

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT REPORT – 2025



CALL – ACCESS TEAM
Helvetas Bangladesh

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Actions to Climate Change Ensuring Sustainable Solutions (ACCESS) Project

Water, Food and Climate Domain

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Summary

The 2025 ACCESS outcome assessment indicates moderate but encouraging progress in strengthening community resilience, improving local governance, and enhancing climate-responsive resource management. Across all outcomes, results show that foundational capacities have been established, with early signs of behavior change and institutional engagement, though consolidation and scaling remain ongoing.

Under **Outcome 1**, the assessment covered 407 households and found that more than half (56%) adopted at least one climate-smart or climate-resilient livelihood practice (OCI 1.1). This reflects meaningful uptake of promoted practices, though adoption is still uneven across households. In addition, 24% of households accessed reliable migration information and were able to plan migration in a safer and more informed manner (OCI 1.2), suggesting initial progress toward reducing risks associated with climate-induced mobility. Disaster risk reduction efforts also showed positive results, with 33% of households implementing DRR measures and reporting observable benefits (OCI 1.3). Together, these findings indicate that while capacity-building efforts have translated into action for a significant share of communities, sustained support is needed to deepen and broaden impact.

For **Outcome 2**, the assessment of 38 community members highlighted emerging but limited engagement in local governance processes. About 29% participated actively in at least one local platform event related to climate and disaster issues (OCI 2.1), indicating early steps toward community voice and accountability. At the institutional level, 5 out of 17 unions successfully mobilized climate-related budgets (OCI 2.2), while a broader group of 10 unions mobilized or co-financed climate and DRR budgets, demonstrating gradual improvements in local government responsiveness. However, perceptions of recovery from economic losses remained modest, with only 23% of households reporting improvement (OCI 2.3), pointing to the slow pace of recovery in highly climate-exposed contexts.

In relation to **WASH and natural resource management under Outcome 3**, the assessment found mixed results. In eight school-cum-disaster shelters, 63% of respondents reported that their basic WASH needs were met, suggesting functional improvements in critical public infrastructure. However, secure and formally recognized access to natural resources remained low, with only 12% of households reporting such access. This gap underscores persistent structural and governance challenges that limit equitable resource use and long-term resilience.

Overall, the assessment shows that positive changes are taking root across outcomes, but progress remains uneven. Gaps in adoption, limited budget mobilization, and insecure access to natural resources highlight the need for continued capacity building, stronger institutional engagement, and more integrated approaches that link livelihoods, governance, WASH, and disaster resilience.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background/Context	1
1.2 Objectives	1
2. Methodology	2
2.1 Overview of the study area	2
2.2 Study Design	2
2.3 Sample Size Determination	3
2.4 Sampling Technique	4
2.5 Data Collection Tools	4
2.6 Data Collection Method	4
2.7 Ensuring Data Quality.....	4
2.8 Data Analysis and Reporting	5
3. Results and Discussion	6
3.1 Outcome 1: Climate and disaster-vulnerable communities are utilizing their enhanced capacities to reduce their vulnerabilities.....	6
3.1.1 OCI 1.1: % of people who have carried out activities (climate smart livelihood) to improve their capacities to adapt to climate change	6
3.1.1.1 Methodology.....	6
3.1.1.2 Overall Findings	7
3.1.1.3 Household members receive training, orientation, or support related to climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods	7
3.1.1.4 Type of support received.....	8
3.1.1.5 Application of at least one climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices	8
3.1.1.6 Types of climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices adopted	9
3.1.1.7 Benefits from climate-smart practices.....	10
3.1.2 OCI 1.2: % of people had informed and planned migration	11
3.1.2.1 Methodology.....	11
3.1.2.2 Overall Findings	11
3.1.2.3 Participation in Migration Awareness Activities (Last 12 Months)	12
3.1.2.4 Types of Migration Awareness Activities	12
3.1.2.5 Access to reliable information related to migration compared to before	13
3.1.2.6 Type of reliable information with gender segregation	14
3.1.2.7 Planned Migration of Household Members in the Last 12 Months.....	14
3.1.2.8 Type of planning steps taken before migration	15
3.1.2.9 Perception of Migration Support	15
3.1.3 OCI 1.3: % of people who have carried out activities (DRR measures) to reduce disaster risks and increased their capacities to manage these risks	16
3.1.3.1 Methodology.....	16
3.1.3.2 Overall Findings	17
3.1.3.3 In the last 12 months, did your household attend any DRR awareness session or training supported by ACCESS or local institutions?	17
3.1.3.4 Type of session & training attended.....	18
3.1.3.5 Household Actions to Reduce Disaster Risks.....	18
3.1.3.6 Type of action taken	19
3.1.3.7 Benefits in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures	19
3.1.3.8 Overall verification.....	20
3.2 Outcome 2: Local governments are better functional to reduce the climate and disaster vulnerability of their community through enhanced capacity and community engagement.	20
3.2.1 OCI 2.1: % of community people have actively participated at least in one local platform event last year	21
3.2.1.1 Methodology.....	21
3.2.1.2 Overall Findings	21
3.2.1.3 Types of CSO/CBOs surveyed	21
3.2.1.4 Types of CSO/CBOs within the 29% that actively participated	21

3.2.1.5	Level of Participation	21
3.2.2	OCI 2.2: Number of unions have mobilized climate budget (finance/co-finance).....	22
3.2.2.1	Methodology	22
3.2.2.2	Overall Findings	22
3.2.2.3	Type of support and budget allocation	23
3.2.3	OCI 2.3: % people think that they recovered their economic loss and damage	25
3.2.3.1	Methodology	25
3.3	Outcome 3: Vulnerable communities are better utilizing their capacity on proper management of water resources for reducing climate-induced water crisis.	27
3.3.1	OCI 3.1: % beneficiaries considering that their basic WASH needs are met	27
3.3.1.1	Methodology	27
3.3.1.2	Overall Findings	27
3.3.1.3	Water Access and Safety	27
3.3.1.4	Sanitation Facilities	27
3.3.1.5	Hygiene Facilities and Practices	28
3.3.1.6	Emergency Functionality	28
3.3.1.7	Inclusion, Safety, and Dignity	28
3.3.1.8	Overall Satisfaction	28
3.3.2	OCI 3.2: Number of people who have gained secure access, use and management rights over natural resources or whose access, use and management rights over natural resources are protected	29
3.3.2.1	Methodology	29
3.3.2.2	Overall Findings	30
3.3.2.3	Household Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods	30
3.3.2.4	Types of natural resources accessed by households	30
3.3.2.5	Recognition of Household Access to Natural Resources	31
4.	Conclusion	32
5.	References	33

List of Table

Table 1: Study design	3
Table 2. Perception of Migration Support by gender.....	16
Table 3. Type of session & training attended	18
Table 4. Type of action taken.....	19
Table 5. Different types of loss and damage support received by the sample	26
Table 6. WASH facilities and practices.....	28

List of Figure

Fig. 1. Study area and sample locations	2
Fig. 2. Received training, orientation, or support related to climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods	7
Fig. 3. Gender-wise segregation	8
Fig. 4. Age and gender-wise segregation	8
Fig. 5. Gener and PwD wise segregation	8
Fig. 6. Gender-wise support received.....	8
Fig. 7. Application of at least one climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices	9
Fig. 8. Types of climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices adopted	10
Fig. 9. Gender segregated benefit.....	10
Fig. 10. Gender segregated type of benefit.....	10
Fig. 11. Participation in Migration Awareness Activities	12
Fig. 12. Gender segregation of the participation	12
Fig. 13. Age and gender segregation of the participation.....	12
Fig. 14. Gender and PwD segregation of the participation.....	12
Fig. 15. Gender segregation of the Participation of Migration Awareness Activities	13
Fig. 16. Access to reliable information related to migration compared to before	13
Fig. 17. Gender segregation of access to reliable information	14
Fig. 18. Gender and age segregation of access to reliable information.....	14
Fig. 19. PwD and Gender segregation of access to reliable information	14
Fig. 20. Type of reliable information with gender segregation.....	14
Fig. 21. Gender segregation of Planned Migration.....	15
Fig. 22. PwD and Gender segregation of Planned Migration	15
Fig. 23. Type of planning steps taken before migration.....	15
Fig. 24. Household attend any DRR awareness session or training	17
Fig. 25. Gender segregation of attended DRR awareness session or training	18
Fig. 26. Age and Gender segregation of attended DRR awareness session or training.....	18
Fig. 27. PwD and Gender segregation of attended DRR awareness session or training	18
Fig. 28. Household Actions to Reduce Disaster Risks	19
Fig. 29. Gender segregated household Actions to Reduce Disaster Risks.....	19
Fig. 30. Gender segregated Benefits in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures	20
Fig. 31. Gender segregated types of benefits in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures.....	20
Fig. 32. Gender-wise segregation of households that have received loss and damage support (sub-segregated according to age and PwD)	25
Fig. 33. Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods	30
Fig. 34. Gender segregated Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods	30
Fig. 35. PwD and Gender segregated Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods	30
Fig. 36. Types of natural resources accessed by households by gender segregation.....	31
Fig. 37. Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access	31
Fig. 38. Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access by gender	31
Fig. 39. Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access by PwD.....	31
Fig. 40. Recognition of Household Access to Natural Resources	32
Fig. 41. Recognition of Household Access to Natural Resources by gender segregation.....	32

Abbreviations

ACCESS	: Actions to Climate Change Ensuring Sustainable Solutions (ACCESS)
CBOs	: Community-Based Organizations
CCA	: Climate Change Adaptation
CMH	: Climate Migration Hub
CSA	: Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSOs	: Civil Society Organizations
DAE	: Department of Agricultural Extension
DRR	: disaster risk reduction
DSW	: Department of Social Welfare
FGDs	: Focus Group Discussions
HHs	: Households
KIIs	: Key Informant Interviews
L&D	: Loss and damage
LG	: Local Government
LGIs	: Local Government Institutions
LSP	: Local Service Provider
MEAL	: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
OPD	: Organization of Persons with Disabilities
PIO	: Project Implementation Officer
PwD	: Person with disabilities
RRAP	: Risk Reduction Action Plan
SMCs	: School Management Committees
SPA	: Service Provider Association
UCC	: Upazila Climate Council
UP	: Union Parishad
WASH	: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDMCs	: Ward Disaster Management Committees
YLCF	: Youth Led Climate Forum

1. Introduction

1.1 Background/Context

The outcome assessment was conducted within the ACCESS project implementation areas in selected northwestern and southwestern districts of Bangladesh. The assessment focused on direct project participants and key stakeholders, including CBOs, CSOs, and LGIs, who were engaged through awareness-raising activities, capacity development initiatives, input support, model establishment, and advocacy interventions under the program.

The northwestern region includes districts such as Kurigram, which are characterized by flood-prone lowlands, riverbank erosion, and erratic rainfall patterns (Rijon and Hossain 2024). Farmers in this region primarily rely on rainfed agriculture, with homestead vegetable cultivation forming an essential component of household food security (Sarker 2022). Climate variability, including periodic droughts and shifting rainfall patterns, has led to unpredictable planting and harvesting cycles, declining crop productivity, and increased vulnerability among marginalized farmers (Shahriar, 2021).

The southwestern region covers districts such as Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira, which are located in the coastal belt and are highly prone to salinity intrusion, cyclones, tidal surges, and flash floods (Akter et al., 2025). Agriculture in this region faces challenges such as soil salinization, waterlogging, and damage to homestead gardens, ponds, and agricultural infrastructure (Hossain and Li, 2024). Traditional crops, especially rice and vegetables, are increasingly affected by salinity and water scarcity, forcing farmers to shift to alternative livelihoods, including shrimp cultivation, which has environmental and economic implications (Bernzen 2023).

In this context, the 2025 outcome assessment was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of project interventions in enhancing household resilience, improving access to resources and services, and promoting sustainable livelihood practices, while capturing early evidence of outcome-level changes.

1.2 Objectives

Major Objective

To assess the extent to which the ACCESS project has strengthened community and local government capacities in 2025 to reduce climate and disaster vulnerabilities and improve climate-responsive water resource management.

Specific Objectives

- To assess how climate- and disaster-vulnerable communities are applying enhanced capacities to reduce climate and disaster risks in 2025.
- To assess the effectiveness of local governments in addressing climate and disaster vulnerability through improved capacity and community engagement in 2025.
- To assess how effectively vulnerable communities are managing water resources using enhanced capacities to reduce climate-induced water stress in 2025.

2. Methodology

2.1 Overview of the study area

The northwestern region, including Kurigram district (Fig.1), faces challenges such as flood-prone lowlands, riverbank erosion, and erratic rainfall, which negatively impact rainfed agriculture and household food security. Households here rely heavily on homestead vegetable cultivation, but unpredictable climatic conditions, such as droughts and shifting rainfall patterns, have disrupted planting and harvesting cycles, reduced crop productivity, and increased vulnerability among marginalized farmers.

The southwestern coastal districts (Fig.2), including Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira, are highly exposed to salinity intrusion, cyclones, tidal surges, and flash floods. Agricultural productivity in these areas is affected by soil salinization, waterlogging, and damage to homestead gardens, ponds, and infrastructure. Traditional crops, particularly rice and vegetables, are increasingly vulnerable, prompting households to adopt alternative livelihoods, such as shrimp cultivation, with both environmental and socio-economic implications.

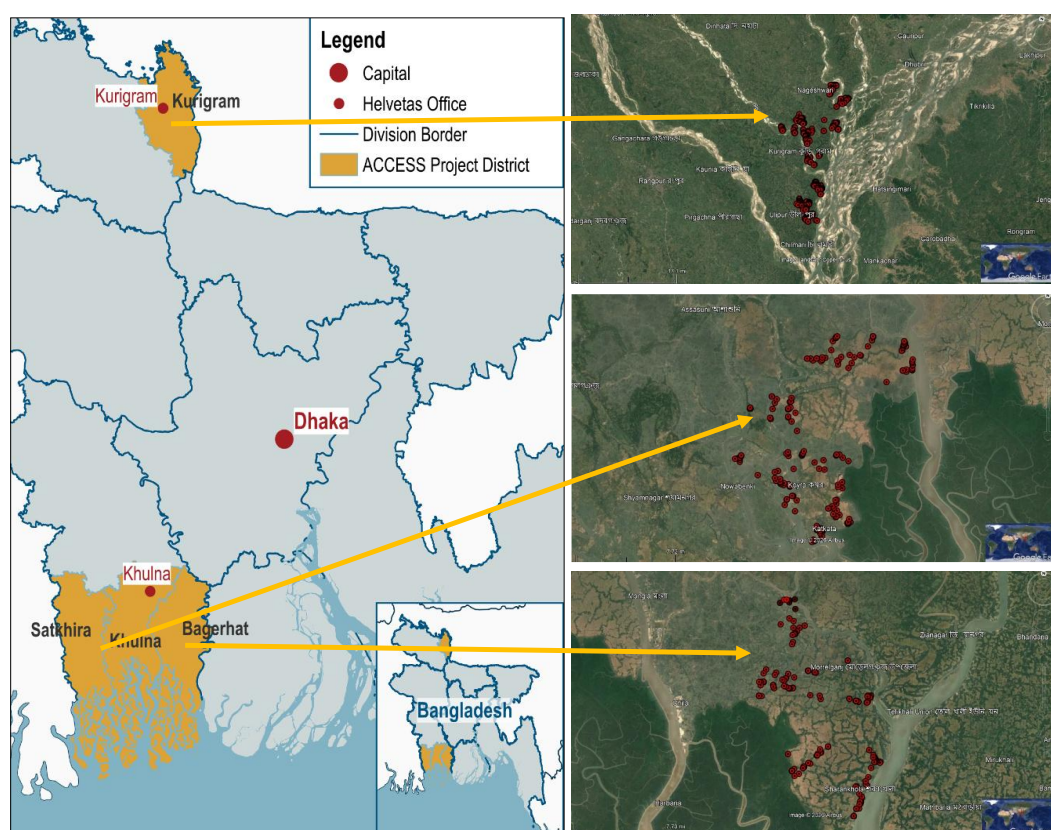


Fig. 1. Study area and sample locations

2.2 Study Design

The outcome assessment adopted a cross-sectional study design to collect standardized quantitative and qualitative data from a large and geographically dispersed population within a defined timeframe. Data was gathered through household surveys, Key Informant Interviews (KIs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) using structured questionnaires administered through face-to-face interviews (Table 1).

Table 1: Study design

Outcome	Indicator	Data sources
Outcome 1: Climate and disaster-vulnerable communities are utilizing their enhanced capacities to reduce their vulnerabilities.	OCI 1.1: % of people who have carried out activities to improve their capacities to adapt to climate change.)	HHs FGD
	OCI 1.2: % of people had informed and planned migration.	HHs FGD
	OCI 1.3: % of people who have carried out activities to reduce disaster risks and increased their capacities to manage these risks.	HHs FGD
Outcome 2: Local governments are better functional to reduce the climate and disaster vulnerability of their community through enhanced capacity and community engagement.	OCI 2.1: % of community people have actively participated at least in one local platform event last year	KII FGD
	OCI 2.2: Number of unions have mobilized climate budget (finance/co-finance)	KII FGD
	OCI 2.3: % people think that they recovered their economic loss and damage	HHs FGD
Outcome 2: Vulnerable communities are better utilizing their capacity on proper management of water resources for reducing climate-induced water crisis.	OCI 3.1: % beneficiaries considering that their basic WASH needs are met	KII FGD
	OCI 3.2: Number of people who have gained secure access, use and management rights over natural resources or whose access, use and management rights over natural resources are protected.	HHs FGD

All data collection tools were pre-tested in a non-sample area and refined to ensure clarity and contextual relevance. The assessment was conducted between 20 and 30 December 2025, providing sufficient time for respondents to utilize project inputs and enabling the measurement of early outcome-level changes.

2.3 Sample Size Determination

Respondents were randomly selected from approximately 28,000 vulnerable households and stakeholders who received project support during the final year of implementation. The required sample size was calculated using the standard formula for estimating proportions (Cochran 1977):

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1 - p)}{e^2}$$

Where:

- $Z = 1.96$ (for 95% confidence level)
- $p = 0.5$ (assumed population proportion to maximize sample size)
- $e = 0.05$ (margin of error, 5%)

Substituting the values:

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.5}{0.05^2} = \frac{3.8416 \cdot 0.25}{0.0025} \approx 384$$

Since the population per sub-sub district is relatively small, we adjust for the finite population using:

$$n_{\text{adj}} = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n-1}{N}}$$

With $N = 28,000$:

$$n_{\text{adj}} = \frac{384}{1 + \frac{383}{28,000}} \approx 369$$

To ensure adequate representation across sub-districts (Upazilas) and support disaggregated analysis, the sample size was increased from the statistically required 369 to 420 households.

2.4 Sampling Technique

Households were randomly selected from the project's beneficiary database of 28,000 vulnerable households that received support between January and December 2025. Simple random sampling was applied within each sub-sub-district (union) to ensure equal probability of selection and reduce selection bias. A minimum sample per union was maintained to strengthen representativeness at both aggregate and regional levels.

2.5 Data Collection Tools

Data were collected using structured questionnaires and discussion guides tailored to each respondent type.

- **Household surveys:** Collected via mWater, an open-source mobile application that enabled real-time data entry, monitoring, and validation to reduce errors and improve data quality.
- **KIIs:** Conducted using a structured questionnaire via mWater with stakeholders such as local leaders, CSO/CBO representatives, government officials, and project actors to capture institutional perspectives and implementation experiences.
- **FGDs:** Conducted using semi-structured discussion guides with WDMC members, CMH, CSOs, and community members to gather collective perceptions, experiences, and contextual insights.

All tools were pre-tested in non-sample areas to ensure clarity, consistency, and contextual relevance. Based on pre-test feedback, the instruments were refined before full deployment.

2.6 Data Collection Method

Data for the assessment were collected through a combination of desk review, household-level surveys, KIIs, and FGDs.

- **Desk review:** Examined project documents, including beneficiary needs assessments, targeting and selection criteria, service packages, input distribution records, and project reports, to provide context and guide questionnaire design.
- **Household surveys:** Door-to-door face-to-face interviews were conducted by trained data collectors, covering 420 households across all targeted sub-districts and unions.
- **KIIs:** A total of 168 interviews were conducted with DAE, DSW, PIO, LSP, Union Parishads, CMH, CSOs, SMCs/students, and skill development actors.
- **FGDs:** A total of 28 discussions were conducted with WDMC members, CMH, CSOs, and community members.

2.7 Ensuring Data Quality

Data were collected using smartphones, allowing direct entry during interviews to minimize errors. MEAL Officers and field supervisors closely monitored data collection, performing random checks to verify

accuracy and completeness. After submission, the MEAL team conducted additional cleaning and quality checks to ensure data met required standards before analysis.

2.8 Data Analysis and Reporting

Cleaned data were exported to Excel for analysis. Key indicators were calculated, and findings were summarized. Thirteen household records were excluded from analysis due to incomplete or inconsistent data, ensuring the final dataset was reliable for outcome assessment.

3. Results and Discussion

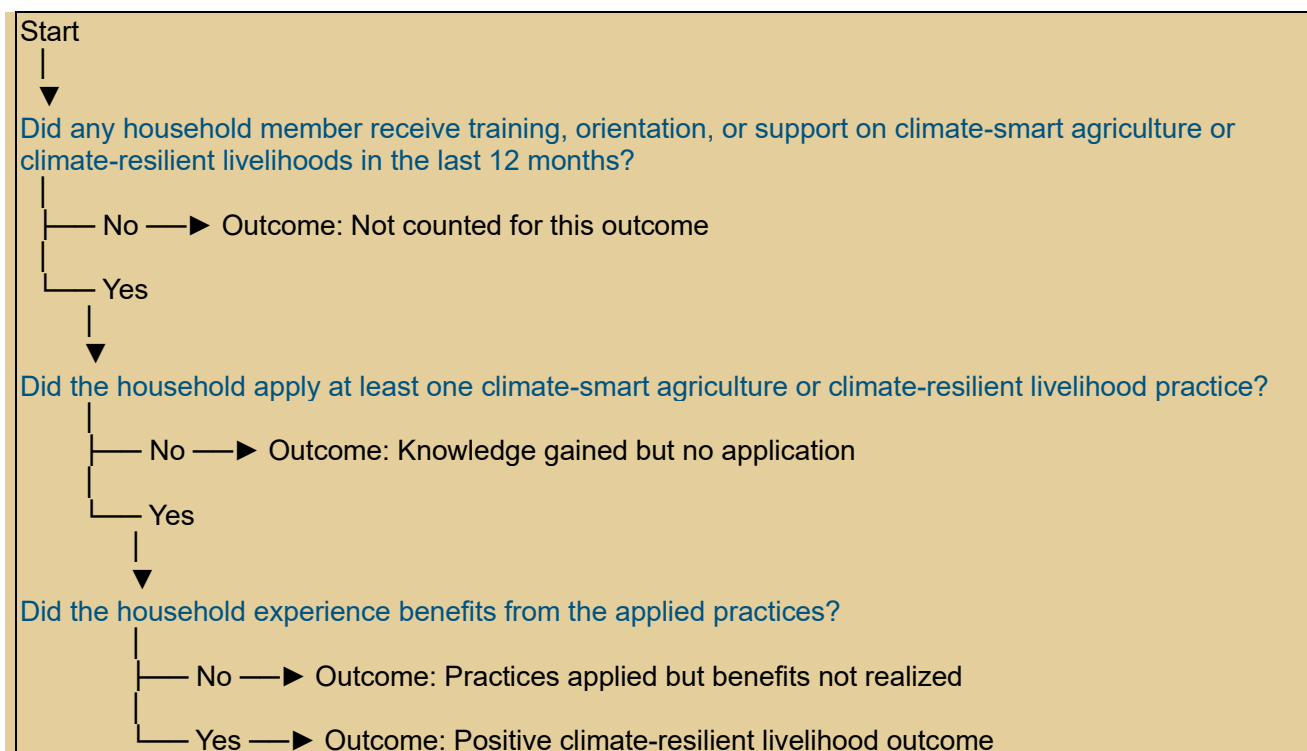
3.1 Outcome 1: Climate and disaster-vulnerable communities are utilizing their enhanced capacities to reduce their vulnerabilities.

Outcome 1 will focus on strengthening the resilience of communities to climate vulnerabilities and disasters through a comprehensive approach to adaptation and disaster risk management (DRM). This outcome emphasizes capacity building, inclusive planning, and the integration of climate-smart technologies and practices. Key initiatives include empowering local communities with the knowledge and tools to adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risks, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, and fostering linkages with public and private actors for sustainable support.

3.1.1 OCI 1.1: % of people who have carried out activities (climate smart livelihood) to improve their capacities to adapt to climate change

3.1.1.1 Methodology

To calculate this outcome, three conditions were considered which depicts in the below flow chart. First, the number of household members who, in the last 12 months, received training, orientation, or support related to climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods. Second, the number of households that applied at least one climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practice. Third, the number of households that experienced benefits from these practices.



3.1.1.2 Overall Findings

A total of 407 households were surveyed, including 245 households in the southwestern region and 162 households in the northwestern region. Based on the defined criteria, 29% of respondents (227 out of 407) met all three conditions, indicating adoption and effective utilization of climate-smart or climate-resilient livelihood practices.

3.1.1.3 Household members receive training, orientation, or support related to climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods

The findings show very strong outreach and uptake of climate-smart agriculture and climate-resilient livelihood support. In the last 12 months, 94 % of surveyed households (383 out of 407) reported that at least one household member received training, orientation, or related support through the project or associated services. Only 6 percent of households (24) reported not receiving any such support (Fig. 2).

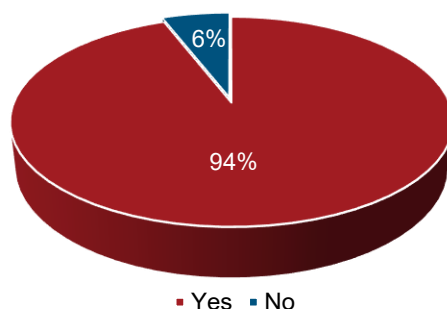


Fig. 2. Received training, orientation, or support related to climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods

Among the 383 respondents who reported receiving training, orientation, or support related to climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods, female participation was notably higher than male participation. Women accounted for 61.9 % (237) of beneficiaries, while men represented 38.1 % (146). This indicates that the project has been effective in engaging women at the household levels, aligning with its focus on inclusive and gender-responsive programming (Fig. 3).

Age-wise analysis shows that the largest share of project participants fell within the economically active age groups. Participants aged 36–60 constituted the highest proportion at 58.8 %, with strong representation from both women (33.2 %) and men (25.6 %). The 18–35 age group accounted for 30.0 %, indicating meaningful engagement of youth, particularly young women. Participation among those under 18 (0.8 %) and above 60 years (10.5 %) was comparatively lower, which is expected given the technical and labor-oriented nature of climate-smart agriculture interventions (Fig. 4).

In terms of inclusion, 17.3 percent of project participants were persons with disabilities, with higher participation among women with disabilities (11.0 %) compared to men with disabilities (6.3 %). This reflects positive progress in ensuring access to climate-resilient livelihood support for persons with disabilities, particularly women, who often face multiple layers of vulnerability (Fig. 5).

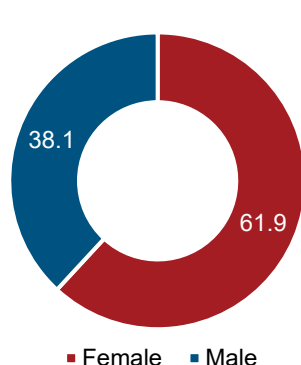


Fig. 3. Gender-wise segregation

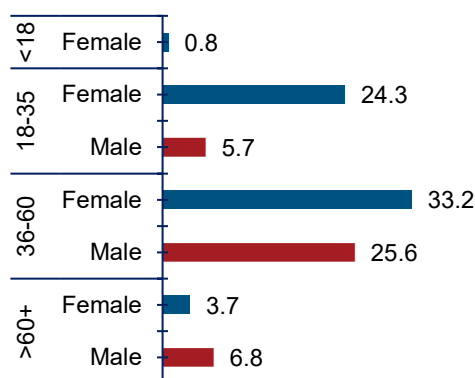


Fig. 4. Age and gender-wise segregation

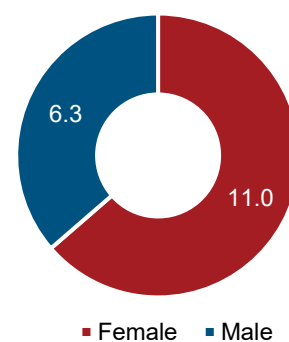


Fig. 5. Gender and PwD wise segregation

3.1.1.4 Type of support received

The findings indicate that beneficiaries received a mix of capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, and material support under the ACCESS project, reflecting a diversified delivery approach to climate-smart agriculture and climate-resilient livelihoods. Group sessions were the most common, especially for women (55.4 % female vs. 31.3 % male), followed by training (31.9 % female vs. 23.5 % male) and input support (29.5 % female vs. 21.7 % male), showing that women consistently accessed more capacity-building and resource-based support than men. Advisory and extension services reached a smaller but comparable share of women and men, while access to digital information remained very limited for both, particularly for women. Workshops or meetings to access services were used by a relatively small proportion of beneficiaries, with slightly higher participation among men (Fig. 6).

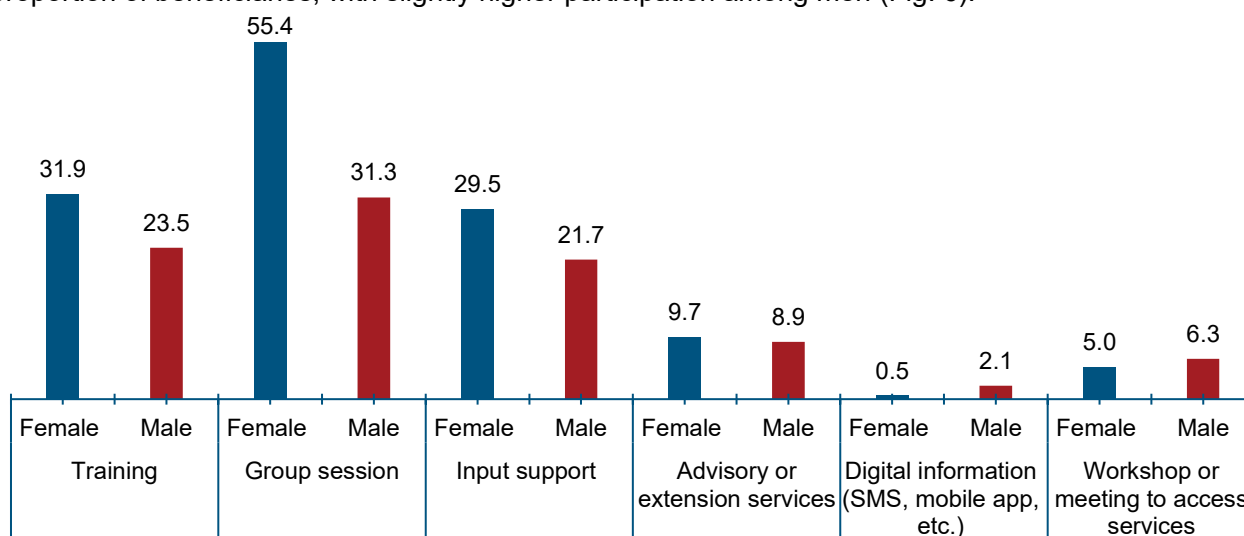


Fig. 6. Gender-wise support received

3.1.1.5 Application of at least one climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices

In the last 12 months, 62.7 % of households (240 out of 383) reported applying at least one climate-smart or climate-resilient practice, while 37.3 % (143 households) did not apply any such practices (Fig. 7). The findings indicate a moderate level of adoption of climate-smart agriculture and climate-resilient livelihood practices among supported households. Compared to the high level of exposure to training, group sessions, and input support, this adoption rate suggests that while access to knowledge and services has been largely successful, the translation of learning into practice is still ongoing. The gap between support

received and actual adoption reflects the time required for behavioral change and practical implication at the household level. Overall, the results demonstrate positive outcome-level progress, while also highlighting the need for continued follow-up and targeted technical support to further increase adoption rates.

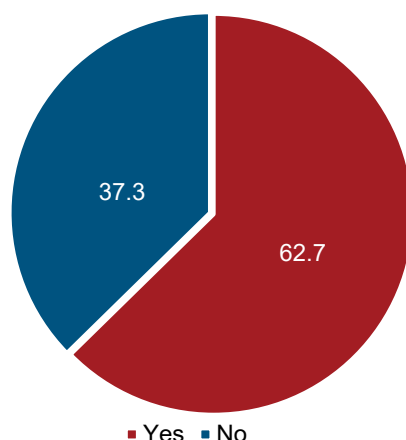


Fig. 7. Application of at least one climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices

3.1.1.6 Types of climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices adopted

Among the 240 households that adopted at least one climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practice, a diverse range of practices was reported, with noticeable variation between women and men (Fig. 8). Line sowing and direct seeding were among the most widely adopted practices, particularly by men (26.7 % and 24.2 % respectively), compared to women (22.5 % and 17.1 %). Mixed or multi-layer cultivation and raised bed farming showed relatively balanced adoption between women and men, indicating their suitability across different farming contexts. Women reported significantly higher adoption of sack cultivation (23.8 % female vs. 8.8 % male), highlighting its relevance for homestead-based and space-efficient production systems. In contrast, men were more likely to adopt water-efficient irrigation (9.6 % male vs. 3.3 % female) and changes in cropping calendar or farming timing (10.8 % male vs. 5.0 % female), suggesting greater engagement in field-level and resource-intensive practices. Adoption of soil and nutrient management practices such as vermi composting was moderate, with higher uptake among women. Use of climate or weather information for farming decisions was reported by both women and men at comparable levels, indicating growing awareness of climate risks. Overall, the findings demonstrate outcome-level progress in the adoption of a broad mix of climate-smart practices, with gender-differentiated patterns that reflect varying access, roles, and production spaces, highlighting the need for tailored technical support to further scale adoption across practices and groups.

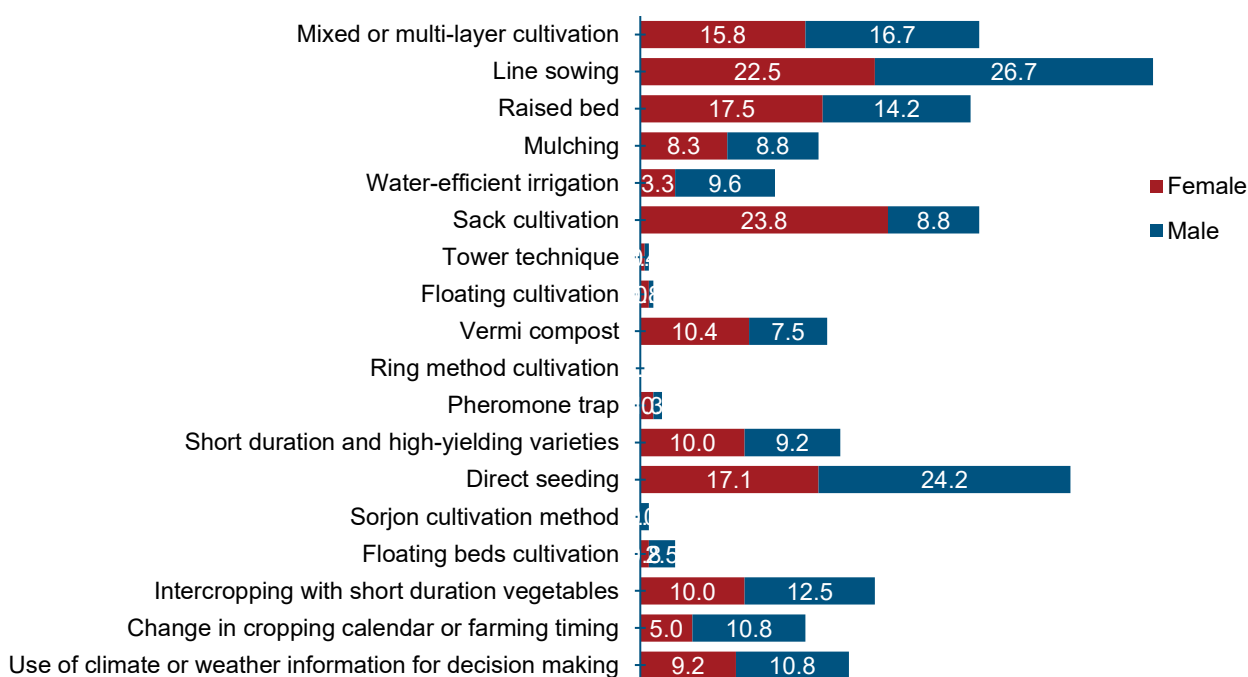


Fig. 8. Types of climate-smart agriculture or climate-resilient livelihood practices adopted

3.1.1.7 Benefits from climate-smart practices

Out of 240 households that reported adopting climate-smart practices, 227 households (94.6%) experienced benefits, while 13 households (5.4%) did not. This indicates that the vast majority of households perceive positive outcomes from the climate-smart practices they have implemented, highlighting the relevance and effectiveness of these interventions at the household level (Fig.9).

Among the 227 households that reported benefits, the most commonly experienced outcomes were increased production (43.2% of female respondents, 36.1% of male respondents) and better preparedness for disasters (33.0% female, 23.8% male). Other significant benefits included reduced losses from climate events, lower input costs, improved income stability, and enhanced food security. These findings suggest that climate-smart practices are supporting not only higher productivity but also greater household resilience and financial stability (Fig.10).

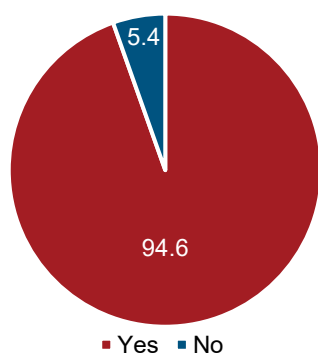


Fig. 9. Gender segregated benefit

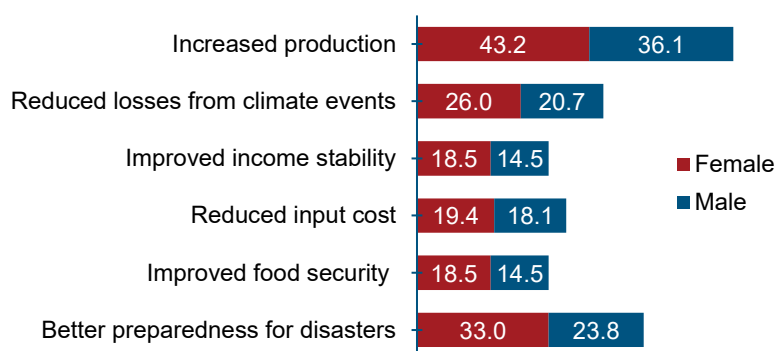
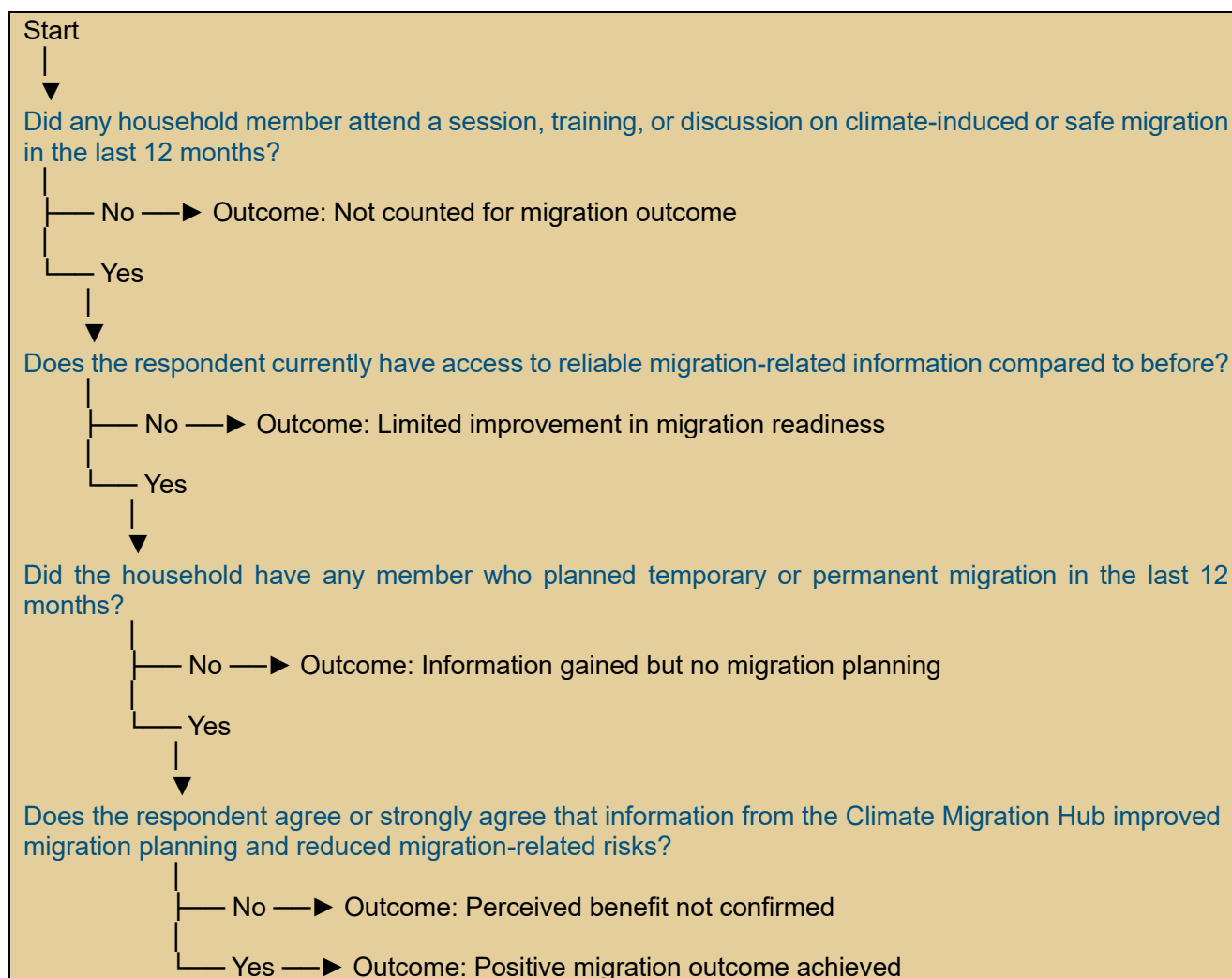


Fig. 10. Gender segregated type of benefit

3.1.2 OCI 1.2: % of people had informed and planned migration

3.1.2.1 Methodology

To calculate this outcome, four conditions were considered which depicts in below flow chart. First, the number of household members who attended any session, training, or discussion on climate-induced or safe migration in the last 12 months. Second, the number of respondents who currently have access to reliable migration-related information compared to before. Third, the number of households with members who planned migration (temporary or permanent) in the last 12 months. Fourth, respondents' perceptions regarding whether information from the Climate Migration Hub improved migration planning and whether support received helped reduce migration-related risks, considering only those who agreed or strongly agreed.



3.1.2.2 Overall Findings

A total of 407 households were surveyed, including 245 households from the southwestern region and 162 households from the northwestern region. Based on the defined criteria, 24% of respondents met all four conditions, indicating improved access to migration-related information and more informed migration planning.

3.1.2.3 Participation in Migration Awareness Activities (Last 12 Months)

In the last 12 months, 325 out of 407 respondents (79.9%) reported that they or a household member attended a session, training, or discussion on climate-induced or safe migration, while 82 respondents (20.1%) had not (Fig.11). This shows that a large majority of households have been reached with awareness-raising activities on migration and related risks.

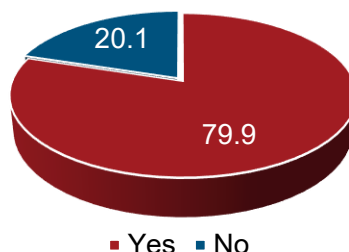


Fig. 11. Participation in Migration Awareness Activities

Out of 325 participants in sessions, trainings, or discussions on climate-induced or safe migration, 62% were female and 38% were male, indicating higher engagement among women (Fig. 12). Most participants were aged 36–60, accounting for 56% of females and 65% of males, while younger participants (18–35) were proportionally higher among females (38%) than males (17%) (Fig. 13). Among the 55 persons with disabilities who attended, 36 were female and 19 male, representing 11% of female and 6% of male participants (Fig. 14). These figures highlight that women and persons with disabilities were actively included in migration awareness activities.

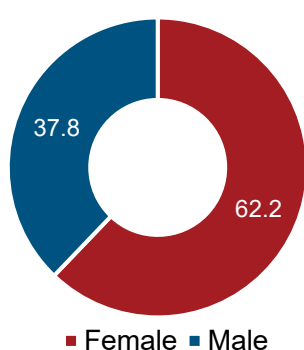


Fig. 12. Gender segregation of the participation

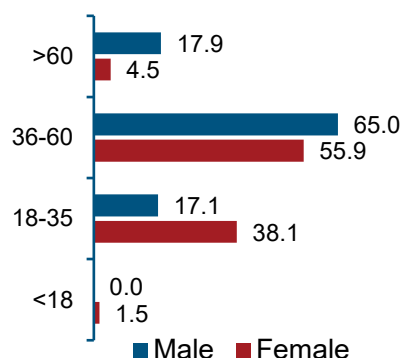


Fig. 13. Age and gender segregation of the participation

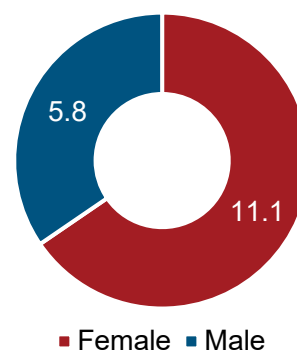


Fig. 14. Gender and PwD segregation of the participation

3.1.2.4 Types of Migration Awareness Activities

Participation in different session, training, or discussion on climate-induced migration or safe migration activities showed clear gender trends. Women were more engaged in awareness sessions (57.5% vs 35.1%), capacity-building training (21.8% vs 15.7%), and counseling (16.9% vs 14.5%). Men slightly outnumbered women in orientations from the Climate Migration Information Hub (13.8% vs 12.3%) and household-level support (9.5% vs 7.7%) (Fig. 15). Overall, women led in awareness and training activities, while men were more involved in direct support and information services.

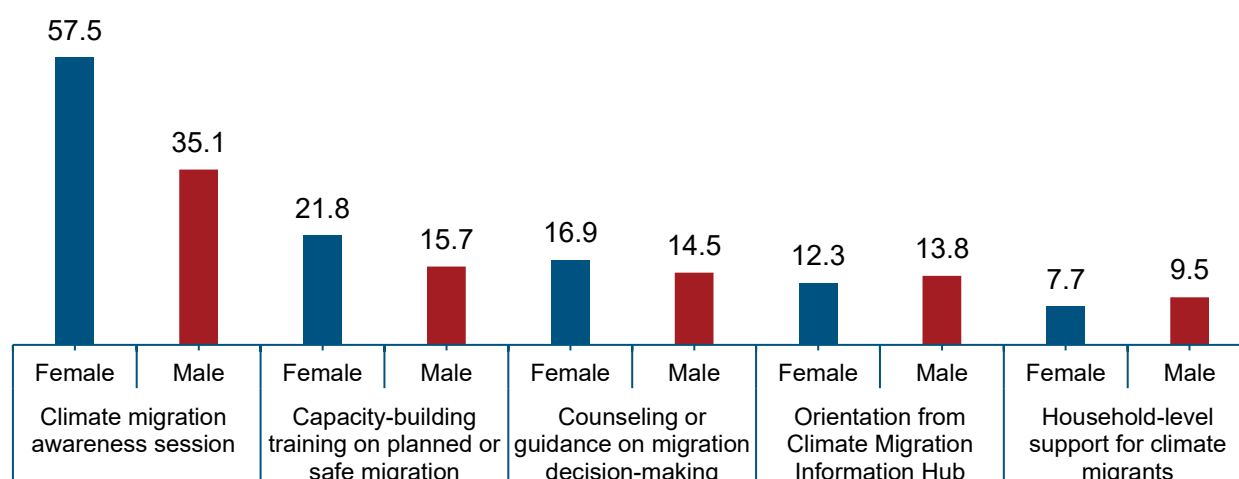


Fig. 15. Gender segregation of the Participation of Migration Awareness Activities

3.1.2.5 Access to reliable information related to migration compared to before

Out of 325 respondents, 86% reported having access to reliable information on migration, showing a notable improvement compared to before, while 14% indicated they did not have such access (Fig. 16). This suggests that the majority of participants are now better informed about migration-related issues.

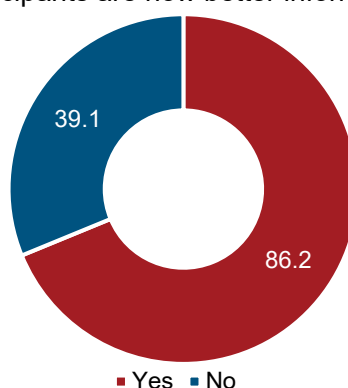


Fig. 16. Access to reliable information related to migration compared to before

Among the 280 reported having access to reliable information on migration, 60% were female and 40% were male (Fig. 17). Most female participants were aged 18–35 (23%) and 36–60 (32%), while the majority of male participants were aged 36–60 (27%) and over 60 (7%) (Fig. 18). In terms of inclusion, 42 respondents with disabilities reported access to reliable information, of which 26 were female and 16 were male, representing 9.3% of female and 5.7% of male participants (Fig. 19). These figures indicate that women and persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged in accessing migration-related information.

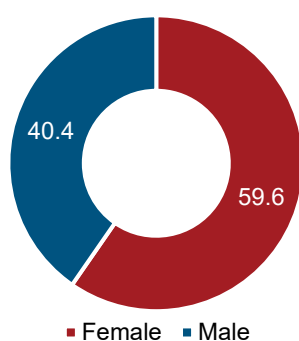


Fig. 19. Gender segregation of access to reliable information

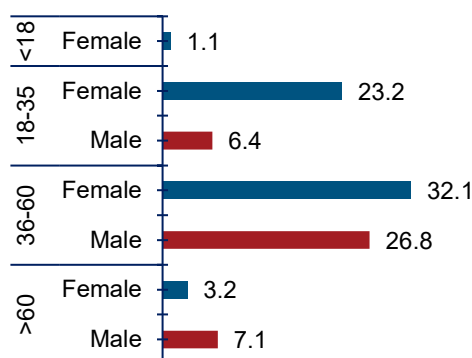


Fig. 20. Gender and age segregation of access to reliable information

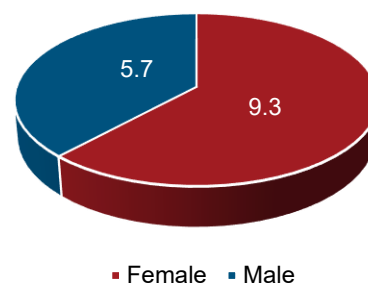


Fig. 21. PwD and Gender segregation of access to reliable information

3.1.2.6 Type of reliable information with gender segregation

Among 280 respondents with access to reliable migration information, women were more informed than men across most topics (Fig. 20). Knowledge of risks and safety during migration was highest, with 52% of women and 36% of men reporting access. Women also had greater awareness of employment opportunities and wage levels (21% vs 18%), cost of migration and required documents (18% vs 15%), and accommodation at destinations (17% vs 14%). Men slightly outnumbered women in knowledge of legal procedures and support contacts (10% vs 8%). Overall, women were more engaged in understanding practical migration information, while men showed slightly higher awareness of legal support.

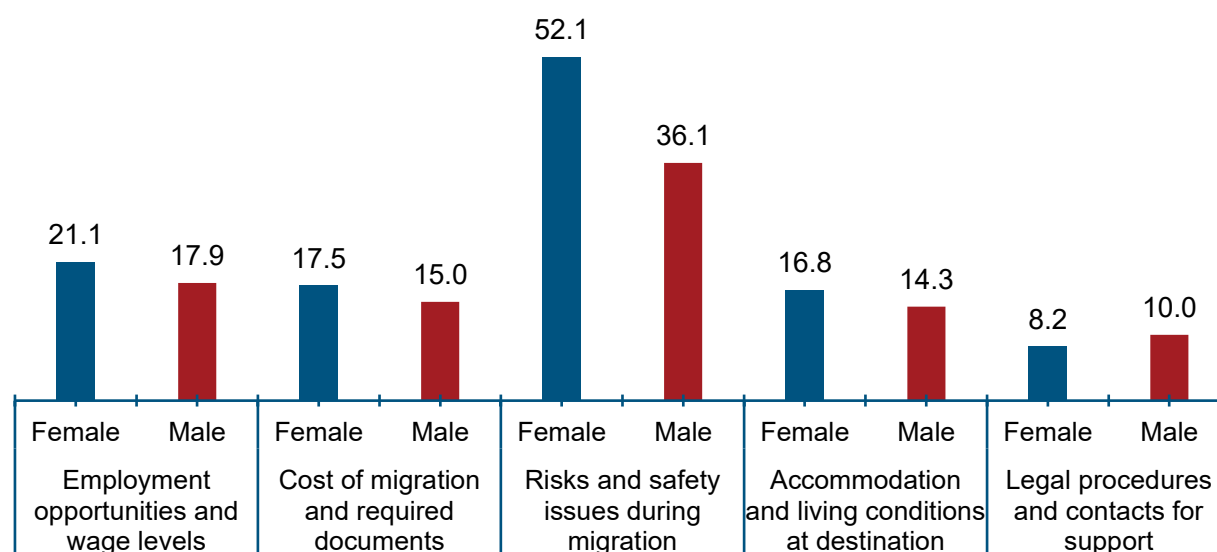


Fig. 20. Type of reliable information with gender segregation

3.1.2.7 Planned Migration of Household Members in the Last 12 Months

Out of 280 households, 107 (38%) reported that at least one member had planned migration, either temporary or permanent, in the last 12 months, while 174 (62%) did not (Fig. 21). Among the 107 households with planned migration, 62% of migrating members were female and 38% were male, indicating a higher proportion of women participating in migration during this period (Fig. 22).

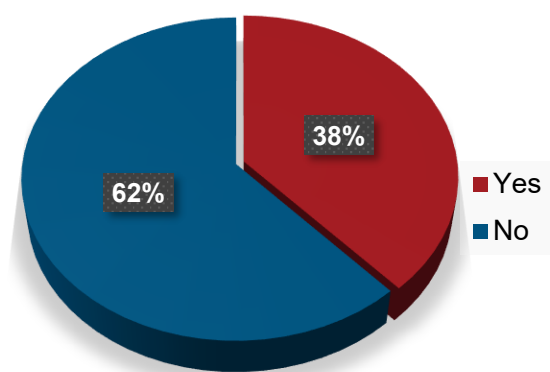


Fig. 21. Gender segregation of Planned Migration

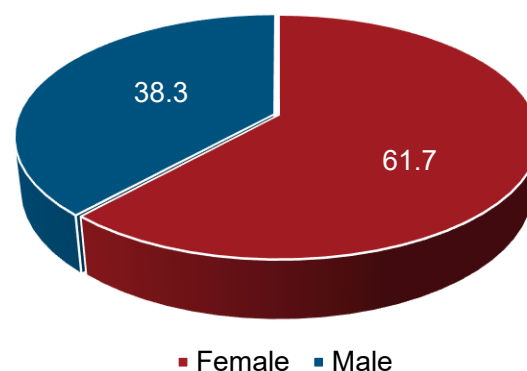


Fig. 22. PwD and Gender segregation of Planned Migration

3.1.2.8 Type of planning steps taken before migration

Among households with planned migration, women were more actively involved in pre-migration planning than men. Before migrating, 44% of women and 29% of men collected information, while 41% of women and 27% of men discussed migration decisions within the household (Fig. 23). Identifying destinations and work in advance was done by 28% of women and 21% of men, and estimating costs and expected income by 20% of women and 12% of men. Arranging accommodation or contacts was reported by 18% of women and 14% of men, considering risks and safety by 22% of women and 18% of men, and identifying support services or helplines by 9% of women and 5% of men. Overall, women took more proactive steps in preparing for migration than men.

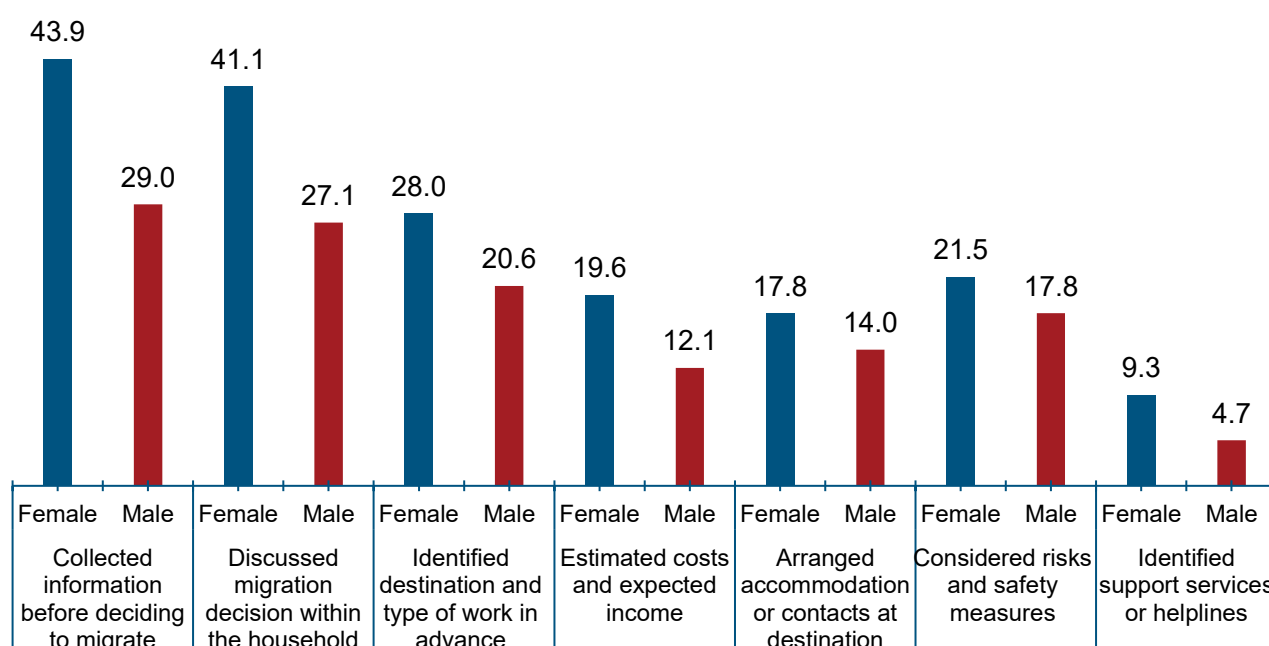


Fig. 23. Type of planning steps taken before migration

3.1.2.9 Perception of Migration Support

Based on respondents' perceptions, information from the Climate Migration Hub helped improve migration planning, and the support received helped reduce migration-related risks. In total, 99 respondents (24% of all respondents) agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. Among them, women reported slightly higher benefits: 19% of females strongly agreed and 42% agreed that the

information improved their planning, compared to 17% and 21% of males, respectively (Table 2). Similarly, 18% of females and 15% of males strongly agreed that support reduced risks, while 43% of females and 23% of males agreed (Table).

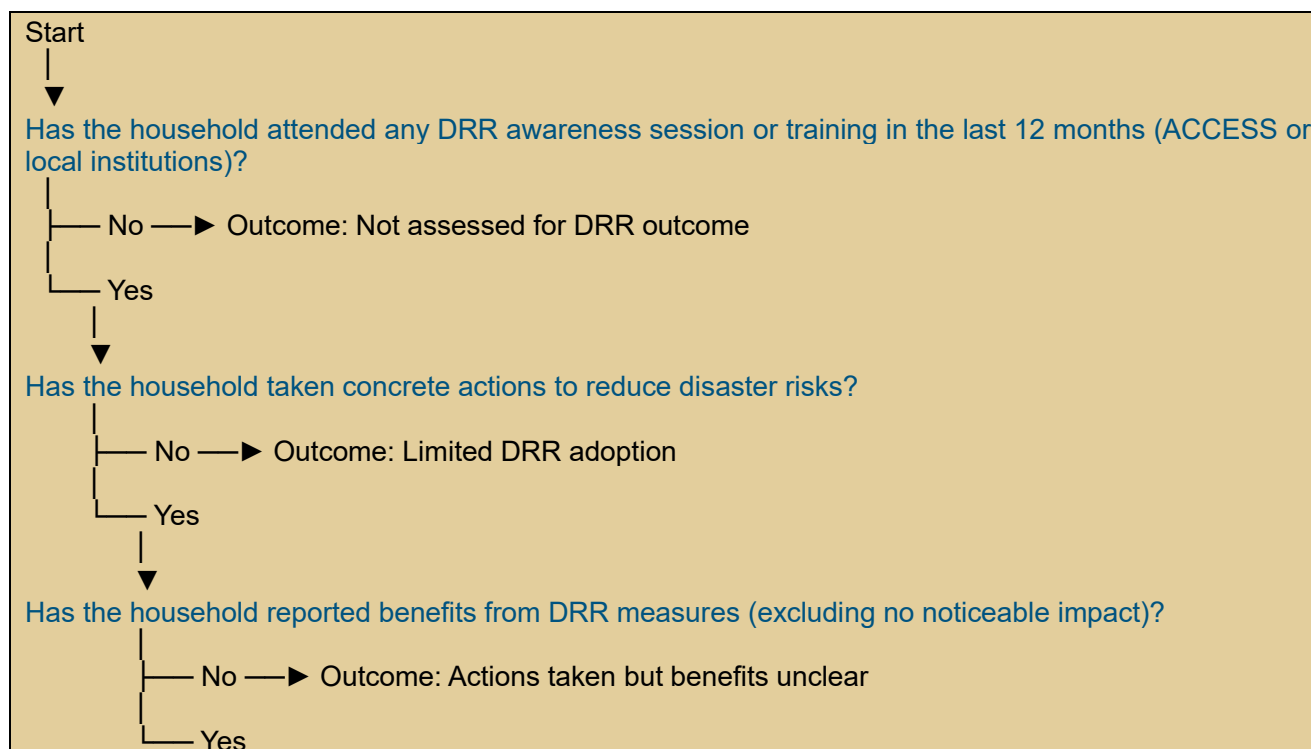
Table 2. Perception of Migration Support by gender

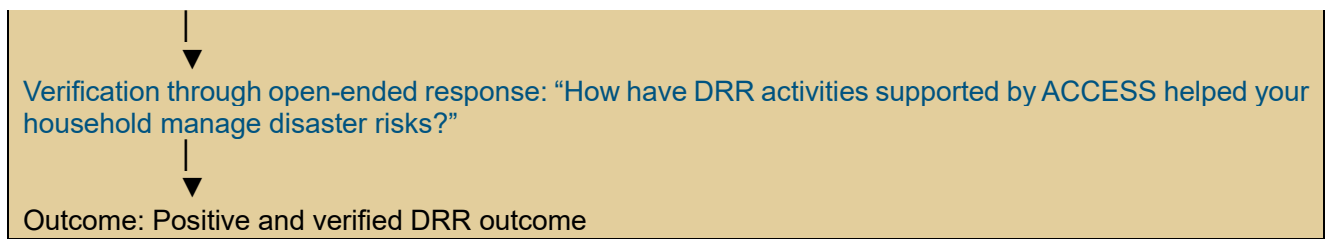
Statement	Consideration	Sex	f	%
Information from the Climate Migration Hub helped improve our migration planning	5 = Strongly agree	Female	19	19.2
		Male	17	17.2
	4 = Agree	Female	42	42.4
		Male	21	21.2
Support received helped reduce risks associated with migration	5 = Strongly agree	Female	18	18.2
		Male	15	15.2
	4 = Agree	Female	43	43.4
		Male	23	23.2

3.1.3 OCI 1.3: % of people who have carried out activities (DRR measures) to reduce disaster risks and increased their capacities to manage these risks

3.1.3.1 Methodology

To assess this outcome, four conditions were considered which are depicted in below flow chart. First, whether the household had attended any DRR awareness session or training supported by ACCESS or local institutions in the last 12 months. Second, whether the household had taken concrete actions to reduce disaster risks. Third, whether the household reported benefits from DRR measures, excluding cases with no noticeable impact. Fourth, verification was done through responses to the open-ended question, “In your own words, how have DRR activities supported by ACCESS helped your household manage disaster risks?”





3.1.3.2 Overall Findings

A total of 407 households were surveyed, including 245 households from the southwestern region and 162 households from the northwestern region. Based on these criteria, the assessment found that 33% of households had actively implemented DRR measures and strengthened their capacity to manage disaster risks.

3.1.3.3 In the last 12 months, did your household attend any DRR awareness session or training supported by ACCESS or local institutions?

Over the past 12 months, 375 out of 407 respondents (92%) reported having attended a disaster risk reduction (DRR) awareness session or training, while only 32 respondents (8%) reported no participation (Fig. 24). This demonstrates that the vast majority of households have been successfully reached through DRR awareness and capacity-building initiatives.

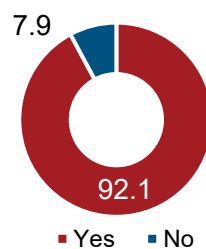


Fig. 24. Household attend any DRR awareness session or training

Of the 375 respondents who attended a DRR awareness session, 62.1% were female and 37.9% male (Fig. 25). Participation was highest among those aged 36–60 years (58.4%), followed by the 18–35 age group (29.9%), with minimal participation from those under 18 and moderate participation among adults over 60 (Fig. 26). Attendance among persons with disabilities was recorded, with higher participation among women than men, indicating some level of inclusion, though overall PwD participation remains limited (Fig. 27).

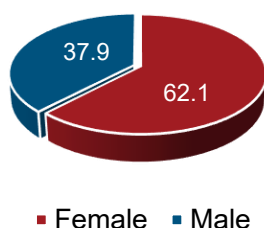


Fig. . Gender segregation of attended DRR awareness session or training

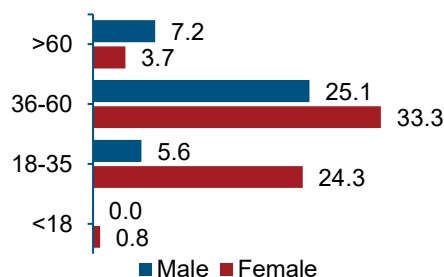


Fig. . Age and Gender segregation of attended DRR awareness session or training

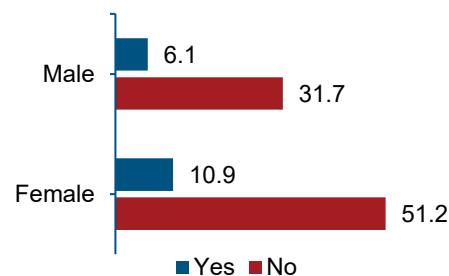


Fig. . PwD and Gender segregation of attended DRR awareness session or training

3.1.3.4 Type of session & training attended

Participation in DRR-related activities was highest for multi-hazard DRR awareness sessions, with 60.3% female and 37.1% male participation (Table 3). Household-level DRR or preparedness trainings were attended by nearly equal proportions of women (24.5%) and men (24.0%). Community disaster preparedness meetings or drills showed balanced participation as well, with 12.0% female and 12.5% male attendance. Orientation sessions on early warning and evacuation recorded higher female participation (18.7%) compared to males (12.8%), indicating stronger engagement of women across most DRR activities.

Table 3. Type of session & training attended

Type of activity	Sex	f	%
Multi-hazard DRR awareness session (flood, cyclone, salinity, heatwave, etc.)	Female	226	60.3
	Male	139	37.1
Household-level DRR or preparedness training	Female	92	24.5
	Male	90	24.0
Community disaster preparedness meeting or drill	Female	45	12.0
	Male	47	12.5
Orientation on early warning and evacuation	Female	70	18.7
	Male	48	12.8

3.1.3.5 Household Actions to Reduce Disaster Risks

In the last 12 months, 237 out of 375 surveyed households (63.2%) reported taking actions to reduce disaster risks, while 138 households (36.8%) reported that they had not taken any such measures (Fig. 28). This indicates that a majority of households are actively engaging in disaster risk reduction activities, although there remains a significant portion of households that have yet to implement preventive measures. Of those taking action, 146 (61.6%) were female-headed households and 91 (38.4%) were male-headed households (Fig. 29), indicating that female-headed households were slightly more proactive in implementing disaster risk reduction measures.

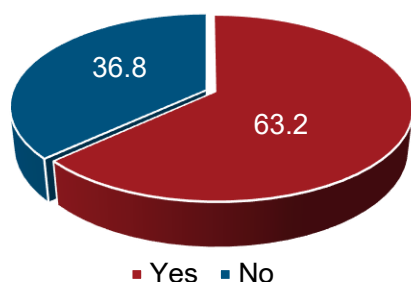


Fig. . Household Actions to Reduce Disaster Risks

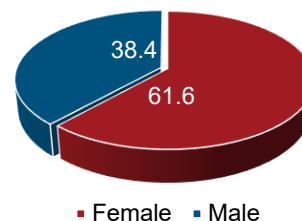


Fig. . Gender segregated household Actions to Reduce Disaster Risks

3.1.3.6 Type of action taken

Over the past 12 months, households have taken various actions to reduce disaster risks (Table 4). Female-headed households were more active in structural and preparedness measures, such as raising plinths or strengthening houses (39.2% vs 21.5%), adopting safe water and sanitation measures (28.7% vs 17.3%), and adjusting livelihoods (34.6% vs 17.3%). Following early warnings was also higher among female-headed households (27.0% vs 18.6%). In contrast, male-headed households participated slightly more in preparing emergency kits (13.1% vs 12.7%) and community disaster response activities (10.5% vs 8.9%). Overall, female-headed households showed greater engagement in personal and household-level preparedness, while male-headed households were somewhat more involved in community-level actions.

Table 4. Type of action taken

Type	Gender	f	%
Raised plinth, house strengthening, or flood protection	Female	93	39.2
	Male	51	21.5
Safe water and sanitation measures during disasters	Female	68	28.7
	Male	41	17.3
Prepared emergency kit (food, medicine, documents)	Female	30	12.7
	Male	31	13.1
Adjusted livelihood activities to reduce disaster risk	Female	82	34.6
	Male	41	17.3
Followed early warning messages and evacuation advice	Female	64	27.0
	Male	44	18.6
Participated in community disaster response activities	Female	21	8.9
	Male	25	10.5

3.1.3.7 Benefits in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures

In the last 12 months, 133 households (56.1%) reported experiencing benefits from disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures, while 104 households (43.9%) reported no benefits (Fig. 30). Female-headed households reported greater benefited across most areas, including reduced loss of assets or crops (33.8% vs 23.3%), improved family safety (43.6% vs 33.8%), and increased confidence to face disasters (57.1% vs 31.6%). Both female- and male-headed households reported some benefits in faster recovery (18.0% vs 15.0%) and better coordination within the household (15.8% vs 18.0%), though coordination was slightly higher among male-headed households (Fig. 31). Overall, female-headed households appeared to gain more direct protective and confidence-related benefits from DRR measures.

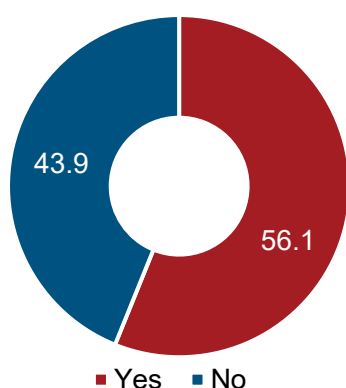


Fig. . Gender segregated Benefits in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures

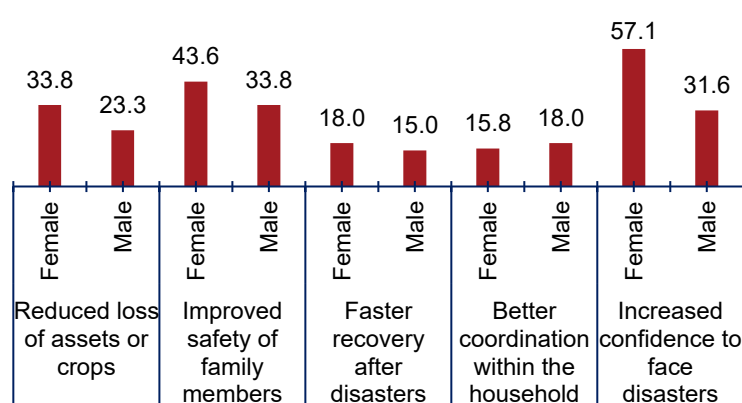


Fig. . Gender segregated types of benefits in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures

3.1.3.8 Overall verification

Households reported taking practical actions such as raising the floors of their homes using the pole-and-rope method, storing essential items like food, water, medicine, and important documents, and securing animals in safe places. For example, one respondent said, *“Before disasters, we raise our houses and animal shelters, store necessary documents safely, and keep dry food ready. Children, elderly, and people with disabilities receive extra care to ensure their safety.”* Another shared, *“We now know how to stay safe during storms or floods, make our home safer, and prepare to move to a safe place if needed, which reduces losses during disasters.”* Households also followed early warning messages and evacuation guidance, as noted by one respondent: *“Through training, early warning, and emergency services, we learned how to protect our home and belongings and respond safely during emergencies.”* Beyond immediate safety, DRR activities increased confidence and knowledge about disaster risks, with respondents stating, *“We store food, water, and medicines before disasters and know how to evacuate safely, which makes our family feel more confident and prepared.”* These examples demonstrate that training, awareness sessions, and practical guidance from the project have helped households actively reduce risks, protect lives and assets.

3.2 Outcome 2: Local governments are better functional to reduce the climate and disaster vulnerability of their community through enhanced capacity and community engagement.

Outcome 02 focuses on strengthening the capacities of local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to engage effectively with local government structures. This indicator measures proportion of community members who have actively engaged with local government structures through local platforms such as Union Parishad forums, standing committee meetings, and pre-budget or post-budget discussions, contributing to decision-making and influencing local climate and disaster responses.

3.2.1 OCI 2.1: % of community people have actively participated at least in one local platform event last year

3.2.1.1 Methodology

The Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted with the CSO/CBO members were used to assess this indicator. The members who attended in at least one local platform event (with the local government involved) related to climate change, DRR, WASH, or local development in the last 12 months, and actively participated by either

- providing suggestions or recommendations,
- sharing opinions or raising issues, or
- actively contributing to decision-making or prioritization

The interviewees were probed by being asked to share an example where their input influenced a Union or Upazila decision. Furthermore, consistency checking was done between the responses to the questions “which of the following platforms are you aware of?” and “which types of local platform events did you participate in?”.

3.2.1.2 Overall Findings

A total of 38 KIIs were conducted with the CSO/CBOs, 15 and 23 at Rangpur and Khulna respectively. According to the aforementioned methodology, overall 29% of community people have actively participated in at least one local platform event last year, 27% and 30% at Rangpur and Khulna respectively.

3.2.1.3 Types of CSO/CBOs surveyed

Mother's Parliament, WASH Budget Monitoring Club, Organization for Person with Disabilities (OPD), Upazila Climate Council (UCC), Climate Migration Hub, Youth Led Climate Forum (YLCF), Service Provider Association (SPA), Cooperative, Pani Committee

3.2.1.4 Types of CSO/CBOs within the 29% that actively participated

Mother's Parliament, WASH Budget Monitoring Club, Service Provider Association (SPA), Upazila Climate Council (UCC), Youth Led Climate Forum (YLCF), Service Provider Association (SPA), Cooperative

Details of individuals from CSO/CBOs who actively participated:

- 27% female, 73% male
- average age – 39 years; 55% within 18-35 years age range
- 45% hold leadership positions such as President, Secretary, while 55% are general members

Types of Local Platforms actively participated in by the 29%: Open budget declaration meetings with climate-focused allocations (45%), Pre-budget meetings (Budget Shava) at Union or Upazila level (64%), Public hearings on water rights or WASH services (82%), Roundtable discussions with LGIs on climate finance (73%), Multi-stakeholder workshops on water access or advocacy (82%), Petition or formal letter submission (36%)

3.2.1.5 Level of Participation

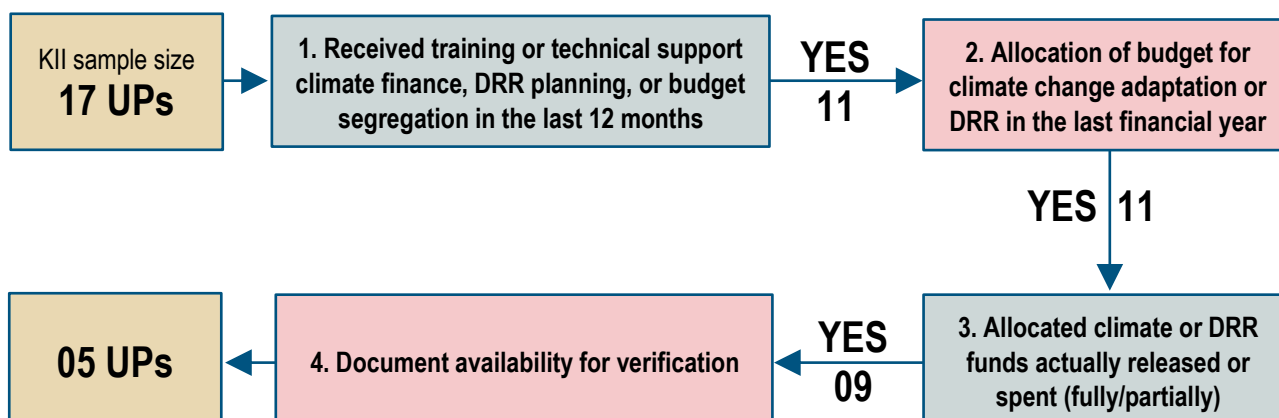
36% provided suggestions or recommendations. 64% shared their opinions, raised issues, and actively contributed to decision-making. The latter includes individuals both in leadership positions and as general members in almost equal proportions.

Examples: CSO and CBO members influenced local government decisions primarily through community consultation, issue identification, and formal engagement with local authorities. Their inputs and actions—such as conducting household assessments, forming representative committees, submitting written proposals, and raising prioritized agendas—contributed to concrete actions such as road construction and repair, pond excavation, river erosion prevention, establishment of safe drinking water systems (including PSFs, rainwater harvesting, water tanks, and tube wells), and the provision of facilities like lactation rooms at the Upazila level. However, some members reported that while consultation spaces existed, their inputs were not consistently reflected in final decisions, indicating uneven translation of participation into influence.

3.2.2 OCI 2.2: Number of unions have mobilized climate budget (finance/co-finance)

3.2.2.1 Methodology

To report for this indicator, data was collected from two sources. To influence climate budget mobilization by unions, Union Parishad members have been provided training on climate-responsive budget under the project. Simultaneously, the project has pursued co-financing approach for implementing DRR and CCA schemes identified from the RRAPs through local consultations. Thus, the two sources of data are: 1. KIs with UP members to assess their perception about the usefulness of the trainings received and subsequent allocation and mobilization of climate and/or DRR funds; 2. Number of Union Parishads that have co-financed schemes identified with the project.



3.2.2.2 Overall Findings

From the 17 KIs conducted, 5 unions were found to have mobilized climate budget. 7 unions co-financed DRR and CCA scheme implementation along with the project. Combining both, the unique count stands at 10 (Table below).

Sl.	Upazila	Union	KI results	Co-financing schemes under project
1	Morrelganj	Nishanbaria	✓	
2	Morrelganj	Khaulia		✓
3	Koyra	Moharajpur	✓	
4	Koyra	Uttar Bedkashi		✓
5	Koyra	Koyra Sadar		✓

Sl.	Upazila	Union	KII results	Co-financing schemes under project
6	Assassuni	Protapnagar	✓	✓
7	Sarankhola	Khontakata		✓
8	Sarankhola	Dhansagor		✓
9	Kurigram Sadar	Bhogdanga	✓	✓
10	Ulipur	Buraburi	✓	

3.2.2.3 Type of support and budget allocation

Type of Support	# unions	# unions	Budget Allocation
Training DRM or climate adaptation	9	7	Climate change adaptation
Training gender-responsive budgeting	3	4	Gender-responsive budgeting
Training WASH budgeting	7	10	WASH services

7 out of the 11 Union Parishad members thought that the trainings received were very useful, while 4 thought that they were moderately useful.

Besides training, technical assistance for RRAP or action plan preparation was received by three Union Parishads, two of which have said that their RRAPs were prepared/updated within the last 12 months.

Union-level plan preparation: From among the 9 unions that were found to have released or spent allocated climate or DRR funds (fully/partially), 8 said that they prepared or updated any plans in the last year. Looking at the types of plans, these are mostly RRAPs, and rarely an annual or five-year development plan with climate priorities or a gender-inclusive or WASH-focused budget plan. This indicates that the planning process, imperative for budgeting according to needs and priorities, is largely missing at the lowest tier.

Types of activities financed: The 5 unions who have evidently spent their allocated climate or DRR budgets mainly invested in climate-resilient roads or infrastructure (such as raised embankments, bridges, or culverts), WASH facilities, climate-smart agriculture or livelihood support, tree plantation and ecosystem restoration, and disaster preparedness or response activities.

Co-financing – The table below outlines the types of DRR/CCA schemes that were co-financed by the project and local government, and the shares of the latter.

Sl.	Upazila	Union	# schemes	Type of scheme	Category	% co-financed by local government
1	Sharankhola	Khontakata	2	Cyclone Shelter Approach Road Repair	DRR/CCA	42%
2	Morrelgonj	Khaulia	1	Cyclone Shelter Approach Road Repair	DRR/CCA	24%
3	Sharankhola	Dhansagor	1	Cyclone Shelter Approach Road Repair	DRR/CCA	8%
4	Assasuni	Protapnagar	1	Reconstruction of Floating Bridge	DRR/CCA	20%

Sl.	Upazila	Union	# schemes	Type of scheme	Category	% co-financed by local government
5	Koyra	Uttar Bedkashi	1	New Construction of Floating Bridge	DRR/CCA	8%
6	Koyra	Koyra Sadar	1	Cyclone Shelter Approach Road Repair	DRR/CCA	21%
7	Kurigram Sadar	Bhogdanga	1	Wooden Bridge construction	DRR/CCA	64%

The KIs also reveal that Union Parishads have co-financed climate or DRR actions with NGO or development partners the most, followed by line departments or the Upazila Parishad. Co-financing with the private sector and communities is very minimal.

Challenges: At the Union Parishad level, mobilizing and utilizing climate and DRR budgets is constrained by low and irregular budget allocations, weak own-source revenue collection, delays in government fund disbursement, and administrative complexities in project formulation and implementation. These challenges are compounded by limited technical and human resources, inadequate planning and data, weak communication systems, and concerns around transparency and political influence. Addressing these challenges requires increased and timely funding, strengthened revenue mobilization, clearer procedures, improved stakeholder awareness, and coordinated government–NGO support. Targeted technical, financial, and technological support—along with training, digital tools, clear guidelines, and basic equipment—would enhance planning and execution

3.2.3 OCI 2.3: % people think that they recovered their economic loss and damage

3.2.3.1 Methodology

The flowchart below depicts the methodology employed to compute this outcome indicator. Accordingly, 23.4% community members perceive that they have recovered from their economic loss and damage to certain extents following climate-induced impacts.

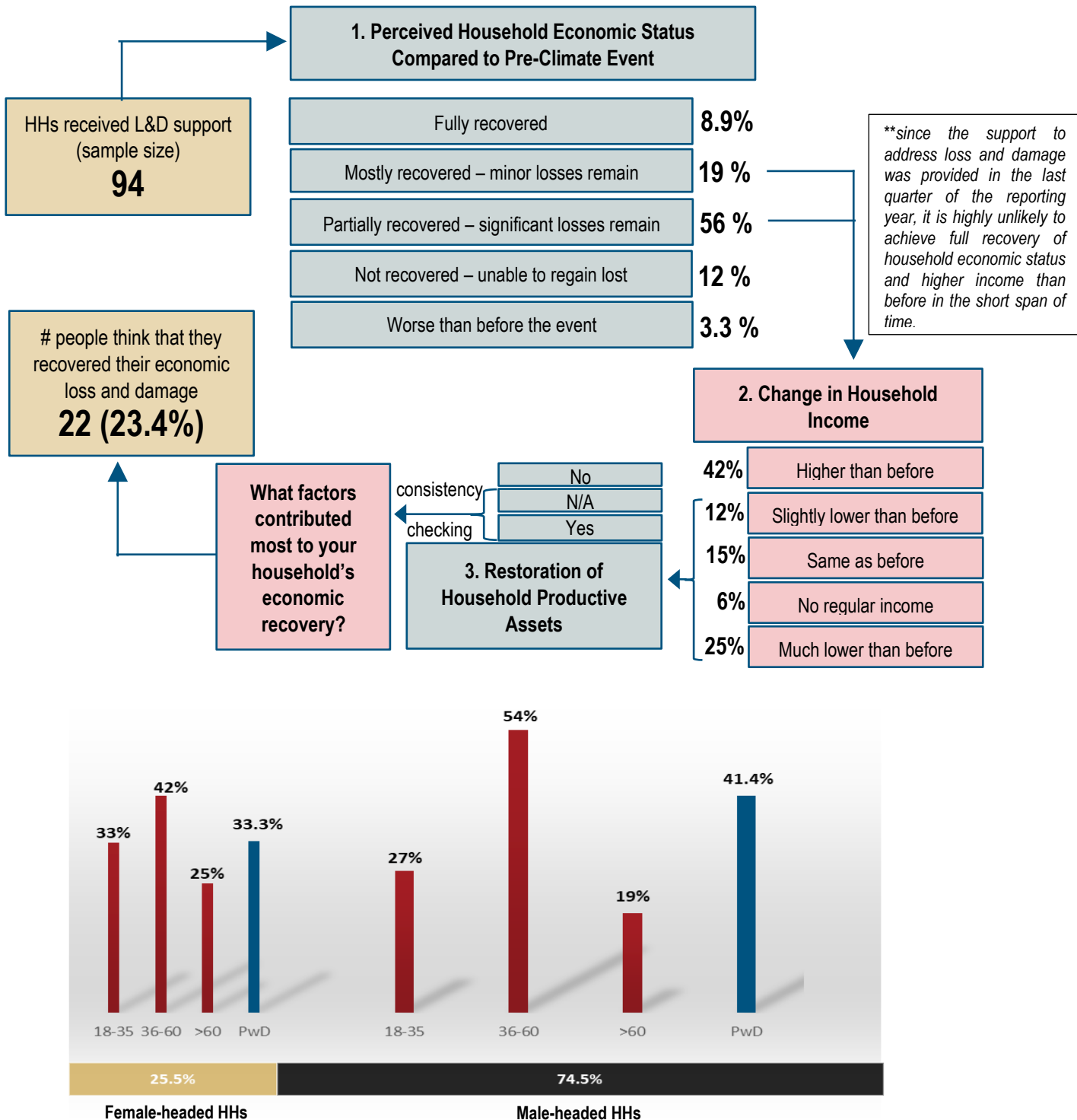


Fig. 32. Gender-wise segregation of households that have received loss and damage support (sub-segregated according to age and PwD)

Table 5. Different types of loss and damage support received by the sample

SI	CATEGORY	Examples	Percentage
1	Livelihood Equipment & Tools	• Sewing machine • Bamboo & bamboo splitter • Motor van • Running Cloth	20 %
2	Livestock Support (Animal Rearing)	• Goat / Goat rearing / Goat provided • Duck / Ducks / Hen / Chickens • Duck feed, feed pot, poultry feed • Shelter for chickens/ducks • Animal husbandry input support	45 %
3	Agriculture & Crop Production Support	• Seeds (vegetable seeds, crop seeds) • Fertilizer • Vermi compost • Tree saplings / fruit plants / watermelon plants • Plants and nursery support • Climate-smart agriculture inputs	6 %
4	Small Business / Income-Generating Activities	• Grocery products / shop supplies • Tea shop support • Dry fish for business • Domestic farming support	9 %
5	Mixed / Integrated Livelihood Support (Combined assistance received together)	• Seeds + training • Duck + feed + training • Plants + seeds + vermicompost • Goat + agricultural inputs • Seed, fertilizer, plant, and duck support	15%
6	Training & Capacity Building	• Sessions / awareness sessions • Agricultural training • Livestock rearing training (duck, chicken, goat) • Climate-smart agriculture training • General livelihood training	3 %

The households that perceive that they have recovered their economic losses and damages to some extent mainly received livestock support (animal rearing), followed by mixed / integrated livelihood support and agriculture & crop production support. Others received small business / income-generating activities, livelihood equipment & tools, and training/awareness sessions. Almost all these households did not receive any support from other sources in the last 12 months for recovering from the last climatic event.

When asked about the factors that contributed most to the household's economic recovery, most attributed it to the financial support that was enabled through the different types of L&D support provided. One participant noted that *"we cultivated our land again and the flood this year didn't damage our crop"*, portraying how reduced recurrent shocks also help address L&D.

3.3 Outcome 3: Vulnerable communities are better utilizing their capacity on proper management of water resources for reducing climate-induced water crisis.

Outcome 3 will focus on empowering communities to better cope with the drinking water crisis and to leverage water resources for broader livelihood opportunities through inclusive Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) services. This outcome aims to ensure that communities have increased access to climate-resilient, sustainable, and safe WaSH facilities. By establishing and maintaining local infrastructure such as Pond Sand Filters, surface water reserves, and WaSH blocks at schools, the initiative promotes collective and inclusive solutions. Awareness campaigns, school-based interventions, and the promotion of local enterprises offering adaptation technologies are integral to this approach. The outcome also emphasizes capacity building for local groups, maintenance workers, and authorities to manage WaSH services effectively, ensuring community participation in decision-making processes. Additionally, it seeks to secure the rights of communities over natural resources, enhancing their capacity to lead local actions for water resource management.

3.3.1 OCI 3.1: % beneficiaries considering that their basic WASH needs are met

3.3.1.1 Methodology

To calculate this outcome, overall satisfaction with WASH services in the school cum cyclone/flood shelters was considered. The assessment examined multiple dimensions, including water access, sanitation facilities, hygiene practices, emergency functionality, and the inclusion, safety, and dignity of all users. These criteria collectively reflect how well the WASH services meet the needs of students and community members during both normal school operations and emergency shelter use.

3.3.1.2 Overall Findings

A total of eight school-cum disaster shelters were assessed. The findings show that 63% of respondents reported that their basic WASH needs were adequately met (Table 6).

3.3.1.3 Water Access and Safety

Safe drinking water is available for 50% of female and 38% of male respondents, with an overall coverage of 88%. Daily availability without long waiting times is reported by 50% of females and 25% of males (overall 75%). During floods, cyclones, or heavy rainfall, 25% of females and 38% of males confirmed water sources continued to function (overall 63%). Accessibility for children, girls, and persons with disabilities is reported by 38% of females and 25% of males (overall 63%). Water facilities supported or repaired by the ACCESS project benefit 38% of both female and male respondents (overall 75%).

3.3.1.4 Sanitation Facilities

Toilet availability during school hours is confirmed by 38% of females and 50% of males (overall 88%). Adequate toilet facilities during emergency shelter use are reported by 25% of females and 38% of males (overall 63%). Clean and functional toilets are reported by 38% of both female and male respondents (overall 75%), while users' safety and comfort during emergencies is higher for males (50%) than females (38%), with an overall 88% satisfaction. Toilets constructed, repaired, or improved with ACCESS support were reported by 38% of females and 25% of males (overall 63%) (Table 6).

3.3.1.5 Hygiene Facilities and Practices

Soap for handwashing at school is available for 25% of females and 50% of males (overall 75%), while soap and water during shelter use is reported by 25% of both (overall 50%). Handwashing with soap after toilet use is practiced by 38% of females and 50% of males (overall 88%). Hygiene awareness messages or training through school or ACCESS-supported activities reached 50% of females and 50% of males (overall 100%) (Table 6).

3.3.1.6 Emergency Functionality

Water and sanitation facilities remained functional during extreme weather for 25% of females and 38% of males (overall 63%), while only 25% of females and 13% of males (overall 38%) reported no major WASH-related problems during shelter use (Table 6).

3.3.1.7 Inclusion, Safety, and Dignity

WASH facilities are inclusive and usable for children, girls, and persons with disabilities for 38% of both female and male respondents (overall 75%). Safety, comfort, and dignity while using facilities are reported by 38% of females and 50% of males (overall 88%) (Table 6).

3.3.1.8 Overall Satisfaction

Across indicators, 25% of females and 38% of males (overall 63%) reported that basic WASH needs are met during both normal school days and emergency shelter use (Table 6).

Overall, the findings show that ACCESS-supported WASH interventions have improved access, hygiene, and safety in cyclone/flood cum school centers, with males generally reporting slightly better access and usability in some areas. However, challenges remain in emergency functionality, full inclusivity, and daily availability of facilities, highlighting areas for continued improvement.

Table 6. WASH facilities and practices

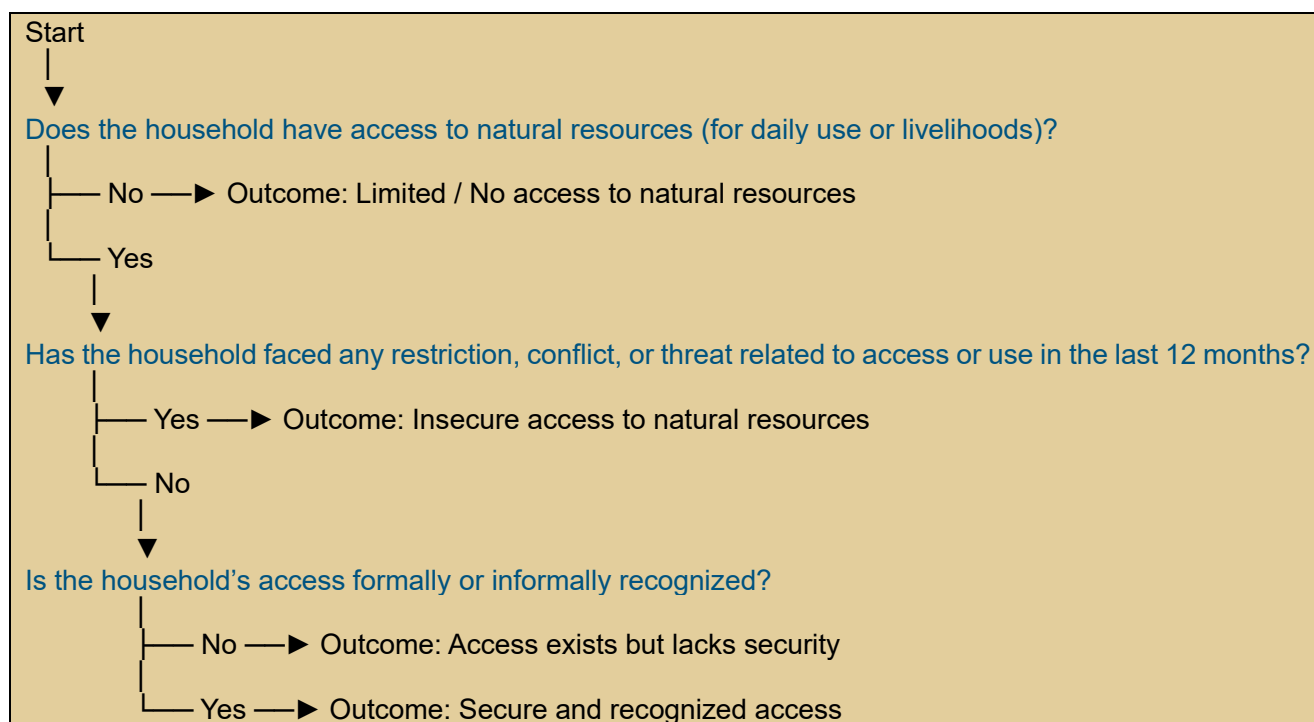
Section	Indicator	F (%)	M (%)	Overall (%)
Water Access and Safety	Safe drinking water is available at school and during shelter use	50	38	88
	Drinking water is available every day without long waiting time.	50	25	75
	During floods, cyclones, or heavy rainfall, the drinking water source continues to function.	25	38	63
	The water point is accessible for children, girls, and persons with disabilities.	38	25	63
	Drinking water facilities were supported or repaired under the ACCESS project.	38	38	75
Sanitation Facilities	Toilets are available for use during school hours	38	50	88
	There are enough toilets when the school is used as a cyclone or flood shelter.	25	38	63
	Toilets are clean, functional, and usable	38	38	75
	Users feel safe using the toilets, including during emergencies	38	50	88
	Toilets were constructed, repaired, or improved with support from the ACCESS project	38	25	63
	Soap is available for handwashing at school	25	50	75

Section	Indicator	F (%)	M (%)	Overall (%)
Hygiene Facilities and Practices	Soap and water are available for handwashing during shelter use	25	25	50
	Handwashing with soap is practiced after using the toilet.	38	50	88
	Hygiene awareness messages or training were received through school or ACCESS-supported activities	50	50	100
Emergency Functionality	Water and sanitation facilities remain functional during extreme weather events.	25	38	63
	No major WASH-related problems were faced during emergency shelter use	25	13	38
Inclusion, Safety, and Dignity	WASH facilities are inclusive and usable for girls, children, and persons with disabilities	38	38	75
	Users feel safe, respected, and comfortable while using WASH facilities	38	50	88
Overall Satisfaction	Overall, basic WASH needs are met during both normal school days and emergency shelter use	25	38	63

3.3.2 OCI 3.2: Number of people who have gained secure access, use and management rights over natural resources or whose access, use and management rights over natural resources are protected

3.3.2.1 Methodology

The outcome assessment was based on three conditions which depicts in below flow chart. First, whether the household currently has access to any natural resources for daily use or livelihoods. Second, whether the household faced any restriction, conflict, or threat related to access or use of these resources in the last 12 months. Third, whether the household's access to these natural resources is formally or informally recognized. These conditions collectively reflect both the availability and security of natural resource access for households.



3.3.2.2 Overall Findings

A total of 407 households were surveyed, including 245 households from the southwestern region and 162 households from the northwestern region. Based on the defined criteria, 12% of households (120 HHs) reported having secure access, use, and management rights over natural resources, or having their existing rights effectively protected.

3.3.2.3 Household Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods

The findings indicate limited access to natural resources among surveyed households, with only 43% reporting access compared to 57% who do not (Fig.33), suggesting a high level of vulnerability and constrained livelihood options. Among households with access, women account for a larger share (56%) than men (44%) (Fig.34), reflecting women's stronger engagement with or dependence on natural resources for daily use and livelihoods. Access among persons with disabilities is particularly low, with only 12% female PwD and 4.6% male PwD reporting access (Fig.35), highlighting significant exclusion and inequality.

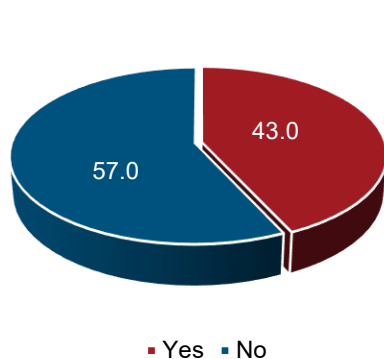


Fig. . Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods

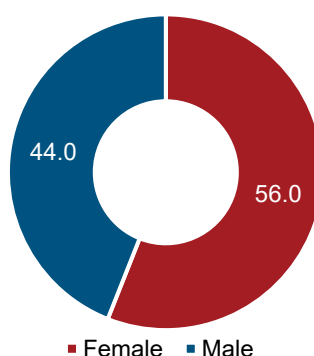


Fig. . Gender segregated Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods

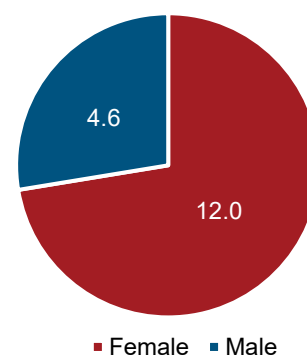


Fig. . PwD and Gender segregated Access to Natural Resources for Daily Use or Livelihoods

3.3.2.4 Types of natural resources accessed by households

The findings show that households primarily access natural water sources for drinking, with women reporting higher access (51.4%) than men (40.6%), reflecting women's stronger role in managing household water needs (Fig. 36). Access to natural water sources for irrigation or agriculture is more common among men (23.4%) than women (15.4%), indicating gendered involvement in productive and income-related activities. Use of khas ponds or water bodies is relatively low and similar for both women (8.6%) and men (9.1%), suggesting limited availability or restricted access. Access to community-managed water sources is minimal overall, reported by only 2.3% of women and 1.7% of men, highlighting weak community-level resource management and the need to strengthen shared and inclusive water resource systems.

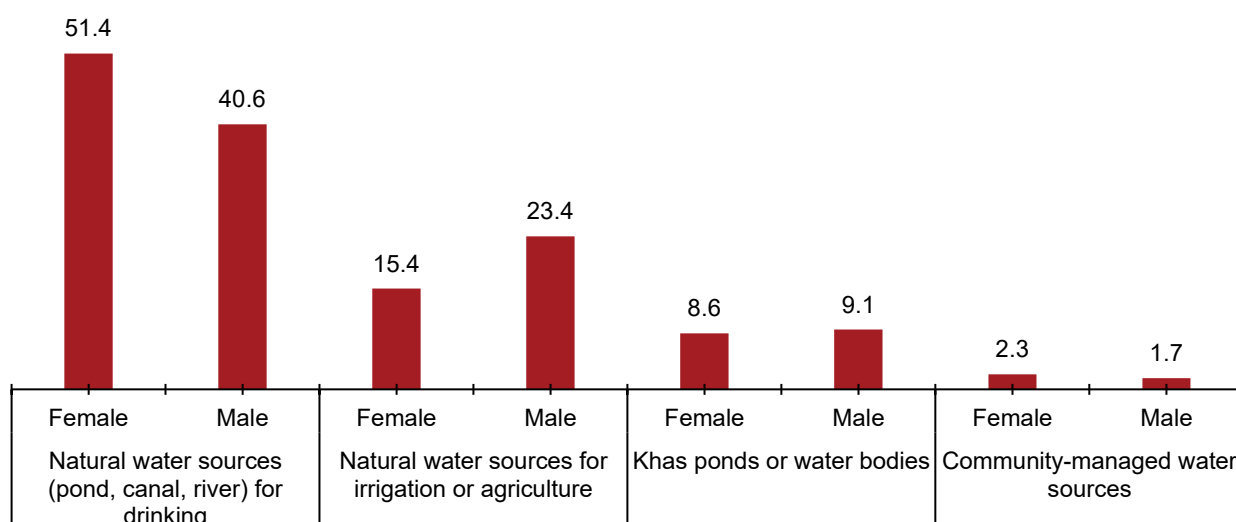


Fig. 36. Types of natural resources accessed by households by gender segregation

Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access in the Last 12 Months

Most households, 133 out of 175 (76%), did not face any restriction, conflict, or threat related to natural resource access in the past 12 months, while 42 households (24%) reported such challenges (Fig. 37). Among the affected households, men account for 25 cases (59.5%) and women for 17 cases (40.5%) (Fig. 38). Only four persons with disabilities reported experiencing restrictions or conflict, including three female PwD (7.1%) and one male PwD (2.4%) (Fig. 39).

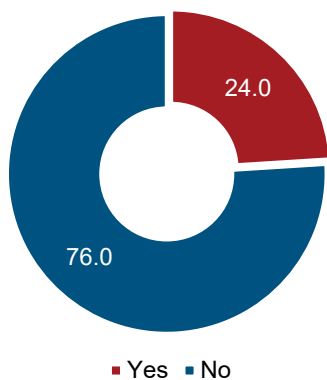


Fig. 37. Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access

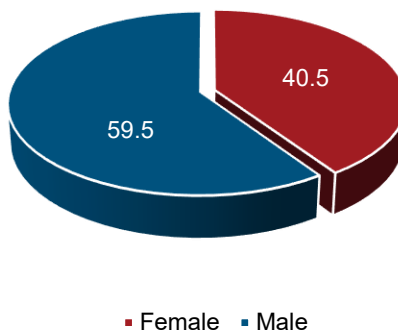


Fig. 38. Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access by gender

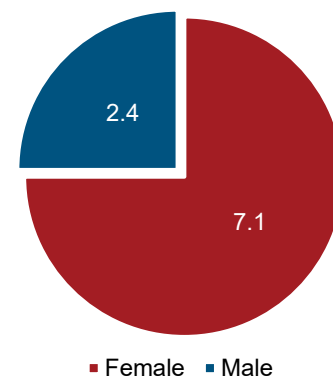


Fig. 39. Restrictions, Conflicts, or Threats Related to Resource Access by PwD

3.3.2.5 Recognition of Household Access to Natural Resources

Overall, household access to natural resources is largely unrecognized, with only 21 households (12%) reporting any form of formal or informal recognition, while 154 households (88%) indicated no recognition (Fig. 40). Formal recognition is rare, reported by three female-headed households (14.3%) and two male-headed households (9.5%). Informal recognition by the community is more common, particularly among men, with 12 cases (57.1%) compared to four cases among women (19.0%) (Fig. 41). These findings indicate that access is mostly governed by informal, community-based arrangements, with men benefiting more from recognition and women's access remaining comparatively insecure.

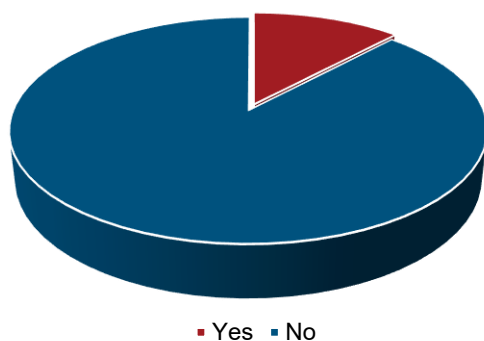


Fig. 4.1. Recognition of Household Access to Natural Resources

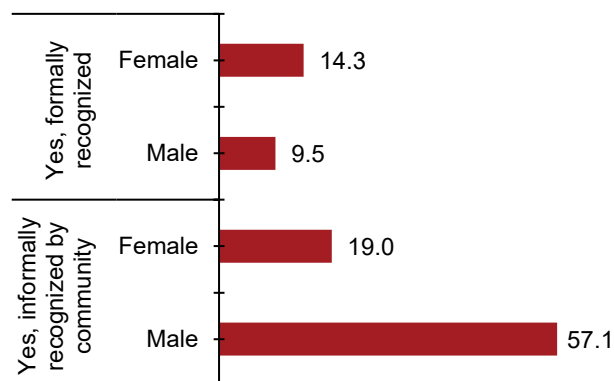


Fig. 4.2. Recognition of Household Access to Natural Resources by gender segregation

4. Conclusion

The outcome assessment concludes that the project has laid a solid foundation for strengthening community resilience, improving local governance, and promoting climate-responsive management of resources. The findings show that enhanced capacities are beginning to translate into practical action, as reflected in the adoption of climate-smart livelihoods, increased awareness of safe migration, emerging disaster risk reduction practices, and functional improvements in WASH services. At the same time, progress remains uneven, with gaps in the depth of practice adoption, limited mobilization of local climate and DRR budgets, and continued challenges in securing equitable and recognized access to natural resources. These constraints highlight the slow and incremental nature of behavior change and institutional transformation in highly climate-vulnerable settings. Moving forward, sustained technical support, stronger local government engagement, and more integrated and inclusive planning will be essential to consolidate gains and achieve longer-term resilience outcomes.

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