



Annual Report 2017

HYSAWA

Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply



HYSAWA engages....HYSAWA changes

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List of Acronyms

BDT	Bangladeshi Taka	PFM	Public Finance Management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	PNGO	Partner NGO
CDF	Community Development Forum	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
CO	Community Organiser		
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	SaTo Pan	Safe Toilet Pan
DSP	Deep Set Pump	SO	Support Organization
GoB	Government of Bangladesh	UP	Union Parishad
HtR	Hard-to-reach	UZP	Upazila Parishad
HYSAWA	Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply	WatSan	Water and Sanitation
LGD	Local Government Division	RO	Reverse Osmosis
LGI	Local Government Institution	WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	WQ	Water Quality
MIS	Management Information System		
NGO	Non-government Organisation		
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal		

HYSAWA GOVERNING BOARD



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Senior Secretary
Local Government Division and
Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Mr. Swapan Kumar Das
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Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



Mr. Md. Nurul Osman
Acting Managing Director
and
Member Secretary, HYSAWA Governing Board



Foreword by Chairman

I am very delighted to present the HYSAWA Annual Report 2017. The annual report demonstrates our achievements and continued commitment to mobilize resources and providing capacity building support to local government institutes and communities, empowering them to manage decentralized water and sanitation services in rural Bangladesh.

Over the past decade, HYSAWA (Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply) has remained active in providing decentralized public service delivery particularly in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector by financing and enhancing capacity of local government institutions (LGIs).

In line with the constitution of Bangladesh and supported by different policies and legal framework surrounding the functioning of LGIs, including National Policy for Safe Water Supply (1998), Pro Poor Strategy for Water and Sanitation Sector in Bangladesh (2005), National Water Policy (1999), National Policy for Arsenic Mitigation (2004) and the Water Safety Framework (2011), HYSAWA is committed to empowering the LGIs in hard-to-reach areas in delivery of sustainable WASH services. Likewise, HYSAWA's work adheres to the commitment of Government of Bangladesh (GoB) to meet the targets of various Sustainable Development Goals such as: SDG 3 - healthy lives; SDG 5 - gender equality; SDG 6 aiming at ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG 16 for effective, accountable and transparent government institutions; and SDG 13 - resilience to climate related hazards and disasters.

I am also very happy to see successful completion of two projects in 2017 supported by the embassies of Denmark and Switzerland. Moreover, both the embassies have come up with new projects this year (2018). HYSAWA was also awarded with two new projects from embassies of Germany and Australia. At the same time, HYSAWA team is actively pursuing for new collaborations and building stronger communication with Local Government Division.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to my colleagues in HYSAWA Governing Board, our development partners, embassies of Denmark, Switzerland, Germany and Australia, officials of Local Government Division, and Local Government functionaries. I also offer my appreciation and thanks to all my colleagues at HYSAWA for their continued co-operation and devotion to work.

I wish HYSAWA all the best for future.

Dr. Zafar Ahmed Khan

Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board and
Senior Secretary, Local Government Division
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Executive Summary

HYSAWA (Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply) is a non-profit financing organization, registered under the Companies Act, 1994. Established in 2007 as a multi-donor funding mechanism, the organization primarily aims at mobilizing resources for and supporting capacity development of local government institutions and communities to empower them to manage decentralized WatSan services in rural Bangladesh. The organization is devotedly making efforts to assist the government in reducing poverty through achieving the water and sanitation-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through:

- Strengthening the capacity of LGIs to deliver water supply and sanitation services;
- Improving hygiene behaviors in its areas of intervention;
- Expanding access to hygienic sanitation and safe drinking water;
- Informing policymakers about the key learning from the projects.

Pioneering a unique local government-based model for poverty reduction, HYSAWA works with LGIs mainly with the Union Parishads (UPs) to expand water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and meets the demand of local people. HYSAWA mobilizes resources from the government and development partners. It is currently receiving funds from Denmark, Switzerland, Germany and Australia for undertaking projects to assist the less fortunate.

HYSAWA is governed by a Board which is chaired by the Secretary of Local Government Division and comprised of representatives from ministries, LGIs, civil society and development partners.

The year 2017, however, was a bit challenging for HYSAWA as most of the project interventions were completed by December 2016. Nevertheless, Denmark and Switzerland have continued their support till the end of the year with limited scope of works, but with hope for new support - which has finally come up. Two new projects from embassies of Denmark and Switzerland have started in December 2017, which will continue for the next three years. HYSAWA was also awarded with two small projects from German and Australian embassies in this year.

Over the course of 2017, HYSAWA demonstrated its ability to help people gain access to safe water, dignified sanitation and healthy hygiene services, especially in areas where these are most needed. With limited scope of works, the organization has established one surface water treatment plant called sky-hydrant, 36 rain water harvesting point and 20 deep hand tube wells in 2017 - which provided safe water facilities for about 2000 people. With awareness and motivation provided by HYSAWA, the communities with their own resources installed 1307 solar panels, constructed 2334 improved cook stoves and planted 4109 trees in climate vulnerable Hatiya under the climate change adaptation project. They took ownership to maintain and repair the water points by themselves to ensure water safety.

Aiming to increase access to improved sanitation, HYSAWA financed construction of four public and institutional latrines in its project-supported areas. At the same time, community people, inspired by the motivational works under HYSAWA projects, have constructed or renovated 14,822 household latrines at the same period. On the other hand, 30,000 people including women and children were also given training on various hygiene-related issues, as a way to bridge the information gap. These interventions have created a positive change in the people's lives, benefiting them through improving their health and standard of living. As a whole, 2017 was a great success for HYSAWA as it achieved all of its physical and financial targets for the year. The organization has spent a total of BDT 113.70 million this year.

HYSAWA ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2017 AT A GLANCE



133 safe water sources installed benefiting more than 7,000 people.



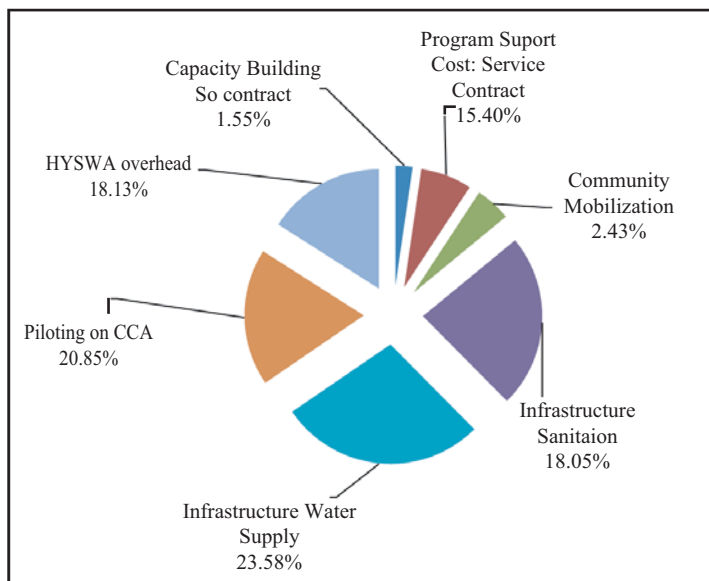
Rain Water Harvest Plant in Dargapur Union Parishad, Assasuni, Sathkira



24,424 people made aware on hygiene behavior and climate change adaptation.



30 Union Parishads received funds from HYSAWA



BDT 113.70 million spent in 2017



4 latrines setup or renovated in schools and public places

FLASHBACK 2017

Agreement Signing:

An agreement between HYSAWA and Embassy of Denmark was signed at the Denmark embassy in Dhaka. Mr. Mikael Hemniti Winther, honorable Ambassador of Denmark in Bangladesh and Mr. Md. Nurul Osman, Managing Director of HYSAWA, signed the agreement. Mr. Peter Bøgh Jensen, Head of Development Cooperation, Mr. Asif Aziz Khan, Program Officer,

Embassy of Denmark and Mr. Refatul Islam, Senior Programme Officer, HYSAWA were present at the signing ceremony.

New Project with German Embassy:

An agreement between HYSAWA and Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany was signed on 25 May 2017 at German Embassy in Dhaka. Dr. Thomas Prinz, Honorable Ambassador and Mr. Md. Nurul Osman, Acting Managing Director of HYSAWA signed the agreement. Mr. Andreas Hartmann, Head of Development Co-operation, Mr. Shaikh Mahmudul Ahsan, Advisor, Development Co-operation of German Embassy, and Mr. Mohammad Habibullah, Finance Manager, HYSAWA were present in the signing ceremony. The project "Establishing water and sanitation facilities for people living in hard-to-reach regions" will be implemented in Satkhira district in association with the Local Government Institutions.



New Project with Australian High Commission:

An agreement between HYSAWA and Australian High Commission was signed on 12 September 2017 at Australian High Commission in Dhaka. Ms. Julia Niblett, Honorable Australian High Commissioner to Bangladesh and Mr. Md. Nurul Osman, Acting Managing Director of HYSAWA signed



the agreement. Mr. Shahriar Islam, Senior Program Manager, Ms. Fairouz Nigar Aditi, Public Diplomacy Officer, Australian High Commission, Mr. Mohammad Habibullah, Finance Manager and Mr. Muhammad Zahid Alam, Programme Officer, HYSAWA, were present in the signing ceremony. The project "Assessment and Strengthen Community Disaster Preparedness on Water and Sanitation in Hatiya Island" will be implemented during 2017-18.

Swiss Ambassador visited Jashore:

Honorable Ambassador of Switzerland in Bangladesh Mr. Rene Holenstein visited HYSAWA activities in Jessore on 27th Dec 2017. The team led by the Ambassador has visited different HYSAWA funded water and sanitation installations, had discussions with Union Parishad functionaries and local communities. Gorighona Union Parishad representatives and local community people were very excited to have him.



Swiss representatives visited Khulna and Satkhira:

Ms. Beate K. Elsässer, Charge D'Affairs, Embassy of Switzerland, Bangladesh visited HYSAWA activities in Khulna and Satkhira district during 15-17 August 2017. During the visit, she had meetings and discussions with Additional Divisional Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Khulna, Divisional and district level officials, Upazila Parishad Chairman, Union Parishad Chairman and other functionaries. She observed HYSAWA school programme activities in a local school for disabled and a latrine constructed with facilities for disabled children. She also observed two specially designed climate resilient and disability friendly water points, one saline water treatment plant installed using reverse osmosis technology. Later, she talked to the children and community people of the areas. Mr. Sydur, Ms. Raginy and Ms. Soheli accompanied her from the Embassy of Switzerland during the visit.



Danish representatives visited Hatiya :

Head of Development Cooperation of the Embassy of Denmark, Mr. Peter Bøgh and Mr. Asif Aziz Khan, Program officer, Embassy of Denmark along with the project appraisal team visited HYSAWA climate change project activities in Hatiyaupazila under Noakhali district during 13-14 October 2017.





Review-cum-appraisal by Denmark:

Embassy of Denmark has conducted a Review-cum-appraisal of DANIDA's Climate change adaptation project with HYSAWA during 12-14 October 2017. The review states that "HYSAWA produces relevant results efficiently at the local level in the form of participatory local climate resilience plans with a specific focus on climate resilient water and sanitation infrastructure and service".



SDC Program Manager visited Khulna:

Mr. Lukas Lüscher, Program Manager for Bangladesh, at SDC HQ witnessed HYSAWA Project activities in Khulna. HYSAWA Managing Director and other officials were also with him during the visit. They visited HYSAWA School level WASH programme and community level activities at Rangpur Union Parishad, under Dumuria Upazila of Khulna. Union Parishad Chairman and others representatives facilitated the visit.

German representatives visited Satkhira:

Mr. Shaikh Mahmudul Ahsan, Advisor, Development Cooperation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, has visited HYSAWA-German Project activities in Satkhira on 21st August 2017. He visited the selected sites for construction of school latrines and rain water harvesting systems. He also went to a school to observe HYSAWA activities for school children. Mr. Ahsan also talked to UP functionaries and community people to learn about various project activities. Additionally, he visited a Reverse Osmosis plant installed under HYSAWA-SDC project.





Project review by SDC:

Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) has conducted an end term review of its project with HYSAWA. The goal of the review was to "assess the relevance, performance, management arrangements and success" of the project. It looked at signs of potential impact of project activities on local government institutions and beneficiaries and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development. Mr. Sean Furey from Switzerland based consulting firm Skat and Mr. Abdul Motaleb, Independent Consultant, conducted the review

during 4-13 February, 2017. The review team had discussions with officials from Local Government Division, DPHE, Embassy of Denmark, UNICEF, WaterAid Bangladesh, World Bank Bangladesh office; Divisional and district level government officials, Upazila and Union Parishad functionaries and project beneficiaries in different locations. The evaluation revealed that "HYSAWA has a positive impact on the capacity, transparency and accountability of local government at the Union Parishad level"



Workshop on GEN-GOV:

HYSAWA hosted the 4th Quarterly Coordination Meeting and Gender Equality Mainstreaming Learning Visit for SDC Gender and Governance platform partners from October 24-26, 2017 in Khulna. Mr. Lukas, Programme Officer from SDC HQ, Mr. Sohella Ali, Senior programme Manager, Ms. Sabina Yaesmin Lubna, Senior programme Officer from Embassy of Switzerland, SDC partners and HYSAWA officials attended the event. HYSAWA was selected the Deputy Coordinator of the platform for next two years.

HYSAWA Governing Board Meeting, May 2017



HYSAWA Annual General Meeting, November 2017



HYSAWA'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The plight of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people is said to be the world's fastest growing refugee crisis. Since late August 2017, more than 800,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled Myanmar's Rakhine State to escape the military's large-scale campaign of ethnic cleansing and taken refuge in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh and the local people of Cox's Bazar area have shown great generosity to the Rohingya people in their hour of need. Soon after the crisis deepens, with the government, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and development partners also extended support in saving thousands of lives. However, the distressed and traumatized displaced



A safe water point installed at Nayapara camp, Teknaf.



Rohingya people are collecting water from a tube well installed by HYSAWA.



Water storage containers distributed among 1,000 Rohingya families.

population - of them around 51 per cent are women and children - is still living in terrible condition in the makeshift camps amid lack of adequate food, pure drinking water, sanitation, and health care services. Existing WASH facilities are not sufficient to cope with this huge number of people. In this situation, the Myanmar nationals, especially the children, are falling sick every day. Prior to the August influx, assessments show that 76 per cent had no access to safe water. However, the figure is much higher in host communities, where 92 per cent people had no access to safe water. Considering the gravity of the situation, HYSAWA came forward to help these ill-fated people as part of its emergency response despite a number of constraints. HYSAWA has provided some safe water options and storage containers for 1000 Rohingya families who have taken shelter in different locations of Ukhia, Cox's Bazar.



A Rohingya girl is carrying water in storage container distributed by HYSAWA.

GOOD GOVERNANCE: A KEY TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



A 'ward shova' being held at Damodarunion, Phultala, Khulna.

Good governance is essential for the prosperity of a nation and its citizens. For governance to be effective, it must be participatory, transparent, accountable, equitable and meaningful. Ensuring good governance is inherent in the concept of equality, sustainable socio-economic development and poverty reduction. HYSAWA is best placed to contribute to good governance at local level because of its direct collaboration with Local Government Institutions (LGIs). Taking full advantage of this leverage, the organization has made focused and committed efforts throughout the year to boost the decentralization process and improve the quality of governance. The route chosen by HYSAWA to achieve its governance objectives is through supporting the delivery of hygiene, sanitation and water supply services. Union Parishads (UPs), the lowest unit of local governments, are mandated to provide water and sanitation services in rural Bangladesh. However, lack of sufficient resources had always prevented the UPs meet their statutory duties of WatSan provision. Seeking to address the problem with LGIs' funding, HYSAWA transfers funds directly to UPs enabling them to adopt people-centric development practices.



Participants are sharing their views at 'ward shova'.

HYSAWA is a firm believer in the people's right to make their own choices and it is this belief that has driven the organization to successfully persuade project-supported Union Parishads in arranging "Ward Shova" and open budget sessions. Citizen participation in local governance involves ordinary citizens assessing their own needs and participating in local project planning and budget monitoring. It is important for improving public resource management and reducing corruption, by making public servants, LGI representatives and political leaders accountable to the people.

HYSAWA believes that active participation of citizens in the process -

- Helps LGI authorities to understand the needs and requirements of communities, thus helping them to develop demand-based and inclusive governance systems/procedures.
- Improves citizen-state relationship by reducing the gap between the demand and supply side.
- Enhances transparency and accountability of LGIs.
- Strengthens local democratic governance as citizens exercise their citizenship rights and engage with local bodies.

For years, steps to relieve the sufferings of poor people through social safety-net and other project have largely failed to bring promised results. It was in part because there was no accurate list of the hard-core poor households in the UPs. As a result, many non-poor households reaped the benefits from the government ventures. Seeking a way out of this problem, HYSAWA in 2017 also helped UPs to prepare inventories of real hardcore poor population. The lists, endorsed at Ward council meetings in presence of community people and subsequently displayed at respective UPs for wider scrutiny, allowed the UPs to identify the poor and assisted them to elevate their economic situation.



Open budget session being held at Biddyanandakathi Union, Keshabpur, Jashore.

All UPs working with HYSAWA are required to abide by the principles of transparency and accountability - two of the central pillars of good governance - in the project-related activities. The provisions that UPs must always display updated notice boards on their premises to disclose information about HYSAWA-supported schemes and keep proper accounting records are shining examples of that. These mechanisms gave community people the information they need to hold UP functionaries to accountable and at the same time, barred the functionaries from indulging in possible corruption.



A public disclosure board displayed at Dumuria Union Parishad premises.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DECENTRALIZED SERVICE DELIVERY

To HYSAWA, capacity development is much more important than imparting knowledge. It has continued to invest in a range of capacity-building activities to enhance the capacity of UP representatives throughout the year. This initiative is built on a clear recognition that empowering UPs to make financial and management decisions will have a positive impact in achieving decentralized hygiene and WatSan (water and sanitation) governance.

Under HYSAWA projects, capacity building activities are geared towards fostering an open, inclusive, efficient and accountable local government that offers the best prospects for safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education. On the one hand, HYSAWA enhances the capacity of LGIs for integrated development planning and financial and project management. On the other hand, in parallel with this effort, the organization supports human skills development by taking on the challenges of inclusion and citizen participation.

The diverse capacity building services offered by HYSAWA are tailored to the needs of local governments, especially UPs. The organization, in fact, coaches local government functionaries in new skills only to give them responsibilities to put those into daily practice. The areas in which HYSAWA support the UPs for capacity development include - planning, budgeting, accounting, bookkeeping, procurement, contract management and monitoring. Cross-cutting themes of poverty, governance and gender are also streamlined into project activities to address capacity building needs.

In 2017, HYSAWA has worked closely with 30 UPs to raise their own capacities to initiate, undertake and manage development activities. A major focus area of these trainings was skills development on contract management and procurement. This is a basic but urgent issue for local government entities as procurement is closely linked to their everyday business. This training, coupled with the



Participants are sharing their opinions at a capacity building workshop.

opportunity to try out newfound skills, has helped establish a well-functioning procurement system in UPs and brought discipline in local government purchase. In terms of local sources of financing, UPs are heavily reliant on central government financing which not only curtails their autonomy, but hampers their ability to implement development activities. Today, with the help of HYSAWA projects, a bright future for local governments is in sight. Findings from the most recent HYSAWA studies showed that, in SDC-project supported areas, 98% UPs activated WaSH-related standing committees that performed their assigned tasks, 97% UPs complied with public finance management guidelines while 97% UPs followed the procedures laid down in Public Procurement Rules (PPR). The findings also suggests that respondents now consider UP officials as more efficient, responsive and attentive to their duties, with 72% people saying that they are quite satisfied with the quality of UP public service delivery.



Capacity building workshop being held at Keshabpur sadar union, Jashore.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION: AN EFFECTIVE TOOL TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

Access to clean water is still seen as a challenge in the hard to reach areas of Bangladesh. Besides, tens of thousands of people in rural areas of the country lack proper sanitation facilities. We all know that water and sanitation are not isolated problems - they are inextricably linked with poverty, malnutrition and environmental degradation, including climate change. In Bangladesh, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation, along with poor sanitation practices, kills a large number of children every year from diarrhea, cholera, typhoid and other water-borne diseases.

Overcoming this situation requires collective or group participation. It empowers communities and their social networks to reflect on and address a range of behaviors, issues and decisions that affect their lives and allow them to proactively involve in development process. HYSAWA is promoting a strategy that raises awareness and strengthens the capacity of both "rights holders" and "duty bearers (LGIs; especially UPs) " to assess, analyze, plan, facilitate, implement and monitor and evaluate interventions that will promote the survival, development, protection and participation of children and women.



Climate awareness session being conducted in Hatiya through 'red ribbon game'.



Female members are participating in planning process at Senhati Union, Dighalia, Khulna.



Community planning session held at Labsha Union, Satkhira.

Community Obtained Three Safe Water Sources from Union Parishad:

Suffering was the only thing that remained constant in the lives of some 30 families of Binerpota area under Labsha Union Parishad. Their main source of income is fishing and working as day laborers. Despite living in a tiny piece of land completely encircled by water, the people had no access to any safe water source in their area from which they could drink. In order to collect water, these people used to walk on

average five kilo-meters. "Wherever we go, we always carry a container with us to bring some water," Santana Rani, an inhabitant of the area said. "We used to suffered a lot during night. Most of the times, we had to share only one glass of water among family members. We have food but not available drinking water." As men remain occupied in meeting family's basic need, women have to collect water for the family members alongside their regular household chores. They used to collect water from a shallow tube-well, which was contaminated by iron, saline and arsenic. As a result, the community suffered from various water-borne diseases, specially stomach upset and diarrhea.

The community also affected by floods and tidal surges as the area is located on the bank of a river. The people saw the first flicker of hope when community organizer under HYSAWA-SDC Project Bondona Mondol visited their area. They were assured that a deep tube-well would be installed but they need to contact with UP and also make a small community contribution for that. Trapped in poverty, mistrust and unknown about UP service, the people of Binerpota always found it difficult to manage the amount required. But, the community organizer discussed about the role of Union Parishad and also community rights.

Later, some male members of Binerpota went to the ward member and he assured them to raise the issue to UP. Eventually, the male and female community members attended "Ward Shova" meeting and raised their voice about their sufferings. Considering the issue, the UP decided to install three deep tube-wells to meet their water needs. The years of ordeal for drinking water have finally come to an end and they are pleased that their life has changed for the better.

COMMUNITY GETS CUTTING EDGE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS



Purified water from a RO plant is being distributed through jars in Jhaudanga Union, Satkhira.

In many areas of coastal Bangladesh, ground water contains high concentration of chloride, iron and arsenic - making it undrinkable. In one such area of Jhaudanga Union Parishad under Satkhira district, HYSAWA has installed a water purification plant incorporating Reverse Osmosis (RO) technology. The RO technology involves high pressure to force water through a semi-permeable membrane, leaving behind any dissolved chemicals in the original solution. The plant has a production capacity of 10,000 liters of water per day. It uses three different sources of water - rainwater, groundwater and pond water - minimizing the water treatment cost. Since the installation, purified water from the plant is being transported to homes of people living in nearby villages through vans alleviating their sufferings.

PROMOTING BETTER HYGIENE BEHAVIORS

'Health is Wealth' - the most famous saying referring to the importance of health. However, not all of us are acquainted with its literal meaning. It means that no matter how wealthy we are, if we are not healthy, there is nothing we can cherish in life. Like many other things, the saying remains as mere words in books. A large number of people living in rural communities in Bangladesh still practice unhygienic habits and suffer from various diseases. Apart from the serious health implications, people's unhygienic behaviors also undo the gains of water and sanitation interventions. HYSAWA is working to change the scenario by sensitizing people about hygiene issues and motivating them to abandon unhygienic practices.



Menstrual hygiene session being conducted at Biddyanandakathi Union, Keshabpur, Jashore.

Hygiene promotion activities under HYSAWA programme is mainly advocated by Community Organizers and volunteers. They work as agents for changing hygiene beliefs and habits amongst the people of the community and school students. Improved hygiene behavior is a stated goal of all HYSAWA projects and a winning formula of community-level meeting, school session and household visit is used toward its achievement. Community Organizers, who work at Union Parishad level, act as advocate to sustained change in hygiene behavior of the people. Through collaboration with local volunteers, they facilitate comprehensive and routine sharing of hygiene information at community platform CDF. Their focused efforts led people down the hygiene path in six key areas: **hand-washing, menstrual hygiene, latrine hygiene, food hygiene, water safety and garbage disposal management**. A variety of entertaining and learning materials - from posters to games to videos - are used to stimulate hygiene discussion and community participation.

One of the most common methods used for hygiene education is school sessions. Students go through these sessions twice a year, which help them get healthier and perform better. This year, a total of 3200 hygiene-awareness sessions including 905 school sessions were held. Through HYSAWA projects an estimated 0.03 million people including 0.006 million school children got benefitted. In addition 25 video shows were arranged in communities and schools in HYSAWA's working areas that also enriched local people's knowledge about hygiene. People now know that simple hand washing helps to protect children from the two common global pediatric killers - diarrhea and lower respiratory infection. Hand hygiene significantly reduces illness-related absences in elementary school students by 26%. Critical times for hand washing include after using the toilet, after cleaning a child, and before handling food.



School children are holding a special awareness-raising book published by HYSAWA.

Recognizing students' engagement as being at the core of improving hygiene outcomes, HYSAWA also facilitates establishing school brigades to promote of hygiene behaviors. Provisions of WaSH

boards and WaSH funds established at schools also function as a key driver for behavioral change. In many households, it is these school-children who introduced the hygiene concepts to their parents and brought about significant change in the lifestyles of their family members. Besides, adolescent girls and women in rural areas have gained knowledge about good menstrual hygiene and eventually managed to overcome the stigma and taboos that have long been associated with menstruation through HYSAWA's programmes.



Children are made aware about various issues through different exercises.

As a means of improving hand hygiene adherence, HYSAWA, like previous years, has promoted tap-fitted hand washing buckets in the Union Parishads. A total of 75,000 units of the popular safe water bucket have also been provided among the beneficiaries, helping produce sustainable changes in hand-washing behaviors. Recent HYSAWA surveys have shown quantifiable evidence of success after evaluating the intervention's impacts. One such survey conducted in Khulna region revealed that 78% community people were completely satisfied with the hygiene education programme, while 26% said they felt satisfied with the programme to a limited extent.

CHANGING SANITATION SCENARIO IN RURAL BANGLADESH FROM GRASROOTS

Improving overall sanitation situation in rural Bangladesh has still remained as a major challenge. More than 115 million people - live in rural areas, but only 32 per cent of the latrines used by these people meet the minimum standards. The alarming situation centering poor sanitation has compelled HYSAWA to adopt "access to sanitation" as a key focus area to bring an end to the rural sanitation inadequacies and problems.

HYSAWA categorizes its sanitation interventions into two main types - **(i) household sanitation and (ii) institutional and public sanitation**. The approach followed by HYSAWA to tackle household sanitation challenges is built around community motivation and collective action. There is no provision for hardware subsidies, no standard latrine design and no special measure to provide for the poor, but only continued encouragement and follow-up. The Community Organizers under HYSAWA projects regularly visit their respective working areas to conduct sessions on proper sanitation and benefits of using sanitary latrine. A combination of BCC materials, one-to-one counseling, courtyard sessions, peer pressure and to some extent invoking shame and disgust helps to achieve HYSAWA's goals.

Through awareness-raising sessions, the community people are introduced to the concept of sanitary latrine and made aware of low-cost sanitation facilities which meet the criteria for safety and environmental impact. They are repeatedly told that even if a single family practice unhygienic sanitation, it would put the health of their neighboring families at risk. This approach

often prompts communities' collective response. Many people build or repair their latrines using their own resources and, at the same time, put pressure on the reluctant households to build latrines and switch behavior. In more and more communities under HYSAWA project-supported areas, having no latrine at home or engaging in the practice of open defecation is socially unacceptable.

Outcomes of HYSAWA's household sanitation programmes illustrate what communities can achieve if they are propelled into action to address their own sanitation needs. Monitoring reports showed that, due to the accelerated efforts by HYSAWA projects, about 372,442 households have renovated or built new latrines in their homes and they are now regularly using those facilities.

However, HYSAWA uses a very different approach when it comes to ensuring access to sanitation in institutions and in public places. Construction or renovation of sanitation facilities in these locations is subsidized by HYSAWA. The organisation bears 80-90% of the cost whereas school authorities or communities invest the rest. In 2017, HYSAWA provided financial and technical support to construct or, renovate 75 such latrines in its SDC project supported areas. Each of these latrines has separate chambers for male and female, and is provided with wash basin, running water supply, overhead tank, septic tank and soak pit system. And now that the women have separate chamber with clearly signposted entrance for them, they are able to take care of their personal needs without feeling uneasy and embarrassed.



A renovated hygienic latrine in Dighalia, Khulna.

SAFE WATER ACCESS FOR LIFE



Community people are collecting fresh water through facilities established by HYSAWA in Durgapur Union, Assasuni, Satkhira.

Water is a fundamental human need. Each person living in this earth requires at least 20 to 50 liters of clean and safe water a day for drinking, cooking, and simply keeping themselves clean. Even in this day and age, there are people in various parts of Bangladesh who walk miles or still bear social humiliation for a drink of pure water. Bangladesh government is also committed to ensure safe drinking water for every citizen.

In 2017, HYSAWA also continued its focus on the provision of ensuring safe water in rural areas in small scale. The organizations main activity in this period was to follow up the installed water points to make sure they all remain functional. HYSAWA also established rain water harvesting points and Sky hydrant (ultra-filtration unit) in the project areas.

Extensive work and continued effort for implementing water supply programmes over the years has already earned HYSAWA the reputation of being the largest provider of safe water in rural Bangladesh among all development organizations. In all HYSAWA programmes, Union Parishads, the lowest administrative level of local government, have the responsibility to plan and execute water supply schemes. To identify the need for and select the sites of water points, bottom-up method is followed which ensures community people's involvement at various implementation stages.

Communities share the cost of water point construction that ranges from 10% for the lowest income groups to 20% for groups belonging to higher income level. In order to improve the prospect of long-term sustainability of installed water points, two community members - one male and one female - are selected as caretakers and mechanics - one or two in each UP - are also trained and equipped to provide repairing services so that the water points could be repaired when necessary.

However, there are some project areas where safe water cannot be accessed by adopting conventional methods (such as through installation of deep tube-wells). People in those areas rely on natural water sources which are usually contaminated and unsafe to drink, or are forced to pay exorbitant prices for buy water from vendors.



People are fetching water from a tube well installed by HYSAWA in Durgapur Union.

Thankfully, this situation is gradually changing through HYSAWA's funding and technical support for installation of state-of-the-art waterpurification and filtration systems. For instance, both ground and surface water in Satkhira's Tarali UP has a high salt concentration which makes it undrinkable. In 2017, HYSAWA has introduced one Sky Hydrant in the area which can provide safe drinking water to at least 200 households. Overall, the organisation financed installation of 36 Rain water harvesting points this year to provide access to safe water for more than 230 families, many of whom are marginalized in their communities. Integrating operation and maintenance into its water supply programme, HYSAWA has also identified 73 caretakers and trained them in maintenance skills during this period.



A sky hydrant ultra-filtration unit set up by HYSAWA in Varashimla Union, Kaliganj, Satkhira.

"Water Has Given Us Social Acceptance"

Providing safe water points and disseminating hygiene-related messages to the extremely poor and socially minor groups living in the rural areas of Bangladesh are two major goals of HYSAWA. The case of Rishipara in Alipur under Satkhira district couldn't be more fitting to explain this.

Rishipara community consists of at least 30 families and each of the families is comprised of five members on average. People of this community, mostly low-income group Hindu and Muslims, live in



A mother is giving fresh water to her child from a HYSAWA-installed tube well.

roadside land beside Kaliganj-Satkhira highway. The land is not even theirs, however, they have continued to occupy it for at least four generations. Most of the men of this community work in fields for some petty cash, whereas rest are cobbler and sweeper, while many of them have no job at all. Women usually take care of children, cook and look after the domestic animals. For as long as anyone can remember in Rishipara, they have always lived in poor condition, both financially & hygienically. The place was always dirty and smelly due to open defecation - both by animals and humans and that made them socially neglected.

When HYSAWA began working in this community, it was very difficult for the COs to conduct awareness sessions. Most of the people are uneducated and prejudiced, so making them listen, understand and comply the instructions were really difficult. Despite these drawbacks, the COs kept doing their work with utmost dedication. Gradually, they began to open up about their problems. The biggest problem for them was the source of water. There was a deep tube-well located about half-a-kilo meters away, and socially inaccessible for them. More often, people would laugh at them and make them wait till until everyone was done. Sometimes, they even had to get back to home without water, simply because the people around told them to. There was one evening in particular when some women had gone to fetch water and people from the nearby mosque threw their pots away. Despite all these humiliation, the people of Rishipara

continued going to the mosque's tube well, because they had no other option. A safe water point for them had become a crying need.

Later, HYSAWA came forward to help these ill-fated people and installed a tube-well. The community is extremely happy now. And not only that, they have learned to keep their surroundings clean and tidy. They are enjoying the benefits of having their own tube well, a healthier lifestyle and above all, a life without social objection. These days, people from the surrounding areas also come here to take water; passersby stop here to drink safe water. Although a deep tube-well and hygienic lifestyle could not bring them jobs, however, it has certainly given them respect in the society.

ENHANCING LOCAL ADAPTION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change and variability already have an impact on the lives and livelihoods of people living in coastal areas and arid and semi-arid regions of Bangladesh. Based on the success of prior projects in providing decentralized WatSan service delivery, HYSAWA has continued its venture in 2017 to support local government institutions in tackling the challenges of climate change.



A solar panel installed at the roof of a tin-shed house.



A raised-platform tube well constructed by HYSAWA under climate change adaptation programme.



HYSAWA distributed saplings among people in an effort to tackle climate change.



People are made aware about the benefits of using improved stoves.

One of the core activities of HYSAWA projects is providing support to the community people to build their resilience. The pilot project of HYSAWA, being implemented with DANIDA's financial support, is operationalized in ten Union Parishads of Noakhali district - which are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. At the forefront of climate change actions are Union Parishad functionaries, who have crucial roles to play in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This calls for

interacting with local communities to find out and address their needs, taking a lead role in implementing adaptation works and forging collaborations with other Local Government Institutions to explore more avenues of resource mobilization.

The coherent process of project implementation includes steps to enhance communities' understanding about climate change and make community-level plans considering the climate change issue. With inputs from local communities, the climate-focused measures are incorporated into UP development plans and become a natural part of local planning process. Over the course of the first six months, the project has gained a great deal of visibility and support as a key enabler of action on climate change. In the implementing Union Parishads, some 1,932 community forums, known as CDF, were activated and 3,864 volunteers were selected to make people aware about the climate change effects.

Proposing adaptation actions, each community forum had already prepared their own plans, which were validated in 90 Ward-level meetings and were added to the list of UPs' comprehensive CCA plans. In the year 2017, HYSAWA installed some 20 DTW for safe draining water, 2,334 improved cook stove, 1,307 solar panels and planted 4109 trees as part of the ongoing effort to tackle climate change. Hygiene education is also running in 1,932 community level forums and the communities have constructed 12,374 household latrines by their contribution.

INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY

Right to water and sanitation is foundational to the realization and enjoyment of all other human rights. In 2016, United Nations member states committed themselves to ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG 6). They have set targets on 'universal' and 'equitable' access to water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030. However, equitable and universal access cannot be achieved without specific gender equality measures in WaSH policy and programmes to ensure the rights of girls and women to water and sanitation.

The aim of the briefing is to set out the multiple links between gender equality and WaSH to encourage dialogue, mutual understanding and consensus among gender equality and WaSH policymakers, and practitioners. Ideally, a more detailed examination of the linkages through new research and innovative programme development will be carried out as a result. Water, sanitation and hygiene issues, much like any other development issue, are highly gender-biased by nature. Access to WaSH is mediated not only by poverty and lack of infrastructure, but also by power and inequality. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by a lack of access to adequate WaSH.

Gender equity is a strategic priority for HYSAWA and is inextricably linked to its efforts to build more equitable, inclusive and just society. In HYSAWA projects, gender integration activities range from expanding women's opportunities in employment and ensuring their participation in planning to combating discriminatory practices and getting women involved in infrastructure maintenance.



HYSAWA ensures women's access to water sources.

In rural areas of Bangladesh, millions of women are forced to walk miles every day to collect water for their families and, carry heavy loads of water on their head or round their waist. Collecting water this way is not only very time-consuming but also causes them to miss out on many educational and economic opportunities. Lack of sanitation facilities in markets and public places is yet another big disadvantage for women. However, the gender friendly water and sanitation infrastructures, which were installed with HYSAWA's support considering the needs, interests and priorities of women, helped them escape the daily drudgery of water-fetching and allowed them use latrines comfortably in markets or other public places. This convenient access to water and sanitation facilities also give women more time to spend in productive endeavours and income-generating activities.

HYSAWA also uses its projects to act on a very urgent issue: women empowerment. At community level, the organization has taken specific measures to give women the decision-making authority in project works. They are encouraged to stand up before community people and speak their mind, make plans, take decisions and be engaged in project implementation and monitoring. Through these initiatives, HYSAWA enabled women to organize themselves and develop leadership traits. Utilizing their learning from the projects has helped many women to emerge as leaders of their respective communities.

By creating and expanding opportunities for women to be involved in financial management, HYSAWA makes it mandatory for a female Ward member to become co-signatory of UP's HYSAWA project account. The provision to include a female Ward member in all the evaluation committees of UP procurement is also viewed as a step forward towards achieving gender equity.



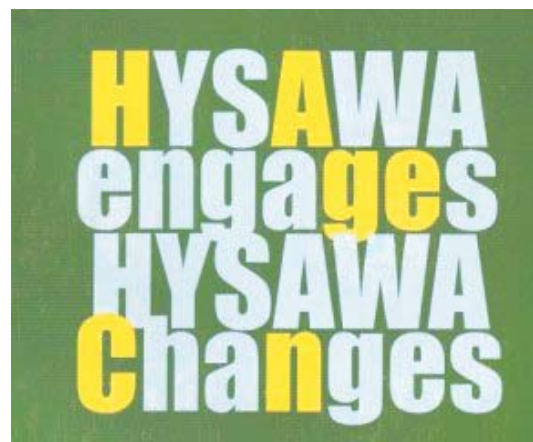
Women are empowered through CDFs - a forum for discussing common issues.

Numerous studies have shown that women face persistent barriers to employment due to outright discrimination or unintended bias. Aiming to address this disadvantage, HYSAWA advised Union Parishads to and assisted them in hiring only females for "Community Organiser" positions. Deliberate attempts were also made to make sure that 50% project staff of HYSAWA's Support Organisations and half of all volunteers are female. These measures have resulted in 50 women working as Community Organisers and 2000 women volunteering

under various HYSAWA projects in 2017. The gender-equity efforts bring about a change in culture that is unfairly biased towards men and at the same time, made women's presence more visible in work outside their homes.

HYSAWA PUBLICATIONS

Regular publication helps an organization to reach a wider section of target audience. At the same time, the published materials also reflect the organization's culture and its ability of innovation. The relationship between organizational culture and innovation has been subject to different research over the last years. The multitude of cultural variables under investigation has led to a fragmented concept of culture for innovation. Further, managerial practice requires an underlying structure in order to decide what culture should be implemented to come up with new ideas and products. In the year 2017, HYSAWA published the followings as publication and learning materials. The purpose of these publication and learning materials is to identify the elements of organizational culture. These materials are used to educate children and adults on hygiene, sanitation, water safety, menstrual hygiene, climate change awareness and adaptation.



HYSAWA'S MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

Service delivery is mostly about management. If any management system is to succeed, it needs to involve an intensive monitoring process. Being a non-profit organization that facilitates delivery of WatSan and other services, HYSAWA had developed a rigorous multi-channel monitoring mechanism which is routinely used to measure performance and progresses.

Monitoring is carried out at community level, UP level and national level, the outcomes of which form the basis of programme evaluation. The organization's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework has been revamped in 2017 with backstopping support from Switzerland-based Skat Consulting Limited and its internal M&E system was also realigned to match the framework. The breadth of monitoring is vast which encompasses community self-assessment, UP monthly meeting, cross-visit by PNGO staff, SO's data validation, regular field visit by HYSAWA staff and external monitoring by appointed agencies. This wide range of activities coupled with the broad spectrum of actors involved in the process have ensured proper, systemic and coordinated monitoring and evaluation works in the pursuit of results.

LESSON LEARNED

In the course of its work, HYSAWA continues to retain its slim staff structure. To assess LGIs' financial performance in terms of implementing projects and in the process lessen HYSAWA's burden of continuous monitoring, external agencies i.e. audit firms have been heavily relied upon. The agencies have provided their services four times a year. However, it was believed that this initiative of involving independent agencies would lend greater credibility to LGIs' finance management. As reasonable as this idea may sound, in practice it did not end up very well, some serious lapses in the works of the agencies were found. As a result, their financial monitoring service has fallen short of expectation.

By contrast, monitoring work done internally by HYSAWA has so far proved more effective as it delivered what was expected. This indicates that reducing dependence on the external agencies and improving HYSAWA's institutional capacity for finance monitoring is the best way to go forward. HYSAWA's policy of hiring females as Community Organizers to promote gender equity in recruitment has yielded concrete benefits. Experience showed that these COs are as engaged at work and produce as good results as men do. Nevertheless, there were some distinct disadvantages to hiring females who are students or deemed too-good. Many of them left their jobs as soon as a better opportunity comes along. Again, some UPs used to fire the employees for unjust reasons leading to a drop in the UPs' project-related performance. After imposing restrictions by HYSAWA on the UPs' ability to terminate staff, their enthusiasm to do this has plummeted and strict compliance with PPR was also ensured.

The scourge of bad governance and its effects had long been obvious at some UPs and it had casted doubt on whether HYSAWA interventions would bring about a meaningful change in their long-held practices. After a long run of success in HYSAWA projects, that doubt has been removed and engaging with LGIs proved to be a important step towards bringing increased economic and social benefits. However, HYSAWA's works were not equally effective in all project areas and all UPs did not perform to their full potential either. A careful look into UPs' performance has revealed that the level of seriousness by UP office bearers was the main determinant of successful project outcomes. As things stood, the more active the office bearers were in their project works, the better was the realization of project implementation in their area.

Ensuring a stable decentralization process is not an easy task since many factors have to be taken into account for this. Naturally, changes do not occur overnight. However, it's important to hold onto the progress that has so far been made in the process of decentralization. Because it's with consistent and regular efforts with which decentralized form of governance could be ultimately achieved.

KEY CHALLENGES

Successful implementation of any project depends on the policies pursued by the implementing organizations. If various organizations working under the same UP have different policies and implementation strategies, it sometimes causes multi-dimensional problems. On WatSan, HYSAWA's position is to adhere to the policy set by GoB and the UPs under HYSAWA projects are required to follow that. However, it was observed that some UPs were failing to comply with HYSAWA's program implementation methodologies because of the unfavorable policies of other organizations. As a result, the UPs were dropped, and it further necessitates that need for policy coherence for all development organizations working at local level for the sake of proper development.

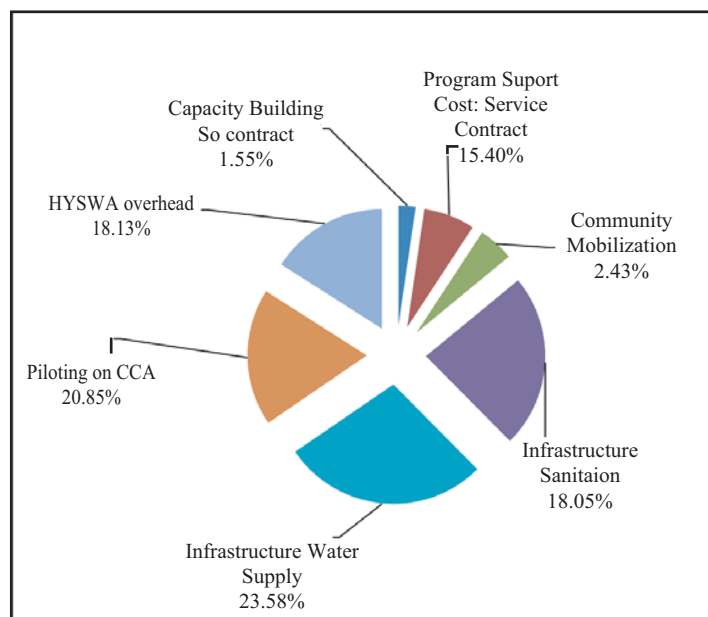
Over the years, it is has become evident that LGIs are less interested about good governance whose benefits were mostly intangible and more interested about the tangible benefits of infrastructure development. Under such circumstances, it is rather difficult to promote good governance indicators like transparency and accountability. Keeping it in mind, HYSAWA is providing varying degrees of assistance and regulatory guidance to build transparent and accountable local governments.

Besides, residents of some HYSAWA-supported UPs still lack reliable access to safe water and the reason for their missing out on HYSAWA support is that those areas are considered infeasible for low-cost technologies of water supply. These UPs are characteristically different from others for their geo-hydrological and ecological conditions. UPs located in hilly regions have poor groundwater storage while, those in the coastal belt, seawater intrusion makes their groundwater undrinkable. Looking for viable options of drinking water sources for these people, HYSAWA tried cutting edge technologies such as reverse osmosis plant and sky hydrant and also performed test drilling of deep tube-well in some areas, with some success. While HYSAWA has managed to provide safe water to a sizable portion of people in the water-stressed regions, a great deal of works still remains and a long way is still to go.

The range of HYSAWA activities in each Union Parishad is very wide, so much so that their planning, budgets and predicted benefits can be compared with those of an entire project of other organizations. As far as HYSAWA projects are concerned, the most important thing that matters is to get to and achieve desired end results. For example, for many organizations, capacity building is an end in itself whereas in HYSAWA project this is only a means to prepare stakeholders to take on more responsibilities in project implementation. The fact that capacity building and other such programmes must deliver and is a prerequisite for successful project execution presents a big challenge. And this was overcome with practical hands-on support, provision of necessary resources, set guidelines and continuous supervisions.

Financial Statement

HYSAWA's expenses, which include installation of water and sanitation infrastructures and their associated costs, were BDT 113.70 million in June 2017. The money was spent in projects funded by DANIDA, SDC, and embassies of Australia and Germany. Support to water supply (BDT 31.90 million or 23.58% of total spending) had received the largest share of financing this year, followed by community mobilization (2.43%) and sanitation infrastructure (18.05%). The cost on overheads as a percentage of total spending was 18.13%, which was slightly higher than the year before, the percentage increase had occurred as it reflected the contraction in total project funding.



The organization has BDT 58.08 million spending plan, including BDT 17.18 million in DANIDA project, BDT 22.79 million in SDC project, BDT 1.38 million in Australian High Commission Project, BDT 1.20 million in German Project, BDT 0.54 million in O&M Fund and Overhead cost BDT 15 million, for July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

Expenditure of HYSAWA for the year ended 30 June 2017

Line Items	Budget 2016-2017	HYSAWA Fund Project	HYSAWA SDC Project	Total Expenditure
Capacity Building: SO contract	26	0	21	21
Program Support: service contract	241	103	106	209
Community mobilisation by PNGO/UP staff	47	0	33	33
Infrastructures: Sanitation	263	64	182	246
Infrastructures: Water Supply	350	246	73	319
Piloting on Climate Change Adaptation	289	283	0	283
HYSAWA Overhead	273	179	67	246
Total (Lac Taka)	1,489	875	482	1,357

HYSAWA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2017

	2016-2017 Taka	2015-2016 Taka
Receipts		
Opening Balance:		
Cash in Hand	89,521	74,877
Cash at Bank	157,158,867	153,508,140
	<u>157,248,388</u>	<u>153,583,017</u>
Fund Received from Donor	58,515,521	366,331,683
Fund Received for Gratuity	1,625,392	2,583,355
Bank Interest	2,982,532	7,413,464
Excess fund refunded by UP and SO	607,101	-
Other Receipt	191,440	156,700
	<u>63,921,986</u>	<u>376,485,202</u>
	<u>221,170,374</u>	<u>530,068,218</u>
Payments		
Fund Transfer to Union Parishads	87,971,455	268,255,497
Fund Transfer to Support Organizations	2,125,995	19,722,781
Pay - Officers, Consultants, Support Staff	22,134,323	36,270,830
Vehicle Maintenance Cost	1,457,829	1,435,859
Audit and Studies	632,760	206,250
Program Support Cost	20,928,224	38,452,049
Gratuity Payment	1,738,750	8,410,329
Purchase of Fixed Assets	405,100	66,236
Investment in FDR	62,509,361	-
Interest refunded to donor	6,061,294	-
	<u>205,965,091</u>	<u>372,819,830</u>
Closing Balance:		
Cash in Hand	59,792	89,521
Cash at Bank	15,145,491	157,158,867
	<u>15,205,283</u>	<u>157,248,388</u>
	<u>221,170,374</u>	<u>530,068,218</u>

Dhaka,

05 December 2017

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

HYSAWA Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2017

	Notes	30.06.2017 Taka	30.06.2016 Taka
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	-	-
Investment in FDR	5	21,900,000	-
		<u>21,900,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposit and Prepayments	6	379,000	1,499,000
Cash and Bank Balances	7	15,205,283	157,248,388
Investment in FDR	8	40,609,361	-
		<u>56,193,644</u>	<u>158,747,388</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>78,093,644</u></u>	<u><u>158,747,388</u></u>
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Unutilized Fund	9	75,995,630	157,279,108
Gratuity Fund	10	1,354,922	1,468,280
Provision for Expenses	11	743,092	-
Total Fund and Liabilities		<u><u>78,093,644</u></u>	<u><u>158,747,388</u></u>

The annexed notes from an integral part of these financial statements.

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

This is the Statement of Financial Position referred to in our separate report of even date.

Dhaka,
05 December 2017

ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

HYSAWA Summary Budget for July 2017 to June 2018

Amount in Lac Taka								
Sl no.	Line Item	HYSAWA SDC Project	HYSAWA Danida Project	HYSAWA Australian High Comission Project	HYSAWA German Project	HYSAWA O & M Fund	HYSAWA General Fund	Total
1	Infrastructures-Water Points	22.49	-	5.70	3.00	5.39	-	36.58
2	Infrastructures-Sanitation	4.79	-	-	7.99	-	-	12.78
3	Com.Mobilization by PNGO/ UP Staff	18.03	19.27	0.60	-	-	-	37.90
4	Capacity Building and Training	25.80	53.40	0.30	0.56	-	-	80.06
5	Program Support / Consultancy	156.77	99.08	7.22	0.40	-	-	263.47
6	HYSAWA Overheads & Logistics	-	-	-	-	-	150.00	150.00
Total		227.88	171.75	13.82	11.95	5.39	150.00	580.79

Achievements Against Target

	Major Indicators	Target 2016-2017	Progress 2016-2017	Plan 2017-2018
Capacity Building Support	Number of UPs received fund for software activities	30	31	33
	Number of UPs received fund for hardware activities	13	14	5
	Number of UP functionaries completed training	280	408	660
	Number of PNGO staff received training	20	21	56
Hygiene Promotion	Number of people received hygiene messages at community and school level	25,000	24,424	-
	Number of schools where hygiene was promoted and BCC strategies were adopted	150	151	-
Sanitation	Number of household level latrines improved or newly built at communities' own resources	2,500	2,448	-
	Number of community latrines constructed	4	4	10
	Number of beneficiaries from improved latrines	800	800	50
Water Supply	Number of water supply options installed	133	133	10
	Number of beneficiaries from installed water points	7,000	7,000	500

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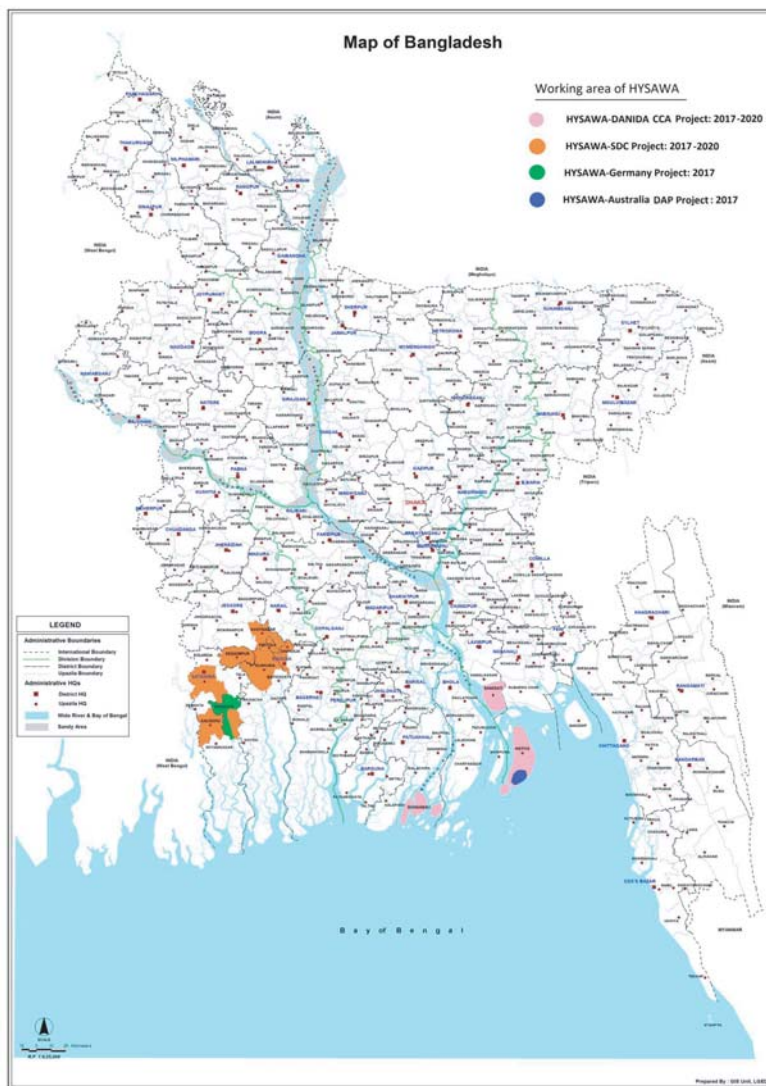
HYSAWA is a non-profit financing organisation, registered under the Companies Act, 1994. It primarily aims at mobilising resources and capacity building support to local governments and communities, and empowering them to manage decentralised WatSan services in Bangladesh.

VISION

To establish HYSAWA Fund as a multi-donor funding mechanism for local governments to deliver hygiene, sanitation and water supply services to 1.0 million people annually, primarily in underserved areas.

VALUES

1. Operate as a Fund and work in partnership at all levels, private public partnership (PPP) at the lower level;
2. Community and LGI demand-driven support;
3. Community ownership and empowerment: Through capacity building and devolution of authority;
4. Promote justice and equity with emphasis on poverty, gender, disabilities and those who need most i.e. hard-to-reach areas;
5. Respect for local culture and leadership;
6. Effectiveness and efficiency: Emphasis on sustainable technology and results;
7. Promotion of transparency and accountability in decision-making;
8. Alignment and anchoring with existing laws/regulations, procedure, structure and system;
9. Innovations and learning: In both approaches and technologies- documentation of best practices.



HYSAWA

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