

# Resilience and vulnerability in long-term NGO clients - findings from an RDRS Bangladesh panel survey

## RDRS Bangladesh - When business networks “kill” social networks: A case study in Bangladesh

Table 1: Pathways to primary school success

Group	Pathways	Cases	Completion rate
A	1 Father Mother	1,664	94%
	2 Father Wealth	2,136	91%
	3 Father Community	2,027	92%
B	4 Girl Mother	1,230	94%
	5 Girl Wealth Community	1,209	94%
	6 Mother Wealth Community	994	95%
Not on those pathways		5,238	56%
Adolescents 15-19 years in baseline survey			
With complete data		9,041	70%
All		10,601	69%

Note: "Father" is short for "has literate father". Similarly for "Mother". "Wealth" stands for high wealth rank, "community" for high village literacy. The groups overlap; a child can be on several pathways. An example of a group NOT on any of those pathways: boys of two illiterate parents.

Description: -

- Bangladesh -- Rural conditions  
Household surveys -- Bangladesh  
Rural poor -- Bangladesh  
Resilience and vulnerability in long-term NGO clients - findings from an RDRS Bangladesh panel survey  
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Tags: #“We are more scared of the power elites than the floods”: Adaptive capacity and resilience of wetland community to flash flood disasters in Bangladesh

**“We are more scared of the power elites than the floods”: Adaptive capacity and resilience of wetland community to flash flood disasters in Bangladesh**

Myanmar: Building Resilience of Urban and Road Infrastructure Context: Yangon is exposed to a range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, extreme flood events, and landslides. This geospatial analysis relies on the same five-systems framework of direct impacts that we used for the case studies. The progress and results of all projects are monitored throughout implementation twice a year against the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and its four priorities of action.

**“We are more scared of the power elites than the floods”: Adaptive capacity and resilience of wetland community to flash flood disasters in Bangladesh**

Please email us at: Systemic: While the direct impact from climate change is local, it can have knock-on effects across regions and sectors, through interconnected socioeconomic and financial systems. These could arise from a change in the physical environment, such as new places for agricultural production, or for sectors like tourism, as well as through the use of new technologies and approaches to manage risk in a changing climate. By 2100, the four RCPs lead to very different levels of warming, but the divergence is moderate out to 2050 and small to 2030.

### World Bank Tokyo Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Hub

Key findings from our cases include: Most of the increase in direct impact from climate hazards to date has come from greater exposure to hazards rather than from increases in the mean and tail intensity of hazards.

### When business networks “kill” social networks: A case study in Bangladesh

It is the view of this essay that in areas where disasters are prone, there may be more hazards and hence also, more resilience responses by the

members of the communities than in areas where such disasters and hence hazards are less Garg et al 2007. The essay will also present ways in which resilience communities might be build to deal with several hazards, which might arise in such a way that when such hazards arise the effects may not be too great to bear.

### **When business networks “kill” social networks: A case study in Bangladesh**

Physical climate impacts are spreading across regions, even as the hazards and their impacts grow more intense within regions. We find these hazards affect five different key socioeconomic systems: livability and workability, food systems, physical assets, infrastructure services, and natural capital. The premise here is that, due to higher levels of rainfall every year, it is possible to plant trees in millions in the whole region and especially by the river areas.

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