

# IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON SLUM DWELLERS OF BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA



## Foreward and Acknowledgements

Climate change and its impact on slum dwellers have been discussed a lot but has been explored very little. Few of the studies done in Africa, Asian context suggest that extreme climatic events pose a threat to wellbeing of slum dwellers. Therefore, this study aims to understand how climate change impacts slum dwellers in Bhubaneswar. 150 HHs from 6 slums were selected for collection of qualitative and quantitative data. Data analysis indicates that economic vulnerability, limited education and low awareness level are some of the factors that contribute to vulnerability of slum dwellers. Apart from these individual factors, ecological factors like extreme climatic events, low lying slum settlements, unhygienic conditions surrounding the slums also play a role in increasing their vulnerability. This study concludes that as immediate measure, it is advised that local policy makers must expedite the process of house allocation under “Mo Jaga Mission” and “Rajiv Gandhi Aavaas Yojana” in safe areas and must empower people to adopt participatory approach in order to understand slum specific requirements for better hygiene and improving overall ecology.

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Finally, we extend our appreciation to our families and friends for their unwavering support during this endeavor.

Together, we hope this study contributes to the ongoing efforts to combat climate change and promote sustainable practices for future generations.

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## Overall Summary:

### Demographics:

- Majority HHs have 3 to 4 family members in the household. The married children along with their families also reside with their parents.
- Members below 18-year age are studying irrespective of gender.
- As children become adult and cross 19-year age, male are dropping out of education to earn livelihood and female are dropping out of education to help with domestic chores or to get married.

### Education:

- All sum residents below 18 years of age are studying irrespective of gender.
- Dropout rate after 18 years of age is high among male and is higher among female in comparison to male.
- Major male slum residents within 26 to 40 years' age have completed 8<sup>th</sup> standard education. Major Male slum residents who are 50 years or above have had no formal education and very few have completed 5<sup>th</sup> standard of schooling.
- Female slum residents who are 26 years' age or above, have had less education in comparison to male slum residents.
- Majority HHs have PDS/ration card and are protected under health insurance scheme.

### Livelihood:

- Most families pursue wage labor followed by shop keeping/running petty businesses.
- Male in 19 to 60 age group are into earning livelihoods and female in 19 to 60 age group are into doing domestic chores.
- Majority families are dependent upon single livelihood source. Few families are relying upon two sources of livelihoods.
- Majority of these slum dwellers have migrated from different districts of Odisha few decades back in search of livelihoods and have resided here over a period of time.

### Housing Conditions and Basic Amenities:

- Majority households reside in temporary housing conditions. Very few houses have been allotted Land Registration Certificate (LRC) under "Mo Jaga" Mission.
- Majority houses are semi pucca with asbestos/tin sheets used for roof material and bricks used for walls.
- Majority of households have reported of being located in low lying area.
- Majority households have reported of having private electric connection and have reported using private and community toilets.
- All families have private connection of government water supply.
- Major families have reported of using LPG cylinders as primary fuel source. In addition to the primary fuel source, families have reported of using kerosene and fuel wood as additional fuel source.
- Majority of houses have reported that they are PDS beneficiaries and have ration card. Apart from this, majority houses have also reported that they have health insurance.

### Economic Assets and liabilities:

- Majority families have reported of having mobile phones, television and bicycle.
- Majority of families have reported of having no debts and very few families have reported of having debts less than INR 1 lakh. Out of the families who have reported of having debts, have reported the debts being taken for meeting consumption and healthcare needs.

- The debts have been taken from friends, families and neighbors as most respondents reported that they preferred to take money from their social circle over taking loan from informal money lenders because of the interest factors.

**Access to healthcare services:**

- Majority HHs have reported of using govt. healthcare facilities and it takes them approximately 15 to 20 minutes to reach.
- Major HHs have reported that the doctors and nurses are available for minimum 8 hours a day in the govt. facilities.
- Majority HHs have reported that the nearest healthcare facilities have OPD along with general and specialist consultation facilities.
- Majority HHs have reported of spending upto 20,000 INR for their healthcare expenditures.

**Extreme climate events:**

- Majority HHs have experienced heatwave along with cyclone and flooding in last 1 year.
- Majority HHs have reported that their houses get flooded. Majority of HHs who have reported of house flooding, have reported of house being flooded upto knee and ankle length.
- The houses get damaged and HHs reported of spending upto 10,000 INR for doing bare minimum repairs on their houses.
- The HHs have also reported that adults, women and senior citizens fall sick with vector borne diseases because of extreme climatic events.
- HHs also reported loss of working days along with loss of income and increased expenses.
- HHs in low lying area are more prone to HH damage, water logging along with loss of working days.
- In addition to loss of working days, HHS have also reported of loss of school days.
- HHs also reported of increased expenditure towards consumption, healthcare and house construction/repairing.
- HHs reported that they do not evacuate during rain induced water logging but they do evacuate during highly extreme events like cyclones.
- HHs reported that the shelters did have adequate space and safe drinking water.

**Long term impact of climate change:**

- Majority families have reported that they have resorted to wage labor and shop keeping/street vending.
- Due to extreme heatwave and rain induced water logging, most families have reported of losing from 1 to 3 weeks of working days.

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## Introduction:

Climate change is an emerging threat to the growing population. Extreme climatic events such as floods, tropical cyclones, heatwaves, and wildfires are increasing in intensity and frequency. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that climate change will increase other risks already present and might create new risks for natural and human systems. This increase is likely to continue in upcoming years, causing vast devastation and loss of lives. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), approximately 250,000 are likely to succumb to heatstroke and climate change-induced public health issues each year between 2030 and 2050.

The same trend can be seen in India where more than 220 people have succumbed to the heatwave during the 2024 summer. The temperature in the capital city of India, Delhi has reached 50 degrees Celsius, making it nearly impossible for residents to step out of their homes. Similarly, massive floods have also been occurring in all major and minor cities, destroying houses and livelihoods of the residents.

People living in urban areas are more prone to these climatic adversities in comparison to rural areas. According to the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change is going to increase the frequency of current extreme weather events and give rise to new vulnerabilities that will affect the socio-economic well-being of communities. (Paul et al., 2019). A very simple example of the same can be observed in an increasing number of flash floods in metro and other cities of India in comparison to flooding in rural parts. Urban metros like Chennai and Mumbai have been experiencing floods yearly, and the intensity keeps increasing yearly as well. The floods reveal the gap that remains to be filled by local or government bodies in order to mitigate the impacts caused by the disasters. “In the past decade, there have been four notable years of flooding: 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2023 in Mumbai. Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu state, on the southeast coast, is flooded during the northeast monsoons and cyclonic storms in November and December. Since the 2004 tsunami, there have been 14 cyclonic storms that have led to regular flooding in the area.” as per The Diplomat (newspaper article). To add to it, rapid urbanization is resulting in an increase in the inflow of population from rural areas to nearby cities and towns for work. This not only causes a hamper in urban and town planning, but it also increases the effects of climate change.

With an increase in urbanization, the number of slum dwellers has also increased over a period of time. According to the UN Charter SDG 11, “While the proportion of the urban population living in slums declined slightly, from 25.4 to 24.2 percent between 2014 and 2020, the total number of slum dwellers continues to rise with increasing urbanization. In 2020, an estimated 1.1 billion urban residents lived in slums or slum-like conditions.” This comes with issues that need to be taken care of such as disaster management, health hazards, sustainable living, and adequate livelihoods.

While it is evident that with aggravated climate change and increase in slum dwellers in urban areas are increasing vulnerability of the slum dwellers to adverse effects of climate change.

## Desk Research:

### Climate Change and Slums: The Global Scenario:

While climate change always has been a topic of interest both at international and national level, discussion on its practical implications especially on slum communities have been scarce (Owusu & Nursey-Bray, 2019; Paul et al., 2019). Studies have suggested that climate change poses an enormous challenge to urban slums and informal settlements especially in developing countries (Owusu & Nursey-Bray, 2019) and renders the slum dwellers vulnerable to contemporary flooding and other potential impacts of climate change.(Ajibade & McBean, 2014)

Similar types of finding have also been reported across Asian developing countries as well. A study conducted in Bangladesh argues that poor slum dwellers are more vulnerable to extreme temperature and waterlogging.(A Karisma, 2019) Following the same pattern, a study conducted in Himalaya suggests that climate change has severe impact on urban settlements and livelihoods of urban poor(Pandey et al., 2018).

There are numerous factors that decide a slum dweller's degree of vulnerability against the extreme climatic events. Factors like level of awareness, poor quality housing, poor infrastructure, service provision play major role in determining degree of vulnerability. (Owusu & Nursey-Bray, 2019) Similarly,



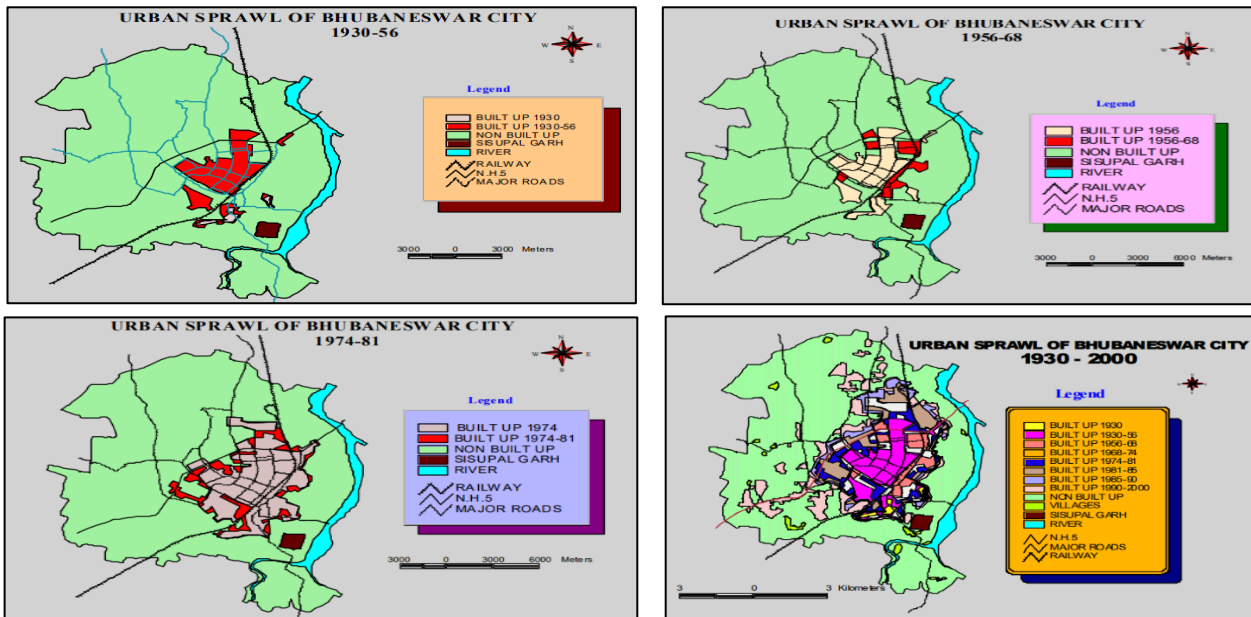
Residents of Patharabandha slum manually cleaning drainage channels for avoiding house flooding

resource capacity of slum dwelling houses also play a critical role as well. (Pandey et al., 2018) Participatory decision-making capacity has been identified as a major factor (Owusu & Nursey-Bray, 2019; Pandey et al., 2018) These individual factors determine a family's adaptive capacity which in turn, determines the family's vulnerability towards impacts of extreme climatic events. (Paul et al., 2019)

The same pattern can be observed in case of slums of Bhubaneswar as well. A study indicates that slum dwellers of Bhubaneswar are prone to adverse climatic events like cyclone from economic, physical and awareness perspectives. The study also states that slum dwellers are protected from social and institutional perspectives as well. (Patri et al., 2022)

### Bhubaneswar and Urbanization:

All of these studies cited above agree on the fact that rapid urbanization of any city contributes to vulnerability of its slum dwellers. The same can be found true in case of Bhubaneswar as well. According to the city structure plan report published by Forest Department, during 1956-76 major administrative activities like secretariat,



heads of departments and similar government offices came up in Bhubaneswar. The salubrious climate, availability of suitable land attracted a number of state level and regional institution such as Vanivihar, Sainik School, the Regional Research Laboratory, the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, the Government Press, the Institute of Physics and several industrial units like C.R. Factory, OMFED Chilling Plant, the Industrial Estate at Bomikhal and subsequently at Pandara were also established. Also with the growth of population the need for developing residential areas both in private and organized sectors led to developments of Sahid Nagar (Unit – II), Satya Nagar (Unit – X), Surya Nagar (Unit – VII), Acharya Vihar and Lewis Road Housing Colony (Jayadev Nagar). Over a period of time, the city grew as more number of commercial and residential complexes spurred. Today, the city which was planned originally for 40, 000 people with an area of 1684 Ha of land is now accommodating about 7 lakhs people with an area of about 135 sq km.

The figures presented above are published by Forest Dept. Govt. of Odisha. As it can be seen clearly, that the city has experienced rapid urbanization between 1930 and 2000 and needless to say, that this rate of urbanization has further accelerated in the last two decades between 2000 and 2024.

### Land Utilization Pattern in Bhubaneswar:

According to Comprehensive Development Plan till 2040 of Bhubaneswar city, land use shows that agriculture occupies the largest area at 45.58%, followed by eco-sensitive and forest land at 19.84%, and vacant land at 15.34%. Other land uses are minimal, with residential areas at 3.76%, water bodies and wetlands at 3.91%, public and semi-public spaces at 1.44%, and transportation at 1.37%. Industrial (0.22%), commercial (0.14%), and utility areas (0.11%) comprise a very small portion of the land. Interestingly

Residents of Tuihoot slums residing near a natural drainage channel converted into naala

enough, Comprehensive Development Plan of 2000 suggested that the city should have at-least 1.10% of its total area for drainage purposes which is roughly 10 times of current land utilization for utilities. This suggests that Bhubaneswar as a city has a high shortage of drainage channels which in turn, contributes to its increased number of rains induced flood incidents.

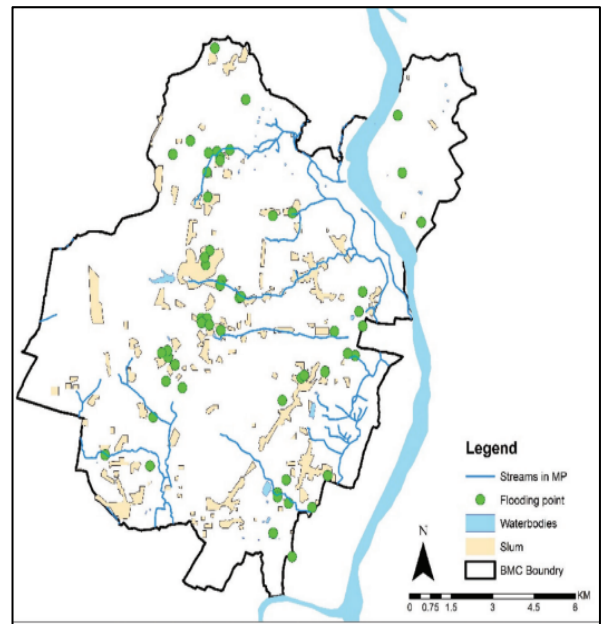


In addition to limited drainage area, Bhubaneswar’s geographical situation with respect to the waterbodies contribute to Bhubaneswar’s vulnerability towards rainwater induced floods. Bhubaneswar falls under four micro basins with a prevalent slope running from west towards east. Earlier, the city had ten natural streams which have been converted into “naalas” for carrying sewage and rainwater. The ganguanalla situated in east acts as the main naala and dumps all drain water, sewage and rainwater in Daya river. Moreover, with rapid urbanization, percolation of water into ground has also decreased. As a result, this surplus water runs downstream which in turn, increases potential of flood hazards in Bhubaneswar. (Sahu et al., 2021)

As it can be observed in the figure, most of the slums located in Bhubaneswar are situated near streams which in turn, makes them vulnerable to floods. Moreover, because of surplus water running downstream, these slums become more vulnerable to floods.

Based on review of these aforementioned literatures, it can be said that while impact of climate change on slum dwellers have slowly starting to gain interest, a lot is yet to be explored in terms of urbanization, climate change and their impact on slum dwellers of cities.

For instance, all of these above studies have focused on understanding impact of climate change on slum dwellers but explored limited grounds in terms of suggesting any type of mitigation strategy. Even though, some of the studies did explore some suggestions, these suggestions are at policy level and are less likely to yield any immediate results. Such suggestions indicate towards making climate sensitive city development plan(Sahu et al., 2021) and economic, physical sensitive state planning(Patri et al., 2022) whereas other studies have focused their suggestions towards improvement of infrastructure(Owusu &



Slum Locations and Frequent flooding points (Sahu et al., 2021)

Nursesey-Bray, 2019; Patri et al., 2022) and more participatory approach towards decision making.(Ajibade & McBean, 2014; Owusu & Nursesey-Bray, 2019)

While these suggestions are more policy driven, none of these studies have focused on understanding the grass root level situation.

### Objective of the Study:

1. Identify different types of climatic adversities and their impact on urban slum communities
2. Identify environmental, socio-cultural and economic factors contributing to the climate adversities
3. Assess community awareness on causal linkages between these factors and climatic adversities
4. Explore different mitigation strategies undertaken by communities and assistance provided by various govt./non govt. agencies
5. Identify govt. and non govt. agencies and understand their roles and responsibilities during these adversities

### Methodology and Sampling:

As recommended by earlier studies, this study takes a participatory approach in order to attain the study objectives. Therefore, this study relied on combination of primary and secondary information. The primary information constituted of both qualitative and quantitative data which were collected from field whereas the secondary information is gathered from comprehensive development plan of Bhubaneswar city published by Bhubaneswar Municipal services.

The qualitative data focused on capturing different types of adverse environments and their impact on overall wellbeing of slum dwellers, different types of disasters faced, impact caused by these disasters, and coping mechanisms adopted by slum dwellers. Likewise, the quantitative data was collected in order to understand family demography, economic situation, quantum of impact of adverse climate events, losses incurred for the same. Both of these datasets are then triangulated in order to understand the on ground situation.

Once the checklists were designed, they were digitized and piloted in Panitanki slum. Based on the feedbacks gathered from Panitanki slum, necessary changes were made in the checklist and the checklist was finalized. Once the checklists were finalized, the enumerators were oriented on the checklists and were asked to commence data collection.

Purposive sampling was used to identify the 25 vulnerable families in each of 6 slums where the study was carried out. It was envisaged to collect quantitative data from 150 houses i.e. 25 HHs from 6 slums and to conduct 6 focused group discussions. While the focused group discussions were conducted as per plan, the number of HHs surveyed from each slum varied from 25 based availability. 6 slums were selected namely

Banafula, Panitanki, Nilachakranagar, Tuihoot, Dhirikuti and Patharabandha/Majhisahi. These slums are located across different parts of Bhubaneswar, thus covering the entire town.

## Analysis:

### Demographic Details of HHs:

#### Family Member Details:

Name of the Slum	Total HHs surveyed
Panitanki	25 (17%)
Banafula	28 (18%)
Dhirikuti	20 (14%)
Tuihut	25 (17%)
patharabandha/majhisahi	27 (18%)
Nilachakranagar	25 (16%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>

Table 1: Slum wise distribution of surveyed HHs

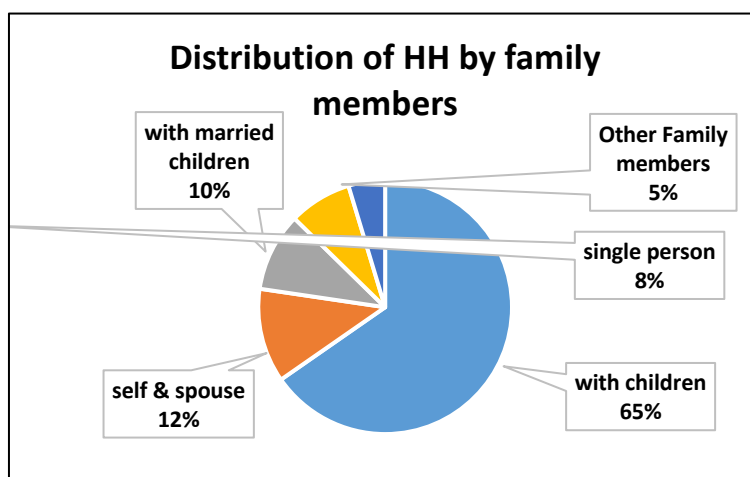
A total of 150 households were surveyed covering 6 slums in Bhubaneswar Town. On an average, 25 families were taken from each slum based on availability of respondents.

Slum Names	Total Families	Number of Family Members				
		1	2	3-4	5-6	7 above
<b>Panitanki</b>	25(100%)	1(4%)	3(12%)	14(56%)	6(24%)	1(4%)
<b>Banafula</b>	28(100%)	2(7%)	4(14%)	15(54%)	7(25%)	0(0%)
<b>Dhirikuti</b>	20(100%)	3(15%)	4(20%)	10(50%)	3(15%)	0(0%)
<b>Tuihut</b>	25(100%)	1(4%)	3(12%)	12(48%)	9(36%)	0(0%)
<b>patharabandha/majhisahi</b>	27(100%)	1(4%)	8(30%)	14(52%)	4(15%)	0(0%)
<b>Nilachakranagar</b>	25(100%)	4(16%)	5(20%)	16(64%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>	<b>12(8%)</b>	<b>27(18%)</b>	<b>81(54%)</b>	<b>29(19%)</b>	<b>1(1%)</b>

Table 2: Distribution of surveyed HHs as per number of family members

As per Table No. 2, out of 150 HHs, 81 (54%) HHs have reported of having 3 to 4 family members whereas 29 (19%) HHs have reported of having 5 to 6 family members. 27 (18%) families have only 2 members. 12 (8%) respondents have reported that they are the sole member of their families. This table further indicates towards the fact that 92% HHs have more than 1 family members who are either dependents or are earning members of the family.

Chart No. 1 provides further insight on the type of family members in the surveyed HHs. 98 (65%) families have children as part of their families. 15 (10%) families have reported of having children and their spouses as well. 18



(12%) families have only husband and wife whereas 7 (5%) families have reported of having other family members namely parents, siblings etc. as part of the HH.

Slum Names	Age wise distribution									TOTAL
	0-3	4-10	11-18	19-25	26-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 and above	
Banafula	0(0%)	17(16%)	19(18%)	6(6%)	42(40%)	9(8%)	3(3%)	9(8%)	1(1%)	<b>106(100%)</b>
Dhirikuti	2(3%)	2(3%)	9(14%)	12(19%)	14(22%)	10(16%)	8(13%)	2(3%)	4(6%)	<b>63(100%)</b>
Tuihut	6(6%)	13(13%)	17(17%)	14(14%)	31(31%)	11(11%)	5(5%)	1(1%)	1(1%)	<b>99(100%)</b>
Patharabandha /majhisahi	6(7%)	6(7%)	9(10%)	22(25%)	28(31%)	10(11%)	3(3%)	2(2%)	3(3%)	<b>89(100%)</b>
Nilachakranagar	1(1%)	4(7%)	10(14%)	11(16%)	24(35%)	13(19%)	2(3%)	3(4%)	1(1%)	<b>69(100%)</b>
Panitanki	1(1%)	4(4%)	12(13%)	18(19%)	22(23%)	17(18%)	14(15%)	5(5%)	1(1%)	<b>94(100%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16(3%)</b>	<b>46(9%)</b>	<b>76(15%)</b>	<b>83(16%)</b>	<b>161(31%)</b>	<b>70(13%)</b>	<b>35(7%)</b>	<b>22(4%)</b>	<b>11(2%)</b>	<b>520(100%)</b>

Table 3: Age wise Distribution of HH members

During the survey, demographic details of 520 members of 150 HH were collected. Table No. 3 depicts the age wise distribution of HH members. Out of 520 members, 161 (30%) members belong to 26 to 40 age group. This is followed by 83 (15%) members belonging to 19-25 years of age and 76 (14%) members belonging to 11-18 years of age. Likewise, 70 (13%) members belonged to the age group of 41 to 50. These findings indicate towards the fact that majority of the HH members are adolescents, youths and people who belong to working age group.

Slum Name	Gender distribution	
	Male	Female
Banafula	58	48
Dhirikuti	32	31
Tuihut	53	46
patharabandha/majhisahi	46	43
Nilachakranagar	28	41
Panitanki	46	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>257</b>

Table 4: Gender Distribution

Table no. 4 summarizes gender wise distribution of family members of the surveyed HHs. Based on the data, it can be said that number of male and female in the households surveyed are almost same.

Occupation and educational qualification wise distribution								
	Daily Wage Labour	Construction Labour	unemployed	Shop keeping/Street Vending	driver	domestic worker	unpaid work	TOTAL
Completed Standard 10th	0(0%)	10(17%)	8(14%)	7(12%)	11(19%)	7(12%)	3(5%)	<b>12(21%)</b>
Completed Standard 8th	2(4%)	16(33%)	8(16%)	4(8%)	0(0%)	3(6%)	6(12%)	<b>12(24%)</b>

No formal education	6(5%)	30(27%)	4(4%)	20(18%)	5(5%)	1(1%)	27(25%)	<b>23(21%)</b>
matric fail (completed 8th standard)	6(21%)	10(34%)	2(7%)	2(7%)	3(10%)	1(3%)	3(10%)	<b>8(28%)</b>
Completed Standard 5th	1(3%)	13(33%)	3(8%)	4(10%)	4(10%)	3(8%)	2(5%)	<b>10(26%)</b>
Completed Standard 12th	1(3%)	3(10%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	7(23%)	6(20%)	3(10%)	<b>11(37%)</b>
Below Standard 5th	16(44%)	13(36%)	4(11%)	4(11%)	3(8%)	0(0%)	6(17%)	<b>6(17%)</b>
Diploma/Vocational Degree	(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	<b>1(25%)</b>
graduate	(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(33%)	0(0%)	2(67%)	0(0%)	<b>0(0%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(0%)</b>	<b>95(27%)</b>	<b>29(8%)</b>	<b>43(12%)</b>	<b>33(9%)</b>	<b>24(7%)</b>	<b>51(14%)</b>	<b>83(23%)</b>

Table 5: Occupation and education wise distribution

Table No. 5 depicts occupation and educational qualification wise distribution of all HH members who are currently not pursuing any form of education. Out of 355 HH members, 95 and 29 members reported of working as daily wage and construction labor respectively. 33 HH members reported of owning petty shops/businesses whereas 24 respondents reported of driving auto/taxi for livelihood.

Age, Gender and occupation wise distribution										
		Daily Wage Labour	Construction Labour	unemployed	Shop keeping/ Street Vending	driver	domestic worker	unpaid work	Study	TOTAL
4-10	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	27(100%)	27(100%)
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	18(95%)	19(100%)
11-18	male	1(3%)	0(0%)	2(6%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	31(91%)	34(100%)
	female	1(2%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(2%)	40(95%)	42(100%)
19-25	male	15(34%)	2(5%)	8(18%)	0(0%)	3(7%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	16(36%)	44(100%)
	female	3(8%)	0(0%)	5(13%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	7(18%)	12(31%)	12(31%)	39(100%)
26-40	male	36(47%)	15(20%)	2(3%)	11(14%)	11(14%)	0(0%)	1(1%)	0(0%)	76(100%)
	female	10(12%)	2(2%)	2(2%)	1(1%)	1(1%)	27(32%)	40(47%)	2(2%)	85(100%)
41-50	male	11(31%)	6(17%)	3(8%)	9(25%)	7(19%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	36(100%)
	female	4(12%)	0(0%)	3(9%)	2(6%)	0(0%)	8(24%)	17(50%)	0(0%)	34(100%)
51-60	male	8(38%)	3(14%)	2(10%)	6(29%)	2(10%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	21(100%)
	female	2(14%)	0(0%)	2(14%)	1(7%)	0(0%)	5(36%)	4(29%)	0(0%)	14(100%)
61-70	male	2(18%)	1(9%)	6(55%)	2(18%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	11(100%)
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(27%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(36%)	4(36%)	0(0%)	11(100%)
71 and above	male	2(50%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(100%)
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(43%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(57%)	0(0%)	7(100%)
<b>TOTAL</b>		95(19%)	29(6%)	43(9%)	33(7%)	24(5%)	51(10%)	83(16%)	146(29%)	504(100%)

Table 6: Age Gender and Occupation Wise Distribution

Table No. 6 provides a further toned down approach of type of engagement of HH members by their age and gender. While all children between 4 to 10 and adolescents between 11 to 18 age group are reported to be continuing with their studies, this trend is seen to be changing when it comes to male and female of 19 to 25 age group. Out of the 39 girls of 19 to 25 age group, only 12 girls (30%) were reported of continuing their studies whereas the rest 27 girls reported of helping in domestic chores and simply remain unemployed.

Similarly, out of 44 boys in the same age group, only 16 boys were reported of continuing their studies whereas 17 boys reported of going into daily wage work or construction work and 3 boys reported of driving auto rickshaw. This trend indicates towards the pattern that the youth residing in slums are given just limited opportunity to finish their matriculation or intermediate and are being persuaded to contribute towards the family.

Furthermore, the table provides a gender specific pattern when it comes to occupations. For instance, daily wage work, construction work, petty shops/businesses and drive auto/taxi are male dominant occupations whereas working as domestic help or doing household work is female dominant work.

<b>Age group, gender and education wise distribution</b>										
<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>4-10</b>	<b>11-18</b>	<b>19-25</b>	<b>26-40</b>	<b>41-50</b>	<b>51-60</b>	<b>61-70</b>	<b>71 and above</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
currently continuing education	male	27(36%)	31(42%)	16(22%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>74(100%)</b>
	female	18(25%)	40(56%)	12(17%)	2(3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>72(100%)</b>
Completed Standard 12th	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(18%)	6(35%)	5(29%)	3(18%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>17(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(31%)	9(69%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>13(100%)</b>
Completed Standard 10th	male	0(0%)	1(3%)	6(15%)	22(55%)	8(20%)	2(5%)	1(3%)	0(0%)	<b>40(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	6(33%)	10(56%)	2(11%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>18(100%)</b>
matric fail (completed 8th standard)	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	5(29%)	9(53%)	3(18%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>17(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(25%)	8(67%)	1(8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>12(100%)</b>
Completed Standard 8th	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(17%)	15(65%)	3(13%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>23(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	1(4%)	4(15%)	15(58%)	3(12%)	2(8%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	<b>26(100%)</b>
Completed Standard 5th	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(10%)	8(38%)	3(14%)	5(24%)	3(14%)	0(0%)	<b>21(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(17%)	6(33%)	5(28%)	2(11%)	2(11%)	0(0%)	<b>18(100%)</b>
Below Standard 5th	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(15%)	7(35%)	5(25%)	1(5%)	3(15%)	1(5%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	1(6%)	1(6%)	8(50%)	3(19%)	1(6%)	1(6%)	1(6%)	<b>16(100%)</b>
No formal education	male	0(0%)	2(5%)	5(13%)	8(21%)	8(21%)	9(23%)	4(10%)	3(8%)	<b>39(100%)</b>
	female	1(1%)	0(0%)	4(6%)	24(34%)	20(28%)	9(13%)	7(10%)	6(8%)	<b>71(100%)</b>
Diploma/ Vocational Degree	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(67%)	1(33%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>3(100%)</b>
graduate	male	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
	female	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>2(100%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46(9%)</b>	<b>76(15%)</b>	<b>83(16%)</b>	<b>161(32%)</b>	<b>70(14%)</b>	<b>35(7%)</b>	<b>22(4%)</b>	<b>11(2%)</b>	<b>504(100%)</b>

Table 7: Age group, gender and education wise distribution of HH members

Table No. 7 substantiate all findings discussed earlier. While all children between 4 to 10 years of age and adolescents between 11 to 18 years of age were reported of currently continuing their education, when it came to 19-25 year age group, only 28 out of 83 family members reported of continuing their education. Only 7 were able to complete their intermediate, 12 completed their matriculation and 27 between 19 – 25 age group reported of completing 8th, 5th standards and dropping out before 5th standard as well.

**Age, Gender and Marital Status wise distribution**

		<b>married</b>	<b>unmarried</b>	<b>widowed</b>	<b>separated</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
11-18	Female	1(2%)	42(98%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>43(100%)</b>
	Male	0(0%)	35(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>35(100%)</b>
19-25	Female	23(59%)	16(41%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>39(100%)</b>
	Male	11(25%)	33(75%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>44(100%)</b>
26-40	Female	79(95%)	2(2%)	2(2%)	0(0%)	<b>83(100%)</b>
	Male	70(92%)	6(8%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>76(100%)</b>
41-50	Female	31(91%)	0(0%)	3(9%)	0(0%)	<b>34(100%)</b>
	Male	36(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>36(100%)</b>
51-60	Female	13(87%)	0(0%)	2(13%)	0(0%)	<b>15(100%)</b>
	Male	21(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>21(100%)</b>
61-70	Female	7(70%)	0(0%)	3(30%)	0(0%)	<b>10(100%)</b>
	Male	10(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>10(100%)</b>
71 and above	Female	4(57%)	0(0%)	2(29%)	1(14%)	<b>7(100%)</b>
	Male	3(75%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	0(0%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>309(68%)</b>	<b>134(29%)</b>	<b>13(3%)</b>	<b>1(0%)</b>	<b>457(100%)</b>

*Table 8: Age, Gender and Marital Status wise distribution*

Findings of Table No. 8 further substantiate patterns inferred by the data of table no. 4 and 5. While all girls between 11 to 18 years of age are unmarried, majority of girls between 19 to 25 age are married. This indicates that, as girls move from 18 to 19 years of age, they discontinue their studies in order to get married.

#### Caste wise distribution:

<b>Slum Name</b>	<b>general</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
banafula	10 (35%)	6 (21%)	7 (25%)	5 (17%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	11(55%)	7(35%)	1(5%)	1(5%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	5(20%)	18(72%)	2(8%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
panitanki	7(28%)	9(36%)	9(36%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	0(0%)	1(4%)	26(96%)	0(0%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
tuihoot	2(8%)	3(12%)	5(20%)	15(60%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35(23%)</b>	<b>44(29%)</b>	<b>50(33%)</b>	<b>21(14%)</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>

*Table 9: Caste and slum wise distribution of family*

Table No. 9 shows caste wise distribution of the surveyed HH. While majority (33%) HHs were SCs, 44 (29%) HHs were from OBC caste, 35 (23%) HHs reported of belonging to general caste and 21 (14%) HHs were Scheduled Tribes. While the caste wise distribution is more or less uniform, slum wise distribution of caste reveals that Patharabandha/Majhisahi slum has more number of SC families and Tuihoot has more number of ST families. Similarly, Nilachakranagar slum reported of having more number of OBC families.

#### Housing Conditions:

<b>Row Labels</b>	<b>Number of HHs</b>
owned	5 (3%)
rented	3 (2%)
temporary housing	142 (95%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>

*Table 10: Household ownership*

Majority of HHs had temporary houses without any proper documents or anything. 5 HHs reported of having own houses for which they had Land Registration Certificates provided under “Jaga Mission”, an initiative to providing housing to slum dwellers. Out of 150 HHs, 145 HHs were semi pucca, 2 and 3 houses were kutcha and pucca respectively.

<b>Material used in roof of House</b>	<b>Number of HH</b>
asbestos/tin	136 (91%)
concrete	2 (1%)
polythene	11 (7%)
thatched	1 (1%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>
<b>Material used for walls of House</b>	<b>Number of HH</b>
brick and cement	80 (53%)
brick and mud	70 (47%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>

*Table 11: HH distribution by type of roof and walls*

Table No. 11 depicts the different types of material used for roof in the HHs. 136 (90%) HHs have reported of using asbestos or tin for roof. 11 (7%) HHs have reported of using polythene for their roofs. Likewise, 80 (53%) HHs have reported of using brick and cement for their house walls and 70 (47%) HHs have reported of using brick and mud for their house walls.

<b>Row Labels</b>	<b>Reasons for choosing their place of residence</b>
no other space available	104 (69%)
personal preference	46 (31%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>

*Table 12: HH distribution by reasons of choice of place in slum*

Table No. 12 depicts the reasons reported by different HHs for choosing their place of residents. 104 (69%) HHs have reported that they had to build their house in current location because of space unavailability and 46 (31%) HHs have reported that they chose the location in slum based on their personal preference. The same response resonates with findings gathered during FGDs as well where all participants reported that space occupation for housebuilding was on “first come first serve” basis. Some FGD participants also reported that in cases where they had multiple choices available, they chose to stay closer to people who are from the same native place as theirs.

#### Basic Amenities:

##### *Electricity:*

Out of 150 HHs surveyed, 141 (94%) HHs reported that they have official electricity connection available and 9 (6%) HHs reported that they do not have official electricity collections available in their houses.

### Toilet Facilities:

Types of Toilet	Number of HHs
Community Toilet	28 (18%)
Open Defecation	25 (16%)
Private with water connection	65 (45%)
Private without water connection	32 (21%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150 (100%)</b>

Table 13: Distribution of HHs by toilets

Table No. 13 depicts distribution of HHs by different type of toilet facilities availed by the HHs. 65 (43%) HHs reported of having private toilets with dedicated water connection and 32 (21%) HHs have reported of having private toilets without dedicated water connection. 28 (18%) HHs have reported of using community toilets and 25 (16%) HHs have reported of resorting to open defecation.

Slum Names	Community Toilet	Open Defecation	Private with water connection	Private without water connection	Grand Total
banafula	27(96%)	0(0%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	0(0%)	0(0%)	11(55%)	9(45%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	0(0%)	25(100%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
panitanki	0(0%)	0(0%)	21(84%)	4(16%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	0(0%)	14(52%)	2(7%)	11(41%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
tuihoot	1(4%)	11(44%)	5(20%)	8(32%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28(19%)</b>	<b>25(17%)</b>	<b>65(43%)</b>	<b>32(21%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 14: Slum wise distribution of HHs by toilets

Table No. 14 depicts slum wise distribution of HHs with different toilet facilities. It is interesting to note that all other slums except Patharbandha/majhisahi and tuihoot are adopting either private or community toilets whereas open defecation is prevalent in these two slums. The reason for this practice was revealed during FGDs in these two slums. During FGD in Patharbandha/majhisahi slum, it was reported that two hamlets of this slum are situated in low lying area and are adjacent to open field and open drains. Hence, it is more convenient for dwellers of these two hamlets to go for open defecation. The same trend was also observed in Tuihoot slum as well where there is a huge open ground and open drain is adjacent to the slum which becomes convenient for many slum dwellers to resort for open defecation.

### Drinking Water Source:

	govt water supply(personal connection)	govt water supply(community)	community tubewell/borewell	TOTAL
panitanki	25(89%)	2(7%)	0(0%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
banafula	28(140%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	20(80%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
tuihoot	25(100%)	2(8%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	27(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	25(100%)	0(0%)	11(44%)	<b>25(100%)</b>

*Table 15: Source of water supply wise distribution of HHs*

Table No. 15 summarizes distribution of households by different source of water supply. All households have reported of having personal connection of govt. water supply. 2 HHs from Panitanki and Tuihoot slums reported that in addition to the personal govt. water supply connection, they rely on community level govt. water supply taps as well and 11 HHs from Nilachakranagar slum have reported that in addition to their personal govt. water supply connection, they also rely on communal tubewell/borewells for meeting their water related needs. 7 and 11 families depending on additional source of water reported that it is responsibility of the female and male member of family to get water from communal govt. water tap or tubewell/borewell respectively and 13 families reported that there is no change in the time required for the family members to fetch water.

*Cooking Fuel:*

<b>Slum Name</b>	<b>LPG</b>	<b>Kerosene</b>	<b>fuel wood</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
panitanki	25(100%)	2(8%)	5(20%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
banafula	27(96%)	4(14%)	7(25%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	17(85%)	4(20%)	3(15%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
tuihoot	22(88%)	4(16%)	7(28%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	27(100%)	8(30%)	0(0%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	25(100%)	5(20%)	6(24%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143(95%)</b>	<b>27(18%)</b>	<b>28(19%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

*Table 16: Cooking fuel supply wise distribution of HHs*

Table No. 16 depicts type of cooking fuels used by HHs across all slums. Majority of HHs reported of using LPG as primary source of cooking fuel. In addition to LPG, 27 HHs reported of using kerosene and 28 HHs reported of using fuel wood as alternative sources of cooking fuel. 11 HHs and 7 HHs reported of male and female members going for collecting fuel wood respectively and 14 families reported that the time taken to collect fuel wood has not changed. It is worthwhile mentioning the fact that most of the families have reported of using multiple source of cooking fuels.

*Social Protection Schemes:*

	<b>panitanki</b>	<b>banafula</b>	<b>dhirikuti</b>	<b>tuihoot</b>	<b>patharbandha/ majhisahi</b>	<b>nilachakranagar</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>PDS/ration card</b>	24(20%)	24(20%)	16(13%)	19(16%)	16(13%)	20(17%)	<b>119(100%)</b>
<b>ICDS/MID DAY MEAL</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>HEALTH INSURANCE</b>	17(18%)	16(17%)	16(17%)	18(19%)	12(13%)	15(16%)	<b>94(100%)</b>
<b>OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME</b>	4(29%)	6(43%)	2(14%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(14%)	<b>14(100%)</b>
<b>MGNREGS CARD</b>	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>FARMERS WELFARE SCHEME</b>	1(50%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	<b>2(100%)</b>

<b>CHILDREN EDUCATION SUPPORT</b>	1(33%)	0(0%)	1(33%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(33%)	<b>3(100%)</b>
<b>WORKER WELFARE SCHEME</b>	1(4%)	5(22%)	3(13%)	2(9%)	5(22%)	7(30%)	<b>23(100%)</b>
<b>HOUSING SCHEME</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>0(0%)</b>
<b>LPG COOKING GAS SCHEME</b>	6(26%)	11(48%)	1(4%)	1(4%)	4(17%)	0(0%)	<b>23(100%)</b>
<b>WIDOW PENSION SCHEME</b>	0(0%)	2(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>2(100%)</b>
<b>WOMEN INCOME SUPPORT SCHEME</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>0(0%)</b>
<b>none of the above</b>	<b>1(4%)</b>	<b>2(8%)</b>	<b>1(4%)</b>	<b>6(23%)</b>	<b>11(42%)</b>	<b>5(19%)</b>	<b>26(100%)</b>

*Table 17: Social Protection Schemes*

Table No. 17 depicts the social protection schemes availed by different HHs. Out of 150 HHs, 119 HHs have reported of having PDS/ration card, 94 HHs have reported of having Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana (BSKY), 23 HHs reported of being included in worker welfare scheme and LPG cooking gas scheme respectively. 14 HHs reported of having old age pension scheme and 26 HHs reported of not being associated with any social protection scheme. All the families having any one social protection scheme reported that they have not faced any type of discrimination while availing the benefits.

#### Economic Details:

##### Assets:

	<b>Livestock</b>	<b>Mobile Phone</b>	<b>Television</b>	<b>Refrigerator</b>	<b>Bicycle</b>	<b>Motorcycle /Scooter</b>
panitanki	1(33%)	25(17%)	18(19%)	14(38%)	9(15%)	8(16%)
banafula	0(0%)	27(19%)	23(24%)	9(24%)	9(15%)	10(20%)
dhirikuti	1(33%)	19(13%)	9(10%)	3(8%)	9(15%)	7(14%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	23(16%)	12(13%)	0(0%)	10(16%)	5(10%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	1(33%)	26(18%)	14(15%)	3(8%)	11(18%)	9(18%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	24(17%)	18(19%)	8(22%)	14(23%)	10(20%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3(100%)</b>	<b>144(100%)</b>	<b>94(100%)</b>	<b>37(100%)</b>	<b>62(100%)</b>	<b>49(100%)</b>

*Table 18: Assets owned by HHs*

Table No. 18 shows distribution of HHs by slums and assets owned. Out of 150 HHs, 144 (96%) HHs reported of having atleast one mobile phone, 94 (62%) HHs reported of having a television, 62 (41%) HHs reported of having a bicycle, 49 (32%) HHs reported of having a two wheeler and 37 (24%) HHs reported of having a refrigerator.

**Income:**

Slum Name	Wage Labour		Shop Vending		Driving		Domestic Work	
	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons	HHs	Persons
banafula	15(15%)	18(15%)	10(30%)	10(30%)	5(21%)	5(21%)	13(25%)	13(25%)
dhirikuti	11(11%)	13(10%)	6(18%)	10(30%)	4(17%)	4(17%)	8(16%)	8(16%)
nilachakranagar	16(16%)	17(14%)	3(9%)	6(18%)	6(25%)	6(25%)	9(18%)	9(18%)
panitanki	15(15%)	15(12%)	10(30%)	3(9%)	5(21%)	5(21%)	2(4%)	2(4%)
patharbandha/ majhisahi	25(25%)	32(26%)	1(3%)	1(3%)	1(4%)	1(4%)	11(22%)	11(22%)
tuihoot	19(19%)	29(23%)	3(9%)	3(9%)	3(13%)	3(13%)	8(16%)	8(16%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101(100%)</b>	<b>124(100%)</b>	<b>33(100%)</b>	<b>33(100%)</b>	<b>24(100%)</b>	<b>24(100%)</b>	<b>51(100%)</b>	<b>51(100%)</b>

*Table 19: HH distribution by source of income*

Table No. 19 depicts distribution of HHs by different income sources. Out of 150 HH, 101 (67%) HHs reported of pursuing wage labor, 33 (22%) HHs reported of owning small/petty businesses, 24 (16%) HHs reported of driving auto/taxi, 51 (34%) HHs reported of doing domestic work for livelihood. If number of HHs are compared with number of persons pursuing different sources of income, then it can be said that some families have multiple members pursuing wage labor.

Slum Name	Number of Income Sources					Grand Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
banafula	0(0%)	14(50%)	10(36%)	4(14%)	0(0%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	2(10%)	9(45%)	6(30%)	2(10%)	1(5%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	1(4%)	13(52%)	11(44%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
panitanki	0(0%)	18(72%)	7(28%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	0(0%)	14(52%)	10(37%)	2(7%)	1(4%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
tuihoot	0(0%)	11(44%)	11(44%)	2(8%)	1(4%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3(2%)</b>	<b>79(53%)</b>	<b>55(37%)</b>	<b>10(7%)</b>	<b>3(2%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

*Table 20: Distribution of HHs by number of income sources*

Table No. 20 depicts distribution of HHs by number of income sources. Out of 150 HHs, 79 (52%) HHs have reported of having only one source of income, 55 (36%) HHs have reported of having two sources of income, 10 HHs have reported of having three sources of income. Only 3 families have reported of having 4 sources of income.

Number of livelihood sources	Number of HHs	Total Income	Income/HH (Last 3 months)	Income/month/HH
1	79	24,19,500	30,627	10,209
2	55	20,41,000	37,109	12,370
3	10	3,81,000	38,100	12,700
4	3	1,18,500	39,500	13,167

*Table 21: Monthly/quarterly income by HH*

Table No. 21 depicts monthly income per HH for total number of livelihood sources. It is quite clear that with increase in number of livelihoods per HH results in increase in monthly income as well.

Debt:

Category	No of HHs
no debt	111(74%)
0-50000	13(9%)
1,00,000-2,00,000	4(3%)
2,00,000-3,00,000	1(1%)
3,00,000-4,00,000	2(1%)
4,00,000-5,00,000	1(1%)
50000-1,00,000	16(11%)
More than 5,00,000	2(1%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 22: Debt wise distribution of HHs

Table No. 22 depicts shows distribution of HHs by the debt category. Out of 150 HHs, 111 (74%) HHs have reported of not having any sort of debts. Out of the rest 39 families who reported of having debt, 16 and 13 HHs have reported of having loan between 1 Lakh INR and 50,000 INR and less than 50,000 INR respectively which constitutes 41% and 33% of total HHs who have taken loan respectively.

	consumption needs	Health care	inputs for livelihood	educational needs	marriage	funeral	house construction /repairing	repay existing loans/interest
0-50,000	7(32%)	9(39%)	1(20%)	1(33%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	6(27%)	0(0%)
<b>50,000-1,00,000</b>	<b>8(36%)</b>	<b>7(30%)</b>	<b>1(20%)</b>	<b>1(33%)</b>	<b>4(80%)</b>	<b>3(75%)</b>	<b>9(41%)</b>	<b>1(50%)</b>
1,00,000-2,00,000	2(9%)	2(9%)	1(20%)	1(33%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(18%)	0(0%)
2,00,000-3,00,000	1(5%)	1(4%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	0(0%)
3,00,000-4,00,000	2(9%)	1(4%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(50%)
4,00,000-5,00,000	1(5%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	0(0%)
More than 5,00,000	1(5%)	2(9%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	0(0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22(100%)</b>	<b>23(100%)</b>	<b>5(100%)</b>	<b>3(100%)</b>	<b>5(100%)</b>	<b>4(100%)</b>	<b>22(100%)</b>	<b>2(100%)</b>

Table 23: Distribution of HHs by debt amount and reason for taking the debt

Table No. 23 shows reasons reported by HHs for taking loans. The major reasons for families for taking the loan are household consumption needs, healthcare and household construction/repairing.

	Friends/ Relatives/ Neighbours	Employer / Contractor	Landlord	Traditional Money Lenders	Self-Help Groups	Non-Bank Financial Institutions	Banks
0-50000	11(37%)	1(50%)	0(0%)	3(75%)	2(29%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
<b>50000-1,00,000</b>	<b>13(43%)</b>	<b>1(50%)</b>	<b>0(0%)</b>	<b>1(25%)</b>	<b>2(29%)</b>	<b>2(40%)</b>	<b>0(0%)</b>
1,00,000-2,00,000	3(10%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(14%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
2,00,000-3,00,000	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(20%)	0(0%)
3,00,000-4,00,000	1(3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(29%)	1(20%)	1(33%)
4,00,000-5,00,000	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(33%)

More than 5,00,000	2(7%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(20%)	1(33%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30(100%)</b>	<b>2(100%)</b>	<b>0(0%)</b>	<b>4(100%)</b>	<b>7(100%)</b>	<b>5(100%)</b>	<b>3(100%)</b>

Table 24: Distribution of HHs by debt amount and source of debt

Table No. 24 shows the trend that out of 39 HHs who have reported of taking loan, 30 HHs have reported of taking loan from their families, relatives or neighbors. 7 HHs have reported of taking loan from self-help groups.

#### Healthcare services:

##### General healthcare services:

Out of 150 HHs, 145 (96%) HHs have reported that they have govt. healthcare facilities available near their HHs and it takes them approximately 15 to 20 minutes to reach.

Slum Names	OPD services	IPD services	Diagnostic services	General consultation	Specialist consultation
panitanki	25(17%)	12(16%)	10(15%)	23(16%)	17(13%)
banafula	27(18%)	16(21%)	14(21%)	28(19%)	26(19%)
dhirikuti	20(13%)	9(12%)	9(13%)	20(14%)	19(14%)
tuihoot	25(17%)	12(16%)	9(13%)	25(17%)	21(16%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	27(18%)	13(17%)	13(19%)	27(18%)	27(20%)
nilachakranagar	25(17%)	13(17%)	13(19%)	24(16%)	24(18%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149(100%)</b>	<b>75(100%)</b>	<b>68(100%)</b>	<b>147(100%)</b>	<b>134(100%)</b>

Table 25: Distribution of different health services available

As its depicted in Table No. 25, majority of respondents reported that the nearby govt. healthcare facilities have OPD services and general consultation facilities and few specialist consultation facilities available. 75 and 68 respondents have reported that the govt. healthcare facilities have PID and diagnostics services available respectively.

#### Medical staff availability:

Doctor/Nurse availability (In Hours)	No. of HHs
6	1(1%)
8	77(51%)
10	14(9%)
12	3(2%)
24 hours	55(37%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 26: Doctor Availability

Table No. 26 depicts number of hours of availability of medical staff reported by HHs. 77 (51%) HHs reported that medical staff were there for 8 hours a day, 55 (36%) HHs reported that medical staff are available 24 hours a day.

#### Home visit by AWW/ASHA/ANMs:

Out of 150 HHs, 57 (38%) HHs reported of AWW/ASHA/ANM visiting their families while rest of the HHs reported the opposite.

Slum Name	More than a month	once a month	Once a week	once every fortnight	TOTAL
banafula	6(50%)	6(50%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	12(100%)
dhirikuti	0(0%)	8(80%)	1(10%)	1(10%)	10(100%)
nilachakranagar	3(38%)	5(63%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	8(100%)
panitanki	12(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	12(100%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	11(79%)	1(7%)	2(14%)	14(100%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21(37%)</b>	<b>31(54%)</b>	<b>2(4%)</b>	<b>3(5%)</b>	<b>57(100%)</b>

Table 27: Distribution of HHs by frequency of visit by Front Line Workers (FLWs)

Out of 57 HHs who reported of ASHA/AWW/ANM visiting them, 31 HHs reported the visiting occurring once a month and 21 HHs reported visits occurring once more than a month.

#### Emergency Healthcare services:

Out of 150 HHs, 138 (92%) HHs and 12 (8%) HHs have reported. medical, Sikharchandi govt. medical in case of health emergencies.

#### Out of Pocket Expenditure:

Row Labels	no expense	0-10,000	10,000-20,000	20,000-50,000	50,000-1,00,000	1,00,000-2,00,000	Grand Total
banafula	0(0%)	8(29%)	13(46%)	5(18%)	1(4%)	1(4%)	28(100%)
dhirikuti	0(0%)	5(25%)	4(20%)	8(40%)	3(15%)	0(0%)	20(100%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	7(28%)	8(32%)	7(28%)	3(12%)	0(0%)	25(100%)
panitanki	1(4%)	5(20%)	7(28%)	6(24%)	5(20%)	1(4%)	25(100%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	1(4%)	8(30%)	8(30%)	8(30%)	2(7%)	0(0%)	27(100%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	6(24%)	13(52%)	6(24%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	25(100%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2(1%)</b>	<b>39(26%)</b>	<b>53(35%)</b>	<b>40(27%)</b>	<b>14(9%)</b>	<b>2(1%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 28: Distribution of Out of pocket expenditure reported by HHs

Table no. 28 shows distribution of HHs by the amount of expenditure reported by them for healthcare services. Out of 150 HHs, 146 (97%) HHs have reported that they have spent less than INR 1 lakh for health care services. If these HHs are broken down even further, then it can be seen that out of 146 HHs, only 14 HHs have reported of spending between INR 50,000 and INR 1 lakh whereas rest of the HHs have reported of spending less than INR 50,000.

#### Details of Extreme climate events:

##### Extreme events experienced in last 1 year:

Slum Name	Flooding	Cyclone	Heatwave	Cloudburst/Flash flood
banafula	3(9%)	14(23%)	15(15%)	28(19%)
dhirikuti	9(28%)	9(15%)	11(11%)	20(13%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	7(11%)	23(23%)	24(16%)
panitanki	4(13%)	9(15%)	18(18%)	25(17%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	13(41%)	13(21%)	14(14%)	27(18%)
tuihoot	3(9%)	9(15%)	17(17%)	25(17%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32(100%)</b>	<b>61(100%)</b>	<b>98(100%)</b>	<b>149(100%)</b>

*Table 29: Distribution of extreme climate events experienced by HHs*

Table No. 29 shows different types of extreme climate changes experienced by HHs in last 1 year. Out of 150 HHs, 149 (99%) HHs reported of experiencing flash flood during rainy season. Similarly, 98 (63%) HHs have reported of experiencing heatwaves. 61 (40%) HHs have reported of experiencing cyclone. 147 (98%) HHs have reported that these extreme events have increased over a period of time.

The reason for increase in these events have been explained by slum dwellers during the FGDs. *“We have been living in this slum for last 20 years and the number of rain induced floods and heatwaves have significantly increased over a period of time. Only 10 years back, it was not so hot during summers and during rainy season water barely used to enter into our houses. But in last 10 years, number of buildings around our slum have increased because of which the natural drain channels have been blocked and number of trees have also reduced. Because of rapid urbanization, it’s getting increasing hot during summer time and since the natural drain channels are blocked, the rain water is getting logged and since our slum is in low lying area, the logged water is entering into our houses.”* One of the FGD participants quoted these exact words in panitanki slum during FGDs. The same type of response has been captured in all FGDs conducted across rest of the 5 slums.

**Impact on House:**

136 HHs have reported that during these extreme climatic events, their houses have sustained damage. Out of these 136 HHs, 118 HHs responded that their houses were partially damaged and 18 HHs reported that their houses were fully damaged.

Similarly, out of 150 HHs, 142 HHs have reported of water entering their HHs during rain induced floods.

No of days water was logged in House	Water Level				Grand Total
	ankle height	chest height	knee height	waist height	
0	10(23%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	10(7%)
1	7(16%)	0(0%)	6(12%)	3(9%)	16(11%)
2	18(42%)	13(93%)	11(21%)	9(27%)	51(36%)
3	7(16%)	1(7%)	11(21%)	5(15%)	24(17%)
4	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(6%)	2(6%)	5(4%)
5	1(2%)	0(0%)	8(15%)	9(27%)	18(13%)
6	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(2%)	2(6%)	3(2%)
7	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(8%)	3(9%)	7(5%)
8	0(0%)	0(0%)	7(13%)	0(0%)	7(5%)
10	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(2%)	0(0%)	1(1%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43(100%)</b>	<b>14(100%)</b>	<b>52(100%)</b>	<b>33(100%)</b>	<b>142(100%)</b>

*Table 30: Distribution of HHs by waterlogging days and water level*

Table No. 30 depicts distribution of HHs by the number of days water was logged in their HHs and the water level inside their houses. Majority of houses have reported of having approximately 4 to 5 days of waterlogging in their houses and the water was approximately up to waist height or below that. 10 HHs have reported that even though ankle length water enters their houses, it does not stay in their houses for very long.

No of days waterlogged in HH	HH in low lying area		Grand Total
	no	yes	
0	3(38%)	7(5%)	<b>10(7%)</b>
1	0(0%)	16(12%)	<b>16(11%)</b>
2	0(0%)	51(38%)	<b>51(36%)</b>
3	2(25%)	22(16%)	<b>24(17%)</b>
4	1(13%)	4(3%)	<b>5(4%)</b>
5	1(13%)	17(13%)	<b>18(13%)</b>
6	1(13%)	2(1%)	<b>3(2%)</b>
7	0(0%)	7(5%)	<b>7(5%)</b>
8	0(0%)	7(5%)	<b>7(5%)</b>
10	0(0%)	1(1%)	<b>1(1%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8(100%)</b>	<b>134(100%)</b>	<b>142(100%)</b>

*Table 31: Distribution of waterlogging days by HHs located in low lying area*

Table no 31 depicts distribution of HHs by reported number of waterlogging days and by HHs located in low lying areas. Out of 150 HHs, 134 HHs reported of being in low lying area and out of 134 HHs, majority of HHs reported of water being logged in their houses for more than 1 day.

Water level in House	HH in low lying area		Grand Total
	no	yes	
ankle height	6(14%)	37(86%)	<b>43(100%)</b>
chest height	0(0%)	14(100%)	<b>14(100%)</b>
knee height	2(4%)	50(96%)	<b>52(100%)</b>
waist height	0(0%)	33(100%)	<b>33(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8(6%)</b>	<b>134(94%)</b>	<b>142(100%)</b>

*Table 32: Distribution of HHs by water level and HHs located in low lying area*

Table no 32 depicts distribution of HHs by waterlogging level and by HHs being in low lying areas. Out of total 142 HHs who have reported of waterlogging, 134 HHs reported that their house is in waterlogging area whereas out of 8 HHs that reported of not being located in low lying area, 6 HHs reported of water being logged up to ankle height and 2 HHs reported of water logging up to knee height. This clearly indicates that HHs residing in low lying area are more prone to waterlogging in their houses even up to waist height or more.

Out the 142 HHs who reported of waterlogging in their HHs, 55 (38%) HHs reported that they needed to evacuate from their HH for temporary basis where 18 HHs reported of being evacuated for 5 days and 17 HHs reported of being evacuated for 2 days. It's worthwhile noting the fact that all of these 55 HHs who reported of being evacuated all of these HHs were in low lying area.

Amount spent for repairing HH (in INR)	No of HHs
Less than 5000	28(21%)
5000-10000	39(29%)

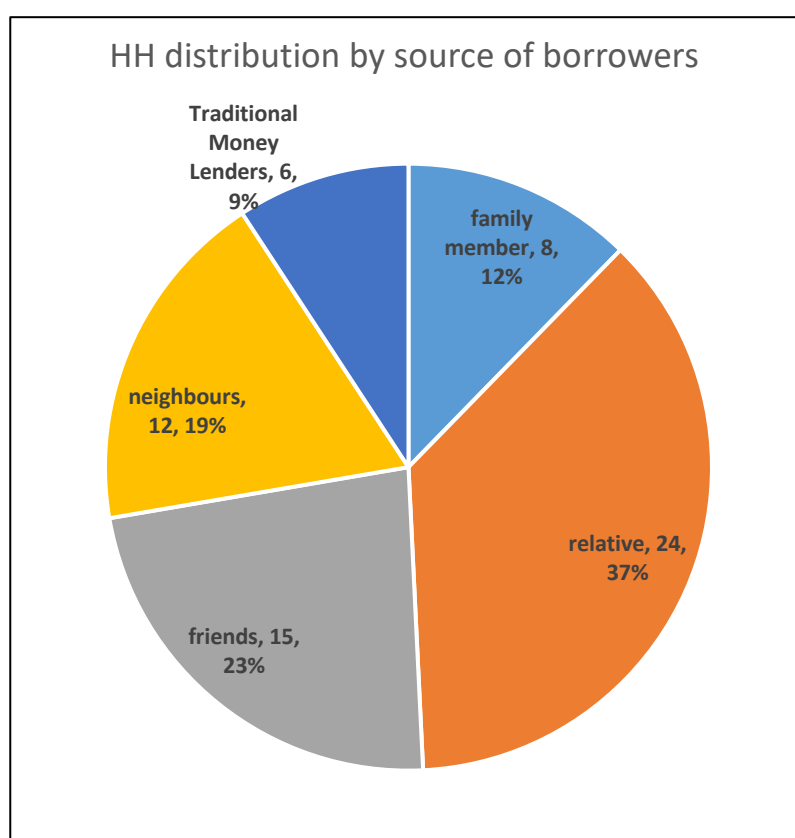
10000-20000	17(13%)
20000-30000	6(4%)
30000-50000	15(11%)
50000-100000	23(17%)
More than 1 Lakh	8(6%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>136(100%)</b>

Table 33: HH distribution by repairing cost

Table No. 33 depicts distribution of HHs by repairing cost. Out of 136 HHs, 28 (20%) HHs have spent less than INR 5000. 39 (28%) HHs have spent between 5000 INR and 10,000 INR and 17 (12%) HHs have spent between 10,000 INR to 20,000 INR for repairing their houses. 15 (11%) HHs have reported spending between 30,000 INR to 50,000 INR and 23 (16%) HHs have reported spending between 50,000 INR to 1,00,000 INR. This table shows another trend that 60% of HHs have reported of spending less than 20,000 INR.

Chart no 2 provides distribution of HH by sources from which they borrowed for repairing the houses. 37% HHs have reported of borrowing money from relatives, 23% HHs have borrowed from friends, 19% HHs have reported of borrowing from neighbors and 8% HHs have reported of borrowing from family members.

It's worthwhile mentioning that 91% HHs have borrowed money from their social circle like family members, relatives, friends or neighbors. The respondents reported that they prefer their social circle over traditional



money lenders because of the interest factor and they can return borrowed amount at their own convenience.

To quote Mr. Pitambara Jena during FGD at patharabandha slum, "It's better to owe money to our family and friends instead of owing money to local money lenders. The money lenders normally charge 3% interest per month which is very high and it's not possible for us to pay such high interest let alone paying the principal. With family and friends, we can pay the principal in easy monthly installments and it also helps strengthen our bond."

Type of repair	completed	incomplete	never started	Grand Total
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Bare minimum (repaired damaged walls/roofs)	21(18%)	96(81%)	1(1%)	<b>118(100%)</b>
Complete repairing	8(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>8(100%)</b>
Moderate (Bare minimum + floor repairing + inner walls repairing + doors & windows repairing etc.)	3(30%)	6(60%)	1(10%)	<b>10(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32(24%)</b>	<b>102(75%)</b>	<b>2(1%)</b>	<b>136(100%)</b>

*Table 34: HH distribution by house repairing status*

Table no. 34 shows distribution of house repairing status reported by HHs. Out of the 136 HHs who reported damage, 102 HHs have reported HH repair being incomplete till date and 32 houses have reported of the HH repair being completed. Out of these 102 HHs who reported HH repairs incomplete, 96 HHs have reported that they have tried to do bare minimum repairs. Similarly, out of 32 HHs who have reported the repairs as completed, 21 HHs have reported that they have completed bare minimum repairs. All of these 136 HHs reported of not receiving any type of govt. assistance for repairing their HH.

#### Impact on Health:

	children	Adult	women	pregnant women lactating mothers	Adolescents	senior citizen
<b>dhirikuti</b>	0(0%)	3(11%)	3(14%)	0(0%)	1(11%)	1(7%)
<b>tuihoot</b>	1(13%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(7%)
<b>nilachakranagar</b>	1(13%)	2(7%)	3(14%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(7%)
<b>patharbandha/majhisahi</b>	0(0%)	6(21%)	3(14%)	0(0%)	3(33%)	5(36%)
<b>panitanki</b>	4(50%)	10(36%)	11(52%)	0(0%)	4(44%)	2(14%)
<b>banafula</b>	2(25%)	6(21%)	1(5%)	1(100%)	1(11%)	4(29%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8(100%)</b>	<b>28(100%)</b>	<b>21(100%)</b>	<b>1(100%)</b>	<b>9(100%)</b>	<b>14(100%)</b>

*Table 35: Distribution of people falling sick during extreme climatic events*

Table No. 35 shows different types of family members who fell sick during extreme climatic events. Maximum number of adult male were reported of falling sick followed by adult women. This was followed by senior citizens. Maximum number of adult male and women were reported sick in Panitanki slum, followed by Patharabandha slum. The reason behind this is parts of these slums are situated in low lying areas where waterlogging is a major challenge.

Slum Names	dhirikuti	tuihoot	nilachakranagar	patharbandha/Majhisahi	panitanki	banafula	TOTAL
<b>Fever</b>	4(7%)	5(9%)	10(18%)	9(16%)	15(27%)	13(23%)	<b>56(100%)</b>

<b>Cold/Flu</b>	0(0%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	0(0%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>Malaria/Dengue</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	1(50%)	0(0%)	<b>2(100%)</b>
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(50%)	2(50%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>Infection</b>	1(25%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	1(25%)	0(0%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>pneumonia</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>skin disease</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	<b>2(100%)</b>
<b>snake bite</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>Physical Injury</b>	1(17%)	1(17%)	1(17%)	2(33%)	1(17%)	0(0%)	<b>6(100%)</b>
<b>Other diseases</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>2(100%)</b>

Table 36: Distribution of different types of diseases reported by HHs

Table No. 36 shows different types of diseases reported by HH during the survey. Fever was the most common disease reported by HH. Fever was followed by cold/flu, diarrhoea, infection.

Slum Names	dhirikuti	tuihoot	nilachakranagar	patharabandha/ majhisahi	panitanki	banafula	TOTAL
<b>Fever</b>	4(15%)	2(7%)	2(7%)	6(22%)	6(22%)	7(26%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
<b>Cold/Flu</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>Malaria/Dengue</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	15(60%)	10(40%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	5(100%)	0(0%)	<b>5(100%)</b>
<b>Infection</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	7(100%)	0(0%)	<b>7(100%)</b>
<b>pneumonia</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>skin disease</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	14(93%)	0(0%)	1(7%)	<b>15(100%)</b>
<b>snake bite</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(100%)	0(0%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(100%)	<b>4(100%)</b>
<b>Physical Injury</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	3(9%)	15(45%)	15(45%)	0(0%)	<b>33(100%)</b>
<b>Other diseases</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	18(78%)	0(0%)	5(22%)	<b>23(100%)</b>

*Table 37: Distribution of average no of days' family members have fell sick by disease*

Table no 37 shows average number of days a family member has fallen sick for each disease. The table shows that a person residing in Patharabandha, Panitanki and Banafula slums have reported of suffering from fever longer than residents of other slums.

Slum Names	dhirikuti	tuihoot	nilachakranagar	patharabandha/ majhisahi	panitanki	banafula	TOTAL
<b>Fever</b>	2(11%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	5(26%)	8(42%)	4(21%)	<b>19(100%)</b>
<b>Cold/Flu</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>0(0%)</b>
<b>Malaria/Dengue</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	1(50%)	0(0%)	<b>2(100%)</b>
<b>Diarrhoea</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>Infection</b>	1(50%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>2(100%)</b>
<b>pneumonia</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>0(0%)</b>
<b>skin disease</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>snake bite</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	0(0%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(100%)	<b>1(100%)</b>
<b>Physical Injury</b>	0(0%)	1(20%)	1(20%)	2(40%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	<b>5(100%)</b>
<b>Other diseases</b>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(67%)	0(0%)	1(33%)	<b>3(100%)</b>

*Table 38: Distribution of average no of days' family members have fell sick by disease*

Table no 38 shows number of HHs reported of family member being hospitalized for each disease. Following the same pattern as table no 37, Majority of HHs reported of hospitalization are from Patharabandha, Panitanki, Banafula slum.

Slum Names	Fever	Cold/Flu	Malaria/Dengue	Diarrhoea	Infection	pneumonia	skin disease	snake bite	TB	Physical Injury	Other diseases
dhirikuti	1300	0	0	0	2500	0	0	0	0	0	0
tuihoot	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7000	0
nilachakranagar	1040	0	0	0	2000	20000	0	0	0	10000	0
patharbandha/majhisahi	2056	500	10000	0	3000	0	2000	0	0	20500	250000
panitanki	2107	0	3000	600	6000	0	0	2000	0	60000	0
banafula	1923	0	0	2000	0	0	2000	0	200000	0	2000

Table 39: Distribution of average amount spent for treatment for diseases reported by HHs

Table no. 39 shows average finance spent by each HH for treatment of diseased people. Based on the data, it can be said that health expenditure for fever is higher in patharabandha, panitanki and Banafula slums in comparison to other three slums. Likewise, malaria, dengue cases, Diarrhoea and infection cases were also reported in these slums only. The reason was explored in FGD where the participants reported that these diseases are occurring because of waterlogging during rainfalls.

#### Impact on Finances:

Slum Name	Total HHs	No of HHs reporting financial loss/increased expenses		
		Loss of working days	Loss of income	Increased expenses
dhirikuti	20	16(14%)	16(14%)	12(10%)
tuihoot	25	21(263%)	21(263%)	9(113%)
nilachakranagar	25	17(170%)	17(170%)	13(130%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	27	24(18%)	24(18%)	25(18%)
panitanki	25	21(100%)	20(95%)	21(100%)
banafula	28	26(93%)	26(93%)	24(86%)

Table 40: Distribution of HHs reporting loss of working days, income and increased expenses

Table no 40 shows number of HHs reporting loss in terms of working days, income and increase in expenses. Majority of HHs have reported loss of working days, income and increased expenses.

Slum Name	Estimated loss of working days (Average/HH)	Estimated Loss of Income (INR) (Average/HH)	Estimated Increase in Expense (INR)(Average/HH)
dhirikuti	8	3200	3792
tuihoot	8	3810	4667
nilachakranagar	9	5088	5885
patharbandha/majhisahi	7	3233	6760
panitanki	9	7900	8752
banafula	10	4108	6188

Table 41: Distribution of Average loss of working days, income and increased income

Table no 41 shows average number of working days, income lost and increased expenses per HH. Residents of Panitanki, Banafula and Nilachakranagar slums have reported more loss of working days in comparison to other slums. Likewise, Panitanki slum residents have reported increase amount of income loss and increased expenses in comparison to other slum residents.

Slum Name	Food Consumption	Transportation	Healthcare	Emergency needs
dhirikuti	15(15%)	5(15%)	1(4%)	13(14%)
tuihoot	15(15%)	4(12%)	2(9%)	18(19%)
nilachakranagar	11(11%)	2(6%)	3(13%)	9(9%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	20(20%)	6(18%)	3(13%)	21(22%)
panitanki	16(16%)	3(9%)	11(48%)	15(16%)
banafula	25(25%)	13(39%)	3(13%)	19(20%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102(100%)</b>	<b>33(100%)</b>	<b>23(100%)</b>	<b>95(100%)</b>

*Table 42: HH wise distribution of reasons for increased expenses*

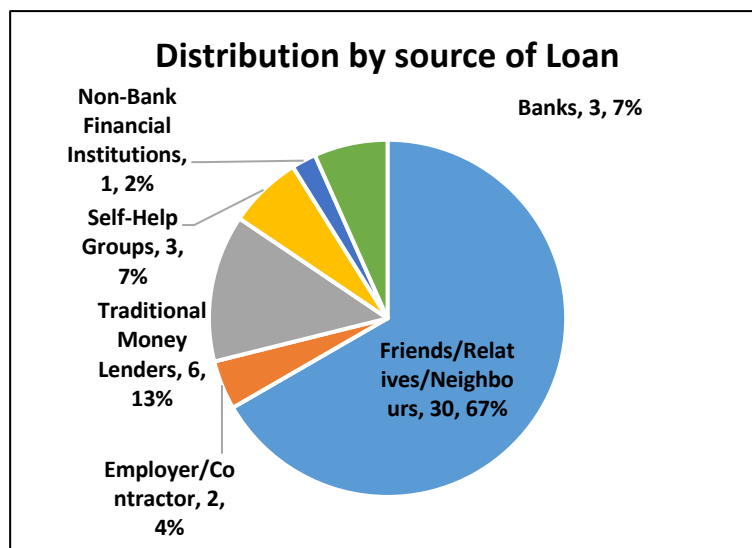
Table no 42 depicts reasons for which HHs reported increased expenditure. Out of all reasons, food consumption and meeting emergency needs are the top two reasons for which HH level expenditures increased.

Slum Name	No of HHs incurred Debt	Average incurred debt amount (INR)
banafula	8	33750
dhirikuti	6	13500
nilachakranagar	3	31667
panitanki	12	16909
patharbandha/majhisahi	6	30000
tuihoot	2	55000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25611</b>

*Table 43: Distribution of HHs incurring debt and average amount of debt incurred*

Table No. 43 summarizes total number of HHs incurred debt and average number of debt incurred by HHs. 12 HHs and 8 HHs have reported of taking loan to meet their expenses in Panitanki and Banafula slums respectively. This resonates with the pattern that since both of these slums are prone to waterlogging which in turn, leads to increased loss of working days and increased expenses, therefore residents of these two slums have no way other than taking loan.

Chart no. 3 depicts different sources used by HHs for taking loans. Following the same pattern before, majority houses have reported of taking loan from their friends, relatives and neighbors. Out of 45 HHs who have reported of taking loan, 30 HHs have reported of taking loan from friends, relatives and neighbors, 6 HHs have reported of taking loan from local money lenders. During FGDs, participants have reported that they prefer taking loan from their social circle because they do not have to pay interest and they can repay the loan at their own convenience.



Slum Name	consumption needs	healthcare	inputs for livelihood	educational needs	marriage	funeral	house construction/repairing	repay existing loans/interest
dhirikuti	2(9%)	1(4%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	2(9%)	2(100%)
tuihoot	2(9%)	2(9%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	0(0%)
nilachakranagar	2(9%)	3(13%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(25%)	1(5%)	0(0%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	6(27%)	3(13%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(20%)	1(25%)	6(27%)	0(0%)
panitanki	6(27%)	11(48%)	1(20%)	2(67%)	3(60%)	2(50%)	7(32%)	0(0%)
banafula	4(18%)	3(13%)	2(40%)	1(33%)	1(20%)	0(0%)	5(23%)	0(0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22(100%)</b>	<b>23(100%)</b>	<b>5(100%)</b>	<b>3(100%)</b>	<b>5(100%)</b>	<b>4(100%)</b>	<b>22(100%)</b>	<b>2(100%)</b>

Table 44: Distribution of HHs by reason for taking loan

Table no 44 shows distribution of HHs by reasons reported for taking loan. Out of all reasons, healthcare, consumption needs and house repairing are three major reasons for taking loans. Interestingly enough, number of HHs reporting loans taken for meeting healthcare expenses is much higher in Panitanki slum. This again, points to the same pattern where the panitanki slum is prone to waterlogging which in turn, leads to increase in disease incidents which is the cause of increased health care expenses.

#### Impact on consumption needs:

Slum Name	HHs experienced reduced consumption		Grand Total
	no	yes	
Banafula	14(50%)	14(50%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
Dhirikuti	18(90%)	2(10%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	17(68%)	8(32%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
Panitanki	16(64%)	9(36%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	12(44%)	15(56%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
Tuihoot	24(96%)	1(4%)	<b>25(100%)</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101(67%)</b>	<b>49(33%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>
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*Table 45: distribution of HHs who have experienced reduced food consumption*

Table No. 45 shows distribution of HHs who have experienced reduced food consumption during extreme climatic events. Out of total 150 HHs, 49 HHs have reported that they have experienced reduced food consumption. Out of these 49 HHs, 15 HHs are from Patharabandha and 14 HHs are from Banafula slums respectively. This again indicates that since residents of these slums experience frequent waterlogging and are displaced out of their houses, they face limited consumption more in comparison to residents of other slums.

Slum Name	no days	1-2 days	3-4 days	5-6 days	More than 6 days	Grand Total
banafula	0(0%)	4(36%)	0(0%)	7(26%)	3(50%)	14(29%)
dhirikuti	0(0%)	1(9%)	0(0%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	2(4%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	2(18%)	0(0%)	6(22%)	0(0%)	8(16%)
panitanki	0(0%)	2(18%)	3(75%)	2(7%)	2(33%)	9(18%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	1(100%)	2(18%)	1(25%)	10(37%)	1(17%)	15(31%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(4%)	0(0%)	1(2%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1(100%)</b>	<b>11(100%)</b>	<b>4(100%)</b>	<b>27(100%)</b>	<b>6(100%)</b>	<b>49(100%)</b>

*Table 46: No of days HH members have had less than 2 meals a day*

Table No. 46 shows distribution of HHs reporting number of days they have had less than 2 meals. Out of 49 HHs who have reported of having less than 2 meals per day, 27 (55%) HHs have reported of having less than 2 meals for 5 to 6 days out of which 10 HHs are from patharabandha slum, 7 HHs are from banafula, 6 are from nilachakranagar slum. Likewise, 11 (22%) HHs have reported of having less than 2 meals for 1 to 2 days where 4 HHs are from banafula slum, 2 HHs are from nilachakranagar, panitanki and patharabandha slum each. Given the fact that majority of HHs from patharabandha and banafula slum have had less than 2 meals for 5 to 6 days, can be attributed to the fact that these two slums are more prone to waterlogging more in comparison to other slums.

#### Impact on consumption needs for infants:

Slum Name	no	yes	Grand Total
banafula	14(78%)	4(22%)	<b>18(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	10(77%)	3(23%)	<b>13(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	9(82%)	2(18%)	<b>11(100%)</b>
panitanki	9(75%)	3(25%)	<b>12(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	11(79%)	3(21%)	<b>14(100%)</b>
tuihoot	8(62%)	5(38%)	<b>13(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61(75%)</b>	<b>20(25%)</b>	<b>81(100%)</b>

*Table 47: Distribution of HHs reporting reduction in food consumption for infants*

Table No. 47 shows distribution of HHs who have reported reduction in food consumption for infants. While 81 HHs reported that they had infants during extreme climatic events, 20 HHs reported that they experienced reduction in food consumption for infants and 61 HHs reported that they did not experience any reduction.

Impact on medication needs:

Slum Name	no	yes	Grand Total
banafula	14(64%)	8(36%)	22(100%)
dhirikuti	14(70%)	6(30%)	20(100%)
nilachakranagar	11(79%)	3(21%)	14(100%)
panitanki	12(55%)	10(45%)	22(100%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	13(54%)	11(46%)	24(100%)
tuihoot	13(72%)	5(28%)	18(100%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>77(64%)</b>	<b>43(36%)</b>	<b>120(100%)</b>

Table 48: Distribution of HHs reporting reduction in family medication needs

Table No. 48 shows distribution of HHs who reported reduction in family medication needs. Out of 120 HHs who reported of having family needs, 77 HHs reported of not experiencing any reduction in family medication needs, 43 HHs reported of experiencing reduction in family medication needs.

Impact on menstrual hygiene needs:

Slum Name	no	yes	Grand Total
banafula	13(100%)	0(0%)	13(100%)
dhirikuti	9(100%)	0(0%)	9(100%)
nilachakranagar	11(100%)	0(0%)	11(100%)
panitanki	13(100%)	0(0%)	13(100%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	12(92%)	1(8%)	13(100%)
tuihoot	8(100%)	0(0%)	8(100%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66(99%)</b>	<b>1(1%)</b>	<b>67(100%)</b>

Table 49: Distribution of HHs reporting reduction in menstrual hygiene needs

Table No. 49 shows distribution of HHs who reported reduction in menstrual hygiene needs. Out of 67 HHs who reported of having menstrual hygiene needs, 66 HHs reports of experiencing no reduction in menstrual hygiene needs.

Impact on education:

Slum Name	No of school days lost						Grand Total
	3	4	5	7	8	10	
banafula	0(0%)	2(67%)	0(0%)	7(78%)	4(67%)	5(83%)	18(36%)
dhirikuti	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(5%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(2%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(19%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(8%)
panitanki	3(60%)	1(33%)	4(19%)	2(22%)	1(17%)	0(0%)	11(22%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	1(20%)	0(0%)	7(33%)	0(0%)	1(17%)	0(0%)	9(18%)
tuihoot	1(20%)	0(0%)	5(24%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	1(17%)	7(14%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5(100%)</b>	<b>3(100%)</b>	<b>21(100%)</b>	<b>9(100%)</b>	<b>6(100%)</b>	<b>6(100%)</b>	<b>50(100%)</b>

Table 50: Distribution of HHs by no of school days lost

Table No. 50 shows distribution of HHs by no of school days lost. Out of 50 HHs who reported school days lost, 18 HHs from Banafula slums, 11 HHs from Panitanki slum, 9 HHs from patharabandha slum reported loss

in school days. Since these slums are prone to waterlogging, number of school days lost is also higher in these slums.

#### Death of family members:

Slum Name	no	yes	Grand Total
banafula	26(93%)	2(7%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	20(100%)	0(0%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	25(100%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
panitanki	22(88%)	3(12%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	25(93%)	2(7%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
tuihoot	25(100%)	0(0%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>143(95%)</b>	<b>7(5%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

*Table 51: Distribution of HHs by reporting family member death*

Table No. 51 shows distribution of HHs by death of family members. Out of 150 HHs, 7 HHs reported death of family members. Out of these 7 HHs, 3 HHs are in panitanki slum and 2 HHs are from banafula and patharabandha slum each.

#### Loss of Documents and valuable items

Slum Name	Lost valuable items	Lost Documents
banafula	16(21%)	7(21%)
dhirikuti	14(18%)	9(27%)
nilachakranagar	1(1%)	1(3%)
panitanki	12(16%)	7(21%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	21(28%)	6(18%)
tuihoot	12(16%)	3(9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76(100%)</b>	<b>33(100%)</b>

*Table 52: Distribution of HHs by reporting loss of valuable items and documents*

Table No. 52 shows distribution of HHs who have reported loss of valuable items and documents. Out of 150 HHs, 76 (50%) HHs have reported that they have lost valuable items out of which 21 HHs are from Patharabandha slum, 16 HHs are from Banafula slum, 14 HHs are from Dhirikuti slum and 12 HHs are from Panitanki and Tuihoot slums each. Similarly, out of 150 HHs, 33 (22%) HHs have reported loss of documents. Out of these 33 HHs, 9 HHs are from Dhirikuti slum, 7 HHs are from Banafula and Panitanki slums each and 6 HHs are from Patharabandha slum.

	Furniture	edible items	vehicles	ornaments	electronic appliances	kitchen appliances	Clothes	others
dhirikuti	4(31%)	8(15%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	5(20%)	0(0%)	4(11%)	2(25%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	12(23%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	9(26%)	0(0%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)

patharbandha/ majhisahi	7(54%)	14(26%)	6(100%) )	1(50%)	5(20%)	1(50%)	12(34%)	1(13%)
panitanki	2(15%)	5(9%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	6(24%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	4(50%)
banafula	0(0%)	14(26%)	0(0%)	1(50%)	9(36%)	1(50%)	10(29%)	1(13%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13(100%) )</b>	<b>53(100%) )</b>	<b>6(100%) )</b>	<b>2(100%) )</b>	<b>25(100%) )</b>	<b>2(100%) )</b>	<b>35(100%) )</b>	<b>8(100%) )</b>

Table 53: Distribution of HHs by type of items lost

Table No. 54 shows distribution of type of valuable items lost reported by HHs. 53 HHs reported losing edible items, 35 HHs reported of losing clothes and 25 HHs reported of losing electronic appliances. Out of the 53 HHs who have reported loss of edible items, 14 HHs are from Banafula and Patharabandha slums each. The same trend can be observed in case of HHs reporting loss of clothes as well. This loss can be attributed to increased vulnerability of these slums towards rain induced waterlogging.

### Evacuation and Relief:

#### Evacuation:

Slum Name	Evacuation to safe location		Grand Total
	no	yes	
banafula	27(96%)	1(4%)	<b>28(100%)</b>
dhirikuti	19(95%)	1(5%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	24(96%)	1(4%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
panitanki	12(48%)	13(52%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	27(100%)	0(0%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
tuihoot	24(96%)	1(4%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>133(89%)</b>	<b>17(11%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 54: Distribution of HHs who needed to be evacuated

Table No. 55 shows distribution of HHs who reported of being evacuated during extreme climatic events. Out of 150 HHs, 17 HHs reported of being evacuated during rain induced flood. Out of these 17 HHs, 13 HHs are from Panitanki slum. This trend can be attributed to Panitanki slum's increased vulnerability towards rain water induced flooding. It's worthwhile mentioning that all respondents have responded this evacuation in reference to rain induced flood and waterlogging. When it comes to more severe climatic events like cyclone, all respondents reported that they evacuate to nearby temporary shelters like schools, temples etc. During FGDs in Panitanki and Nilachakranagar slums, it was reported by some participants that they are evacuated by local representatives like ward members. Even the participants who were not evacuated by local representatives, self-evacuated to nearest shelters. "We do not need to evacuate during the rainy season waterlogging. But during FANI cyclone in 2019, we had to evacuate because of the cyclone's intensity. We knew we would not be safe in our houses so we evacuated to nearest schools, colleges and temples to seek shelter on temporary basis." These were the words quoted by participants during FGDs.

Slum Name	Evacuation of vulnerable class on priority		Grand Total
	no	yes	
banafula	28(100%)	0(0%)	<b>28(100%)</b>

dhirikuti	20(100%)	0(0%)	<b>20(100%)</b>
nilachakranagar	22(88%)	3(12%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
panitanki	18(72%)	7(28%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
patharbandha/majhisahi	27(100%)	0(0%)	<b>27(100%)</b>
tuihoot	24(96%)	1(4%)	<b>25(100%)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>139(93%)</b>	<b>11(7%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 55: Distribution of HHs who reported evacuation of vulnerable class on priority

Table No. 56 shows distribution of HHs who reported evacuation of vulnerable class of society (pregnant/lactating mothers, children and senior citizens) on priority basis. Out of 150 HHs, 139 HHs reported that the vulnerable class of society were not given any priority during evacuation whereas 11 HHs reported that the vulnerable class of society were evacuated on priority basis. Out of these 11 HHs, 7 HHs are from panitanki slum. The same trend was reported by FGD participants as well. During FGDs, the participants said “*The family members are normally responsible for safety of pregnant/lactating mothers, newborns and senior citizens, the family members during evacuation. If its rainwater logging related evacuation, it takes us about half an hour to one hour to evacuate so we get enough time. In case of cyclones, we get well in advance warning so that also gives us adequate time to evacuate. Either ways, the family members make sure that the needs of pregnant/lactating mothers, newborns and senior citizens are met starting from time we leave home till the time we enter our homes.*”

#### Amenities at shelter:

Slum Name	safe drinking water	adequate space	separate bathrooms for men and women
dhirikuti	11(12%)	20(15%)	0(0%)
tuihoot	17(18%)	21(16%)	1(13%)
nilachakranagar	16(17%)	19(14%)	3(38%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	14(15%)	26(20%)	2(25%)
panitanki	23(24%)	18(14%)	0(0%)
banafula	14(15%)	28(21%)	2(25%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95(100%)</b>	<b>132(100%)</b>	<b>8(100%)</b>

Table 56: Amenities available at Shelters

Table No. 57 shows slum wise distribution of amenities availed by surveyed HHs. Out of 150 HHs, 132 (88%) HHs have reported that there was adequate space available at shelters, 95 (63%) HHs reported that they had access to safe drinking water. Only 8 (0.5%) HHs reported that the shelters had separate toilets for both men and women. All HHs also reported that they did not face any discrimination in accessing these amenities while they were housed at shelters.

#### Relief assistance provided:

	Govt Authorities/Local administration	NGOs/CBOs	Local Leaders	Religious Institutions	Others
Dry Ration	24	4	2	0	0
Cooked Food	15	4	4	0	0

Medicines	10	0	0	0	0
Shelter	4	2	1	0	5

Table 57: Distribution of Relief provided by type of stakeholders

Table no. 58 shows distribution of relief materials provided by different types of stakeholders. As reported by the surveyed HHs, Govt. authorities or local administration are the main stakeholders who provided dry foods, cooked foods and medicines to the evacuated people. This was followed by local community based organizations and local leaders. Apart from these, FGD participants also reported that youth organizations and clubs also provided cooked food, safe drinking water to the evacuated people during extreme climatic events. All the HHs who reported of availing these relief services, reported that they did not face any discrimination.

### Long term Impacts

#### Impact on Livelihood

Slum Name	Cultivation	Wage Labour	Shop keeping/Street Vending
panitanki	1(13%)	12(41%)	3(43%)
banafula	1(13%)	6(21%)	2(29%)
dhirikuti	3(38%)	2(7%)	0(0%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	1(3%)	0(0%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	0(0%)	1(3%)	0(0%)
nilachakranagar	3(38%)	7(24%)	2(29%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8(100%)</b>	<b>29(100%)</b>	<b>7(100%)</b>

Table 58: Distribution of types of livelihood adoption reduced since last decade

Table No. 59 shows distribution of type of livelihood means HHs have reduced adopting since last decade. 29 HHs have reduced that they have ceased to work as daily wage labor whereas 8 HHs have reported of ceasing agriculture work and 7 HHs have reported that they have stopped daily vending work as a mean of livelihood.

Slum Name	Cultivation	Wage Labour	Shop keeping/Street Vending
panitanki	0(0%)	15(10%)	10(36%)
banafula	0(0%)	31(20%)	6(21%)
dhirikuti	0(0%)	22(14%)	5(18%)
tuihoot	0(0%)	33(21%)	2(7%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	0(0%)	31(20%)	0(0%)
nilachakranagar	0(0%)	23(15%)	5(18%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0(0%)</b>	<b>155(100%)</b>	<b>28(100%)</b>

Table 59: Distribution of types of livelihood adoption increased since last decade

Table No. 60 shows distribution of type of livelihood means whose adoption have been increased over a period of time. 155 HHs have reported that they have resorted to adopting wage labor and 28 HHs have reported that they have changed their livelihood means to shop keeping/street vending in the last decade.

#### Impact on Working Days:

No of weeks disrupted	Summer	Monsoon	Winter
No disruption	31(20%)	22(14%)	116(77%)

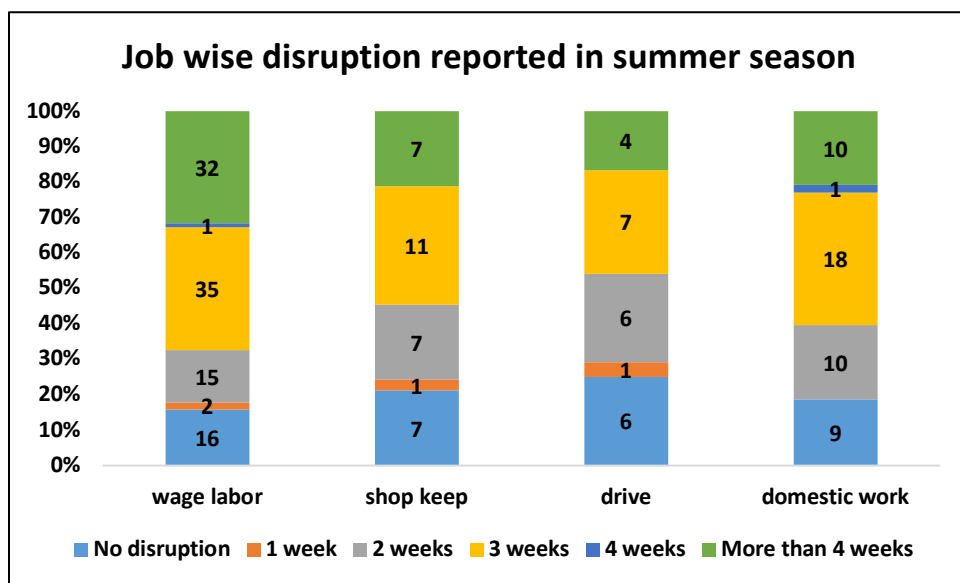
1 week	3(2%)	9(6%)	5(3%)
2 weeks	27(18%)	28(18%)	23(15%)
3 weeks	49(32%)	38(25%)	6(4%)
4 weeks	2(1%)	1(0%)	0(0%)
More than 4 weeks	38(25%)	52(34%)	0(0%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>

Table 60: Distribution of No of days disrupted due to extreme events

Table No. 61 shows number of days disrupted due to extreme climatic events. Out of 150 surveyed HHs, 49 (32%) HHs reported that they had disrupted working days for 3 weeks during summer season. Similarly, 38 (25%) HHs and 27 (18%) HHs reported that they had disrupted working days for more than a month and for 2 weeks respectively. Only 31 (20%) HHs reported that they did not face any disruption. The same trend has been reported during monsoon as well.

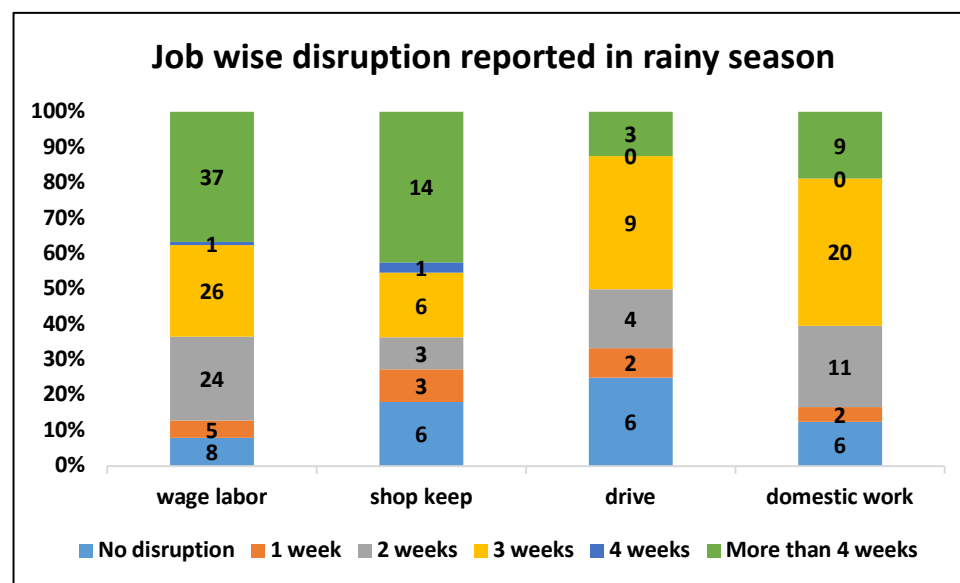
The analysis indicates towards the trend of increased interruption especially in Summer and monsoon season.

In-depth analysis of this trend reveals that occupations like wage labor, shop keeping, driving auto/taxi and domestic work are most interrupted in summer season. The trend also



suggests that occupations like shop keeping and driving have experienced less disruptions in comparison to wage labor and domestic work.

The same trend can be observed in case of jobs disrupted in rainy season as well where HHs pursuing shop keeping and driving as means of livelihood have reported less disruption in comparison to HHs pursuing wage labor and domestic work.



In conclusion, it can be said that this analysis indicates towards numerous patterns. The first

pattern emerging out of this analysis indicates that majority of HHs, irrespective of their means of livelihood

face disruption during summer and rainy season. This can be attributed to two major reasons unveiled during FGDs. The first reason is loss of earning days because of household related work like repairing and cleaning of house especially after onset of the extreme climatic event. The second reason is due to extreme heat or rain people are unable to pursue their livelihoods.

#### Community Level Preparedness:

##### Heatwave:

	Total HHs	Use ac equipped or cooler room	change in diet	Health Monitoring	Taking proper measures
panitanki	28(100%)	7(25%)	17(61%)	14(50%)	7(25%)
banafula	20(100%)	0(0%)	14(70%)	11(55%)	14(70%)
dhirikuti	25(100%)	0(0%)	9(36%)	9(36%)	11(44%)
tuihoot	25(100%)	4(16%)	12(48%)	10(40%)	16(64%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	27(100%)	0(0%)	13(48%)	13(48%)	14(52%)
nilachakranagar	25(100%)	3(12%)	13(52%)	12(48%)	17(68%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150(100%)</b>	<b>14(9%)</b>	<b>78(52%)</b>	<b>69(46%)</b>	<b>79(53%)</b>

Table 61: Distribution of HHs by heatwave preparedness measures

Table no. 62 shows different heatwave preparedness measures adopted by HHs surveyed. Out of 150 HHs, 79 (52%) HHs have reported that they are taking appropriate measures namely wearing cap, sunglasses etc., taking umbrella, water bottle with them. Similarly, 78 (52%) HHs have reported that they change their regular diet to summer season specific diet. Likewise, 69 (46%) HHs have reported that they also monitor health of their family members during extreme summer seasons. Only 14 (9%) HHs have reported that they use AC equipped or relatively cooler room to for sleeping purposes because very less number of families have air conditioning in their HHs. Another reason for the same was also discovered during FGDs where the participants reported that all the rooms of their HHs are equally hot which is why there is no preference in terms of sleeping. During FGD in Nilachakranagar slum, one of the respondents reported “Our house roofs consist of asbestos, steel sheets and polythene. So it does not matter in which part of the house we are, its equally hot everywhere. Most of the nights, we come out of our houses with bedding and mosquito nets and sleep outside to avoid the heat and humidity.”

##### Rain waterlogging/floods:

	Carrying valuable items (jewellery, documents etc.)	shifting other items on higher shelves in the house	Preparing emergency kit with dry food and bottled water	taking medicines
panitanki	12(15%)	13(16%)	12(15%)	10(13%)
banafula	14(17%)	14(17%)	14(17%)	14(18%)
dhirikuti	11(14%)	11(13%)	11(14%)	11(14%)
tuihoot	16(20%)	16(20%)	16(20%)	16(20%)
patharbandha/majhisahi	14(17%)	14(17%)	14(17%)	14(18%)
nilachakranagar	14(17%)	14(17%)	14(17%)	14(18%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81(100%)</b>	<b>82(100%)</b>	<b>81(100%)</b>	<b>79(100%)</b>

Table 62: Distribution of HHs by preparedness measures against rain water logging/floods

Table no. 62 shows distribution of different HHs by different measures taken by them as part of preparedness against rainwater logging/floods. Out of 150 HHs, 82 (54%) HHs have reported of shifting items to higher shelves in house and 81 (54%) HHs have reported of carrying valuable items and preparing emergency kit with dry food and bottled water with them. 79 (52%) HHs have reported of taking essential medicines with them.

**Awareness:**

	<b>Aware</b>	<b>Unaware</b>
<b>Govt. compensation in case of death, injury and loss of body parts</b>	0	150
<b>Govt. assistance for house rebuilding/repairing</b>	0	150
<b>Govt. assistance for loss of HH items</b>	0	150

*Table 63: Distribution of HHs by awareness levels on govt. compensation/assistance schemes*

Table No. 63 shows distribution of HHs by their level of awareness on various compensation/assistance schemes provided by Govt. of Odisha. Out of 150 HHs surveyed, all HHs reported that they are unaware about the various compensations provided by Govt. of Odisha. During FGDs, the general consensus also validates this finding where most of the participants reported that they do not have any knowledge on what schemes govt. have implemented to provide financial compensation/assistance and how to apply or claim them. During FGD in Tuihoot slum, the participants expressed themselves by using the following words. *“We are slum dwellers sir. When it comes to dealing with rainwater logging or extreme heat, it is always bare minimum survival situation for us. We have no other choice but to wait till last minute to evacuate our houses to avoid waterlogging. Even after the water recedes, we always think of how to quickly do the damage repair, move back in and after that we get on with our daily lives to make up for lost livelihood days, for repaying loans taken for damage repair. It never occurred to us to enquire whether govt. is providing any such scheme for us. Whatever govt. scheme benefits we get, it is because someone comes to us and facilitates the application process. We cannot afford to lose our daily income for going, enquiring, applying and doing follow ups.”*

## Discussion:

The findings of this study resonate with the findings discussed during desk research. These slums are nearby water structures and naalas which renders them vulnerable to flooding. Majority of the slum dwellers are into construction and are economically vulnerable to climatic adverse effects. Furthermore, level of education among them is also relatively low which in turn, acts as a hurdle in their productive participation. Gender inequality has also been observed where female are entrusted with domestic chores and male are perceived as breadwinners of the family. Most of them have temporary houses. So to sum up, wage labor and poor housing conditions add up to vulnerability of these families which is further worsened by limited education and gender inequality. The methods described by the families are generic in nature where they evacuate only at the time of need and do not have any prior preparation. They do incur additional expenses to meet additional health and generic needs. Another interesting fact that has come up is that while these slum dwellers have been allotted Local Registration Certificate (LRC) under both “Mo Jaga Mission” and “Rajivgandhi Avas Yojana (RAY)”, they are yet to get houses. As a result of which, they have no choice other than living in the slum which in turn, makes them vulnerable to rain induced flooding and other extreme climatic events. Hence it can be recommended that the local administration can be reached out to expedite the process of house allocation under the afore-mentioned housing schemes.

## Conclusion:

Findings of this study resonates not only resonates with studies discussed earlier, but goes beyond a step where community led discussions have resulted in actionable items. The very first actionable point emerging out of this study is importance of housing schemes which will save these families from rainwater induced flooding. The next actionable point emerging out of this study is importance of knowledge and awareness of the slum dwellers which is of critical importance for them to sustain minimal damage during and after extreme climatic events. Another major point emerging out of this study is to identify slum specific issues and address them. For instance, Tuihoot slum is situated near Bhuvanewar dumping yard which pollutes the air with foul stanching smell. This smell in turn, results in health hazards for the slum dwellers. Similarly, Patharabandha/Majhisahi and Panitanki are located in low lying area with no drainage facility. So its quite evident that residents of these slums are more prone to vector and water borne diseases. In order to conclude, while its imperative that policy makers are the only stakeholders who can address these situations, it is imperative for the policy makers to adopt participatory approach to understand situational needs and address them accordingly.

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# Annexure 1: Focused Group Discussion Checklist

## FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION CHECKLIST

### Demographic Details:

1. Approximate distribution of houses by their types (FGD)
  - a) Pucca House (Brick walls, Cemented/asbestos/Tin roof): \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Semi Pucca House (Brick walls, Thatched/polythene roof): \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Kutcha House: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) How many houses have proper records? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Population distribution by caste: (FGD)
  - a) SC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) ST: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) OBC: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) General: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Total Population: \_\_\_\_\_ (FGD)
  - a) Approximate number of women: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Approximate number of adolescent girls (10 - 18 years age): \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Approximate number of children (0 – 10 years age): \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Approximate number of senior citizens: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e) Approximate number of transgenders: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f) Approximate number of specially abled persons: \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the different sources of livelihood adopted? (FGD)

Type of livelihood	Number of families
Daily wage labour	
Small business/entrepreneurship	
Employed	
Unemployed	
Livestock rearing (cow, goat, chicken etc.)	

### Geo-spatial Details:

5. Capture caste wise habitation clusters (PRA-social map)
6. Identify low lying areas, uncovered drains, waste water ponds, garbage dumping places in the community and how many houses are residing nearby (PRA-social map)
7. Identify how many houses are prone to waterlogging (PRA-social map)
8. Identify how many houses are likely to get damaged and become temporarily inhabitable in case of cyclone (PRA-social map)
9. Is there a school near your slum?
  - a) Private or Govt.
  - b) Distance:
  - c) Highest education offered:
  - d) Does it have separate toilets for boys and girls:
  - e) Does this school act as a temporary shelter during disasters?
  - f) Does it have adequate number of rooms for accommodating evacuated population?
  - g) Does it have provision for cooking?

- h) Does it safe drinking water facilities?
10. Is there a health care facility near your slum?
- Govt./private:
  - Distance:
  - Type of facility: Health Sub Center (HSC)/Primary, Community Health center/clinic/hospital
  - How many doctors are there?
  - Are they all general practitioners or specialists?
  - In case you need specialized healthcare, which hospital do you go to?

**What kind of changes in climatic conditions and weather patterns are you seeing over the past few years and how has this affected your village/community?**

- Maximum Daily Average Temperature – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Number of days with extreme heat – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Length of Summer Season – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Number of days with extreme cold – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Length of Winter Season – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Annual Rainfall – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Number of days with extreme rainfall – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Length of Monsoon Season – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Season Pattern Changes (Indicate time of year, e.g.: mid-April; end-June; early-November)
- Changes in number of cyclones – Increase/Decrease/No Change
- Change in number of floods/flash floods – Increase/Decrease/No Change

	<b>10 years ago</b>	<b>Now</b>
Onset of summer		
End of summer		
Onset of monsoon		
End of monsoon		
Onset of winter		
End of winter		

**Impact on Landholding**

22. Has there been any change in landholding area in the last 10 years? Increased/Decreased/No Change

23. Reason for change: \_\_\_\_\_

24. Any other impact/change in landholding pattern observed: \_\_\_\_\_

**Impact on Livestock**

25. What has been the change in livestock production across the past 10 years? Increased/Decreased/No Change/Not Applicable

26. Why has there been this change? \_\_\_\_\_

27. What has been the change in pasture land across the past 10 years? Increased/Decreased/No Change/Not Applicable

28. Any other impact on livestock rearing? \_\_\_\_\_

**Impact on work days**

Season	Months	Number of days unable to work last season due to extreme/unbearable weather conditions	Change across past 10 years Increase/Decrease/No change
Summer			
Monsoon			
Winter			
Other			

**Impact on Migration Pattern:****Impact on household unpaid work:****Impact of climate change/extreme weather events on village assets and commons****Impact of climate change/extreme weather events on cultural heritage and traditions?****Impact on Community Relations****Coping mechanisms****Disaster and its impact on local community**

29. Has any of these events occurred in your community in last 5 years? (KII/FGD)

- a. Flood/water logging in house
- b. Cyclone
- c. Heatwave
- d. Others (Please specify \_\_\_\_\_)

30. If yes, how did these events affect your community?

31. Did you evacuate pregnant women, children and senior citizen on priority basis?

32. Was there any discrimination done with minorities during evacuation, their stay in shelters or during relief material distribution?

33. What can we do to end this discrimination?

34. In your opinion, which local factors increased the impact of these events?

35. How do these above-mentioned local factors contribute to the impact of these events?

36. In your opinion, what can be done to minimize the impact of these events?

37. What type of help did you get from government, administration and other agencies?

Name and Type of agency	Nature and description of help offered



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#Options for household schedule

Marital Status: 1- Single/Unmarried, 2- Married, 3- Separated, 4- Divorced, 5- Widowed

ବୈବାହିକ ସ୍ଥିତି (ଅବିବାହିତ/ଅବିବାହିତା, ବିବାହିତ/ବିବାହିତା, ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ (separated), ଛାଡ଼ପତ୍ର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ, ବିଧବା/ବିଧୂକ)

Disability Status: 0- None, 1- Visual Impairment, 2- Hearing Impairment, 3- Locomotor Disability, 4- Speech and Language Disability, 5- Intellectual Disability, 9 – Others

ଅକ୍ଷମତା ସ୍ଥିତି (କୌଣସି ଅକ୍ଷମତା ନାହିଁ, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଗତ ଅକ୍ଷମତା, ଶ୍ରବଣଗତ ଅକ୍ଷମତା, ଚଳ-ପ୍ରଚଳନ ଗତ ଅକ୍ଷମତା, ମୌଖିକ ଅକ୍ଷମତା, ମାନସିକ/ବୌଦ୍ଧିକ ଅକ୍ଷମତା)

Current Education Enrolment Status: 1 – Early Child Care and Education/Anganwadi/Pre-Primary/Pre-School, 2 – Standard 1 to 5, 3 – Standard 6 to 8, 4 – Standard 9 to 10, 5 – Standard 11 to 12, 6 – Vocational Education, 7 - Undergraduate College, 8 – Postgraduate College/University and Above

କେଉଁ ପାଠ ପଢୁଛନ୍ତି (ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି/ପ୍ରି-ସ୍କୁଲ/କିଂଡରଗାର/ପ୍ରି-ପ୍ରାଥମିକ/କେ.ଜି., କ୍ଲାସ 1 ରୁ 5 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, କ୍ଲାସ 6 ରୁ 8 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, କ୍ଲାସ 9 ରୁ 10 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, କ୍ଲାସ 11 ରୁ 12 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, ଧନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଏବଂ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ସ୍ନାତକ, ସ୍ନାତକୋତ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକ)

Highest level of education attained: 0- No formal education, 1- Below Standard 5th, 2- Completed Standard 5th, 3- Completed Standard 8th, 4- Completed Standard 10th, 5- Completed Standard 12<sup>th</sup>, 6 - Diploma/Vocational Degree, 7 - Graduate, 8 - Postgraduate and Above

କେଉଁ ପାଠ ପଢ଼ିଛନ୍ତି (ଅଶିକ୍ଷିତ, ପଞ୍ଚମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ତଳେ, ପଞ୍ଚମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ସାରିଛନ୍ତି, ଅଷ୍ଟମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ସାରିଛନ୍ତି, ମାଟ୍ରିକ ପାସ, +୨ ପାସ, ଡିପ୍ଲୋମା/ଧନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ, ସ୍ନାତକ, ସ୍ନାତକୋତ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକ)

Livelihood: 0 – No paid Work, 1 – Agriculture (own land), 2 – Agriculture (other’s land) 3 – Animal Husbandry/Forestry/Fishing, 4 – MG-NREGA/Public Works, 5 – Construction Labour, 6 – Manufacturing Labour, 7 – Daily Wage Labour, 8 – Shop keeping/Street Vending, 9 – Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

ଜୀବିକା ଉପାର୍ଜନ ପଦ୍ଧତି (ବେକାର, ଗୃହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଚାଷୀ (ଜିନି ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ ବାସ), ଭାଗ ଚାଷୀ (ଅନ୍ୟ ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ ବାସ), ପଶୁପାଳନ/ମାଛ ଚାଷ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, "MGNREGA/ପବ୍ଲିକ କାମ", ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ (construction labour), ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ଶ୍ରମିକ (manufacturing labour), ଦିନମଜୁରିଆ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଦୋକାନୀ/ଉଠା ଦୋକାନୀ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.3. Religion:**

ଧର୍ମ (Non-religious Hinduism Islam Christianity Sikhism Jainism Buddhism)

Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_ (ହିନ୍ଦୁ, ଇସଲାମ, ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିଆନ, ଶିଖ, ଜୈନ ଧର୍ମ, ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧର୍ମ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.4. Social Category:** ଜାତି (General ST SC OBC ) (ସାଧାରଣ (General), ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି (Scheduled Tribe), ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି (Scheduled Caste), ଅନ୍ୟ ପଛୁଆ ଜାତି (Other Backward Caste))

**B.5. Do you belong to any of the following categories?**

1- NT 2- DNT 3- SNT 4- PVTG

Caste (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

କଣ ଆପଣ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଜନଜାତିର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଟନ୍ତି? (ଯାଯାବର ଜନଜାତି (nomadic tribes), ଅଣସୂଚିତ ଯାଯାବର ଜନଜାତି (Denotified nomadic tribes), ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଯାଯାବର ଜନଜାତି (Semi nomadic tribes), ବିଶେଷ ଭାବରେ ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group), କୌଣସି ନୁହେଁ (none of the above), ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.6.1. Type of housing:** 1-Rented 2- Owned 3- Leased 4- Temporary housing Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

ଘରର ମାଲିକାନା (ଭଡା ଘର, ନିଜ ଘର, ଲିଜରେ ନିଆଯାଇଛି, ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଘର, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.6.2. Condition of house:** 1- Pucca, 2- Semi-pucca, 3- Kutcha

ଘରର ପରିସ୍ଥିତି (ପକ୍କା ଘର, ଅଧା ପକ୍କା ଘର, କଟା ଘର)

B.6.2.1. Wall of the house: 1 – Brick and cement, 2 – Brick and mud, 3 – Husk and mud, 4 – Temporary materials (tin-sheet, asbestos, polythene cover etc.)

ଛାତ କେଉଁଥିରେ ନିର୍ମିତ? (କଂକ୍ରିଟ୍, ଆଜବେଷ୍ଟସ୍, ଚିଣ, ଚାଳ ଛପର, ପଲିଥିନ)

B.6.2.2. Roof of the house (1 – Concrete, 2 – Asbestos/tin sheet, 3 – Thatched roof, 4 – polythene covered roof)

କାନ୍ଥ କେଉଁଥିରେ ନିର୍ମିତ?( ଇଟା, ସିମେଣ୍ଟ ରେ ନିର୍ମିତ, ଇଟା ଏବଂ ମାଟି, ଚାଳ ଛପର ଏବଂ ମାଟି, ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଜିନିଷ (ଆଜବେଷ୍ଟସ୍, ଚିଣ, ଚାଳ ଛପର, ପଲିଥିନ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି)

B.6.2.3. If own house, do you have valid land record (Patta etc.) for your house? (Yes/No)

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ଘରର ମାଲିକାନା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ (ଜମି ପତ୍ରା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି) ଅଛି କି?

B.6.2.4. If rented, how much rent do you pay per month? \_\_\_\_\_

ଆପଣ ମାସିକ କେତେ ଭଡା ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି?

**B.6.3. Is the house located in low lying area? (Yes/No)**

କଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର ତଳୁଆ ଜାଗା ରେ ଅଛି କି?

**B.6.4. Are there any of the following areas/structures situated within 100 meters of the household? (Tick mark)**

1- Covered drain, 2 – Uncovered drain, 3 – Garbage water/discharge water collection pond, 4 – Garbage dump, 5 – Uncleaned pond, 6 – Other (Please Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

କଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର ୧୦୦ ମିଟର ପରିସର ଭିତରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଜିନିଷ ଅଛି କି? (ଘୋଡ଼ାଯାଇଥିବା ନାଳ/ନର୍ଦ୍ଦମା, ଖୋଲା ନାଳ/ନର୍ଦ୍ଦମା, ଆବର୍ଜନା ପାଣି ସଂଗୃହୀତ ହେଉଥିବା ଜାଗା କିମ୍ବା ପୋଖରୀ, ଅଳିଆ ଆବର୍ଜନା ପଡୁଥିବା ଜାଗା, ଅପରିଷ୍କାର ପୋଖରୀ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.6.5. Reason for choosing this particular space in the slum? 1 – Personal preference, 2 – No other space available, 3 – Societal/peer pressure/influence, 4 – Others (Please specify)**

ଆପଣ କେଉଁ କାରଣ ପାଇଁ ବସ୍ତିର ଏହି ଜାଗାରେ ରହିବାର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ନେଲେ? (ସ୍ୱଇଚ୍ଛା ରେ, ଜାଗା ଅଭାବରେ, ସମାଜ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଭାବରେ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.7.1. Electricity Connection: Yes/No**

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରେ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସଂଯୋଗ ଅଛି?

**B.7.2. Toilet:** 1- Private with water connection, 2- Private without water connection, 3- Community Toilet, 4- Open Defecation, 9- Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

ଆପଣ କେଉଁପ୍ରକାର ଟଏଲେଟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି? (ପାଣି କନେକ୍ସନ ଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଟଏଲେଟ, ପାଣି କନେକ୍ସନ ନଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଟଏଲେଟ, ସାମୂହିକ/ପବ୍ଲିକ ଟଏଲେଟ, ବାହାରେ ଯାକ୍ତି, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.7.3. Household source of general use water:**

	Govt. supplied tap	Tube well/bore well	Well	Pond/Lake	River
Personal					
Community					

ବୈନିନି ବ୍ୟବହାର ପାଇଁ ପାଣି କେଉଁଠାରୁ ଆଣନ୍ତି? (ସରକାରୀ ସମ୍ପାଦ, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କନେକ୍ସନ୍, ସାମୂହିକ ସରକାରୀ ସମ୍ପାଦ, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ tubewell /borewell, ସାମୂହିକ tubewell/borewell, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କୂଅ, ସାମୂହିକ କୂଅ, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପୋଖରୀ, ସାମୂହିକ ପୋଖରୀ, ନଦୀ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

B.7.3.1. If the water is collected from community sources, who is primarily responsible for household water collection? Female member/Male member/Not Applicable  
ଯଦି ସାମୂହିକ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ପାଣି ଆସେ, ତେବେ କିଏ ପାଣି ଆଣନ୍ତି? (ଘରର ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଘରର ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟ)

B.7.3.2. In the past 10 years, have time taken to collect water for daily usage changed? Increased/Decreased/No Change/Not Applicable  
ବିଗତ ୧୦ ବର୍ଷରେ ପାଣି ଆଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଲାଗୁଥିବା ସମୟ ରେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଛି କି? (ସମୟ ବଢ଼ିଛି, ସମୟ କମିଛି, କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇନାହିଁ)

B.7.3.3. Why has this changed? \_\_\_\_\_  
ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର କାରଣ କଣ ହୋଇପାରେ?

**B.7.4. Main Cooking Fuel:** 1- LPG, 2 – Kerosene, 3 – Coal/Charcoal, 4 – Crop residue, 5 – Dung cake, 6 – Fuel wood, 9 – Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_  
ଆପଣ ରୋଷେଇ ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ଜାଳେଣିର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି? (ଏଲ.ପି.ଜି ଗ୍ୟାସ, କେରୋସିନ, କୋଇଲା, ଧାନ ନଡ଼ା, ଶୁଖିଲା ଗୋବର ଘଷି, ଶୁଖିଲା କାଠ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

B.7.4.1. If the main cooking fuel is fuel wood, who is primarily responsible for fuel wood collection? Female member/Male member/Not Applicable  
ଯଦି ରୋଷେଇ ପାଇଁ ଜାଳେଣି କାଠ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି, ତେବେ କିଏ କାଠ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିବାକୁ ଯାନ୍ତି? (ଘରର ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଘରର ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟ)

D.7.4.2. In the past 10 years, have time taken to collect fuel wood changed? Increased/Decreased/No Change/Not Applicable  
ବିଗତ ୧୦ ବର୍ଷରେ ଜାଳେଣି କାଠ ଆଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଲାଗୁଥିବା ସମୟ ରେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଛି କି? (ସମୟ ବଢ଼ିଛି, ସମୟ କମିଛି, କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇନାହିଁ)

D.7.4.3. Why has this changed? \_\_\_\_\_  
ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର କାରଣ କଣ ହୋଇପାରେ?

**B.8. Social Security Enrolment (Tick all applicable options):**

- 0 – None,
- 1 – PDS/Ration
- 2 – ICDS/Mid-Day meal scheme
- 3 – Health Insurance
- 4 – Old Age Pension Scheme
- 5 – MGNREGS Card
- 6 – Farmers' Welfare Scheme
- 7 – Children's education support
- 8 – Workers' Welfare Scheme
- 9 – Housing Scheme
- 10 – LPG/Cooking Fuel Scheme
- 11 – Widow Pension Scheme
- 12 – Women's Income Support Scheme
- 13 – Other schemes, type/name \_\_\_\_\_

(ପି.ଡି.ଏସ/ରାସନ କାର୍ଡ, ଆଇ.ସି.ଡି.ଏସ/ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ ଭୋଜନ, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବୀମା ଯୋଜନା , ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧକ୍ୟ ଭତ୍ତା ଯୋଜନା, ମନରେଗା କାର୍ଡ, କୃଷକ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ଯୋଜନା, ଛାତ୍ର ବୃତ୍ତି ସହାୟତା, ଶ୍ରମିକ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ଯୋଜନା, ଗୃହ ଯୋଜନା, ଗ୍ୟାସ ସିଲିଣ୍ଡର ଯୋଜନା, ବିଧବା ଭତ୍ତା ଯୋଜନା, ମହିଳା ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଯୋଜନା, କୌଶି ସି ଦୁହେଁ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.8.1.** Have you faced any discrimination while getting the social security enrolments? (Yes/No)

ଏହି ଯୋଜନା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା ଏହି ଯୋଜନା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଲାଭ ଦେଲା ବେଳେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ କେବେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରର ପାତର-ଅନ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଭେଦ ଭାବ କରାଯାଇଛି କି?

କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ପାତର-ଅନ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଭେଦ ଭାବ କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ

**B.9. Household Land Ownership:**

**B.9.1.** Homestead Land \_\_\_\_\_ (area) \_\_\_\_\_ (unit)

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନିଜ ଜମି ର ପରିମାଣ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ଜମି ମାପିବାର ମାନକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ \_\_\_\_\_

**B.10. Total Monthly Household Income [Approximate average of past three months]**

1. Agricultural activity (cultivation of own/leased/shared land) \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ଚାଷବାସରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

2. Wage Labour (agriculture/manufacturing/construction/other) \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ଶ୍ରମଦାନ/ମଜୁରୀରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

3. Animal Husbandry/Forestry/Fishing \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ପଶୁପାଳନ/ମାଛଚାଷରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

4. MG-NREGA/Public Works \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ମନରେଗାରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

5. Shop keeping/Street Vending \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ଦୋକାନ/ଉଠାଦୋକାନରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

6. Remittances \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପଠାଯାଇଥିବା ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା

7. Others \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ବିଗତ ବା ମାସରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ରୋତରୁ ହୋଇଥିବା ହାରାହାରି ମାସିକ ଆୟ

**B.11. Household Debt Profile**

**B.11.1.** Amount of household debt:

0- None; 1- Less than Rs 10,000; 2- Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000; 3- Rs 20,000 to Rs 35,000; 4- Rs 35,000 to 50,000; 5- Rs 50,000 to Rs 1 lakh; 6- Above Rs 1 lakh

ଆପଣ କିମ୍ବା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରରୁ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଧାର-କରଜ କରିଛନ୍ତି?

**B.11.2. Major reasons for debt:**

1- Consumption Needs; 2- Healthcare; 3- Inputs for Livelihood; 4- Education; 5- Marriage; 6- Funeral; 7- House Construction/Repair; 8- Repay Existing Loans/Interest; 9 – Others, specify

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ କାରଣ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ଧାର-କରଣ କରିବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହେଲେ? (ବୈନିମିତ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା, ଜୀବିକା ଉପାର୍ଜନ ରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ବାହାଘର ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପାଇଁ, ଶେଷକୃତ୍ୟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପାଇଁ, ଘର ଚିଆରି/ମରାମତି ପାଇଁ, ଆଗରୁ ଥିବା ରଣ ଚୁକାଲବା/ରଣର ଇଂଚରେଷ୍ଟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.11.3. Major sources of debt:**

1- Friends/Relatives/Neighbours; 2- Employer/Contractor, 3 – Landlord, 4 - Traditional Money Lenders; 5- Self-Help Groups; 6- Non-Bank Financial Institutions; 7 - Banks; 9- Others, specify

କାହାଠାରୁ ଧାର-କରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି? (ବନ୍ଧୁ/ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ/ପଡୋଶୀ, ନିଯୁକ୍ତିଦାତା/କଣ୍ଟ୍ରାକ୍ଟର, ଜମି/ଘର ମାଲିକ, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସାହୁକାର, ସ୍ୱୟଂ ସହାୟକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ, ଅଣ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କିଙ୍ଗ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.12. Household Asset Ownership (Mark all applicable options)**

1 – Livestock, 2- Mobile Phone, 3 – Television, 4 – Refrigerator, 5 – Air Conditioner, 6 – Bicycle, 7 – Motorcycle/Scooter, 8 – Four wheeler car, 9 – Other valuable items, specify

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଜିନିଷ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ଅଛି? (ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁ, ମୋବାଇଲ ଫୋନ୍, ଟେଲିଭିଜନ, ଫ୍ରିଜ, ଏୟାର କଣ୍ଡିସନର (ଏ.ସି), ସାଇକଲ, ମଟରସାଇକଲ/ସ୍କୁଟର, କାର, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**B.13 Access to Health care facilities:**

**B.13.1. Do you frequently get visited by ASHA/AWW/ANM? (Yes/No)**

ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଆଶା/ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡି କର୍ମୀ/ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କର୍ମୀ (ଏ.ଏନ.ଏମ) ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରେ ନିୟମିତ ଭାବେ ଆସନ୍ତି?

**B.13.1.1. How frequently have you been visited by either one of them?**

1 - Once a week, 2 - once every fortnight, 3 - once a month, 4 - More than a month

କେତେ ଅନୁରାଧରେ ଆସନ୍ତି? (ସପ୍ତାହରେ ଥରେ, ୧୫ ଦିନରେ ଥରେ, ମାସକରେ ଥରେ, ମାସେ ଉପରେ ଥରେ)

**B.13.2. Distance of nearest healthcare facilities (In Km): \_\_\_\_\_**

ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରକୁ ଦୂରତ୍ୱ (କିଲୋ ମିଟରରେ)

**B.13.3. Is the nearest health care facility private or public? (Private/public)**

ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସରକାରୀ ନା ବେସରକାରୀ?

**B.13.4. Does the health care facility have the following provision? (Mark all applicable options)**

(1 – OPD services, 2 – IPD services, 3 – Diagnostic services, 4 – General consultation, 5 – Specialist consultation

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ସୁବିଧା ଗୁଡିକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ଅଛି? (ଓ.ପି.ଡି ସେବା, ଆଇ.ପି.ଡି ସେବା, ଡାଇଗ୍ନୋଷ୍ଟିକ ସୁବିଧା, ଜେନେରାଲ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପରାମର୍ଶ, ବିଶେଷଜ୍ଞ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପରାମର୍ଶ)

**B.13.5.** Are doctors and staff nurses available?

(1 – Available 24 hours, 2 – Available 12-16 hours a day, 3 – Available 8 to 10 hours a day, 4 – Available less than 6 hours a day, 5 – Not available)

ଡାକ୍ତର ଆଉ ନର୍ସ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ରହୁଛନ୍ତି କି? (୨୪ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଉପଲବ୍ଧ, ୧୨ ରୁ ୧୬ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଉପଲବ୍ଧ, ୮ ରୁ ୧୦ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଉପଲବ୍ଧ, ୬ ଘଣ୍ଟାରୁ କମ ସମୟ ପାଇଁ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ, ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ନାହାନ୍ତି)

**B.13.6.** How much amount do you approximately spend for treatment once a year? \_\_\_\_\_

ଆପଣ ହାରାହାରି ବର୍ଷକୁ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରନ୍ତି?

**B.13.7.** Do you face any discrimination in availing health care services? Yes/No

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ କେବେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରର ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଛି କି?

କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ପାତର-ଅନ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଭେଦ ଭାବ କରାଯାଇଛି ତାହା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ

### **Block C: Impact of Extreme Weather/Rapid Onset Event**

**C.1.1. Type of extreme weather/rapid onset event in last 1 year:**

1 – Flooding, 2 – Cyclone, 3 – Heatwave, 4 – Cloudburst/Flash flood, 5 – Landslides, 6 – Drought, 9 – Others \_\_\_\_\_

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପାଣିପାଗ ବିପତ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଗତ ୧ ବର୍ଷ ଭିତରେ ଘଟିଛି? (ବଢ଼ି, ବାତ୍ୟା, ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ, ମେଘ ଫଟା ବର୍ଷା/ଅକସ୍ମାତ ବଢ଼ି, ଭୂସ୍ଥଳନ, ମରୁଡ଼ି)

**C.1.2.** Has the number of such extreme weather/rapid onset events changed in the past 10 years: Increased/Decreased/No Change

ଏହି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପତ୍ତି ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ବିଗତ ୧୦ ବର୍ଷରେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଇଛି କି? (ବଢ଼ିଛି, କମିଛି)

### **C.2. Impact on house**

**C.2.1.** House Damaged – Yes/No

ଏହି ବିପତ୍ତିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଛି କି?

**C.2.2.** Type of damage: 1 – Fully damaged, 2 – Severely Damaged, 3 – Partially damaged

ଏହି ବିପତ୍ତିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର କିପରି ଭାବେ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଛି? (ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ନଷ୍ଟ, ଅଳ୍ପ ବହୁତ ନଷ୍ଟ)

**C.2.3.** In case of flood/cloud burst/flash flood, was the house flooded? (Yes/No)

ମେଘ ଫଟା ବୃଷ୍ଟି/ଅକସ୍ମାତ ବଢ଼ିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରେ ପାଣି ପଶିଥିଲା?

**C.2.3.1.** For how many days the house was waterlogged? \_\_\_\_\_

କେତେ ଦିନ ଧରି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରେ ପାଣି ପଶି ରହିଥିଲା?

**C.2.3.2.** What was the level of water in the house during peak time of flood? 1 - Ankle height, 2 - Knee height, 3 - waist height, 4 - chest height, 5- Above chest

ବଢ଼ି ସମୟରେ ଘରେ ପାଣି କେଉଁ ସ୍ତର ଯାଏ ଥିଲା? (ଗୋଇଠି ଯାଏ, ଆଠୁ ଯାଏ, ଅଣ୍ଟା ଯାଏ, ଛାତି ଯାଏ, ଛାତି ଉପରେ)

**C.2.3.3.** Did you need to evacuate? (Yes/No)

ଆପଣ ଘର ଛାଡ଼ିଥିଲେ?

**C.2.3.4.** For how many days you had to evacuate? \_\_\_\_\_

ଆପଣ କେତେଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଘରୁ ବିସ୍ଥାପିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ?

C.2.3.5 Cost of reconstruction/renovation (actual/estimated) \_\_\_\_\_ (₹)

ଘର ମରାମତି କରିବାପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେତେ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଅନୁମାନ କରିଥିଲେ? ଘର ମରାମତି କରିବାପାଇଁ କେତେ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

C.2.3.6. Did you spend your saving or borrowed? (1 – Saving, 2 – Borrowed)

ଘର ମରାମତି କରିବାପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠୁ ପୁଞ୍ଜି ଯୋଗାଡ଼ କରିଥିଲେ? (ଜମାପୁଞ୍ଜି, ରଣ)

C.2.3.7. If borrowed, from whom? (1 – family members, 2 – relatives, 3 – friends, 4 – neighbours, 5 – informal money lenders)

କାହା ଠାରୁ ରଣ ନେଇଥିଲେ? (ପରିବାର ସଦସ୍ୟ, ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ, ବନ୍ଧୁ ବାନ୍ଧବ, ପଡୋଶୀ, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସାହୁକାର)

C.3. Has reconstruction/renovation been done? (Complete/Incomplete/Never started)

ଘରର ମରାମତି କାମ ସରିଯାଇଛି? (ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ଅସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ମରାମତି ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିନାହିଁ)

C.3.1. How much renovation/repairing have you done? (1 – Bare minimum (repaired damaged walls/roofs) 2 – Moderate (Bare minimum + floor repairing + inner walls repairing + doors & windows repairing etc.) 3 – Complete repairing)

ଆପଣ କେତେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମରାମତି କାମ କରିଛନ୍ତି? (ଯେତିକି ଜରୁରୀ ସେତିକି ମରାମତି (ଛାତ ଓ କାନ୍ଥ ମରାମତି), ମଧ୍ୟମ ଧରଣର ମରାମତି (ଛାତ, କାନ୍ଥ, ଚଟାଣ, କାନ୍ଥ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟରିଂ, କବାଟ ଓ ଝରକା ମରାମତି), ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମରାମତି)

C.4. Have you received any compensation from the government? Yes/No

ସରକାର ତରଫରୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ କିଛି ସହାୟତା ମିଳିଥିଲା?

C.5. Was the amount received from government adequate? Yes/No

ସରକାର ତରଫରୁ ମିଳିଥିବା ସହାୟତା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଥିଲା?

### C.5. Impact on livestock

C.5.1. Loss of livestock – Yes/No/NA

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁଙ୍କର କୌଣସି କ୍ଷତି ହୋଇଥିଲା କି?

C.5.2. Type of livestock loss:

Type	Total count before event ବିପତ୍ତି ପୂର୍ବରୁ କେତେ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଥିଲା	Count of Death/Missing କେତେ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ହେଲେ	Monetary loss due to death/missing ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଯୋଗୁ ହୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷତିର ପରିମାଣ	Count of Disease/Other impact କେତେ ରୋଗରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହେଲେ	Monetary loss due to disease/other impact ରୋଗାକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଯୋଗୁ ହୋଇଥିବା କ୍ଷତିର ପରିମାଣ
Poultry					
Cattle					
Goat/Sheep					

Camel					
Pig					
Others, specify					

**C.5.3. Impact on livestock feed/pasture:** 1 – Temporary loss of pasture land, 2 – Permanent loss of pasture land, 3 – Unavailability of feed, 9 – Others \_\_\_\_\_

ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁଙ୍କର ଖାଦ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା ଚାରଣ ଭୂମି ଉପରେ କିଭଳି ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା? (ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଖରାପ, ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଖରାପ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଅନୁପଲବ୍ଧତା, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**C.5.4.** Have you received any compensation from the government? Yes/No

ସରକାର ତରଫରୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ କିଛି ସହାୟତା ମିଳିଥିଲା?

**C.6. Impact on health:**

**C.6.1.** Suffered from any disease: Children (\_\_\_\_), Adult (\_\_\_\_), Women (\_\_\_\_), Pregnant women/Lactating mothers (\_\_\_\_), Adolescents (\_\_\_\_), Senior Citizen (\_\_\_\_): TOTAL (\_\_\_\_)

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ରୋଗରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ଶିଶୁ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ଥିଲେ?

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ରୋଗରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ପ୍ରାୟୁବୟସ୍କ ପୁରୁଷ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ଥିଲେ?

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ରୋଗରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ମହିଳା ପୀଡ଼ିତ ଥିଲେ?

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ରୋଗରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ଗର୍ଭବତୀ/ସ୍ତନପାନ କରାଉଥିବା ମହିଳା ପୀଡ଼ିତ ଥିଲେ?

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ରୋଗରେ କେତେ ଜଣ କିଶୋର କିଶୋରୀ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ଥିଲେ?

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ରୋଗରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ବୃଦ୍ଧ/ବୃଦ୍ଧା ପୀଡ଼ିତ ଥିଲେ?

ପରିବାରରେ ରୋଗାକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିବା ସମୁଦାୟ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା

**C.6.2.** How many days did the family members suffer: \_\_\_\_\_?

କେତେ ଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର ସଦସ୍ୟ ମାନେ ରୋଗାକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ଥିଲେ?

**C.6.3.** Were any one hospitalized? (Yes/No)

ପରିବାରର କେହି ସଦସ୍ୟ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ କି?

**C.6.4.** If yes, for how many days? \_\_\_\_\_

କେତେ ଦିନ ପାଇଁ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ଥିଲେ?

**C.6.4.1** How much money did you spend for treatment? \_\_\_\_\_

ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରିଥିଲେ?

**C.6.5.** Did you seek private or public health care for treatment? 1 – Private, 2 – Public

ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ସରକାରୀ ନା ବେସରକାରୀ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲରେ ଯାଇଥିଲେ?

**C.6.6.** Did you inform ASHA, AWW or ANM about the illness? (Yes/No)

କଣ ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ରୋଗ ବିଷୟରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଆଶା/ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କର୍ମୀ/ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କର୍ମୀ (ଏ.ଏନ.ଏମ)ଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇଥିଲେ?

**C.6.7.** Did they visit you and gave you medicines? (Yes/No)

ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖା କରି ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଔଷଧ ଦେଇଥିଲେ କି?

**C.6.8.** You/your family members suffered from which diseases? (\_\_\_\_\_)

ଆପଣ ଓ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ପରିବାରର ସଦସ୍ୟ ମାନେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ରୋଗରୁ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ, ତାହା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ

**C.6.9.** Were the pregnant women/children, specially abled family members or senior citizens were attended by ASHA, AWW or ANM during and after the disaster? 1 – Not attended by anyone, 2 – Attended only during the disaster, 3 – Attended only after the disaster, 4 – Attended during and after the disaster

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ଆଶା, ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କର୍ମୀ, ଏ.ଏନ.ଏମ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରର ଗର୍ଭବତୀ/ସ୍ତନପାନ କରାଉଥିବା ମହିଳା, ଛୋଟ ପିଲାମାନେ, ଦିବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗତ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ବୃଦ୍ଧ/ବୃଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାକରିବାକୁ ଆସିଥିଲେ କି? (ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ଆସିନଥିଲେ, ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ଆସିଥିଲେ, ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ପରେ ଆସିଥିଲେ, ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ଏବଂ ପରେ ଆସିଥିଲେ)

**C.6.10.** Were you discriminated while visiting hospital, by ASHA, AWW, ANM or while getting treatment? (Yes/No)

ହସ୍ପିଟାଲରେ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ବେଳେ କିମ୍ବା ଆଶା, ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କର୍ମୀ, ଏ.ଏନ.ଏମଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କୌଣସି ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଛି କି?

**C.6.10.1.** If yes, then what type of discrimination did you face? Explain briefly କେଉଁପ୍ରକାର ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଛି, ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ବିସ୍ତାରରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରନ୍ତୁ

## **C.7. Impact on Household Finances**

**C.7.1.** Number of income days lost: \_\_\_\_\_

କେତେ ଦିନର ରୋଜଗାରର କ୍ଷତି ହେଇଛି

**C.7.2.** Estimated loss of income (in Rs): \_\_\_\_\_

ଆୟରେ ହୋଇଥିବା ଆନୁମାନିକ କ୍ଷତି

**C.7.3.** Estimated increase in expenses (in Rs): \_\_\_\_\_

ବ୍ୟୟରେ ହୋଇଥିବା ଆନୁମାନିକ ବୃଦ୍ଧି

**C.7.4.** Items on which expenses increased: 1 – Food Consumption, 2 – Transportation, 3 – Livestock feed/fodder, 4 – Healthcare, 5 – Emergency needs (due to immediate impact of catastrophe), 9 – Others \_\_\_\_\_

ବ୍ୟୟରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ (ଖାଦ୍ୟପାନୀୟ ଜନିତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ଗମନାଗମନ, ପଶୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ, ଜରୁରୀକାଳୀନ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ଅନ୍ୟ )

**C.7.5.** Incurred debt: Yes/No

କୌଣସି ଧାର କରଜ କରିଥିଲେ?

**C.7.6.** Amount of debt (in Rs): \_\_\_\_\_

କେତେ ଧାର କରଜ କରିଥିଲେ

C.7.7. Source of debt: 1- Friends/Relatives/Neighbours; 2- Employer/Contractor, 3 – Landlord, 4 - Traditional Money Lenders; 5- Self-Help Groups; 6- Non-Bank Financial Institutions; 7 - Banks; 9- Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

କାହା ଠାରୁ ରଣ ନେଇଥିଲେ? (ବନ୍ଧୁ/ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ/ପଡୋଶୀ, ନିଯୁକ୍ତିଦାତା/କଣ୍ଟ୍ରାକ୍ଟର, ଜମି/ଘର ମାଲିକ, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସାହୁକାର, ସ୍ୱୟଂ ସହାୟକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ, ଅଣ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କିଙ୍ଗ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

C.7.8. Purpose of debt: 1- Consumption Needs; 2- Healthcare; 3- Inputs for Livelihood; 4- House Construction/Repair; 9 – Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

ନିୟୁକ୍ତିଗୁଡ଼ି କେଉଁ କାରଣ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ଧାର-କରଣ କରିବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହେଲେ? (ଦୈନିକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା, ଜୀବିକା ଉପାର୍ଜନ ରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା, ବାହାଘର ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପାଇଁ, ଶେଷକୃତ୍ୟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପାଇଁ, ଘର ତିଆରି/ମରାମତି ପାଇଁ, ଆଗରୁ ଥିବା ରଣ ରୁକାବ/ରଣର ଇଂଚରେଷ୍ଟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ, ଅନ୍ୟ)

**C.8.: Impact on consumption:**

C.8.1. Reduction in food consumption: Yes/No

ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପାନୀୟ ରେ କୌଣସି ହ୍ରାସ ପାଇଥିଲା କି?

C.8.2. Number of days with reduced consumption: \_\_\_\_\_

କେତେଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପାନୀୟ ରେ ହ୍ରାସ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

C.8.4. Number of days with less than two meals a day: \_\_\_\_\_

କେତେଦିନ ପାଇଁ ଦିନକୁ ଦୁଇ ବେଳରୁ କମ ଖାଇଥିଲେ?

C.8.5. Infant's food consumption impacted: Yes/No/Not Applicable

ନବଜାତଙ୍କ ଖାଇବା ପିଇବା ଉପରେ କିଛି ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା କି?

C.8.6. Household members' medicine needs impacted: Yes/No/Not Applicable

ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କର ଔଷଧ ଜନିତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଉପରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିଛି କି?

C.8.7. Women's menstrual needs impacted: Yes/No/Not Applicable

ଘରର ମହିଳାଙ୍କର ରତ୍ନଗ୍ରାବ ଜନିତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଉପରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିଛି କି?

C.8.8. Any other impact on consumption: \_\_\_\_\_

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡ଼ିଛି କି?

**C.9. Other immediate impacts of extreme weather/rapid onset event**

C.9.1. Children's school days lost: Yes/No/Not Applicable

C.9.1.2. If yes, then how many school days were lost: \_\_\_\_\_

ପିଲାମାନେ କେତେ ଦିନ ପାଇଁ ସ୍କୁଲ ଯାଇପାରିନଥିଲେ?

C.9.2. Death of household member: Yes/No

ଦୁର୍ଘଟକ ଯୋଗୁ ପରିବାରର କୌଣସି ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଘଟିଛି କି?

**C.9.3. Loss of documents: Yes/No**

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ଯୋଗୁ କୌଣସି ଦରକାରୀ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ହଜି ଯାଇଛି କି?

**C.9.4. Loss of valuable items: Yes/No**

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ଯୋଗୁ କୌଣସି ଦାମୀ ଜିନିଷପତ୍ର ହଜି ଯାଇଛି କିମ୍ବା ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି କି?

**C.9.5. Loss of/damage to livelihood inputs: Yes/No**

ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ଯୋଗୁ ଜୀବିକା ଉପାର୍ଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜରୁରୀ ସାଜ ସରଞ୍ଜାମ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି କି?

**C.9.6. What documents/valuable items/livelihood inputs lost: \_\_\_\_\_**

କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ଜିନିଷ ହଜି ଯାଇଛି କିମ୍ବା ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ

**C.10. Evacuation and Relief**

**C.10.1 Were you and family members evacuated and shifted to safe location before the event? Yes/No**

ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଓ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରର ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ସମୟରେ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର କରାଯାଇ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରଖାଯାଇଥିଲା କି?

**C.10.2. Were the pregnant/lactating mothers, children and senior citizen of your family evacuated on priority basis? Yes/No**

ଗର୍ଭବତୀ/ସ୍ତନପାନ କରାଉଥିବା ମହିଳା, ଛୋଟ ପିଲାମାନେ, ଦିବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗତ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ବୃଦ୍ଧ/ବୃଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ବେଳେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକତା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି କି?

**C.10.3 Did the location have the following amenities?**

1 – Safe drinking water, 2 - Adequate space, 3 - Adequate number of separate bathrooms for men and women

ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଆଶ୍ରୟସ୍ଥଳୀରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସୁବିଧା ଥିଲା ନା ନାହିଁ? (ପରିଷ୍କାର ପାଇବା ପାଣି, ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଜାଗା, ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଅଲଗା ଟଏଲେଟ)

**C.10.4. Were you able to access these facilities as and when needed? (Yes/No)**

ଆପଣ ଦରକାର ସମୟରେ ଏହି ସୁବିଧାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରିଛନ୍ତି ନା ନାହିଁ?

**C.10.4.1 Did you face any discrimination in accessing the safe location and its facilities? Yes/No**

ଆପଣ ଦରକାର ସମୟରେ ଏହି ସୁବିଧାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରିବା ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କୌଣସି ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା କି?

**C.10.4.2 What type of discrimination did you face? Please specify ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା, ବିଷ୍ଟାରରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ**

**C.10.5. Were your livestock evacuated and shifted to safe location before the event? Yes/No/NA**

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆଶ୍ରୟସ୍ଥଳୀକୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ଭାବେ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର କରାଯାଇଥିଲା କି?

**C.10.6. Did you receive food at the safe location? Yes/No**

ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଶୁଖିଲା ଖାଦ୍ୟ ମିଳିଥିଲା?

**C.10.7.** In the aftermath of the event, what relief did you receive from various sources?

Relief Type	Received	Sources
Dry Ration ଶୁଖିଲା ଖାଦ୍ୟ	Yes/No	1- Government, 2- NGOs/CBOs, 3- Local Leaders, 4- Religious Institutions, 9- Others, specify _____ (ସରକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ବେସରକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲିଡର, ଧାର୍ମିକ ସଂସ୍ଥାନ, ଅନ୍ୟ)
Cooked Food ରନ୍ଧା ଖାଦ୍ୟ	Yes/No	
Medicines ଔଷଧ	Yes/No	
Shelter ଆଶ୍ରୟ	Yes/No/NA	
Income Support ରୋଜଗାର ପାଇଁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ	Yes/No	
Others, specify	Yes/No	

**C.10.8.** Did you face any discrimination while receiving any of the relief materials mentioned above? Yes/No

ଆପଣ ଦରକାର ସମୟରେ ଏହି ସୁବିଧାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କରିବା ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କୌଣସି ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା କି?

**C.10.8.1** If yes, what type of discrimination did you face? Please specify ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ଭେଦଭାବ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା, ବିସ୍ତାରରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ

**C.10.9.** Were the pregnant/lactating mothers, children and senior citizens from your family provided relief material on priority basis? (Yes/No)

ଗର୍ଭବତୀ/ସ୍ତନପାନ କରାଉଥିବା ମହିଳା, ଛୋଟ ପିଲାମାନେ, ଦିବ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗତ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ବୃଦ୍ଧ/ବୃଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କୁ ରିଲିଫ ବିତରଣ ବେଳେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକତା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି କି?

**C.11. Impact on Livelihood and Migration Pattern**

**C.11.1.** In the past 10 years, which stream of livelihood have household members stopped/decreased pursuing?

1 – Agriculture (own land), 2 – Agriculture (other’s land) 3 – Animal Husbandry/Forestry/Fishing, 4 – MG-NREGA/Public Works, 5 – Domestic Work, 6 – Construction Labour, 7 – Daily Wage Labour, 8 – Shop keeping/Street Vending, 9 – Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_ ବିଗତ ୧୦ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଜୀବିକା ଉପାର୍ଜନ ପଛା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆପଣ ଆପଣେଇବା କମେଇ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଇଛନ୍ତି?

ଚାଷୀ (ନିଜ ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ ବାସ), ଭାଗ ଚାଷୀ (ଅନ୍ୟ ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ ବାସ), ପଶୁପାଳନ/ମାଛ ଚାଷ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, MGNREGA/ପବ୍ଲିକ କାମ, ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ (construction labour), ଦିନମଜୁରିଆ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଦୋକାନୀ/ଉଠା ଦୋକାନୀ, ଅନ୍ୟ

**C.11.2.** In the past 10 years, which stream of livelihood have household members started/increased pursuing?

1 – Agriculture (own land), 2 – Agriculture (other’s land) 3 – Animal Husbandry/Forestry/Fishing, 4 – MG-NREGA/Public Works, 5 – Domestic Work, 6 – Construction Labour, 7 – Daily Wage Labour, 8 – Shop keeping/Street Vending, 9 – Others, specify \_\_\_\_\_

ବିଗତ ୧୦ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଜୀବିକା ଉପାର୍ଜନ ପଛା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆପଣ ଆପଣେଇବା ଆରମ୍ଭ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା ବଢ଼େଇ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି?

ଚାଷୀ (ନିଜ ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ ବାସ), ଭାଗ ଚାଷୀ (ଅନ୍ୟ ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ ବାସ), ପଶୁପାଳନ/ମାଛ ଚାଷ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, MGNREGA/ପବ୍ଲିକ କାମ, ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ (construction labour), ଦିନମଜୁରିଆ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଦୋକାନୀ/ଉଠା ଦୋକାନୀ, ଅନ୍ୟ

**C.11.3.** In the past 10 years, have more members of family started migrating for work?

1 – Only male members, 2 – Only Female members, 3 – Both Male and Female members, 4 – No

ବିଗତ ୧୦ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପରିବାରର କେଉଁ ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ ଜୀବିକାଉପାର୍ଜନ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରଣ କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି? (କେବଳ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, କେବଳ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟ, ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, କେହି ଆଖପାଖର ସହରକୁ ଯାଉନାହାନ୍ତି)

C.11.4. What kind of work do they do in destination? \_\_\_\_\_

ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାପରେ ସେମାନେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି?

C.11.5. In the past 10 years, have more members of family started daily travel to nearby city/town for work?

1 – Only male members, 2 – Only Female members, 3 – Both Male and Female members, 4 – No

ବିଗତ ୧୦ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପରିବାରର କେଉଁ ସଦସ୍ୟମାନେ ଜାତିକାଉପାଜନ ପାଇଁ ଆଖପାଖର ସହରକୁ ଯିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି? (କେବଳ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, କେବଳ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟ, ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, କେହି ଆଖପାଖର ସହରକୁ ଯାଉନାହାନ୍ତି)

C.11.6. What kind of work do they do in nearby city/town? \_\_\_\_\_

ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାପରେ ସେମାନେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର କାମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି?

**C.12. Impact on work days**

Season	Months	Number of days unable to work last season due to extreme/unbearable weather conditions ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ଯୋଗୁ କେତେଦିନ କାମ କରିପାରିନାହାନ୍ତି	Change across past 10 years Increase/Decrease/No change ବିଗତ ୧୦ବର୍ଷରେ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ଋତୁରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦୁର୍ବିପାକ ହେବାରେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଇଛି କି? (ବଢ଼ିଛି, କମିଛି, କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇନାହିଁ)
Summer			
Monsoon			
Winter			
Other			

**Block D: Coping Mechanisms:**

**D.1. Heatwave preparedness:**

D.2. Do you give extra care to women, children, disabled persons and senior citizens during heatwave?

D.2.1. If yes, the what type of care do you provide:

1 – Prioritise them to occupy or sleep in AC, cooler equipped room, or in rooms relatively cooler than rest of the house

2 – Change in diet

3 – Monitoring their health

4 – Accompanying family members while going out and ensuring proper measures are taken up by them (taking umbrella or wearing cap, covering faces, sunglasses, wearing light weight cotton clothes, carrying water bottle etc.)

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ସମୟରେ ଗର୍ଭବତୀ/ସ୍ତନପାନ କରାଉଥିବା ମହିଳା, ଛୋଟ ପିଲା, ବୃଦ୍ଧ/ବୃଦ୍ଧାଙ୍କର ନିୟମିତ ଯତ୍ନ କରନ୍ତି? (ଏ.ସି କିମ୍ବା କୁଲର ଲାଗିଥିବା ରୁମରେ, ଥଣ୍ଡା ହେଉଥିବା ରୁମରେ ରଖି ଖାଦ୍ୟପାନୀୟରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁ ଉପରେ ନଜର ରଖିବା, ବାହାରେ ବାହାରିବା ବେଳେ ଡାକ୍ ଯାଙ୍କରେ ଯିବା ଆଉ ଦେଖିବା ଯେ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାରର ସତର୍କତା ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିଛନ୍ତି, ଅନ୍ୟ)

4 – Others (Please specify)

**D.3. Flood/waterlogging preparedness:**

D.4. Do you know what preparedness steps you need to take for waterlogging? (Yes/No)

ଆପଣ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିପାଣିରୁ ବଞ୍ଚିବା ପାଇଁ କିପରିଭାବେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେବାକୁ ହୁଏ?

D.4.1. If yes, then can you please tell what preparatory activities do you undertake?

1 – Taking valuable items (jewellery, important documents, mobile phone etc.) with you, 2 – shifting other items on higher shelves in the house, 3 – Preparing emergency kit with dry food and bottled water, 4 – taking medicines

ଯଦି ହଁ, ତେବେ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି କରନ୍ତି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ (ନିଜ ସହିତ ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ ଓ ଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷ ନେବା (ଗହଣା, ଦରକାରୀ କାଗଜପତ୍ର, ମୋବାଇଲ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି), ଘରର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଜିନିଷଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଘରେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରଖିବା, ବର୍ଦ୍ଧି ସମୟରେ ଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷ (କ୍ୟାଣ୍ଟେଲ, ଶୁଖିଲା ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ପିଇବା ପାଣି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି) ରଖିବା, ଦରକାରୀ ଔଷଧ ସାଇତି ରଖିବା)

### Block E: Awareness

E.1. Do you know how much compensation you will get in case of death, injury, loss of body parts? (Yes/No)

ଆପଣ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣା ଜନିତ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ, ଶାରୀରିକ ଆଘାତ କିମ୍ବା ଶରୀରର କୌଣସି ଅଙ୍ଗର କ୍ଷତି ହେଲେ ଆପଣ କେତେ କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ପାଇବେ?

E.1.1. Do you know the process of applying? (Yes/No)

ଯଦି ହଁ, ତେବେ କିପରି ଭାବେ ଆବେଦନ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି?

E.2. Do you know how much house building assistance you can get for repairing damaged house? (Yes/No)

ଗୃହର ମରାମତି ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ସହାୟତା ପାଇବେ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି କି?

E.2.1. Do you know the process of applying? (Yes/No)

ଯଦି ହଁ, ତେବେ କିପରି ଭାବେ ଆବେଦନ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି?

E.3. Do you know how much assistance you can get from government to compensate the loss of your household items/clothes? (Yes/No)

ଗୃହର ଆସବାବପତ୍ରର କ୍ଷତିପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ସହାୟତା ପାଇବେ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି କି?

E.3.1. Do you know the process of applying? (Yes/No)

ଯଦି ହଁ, ତେବେ କିପରି ଭାବେ ଆବେଦନ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ ଜାଣିଛନ୍ତି?