A Study on Effects of Climate Change on the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Sector in Barguna Sadar Upazila

Abstracts

Bangladesh is evident to be under the crisis of impact of climate change where every year the situation deteriorates as it faces natural disaster e.g. heavy rain, no rain, water lodging, cyclones. From the historical trend we can identify that among the coastal districts Barguna District from Barisal Division is affected with implications of climate change and natural disaster every year that impact the entire environmental setting, infrastructure and have adverse penalties to displacement, livelihood, wash, health, and education. Women and girls mainly affected because of the natural calamities mainly in WASH Sector. However, due to limited access and lack of understanding about how to adapt to climate change vulnerabilities.

This study applied inductive reasoning methods with inductive and statistical generalisation criteria. Used mixed method approach where both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from study areas. However, this study also triangulated findings from literature review and conducted Geo Spatial Analysis that enhanced the strength of the study findings.

From the quantitative findings it was identified that 32% reported they don't even know what the risk factors of climate change are, among them 41% female which is very alarming for WASH. However, from the KII respondents reported to have waterlogging, increase of temperature, heavy rainfall, and scarcity of water in their locality. 37% respondents reported to not available the drinking water in all year round and they mentioned it happen due to lower groundwater level, increase salinity in water, damage of water source and draught. 25% of the female reported the role of collecting water is mainly perform by adult women. The study identified that 60% of the respondents reported that their latrines were destroyed by a cyclone/tidal surge/water lodging and 33% reported to experience water borne disease in the past three months. Only 10% respondents agreed that they have sufficient knowledge on the result of climate changes in WASH sector. Only 5% of women agreed they have access to WASH Management systems during cyclone/tidal surge/water lodging**.** A total of 30% respondents reported that climate change resulted in extra burden for women and girls in WASH sector.

From those findings this study identified some recommendations which can improve the conditions in WASH sector in Barguna as well as Coastal belt of Bangladesh.

Section 1: Introduction

Bangladesh is already evidencing the adverse impacts of global warming and climate change. The following impacts have been observed: hotter summers, irregular monsoons, untimely rainfall, heavy rainfall over short periods (causing water logging and landslides), very little rainfall in dry periods, increased river flow and inundation during monsoon, increased frequency, intensity, and recurrence of floods, crop damage due to flash floods and monsoonal rain, crop failure due to drought, prolonged cold spells, salinity intrusion along the coast (leading to scarcity of potable water and redundancy of prevailing crop practices), coastal erosion, river bank erosion, deaths due to extreme heat and cold, increasing mortality and morbidity, and prevalence and outbreak of dengue, malaria, and diarrhoea (Cell, 2008).

From several studies it was evident that coastal areas are mainly affected by the impact of climate change, especially Khulna, Bagerhat and Barishal. It is also identified from different research reports and GIS Data that Barguna District of Barisal Division was affected more due to its geographical settings and experienced several natural disasters including Sidar and Aila. Those natural calamities seriously impacted on their WASH, Health and Livelihood Sectors. However, increasing salinity in natural drinking water resources and destruction of sanitation systems impacted their safe sanitation systems mainly for women and girls. Scarcity of drinking water also influences the extra burden for women as they are primarily responsible for collecting water for HH.

Considering the above context, this study commissioned to determine the gender role in WASH Sector as an impact of climate change. Here the study examined their knowledge, and present vulnerabilities of the people of the Barguna Sadar Upazila where focus were women and girls. This study triangulates findings from multiple sections like literature review, quantitative analysis, and qualitative analysis. All findings were validated with the national operational standards so that it can evaluate how far we are from our national standards in WASH sectors.

Findings from this study identified that due to climate change Barguna Sadar Upazila was heavily affected by several devastating natural disasters since Sidar 2007. Also, there are direct impacts of climate changes like Heavy rain fall, no rain fall, increase salinity in water sources, sea level rise, flood etc. seriously affecting the water and sanitation sources of the study areas. Those are mainly affected to women and girls due to not having enough knowledge of the impact of climate changes and its mitigation strategies.

However, this study also draws some recommendations that will help to mitigate the challenges that identified from this study and from some existing policies that have already been taken by the Bangladesh Govt.

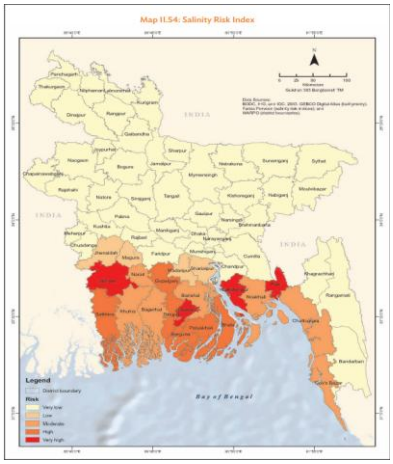
Section 2: Problem Statement

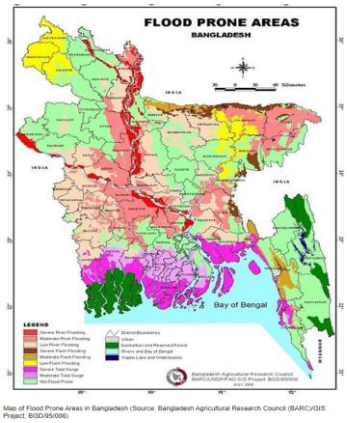
Among the developing countries, Bangladesh is geographically and hydrologically situated in a very precarious situation and is particularly vulnerable because of rising sea levels, salinity intrusion, natural disasters including cyclones and thunderstorms, water lodging, heavy rainfall, and drought. According to the Global Climate Change Impact Report 2017. Two-thirds of the country is very low lying, less than five meters above sea level. The coastal

districts are even more low-lying and vulnerable to natural disasters (Abedin et al., 2020; Kabir et al., 2016; *World Bank Helps Bangladesh Ensure Safe Water and Sanitation in Rural Areas*, 2020)

From the Coastal belt districts, Barguna is one of the most affected areas due to its geographical settings. The historical dataset (1877-2003) of land falling storm track in Bangladesh developed applying the Global Tropical Cyclone Climatic Atlas (GTCCA) revealed that thirty-five depressions, storms, and cyclones hit Barguna district during the last 130 years (Tamima & Amin, 2009). Along this Barguna was also affected by hard-hit severe cyclones during 1935, 1965, 1970 and the most recent cyclone in SIDR in 2007. The Barguna district is susceptible to tidal surges and flooding with a variable degree considering the distance from the ocean and the elevation (Kormoker et al., 2017).

After analysing some patterns of meteorological data, it was identified that the coastal zone of Bangladesh, specially Barguna, is under vulnerabilities of salinity intrusion and flood porn. Those disasters critically impacted on the livelihood of the people and major areas are water sources, sanitation systems, health and crops. The below maps are representing the vulnerabilities of Coastal areas in salinity intrusion and flood.





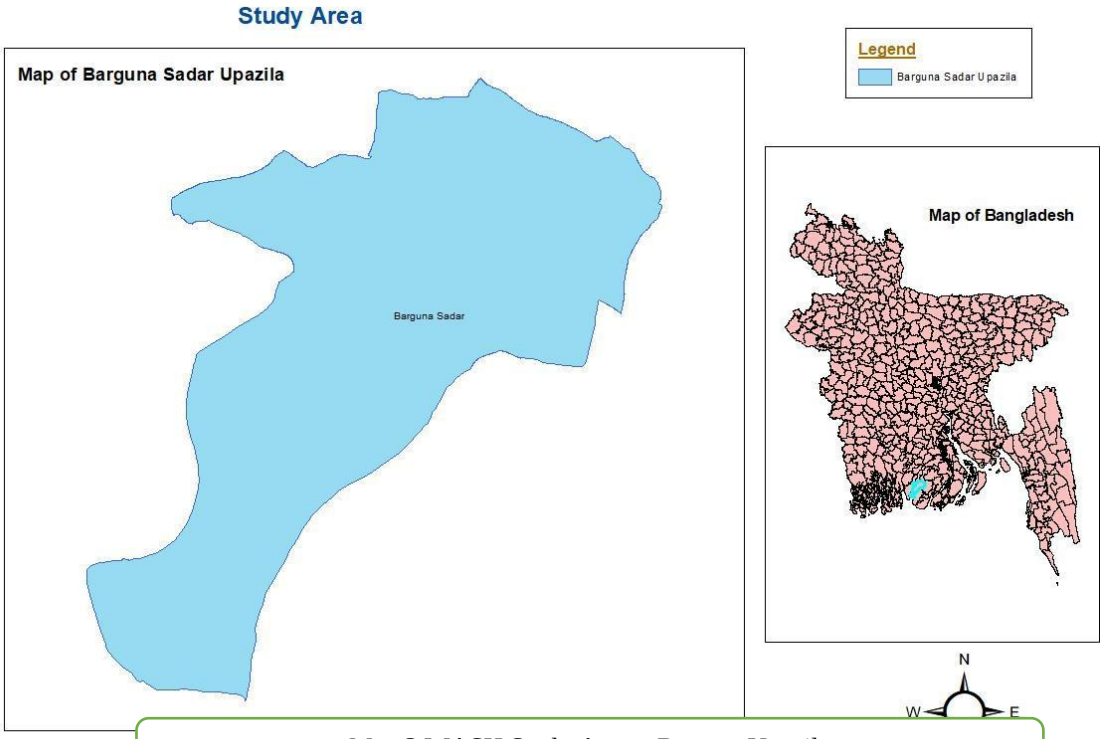
Map 1 Salinity risk areas in Bangladesh & Map 2 Flood Prone Areas in Bangladesh

Source: Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas

Considering the above situation, a study commissioned to understand the present vulnerabilities in the areas WASH in Barguna Sadar Upazila of Barguna Districts due to the Impact of Climate Change. This study will determine the trend, patterns and categories for the impact of climate changes that affect the wash sectors and identify the influence on the gender role and vulnerabilities of women and girls due to the climate changes in the targeted areas.

Study Area

Based on the reference of the secondary literature mentioned in the Problem Statement, we selected Barguna Sadar Upazila of Barguna District. By using the stratified sampling method, we selected five unions Aylapatakata, Badarkhali, Kewrabunia, Mbaliatoli and Noltola and distributed 100 respondents equally in those five unions. Data collected in July 2023 by trained local experts who have been working in those areas for 5-8 years.



Map 3 WASH Study Area – BargunaUpazila

Section 4: Study Objectives and Research Questions

Study objectives of this study are:

- To identify the current knowledge of local community inhabitants of targeted area on effects of climate change for the WASH sector.
- To identify the effects of climate change in the WASH Sector specially for women and girls in targeted area
- To draw recommendations that will support to mitigate the current situation for Barguna Sadar Upazila as well as Coastal Belt of Bangladesh

Research Questions:

- Weather the local community inhabitants of targeted area have knowledge on the implications of climate change in the WASH Sectors and its adaptation measures in Barguna Sadar Upazila
- What are the effects of climate change affecting the WASH Sector in the study areas, specially women and girls in Barguna Sadar Upazila. How they regularly realise those issues in their daily life.
- What are the recommendations that can support to mitigate the current situation for Barguna Sadar Upazila as well as Coastal Belt of Bangladesh

Section 5: Research Methodology

5.1 Methodology

This study applied inductive reasoning methods with inductive and statistical generalisation types. Respondents for quantitative survey identified by applying a simple random sampling method. Conclusions will be drawn from a descriptive analysis and narrative analysis from KII, which will aid in triangulation survey results and identifying the in-depth of the findings. From those analyses it will identify the vulnerability on WASH Sector and Gender Role due to climate change for the targeted areas. Additionally, this study will analyse secondary data from a different research publication to measure the long-term effects on the WASH Sector and validate the choice of the study regions and the results of both a quantitative and qualitative survey. Findings of this study presented with statistical generalisation method and presented with % so that it can make specific statements of the population. On the other hand, this study will also conduct the geo spatial analysis for measuring the impact on WASH Sector due to climate change.

5.2 Sampling

As this study was designed with a mixed method approach, here we used both probability and non-probability sampling methods. Please find the details of the sampling method below:

Sampling for Quantitative Data Collection: To draw the sample first used a stratified sample method to select the pocket areas of the study locations where people are suffering more from WASH Related Crisis. After selecting the study locations respondents selected randomly from those areas so that it can represent the population of the study area. Here is the method applied to finalise the sample size for this study:

According to the website[1], total Population of Barguna Sadar are 2,37,613 and here we determine confidence interval 95% and margin of error 10%. By applying this

[1] https://sadar.barguna.gov.bd/bn/site/page/omUO-%E0%A6%8F%E0%A6%95-%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%9C%E0%A6%B0%E0%A7%87-%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%B0%E0%A6%97%E0%A7%81%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BE-%E0%A6%B8%E0%A6%A6%E0%A6%B0-%E0%A6%89%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%9C%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE

method[2]sample size comes to total 97 and we fixed the sample size total 100 respondents. These sample respondents are equally distributed in five unions for collecting quantitative data.

Sampling for Qualitative Data Collection: On the other hand, we selected a total of 10 respondents from the study areas by Non-Probability Sampling Method to conduct KII. This information helps us to dig down more about the information that we get from quantitative surveys.

5.3 Tools Development

This study applied participatory methods to develop and finalise tools for quantitative and qualitative tools. First review the existing reports and journals to identify the problem statements, and literature review and from there get initial ideas about the tools. After that, they drafted tools based on the identifications and shared them with the local experts (Coastal specially in Barguna) by conducting a virtual meeting to get their feedback. After incorporating all feedback, share the final tools to experts again and orient data enumerators through virtual training.

5.4 Data Collection

For data collection this study hired a trained group of staff who have been working in the local communities for 5-8 years and have enough knowledge on local context. Primary quantitative data will be collected from five unions of Barguna Sadar Upazila through online platform Mwater. Qualitative data collected by local M&E Experts who basically conducted the interviews from the respondents. On the other hand, secondary data will be collected from several research papers and statistical data like Gov. Reports, other research from IUCN, WHO, WaterAid, ResearchGate ETC.

5.5 Data Quality and Reliability Test:

This study ensured the quality and reliability of the data collected from the field. Total 25% of collected data cross checked and validated by local M&E Experts. Regularly monitored data in the Mwater and provided necessary feedback to the enumerators. Also, through local M&E experts this study conducted reliability tests on 5% of data to measure whether they were providing consistent results or not?

5.6 Study Limitations

This study collected quantitative data from 5 unions of BargunasadarUpazia and study areas selected through stratified sampling method. After identifying the strata 100 respondents were selected randomly and conducted 10 KII that were selected as a non-probability sampling method. Resource and time limitations confined the number of respondents and study areas. However, during collecting the information from the community there are some challenges and limitations of collecting sensitive information from the community and mainly from female respondents. Also, we took consent before collecting data and pictures from the respondents.

[2] https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/sample-size-calculator/

Section 6: Framework of Analysis

Types of Data	Research Method	Method of Data Analysis	Areas of Analysis
Survey from Community	Quantitative	Statistical Analysis	For quantitative data this study will conduct statistical analysis to know the descriptive status of the findings from the respondent. Statistical generalisation method applied to share the findings from statistical analysis.
Secondary Data from Several Research	Quantitative	Meta-Analysis	From several research it will identify the long-term vulnerability on wash and gender roles in targeted areas that will support to validate our survey findings. From this analysis we will also identify the existing policies ratified by Bangladesh Govt. to support the WASH Sector for Coastal Belt of Bangladesh.
KII from Stakeholders	Qualitative	Narrative Analysis	From the narrative analysis we will analyse their experiences to understand the in-depth about the impact of climate change on wash sector in the targeted communities
Geo Spatial Analysis	Map Analysis	Geographical Information System (GIS) Analysis	The problem statement and literature review share some maps from secondary sources to analyse the trends and patterns of impact of climate change in Barguna. On the other hand, from the quantitative data, there will be some analysis to show the vulnerabilities of WASH in the Map that represents the status of beneficiaries based on their geographical locations.

Section 7: Literature Review

In recent years, Bangladesh was hit by two consecutive cyclones *Sidr* in 2007 and *Aila* in 2009. Cyclone *Sidr* that hit Bangladesh on 15th of November 2007 caused about 3,406 deaths and over 55,000 people sustained physical injuries. Heavy rain accompanying cyclones and tidal waves due to wind effects caused extensive physical destruction, casualties, damage of crops and livestock, and flooding in a total of thirty districts across the Southwestern coastal district of Bangladesh (Ministry of Flood and Disaster Management, Major Natural Disaster in Bangladesh, 2009, n.d.). Cyclone *Sidr* affected nine districts of Bangladesh. The most devastated districts were Bagerghat, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Pirojpur (Davidson, 2008).

According to experts, 41% of the population still lacks access to safe water facilities, while a staggering 61% lack access to safe sanitation facilities at home (TBS Report, 2023). Climate change is also likely to exacerbate existing water quality issues. Water-borne disease (e.g. cholera, diarrhoeal disease, dermatosis, cardiovascular disease and gastrointestinal disease) may therefore increase with climate change if soil contaminants are washed into surface water resources and shallow groundwater sources. Increased flooding of latrines and unimproved sources could lead to a significant rise in diarrhoeal disease and infant mortality, and warmer water temperatures could lead to greater transmission of disease (ibid).

A study titled "Analysis of changes in climatological condition: a perspective from Barguna district of Bangladesh" identified that, The Barguna district of Bangladesh is susceptible to cyclones and storm surges and subjected to severe damages frequently. The historical dataset (1877-2003) of landfalling storm tracks in Bang-ladeshdeveloped by applying the Global Tropical Cyclone Climatic Atlas (GTCCA) revealed that thirty-five depressions, storms, and cyclones hit Barguna district during the last 130 years. According to a study of IUCN more than 83% of the population in the districts of Barguna are under medium risk due to climate change vulnerabilities. This study also identified that the people of Barguna District need to adapt technical options like Pond Sand Filter (PSF), Protected Dug well etc. according to the types of hazards (Motaleb Hossain Sarker, 2015).

According to a study titled "Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on Water-Borne Diseases: A Comparative Study on TaltaliUpazila of Barguna District" identified that - The multiplication of climate variance on both food security and water is the utmost negative health dominance in a coastal region like the Barguna district. Barguna district is experiencing climate variance dominance as the result of the gradual increase of the sea level and temperature (Indhumathi, 2021). Most of the people are passing vulnerable life especially, in the rainy season in this district. Repeated cyclones, floods, and excessive rain are very common in this area. Tidal surges or floods overwhelm tube-well, ponds, and water bodies and pollute the natural emergence of freshwater (Mohankumar, 2022). This scenario is especially hazardous for coastal people like Barguna because most of the people must depend on surface water and groundwater for drinking. As a result, peoples are chasing an endless crisis of water savings for domestic use and drinking also. This scarcity has been maximised by the casualty of water-borne diseases that is combined with sea level increases, salinity problems, and floods. Climate variance helps the generation of bacteria and virus pathogens (Kumar, 2022). It increases the conditions of water-borne diseases. Water-related diseases like cholera, diarrhea, and skin disorders increase due to changing patterns of climate. They are likely to junction the supply of pure water by floods and waterlogging.

In Bangladesh, several policies and strategies are already in place to mitigate challenges of Climate Change and WASH. For example, The National Environment Policy[3] 2018 considered the impact of climate change holistically across 24 sectors, including water resources management (WRM). It included the provision of environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment for developing any project on water resources or an environmentally critical area.

For WASH, the National Water and Sanitation Strategy 2014 is in place and was updated in 2019 to align with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. This strategy is supported by two other strategies: the National Hygiene Promotion Strategy for Water and Sanitation[4] 2012 and the Pro-poor Strategy for Water and Sanitation Sector 2005 (updated in 2019). The latter highlights the link of poverty, access to WASH, and climate change by prioritizing those living in extreme poverty such as those in coastal saline-prone islands, draught areas or households migrated due to river erosion.

Section 8: Findings of the Study

7.1 Demographic Analysis:

The study on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) was conducted at five unions such as Aylapatakata, Badarkhali, Kewrabunia, M.Baliatoli, and Noltona of Barguna Sadar Upazilla of Barguna District. The sample size of the study was 100 and the study followed a mixed method approach. The five unions share approximately the same percentage of the responses with a very little fluctuation though there are some variations between male and female participants. In this study we selected respondents randomly from the study areas and among the respondents 60% were female. Please find the below chart where the gender wise disaggregation of the respondents.

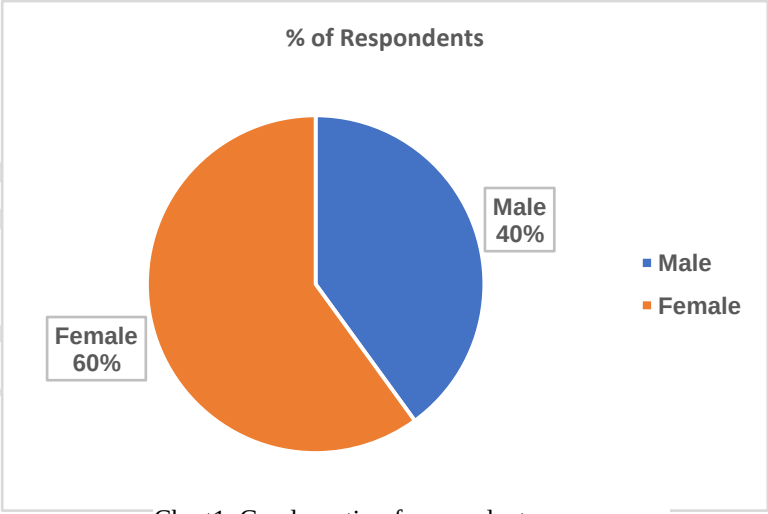


Chart1 Gender ratio of respondents

On the other hand, only 8% of respondents reported to have children with disabilities.

[3] http://nda.erd.gov.bd/en/c/publication/environment-policy-1992

[4] https://www.ircwash.org/resources/national-hygiene-promotion-strategy-water-supply-and-sanitation-sector-bangladesh-2012

From the data analysis it was identified that most participants have around 4 to 6 members in their families. These numbers are combinedly dominant at around more than 72% of the families of the participants, which is followed by 3 family members of the participants.

7.2 Information of Climate Change in Targeted Areas

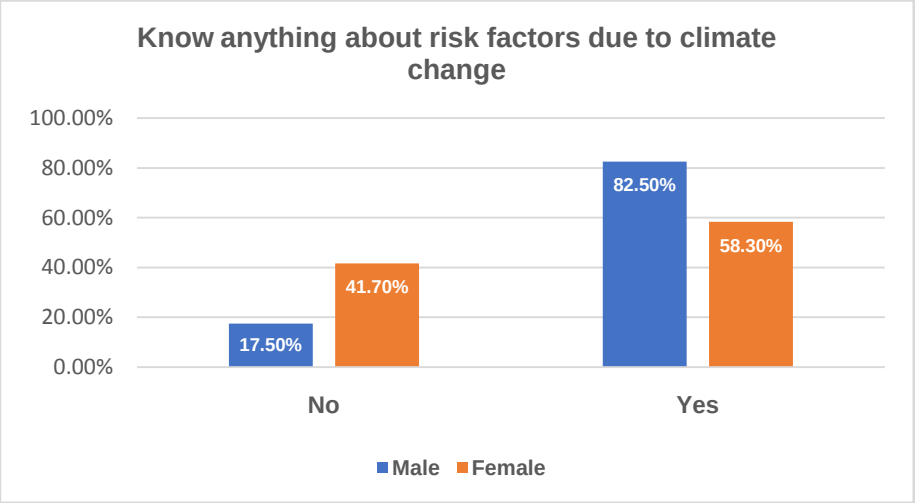


Chart 2 Understood risk factors of climate changes.

This study examined the knowledge of the respondents about risk factors of climate change. From the data analysis it was identified that 82.50% male respondents are reported to be aware of the risk factors of climate change and 41.70% female respondents do not even know the risk factors and among male responses, which is very alarming for their WASH.

From the total 68 respondents who agreed to have knowledge on the risk factors of climate change further asked, did they experience anything about the risk factors due to climate change in their areas? From the data analysis it was identified that total 66% respondents agreed to experience the risk factors of climate change in their areas. In this factor it also identified that male (80%) respondents are more aware about the impact of climate change. However, from the KII respondents reported waterlogging, increase of temperature, heavy rainfall and scarcity of water in their locality. From the literature review we also identified the same issues that Barguna affected with a series of cyclones and tidal surge in the past few years.

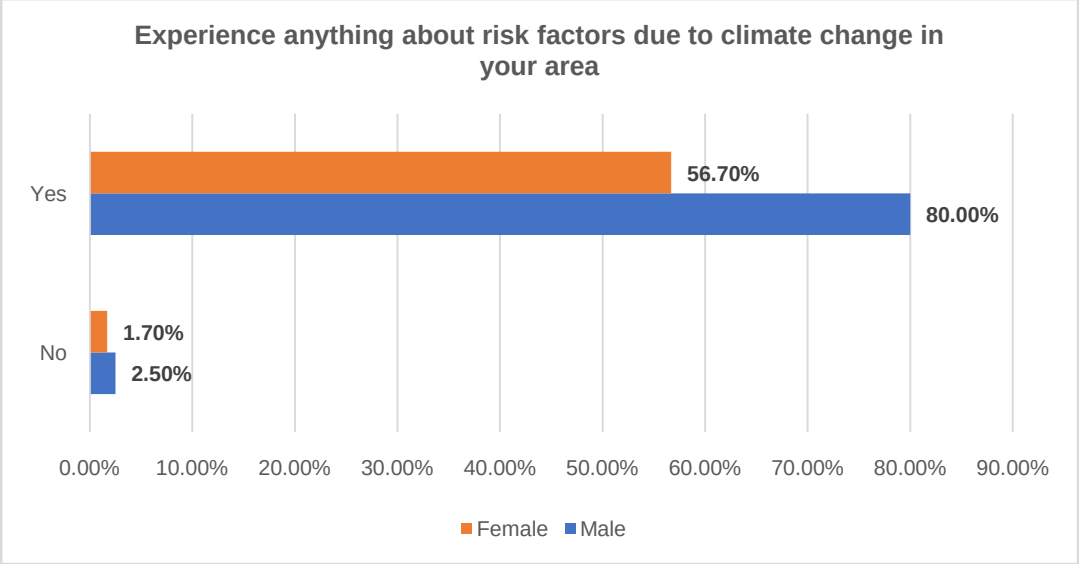


Chart 3: Experienced risk factors of climate changes

7.3 Information on Source of Drinking Water

In this study we examined what are the main sources of drinking water for the respondent's HH. From the analysis it was identified that there was no significant data for any options and only 18% respondents reported that they collect water from Deep set tube wells. Including finds that the main sources of drinking water in Barguna Sadar are deep tube wells (including deep-set tube well), pond water, and river/khal water which are respectively 32%, 15%, and 13% of the total responses.

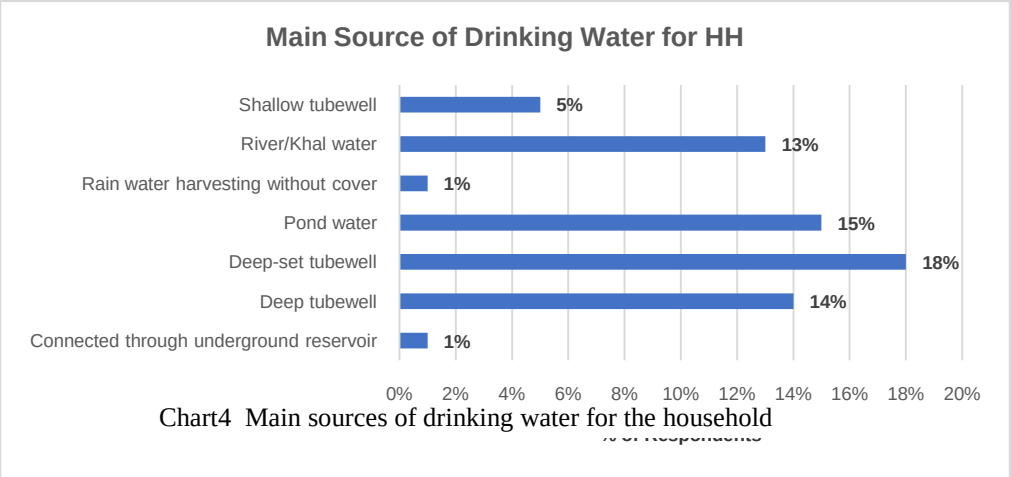
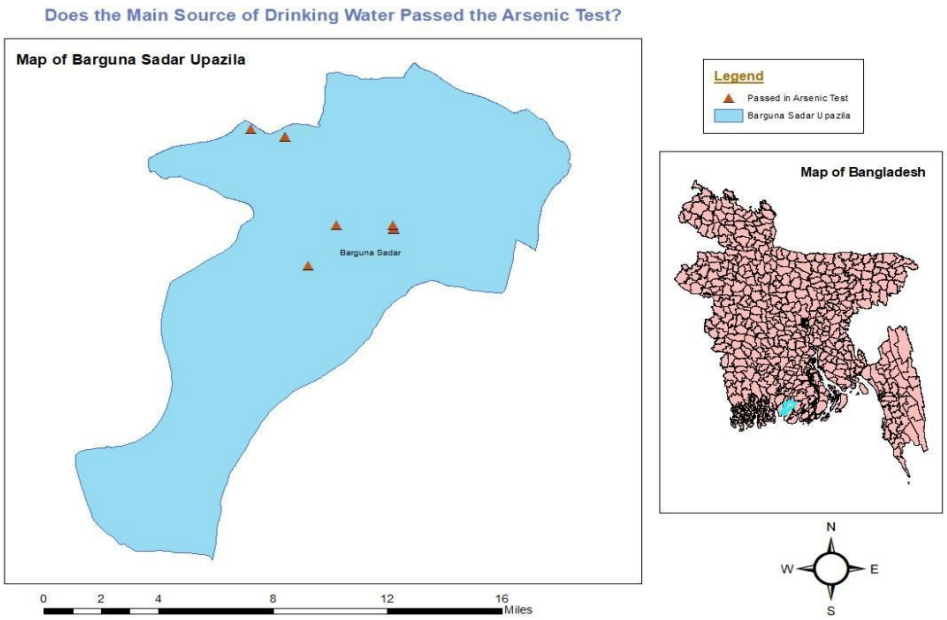


Chart4 Main sources of drinking water for the household

Main source of your drinking water has passed in Arsenic Test

The study demonstrates that a greater majority of the responses (43% of responses) don't know the arsenic contamination test of their main source of drinking water. The below map represents the respondents' locations where we identified their tube well water passed in arsenic test; those are most in the vicinity of purosova.



Map 4 Main sources of drinking water passed in the Arsenic Test

Source of water is available all the year round:

During the survey we examined that their water source has available drinking water all the year around. From the data analysis we identified that 37% respondents reported to not be able to drink water in their water source. There is less difference between male and female participants which is 45% and 40% respectively.

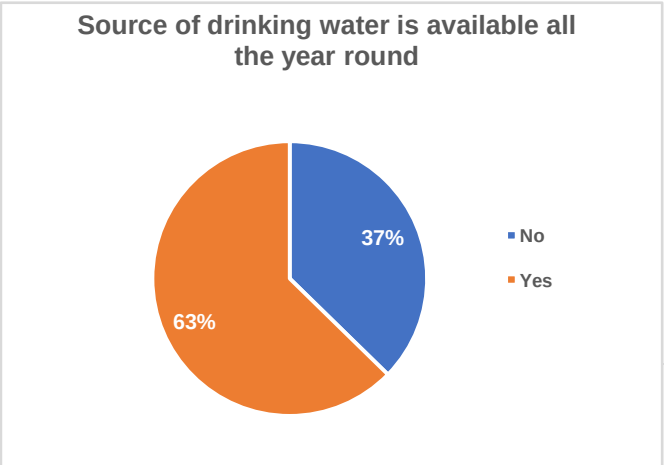


Chart 5: The availability of sources of drinking water

Again, asking the respondents who reported to not have drinking water available in the water source mentioned that beyond the rainy season they are facing drinking water crisis for winter, pre-monsoon and post monsoon (code 1,2,4).

They also reported that those challenges happened after the cyclone Sidar, Aila and the rest of the series of cyclones occurred in their locations. When we further examined the reason of the water crisis, they mentioned it happened due to lower groundwater level, increased salinity in water, damage of water sources and drought. From this study it also identified that during the crisis time they mostly depends on multiple sources including rainwater harvesting.

From the KII the respondents also reported because of climate change there is a shortage of safe drinking water in the areas, and water level in the tube well goes down. As a result, they need to consume pond and canal water after boiling and the water they collect from far away must be boiled and drunk. In addition, water must be collected from far away, thus women and children are at risk.

7.4 Gender Role in Water Management:

Who is primarily responsible for collecting water in your family: During analysing the data it identified that there are different opinions from male and female about the primary roles of collecting drinking water in households.

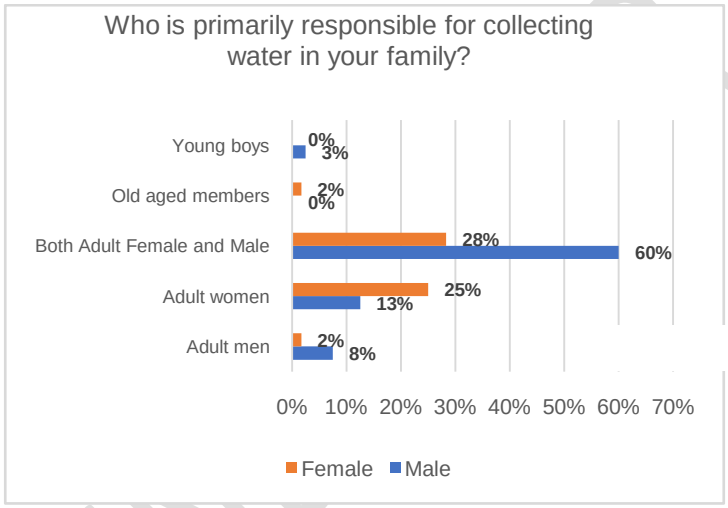


Chart 6: Water scarcity in a specific season.

The research shows that 41% of the responses represented the role of collecting water for most of the respondents' family is entitled to both adult male and female, which is composed of 60% male responses and 28% female responses. In this perception, the size of female participants is greater, 25%, compared to their male counterpart, 13% of all respondents. Based on the analysis it identified that adult women are the mainly responsible for collecting drinking water for their household, but this is not acknowledged by the male counterparts. On the other hand, during further examination the female respondents who were primarily responsible for collecting drinking water identified that most of them are facing challenges of needing to collect drinking water from long distances, facing harassment due to social stigma

and need to use unsafe water for bathing, cooking, and washing clothes. Here are the same issues reported by some male respondents in KII where they mentioned that as the female of the HH collecting drinking water from far away from home they are facing challenges of eve teasing and other risks. From the quantitative study it was identified that on average they need 14 minutes to collect drinking water even in a regular period.

Chart 7: Responsible persons for collecting water in household.

Also 58% respondents reported needing to store their drinking water. While examining where they usually store the drinking water, it was identified that mainly they stored in plastic drums, bottles, and pitchers etc. Most of them wash their water pot weekly 2-3 times.

This study further examined the requirements vs availability of the drinking water in their areas. From the data analysis it was identified that on an average there are requirements of 52 litres of water per household, but they are getting 47 litters and during the scarcity period they are getting only 41 litres. So that means that they are suffering from scarcity of water even in regular time and during the scarcity period the situation becomes more critical.

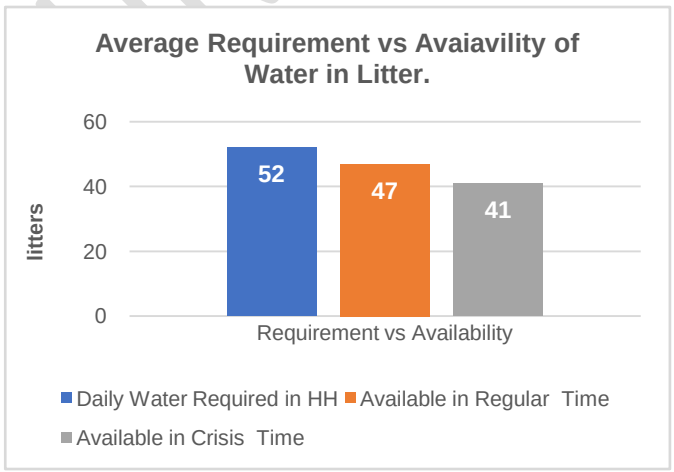


Chart8: Ratio of average requirement and availability of water.

7.5 Sanitation Condition

This study examined the sanitation conditions of the study areas. Following are the findings of the sanitation conditions

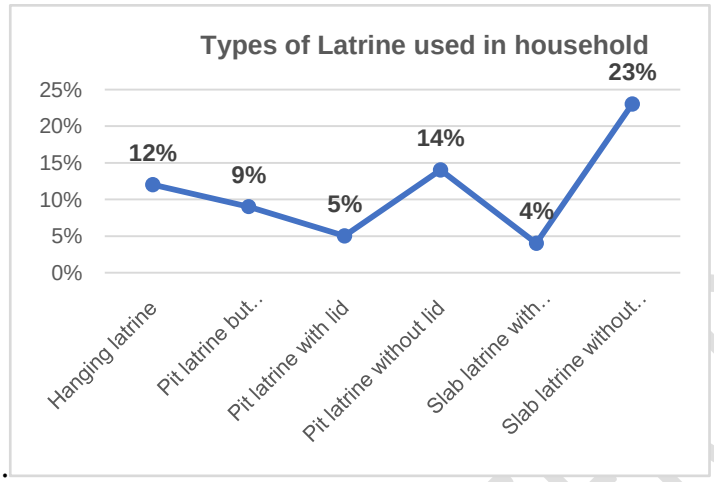


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Chart 9: Types of latrines used in household.

The result of the study shows something interesting about the area is that they mostly do not have sanitary latrines. Around 23% of the respondents have slab latrine without water seal, which is followed by the pit latrine without lid and hanging latrine respectively 14% and 12% responses. There are few respondents who provide information that they have other types of rural latrines for their families. The gender variation is that male responses exceeded female responses in some noticeable areas.

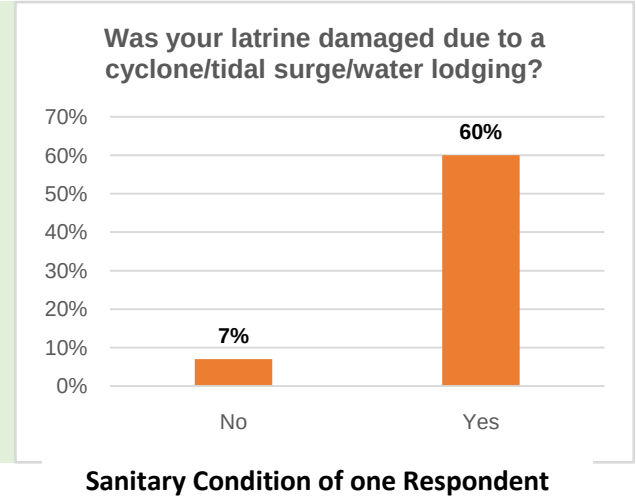

Chart 10: Latrine damaged by natural disaster.

Fig 1 : Need to store water

On the other hand, this study also examined the impacts of climate change in sanitation. The study finds that 60% of the respondents reported that their latrines are destroyed by a cyclone/tidal surge/water lodging. In this portion, 50% female and 75% male participants acknowledged the statement. They are so vulnerable in crisis time as they do not have sanitary latrines. From the KII, it also represents the same issues where the respondents reported damage to their sanitation system due to effects of cyclone and storm.

Did you or your family members experience water borne diseases in the past three months?

After the data analysis it was identified that, total 33% reported to experience with water borne disease in the past three months. Among the respondents, 47% male respondents and 23% female respondents reported the same issues. After further examination, it was identified that a major portion of the respondents reported to get their treatment from medicine sellers and village doctors which are 10% and 13% of the responses respectively.

The research illustrates that around most of the respondents' (29%) reported to lose their workday due to illness. The workday lost is higher among male participants (42%) than female participants (20%). On an average, respondents reported to lose their working days for 18 days.

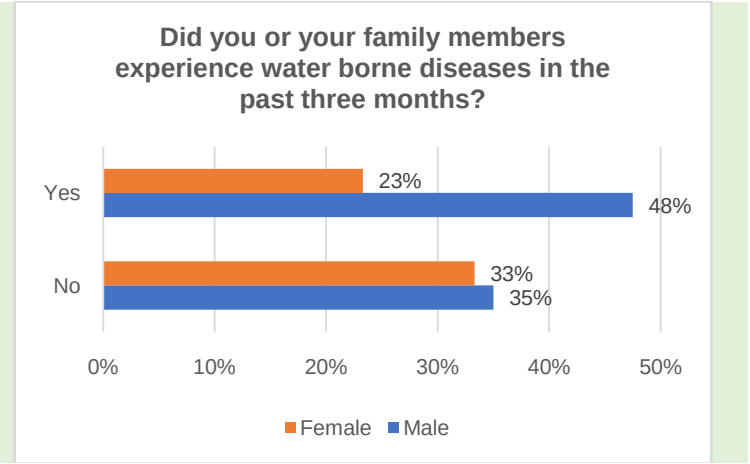

Chart11 Family members experienced borne disease in the past three months.

Is there any impact on hygiene because of climate changes for your household?

The research finds that 37% of respondents think that changes in climate impact on hygiene in their households which lay gender divisions that are 50% of male and 28% female. This brings devastated results for the families of the area.

Gender	No	Yes	Total
Male	33%	50%	100%
Female	28%	28%	100%
Total	30%	37%	100%

Table 1: The impact of climate changes on hygiene for their household.

7.6 Perception Analysis of Respondents:

This study also examined the opinion of the respondents specially on the gender roles in WASH. We used Likert scale to measure the perception of respondents about ten statements. Here we are representing only the results where respondents agreed with the statement. Following are the results:

In chart shared the three statements where respondents agreed about the equal responsibilities, access to safe water and burden of climate change for women and girls. In the first statement, 44% of the respondents agreed that both men and women have equal responsibilities to collect water in their households, whereas male respondents (52% of responses) exceeded the female respondents (38%) of the study.

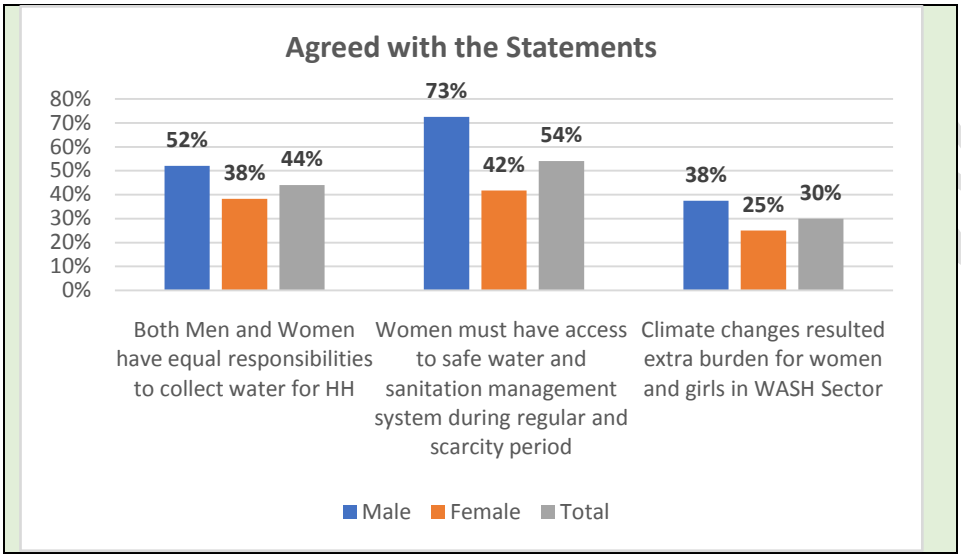

Chart 12: Agreed with the Statement of Equal Responsibilities, Access, and Extra Burden

In the second statement, more than half of the respondents, 54%, agreed that women must have access to safe water and sanitation management systems during regular and scarce periods, in which a great number of male participants, 72%, reported more about women than they, 41%, themselves think.

In the third statement, a total of 30% respondents reported that climate change resulted in extra burden for women and girls in WASH sector. Among the comparatively male respondents 38% reported the same issue. It means they are acknowledging the impact of climate change for women and girls.

Statement 4-6 measured their perception of knowledge on impact of climate change, adaptation, and WASH Management System due to climate change. Chart representing the findings.

In Statement 4, measure the do they have sufficient knowledge on the result of climate changes in WASH sector. From the data analysis it was identified that only 10% respondents agreed with the statement where 18% male and 5% female agreed with the statement. It means though overall the knowledge level of people is very low, and the situation is much more vulnerable for females.

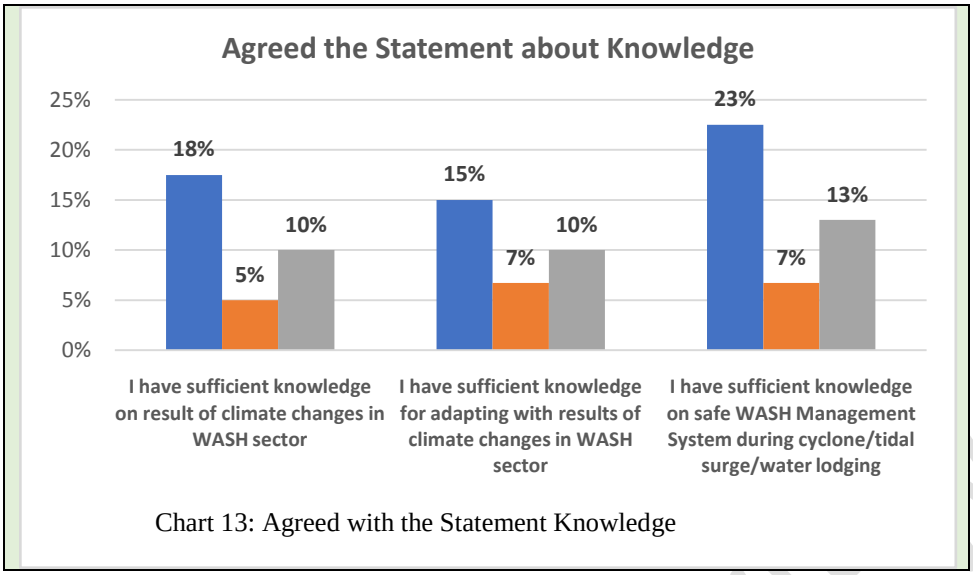

Chart 13: Agreed with the Statement Knowledge

In Statement 5, measure do they have sufficient knowledge for adapting with the results of climate change in WASH Sector. From the data analysis it was identified that only 10% respondents agreed with this statement and here the situation is the same for female respondents like statement 4.

In Statement 6, measure do they have sufficient knowledge on safe WASH management during the cyclone/Tidal Surge/Water lodging and we identified that only 7% of female respondents agreed with this statement.

From those above 4-6 Statements we can identify that people of Barguna Sadar Upazilahave very poor knowledge about the impact of climate change in WASH sector and its adaptation systems. For these reasons they become more vulnerable and here there is lots of scope to work to build up their awareness and sensitization.

Statements 7 – 10 are about to measure their access and support from family, communities or other institutions. From the findings it was identified that the people of Barguna have less access and support from family and institutions of their areas to mitigate their challenges.

Statement 7 measures do they have access to WASH Management system during cyclone/tidal surge/water lodging**.** Only12% of the respondents agreed with the statement and here male participants have better access of 22% but only 5% women.

Statement 8 measures are facing challenges to access WASH during the regular period. Here 50% of the respondents agreed that they are facing challenges accessing WASH during the regular time where male share 63% of all male participants compared to their 42% of women's share of all women participants.

Statement 9 measures do Male/Boys providing their frequent support to ensure a safe WASH Management System for households. Only 20% of respondents agreed with the statement. Here, a very few female respondents (12%) think that male members of the households provide simultaneous support compared to male responses (33%).

Statement 10 measures do they have access to the institutions/organizations who are supporting WASH in our community. The study identified that 17% of the data agreed that

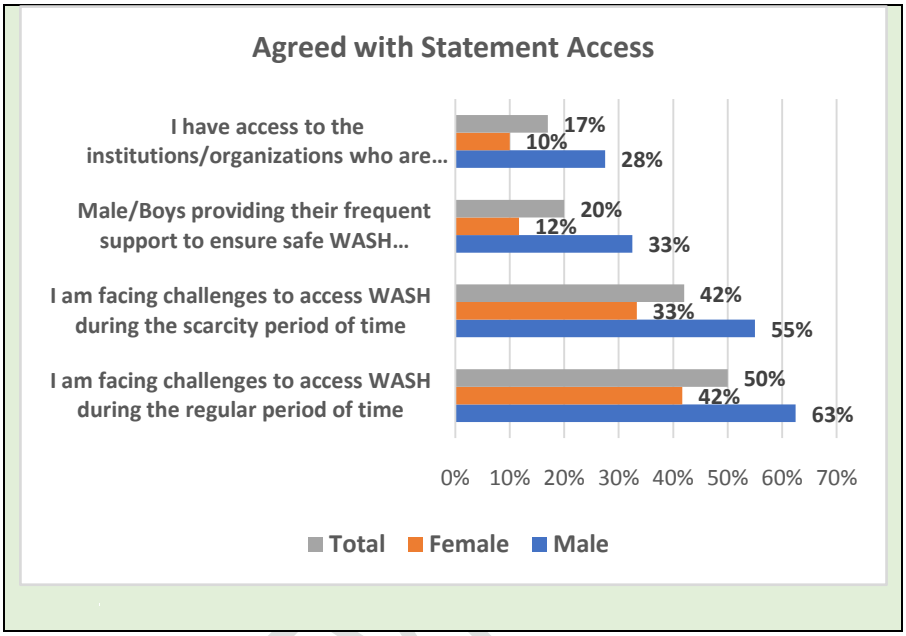

Chart 14: Agreed With Statement Access

they have access to the institutions or organizations who are supporting WASH in their communities. The data shows that at least 10% of the responses strongly disagreed with the statement. There are some fluctuations in respect to male and female respondents.

Section 8: Conclusion and Recommendations

This study identified some critical areas in the WASH sector for the Barguna as well as the coastal zones due to the impact of climate change. The major part is scarcity of drinking water in even regular periods and due to that reason, it results in extra burden to adult women of the family member to collect water that far from their house. This study also identified that currently there is less amount of water available in even regular periods against the requirement and during the scarcity time the situation becomes more vulnerable. Increase the salinity in drinking water, water lodging, regular cyclones damaging their natural sources of drinking water and sanitation system. Mostly it impacts women and girls as they need to use unsafe sanitation as well as consume the unsafe drinking water. This study identified that there is less support service available in communities for WASH and due to social stigma, they are suffering from bullying during collecting water that is located far from their house. Also, it was identified that women and girls have less knowledge on impacts of climate changes in WASH and they are suffering waterborne diseases due to not having the knowledge to adapt with the knowledge of climate change. From the above findings we can draw following recommendations:

- **Sensitize about the Impact of Climate Change:** First, needs to sensitise the community people of Barguna, as well as other coastal belt districts about the impact of climate change and the mitigation strategies. It will help the people and mainly for

women and girls about adapting with the changing context. Mostly it will help their water management system in regular and crisis periods.

- **Sensitize about the Safe Water and Sanitation System:** Need to sensitise about the safe water and sanitation systems for the community people and mainly for women and girls as they are mostly affected due to the hygiene issues.

- **Sensitize the Community:** This study also identified the existence of social stigma prevails in communities that barriers to the access of safe water and sanitation for women and girls. To mitigate these challenges, we need to conduct sensitization sessions with community people so that they can understand the challenges of women and girls and ensure necessary support to them. However, we need to conduct mass awareness sessions, campaign to build up awareness to the people of the community to improve their knowledge on the results of climate change and its mitigation strategies.
- **Activate the Union and Upazila WASH Committees:** There should be another area where we need to provide more concentration. Upazila and Union based WASH Committees can play a vital role to ensure support, conduct the awareness building sessions, support the referral mechanisms and conduct advocacy to implement the national policies and strategies for their areas. So first needs to identify the WASH committees and activate them.

- **Adapt Technical Options to Collect Safe Water from Alternative Surces:** People of Barguna District need to adapt technical options like Pond Sand Filter (PSF), Protected Dug well etc. according to the types of hazards. It will support them to get required safe drinking water for both normal and scarcity period.
- **Referral Mechanism:** In community there will be a lot of scopes where the community people can get support in the areas of WASH. For example, there will be some support from union parisad, different development organisations, local elite persons, and corporate sectors. If we can connect the local people with those services, it will help them to ensure the support to get the safe water and hygiene systems.

- **Engagement of Male and Boys:** From this study we identify that women are reported to get less support from male and boys regarding the WASH.To mitigate this situation, we can initiate some activities/projects that will sensitize the male and boys about their engagements and role responsibilities to support women and girls and the entire HH for accessing safe drinking water and sanitation systems.

- **Implementation of National Policies and Strategies:** Here we can take some initiatives to implement the national policies and strategies. For example, we can utilize the The National Environment Policy 2018 that considered the impact of climate change holistically across 24 sectors, including water resources management (WRM). This policy can support the conduct of the environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment for developing any project on water resources

in Barguna Districts as well as other coastal areas.On the other hand, National Hygiene Promotion Strategy for Water and Sanitation 2012 can support the link of poverty, access to WASH, and climate change by prioritising those living in extreme poverty areas like Barguna.

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