering the quality of food intake (Cluster/Government 08/2012)

Impact

Livelihood are affected in a medium term due to shortage of labour, more people are occupied and engaged in shelter repair and reconstruction.

In Teknaf, fisheries are affected (up to severe impact) as well poultry sheds which are destroyed and loss of poultrys were reported by the communities.

A total of 23,058 ha surface waters in CXB were observed. In many zones, the affected lands are mainly agricultural. In the district of Chittagong ~4,790 ha are likely flooded (UNOSAT, 31 May). In Teknaf, the crop damages are severe as well as in Maheshkhali but less in Ukiah.

Across Teknaf Upazila, 20,467 livestock units; 608 acres areas of crops/land were reported damaged. 33 fishing boats lost or heavily damaged and 21 large fishing nets have been destroyed (ISG, 01 June).

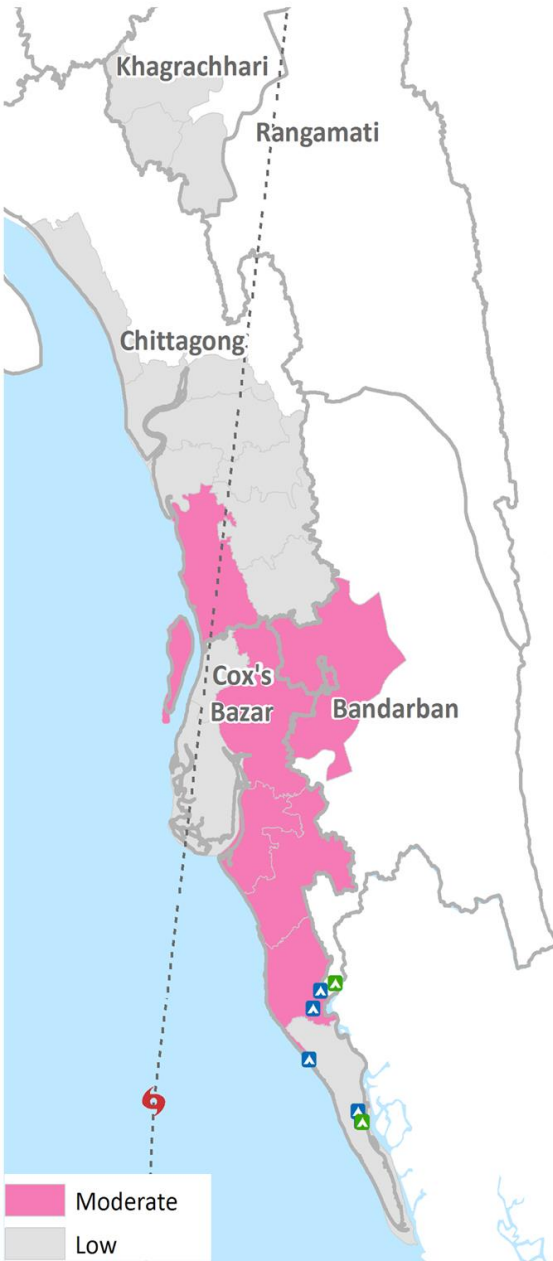
The dry fish industry in Cox's Bazar is facing a loss of nearly BDT 10 million (USD 121,500). Around 10,000ha of Aus. paddy are at the risk of damage in Chittagong (Dhaka Tribune 30/07/2017).

Recommendations

- cash/food for work to be expanded and intensified.
- Multi purpose cash grant
- The affected people involved in farming and fishery sectors are in urgent need of soft-loan or grants as well as skills training for alternative livelihoods.
- Rehabilitation of shrimp farm, ponds and farm

SECTOR IMPACTS - Health Services

Impact on WASH and Health Services



Current Situation-

- Cluster leads-WHO and DGHS/MOHFW monitor the health situation with local health administration and other health cluster partners.
- According to National Health Crisis Management Centre and Control Room of DGHS, 6 persons reported died and 218 injured.
- Prepositioned Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits and other emergency drugs, supplied by WHO last year, is being used to manage current health problems.
- There is a possibility of disease outbreak due to disrupted Water and Sanitation System in the affected areas.
- WHO Divisional Coordinator (Chittagong) and Surveillance Medical Officers of the affected districts are working closely with the Civil Surgeon and local Health Officials to support health interventions.

Needs

- Additional Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits, Diarrheal Kits and other emergency drugs to manage further disease outbreak.
- Disease Surveillance system, health education and Psychosocial support need to be strengthened.

Key findings

- According to GoB report, there are 50 government primary schools have been damaged in Cox's bazar district
- In Baiskhai Upazilla of Chittagong , there are 31 primary schools have been damaged reported by CDD
- In Cox's bazar specially in registered camps, makeshift camps and host communities- out of 273 non-formal schools/ Learning Centers operated for out of school children; 51 schools have been fully damaged, 76 schools partially damaged, and the rest 146 are in normal condition
- Study materials also damaged in the affected areas

Recommendations

- Construction and maintenance of Learning Centres/ Schools along with WASH facilities
- Replenishment and recovery of teaching and learning materials
- Assessment of schools in the affected area to identify needs for repairing and rehabilitation based both on damages as a direct result of the TS as well as from the use of schools as collective shelters for displaced people
- Rehabilitation of schools should take place as soon as possible so that children can resume classes quickly and avoid extended time away from school.
- School rehabilitation should take into consideration the monsoon season is only beginning and that school structures need to be ready to withstand this.
- Linking to DPE it access EIE funds for the affected schools

Pre-Crisis Situation:

- Women and girls in the country have been found to be disproportionately impacted before, during and after disasters due to persistent gender inequalities, gender based discrimination and violence, which are often reinforced, perpetuated and exacerbated by disasters.
- Latrines and bathing facilities have been reported as a key source of concern. According to the IOM needs and population monitoring (<http://www.globaldtm.info/bangladesh/>) as of April 2017, women in the vast majority of blocks in the 62 UMN sites (makeshift settlement, camp-like setting or a village) assessed reported not feeling safe around latrine, washroom and off-site locations.
- In a 2015 gender analysis study conducted by UN Women and UNHCR among 3,000 Rohingyas refugees living in the official refugee camps, 95% of women and men reported that the main role of women is cooking and 53% believed that women should not be allowed to leave the house. In the same study, 42% of surveyed women reported spending an average of 21-24 hours a day inside their house.

Post-Crisis Impact:

- Based on UNHCR and UN Women post-crisis assessments in the Kutupalong and Nayapara camps, security concerns, especially of women and girls in the camps are heightened after the cyclone due to lack of safe shelter, proper lighting and temporary displacement due to collapse of the existing camps. Without electricity women have reported not feeling safe going to the toilet at night, or staying in the temporary emergency tents.
- Women household heads, single women, single mothers, women living with mental and physical disabilities, elderly women, pregnant women, and women who have experienced sexual and gender based violence have been identified as particularly vulnerable.

Recommendations:

Humanitarian responses must ensure that the different situations, needs, priorities and capacities of women, men, girls and boys, and of those exposed to multiple vulnerabilities (persons living with disabilities, sexual and gender minorities, older persons, different ethnic groups, etc), are addressed when designing, planning, costing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating humanitarian response efforts.

- Ensure equitable access to relief, services and information for women, girls, boys and men of all ages and diversities.
- Collect, analyse and use sex, age and disability disaggregated data and apply the IASC gender marker.
- Ensure leadership and meaningful equal representation of women and women's groups in the response including in assessments, planning, management, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian response activities.
- Establish effective and transparent complaint mechanisms for sexual exploitation & abuse and ensure all women, girls, boys and men of the affected population are aware of the mechanism.

SECTOR IMPACTS - Gender Based Violence & Protection

PROTECTION

Impact

- Safe, security concerns and difficulties in accessing WASH facilities (water points, latrines, bathing facilities) are commonly reported among women, girls and people with disabilities.
- Insecurity and psychosocial stress was notice among children, accompanied by the sense of exclusion from their long years of undocumented status.

Needs:

- Major concerns were raised on safety, security and dignity while accessing latrine, washrooms and bathing space.
- It is reported that cyclone shelters were overcrowded on the night of the storm, without room for all who sought shelter, which increases potential risk and vulnerability.
- Lighting, NFI kits, menstrual hygiene management & hygiene promotion kits are needed for both women and adolescent girls.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Baseline

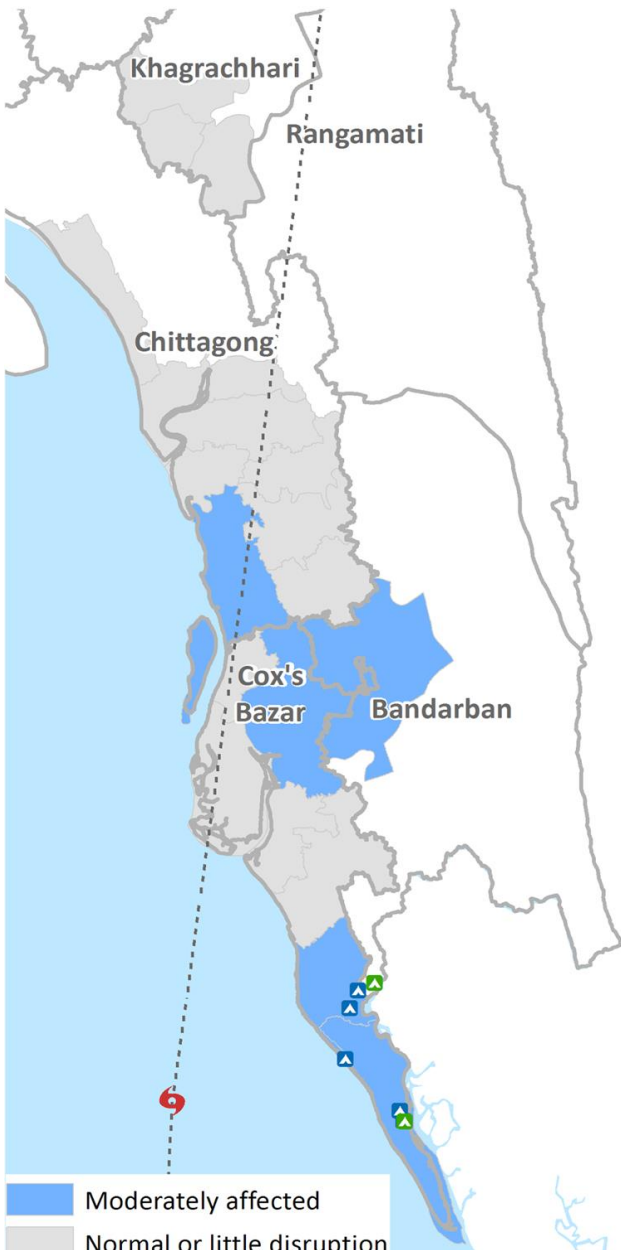
- Approximately 42.5 percent of married women in Chittagong district experience physical violence and 23.7 experience sexual violence during their lifetime (BBS, Violence Against Women Survey, 2015).
- 25% of undocumented Myanmar nationals (UMN) in the most concentrated areas of Cox Bazaar district are female headed households (ISCG, Needs and Population Monitoring, April 2017)
- Female-headed households occupying unstable shelter structures of bamboo, tarp, and tin siding are less able to initiate reconstruction of homes due to lack of community support and availability of labor following severe weather (ISCG, Situation Report, 1 June 2017)

Impact (UNHCR, 30 May 2017; ISCG, Multi-sector Rapid Assessment, 31 May 2017 & ISCG, Situation Report 1, 1 June 2017)

- Electrical outages have compromised night lighting in disaster-affected areas to increase safety and security risks after nightfall for vulnerable groups including unaccompanied women, children, and persons with disability in refugee camps and make-shift settlements in Cox Bazar District
- Disaster-affected households are seeking temporary refuge in abandoned and/or incomplete buildings or reside with temporary host families which may increase risk of sexual violence, particularly for adolescent girls
- Access to private, lockable latrines and/or bathing facilities within a reasonable walking distance is severely compromised
- Lack of accessible roads limits mobility of women and girls
- Traditionally tasked with water collection, women are at increased risk of verbal and physical harassment along pathways to water points as tensions regarding access to scarce resources escalate in communities that host make-shift settlements for unaccompanied UMN
- Cost and distance bars access to life-saving GBV health and psychosocial support services; acutely vulnerable groups include women, girls, and persons with disability
- Disaster-affected communities reported concern of abduction and/or opportunistic sexual violence, particularly for adolescent girls
- Insufficient personal dignity items including basic hygiene product, covering garments for women, and torches were consistently reported by women and girls

SECTOR IMPACTS - Market & Logistic & Communication

Impact on Market Functionality



Markets: In all the villages, in Teknaf, markets are partially functioning with food stock present only in Shillkali and Noyakhaliapara of Baharchora. However, the markets are not fully accessible in Borodail, Leda, Dokkhin Para, with Shawporir Dwip suffering most in this regard.

In other upazilas, markets are functional .

However, in some most affected areas, markets are still recovering from the disruption and people are having difficulty purchasing sufficient daily needed food items.

Prices: Prices of food in Bangladesh increased 6.9 percent in March of 2017 over the same month in the previous year. Food Inflation in Bangladesh averaged 6.6 percent from 2013 until 2017. Within just a week, prices of staples, including rice, sugar, onions, eggplant and other vegetables have increased by Tk. 5 to 15 per kg. For families with low and fixed incomes, this increase is hard-hitting, affecting their food basket and nutritional requirement. It is expected that prices of essential commodities will further increase because of rain, road blockage, and distance from wholesale markets to hard to reach areas.

Cash & Vouchers: Given the above, it is recommended to focus the immediate life-saving response on in-kind assistance. However, as market activity is expected to restore quickly a cash response is appropriate.

Logistics and Communications

- **Road Transport:** In all villages the **road access** was temporarily cut in Teknaf Upazila (Cox's Bazaar district). Road access is being restored in most locations (already available through main roads).
- However in Shawporir Dwip / island of Sabrang where Dokkhin para and Jaliapara villages are located access has been highly impacted as the embankment partially used as connecting road with mainland broke down.
- **Mobile network** were generally disrupted and no electricity is available in the whole Teknaf upazila

Affected population by priority union*

District	Upazila	1st Priority # of Union	2nd Priority # of Union	Popn projected June 2017	HH projected June 2017	US projected June 2017	Projected Eldest (65 yrs & avobe)	Underweight Children 2012 (%)	Stunted Children 2012 (%)	Extreme Poor (Lower poverty line*) (%)	Poor (Upper poverty line*) (%)
Bandarban	Lama	6		103,718	21,372	17,219	3,412	36	49	21.58	40.95
Chittagong	Banshkhal	3	12	468,560	91,542	79,160	18,398	39	45	11.28	27.87
	Boalkhali		3	48,805	10,501	5,545	2,757	29	43	3.76	10.48
	Fatikchhari		2	44,139	8,493	6,170	1,823	33	45	7.08	17.61
	Patiya		4	62,951	13,055	7,212	3,860	28	44	2.39	8.07
	Rangunia		9	187,633	37,601	24,262	8,321	33	43	5.06	13.98
Cox'S Bazar	Chakaria	19		551,678	102,807	86,599	18,875	33	43	13.21	28.45
	Cox's Bazar Sadar	3	5	280,104	49,098	44,602	8,710	38	46	12.24	26.18
	Kutubdia	6		145,709	26,271	23,162	4,914	36	46	13.76	31.09
	Maheshkhali	9		373,601	67,665	61,366	12,624	34	46	21.36	40.20
	Pekua	3	4	199,416	37,154	34,474	7,025	39	43	14.34	30.91
	Ramu		11	310,105	55,717	52,558	9,869	38	48	17.85	34.32
	Teknaf	5		231,662	40,928	43,500	5,751	43	50	19.74	38.15
	Ukhia	5		241,140	44,128	41,758	7,203	39	51	20.15	37.81
Khagrachhari	Ramgarh		4	78,493	16,337	12,388	3,429	40	46	14.83	32.59

*Red marked rows are 1st priority and Black rows are 2nd priority

Response Update (till June. 3rd)

MoDRM allocated BDT 2.2 million (USD 26,800) and 1,400 MT of rice to seven vulnerable districts including Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni, Bhola, and Patuakhali prior to the landfall. Smaller amounts of rice and emergency funding have been provided to Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Barisal, and Barguna districts (UN 30/05/2017).

BDRCS is now preparing to deliver relief supplies, including food, emergency shelter and clean water to displaced people (IFRC 30/05/2017). It has allocated BDT 600,000 (USD 7,300) to six districts to procure dry food for affected people (UN 30/05/2017). **IFRC** has mobilized USD \$107,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide emergency food, drinking water, storage, and shelter materials. 2820 HH already received cash in Noakhali by **German Red Cross**.

UNHCR is providing emergency hospital tents to the affected camps, and will provide waterproof plastic sheeting. **IOM** is providing shelter and emergency healthcare, and is supervising repairs to damaged health facilities and sanitation services. **WFP** is responding with 100.5 MT of micro-nutrient fortified biscuits (3.75kg i.e 50 packets per HH) to 134,000 people (26,800 households) in Kutupalong, Balukhali and Leda makeshift sites, as well as in Baharchara and Sabrang cyclone shelters. **UNICEF** is supplying hygiene kits, water purification tablets, and recreation kits for affected refugee and migrant children. UNFPA continues to provide high-quality medical care to pregnant women, new mothers and their new-born children in the camps.

START Fund awarded Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, Caritas Bangladesh and a consortium of Action Against Hunger and Christian Aid. Responses include: multi-purpose cash, hygiene kit, shelter support, training on Build Back safer, school retrofit and repair, emergency educational materials and WaSH infrastructure repair support.

? ASSUMPTIONS

Geographic impact: Calculated using the GDACS wind speed buffers (>120km/hr, >90km/hr). This created thresholds for assumed geographic impact: severe, moderate and low.

Priority areas: The priority areas of this version is a combined result of geo-analysis of disaster impact conducted for Version 0 and field verification that took place between May 31st and June 1st. The geo-analysis classification is determined by overlaying cyclone path with quality of housing and poverty prevalence for each union. Within the severely affected areas, the unions with high poverty rate and/or widespread poor quality dwelling are identified as the first priority that targeted assistance is suggested to be delivered to (see classification matrix below).

Field validation was undertaken through focal point interviews with Upazila Project Implementation Officer in 24 upazilas between 31 May and 1 June. The validation questions covered overall impact, market functionality, agricultural loss and food security. This ground-truthing approach aids us to calibrate previous geo-analysis and capture new factors that affect the overall impact hence to update the priority map to reflect the latest situation.

Poor Quality House	Poverty			
	<10%	10-20%	20-30%	>30%
<70%	2	3	4	5
70-80%	3	4	5	6
80-90%	4	5	6	7
>90%	5	6	7	8

Affected population (millions): Based on Population Census 2011 data projected to 2017. It includes the total population within most impacted geographical areas (wind speed buffers > 120km/hr), aggregated from the projected population at administrative level 4 (union). It is a combined number of population identified in both Priority 1 and Priority 2.



REFERENCES & LINKS

- Housing and Population Census 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- Cyclone path data, Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS)
- Poverty Estimate; The World Bank (WB) and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) produced the poverty estimates.
- Undernutrition estimation; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) & the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- FAO Bangladesh, Key characteristics of the affected 4 districts TC MORA
- Multi Sector Rapid Assessments in Makeshift Settlements in Ukiah and Teknaf. ISCG. 30 May 2017.
- Situation Report: Cyclone Mora, Cox's Bazar. ISCG 1 Jun. 2017.



IMPACT OF PREVIOUS CYCLONES

TC – Roanu (May 2016): The geographic scope of the storm was greater than in previous years (Aila, Mahasen and Komen) with 15 Districts impacted. **1,297,010 people were affected..**

TC Komen (July 2015): The low-lying areas of 15 coastal districts, and their offshore islands and chars were affected. Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Noakhali districts were the three worst affected districts. **2.6 million people were affected.**

The main needs were: emergency shelter, shelter repair, road reconstruction, emergency sanitation and food assistance



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DISTRICT STATISTICAL PROFILE

Key Indicators	CXB	Bandarban	Rangamati	Khagrachhari	National	Data Sources and Year
Total population	2,289,990	388,335	595,979	613,917	Total: 14,39,25006	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
Total population (Projected upto December 2016)	2,557,401	433,813	663,252	683,104	-	Calculated up to Dec 2016 by district growth rate.
Pop density/km ²	919	87	97	223	1203/km ²	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
Poor Dwelling (%)	82.22	91.04	86.96	90.77	67.3	(Population and Housing Census BBS
Unskilled Day Labour (%)	23	18	22	21	-	FSNSP: 2014
Engaged in Farming (%)	25	41	37	16	-	FSNSP: 2014
Main Crops	Paddy, potato, betel leaf, vegetables.	Paddy, sesame, cotton, turmeric, ginger, vegetables	Paddy, sugarcane, maize, pulse, cotton, tobacco, potato	Paddy, corn, ginger, turmeric, pineapple		District Protal
% of population with electricity	32.1	28.2	41.8	32.7	59.6	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
% HH using solid fuel for cooking	94.1	97.1	95.4	98.1	83.5	Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
% HH Use Improved drinking water sources	98	56	63	60	87	FSNSP, 2014
% without access to improved sanitation	84	69	51	68	61	FSNSP, 2014
Under 5 mortality/1000	37.6	114	60.7	143	41.1	(SVRS,BBS, 2013)
% Stunted children under 5 years	49.5	40.6	51.4	52.9	41.20%	(BBS, WFP 2012)
Growth centre(Number)	74	8	38	15	-	Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
IPC Food security Classification	Moderate CFI	Severe CFI	Moderate CFI	Moderate CFI	-	IPC 2nd Round Chronic Analysis, 2015, Bangladesh
	(Level 3)	(Level 4)	(Level 3)	(Level 3)		
% Below the upper poverty line	32.7	40.1	20.3	25.5	32.30%	(WB, WFP, BBS: 2010)
% Below the lower poverty line	16.2	21.6	6.8	10.1	18.40%	(WB, WFP, BBS: 2010)
% Underweight children under 5 years	40.5	33.9	47.4	35	8.12%	(BBS, WFP: 2010)
Literacy rates (%)	39.3	31.7	49.7	46.1	53.34	(Population and Housing Census BBS, 2011)
HH Head Completed Primary School CPS (%)	19.3	16.7	25.5	23.9	-	(Population and Housing Census BBS
18+ Female adult CPS(%)	19.4	15.1	18.6	19	-	(Population and Housing Census BBS
Disability (%)	5.68	12.59	12.71	15.08	9.07	SVRS, 2013
Food Consumption Score (FSC): Poor and Boderline (%)	17	39	16	27	-	FSNSP, 2014
HH receive Remittance(%)	11	1	3	4	12	FSNSP,2014
Access to loan(%)	12.93	30.99	39.13	30.76	-	Agri Census, 2008
loodized salt Consumption(%)	15.18	75.5	74.1	74.7	58	MICS,2013
Dependency (%)	85.37	75.4	65.67	73.74	-	BBS,2012
Child not eating MDD(%)	72	71	66	81	-	FSNSP, 2014