Depredations of COVID-19 in the Bangladesh Coast

Impacts upon the Socio-cultural and Economic aspects of the Coastal Communities

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A Summary Report

Ranajit Dastidar, PhD

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on socioeconomic issues

Study commissioned by
Community Development Centre (CODEC)
Plot-02, Road-02, Lake Valley R/A, Foy's Lake, Khulshi,
Chattogram, Bangladesh

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Preface

It is obvious that COVID-19 dictates us to rethink about the future in scientific way, which is also to be understood by the general people of the country; and it requires a holistic approach.

It took ample time to get the summary report, entitled "Depredations of COVID-19 in the Bangladesh Coast: Impacts upon the Socio-cultural and Economic aspects of the Coastal Communities of Bangladesh" done; but Dr. Ranajit Dastidar, now an independent Consultant and an ex-colleague of mine, wrote this study report with his professional expertise. This report portrays a grim picture of the socio-cultural and economic condition of the coastal belt of Bangladesh. All of the findings of this report are independently expressed by the researcher.

The study has been conducted on 300 randomly sampled target members from 100 Micro-finance branches of Community Development Centre (CODEC) in 11 coastal districts. It indicates that the social, cultural and economic life of the coastal people of Bangladesh is very adversely affected by the pandemic of COVID-19 signifying a considerable change in the overall quality of their life.

About 93% of the total respondents reported that their children and the adolescents suffered due to the inability to go to school or for not being able to continue their education; but about 98% respondents informed that the children and adolescents want to continue their education which is positive. Almost 53% responders of Barishal mentioned that they were subjected to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), which was the highest among the 11 coastal districts, while 14% in Bagerhat was the lowest. During the case studies, 90% of the total respondents reported that their economic activities to earn their livelihoods had been affected severely due to the various effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

It is the duty of the concerned NGOs and other local level development actors to incorporate appropriate measures in their programmes to raise awareness of the coastal people to adopt and practise the personal hygienic measures in order to protect themselves and others against COVID-19.

I sincerely believe, the future researchers may be enlightened with this report and may contribute more in the future.

I congratulate Dr. Ranajit Dastidar for his sincere effort and to the field's data collectors for their painstaking efforts.

Last but not the least, I express my deep gratitude to Ms Suparna Sengupta for her generous contribution to the study by voluntarily undertaking the very time-consuming task of substantial part of the manual data entry (she provided this much required support even without being involved in this study formally).

All the best wishes.

Khursid Alam Ph.D.
Executive Director
CODEC
30 November 2021

Glossary and Acronyms

Arat/Aratdar:	*Arat* is a warehouse commonly found in the wholesale markets. The sale is normally carried out in an *arat* through the mediation of the *aratdar* (owner/operator of the warehouse), who conducts public auction in the role of a commission agent. (Dastidar 2009, p. xxi)
Bahaddar:	The profit-oriented commercial entrepreneur, who operates trawlers for mid-sea fishing, is generally known as a *bahaddar*. In addition, the small-scale traditional fishers of the study villages, working in their boats as family labourers, are also locally termed as *bahaddars*. (Dastidar 2009, p. xxi)
BFDC:	Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation
BOBP:	Bay of Bengal Programme
CBO /CBOs:	Community-based Organisation(s)
CEP:	CODEC Education Programme
Chattogram:	Now officially named as "Chattogram", it was earlier termed as "Chittagong" in English.
CODEC:	Community Development Centre
COVID-19:	According to World Health Organization (WHO), "Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus". "Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age." (https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1, accessed on 5 October 2021 at 12:36 AM Bangladesh time.)
Dadan:	It is a type of loan advanced by the financiers (*dadandars* and/or *aratdars*) on the basis of interlocked market contracts for tying the product. (Dastidar 2009, p. xxii)
Dadandar:	Providers of loan under *dadan* contract. (Dastidar 2009, p. xxii)
DoF:	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Government of Bangladesh
ESCAP:	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations

FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV:	Gender-Based Violence
GMT:	Greenwich Mean Time
GoB:	Government of Bangladesh
Govt. / govt.:	Government /government
HBL:	Home-Based Learning (online)
HH:	Household(s)
Mahajan:	The usurious moneylender, who charges very high interest at fixed rate. (Dastidar 2009, p. xxiv)
MoFL:	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Government of Bangladesh
NGO/NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
p. / pp.	Page / Pages
Pannowa:	Net operator in a fishing boat working on lease-labour contract. (Dastidar 2009, p. xxiv)
PDO-ICZMP:	Program Development Office - Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Bangladesh (GoB)
Sangsad TV:	The Sangsad Bangladesh Television (publicly known as Sangsad TV) is a digital television channel in Bangladesh. It broadcasts parliamentary activities following its establishment under a Broadcasting Act 2011. Prior to the establishment of the Sangsad TV, the Sangsad's programming was produced by the Ministry of Information and relayed in its Bangladesh Television. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Jatiya_Sangsad, accessed on 5 October 2021 at 1:43 AM Bangladesh time.)
SPARRSO:	Bangladesh Space Research & Remote Sensing Organisation
Taka (short form: Tk) or BDT	Taka (short form: Tk) or BDT or Bangladeshi taka (sign: ৳) is the official currency of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
USD:	United States' Dollar
Usurious:	The term 'usurious' is used in this study to denote the moneylenders in the informal credit market who charge exorbitant amount of interest both in terms of rate and method of calculation. They are commonly known as *mahajans*. They usually charge at the rate of 10-20 percent compound interest per *month* on the initial loan amount until it is fully repaid (i.e. effectively this interest rate is more than 120-240 percent per annum depending upon the mode of repayment). (Dastidar 2009, p. xxv)
WHO:	World Health Organization of the United Nations

Chapter 1

1. Introduction: Setting the Context, and Methodology

According to World Health Organization (WHO), "Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus"[1]. COVID-19 is one of the most fatal infectious diseases to have emerged in the not too distant past. After the outbreak of "Spanish Flu" in 1918, that killed an estimated 50 million people across this planet, COVID-19 pandemic is the deadliest infectious disease which has claimed 5,162,386 human lives and infected 257,360,169 people across the globe as of 20 November 2021, 20:29 GMT[2] ."As with all past pandemics, the specific mechanism of its emergence in humans remains unknown. Nevertheless, a large body of virologic, epidemiologic, veterinary, and ecologic data establishes that the new virus, SARS-CoV-2, evolved directly or indirectly from a β-coronavirus in the sarbecovirus (SARS-like virus) group that naturally infect bats and pangolins in Asia and Southeast Asia. Scientists have warned for decades that such sarbecoviruses are poised to emerge again and again, identified risk factors, and argued for enhanced pandemic prevention and control efforts. Unfortunately, few such preventive actions were taken resulting in the latest coronavirus emergence detected in late 2019 which quickly spread pandemically. The risk of similar coronavirus outbreaks in the future remains high. In addition to controlling the COVID-19 pandemic, we must undertake vigorous scientific, public health, and societal actions, including significantly increased funding for basic and applied research addressing disease emergence, to prevent this tragic history from repeating itself." (Morens et al. 2020, p. 955)

1.1 Objective of the Study and the main Questions of Research

Alike most of the countries in this globe, Bangladesh is also undergoing through the depredations of COVID-19 since 8 March 2020.The pernicious effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are quite serious among the coastal

[1]Website of World Health Organization (WHO), https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1, accessed on 5 October 2021 at 12:36 AM Bangladesh time.

[2]Worldometer website, https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/, accessed on 21 November 2021 at 2:28 AM Bangladesh time.

communities of Bangladesh. Besides being infected by the deadly coronavirus physically, these communities are particularly affected by the consequent socio-cultural and economic impacts in their lives and livelihoods. The above scenario is all the more prominent in the working areas of Community Development Centre (CODEC) in Chattogram[3], Barishal and Khulna divisions of Bangladesh. However, the Government of Bangladesh has declared some measures to support them as well as some NGOs and private individuals have also come forward in this regard. But, still there are negative consequences of COVID-19 in the coastal peoples' lives and livelihoods incorporating the following areas:

a. Social (health, education of their children, marriage etc.),
b. Cultural,
c. Economic.

In order to scientifically assess the extent, nature and depth of impacts and changes in the above three aspects of the lives and livelihoods of the poor coastal communities, a short-term socio-cultural and economic field-study was conducted in the principal working areas of CODEC during August 2020.

This study tries to answer the following questions:

A. Social Impacts

i. How are the various health hazards of the coastal communities being looked after? How are they tested for COVID-19? Are they getting proper treatments of their various diseases including that of COVID-19? If not, why? Is the existing health infrastructure and its delivery mechanism proper and adequate to address their needs? Do the people know about and can they maintain the practices required for personal hygiene and safe physical and social distancing to contain the spread of COVID-19 infection? If not, why? What is to be done?

ii. What are the consequences of COVID-19 pandemic on the education of the coastal communities' school-going children? Could they continue their education? If not, why? What proportion of the students has been dropped out

[3]Now officially named as "Chattogram", it was earlier termed as "Chittagong" in English.

from the education programmes of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), CODEC (CEP: CODEC Education Programme) and other NGOs? Could they be effectively covered/supported by the online Home-Based Learning (HBL) programme that was being provided through the Sangsad TV[4]? If not, why? How their education can be continued under the various constraints of COVID-19 pandemic? What are their specific needs to continue the education?

iii. Several studies have reflected that the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has increased during the period of COVID-19 pandemic! How the coastal people perceive about the GBV?

iv. Are the communities' weddings and various ceremonies of marriages as well as other social and religious gatherings affected by COVID-19? If so, why and how? How are they maintaining their above social needs under the various constraints of COVID-19 pandemic?

B. Cultural Impacts

i. What are the existing cultural practices of the coastal communities?

ii. Have their cultural practices been affected by COVID-19 pandemic? If so, why and how?

iii. How do they perform their cultural practices under the various constraints of COVID-19 pandemic?

iv. Is there any positive impact of COVID-19 pandemic upon their socio-cultural life?

C. Economic Impacts

i. What are the coastal communities' existing economic practices for maintaining their livelihoods? Have those been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic? If so, why and how? If they have made loss in their economic activities / projects, what are its nature, extent and depth? Have they been circumstantially compelled to engage their school-going children into economic activities due to COVID-19 pandemic? What are their specific

[4]The Sangsad Bangladesh Television (publicly known as Sangsad TV) is a digital television channel in Bangladesh. It broadcasts parliamentary activity following its establishment under a Broadcasting Act 2011. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jatiya_Sangsad, accessed on 5 October 2021 at 1:43 AM Bangladesh time.)

needs to get rid of or cover the economic loss?

ii. Have they been able to make any profit in their economic activities taking any advantage or disadvantage of the COVID-19 pandemic? If yes, how? To what extent?

iii. How do they continue their economic activities under the various constraints of COVID-19 pandemic?

This study was initially conceived by Dr. Khursid Alam, Executive Director of CODEC, and it has been conducted under his active supervision. Dr. Ranajit Dastidar, a freelance researcher on socioeconomic issues, was assigned by CODEC, as the Consultant, for drafting the concept note of the study at the outset, designing and conducting the research as well as processing and analysing the data and writing up the research report.

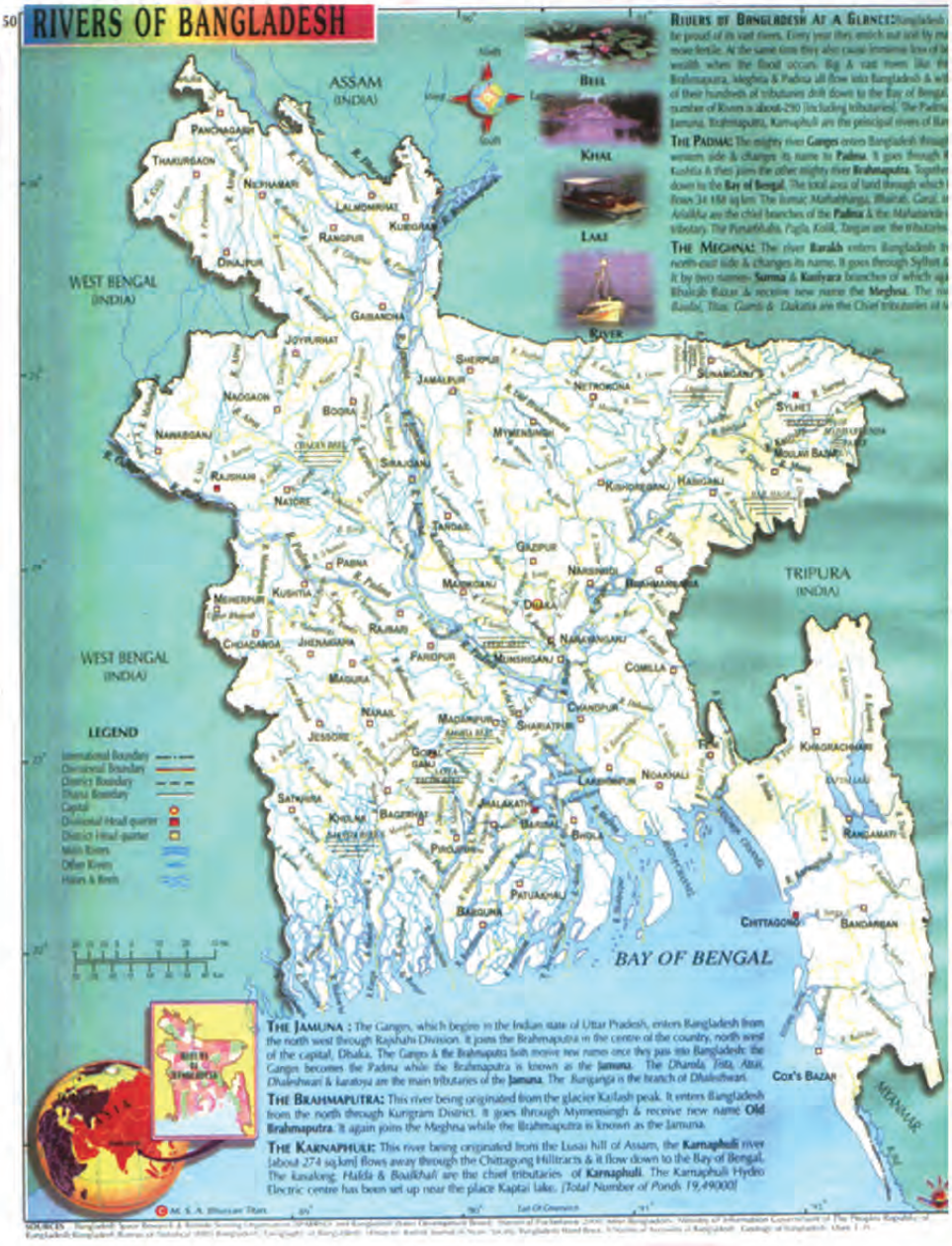
1.2 The Coastal Region of Bangladesh – a Physical Profile

As also evidenced in Map 1 below, Bangladesh, known as the world's largest deltaic zone, is crisscrossed by big rivers, and their tributaries and distributaries (Alam 1996, p. 2; Dastidar 2001, p. 58). Consequently, the coastal region of Bangladesh is characterised by the discharge of a massive amount of water into the Bay of Bengal by a vast network of rivers. The coast is characterised by strong tidal and wind activities, and is often subject to tropical cyclones and associated storm surges (Dastidar 2009, p. 7; ESCAP 1985a).

Bangladesh has a coastline of 710 km and its territorial limit extends up to 12 nautical miles, measured seaward from the coastline (Dastidar 2009, p. 7; DoF 2005, p. 137; ESCAP 1985b). The area of the adjoining continental shelf is about 66,400 sq. km., of which about 37,000 sq. km. lie within the 50-metre depth zone and has good fish resources (BOBP 1985, p. 1; Dastidar 2009, p. 7). The marine fishing grounds are formally owned by the state which regulates access to specific zones by different types of fishers and fishing crafts. In addition, the traditional fishermen have customary occupancy rights on micro-segments of the fishing grounds (Dastidar 2009, p. 7).

As schematically shown in Map 2 below, the coastal area of Bangladesh can be broadly divided into the eastern, central and western regions (Anwar 1993; Dastidar 2009, p. 7; ESCAP 1985b; Pramanik 1988). The segment from the Baro Feni River to Badar Mokam along Chattogram-Cox's Bazar coastline is known as the eastern region. The eastern coast is regular and unbroken and

Map 1: Bangladesh



Sources: Bangladesh Space Research & Remote Sensing Organisation (SPARRSO) and Bangladesh Water Development Board, Government of Bangladesh (GoB)

protected by mud flats and submerged sands. There is a continuous sandy sea beach of about 145 km from Cox's Bazar to Badar Mokam. Mangrove forests had existed in the past as elements of the ecosystem in the eastern coastal region, but have been cut down since then, particularly in the Chakoria Sundarbans (Anwar 1993; Dastidar 2009, p. 7; ESCAP 1985b; Pramanik 1988).

The central coastal region stretches from the Tetulia River in the west to the Baro Feni River estuary in the east, subsuming the Meghna River delta up to the confluence of the Padma and Meghna rivers near Chandpur. This region is characterised by heavy sediment load and harbours one of the most complex tropical estuarine ecosystems in the world. The coastline is very irregular, and consists of a series of islands and sand-bars, where the rivers are continuously changing their course (Anwar 1993; Dastidar 2009, p. 7; ESCAP 1985b; Pramanik 1988).

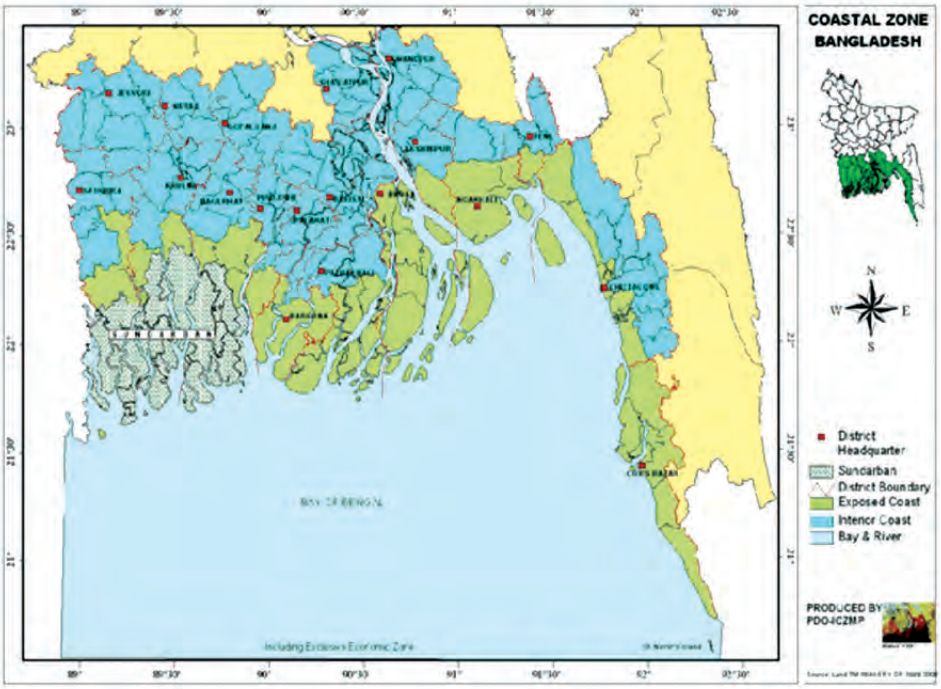
Map 2: Bangladesh Coast exhibited by Regions

Source: Moslehuddin, Abedin, Hossain & Habiba 2015, p. 190

The western region covers the coastline from the Tetulia River in the east to the international boundary with India in the west, located at the Hariabhangha River. This region is mostly covered with dense mangrove forests, including the famous Sundarbans, with deeply scoured tidal channels (Anwar 1993; Dastidar 2009, p. 8; ESCAP 1985b; Pramanik 1988).

Administratively, Bangladesh is divided into eight divisions comprising of 64 districts. Covering four (Chattogram, Dhaka, Barishal and Khulna) of these divisions, the coastal zone of Bangladesh consists of the following 19 districts: Jashore, Narail, Gopalganj, Shariatpur, Chandpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalokati, Barguna, Barishal, Patuakhali, Bhola, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Feni, Chattogram and Cox's Bazar. The locations of these coastal districts are shown in Map 3 below.

Map 3: Map showing the Coastal Districts of Bangladesh



Source: Program Development Office - Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (PDO-ICZMP), Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Bangladesh (GoB)

1.3 CODEC's Interventions among the People of Coastal Bangladesh

CODEC is working among the poor and the relatively better off (than the poor) people of coastal Bangladesh mobilising them into "People's Organisations" and supporting them with "Microcredit" (Microfinance), providing them with "Education, Skill & Entrepreneurship", being engaged in "Advocacy" activities for establishing their "Rights", guiding them to attain their "Livelihood, Food, Nutrition & Health Security" and helping them to address the issues of "Climate Change & Environment" that pose ever increasing threats to their lives and livelihoods (CODEC website, https://www.codecbd.org, accessed on 8 October 2021 at 5:20 PM Bangladesh time). Spatially, CODEC's main working area encompasses 11 coastal districts of 3 divisions. As schematically presented in Map 4 below, these are: Chattogram, Noakhali, Lakshmipur and Chandpur districts of Chattogram Division, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barishal, Jhalokati and Pirojpur districts of Barishal Division, and Bagerhat and Khulna districts of Khulna Division, signifying that CODEC has a strong operational presence along the eastern, central and western regions of coastal Bangladesh. Beside this spatial operational domain, CODEC also works among the poor forest dwellers and Rohingya immigrants in the Cox's Bazar district of Chattogram Division belonging to the eastern coastal region. (CODEC 2020)

Map 4: Working Area of CODEC in Coastal Bangladesh

Source: CODEC website (https://www.codecbd.org/#) accessed on 8 Oct. 2021 at 5:20 PM Bangladesh time.

Till 30 June 2020, CODEC had mobilised 155,956 members into 7,100 village / people's organisations in 2,454 coastal villages under 463 unions of 66 upazilas (sub-districts). It is to be noted that 94.42% of the members were women and each member represented one household signifying that CODEC had supported 155,956 coastal families as of 30 June 2020. (CODEC 2020, pp. 50 & 51)

1.3.1 Categorisation of the "Target People" of CODEC

Based on assets and income, for the purpose of programme operation, CODEC has defined its "Target People" of coastal Bangladesh into the following three categories (CODEC 2019, p. 2):

a. *Buniyad Sodoshya* (বুনিয়াদ সদস্য) / Ultra-Poor member: The members of CODEC's target population who are living under abject poverty are categorised and named as *Buniyad Sodoshya* (বুনিয়াদ সদস্য in Bangla language). The household income of such a member does not go above Taka 4,000.00 per month during the period of scarcity. The characteristics of these ultra-poor households are not homogeneous, and the extent, depth and complexities of their vulnerabilities differ according to space, time and character. While many of these households are perennially ultra-poor, some of the households have suddenly bogged down into abject poverty due to the natural and/or various other calamities. **In this study, these households are termed as Ultra-Poor Households.**

b. *Jagoran Sodoshya* (জাগরণ সদস্য) / Poor member: CODEC has categorised and named those poor members of its target population as *Jagoran Sodoshya* (জাগরণ সদস্য in Bangla language), who earn their livelihoods in the coastal districts of Bangladesh principally through physical labour during 8-10 months of a year while facing high uncertainty of work availability and income in the remaining months of the corresponding year. Such a member's monthly household income varies from Taka 10,000.00 to Taka 25,000.00 in the rural areas and Taka 15,000.00 to Taka 35,000.00 in the peri-urban, urban or industrial areas. These poor households are permanent residents of their respective places owning the minimum landholdings of 0.1 acre in the rural areas and 0.02 acre in the peri-urban, urban or industrial areas. Considering the socioeconomic condition of the working area of CODEC, such a poor household may have the highest ceiling of 3 acres of saleable land. **In this study, these households are termed as Poor Households.**

c. *Agrashar Sodoshya* (অগ্রসর সদস্য) /Better-off than the Poor member: CODEC works with another category of the coastal communities, the households of which are relatively well-off or better-off than the aforementioned poor households. Such a rural household of this group has the minimum income of Taka 30,000.00 per month, while its peri-urban or urban counterpart earns a minimum of Taka 40,000.00 per month. Although these members have the creative entrepreneurial skills to contribute to the national income, often they cannot utilise their entrepreneurial ability due to the dearth of sufficient capital to invest in their respective businesses. Hence, in the absence of required funding at the formal market rate of interest, their alternative is to borrow from the usurious moneylenders at very high interest rates. Here comes the intervention of CODEC wherein such a member is termed as an *Agrashar Sodoshya* (অগ্রসর সদস্য in Bangla language). **In this study, these households are termed as Better-off Households than the Poor ones.**

1.3.2 Occupational Roles of the Coastal People

In terms of occupation, the poor and the relatively better-off people of coastal Bangladesh usually earn their livelihoods by adopting the following roles in their economic activities: (i) fishing in the sea and rivers as (boat and net) owner operators, (ii) fishing in the sea and rivers as labour and/or other input sharing net operator (*pannowa*) on other's boat, (iii) output sharing labourer in fishing in the sea and rivers, (iv) wage labouring in fishing in the sea and rivers, (v) fish vending (retail selling at village and local market), (vi) fish trading (supplying to arat), (vii) fish-culture, (viii) fishing-net weaving & mending, (ix) crop farming as owner operator, (x) sharecropping / farming by leasing-in land / paying rent for the land, (xi) wage labouring in agricultural-fields, (xii) kitchen gardening, (xiii) livestock & poultry rearing, (xiv) firewood collection, (xv) digging earth as wage labourer, (xvi) wage labouring in garment factories, (xvii) wage labouring in other nearby factories (other than garments), (xviii) wage labouring in various economic activities / sectors other than fishing, crop-farming, earth digging and various factories, (xix) working in the country as salaried employee, (xx) working abroad as salaried employee, (xxi) craftsmanship, (xxii) handcrafting, (xxiii) weaving, (xxiv) masonry, (xxv) carpentry, (xxvi) tailoring cloths and garments, (xxvii) cable TV service, (xxviii) electrical fitting and repairing service, (xxix) haircutting service, (xxx) religious service, (xxxi) cycle-rickshaw / van-cart pulling, (xxxii) auto-rickshaw / scooter / motor-cycle driving, (xxxiii) bus / truck driving, (xxxiv) husking (rice /

wheat) mill operation, (xxxv) shop-keeping, petty trading, (xxxvi) trading: supplying non-fishery items to arats, (xxxvii) trading of fuel oil, (xxxviii) teaching in school / college, etc. Although the (xxxix) loan advancing at usurious interest rates and (xl) loan advancing on *dadan* contract are the usual practices of the rural 'elites', belonging to the rural power structure, having enough financial worth, in some cases rural poor or the better-off ones (than the former) also resort to these ultra-exploitative practices to a limited extent whenever opportunity arises to them. Alike other rural and urban areas of Bangladesh, most of the coastal women mainly do the (xli) housekeeping or help in housekeeping work as unwaged workers. Nowadays, many of the coastal children and youth are (xlii) studying in schools, while a few of them also go to colleges / universities. However, many coastal people have (xliii) no occupation / economic activity and most of them are elderly people dependent on others.

Farmers are attending a Field Day

1.4 Approach and Methodology of the Research

Based on the tradition of political economy, in this study the coastal communities have been analysed in terms of their socioeconomic and cultural characteristics. In addition to statistical analysis of the field data obtained through deploying survey technique, this study has been conducted by adopting the qualitative research method – an anthropological method by conducting case studies, semi-structured interviews and documents analysis.

Since both approaches have their inherent strengths and limitations, the study has combined the two in a complementary manner. Indeed, case studies generated by the latter have been very helpful for the interpretation of quantitative data. (Alam 1996, p. 7; Dastidar 2009, pp. 18-19)

The two main methodological techniques that have been used for this purpose were (i) the quantitative survey based on a structured questionnaire, and (ii) qualitative studies undertaken through participant observation, semi-structured interviews and case studies. In this respect, the fieldworks were undertaken adopting the role of the 'participant-as-observer' (Dastidar 2009, p. 19 referring Burgess 1984, pp. 80-81). As the 'participant-as-observer', the data collectors did not try to conceal their roles as field-researchers and played that role in the villages by maintaining rapport with the respondents.

1.4.1 Data Sources

Most of the data used in this study were collected during the fieldwork (short-term *cross-sectional survey*) in the coastal districts of Bangladesh undertaken during August 2020.

Primary Source

The primary data were collected from 300 respondents (*samples*) living in more than 100 villages of 11 coastal districts under 3 administrative divisions spread along the eastern, central and western regions of coastal Bangladesh. Depending on the objective, the basic *unit of analysis* of this study is *household* and each of the 300 respondents (mostly women) represents a household. These 300 *samples* were selected from an exhaustive list of all the existing target members of CODEC (i.e. the entire sampling units) representing the survey population, which served as the sampling frame. The samples were drawn through *stratified random sampling* method from the Better-off than the poor, Poor and Ultra-Poor members supported by CODEC through its 100 operational branches in 11 coastal districts (cf. Section 1.3 above) grouped under 6 CODEC Zones, namely Chattogram, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Patuakhali, Barishal and Bagerhat.

The samples were stratified according to the Better-off than the poor, Poor and Ultra-Poor households of these three classes and 3 such samples were drawn randomly from each of these strata of the 100 branches (i.e. altogether 100 x 3 = 300 samples). This procedure was followed to maximise sample size and ensure greater homogeneity, while minimising sampling error (Dastidar 2009,

p. 27 referring Babbie 1990, pp. 75-91). However, other than Patuakhali and Barishal zones, the branches of the other zones do not cover the Ultra-Poor members. Hence, only the Poor and Better-off than the poor households were selected from Chattogram, Lakshmipur, Bagerhat and Noakhali zones. The distribution of the sample households is presented in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: Distribution of the Sample Households of the Study by Class and Zones

Name of CODEC Zones	Better-off than the Poor Households		Poor Households		Ultra-Poor Households		Households of all the three classes combined	
	No.	%↘	No.	%↘	No.	%↘	No.	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chattogram	14	4.67%	28	9.33%	0	0.00%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	15	5.00%	36	12.00%	0	0.00%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	29	9.67%	14	4.67%	14	4.67%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	22	7.33%	35	11.67%	0	0.00%	57	19.00%
Barishal	25	8.33%	22	7.33%	4	1.33%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	15	5.00%	27	9.00%	0	0.00%	42	14.00%
Total	120	40.00%	162	54.00%	18	6.00%	300	100.00%

Note: All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the whole Study Area, i.e. 300 households (100 branches x 3 samples).

Table 1.1 shows that 14% of the sample households belong to the eastern coastal region (Chattogram), while 31% and 55% of the samples represent the central (Lakshmipur and Noakhali) and western (Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Barishal) coastal regions respectively, which signify the distribution of the operational concentration of CODEC.

The entire sampling process was done at the head office of CODEC in Chattogram prior to conduction of the fieldwork for data collection.

Secondary Source

A range of secondary sources, including both published and unpublished documents, were consulted for extracting evidence relevant for the present study. These included the relevant publications and some in-house documents of CODEC as well as the publications of the National Resources Institute (NRI) of UK, Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), DFID [former Department For International Development, UK; presently, it is "Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office" (FCDO) of the UK government) and the Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Government of Bangladesh (see References). Most of these published and unpublished secondary sources were found in institutions located in Chattogram and Dhaka cities. The daily newspapers published from both these cities have been consulted regularly since initiation of this research. Moreover, earlier ethnographic studies on the fishing and other communities were consulted, e.g. among others, the works of Alam (1996) and Dastidar (2009) who conducted their researches on the fishing communities of coastal Bangladesh.

Searches were also made in the Internet databases to find resources relevant for this research.

1.4.2 Questionnaire cum Checklist for the Case Studies, Fieldwork Methods, Data Processing and Analysis

In order to obtain the required primary data on the demographic, socioeconomic and cultural features and livelihood practices of the sample households as well as to capture the various impacts of COVID-19 upon their socio-cultural and economic aspects, a detailed "Semi-structured Questionnaire / Checklist for the Case Studies" was designed/prepared by Dr. Ranajit Dastidar. This data collection instrument was designed in ways that allowed the researcher to cross-check the answers given by the respondents. This questionnaire cum checklist was accompanied by an appropriate "Information/Code/Instruction Sheet" containing the instructions, definitions, codes and abbreviations/acronyms that were not available in the semi-structured questionnaire/checklist. These data collection instruments were translated into Bangla prior to administering the same in the field.

Altogether 100 data collectors (most of them possessing either a Bachelor's or Master's degree) were employed to collect data directly from the respondents and the field in the respective domains of 100 branches of CODEC. These

data collectors were well acquainted with the respective fields and had good rapport with the respondents of the sample population through their (data collectors') previous professional engagement therein. As such, the data collectors could effectively play the role of the 'participant-as-observer' in this field research (Dastidar 2009, p. 19 referring Burgess 1984, pp. 80-81). A full list of them is annexed in this report as Annexure 1.1. Generally, they were supervised by Mr. Mohammed Ali Siddiqui of CODEC head office.

Each of the data collectors was entrusted with the responsibility to conduct 3 individual case studies of the preselected sample respondents by administering the Bangla version of the "Semi-structured Questionnaire / Checklist for the Case Studies" among the latter. They did so by conducting face to face individual interviews with the respective sample respondents while strictly maintaining the required physical distance and other suggested hygienic protocols with respect to COVID-19. Since the semi-structured questionnaire/checklist was quite exhaustive (23-page long) requiring generation of a lot of relevant data, each individual interview had to be conducted over a few sessions or, whenever time and opportunity allowed, long hours at a stretch.

Prior to the field research, daylong virtual training workshops were conducted by Dr. Ranajit Dastidar for imparting the necessary skills of data collection methods and techniques to 100 data collectors and some other related supervisory personnel. Besides these training workshops, whenever required, Dr. Dastidar also consulted with the respective data collectors directly over phone to address the problematic issues during the phase of their data collection.

After collection of the primary data, all the 300 filled-in questionnaires cum case studies were checked by Dr. Ranajit Dastidar to ensure consistencies of the data by crosschecking the answers, comments and opinions given by the respondents. Various inconsistencies and data gaps were identified in this process, which were corrected and filled-in by repeated tele-discussions with the respective data collectors engaging them in cleaning the data. This data cleaning process during the pandemic situation consumed a substantial time.

Thereafter, the massive amount of data had to be entered manually in the basic input-output tables for the purpose of required processing and analysis. Without being involved in this study formally, Ms Suparna Sengupta provided unfailing support by voluntarily undertaking the very time-consuming task of

substantial part of the manual data entry that invokes deep gratitude to her generous contribution to the study. However, without having any other helping hand, Dr. Ranajit Dastidar had to accomplish the remaining tasks of basic data entry, checking, processing and analysis alone towards writing this research report.

1.5 Scope and Limits of the Study

The scope and limits of the study are stated as follows:

1. As specified above, this is a cross-sectional study conducted over a short period among the randomly selected 300 coastal households supported by CODEC. Hence, it does not cover the whole range of activities and impacts of COVID-19 in the whole coastal area of Bangladesh. However, the analysis goes well beyond the communities supported by CODEC and provides an estimation of the impacts on the Bangladesh coast as a whole.
2. This study has not covered the whole range of social, cultural and economic activities of the coastal people of Bangladesh – only some specific issues of these broad aspects have been taken into account for examination.
3. Although this is a study on the impacts of COVID-19 among the poor people of coastal Bangladesh, the findings and analysis thereof may be relevant for the comparable communities and classes in other parts of Bangladesh.
4. Since this is not a longitudinal survey comprising either *trend* or *cohort* or *panel* study, this study has not collected data on the aforesaid impacts at different points of time either for descriptive or explanatory or for both the purposes. For practical purpose, such a study was not suggestive in July-August 2020 because COVID-19 started to proliferate in Bangladesh from March 2020.
5. Since decision has to be taken to prepare and submit this summary report, owing to the constraints of time and other resources, all of the research questions of this study (as delineated in section 1.1 above) could not be dealt here, although the required data have been collected from the field and secondary sources. Likewise, for the same reason, graphical presentation of the data and incorporation of specific case studies (e.g. in separate text-boxes) have been avoided in this summary report, although the relevant data from the case studies (obtained during primary data collection) have been incorporated while presenting the analysis in this report.

6. Although this study does not cover the whole range of activities undertaken by all the categories and classes of the coastal communities, the findings and analyses of this study may be relevant to them and other parts of Bangladesh as well.

1.6 Layout of this Report

The rest of this summary report is laid out as follows. Initially, Chapter 2 ought to have outlined the salient features of the coastal communities by delineating the demographic, socioeconomic and cultural features and livelihood practices of the sample households. But these features are not being dealt now for the purpose of submitting a summary report. Hence, the various impacts of COVID-19 upon the socio-cultural and economic aspects of the coastal communities are analysed in Chapter 2, specifying their socioeconomic and cultural consequences and outcomes in terms of changes in their livelihood patterns. Chapter 3 presents the conclusion of the study highlighting the major steps to be taken ahead in order to effectively support the coastal communities to withstand the pernicious impacts of COVID-19 upon their lives and livelihoods.

The various sources used in this report have been listed in the section on References. The Annexures provide the details of some specific information noted in the main text as well as present the detailed quantitative data in the form of output tables. A Glossary is provided above with the meanings of local, indigenous or technical terms, as well as the Acronyms and abbreviations, used in this report.

Chapter 2

2. Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic upon the Socio-Cultural and Economic aspects of the Coastal Communities

An assessment of the various impacts of COVID-19 pandemic upon the socio-cultural and economic aspects of the coastal communities of Bangladesh has been presented in this chapter.

2.1 Social Impacts

The impacts of COVID-19 related to the health and its associated factors, children education, violence linked to gender relations, and social and religious interactions and gatherings of the coastal people have been discussed in this section.

2.1.1 Hygienic Protocol to contain the spread of COVID-19 infection

In order to contain the infection of SARS-CoV-2 virus, alike the broad majority of the people, the initial encounter of the social impacts of COVID-19 pandemic that had been faced by the coastal communities was the adoption and maintenance of the practices required for personal hygiene (e.g. frequent washing of hands with soap for 20 seconds, wearing mask whenever going outside of home, cleaning of all the cloths with hot water and soap as well as getting proper shower with soap after coming back home from outside activities, etc.) and maintenance of safe physical and social distance (2 metres away from each other whilst wearing masks).

Annexure (Table) 2.1, on *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices Required for Protection against COVID-19*, shows that although 86% of the total respondents know the protocol of the personal hygiene practices, only 8.67% are able to fully maintain the protocol while 30.67% cannot maintain the protocol at all and 60.67% can maintain partially. However, as exhibited in Table 2.1 below, the corresponding indices for the poor people are substantially better than their better-off and ultra-poor counterparts indicating that the poor people are more cautious and responsive than the former two classes regarding their precautionary protective measures.

Table 2.1: Households by Class and Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices Required for Protection against COVID-19 (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices			Responses by Class			
			Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	All three Classes combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Known to them		#	102	142	14	258
		%	85.00%	87.65%	77.78%	86.00%
Unknown to them		#	18	20	4	42
		%	15.00%	12.35%	22.22%	14.00%
Whether practising the personal hygienic measures	Fully	#	8	18	0	26
		%	6.67%	11.11%	0.00%	8.67%
	Partially	#	70	99	13	182
		%	58.33%	61.11%	72.22%	60.67%
	Can't	#	42	45	5	92
		%	35.00%	27.78%	27.78%	30.67%
Total number of Households →			120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages in columns (4) to (6) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (7) in terms of total respondents of the study.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

As Annexure (Table) 2.1 also demonstrates, there are major variations of adoptions of the required protocol of personal hygiene among the six zones of CODEC. Although respectively 26.19% and 29.41% of the people of Chattogram and Lakshmipur are fully practising the personal hygienic measures, none of those in Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Barishal and Noakhali is able to fully comply with the aforesaid practices risking the high rate of infection and proliferation of the deadly coronavirus.

It is a worrying situation that respectively 35% and 27.78% of the better-off and poor/ultra-poor households cannot practise the personal hygienic measures at all (cf. Table 2.1 above). From the spatial perspective, respectively 11.9%, 45.1%, 42.11%, 29.82%, 17.65% and 33.33% of the people of Chattogram, Lakshmipur, Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Barishal and Noakhali zones

cannot practise the said hygienic measures at all [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.1]. Moreover, despite the much-publicised awareness efforts of the government and various agencies using the electronic and print media throughout Bangladesh, respectively 15%, 12.35% and 22.22% of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor people are totally unaware about the personal hygienic protocol (cf. Table 2.1 above) signifying that a substantial number of people of the coastal regions do not have access to the aforesaid media.

Ogranizing COVID-19 awareness raising session

2.1.2 Spread of Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 virus) and COVID-19 positive Patients

Most of the study villages are located along the coastline elongated over south-eastern to southwestern part of Bangladesh, which are far away from the relatively densely populated epicentre and northern part of the country. As such, it was presumed that the proliferation of the deadly coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 virus) would be far less in the coastal villages within 5 months of detection of the first COVID-19 positive patient in Dhaka on 8 March 2020. But the existence of COVID-19 positive patients in the coastal villages indicates otherwise.

Annexure (Table) 2.2, on *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on the Existence of COVID-19 Positive Patients in their homes or in the vicinity of*

their homes, reveals that at least 24.33% of the coastal households were identified as COVID-19 positive patients[5] in August 2020 signifying an alarming proliferation of the deadly virus along the Bangladesh coast. In terms of socioeconomic class, the poor and ultra-poor households were worse affected (15.33% positive cases) than their better-off counterparts (9% positive cases). With respect to spatial distribution, the central coastal region (combining Lakshmipur and Noakhali zones) was worst affected having 14% COVID-19 positive cases, while the households of eastern coastal region (Chattogram) and the western coastal region (Patuakhali, Bagerhat and Barishal) respectively reported 4% and 6.33% COVID-19 positive cases in August 2020.

2.1.3 Public and Private Health Care Infrastructures and Access to these facilities

Availability, adequacy and effectiveness of the operative public health care infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) and its private equivalent within the convenient reach of the coastal people as well as their appropriate access to the said facilities are of paramount importance for containing the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

Most of the respondents (90%) reported that there is availability of operative public health care infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages although there are variations of responses across the socioeconomic classes and locations [please see Annexure (Table) 2.3 on *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on the Existence of Operative Public Health Care Infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages*]. However, as reported by the respondents, the coastal communities' access to the various facilities of the public health care infrastructure is limited to at best 70% [please see Annexure (Table) 2.4 on *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on proper Access to the existing and Operative Public Health Care Infrastructure (govt.*

[5]It is to be mentioned here that each respondent of the study belonged to a village different and away from that of another village. So, the COVID-19 positive patient(s) referred by a respondent is/are different from that of another respondent. Hence, in this study, such a reporting respondent logically represents at least one case of COVID-19 positive patient. So, the respective percentage of the respondents who reported COVID-19 positive patients logically represents at least that percentage of the identified cases of COVID-19 positive patients.

hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages]. It is noteworthy that most of these health facilities in and around their villages are community clinics, maternity centres and/or other tertiary health service facilities.

Doctor is providing instructions to a mother of a child

Juxtaposing the data of Annexure (Table) 2.3 and Annexure (Table) 2.4, the findings reflect an unhealthy substantial gap between the availability of and access to the public health care infrastructure. This access is primarily constrained by non-availability of the doctors, nurses and required medicines in the abovementioned health facilities. Moreover, in many cases the poor people are not also given proper attention in the said health facilities.

Contradistinctively, only 57.33% of the respondents reported the availability of private health care infrastructure (doctor, hospital, clinic, or any other private health service agency) in or around their villages, while 33.14% of those respondents reported their inability to bear the financial costs and 46.51% found the private health infrastructure ineffective for them [please see Annexure (Table) 2.5: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on availability of Private Health Care Infrastructure (doctor, hospital, clinic, or any other private health service agency) in or around their villages as well as their Financial Ability to get Access to and Effectiveness of those services to them*].

Annexure (Table) 2.5 also reveals that 27.63% of the better-off than the poor households do not have the financial worth to avail the private health care services; and 39.47% households of this class found the private health care facilities ineffective for them. The corresponding figures for the poor class are 37.21% (inability to finance) and 50% (found ineffective) respectively, while 40% households of the ultra-poor class are unable to bear the costs of private health care services and 70% of them found those private services ineffective. These findings represent a sharply skewed pattern against the poorer classes of the coastal communities. As such, it can be logically inferred that the poorer classes are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of COVID-19 at least in terms of their health hazards.

Annexure (Table) 2.6 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether there is any Scope for them to be Tested for COVID-19 in the vicinity of their villages, (2) their Financial Ability to bear the Expenses of COVID-19 Test, and (3) getting proper Treatment for COVID-19 and other Diseases*] further reveals that only 15% of the coastal households had the scope to be tested for COVID-19 in the vicinity of their villages; that is strikingly 85% of the households did not have any such scope at all! Moreover, out of that 15% households, having the very scanty scope, across the three classes, 53.33% of them did not have the required financial ability to be tested for SARS-CoV-2 virus in the vicinity of their villages.

In terms of class differentiation, 35.29% of the better-off than the poor households did not have any financial ability to be tested for COVID-19 [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.6]. The corresponding figures for the poor and ultra-poor households were 61.54% and 100% respectively; that is, none of the ultra-poor households had the required financial ability at all. It is also very alarming that 90% households of the coastal population were not getting proper treatment for COVID-19 and other diseases[6] in the vicinity of their villages [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.6].

Pointing out to a somewhat similar perspective, Annexure (Table) 2.7 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether the existing Health Care Infrastructure and its Delivery Mechanism are Proper and*

[6]The respondents were asked whether they get proper treatment for COVID-19 and other diseases. Most of them replied that they do not get treatment for COVID-19 in the vicinity of their villages. However, many of them get nominal treatments for their common diseases like fever, common stomach disorder, normal delivery of the babies, etc. But there they do not get proper treatments for their not too common and complicated diseases.

Adequate to address their Needs, and (2) do the Poor People of their villages have access to the existing Health Care Infrastructure] informs us that the existing health care infrastructure and its delivery mechanism are not proper and adequate to address the needs of the coastal population as opined by 62% respondents of the study. Overall, 59% of the respondents also informed that the poor people of their villages do not have access to the existing health care infrastructure.

In terms of location, respectively 76.47% and 64.71% respondents of Barishal and Lakshmipur do not find the existing health care infrastructure and its delivery mechanism proper and adequate to address their needs [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.7]. Besides, 70.59% respondents of Barishal and 69.05% respondents of Chattogram reported that the poor people of their villages do not have access to the existing health care infrastructure [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.7].

The above health care infrastructures, as posited in coastal Bangladesh by the various functionaries, appear to be very fragile and ineffective in order to face the pernicious effects of COVID-19 pandemic therein. Hence, there looms a potential danger of substantial loss of lives as well as the consequential effects of pushing the poor coastal communities to worsening poverty and destitution. If the required measures for appropriate correction and repair are not in place with immediate effect, the situation may deteriorate further and go out of hand washing away the fruits of various programmatic efforts of poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement undertaken so far; and this demands an urgent attention of the appropriate authorities.

2.1.4 Children and Adolescents' Education

Alike elsewhere in the country, the coastal people of Bangladesh were/are also very much anxious about the education as well as mental and physical health of their children. Until recently, all the schools, colleges and universities remained closed since March 2020. However, some of the private educational institutions resumed their teaching activities through online home-based learning procedure. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) also initiated online teaching through the Sangsad Bangladesh Television (publicly known as Sangsad TV).

Despite the GoB efforts using the Sangsad TV, 84.67% of the respondents, belonging to the coastal villages, opined that their children were not able to

resume and continue their education since March 2020 [please see Annexure (Table) 2.8: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether the Children and Adolescents are able to continue their Education (since March 2020)*]. In terms of socioeconomic classes, respectively 82.5%, 84.57% and 100% of the better-off than the poor, poor and ultra-poor households reported that their children were unable to resume and continue their education indicating that the children of the poor and ultra-poor households are more affected than the better-off ones [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.8]. With respect to spatial distributions, such adverse effects on the children and adolescents' education are 94.74%, 94.12%, 90.2%, 87.72%, 69.05% and 64.29% respectively for Patuakhali, Barishal, Lakshmipur, Bagerhat, Noakhali and Chattogram zones [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.8] signifying that the coastal children and adolescents living more and more away from the major cities like Dhaka and Chattogram are more affected due to the various constraints of COVID-19 and they do not have virtual access to the online learning portals.

A teacher is conducting a door-to-door learning session due to the pandemic situation

The pattern of findings from Annexure (Table) 2.9 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether the Students are Effectively covered / supported by the Home-Based Online Learning (HBOL) that is being provided through the Sangsad TV (a television channel of Bangladesh) and/or by other online means*] is also similar to Annexure (Table) 2.8, wherein 83.33% of the

ultra-poor respondents informed that the students were not effectively covered / supported by the Home-Based Online Learning (HBOL) that was/is being provided through the Sangsad TV and/or by other online means. The corresponding figures for the better-off than the poor and poor households are 70% and 62.35% respectively. The pattern of the findings by location in Annexure (Table) 2.9 is also roughly similar to that of Annexure (Table) 2.8 indicating that the GoB programme of online children and adolescents' education was/is not effective in the coastal villages of Bangladesh.

The aforementioned negative impacts on the children and adolescents' education is mainly because many of the households do not have appropriate television sets or computers or other smart electronic devices, and most of the villages do not have regular power supply and internet service. Moreover, even for those having the required television sets, computers and other smart electronic devices as well as regular power supply and internet service, their children were not able to obtain the necessary skills to learn the online lessons and the parents or other elderly family members were not in the position to provide the necessary guidance and support to their children. Furthermore, the first priority to most of the households was to obtain the square meals for their family members during the unprecedented crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic. So, they were not in a position to pay attention to their children's education.

However, 92.67% of the total respondents reported that the children and adolescents suffer due to the inability to go to school or for not being able to continue their education and 97.67% respondents informed that the children and adolescents want to continue their education. The response pattern is also similarly very high across the three socioeconomic classes and six CODEC zones of the study population [please see Annexure (Table) 2.10: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether the Children and Adolescents (Students) Suffer due to the Inability to go to School or for Not being Able to Continue their Education, and (2) do the Children and Adolescents (Students) want to Continue their Education*].

The children and adolescents mostly suffer psychologically due to their involuntary confinement within the home territory and the absence of interactions with their friends leading to nonexistence of necessary scopes to participate in the games and sports. It is noteworthy here that most of the coastal children and adolescents do not have access to the gadgets for online games. In this backdrop, whenever scope arises, many of the students

surreptitiously go out of their homes and get involved in unhealthy gossips in the hideouts risking the infection and proliferation of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 virus). This situation further increases the agony of the already burdened parents and other elderlies. In addition to losing their academic years, the students are forgetting their lessons leading to waning of their already achieved academic attainments due to the long-time detachment from the academic curricula. Besides, due to the additional economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the parents are circumstantially forced to engage their children into various economic activities.

Distance education follow-up monitoring and parents' support

2.1.5 Incidents of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Alike other countries of the South Asian subcontinent, the gender-based violence (GBV) is quite prevalent in Bangladesh. Many media reports and studies revealed that the incidents of GBV have increased in Bangladesh during the period of COVID-19 pandemic.

Since this a short-term cross-sectional study (in contrast to a longitudinal one), it cannot effectively judge whether the incidents of GBV have increased in the study locations during the pandemic of COVID-19. However, as revealed

by the Annexure (Table) 2.11 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether there was any Incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in their Households or Villages or any other surrounding Villages*], 27% of the total respondents reported occurrence of GBV in their households or villages or other surrounding villages during the period of COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the female respondents opined that the incidents of GBV had increased during this pandemic caused by the unbearable economic and social hardships. Long-time confinement within the home territory had also contributed to day to day gross misunderstandings leading to GBV.

In terms of the socioeconomic class, the corresponding figures are 38.89%, 28.33% and 24.69% for the ultra-poor, better-off than the poor and poor classes respectively [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.11]. Positing the incidents of such unacceptable social occurrences spatially, Barishal had the highest incidence (52.94%), while Bagerhat had the lowest (14.04%) [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.11]. With respect to the occurrence of GBV, the remaining four zones stand in the descending order of Noakhali (30.95%), Patuakhali (24.56%), Chattogram (23.81%) and Lakshmipur (17.65%) [cf. Annexure (Table) 2.11].

The above findings represent high incidents of the unacceptable social occurrences of GBV during the ongoing pandemic in the coastal region of Bangladesh as well.

2.1.6 Social and Religious Gatherings

In order to contain the proliferation of SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19), Bangladesh government imposed the World Health Organization (WHO) suggested hygienic protocol and several measures of prolonged lockdown of movement and various other activities across the country since March 2020. These have had drastically constrained the movements as well as various social and religious gatherings of the people of Bangladesh. The three coastal regions of this country could not remain outside this domain escaping the said constraints.

According to the fieldwork findings, 87% of the total respondents reported that the wedding events and various ceremonies of marriages as well as other social and religious gatherings were affected negatively due to the multifarious constraints of COVID-19 pandemic; that is, they could not properly organise and/or participate in those events indicating substantial social alienation and psychological frustration that adversely affected their quality of life. The

corresponding figures for the poor, ultra-poor and the better-off than the poor households are 92.59%, 88.89% and 79.17% respectively. The spatial aspects of the corresponding data for the CODEC-zones are presented here in the descending order of effects: Lakshmipur (98.04%), Noakhali (97.62%), Chattogram (90.48%), Barishal (88.24%), Bagerhat (77.19%) and Patuakhali (75.44%). The above data are presented in Annexure (Table) 2.12 on *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether the Weddings and various Ceremonies of Marriages as well as other Social and Religious Gatherings were/are Affected by COVID-19 Pandemic.*

The above findings portray a clear picture of the adverse impacts of COVID-19 pandemic upon the social and religious gatherings of the coastal people of Bangladesh.

2.2 Cultural Impacts

Although the social and religious gatherings (as discussed in the previous section) also belong to the cultural practices of a community or population (as crosscutting categories), in this study the following life-events of the coastal people have been considered as their cultural practices: recitation of and listening to ancient socio-religious manuscripts (*pnuthi*), watching movies, performing in, watching and listening to *jatra* (local/traditional theatrical performance), drama and dance, playing and listening to oral and instrumental music, etc., mutual interactions through gatherings, exchange of visits to relatives' and friends' houses, etc.

During the case studies, 98% of the total respondents opined that their cultural practices were adversely affected by COVID-19 pandemic, and 74% of the total respondents told that none of their cultural practices took place during the period of COVID-19 pandemic, while only 26% respondents informed that a few cultural practices (like exchange of visits to relatives' and friends' houses) took place to a limited extent [please also see Annexure (Table) 2.13: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether their Cultural Practices were negatively affected by COVID-19 Pandemic, and (2) whether any of their Cultural Practices took place in their Villages or the surrounding ones during that period*]. None of the respondents told that the cultural practices took place as usual.

Table 2.2: Cultural Practices affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Responses on their Cultural Practices affected by COVID-19 Pandemic			Responses by Class			
			Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	All three Classes combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Whether their Cultural Practices were adversely affected by COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes	#	117	160	17	294
		%	97.50%	98.77%	94.44%	98.00%
	No	#	3	2	1	6
		%	2.50%	1.23%	5.56%	2.00%
Whether their Cultural Practices took place during the period of COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes, as usual	#	0	0	0	0
		%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Yes, to a limited extent	#	26	50	2	78
		%	21.67%	30.86%	11.11%	26.00%
	No, not at all	#	94	112	16	222
		%	78.33%	69.14%	88.89%	74.00%
Total number of Households →			120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages in columns (4) to (6) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (7) in terms of total respondents of the study.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

The above Table 2.2 presents the responses of the respondents in terms of class. Table 2.2 points out that although there are variations of responses of the three classes on the adverse effects of cultural practices, the differences are not that much substantial from the data of those classes combined together in column (7). However, there are significant variations in their responses on taking place of cultural practices "to a limited extent" and that of "not" taking place "at all". But the substantial majority of the respondents of every class reported that their cultural practices did not take place at all during the pandemic of COVID-19.

The above findings lay bare that the cultural life of the coastal people of Bangladesh is also very badly affected by the pandemic of COVID-19 signifying considerable sociocultural alienation and psychological frustration that have adversely affected their overall quality of life as well.

Awareness session being conducted with community people on health and hygiene

Alike many life-events, some people think that, COVID-19 had a few positive impacts on the cultural life of some of the coastal people of Bangladesh. Due to severe constraints of movement and particularly during strict implementation of the lockdown measures, most of the people were not able to go out to work or go away from home for any other purpose. This involuntary confinement within the home boundary increased their familial interactions and mutual understanding, which contributed positively to the familial affinity. They were able to take care of each other in an intimate environment and spend worthy time with their children. As such, 39.67% of the total respondents told that, to a limited extent, there was also a positive impact of COVID-19 pandemic upon the villagers' cultural life, although 60.33% of the total respondents opined that there was not any positive impact of COVID-19 at all [please see Annexure (Table) 2.14: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether there is / was any Positive Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic upon the Villagers' Cultural Life*].

2.3 Economic Impacts

Throughout Bangladesh and elsewhere in the world, most of the peoples' livelihoods have been affected adversely due to the pernicious effects of COVID-19. They have either lost their jobs, or their salaries have been drastically slashed by the employers, or their businesses have incurred losses, or their various occupations and trades have become unworthy/redundant in the sharply turned 'new-normal' world.

2.3.1 Impacts on Livelihoods

The coastal communities of Bangladesh have also undergone the experiences of terrible economic setbacks and hardships. During the case studies, 90% of the total respondents reported that their economic activities to earn their livelihoods had been affected severely due to the various effects of COVID-19 pandemic [please see Annexure (Table) 2.15: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether their Economic Activities for earning their Livelihoods have been Affected Adversely by COVID-19 Pandemic*]. The following table (Table 2.3) presents the respondents' livelihood outcomes from the perspective of their classes.

Table 2.3: Adverse Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic upon the Economic Activities of Coastal People (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Type of Responses		Responses on whether their Economic Activities for earning their Livelihoods have been Affected Adversely by COVID-19 Pandemic			
		Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	Households (HH) of all the three classes Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Yes	#	109	145	16	270
	%	90.83%	89.51%	88.89%	90.00%
No	#	11	17	2	30
	%	9.17%	10.49%	11.11%	10.00%
Total No. of HH →		120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages in columns (3) to (5) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (6) in terms of total respondents of the study.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

The above data show that the livelihood consequences of the pandemic are more or less similar for the three classes indicating that their class differentiation is not that much sharp, although all the three classes' economic activities for livelihoods have been severely affected by the adverse effects of COVID-19.

2.3.2 Engagement of the non-adult Children in Economic Activities

Throughout Bangladesh in general and particularly in its vast coastal area, the engagement of the non-adult children in economic activities is quite common; and a few years back this engagement of child labour was much prevalent. Moreover, the children remain as unwaged labour whenever they are engaged by their parents or elder brothers in economic activities.

In the coastal area of Bangladesh, many of the minor children were/are engaged in destructive fishing like wild shrimp-larvae collection from the sea and rivers (Dastidar 2009, pp. 131-133; DFID 2002. pp. 12 & 22; DoF 2005, p. 138). Children are/were also being engaged in other economic activities (i.e. as child labour). During the individual interviews for case studies, 13.33% of the total respondents disclosed that they were circumstantially compelled to engage their minor and/or school-going children into economic activities due to the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic [please see Annexure (Table) 2.16: *Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether they have Engaged their Minor / School-going Children into Economic Activities due to COVID-19 Pandemic*].

Table 2.4: Engagement of the Minor / School-going Children into Economic Activities due to the Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Type of Responses		Responses on whether they have Engaged their Minor / School-going Children into Economic Activities due to the effects of COVID-19 Pandemic			
		Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	Households (HH) of all the three classes Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Yes	#	13	25	2	40
	%	10.83%	15.43%	11.11%	13.33%
No	#	107	137	16	260
	%	89.17%	84.57%	88.89%	86.67%
Total No. of HH →		120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages in columns (3) to (5) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (6) in terms of total respondents of the study.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

The above Table 2.4 reveals the aforementioned finding according to classes of the respondents. The classification in Table 2.4 exhibits that, compared to the better-off (10.83%), the poor households are far more constrained to engage their minor and/or school-going children (15.43%) into economic activities due to the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Such engagements of the ultra-poor households are also higher than the better-off households. It is an unfortunate fact that the pernicious effects of COVID-19 have imposed severe economic constraints upon all the above three categories of coastal people leading them to exploit the child labour.

2.3.3 Outcome of Economic Activities during the Period of Pandemic

As outlined in section 1.3.2 above on "Occupational Roles of the Coastal People", most of the household members of the CODEC supported village organisations are engaged in small-scale economic activities like crop production, fishing, small trading, petty peddling, shop-keeping, various types of service selling, etc. Expanded or, at least, simple reproduction in these activities depend on their *making profit* thereof. Otherwise, their economic and social sustainability becomes awfully endangered.

Many coastal people also earn their living by selling labour in the market for various economic activities. If they fail to earn the required living for their individual and familial survival and reproduction, their economic and social existence also gets severely threatened. Here, in this section, the term *making profit* is being used to denote both the positive economic profit derived from the productive investment and the income earned through service-selling, wage labouring and salaried service required for personal and familial sustainability and reproduction.

Economic activities have been very badly affected due to COVID-19

Annexure (Table) 2.17 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether they have incurred / made Loss or Profit or No-loss & No-profit in their Economic Activities during the COVID-19 Pandemic*] and the following Table 2.5 present the consolidated findings of the individual interviews / case studies.

It is revealed that 97.67% of the total households incurred loss during the referred period and only 0.33%, representing 1 household (out of 300), could make a profit in this period. It is further unveiled that the poor and the ultra-poor households incurred more and more losses compared to their immediate higher class, while having suffered losses respectively by 96.67%, 98.15% and 100% of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor households.

Table 2.5: Households by Class and Responses on whether they have incurred / made Loss or Profit or No-loss & No-profit in their Economic Activities during the period of COVID-19 Pandemic (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Loss or Profit or No-loss & No-profit incurred / made during COVID-19 Pandemic		Responses by Class			
		Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	All three Classes combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Incurred Loss	#	116	159	18	293
	%	96.67%	98.15%	100.00%	97.67%
Made Profit	#	0	1	0	1
	%	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%	0.33%
No-loss & No-profit	#	4	2	0	6
	%	3.33%	1.23%	0.00%	2.00%
Total number of Households →		120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages in columns (3) to (5) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (6) in terms of total respondents of the study.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

The above grim scenario points out finger to a highly alarming future leading to the rupture of economic activities and thereby the various programmes supporting them unless appropriate reversing measures are adopted soon.

2.3.4 Continuity of Economic Activities

Possessing a sort of unquenchable character and spirit, decades after the decades the common people of Bangladesh, particularly those of the coastal regions, have exhibited unprecedented resilience in the face of innumerable natural, social and political calamities and have stood up again from the ruins like the legendary bird, phoenix. Despite the social, cultural and economic depredations of COVID-19 pandemic, as delineated in the previous sections of this chapter, the coastal people are again struggling to withstand their economic setbacks as presented below briefly.

As shown in the Table 2.6 below and Annexure (Table) 2.18 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether they can Continue their*

Economic Activities under the Various Constraints of COVID-19 Pandemic], 49% households have resumed and are already continuing their economic activities, to a limited extent, under the various constraints of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2.6: Continuation of Economic Activities under the Various Constraints of COVID-19 Pandemic (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Type of Responses		Responses on whether they can Continue their Economic Activities under the Various Constraints of COVID-19 Pandemic			
		Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	Households (HH) of all the three classes Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Yes	#	59	80	8	147
	%	49.17%	49.38%	44.44%	49.00%
No	#	61	82	10	153
	%	50.83%	50.62%	55.56%	51.00%
Total No. of HH →		120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages in columns (3) to (5) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (6) in terms of total respondents of the study.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Farming expenses have increased drastically since the spread of COVID-19

However, it is significantly alarming that respectively 50.83%, 50.62% and 55.56% of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor households have not yet been able to resume and continue their economic activities despite struggling hard. This demands the immediate concern and intervention of the respective authorities.

2.3.5 Support from the Bangladesh Government, NGOs and Philanthropists

After the outbreak of COVID-19 in Bangladesh in March 2020, the Bangladesh Government declared a set of stimulus packages to support the business sector (including garments and other industries), agricultural sector, physicians, nurses and other health workers, non-resident Bangladeshis and the economically vulnerable people of Bangladesh. Besides the government, the NGOs, other civil society actors, some political parties and the philanthropists of the society also came forward to support the poor people by offering them food items and money, obviously publicising through widespread newspaper and electronic media reports and vivid photographs showing the distributions of relief items to the vulnerable people.

The declared support of the Bangladesh Government comprised the following stimulus packages (Islam et al. 2020, Table 1):

- Package 1: Provision of working capital facilities to the affected industries and service sector organizations – a loan facility of approximately USD 3,529 million at the interest rate of 9% per annum, of which half of the interest will be paid by the government.
- Package 2: Provision of working capital benefits to Small (Cottage Industries) and Medium Enterprises – a loan facility of approximately USD 2,353 million to provide short term working capital through the bank system at the interest rate of 9% per annum, of which 4% will be paid by the small and medium enterprises and the remaining 5% will be paid by the government to the concerned bank.
- Package 3: Provision of extending the benefits of Export Development Fund (EDF) of Bangladesh Bank by increasing its (EDF) current size from USD 3.5 billion to USD 5 billion; i.e. an addition of USD 1,500 million to the EDF fund to be advanced at the interest rate of 2% per annum.
- Package 4: Bangladesh Bank will launch a new loan facility of approximately USD 589 million, named Pre-shipment Credit Refinance Scheme. The interest rate of this loan would be 7%.

- Package 5: An emergency incentive package of approximately USD 589 million to pay the salaries/allowances of workers and employees of export-oriented industries.
- Package 6: Provision of a new stimulus package of approximately USD 589 million to provide financial support to the farmers in rural areas for boosting agricultural production facing the fallout of COVID-19 and allocation of approximately USD 1,060 million for boosting crop production amidst the outbreak of COVID-19.
- Package 7: The government has announced a package of approximately USD 12 million for special honorarium for the doctors, nurses and other health workers and approximately USD 88.25 million for health insurance and life insurance.
- Package 8: Provision of approximately USD 236 million for the programme to generate employments for the non-resident Bangladeshi people.
- Package 9: Provision of: i) approximately USD 294.5 million for free distribution of food materials to the needy people; ii) approximately USD 29.5 million for selling rice at 'Rice for TK. 10 per KG' programme; iii) approximately USD 148 million for distributing cash among the target-based communities; iv) approximately USD 96 million for expanding the coverage of allowance programme; and v) approximately USD 250.6 million for building houses for the homeless people.

Now, keeping the above Package 9 of Bangladesh government in the perspective, let us assess the extent of actual govt. support in the coastal regions observing the field-findings of this study.

Table 2.7: Status of Relief Support received from Bangladesh Government, since 08 March 2020, in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Responses on Receipt of Relief Support from the Govt. for the Pandemic and Adequacy of that Support			Responses by Class			
			Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	All three Classes combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Whether received any Relief Support from the Govt.	Yes	#	24	35	9	68
		%	20.00%	21.60%	50.00%	22.67%
	No	#	96	127	9	232
		%	80.00%	78.40%	50.00%	77.33%
If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	1	0	0	1
		%	4.17%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%
	No	#	23	35	9	67
		%	95.83%	100.00%	100.00%	98.53%
Total number of Households →			120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages of the first category of responses (i.e. on receipt of relief support) in columns (4) to (6) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (7) in terms of total respondents of the study, while those of the second category of responses (i.e. on adequacy of relief support) in columns (4) to (7) have been calculated in terms of "**Yes**" responses in the first category of the table.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.19 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether they received any Relief Support from the Govt., since 08 March 2020, in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and (2) if received, whether that Support was Sufficient to meet their Requirements in Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of the Pandemic*] and the above Table 2.7 point out that 77.33% of the total respondents did not receive any relief support from Bangladesh Government or any of its agencies. Moreover, out of those who received the relief items (altogether 68 households), 98.53% reported that the supports they received from the government were not adequate to meet their household requirements in mitigating the adverse impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

The above Table 2.7 also informs that respectively 80%, 78.4% and 50% of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor households did not receive any relief support

from the government. Furthermore, out of those who received some relief items, 95.83% of the better-off households and 100% of both the poor and ultra-poor households told that the supports they received from the government were not sufficient to meet their household requirements in mitigating the negative effects of the pandemic.

Hence, the above findings from the field do not provide us an encouraging picture on govt. support to the coastal communities towards facing the severe livelihood constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Rather, it points out to the contrary.

Now let us look at the extent and adequacy of relief support provided by the NGOs, CBOs (Community-based organisation/s) or any other private organisations or individuals (philanthropists) to the coastal communities through the findings presented in Annexure (Table) 2.20 [*Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether they received any Relief Support from the NGOs, CBOs or any other private organisations or individuals (philanthropists), since 08 March 2020, in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and (2) if received, whether that Support was Sufficient to meet their Requirements in Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of the Pandemic*] and the following Table 2.8.

Annexure (Table) 2.20 and the following Table 2.8 point out that 88.67% of the total respondents did not receive any relief support from the NGOs, CBOs or any other private organisations or individuals (philanthropists). Moreover, out of those who received the relief items (altogether 34 households), 88.24% stated that the supports they received from the NGOs, CBOs or the philanthropists were not adequate to meet their household requirements in mitigating the adverse impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 2.8: Status of Relief Support received from the NGOs, CBOs or any other private organisations or individuals (philanthropists), since 08 March 2020, in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic (consolidated without spatial distribution by zones)

Responses on Receipt of Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists for the Pandemic and Adequacy of that Support			Responses by Class			
			Better-off than the Poor Households	Poor Households	Ultra-Poor Households	All three Classes combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Whether received any Relief Support from the NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists	Yes	#	10	22	2	34
		%	8.33%	13.58%	11.11%	11.33%
	No	#	110	140	16	266
		%	91.67%	86.42%	88.89%	88.67%
If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	1	3	0	4
		%	10.00%	13.64%	0.00%	11.76%
	No	#	9	19	2	30
		%	90.00%	86.36%	100.00%	88.24%
Total number of Households →			120	162	18	300

Note: The percentages of the first category of responses (i.e. on receipt of relief support) in columns (4) to (6) have been calculated in terms of total respondents of the respective class and in column (7) in terms of total respondents of the study, while those of the second category of responses (i.e. on adequacy of relief support) in columns (4) to (7) have been calculated in terms of "**Yes**" responses in the first category of the table.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

The above Table 2.8 also notifies that respectively 91.67%, 86.42% and 88.89% of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor households did not receive any relief support from the NGOs, CBOs or the philanthropists. Furthermore, out of those who received some relief items, respectively 90%, 86.36% and 100% of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor households reported that the supports they received from the NGOs, CBOs or the philanthropists were not sufficient to meet their household requirements in mitigating the negative effects of the pandemic.

In short, the above findings of this subsection depict a frustrating and utterly dismal scenario of relief support provided by the Government, NGOs, CBOs or the philanthropists to the coastal communities that are struggling to withstand the depredations of COVID-19 pandemic.

Chapter 3

3. Conclusion: Putting the Steps Ahead

In order to eliminate or contain the infection and proliferation of the deadly coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 virus), appropriate strategy and tactics are needed to be devised taking the historical perspective into consideration. "In the 20th century, there were four influenza pandemics which developed into a new version of the flu that continued to circulate in the world for decades; at least two of them have evolved into seasonal-flu strains found today. Scientists postulated that common cold viruses are likely to have originated from previous pandemics. History also shows that, in the transition from pandemic to endemic, the total elimination of viruses in the past appears to be the exception rather than the norm. Smallpox is the only human virus ever removed from the face of the Earth in 1980 after a long and sustained vaccination campaign" (LIM 2021, p. 1).

With respect to the ongoing coronavirus, some experts in the West have argued that it is the time to start conceptualising COVID-19 as an endemic and we have to coexist with it in the days ahead given that it is likely to evolve into an endemic disease. Many countries in the West having high vaccination rates are transitioning from a zero-tolerance strategy for COVID-19 (also being termed as 'elimination strategy') to the COVID-19 co-existence strategy (also considered as a 'mitigation strategy'). However, transitioning to a 'mitigation strategy' has its own challenges particularly for the low vaccinated countries having a large population not conforming to the rules and practices of mask-wearing and maintenance of social and physical distancing. (LIM 2021, p. 1)

Conducting community awareness to wear mask while coming out of house

For example, there is an ongoing debate among the experts and policy makers in China whether to adopt the 'elimination strategy' or 'mitigation strategy'. "An economist by training, Gao does not accept expert views of the disease turning into a seasonal flu-like endemic. He prefers to see the pandemic as a fight between humans and the coronavirus and his views are published by People's Daily and on the website of government affiliated think tank China Health Economics Association where he serves as a general counsel. In a website article, he blasted the laissez-faire approach to the pandemic and insisted that China should continue to remove COVID-19 through continued mass vaccination and strict control mitigation, especially at the borders" (LIM 2021, p. 2).

In order to adopt appropriate policy measures and implementation strategy and tactics to confront the challenges of COVID-19, the experts and policy makers of Bangladesh should also be engaged into the examination and debate on 'elimination strategy' and 'mitigation strategy' taking into view the specific conditions of our country.

As also mentioned in the previous chapter, possessing a sort of unquenchable character and spirit, decades after the decades the common people of

Bangladesh, particularly those of the coastal regions, have exhibited unprecedent resilience in the face of innumerable natural, social and political calamities and have stood up again from the ruins like the legendary bird, phoenix. Likewise, despite the social, cultural and economic depredations of COVID-19 pandemic, as delineated in the previous chapter of this report, the coastal people are again struggling to withstand their socioeconomic setbacks even with a very negligible support received so far (at least as of the field survey).

However, they need appropriate and effective supports from the government and its relevant agencies, NGOs and the concerned quarters. Otherwise, the attainments of their lives and livelihoods as well as the existing programmes (e.g. microfinance and social development programmes) in support of them may seriously be ruptured in the not too distant future. As such, the following broad steps are suggested in support of the poor coastal communities (however, without going into the micro-details of the required measures).

3.1 Social Aspect

- As found in subsections 2.1.1 to 2.1.3, there are very scanty facilities of both the public and private health infrastructures in and around the vicinities of the poor coastal communities. And whatever the meagre existence there is, the poor coastal communities' access to those facilities are severely constrained. Hence, the following steps need to be taken:
  - The concerned local, regional and the national government agencies need to address those constraints immediately.
  - The NGOs and other development actors need to adopt advocacy programmes towards establishing the required facilities of both the public and private health infrastructures in and around the vicinities of the poor coastal communities as well as to ensure proper access of the latter to those facilities at affordable price.
  - The village organisations of the poor coastal communities need to raise their voices locally to demand their legitimate rights and initiate appropriate social movements towards this end adopting the acceptable forms of movement already in place as well as by innovating the new ones. The social movements of the affected communities are of paramount importance to bring success to the advocacy activities of the NGOs and other development actors.

- As discussed in subsection 2.1.1 above, it is a worrying situation that a considerable size of the coastal population cannot practise the personal hygienic measures at all. Moreover, despite the much-publicised awareness efforts of the government and various agencies using the electronic and print media throughout Bangladesh, a substantial part of the better-off, poor and ultra-poor people are totally unaware about the personal hygienic protocol signifying that a substantial number of people of the coastal regions do not have access to the aforesaid media. In order to address these issues immediately, the following steps can be taken into consideration:
  - The respective upazila administrations, should take adequate measures to conscientise the coastal people to adopt and practise the personal hygienic measures in order to protect themselves against COVID-19 as well as to empower the people accordingly.
  - The concerned NGOs and other local level development actors can also incorporate appropriate measures in their programmes to conscientise the coastal people to adopt and practise the personal hygienic measures in order to protect themselves against COVID-19 as well as conduct advocacy campaigns to involve the government functionaries in this respect.
- The findings in subsection 2.1.4 on Children Education bring to the fore the infrastructural issue of appropriate coverage and regular power supply to the coastal villages, so that the children and their parents can use the television and, whenever and wherever possible, computers for educational and recreational purposes. In this regard, the following steps can be considered:
  - Adoption of advocacy activities by the NGOs and other development actors to ensure coverage and regular power supply to the coastal villages.
  - Adopting appropriate measures of social movements by the organisations of the coastal communities in support of their legitimate demand and advocacy programmes of the NGOs and other development actors.
  - The NGOs and other development actors can foster partnerships with the local schools to ensure quality education therein. In this regard, the NGOs and other development actors can provide training to the teachers and students as well as supply the required computers and their associated peripherals to the schools.

- The findings in subsection 2.1.5 on Gender-based Violence (GBV) are quite alarming. In order to address this social evil, the following steps can be adopted:
  - The NGOs and other local development actors need to adopt appropriate programme against the GBV as one of their core programmes and devise the necessary associated activities through effective consultations with the concerned stakeholders.
  - Both the female and male village organisations of the coastal communities should undertake appropriate programmes to raise the social consciousness of the people on GBV as well as take some practical measures like counselling the perpetrators of GBV followed by taking harder steps of public defamation of them (the perpetrators of GBV). If required, the village organisations can consider to take appropriate legal steps against the repeating perpetrators.

3.2 Cultural Aspect

- The following steps can be taken to resume the healthy and traditional cultural activities like: recitation of and listening to the traditional socio-religious manuscripts (*pnuthi*) propagating communal harmony, watching sound entertaining and educational programmes in the TV, performing in, watching and listening to *jatra* (local / traditional theatrical performance), performing in and watching modern Bengali drama and dances, playing and listening to oral and instrumental music, etc. whilst strictly maintaining the full package of the hygienic protocol.
  - Pulling active supports from the NGOs and local civil society actors, the village organisations can organise the implementation measures of the above cultural activities, while strictly observing the hygienic protocols of COVID-19.

3.3 Economic Aspect

- In order to provide the required support towards securing the immediate livelihood needs as well as for reviving, resuming and continuing the various economic activities of the poor coastal communities, the following steps can be considered actively.
  - The NGOs and other local development actors can incorporate / adopt the following steps into their advocacy programme:

- Influence the local, regional and national tiers of the appropriate govt. authorities to properly implement the Bangladesh Government's declared stimulus Package 9 and Package 6 (as outlined above in subsection 2.3.5) in the coastal regions with immediate effect.
- Influence the local, regional and national tiers of the appropriate govt. authorities to increase investments in public works programme and appropriately implement the projects thereof in the coastal districts.
- Influence the local, regional and national tiers of the appropriate govt. authorities to increase investments in various social assistance programmes and appropriately implement the projects thereof in the coastal districts.
- Influence the local, regional and national tiers of the appropriate govt. authorities to increase investments in rebuilding various livelihood interventions that promote inclusion of vulnerable populations and women's economic empowerment in the coastal districts.
- The village organisations of the coastal communities need to raise their voices effectively to demand their legitimate rights on the above stimulus packages and various support programmes of the government and initiate appropriate social movements towards this end adopting the acceptable forms of movement already in place as well as by innovating the new ones. The social movements of the affected communities are of paramount importance in order to bring success to the advocacy activities of the NGOs and other development actors.
- The NGOs need to increase their financial and technical support in the micro, small and medium enterprises appropriate for the livelihood security and economic enhancements of the coastal people.

Registration for COVID-19 vaccine is being completed by CODEC's project personnel

This summary report of the study is based on a cross-sectional survey conducted within a short timeframe and the primary data from the field were collected in August 2020. Since the coastal communities are still facing the various forms depredations of COVID-19, changes of many factors are taking place in a faster pace with emergence of new challenges that influence the socioeconomic transformation of their lives and society. In order to assess and adjust the effectiveness of the existing programmes of CODEC in view of the new changes and challenges as well as to adopt the new policies and programmes appropriate to the positive development of the coastal communities, a longitudinal survey of the same samples of this study may be considered.

In order to protect the coastal communities from a probable socioeconomic debacle caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and to let them advance towards a sustainable path of development of their lives and livelihoods, the above steps are required to be taken as early as possible.

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Annexures

Annexure1.1: List of the100 Data Collectors

SL	Name of Data Collector	Name of CODEC Branch	Name of CODEC Zone	Education of the Data Collector
1	Iftekhar Uddin Ahmed	Barobkunda	Chattogram Zone	M.S.S
2	Mohi Uddin	Shantirhat	Chattogram Zone	B. B. S .(Pass)
3	Priyanka Das	Shamirpur	Chattogram Zone	M.com
4	Saddam Hossain	Bakkhali	Chattogram Zone	B.B.A
5	Md. Tofazzalhossain	latifpur	Chattogram Zone	M.com(ACC)
6	Mita Rani Nandi	Abuturab	Chattogram Zone	B A (Pass)
7	Hasan Mahmud Rakib	Chattogram Shador	Chattogram Zone	MBA (Manag)
8	Md.Sorowar Uddin	Patiya	Chattogram Zone	MBS
9	Abdul Mabud	kanaimadhari	Chattogram Zone	B.A
10	Ranjan Barua	Malghor	Chattogram Zone	M. Com
11	Debabrata Ghosh	Patiya	Chattogram Zone	M. Com
12	Amit Barua	Chandanaish	Chattogram Zone	B.com
13	Nazimur Rahman	potiya	Chattogram Zone	MBA
14	Md Alamgir Hossain	Boroderogerhat	Chattogram Zone	M.com(ACC)
15	Nargis Akter	Alexander -201	Laxmipur Zone	B.A.
16	Md. Sumsul Arafat	C.Gazi -202	Laxmipur Zone	H.S.C.
17	RumaAkter	Jagabandhu -203	Laxmipur Zone	H.S.C.
18	Md. Shahed Hossain	Kalkini -204	Laxmipur Zone	B.S.S
19	Mohammad. Seraj Uddin	Torabgonj -212	Laxmipur Zone	H.S.C.
20	Md.Jahirul Islam	C.Bongshi -205	Laxmipur Zone	M.A
21	Proddut Chandra Das	Mollarhat -206	Laxmipur Zone	B.S.S

22	Md. DidarHossen	Chandragonj -218	Laxmipur Zone	H.S.C.
23	RawashanAkter	Laxmipur Sadar -220	Laxmipur Zone	B.B.S
24	Mohammed Sabuj Hossain	Bhovanigonj -224	Laxmipur Zone	MBA
25	Md.Khurshed Alam	Hazirhat -228	Laxmipur Zone	H.S.C.
26	Md. Main Uddin	Raipur -216	Laxmipur Zone	B.B.S
27	Md. Reaz	Rupsha bazar -221	Laxmipur Zone	B.S.S
28	Md. Osman Goni	Faridgonj -222	Laxmipur Zone	B.A.
29	Md. Masud Rana	Goal vour -223	Laxmipur Zone	M.B.S
30	Md. Hossain khan	Ababil -230	Laxmipur Zone	H.S.C.
31	Md. Salim Hossian	Khaserhat -231	Laxmipur Zone	H.s.c
32	Md.Al Amin Mollik	Galachipa Branch	Patuakhali Zone	B.A
33	Md .Ayub Ali	KallanKolosh	Patuakhali Zone	Hsc
34	Md. MojjameelHaq	Boalia	Patuakhali Zone	MA
35	Md. Belalhossain	Panpotti	Patuakhali Zone	MBA
36	MD: Monir hossen	Rangabali	Patuakhali Zone	M.S.S.
37	Md Monirul Islam	Baherchar	Patuakhali Zone	B.A
38	Md.Faruque Hossain	PuranMohipur	Patuakhali Zone	HSC
39	Jadob Sarkar	Dhankhali	Patuakhali Zone	B.S.S
40	Gauranga Chandra Das	Chapli Branch	Patuakhali Zone	M.A
41	Md Jahirul Islam	Kalapara	Patuakhali Zone	Fazil
42	Basu Deb Nandi	Kuakata	Patuakhali Zone	B.A.
43	Md. Al-amin	Lalua	Patuakhali Zone	Accounting(Hon)
44	Sabina	Patuakhali Sadar	Patuakhali Zone	HSC
45	Provaboti Biswas	Moshiskata	Patuakhali Zone	MA
46	Sipan Chandra Natua	Naluabagi	Patuakhali Zone	MA
47	Shahin Bishwas	Gazipur	Patuakhali Zone	MBS
48	Md.Shohel Mahmud	Amkhola	Patuakhali Zone	MA

49	KamrunNaher	Taltoli	Patuakhali Zone	HSC
50	Md.MizanurRahaman	Chotobagi	Patuakhali Zone	BSS
51	Md. Samim	Chowmuhani	Noakhali Zone	ALIM
52	Md. Mohi Uddin	Chatkhil	Noakhali Zone	B.COM.
53	Md. Solamain	Banglabazer	Noakhali Zone	ALIM
54	Md. Robiul Islam	Somirmunshirhat	Noakhali Zone	M.S.S
55	Md Monowar Hossain	CharJabbar	Noakhali Zone	M.S.S
56	Md.Abdul Mannan	Baderhat	Noakhali Zone	H.S.C
57	Md. Reajul Huq	Mannanagor	Noakhali Zone	B.A
58	Farida Yeasmin	Sonaimuri	Noakhali Zone	M.B.S
59	Palas Chandra Shaha	New Shajirhat	Noakhali Zone	B.B.S
60	Md. Nazim Uddin	Basurhat	Noakhali Zone	B.B.S
61	Mohamad Basir	Udoisadurhat	Noakhali Zone	H.S.C
62	Jahedul Alam	Senbag	Noakhali Zone	MBA
63	Suman Chandro Das	Ansermiarhat	Noakhali Zone	M.B.S
64	ANM Solaiman	Chewakhali	Noakhali Zone	ALIM
65	Sudarshan Sarkar	Barishal Sadar	Barishal Zone	M. com
66	Md. Firoz Gazi	Banaripara	Barishal Zone	MBS
67	Md. Hafizur Rahman	Madhabpasa	Barishal Zone	B.A
68	Md. Mehedi Hossain	Shaheberhat	Barishal Zone	BBS
69	Md. AlaminMollah	Boalia	Barishal Zone	BBA
70	Md. Humaun Kabir	Nalcity	Barishal Zone	KAMIL
71	Beauty Joydhar	Dumki	Barishal Zone	M.B.S
72	Md. Ali Siddique	Bauphal	Barishal Zone	B.A
73	Md. Sohrab Hossain	Subidkhali	Barishal Zone	B.A
74	Md. Foysal Mia	Nachanmohol	Barishal Zone	HSC

75	Kingkor Roy	Charduani	Barishal Zone	M.B.S
76	Md. Shohel Rana	Parirkhal	Barishal Zone	HSC
77	Md. Lokman Hossain	Chandukhali	Barishal Zone	BA
78	Md. Oliullah	Betagi	Barishal Zone	Fazil
79	Md. Shohel Rana	Barguna Sadar	Barishal Zone	Deploma(Ag)
80	Md. Abdus Salam	Taltoli	Barishal Zone	BSS
81	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Purakata	Barishal Zone	MA
82	Md.Arif Hossain	Chitolmari	Bagerhat Zone	MBS
83	Nilkamal Bain	Barobaria	Bagerhat Zone	MS
84	Sheikh Ahadi Islam	Kachua	Bagerhat Zone	BBA
85	Nazmul Hakim	Gazalia	Bagerhat Zone	M.A
86	Soheb Hasan Md. Miraj	B.Sadar	Bagerhat Zone	M.B.S
87	S.M. Shohidul Islam	D.Hati	Bagerhat Zone	HSC
88	Md.Sha Jamal	Fakirhat	Bagerhat Zone	MBS
89	Md. Ruhul Amin	Nazirpur	Bagerhat Zone	M.B.S
90	Md. Faizul Islam	Mollahat	Bagerhat Zone	B.Com
91	Kishor Chandra Shikari	Jatrapur	Bagerhat Zone	HSC
92	Susanto Kumar	Mativanga	Bagerhat Zone	BA
93	Md. Shaidur Rahman	Mongla	Bagerhat Zone	M.B.A
94	Md.Ariful Islam	Morrelgonj	Bagerhat Zone	BBA
95	Joygopal Biswas	Lakhpur	Bagerhat Zone	M.B.S
96	Kabir Halder	Pirojpur	Bagerhat Zone	HSC
97	Shaikh Razib Hossain	Chulkathi	Bagerhat Zone	B.B.S
98	Sk. Rezaul Islam	Kazdia	Bagerhat Zone	B.A
99	Uzzal Kumar Das	Saronkhola	Bagerhat Zone	B.A
100	Moni Halder	Senerbazar	Bagerhat Zone	M.Com

Annexure (Table) 2.1: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices Required for Protection against COVID-19

Class	Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Known to them		#	14	14	26	18	21	9	102
			%	11.67%	11.67%	21.67%	15.00%	17.50%	7.50%	85.00%
			%↓	33.33%	27.45%	45.61%	31.58%	41.18%	21.43%	34.00%
	Unknown to them		#	0	1	3	4	4	6	18
			%	0.00%	0.83%	2.50%	3.33%	3.33%	5.00%	15.00%
			%↓	0.00%	1.96%	5.26%	7.02%	7.84%	14.29%	6.00%
	Whether practising the personal hygienic measures	Fully	#	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
			%	4.17%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%
			%↓	11.90%	5.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.67%
		Partially	#	8	6	16	10	21	9	70
			%	6.67%	5.00%	13.33%	8.33%	17.50%	7.50%	58.33%
			%↓	19.05%	11.76%	28.07%	17.54%	41.18%	21.43%	23.33%
		Can't	#	1	6	13	12	4	6	42
			%	0.83%	5.00%	10.83%	10.00%	3.33%	5.00%	35.00%
			%↓	2.38%	11.76%	22.81%	21.05%	7.84%	14.29%	14.00%
Poor Households	Known to them		#	27	35	12	30	18	20	142
			%	16.67%	21.60%	7.41%	18.52%	11.11%	12.35%	87.65%
			%↓	64.29%	68.63%	21.05%	52.63%	35.29%	47.62%	47.33%

Annexure

Class	Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Poor Households	Unknown to them		#	1	1	2	5	4	7	20
			%	0.62%	0.62%	1.23%	3.09%	2.47%	4.32%	12.35%
			%↓	2.38%	1.96%	3.51%	8.77%	7.84%	16.67%	6.67%
	Whether practising the personal hygienic measures	Fully	#	6	12	0	0	0	0	18
			%	3.70%	7.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%
			%↓	14.29%	23.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%
		Partially	#	18	7	8	30	17	19	99
			%	11.11%	4.32%	4.94%	18.52%	10.49%	11.73%	61.11%
			%↓	42.86%	13.73%	14.04%	52.63%	33.33%	45.24%	33.00%
		Can't	#	4	17	6	5	5	8	45
			%	2.47%	10.49%	3.70%	3.09%	3.09%	4.94%	27.78%
			%↓	9.52%	33.33%	10.53%	8.77%	9.80%	19.05%	15.00%
Ultra-Poor Households	Known to them		#	0	0	10	0	4	0	14
			%	0.00%	0.00%	55.56%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	77.78%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	17.54%	0.00%	7.84%	0.00%	4.67%
	Unknown to them		#	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
			%	0.00%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.22%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	7.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%
	Whether practising the personal hygienic measures	Fully	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Partially	#	0	0	9	0	4	0	13
			%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	72.22%

Class	Responses on Personal Hygiene Practices			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ultra-Poor Households			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	15.79%	0.00%	7.84%	0.00%	4.33%
		Can't	#	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
			%	0.00%	0.00%	27.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.78%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	8.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%
All three classes combined	Known to them		#	41	49	48	48	43	29	258
			%	13.67%	16.33%	16.00%	16.00%	14.33%	9.67%	86.00%
			%↓	97.62%	96.08%	84.21%	84.21%	84.31%	69.05%	86.00%
	Unknown to them		#	1	2	9	9	8	13	42
			%	0.33%	0.67%	3.00%	3.00%	2.67%	4.33%	14.00%
			%↓	2.38%	3.92%	15.79%	15.79%	15.69%	30.95%	14.00%
	Whether practising the personal hygienic measures	Fully	#	11	15	0	0	0	0	26
			%	3.67%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.67%
			%↓	26.19%	29.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.67%
		Partially	#	26	13	33	40	42	28	182
			%	8.67%	4.33%	11.00%	13.33%	14.00%	9.33%	60.67%
			%↓	61.90%	25.49%	57.89%	70.18%	82.35%	66.67%	60.67%
		Can't	#	5	23	24	17	9	14	92
			%	1.67%	7.67%	8.00%	5.67%	3.00%	4.67%	30.67%
			%↓	11.90%	45.10%	42.11%	29.82%	17.65%	33.33%	30.67%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			%→	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. In this table, the percentages in the **Second Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective class [i.e. with respect to: (i) **120 respondents** in the case of **Better-off** than the poor class, (ii) **162 respondents** in the case of **Poor** class, and (iii) **18 respondents** in the case of **Ultra-poor** class)]. However, in the case of **all the three classes combined,** the percentages in the **Second Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

2. In this table, the column percentages (%↓) in the **Third Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) **51 respondents** in the cases of **Lakshmipur** and **Barishal** zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, in the case of Column 11, the column percentages (%↓) in the **Third Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

3. The row percentages (%→) in the last row of this table, have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.2: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on the Existence of COVID-19 Positive Patients in their homes or in the vicinity of their homes

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on the Existence of COVID-19 Positive Patients in their homes or in the vicinity of their homes																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Identified		No		Identified		No		Identified		No		Identified		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	3	1.00%	11	3.67%	9	3.00%	19	6.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	12	4.00%	30	10.00%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	8	2.67%	7	2.33%	17	5.67%	19	6.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	25	8.33%	26	8.67%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	0	0.00%	29	9.67%	2	0.67%	12	4.00%	0	0.00%	14	4.67%	2	0.67%	55	18.33%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	6	2.00%	16	5.33%	7	2.33%	28	9.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	4.33%	44	14.67%	57	19.00%
Barishal	3	1.00%	22	7.33%	0	0.00%	22	7.33%	1	0.33%	3	1.00%	4	1.33%	47	15.67%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	7	2.33%	8	2.67%	10	3.33%	17	5.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	17	5.67%	25	8.33%	42	14.00%
Total	27	9.00%	93	31.00%	45	15.00%	117	39.00%	1	0.33%	17	5.67%	73	24.33%	227	75.67%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.3: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on the Existence of Operative Public Health Care Infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on the Existence of Operative Public Health Infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	14	4.67%	0	0.00%	27	9.00%	1	0.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	41	13.67%	1	0.33%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	15	5.00%	0	0.00%	35	11.67%	1	0.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	50	16.67%	1	0.33%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	25	8.33%	4	1.33%	12	4.00%	2	0.67%	14	4.67%	0	0.00%	51	17.00%	6	2.00%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	17	5.67%	5	1.67%	24	8.00%	11	3.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	41	13.67%	16	5.33%	57	19.00%
Barishal	23	7.67%	2	0.67%	22	7.33%	0	0.00%	4	1.33%	0	0.00%	49	16.33%	2	0.67%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	13	4.33%	2	0.67%	25	8.33%	2	0.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	38	12.67%	4	1.33%	42	14.00%
Total	107	35.67%	13	4.33%	145	48.33%	17	5.67%	18	6.00%	0	0.00%	270	90.00%	30	10.00%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.4: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on proper Access to the existing and Operative Public Health Care Infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on proper Access to the existing and Operative Public Health Infrastructure (govt. hospital, community clinic, maternity centre or any other govt. health service agency) in or around their villages																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	14	4.67%	0	0.00%	27	9.00%	1	0.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	41	13.67%	1	0.33%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	11	3.67%	4	1.33%	24	8.00%	12	4.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	35	11.67%	16	5.33%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	19	6.33%	10	3.33%	12	4.00%	2	0.67%	6	2.00%	8	2.67%	37	12.33%	20	6.67%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	8	2.67%	14	4.67%	23	7.67%	12	4.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	31	10.33%	26	8.67%	57	19.00%
Barishal	19	6.33%	6	2.00%	17	5.67%	5	1.67%	3	1.00%	1	0.33%	39	13.00%	12	4.00%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	10	3.33%	5	1.67%	17	5.67%	10	3.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	27	9.00%	15	5.00%	42	14.00%
Total	81	27.00%	39	13.00%	120	40.00%	42	14.00%	9	3.00%	9	3.00%	210	70.00%	90	30.00%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.5: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on availability of Private Health Care Infrastructure (doctor, hospital, clinic, or any other private health service agency) in or around their villages as well as their Financial Ability to get Access to and Effectiveness of those services to them

Class	Responses on Private Health Care Infrastructure and their Services			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Availability of Private Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	10	10	15	14	17	10	76
			%	8.33%	8.33%	12.50%	11.67%	14.17%	8.33%	63.33%
		No	#	4	5	14	8	8	5	44
			%	3.33%	4.17%	11.67%	6.67%	6.67%	4.17%	36.67%
	If available, Financial Ability to get Access to those services	Yes	#	8	7	14	13	8	5	55
			%	10.53%	9.21%	18.42%	17.11%	10.53%	6.58%	72.37%
		No	#	2	3	1	1	9	5	21
			%	2.63%	3.95%	1.32%	1.32%	11.84%	6.58%	27.63%
	If available, Effectiveness of those services to them	Yes	#	6	6	10	10	6	8	46
			%	7.89%	7.89%	13.16%	13.16%	7.89%	10.53%	60.53%
		No	#	4	4	5	4	11	2	30
			%	5.26%	5.26%	6.58%	5.26%	14.47%	2.63%	39.47%
Poor Households	Availability of Private Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	21	14	9	18	9	15	86
			%	12.96%	8.64%	5.56%	11.11%	5.56%	9.26%	53.09%
		No	#	7	22	5	17	13	12	76
			%	4.32%	13.58%	3.09%	10.49%	8.02%	7.41%	46.91%

Class	Responses on Private Health Care Infrastructure and their Services			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	If available, Financial Ability to get Access to those services	Yes	#	15	3	8	15	3	10	54
			%	17.44%	3.49%	9.30%	17.44%	3.49%	11.63%	62.79%
		No	#	6	11	1	3	6	5	32
			%	6.98%	12.79%	1.16%	3.49%	6.98%	5.81%	37.21%
	If available, Effectiveness of those services to them	Yes	#	7	3	6	14	2	11	43
			%	8.14%	3.49%	6.98%	16.28%	2.33%	12.79%	50.00%
		No	#	14	11	3	4	7	4	43
			%	16.28%	12.79%	3.49%	4.65%	8.14%	4.65%	50.00%
Ultra-Poor Household	Availability of Private Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	0	0	7	0	3	0	10
			%	0.00%	0.00%	38.89%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	55.56%
		No	#	0	0	7	0	1	0	8
			%	0.00%	0.00%	38.89%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%	44.44%
	If available, Financial Ability to get Access to those services	Yes	#	0	0	5	0	1	0	6
			%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	60.00%
		No	#	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
			%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	40.00%
	If available, Effectiveness of those services to them	Yes	#	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
			%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	30.00%
		No	#	0	0	5	0	2	0	7
			%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	70.00%
	Availability of Private Health	Yes	#	31	24	31	32	29	25	172
			%	10.33%	8.00%	10.33%	10.67%	9.67%	8.33%	57.33%

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Class	Responses on Private Health Care Infrastructure and their Services			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All the three classes combined	Care Infrastructure	No	#	11	27	26	25	22	17	128
			%	3.67%	9.00%	8.67%	8.33%	7.33%	5.67%	42.67%
	If available, Financial Ability to get Access to those services	Yes	#	23	10	27	28	12	15	115
			%	13.37%	5.81%	15.70%	16.28%	6.98%	8.72%	66.86%
		No	#	8	14	4	4	17	10	57
			%	4.65%	8.14%	2.33%	2.33%	9.88%	5.81%	33.14%
	If available, Effectiveness of those services to them	Yes	#	13	9	18	24	9	19	92
			%	7.56%	5.23%	10.47%	13.95%	5.23%	11.05%	53.49%
		No	#	18	15	13	8	20	6	80
			%	10.47%	8.72%	7.56%	4.65%	11.63%	3.49%	46.51%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			% →	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. For the **Better-off than the Poor class,** the percentages in the **2nd and 4th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **120 respondents**) and those in the **6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to those respondents of that class **who affirmed the availability** of private health infrastructure in or around their villages (i.e. with respect to 76 respondents).

2. For the **Poor class,** the percentages in the **2nd and 4th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **162 respondents)** and those in the **6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to those respondents of that class **who affirmed the availability** of private health infrastructure in or around their villages (i.e. with respect to **86 respondents).**

3. For the **Ultra-poor class,** the percentages in the **2nd and 4th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **18 respondents)** and those in the **6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to those respondents of that class **who affirmed the availability** of private health infrastructure in or around their villages (i.e. with respect to **10 respondents)**.

4. For the category of **All the three classes combined**, the percentages in the **2nd and 4th rows** (of that combined category) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of this study) (i.e. with respect to **300 respondents**) and those in the **6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that combined category) have been calculated with respect to total respondents of this study **who affirmed the availability** of private health infrastructure in or around their villages (i.e. with respect to **172 respondents**).

5. The row percentages (%→) in the last row of this table, have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of 3**00 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.6: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether there is any Scope for them to be Tested for COVID-19 in the vicinity of their villages, (2) their Financial Ability to bear the Expenses of COVID-19 Test, and (3) getting proper Treatment for COVID-19 and other Diseases

Class	Responses on Availability of COVID-19 Test, Financial Ability to bear its Expenses and getting Proper Treatments therein			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Availability of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages	Yes	#	3	3	0	1	7	3	17
			%	2.50%	2.50%	0.00%	0.83%	5.83%	2.50%	14.17%
		No	#	11	12	29	21	18	12	103
			%	9.17%	10.00%	24.17%	17.50%	15.00%	10.00%	85.83%
	If available, whether they have Financial Ability to bear the Test Expenses for COVID-19	Yes	#	3	2	0	1	3	2	11
			%	17.65%	11.76%	0.00%	5.88%	17.65%	11.76%	64.71%
		No	#	0	1	0	0	4	1	6
			%	0.00%	5.88%	0.00%	0.00%	23.53%	5.88%	35.29%
	Whether getting Proper Treatment for COVID-19 & other Diseases	Yes	#	5	0	3	2	0	0	10
			%	4.17%	0.00%	2.50%	1.67%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%
		No	#	9	15	26	20	25	15	110
			%	7.50%	12.50%	21.67%	16.67%	20.83%	12.50%	91.67%
Poor Households	Availability of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages	Yes	#	9	6	0	2	5	4	26
			%	5.56%	3.70%	0.00%	1.23%	3.09%	2.47%	16.05%
		No	#	19	30	14	33	17	23	136
			%	11.73%	18.52%	8.64%	20.37%	10.49%	14.20%	83.95%

Class	Responses on Availability of COVID-19 Test, Financial Ability to bear its Expenses and getting Proper Treatments therein			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ultra-Poor Household	If available, whether they have Financial Ability to bear the Test Expenses for COVID-19	Yes	#	4	1	0	0	4	1	10
			%	15.38%	3.85%	0.00%	0.00%	15.38%	3.85%	38.46%
		No	#	5	5	0	2	1	3	16
			%	19.23%	19.23%	0.00%	7.69%	3.85%	11.54%	61.54%
	Whether getting Proper Treatment for COVID-19 & other Diseases	Yes	#	14	1	1	1	1	0	18
			%	8.64%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%	0.00%	11.11%
		No	#	14	35	13	34	21	27	144
			%	8.64%	21.60%	8.02%	20.99%	12.96%	16.67%	88.89%
	Availability of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages	Yes	#	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
			%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	11.11%
		No	#	0	0	14	0	2	0	16
			%	0.00%	0.00%	77.78%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	88.89%
	If available, whether they have Financial Ability to bear the Test Expenses for COVID-19	Yes	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	#	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
			%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	Whether getting Proper Treatment for COVID-19 & other Diseases	Yes	#	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
			%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%
		No	#	0	0	12	0	4	0	16
			%	0.00%	0.00%	66.67%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	88.89%
	Availability of COVID-19 Test	Yes	#	12	9	0	3	14	7	45
			%	4.00%	3.00%	0.00%	1.00%	4.67%	2.33%	15.00%

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Class	Responses on Availability of COVID-19 Test, Financial Ability to bear its Expenses and getting Proper Treatments therein			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All the three classes combined	in the vicinity of their villages	No	#	30	42	57	54	37	35	255
			%	10.00%	14.00%	19.00%	18.00%	12.33%	11.67%	85.00%
	If available, whether they have Financial Ability to bear the Test Expenses for COVID-19	Yes	#	7	3	0	1	7	3	21
			%	15.56%	6.67%	0.00%	2.22%	15.56%	6.67%	46.67%
		No	#	5	6	0	2	7	4	24
			%	11.11%	13.33%	0.00%	4.44%	15.56%	8.89%	53.33%
	Whether getting Proper Treatment for COVID-19 & other Diseases	Yes	#	19	1	6	3	1	0	30
			%	6.33%	0.33%	2.00%	1.00%	0.33%	0.00%	10.00%
		No	#	23	50	51	54	50	42	270
			%	7.67%	16.67%	17.00%	18.00%	16.67%	14.00%	90.00%
Total responding Households of the three Classes				42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			% →	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. For the **Better-off than the Poor class**, the percentages in the **2nd, 4th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **120 respondents**) and those in the **6th and 8th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to those respondents of that class **who affirmed the availability** of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages (i.e. with respect to **17 respondents**).

2. For the **Poor class**, the percentages in the **2nd, 4th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **162 respondents**) and those in the **6th and 8th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to those respondents of that class **who affirmed the availability** of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages (i.e. with respect to **26 respondents**).

3. For the **Ultra-poor class**, the percentages in the **2nd, 4th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **18 respondents**) and those in the **6th and 8th rows** (of that class) have been calculated with respect to those respondents of that class, **who affirmed the availability** of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages (i.e. with respect to **2 respondents**).

4. For the category of **All the three classes combined**, the percentages in the **2nd and 4th rows** (of that combined category) have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of this study) (i.e. with respect to **300 respondents**) and those in the **6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rows** (of that combined category) have been calculated with respect to total respondents of this study **who affirmed the availability** of COVID-19 Test in the vicinity of their villages (i.e. with respect to **45 respondents**).

5. The row percentages (% →) in the last row of this table, have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

6. The respondents were asked whether they get proper treatment for COVID-19 and other diseases. Most of them replied that they do not get treatment for COVID-19 in the vicinity of their villages. However, many of them get nominal treatments for their common diseases like fever, common stomach disorder, normal delivery of the babies, etc. But there they do not get proper treatments for their not too common and complicated diseases.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.7: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether the existing Health Care Infrastructure and its Delivery Mechanism are Proper and Adequate to address their Needs, and (2) do the Poor People of their villages have access to the existing Health Care Infrastructure

Class	Responses on existing Health Care Infrastructure and Poor People's Access to it			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Whether it's & its Delivery Mechanism Proper & Adequate	Yes	#	5	7	10	11	6	8	47
			%	4.17%	5.83%	8.33%	9.17%	5.00%	6.67%	39.17%
			%↓	11.90%	13.73%	17.54%	19.30%	11.76%	19.05%	15.67%
		No	#	9	8	19	11	19	7	73
			%	7.50%	6.67%	15.83%	9.17%	15.83%	5.83%	60.83%
			%↓	21.43%	15.69%	33.33%	19.30%	37.25%	16.67%	24.33%
	Do the Poor People have access to the existing Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	6	9	10	13	8	7	53
			%	5.00%	7.50%	8.33%	10.83%	6.67%	5.83%	44.17%
			%↓	14.29%	17.65%	17.54%	22.81%	15.69%	16.67%	17.67%
		No	#	8	6	19	9	17	8	67
			%	6.67%	5.00%	15.83%	7.50%	14.17%	6.67%	55.83%
			%↓	19.05%	11.76%	33.33%	15.79%	33.33%	19.05%	22.33%
Poor Households	Whether it's & its Delivery	Yes	#	12	11	8	13	6	12	62
			%	7.41%	6.79%	4.94%	8.02%	3.70%	7.41%	38.27%
			%↓	28.57%	21.57%	14.04%	22.81%	11.76%	28.57%	20.67%

Class	Responses on existing Health Care Infrastructure and Poor People's Access to it			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ultra-Poor Households	Mechanism Proper & Adequate	No	#	16	25	6	22	16	15	100
			%	9.88%	15.43%	3.70%	13.58%	9.88%	9.26%	61.73%
			%↓	38.10%	49.02%	10.53%	38.60%	31.37%	35.71%	33.33%
	Do the Poor People have access to the existing Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	7	11	9	18	7	13	65
			%	4.32%	6.79%	5.56%	11.11%	4.32%	8.02%	40.12%
			%↓	16.67%	21.57%	15.79%	31.58%	13.73%	30.95%	21.67%
		No	#	21	25	5	17	15	14	97
			%	12.96%	15.43%	3.09%	10.49%	9.26%	8.64%	59.88%
			%↓	50.00%	49.02%	8.77%	29.82%	29.41%	33.33%	32.33%
	Whether it's & its Delivery Mechanism Proper & Adequate	Yes	#	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
			%	0.00%	0.00%	27.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.78%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	8.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%
		No	#	0	0	9	0	4	0	13
			%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	72.22%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	15.79%	0.00%	7.84%	0.00%	4.33%
	Do the Poor People have access to the existing Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
			%	0.00%	0.00%	27.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.78%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	8.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%
		No	#	0	0	9	0	4	0	13
			%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	72.22%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	15.79%	0.00%	7.84%	0.00%	4.33%

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Class	Responses on existing Health Care Infrastructure and Poor People's Access to it			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All the three classes combined	Whether it's & its Delivery Mechanism Proper & Adequate	Yes	#	17	18	23	24	12	20	114
			%	5.67%	6.00%	7.67%	8.00%	4.00%	6.67%	38.00%
			%↓	40.48%	35.29%	40.35%	42.11%	23.53%	47.62%	38.00%
		No	#	25	33	34	33	39	22	186
			%	8.33%	11.00%	11.33%	11.00%	13.00%	7.33%	62.00%
			%↓	59.52%	64.71%	59.65%	57.89%	76.47%	52.38%	62.00%
	Do the Poor People have access to the existing Health Care Infrastructure	Yes	#	13	20	24	31	15	20	123
			%	4.33%	6.67%	8.00%	10.33%	5.00%	6.67%	41.00%
			%↓	30.95%	39.22%	42.11%	54.39%	29.41%	47.62%	41.00%
		No	#	29	31	33	26	36	22	177
			%	9.67%	10.33%	11.00%	8.67%	12.00%	7.33%	59.00%
			%↓	69.05%	60.78%	57.89%	45.61%	70.59%	52.38%	59.00%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			%→	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. In this table, the percentages in the **Second Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective class [i.e. with respect to: (i) **120 respondents** in the case of **Better-off** than the poor class, (ii) **162 respondents** in the case of **Poor** class, and (iii) **18 respondents** in the case of **Ultra-poor** class)]. However, in the case of **all the three classes combined,** the percentages in the **Second Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

2. In this table, the column percentages (%↓) in the **Third Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) **51 respondents** in the cases of **Lakshmipur** and **Barishal** zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, in the case of Column 11, the column percentages (%↓) in the **Third Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

3. The row percentages (%→) in the last row of this table, have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.8: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether the Children and Adolescents are able to continue their Education (since March 2020)

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether the Children and Adolescents are able to Continue their Education (since March 2020)																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	5	4.17%	9	7.50%	10	6.17%	18	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	35.71%	27	64.29%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	2	1.67%	13	10.83%	3	1.85%	33	20.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	9.80%	46	90.20%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	3	2.50%	26	21.67%	0	0.00%	14	8.64%	0	0.00%	14	77.78%	3	5.26%	54	94.74%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	4	3.33%	18	15.00%	3	1.85%	32	19.75%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	12.28%	50	87.72%	57	19.00%
Barishal	2	1.67%	23	19.17%	1	0.62%	21	12.96%	0	0.00%	4	22.22%	3	5.88%	48	94.12%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	5	4.17%	10	8.33%	8	4.94%	19	11.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	30.95%	29	69.05%	42	14.00%
Total	21	17.50%	99	82.50%	25	15.43%	137	84.57%	0	0.00%	18	100.00%	46	15.33%	254	84.67%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. For the **Better-off than the Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 3 and 5** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **120 respondents**).

2. For the Poor class, the percentages in **columns 7 and 9** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **162 respondents**).

3. For the **Ultra-poor** class, the percentages in **columns 11 and 13** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **18 respondents**).

4. For the category of **all the three classes combined,** the percentages in **columns 15 and 17 (except those in the last row)** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) 51 respondents in the cases of **Lakshmipur** and **Barishal** zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, the percentages in the **last row of columns 15 and 17** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

5. The percentages (%↓) in **column 19** of this table, have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.9: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether the Students are Effectively covered / supported by the Home-Based Online Learning (HBOL) that is being provided through the Sangsad TV (a television channel of Bangladesh) and/or by other online means

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether the Students are Effectively covered / supported by the Home-Based Online Learning (HBOL)																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	8	6.67%	6	5.00%	18	11.11%	10	6.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	26	61.90%	16	38.10%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	2	1.67%	13	10.83%	12	7.41%	24	14.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	14	27.45%	37	72.55%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	2	1.67%	27	22.50%	4	2.47%	10	6.17%	1	5.56%	13	72.22%	7	12.28%	50	87.72%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	11	9.17%	11	9.17%	12	7.41%	23	14.20%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23	40.35%	34	59.65%	57	19.00%
Barishal	9	7.50%	16	13.33%	3	1.85%	19	11.73%	2	11.11%	2	11.11%	14	27.45%	37	72.55%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	4	3.33%	11	9.17%	12	7.41%	15	9.26%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	16	38.10%	26	61.90%	42	14.00%
Total	36	30.00%	84	70.00%	61	37.65%	101	62.35%	3	16.67%	15	83.33%	100	33.33%	200	66.67%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. For the **Better-off than the Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 3 and 5** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **120 respondents**).

2. For the **Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 7 and 9** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **162 respondents**).

3. For the **Ultra-poor** class, the percentages in **columns 11 and 13** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **18 respondents**).

4. For the category of **all the three classes combined**, the percentages in **columns 15 and 17 (except those in the last row)** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) **51 respondents** in the cases of **Lakshmipur** and **Barishal** zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, the percentages in the **last row of columns 15 and 17** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

5. The percentages (%↓) in **column 19** of this table, have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.10: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether the Children and Adolescents (Students) Suffer due to the Inability to go to School or for Not being Able to Continue their Education, and (2) do the Children and Adolescents (Students) want to Continue their Education

Class	Responses on: (i) Student's Suffering due to Non-continuation of Education, and (ii) whether they want to Continue their Education			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Whether they Suffer due to Non-continuation of their Education	Yes	#	12	15	26	20	25	14	112
			%	10.00%	12.50%	21.67%	16.67%	20.83%	11.67%	93.33%
			%↓	28.57%	29.41%	45.61%	35.09%	49.02%	33.33%	37.33%
		No	#	2	0	3	2	0	1	8
			%	1.67%	0.00%	2.50%	1.67%	0.00%	0.83%	6.67%
			%↓	4.76%	0.00%	5.26%	3.51%	0.00%	2.38%	2.67%
	Do they want to Continue their Education	Yes	#	13	15	28	22	25	15	118
			%	10.83%	12.50%	23.33%	18.33%	20.83%	12.50%	98.33%
			%↓	30.95%	29.41%	49.12%	38.60%	49.02%	35.71%	39.33%
		No	#	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
			%	0.83%	0.00%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%
			%↓	2.38%	0.00%	1.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%
Poor Households	Whether they Suffer due to	Yes	#	26	35	14	28	21	25	149
			%	16.05%	21.60%	8.64%	17.28%	12.96%	15.43%	91.98%
			%↓	61.90%	68.63%	24.56%	49.12%	41.18%	59.52%	49.67%

Class	Responses on existing Health Care Infrastructure and Poor People's Access to it			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ultra-Poor Households	Non-continuation of their Education	No	#	2	1	0	7	1	2	13
			%	1.23%	0.62%	0.00%	4.32%	0.62%	1.23%	8.02%
			%↓	4.76%	1.96%	0.00%	12.28%	1.96%	4.76%	4.33%
	Do they want to Continue their Education	Yes	#	27	36	13	33	22	27	158
			%	16.67%	22.22%	8.02%	20.37%	13.58%	16.67%	97.53%
			%↓	64.29%	70.59%	22.81%	57.89%	43.14%	64.29%	52.67%
		No	#	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
			%	0.62%	0.00%	0.62%	1.23%	0.00%	0.00%	2.47%
			%↓	2.38%	0.00%	1.75%	3.51%	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%
	Whether they Suffer due to Non-continuation of their Education	Yes	#	0	0	13	0	4	0	17
			%	0.00%	0.00%	72.22%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	94.44%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	22.81%	0.00%	7.84%	0.00%	5.67%
		No	#	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
			%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
	Do they want to Continue their Education	Yes	#	0	0	13	0	4	0	17
			%	0.00%	0.00%	72.22%	0.00%	22.22%	0.00%	94.44%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	22.81%	0.00%	7.84%	0.00%	5.67%
		No	#	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
			%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%
			%↓	0.00%	0.00%	1.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%

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Class	Responses on existing Health Care Infrastructure and Poor People's Access to it			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All the three classes combined	Whether they Suffer due to Non-continuation of their Education	Yes	#	38	50	53	48	50	39	278
			%	12.67%	16.67%	17.67%	16.00%	16.67%	13.00%	92.67%
			%↓	90.48%	98.04%	92.98%	84.21%	98.04%	92.86%	92.67%
		No	#	4	1	4	9	1	3	22
			%	1.33%	0.33%	1.33%	3.00%	0.33%	1.00%	7.33%
			%↓	9.52%	1.96%	7.02%	15.79%	1.96%	7.14%	7.33%
	Do they want to Continue their Education	Yes	#	40	51	54	55	51	42	293
			%	13.33%	17.00%	18.00%	18.33%	17.00%	14.00%	97.67%
			%↓	95.24%	100.00%	94.74%	96.49%	100.00%	100.00%	97.67%
		No	#	2	0	3	2	0	0	7
			%	0.67%	0.00%	1.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	2.33%
			%↓	4.76%	0.00%	5.26%	3.51%	0.00%	0.00%	2.33%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			%→	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. In this table, the percentages in the **Second Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective class [i.e. with respect to: (i) **120 respondents** in the case of **Better-off** than the poor class, (ii) **162 respondents** in the case of **Poor** class, and (iii) **18 respondents** in the case of **Ultra-poor** class)]. However, in the case of **all the three classes combined,** the percentages in the **Second Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

2. In this table, the column percentages (%↓) in the **Third Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) **51 respondents** in the cases of Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, in the case of Column 11, the column percentages (%↓) in the **Third Row** of **each category** of **Responses** have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

3. The row percentages (% →) in the last row of this table, have been calculated with respect to the **total respondents** of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.11: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether there was any Incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in their Households or Villages or any other surrounding Villages

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether there was any Incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in their Households or Villages or any other surrounding Villages																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	2	1.67%	12	10.00%	8	4.94%	20	12.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	23.81%	32	76.19%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	3	2.50%	12	10.00%	6	3.70%	30	18.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	17.65%	42	82.35%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	7	5.83%	22	18.33%	2	1.23%	12	7.41%	5	27.78%	9	50.00%	14	24.56%	43	75.44%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	3	2.50%	19	15.83%	5	3.09%	30	18.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	14.04%	49	85.96%	57	19.00%
Barishal	14	11.67%	11	9.17%	11	6.79%	11	6.79%	2	11.11%	2	11.11%	27	52.94%	24	47.06%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	5	4.17%	10	8.33%	8	4.94%	19	11.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	30.95%	29	69.05%	42	14.00%
Total	34	28.33%	86	71.67%	40	24.69%	122	75.31%	7	38.89%	11	61.11%	81	27.00%	219	73.00%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. For the **Better-off than the Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 3 and 5** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **120 respondents**).

2. For the **Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 7 and 9** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **162 respondents**).

3. For the **Ultra-poor** class, the percentages in **columns 11 and 13** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **18 respondents**).

4. For the category of **all the three classes combined,** the percentages in **columns 15 and 17 (except those in the last row)** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) **51 respondents** in the cases of **Lakshmipur** and **Barishal** zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, the percentages in the **last row of columns 15 and 17** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

5. The percentages (% ↓) in **column 19** of this table, have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.12: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether the Weddings and various Ceremonies of Marriages as well as other Social and Religious Gatherings were/are Affected by COVID-19 Pandemic

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether the Weddings and various Ceremonies of Marriages as well as other Social and Religious Gatherings were/are Affected by COVID-19 Pandemic																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%↓
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	10	8.33%	4	3.33%	28	17.28%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	38	90.48%	4	9.52%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	14	11.67%	1	0.83%	36	22.22%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	50	98.04%	1	1.96%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	19	15.83%	10	8.33%	12	7.41%	2	1.23%	12	66.67%	2	11.11%	43	75.44%	14	24.56%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	15	12.50%	7	5.83%	29	17.90%	6	3.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	44	77.19%	13	22.81%	57	19.00%
Barishal	23	19.17%	2	1.67%	18	11.11%	4	2.47%	4	22.22%	0	0.00%	45	88.24%	6	11.76%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	14	11.67%	1	0.83%	27	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	41	97.62%	1	2.38%	42	14.00%
Total	95	79.17%	25	20.83%	150	92.59%	12	7.41%	16	88.89%	2	11.11%	261	87.00%	39	13.00%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. For the **Better-off than the Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 3 and 5** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **120 respondents**).

2. For the **Poor** class, the percentages in **columns 7 and 9** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **162 respondents**).

3. For the **Ultra-poor** class, the percentages in **columns 11 and 13** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of that class (i.e. with respect to **18 respondents**).

4. For the category of **all the three classes combined**, the percentages in **columns 15 and 17 (except those in the last row)** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the respective zone of CODEC [i.e. with respect to: (i) **42 respondents** in the cases of **Chattogram** and **Noakhali** zones, (ii) **51 respondents** in the cases of **Lakshmipur** and **Barishal** zones, and (iii) **57 respondents** in the cases of **Patuakhali** and **Bagerhat** zones)]. However, the percentages in the **last row of columns 15 and 17** have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

5. The percentages (%↓) in **column 19** of this table, have been calculated with respect to the total respondents of the study (i.e. of **300 respondents**).

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.13: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether their Cultural Practices* were negatively affected by COVID-19 Pandemic, and (2) whether any of their Cultural Practices took place in their Villages or the surrounding ones during that period

Class	Responses on their Cultural Practices* affected by COVID-19 Pandemic			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Whether their Cultural Practices were negatively affected by COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes	#	14	15	29	19	25	15	117
			%↘	4.67%	5.00%	9.67%	6.33%	8.33%	5.00%	39.00%
		No	#	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%
	Whether any of their Cultural Practices took place during the period of COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes, as usual	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Yes, to a limited extent	#	6	5	2	6	3	4	26
			%↘	2.00%	1.67%	0.67%	2.00%	1.00%	1.33%	8.67%
		No, not at all	#	8	10	27	16	22	11	94
			%↘	2.67%	3.33%	9.00%	5.33%	7.33%	3.67%	31.33%
Poor Households	Whether their Cultural Practices were negatively affected by COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes	#	28	36	14	35	22	25	160
			%↘	9.33%	12.00%	4.67%	11.67%	7.33%	8.33%	53.33%
		No	#	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.67%
	Whether any of their Cultural	Yes, as usual	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Class	Responses on their Cultural Practices* affected by COVID-19 Pandemic			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Practices took place during the period of COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes, to a limited extent	#	11	16	2	8	7	6	50
			%↘	3.67%	5.33%	0.67%	2.67%	2.33%	2.00%	16.67%
		No, not at all	#	17	20	12	27	15	21	112
			%↘	5.67%	6.67%	4.00%	9.00%	5.00%	7.00%	37.33%
Ultra-Poor Household	Whether their Cultural Practices were negatively affected by COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes	#	0	0	13	0	4	0	17
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	4.33%	0.00%	1.33%	0.00%	5.67%
		No	#	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
	Whether any of their Cultural Practices took place during the period of COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes, as usual	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Yes, to a limited extent	#	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.67%
		No, not at all	#	0	0	13	0	3	0	16
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	4.33%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	5.33%
All the three classes combined	Whether their Cultural Practices were negatively affected by COVID-19 Pandemic	Yes	#	42	51	56	54	51	40	294
			%↘	14.00%	17.00%	18.67%	18.00%	17.00%	13.33%	98.00%
		No	#	0	0	1	3	0	2	6
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	1.00%	0.00%	0.67%	2.00%
	Whether any of their Cultural Practices took place during the period	Yes, as usual	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Yes, to a limited extent	#	17	21	5	14	11	10	78
			%↘	5.67%	7.00%	1.67%	4.67%	3.67%	3.33%	26.00%

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Class	Responses on their Cultural Practices* affected by COVID-19 Pandemic			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	of COVID-19 Pandemic	No, not at all	#	25	30	52	43	40	32	222
			%↘	8.33%	10.00%	17.33%	14.33%	13.33%	10.67%	74.00%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	#	57	57	51	42	300
			%↘	14.00%	%↘	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. * Their cultural practices include: recitation of and listening to ancient socio-religious manuscripts (*pnuthi*), watching and listening to *jatra* (local / traditional theatrical performance), drama, movie, oral & instrumental music, dances etc., mutual interactions through gatherings, exchange of visits to relatives' and friends' houses, etc.

2. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.14: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether there is / was any Positive Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic upon the Villagers' Cultural Life

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether there is / was any Positive Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic upon the Villagers' Cultural Life																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	9	3.00%	5	1.67%	14	4.67%	14	4.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23	7.67%	19	6.33%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	6	2.00%	9	3.00%	16	5.33%	20	6.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	22	7.33%	29	9.67%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	9	3.00%	20	6.67%	4	1.33%	10	3.33%	3	1.00%	11	3.67%	16	5.33%	41	13.67%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	8	2.67%	14	4.67%	15	5.00%	20	6.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	23	7.67%	34	11.33%	57	19.00%
Barishal	11	3.67%	14	4.67%	5	1.67%	17	5.67%	2	0.67%	2	0.67%	18	6.00%	33	11.00%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	6	2.00%	9	3.00%	11	3.67%	16	5.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	17	5.67%	25	8.33%	42	14.00%
Total	49	16.33%	71	23.67%	65	21.67%	97	32.33%	5	1.67%	13	4.33%	119	39.67%	181	60.33%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.15: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether their Economic Activities for earning their Livelihoods have been Affected Adversely by COVID-19 Pandemic

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether their Economic Activities for maintaining their Livelihoods have been Affected Adversely by COVID-19 Pandemic																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	10	3.33%	4	1.33%	22	7.33%	6	2.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	32	10.67%	10	3.33%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	13	4.33%	2	0.67%	32	10.67%	4	1.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	45	15.00%	6	2.00%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	26	8.67%	3	1.00%	12	4.00%	2	0.67%	12	4.00%	2	0.67%	50	16.67%	7	2.33%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	21	7.00%	1	0.33%	32	10.67%	3	1.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	53	17.67%	4	1.33%	57	19.00%
Barishal	24	8.00%	1	0.33%	22	7.33%	0	0.00%	4	1.33%	0	0.00%	50	16.67%	1	0.33%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	15	5.00%	0	0.00%	25	8.33%	2	0.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	40	13.33%	2	0.67%	42	14.00%
Total	109	36.33%	11	3.67%	145	48.33%	17	5.67%	16	5.33%	2	0.67%	270	90.00%	30	10.00%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.16: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether they have Engaged their Minor / School-going Children into Economic Activities due to COVID-19 Pandemic

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether they have Engaged their Minor / School-going Children into Economic Activities due to COVID-19 Pandemic																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	0	0.00%	14	4.67%	1	0.33%	27	9.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.33%	41	13.67%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	1	0.33%	14	4.67%	4	1.33%	32	10.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	1.67%	46	15.33%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	5	1.67%	24	8.00%	4	1.33%	10	3.33%	2	0.67%	12	4.00%	11	3.67%	46	15.33%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	4	1.33%	18	6.00%	5	1.67%	30	10.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	3.00%	48	16.00%	57	19.00%
Barishal	3	1.00%	22	7.33%	4	1.33%	18	6.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.33%	7	2.33%	44	14.67%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	0	0.00%	15	5.00%	7	2.33%	20	6.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	2.33%	35	11.67%	42	14.00%
Total	13	4.33%	107	35.67%	25	8.33%	137	45.67%	2	0.67%	16	5.33%	40	13.33%	260	86.67%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.17: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether they have incurred / made Loss or Profit or No-loss & No-profit in their Economic Activities during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Class	Loss or Profit or No-loss & No-profit incurred / made during COVID-19 Pandemic		CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
			Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Better-off than the Poor Households	Incurred Loss	#	13	15	26	22	25	15	116
		%↘	4.33%	5.00%	8.67%	7.33%	8.33%	5.00%	38.67%
	Made Profit	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	No-loss & No-profit	#	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
		%↘	0.33%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%
Poor Households	Incurred Loss	#	27	36	14	34	21	27	159
		%↘	9.00%	12.00%	4.67%	11.33%	7.00%	9.00%	53.00%
	Made Profit	#	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
	No-loss & No-profit	#	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
		%↘	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.67%
Ultra-Poor Household	Incurred Loss	#	0	0	14	0	4	0	18
		%↘	0.00%	0.00%	4.67%	0.00%	1.33%	0.00%	6.00%
	Made Profit	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Class	Loss or Profit or No-loss & No-profit incurred / made during COVID-19 Pandemic		CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
			Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No-loss & No-profit	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
All the three classes combined	Incurred Loss	#	40	51	54	56	50	42	293
		%↘	13.33%	17.00%	18.00%	18.67%	16.67%	14.00%	97.67%
	Made Profit	#	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
	No-loss & No-profit	#	2	0	3	0	1	0	6
		%↘	0.67%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	2.00%
Total responding Households of the three Classes		#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
		%↘	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.18: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on whether they can Continue their Economic Activities under the Various Constraints of COVID-19 Pandemic

Name of CODEC-Zone	Responses on whether they can Continue their Economic Activities under the Various Constraints of COVID-19 Pandemic																	
	Better-off than the Poor Households				Poor Households				Ultra-Poor Households				Households of all the three classes Combined					
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Total	
	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘	#	%↘
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chattogram	13	4.33%	1	0.33%	19	6.33%	9	3.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	32	10.67%	10	3.33%	42	14.00%
Lakshmipur	5	1.67%	10	3.33%	10	3.33%	26	8.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	5.00%	36	12.00%	51	17.00%
Patuakhali	10	3.33%	19	6.33%	5	1.67%	9	3.00%	5	1.67%	9	3.00%	20	6.67%	37	12.33%	57	19.00%
Bagerhat	13	4.33%	9	3.00%	18	6.00%	17	5.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	31	10.33%	26	8.67%	57	19.00%
Barishal	10	3.33%	15	5.00%	11	3.67%	11	3.67%	3	1.00%	1	0.33%	24	8.00%	27	9.00%	51	17.00%
Noakhali	8	2.67%	7	2.33%	17	5.67%	10	3.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	25	8.33%	17	5.67%	42	14.00%
Total	59	19.67%	61	20.33%	80	26.67%	82	27.33%	8	2.67%	10	3.33%	147	49.00%	153	51.00%	300	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.19: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether they received any Relief Support from the Govt., since 08 March 2020, in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and (2) if received, whether that Support was Sufficient to meet their Requirements in Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of the Pandemic

Class	Responses on Receipt of Relief Support from the Govt. for the Pandemic and Adequacy of that Support			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Whether received any Relief Support from the Govt.	Yes	#	2	2	7	7	5	1	24
			%↘	0.67%	0.67%	2.33%	2.33%	1.67%	0.33%	8.00%
		No	#	12	13	22	15	20	14	96
			%↘	4.00%	4.33%	7.33%	5.00%	6.67%	4.67%	32.00%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
			%↘	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
		No	#	2	1	7	7	5	1	23
			%↘	0.67%	0.33%	2.33%	2.33%	1.67%	0.33%	7.67%
Poor Households	Whether received any Relief Support from the Govt.	Yes	#	4	4	5	10	6	6	35
			%↘	1.33%	1.33%	1.67%	3.33%	2.00%	2.00%	11.67%
		No	#	24	32	9	25	16	21	127
			%↘	8.00%	10.67%	3.00%	8.33%	5.33%	7.00%	42.33%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	#	4	4	5	10	6	6	35
			%↘	1.33%	1.33%	1.67%	3.33%	2.00%	2.00%	11.67%

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Class	Responses on Receipt of Relief Support from the Govt. for the Pandemic and Adequacy of that Support			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ultra-Poor Household	Whether received any Relief Support from the Govt.	Yes	#	0	0	6	0	3	0	9
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	3.00%
		No	#	0	0	8	0	1	0	9
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	2.67%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	3.00%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	#	0	0	6	0	3	0	9
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	3.00%
All the three classes combined	Whether received any Relief Support from the Govt.	Yes	#	6	6	18	17	14	7	68
			%↘	2.00%	2.00%	6.00%	5.67%	4.67%	2.33%	22.67%
		No	#	36	45	39	40	37	35	232
			%↘	12.00%	15.00%	13.00%	13.33%	12.33%	11.67%	77.33%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
			%↘	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%
		No	#	6	5	18	17	14	7	67
			%↘	2.00%	1.67%	6.00%	5.67%	4.67%	2.33%	22.33%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			%↘	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. All the percentages (%৲) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

Annexure (Table) 2.20: Distribution of the Households by Class and Responses on: (1) whether they received any Relief Support from the NGOs*, CBOs* or any other private organisations or individuals (philanthropists), since 08 March 2020, in view of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and (2) if received, whether that Support was Sufficient to meet their Requirements in Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of the Pandemic

Class	Responses on Receipt of Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists for the Pandemic and Adequacy of that Support			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Better-off than the Poor Households	Whether received any Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists	Yes	#	1	0	2	2	2	3	10
			%↘	0.33%	0.00%	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	1.00%	3.33%
		No	#	13	15	27	20	23	12	110
			%↘	4.33%	5.00%	9.00%	6.67%	7.67%	4.00%	36.67%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.33%
		No	#	1	0	2	2	1	3	9
			%↘	0.33%	0.00%	0.67%	0.67%	0.33%	1.00%	3.00%
Poor Households	Whether received any Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists	Yes	#	7	1	2	5	1	6	22
			%↘	2.33%	0.33%	0.67%	1.67%	0.33%	2.00%	7.33%
		No	#	21	35	12	30	21	21	140
			%↘	7.00%	11.67%	4.00%	10.00%	7.00%	7.00%	46.67%
	If received, whether	Yes	#	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
			%↘	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%

Class	Responses on Receipt of Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists for the Pandemic and Adequacy of that Support			CODEC-Zones						Total (whole Area)
				Chattogram	Lakshmipur	Patuakhali	Bagerhat	Barishal	Noakhali	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	the Support was Adequate	No	#	5	1	2	4	1	6	19
			%↘	1.67%	0.33%	0.67%	1.33%	0.33%	2.00%	6.33%
Ultra-Poor Household	Whether received any Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists	Yes	#	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%
		No	#	0	0	12	0	4	0	16
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	1.33%	0.00%	5.33%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		No	#	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
			%↘	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%
All the three classes combined	Whether received any Relief Support from NGOs, CBOs or Philanthropists	Yes	#	8	1	6	7	3	9	34
			%↘	2.67%	0.33%	2.00%	2.33%	1.00%	3.00%	11.33%
		No	#	34	50	51	50	48	33	266
			%↘	11.33%	16.67%	17.00%	16.67%	16.00%	11.00%	88.67%
	If received, whether the Support was Adequate	Yes	#	2	0	0	1	1	0	4
			%↘	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.33%	0.00%	1.33%
		No	#	6	1	6	6	2	9	30
			%↘	2.00%	0.33%	2.00%	2.00%	0.67%	3.00%	10.00%
Total responding Households of the three Classes			#	42	51	57	57	51	42	300
			%	14.00%	17.00%	19.00%	19.00%	17.00%	14.00%	100.00%

Notes:

1. *NGO = Non-Governmental Organisation; *CBO = Community-Based Organisation.

2. All the percentages (%↘) of this table have been calculated with respect to the total sample size (total sample households) of the six zones together, i.e. with respect to 300 households. For Chattogram and Noakhali zones, the total sample households are 42 (3 x 14 branches) for each zone; while for Lakshmipur and Barishal zones, the figure is 51 (3 x 17 branches) for each zone; and for Patuakhali and Bagerhat zones, the total sample size is 57 households (3 X 19 branches) for each zone.

Source: Primary data collected, for this study, from the coastal people during August 2020.

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Author

Ranajit Dastidar has studied Economics in the University of Chittagong and earned his PhD in Political Economy from the National University of Singapore (NUS). His PhD thesis, entitled *Capitalist Development and Technological Innovation in Open-water Fisheries: Impacts on Traditional 'Water-Slave' Fishing Communities of Southeastern Bangladesh*, is available for reading at NUS Libraries' website (ScholarBank@NUS). Prior to joining the postgraduate programme in NUS, he was involved in socioeconomic development of the coastal people of Bangladesh, working successively as the head of Microfinance and Research & Policy Advocacy programmes, for about 9 years with Community Development Centre (CODEC) in the capacity of its Deputy Director. Before that, he was in the banking profession for more than 11 years as a senior officer in two leading commercial banks of Bangladesh. In addition to his PhD project, he has worked in 21 socioeconomic research projects and evaluation studies commissioned by the University of Chittagong, IDRC of Canada, Winrock International, DFID of UK government, FAO, WFP and ILO of the United Nations, Natural Resources Institute (NRI) of the University of Greenwich, International CHT Commission, Equal Rights Trust of London, and HealthServe Limited of Singapore. He has been an author or co-author of many of these research outputs including a book, entitled *Alienation of the Lands of Indigenous Peoples in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh* (co-authored with Professor Shapan Adnan, PhD), published in May 2011 jointly by the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Commission, Dhaka and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Copenhagen. His research interests include impacts of technological innovation and the nature and extent of capitalist development among the agrarian and traditional fishing communities, forms of marginalisation of the indigenous peoples, and changes in the social organisation of production of the rural and coastal communities. He also worked with two law firms in Singapore for more than 8 years looking after the interests of the migrant workers. Presently, Dr Ranajit Dastidar is working as a freelance researcher/consultant on socioeconomic issues. His email contacts are: *rana.dastidar@gmail.com* and *R.Dastidar@u.nus.edu*

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