



Annual Report 2015

**H Y S A W A**

Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply



## HYSAWA GOVERNING BOARD 2015



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# CONTENTS

**02** HYSawa Governing Board 2015  
**03** List of Acronyms  
**04** Foreword by Chairman  
**05** Executive Summary  
**06** HYSawa Achievements: 2015 at a Glance  
**07** Investing in Good Governance  
**08** The Quest for Capacity Building  
**09** Community Mobilisation for Common Good  
**11** From Poverty to Prosperity  
**12** Hygiene Habits: Foundational to Community Well-being  
**14** Changing the Sanitation Landscape  
**16** Making Safe Water Access a Reality  
**19** Water Quality  
**19** Clean Water Brings Smile  
**21** Upgrading DSP to Address Technological Challenge  
**22** SaTo Pan for Safe Sanitation  
**22** Climate Change Adaptation: Hope and New Direction  
**23** Supporting Local Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts  
**23** Gender Equity in WatSan  
**24** Performance Monitoring and Programme Evaluation  
**25** Web-based Reporting and Water Point Mapping  
**26** Financials  
**27** Statement of Receipts and Payments  
**28** Statement of Financial Position  
**28** Summary Budget 2016  
**29** Key Learning  
**29** Key Challenges  
**30** Flashback 2015  
**31** Summary Table of Achievements of 2015  
**32** Working Area Map  
**32** HYSawa Mission, Vision and Values

## List of Acronyms

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka	NGO	Non-government Organisation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	PFM	Public Finance Management
CDF	Community Development Forum	PNGO	Partner NGO
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts	PPR	Public Procurement Rules
CO	Community Organiser	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
CSS	Christian Service Society	SaTo Pan	Safe Toilet Pan
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	SO	Support Organisation
DSP	Deep Set Pump	UP	Union Parishad
GoB	Government of Bangladesh	UZP	Upazila Parishad
GPS	Global Positioning System	UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
HtR	Hard-to-reach	WatSan	Water and Sanitation
HYSawa Fund	Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply Fund	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
LGD	Local Government Division	RO	Reverse Osmosis
LGI	Local Government Institution	WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	WQ	Water Quality
MIS	Management Information System	ZP	Zilla Parishad
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives		



## Foreword by Chairman

The critical importance of water, sanitation and hygiene service for rural communities that is safe, accessible, affordable and convenient is undisputed. In association with local governments that lie closest to those whose lives we seek to improve, HYSAWA Fund continues to work tirelessly for the past nine years to ensure their right to enjoy these services.

As we look back at the year 2015, we look back a year of tremendous success and take great pride in many things that we have achieved. Throughout this year one of our main responsibilities was to make a final push to accelerate the progress on MDG 7(c). This report chronicles those efforts made by the organisation and the exciting opportunities and results they have brought for the beneficiary population.

HYSAWA Fund is by no means a conventional non-profit organisation and it does not intend to become one. It has been following a unique approach of implementing projects through local governments from the start, an approach that succeeds to provide the people with intended services and solve some of their everyday problems. Our organisation has always strived to do more, do important and meaningful things as much as it can, and it is with this spirit we started piloting of a climate change project in 2015. This new venture will hopefully play a key role in building climate resilient communities in Bangladesh and I hope HYSAWA as an organisation will also thrive under the expanded responsibilities.

Let me close by thanking all of our development partners with whom we developed a shared vision of bringing about lasting change; local government institutions and NGOs with which we work; and the project staff, volunteers, contractors and service providers for their devotion to work and cooperation. Thank you all for believing in us, and thank you for making what we do possible.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Abdul Malek'.

Abdul Malek  
Chairman

HYSAWA Governing Board and  
Secretary

Local Government Division

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

# Executive Summary

HYSAWA Fund (Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply Fund) is an autonomous financial organisation dedicated to supporting local governments to manage hygiene, sanitation and water supply projects. A champion for the rural poor and disadvantaged, HYSAWA was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs countrywide in a manner that also contributes to Local Government Institutions' empowerment.

The organisation, which was founded in 2007, pulls resources from the government and development partners and channels those resources to eligible Local Government Institutions (LGIs), and thus is able to help accelerate the decentralization process and foster more transparent governance. At present it receives funds from Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). A governing board, comprised of representatives from ministries, LGIs, development partners and civil society, provides foresight, oversight and insight to steer the organisation towards a sustainable future.

Specifically, HYSAWA strives to assist the government to meet its water and sanitation-related goal, which is integral to reducing extreme poverty and sustaining economic growth. This goal is being pursued through the following four objectives:

To strengthen the capacity of Local Government Institutions to deliver water supply and sanitation services;

- »» To improve hygiene behaviours in HYSAWA's areas of intervention;
- »» To expand people's access to hygienic sanitation and safe drinking water; and
- »» To inform policymakers of the lessons learned from the projects.

Over the course of 2015, 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. The organisation has been a major source of funding for 232 UPs in hardware activities and for 385 UPs in software activities this year, with which the UPs have most effectively and efficiently responded to the specific needs of their communities. Alongside the rapid expansion of WaSH service delivery, significant advances towards reducing inequality and exclusion such as community inclusion, participatory local development, transparency and democratic accountability are also more in evidence in these UPs. Long-standing marginalisation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, the poor and women that limited their access to social benefits has also been largely addressed and it positively impacted their lives.

In the reporting year, a total of 6,048 context-specific water supply options were installed with HYSAWA's financial and technical support, providing safe water for drinking to 300,000 people. The communities themselves take ownership in maintenance and repair of water points which is done to ensure that water flows from the sources years after their installation.

Seeking to increase access to hygienic sanitation, HYSAWA financed construction of 75 public and institutional latrines in its project-supported areas while, through motivational works under HYSAWA projects, community people have constructed or renovated 372,442 household latrines at their own cost at the same period. On the other hand, 3.96 million people including women and children were also given training on various hygiene-related issues, as a way to bridge information gap. These interventions have created a positive change in the people's lives who are now benefiting from the improved health, safety and dignity of living in open defecation-free communities.

This year the organisation has launched its pilot project on climate change adaptation with DANIDA's support, committing itself to combat the challenge of climate change through its innovative local-government based model. HYSAWA's total 2015 expenditures were BDT 697.8 million and 91% of all expenditures went to programme services.

# HYSAWA Achievements: 2015 at a Glance



**75** Latrines set up or renovated in schools and public places.



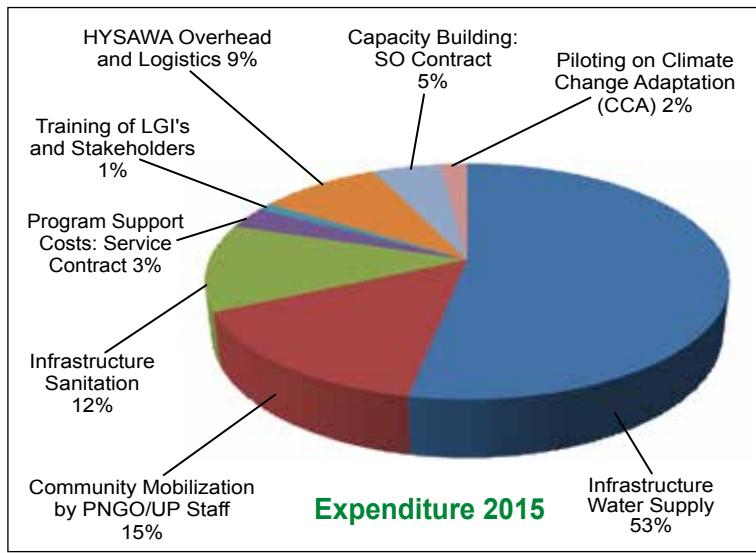
**6,048** Water points installed benefiting more than 300,000 people, most of whom are poor and hard-core poor.



**3.96 million**  
People made aware of the importance of hygiene in hand-washing, latrine use, food preparation, household waste management and menstruation and for water safety.

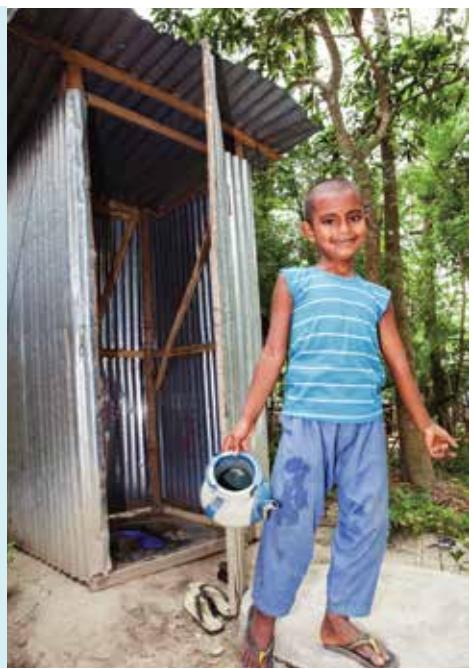


**385** Union Parishads received funds from HYSAWA.



**BDT 697.8 Million** Spent in 2015, of which 67% were on WatSan infrastructure, 24% on capacity building, community mobilisation and programme support, and 9% on overheads.

**372,442** Families either newly installed hygienic latrines or repaired their traditional latrines as a result of awareness creation and motivation.



## Investing in Good Governance

HYSAWA Fund 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, HYSAWA has made focused and committed efforts throughout the year to boost the decentralisation process and improve the quality of governance.

The route chosen by HYSAWA Fund to achieve its governance objectives is through supporting the delivery of hygiene, sanitation and water

HYSAWA is a firm believer in the people's right to make their own choices and it is this belief that has driven the organisation to successfully persuade project-supported Union Parishads in arranging Ward Council meetings and open budget sessions. These interactive meetings and sessions are now held regularly, providing the people with opportunities to exchange their ideas, advise local representatives on various issues and air their concerns about UPs' actions if those affect the societies.



Open budget meeting are becoming more popular than ever in HYSAWA-supported UPs. These meetings, accessible for all people, have raised the standard of transparency and accountability in local governments

Alongside Union Parishad, HYSAWA has also worked closely with Upazila and Zilla Parishads in 2015. The organisation, for example, launched a cooperation initiative that engaged Union, Upazila and Zilla Parishads of Jessore and Khulna districts in dialogue, aiming to achieve superior WatSan outcomes through collective planning and resource sharing. If successful, the initiative would become a model to strengthen interaction across all local government actors and, by doing so, ensure 100 percent access to safe water and sanitation.

supply services. Being the lowest unit of local governments, Union Parishads in Bangladesh are supposed to take a leading role in water and sanitation provision. But frustrating as it has been, the UPs have always felt strapped in their work for lack of adequate resources and fell short of meeting people's expectations. HYSAWA is seeking to address this problem by transferring funds to Union Parishads and, by means of this, promoting the adoption of people-centric development practices.

Central to HYSAWA's decentralisation strategy is an ambitious bottom-up planning. This means, as a key step in its strategy execution, HYSAWA involves local communities in making plans, and the priorities set by these people ultimately guide the UPs in ensuring access to water and sanitation.

For years, steps to relieve the sufferings of poor people through safety-net and other project works have largely failed to bring promised results. It was in part because, in the absence of accurate information about poor people, non-poor had often reaped benefits from these ventures. Seeking a way out of this problem, HYSAWA in 2015 helped Union Parishads 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 Union Parishads for wider scrutiny, allowed the UPs to reach people who most need assistance and rid themselves of questionable practices.

All Union Parishads working with HYSAWA Fund 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

Abhaynagar Upazila of Jessore is a reflection of this reality.

"I think it's only fair to suggest that HYSAWA has taken measures to make all project-related information available to the public. Take, for

### Theory of change



that. These mechanisms gave community people the information they need to hold UP functionaries to account and at the same time barred the functionaries from indulging in possible corruption. The remark made by Shariful Islam, secretary of Baghutia UP under

instance, the case of tube-well construction. The people know about the number of bricks and quantity of sand required to build a tube-well platform. So naturally, if they found out that one less brick is used, they would stop the construction work all at once," he said.

## The Quest for Capacity Building

Long-term development and sustainability of project gains require practical capacity building actions. In the local government context, investing in capacity building is also seen as a development priority since it is a key to overcome scarcity of resources and weak 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.



Members of Procurement Evaluation Committee (PEC) are reviewing submissions of bids at a Union Parishad against specific criteria and in accordance with the process

On the other hand, in parallel with this effort, the organisation supports human skills development by taking on the challenges of inclusion and citizen participation. The diverse capacity building services offered by HYSAWA Fund are tailored to the needs of local governments, especially Union Parishads. The areas in which the Fund builds enduring capacity of the UPs 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.

To HYSAWA Fund, capacity development is much more than imparting knowledge. The organisation, in fact, coaches local government functionaries in new skills only to give them responsibilities to put those into daily practice. This approach to capacity development allows the local government functionaries to make mistakes and learn from that experience.

In 2015, HYSAWA has worked closely with 385 Union Parishads to build their own capacities to initiate, undertake and manage development. It has recruited 13 Support Organisations (SO) who have provided extensive support and guidance to UPs for project management. On top of it, six specialised training agencies contracted by the Fund have provided formal training to UP representatives.

A major focus area of these trainings is 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 opportunity to try out newfound skills, has helped establish a well-functioning procurement system in Union Parishads and bring discipline in local government purchase.

When it comes to local sources of financing, Union Parishads do not fare much better. They are heavily reliant on central government financing which not only curtails their autonomy, but hampers their ability to implement development activities. A strong advocate of empowered local government, HYSAWA Fund this year facilitated the making of comprehensive map of local resources in the project-supported Union Parishads. This measure is expected to create opportunity for the UPs to identify, access and earn income from their own resources that had hitherto remained untapped.

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 perform their assigned tasks, 97% UPs complied with public finance management guidelines while 97% UPs followed the procedures laid down in Public Procurement Rules. The study also found that respondents now regard 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.

## Community Mobilisation for Common Good

Once a week, members of some 40 families of Sharafpur UP at Khulna's Dumuria Upazila meet up to discuss some touchy issues such as sanitation and personal hygiene. They have been doing so for several months after a community organiser of HYSAWA-SDC Project had visited and set up an informal group for them. This weekly discussion group came to be known as Community Development Forum (CDF) no. 404. All of these families have long been living close by and knew each other for ages, but they have never been aware of the concept of forming such a forum that could organise them and propel them into collective actions.

On the face of it, the Community Development Forums under HYSAWA project were established to solve local water, sanitation and hygiene problems, by mobilising communities and engaging them to assess their own needs. However, in reality many of the CDFs have gone

beyond what had been expected, with community people using this platform for discussing and solving their personal and social problems.

At the beginning, members of CDF no. 404 were focused on achieving their hygiene and sanitation objectives. But soon, in the forum meetings, they began to discuss other issues that either affect or worry them. This also caused them to develop strong, affectionate relationships with their neighbours. The members found almost all the issues raised at CDF meetings easy to handle and dealt with them accordingly. Things were going well until the day when Meena Rani, the most active among the CDF members, broke a sad news that caught them off-guard.

"I was seeing a doctor for my physical illness for the past few days," Meena said. "He ran several tests and finally disclosed today that I have

ovarian cysts. He also warned that unless surgically removed, these cysts have a high likelihood of becoming cancerous." Thanks to the CDF, everyone knew Meena so well that the news left them heartbroken. They knew that Meena's family is very poor and would have a hard time paying for this surgery. So when it was determined that the surgery would cost BDT 15,000, the CDF members, after discussing among themselves, decided to raise BDT 5,000 and lend her the amount. In the end, this community effort led her into recovery.

Meena Rani came out mentally stronger from this experience. She realized that, like her, other CDF members may face setback in their lives anytime and may be in desperate need of financial assistance. If the members put together a welfare fund and deposit a reasonable amount of money there each week, it would help them maintain normal lives through their emergencies, she thought. When she broached the idea with the CDF people, they all responded with great enthusiasm. Later, a decision that each family

would set aside BDT 50 each week from their spending and hand it over to the CDF was taken. It's been only five months since the fund was created (the welfare fund was set up in March, 2015), and their savings have already totalled around BDT 40,000. By this time, they have also found out what good does this extra money do or can do to them. Not long ago, another CDF member Pinky was diagnosed with ovarian cysts and she applied for BDT 5,000 loan from the fund to pay for the treatment. After her operation, the cost of which was partially borne by the fund, she has got fully recovered. Instead of letting their money sit idle, the CDF members are currently considering various options to invest it aiming to generate some income. Purchasing sewing machine for women is one of the options they have thought of.

"Unless we had this platform in the form of CDF, my neighbours could not possibly have helped me in my time of need, and this welfare fund, which people like us can only dream about, would not have established," Meena said.



**The community platform of Meena Rani and her neighbours has achieved more success than expected**

## From Poverty to Prosperity

Poverty alleviation is an overarching theme that frames the intervention strategy of HYSAWA Fund. The organisation commits to achieve this strategic objective through actions mainly on two fronts. First, it targets hard-core poor and marginalised groups in Hard-to-Reach (HtR) areas stricken by unclean water, poor sanitation and unsafe hygiene –three main factors that trap them in poverty – and take measures to redress these problems. And second, it encourages and assists local governments to become inclusive, equitable and corruption-free, helping poorer sections of society to avail benefits. Strongly interconnected, actions in these two areas lead to development, which was proved to be very effective in poverty eradication.

Restaurant owner Tuhin Alam, a resident of Prembagh UP in Jessore, sets a good example in this respect, showing how HYSAWA's hygiene promotion initiative can help attain financial success. Throughout most of his life, Tuhin had worked at various restaurants as waiter. At one point he decided to make a carrier move, borrowed money from his acquaintances and

opened a small restaurant at Prembagh Gate Market. In the beginning, Tuhin was least bothered about food hygiene and cleanliness of his restaurant. Back then it was not uncommon to find dead insects or bugs in curry platters and so his business often failed to draw customers in sufficient numbers. When the restaurant owner was exposed to hygiene education by Community Organisers of HYSAWA-SDC project, he finally came to understand the importance of food hygiene, i.e. the covering of food with lid, storage of safe drinking water and keeping soap bars in sink for hand-washing. Later he complied with these food hygiene guidelines. The result? A threefold increase in the number of his customers compared to the past. "I used to buy a sack of flour each week to prepare food in the restaurant, and now I purchase three sacks instead," a beaming Tuhin said.

"My business witnessed a turnaround just because a HYSAWA project staff gave me an hour of hygiene lesson. I never thought I would say this, but I now believe it is the hygiene standard, not the size of your restaurant, that gets you ahead in business," he said.



Tuhin Alam proves that safe hygiene practice leads to higher income and better prospect



Community WaSH planning begins with drawing a community map involving community people

## Hygiene Habits: Foundational to Community Well-being

The saying "good health is wealth" has been around for centuries, yet the rural communities in Bangladesh have always been slow to listen to the words of their forefathers. A great many people still practise unhygienic habits that not only lead to their poor health, but also undo the gains of water and sanitation interventions. HYSawa Fund is working to turn this situation around by sensitising people about hygiene issues and motivating them to take action to abandon unhygienic practices.

Improved hygiene behaviour is a stated goal of all HYSawa projects while a winning formula of community-level meeting, school session and household visit is used toward its achievement. Community Organisers, who work at Union Parishad level, act as advocate to sustained change in hygiene behaviour 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 being used to stimulate hygiene discussion and community participation.

One of the most common methods used for hygiene education is sessions at schools. Students

go through these sessions twice a year, which help them get healthier and high-performing. This year, a total of 380,000 hygiene-awareness sessions including 105,000 school sessions were held under HYSawa projects that benefited an estimated 3.96 million people including 1.06 million school children. In addition, 625 theatre and 7,912 video shows were arranged in communities and schools in HYSawa's working areas that also enriched local people's knowledge about hygiene.



Picture cards are one of the best tools to aid in spreading awareness on menstrual hygiene management



**Student brigade members are busy updating WaSH board at a school**

Recognising students' engagement as being at the core of improving hygiene outcomes, HYSawa also facilitates establishing school brigades, and these brigades are being used as springboard for the promotion of hygiene behaviours. Provisions of WaSH boards and WaSH funds established at schools also function as a driver for behaviour change. In many homes, it is school-children who introduce the hygiene concepts to their parents which effects fundamental changes in their parents' and other family members' lifestyle. Through HYSawa's programme, adolescent girls and women in rural areas have gained a wealth of knowledge about good menstrual hygiene and eventually managed to overcome the stigma and taboos that have long been associated with menstruation.

As a means of improving hand hygiene adherence, HYSawa Fund, like previous years, has promoted tap-fitted hand washing buckets in the Union Parishads where it runs projects. In the year 2015, a total of 75,000 units of the popular safe water bucket have been promoted among the beneficiaries, helping produce sustainable changes in hand-washing behaviours.

Hygiene practice have come a long way in most Union Parishads since HYSawa started its

promotion programme while recent HYSawa surveys have shown quantifiable evidence of success after evaluating the intervention's impacts. In one such survey conducted in Khulna region, it was revealed that 70% community people were completely satisfied with the hygiene education programme while 26% said they felt satisfied with the programme to a limited extent.



**Multiple uses of hand-washing device promoted by HYSawa project: women use the device in kitchen for cooking and cleaning purposes**



A significant number of children with different types of disability go to Shitpashar Danga Protibondhi Primary School at Phultala Upazila of Khulna. These students require different facilities i.e. disabled-friendly latrine, than normal students do, but the school authorities did not have enough fund to meet those needs. To make lives of the children easier, HYSAWA has recently built a sanitation facility with concrete ramp on the school premises. In the photograph, a disabled student is seen moving out the latrine using a wheelchair

## Changing the Sanitation Landscape

The appalling state of sanitation in rural Bangladesh has always been a major cause of alarm. Most people living in rural areas lead a particularly hard life and, naturally, installing hygienic latrines in their homes is the last thing on their mind. This concern over poor sanitation had compelled HYSAWA Fund to adopt "access to sanitation" as a key focus area, and by keeping a strong focus on ensuring this access, the organisation continues making efforts to end the rural sanitation inadequacies and problems.

HYSAWA categorises its sanitation interventions into two main types: household sanitation and 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.

Through awareness-raising sessions, the community people are introduced to the concept of sanitary latrine and made aware of low-cost sanitation facilities which satisfy criteria for safety and environmental impact. They are repeatedly told that even if a single family practise unhygienic sanitation, it would put the health of their neighbouring 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 behaviour. In more and more communities under HYSAWA project-supported areas, having no latrine at home or engaging in the practice of open defecation is now seen as 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 in 2015 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 subsidised by HYSAWA: the organisation bears 80%-90% of the cost whereas school authorities or communities invest the rest. In 2015, HYSAWA provided financial and technical support to construct or renovate 75 such latrines in its SDC project supported areas. Each of these latrines has



**School and bazaar latrines installed with HYSAWA funding have separate chambers for female users**

separate chambers for men and women, 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.



**Front view of an institutional latrine built with HYSAWA's financial and technical support**

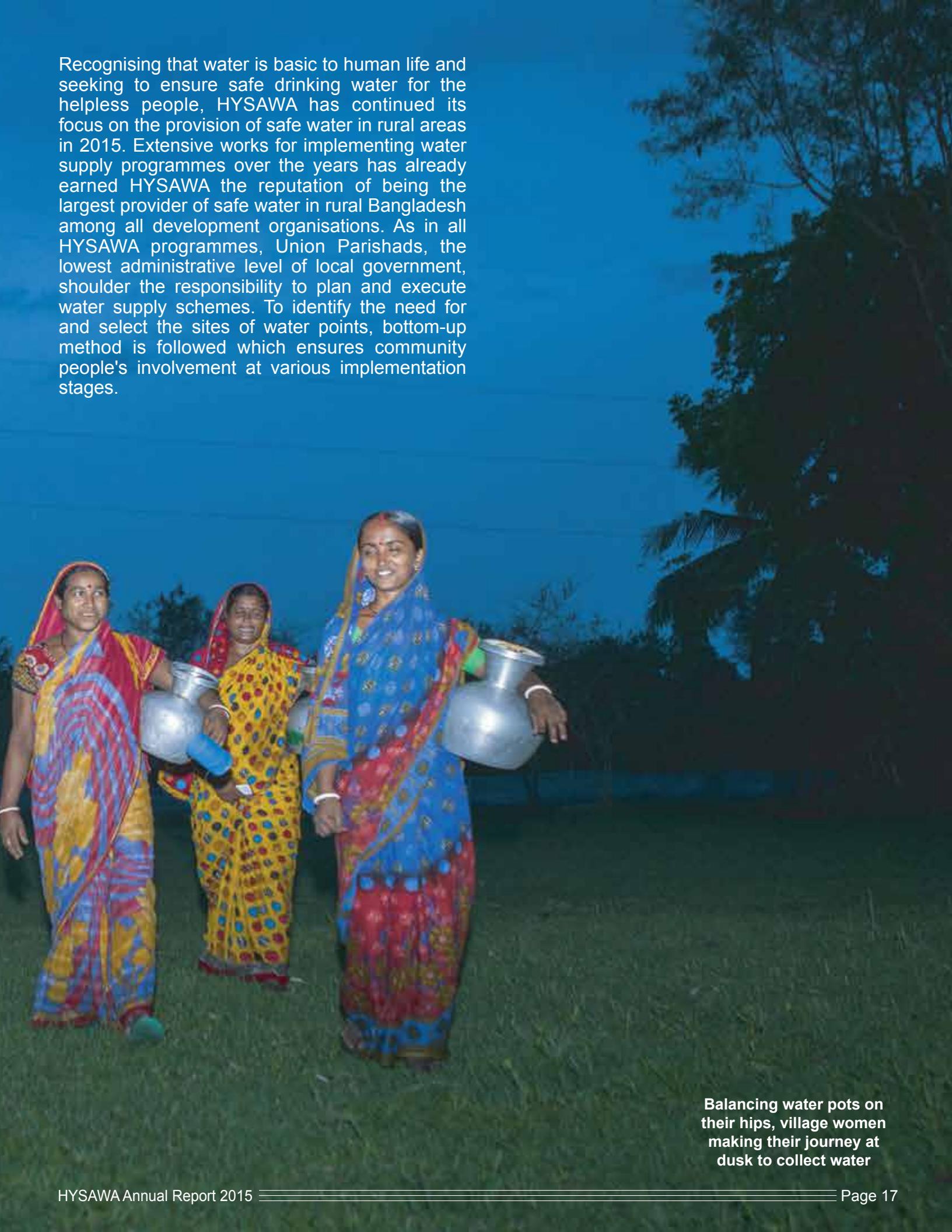
## Making Safe Water Access a Reality

"All through our lives, getting safe drinking water has been a constant struggle. There was no getting away for us from the long and time-consuming daily journey of fetching water regardless of season and weather. Many a times I shed tears as I was returning home from water point located far away from our home balancing water-pots on my head and waist. The walk for water and the fatigue and pain that came with it were too much to bear," Chonda Mondol, a resident of Sundoli UP of Jessore, said recounting the problems she faced for acute safe water shortage.

Like the family of Chonda Mondol, access to safe water is a nightmare for millions of people living in various parts of the country. Everyday they walk miles, endure suffering and meet humiliation as they haul water from distant sources to fulfil the daily needs of their family members. In one hand, this insufficient access to safe water causes hardship; on the other hand, many of the available water sources that exist are affected by salinity and arsenic contamination, further limiting the extent of people's access to sufficient water. Moreover, the combined impacts of climate change and poverty converge to compound this situation.



Recognising that water is basic to human life and seeking to ensure safe drinking water for the helpless people, HYSAWA has continued its focus on the provision of safe water in rural areas in 2015. Extensive works for implementing water supply programmes over the years has already earned HYSWA the reputation of being the largest provider of safe water in rural Bangladesh among all development organisations. As in all HYSWA programmes, Union Parishads, the lowest administrative level of local government, shoulder 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.



**Balancing water pots on their hips, village women making their journey at dusk to collect water**



Residents of Hoglabunia village in Khulna's Dumuria Upazila had lacked access to safe drinking water for generations. The water that had been extracted from underground of this area and tested many times was always found unsuitable for drinking. Still, people used to drink this despite knowing that doing so was dangerous and could be deadly, as they had no other choice. In 2015, HYSAWA had installed a source of safe water in the village, bringing joy, comfort and happiness to their lives. Since the installation, hundreds of people from all parts of the village and its neighbouring areas travel to the site everyday by boat and on foot to fetch water carrying water pots and plastic containers.

Communities also share in 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 - were selected as caretakers while mechanics were also trained and equipped to provide repairing services - one or two in each UP - so that the water points can be repaired when necessary.

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 water sources whose water are usually contaminated and unsafe to drink, or are forced to pay exorbitant prices for water from vendors.

However, this situation is gradually changing, thanks to HYSAWA's funding and technical support for installation of state-of-the-art water purification and filtration systems. For instance, both ground and surface water in Satkhira's Jhaudanga UP has a high salt concentration that made the water undrinkable. In 2015, HYSAWA has introduced a reverse osmosis plant there which purifies 10,000 litres of water a day and provides safe drinking water to at least 200 households. Overall, the organisation financed installation of 6,048 water points this year to create access to safe water for more than 300,000 people, most of whom are women while many are the most marginalised in their communities. Integrating operation and maintenance into its water supply programme, HYSAWA has also identified 14,075 caretakers and trained them in maintenance skills during this period.



**Sky hydrant, a water purification system, provides people with safe drinking water in geo-physically difficult areas**

## Water Quality



Water quality test is being conducted using field kits

At least 10% of water samples are sent to laboratories and the results compared against required quality standards for confirmation of filed testing. The quality of water can also deteriorate between the point of collection and the point of use. Consequently, sessions on water safety plan are regularly held with HYSAWA's support that ensures safe water is consumed within households.

## Clean Water Brings Smile

Anowara Begum still has a vivid recollection of the time when a deep tube-well was first being installed in her area, far away from her home. She had to walk long miles to see it with her eyes. To her, a deep tube-well had long been a dream, a dream that was planted that day.

For over a decade, she walked through the streets with other women under blazing sun and at chilly nights to collect drinking water. Only when she was lucky, it would take some 30 minutes to reach to the water source. But oftentimes Iman Ali, an ex-chairman of Trimohini Union Parishad near whose house the tube-well was placed, removed the tube-well head and kept it inside his house. Iman Ali used to say that such large gathering of people for collecting water disturbed his peace. As a result, the people had to walk for more 30 minutes to get to the next water source in Shatbaria bazaar.

Sometimes, after making the long arduous trip to the tube-well, Anowara used to find people waiting in line for their turn to get water. And her wait lingered. Being a member of a hardcore poor family, Anowara knew she had no means to put an end to this misery by herself. So she went to the local BRAC office to seek their help. But she was returned empty-handed as the project officials said their fund for water and sanitation had been spent.

Around six months ago, Community Organiser (CO) for Trimohini UP under Keshobpur Upazila in Jessore district Sharmin Jahan had gone to her house to conduct a baseline survey. It is then Anowara had learnt about HYSAWA-SDC Project and the support it provides for installing tube-well.

Afterwards, Anowara and all of her neighbours implored the CO to help get them a tube-well. Eventually in due course of time, a decision was made to set up a tube-well there considering the gravity of their situation. Yet Anowara had not felt relieved. There is no way she could be fully convinced until the tube-well is installed.

At times she rushed to the street to check if the truck carrying tube-well pipe could be seen. One day she caught a glimpse of such a truck laden with tube-well pipes. Instantly she phoned the Community Organiser. "Pipes and other materials for tube-well have just arrived. So, when do you think the work of our tube-well will start?" she asked.



**Anowara Begum is smiling and holding a pot filled with water**

The long-awaited tube-well was finally installed. And with it, the pain of carrying water for some 50 families has come to an end. "It's a long time since anything that good happened in my life. Yes, I'm very poor and live in a house

the size of a corral, but you know what, I'm not worried about that at all at the moment. This is because this tube-well has eased my worries, and brought me joy, peace and happiness," she said.

## Upgrading DSP to Address Technological Challenge

In most parts of Bangladesh, safe sources of water are traditionally equated with deep tube-well. Designed for extracting groundwater, this human-powered device has been widely used over the years with considerable success. There are many different types of tube-well capable of lifting water from various depths, but as varied as their designs are, each of them comes with their unique set of technical problems. Most popular among the types available was Tara Deep-set Pump (DSP), and its users too are not immune from certain technical issues. Some of the most common problems that the users encountered are relatively low discharge capacity, rapid corrosion of cylinder and bucket, gathering of rust on piston rod which is partially responsible for deterioration in water quality and small handle that causes inconvenience when pumping up water. In seeking remedy for the problems, HYSAWA Fund has taken several steps for upgradation of the Deep-set Pump and in the process alleviated the hardship of the users.

The biggest change was made in the tube-well head: HYSAWA has brought slight changes to no. 6 head already prevailing in the market and substituted it with the expensive Dev-head being used at Tara Deep-set Pump. Earlier there were four different pipe diameters to work with but now PVC pipes of two different diameters are used instead. The new model of hand pump has replaced cylinder having 2-inch diameter with a 3-inch one while lining of stainless steel sheet is also applied on the inner side of the cylinder to protect against corrosion. Since it takes more force to draw water using small handle and therefore makes it a laborious task, long handle was introduced in its place.

All these measures have had their desired effects and, on the whole, made the Deep-set Pump more sophisticated and sustainable. According to mechanics, the upgraded tube-well is relatively easy to install and repair and the people living in low water table areas too prefer it over others because of its user-friendly design and increased water discharge.



Indigenous people are seen using a Deep-set Pump installed by HYSAWA in Chittagong Hill Tracts

## SaTo Pan for Safe Sanitation

In its effort to provide an affordable alternative to relatively expensive water seal pan, HYSAWA continued to work with private manufacturers on a non-commercial basis throughout 2015 and promoted cost-effective SaTo pan in rural Bangladesh. This user-friendly toilet pan uses ingeniously simple trap-door mechanism to

close off pit latrines from the open air, thereby helping reduce the transmission of disease via air-borne insects. Promotion of SaTo pan is part of HYSAWA's initiatives to scale up improved sanitation facilities, and in 2015, a total of 72,000 pans were successfully promoted across the country as a result of this.

## Climate Change Adaptation: Hope and New Direction



HYSAWA has installed tube-wells on raised platform in order to build resilience to climate change

2015 marks the beginning of a new, strategic and transformational direction for HYSAWA Fund which saw the first year of implementation for its climate change pilot project. On the platform of prior achievements in decentralised WatSan service delivery, the organisation has embarked on this new venture out of the aspirations to support local governments in tackling climate change challenges.

HYSAWA Fund has embraced its proven local government-based approach to development to achieve the project targets. Supporting the community people to build their resilience is one of the core activities of the project, as is building the capacity of local governments in areas ranging from

CCA assessments, preparing local development plan and accessing national and international funding sources. The pilot project, being implemented with DANIDA's financial support, spans 20 Union Parishads of Natore and Noakhali, two districts 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 means interacting with local communities to find out about 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 mobilisation.

The coherent process of project implementation includes steps to enhance communities' understanding about climate change and make community-level plans by considering climate change factors. 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 actions on climate change. In the implementing Union Parishads, some 4,137 community forums, known as CDF, were activated and 3,480 volunteers were selected to inform people about climate change effects. Proposing adaptation actions, each community forum had already prepared their own plans which were validated in 180 Ward-level meetings and were added to the list of UPs' comprehensive CCA plans. The next step in the project is determining the best course of action to execute these plans and help resolve climate change problems.

# Supporting Local Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts

A geographically isolated region of Bangladesh, Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) has long been disadvantaged in terms of equitable access to safe water and basic sanitation services. The situation, however, has improved a lot over the last few years with HYSAWA Fund playing a major role in addressing these problems. In the past year, the organisation financed installation of 63 water points that granted 6,000 indigenous people of the hilly areas access to safe water. A total of 87 institutional latrines were also provided

during the entire project period, of which 82 latrines that had been in dilapidated conditions and needed major repairs were renovated. HYSAWA's community mobilisation activities in the region have triggered community desire for collective change, prompting 16,000 families to build or repair household latrines at their own cost. In addition, 125,000 people including women and children were made aware of appropriate hygiene practices through hygiene promotion programme.

## Gender Equity in WatSan



Female Ward members were made co-signatory of UPs' project bank account that gave them authority over financial matters

Gender equity is a strategic priority for HYSAWA Fund and is inextricably linked to its efforts to build more-equitable, inclusive and just society. In HYSAWA projects, integration of gender takes many forms depending on the context. This ranges from expanding women's opportunities in employment and ensuring their participation in planning to combatting discriminatory practices and getting women involved in infrastructure maintenance.

In rural areas of Bangladesh, millions of women are forced to walk long distances everyday to collect water for their families and, when returning home from water points, they have to 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 and considering the needs, interests and priorities of women, helped them escape the daily drudgery of water-fetching and allowed them use latrines in safety and comfort when in 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 uses its projects to take on a very urgent issue: women empowerment. At community level, the organisation takes 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 sub-project implementation and monitoring. Through these initiatives, HYSAWA enabled women to organise themselves and develop leadership traits. Utilising what they have learnt from the project has helped many women emerge as leaders for their respective communities. Creating 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.

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 1,059 women working as Community Organisers and 64,000 women volunteering under various HYSAWA projects in 2015. The gender-equity efforts have sped up a change in culture that is unfairly biased towards men and at the same time made women more visible in work outside their homes than they had been.

## Performance Monitoring and Programme Evaluation

Service delivery is mostly about management and if any management system is to succeed, it needs to involve an intensive monitoring process. Being a non-profit organisation 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.

Responsibility for monitoring under HYSAWA projects is scattered across community, UP and national levels while regular monitoring of project activities provides the basis for evaluation. The organization's monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

framework has been revamped in 2015 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.



## A Community Organiser presenting her monthly work progress at Union Parishad

## Web-based Reporting and Water Point Mapping

From experience, HYSAWA has learnt that if the work progress is not regularly reported, problems go unspotted and unresolved as well. Therefore, attempting to collect statistically sound data on various indicators to monitor progress, HYSAWA has made continual web-based data collection and analysis through its MIS system an integral part of the work process. Designed to capture the latest information about real ground situation, this Management Information System (MIS) is being used by all project-supported Union Parishads for data submission in a uniform method.

Much of the data inserted into HYSAWA's MIS system is collected by field-level staff. These data sets include information about water point, sanitation, hygiene, training and financial transection which provide the basis for assessing current situation and trends and setting future priorities. With its user-friendly interface and user access level feature, the MIS system has already proved quite effective for online reporting.

To visualise the spatial distribution of water supply coverage in its working areas, HYSAWA has introduced a water point mapping tool. Through this tool, the geographical positions of all improved water points installed by HYSAWA projects, their ownership and other related information are displayed using a digital map. With these data, the number of people served with water supply is accurately assessed and, in addition, this presents an impressive visual picture of the works that HYSAWA does.



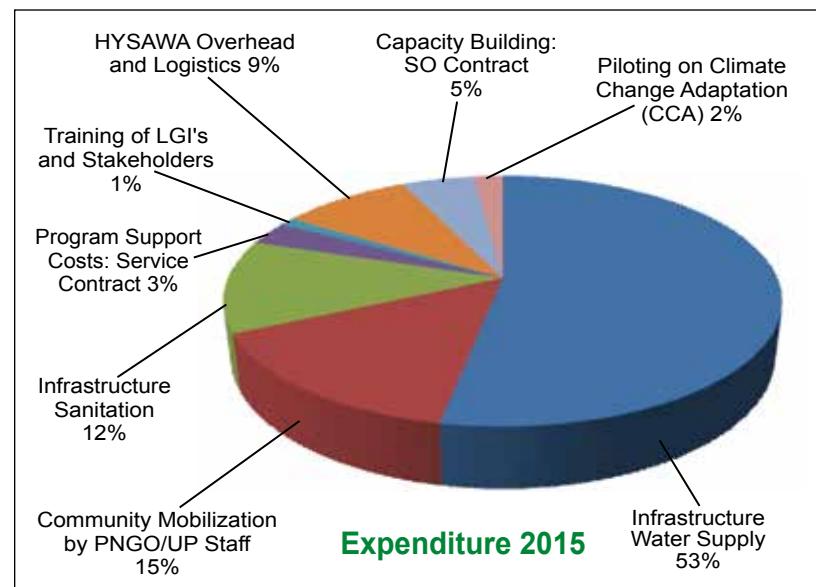
Introduction of web-based reporting permits UP and project staff to submit data and file report from anywhere, any time



Water point mapping made easy with GPS device

## Financials

HYSAWA's expenses, which include installation of water and sanitation infrastructures and their associated costs, were BDT 697.8 million in 2015. The money was spent in a total of three projects funded by DANIDA and SDC. Support to water supply (BDT 366.8 million or 53% of total spending) had received the largest share of financing this year, followed by community mobilisation (15%) and sanitation infrastructure (12%). The cost on overheads as a percentage of total spending was 9%, which was slightly higher than the year before. Although the overhead expenses remained more or less the same as 2014, the percentage increase had occurred as it reflected the contraction in total project funding.



The organisation has BDT 321.3 million spending plan, including BDT 177.2 million in DANIDA project and BDT 144.1 million in SDC project, for 2016.

## The table below details the thematic expenditure of HYSAWA for the year 2015

Line Items	Budget 2015	HYSAWA Fund Project	HYSAWA SDC Project	HYSAWA General Fund	Total Exp.
Capacity Building: SO contract	484	290	89	0	379
Training of LGI's and stakeholder	81	0	46	0	46
Program Support: service contract	291	71	119	0	189
LGI management cost	57	33	0	0	33
International consultancy	10	0	0	0	0
Community mobilisation by PNGO/UP staff	1,934	728	328	0	1,056
Infrastructures: sanitation	664	287	540	0	826
Infrastructures: water	3,840	957	2,711	0	3,668
Piloting on Climate Change Adaptation	1,248	140	0	0	140
HYSAWA Overhead & Logistics	690	0	0	640	640
<b>Total (Lakh Taka)</b>	<b>9,299</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>6,978</b>

# HYSAWA STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Line Items	Notes	2015 BDT	2014 BDT
<b>INFLOW OF FUNDS</b>			
<b>A. Opening Balance of Funds</b>		<b>80,991,727</b>	<b>210,504,522</b>
Cash in Hand		43,927	61,800
Cash at Bank		80,947,800	210,442,722
<b>B. Receipts during the year</b>		<b>661,327,618</b>	<b>1,293,142,572</b>
Receipt from DANIDA	15.1	326,000,000	1,092,085,000
Receipt from SDC	15.2	324,578,083	190,168,463
Fund received as Gratuity	8	3,006,235	3,133,558
Bank Interest	16	7,589,300	5,735,871
Miscellaneous Income		154,000	2,019,680
<b>Total Fund Inflow</b>		<b>742,319,344</b>	<b>1,503,647,094</b>
<b>OUTFLOW OF FUNDS</b>			
<b>C. Outflow/Disbursement</b>			
Remittance to Union Parishad	17	500,772,709	1,291,395,727
Remittance to Support Organization	18	37,872,886	53,425,011
Pay to Officers, Consultants, Support Staff	10	42,558,737	44,999,114
Vehicle Maintenance Costs	11	1,269,864	1,590,143
Audit and Studies	12	206,250	150,000
Program Support Cost	13	30,071,657	25,972,406
Gratuity Payment	8	1,517,404	41,998
Purchase of Fixed Assets (Annexure)	14	100,660	396,487
Security Deposit		(135,600)	6,000
Advance to Staff		(724,884)	581,141
Advance to Support Organization		(2,264,728)	3,182,340
Advance to Others		(915,000)	915,000
<b>Total Application of Funds</b>		<b>610,329,955</b>	<b>1,422,655,367</b>
<b>D. Closing Balance of Funds</b>			
Cash in Hand	6.1	131,989,390	80,991,727
Cash at Bank	6.2	58,662 131,930,728	43,927 80,947,800
<b>Total Fund Outflow</b>		<b>742,319,344</b>	<b>1,503,647,094</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director Finance

\_\_\_\_\_  
Managing Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

This is the Statement of Receipts and Payments referred to in our separate report of even date.

Dated: 2 November, 2016  
Dhaka

ACNABIN  
Chartered Accountants

# HYSAWA: Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015

Line Items	Notes	2015 BDT	2014 BDT
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	---	---
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advance, Deposit and Prepayments	5	1,350,799	5,391,011
Cash & Bank Balances	6	131,989,390	80,991,727
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>133,340,189</b>	<b>86,382,738</b>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Unutilised Fund	7	125,702,417	80,233,796
Gratuity Fund	8	7,637,772	6,148,941
<b>Total Fund and Liabilities</b>		<b>133,340,189</b>	<b>86,382,738</b>
The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form 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.			
Dated: Dhaka		ACNABIN Chartered Accountants	

## HYSAWA: Summary Budget 2016

SI No.	Line Items	HYSAWA DANIDA Fund Project	HYSAWA SDC Project	HYSAWA General Fund	Total
01	Capacity Building	33	60	---	93
02	Program Support: Service Contract	101	103	---	204
03	Community Mobilization by PNGO/ UP Staff	61	182	---	243
04	Infrastructure Sanitation	132	535	---	667
05	Infrastructure Water Supply	350	488	---	838
06	Piloting on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	679	---	---	679
07	HYSAWA Overheads & Logistics	---	---	489	489
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>3,213</b>

## Key Learning

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 while 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 pan out very well, some serious lapses in the works of the agencies were found and, as a result, their financial monitoring 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. What this indicates is 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 Organisers 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 had been in the habit of firing the employees for unjust reasons leading to a drop in the UPs' project-related performance. After imposition of 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 in the country 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 was proved to a vitally 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 realisation of project implementation in their area.

Ensuring a stable decentralisation 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 decentralisation because it's with consistent and regular efforts with which decentralised form of governance could be ultimately achieved.

## Key Challenges

As elections to Union Parishads were scheduled to be held in the first months of 2016, most UP functionaries who wished to run for office had been busy preparing for their campaign. They were giving less attention to the project works because the time they had available was invested in speaking to and winning over prospective voters. This means the functionaries on whom the project success depends to a great extent are negligent in their duties, which was definitely a cause for concern. Mindful of their interest to persuade people, HYSAWA puts in extra effort to remind them that project work is also an effective way to appeal to voters: it will help them get closer to people and win more votes with relative ease. Although it did not provide a straight route to solution, in most cases this persuasion convinced the public representatives to maintain a balance between works for HYSAWA project and for election campaign.

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 organisations. As far as HYSAWA projects are concerned, the most important thing that matters is to get to and achieve desired end result. For example, for many organisations, 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.

## Flashback 2015

### Skat Mission

In 2015, consultants from Switzerland-based Skat Consulting Ltd. visited Bangladesh twice to provide support to HYSAWA in three thematic areas: monitoring and evaluation (M&E), governance and public fund management (PFM) and water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH). With their support, HYSAWA has developed a comprehensive M&E framework which is being used to evaluate long-term changes produced by HYSAWA project and gather information to help improve performances. Review of HYSAWA's PFM approach was also carried out by SKAT. The team has identified gaps in the PFM after consultation with stakeholders concerned and also suggested ways of improvement. Based on their recommendations, HYSAWA's UP manual and finance manual were revised to redress the shortcomings in its PFM system.



### Workshops Held for LGI Functionaries



A series of workshops participated by 368 LGI functionaries under five Upazilas of Khulna and Satkhira districts were held from October 29 to November 1, 2015. The workshops held at CSS Ava Centre of Khulna were aimed at orienting the participants about UP Act, duties of UP and UZP representatives, and the hurdles to proper implementation of the LGI laws and conventions. This initiative succeeded in making the UP and UZP functionaries aware of the GoB laws on LGIs, helped them identify what stands in their way of achieving good governance and find ways to mitigate those challenges.

### HYSAWA Officials Undergo Climate Change Training

Soon after the launching of HYSAWA's CCA pilot project, three officials from HYSAWA Fund have participated in a regional course on "Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction with a Changing Climate" in Bangkok, Thailand to improve their knowledge and skills in climate change adaptation. Alongside three HYSAWA colleagues - Mohammad Nurul Osman, Muhammad Zahid Alam and Md. Forhad Hossain - participants from nine countries have also attended the course to achieve the common goal. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) has organised the regional course held from 20 to 31 July, 2015.



## Summary Table of Achievements of 2015

	Major Indicators	Target 2015	Progress 2015	Plan 2016
Capacity Building Support	Number of UPs received fund for software activities	320	385	90
	Number of UPs received fund for hardware activities	80	232	60
	Number of UP functionaries completed training	798	559	280
	Number of PNGO staff received training	90	72	60
Hygiene Promotion	Number of community volunteers received orientation	10,000	10,752	0
	Number of people received hygiene messages at community and school level	2,300,000	3,960,000	450,000
	Number of schools where hygiene was promoted and BCC strategies were adopted	5,000	5,227	1,200
Sanitation	Number of household level latrines improved or newly built at communities' own resources	100,000	372,442	40,000
	Number of community latrines constructed	75 (revised)	75	160
	Number of beneficiaries from improved latrines	1,710,000	1,877,210	232,000
Water Supply	Number of water supply options installed	5,648	6,048	1,008
	Number of beneficiaries from installed water points	287,600	300,000	50,000
	Number of caretakers received orientation on O&M and water safety plan	5,000	14,075	2,000
	Number of mechanics received training	0	0	44

### HYSAWA ANNUAL REPORT 2015 TEAM

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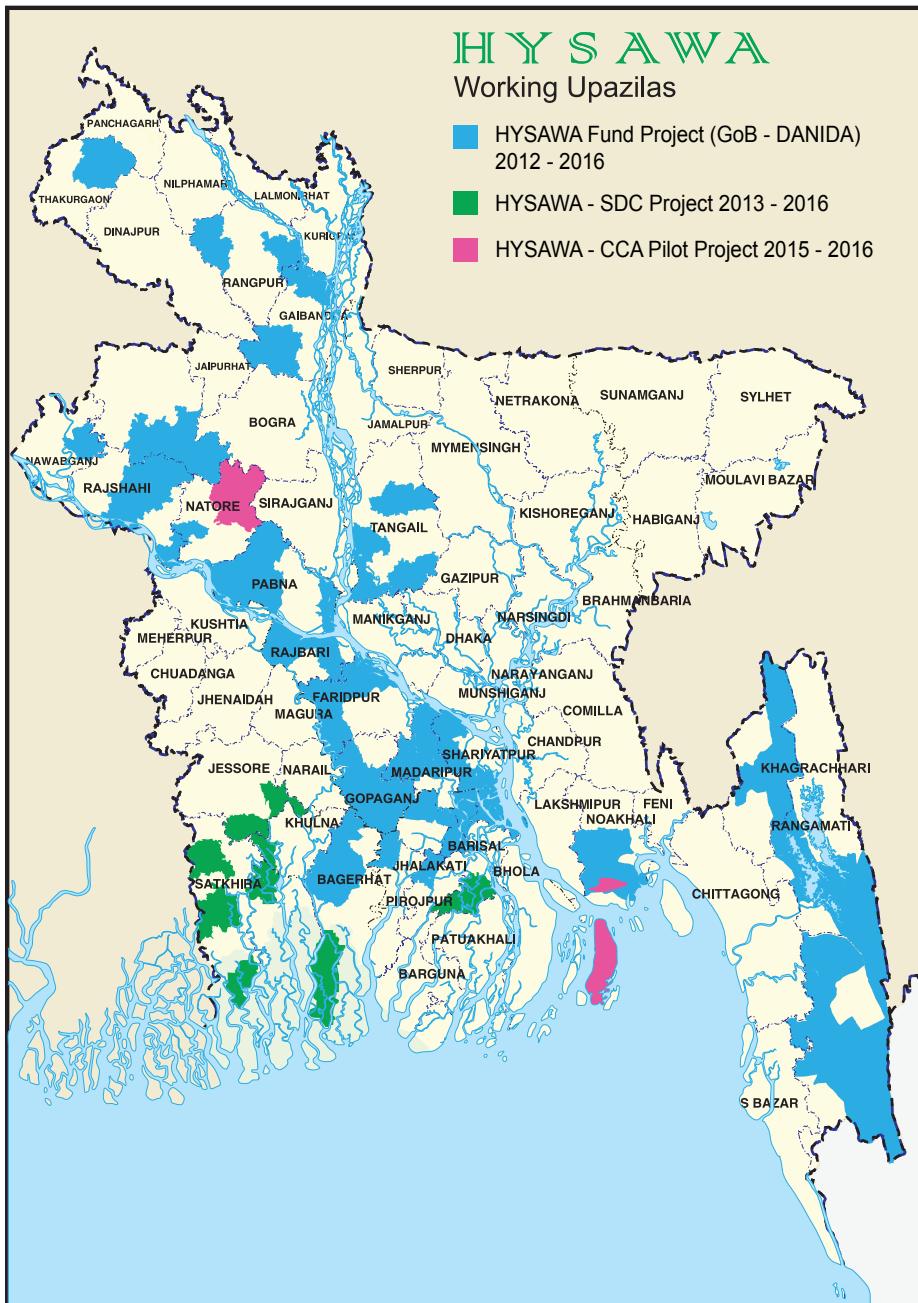
Mohon Mazumder

■ **PRINT**

Eastend Printing & Packages

# MISSION

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 systems;
9. Innovations and learning: In both approaches and technologies- documentation of best practices.

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