

Annex: 1



Asian Development Bank



Baseline Survey Report

“Social Awareness of Strengthening Access of Women and Vulnerable Groups in Selected Slums to Improve Water and Sanitation Services”

Asian Development Fund (ADF) Grant associated with DESWSP, Dhaka WASA.

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Project aim

This project aims to improve access to water and sanitation and promote legal empowerment of women and vulnerable groups in low-income slum communities in DESWSP's commanding and surrounding areas in Dhaka.

The project has developed in line with the Project Administration Manual (PAM) of ADB; Output 4: Empowerment of women and vulnerable groups supported

Output-1: Access of women and vulnerable groups in selected slums to improved water and sanitation services strengthened

As per the project Work Plan, the deliverable activity # D.2 'Develop and undertake awareness campaigns and mobilize communities' and part of this activity the sub-activity was of D 2.3 'Conduct baseline Survey using PRA Tools and Techniques':

The Purpose of the Survey:

- To identify the problems at the field level of the project and gather information on which NGOs work alongside the government to solve the problems.
- To increase social awareness among the community to solve problems by identifying them, and strengthening access of women and vulnerable groups to improved water and sanitation services.

The survey was conducted from November 2023 to January 2024 in 37 LICs of Dhaka city. CBO members and representative individuals of Various LICs engaged in this survey. The survey data was collected by the field staff of the project. As part of the survey general information (**LIC-wise information in the annex- 1**) was collected, the LIC situation was analyzed using PRA tools, 40 FGDs were conducted on knowledge, attitude, and behavior on WASH and gender aspects.

- i) The baseline survey was conducted at 37 LICs using PRA tools and techniques. In 37 LICs areas community people identified their problems and priorities and discussed how to solve those. Community people discussed from whom to get support. They analyzed the stakeholders through the Venn diagram. They prepared Community Maps where they identified the existing facilities located site for the new toilet facilities etc. Around 697 people participated in the survey mostly women. The participants' information is below;



total Participants	Male	Female	Age between 18-35	Age above 35	Ethnic Minority Shia Muslim, Bihari	PWD	Hijra	Religious Minority
697	159	538	274	423	10	4	1	31

Findings of Survey:

Healthcare Accessibility: Community people expressed their concerns about the lack of accessible healthcare facilities within the slum area. Many of them reported difficulties in accessing medical services due to distance, cost, or inadequate facilities.

Sanitation and Hygiene: Participants highlighted the pressing need for improved sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. Issues such as un-hygienic toilets, fecal sludge management, inadequate drainage services, limited access to clean water, and lack of solid waste management contribute to health hazards and environmental degradation.

Education: Concerns are raised regarding the quality and accessibility of education for children living in the slum. Many families struggle to afford school fees, and there's a lack of adequate educational facilities within the community.

Unemployment and Livelihoods: A significant portion of LIC people expressed their concerns about unemployment and the lack of viable livelihood opportunities. Many rely on informal and unstable jobs, exacerbating poverty and vulnerability.

Housing Conditions: Most of the people living LIC lead their lives with eviction threats and fire hazards. Residents are concerned about the substandard housing conditions prevalent in the slum area, including overcrowding, inadequate shelter, and vulnerability to natural disasters such as flooding.

Community Empowerment: There was a desire among participants to actively participate in decision-making processes and community initiatives. Many expressed the need for capacity-building programs and opportunities for skill development.

সমস্যা	সংক্রান্ত	উদ্ভাসিকার	কোন ধরনের সমস্যা	কারণ	কাজ	সমস্যা
১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং	১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং	১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং	১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং	১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং	১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং	১. টয়লেট, ড্রেনেজিং
২. জল	২. জল	২. জল	২. জল	২. জল	২. জল	২. জল
৩. বর্জ্য	৩. বর্জ্য	৩. বর্জ্য	৩. বর্জ্য	৩. বর্জ্য	৩. বর্জ্য	৩. বর্জ্য
৪. বৈদ্যুতিক	৪. বৈদ্যুতিক	৪. বৈদ্যুতিক	৪. বৈদ্যুতিক	৪. বৈদ্যুতিক	৪. বৈদ্যুতিক	৪. বৈদ্যুতিক
৫. পানি	৫. পানি	৫. পানি	৫. পানি	৫. পানি	৫. পানি	৫. পানি

Figure 1 Problem Matrix



Figure 2 Community Map

Social Cohesion and Safety: Concerns were raised about social tensions, drug addiction, crime, and the lack of safety measures within the community. Residents emphasized the importance of fostering a sense of solidarity and implementing measures to ensure the safety of vulnerable groups

NGOs that work along with the government:

NGOs that work alongside the government are Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK), BRAC, World Vision, ASA, BASA, Bureau Bangladesh, UPPR, Karmojibi NARI, Seep, Palli Mangal, DNCC, SHOBAR JONNO PANI (SJP), Proshika, Nari Maitree, Alo Clinic, MSS and Nagar Daridra Basteebashir Unnayan Sangstha (NDBUS).

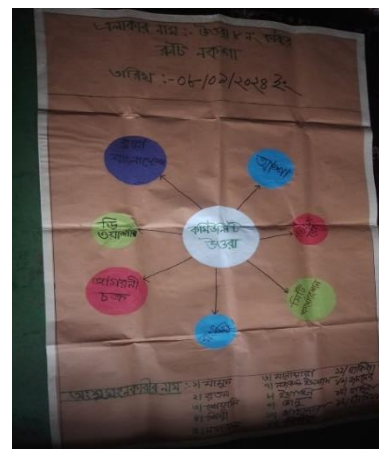


Figure 3 Venn Diagram

Priority Base Problems Matrix as below

SL	Priority Base Problems	Type of problems	Effect of Problems	GO, NGOs
01.	Toilet	Insufficient Place	Inadequate toilets worsen sanitation, promoting open defecation and disease spread, especially among marginalized communities. It perpetuates inequality and violates human dignity, denying privacy and safety, particularly for women and vulnerable groups.	DSK, BRAC, UNDP, World Vision
		Unhygienic	Limited toilet access coupled with high usage rates prompts hygiene issues. Overcrowding makes facilities dirty, heightening germ spread and illness risks. Maintenance becomes difficult with constant use.	
		No Running Water	Lack of running water at toilets compromises hygiene, raises health risks from poor handwashing, causes discomfort, and inconveniences users. Infrastructure may deteriorate, impacting quality of life.	
		One (01) toilet is used by 15/20 families (70/80 people) so many people always have	Limited toilet access causes inconvenience with long wait times, especially during peak hours. Health risks, like urinary tract infections, worsen due to delays, impacting women and vulnerable groups.	

SL	Priority Base Problems	Type of problems	Effect of Problems	GO, NGOs
		to wait to use it.		
		Many toilets are unusable due to septic tanks sinking into the ground	Septic tank issues pose sanitation, health, environmental, social, and economic risks. Soil and water contamination spread diseases, harm ecosystems, and strain finances, affecting communities' well-being and quality of life.	
02.	Water	They do not have their own water line	Have to pay more money to buy water	DSK, BRAC, Sobar Jonno Pani, Dhaka WASA, DNCC, BASA, Nagorik Sebe
		Not getting sufficient water	Primarily, it jeopardizes basic human needs, including hydration, sanitation, and hygiene, leading to health risks such as dehydration, waterborne illnesses, and poor sanitation-related diseases.	
		The water line is mostly under the dominants	The problem of water lines primarily under the control of dominant entities results in unequal access, perpetuates social inequalities, raises costs, hinders community involvement, and risks prioritizing profit over public welfare.	
		Odor and impurities are found in the water	It is difficult to eat food and water, affected by water borne diseases	
03	Road	Broken side walk	Difficulty travelling	DSK, BRAC, UNDP, World Vision, DNCC
		Dirty water accumulates	Mosquitoes spread dengue	
		There is a problem with transportation	Boys and girls can't go to school, patients find it difficult to get to the hospital	
		Especially the children, the elderly and the disabled get hurt when they fall on the road	They cannot leave the house	
04	Drain	The drain is open and broken	Children fall in to drain, Dirty is visible	DSK, BRAC, Dhaka WASA, DNCC, UPPR-UNDP
		The drain fills up with dirt	Water entered the living room, Foul odors and mosquitoes spread	
		Unplanned drainage	Drain Cause environmental pollution	
		Not enough drain	Properly due to lack of drain garbage disposal is not possible	
05	Hygiene	Toilets are not	Diseases are spread by germs	DSK,

SL	Priority Base Problems	Type of problems	Effect of Problems	GO, NGOs
		cleaned regularly		BRAC, Worl Vision,
		No washing hands properly at the right time	Diarrhea is caused by diseases including cholera	
		Do not cover food and water	Diseases are spread by mosquitoes, disrupt the physical and mental development of children, Infant mortality rate increases.	
		Not maintaining personal hygiene	Affected by various Diseases;	
		Menstrual health care is not done properly;	Itching is Caused by Various Diseases including Abdominal Pain;	
06	Garbage	Not Specific location;	Where Garbage is dumped:	DSK, DNCC, BRAC, World Vision
		No Dustbin'	The environment is polluted;	
		There is no van:	Smells bad; As there no vans, waste cannot be dumped at certain places:	
07	Eviction	Not having Permanent Residence.	There is Fear of Eviction,	NBUS, NDBUS
		Occupying Government Land Living,	Financially Damaged, Become Homeless, loses job.	
08	Health Care	Treatment is not Easily Available as there are no Clinic.	Have to go away for Treatment.	DSK, BRAC, SEEP, ALO, UPPR, World Vision
		Doctor's not Available.	Does not Receive timely Treatment.	
		Pregnant Women do not have Easy access to Health care.	The Patient Died as a Result of taken to long for Treatment.	
09	Drugs.	Crime Tends to increase.	Physical and mental strength decreases	BASA, BRAC,
		To rate of Formal Education Declines.	Talented students are encouraged to take drugs by studying with dishonest friends	
		Social & Family Strife increases.	Financially damaged	
		Loses mental valance.	Drug users suffer from depression and inferiority complex	
		Society Becomes Addicted to Drugs.	Spread among Friends	

SL	Priority Base Problems	Type of problems	Effect of Problems	GO, NGOs
10.	Unemployed	There are no job opportunities	Being depressed increase the tendency to commit suicide	BRAC
		Kinship is more	Merit is not evaluated	
		Depreciation of merit due to corruption	Increases the tendency to commit crimes	
		Lack of technical education	Indomitable man power	
		Political influence	Involved terrorist activities	
11	Child marriage	Population growth	Lack of employment	BRAC
		Lack of education	The necessary opportunities for female education are less	
		Religious and social pressures	Due to social prejudices	
		Dowry	Violence against women, Murder, Family Violence	
		poverty	Child marriage is caused by family dysfunction	
12.	The fire incident	Electrical cause	Lack of carelessness	DSK, Fair Service
		Gas cylinder	Financially damaged	
		Political cause	Become homeless	
		Stove fire	Robbery increase	
13.	Daycare center	Working parents cannot go to work	There is a lack of family	BRAC, URBAN
		Lack of security	Children are subjected to physical and mental abuse	
		Lack of place to keep children	Cannot safely go to work	

- ii) As part of the Baseline survey 40 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in the 37 LICs areas. A checklist was made to observe the current practices related to WASH and Gender equality. Around 523 people participated in the FGD mostly women. Considering the GAP of ADB of Women represents 50%.

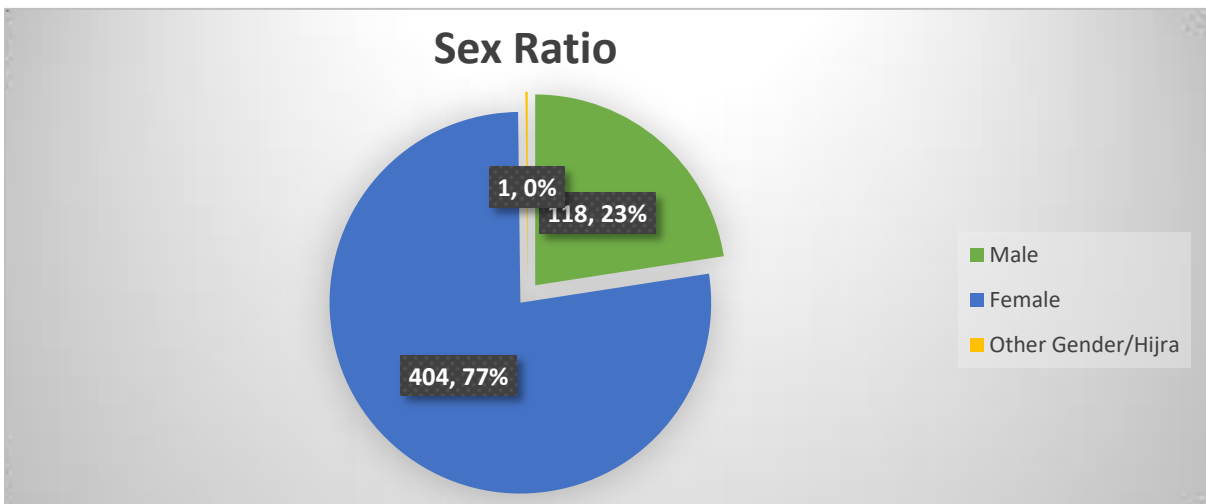


Demographic Information of FGD's Participants

Demographic Information of Participants								
Sex of Participants			Total	Age of Participants		Ethnic Minority/ Shia, Shia Muslim and Bihari	PWD	Religious Minority
Male	Female	Other Gender/Hijra		18 to 35	Above 35			
118	404	1	523	250	273	29	6	18

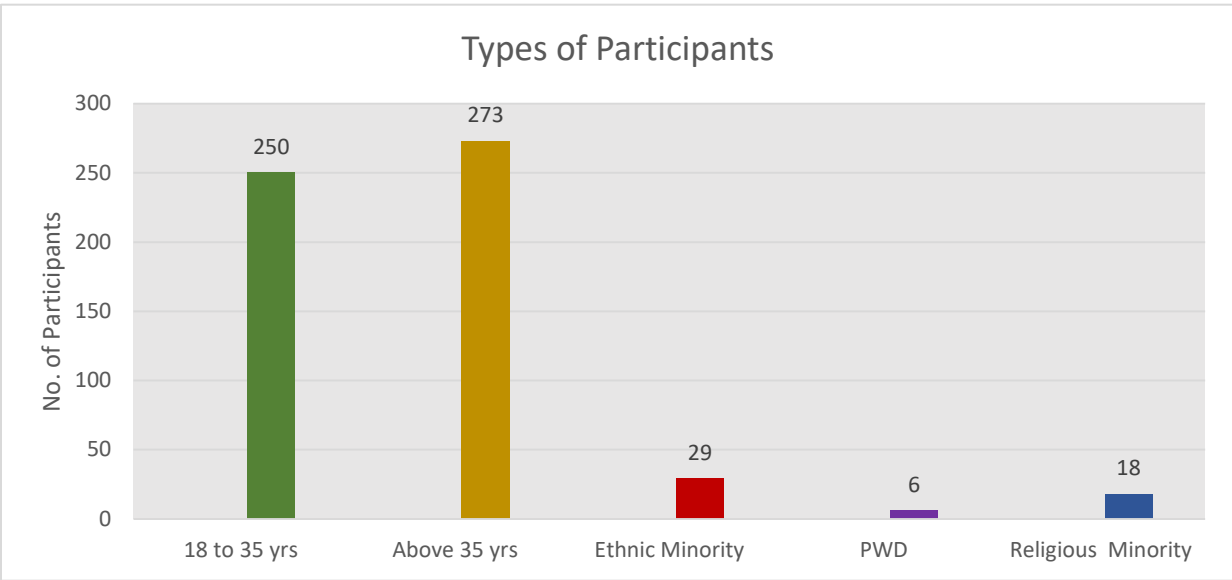
Sex Ratio of FGD Participants:

The Project reached out total 523 participants through 40 Focus Group Discussion-FGD in 37 slums where female participants were 404 (77%), Male participants were 118 (23%), and 1 participant from another gender



Types of participants:

Among the total 523 participants, 250 were from 18 to 35 yrs age range and other 273 participants were above 35 yrs. 29 Participants were from ethnic minorities, 6 participants were persons with disability (PWD), and 18 participants were from religious minority



Knowledge Analysis WASH And Gender Equality

The DSK project team collected data based on the checklist and indicators which are designed on the Knowledge analysis about WASH, Knowledge analysis about Gender, and involvement in socio-economic activities. The project team did 40 FGD in 37 slums. The project team measured the result against the checklists by identifying each FGD as a single cluster. The total number of clusters is 40 for measuring the result of each checklist.

Knowledge analysis about WASH:

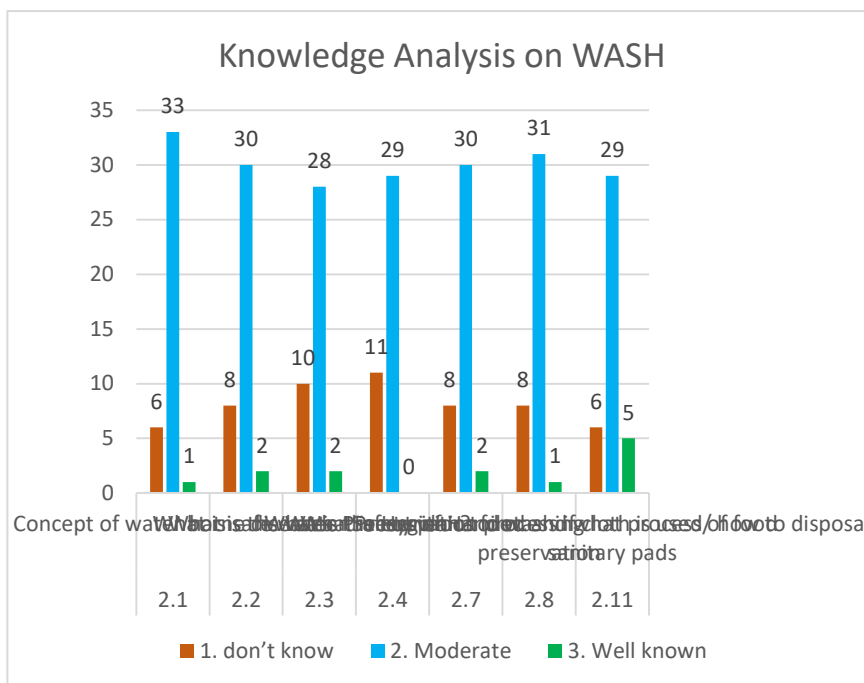
The DSK Project team collected data to figure out the knowledge about WASH from the participants based on 16 checklists. There are 3 indicators for measuring the knowledge and those are 1. Don't Know, 2. Moderate and 3. Well Known. The results of Knowledge Analysis about WASH are shown in the below table;

2. Knowledge Analysis about WASH					
	Number	Content	1. don't know	2. Moderate	3. Well known
	2.1	Concept of waterborne diseases	6	33	1
	2.2	What is safe water	8	30	2

2.3	What is the Water Safety plan?	10	28	2
2.4	What is the Hygienic toilet	11	29	0
2.5	About keeping the toilet clean	3	35	2
2.6	Risk time of hand washing	5	33	2
2.7	Process of Hand washing	8	30	2
2.8	What is nutritious food and what process of food preservation	8	31	1
2.9	What is the personal hygiene	1	36	3
2.10.	What is the menstrual Health care	4	35	1
2.11	Preservation process if cloth is used/ how to disposal sanitary pads	6	29	5
2.12	Where to dispose of solid waste	5	31	4
2.13	Why should clean the surrounding	1	38	1
2.14	How to covid spread and how to prevent it	2	37	1
2.15	Concepts about mosquito-borne diseases	1	36	3
2.16	How to prevent dengue	10	28	2

From the above figure of knowledge analysis about WASH, it is shown that participants from 6 FGD do not know the concept of waterborne disease, and participants from 33 FGD have moderate knowledge of it.

Participants from 33 FGD have moderate knowledge of it. Participants from 8 FGD don't have enough knowledge of what is safe water and participants from 30 FGD have moderate knowledge of what is safe water. Participants from 10 FGD don't know about what is the water safety plan. 11 FGD participants do not know the Hygienic toilet. Participants from 8 FGD don't know about the Hand Washing process the definition of nutritious food and the process of food preservation. Participants from 6 FGD do have not enough knowledge on the preservation process of cloths if used in periods and the safe disposal system of sanitary napkins.

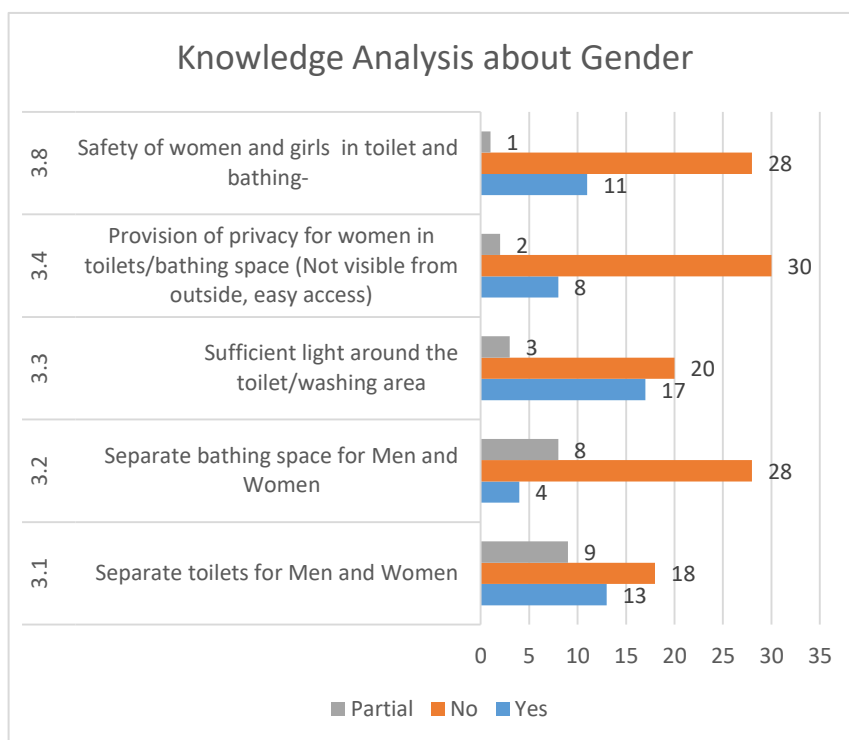


Knowledge Analysis about Gender Equality:

The DSK Project team collected data to figure out the knowledge about Gender from the participants based on 9 checklists. There are 3 indicators for measuring the knowledge and those are 1. Yes, 2. No and 3. Partial. The result of the Knowledge Analysis about Gender is shown in below table:

3. Knowledge Analysis of Gender Equality				
Number	Content	Yes	No	Partial
3.1	Separate toilets for Men and Women	13	18	9
3.2	Separate bathing space for Men and Women	4	28	8
3.3	Sufficient light around the toilet/washing area	17	20	3
3.4	Provision of privacy for women in toilets/bathing space (Not visible from outside, easy access)	8	30	2
3.5	Sufficient water around the toilet	24	14	2
3.6	Any problems faced while women washing menstrual materials	27	12	1
3.7	The toilets are usable on rainy days	8	24	8
3.8	Safety of women and girls in toilet and bathing-	11	28	1
3.9	Concept of gender equality	8	30	2

From the above figure of knowledge analysis about Gender, it is shown that participants from 18 FGD said that there are no separate toilets for Men and Women in their community while participants from 28 FGD informed that there are no facilities for separate bathing space for men and women. 30 FGD participants informed that there is no provision for women in toilets/bathing space. 28 FGD participants said there is a lack of safety for women and girls in toilets and bathing in their community.



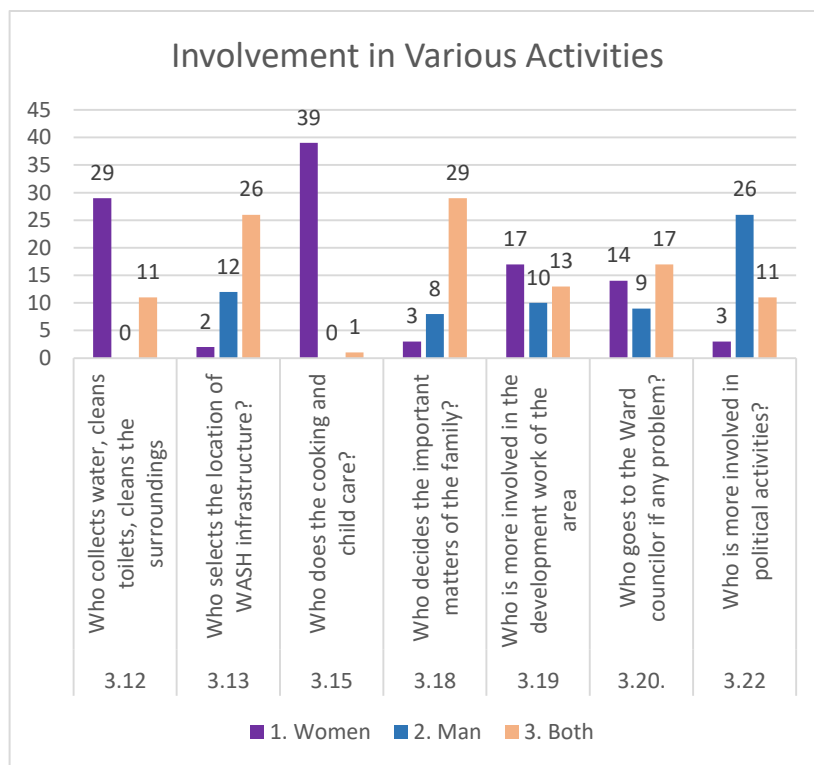
Most of the participants from 40 FGD confirmed that women, children, person with disabled, pregnant women, and older people are the most vulnerable in your community to use toilets and bathing spac

Involvement in various activities:

The DSK Project team collected data to figure out the involvement of men, and women in socio-economic activities by their involvement in various activities from the participants based on 11 checklists. There are 3 indicators for knowing the involvement those are 1. Women, 2. Man and 3. Both. The results of Involvement in various activities are shown below table:

Involvement in various activities				
Number	Contents	1. Women	2. Man	3. Both
3.12	Who collects water, cleans toilets, cleans the surroundings	29	0	11
3.13	Who selects the location of WASH infrastructure?	2	12	26
3.14	CBO /WUG (if any) who has a majority among the members	26	10	2
3.15	Who does the cooking and child care?	39	0	1
3.16	Who decides the education of Children?	29	0	11
3.17	Who keeping money for household expenses?	20	10	10
3.18	Who decides the important matters of the family?	3	8	29
3.19	Who is more involved in the development work of the area	17	10	13
3.20.	Who goes to the Ward councilor if any problem?	14	9	17
3.21	Who goes to the service provider?	24	1	15
3.22	Who is more involved in political activities?	3	26	11

From the above figure of involvement in various activities of Women and men, it is shown that participants from 29 FGD confirmed that women collect water, clean toilets and the surroundings in their community while only 2 FGD participants informed that women select the location of WASH infrastructure. Participants from 39 FGD informed that women are responsible for cooking and child care in their community. 29 FGD participants said both can decide the important matters of the family in their community. Women are more involved said by 17 FGD participants in their community. 17 participants informed that both go to the ward councilor if any problem happened while only 3 FGD participants confirmed women's involvement in politics.



Learning and Conclusion: In summary following issues were found

- WASH knowledge was found high but actual behavior was moderate. There was a lack of adequate WASH facilities and inadequate personal hygiene practices due to limited access to WASH infrastructure services.
- There was a lack of knowledge of hygienic food preparation and reservation. Participants did not have enough knowledge of the proper drying, cleaning, and preservation process of MHM-used cloths and the safe disposal system of sanitary napkins.
- IN most of the LIC although there were separate toilets for men and women there was no bathing space for the women. It was not possible to ensure the security, privacy, and safety of the women and adolescent girls.
- It was found that women, children, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and older people are the most vulnerable in their community to use toilets and bathing spaces.
- It was found that cooking, child care, water collection, cleaning etc. should be done by women and girls. This behavior is deeply embedded among the community members.
- For site selection of WASH facilities male members of the community made the decision, also males are mostly engaged in the political and social decision-making process.

General Information Annex- 1

SL	Name of LIC	WASA MoDS Zone	Ward No	CC Zone	City Corporation	No of HH	No. of Ethnic minority	No. of Hijra	No. of PWD	HH of Religious Minority	No of Women headed family	Type of water source	Each point No of family uses	No of hygienic toilet	No of Unhygienic toilet	Each toilet No of family uses	Type of disaster
1	Moller Bosti Mirpur-12	4	6	4	1. DNCC	2324	0	2	50	0	263	WASA	12	40	210	12	Water logging, fire
2	Karial 1 no Unit	5	19	3	1. DNCC	1600 0	0	9	500	200	7000	WASA	15	60	1740	12	fire
	Karial 2.no Unit	5	19	3	1. DNCC	1400 0	0	9	400	120		WASA	10	55	3500	10	Water logging, fire
3	Sattelite Bosti, Bananai	5	19	3	1. DNCC	3135	0	5	35	25	1009	WASA	12	14	130	20	0
	Sattelite Mandir para	5	19	3	1. DNCC	800	5	9	13	4	40	WASA	15	20	50	20	Water logging, fire
4	T&T Bost, Banani	5	19	3	1. DNCC	6084	10	5	33	5	2200	WASA	16	200	2700	10	Water logging
5	Ershad Nagor	5	19	3	1. DNCC	1750	0	0	14	8	270	WASA	15	11	363	8	Water logging
6	Godown Bosti	5	19	3	1. DNCC	700	0	0	10	12	75	WASA	10	17	85	30	Fire

SL	Name of LIC	WASA MoDS Zone	Ward No	CC Zone	City Corporation	No of HH	No. of Ethnic minority	No. of Hijra	No. of PWD	HH of Religious Minority	No of Women headed family	Type of water source	Each point No of family uses	No of hygienic toilet	No of Unhygienic toilet	Each toilet No of family uses	Type of disaster
7	IPH Bosti	5	20	3	1. DNCC	3000			20	30	1500	WASA	15	0	125	20	Water logging , fire
8	Sattalla Bosti	5	20	3	1. DNCC	10600	700	400	437	150	2027	WASA	15	53	310	15	0
9	Bader Basti	5	20	3	1. DNCC	580	0	30	15	4	15	WASA	12	3	80	20	Water logging , fire
10	Uttara Section-8 Bosti, Uttara	9	1	1	1. DNCC	150	0	0	5	0	60	WASA	10	2	2	35	Water logging , fire
11	3No. Dhamal Kot	10	15	2	1. DNCC	600	0	0	10	10	300	WASA	15	60	70	7	Fire, Eviction
12	Vashantek	10	15	2	1. DNCC	5300	0	4	25	25	175	WASA	15	107	200	15	Water logging, Fire, Eviction
13	Tekpara	10	15	2	1. DNCC	1000	0	0	5	7	27	WASA	10	21	25	10	Water logging
14	Jamider Bari	10	15	2	1. DNCC	1200	0	0	25	6	125	WASA	12	8	420	20	Water logging
15	Bawneyabad Bosti, E Block	10	5	2	1. DNCC	200	0	0	13	0	37	WASA	15	4	45	12	Water logging

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	Bawneyabad, Bazar Math	10	5	2	1. DNCC	327	0	2	12	0	50	WASA	15	7	10	15	Water logging
16	Kalshi Balurmath,	10	5	2	1. DNCC	900	0	0	0	10		WASA	10	15	40	15	Water logging, Eviction
17	Kalshi Ciramic	10	2	2	1. DNCC	1990	0	0	125	653	300	Tube Well	10	84	255	10	Water logging
18	Baguntala Kalshi	10	2	2	1. DNCC	650	0	0	100	0	250	WASA	15	35	100	5	Water logging
19	Kalapani	10	2	2	1. DNCC	280	0	10	10	2	50	WASA	10	20	17	10	Water logging, fire
20	Tekerbari	10	2	2	1. DNCC	576	3	0	25	0	75	WASA	12	20		12	Water logging , fire
21	Kurmitola	10	2	2	1. DNCC	2500	0	0	25	0	1200	WASA	15	150	850	13	Water logging, Fire, Eviction
22	Kallyanpur pora Bosti	4	10	4	1. DNCC	3100	0	10	37	30	122	WASA	15	323	87	15	Water logging, Fire, Eviction
23	Kallyanpur Baltala	4	10	4	1. DNCC	552	0	7	11	4	86	WASA	15	123	14	15	Water logging, Fire, Eviction

SL	Name of LIC	WASA MoDS Zone	Ward No	CC Zone	City Corporation	No of HH	No. of Ethnic minority	No. of Hijra	No. of PWD	HH of Religious Minority	No of Women headed family	Type of water source	Each point No of family uses	No of hygienic toilet	No of Unhygienic toilet	Each toilet No of family uses	Type of disaster
24	Gabtolli City Kolony	4	9	4	1. DNCC	450	0	4	8	17	200	WASA	15	1	45	25	Water logging, Fire,
25	Jhilpar E block	4	6	2	1. DNCC	450	0	0	10	5	150	WASA	10	35	70	10	Water logging, Fire, Eviction
26	Jhilpar T block	4	6	2	1. DNCC	1775	0	0	170	5	300	WASA	17	20	800	10	Water logging, Fire,
27	Estern Housing	4	6	2	1. DNCC	292	0	0	4	279	10	WASA	13	50	0	5	Eviction
28	Duaripara	4	6	2	1. DNCC	7581	0	72	47	20	291	WASA	15	43	874	20	Water logging, Fire,
29	Milk Vita	4	6	2	1. DNCC	250	0	10	12	0	150	WASA	13	2	50	15	Water logging, Fire, Eviction
30	Mohakhali Sattola Hindupara	5	20	3	1. DNCC	2915	0	12	20	40	115	WASA	15	20	300	15	Water logging, Fire,
31	Rajur Bosti	10	2	2	1. DNCC	550	0	0	35	0	300	WASA	10	22	40	6	Water logging, Fire, Eviction
32	Rabeta Camp	10	5	2	1. DNCC	300	0	0	8	8	150	WASA	10	26	15	10	Water logging

SL	Name of LIC	WASA MoDS Zone	Ward No	CC Zone	City Corporation	No of HH	No. of Ethnic minority	No. of Hijra	No. of PWD	HH of Religious Minority	No of Women headed family	Type of water source	Each point No of family uses	No of hygienic toilet	No of Unhygienic toilet	Each toilet No of family uses	Type of disaster
33	Lalashori Modhopara	10	15	2	1. DNCC	1700	0	0	20	30	170	WASA	12	10	150	10	Water logging
34	Baganbari	10	15	2	1. DNCC	572	0	5	50	10	140	WASA	20	15	160	10	Water logging
35	Nurob Road	10	15	2	1. DNCC	500	0	0	7	5	50	WASA	15	15	160	15	Water logging
36	Haji Shobahan Road	10	15	2	1. DNCC	3000	0	0	50	30	105	WASA	10	25	200	10	
37	BNP Road	10	15	2	1. DNCC	1010	0	0	15	30	75	WASA	15	10	150	15	Water logging, Fire,