

Survey Report



Youth-led Digital Engagement Project

S u r v e y R e p o r t

Youth-led Digital Engagement Project

Survey Report: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project

Commissioned by **ActionAid Bangladesh**.

Developed by **SANEM**

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**Youth Champions are digitally capacitated young people to ensure social accountability of the duty bearers in the community*

Message from the Country Director



There is no homogenous category of young people in Bangladesh or elsewhere, they are diverse in terms of their gender identity, economic background, ethnicity, and belief and creativity. Moreover, should we wish to appreciate the youth demographic dividend of Bangladesh it would rely on both analyses as well clear understanding of extent and nature of the investment in them. There is little scope for doubt that such consideration and investment if imperative for the country.

COVID 19 Pandemic imposed new challenges threatening education, skill development, employment, mobility, and mental health of young people. Young people from the marginalised communities particularly young women were most affected due to corona virus led lockdowns. Being restricted and having to conduct all activities and learning online exposed once again the existing digital divide, clearly indicating the pre-existing gaps amongst the young people in rural versus urban areas. It impacted participation, and the ability to claim public services which tend to be considered as basic human rights.

ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB) always believes in the power and voice of the marginalised community.

Youth empowerment for ActionAid Bangladesh is one of the most important focuses of its work. Therefore, September 2020 to May 2021, AAB implemented the Youth-led Digital Engagement (YDE) Project, a multi-country initiative. AAB focused on the power of 'Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)' and the digital platforms with the intent of supporting young people from the grassroots. IT was part of the attempt to generate evidence and hold duty bearers accountable for promoting youth and gender responsive public services.

AAB, in collaboration with South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM) conducted a survey in four districts namely Kurigram, Rajshahi, Satkhira, Barguna to understand the impact of COVID 19 on young people. Data collection was undertaken by 100 Youth Champions. These young people were trained on research methodology, and capacity developed in relation to the use of digital tools for data collection and analysis. Local partners, local government, administration, and related stakeholders supported this process.

We congratulate all the young people who directly engaged with this research initiative and made it a success. We also extend our thanks to our partners CDOW, DOCAP, USS, MAASAUS, with the special mention of national research partner SANEM, who supported the young people throughout the process. I hope you will find this publication interesting and relevant.

Farah Kabir
Country Director, ActionAid Bangladesh.

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Executive Summary

The adverse consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic have not only been confined within the public health and healthcare facilities of the country but have been extended to multidimensional social and economic frontiers. Furthermore, the effects have not been observed to affect every segment of the society equally which inevitably led to the creation of inequality on various grounds. As such, there has been a multifold increase in the vulnerability of youths. Youths have been hardest hit in terms of long-term educational disruptions, widespread job redundancies, skill obsolescence, increasing poverty, violence and various forms of uncertainties. The evolving nature of the crisis, thus mandates an evaluation of the effectiveness of government policies to mitigate the COVID induced challenges especially at grassroots levels.

The Youth-led Digital Engagement (YDE) project aims to engage youths to generate evidence and facilitate advocacies from the grassroots to national levels in order to enhance COVID-19 response and recovery on selective themes. A survey was conducted in four districts namely Kurigram, Satkhira, Rajshahi, and Barguna. Four districts and eight Upazilas have been pre-selected by the AAB. However, in the selected Districts and Upazilas, SANEM chose the households for data collection using a multi-stage (three steps) stratified sampling procedure. The survey has covered a sample of 1600 households from 80 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) distributed equally across all four districts covering both rural and urban areas.

With a 96.3 percent response rate, respondents from 1541 households can be characterized based on their household traits. The majority of the respondents reside in self-owned houses though the rate is 10 percent lower in urban regions than rural. A large proportion, approximately 47.8 percent live in houses constructed of Tin (GI sheet) and across regions, electricity is the main source of lighting. The use of solar energy is low but comparatively higher in rural parts than urban. A significant fraction of the households, specifically 76.96 percent depend on agriculture as the primary source of income followed by services (15.68 percent). In rural areas, agriculture is the main income source for 80 percent of households compared to 51 percent for urban areas. However, the head-count poverty rate has been calculated to be 50.01 percent, with Satkhira having the highest rate, followed by Kurigram, Barguna and Rajshahi.

Narrowing focus on the indicators for civic engagement of youths of these households, 96 percent hold an identity document, with the percentage being higher for male youths in rural areas. Moreover, 73.6 percent of youths casted votes in national and/or local elections that in turn have a U-shaped relationship with education. However, youth participation in local decision-making is minimal. It is observed that only 7.62 percent of youths participate in local decision-making and participation rates for females and poor youths are relatively lower. Similar trends have been observed for youth participation in awareness programs organized by Union Parishad and their engagement with political organizations. Youth engagement with volunteering work, on the other hand, has increased by 0.9 percentage points during the pandemic but in general female participation has been low. Nonetheless, participation in volunteering work increases with youth's education level.

In terms of youth awareness and perception on climate change, 69.54 percent are aware but male youths from urban, non-poor backgrounds are more knowledgeable on the issue. Overall, 69.23 percent of youths agree that climate change is currently happening and the majority believe that the main cause is human. Moreover, the maximum proportion of youths i.e. 46.69 percent consider it somewhat likely that climate change will significantly harm their community over the next several years and highly educated youths believe that there is a greater possibility of climatic harm than youths with lower education levels. However, youth engagement with climate justice and their mobilization of climatic actions is yet a far-fetched concept as depicted by the analysis. Only around 10 percent youths engaged in any climate change awareness campaigns and the rates are higher for male youths from non-poor backgrounds. Also, 88.60 percent youths are not engaged in any climate justice activities. Such trends get further rooted as a significant number of youths lack knowledge on environmental and climate-related issues.

The report further analyzes the pandemic-led youth-specific impact. As educational institutions remain closed, the supply-side statistics reveal that 26.27 percent of the institutions in the surveyed regions conduct infrequent online classes, whereas 23.28 percent do not take any online classes. Moreover, youths from government institutions, MPO and non-MPO institutions reported having either attended infrequent online classes or not being aware of online lessons at all, whereas those from madrasahs do not attend any online classes. On the demand side, a large proportion of students are unable to attend online classes, as reinforced by nearly 58 percent who never availed themselves of digital devices for educational purposes. Moreover, youths do not receive any financial assistance from the government to pay the expenses of online education.

From the perspective of the health havoc caused by the pandemic, the survey reveals slight disruptions in health care supply. For instance, 28.68 percent experienced higher medical costs, 12.42 percent could not purchase essential medicine due to supply constraints, and 11.74 percent faced medical negligence. Although community clinics are mostly visited for medical attention, a large proportion of respondents, i.e. 63.83 percent mentioned the unavailability of mental health services in the nearest health centre. Also, services for sexual and gender violence, communicable and non-communicable diseases and adolescent-friendly health services were inadequate, with the majority being somewhat satisfied with the health services received.

Besides the health hazard, the pandemic has led to an unprecedented economic crisis as well that has disproportionately affected youths with job and income losses, business closures and the resulting loss of sales and profits for young entrepreneurs. The survey reveals that around 70 percent of the wage employed experienced wage reductions, which is the core reason behind the change in professions during the pandemic. Furthermore, young entrepreneurs experienced declining profits due to a decrease in sale, production and business shutdown led by lockdowns and demand shortfalls.

These challenges and dire conditions require governments to design and implement the right set of social protection policies and ensure adequate coverage. However, only 16.26 per cent of households from the surveyed areas received any kind of social protection from the government. Furthermore, disruptions caused in the distribution of the programs due to the pandemic deprived nearly 41.37 percent recipients from receiving their allowances. The data also indicates mismanagement in implementation of the COVID-19 support programs since overall, 22.94 percent of existing SSNP recipients have been included in the newly introduced programs.

The reported statistics, on the contrary, highlight the extent and nature of violence against women in the surveyed region. It is observed that nearly 88 percent of ever-married women have experienced some forms of partner violence in their lifetime. The prevalence of such violence is higher among rural, poor women. Moreover, almost half of ever-married women experienced any physical or sexual violence in their lifetime, and controlling the partner's behaviour is the most form of abuse experienced by more than three-fourths of ever-married women. Furthermore, in terms of non-partner violence, 35.37 percent of women have experienced any form of non-partner violence in their lifetime, while that rate stands at 10.34 percent during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The cases are higher for urban, poor and ever-married women. However, despite the high prevalence of violence, only 5 percent of victim women in the surveyed regions took legal action as they considered it to be unnecessary.

Additionally, the survey presents a regional representation of the status of women economic empowerment. The findings indicate that only 7.23 percent of young women are earners, mostly rural and married females. This low percentage is a result of the burden of household chores, restriction by partner and disinterest in working. However, a positive scenario emerges among the working females as 94 percent of them can use their earnings according to their will, and 81 percent did not experience seizure of earnings by their husbands.

The report further complements the gender analysis with findings for gender-responsive service delivery at the regional level. Statistics show that overall, 27.98 percent of women own a bank or mobile bank (such as bKash) account. Access to finance is higher for urban, non-poor and unmarried women. In terms of access to health care, two-thirds of women with a community clinic near their households have pursued services from the clinic. On the other hand, female access to IT as measured by the ability to operate Facebook and/or YouTube is 14.39 percent. However, the public safety scenario of females is grim. It is observed that more than 60 percent of females feel unsafe in public transport while more than 50 percent do not feel safe in their communities. Moreover, non-poor married females are more aware of family planning than their respective counterparts.

1 Introduction and Background

Like the rest of the world, Bangladesh has also been hit hard on several dimensions by the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, the pandemic's havoc on health and healthcare facilities, poverty, inequality and livelihood, education, violence against women, and several economic and social aspects were vividly visible. These fallouts have brought in a new set of challenges, both social and economical, in Bangladesh. Although COVID-19 is mainly a health hazard, it caused an unprecedented economic crisis too. The COVID induced economic downturn led to a sharp decline in economic activities all over the country. Due to a fall in demand, many people lost their jobs while many firms have been forced to shut down, which significantly affected livelihood opportunities.

Moreover, COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the educational system in Bangladesh. The closure of schools has pushed many students to uncertainties regarding when or whether they can complete their education. It adds to the suffering of the existing poor households who cannot afford to equip their children with educational resources such as computers, laptops, smartphones, and/or high-speed internet. As a result, there is a surfacing inequality in access to digital education. Besides, several challenges have resurfaced during the pandemic, such as child marriage, child labour, and violence against women, amongst others.

Combating the newly emerging challenges would require several strategic planning in multiple areas such as healthcare, social protection, education, gender-based violence, social cohesion, etc. The government of Bangladesh has demonstrated active policies to resolve the challenges emerging from COVID-19. Nevertheless, it is still essential to understand how much of these policies have benefitted at the grassroots level and the existing scopes for improvements.

To address the impact of COVID-19 and enhancing the response and recovery related interventions at the grassroots, ActionAid Bangladesh has launched Youth-led Digital Engagement (YDE) project. Using digital, information, and communications technologies (ICT), the Youth-led Digital Engagement (YDE) project of ActionAid Bangladesh has aimed for young people to generate evidence from the grassroots and facilitate advocacy to the national level on COVID-19 response and recovery on few particular issues.

To enhance the participation of young people from diverse backgrounds, including from both urban and rural settings, the objective of the project is to combine capacity building of young people to utilize both analogue and digital methods at all levels: in data collection, data analysis, information dissemination, advocacy and campaigning at the country level. The project aims to strengthen the young people's capacity to act as agents of change at the community levels. SANEM has partnered with ActionAid Bangladesh in this endeavour.

As part of the project, to generate evidence from the grassroots, a survey was conducted in four selected districts: Kurigram, Satkhira, Rajshahi, and Barguna. Four youth organizations from the four districts were the survey's implementing. This report presents the findings of the survey.

The report is organized in 13 sections. The next section (section 2) presents the detailed survey methodology. Section 3 presents the key features of the survey. Section 4 presents household characteristics. Section 5 and 6 present statistics for youth civic engagements and youth-led climate justice, respectively, two core youth-centric topics. Section 7 to 10 focus on the covid perspective of education, health, economic activities, and social safety nets. Section 11 to 13 focus on youth women-related issues such as violence against women, women's employment and economic activities, and gender-responsive public service delivery.

Survey Methodology

2.1. Sample Size Determination

In the first stage of the survey, four districts - Barguna, Kurigram, Rajshahi, and Satkhira were selected with certainty. The districts were selected based on consultations with the ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB). In this survey, households are considered as the ultimate sampling units (population) of the survey. According to Population and Housing Census 2011, there are 508,045 households in Kurigram, 469,890 households in Satkhira, 633,758 households in Rajshahi, and 215,842 households in Barguna. To find the required sample size for each of these districts, this study applies Cochran's formula (Equation 1). Cochran's formula has widely been used to yield a population-representative sample size for such a large population:

$$n^{\circ} = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} \text{ (Equation 2)}$$

Here, n° is the estimated sample size, Z^1 is the abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area α at the tails ($1 - \alpha$ equals the desired confidence level, e.g., 95%), e is the desired level of precision, p is the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population, and q is $1-p$. The value for Z is found in statistical tables that contain the area under the normal curve.

Let, $\pm 5\%$ precision levels (confidence interval), where the confidence level is 95% and estimated proportion, $p = 0.5$ (assume maximum variability). The resulting sample size for each district becomes as follows (equation 2):

$$n^{\circ} = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 \cdot (0.5) \cdot (0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384 \text{ (Approx)(Equation 2)}$$

Therefore, the formula indicates a total sample size of around 1,536 (384×4) households for all four districts to make it population representative. Rounding it up, SANEM determines the sample size to be 1,600 households (400 households in each district).

2.2. Sampling Framework and Methodology

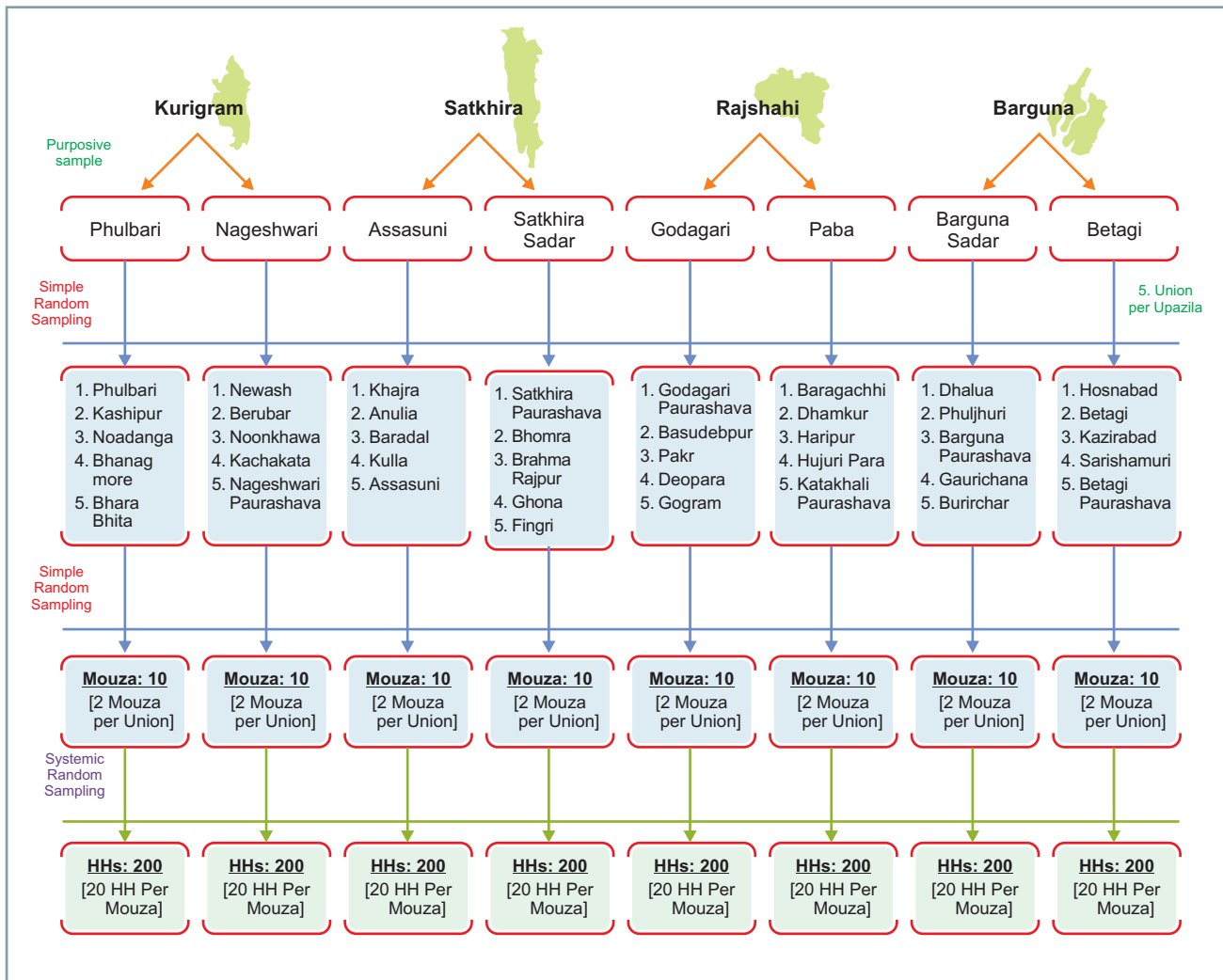
Four districts and two Upazilas from each district have been pre-selected by the AAB. However, in the selected districts and Upazilas, SANEM chose the households for data collection, following a multi-stage (three steps) stratified sampling procedure (Figure 2.1).

In the first step, five Unions from each Upazila have been selected by the **simple random sampling** (SRS) without replacement method. To ensure the representation of urban areas in the sample, one Pourashava from each Upazilas has been selected. Thus, a total of 10 Unions/Pourashovas from each district have been selected in this stage.

In the second step, two Mouzas from each Union were selected randomly as the Primary Sampling Unit. All the randomizations (in these two-steps) have been performed using random numbers in Excel. The names of all these Upazilas, Unions, and Mouzas are listed in Appendix 1. In the final stage, an equal number of households (20 households), the ultimate sampling unit of the survey, were selected from each Mouza following a **systematic random sampling** method.

1. Value of Z derived from normal distribution table

Figure 2.1 Sampling framework



Source: SANEM YDE Survey (2020)

2.2.1. Simple random sampling

Simple random sampling is a robust sampling technique in which each entity has an equal probability of being chosen in a sample, and each entity has been chosen independently. The probability of an entity being in the sample is equal to the ratio of sample size and the population size. For instance, in this case, the probability of a Union being in the sample is equals to- 'five (sample size) divided by the total number of Unions in the respective Upazila'.

2.2.2. Systematic random sampling

Systematic random sampling is a type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a large population are selected according to a random starting point but with a fixed, periodic interval, calculated by dividing the population size by the desired sample size. The method's advantage includes eliminating the phenomenon of clustered selection and a low probability of contaminating data (McArt et al., 2009).² Thus, in systematic random sampling, the first entity is chosen randomly, but the subsequent entities are selected at a predetermined fixed interval.

2. McArt, D.G., Wasson, G.R., McKerr, G., Saetzler, K., Reed, M. and Howard, C.V., 2009. Systematic random sampling of the comet assay. *Mutagenesis*, 24(4), pp.373-378.

The predetermined fixed interval has varied for each selected Mouzas as the number of total households (households in the list) of each Mouzas are different.

2.3. Survey Coverage

The survey has covered a sample of 1600 households from 80 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) distributed equally across all four districts. Under the four districts, 8 Upazilas, 40 Unions, and 80 Mouzas have been covered in the survey (see table 2.1). The survey has covered both urban and rural areas. A total of 60 PSUs (75% of total PSUs) were rural centred and 20 PSUs (25% of total PSUs) were urban-centred.

Table 2.1 Sample size per district

District	Upazila	Union	Mouza(PSU)	Household
Barguna	2	2*5=10	10*2=20	20*20=400
Kurigram	2	2*5=10	10*2=20	20*20=400
Rajshahi	2	2*5=10	10*2=20	20*20=400
Satkhira	2	2*5=10	10*2=20	20*20=400
Total	8	40	80	1600

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

2.4. Questionnaire Structure and Potential Respondents

A comprehensive questionnaire for this survey has been used. The questionnaire consists of three core parts. The first part focuses on youth-related issues and includes modules on youth's civic engagement, youth-led climate justice, and youth's knowledge and perception of the environmental problems. Any youth (regardless of gender) aged 15 to 35 has been considered as the potential respondent of this part. The second part focuses on the household characteristics and socio-economic indicators and includes household characteristics, health, education, social safety nets, and economic activity. The socio-economic indicators have been assessed considering the Covid-19 aspect. The respondent of the first part was the respondent of this part also. The third core part focuses on gender-related issues. This part includes modules on violence against women, women employment and economic empowerment, and women's access to public services. Any women aged 15 to 35 has been considered as the potential respondent for this part.

2.5. Data Collection Techniques

SANEM-AAB collaborated with four youth organizations from four districts, namely – (i) Udayankur Seba Sangstha (USS) from Kurigram, (ii) Costal Development Organization for Women (CDOW) from Satkhira, (iii) Mahale Adivasi Artho Samajik Unnayan Sangstha (MASAUS) from Rajshahi, and (iv) Development Organization of Coastal Area's People (DOCAP) from Barguna as the implementation partner. A total of 48 youth champions- 12 youth champions from each partner organization, were intensively engaged with data collection. The data were collected through an in-person interview. Mobile-based data collection platform KoBo Toolbox- a simple, robust, and powerful data collection tool, was used for data collection.

2.6. Enumerators Training on Data Collection

A two-day long training was provided to the youth champions by SANEM, who worked as survey enumerators and supervisors. The training included sessions on the background and rationale of the study, sampling framework and methodology, detailed explanation of the questionnaire, introduction to KoBo toolbox, hands-on training on data input, and question answer sessions. Through the training, enumerators and the field supervisors were well prepared for data collection.

2.7. Field Test of Data Collection Tool

To reduce non-sampling bias, the enumerators and supervisor were deployed to conduct a field test of data collection tools and methodologies. Based on the field testing feedback, the questionnaire and data collection tool were modified and finalized for the main survey.

2.8. Household Selection Process

- After reaching the sampled PSU/Mouza, each team's supervisor has prepared a draft map of the PSU/Mouza.
- By consulting with the local Union Parishad, the supervisor has made a list of households (SANEM provided a format of the listing) or collect the household list from the respective UP office (if available).
- If any PSU has 150 households or less, all the households were included in the list. If any PSU has more than 150 households, 120 households were listed chronologically from one side of the PSU/Mouza.
- After preparing the list, the supervisor has applied a systematic random sampling technique to select the households to be surveyed.
- The supervisor then divided the households to be surveyed among his team and guided the team.

2.9. Data cleaning, compilation, data analysis, and report writing

Once the data were entered into the KoBo Toolbox server, the research team downloaded the dataset and exported the data to STATA. The data has been checked, cleaned, and analyzed by the SANEM team. During the analysis, the findings from the survey were reverified with the available national statistics or with local youth partners, where required.

3 Key Features of the Survey

3.1. Response Rates

A total of 1,600 households were included in the sample as per the sampling plan. However, the survey response rate has been 96.3 per cent, successfully covering 1541 households (Table 3.1). The response rate varies among districts. For instance, the Rajshahi district's response rate is 89.3 per cent, which is significantly lower than the other districts. One reason for such a low response rate originates from the fact that there was a local election running in the selected Upazila in Rajshahi during the survey implementation. The survey team could not complete all the required households due to the election commission and local administrations' restrictions. Nevertheless, the survey response rate was over 97 percent for the other three districts.

Table 3.1 Response rate

	Sampled	Response	Success rate
Barguna	400	398	99.5
Kurigram	400	389	97.3
Rajshahi	400	357	89.3
Satkhira	400	397	99.3
Overall	1600	1541	96.3

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

3.2. Number of Responses by Parts of the Questionnaire

As already mentioned, the questionnaire consists of three core parts. The number of responses on each part depends upon the eligibility criterion of the respondent. Based on the criterion and respondent interest in participating in the survey, a total of 1,487 successful responses have been found for part A & B where the number of responses from rural and urban is 1,254 and 233 respectively. For part C, the total response number is 1,270, where the number for rural is 1,076 and for urban is 194.

Table 3.2 Number of responses by parts of the questionnaire

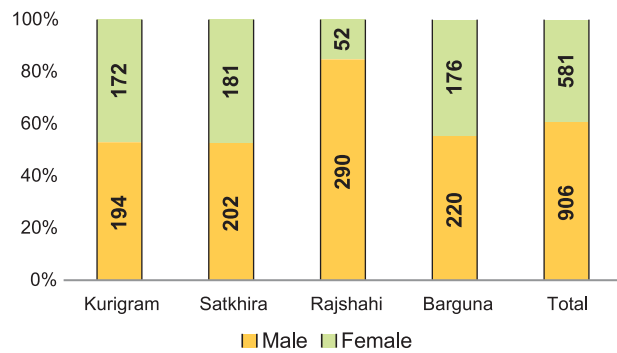
	Part A & B			Part C		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Barguna	396	299	97	333	251	82
Kurigram	366	331	35	326	300	26
Rajshahi	342	308	34	297	268	29
Satkhira	383	314	69	314	257	57
Total	1487	1,254	233	1270	1076	194

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

3.3. Distribution of Respondents of Part A & B by Gender

For parts A and B, any youth aged 15 to 35 years (regardless of gender) was the target household's potential respondent. The number of male respondents in the survey is 906, and the number of female respondents is 581. The number of respondents is unevenly distributed across the districts. For instance, the number of female respondents is significantly lower for Rajshahi than in the other districts.

Figure 3.1 Distribution of respondents of part A & B by gender

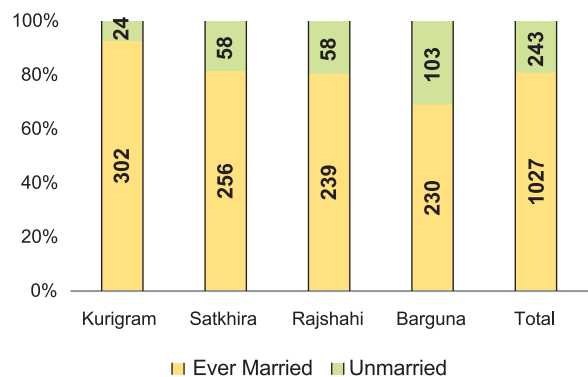


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

3.4. Distribution of Respondents of Part C (GBV Section) by Marital Status

For part C (Gender-Based Violence), any women aged 15 to 35 years, regardless of their marital status, were the potential respondent within the target household. Following the criterion, this survey interviewed 1,027 ever married and 243 never-married respondents. The distribution is mostly homogenous, having more than 70% of the total respondents being ever-married in all the surveyed districts.

Figure 3.2 Distribution of respondent for part C



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4 Household Characteristics

4.1. Types of Dwelling House

Table 4.1 presents the types of dwelling houses among the sampling areas. As a whole, households with Tin (GI sheet) dominates over others with 47.8% possession. Subsequently, 20.6% are found Pacca, 11.3% are Jhupri (shanty), 10.9% are semi-Pucca, and 9.4% are made of Mud. In terms of the rural-urban arena, urban areas have a significantly higher number of Pacca houses than rural. Among the districts, Satkhira and Rajshahi possess a higher number of Pacca houses compared to the rest.

Table 4.1 Types of dwelling house (% of total)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Straw/Bamboo/Polishing /Plastic/Canvas/ Jupri	18.6	15.3	7.5	4.0	12.1	6.9	11.3
Tin (GI sheet)	74.2	19.2	14.3	79.3	48.4	44.6	47.8
Tally/ Semi-pacca	2.2	17.6	20.0	4.8	10.2	15.2	10.9
Pacca (Brick and Cement)	5.0	28.7	38.5	11.9	18.7	30.7	20.6
Mud	0.0	19.2	19.7	0.0	10.7	2.6	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.2. Tenure of Dwelling Households

Table 4.2 depicts that the majority (95%) of people live in self-owned houses in terms of the tenure of dwelling households. However, the magnitude of self-owned households is lower by 10% in the urban region than in rural, compensated by the rented houses. The amount of government residence is insignificant, as the table portrays. Among the four districts studied, only Barguna is slightly higher in terms of rented households. The remaining are all comprised of self-owned houses.

Table 4.2 Tenure of dwelling households (% of total)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Owned	95.29	97.87	95.17	91.92	96.6	86.34	95.01
Rented	0.55	0.8	1.21	7.32	0.81	12.33	2.6
Rent-free	3.32	0.8	2.42	0.76	1.94	0.88	1.78
Provided free by relatives/ employer	0.28	0.27	0.91	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.34
Government residence	0.55	0.27	0.3	0.00	0.24	0.44	0.27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.3. Households by Source of Lighting

Table 4.3 shows the sources of lighting. Regardless of region, electricity is the most prominent lighting source. The rate is significantly lower for Kurigram (25.4%) than the other districts. The magnitude of solar electricity is low as a whole. However, it is higher in rural areas compared to urban. In terms of the districts, Kurigram has the highest; 10% of solar electricity whereas, for the rest, it's below 2%.

Table 4.3 Household sources of lighting

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Electricity	85.44	97.10	98.24	98.23	94.32	97.40	94.80
Solar Electricity	10.71	1.85	-	0.51	3.68	0.87	3.24
Kerosene	3.85	1.06	1.76	1.26	2.00	1.73	1.96
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.4. Households by Types of Fuel Used for Cooking

Among the sample, the primary source of cooking fuel is wood or bamboo (69.8%). As a whole, the use of gas, biogas, and kerosene is low (4.26%, 0.14%, and 0.2%, respectively). Nevertheless, the urban areas use more gas and biogas (13.85% and 12.99%) compared to the rural areas where these use rates are 2.48% and 0.16%, respectively.

Table 4.4 Household by types of fuel used for cooking (% of total)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Wood/Bamboo	83.75	80.79	34.02	77.27	69.18	73.16	69.8
Kerosene	0	0.53	0.29	0	0.24	0	0.2
Gas/LPG	0.83	0	7.04	8.59	2.48	13.85	4.26
Straw/dry leaf/ cow dung	0	0.53	58.06	0	27.94	0	25.61
Bio-gas	15.43	18.16	0.59	14.14	0.16	12.99	0.14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.5. Households by Toilet Facility

Access to different types of toilet facilities is illustrated in Table 4.5. As observed, not water sealed sanitary is the highest accessible type of toilet. The prevalence of Kacha latrine is also significant, but the open-air defecation rate is lower than 2%. The rural-Urban distinction is, indeed, obvious in this context. Though both the regions are dominated by not water sealed latrines (50.2% and 41.99%, respectively), the prevalence of Kacha latrine (30.1% versus 19.48%) and water sealed latrine (18.1% versus 37.2%) draws the difference. Barguna is overall found with better toilet accessibility where only 0.25% of the open-air defecation and 2.78% Kacha latrine prevails. In contrast, for the others, the rates are 5 to 25 times higher in some cases. In terms of water-sealed latrines, Rajshahi is quite ahead of others with 34.21% for the others around 16%.

Table 4.5 Household by toilet facility (% of total)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Sanitary (water sealed)	17.86	16.84	34.21	16.67	18.07	37.23	21.05
Sanitary (not water sealed)	26.37	52.37	32.75	80.3	50.2	41.99	48.92
Non-sanitary/Kacha	52.2	29.47	31.58	2.78	30.06	19.48	28.41
Open space/Bush	3.57	1.32	1.46	0.25	1.68	1.3	1.62
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.6. Households by Source of Drinking Water

Regardless of the region or type, tube-well or deep tube-well predominates in terms of the source of drinking water. The sole significant factor of distinction between the rural and urban regions is the use of surface water. In the rural region, it is 1.15% compared to 0% in urban. Among the four districts studied, the usage magnitude of tap water is different. In Rajshahi and Satkhira, supply water is 40.8% and 25.7%, respectively, which is just 1.1% and 4.56% in Kurigram and Barguna.

Table 4.6 Households by the source of drinking water (% of total)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Tap/Supply	1.1	25.7	40.8	4.56	16.69	19.63	17.14
Tube-well/ deep tube-well	98.9	71.51	59.2	94.43	82.16	80.37	81.89
Surface water (pond, river, canal)	0.00	2.79	0.00	1.01	1.15	0.00	0.97
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.7. Households by Main Source of Income

Agriculture appears as the primary source of income (76.96%), significantly dominating over others, followed by the service sector (15.68%) (Figure 4.2). The magnitude differs when distinguished regionally. In rural areas,

Table 4.7 Household main source of income (% of total)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Rural	Urban	Total
Agriculture	89.54	76.26	91.32	50.39	80.06	51.72	76.96
Industry	1.96	2.16	2.74	7.03	3.29	4.31	3.4
Service	6.54	19.42	2.74	33.59	13.89	30.17	15.68
Government allowance/ Pension/ Remittance	1.96	2.16	3.2	8.99	2.75	13.79	3.96
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

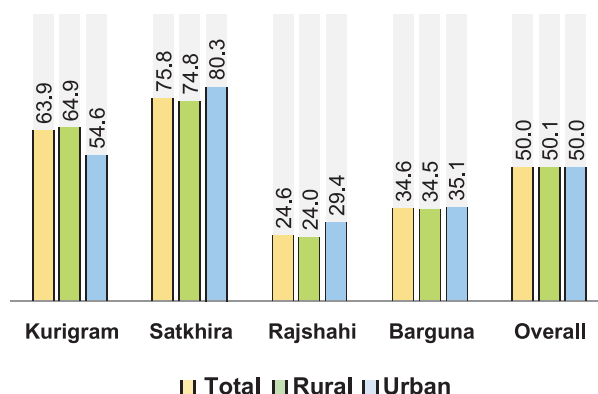
Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

agriculture is the main income source for 80% of households compared to 51% for the urban regions. The service sector is a significant source of income among the urban population compared to the other. The prevalence of government allowances and remittance also draw differences between the two, to a smaller extent, however. Barguna and Satkhira are deviating from agricultural activities and becoming more inclined towards the service sector with 33.59% and 19.42% involvement, respectively. This, for the rest, is only 6.54% (Kurigram) and 2.74% (Rajshahi). Pension, Industry, and Remittance-based income are not much higher in any of the districts.

4.8. Estimated Poverty Status

Source: SANEM YDE Survey (2020) To calculate the poverty rate, SANEM has updated the poverty lines of BBS used in the HIES-2016, adjusting for the inflation rates for each of the districts. Based on the households' per capita consumption expenditure covered in this survey, the overall head-count poverty rate is found as 50.01 percent (Table 4.6). Among the districts, in terms of poverty, Satkhira leads the table followed by Kurigram, Barguna and Rajshahi. The poverty rate for Satkhira seems substantially higher, which could be due to several recent shocks such as flood, cyclone Amphan, etc., on top of the adverse shocks induced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 4.1 Households by upper poverty rates (%)

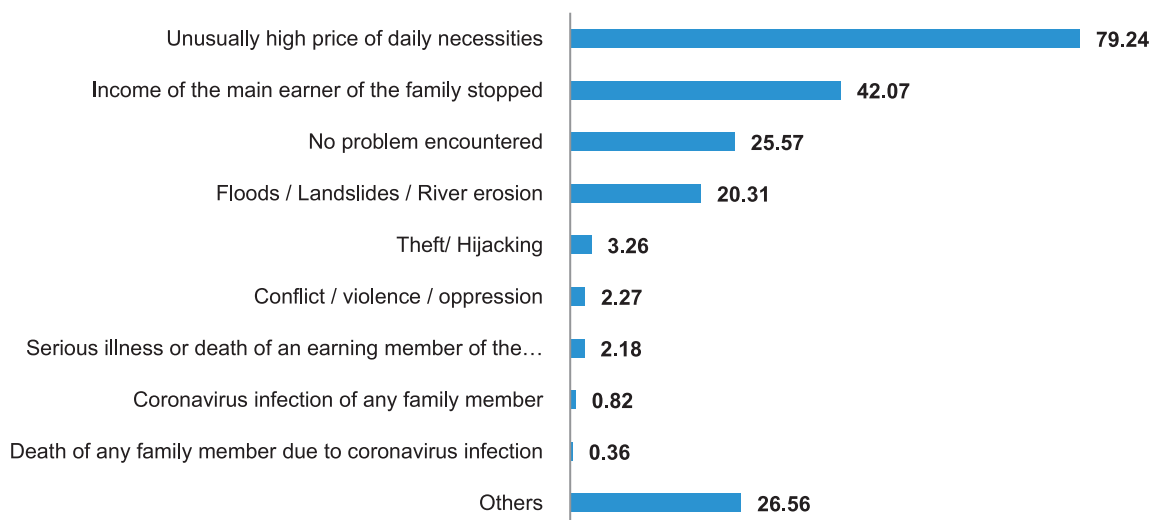


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

4.9. Households Shocks and Coping Strategy

As shown in Figure 4.2, the survey reveals that during the ongoing COVID-19 period, most households, i.e. approximately 79 percent, were exposed to unusually high daily necessities. This was accompanied by other kinds of major shocks, such as 42.07 percent reported income loss of the main household earner, and 20.31 percent encountered losses due to natural disasters.

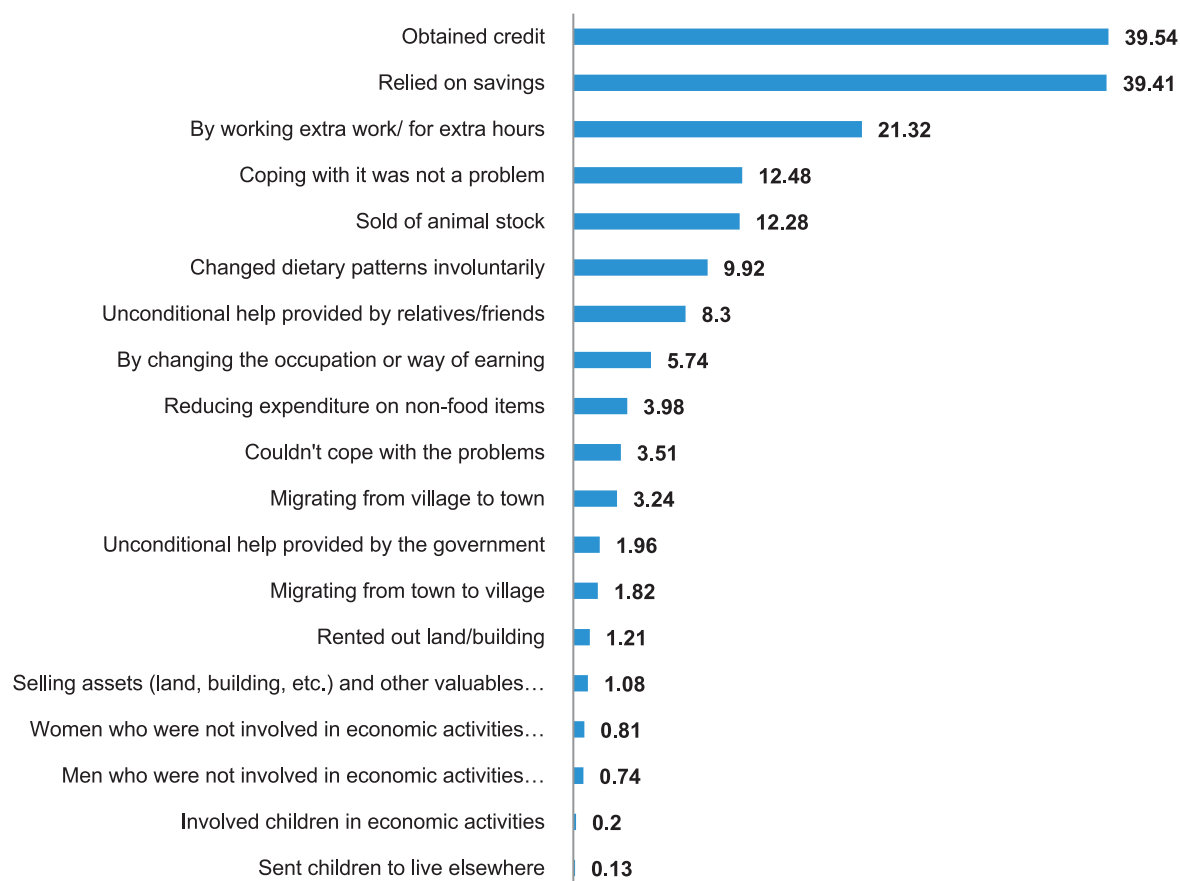
Figure 4.2 Shocks faced during COVID-19



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

To overcome the shocks, 39.54 percent of the households obtained credit, 39.41 percent relied on savings, 21.32 worked extra hours for additional income, 12.28 percent sold domestic animals, followed by several other coping mechanisms, as figure 4.3 illustrates.

Figure 4.3 Coping strategies adopted during COVID-19



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5 Civic Engagement of Youth

Youth civic engagement refers to the involvement of youths in making a difference in the civic life of their communities and simultaneously developing the skills, knowledge, values, and motivation to generate that difference. It refers to youths' contribution to improving the quality of their communal lives through political and non-political processes, including paid and unpaid political activities, environmentalism, communal and national services. Such civic engagement activities are beneficial both for enriching the lives of youths and communities.

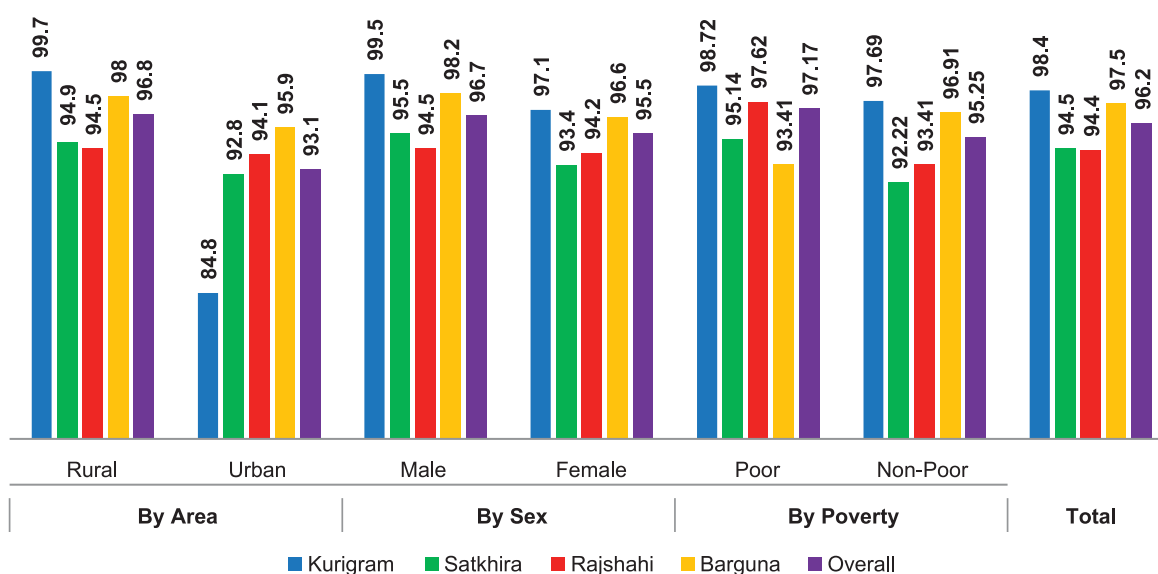
The recent interest in youth civic engagement has been ignited by declining shares of youths participating in civic and political activities and the associated negative effects on governance. Youth civic engagement can enhance youth welfare, personal development and eventually attain other beneficial social objectives. For instance, youth civic engagement is associated with a general awareness of youth rights and acknowledging their voices. It aids in the shift of adults' perceptions of considering youths to be work-in-progress" to agents of social change-makers. Furthermore, civic engagement can enable the marginalized social groups to access opportunities for growth, development, and enhanced living standards, especially the multidimensional empowerment of women.

Nevertheless, in Bangladesh, youth civic engagement is limited by a lack of opportunities and support to address their development concerns, insufficient knowledge on how to engage in civil matters accompanied by the lower number of platforms to voice their opinions, and social instabilities. This chapter presents a brief scenario of youth civic engagement in Bangladesh for the selected districts. Youth civic engagement has been categorized by the proportion of youths holding identity documents, those who participate in elections, local decision making and awareness programs organized by Union Parishad, youth engagement with political and non-political organizations, and their participation in voluntary work.

5.1. Youths Holding National Identity Documents

Overall, in the survey areas, 96 percent of the youths have an identity document (NID or Birth Certificate) (Figure 5.1). Higher proportions of youth from rural areas (96.8%) hold national identity documents compared to the urban

Figure 5.1 Percentage of youth holding an identity document



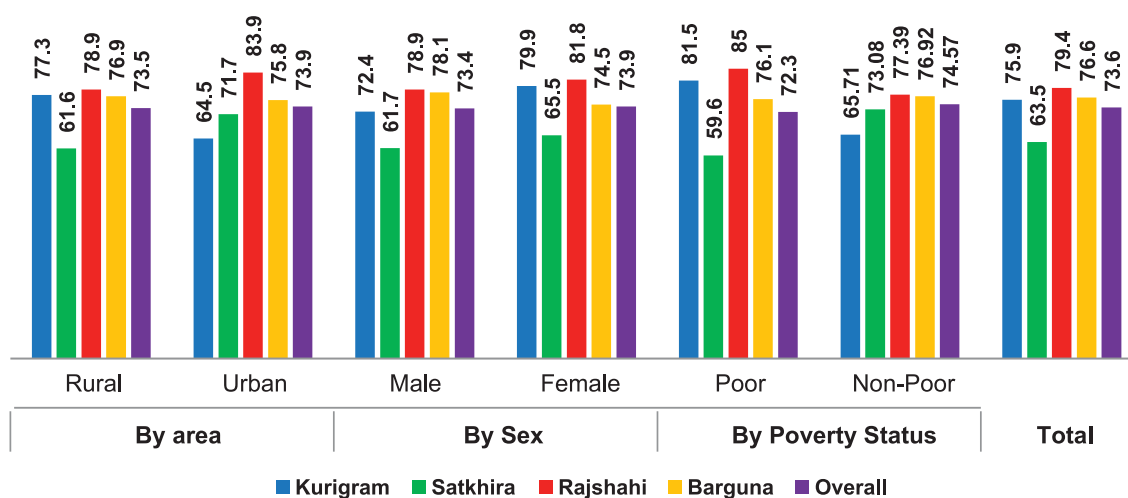
Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

regions (93%). The table also accounts for gender differentials. As shown, 96.7 percent of male youths hold an identity document slightly higher than that for females (95.5%). This pattern of the higher proportion of male youths holding an identity document is observed in each of the four districts. Across poverty status, the difference is not substantial with 97.17 percent of poor youths and 95.25 percent of non-poor youths holding an identity document.

5.2. Participation in Local and/or National Elections

In total, 73.6 percent of youths (in the survey area) cast their vote in national or local elections. The difference in percentages of youths who vote in national or local elections is not significant across regions and sex. However, as shown in Figure 5.2, an inter-regional difference can be observed, with the highest difference being obtained for Kurigram, wherein 12.8 percent more youths from the rural region participate in elections relative to those in the urban areas. In contrast, there are variations between poor and non-poor youths' participation. 74.57 percent of non-poor youths voted in elections compared to 72.3 percent of the poor. This discrepancy, however, is not evident for poor and non-poor youths across the four districts.

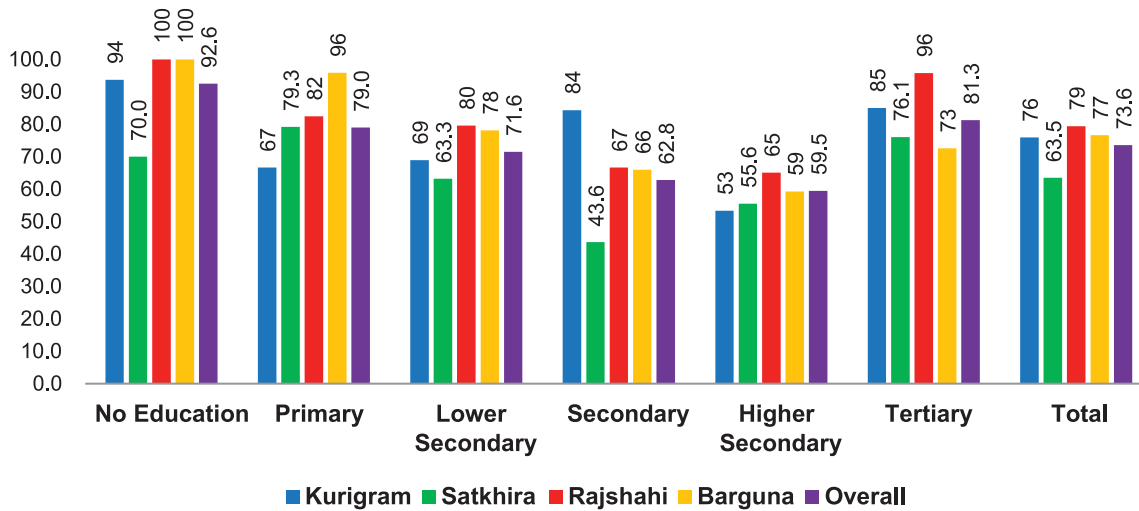
Figure 5.2 Percentage of young people who vote in national or local elections



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

As shown in Figure 5.3, the percentage of youths who voted in elections has a U-shaped relationship with education. The highest proportion of youths who voted are uneducated i.e. 92.55 percent. The rate declines steadily to 57.14 percent for youths with higher secondary, which rises sharply to 81.25 percent for those with tertiary education.

Figure 5.3 Percentage of young people who vote in national or local elections by Education

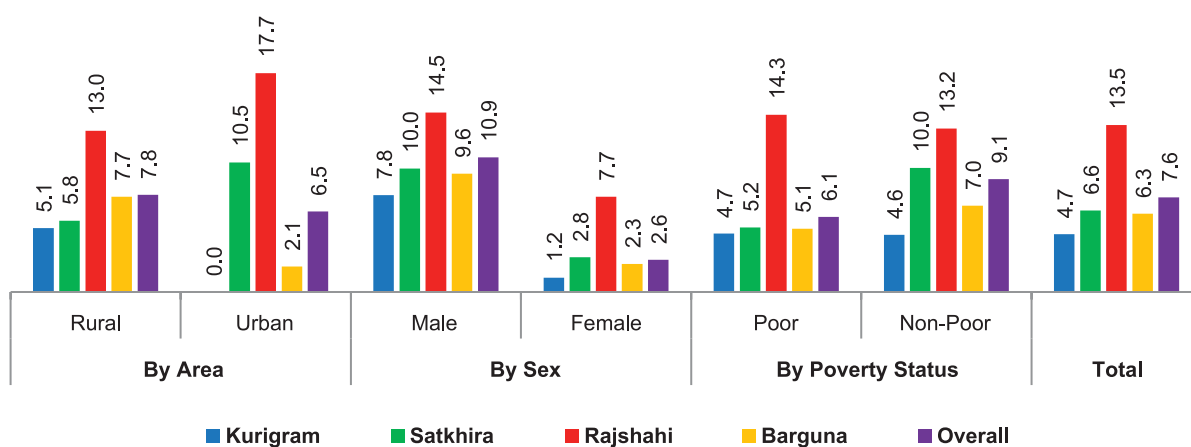


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.3. Participation in Local Decision-Making

Overall, only 7.62 percent of youths participate in local decision-making as measured with their local governments' engagements (such as Unions). Figure 5.2 shows that 7.83 percent of youths from rural areas participate compared to 6.49 percent in urban areas. This trend is reversed for Satkhira and Rajshahi, where a higher percentage of urban youths, i.e. 10.45 percent and 17.65 percent, respectively, participate in local decision making. On the other hand, disaggregation of the rates by sex and poverty status shows that 10.85 percent of males participate instead of 2.59 percent females. The rates are 9.09 percent and 6.06 percent for non-poor and poor youths, respectively.

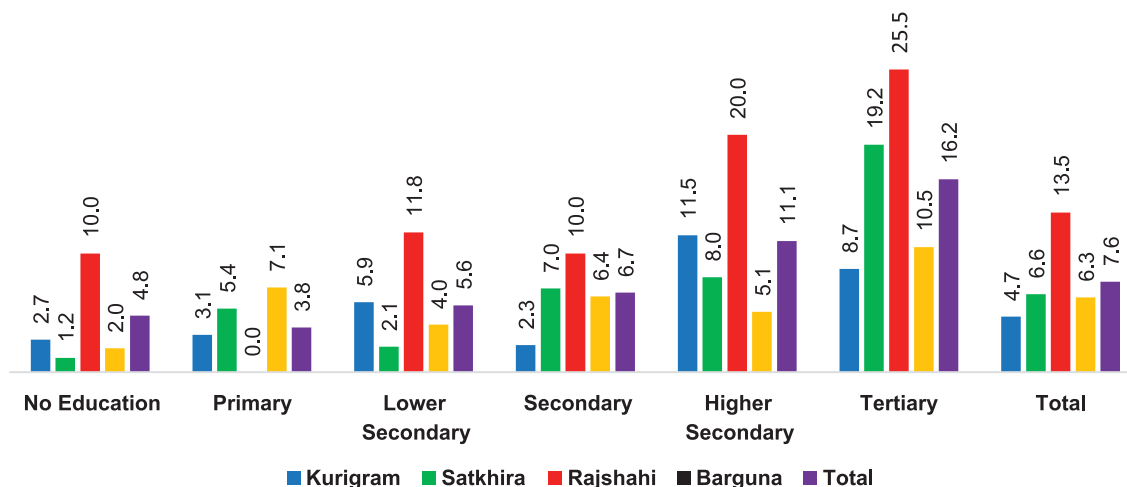
Figure 5.4 Percentage of youth participation in local decision-making



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Percentage of youths who participate in local decision-making increase with the level of education obtained. As shown in Figure 5.5, 4.76 percent of youths with no education participate in local decision-making, which rises to 16 percent for youths with tertiary education.

Figure 5.5 Percentage of youth participation in local decision-making by education

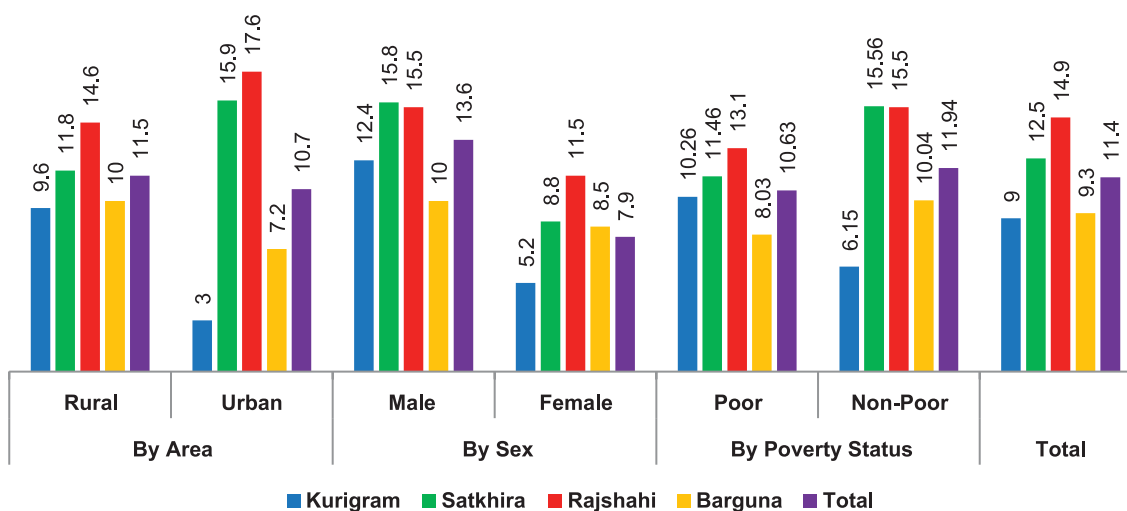


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.4. Participation in Awareness Program Organized by Union Parishad

Overall, 11.4 percent of youths participate in awareness programs organized by Union Parishad. 11.5 percent of youths in rural regions participate in awareness programs compared to 10.7 percent in urban areas. Across the four districts, a higher proportion of male youths participate in local decision-making than females, which in aggregate is 13.6 percent and 7.9 percent for males and females, respectively. Also, a higher proportion of non-poor youths are observed to participate in awareness programs, with the rates being 11.9 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively for non-poor and poor youths.

Figure 5.6 Percentage of youth ever participated at an awareness program organized by Union Parishad



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Youths participating in awareness programs have a positive relationship with the level of education. As shown in Table 5.1, 4.76 percent of youths with no education participate in awareness programs compared to 25.38 percent youths with tertiary education.

Table 5.1 Percentage of youth ever participated at awareness programs organized by Union Parishad by education level

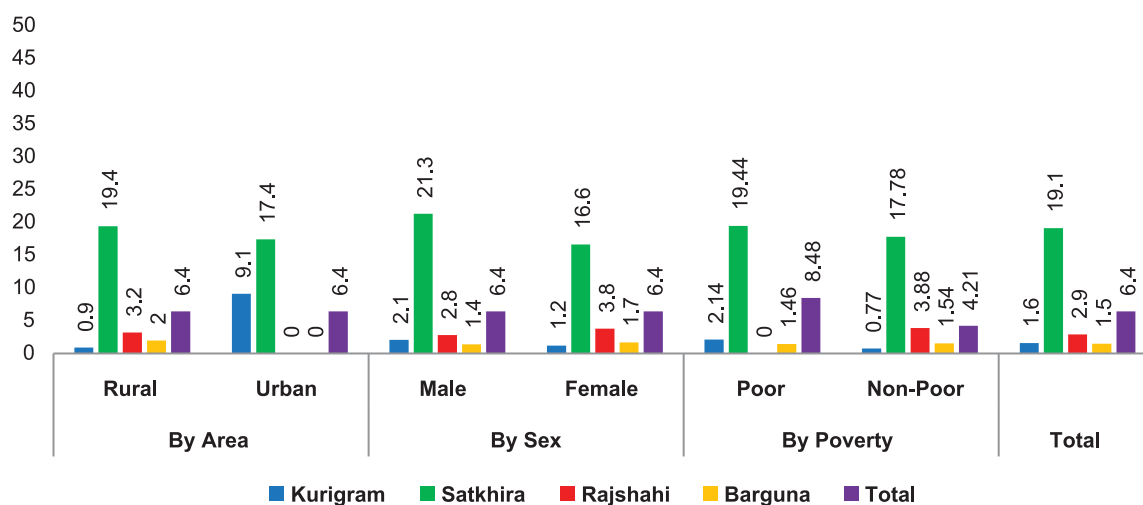
	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	2.74	7.29	11.76	6.82	11.54	21.74	9.0
Satkhira	16.67	8.93	7.14	9.86	18.00	29.79	12.5
Rajshahi	8.33	5.17	9.80	15.00	20.00	33.33	14.9
Barguna	0.00	3.57	8.00	8.51	8.47	18.42	9.3
Total		4.76	6.39	9.01	10.04	14.74	25.38

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.5. Engagement with Non-political Organization

Only 6.4 percent of youths are engaged with non-political organizations (Figure 5.7). A cross-district comparison shows that for Satkhira, Rajshahi, and Barguna, a higher proportion of youths from rural areas engage in non-political organizations than those in urban areas. While the rates show no difference across regions and sex, 8.5 percent of poor youths engage with non-political organizations compared to 4.21 percent of non-poor.

Figure 5.7 Percentage of youth engagement in with non-political organization



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Table 5.2 shows that youth engagement with non-political organization increases with education. 1.9 percent of youths with no education are engaged with non-political organizations, whereas the rate increases to 27.3 percent and 15.2 percent for youths with technical and vocational training and tertiary education.

Table 5.2 Percentage of youth engagement with the non-political organization by Education

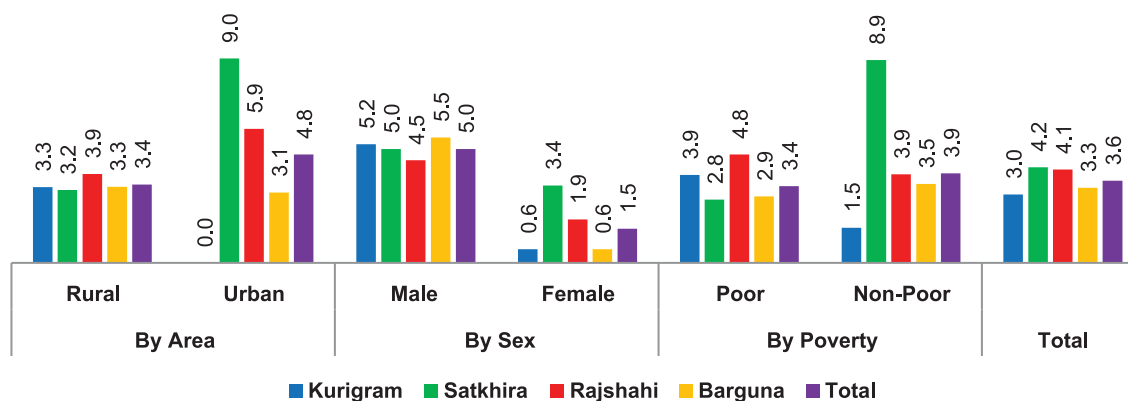
	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	2.74	1.04	0.98	0.00	3.85	4.35	1.65
Satkhira	0.00	12.50	16.43	12.68	24.0	38.30	18.95
Rajshahi	0.00	3.45	0.98	1.67	0.00	11.76	2.92
Barguna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	6.58	1.52
Total	1.90	3.76	5.63	3.72	7.37	15.23	6.34

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.6. Engagement with Political Organization

Only 3.6 percent of youths are engaged with political organizations (Figure 5.4). 4.8 percent of urban youths are engaged with political organizations compared to 3.4 percent in rural areas. Analysis of youth participation across sex shows that five percent of male youths are engaged in political activities than only 1.5 percent of females. The pattern holds across the districts. On the contrary, no significant difference is observed for youth participation in the political organisations between poor and non-poor.

Figure 5.8 Percentage of youth actively engaged with the political organization



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

From Table 5.3, a U-shaped pattern can be observed for youths engaged in political organizations across educational categories for the four districts.

Table 5.3 Percentage of youth actively engaged with the political organization by education

	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	0.00	5.21	1.96	0.00	7.69	8.70	3.02
Satkhira	8.33	5.36	0.00	5.63	6.00	10.64	4.21
Rajshahi	8.33	1.72	0.00	3.33	5.45	13.73	14.9
Barguna	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.13	5.08	9.21	4.09
Total	1.90	3.38	0.68	2.97	5.79	10.66	3.64

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.7. Youth Engagement with Volunteering Work

5.7.1. Before the Covid-19 scenario

Before the COVID-19 crisis, 5.3 percent of youths in the selected districts were engaged with volunteering work (Table 5.4). There is no significant variation in youth engagement by regions. The rates are 5.63 percent for urban youths and 5.28 percent for rural. On the contrary, a considerable difference can be observed across gender, with participation rates being 7.2 percent for males and 2.4 percent for females.

Table 5.4 Percentage of youth engage with volunteering work before COVID-19

	By Area		By Sex		Total
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
Kurigram	0.00	3.03	0.5	0.0	0.3
Satkhira	5.11	8.96	9.9	1.1	5.7
Rajshahi	10.06	2.94	10.3	3.8	9.4
Barguna	6.35	5.15	6.4	5.7	6.1
Total	5.28	5.63	7.2	2.4	5.3

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Referring to Table 5.5 participation rates increase with the level of education of the youths. While youths with no education did not participate in volunteering activities before the crisis, 18.18 percent and 16.24 percent of youths with tertiary education participated in volunteering work before the pandemic.

Table 5.5 Percentage of youth engage with volunteering work before COVID-19 by education

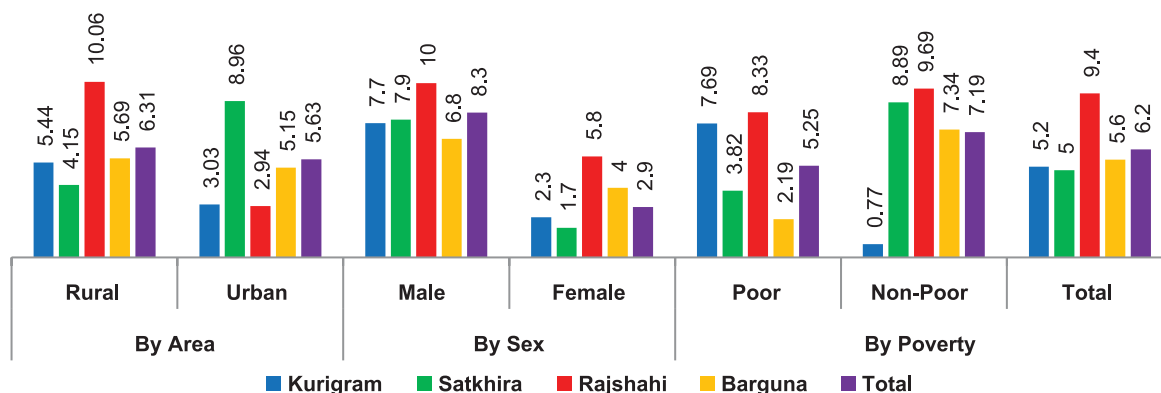
	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	0.3
Satkhira	0.00	3.57	0.00	5.63	12.00	17.02	5.7
Rajshahi	0.00	3.45	5.88	10.00	10.91	23.53	9.4
Barguna	0.00	3.57	1.00	5.32	8.47	14.47	6.1
Total	0.00	2.26	1.58	5.58	8.95	16.24	5.3

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.7.2. During the COVID-19 scenario

During the COVID-19 pandemic, 6.2 percent of youths in the survey areas got engaged with volunteering work which is slightly higher than the pre-pandemic youth engagement. The proportions are higher for youths in rural areas, male youths, and those from non-poor backgrounds. Specifically, 6.31 percent of rural youths are engaged in volunteering activities compared to 5.63 percent in urban regions. There is a substantial difference between male and female participation. 8.3 percent of males are engaged with volunteering work in contrast to only 2.9 percent females. A larger fraction of the youths is from non-poor backgrounds, i.e. 7.19 percent compared to 5.25 percent for youths from poor families.

Figure 5.9 Percentage of youth engage with volunteering work in times of COVID-19



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

An increasing trend is observed with youth engagement in volunteering work and education level (Table 5.6). 0.95 percent of uneducated youths engaged in volunteering work in times of COVID-19, while the rate is high at 18.78 percent for youths in tertiary education.

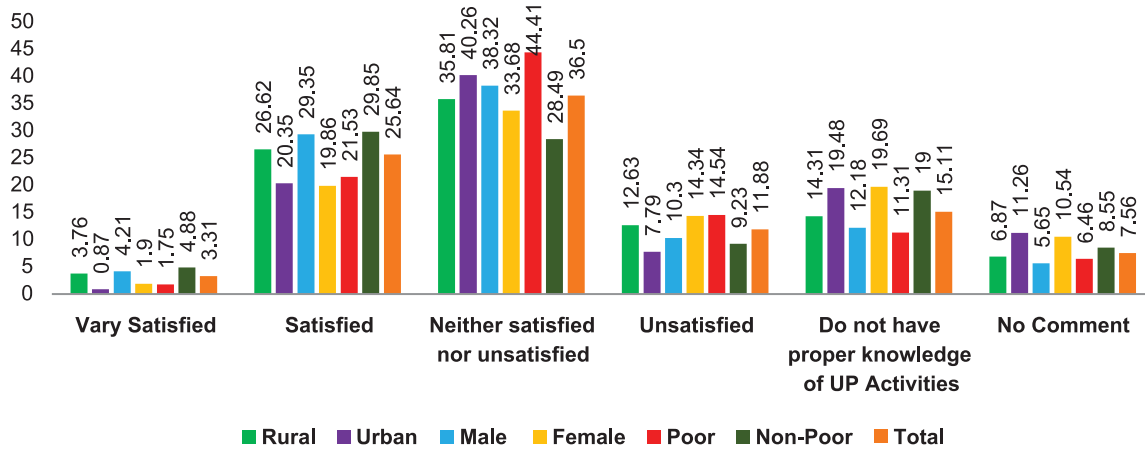
Table 5.6 Percentage of youth engage with volunteering work in times of COVID-19 by education

	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	1.37	4.17	3.92	6.82	11.54	17.39	5.2
Satkhira	0.00	3.57	0.00	4.23	10.00	17.02	5.0
Rajshahi	0.00	3.45	4.90	6.67	14.55	25.49	9.4
Barguna	0.00	1.79	2.00	4.26	5.08	15.79	5.6
Total	0.95	3.38	2.48	5.20	10.00	18.78	6.2

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

5.8. Satisfaction on Local Government Programmes and Activities

Figure 5.10 Youth satisfaction in local government programmes and activities (%)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

The largest fraction of youths is observed to be indifferent to being satisfied with the local government programs and activities (Figure 5.10). Across areas, 35.81 percent and 40.26 percent of youths in rural and urban areas respectively are neither satisfied nor unsatisfied with the activities. The rates are 38.32 percent and 33.68 percent respectively for males and females respectively. Across poverty status, the rates are 44.41 percent and 28.49 percent respectively for poor and non-poor youths.

6 Climate Justice

The costs of climate change, in essence, are not distributed fairly and equally across gender, social status, and through different generations. This has eventually led to the concept of climate justice that broadly views the crisis of climate change from a human rights perspective. It thus refers to a shift of focus and discussions from the mainstream climatic consequences such as greenhouse gas emissions and melting of the Arctic ice to a civil rights issue that stresses the impact on vulnerable communities. Climate justice involves the formation of long-term adaptation and mitigation strategies to address the issues of inequities as a marginalized population is affected diversely on social, economic, and health grounds.

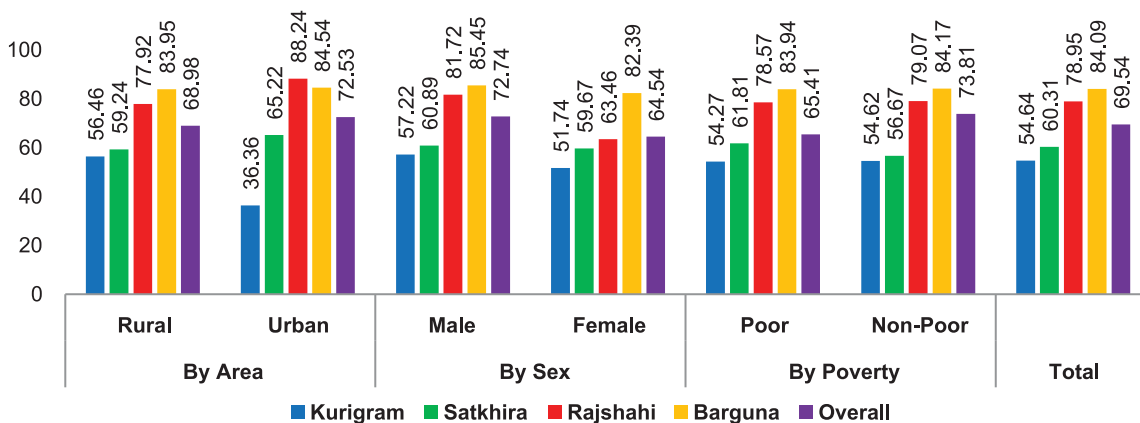
Youth mobilization of climate change actions has led to several gains on this front. School strikes, protests, and online activism have raised general awareness levels on climate change issues. Youth activism has also helped generate a broad network of workers, teachers, and different environmental groups to collaborate in encountering climate change. This also gained labor and trade unions' attention in arranging protests in line with youth climate strikes. Furthermore, youth-led strikes have influenced climate change policies in some countries. Therefore, youths are vital agents of transformation when climate justice is to be attained.

This section presents a detailed scenario and discussion on youth awareness and perceptions on climate change in the four selected districts of Bangladesh. It also potrays their engagement with climate change awareness campaigns and climate justice-related activities.

6.1. Youths' Knowledge of Climate Change

Overall, 69.54 percent of youths have some knowledge of climate change in the surveyed districts. Male youths have better knowledge of climate change than the females. Youths from urban areas and youths from non-poor backgrounds have better knowledge on climate change issues. As shown in figure 6.1, 72.53 percent of youths in urban areas are aware of climate change compared to 68.98 percent in rural areas. Across gender, 72.74 percent of males, as opposed to 64.54 percent of females, heard about climate change. Meanwhile, 73.81 percent of non-poor youths and 65.41 percent of poor youths heard about climate change.

Figure 6.1 Percentage of youth who heard about climate change



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Referring to Table 6.1, an increasing trend is evident between youth knowledge of climate change and level of education. While 35.24 percent of the uneducated youths heard about climate change, the percentage increases steadily with the education level standing at 95.43 percent for youths with tertiary education.

Table 6.1 Percentage of youth heard about climate change by education

	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	36.99	35.42	55.88	77.27	92.31	95.65	54.64
Satkhira	16.67	37.50	50.71	64.79	84.00	93.62	60.31
Rajshahi	16.67	55.17	80.39	90.00	83.64	98.04	78.95
Barguna	75.00	80.36	75.00	88.30	83.05	94.74	84.09
Total	35.24	49.62	64.19	80.67	84.74	95.43	69.54

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Table 6.2 presents the sources from where youths learn about climate change. Youths have heard about climate change, mostly from specialist publications and academic journals. 98.64 percent of the youths heard from this source, and the finding is consistent across the four districts; 99.49 percent for Kurigram, 100 percent for Satkhira, 98.15 percent for Rajshahi, and 97.60 percent for Barguna.

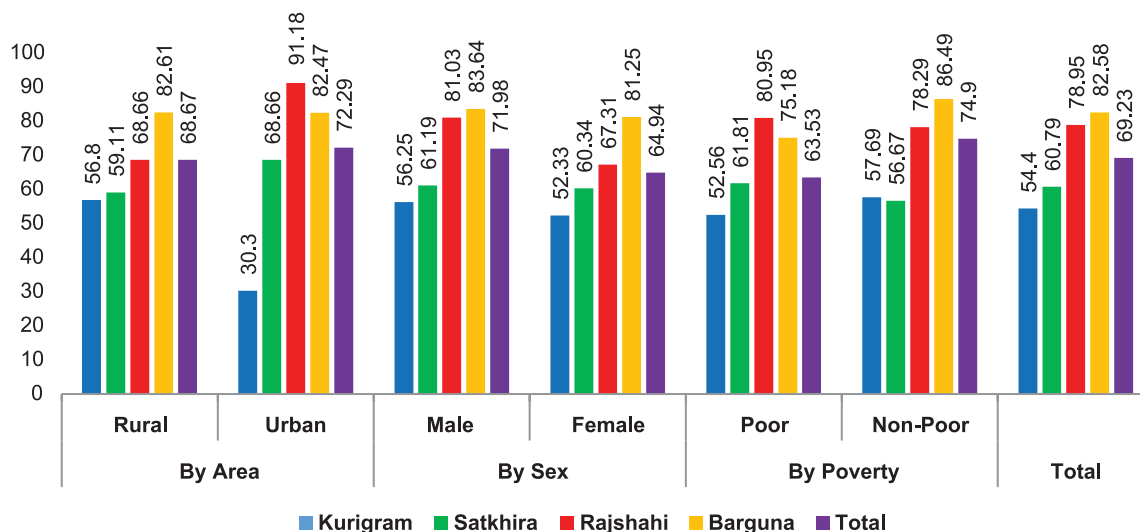
Table 6.2 Sources from where youth heard about climate change (%)

	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Total
Television	17.17	27.39	8.15	18.62	17.56
Radio	76.77	75.65	45.19	80.18	69.35
Newspaper	55.05	58.70	31.11	65.77	53.06
Internet	67.17	49.13	42.22	48.35	50.53
Specialist publications/academic journals	99.49	100.00	98.15	97.60	98.64
School/ college/ university	66.16	76.96	54.44	39.64	56.94
Government agencies/ information	96.46	99.13	96.67	94.29	96.41
Friends/ family	53.03	95.22	85.93	78.98	79.44
Local council	84.34	88.26	96.67	90.09	90.30

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

To assess the youth's observation on climate change, we have asked the respondents whether they think climate change is happening or not. The result is presented in Figure 6.2. Overall, we have found that 69.23 percent of the youths think that climate change is real. The percentage varies across areas, gender, and poverty status. Firstly, 72.29 percent of youths in urban areas and 68.67 percent in the rural areas consider climate change is happening. Secondly, 71.98 percent of males and 64.94 percent of females think it is taking place. Lastly, 74.9 percent of non-poor and 63.53 percent of poor youths consider climate change is occurring.

Figure 6.2 Percentage of youth thinking climate change is happening



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

There is a positive association between youth education level and perception of the occurrence of climate change. Table 6.3 shows that, while 34.29 percent of uneducated youths consider climate change to be happening, the rate rises to 95.94 percent for youths with tertiary education.

Table 6.3 Percentage of youth thinking climate change is happening

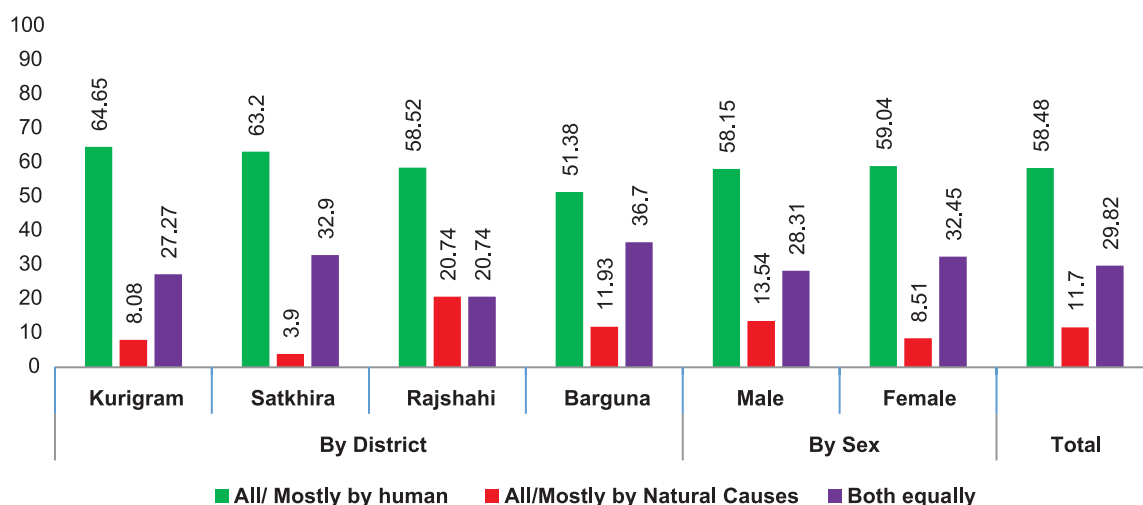
	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	34.25	34.38	60.78	79.55	80.77	95.65	54.40
Satkhira	16.67	37.50	52.14	64.79	82.00	93.62	60.79
Rajshahi	25.00	53.45	77.45	90.00	87.27	100.00	78.95
Barguna	75.00	78.57	75.00	78.72	89.83	94.74	82.58
Total	34.29	48.50	65.09	77.70	85.79	95.94	69.23

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

6.2. Youth Perception of Climate Change

It is important to know what youths think about the cause of climate change. Figure 6.3 shows that 58.48 percent of the youths consider climate change to be caused wholly or mostly by humans. This holds even across the four districts and gender, as shown in the table 6.4. Across the districts, 64.65 percent of youths in Kurigram, 63.20 percent in Satkhira, 58.52 percent in Rajshahi, and 51.38 percent in Barguna believe that the cause is human. Across gender, the rate stands at 58.15 percent and 59.04 percent for males and females respectively.

Figure 6.3 Youth perception about the cause of climate change



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

The education level can change the perceptions of youths about the cause of climate change. Table 6.6 presents a decreasing relationship between education and youths' perception that climate change is caused wholly or predominantly by natural causes.

Table 6.4 Youth Perception about the cause of climate change by education (%)

	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
All/ Mostly by human	47.22	56.59	59.86	59.33	59.51	58.20	58.48
All/Mostly by Natural Causes	22.22	15.50	11.07	7.66	12.88	11.64	11.70
Both equally	30.56	27.91	29.07	33.01	27.61	30.16	29.82

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

6.2.1. Youth perception on the impact of climate change

Figure 6.5 presents the responses of youths for the question “how likely do you think that climate change will cause significant harm to your community within the next several years?” The result shows that the maximum proportion of youths, specifically 46.69 percent consider it somewhat likely that their community will be significantly harmed by climate change over the next several years. However, there are some differences across districts. 36.81 percent of youths in Kurigram, 47.37 percent in Satkhira, 44.74 percent in Rajshahi and 56.82 percent in Barguna perceive adverse climatic impact. Across gender, the rates stand at 43.30 percent and 51.99 percent for males and females, respectively.

Table 6.5 Youth's perception on the possibility of climate-induced harm for their community (%)

	By district				By sex		Total
	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Male	Female	
Extremely likely	3.9	15.7	10.2	8.1	10.4	7.9	9.5
Somewhat likely	37.1	48.7	45.8	58.8	43.9	54.1	47.8
Neither unlikely nor likely	50.7	30.3	37.4	28.0	37.7	34.3	36.4
Somewhat unlikely	2.2	1.6	3.6	2.6	3.6	0.7	2.5
Extremely unlikely	6.1	3.5	3.0	2.4	4.3	2.9	3.7

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

There are many dynamics in the youth perception about the possibility of climate-induced harm and their education level. From Table 6.5, as observed, youth with higher education perceive a greater possibility of climate-induced damage than low educated youth.

Table 6.6 Youth's perception on the possibility of climate-induced harm for their community by education (%)

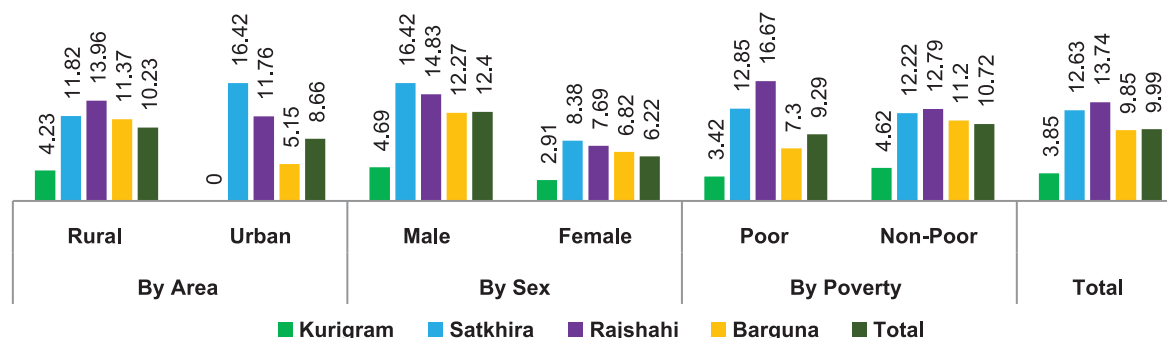
	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Extremely unlikely	4.76	7.52	2.48	3.35	3.68	1.02	3.64
Somewhat unlikely	1.90	1.88	3.38	1.12	1.58	3.55	2.43
Neither unlikely nor likely	64.76	46.99	36.49	36.06	22.63	15.23	35.56
Somewhat likely	24.76	38.35	47.30	45.72	57.37	58.38	46.69
Extremely likely	2.86	2.26	7.43	10.41	12.63	21.32	9.24
I don't think climate change is happening	0.95	3.01	2.93	3.35	2.11	0.51	2.43

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

6.3. Youth Engagement with Climate Justice

Figure 6.2 provides that only around 10 percent of youths in Bangladesh's four selected districts engaged in any climate change awareness campaigns. The rates are higher for youths from rural, non-poor backgrounds and male youths. More specifically, 10.23 percent of rural youths engaged in climate change awareness campaigns compared to 8.66 percent of youths in urban areas. 12.40 percent of male youths participated compared to only 6.22 percent of female youths. The difference across poverty status is not significant, with 10.72 percent of non-poor youths and 9.29 percent of poor youths engaged in climate change awareness campaigns.

Figure 6.4 Percentage of youth ever engaged in any climate change awareness campaign



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

There is an increasing trend between youths' education level and their participation in climate change awareness campaigns. As such, 1.90 percent of uneducated youths participated in awareness campaigns, increasing to 23.86 percent for youths with tertiary education.

Table 6.7 Percentage of youth ever engaged in any climate change awareness campaign by education

	No Education	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Kurigram	0.00	2.08	3.92	4.55	15.38	8.70	3.85
Satkhira	0.00	7.14	7.86	9.86	12.00	40.43	12.63
Rajshahi	16.67	8.62	9.80	13.33	12.73	27.45	13.74
Barguna	100.00	3.57	10.00	9.57	8.47	15.79	9.85
Total	1.90	4.89	7.88	9.67	11.58	23.86	9.99

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Moreover, another dimension, i.e. youth engagement with climate justice-related activities, is also not satisfactory. As shown in Table 6.6, a high percentage of youths in the region covered in the survey, i.e. 88.60 percent are not engaged with climate justice-related activities. Although across the districts and gender there are some differences in terms of magnitude of the values, the percentage of not-engaged with climate justice activities for all districts is more than four-fifths of youth.

Table 6.8 Youth Engagement with climate justice related activities (%)

	By District				By Sex		Total
	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Male	Female	
Disaster risk management training	0.82%	10.79%	7.60%	6.82%	8.31%	3.80 %	6.55%
Awareing local people about disaster risk factor	0.55%	8.42%	5.56%	5.05%	6.31%	2.76%	4.93%

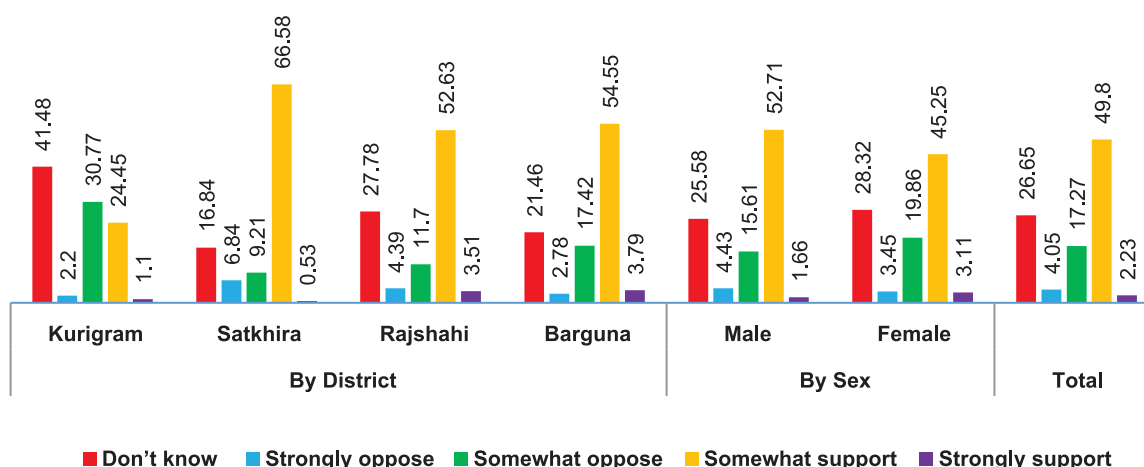
	By District				By Sex		
	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna	Male	Female	Total
Engaged with pre, during and post disaster activities	0.55%	5.79%	3.22%	4.04%	4.10%	2.42%	3.44%
Worked as Relies and emergency supplies volunteers	0.82%	5.26%	5.85%	2.53%	5.54%	0.52%	3.58%
Mikeing (emergency announcement)	2.20%	8.42%	2.34%	4.55%	6.76%	0.86%	4.45%
Did not attend any of the activities.	96.43%	82.63%	88.60%	87.12%	85.05%	94.13%	88.60%

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

6.4. Assessment of Local Government Activities Against Climate Change

To assess the local government activities and action against climate change from a youth perspective, we have asked the youth respondents that- “Do you support that local governments take action to protect your community against harm caused by climate change?”. Figure 6.3 presents their responses to the question. A total of 49.80 percent of youths reported somewhat support local governments' notion of taking action to protect their community against harm caused by climate change. The maximum percentage of youths across districts and gender somewhat support such local government actions as well. The rates shown in Figure 6.7 are 24.45 percent of youths in Kurigram, 66.58 percent in Satkhira, 52.63 percent in Rajshahi, and 54.55 percent in Barguna. Across gender, the rates are 52.71 percent male and 45.25 percent female youths.

Figure 6.5 Percentage of youths that support that local governments taking action to protect their community against harm caused by climate change



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

6.5. Youth's Knowledge and Perception on Environmental Issues

For evaluating the youth's knowledge and perception of environmental issues, a total of 10 questions (statement type) has been asked to the respondents. Each question has four similar options to choose, i.e. agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and I have no idea. Figure 6.8 summarizes the responses to all ten questions. From figure 6.8, it is seen that a significant number of youths do not have proper knowledge about environmental and climate-related issues.

Table 6.9 Youth knowledge and perception on environmental issues

Issues	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	No idea
We can all do our best to reduce the effects of climate change	70.2	10.7	1.5	17.6
Pollution from industry is the main cause of climate change	67.2	10.3	2.8	19.7
The government should provide incentives for people to look after the environment	64.1	11.2	2.4	22.3
Recent floods in this country are due to climate change	63.8	11.4	1.4	23.4
People are too selfish to do anything about climate change	59.1	10.8	6.9	23.2
Climate change is inevitable because of the way modern society works	56.7	15.3	4.3	23.7
People should be made to reduce their energy consumption if it reduces climate change	54.1	13.2	3.4	29.3
It is already too late to do anything about climate change	49.8	15.5	6.7	28
Climate change is just a natural fluctuation in earth's temperatures	42.3	16.2	7.1	34.4
Human activities have no significant impact on global temperatures	26.1	17.1	16.8	40.1

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Education

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the educational system in Bangladesh with the closure of schools and uncertainties among students when or whether they can complete their education. This adds to the suffering of the existing poor households who cannot afford to equip their children with educational resources such as computers, laptops, smartphones, and high-speed internet. As a result, there is a surfacing inequality in access to education. While the effect is profound in rural areas, children in poor households in the urban areas are deprived of education due to the lack of resources needed for distance learning. The long-term impact will then be manifested by loss of learning, higher dropout rates, increased incidences of child labor and child marriage, and a gradual loss of human capital.

This section presents the current literacy rate and education profile during this crisis period for the districts of Kurigram, Satkhira, Rajshahi, and Barguna. It also shows the education status during this pandemic period by analyzing the proportions of youths aware or attending online classes and having access to digital resources for partaking in online education.

7.1. Literacy Rate (age 15 to 35)

In the selected four districts covered in the survey, overall 87.6 percent of youths can both read and write a letter. This rate is higher than all the other indicators measuring the literacy rate across districts and gender. The rate is 92.31 percent and 86.76 percent for urban and rural youths, respectively. Across gender, the rate is 88.75 percent and 86.47 percent for males and females, respectively.

Table 7.1 Adult literacy rate (age 15 to 35)

	Can read and write a letter	Only can read a letter	Only Can Sign/write	Illiterate
Overall	87.6	0.83	4.06	7.51
Rural	86.76	0.94	4.31	7.99
Urban	92.31	0.22	2.64	4.84
Male	88.75	1.01	3.5	6.73
Female	86.47	0.66	4.6	8.27
Kurigram	71.85	1.48	5.63	21.04
Satkhira	91.68	0.29	3.21	4.82
Rajshahi	88.44	1.63	4.27	5.65
Barguna	96.01	0	3.29	0.7

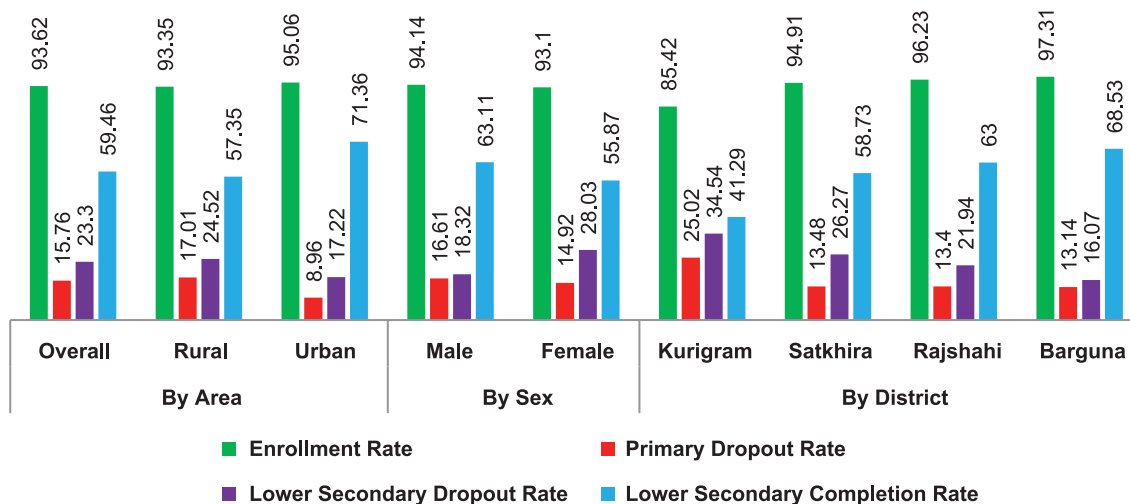
Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

7.2. Education Profile (age 6 to 35)

The enrolment rate to education is found to be 93.62 percent. The rate is higher in urban areas at 95.06 percent than those in rural areas with a 93.35 percent enrolment rate. The difference across gender is not large with the rate for males and females at 94.14 percent and 93.10 percent, respectively. Compared to the enrolment rate, the primary school dropout rate is 15.76 percent, with the percentage being higher for rural youths at 17.01 percent and 8.96 percent for urban youths. Statistics for lower secondary i.e. class 6-8 show a higher overall dropout rate relative to the primary level. The overall dropout rate is 23.30 percent, with rural-urban rates at 24.52 percent and 17.22 percent, respectively.

In contrast to the primary level, the secondary dropout rate is higher for females at 28.03 percent relative to 18.32 percent for males. However, the overall completion rate at the secondary level is higher at 59.46 percent. The completion rate is higher for urban youths at 71.36 percent compared to 63.11 percent for rural youths. The gender-wise disaggregation shows that male lower secondary completion rates are higher than females, with rates at 63.11 percent and 55.87 percent, respectively.

Figure 7.1 Education profile

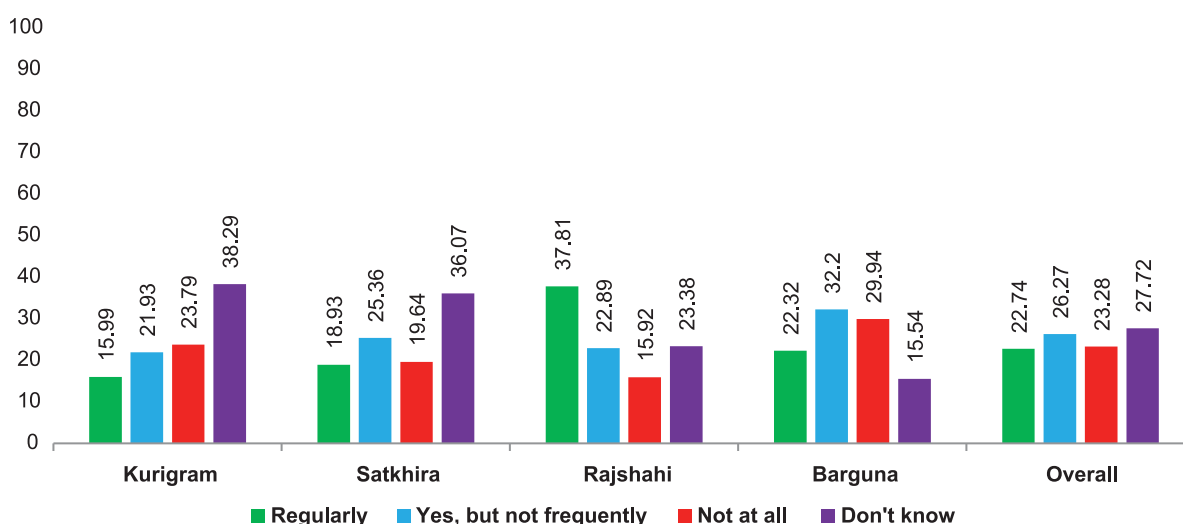


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

7.3. Education During the Pandemic

Figure 7.2 shows that, during the Covid-19, overall 22.74 % of educational institutions regularly take online classes. Besides, 26.27 percent of educational institutions conduct online classes but not frequently. On the other hand, 23.28 percent of institutions do not take any online classes, and almost one-third do not know whether institutions take an online class or not. There are substantial differences in terms of these statistics across the districts that are also clear from the table.

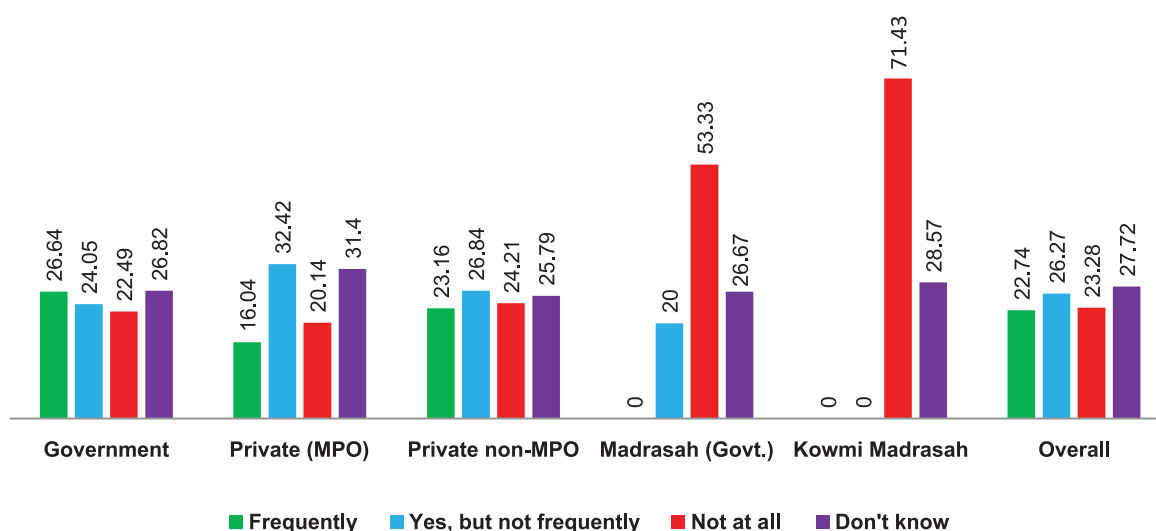
Figure 7.2 Frequencies of online classes taken by the educational institutions (%)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Figure 7.3 presents the frequency of online classes taken by the educational institutions by institution types. It is observed that government institutions take more online classes (26.64 percent) relative to other institutions. However, a relative proportion, i.e. 26.82 percent of students, has also reported that they are unaware of online classes being held in government institutions. 32.42 percent of youths from private (MPO) institutions reported that online classes take place but not frequently, and a similar fraction (31.4 percent) are unaware of online classes' conduct therein. Similar findings are observed for private (non-MPO) institutions, where 26.84 percent of youths reported that online classes take place infrequently while 25.79 percent are unaware. For madrasahs (government and Kowmi), the general finding is that no online classes take place.

Figure 7.3 Frequencies of online classes taken by the educational institutions by institution types(%)

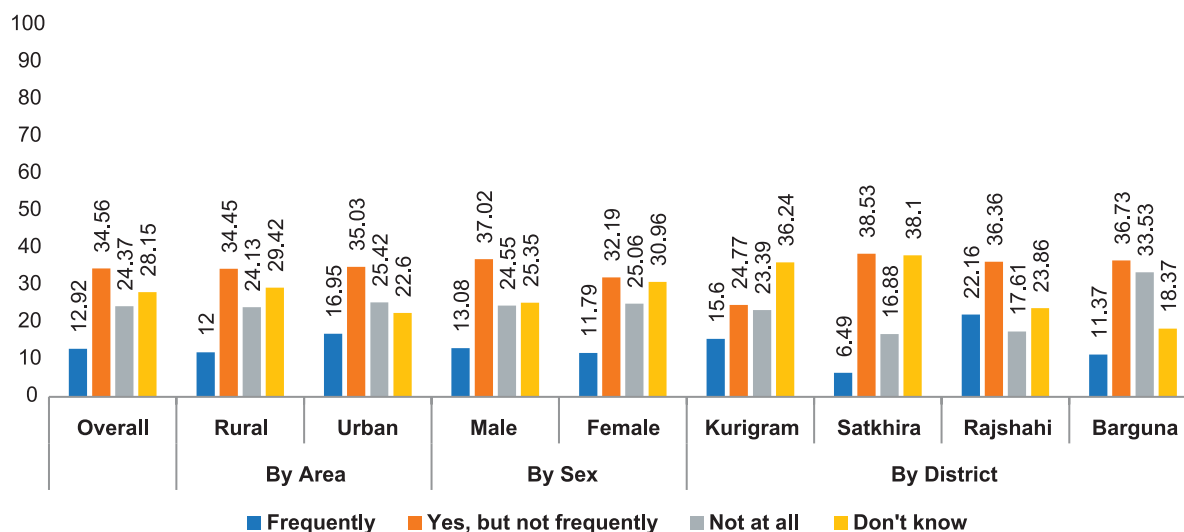


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

7.3.1. Access to online classes

On the other (demand) side, only 12.92 percent of students attend online classes regularly. Besides, 34.56 percent of students attend online classes irregularly. These two statistics indicate that around 50 per cent of students have some access to online classes, whereas the other half does not participate.

Figure 7.4 Percentage of student attend in the online classes

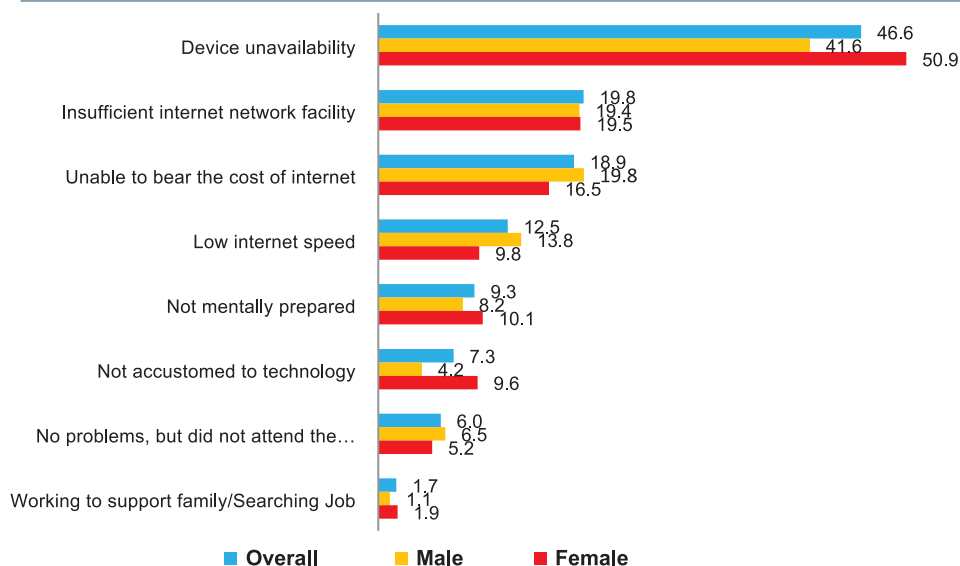


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

7.3.2. Problems faced in online class participation

There are several problems faced by the students in online class participation, as presented in figure 7.5. Almost half of the students don't have a device to participate in the online class. Besides, insufficient internet network facilities, unable to bear the cost of internet, and low internet speed are top problems.

Figure 7.5 Problems faced in online class participation

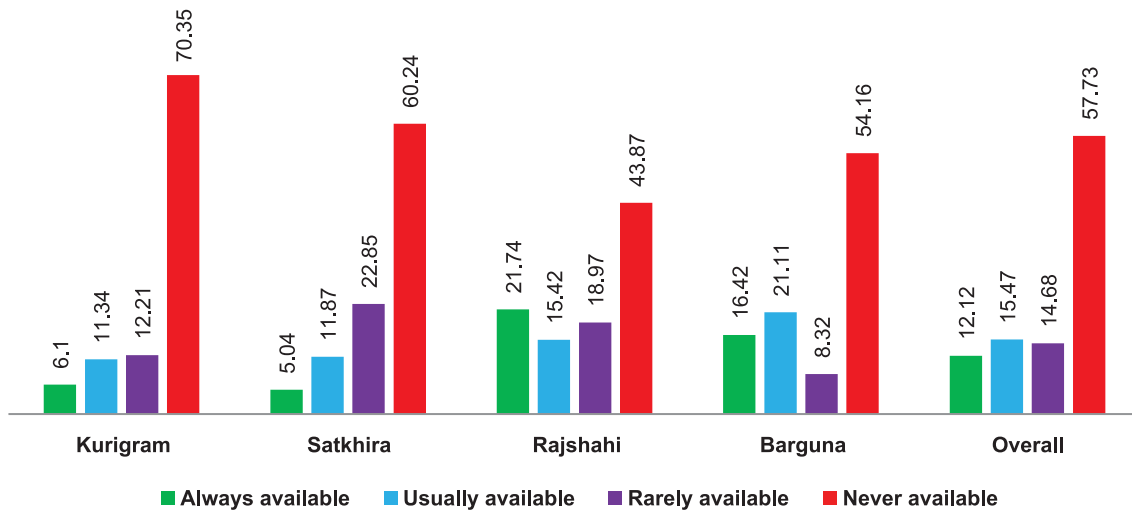


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

7.3.3. Availability of the digital device

Overall, a high fraction, i.e. 57.73 percent, has never availed a computer or other digital device for educational purposes. This rate is high across districts such as 70.35 percent for Kurigram, 60.24 percent for Satkhira, 43.87 percent for Rajshahi, and 54.16 percent for Barguna.

Figure 7.6 Availability of digital device for educational purpose (%)

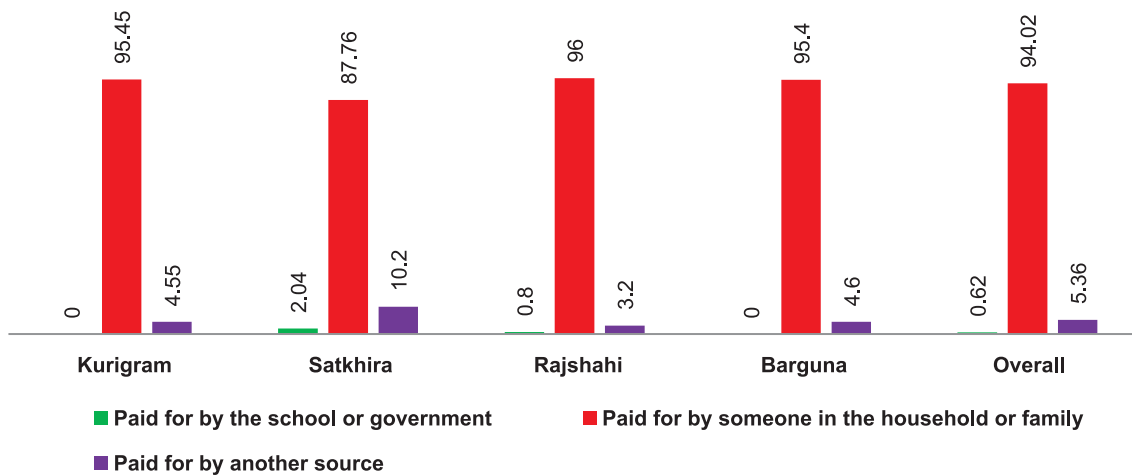


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

7.3.4. Cost of online education

94.02 percent of students have their internet services paid for by a household or family member. This finding has been found across districts, as well as shown in Figure 7.7. The least percentage of youths reported having received internet service payments from the government, i.e. 0.62 percent followed by 5.36 percent to have received payment from other sources.

Figure 7.7 Bearer of online education cost (%)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

The healthcare facilities in Bangladesh have been exposed to massive stress in the midst of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Hospitals faced shortages of ventilator facilities for treating respiratory difficulties, inadequate hospital beds, testing kits, and protective equipment for frontline health professionals at the beginning of the pandemic. This section outlines the health care conditions during the ongoing pandemic by presenting an analysis of the COVID-19 profiles, disruptions to the health care system due to the pandemic, and access to healthcare services.

8.1. COVID-19 Profile

During the survey period, 98.31 percent of youths or their household members did not undertake a test for COVID-19. The COVID-19 test rate is slightly higher for the urban areas (95.67%) compared to rural (98.8%). Amongst those who tested, the confirmed cases of COVID-19 are higher in rural areas at 26.67 percent. The death rate from COVID-19 is found to be 0.34 percent. However, the data on the death rate from COVID-19 is not conclusive enough to be disaggregated at the rural/urban or district level as there are not enough observations.

Table 8.1 COVID-19 Profile

	Tested for Covid		Confirmed Covid Case	Death
	Yes	No		
Overall	1.69	98.31	24.00	0.34
Rural	1.20	98.8	26.67	-
Urban	4.33	95.67	20.00	-

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

During the survey period, 86.34 percent of the youths' responded that their household members did not suffer from COVID-19 symptoms in the ongoing pandemic, while 11.53 percent responded that they suffered from some symptoms, and 2.13 percent reported suffering from all the COVID-19 symptoms.

Table 8.2 Households suffer from COVID-19 symptoms

	Yes, almost every symptom were present	Yes, some of the symptoms were presents	No
Overall	2.13	11.53	86.34
Rural	2.10	11.00	86.89
Urban	2.26	14.48	83.26
Kurigram	2.49	10.22	87.29
Satkhira	1.85	1.58	96.57
Rajshahi	3.24	23.53	73.24
Barguna	1.06	11.97	86.97

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

8.2. Disruption of Health Supply

During the pandemic, there were disruptions in the healthcare supply (Table 8.3). Around 13.5 per cent of the responded replied that they faced some delays in receiving medical care during the pandemic. However, majority of the responded replied that they did not face any delays (86.5%) in getting medical care because of the pandemic, and such high rates are observed across the four districts and rural and urban regions as well.

Table 6.3 Disruption of health supply

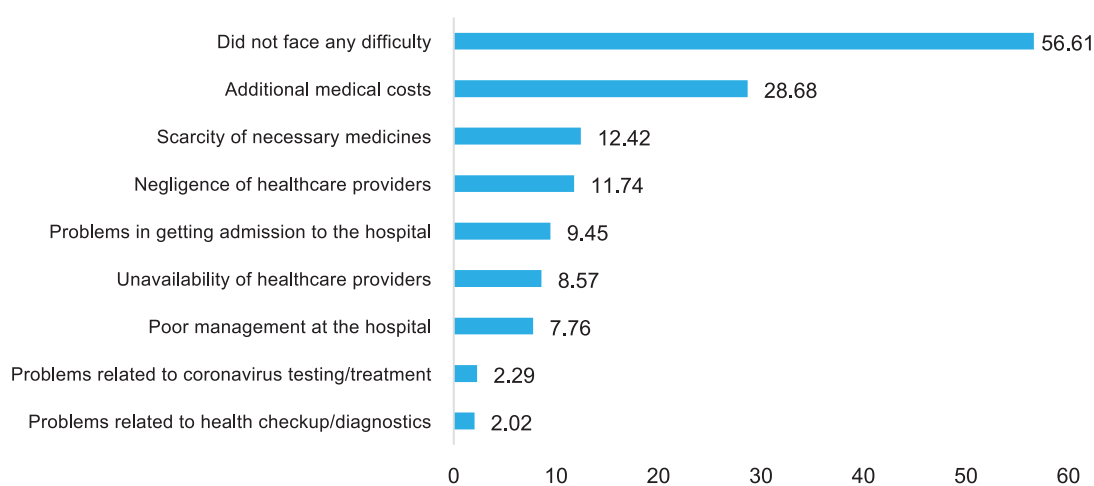
	Delays in getting medical care during the pandemic (%)		Did not receive medical services other than COVID-19 treatment during the pandemic (%)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Overall	13.52	86.48	15.2	84.8
Rural	14.46	85.54	15.91	84.09
Urban	8.38	91.62	11.3	88.7
Kurigram	12.08	87.92	11.89	88.11
Satkhira	12.05	87.95	14.15	85.85
Rajshahi	17.63	82.37	18.15	81.85
Barguna	12.75	87.25	16.18	83.82

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

8.2.1. Problem faced getting healthcare during COVID-19

Figure 8.1 shows further evidence that the health supply was disrupted slightly during the pandemic. Specifically, a major proportion i.e. 56.6 percent reported that they and their family did not face any difficulty in getting healthcare during the pandemic in March 2020. However, some respondents experienced certain barriers such as 28.68 percent faced additional medical costs, 12.42 percent faced scarcity of essential medicines and 11.74 percent faced negligence from medical staff.

Figure 8.1 Problem face getting healthcare during COVID-19

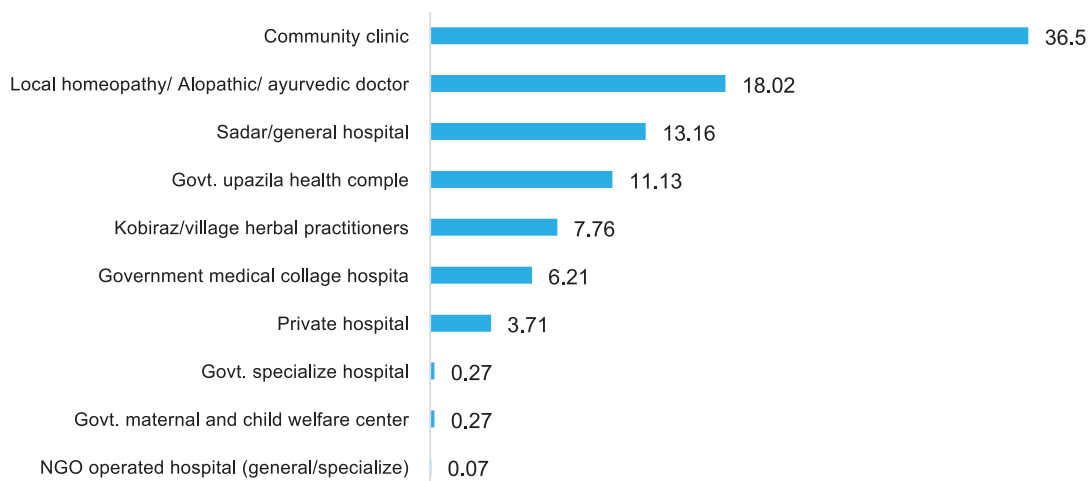


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

8.3. Access to Health Service

As shown in Figure 8.2, 36.5 percent of respondents reported that their household members visit community clinics for medical attention followed by 18.02 percent who visit local homeopathy, 13.16 percent who visit the general hospital, and 11.13 percent who visit government Upazila health complexes.

Figure 8.2 Problem face getting healthcare during COVID-19

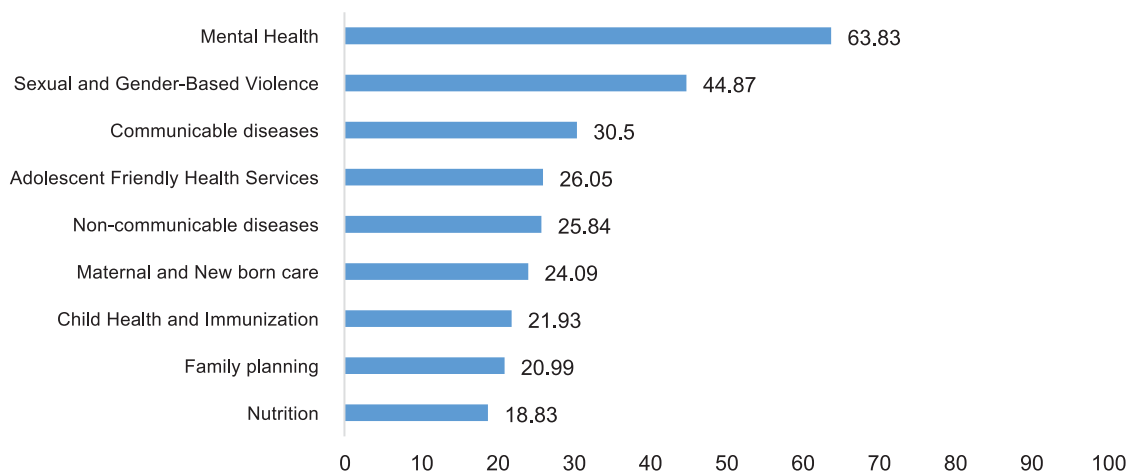


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

8.3.1. Unavailable Health Services

A total of 63.83 percent of respondents mentioned that mental health services were unavailable in their nearest health service center. The following higher rates are for sexual and gender violence at 44.87 percent, communicable diseases at 30.5 percent, adolescent-friendly health services at 26.05 percent, and non-communicable diseases at 25.84 percent.

Figure 8.3 Services that are unavailable

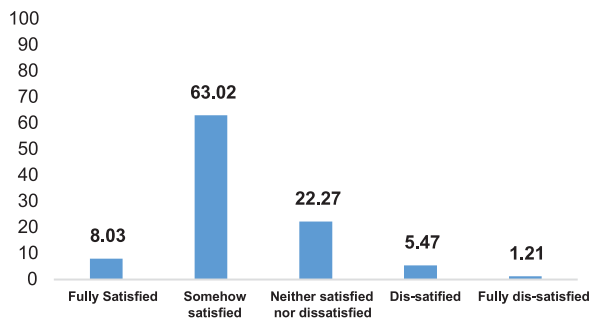


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

8.4. Satisfaction on health service

Source: SANEM YDE Survey (2020) A total of 63.02 percent of youths or their families are somewhat satisfied with the services that they received. 22.27 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. 8.03 percent, 5.47 percent, and 1.21 percent were fully satisfied, dissatisfied, and fully dissatisfied with the services, respectively.

Figure 8.4 Satisfaction on health service (%)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

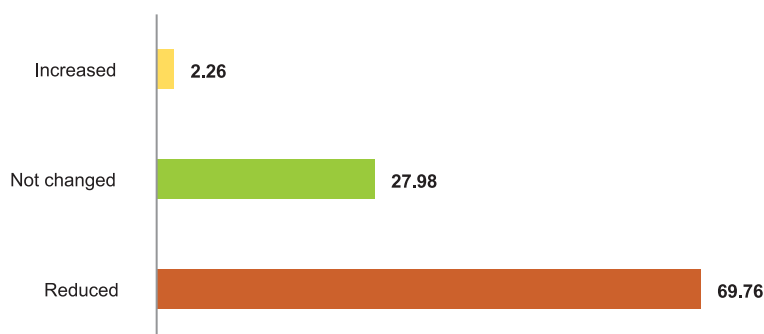
9 Economic Activity

Although COVID-19 is mainly a health hazard, it has led to an unprecedented economic crisis as well. The COVID-19 induced economic downturn led to a sharp decline in economic activities all over the world. Due to a fall in demand, many people lost their jobs while many firms have been forced to shut down. This chapter provides an overview of the impact of the COVID-19 induced crisis on the overall economic activity, particularly on the survey areas' employment conditions.

9.1. Impact of COVID-19 on Wage Employment

In Bangladesh, a large fraction of the employed population is dependent on wage employment. COVID-19 has caused a significant reduction in the salary of the wage employed due to a reduction in labour demand. The following figure (Figure 9.1) shows that around 70 percent of total wage employed have experienced wage reduction during the COVID-19 crisis. Only 28 percent of the surveyed households reported unchanged wages during the pandemic.

Figure 9.1 The change in salary during COVID-19 (% of total)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

The pandemic has caused a loss of jobs and wage reductions (Figure 9.1). In this context, an interesting area of investigation is the dynamics of the changing profession. In this study, around 5 percent of the people have reported that they have changed their profession in the last 9 months (Figure 9.2). However, to get a complete picture of these dynamics, the study has also identified the reason behind the change in professions (Figure 9.3). From figure 9.3, we can see that a significant percentage (47.37%) of the people identified low wages as the reason behind changing their profession. While 10 percent of the people changed due to losing jobs, around 18 percent identified wage cuts as the core reason.

Figure 9.2 Percentage of people changing their profession in the last 9 months

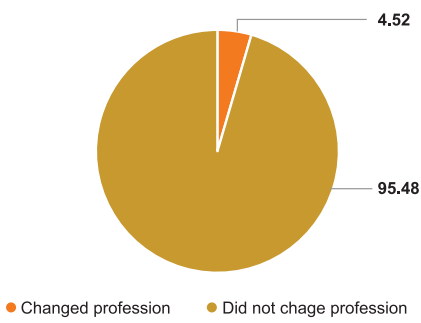


Figure 9.3 Reasons behind changing the job



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

9.2. COVID-19 Impact on Self Employment

To identify the impact of the crisis on profits of businesses, this study tries to compare the profits of the entrepreneurs in November 2020 (the survey period) with that of November 2019. Figure 9.4 shows that around 82 percent of the entrepreneurs have reported their profits to be lower in the survey period compared to that of November 2019. Moreover, Figure 9.5 identifies the key problems faced by the entrepreneurs during the pandemic. While 50 percent of the businesses experienced a decrease in sales and profits, 34 percent experienced a decrease in production. Moreover, around 4 percent of the businesses have reported shutting down their business (figure 9.5). The lockdown announced by the government to contain the spread of the virus led to a shutdown of many businesses.

Figure 9.4 Profit of the businesses compared to November 2019

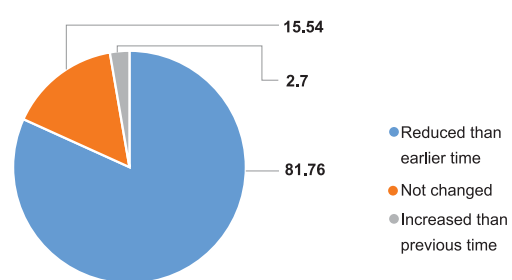
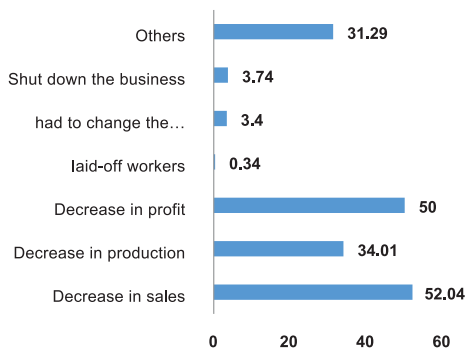


Figure 9.5 Type of problems the entrepreneurs face doing business since March 2020



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

This study analyses the business status during the pandemic period. From Figure 9.6, we can see that since March 2020, 31 percent of the businesses has reported closing down their business (at least temporarily). Figure 9.7 identifies the key reasons behind the closures. As shown, a significant percentage (89%) of the businesses which were closed since March 2020 have identified the lockdown as the key reason. Another 12 percent of the respondents have identified lack of demand as the reason behind closures.

Figure 9.6 Status of business since March 2020

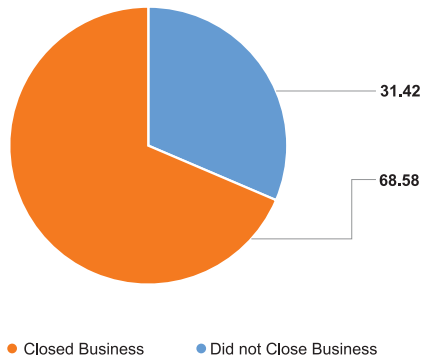
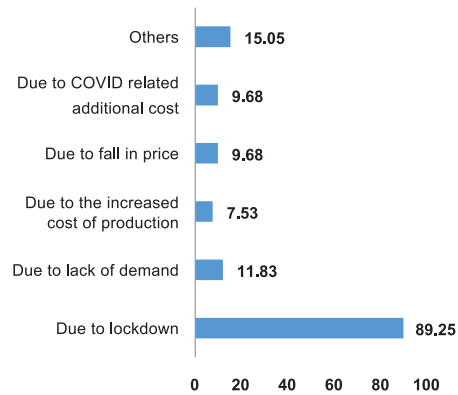


Figure 9.7 Reason behind halting/ closing business



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

10 Social Safety Net Programs

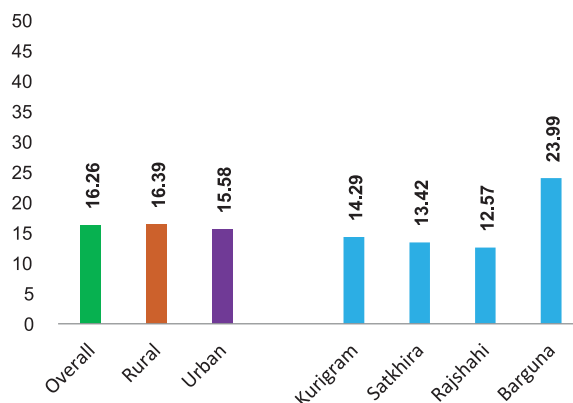
Bangladesh has achieved remarkable success in poverty reduction, education, primary health care, nutrition, women empowerment, improvement of livelihood, etc., during the last two decades. The government of Bangladesh's social safety net programs was one of the key contributors to such achievements. Yet, the existing social security system of Bangladesh is subject to criticisms due to certain drawbacks. Significant inclusion and exclusion errors, insufficient coverage in proportion to poverty, a mismatch between demography and social protection expenditure and high leakage rates are vital concerns of the existing social protection system. Moreover, the COVID-19 induced shocks added more dimensions to such drawbacks.

In this setting, though the government has taken some additional swift and impressive social protection measures to help people cope with the newly emerged crisis, there are still concerns regarding the adequacy of the measures, corruption in the implementation process, and absence of proper monitoring process. This section provides evidence on some relevant indicators from the grassroots level.

10.1. Coverage of Social Protection

Figure 10.1 shows that only 16.26 percent of households from the survey areas receive some forms of social protection supports from the government. There is only a subtle difference in rural and urban areas and among the districts in terms of coverage. In the rural area, the percentage of recipient households is 16.39, but the percentage is slightly lower (15.58%) in the urban areas. Comparison within the districts reveals that Barguna has the highest coverage rate (23.99%), whereas Rajshahi has the lowest (12.57%). However, the estimates for social protection recipients covered in this survey could have some downward bias.

Figure 10.1 Percentage of social protection recipients household

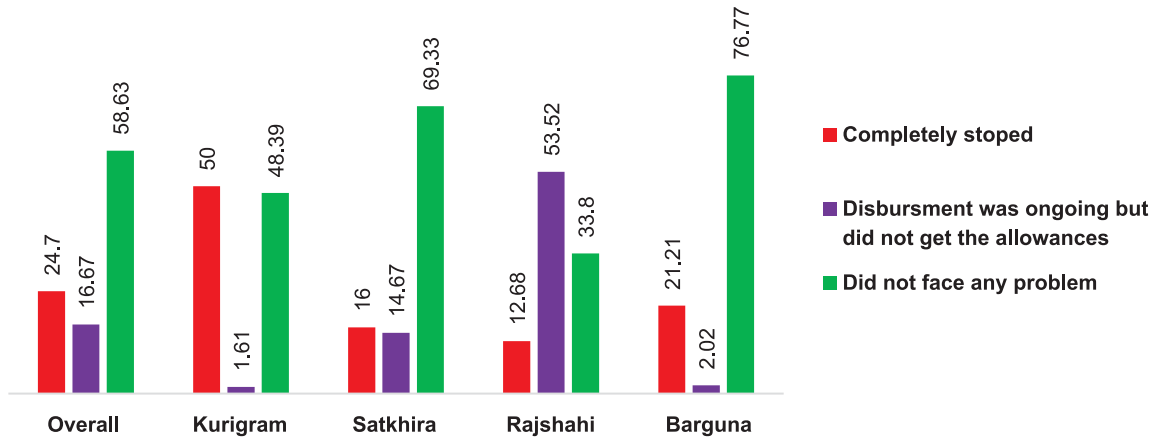


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

10.2. Social protection During COVID-19

As with other major public service deliveries, a disruption in the distribution chain of existing Social Security Programmes (SSPs) was anticipated. The survey finds that (Figure 10.2), 24.7 percent of SNP recipients' allowance has been completely halted, whereas 16.7 percent did not receive payment although disbursement did not stop. The remaining 58.63 percent did not experience any problems in obtaining the allowances. From figure 10.2, it is clearly observed that there were discrepancies across the districts in terms of the payment status of the ongoing programs.

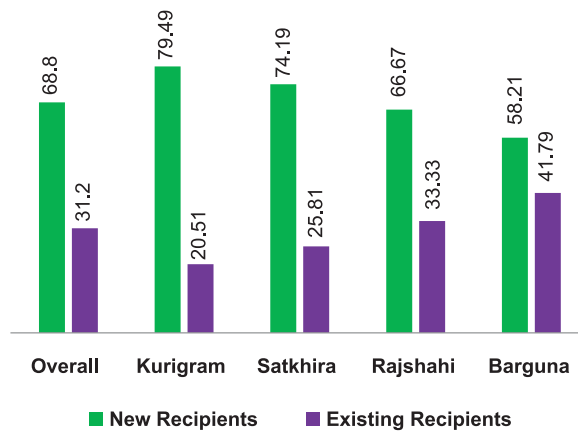
Figure 10.2 Problems encountered (% of SSP beneficiaries)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Alongside the regular programs, the government has initiated some new cash and food transfer programs as part of COVID-19 financing strategies. The survey has identified certain features for these new but temporary programs. Figure 10.3 shows that 68.8 percent of the total recipients of the COVID related programs are new inclusions on social security programs. Among the districts, the inclusion percentage is highest for Kurigram and lowest for Barguna.

Figure 10.3 Recipients of the new programs initiated to tackle covid-19 induced shocks (% of all beneficiaries)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)



Violence Against Women (VAW)

Violence against women (VAW) is a severe global concern. It causes an extreme violation of human rights and involves threats to health and mental safety. According to the United Nations (UN), violence against women refers to “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”. A woman or girl can face such acts at the individual, family, community, and wider society levels by an intimate partner or non-partner perpetrator or by both. The adverse consequences of the VAW are not confined to women themselves; instead spreads to their children, family, and society as a whole.

As observed in earlier statistics conducted by BBS (2013, 2016), violence against women has been increasing in Bangladesh. However, there are no follow-up recent statistics on this parameter. Evidence-based policies, laws, and interventions can help to combat the situation, which requires rigorous survey-based statistics on the extent and nature of VAW. In this context, this survey has tried to generate some evidence on the nature and extent of VAW in the surveyed regions. Although it is not a nationally representative survey, it enables identifying the overall scenario to generate policies for the survey regions.

Measuring the true prevalence of VAW is a very intricate and challenging task. Due to the sensitivity and stigma associated with the issue, respondents have a high probability of underreporting. Though careful strategies have been adopted that encourage women to disclose their personal experiences, it should be acknowledged that significant underreporting cases could exist.

11.1. Partner Violence

This section presents the prevalence rates of different forms of violence faced by ever-married women by their current or former husbands. A series of behaviorally explicit questions have been used to measure each type of violence, i.e. physical, sexual, emotional, economic, and controlling behavior (for more details please see the questionnaire in Annexe 2). The respondent women were asked whether they have faced specific acts related to specific types of violence during their lifetime and during the last 12 months. Table 1 and Table 2 present the prevalence of different forms of violence among ever-married women by the husband during their lifetime and during the last 12 months.

The result presented in Table 11.1 shows that almost 88.44 percent of ever-married women in the survey areas have experienced some forms of partner violence in their lifetime. It is also observed that the prevalence of partner violence is high in the rural areas compared to urban. When disaggregating the prevalence of violence by poverty layer, it is observed that violence is more prevalent among women from poor households than women from non-poor households. Moreover, almost half of the ever-married women have experienced any physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. The rural-urban and poor- non-poor disaggregation follows the same patterns as any forms of violence. Table 11.1 also shows that controlling behavior is the most common form of violence- more than three-fourths of ever-married women have been subject to it in their lifetime. This is followed by economic violence (38.69%), Physical violence (36.73%), sexual violence (27.74%), and Emotional Violence (22.71%). The prevalence of violence is high in the rural than the urban except the controlling behavior, and for the poor than the non-poor.

Table 11.1 Different forms of violence by husband in lifetime (% of ever married)

Types of Violence	Overall	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non-poor
Any Physical Violence	36.73	37.24	33.78	38.77	34.19
Any Sexual Violence	27.74	28.85	21.24	30.53	25.27
Any Controlling Behavior	76.18	75.83	78.26	78.27	73.52
Any Economic Violence	38.69	40.4	28.68	41.67	35.56
Any Emotional Violence	22.71	23.77	20.17	25.3	20.94
Physical or Sexual Violence	49.15	49.8	45.45	52.53	45.56
Any forms of Violence	88.44	88.9	85.82	90.35	86.16

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

The recent and potentially ongoing extent of violence can be assessed by the statistics for the last 12 months. Here it should be noted that the last 12 months have covered the entire periods of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, the statistics presented in table 11.2, can be considered the violence scenario in times of COVID-19. The patterns of violence in the last 12 months are more or less like the patterns of violence in the lifetime. Though each statistic's magnitude is evidently less than the statistics of lifetime events, the values are still high to be an issue of concern.

Table 11.2 Different forms of violence by husband in last 12 months (% of ever married)

Types of Violence	Overall	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non-poor
Any Physical Violence	30.54	30.56	30.41	33.59	26.67
Any Sexual Violence	22.99	22.97	23.08	24.93	21.28
Any Controlling Behavior	75.53	75.63	74.93	76.11	74.42
Any Economic Violence	35.08	36.39	27.73	36.25	33.88
Any Emotional Violence	19.53	20.31	15.04	19.9	18.72
Physical or Sexual Violence	43.65	43.33	45.45	47.28	39.41
Any forms of Violence	87.89	88.12	86.55	88.67	86.81

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

The prevalence of partner violence differs across the districts. Table 11.3 and 11.4 present the prevalence of different forms of partner violence by districts during their lifetime and during the last 12 months, respectively. Table 11.3 shows that the rate is the highest for Barguna (97.64%) and lowest for Kurigram (80.53%) in terms of any violence experienced in a lifetime. But in terms of physical or sexual violence, Kurigram holds the second position and in terms of economic violence, Kurigram leads. Though Satkhira holds the second position in terms of any forms of violence, in terms of separate indicators Satkhira holds the lowest position apart from controlling behavior. Across the districts, the pattern and dynamics of the incidence of violence in the last 12 months (during COVID-19) is almost the same as lifetime incidence (see table 11.4).

Table 11.3 Violence by husband in lifetime (% of ever married)

Types of Violence	Overall	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna
Any Physical Violence	36.73	41.22	22.49	28.38	54.82
Any Sexual Violence	27.74	28.02	13.26	19.7	49.74
Any Controlling Behavior	76.18	61.06	80.71	73.1	94.87
Any Economic Violence	38.69	53.96	17.13	48.37	30.85
Any Emotional Violence	22.71	21.96	10.95	22.49	38.58
Physical or Sexual Violence	49.15	54.9	34.95	37.44	67.44
Any forms of Violence	88.44	80.53	91.18	86.38	97.64

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Table 11.4 Violence by husband in last 12 months (% of ever married)

Types of Violence	Overall	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna
Any Physical Violence	30.54	40.88	19.68	19.65	39.91
Any Sexual Violence	22.99	26.09	14.53	17.96	32.95
Any Controlling Behavior	76.53	60.43	77.78	76.05	94.15
Any Economic Violence	35.08	52.14	14.22	44.38	28.24
Any Emotional Violence	19.53	22.63	8.33	22.35	26.92
Physical or Sexual Violence	43.65	55.06	33.68	30.94	50.78
Any forms of Violence	87.89	79.22	90.32	84.62	97.34

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

11.2. Non-Partner Violence

Like partner violence, non-partner violence is also prevalent in Bangladesh. All women interviewed were queried about their experience of non-partner physical, sexual and mental violence. But, in this case, sexual violence and mental violence have been measured differently than partner violence. Both ever married and never-married women were asked the same set of questions. This section presents the findings of such violence.

Table 11.5 and Table 11.6 present the prevalence of non-partner violence in a lifetime and the last 12 months, respectively. From the tables, it is observed that more than one third (35.37%) of women have experienced any forms of non-partner violence during their lifetime, and 10.34% of women reported experiencing such violence in the last 12 months. Moreover, it is also observed that the prevalence rate in terms of any forms of violence is lower for rural, non-poor, and never-married women than their urban, poor, and ever married counterparts for both lifetimes and during last 12 months cases.

In terms of physical, sexual, and mental violence, the prevalence rate is 29.35%, 7.69%, and 10.16% respectively during lifetime, and 4.24%, 2.64%, and 7.08% during the last 12 months respectively. The rural-urban, poor-non-poor and ever married- never married discrepancy is observed for all types of violence.

Table 11.5 Non-partner violence in lifetime (% of all women surveyed)

	Overall	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non-Poor	Ever Married	Never Married
Physical	29.35	28.74	33.11	31.91	26.89	29.79	27.57
Sexual	7.69	8.21	4.55	4.18	11.22	7.47	8.57
Mental	10.16	9.57	13.48	7.25	13.09	9.7	12.02
Any Violence	35.37	34.51	40.4	36.53	34.5	35.45	35.20

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Table 11.6 Non-partner violence in last 12 months (% of all women surveyed)

	Overall	Rural	Urban	Poor	Non-Poor	Ever Married	Never Married
Physical	4.24	4.95	0.53	5.03	3.57	5.1	0.84
Sexual	2.64	2.96	1.06	1.07	4.16	2.77	2.14
Mental	7.08	6.41	10.5	5	9.04	6.64	8.77
Any Violence	10.34	10.02	12	10.98	9.68	10.7	8.97

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Like partner violence, the prevalence of non-partner violence also differs across the districts. Table 11.7 and Table 11.8 present the statistics for the districts. In case of any forms of violence during lifetime, Barguna (62.85%) leads the table, which is followed by Kurigram (31.19%), Rajshahi (24.44%), and Satkhira (19.46%). Similar patterns are observed in the case for prevalence rates during the last 12 months.

Table 11.7 Non-partner violence by the district in lifetime (% of all women surveyed)

	Overall	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna
Physical	29.35	25.93	17.52	19.78	52.41
Sexual	7.69	2.12	0.75	5.19	20.82
Mental	10.16	3.7	3.01	4.58	27.36
Any forms of Violence	35.37	31.19	19.46	24.44	62.85

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Table 11.8 Non-partner violence by the district in last 12 months (% of all women surveyed)

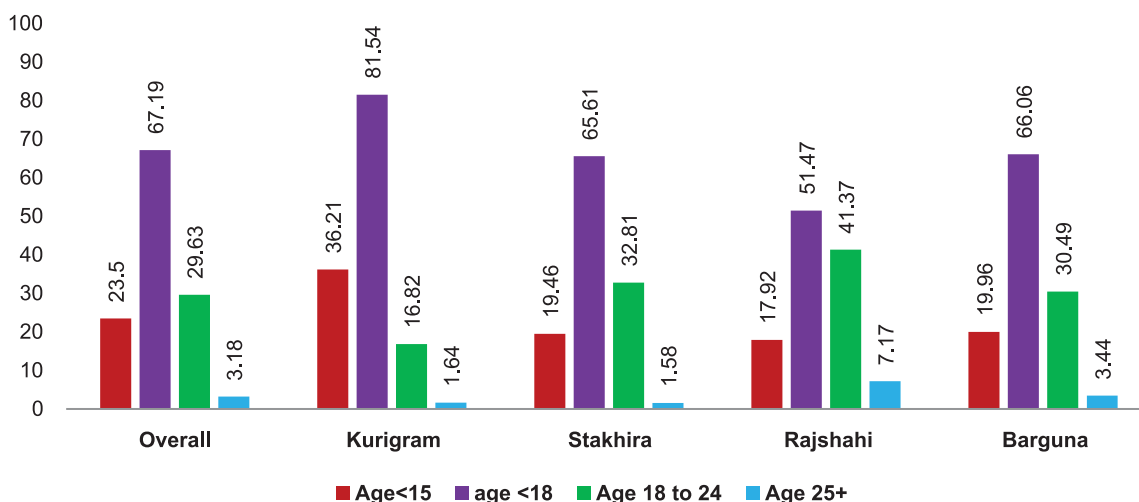
	Overall	Kurigram	Satkhira	Rajshahi	Barguna
Physical	4.24	8.19	0.33	2	6.08
Sexual	2.64	0.8	0	0	8.54
Mental	7.08	3.81	2.71	3.98	15.99
Any Violence	10.34	13.56	2.75	5.39	18.73

Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

11.3. Incidence of Child Marriage

The prevalence of high rates of gender-based violence can also be traced to the high rate of child marriage that the survey highlights. As Figure 11.1 shows, overall, 67.19 percent of those below 18 years old have been married off by their families. The rate decreases to 29.63 percent for those between 18 to 24 years and to 3.18 percent for those above 25 years. This trend is observed across the districts as well with Kurigram having the highest rate of child marriages as 81.54 percent of those below 18 years old are observed to be married.

Figure 11.1 Incidence of child marriage (%)

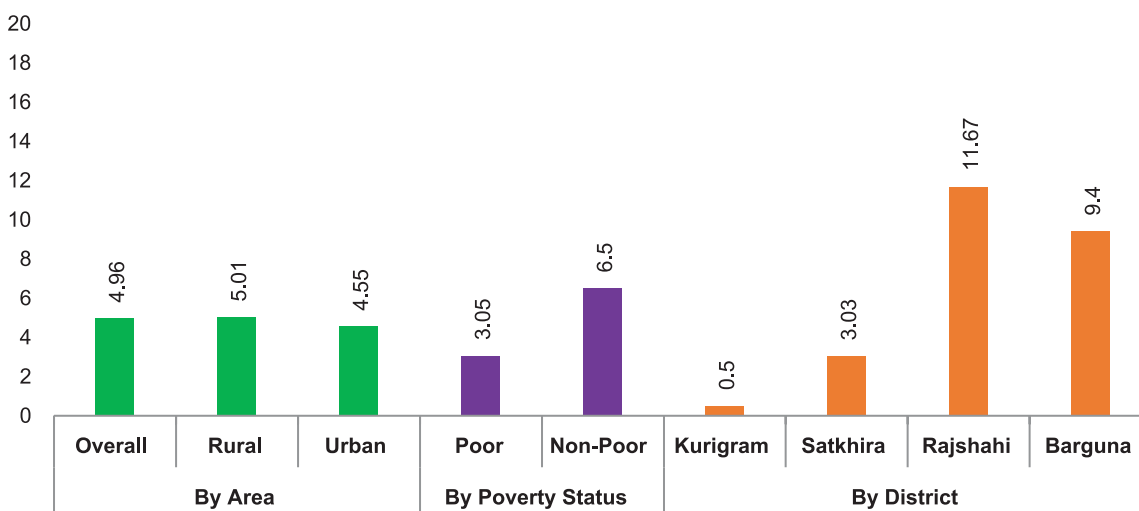


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

11.4. Legal Action

The survey data reveals that despite the high rate of violence, very few women took legal action. Overall, nearly 5% of victim women have taken legal action in the region covered in the survey; women from non-poor households were most likely to do so (6.5%). Among the districts, victims from Rajshahi are most likely to take

Figure 11.2 Percentage of women experiencing any types of violence who took legal action

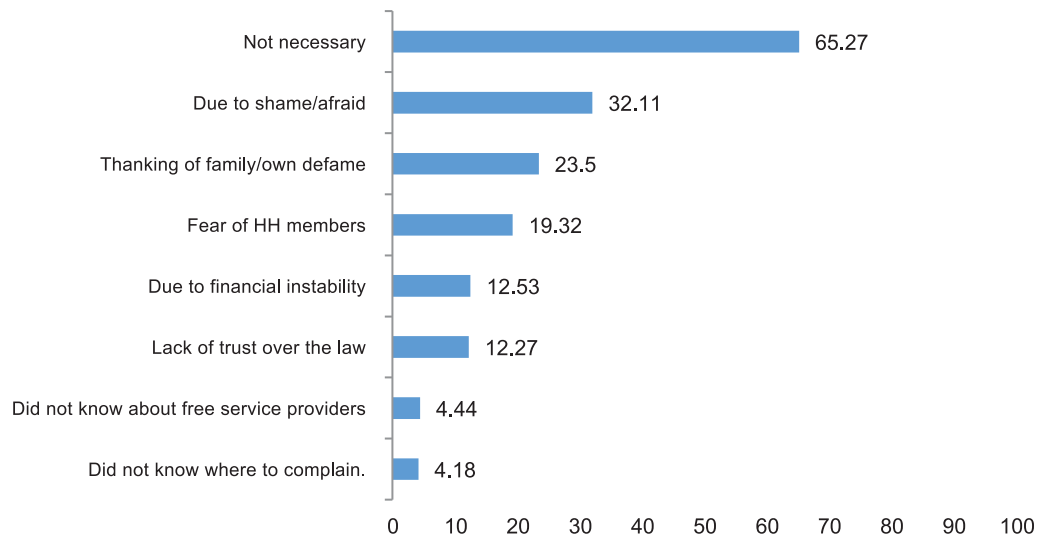


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

legal action and almost 12% of victims have reported that they have taken legal action. On the other hand, those from Kurigram are less likely to take legal action i.e. only less than one percent of victim women have reported that they have taken legal action against the violence they have faced.

Most of the victims did not consider it necessary to take legal action. The survey data indicates that almost two-thirds of the victim women fall in the category. This is followed by 'shame or fear' (32.11%), 'thinking of family or own defame' (23.5%), 'fear of household members' (12.53%), 'financial instability' (12.53%), 'lack of trust over law' (12.27%), 'lack of knowledge on free service providers' (4.44), and 'unawareness of sources to complain' (4.18%)

Figure 11.3 Reported reasons for not taking legal action among women who experienced partner violence (%)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

12 Women's Employment and Economic Empowerment

In order to ensure sustainable development, it is essential to ensure women's economic empowerment. Economic empowerment of women is essential to ensure women's rights and achieve broader development goals such as economic growth, poverty reduction, health, education, and welfare. Women's economic empowerment is a process of transforming women's lives from a situation whereby they have limited power and access to shared assets to a situation where they experience economic advancement.

12.1. Earning Status of Women

An important indicator of women's economic empowerment is their earning status. Overall, the study has found that only 7.23% of youth women (aged 15-35) are earners. However, a spatial pattern can be observed (Figure 12.1). In urban areas, a smaller percentage of women are earning compared to rural areas. This might be due to the specific characteristics of the sampled districts. Among the four districts covered in the survey, a larger percentage (around 10%) of women from Rajshahi and Kurigram are earners. This percentage, however, does not vary significantly between poor and non-poor. Noteworthy, it is observed that more married women are earners than unmarried women (Figure 12.1).

The study has also identified the reasons behind women not being involved in employment or economic activity. We can see that a more significant proportion of non-earning women have been engaged in household activities. About 13 percent of women have reported that their husbands do not allow them to work (Figure 12.2) while 16 percent of the women have reported that they do not have an interest in working. Moreover, around 8 percent of women have reported that they will join if they can secure a job.

Figure 12.1 Percentage of women engaged in economic activities/earning (% of all)

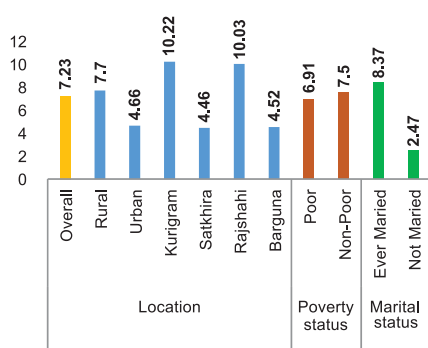
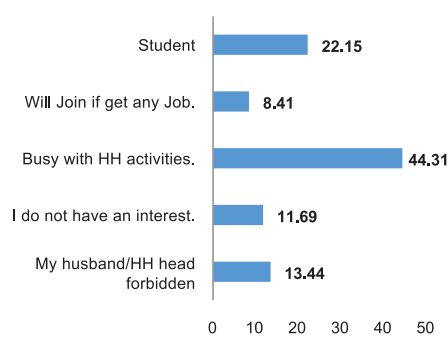


Figure 12.2 Reason behind not being involved in employment (% of all earning women)



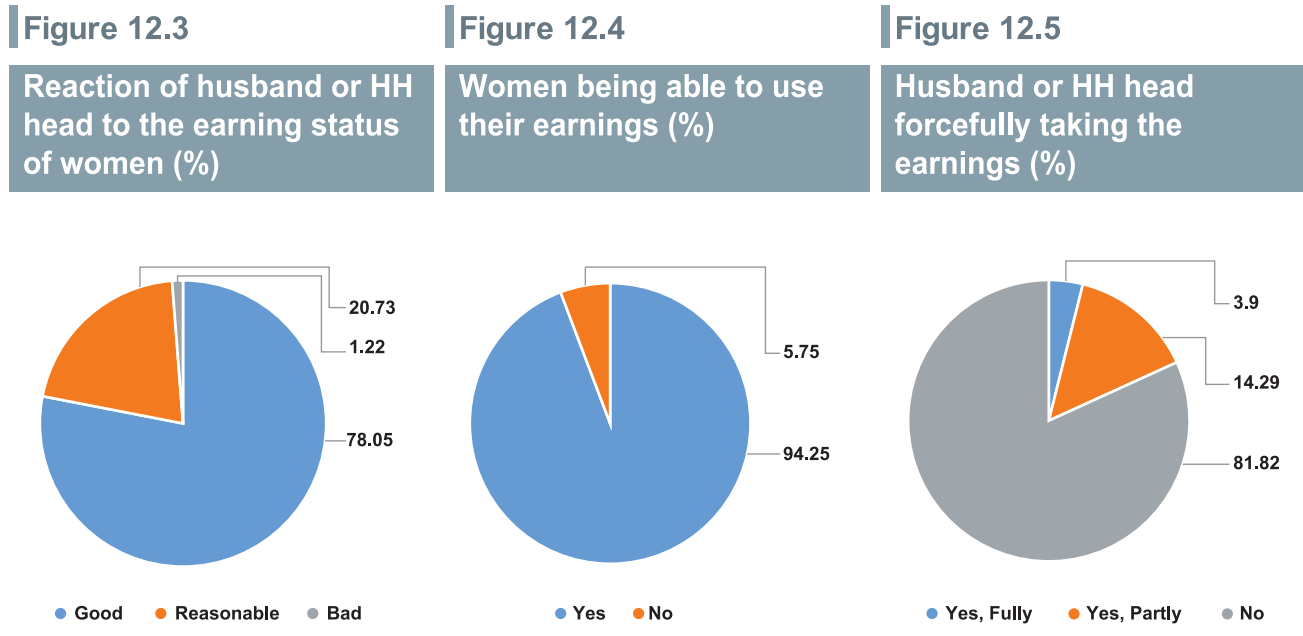
Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

12.2. Ability of Women to Use Their Earning

The previous section shows that a significant percentage of women are not in any employment forms as their husbands restrict them to do so. Therefore, this study tries to unearth the perception of married men on earning statuses of married women. As seen from Figure 12.3, about 78 percent of earning women have reported that their husbands' reaction to their earning status is good. While only 1 percent have reported that the reaction is bad, around 20 percent of women have reported that the reaction is reasonable.

Although earning status is an important indicator of women's economic empowerment (WEE), working for pay should not be considered synonymous with WEE because a woman's ability to earn does not ensure that she has control over how it is spent, saved, or invested. Figure 12.4 shows that about 94 percent of earning women have reported that they can use their earnings while only 6 percent of women have reported that they cannot.

Moreover, this study identifies whether husbands enforce their rights on the earnings of women against their will. Figure 12.5 shows that around 14 percent of women have reported that their husbands forcefully take their earnings but only partially, around 3 percent have reported that their full earnings are taken away forcefully, while 81 percent of women have reported that their husbands do not take their earnings forcefully.



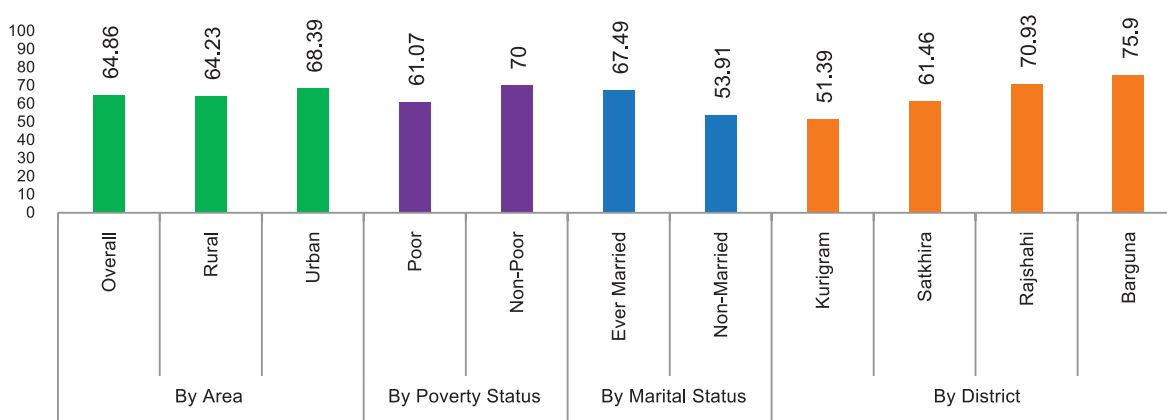
Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

13 Gender Responsive Service Delivery

13.1. Access to Finance

To evaluate the level of women's access to finance, this study has considered the statistics of whether a woman has a formal bank or mobile banking account (such as bKash, Nogod). Figure 13.1 represents the findings. Overall, 27.98 percent of women have a bank or Bkash account, where urban women have higher access (38.86%) to finance than rural women (26.01%). The table also shows that women from poor households (23.08%) have lower access to finance than women from non-poor households (33.5%). Comparison between ever married and non-married provides that non-married women are most likely to have access to finance than their married counterparts. Comparison across districts indicate that Barguna (43.67%) is associated with the highest percentage of women having access to finance which is followed by Kurigram (31.27%), Rajshahi (20.76%), and Satkhira (14.65%).

Figure 13.1 Percentage of women having Bank or Bkash account (% of all)

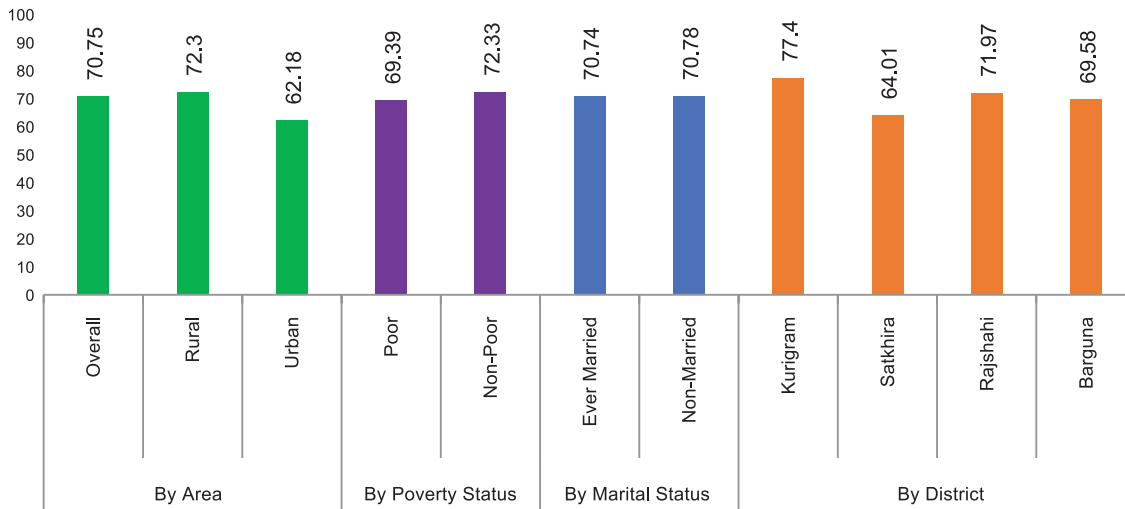


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

13.2. Access to Health Service

Having a community clinic nearby is an opportunity for women to get access to health services. Figure 13.2 presents the percentage of women who reported a community clinic near her household by area, poverty status, marital status, and districts. According to the table, more than 70% of women said community clinics are available nearby. Among the districts, the percentage is highest for Kurigram (77.4%) and lowest for Satkhira (64.01%).

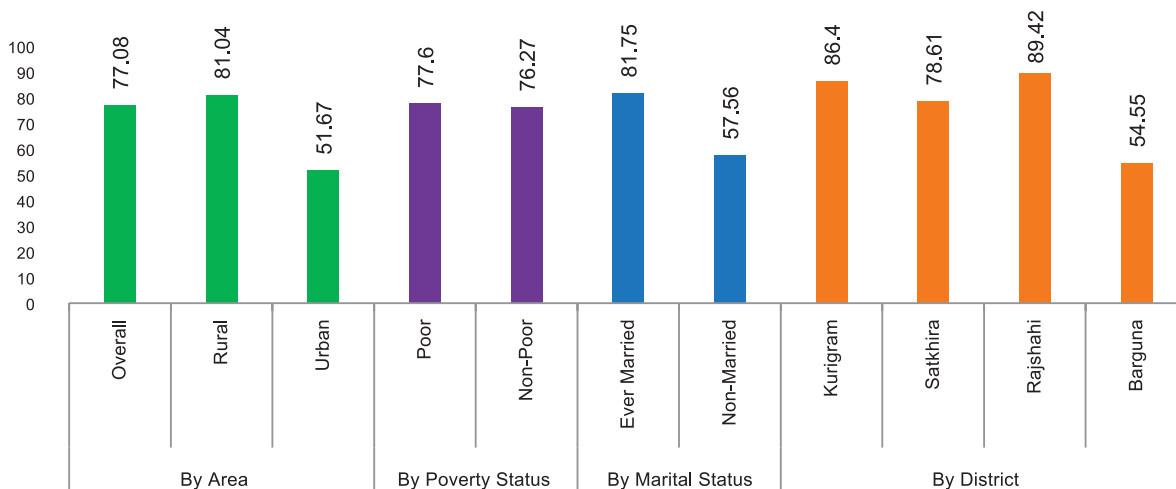
Figure 13.1 Percentage of women having Bank or Bkash account (% of all)



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

Having a community clinic is an opportunity to access health service, but the actual condition depends on whether they take services from the center. Figure 13.3 presents the percentage of women who have ever taken any service from the community clinic nearby. According to the figure, two-thirds of women who have the opportunity of taking help from the community clinic nearby have taken service from the clinic. The percentage is higher for rural and every married woman compared to urban and non-married women. Among the districts, the percentage is highest for Rajshahi, followed by Kurigram, Satkhira, and Barguna.

Figure 13.3 Did you ever take any service from the community clinic? (% of all women surveyed)



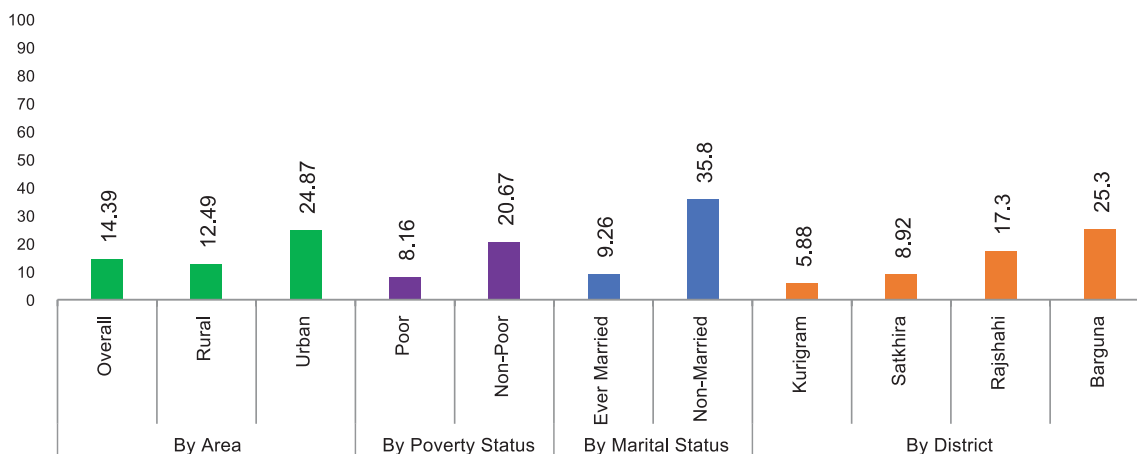
Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

13.3. Access to IT

Women's access to IT can be measured by their ability to operate Facebook and YouTube. Figure 13.4 presents the statistics of women's ability to operate Facebook and YouTube. The figure shows that overall, 14.39 % of women

can operate Facebook or YouTube in the surveyed region. From the figure, it is clear that there exists rural-urban, poor- nonpoor, married- nonmarried, and inter-district divide on the women's access to it.

Figure 13.4 Percentage of women who can operate Facebook or YouTube



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

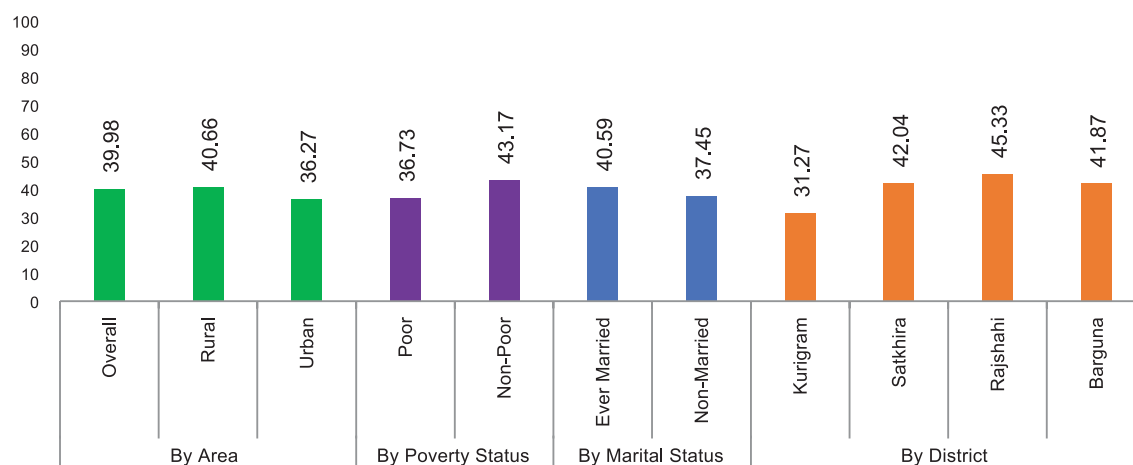
13.4. Safety and Security

Safety and security are the basic rights of every citizen. Ensuring safety and security for the citizens especially for women is one of the top priorities of every government. But this is a very challenging and difficult task as well. In Bangladesh, a large number of women are vulnerable in terms of safety and security issues. This section has evaluated the state of safety and security for women by two indicators i.e. safety in public transport and safety in the community in the surveyed regions.

13.4.1. Safety in Public Transport

Figure 13.5 presents the percentage of women who feel safe in public transport. It is observed that only 40 percent of women feel safe in public transport, implying that 60 percent of women do not feel safe in public transport. Thus, many initiatives need to be taken to provide safety to women in public transport.

Figure 13.5 Percentage of women who feel safe in public transport

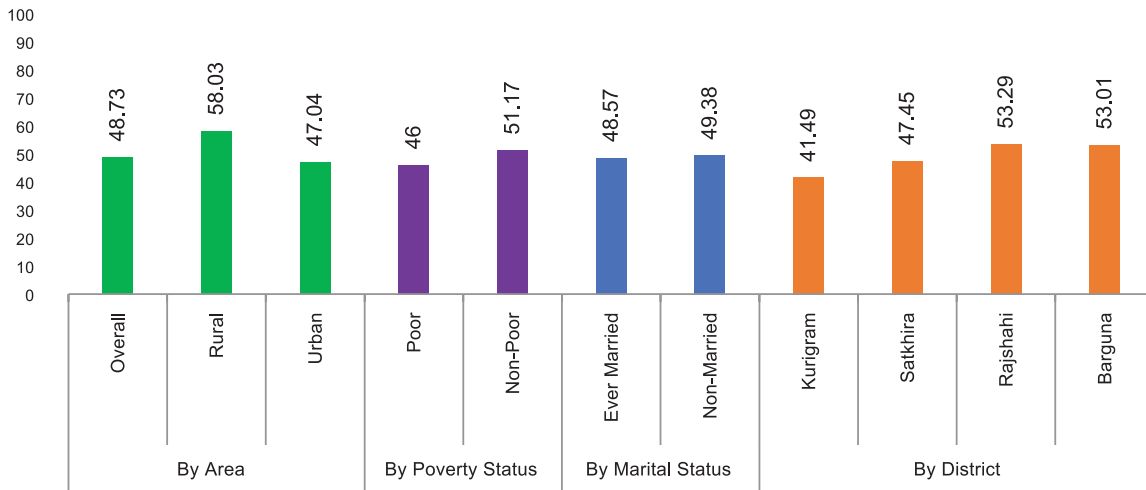


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

13.4.2. Safety in the community

Figure 13.6 presents the percentage of women who feel safe when walking in the community (especially at night). It is observed that more than 50 percent of women do not feel safe in their community. This is higher for urban compared to rural, and poor compared to non-poor. Among the districts, Rajshahi and Barguna have the better condition than Kurigram and Satkhira.

Figure 13.6 Percentage of women who feel safe when walking in the community (especially at night)

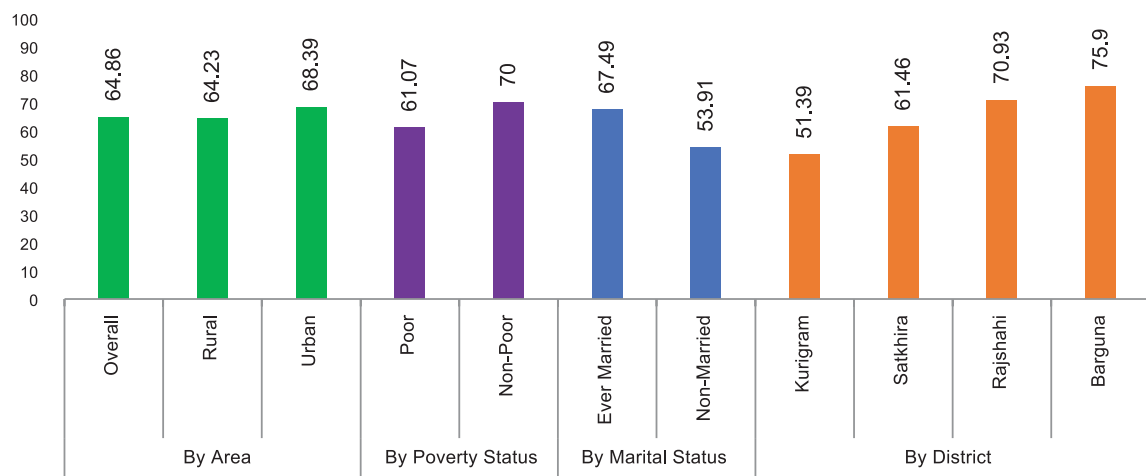


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

13.5. Knowledge on Family Planning

Youth women's knowledge on family planning is essential. The survey indicates that almost 65 percent of youth women know about family planning. But there is a substantial poor- nonpoor, married-nonmarried, and inter-

Figure 13.7 Percentage of women knowing family planning

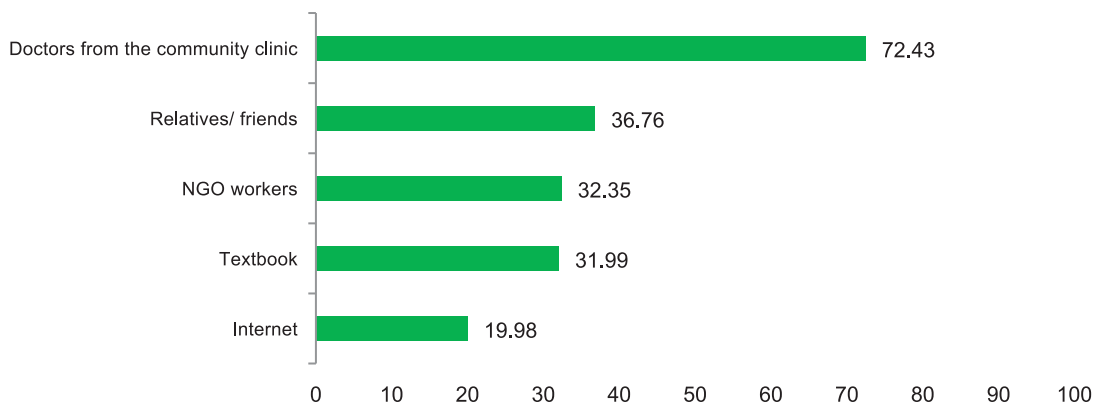


Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

district divide. Nonpoor women have better information on family planning than poor women, and married women are more occupied than nonmarried youth women. Among the districts, youth women from Kurigram are lagging behind other districts.

Open discussion on family planning is still taboo for a country like Bangladesh. Women learn about this from various sources. Figure 13.8 presents the key sources from where women learn about family planning. Around three-fourths of women acknowledge that they learn about family planning from the doctor of the community clinic, which is followed by relatives and friend (36.67%), NGO workers (32.35%), textbook (31.99%), and the internet (19.98%)

Figure 13.8 Source of knowledge about family planning



Source: Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey (2020)

14 Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

The survey has been implemented in four selected districts in Bangladesh. Since all the statistics presented in this report are based on the survey, the statistics are not country representative. Even then, one can relate the statistics for a rough overview of the nationwide situations. Thus, the findings of the study can give policymakers a meaningful insight and enriched understanding.

From the survey, it is observed that COVID-19 did not bring extreme suffering to human health as expected at the beginning of the pandemic. Rather it has significantly affected livelihood opportunities and economic activities, education, and other social cohesion. Due to the COVID-19 induced economic downturn, there is an observed sharp decline in wage and salary, profit, etc. Many people lost jobs, and many firms had to shut down their business.

In response to the crisis and economic shortfall, the government has initiated several cash and food transfer schemes for poor and vulnerable people. But the plans were not free from the traditional drawbacks associated with the social protection system of Bangladesh. However, most of the respondents revealed that the government's support was not adequate to cope with the shock.

Nevertheless, a direr shock has been observed in the education sector. The education system has been significantly disrupted with the closure of schools and colleges for a long time. Although the online education system has been initiated to reduce its diverse negative consequences, many students were out of reach. Poor households cannot afford to equip their children with educational resources such as a computer, laptop, smartphones, and high-speed internet. As a result, there is a surfacing inequality in access to online education. The long-term impact will then be manifested by loss of learning, higher dropout rates, increased incidences of child labor and child marriage, and a gradual loss of human capital.

The prevalence rate of violence against women confirmed that, during the pandemic (indicators calculated for the last 12 months), the majority of women had faced several types of violence. Besides, the high prevalence rate in terms of lifetime violence faced by the youth women re-arise the concerns of VAW. It suggests the need for urgent action to increase awareness and availability of services to prevent VAW.

The statistics for youth civic engagements and youth-led climate justice provided that youth civic engagement is very limited in Bangladesh. The statistics show that the youths are not well knowledgeable about climate and environmental issues, and their engagement with climate justice is also limited. Thus, many more steps are needed to aware the youth about youth rights and acknowledge their voices in youth welfare, personal development, and beneficial social objectives. Therefore, based on the survey statistics, the report suggests the following list of discreet policies to be considered in strategic interventions.

- 1. Increasing civic engagement of youths with a particular focus on females:** Civic engagement of youths can be raised by facilitating and incentivizing youth participation in local decision making, awareness programs organized by Union Parishad, engagement with political and non-political organizations as well as volunteering work. Policies should especially aim to raise female youths' participation rates in civic engagements. Education could be a key policy instrument by enhancing knowledge and awareness on civic platforms and participation opportunities.
- 2. Enhancing youth knowledge of climate change and their engagement with climate justice:** In particular, female youths from rural and poor economic backgrounds need to make more aware of climate change issues. The awareness can be raised by incorporating climate issues in educational courses or providing them with resources such as access to special publications and journals. Using education as a

policy tool to increase knowledge on climate issues will also help raise youth engagement in climate change awareness campaigns and climate justice activities.

3. **Demand and supply-side policy intervention to reduce the COVID-19 induced educational disruption:** Educational institutions will have to be equipped with resources and means to conduct regular online classes to prevent student drop-out rates amid educational institutions' closure pandemic. One commendable step from the GoB was to initiate a project on 'Multimedia classroom'. Yet, the project has not been completed. On the demand side, the government must finance students to purchase digital devices and access the internet for educational purposes.
4. **Addressing the healthline challenges:** Sufficient access to healthcare can be ensured by mitigating the underlying bottlenecks such as reducing medical costs, ensuring adequate supply of essential medicine, and up-to-date medical staff training. Additionally, it is vital to raise awareness of and supply mental health services and services related to sexual and gender violence, especially in community clinics.
5. **Pronounced job retention schemes and financing companies to pay off salaries:** As businesses face losses, constricted production levels, and complete closures, employees have suffered job layoffs and substantial wage reductions. Thus, to ensure steady and equal economic recovery, policies should include job retention schemes and financing the small and medium-sized enterprises to pay salaries. As both the employed and self-employed have been adversely affected in terms of loss of income, adequate social safety nets would serve as an effective policy intervention.
6. **Efficient implementation of sufficient social protection:** The social safety net coverage will have to be widened with the assurance of continuous flow of funds to recipients and ensuring the addition of new vulnerable population groups in the safety nets.
7. **Incorporating women in the legal framework to allow reporting of gender-based violence:** Despite the high prevalence of violence against women, the survey reports very few women taking legal actions. Thus, the policy should focus on raising awareness among females on the available support institutions and procedures to take legal actions. Moreover, increased knowledge will also enable them to learn the importance and necessity of such actions, build trust in the public legal institutions and overcome primitive ideas of legal actions leading to defame.
8. **Increasing the labour force participation of women:** To enhance women's economic empowerment, policy priority should be on integrating more females in the formal job network and improving their earning status. Acknowledging care work and advocating gender rights issues are essential means to raise the number of earning women.
9. **Improving gender-responsive service delivery:** Gender-responsive service delivery could improve by increasing female access to banking, especially for married women and those from rural, poor backgrounds and widening access to health services and IT. The gains will be substantial if public and communal safety of women can be ensured along with increased knowledge and access to family planning services

Appendix

Annex 1: Sampling Distribution

PSU	District	Upazila	Union/Pourashava	Mouza	HHs	RMO
1	Kurigram	Phulbari	Phulbari	KismatPrankrishna	482	1
2	Kurigram	Phulbari	Phulbari	Chandrakhana	3195	3
3	Kurigram	Phulbari	Kashipur	Kashipur	1647	1
4	Kurigram	Phulbari	Kashipur	Shyampur	725	1
5	Kurigram	Phulbari	Noadanga	Jhaukuti	135	1
6	Kurigram	Phulbari	Noadanga	Naodanga	462	1
7	Kurigram	Phulbari	Bhanagmore	Khochabari	713	1
8	Kurigram	Phulbari	Bhanagmore	Boailbhir	628	1
9	Kurigram	Phulbari	Bhara Bhita	Taluk Mekhli	266	1
10	Kurigram	Phulbari	Bhara Bhita	Purba Dhaniram	1125	1
11	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Newash	Shukai	1834	1
12	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Newash	Gobardhankuti	1762	1
13	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Berubar	Balarampur	2294	1
14	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Berubar	Char Berubari	1278	1
15	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Noonkhawa	Fakirgan	236	1
16	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Noonkhawa	Dharka	80	1
17	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Kachakata	Indragar	1409	1
18	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Kachakata	Kachakata	3411	1
19	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Nageshwari Paurashava	Panakur (Ward-1)	120	2
20	Kurigram	Nageshwari	Nageshwari Paurashava	Hauriar Bhita (Ward-3)	119	2
21	Satkhira	Assasuni	Khajra	Kapsanda	1584	1
22	Satkhira	Assasuni	Khajra	Gadaipur	956	1
23	Satkhira	Assasuni	Anulia	Nangla	129	1
24	Satkhira	Assasuni	Anulia	Bholanathpur	184	1
25	Satkhira	Assasuni	Baradal	Chak Buria	594	1
26	Satkhira	Assasuni	Baradal	Fakrabad	1280	1
27	Satkhira	Assasuni	Kulla	Agardari	467	1
28	Satkhira	Assasuni	Kulla	Gobindapur (Valuka)	133	1
29	Satkhira	Assasuni	Assasuni	Assasuni	1641	3
30	Satkhira	Assasuni	Assasuni	Sreekalas	379	3
31	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Satkhira Paurashava	Bazuar Dangi (W-6)	113	2
32	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Satkhira Paurashava	Raispur (Ward 7)	436	2
33	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Bhomra Union	Lakshmidari	707	1
34	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Bhomra Union	Sreerampur	826	1
35	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Brahma Rajpur Union	Brahma Rajpur	2099	1
36	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Brahma Rajpur Union	Machhkola	1812	1

PSU	District	Upazila	Union/Pourashava	Mouza	HHs	RMO
37	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Ghona Union	Gazipur	296	1
38	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Ghona Union	Chhanka	638	1
39	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Fingri Union	Gobardair	491	1
40	Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar Upazila	Fingri Union	Sarba Kashimpur	222	1
41	Rajshahi	Godagari	Godagari Paurashava	Gangobari (Ward 9)	367	2
42	Rajshahi	Godagari	Godagari Paurashava	Sultanganj (Ward 9)	171	2
43	Rajshahi	Godagari	Basudebpur	Basudebpur	1133	1
44	Rajshahi	Godagari	Basudebpur	Baliaghata	969	1
45	Rajshahi	Godagari	Pakr	Gosira	148	1
46	Rajshahi	Godagari	Pakr	Jhauban Basdil	100	1
47	Rajshahi	Godagari	Deopara	Chak Chapal	137	1
48	Rajshahi	Godagari	Deopara	Nazirpur	93	1
49	Rajshahi	Godagari	Gogram	Gogram	253	1
50	Rajshahi	Godagari	Gogram	Tilibari	91	1
51	Rajshahi	Paba	Baragachhi	Madhai Para	565	1
52	Rajshahi	Paba	Baragachhi	Nagsasa	112	1
53	Rajshahi	Paba	Damkur	Kadirpur	689	1
54	Rajshahi	Paba	Damkur	Bhimer Daing	385	1
55	Rajshahi	Paba	Haripur	Harupur (Part-B)	567	1
56	Rajshahi	Paba	Haripur	Haripur	2225	1
57	Rajshahi	Paba	Hujuri Para	Tentulia	477	1
58	Rajshahi	Paba	Hujuri Para	Karamaja	202	1
59	Rajshahi	Paba	Katakhal Paurashava	Kapasias (Ward 1)	770	2
60	Rajshahi	Paba	Katakhal Paurashava	Rajshahi Patka (Ward 3)	120	2
61	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Dhalua	Dhalua	941	1
62	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Dhalua	Charak Gachhia	1320	1
63	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Phuljhury	Gilatali	496	1
64	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Phuljhury	Burirkhal	1586	1
65	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Barguna Paurashava	Paschim Maitha (Ward-2)	425	2
66	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Barguna Paurashava	Paschim Barguna (Ward 9)	277	2
67	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Gaurichana	Amtali	61	3
68	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Gaurichana	Khajurtala	2836	1
69	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Burirchar	Chhota Labangola	673	1
70	Barguna	Barguna Sadar	Burirchar	Char Charak Gachhia	2065	1
71	Barguna	Betagi	Hosnabad	Dakshin Basanda	154	1
72	Barguna	Betagi	Hosnabad	Purba Chhopakhali	161	1
73	Barguna	Betagi	Betagi	Keorabania	376	1
74	Barguna	Betagi	Betagi	Gred Lakshampur	280	1
75	Barguna	Betagi	Kazirabad	Kazirabad	1341	1
76	Barguna	Betagi	Kazirabad	Kumrakhali	1341	1
77	Barguna	Betagi	Sarishamuri	Gabtali	463	1
78	Barguna	Betagi	Sarishamuri	Sarishamuri	1136	1
79	Barguna	Betagi	Betagi Paurashava	Pashu Hospita (Ward 6)	245	2
80	Barguna	Betagi	Betagi Paurashava	Paschim Betagi (Ward 9)	173	2

Annex 2 : Questionnaire

Youth-led Digital Engagement Project Survey Questionnaire

The purpose of this survey is to collect data on several issues related to young people such as civic engagement of youth, gender-responsive public services, the involvement of youth in climate justice conversations, gender-based violence, child marriage, social safety nets, and young people's livelihoods and economic opportunities.

All information collected for this survey will be kept confidential and will be used only for research. Participating in this survey solely depends on your will and you can refuse to take part in this survey at the beginning of the survey or terminate the survey at any time. If you do not know the answer to a question or feel uncomfortable answering a question, you can avoid it.

Research Population : Young people (15-35)

1. General Information

Date of survey		Enumerator's name	
PSU no.		Enumerator's ID	
Household no.		Supervisor's name	
District name		Supervisor's ID	
Upazila name		Respondent's name of HH section	
Union name		Respondent's mobile no.	
Mouza name		Consent	1. Interested 2. Not interested
Area	1. Rural 2. Urban 3. Other urban	Survey status	1. Completed 2. Incomplete 3. Refused

2. List of Household Members

2.1 MID	2.2 Name	2.3 Sex 1. Male 2. Female	2.4 Relation with HH	2.5 Age	2.6 Literacy	2.7 Education	2.8 Study Status	2.9 Eamer	2.10 Are (name) currently taking any training?	2.11 Marital Status	2.12 Age at (name) first marriage? (If 2.11=1/3/4/5)	2.13 The Time of (name) marriage (If 2.11=1/3/4/5)	2.14 The time of (Name) Divorce/separati on (if 2.11=4/5)
	1. Head				1. Can read and write a letter	1. Primary	1. Ongoing	1. Yes	1. Yes	1. Married			1. After COVID-19 (After march 2020)
	2. Husband/wife				2. Only can read a letter	2. Lower Secondary	2. Completed/ Drop out	2. No	2. No	2. Unmarried			19 (After march 2020)
	3. Son/Daughter				3. only can read a letter	3. Secondary	3. Drop out before March 2020			3. Widowed/ Widower			2. Before COVID-19
	4. Spouse of Son/Daughter				4. illiterate	4. Higher Secondary	4. N/A			4. Divorced			COVID-19
	5. Father/ Mother				5. N/A (age<6)	5. Tertiary				5. Separated			
	6. Father/Mother in law					6. None							
	7. Brother/Sister					7. N/A (age<6)							
	8. Brother/Sister law												
	9. Grandchild												
	10. Grand Father/Mother												
	11. Niece/Nephew												
	12. Employee												
	13. Others												
01													
02													

2.15: Is there any eligible youth (male or female age 15-35) to be interviewed? 1. Yes (if yes > part A), 2. No

2.16: Is there any eligible female (age 15-35) to be interviewed? 1. Yes (if yes > part C), 2. No

Note: The respondent of Part A will also be the respondent of part B. If the respondent of part A is a youth female, she could be the respondent of all part.

Part A: Youth Centric Questionnaire

3. Civic Engagement of Youth

3.1 MID	3.2 Name	3.3 Age	3.4 Sex	3.5 Did you have NID or Birth registration?	3.6 Have you ever received any services from the UP?	3.7 Have you ever participated in any UP meeting?	3.8 In what type of meeting you have participated	3.9 Are you satisfied with UP programs/Activities (good governance, preparation of the annual plan, annual budget, auditing, or other service delivery)	3.10 Have you ever attended any of the following rallies on the awareness program organized by UP?	3.11 Do you visit Upazila in fast one year?
			1. Male 2. Female	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. UP council meeting 2. Ward Shava 3. Standing committee meeting 4. Open Budget meeting 5. Planning meeting 6- Meeting of the women development forum 7- Other	1. Very Satisfied 2. Satisfied 3. Neither Satisfied nor unsatisfied 4. Unsatisfied 5. Do not know 6. No comment	1. Child Marriage 2. Dowry 3. Safe/ clean water 4. Health and Hygiene 5. Anti-terrorism 6. Adult literacy 7. Violence against women and children 8. Tree plantation 9. Other 10. Did not attend	1. Yes 2. No	

3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.18	3.19
Usually for what purpose do you visit Upazila? (Multiple response possible)	Did you vote in National and Local elections?	Do you engage with any non-political organization within your locality?	To what extent is your organisation (the organisation you are a member of) able to function independently and free from government interference?	To what extent are you able to organise/participate in public assemblies or demonstrations without fear of retribution?	Do you actively engage with any political party?	During Covid did you ever engaged in any volunteering (food assistance, relief work, medical assistance, free education) work?	Before Covid did you ever engaged in any volunteering (food assistance, relief work, medical assistance, free education) work?
1. Land related works 2. Health service 3. Family planning 4. Education related works 5. Fisheries and livestock-related works 6. Project-related works in Upazila 7. Resolve local conflict 8. Receive banking service 9. Law and order issue 10. Sports and culture related works 11. Others	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Fully 2. To a reasonable extent 3. With some difficulty 4. With great difficulty 5. Not at all 6. Don't know/not applicable	1. Fully 2. To a reasonable extent 3. With some difficulty 4. With great difficulty 5. Not at all 6. Don't know/not applicable	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No

4. Climate Justice

4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Have you heard of "climate change"?	Where have you heard about climate change?	Are you think climate change is currently happening?	What do you think is causing it?	How likely do you think that climate change will cause significant harm to your community within the next several years?	Are you ever engaged in any climate change awareness campaign?	Are you engaged with the following activities? (Multiple option Possible)	Do you support that "local governments taking action to protect your community against harm caused by climate change"?	From the following list of environmental issues, which three issues concern you the most?
1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. Television 2. Radio 3. Newspaper 4. Internet 5. Specialist publications/academic journals, 6. School/ college/ university 7. Government agencies/ information 8. Friends/ family, 9. Local council 10. Others	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	1. All/ Mostly by human 2. All/Mostly by Natural Causes 3. Both equally	1. Extremely unlikely 2. Somewhat unlikely 3. Neither unlikely nor likely 4. Somewhat likely 5. Extremely likely 6. I don't think climate change is happening.	1. Yes 2. No	1. Disaster risk management training. 2. Awaiting local people about disaster risk factor. 3. Engaged with pre, during and post disaster activities 4. Worked as Relies and emergency supplies volunteers 5. Miking (emergency announcement) 6. Did not attend any of the activities.	1. Don't know 2. Strongly oppose 3. somewhat oppose 4. somewhat support 5. strongly support	1. Air pollution 2. Pollution of rivers and seas, 3. Flooding/ Strom/Spate/Cyclone 4. Poor waste management 5. Traffic/ congestion, 6. GM food, 7. Climate change 8. Too hot/cold 9. Extinction of species 10. Overpopulation (of the earth by humans). 11. Using up the earth's resources

5. Knowledge and Perception of environmental issues

Do you agree with the following statements?	
Statements	1. Agree strongly 2. Agree 3. Neither agree nor disagree 4. Disagree 5. Disagree strongly 6. I have no idea
5.1 We can all do our bit to reduce the effects of climate change	
5.2 Climate change is inevitable because of the way modern society works	
5.3 People should be made to reduce their energy consumption if it reduces climate change	
5.4 Climate change is just a natural fluctuation in earth's temperatures	
5.5 The government should provide incentives for people to look after the environment	
5.6 It is already too late to do anything about climate change	
5.7 Human activities have no significant impact on global temperatures	
5.8 People are too selfish to do anything about climate change	
5.9 Pollution from industry is the main cause of climate change	
5.10 Recent floods in this country are due to climate change	

Part : B Household Module

6. Household Characteristics

6.1 Type of dwelling house	6.2 Number of sleeping rooms	6.3 Type of tenancy occupied by dwelling-household	6.4 Source of drinking water	6.5 Distance to the source of the drinking water	6.6 Source of light	6.7 Cooking Fuel	6.8 Toilet facility	6.9 Distance to the toilet facility	6.10 Main source of HH income
1. Straw/ Bamboo/ polishing/ plastic/ canvas/jupri 2. Tin (GI sit) 3. Tally/ semi- pacca 4. Pacca (Brick and Cement) 5. Mud 6. Others	1. Owned 2. Rented 3. Rent-free 4. Provided free by relatives/ employer 5. Government residence 6. Others	1. Tap/supply 2. Tube-well/ deep tube- well 3. Ring well/ Indara/Kup 4. Surface Water (pond, river, canal) 5. Others	1. Inside the house 2. Within 200 meters 3. Above 200 meters	1. Electricity 2. Solar Electricity 3. Kerosene 4. Bio-Gas 5. Others	1. Wood/ Bamboo 2. Kerosene 3. Gas/LPG 4. Electricity 5. Straw/dry leaf/ cow dung 6. Bio-gas 7. Others	1. Sanitary (water sealed) 2. Sanitary (not water sealed) 3. Non-sanitary/ Kacha 4. Open space/Bush	1. Inside the house 2. Within 200 meters 3. Above 200 meters	1. Agriculture 2. Industry 3. Service 4. Government allowance/Pension 5. Remittance 6. Others	

7. Health

7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Did any member test for COVID?	Did any member of your household suffer from COVID-19 symptoms during the pandemic? (if 7.1=No)	How many members of your family tested COVID-19 positive? (if none type 00) (if 7.1=Yes)	Did any member of your household die due to COVID?	At any time during the pandemic did you face DELAYS in getting medical care because of the coronavirus pandemic?	Did you need any medical services other than Corona Virus BUT DID NOT GET during the pandemic period?
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, almost every symptom were present 2. Yes, some of the symptoms were presents 3. No 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. Yes, one member 3. Yes, two-member 4. Yes, three-member 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. N/A 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. N/A

7.7	7.8	7.9	7.10	7.11
What kind of problems did you or your family have to face for getting healthcare during COVID-19 since March 2020?	Where do members of the HH usually go for treatment or medical attention? (Multiple Option Possible)	How much time (walking) did it take to reach the nearest service provider?	By your knowledge what services were unavailable?	Are you or your family satisfied with the services that you received?
1. Additional medical costs	1- Govt. Upazila health complex		1. Maternal and Newborn care	1. Fully Satisfied
2. Unavailability of healthcare providers	2. Govt. maternal and child welfare center		2. Child Health and Immunization	2. Somehow satisfied
3. Problems in getting admission to the hospital	3- Community clinic		3. Adolescent Friendly Health Services	3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
4. Poor management at the hospital	4. Sadar/general hospital		4. Family planning	4. Dis-satisfied
5. Negligence of healthcare providers	5. Government medical college hospital		5. Nutrition	5. Fully dis-satisfied
6. Problems related to health checkup/diagnostics	6. Govt. specialize hospital		6. Communicable diseases	6. N/A
7. Scarcity of necessary medicines	7. NGO operated hospital (general/specialize)		7. Non-communicable diseases	
8. Problems related to coronavirus testing/treatment	8. Private hospital		8. Mental Health	
9. Others	9. Kobiraz/village herbal practitioners		9. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	
10. Did not face any difficulty)	10- Local homeopathy/ Allopathic/ ayurvedic doctor			
	11- Other			

8. Education (only for current students)

8.1 MID	8.2 Name	8.3 Age	8.4 Class	8.5 Types of institution	8.6 Does (name's) educational institute take regular online classes?	8.7 Does (name) attend online (Zoom, Google meet, Facebook, YouTube) classes	8.8 Does (name) regularly watch classes telecast on TV?	8.9 What inconveniences did (name) face in participating in TV or online? (Reasons for not participation)
			See code	See code	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Yes, but not frequently. 3. Not at all 4. Don't know 5. N/A 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Yes, but not frequently. 3. Not at all 4. Don't know 5. N/A 		See codes
01								
02								

Codes for 8.4

1. Class 1 / Never Attend
2. School
3. Class 2
4. Class 3
5. Class 4
6. Class 5
7. Class 6
8. Class 7
9. Class 8
10. Class 9
10. SSC/ equivalent
11. HSC/ equivalent
12. Graduate / Bachelor/ equivalent
13. Postgraduate/ Masters/ equivalent
14. Medical
15. Engineering
16. Vocational
17. Technical Education
18. Nursing
19. Diploma
20. PhD
21. Others

Codes for 8.5

1. Government
2. Private (Govt. grants or included in the MPO list)
3. Private (Not govt. grants)
4. NGO run institution
5. Madrasa (Govt. affiliated)
6. Madrasa (Kowmi)
7. Govt. informal literacy program
8. Hafezi
9. Home-schooling/ Private Tutoring
10. Others (specify)

Codes for 8.9

1. Not mentally prepared for online classes
2. Don't have any device
3. Don't have sufficient device
4. Don't have sufficient internet network facility
5. Unable to bear the cost of internet
6. Due to the low speed of the internet7. Not accustomed to technology
8. Ineffectiveness of online classes
9. Working to support family/Searchng Job
10. Online class activities are off
11. Do not face any problems & attend the class regularly.
12. Do not face any problems, but did not attend the class regularly.
13. Not applicable

8.10	8.11	8.12	8.13	8.14	8.15
How often is a computer or other digital device available to you for educational purposes?	How effective the Online classes for (name)?	How effective the TV classes for (name)?	Who pays for internet services available for education purposes? 1. (1) Paid for by the school or government 2. Paid for by someone in the household or family 3. Paid for by another source 4. Not applicable	Will (name) continue his/her study when institutions reopen?	Why he/she will not continue to study?
1. Always available 2. Usually available 3. Rarely available 4. Never available	1. Not at all effective 2. Ineffective 3. Neither effective nor ineffective 4. Effective 5. Very effective 6. N/A	1. Not at all effective 2. Ineffective 3. Neither effective nor ineffective 4. Effective 5. Very effective 6. N/A	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not Sure	1. Can't afford any more 2. He became involved in economic activities 3. He/She got married 4. Others	

9. Social Safety Nets

9.1 MID	9.2 Name	9.3 Age	9.4 Sex	9.5 Does (Name) received SNPs	9.6 What is the SNPs (name) receiving	9.7 During the pandemic do the payment of these assistances have stopped?	9.8 (Regardless of the existing SNPs) Did (name) receive any assistance from the govt. during COVID-19?	9.9 Did he/she have to provide any bribe to receive the assistance?	9.10 Did he/she received any assistance from NGOs/humanitarian organizations/Rich neighbors/relatives during COVID-19?	9.11 Is the assistance received from government/NGOs, HOs, and relatives enough to survive in the Pandemic?
			1. Male 2. female	1. Yes 2. No	1- Old age allowance 2- Allowances for widows/husband abused / distressed woman 3- Allowances for prenatal and lactating mothers/ Maternity allowance for poor mothers 4- VGD/ VGF 5- Disabled (physically handicapped) allowances 6- Freedom fighter allowance 7. School stipend/Scholarships program (primary/secondary/higher secondary) 8. Rural Livelihood Project/ Char Livelihood Project/ Rural Employment Opportunity/Employment Generation Program(EGPP) 9. Ananda School Program (ROSC) Money / Products 10. TR/GR. 11. Pension 12. Others	1. Yes, completely 2. No, he received the allowances 3. No, but he couldn't collect the payments	1. Yes, Received Cash. 2. Yes, Received Food 3. Yes, Both Cash and Food. 4. No	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know	1. Yes, Received Cash. 2. Yes, Received Food 3. Yes, Both Cash and Food. 4. No	1. Yes. 2. No.

9.12. Are you or your family satisfied with the government service/aids (social protection, education, health care, banking, etc.) that you and your family received? 1. Fully Satisfied, 2. Somehow satisfied, 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 4. Dis-satisfied, 5. Fully dis-satisfied, 6. N/A.

10. Economic Activity by Household Members (aged>5)

10.1 MID	10.2 Name	10.3 Age	10.4 Employment Status	10.5 How much was (name)'s salary changed during COVID-19?	10.6 Did you change your profession in the last six months	10.7 Why did you change your profession?	10.8 Why did you stop that job?	10.9 What kind of problems did you face doing business since March 2020?	10.10 Compare to November 2019, how was your profit in November year?	10.11 Have you halted/closed your business since March 2020?	10.12 What was the reason for the business to halt? (If 10.11=yes)
			1. Employed both before and after COVID-19>10.5 2. Employed before COVID and lost job during COVID-19. 3. Self Employed/ Business>10.10 4. Unemployed both before and after COVID 5. Get the first job after March 2020. 6. Student 7. Dependent 8. N/A	1. Reduced than earlier times 2. Not changed 3. Increased than the previous time	1) Lost job 2) Due to lack of opportunities 3) Increased competitions 4) Wage is low 5) Wage was cut 6) Was forced to change the profession. 7) For better opportunities 8) Others	1 Dismissed/fired 2 Temporary job ended 3. Health reason 4. Low wage 5. the Previous job wasn't good 6. Marriage 7. Started education 8. Other	1= Decrease in sales 2= Decrease in production 3= Decrease in profit 4= laid-off workers 5= had to change the business 6. Shut down the business 7=Others,	1. Reduced than earlier time 2. Not changed 3. Increased than the previous time	1. Yes 2. No	1= Due to lockdown 2=Due to lack of demand 3= Due to the increased cost of production 4= Due to falling in price 5= Due to COVID related additional cost 6=Others (multiple answers applicable)	
01											
02											
03											

11 . Household Yearly Income and Land Holding

Source	Income	Land Holding
	Amount (in Taka)	Land Types Amount (Decimal)
11.1 Agriculture (selling of crops)		11.10 Homestead Land
11.2 Selling of non-crops (timber, cattle, poultry, fisheries, etc.)		11.11 Cultivator
11.3 Wages and Salaries (service)		11.12 Pond
11.4 Business		11.13 Uncultivated
11.5 House rent and other property income		11.14 Others
11.6 Remittance and Income from other family members		
11.7 Social Safety Nets		
11.8 Other (Dividend, interest, gifts)		

11.9 Due to COVID-19 what happened to your household income?

1. Significantly reduced, 2. Slightly reduced 3. Remain the same 4. Slightly increased, 5. Significantly increased.

12. Household Monthly Expenditure

Food Expenditure (last one month)	Amount (Taka)
12.1 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Cereals -Rice, Atta, and Wheat in the last one month?	
12.2 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Pulses in the last month?	
12.3 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Vegetables (potato, radish, brinjal, cauliflower, pumpkin, etc.) in the last month?	
12.4 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Fruits in the last month?	
12.5 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Fishes, Meat, Eggs, Milk, and Milk products in the last month?	
12.6 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Oil and fat in the last month?	
12.7 What was the total food expenditure of your family on Sweet items (sugar, molasses, etc) in the last month?	
12.8 What was the total food expenditure of your family on other food items (drinks (tea, coffee, beverage), spices (ginger, onion, turmeric, chili), dining out, etc.) in the last month?	
Non-Food Expenditure	Amount (Taka)
12.10 What was the total Education expenditure of your family in the last month?	
12.11 What was the total Health expenditure of your family in the last month?	
12.12 What was the total Transport expenditure of your family in the last month?	
12.13 What was the total House rent or house-related expenditure of your family in the last month?	
12.14 What was the total Electricity, water, fuel expenditure of your family in the last month?	
12.15 What was the total expenditure on Telephone, mobile, internet for your family in the last month?	
12.16 What was the total expenditure on cleaning and protective equipment (mask, gloves, hand sanitizer, soap, disinfectant, etc.) for your family in the last month?	
12.17 What was the other total non-food expenditure (Personal articles, Recreation & Leisure, ceremonies, gifts, etc.) of your family in the last month?	

12.18 Due to covid-19 what happened to your household expenditure?

1. Significantly reduced, 2. Slightly reduced 3. Remain the same 4. Slightly increased, 5. Significantly increased.

13. Shock and Coping Strategy

13.1 Which of the following problems have you or your family faced during the COVID-19 period (March 2020 to the current (November 2020)?	13.2 How did your family cope up with the problems that arose during the COVID-19 period (from March 2020 to the present (November 2020)?
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coronavirus infection of any family member 2. Death of any family member due to coronavirus infection 3. Serious illness or death of an earning member of the family (excluding COVID) 4. Income of the main earner of the family stopped 5. Unusually high price of daily necessities 6. Floods / Landslides / River erosion 7. Conflict / violence / oppression 8. Theft/ Hijacking 9. Others (specify) 10. No problem encountered 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unconditional help provided by relatives/friends 2. Unconditional help provided by the government 3. Changed dietary patterns involuntarily 4. By changing the occupation or way of earning 5. By working extra work/ for extra hours 6. Migrating from town to village 7. Migrating from village to town 8. Relied on savings 9. Obtained credit 10. Selling assets (land, building, etc.) and other valuables (like Jewelry) 11. Rented out land/building 12. Sold of animal stock 13. Sent children to live elsewhere 14. Involved children in economic activities 15. Women who were not involved in economic activities before got involved 16. Men who were not involved in economic activities before got involved 17. Reducing expenditure on non-food items 18. Couldn't cope with the problems 19. Coping with it was not a problem 20. Others

Part C: Gender Violence

Directions for enumerator: Eligible women selection

- List women of a minimum of 15 years and older living in the household.
- If there exists more than one eligible woman in the household, select randomly one eligible woman for an interview.
- Domestic servants will be eligible if they live in the household for at least 6 months.
- If there exist no eligible women in the household then ignore this section.

GVA. Informed Consent

The objective of this part of the survey is to identify how, where, when, why, and what type of violence women face. We request you to share the violence/tortures/abuses that you have faced as a woman. The questions in this section will cover some background information along with some basic forms of violence that you might have experienced. Every person has both good and bad moments in their lives. Your participation in this survey will help the policymakers to recognize how, where, and what kind of violence women face and how to improve their condition. The information obtained would help the policy advocates, nationally and globally, to suggest evidence-based policy suggestions to the Government.

We assure you that all the answers including your name, address, age, or any other personal information will be kept anonymous. Your name will not appear in the interview or on any documents or any reports produced by this survey. The response will be kept confidential and will be used only for research. The interview will take approximately 20 minutes. If you agree to participate in this survey, we would like to interview you in a private setting of your choice, where you will feel comfortable talking to us.

You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any question that you don't want to answer. If you have any questions about the survey feel free to ask.

14. Women marital status and husband information

14.1 MID	14.2 Name	14.3 Age	14.4 Are you married at the moment and living with your present husband?	14.5 Husband Age	14.6 Husband Education Education code	14.7 Profession	14.8 Residence	14.9 Monthly Income (approx.)
			1. Married at the moment and living with a husband 2. Married at the moment and not living with husband 3. Divorced/ Widow 4. Not married >section 16			1. Government Job 2. Private Job 3. Business 4. Agriculture and livestock 5. Stay abroad 6. Teacher 7. Doctor/ Engineer/ Advocate 8. Labourer 9. Unemployed 10. Others	1. In-country (Same District) 2. In-country (other District) 3. In abroad	

15. Different Types of Violence

15.a. We know when two people marry, they usually share both good and bad moments. Now I would like to ask you some questions about how your current husband behaves with you. During the conversation, if anyone interrupts us we will change the topic.

15.1 Violation of independence by Husband	A) in a lifetime	B) in the past 12 months
1. Does your husband try to restrict you from the company of your friends?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
2. Does your husband restrict you from going to your paternal house?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
3. Does your husband insist on knowing (with a suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
4. Does your husband ignore your feelings and opinions without caring or thinking about your priorities?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
5. Is your husband angry if you speak with your relative and non-relative males?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
6. Is your husband always suspicious that you are unfaithful?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
7. Does your husband force you to maintain a hijab (parda)?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
8. Does your husband expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
9. Does your husband obstruct your studies or employment?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
10. Does your husband forbid you from going out of recreation?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
11. Does your husband misbehave with you for giving birth to a girl child?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
12. Does your husband misbehave with you for not able to give birth to any child?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A

15.2 Economic Violence	A) in a lifetime	B) in the past 12 months
1. Does your husband refuse to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
2. Does your husband refuse to provide regular pocket money	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
3. Are you married in condition with giving money or property or dowry	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
4. Does he pressure you to get money or belongings from your father's house?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
5. Has the "Denmohor" been paid by your husband?	1. Yes, fully paid, 2. Partly paid 3. No, 4. Request for waive, 5. No answer.	

15.3 Mental Violence by Husband	A) in a lifetime	B) Last 12 months
1. Did your husband insult you in a manner by which you were humiliated or felt bad about yourself?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
2. Did your husband belittle or humiliate you in front of other people?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
3. Did your husband do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
4. Did your husband verbally threaten to hurt you or act in a manner by which you were terrified?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
5. Did your husband torture you for socializing with your neighbors or other women?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
6. Did your husband threaten to marry other women?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
7. Did your husband threaten to divorce you?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
8. Did your husband torture you for keeping relation or for communicating with your parental relatives?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
9. Does your husband utter attacking words against your parents	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
10. Does your husband often get angry with you without any reason?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
11. Does your husband misbehave with you due to complaints from your mother-in-law or sister-in-law or other family members?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
15.4 Physical Violence by Husband	A) in a lifetime	B) Last 12 months
1. Has your husband ever slapped, punched, or throw something at you by which you were injured?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
2. Has your husband ever pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
3. Has your husband ever brunt you with hot things?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
4. Has your husband ever throw hot water/oil/milk/peas etc. intentionally?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
5. Has your husband ever kicked you, dragged you, or beat you up?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
6. Has your husband ever intentionally suffocated you or choked you by hand?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
7. Has your husband ever threatened with or used a gun, knife, or any other weapon?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
8. Has your husband ever hit you with a stick or any other heavy things?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A

15.5 Sexual Violence by Husband	A) in a lifetime	B) Last 12 months
1. Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
2. Did you have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear of future torture or any kind of harm?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
3. Did your husband ever perform any unusual sexual behavior which seems defaming or disgraceful to you?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
4. During intercourse does your husband discuss any kind of contraceptive method that you should use?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
5. During intercourse does your husband use any kind of contraceptive method which tends to hurt you or you do not approve of?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A
6. Did your husband try to have intercourse with you against your consent during pregnancy/period/prohibition from the doctor?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A

16. Non-Partners Violence (Married/Unmarried)

	A) in a lifetime	B) in the past 12 months	E) By whom? 1. Family members 2. Others 3. Both 4. N/A
16.1 In your life has anyone slapped, punched, or thrown something to you by whom you were injured?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.2 In your life has anyone pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair, intentionally suffocated you, or choked you by hand.	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.3 In your life have threatened you or used a gun, knife, or weapon against you.	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.4 In your life has anyone through the hot thing (water, milk, oil, etc.)	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.5 In your life has anyone kicked you, dragged you, beat you, heat with a stick, or any heavy things?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.6 In your life did you face any mental torture or blackmail?	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.7 In your life has anyone touch your body with bad intentions	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.8 In your life has any of your family members or anyone by force proposed sexual intercourse or compelled you to sexual intercourse.	1. Yes, 2. No, 3. No answer, 4. N/A	1. Yes, 2. No, No answer, 4. N/A	
16.9 Have you ever experienced abuse during your childhood (age<18)?	A) 1. Yes, >B &C 2. No	B) What Types? 1. Sexual, 2. Physical, 3. Mental, 4. Stalking	C) By whom? 1. Family member 2. Others

17. Legal Approach

17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4
Have you been able to take legal action (GD, police case, FIR, Arbitration, etc.) after any kind of abuse/violence?	Where was taken legal action?	What was the result of the action	Why wasn't any legal action taken?
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No > GVLA4 N/A > next section 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Police/Thana Village Court Union/ Upazila Parishad Court Government organization One-stop crisis center NGO Others 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Good/Punished Partial Bad/dismissed Forcefully dismissed Pending Ongoing Others 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Due to shame/afraid In fear of members of HH Thanking of family/own defame Due to financial instability Did not know where to complain. Lack of knowledge of the free service providers lack of trust over the law Not necessary

18. Perception (multiple answers possible)

18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6
What is your opinion about the place where Physical violence occurs in general	What is your opinion about the place where Sexual violence occurs in general	What is your opinion about the place where Mental violence occurs in general	In which state do you think generally a woman become victims of physical violence	In which state do you think generally a woman become victims of sexual violence	In which state do you think generally a woman become victims of Mental violence
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parent's house Husband's house Workplace Bazar/Crowd-place Educational Institutions /Coaching center Hospital/Nursing home/ health center Vehicles / Roads and streets /stations (BUS, Lunch, Train) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parent's house Husband's house Workplace Bazar/Crowd-place Educational Institutions /Coaching center Hospital/Nursing home/ health center Vehicles / Roads and streets /stations (BUS, Lunch, Train) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parent's house Husband's house Workplace Bazar/Crowd-place Educational Institutions /Coaching center Hospital/Nursing home/ health center Vehicles / Roads and streets /stations (BUS, Lunch, Train) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unmarried Married Separated Divorced Husband live in another country 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unmarried Married Separated Divorced Husband live in another country 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unmarried Married Separated Divorced Husband live in another country

19. Asset ownership of Women

19.1	B) If yes, from which source you got this asset?	
Do you have any assets of your own?	A) Answer	1. Inherited from father/mother 2. Given by husband 3. Buy (own income/savings) 4. Gift from other relatives 5. Others 6. N/A
01. Land	1. Yes 2. No	
02. House/Flat		
03. Car		
04. Deposit in Bank		
05. Savings certificates. Share, fixed deposit		
06. Ornaments (Gold, diamond)		
07. Other valuable assets		

20. Employment and Earning

20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7
Do you earn?	Source of Income?	The reaction of husband/HH head	Can you spend your earning as per your wish?	Did your husband/HH head take your earnings forcefully?	If household activities are hampered because of your employment, does he (husband/HH head) misbehave with you?	Why Not?
1. Yes 2. No > 20.7	1. Garments 2. Agriculture and livestock 3. Government Job 4. Teacher/ Doctor/ Advocate 5. Others Private Job 6. Domestic help 7. Other informal sectors	1. Good 2. Bad 3. Reasonable 4. No response	1. Yes 2. No 3. N/A	1. Yes, Fully 2. Yes, Partly 3. No 4. N/A 5. No response	1. Yes 2. No 3. No answer 4. N/A	1. My husband/HH head forbidden 2. I do not have an interest. 3. Busy with HH activities. 4. Will Join if get any Job. 5. N/A

21. Gender Responsive Service Delivery

21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.10
Do you have a bank/Bkash account?	Do you feel safe in public transport	Do you feel safe when walking in the community (especially at night)?	Is there any community clinic for women nearby?	Did you ever take any service from the community clinic?	Can you operate Facebook or YouTube?	Did you use the internet (Facebook/ YouTube) in the last 1 months	Did you know about family planning?	From where you learn about family planning	Are you satisfied with the services that you received?
1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes. 2. No, I do not have my device. 3. No, I have the device but I did not have a limit/internet connection	1. Yes 2. No	1. Internet 2. Textbook 3. Doctors from the community clinic 4. NGO workers 5. Awareness program by the government 5. Relatives/ 6. friends	1. Fully Satisfied 2. Somehow satisfied 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 4. Dis-satisfied 5. Fully dis-satisfied 6. N/A



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