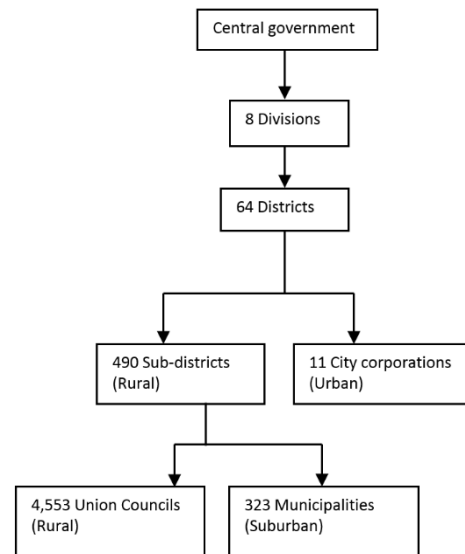


Some Definitions:

- Household: Person or persons related or unrelated, living together and taking food from the same kitchen form a Household.
- HH inclusion criteria: household were included having at least one male respondent aged 18-59 and female respondent aged 15-49. One of them is main earner of the household and the main respondent.
- Household head: who take main decisions of the household, other members of the household obey or listen his/her order/decision.
- Main earner: person who brings the most income into the household.
- “Usually lives”: the person who most of the time sleeps at night at the household. May be due to work or other purpose go outside of the home
- “Outside at present”: during survey the person outside of the household due to work and living in other household. It may be in the same village, different village, district, within country or outside country.
- Death of a child: The data collectors included the death of a child if he/she a) was a household member b) died at any given point of time c) during the time of death was aged between 1 and 5 years. This is a very common poverty indicator used by many national/ international health surveys.
- Unit of measurement: A decimal (also spelled decimel) is a unit of area in India and Bangladesh approximately equal to 1/100 acre (40.46 m²). After metrication in the mid-20th century by both countries, the unit became officially obsolete. However it is still in use, especially among the rural population in Northern Bangladesh and West Bengal.
- Administrative unit: Bangladesh is divided into 8 Divisions (*Bibhag*) and 64 Districts (*Jela, Zila, Zela*), although these have only a limited role in public policy. For the purposes of local government, the country is divided into Upazila, Thana and Union Council. The diagram below outlines the five tiers of government in Bangladesh.
- Town and village: Town is an urban area that has a name, defined boundaries, and local government, and that is generally larger than a village and smaller than a city. Village is a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.



- Hypertension/ blood pressure: The following definition taken from The National Institute of Health (NIH) was used to categorize participants of the survey as hypertensive. This definition was used in the hypertension study conducted recently in Matlab and Kamalapur.

Category	Systolic (mmHg)		Diastolic (mmHg)
Normal	Less than 120	<i>And</i>	Less than 80
Pre hypertension	120–139	<i>Or</i>	80–89
Hypertension			
Stage 1	140–159	<i>Or</i>	90–99
Stage 2	160 or higher	<i>Or</i>	100 or higher

- Pond: Pond is a small body of still water formed naturally or by hollowing or embanking.
- Sharecropper: Sharecropper is a tenant farmer who gives a part of each crop as rent.
- Mortgage: Mortgage means charging of real (or personal) property by a debtor to a creditor as security for a debt (especially one incurred by the purchase of the property), on the condition that it shall be returned on payment of the debt within a certain period.
- Lease: Lease is contract by which one party conveys land, property, services, etc., to another for a specified time, usually in return for a periodic payment.
- River Erosion: River erosion is the wearing process of rock and soil found along the river bed and banks. River erosion is localized on-going process, but tend to accelerate with floods and cyclones and seen as one of the major calamity in parts of Bangladesh.
- Drought: Droughts can be identified as seasonal disaster for Bangladesh that devastates crops and bring enormous hardship farming community. Drought refers to a condition when the moisture availability at the root zone of crops is less than adequate.
- Cyclone: Cyclone is a vortex of low pressure system that form over warm tropical waters and have sustained winds speed of 63 km/h or more. Tropical cyclone is one of the most destructive meteorological phenomenons and Bangladesh is one of the countries suffered most considering human causalities.
- Sundarbans: The Sundarban is the largest single tract of mangrove ecosystem in the world. Sundarban covers an area of 6,017 km² and is highly influenced by the hydrological characters of the region.
- Flood: Flood in Bangladesh is an annual phenomenon. Generally Flood refers to an overflow of water that submerges land which is usually dry. There are 4 types of flooding common in Bangladesh and about 20% of land area get inundated by monsoon/ river flood in any normal flood year.
- Tidal Surge: Tidal/ Storm surge is an abnormal rise of water generated by the strong wind accompanied by a hurricane or tropical cyclones. The primary destructive force of any cyclone lies in the tidal surges that ravage the areas after the cyclone made landfall.
- Water logging: Water logging refers to the situation where the stagnant water keeps the land and households inundated for a certain period of time. Riverbed siltation along with back water effect due to sea-level rise and high tide is leading to prolonged water-logging in south-west Bangladesh and became a climatic concern for the country.
- Polder/ Embankment: A polder is a low-lying tract of land enclosed by embankments/ dikes that forms an artificial hydrological entity and embankment refers to a raised structure (as of earth or gravel) used especially to hold back water.