Terms of Reference

Midterm Review 2021 for Jashore and Benapole Paurashavas, and Gazipur City Corporation (Zone 1 and Zone 4) under WASH SDG Programme

1. Background

SNV Netherlands Development Organisation had started its journey in 1965 from Netherlands as not for profit volunteer organisation. SNV have built a long-term, local presence in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America working in the sectors of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), Agriculture and Renewable Energy through providing advisory services, facilitating knowledge development, networking, and carrying out advocacy at national and international levels. SNV mission is to make a lasting difference in the lives of millions of people living in poverty. For more information, please refer to our website: www.snv.org.

WASH SDG programme works towards improved WASH services for all. Using an integrated approach, the initiative strives to ensure that water and sanitation related facilities and services are sustainable, climate resilient, gender sensitive and socially inclusive. It is a multi-country intervention implemented in 20 cities in Nepal, Zambia, Tanzania, Indonesia and Bangladesh. Through this, SNV is willing to provide technical support focusing on Sanitation and Hygiene to city corporation/municipalities, which is implemented at Jashore Paurashava, Benapole Paurashava and Zone 1 and Zone 4 of Gazipur City Corporation. The WASH SDG programme is built on three core strategic objectives: (1) increasing demand for improved WASH facilities and practices; (2) improving the quality of service provision; and (3) improving governance of the sector. Gender and social inclusion is an area of specific attention in each of the 3 strategic objectives as well as climate vulnerability and resilience.

SNV aims to support local authorities (Jashore and Benapole Paurashava, and Gazipur City Corporation) to address service delivery challenges in Sanitation and hygiene, and advance the sector development as a whole, through strategic engagement with Government Agencies (sector Ministry, relevant Department and their service delivery channels at local level) and partnering with other experienced civil society and private sector organizations working in the sector.

The programme would like to conduct Midterm review with a questionnaire used in the annual performance monitoring survey 2019 and provided by SNV. The data will be collected using AkvoFlow tool. We would like to procure the service from professional and reliable data Management Company who has proven track record for handling paperless surveys/studies with sufficient logistics including enumerators and tablets.

The proposed study would be conducted in Jashore and Benapole Paurashava, and part of Gazipur City Corporation (Zone 1 and Zone 4) with a view to capturing 8 Impact Indicators in Households, Education Institutes and Health Care Facilities, along with two Qualitative Outcome indicators.

2. Rationale

As planned, SNV is now commissioning a 'Midterm Review' to assess the capacity development status, desire results, understand whether result chain is working and if project interventions are helping to deliver on its long term objectives. Datasets will be collected based on the Performance Monitoring indicators which are derived in order the measure the progress towards the objective of the program.
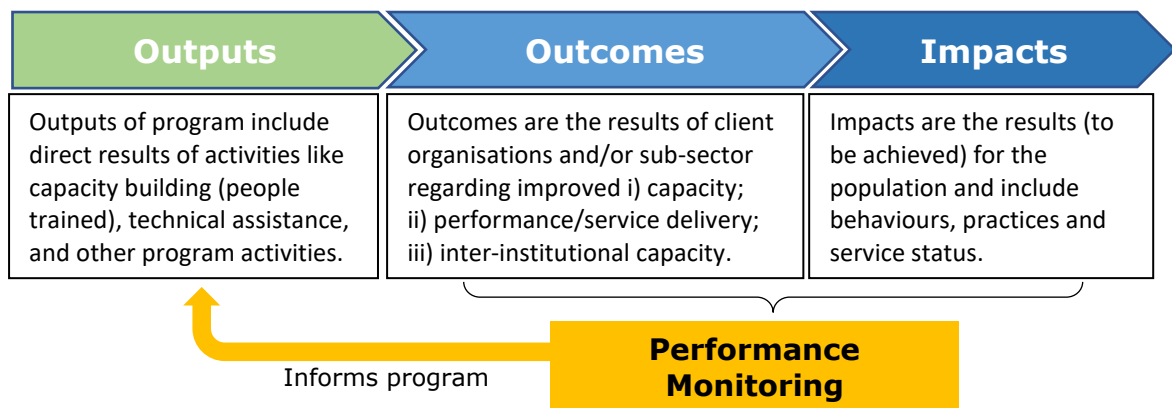
A reliable and accurate public health information system or data tracking is essential for monitoring & evaluation and improve the FSM service. In WASH SDG programme, decision-making is critically dependent on timely available of accurate, integrated real-time and sound data. Therefore, SNV calls for proposal both technical and financial from consultancy firm, who have the capacity to conduct this assignment through tablet computer/smart phone.

3. Performance Monitoring Indicators (PMI)

Monitoring is an important part of any programme, because it allows you to see whether the programme contributes to change. It also provides a basis for critical reflection on the theory of change, learning and inputs to improve the programme. The different indicators used in the project monitoring framework align with the different components of the programme.

In the theory of change of the Urban Sanitation and Hygiene and Health for Development (USHHD) programme, we expect that our efforts (outputs) result in changes in capacities and performance of key stakeholders (outcomes), which in turn leads to changes in the access and use of services by users (impacts). In the long run, we hope that these changes in access and use to services, will in turn contribute to better health and development (long term impacts). However, we do not measure these long-term impacts in this performance monitoring framework. Nor do we put emphasis on measuring inputs and outputs.

Outputs	Outcomes	Impacts
Outputs of program include direct results of activities like capacity building (people trained), technical assistance, and other program activities.	Outcomes are the results of client organisations and/or sub-sector regarding improved i) capacity; ii) performance/service delivery; iii) inter-institutional capacity.	Impacts are the results (to be achieved) for the population and include behaviours, practices and service status.

Informs program

Performance Monitoring

At the level of **outcomes**, we consider three types of outcomes:

- Improved capacity or performance of individuals
- Improved capacity or performance of organisations
- Improved capacity or performance of organisations to work together

At the level of **impacts**, the city-wide focus requires us to look at users beyond households. City-wide sanitation services imply a range of different user groups. The users are distinguished on the basis of the type of premise/market segment. This has limitations, because floating city populations will remain invisible in this study and other efforts will be needed to understand their situations. The types of market segments are:

a) **Residential**: People living in households, defined as a group of people living and eating together. Residential households can be owners of their house/ apartment or be tenants. This also includes low income communities and slums.

b) **Educational**: Users of educational institutions, private or public; schools, colleges, all religious educational institutions etc. including all students. Facilities used by residential student only shall be classified under businesses – akin to hotels.

c) **Government**: People working in (resident) and visiting government offices, defined as all government premises that do not have educational or medical purpose.

d) **Business**: People working in (resident) and visiting businesses and non-governmental offices, including hotels, restaurants, bars, shops, shopping complexes and places of entertainment, small manufacturing premises, NGOs, CSOs.

e) **Public**: People frequenting public places (markets, bus stations, airports, temples, parks, public/ sports fields).

f) **Health facilities**: In-patients, out-patients, and staff working in (residential) or frequenting (visiting) health facilities (all hospitals, government health posts, all in-patient clinics whether government or private), private clinics taking out-patients only.

For this specific survey we will consider three market segments: **residential premises (including slums and low income communities), educational premises and health facilities**.

4. Objectives

The main objective is to understand the urban sanitation and hygiene situation in the WASH SDG Programme cities, mainly Jashore and Benapole Paurashavas, and part of Gazipur City Corporation (Zone 1 and Zone 4) in order to provide information and assessment of the progress and effectiveness of WASH activities and its impact.

5. Methodology

Different surveys will be conducted depending on market segment and city. The below table summarizes the scope of work of this assignment, and then the specific methodology for each of them.

Survey	Jashore	Benapole	GCC Zone 1: Tongi	GCC Zone 4: Gazipur
Households' survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Educational Institutes' survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Health Care Facilities' survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operators' survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The consultant firm is also asked for submitting its own suggestions (if any) on the methodological details. However, detail methodologies should be finalize in consultation with SNV at the final stage of this selection process.

a. Households' survey

Study area and target population: Entire Population/households residing at Jashore and Benapole Paurashavas, and part of Gazipur City Corporation (Zone 1 & 4) including urban slum dwellers of those cities/towns, preferably households/holding head should be interviewed.

Study Approach: Mix methods (both quantitative and qualitative) should be employed by the consultancy firm. For quantitative data, AkvoFlow tool will be used by consultants through mobile devices (tablets, computer and smartphone). SNV will provide AkvoFlow access, along with all questionnaires and analysis syntax. Qualitative methods/tools might be developed by consultants in consultation with SNV.

Questionnaire: Found at AkvoFlow as "**USHHD Household questionnaire MASTER WASH SDG**", with 197 questions within 11 group of questions: HH: Household information; HM: Household members; W. Wealth index; Sanitation; Use of Sanitation; Use of Communal Sanitation; Solid Waste; Handwashing, Menstrual Hygiene Management; Observations; Pictures.

Sampling for quantitative survey: The proposed household's survey will capture eight Impact quantitative Indicators. To get a precise estimate at overall towns level, we suggest to use non probabilistic approach considering level of significance =5%; Standard normal value (Z)=1.654; Proportion in the target population with access to sanitation estimated to have a particular characteristics (p)=0.84; desired precision or margin of error (M) 5%. Design effect (D) assumed at 1.2. This resulted to sample size of 1,658 for Jashore, 1,266 for Benapole, 2,348 for Zone 1 (Tongi) and 1,409 for Zone 4 (Gazipur). The estimated sample size of n=6,681 will be allocated and interviewed across the programme area.

A multi-stage sampling methodology would be appropriate. At 1st stage of sampling, all the wards need to be selected from each Paurashava i.e. programme area. In Jashore there are 9 wards, in Benapole there is 9 wards, in GCC's Zone 1 there are 15 wards and In GCC's Zone 4 there are 8

wards. In total, 41 wards. At final stage, sample households will be selected by applying systematic sampling.

Survey should be conducted within 42 days with a view to capturing around 6,681 samples/interviews from different wards of each municipality. Each interview will last around 40-45 minutes.

Qualitative indicators: Besides this, a <u>qualitative study</u> would be conducted after the quantitative study by forming a qualitative team through the same research firm as required. SNV will provide the list of two outcome indicators. However, following tables represent details of qualitative methods.

Indicator 3.8			Jashore	Benapole	Tongi	Gazipur	Total
Female Councilors		Female	FGD	FGD	FGD (combined)		3 FGD
Female Headed HH	Slums	Female	FGD		FGD		4 FGD
	Non-Slums (LIC)	Female		FGD		FGD	
Female Community Leaders	Slums/ LIC	Female	FGD	FGD	FGD		3 FGD
		Totals	3 FGD	3 FGD	2.5 FGD	1.5 FGD	10 FGD

Indicator 3.9			Jashore	Benapole	Tongi	Gazipur	Total
Households in the lowest wealth quintiles	non-slum	Female	FGD				1 FGD
		Male		FGD	FGD		2 FGD
	slum	Female				FGD	1 FGD
		Male	FGD				1 FGD
Ethnic minorities or low caste people	(Horizon – pit emptiers) – non LGI paid	Female					None
		Male		KII/IDI	FGD		1 FGD, 1 KII/IDI
	(Horizon – mix pit emptiers, road sweepers, drain cleaners)	Female				FGD	1 FGD
		Male	FGD				1 FGD
People living with disability	(association)	Mix	FGD	FGD	FGD		3 FGD
(Additional representative minority group, linked to sanitation)	Elderly people Third Gender Sex Workers Gypsy (Bede) …	Mix	KII	KII/IDI	FGD (Bede)		1 FGD, 2 KIIs /IDIs
		Totals	4 FGD, 1 KII/IDI	2 FGD, 2 KIIs/IDIs	2 FGD + 2 combined	2 FGD	12 FGD, 4 KIIs /IDIs

b. Education Institutes' survey

Study area and target population*:* All educational institutes of Jashore and Benapole, and GCC's Zone 1 and Zone 4 (as per attached sampling frame). Management personnel of those Institutes/authorities/key stakeholders should be also interviewed/studied.

Study Approach: Quantitative method must be applied by the consultancy firm, and AkvoFlow tool will be used through mobile devices (tablets, computer and smartphone). SNV will provide AkvoFlow access, along with all questionnaires and analysis syntax.

Questionnaire: Found at AkvoFlow as "USHHD School Places questionnaire", with 167 questions within 9 group of questions: SH: School information; SC: School Characteristics; SAN: Sanitation;

TB: Toilet block; AP: Appreciation; FSM: Faecal sludge management; SW: Solid waste; Observations; Pictures.

Sampling for quantitative survey: For educational institute census would be applied (Pre-school, Primary school, Secondary school, Religious school (religious curriculum), College), covering approximately **439** educational institutes: 46 in Jashore, 14 in Benapole, 189 in GCC's Zone 1 and 190 in GCC's Zone 4. SNV will provide the census list of found institutions during baseline study in 2018, which would be required to update is case of any new institutions.

	Jashore Paurashava	Benapole Paurashava	Gazipur City Corporation		TOTAL	Description
			Tongi Zone 1	Gazipur Zone 4		
Education Institutes	46	14	189	190	**439**	Pre-school, primary school, Secondary school, Religious school (religious curriculum), College, University

c. **Health Care Facilities' survey**

Study area and target population: All Health Care Facilities of Jashore and Benapole and GCC's Zone 1 and Zone 4, including hospitals and clinics. Management personnel of those Institutes/authorities/key stakeholders should be also interviewed/studied.

Study Approach: Quantitative method must be applied by the consultancy firm, and AkvoFlow tool will be used through mobile devices (tablets, computer and smartphone). SNV will provide AkvoFlow access, along with all questionnaires and analysis syntax.

Questionnaire: Found at AkvoFlow as "USHHD Health Facility questionnaire", with 150 questions within 9 group of questions: HF: Health Facility information; HC: Health Facility Characteristics SAN: Sanitation; TB: Toilet block; HPC: Hygiene at points of care; SW: Solid waste; FSM: Faecal sludge management; Observations; Pictures.

Sampling for quantitative survey: For health care facilities census would be applied (Hospital, Health centre, Maternity clinic), covering approximately **210** centres: 39 in Jashore, 1 in Benapole, 45 in GCC's Zone 1 and 52 in GCC's Zone 4. SNV can support to collect health care facilities' list prior to conduct the survey.

	Jashore Paurashava	Benapole Paurashava	Gazipur City Corporation		TOTAL	Description
			Tongi Zone 1	Gazipur Zone 4		
Health Care Facility	39	1	81	89	**210**	Hospital, Health center, Maternity clinic

d. **Operators' survey**

Study area and target population: Jashore and Benapole Paurashavas and GCC's Zone 1 and Zone 4 to study. Formal operators of mechanized FSM emptying services using Vacutug, operators of FSTP, re-use plants, etc.

Study Approach: Quantitative method must be applied by the consultancy firm, and AkvoFlow tool will be used through mobile devices (tablets, computer and smartphone). SNV will provide AkvoFlow access, along with all questionnaires and analysis syntax.

Questionnaire: Found at AkvoFlow as "USHHD Operator", with 107 questions within 6 group of questions: PP: Public Place Information; CP: Characteristics of the Public Place; PW: Solid waste at the Public OP: Operator information; WS: Water supply services; EM: Emptying and transport of

faecal waste; FTP: Faecal waste treatment plant; MS: Management of sewer connections; WTP: Waste water treatment plant.

Sampling for quantitative survey: This survey is focused to current formal operators. 2 surveys per location: 2 in Jashore (Vacutug operator and FSTP operator), 2 in Benapole (Conservancy Department) and 2 in Tongi and 2 Gazipur (both to Conservancy Department). Total 8 surveys.

6. Ethical standards

The Research firm should explain clearly to interviewee/study participants and relevant key stakeholders involved in the process/survey what the purpose of the exercise is, how their information will be used. The study/survey should follow ethical standards for research and data collection, and should include a risk assessment covering security risks (specially due to COVIT-19 Pandemic situation) to respondents. As a minimum, the study/survey should 'do no harm'.

7. Scope of work/activities

The Consultancy firm should do the following activities in close coordination with the Urban Sanitation Programme team. There should be regular meetings/consultation between the two parties to discuss the issues before finalising any aspects of the assignment.

- Familiarise with SNV, Urban Sanitation programme and its content.
- Develop a plan to carry out the study.
- Selection/recruitment of interviewers and moderators.
- Upload AkvoFlow in mobile devices and related survey tools as guided by SNV.
- Prepare and organise the field work/study.
- Revise the sample size and methodologies (if needed and in consultation with the M&E advisor, SNV).
- Organise enumerators/FGD moderators training along with stakeholder's meeting in consultation with SNV.
- Pre-testing of questionnaire/FGD tools (as required) and including possible modifications.
- Mobilize enumerators/ FGD moderators, data quality controllers and support/participate in their trainings.
- Conduct field survey (interviewing and make observation) through mobile devices (tablet computer/smartphone).
- Manage the data collection and the survey.
- Ensure completeness and reliability of the survey.
- Take the photos/GPS coordinates as required.
- Provide real-time data with smart dashboard for remote monitoring and tracking the progress.
- Data analysis as per SNV provided syntax/guideline and transcribe preparation.
- Prepare draft report.
- Submission of draft report, data set and syntax for review.
- Presentation of findings.
- Prepare final report.
- Submission of final report and tabulated data set/tables, Graphs, STATA/SPSS syntax, and transcribe.
- Provide GPS coordinates of containment (septic tank/Pit).
- Provide real-time data with smart dashboard for remote monitoring and tracking the progress.
- Submit consolidated raw and cleaned data set in Excel (including AKVO FLOW generated template)
- Submit final data set in SPSS/STATA and Excel format

8. Deliverables

The Consultancy firm is expected to deliver required reports along with real-time, consistent and high quality cleaned data set with required images and GPS coordinates. Following are the more specific deliverables:

- Inception report (digital copy) of the assignment by agreed deadline.
- Cleaned data sets in both SPSS/STATA and MS-Excel formats with proper labelling and values.
- Draft report with all transcripts, syntax, attached data, tables and graphs.
- Final Report.

9. Duration of consultancy

The duration of this consultancy service will be 16 weeks including 6 weeks of field work & training.

10. Payment condition:

The consultancy firm will be paid 30% of the total fee upon signing of the 'Agreement'. Another 50% of the total fee will be paid upon submission of the 'draft report'. The remaining 20% will be paid after successful submission of the 'Final report along with data set & syntax and two pagers' within the stipulated timeframe.

SNV will make payments in compliance with the rules of Bangladesh Government. As per income tax law, Tax will be deducted from the main budget amount by SNV (in general for national consultants 10%). VAT will be added to the main budget and kept at source (15%). Only VAT is required to be included in the total budget.

11. Selection criteria

Following are the selection criteria

- Technical Score (80%):
  - o Company Profile (relevant experience): 10%
  - o Understanding of the ToR: 10%
  - o Methodology: 30%
  - o Quality control including ethical standard: 10
  - o Team Composition: 15%
  - o Gender Equity: 5% if there is gender equity in team composition.
- Financial Proposal (20%).

Only short-listed consultants will be invited for presentation.

12. Submission of Proposals

The firm needs to submit/send electronic version or softcopies of (signed and scanned) technical and financial proposal considering scope of work. The Technical Proposal should contain inter alia; organization profile including relevant experience, a complete description and explanation of the proposed methodology for the assignment including detail work plan, time-line, staffing, names and qualifications of allocated personnel including key personnel's (one survey manager) CV and any other resources that the consultancy firm might deploy to execute the assignment and achieve the scope of work. The Financial proposal should stipulate the fees for the assignment including VAT and taxes.

The subject line of the email should be written as **'Midterm Review 2021 for WASH SDG Programme'.** Please send of your proposals to **bangladesh@snv.org** no later than **10th December 2020** by 05:00pm.

For any query related to the ToR, please contact to **Mahmudur Rahman Chowdhury**, Senior Policy and Evaluation Advisor, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation. Email: **mchowdhury@snv.org.**
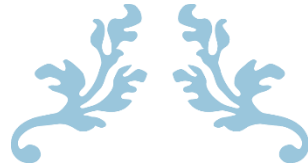
USHHD SAMPLING METHODOLOGY GUIDE

(Household Survey)

February 2020

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USHHD FIRST MIDTERM SAMPLING METHODOLOGY GUIDE

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

A multi stage sampling methodology was adopted in this first midterm review survey. The first stage was the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) which are actually the project sites that were agreed upon between SNV and the donor. The primary sampling units differed by name from country to country based on the context. The choice of the PSUs was non probabilistic because the project wanted to reach the whole population with the agreed cities. The primary sampling units was agreed to be the "Ward" as it was seen to add most value during implementation. The survey is planned to commence between February, 2020 and April, 2020 and will cover the eight (5) country programmes – Bangladesh, Indonesian, Nepal, Tanzania, and Zambia.

Following the selection of the PSUs, secondary sampling units (SSUs) were selected. The names of the SSUs differed from one country to the other. The general principle that was applied in the probability sampling was to achieve the greatest diversity; by making sure that every unit of sampling had an equal chance of being selected. The country teams have been advised to follow the sampling protocol given to them to maintain consistency across the program countries. Any changes in the sample during the survey will be discussed with the PMU and included in the overall country report. Valid reasons for changes have to be provided by the country team.

Generic approach to sample size determination and sampling procedure

Step 1: Primary Sampling Units are selected (PSU) using non probabilistic approach. Therefore all the wards were selected to be interviewed. This is a change from the district-wise as PSU.

Step 2: We determine Ward wise sample size using the following design effect method[1] for sample size calculation (for large population) and assumptions made;

$$n = \frac{DNz^2 p(1-p)}{d^2(N-1) + z^2 p(1-p)}$$

Where;

Z is the Normal curve Z-score set at 1.654 as at 5% level of significance[2],

P is population proportion with access to sanitation. For this first midterm review survey, we shall use the sanitation access at the baseline for the various countries,

d= desire precision or margin of error (assuming 5%),

D= Design effect (assumed at D=1.2),

N = Projected Households as at the mid-term.

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[1] At baseline, we used the proportional sample size calculation method. With the baseline access to sanitation proportion, design effect method was chosen as it calculates the sample size asymptotically with sanitation access percent. Moreover, determines at minimally the Ward wise sample size to detect the programme effect. KM-always have a high sample size per PSU. Statistically, KM and DE don't differ significantly.

[2] Two tailed distribution

Step 3: Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). The SSU units are country specific. This selection is done using simple random sampling on agreement with the country teams to ensure that the program area is well represented taking care of the any risk of logistical dilemmas in implementing this survey. For countries with village population census or number of households or populations, weights (proportions) proportional to the total populations will the calculated to implement probability proportional to size (PPS)

$$\pi_i^{pps} = \frac{Vi}{\sum Vi}$$

Where i, is the population of the ith level of sampling population.

Step 4: Using results above, each of the selected villages is allocated number of households to be interviewed during Baseline survey according to their weight contribution (where data is available and reliable). Villages with high number of household (or population) will have high number of sampled households to be interviewed.

Step 1 to 4 as described above is done at Programme Management Unit level and shared with the countries.

Selection of Households to be interviewed
Step 5: With the right sample in each of the selected villages, the country teams with support from PMU will be directed on how to choose and identify specific households to be sampled. Any sampling procedure should take care of number of villages and the number of households being interviewed to optimally get allocated number of households. Because names of households are not available, the country teams have been advised to use systematic sampling to identify household to be interviewed.

Systematic sampling of Households to be interviewed
Step 6: The following steps will be used to carry-out the systematic sampling of the households to be interviewed.

Steps
   a. **Calculate** the village **sampling interval, how?**
      i) Get "best available" total number of household within a village (program village).
      ii) Then divide this number (in (a)) of households in the population by the number of households allocated for that village. This number is the sampling interval. It guides on the "skip pattern" in order to identify and interview households up to the required number of households.
   b. Select a random start between 1 and **sampling interval**. How?
      i)   Use excel function **RANDBETWEEN (1, calculated Interval).**
   c. The random start identifies the first households to be interviewed, the second household with be number (random start + sampling interval)
   d. Repeatedly add **sampling interval** to select subsequent households.

Software used

Population data and lists up to the lowest country's administrative units will be in excel spreadsheet and population projection has been calculated using excel functions to adhere to exponential population growth formula.

To draw without replacement sampled hierarchical levels sampled, STATA (V 15.1)[3] will be used. The command/syntax used for simple random sampling without replacement to draw a sample according to a decision rule (either a count or percent) is *"sample # [if] [in] [, count by(groupvars)], where # is #% pseudorandom sample of the data in memory, thus discarding (100 - #)% of the observations."*.

Sample Selection procedure for Bangladesh

Bangladesh

Step 1: Primary sample units (PSU): These are the 41 Wards in the 4 programme Cities/districts in Bangladesh i.e Benapole (9 Wards), Jessore (9 Wards), GCC-ZONE1 (TONGI- 15 Wards), and GCC-ZONE3 (GAZIPUR – 8 Wards)[4].

Step 2: Sample size determination by Ward[5]. Sample was calculated for each ward separately using the above formula, where P=0.8 and number of HHs projected as at end of 2019 (total projected HHs= 320,187). This resulted to sample size of **1266, 1658, 2,348,** and **1,409** for Benapole, Jessore, Tongi, and Gazipar respectively. The country projected programme population was at D= **1,192,807** people as at end 2019 for the four cities. The total minimum estimated sample size of n = **6,681** will be allocated and interviewed across all the Wards of the program area.

Step 3: Household identification: Systematic sampling will be used to identify these number of household to be interviewed per ward (See the guide on household identification within a sample wards above).

City	Project Population	Sample Size	No. Wards
BENAPOLE	39,425	1,266	9
JESSORE	225,890	1,658	9
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	674,102	2,348	15
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	253,390	1,409	8
Total	**1,192,807**	**6,681**	**41**

Table 4: Bangladesh sample distribution.

A separate excel file is provided for all wards and the number of households to be interviewed.

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[3] Stata (www.stata.com) is a Data Analysis and Statistical Software

[4] GCC-ZONE1 (TONGI), and GCC-ZONE3 (GAZIPUR) area were added later in 2019. Therefore their baseline information should be 2019 data. P used was 0.84

[5] The DE=1.1

Town/City	WARD	Population-2019	Estimated HH-2019	HH_interview
BENAPOLE	WARD 1	4,319	1,143	139
BENAPOLE	WARD 2	4,811	1,273	155
BENAPOLE	WARD 3	5,906	1,562	190
BENAPOLE	WARD 4	4,128	1,092	133
BENAPOLE	WARD 5	2,981	789	96
BENAPOLE	WARD 6	6,484	1,715	208
BENAPOLE	WARD 7	3,688	976	118
BENAPOLE	WARD 8	3,454	914	111
BENAPOLE	WARD 9	3,654	967	117
	9	**39,425**	**10,430**	**1,266**
JESSORE	WARD 1	29,554	7,818	217
JESSORE	WARD 2	18,333	4,850	135
JESSORE	WARD 3	19,458	5,148	143
JESSORE	WARD 4	22,914	6,062	168
JESSORE	WARD 5	44,113	11,670	324
JESSORE	WARD 6	19,749	5,225	145
JESSORE	WARD 7	29,220	7,730	214
JESSORE	WARD 8	16,882	4,466	124
JESSORE	WARD 9	25,669	6,791	188
	9	**225,890**	**59,759**	**1,658**
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 43	59,801	16,119	208
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 44	50,157	13,519	175
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 45	76,215	20,543	266
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 46	16,565	4,465	58
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 47	44,874	12,095	156
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 48	67,422	18,173	235
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 49	47,189	12,720	164
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 50	42,475	11,449	148
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 51	13,249	3,571	46
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 52	21,940	5,914	76
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 53	23,675	6,382	82
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 54	95,671	25,787	333
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 55	24,299	6,550	85
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 56	52,424	14,130	183
GCC - ZONE1 (TONGI)	WARD 57	38,146	10,282	133
	15	**674,102**	**181,699**	**2,348**
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 24	8,375	2,257	47
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 25	24,250	6,536	135
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 26	57,180	15,412	318
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 27	44,382	11,963	247
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 28	66,578	17,946	370
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 29	20,552	5,540	114
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 30	11,562	3,116	64
GCC - ZONE3 (GAZIPUR)	WARD 31	20,511	5,529	114
	8	**253,390**	**68,299**	**1,409**
Totals	**41**	**1,192,807**	**320,187**	**6,681**