

4. Results Matrix (Significance and Effectiveness)

Overall objective

Improved living conditions, food security and resilience to floods of marginalised households in the char areas of Phulchari Upazila.

Project objective	Baseline (quantitative and qualitative)	Target value (quantitative and qualitative)
5,000 target households in 70 flood-prone villages improve their income and food security, health and resilience to floods.	The average monthly net household income is provisionally BDT 5,475 in 2026 prices. ¹ 40% of target households report no month of inadequate food availability during the previous twelve months. 60% of target households meet the combined minimum WASH standard. ² 30% of target households apply at least two flood preparedness measures, including one measure to protect productive assets (e.g. moving livestock to higher ground, flood-safe storage of seed and stocks).	By the end of 2030, the average real monthly net household income is at least 20% above the verified baseline. By the end of 2030, at least 70% of surveyed target households report no month of inadequate food availability during the previous twelve months. By the end of 2030, at least 80% of surveyed target households meet all elements of the minimum WASH standard. By the end of 2030, at least 70% of surveyed target households apply at least two flood preparedness measures, including one measure to protect productive assets.

¹ All provisional baseline values will be verified at the start of the project and adjusted where necessary.

² Combined minimum WASH standard: access to a functional water source, use of a functional and hygienically safe latrine and a handwashing facility with water and soap or ash.

Sub-objectives	Baseline (quantitative and qualitative)	Target value (quantitative and qualitative)
1. Target households are organised in functional self-help groups and use strengthened collective capacities for planning, implementation and access to services and support.	15–20% of target households are members of a savings or microfinance group. Collective results in access to services, markets or government support are not yet systematically documented.	By 31.08.2027, 250 SHGs are formed. By 31.08.2028, seven UFs and one Upazila Federation are functional. By the end of 2030, at least 225 SHGs meet the agreed functionality criteria. ³ From September 2028, each UF documents at least two results per year in access to services, markets or government support. The Upazila Federation documents at least one cross-Union service or market agreement per year benefiting target households from at least two Unions (e.g. a DLS vaccination campaign agreed for several Unions).
2. Women producers have strengthened capacities to apply climate-resilient agricultural and livestock practices and to use market information, buyers and public and private services in practice.	An estimated 30% of households selected for agricultural support already use suitable seed and at least one recognised climate-resilient or soil-conserving practice. ⁴ Livestock rearing is common. Around 20% of livestock keepers use regular vaccination.	By the end of 2030, at least 70% of the 2,400 agriculturally supported households use suitable seed and at least one recognised climate-resilient or soil-conserving practice. Twelve months after receiving the animals, at least 1,440 of the 1,800 supported households continue the supported livestock activity. At least 1,260 of the 1,800 households can document at least one vaccination or treatment during the previous twelve months.

Sub-objectives	Baseline (quantitative and qualitative)	Target value (quantitative and qualitative)
	Women producers mainly sell individually. Collective marketing and regular use of market information are underdeveloped.	By the end of 2030, each UF has at least two buyer contacts through which documented sales were made in two consecutive years. At least 60% of producers receiving market-related support sold through agreed marketing channels during the previous twelve months.
3. Target households use functional and flood-adapted WASH infrastructure and apply basic hygiene practices.	The proposed water points and latrines currently meet the technical minimum standard only partly. Provisionally, 60.87% of target households have an adequate handwashing facility.	At the latest annual post-monsoon inspection, at least 90% of project-supported water points and latrines are functional and meet the technical minimum standard. By the end of 2030, at least 80% of the 4,000 supported households have a usable handwashing facility with water and soap or ash and can name at least two critical handwashing times.⁵
4. Target households are strengthened in coping with natural disasters.	Local preparedness measures exist, but there are no systematically developed participatory risk and capacity analyses (Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Analysis, PCVA) and corresponding Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP).⁶ Provisionally, 30% of target households report receiving a warning in time and can name at least one recommended protective action.	By the end of 2027, all 70 villages have a PCVA and an RRAP. By the end of 2030, at least 56 villages have started or implemented at least one measure derived from the RRAP to protect productive assets (e.g. safeguarding seed and stocks). By the end of 2030, at least 70% of surveyed target households report receiving a warning in time and can name at least one recommended protective action.

³ SHG functionality criteria: leadership selected by members, at least 75% of planned meetings held and documented, regular savings and updated records, an annual group action plan, and at least one documented service, market or monitoring activity during the previous twelve months.

⁴ Recognised practices will be defined with the responsible technical staff before the baseline. Depending on location and crop, they include adapted varieties and planting times, mixed or sequential cropping, organic fertilisation, soil improvement and adapted bed or cultivation heights.

⁵ The technical minimum standard includes functional water extraction, an intact and sufficiently raised platform, safe drainage and access and no visible contamination risks. For latrines, functionality, safe containment of excreta, hygienic usability, privacy and controlled flood risk will be assessed.

⁶ The risk reduction action plans will address not only personal safety and evacuation but also the protection of productive and household assets, especially crops, seed, fodder, livestock, stocks, documents and water and sanitation facilities.

Final Impact matrix
04/10/2026