



Annual Report 2014

HYSAWA

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HYSAWA GOVERNING BOARD 2014



Mr. Monzur Hossain

Senior Secretary
Local Government Division and
Chairman, HYSAWA Board



Mr. Mogens Strunge Larsen
Head of Development
Cooperation, Royal Danish
Embassy



Ms. Syeda Rizwana Hasan
Advocate
Supreme Court of Bangladesh
and Chief Executive, BELA



Ms. Khaleda Ahsan
Chief Engineer, DPHE



Prof. Dilara Choudhury
Faculty
North South University



Prof. Badiul Alam Majumdar
Global Vice President
The Hunger Project



Ms. Zuena Aziz
Additional Secretary & Director
General, Local Government
Division, GoB



Dr. Mohammad Ali Khan
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Finance, GoB



Mr. Md. Helal Uddin Khan
Chairman, Chandpura UP
Barisal Sadar, Barisal



Alhaz Ala Uddin Azad
Chairman, Char Iswar UP
Hatia, Noakhali



**Mr. Md. Maqbul Hossain
Mridha**, Chairman
Sreepur UP, Bagmara, Rajshahi



Mr. Derek Mueller
Director of Cooperation
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation (SDC)



Mr. Enamul Kabir
Managing Director
HYSAWA & Member Secretary

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

BCC	Behavioural Change Communication	NGO	Non-government Organisation
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka	PNGO	Partner NGO
BIGD	BRAC Institute of Governance and Development	PPR	Public Procurement Rules
CDF	Community Development Forum	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts	SO	Support Organisation
CO	Community Organiser	TEC/PEC	Tender Evaluation Committee/ Proposal Evaluation Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	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	SaTo Pan	Safe Toilet Pan
LGI	Local Government Institution	SWSSS	Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	WaSH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MoLGRD&C	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives	WEDC	Water, Engineering and Development Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	WQ	Water Quality



CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD

It is my pleasure and privilege to present HYSAWA Annual Report for the year 2014. It was another productive year for HYSAWA Fund when it has achieved several new milestones on its journey towards success. This report permits us a chance to reflect on the year gone by and basks in the glory of these achievements.

This past year we have successfully reached out to 4.4 million people with our water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion support, which is much more than our yearly project target. The current target for HYSAWA Fund is to reach out to one million people each year. Even this is an ambitious plan and success may seem far from inevitable. But in our relentless pursuit of changing the lives of people, we have risen to the challenges and surpassed the target. No doubt we have much to be proud of this extraordinary accomplishment.

Over the past year we have worked with private manufacturers on a non-commercial basis to promote user-friendly SaTo pans and hand-washing devices at our working areas. It was part of our initiatives to scale up improved sanitation facilities and it paid off big time. These two products have now become household names in the areas, which only goes to show the relevance of HYSAWA's efforts to the people's lives. Also this year, we have set new targets to build on our previous years' success and aim to deliver to

people sustainable hygiene, sanitation and water supply services.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all our stakeholders, development partners, local government functionaries, the project staff, various NGOs, contractors, service providers and volunteers for their support and cooperation. I also like to pay tributes to my colleagues in HYSAWA Board and staff for their tireless efforts and devotion to work.

I wish HYSAWA Fund all the best.

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) has commenced its journey as one of the components of DANIDA's support to water supply and sanitation sector in 2007. Established as a multi-donor funding mechanism and registered under the Companies Act 1994, the organisation has been supporting local governments to manage rural hygiene, sanitation and water supply projects. HYSAWA mobilises resources from the government and development partners, and it currently receives funds from DANIDA and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). There is a Governing Board comprising representatives from ministries, Local Government Institutions (LGIs), civil society and development partners, which is responsible for setting the policies and providing strategic direction. The board is chaired by the Secretary, Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.

The Fund is devotedly making efforts to assist the government in reducing poverty through achieving water and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goal set out by the United Nations through:

- ▶ Strengthening the capacity of Local Government Institutions (LGIs) to deliver water supply and sanitation services;
- ▶ Improving Hygiene behaviours in its areas of intervention;
- ▶ Expanding access to hygienic sanitation and safe drinking water;
- ▶ Informing policymakers of the lessons learnt from the projects.

By any measure, 2014 was one of the successful years for HYSAWA Fund. During this year, a total of 386 Union Parishads have received funding for hardware activities and 364 Union Parishads for software activities, many of which are located in hard-to-reach areas. In compliance

with GoB's policy and procedures for LGIs, the Fund has invested in capacity-building of Union Parishads to improve their quality of participatory planning, finance and procurement management through formal training, hands-on support and systems development interventions.

In HYSAWA-supported projects, communities through bottom-up participatory approach identify their own needs and devise their own plans for WatSan development. The plans put forward by the communities were sorted out at Union Parishads and then forwarded to HYSAWA Fund for financing. Based on the requests submitted by the UPs, the organisation in the course of 2014 has financed installation of more than 15,000 water points, bringing about change in the lives of poor and hard-core poor people. It is worth noting that the Union Parishads had also received technical support from Support Organisations (SOs) contracted by HYSAWA Fund on issues related to the projects.

HYSAWA Fund has taken a range of initiatives this year to help people gain improved access to hygiene and sanitation. The organisation has funded construction of 136 public and institutional latrines and renovation of 1,842 school latrines with running water supply. Furthermore, partner-NGOs selected by the UPs had facilitated the construction and renovation of 507,999 household latrines, at communities' own cost, through motivation. Some 4.4 million people, mostly school children and their mothers, were also given training on various hygiene-related issues.

As a whole, the year 2014 was a great success for HYSAWA Fund when it has achieved all of its physical and financial targets. The organisation has spent a total of BDT 1417.9 million this year and also made a spending plan to the tune of BDT 929.9 million for 2015.

HYSAWA KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2014



4.4 million

People participated in hygiene promotion activities including hand-washing, latrine hygiene, food hygiene, menstrual hygiene, household waste management and safe water use.



1,978

Latrines constructed and renovated in schools, public/market places



15,047

Water points installed benefiting more than 773,850 people, 58% of which are poor and hardcore poor.



22,300

Caretakers trained (50% women) on simple operation and maintenance of water points including promotion of water safety.



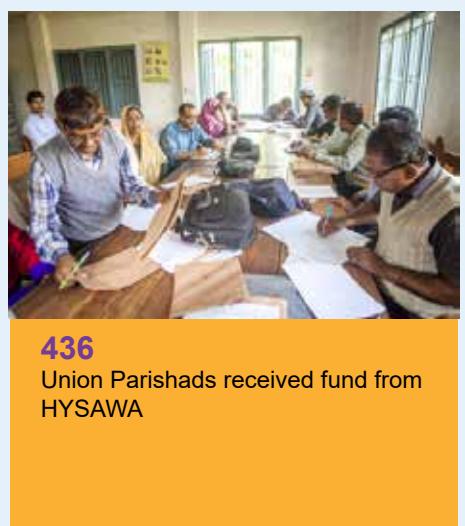
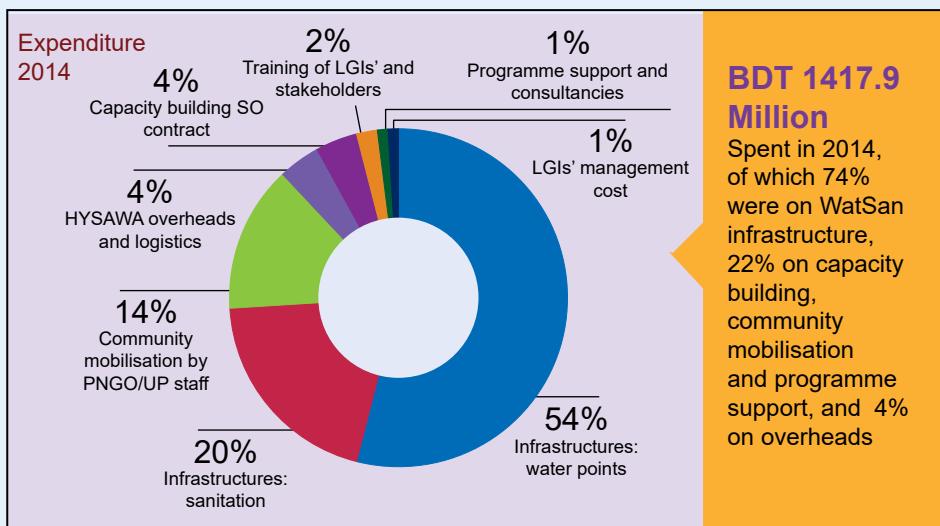
5,848

UP functionaries trained including UP project staff on project management, procurement, finance and other cross cutting issues.



507,999

Hygienic latrines either newly installed or upgraded at households to make them hygienic.



436

Union Parishads received fund from HYSAWA



HYSAWA Governing Board member Mr. Badiul Alam Majumdar addressing UP functionaries at a workshop held in Khulna

PREFACE AND BACKGROUND

Access to safe water, sanitation and proper hygiene are vital to life and, in Bangladesh, it has always been a crucial concern. HYSAWA Fund is determined to play its part to change this reality by providing necessary assistance to eligible and qualified local government institutions.

Established as a multi-donor funding mechanism, the Fund links up the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), development partners and local government institutions to work together and fulfill the water and sanitation targets enshrined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Its operations are grounded on the principles of decentralisation as this approach provides a better context for local, social and economic development. This approach builds from the premise that local governments have a better understanding of the needs of local people and thus are in a better position to use resources more effectively to plan, implement and manage hygiene, sanitation and water supply services.

In line with its mission, vision and values, HYSAWA Fund gives particular focus to taking

action to reach the people in areas that are hard-to-reach and most vulnerable. It also assists representatives of local government institutions in building up their competence and capacity to promote good governance and transparency.

Over the past year, the organisation has continued its work to implement one of the two components of DANIDA-funded Support to Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (SWSSS) project, which now goes through its third phase. The key objectives of the project are i) to strengthen the capacity of local government institutions to deliver water supply and sanitation services, (ii) to improve hygiene behaviours in the intervention areas and (iii) to expand access to hygienic sanitation and safe drinking water.

At the same time, HYSAWA Fund has worked to implement an SDC-financed project titled “Empowering and Decentralising Local Government Institutions to manage Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply service delivery in hard-to-reach areas of Bangladesh (2013-16)”. This project is devoted to contribute towards achieving the MDG 7 (WatSan) and to strengthen local governance at Ward, Upazila and Union Parishad levels.

Working as a basket funding mechanism, HYSAWA has gained a wealth of practical experience on fiscal transfer, which it believes should serve as a sound foundation to further decentralised public expenditures.

PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE AT THE GRASSROOTS

In the year 2014, HYSAWA Fund continued its venture to improve local governance by means of decentralisation in delivering water and sanitation services. Instituting a development-centered mechanism for need identification and planning that started from grassroots-level community groups (CDFs) and coursed through Ward and UP levels, HYSAWA Fund throughout the year has ensured resource allocation for WaSH activities for the most deserving. As a result of HYSAWA activities, representatives of many hundred Union Parishads were properly sensitised about making plans in consultation with local people, which brought a sea change in their practices. The Ward Council meetings for problem identification are now regularly arranged and open budget sessions are held, which is seen as a major landmark in HYSAWA's achievements towards establishing good governance.

Transparency and accountability are two crucial elements for effective decentralisation. Therefore HYSAWA uses its water supply and sanitation service delivery to guide the local government institutions so as to help them provide public services in a transparent and accountable manner. Keeping its objectives in mind, the Fund has provided intense and extensive trainings on various modules to UP functionaries all year round. It also arranged workshops on UP laws and good governance so

that the Union Parishad officials develop a clear understanding about these matters. Moreover, the participating UPs are required to maintain an updated disclosure board in the interests of transparency that contains information about HYSAWA-supported schemes.

It is self-evident that all these initiatives to capacitate Union Parishads have paid off, as asserted by MM Abdul Latif, chairman of Chalishia UP under Abhaynagar Upazila of Jessore. "Changes are happening all around. One can notice the change in our systematic delivery of water and sanitation services, in the regular attendance of members in UP meetings and in our embracing of transparent practices. And we must acknowledge that the changes were brought about due to our involvement in HYSAWA project," Mr. Latif said.

The significance of arranging regular meetings is well understood by each of the Union Parishads. They now take decision at 'Ward Shova' with everyone's consent, which has made the planning process more realistic, meaningful and transparent. It also paves the way for building mutual trust between the people and UP functionaries, and also helps get rid of unrealistic expectations.



UP chairmen and female members receive basic training in Rajoir, Madaripur. The training was organised by HYSAWA Fund

মৌলিক প্রশিক্ষণ

গণ উন্নয়ন প্রচেষ্টা বাজের, মাদারীপুর।

তারিখ ১০৮-১০ জুন ২০১৩

অর্ধায়নে ও হাইসার্ক্যা কাউ

পর্যবেক্ষণ ও গণ উন্নয়ন প্রচেষ্টা (জিইপি)



The holding of 'Ward Shova' has in a way strengthened the foundation of democracy, providing the people an opportunity to exercise their democratic rights. The commoners too, realising its importance for more efficient delivery of goods and services, started to join the meetings in large numbers in a festive mood.

As experienced during implementation stage of HYSAWA projects, the list of beneficiaries of UPs' social safety net programmes has been dubious. In order to close the gap between people's expectation and externally influenced list, HYSAWA is currently facilitating development of a more participatory and mutually agreed inventory of real hardcore population, which will be further discussed, displayed and validated at the respective Ward planning meetings. These will then be displayed publicly and used in various programmes by UP and other interested agencies.

EMPOWERMENT THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING

HYSAWA Fund has continued to invest in a range of capacity-building activities to develop the capacity of Union Parishad representatives

throughout the year. This initiative is built on a clear recognition that empowering Union Parishads to make financial and management decisions will have a positive impact in achieving decentralised hygiene and WatSan (water and sanitation) governance. The key areas where the Fund works to boost the UP capacities include planning, budgeting of WatSan and other development projects, accounting and book keeping, procurement, contract management and monitoring. Cross-cutting issues like poverty, governance and gender are also integrated into the planning, implementing and monitoring stages of the projects.

The intrinsic feature of HYSAWA Fund's approach towards capacity building is that the Fund proactively develops significant new capacities of Local Government Institutions, especially Union Parishads, through their everyday works as opposed to enhancing their knowledge on this field only and making it a hypothetical activity. At present, HYSAWA Fund is extending financial and technical assistance to 436 Union Parishads which are included either in its DANIDA-funded component or the SDC-financed project. In all the Union Parishads where HYSAWA Fund works, WatSan-related standing committee were activated. In addition,

a total of 13 support organisations were engaged by the Fund to provide intensive support to the Union Parishads.

These support organisations have Upazila-level competent staff, capable of supporting the Union Parishads regarding institutional development, programme, finance and procurement. Furthermore, six specialised training agencies are engaged by HYSAWA Fund to provide formal training.

In the year 2014, a total of 5,848 UP functionaries and 1,131 PNGO staff have received training on different modules. The PNGO staff, recruited to mobilise community people, continued their efforts over the year to persuade people to use hygienic toilets and adopt safe hygienic practices.

Working with HYSAWA, the UPs are learning first-hand the usage of Public Procurement Rules (PPR). PPR is an effective and efficient mechanism that offers a transparent and accountable means of purchasing goods and services. The impact of these capacity-building initiatives is profound that resulted in the enhancement of community development works and facilitation of community participation and empowerment.

Having realised the importance of good working relationship between Union and Upazila Parishads for effective service delivery, HYSAWA Fund has paid particular attention this year to stimulate cooperation between the two institutions. The Fund has worked alongside them while its Support Organisations have provided technical assistance and other necessary equipment to that end. This however has caused a dramatic shift in the manner how the agencies operate: A sense of friendliness between UP and UZP has developed, the pace of work at the offices sped up and both the

agencies have largely stopped meddling in the affairs of others.

Thanks in large part to HYSAWA's efforts; Union Parishads under its working area have become more transparent and more accountable to its citizens, less susceptible to corruption and better at delivering services. Documentation with regard to procurement and finance at the UPs has showed sign of steady improvement. And UP and Ward level planning and reviewing have also become a regular event.

The Path out of Poverty

HYSAWA Fund has put poverty alleviation at the heart of its works as such an approach is consistent with its intervention strategy. While implementing its projects, the Fund makes sure that poor and hard-core poor people are included in the approval process, in planning and decision-making. More than 50% people benefited from different HYSAWA projects are poor or hard-core poor, and these projects have provided them paths out of poverty.

Housewife Hajira Begum, a resident of Mirjanagar village under Keshobpur Upazila of Jessore, is one such example. The woman had battled poverty all through her life, but finally got a glimpse of better life because of HYSAWA project. She used to spend hours each day collecting drinking water and, while suffering from sickness, had to hire people to get water for her. After the installation of a HYSAWA-financed tube well in her front yard, her severe bouts of illness have gone, and even more importantly, she found herself with much more time that she could spend. Hajira traded this spare time tutoring children that supplemented her family income and brought smile to the face of family members. "Nothing beats the joy of making money that would help your poor family. I will be ever grateful to HYSAWA Fund

Plastic pan distribution to a user at Dahia UP, Singra, Natore



for helping us escape the clutches of poverty.”
- Hajira Begum

PAVING A BETTER LIFE WITH HYGIENIC HABITS

In schools, we all have learnt the saying ‘Cleanliness is next to Godliness’. But, like many other things, the saying remains as mere words in text books. HYSAWA is adamant on taking these words out of text books and making them an everyday habit among the people of this country.

Hygiene Promotion under HYSAWA programme is mainly advocated by Community Organisers and volunteers. They work as agents for changing hygiene beliefs and habits amongst the people of the community and school students. Together, they cover six topics which include hand-washing, menstrual hygiene, latrine hygiene, water safety, food hygiene and household waste disposal management.

Students in primary schools under intervention areas go through these hygiene messages at least twice in each year. ‘Today’s children are tomorrow’s future’... with this ideology in mind, HYSAWA aims to educate the school-going children with the hygiene messages so that they can convey the message to their families and elders.

At schools, in coordination with the respective CO, a ‘school brigade’ is created with mostly senior students. Demonstrative sessions and BCC materials such as posters, hygiene ‘Ludu’, Meena cartoon and other interactive methods are used to engage the students. Members from school brigade are in charge of ensuring that the school premises are kept clean and that the students are following hygienic habits in school. Since introducing these mechanisms, overall conditions of most schools under working areas have improved remarkably. Another objective of engaging students in hygiene activities was to start a revolution of change that begins with them. There are many instances when the students have encouraged their parents and others to follow a hygienic way of life.

Under the running phase, in most working areas, it has been almost three years that HYSAWA is working and the citizens have already started appreciating the UP-led WaSH services. Positive changes about WaSH are observed at communities in the people’s daily lives, while most women in fertile age appreciate HYSAWA’s intervention for helping them overcome superstitions and prejudices about menstruation. One study undertaken by HYSAWA Fund



for Khulna region has revealed what positive impacts have the projects made in people's daily practices. According to the study, around 75% people now have a good to moderate level of awareness about key hygiene issues and over 75% students participating in the study have managed to recall all the issues discussed in their school hygiene sessions.

In 2014 alone, a total of 2,027 theatre and 24,616 video shows were held in communities and

schools in HYSAWA's working areas to improve people's unhygienic behaviour. Community Organisers (COs) and volunteers facilitated 538,355 hygiene promotion sessions benefiting 4.4 million men, women and children at schools and communities. All schools including primary and girls' high schools have been included in HYSAWA-supported programmes. Additionally, 28,884 units of the popular safe water bucket have been sold among the beneficiaries and 65,005 units are in demand for 2015.

Children too are Aware of Hygienic Behaviour



People's acceptance to behavioural changes indicates the success of a project. Bearing in mind this reality, HYSAWA designs its hygiene promotion programme to bring school-going children on board so that, in future, they become the advocates for good hygiene practices. This is the story of four brave children who are a ray of hope to this programme.

The children - Shihab, Rajib, Foysal and Nasim – attend Mahilara Govt. Primary School located at Gaurandi Upazila in Barishal, and like most school-goers of this Upazila, they went through hygiene sessions conducted by the PNGO workers.

There was a pickle-seller who used to sell various pickles to the school children. Soon after their orientation in the hygiene session, the four

young boys – all of them are grade-IV students - noticed that he sells his food very unhygienically.

The seller didn't cover the pickles, flies were swarming around it and he didn't even wash his hands before serving to the students. At first, the quad tried to talk to the pickle-seller. They informed him that the way he was serving was highly unhygienic and that the students can fall ill for this. But, since they are mere children, the pickle-seller ignored. Despite telling the pickle-seller numerous times, he didn't listen and kept serving pickles in his usual manner. Seeing this, Shihab and his friends approached their teachers for help. Even when the teachers told the pickle-seller to change his ways, they couldn't make sense out of him. Finally, after two weeks, these four students managed to cancel the pickle-seller's sitting permit near the school premises. Of course, they had to approach their teachers for this, but the teachers were more than happy to help them this way.

By doing such a brave thing, Shihab, Rajib, Foysal and Nasim have set an example for their friends, teachers and everyone around them. They have showed that with a little bit of willpower and togetherness, being hygienic is not a difficult task at all. And for their sincere efforts to ensure hygiene practice, they are highly praised by everyone.

Hygiene Promotion Activities

School children practise six steps of hand washing



Meena cartoons are used for motivating children



A fun game of hygiene



Self-monitoring for hygienic behaviour



Self-monitoring for hygienic behaviour



Practising domestic waste management



SANITATION REVOLUTION

Improving overall sanitation situation of the project areas is a major challenge. While the other benefits from HYSAWA come to beneficiaries almost free of cost, this is one sector that actually requires people to invest their own money for change. And when it comes to spending money for something seemingly trivial as a latrine, people are more than reluctant. In most areas of intervention, one question arises often, “Why do I need to spend so much for defecation when I can defecate for free wherever I want?”

Unlike water supply, sanitation solely revolves around motivation. The COs under HYSAWA projects regularly visit their respective working areas to conduct sessions on hygiene promotion and benefits of sanitary latrine. A combination of BCC materials, one-to-one counselling,

courtyard sessions, peer pressure and to some extent invoking shame and disgust helps achieve HYSAWA’s goals. “It is very difficult to convince the villagers to break bad habits. Often they are so reluctant, is it difficult to talk to them even. While the women who attend the session understand the risk of an unhygienic latrine, they have a difficult time convincing their husbands. Then, we talk to them directly, and help them understand,” said Husne-Ara, a CO in Digholia Union, Khulna.

Another aspect of sanitation improvement under HYSAWA programme is renovation or construction of institutional latrines, which triggered a trend towards positive impacts. With government primary schools being the key target, latrines are built with running water, so that school children can practise all the hygiene habits. As a result, overall sanitation situation has



A student walks out of the newly renovated latrine of Sundali Government Primary School located at Abhaynagar Upazila, Jessore. The latrine had long been in a terrible state, posing a barrier to the students attending the school

remarkably improved in many schools through the project support. Some 507,999 household latrines were either newly built or improved to hygienic option after the communities were properly motivated by PNGO staff. Additionally, 1,842 institutional latrines were renovated, while 136 new ones were built.

Approaching Sanitation in a Unique Way

Sanitation interventions by HYSAWA project influence various people at various levels. The project activities are generally aimed at a specific number of direct beneficiaries, but oftentimes the benefits of the projects trickle down to a wider population. Despite not being the primary target of the project, they are also encouraged to adapt a healthy way of life. A sanitary toilet maker by profession, Ibrahim Sheikh of Daira village under Digholia Upazila in Khulna district is one such person indirectly benefited by the project. For roughly 15 years, he has been making and selling ready latrines complete with slabs and rings, but never in his professional life has he been this delighted as seeing a SaTo pan. When HYSAWA introduced the sanitary

product in Digholia Upazila as an alternative to traditional water-seal pans, Ibrahim was there. Initially its technology seemed confusing to him, but after having been helped by a community organiser in understanding the mechanism, he took an immediate liking to this product and subsequently became its most prominent advocate at Diara village. Ibrahim did not think it was enough to only inform the villagers, so he took a dummy SaTo pan to the DPHE and BRAC office to make them aware of the new and efficient SaTo pan technology - a technology that requires less water and no water seal.

“This is a good-quality and long-lasting product, far better than the ones promoted by BRAC. The lock seal is very sophisticated; with the minimal weight it opens and closes instantly,” Ibrahim, who has already sold 20 such pans and is waiting to receive more, said.

“When people approach me, I advise against the traditional water seal pans and recommend these. I don’t really crave delicious food or



Ibrahim is a sanitary material supplier. He is so excited with the innovation of SaTo pans that he made a demo model of the pan and placed it for display in their Union Parishad for visitors to see



HYSAWA's funding has made it possible for 102 Mirjakandi Government Primary School under Shibchar Upazila in Madaripur to have a renovated latrine

money although I do care about SaTo pan as it helps change my entire village!" he asserted.

The user-friendly SaTo pan is being promoted and marketed by HYSAWA Fund on a non-commercial basis across all its working areas since 2013. HYSAWA undertook this promotional mission because of the pan's effectiveness in relation to costs and water usage and its potential to create a healthy environment, and helped the product gain popularity in hundreds of Union Parishads. A total of 23,385 pans were sold in 2014 thanks to the promotion activities while the promotion target for 2015 was set for 73,233 units.

Repairing Institutional Latrine

When HYSAWA began working in the intervention areas, it was noted that most of the primary schools have a structure for a latrine, but they were barely usable. Some had broken doors, some had broken pans, some were highly unclean and others were completely unusable; but in almost all cases, none had running water. Therefore, in 2014, it was decided that HYSAWA would allocate fund for repairing institutional

latrine so that they become usable and have running water. Simultaneously, the students and teachers of respective schools are given orientation on proper usage and maintenance of the latrines. In 2014 alone, 1,842 institutional latrines have been repaired.

It is compulsory for a community to pay 10%-20% of the infrastructure cost (depending on their abilities) while HYSAWA pays the rest. This system is practiced so that communities grow ownership over project work. However, this sometimes seems to be a major problem during project implementation. Often, many schools fail to come up with the contribution amount because there is no fund allocated for renovation. HYSAWA has been working relentlessly to find an alternative to this, because such institutions are often the ones who need a sanitary latrine more than others.

Upazila Parishad to the Aid

In view of the importance attached to the collaboration among various local government actors, HYSAWA makes efforts to establish a mutually-beneficial relationship between Upazila and Union Parishads in 2014. The efforts involve investing in opportunities that create conditions for the two institutions to make plans and work in unison. Dumuria Upazila in Khulna district represents a glaring example of HYSAWA success in this venture.

When HYSAWA began working in Dumuria, it was revealed that nine Union Parishads of the Upazila are in dire need of hygienic latrines in most of their schools and marketplaces but they do not have sufficient resources to fulfil that need. Despite HYSAWA's contribution for infrastructure cost, it still seemed a task impossible to raise the community contribution,

Adapting to Hygienic Sanitation

Good habits start at an early stage



A community latrine set up with funds from HYSAWA



Inside of an institutional latrine



primarily because there was no fund at all for renovation at UP level. For this reason alone, about 55 institutional latrines would have left unrepaired.

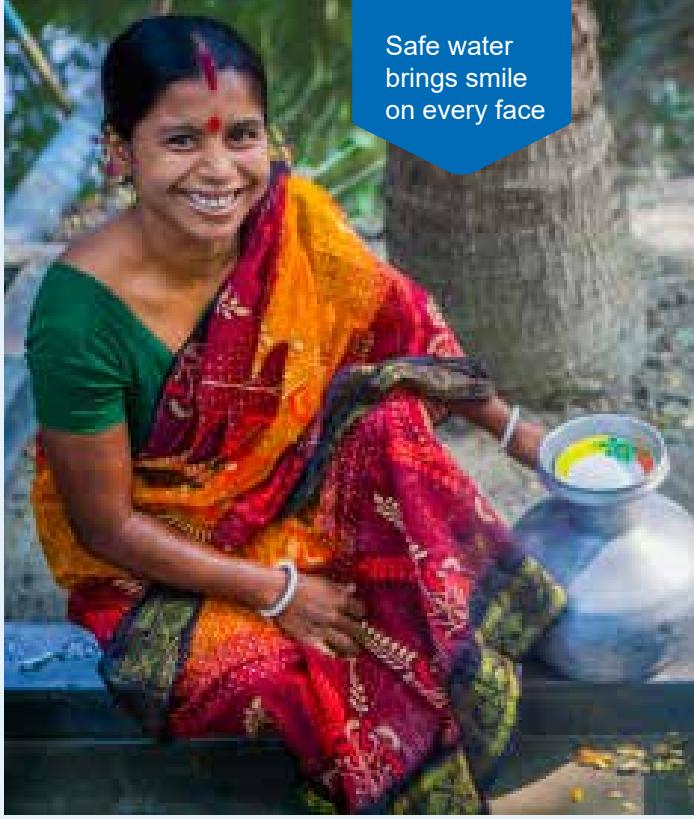
It is common knowledge that Union Parishads receive an amount of money from their respective Upazila each year for various purposes, and the UPs under Dumuria Upazila are no exception. But that amount is not at all sufficient to meet varied kinds of demand. However, HYSAWA understood that if a little portion of that amount, together with the funding by the organisation, is spent as community contribution for the UPs' latrines, it could solve the problem. When this subject was broached to the UNO, Upazila Parishad and the respective UP chairmen, it was received comparatively well. Gradually, the idea began taking shape and it was decided that 1% of the amount collected from the Upazila would be used to provide community contribution for the 55 institutional latrines.

This initiative has made Dumuria an iconic example and is also regarded an important stepping-stone in the development of functional relationship between local-level tiers of government, while many Unions with similar problems are being encouraged to follow this system.

QUENCHING THIRST OF THOUSANDS

Water is crucial for life. 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 fresh drinking water. In the rural areas, women in almost every household can recall an incident of falling down or slipping on the ground while bringing water from a distance. In many areas, there are men too who can claim the same story. While people understand the need for safe drinking water, access to them is still a major issue. Besides the persisting natural causes that affect water quality such as arsenic contamination, salinity intrusion, and high levels of iron and rocky hard soils, human activities such as pisciculture also threaten access to safe water. Impacts of climate change have also affected the water sources. Socio-economic classification plays a part in limiting water access to the masses as, where available, expensive water sources can only be availed by the well-off section of the society.

To make life easier and better, it was HYSAWA's main goal this year to provide safe water points within 50 meters' reach of every household under the project. And the same has been done. "A deep tube-well was set up near my home, and



it means now I have as much safe and good-tasting water as I need to consume!” this is how Rahima Begum, a beneficiary of the project who lives in Faridpur’s Dhopadanga village, explained her gratitude to HYSAWA for setting up deep tube-well in her area. She also said, “The water before was vile. It had too much iron, couldn’t drink much of it. And no matter how much I drank it, my thirst was never really quenched. Now I am never thirsty!”

After baseline survey and demand assessment, the necessity of a tub-well in any community under HYSAWA project areas is verified. Only when the demand meets the set parameters, an approval is given for installing a tube-well. The site for installing the tube-well is selected with the opinion of the community, often ensuring that it is in a common accessible point.

HYSAWA generally provides deep tube-wells and deep-set pumps in hard-to-reach communities, and where deep tube-wells are not feasible, alternative methods are applied. The feasibility of new technologies to address

acute water crisis was thoroughly reviewed using standard business planning guidelines. This was done especially in places where relatively new and sophisticated technologies were found as the viable option. For instance, in Satkhira’s Kaliganj Upazila, deep tube-well is not feasible as ground water is too saline. Therefore, an innovative technology named sky-hydrant is provided here which purifies pond water and makes it safe to drink for the masses.

In 2014, HYSAWA have provided 15,038 deep tube-wells and nine sky hydrants to ensure sustainable access to safe water for 773,850 people in rural communities. Among the water point beneficiaries, about 50% are women and 58% are hard-core poor. To ensure ownership of the water point infrastructures, users were required to share 10%-20% of infrastructure cost subject to their socioeconomic status.

Ensuring Safe Water for All

A work is not complete if it is not done properly. As a company, HYSAWA is a strong believer of this statement. For this, HYSAWA ensures that all the tube-wells that are being installed provide safe drinking water. Although the general understanding is that water from deep tube-well is safe to drink, nonetheless, without any physical proof, HYSAWA doesn’t approve any installation. Each and every tube-well and sky-hydrants that have been installed till date, all are tested for levels of salinity, iron, manganese



Water Supply Beneficiaries

A girl drinks water from her cupped hands



Water is easily accessible to all



One of many sky-hydrant plants in Satkhira



Providing water point support to the physically disabled



A woman using safe water bucket for cooking



and arsenic. Only when the tests come out to be satisfactory was a project allowed to continue. But testing water quality is also a sensitive issue as there are several variables that can contaminate the sample water and thus change the result. Therefore, HYSAWA involves external water quality experts, who use mobile field-testing kits, collect GPS coordinates of the water sources and follow scientifically acceptable methods to test water quality. Additionally, 10% of the water samples are sent to the laboratory for confirmation.

on training. In 2014, 22,300 caretakers were trained for the tube-wells, while 624 mechanics were also identified and trained. Moreover, 2,393 previously installed tube-wells were followed up during 2014 by HYSAWA and field-level technical staff. A total of 33 tube-wells were identified with minor problem while another 37 needed major repairing.



Caretakers receiving on-the-job training



Women, together with men, attend the CDF sessions for mapping and other purposes

of water points. The community and institutional latrines that are built across intervention areas have separate, marked booths for girls and women. All these are done to reduce women's workload at various levels. By doing so, women are more honoured and listened to, at least in HYSAWA's work areas. Additionally, since they are saving quite a bit of time, many women are now involved in small handicraft business, contributing to the well-being of the family.

Gender in WatSan

As a company and as an organisation, HYSAWA ensures that women are given equal importance at every level. The recruitment policy strongly encourages women to apply for any vacant position at any level whilst providing a gender sensitive workplace for everyone. Additionally, one gender focal person has been identified at HYSAWA.

At present, there is a perfect ratio of male and female staff, and HYSAWA has rolled out a plan to create gender-friendly environment at its project and partner level. Deliberate attempts have been made to engage female staff and volunteers at all levels. As a result, 100% UP level/PNGO staffs are female and 50% staffs at support agencies are also female. At governing board level, 4 out of 12 members are also female. Nearly one-quarter of the trained UP functionaries are women.

Women's participation has also been integrated in fund management to attribute decision-making capacity to them and also to bring about transparency. For instance, it was made mandatory that a woman member of the UP shall be a co-signatory for the UP's HYSAWA accounts. It was also made mandatory to include a woman member in all the evaluation committees of UP procurement.

At project implementation level too, HYSAWA ensures that women are given first priority. They are encouraged to actively engage in CDF mapping and site selection

Inclusiveness in the Spotlight

Inclusiveness is at the core of HYSAWA's project implementation. The company ensures that people from all walks of life are considered, giving top priority to hard-core poor, socially



Anowara Begum, a physically-challenged woman, is a resident of Bahirghat colony in Prembagh Union under Ovoynagar Upazila of Jessore. The 27-year-old walks on her hands since birth. All through her life, her father used to carry water for her. But, after he passed away, she had to rely on neighbours. Under HYSAWA programme, Anowara has received a tube-well installed near her house. And although this doesn't cure her disability, it has still made her self-dependent.

Women members are present during the tender evaluation at UPs (left) while 100% COs are female (right)



marginalised, ethnic groups, climate vulnerable families, disabled people, women and children in the hard-to-reach areas when implementing its sub-projects. This paves the way for an equitable resource allocation and helps promote human rights while giving the community a chance for planning and designing their own schemes. Additionally, active role for people with disability is designed and implemented at project level, water supply is subsidised for the poorer section in un-served and underserved areas and low-cost sanitation options are provided. In 2014, it was decided that HYSAWA, if opportunity arises, may provide soft loans to build household latrines in some Union Parishads aiming to increase accessibility among the hard-core poor communities.

Safe Water Changes Lives

Suffering was the only thing that remained constant in their lives. The 16 families of Etimpura area under Labsha Union Parishad have been living a somewhat stranded life since 2000 when a massive flood had engulfed their land. The flood water had not receded ever since.

There is no source of income for the people in their area, so they have to go out to seek

their livelihood elsewhere. Every time they go out, they use rafts made up of crushed pieces of polystyrene blocks because their locality is surrounded by water on all sides.

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 which they could drink from. In order to collect water, they always had to cross the water body and leave their area.

“Wherever we go, we always carry a container with us to bring some water,” Sheuli Begum, a resident of Etimpura in Satkhira Sadar Upazila in Satkhira district, said. “The tiny little children who can walk here know how to row a raft.”

“This is because if you want to drink, you must first learn the use of a raft and then leave home.”

The Bangla word “Etimpara” means a place for orphan. The name was coined by the very people who live there. When asked why they picked such a bizarre name for their place, another resident Hajira Begum said, “We always felt like orphaned children. Nobody ever watched out for us and provided us with any help.”

Many a times the rafts turned upside down while being used, and the people boarding the raft fell

into the water. Locals said the water in the lake is very much polluted. If they come in contact with the water, it causes itchiness and blister on their skin.

The people saw the first flicker of hope when community organiser under HYSAWA-SDC Project Bondona Mondol visited their place a few months back. They were assured that a deep tube-well would be installed but they need to make a small community contribution for that.

Trapped in poverty, the people of Etipara always find it difficult to make ends meet. That's why they were not so sure if they could manage the amount required. Seeing their ordeal, residents of neighbouring Taltola Para had offered their help, promising to pay the money on Etipara's behalf if they failed. However, residents of Etipara area have managed to roll up the contribution money without outside help.

While the wait for tube-well was nearing its end, the Etipara people were faced with another problem. The mechanics who had come to install the tube-well refused to work because they said they could not carry their equipment across the water. Immediately the Etipara people came up with a solution. They said they would carry the equipment on their shoulder if that's what it takes to get the work done.

The years of ordeal for drinking water have finally come to a close. They are still struggling to make a meagre living, yet they are pleased that their life has changed for the better.

REACHING THE HARD-TO-REACH

Facilitating access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in hard-to-reach Union Parishads

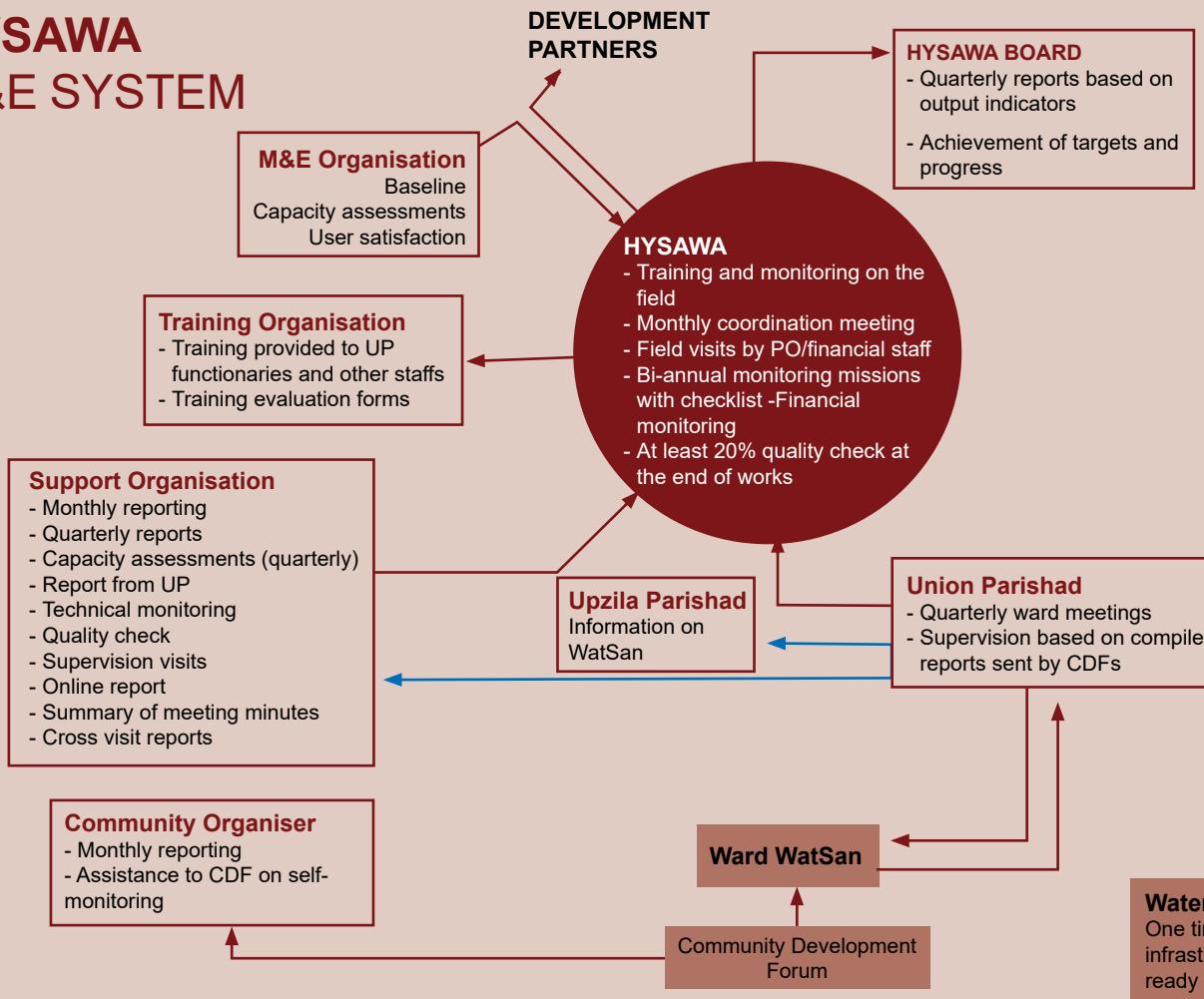
is a key theme underpinning the works of HYSAWA Fund. People living in hard-to-reach areas are the most disadvantaged in terms of accessibilities to water supply and sanitation because of the regions' distinct geographical and hydro-geological setting. The shallow aquifers are mostly contaminated with arsenic and iron while the deep aquifers in most places contain high concentration of salinity. Rocky hard soils in many of the places make the deep aquifers impenetrable. There is also an absence of technological options that make provision of water supply and sanitation even more challenging. HYSAWA Fund has made efforts throughout the year to address these hardships acknowledging the vulnerabilities of the people.

Out of the 436 Union Parishads where HYSAWA Fund currently operates, a total of 148 UPs



Since 2013, HYSAWA has been working in Chittagong Hill Tracts to provide safe drinking water and sanitation to the ethnic groups of the hills. During the course of 2014, 671 water points and 7 new institutional latrines have been placed while 80 latrines were repaired and provided with running water supply. Additionally, 43,139 households have either built new hygienic latrines or converted unhygienic latrines to hygienic ones. In total, 290,900 people have been covered under hygiene promotion programme.

HYSAWA M&E SYSTEM



are situated in hard-to-reach regions. These Union Parishads include some of the country's hardest-to-reach areas such as the ones located in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), drought-prone Barind areas and exposed coastal zones.

The effects of HYSAWA's efforts are truly impressive. Water layers were discovered in areas that had been assessed to be infeasible for that, much to the surprise of the locals. Not only has the HYSAWA Fund worked to solve the water, sanitation and hygiene problems of the vulnerable people, but also it helped build the capacity of LGI representatives in the regions which in turn made them more transparent and accountable.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

HYSAWA has an intensive multi-channel monitoring mechanism to oversee the company's ongoing projects. Monitoring is carried out at community level, UP level and national level,



A community organiser presents the progress of her works in a monthly meeting at Sundali UP, Jessore

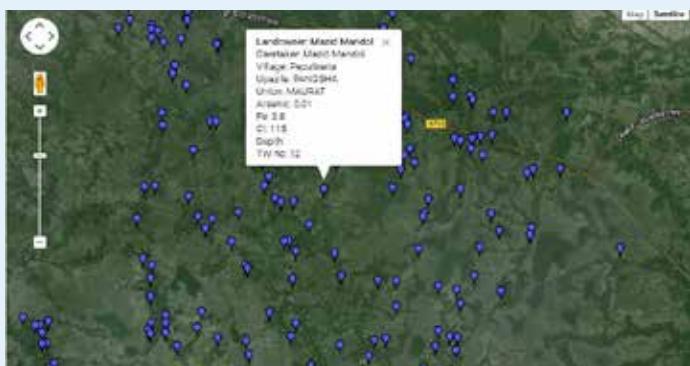
the outcomes of which form the basis of programme evaluation.

The organisation relies on a combination of techniques to conduct monitoring with community self-assessment being used as a starting point. Other measures such as UP monthly meeting, cross-visit by PNGO staff, data validation by support organisation, regular field visit by HYSawa staff and external monitoring by appointed agencies are employed to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the project activities.

The vast number of actors involved in the monitoring and evaluation process ensures that all necessary data are collected, processed, analysed and reported systematically and in a coordinated manner.

Online Reporting

Staying true to the Government's 'Vision 2021' campaign, HYSawa encourages online reporting of the works accomplished. All the Unions in Bangladesh are equipped with an information centre, enabling locals and field workers to have access to a computer and internet connection. Using these, the field level staff can update their work status online for everyone to see.



Water points are tested and marked using GPS system which are visible to all on the HYSawa website complete with all relevant information

HYSawa online portal has different interfaces for different users with classified access to information. Users from Union, Upazila, district level as well as third party users can log on to the portal to update their reports. However, any user can easily see progress report, financial transactions, water point data, sanitation data and training data. The user-friendly interface and report-tracking system have made this online reporting quite effective.

This system, combined with physical monitoring, ensures maximum transparency in project implementation. Additionally, people at rural level are also becoming equipped with knowledge of information technology.

Mapping Water Points



Together with online reporting, HYSawa has introduced yet another tool that further helps in the evaluation and monitoring. All the water points that have been installed are showed on a satellite map on the website. The information being showed on the map includes the name of the area, landowner, caretaker-in-charge, depth of the tube-well, and levels of iron and arsenic. This gives an estimated idea of HYSawa's overall water point coverage in Bangladesh and also presents an impressive and visual image of its works.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In the final budget for 2014, BDT 1,459.5 million were allocated for HYSawa Fund to finance its operations. Of the total budgeted amount, BDT 1,051.9 million were made available for DANIDA project, SDC project had a budget of BDT 337.5 million and BDT 70.1 million were for HYSawa overheads. A key priority for HYSawa Fund in the year was water supply infrastructure which received a budgetary allocation of BDT 780.2 million. Other line items outlined in the budget included community mobilisation by PNGO and UP staff (BDT 238.1 million), sanitation infrastructure (BDT 184.7 million).

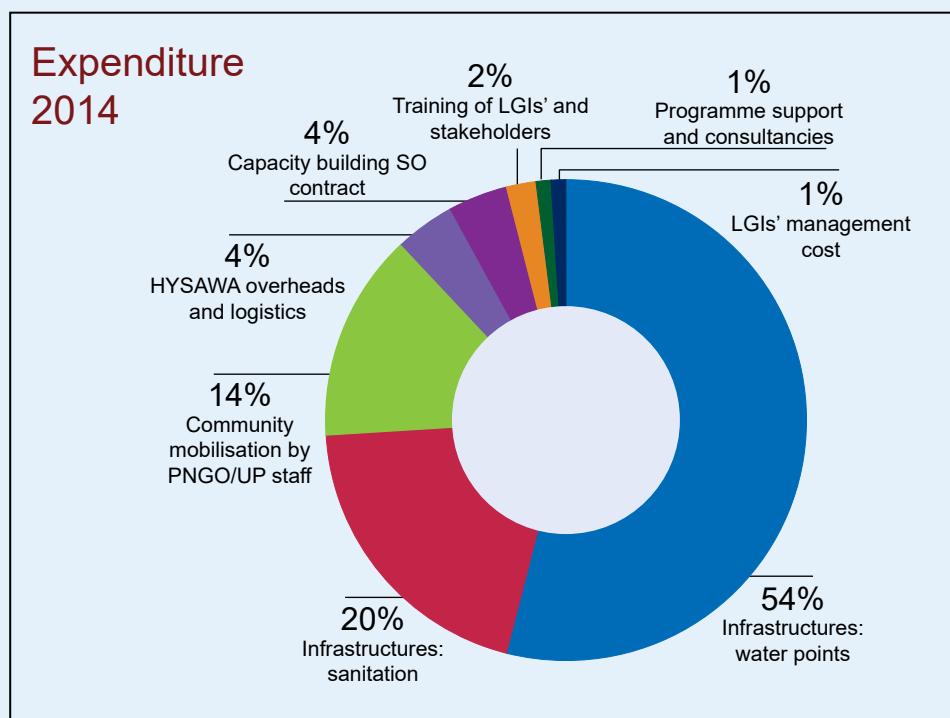
However, at the year-end the expenditure for HYSawa Fund has totaled BDT 1,417.9

million, a 63% increase over the previous calendar year. In keeping with the proposed budget, water supply infrastructure had been the largest category of the organisation's expenses in 2014, amounting to BDT 765.3 million or 54% of the total spending. On the other hand, sanitation infrastructure made up 20% of the total expenditure, community mobilisation by PNGO and UP staff 14%, programme support and consultancies 1%, training of LGIs and stakeholders 2%, capacity building (SO contract) 4% and LGI management cost 1%. The share of HYSawa expenditure on overheads and logistics accounted for 4% of total spending, down from 7% of the previous year. Although overhead expenses were almost the same as last year, the overhead rate has decreased as it is relative to the size of overall budget.

The table below summarises thematic expenditure of HYSawa for the year 2014

Line Items	Budget 2014	HYSawa Fund Project	HYSawa- SDC Project	HYSawa General Fund	Total Expenses
Capacity building SO contract	766	470	64	0	534
Training of LGIs and stakeholders	360	247	103	0	350
Programme support: service contract	389	99	52	0	151
LGI's management cost	309	101	-	0	101
International consultancy	20	0	0	0	0
Community mobilisation by PNGO/UP staff	2,381	1,566	381	0	1,947
Infrastructures: Sanitation	1,847	2,850	13	0	2,863
Infrastructures: Water points	7,802	4,968	2,685	0	7,653
Contingencies	20	0	0	0	0
HYSawa overheads and logistics	701	0	0	580	580
Total (Lakh Taka)	14,595	10,301	3,298	580	14,179

In 2015, HYSAWA has planned to spend BDT 929.9 million, of which BDT 396.5 million will be spent on DANIDA project, BDT 464.4 million on SDC project and BDT 69 million on HYSAWA overheads. The budget for 2015 has shrunk in size compared to the year before as the current DANIDA project is set to be phased out by the end of the year.



HYSWA: Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2014

Notes	Amount in Taka	
	31-Dec-2014	31 Dec-2013

ASSETS

Non-current Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment	4.00	-	-
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Current Assets

Advance, Deposit and Prepayments	5.00	5,391,011	2,726,210
Cash & Cash Equivalent	6.00	80,991,727	210,504,522

Total Assets

	86,382,738	213,230,732
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FUND AND LIABILITIES

Unutilized Fund	7.00	80,233,797	210,173,351
Gratuity Fund	8.00	6,148,941	3,057,381
Total Fund and Liabilities		86,382,738	213,230,732

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement.

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

As per our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated: 30 June 2015
Dhaka

M J ABEDIN CO
Chartered Accountants

HYSAWA: Statement of Receipts and Payments

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Notes	Amount in Taka	
	31-Dec-2014	31-Dec-2013

INFLOW OF FUNDS

A. Opening Balance		210,504,522	334,861,080
Cash in Hand	-	61,800	60,243
Cash at Bank	-	210,442,722	334,800,837
B. Receipts during the year		1,293,142,572	747,583,443
Receipt from DANIDA	15.01	1,092,085,000	567,179,162
Receipt from SDC	15.02	190,168,463	177,253,454
Fund received as Gratuity	8.00	3,133,558	1,798,937
Bank Interest	16.00	5,735,871	1,351,890
Advance to Support Organization		2,019,680	-
Total Fund Inflow		1,503,647,094	1,082,444,523

OUTFLOW OF FUNDS

C. Outflow/Disbursement			
Remittance to Union Parishad	17.00	1,291,395,727	758,251,721
Remittance to Support Organization	18.00	53,425,011	48,672,984
HYSAWA Office Expenses			
Pay to Officers, Consultants, Support Staff	10.00	44,999,114	42,881,693
Vehicle Maintenance Costs	11.00	1,590,143	2,206,232
Audit and Studies	12.00	150,000	138,000
Programme Support Cost	13.00	25,972,406	16,626,374
Staff Gratuity	-	41,998	51,394
Purchase of Fixed Assets (Annexure-A)	14.00	396,487	785,893
		1,417,970,886	869,614,291
Security Deposit	-	6,000	113,500
Advance to Staff	-	1,496,141	192,530
Advance to Support Organization	-	3,182,340	2,019,680
Total Application of Funds		1,422,655,367	871,940,001
D. Closing Balance			
Cash in Hand	6.00	80,991,727	210,504,522
Cash at Bank	-	43,927	61,800
	-	80,947,800	210,442,722
Total Fund Outflow		1,503,647,094	1,082,444,523

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement.

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

As per our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated: 30 June, 2015
Dhaka

M J ABEDIN CO
Chartered Accountants

KEY LEARNING

In the course of its work, HYSAWA understood that funding organisations should not get fixated on providing grants alone and instead they should also have a hands-on role in deciding the best way to use that funding. One way to go about this is to provide practical hands-on support to the organisations receiving aid, which worked best in HYSAWA Fund's experience. Without the right kind of intervention mechanism, donors might not achieve their stated goals as their funds risk being spent chaotically and inefficiently.

Under HYSAWA projects, the responsibility of implementing schemes rests with Union Parishads while each UP is assisted by three project staff to carry out certain project tasks. To recruit the project staff, HYSAWA has used two different models: The staff members were either recruited directly under Union Parishad or a PNGO was engaged whose staff implements the project activities. It has been observed that, when direct UP staff is recruited, the bureaucratic tangles that hinder the projects' speedy implementation were reduced and, consequently, the project works run smoother. Viewed from the angle of "empowering the LGIs" - a principle that sits at the heart of HYSAWA's project interventions – recruitment of direct staff has given the UPs a sense of ownership and provided the UP functionaries with the impetus to work for the project with all sincerity.

Using field kit to test water quality has proved to be an acceptable and highly accurate method. A significant advantage of determining water quality at field is that the tests are carried out on fresh samples, reducing the likelihood of producing false results. On the other hand, chances are that the water quality tests done at laboratory might be inaccurate because water

can be contaminated while being transported to a laboratory. However, if it becomes essential to do the analysis off-site, care must be taken to ensure that tube-well drilling contractors do not involve in the process as it is necessary for obtaining true information of water quality. On a side note, it is not enough to keep water safe at the source; rather it should be kept clean during transport and storage stages so that people can obtain potable water.

In some water-stressed districts, sources of water supply such as pond are generally reserved for drinking and other domestic use. Despite its being a long-held practice, questions remain about the potable quality of the water obtained from these sources. Depending on the context, HYSAWA can work with other organisations, especially those who implement livelihood projects, to have an integrated drinking water system to be overseen by local governments in these regions.

Public Procurement Rules (PPR) is an instrument that HYSAWA introduced in all its working Union Parishads to regulate project-related purchases. Initially the UP functionaries complained the rules as being cumbersome, but when HYSAWA provided hands-on support in that respect, the problems were resolved. The key lesson to be drawn from here is, no matter what many LGI representatives like to believe even today, given the necessary support, Union Parishads are perfectly able to procure goods and services in strict compliance with government rules and regulations. It was also understood that other local government institutions such as Upazila Parishads can have a considerable role to play in the UPs' project-related purchases to create a system of checks and balances.

The stunning success of HYSAWA's social marketing programme has led to the realisation that any future WaSH interventions should utilize a social marketing approach as an automatic choice. It is not only because this approach creates momentum for WaSH activities but also because there is a need to satisfy the demand for sanitary items that the project activities have created. At the same time, low-cost sanitation solutions must be explored while keeping in mind the financial capabilities of the people. Measuring the coverage of safe water supply and

improved sanitation is particularly a daunting task. Any attempt to determine the coverage should consider the qualifiers of water quality, distance (within 60 metres), time, round-the-year availability and optimum quantity, and unless these factors are carefully weighed up, the findings will not reflect the true picture and will mislead everyone concerned. Evidence is already there that these qualifiers have largely been overlooked in the past and, therefore, the water and sanitation data being quoted nationally are very different from ground reality.

KEY CHALLENGES

Climate change poses a fundamental threat to the achievements of HYSAWA's WatSan activities. The increased intensity of extreme events such as flood and cyclone, in many instances, has washed away the gains of project works. This gravity of the situation makes it necessary for the organisation to introduce a risk-based approach to climate change adaptation in its future programmes.

A key technique that HYSAWA applies during its project implementation is to involve external agencies such as Support Organisations (SOs) and Partner-NGOs (PNGOs), but this initiative has also brought on some new challenges. Organisations that have adequate standard of quality and rigour were not readily available. As a result, HYSAWA Fund was compelled to engage entities of whose quality it was not so sure of, even though those were considered among the best in the business. As apprehended, these SOs and PNGOs were unable to deliver at a level and pace expected of them, which took its toll on the execution of HYSWA projects. However, it didn't take long for HYSAWA Fund

to understand that these organisations were needed being groomed if they are to sharpen their performances. This made it incumbent upon HYSAWA to take on the responsibility of providing technical assistance in addition to its duty of providing financial support. Moreover, the Fund recruited competent individuals to provide consultancy services and arranged Training of Trainers (ToT) events, all of which have offered means to overcome the limitations.

With the promulgation of Union Parishad Act 2009, WatSan committees at the Union Parishads have been abolished and their responsibilities are now delegated to the UP standing committees concerned. Although the abolition of old committees is a logical progression of events, yet adapting to the new ways was perceived as a challenge to a certain extent.

Almost half the UP chairmen during the reporting year had stayed away from their areas for political reasons, which was also a major cause of hindrance to implementing project activities in their Union Parishads.

FLASHBACK 2014

Danish Ambassador's Visit to Rangamati

On February 27, 2014, Danish Ambassador to Bangladesh, Ms. Hanne Fugl Eskjær, visited Koshollyaghona Government Primary School of Jiptali UP in Rangamati Sadar to observe HYSAWA's activities in the named region.



During her visit, she looked at the school sanitary latrine, observed and interviewed about the tube-well and interacted with the students about their hand washing practices. Ms. Hanne also talked with the adolescent girls about their knowledge and practice on menstrual hygiene management. The ambassador was thoroughly pleased with the children's enthusiasm and change in habit.

37th WEDC International Conference Attended by HYSAWA

WEDC International Conference is a platform for reflection, debate and exchange dedicated to sharing knowledge and development of capacity in WaSH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) appropriate to local contexts. The theme for 2014 was "Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services for All in a Fast-changing World". The conference was held during September 15-19 at Hanoi, Vietnam. It was a three-day conference programme of peer-reviewed paper



presentations and discussion which combine practically focused briefing papers with more academic papers, followed by a two-day capacity development programme on skill and knowledge development.

Mr. Mohammad Enamul Kabir, Managing Director, HYSAWA Fund, Mr. Mohammad Nurul Osman, Director Programme, HYSAWA Fund, and Ms. Dilara Choudhury, Governing Board Member, HYSAWA Fund, attended this prestigious event to present two papers based on HYSAWA's practice in Bangladesh. Mr. Mohammad Enamul Kabir presented a paper on "Empowering Local Government through Decentralised WASH programmes in Bangladesh" while Mr. Osman presented another paper on "Monitoring of WatSan Projects: Application of Information Technology by Local Governments in Bangladesh".

Both the papers presented at the conference were highly appreciated by the attendees and generated a lot of discussion.

Swiss Delegation Visits HYSAWA Project Sites

During November 11-18, 2014, a fifteen-member delegation team from Swiss Advisory Commission on International Development Cooperation visited Bangladesh. The committee is an important consultative body in Switzerland, which advises the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance on issues of international development cooperation. Globally, such a team visits various countries that



are supported by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. This was the first time that this team has visited Bangladesh.

The visiting team was composed of representatives of the Swiss Parliament, academia, private sector and NGO community. The objective of the visit was to get an understanding about the development potentials and challenges that Bangladesh faces. On November 17, 2014, the team visited SDC-funded HYSAWA project areas in Jessore district. During their visit of HYSAWA project, members of the delegation interacted with the representatives of the local government, local administration and the members of the local community groups.

Workshops for UP Functionaries

Between December 26-29, 2014, HYSAWA Fund has organised three workshops in Khulna about the role of Union Parishads in the light of UP Act and good governance. The main issues discussed at the workshops include the UP Act, duties of UP and UZP representatives, and the hurdles to proper implementation of the laws and conventions at local government level. The workshops brought together 463 UP and UZP functionaries from five Upazilas of four districts – Khulna, Jessore, Bagerhat and Barishal. Interactive sessions were also done at the programmes, offering the participants a

chance to identify problems that stand in their way of achieving good governance.



The workshop was moderated by Dr. Tofail Ahmed, head of Politics, Democracy and Governance, BIGD, BRAC University.

HYSWA receives Manthan Award



On December 4, 2014, HYSAWA received the prestigious “MANTHON AWARD SOUTH ASIA on Digital Inclusion for Development”. The organisation secured the award in the runner-up position in the category of “e-Governance”. A paper on “Online Reporting System for Local Governments in Bangladesh” was submitted which was primarily selected by the jury board in November 2014. And finally in December 2014, a presentation on the same topic was given which was selected for runner-up position by the Grand Jury Board.

Table showing summary achievements against targets in 2014

	Major indicators	Target 2014	Progress 2014	Target 2015
Capacity building support	No. of UPs received fund for software activities	400	364	320
	No. of UPs received fund for hardware activities	350	386	80
	No. of UP functionaries completed refreshers' training	5,600	5,848	1,500
	No. of PNGO staff received training	1,100	1,131	50
Hygiene promotion	No. of community volunteers received orientation	70,000	77,847	-
	No. of people received hygiene messages at community and school level	1,000,000	4,400,000	2,300,00
	No. of schools where hygiene was promoted and BCC strategies were adopted	3,500	5,227	5,000
Sanitation	No. of household level latrines improved or newly built at communities' own resources	150,000	507,999	380,000
	No. of community latrines constructed and renovated	250	1,978	105
	Number of beneficiaries from improved latrines	675,000	2,285,995	1,710,000
Water supply	No. of water supply options installed	8,000	15,477	5,752
	No. of beneficiaries from installed water points	465,444	773,850	287,600
	No. of caretakers received orientation on O&M and water safety plan	20,000	22,300	5,000

HYSAWA ANNUAL REPORT 2014 TEAM

■ EDITORIAL BOARD

M Enamul Kabir, Nurul Osman, Syed Muhammad Shoeb, Nusrat Daud Pritha

■ PHOTOGRAPHY

Ranak Martin, Shaikh Mahmudul Ahsan, Md. Refatul Islam, Ashadur Rahman, Forhad Hossain, Mahbub Rashid

■ COVER AND LAYOUT DESIGN

Muhammad Abdur Razzaque

■ PRINT

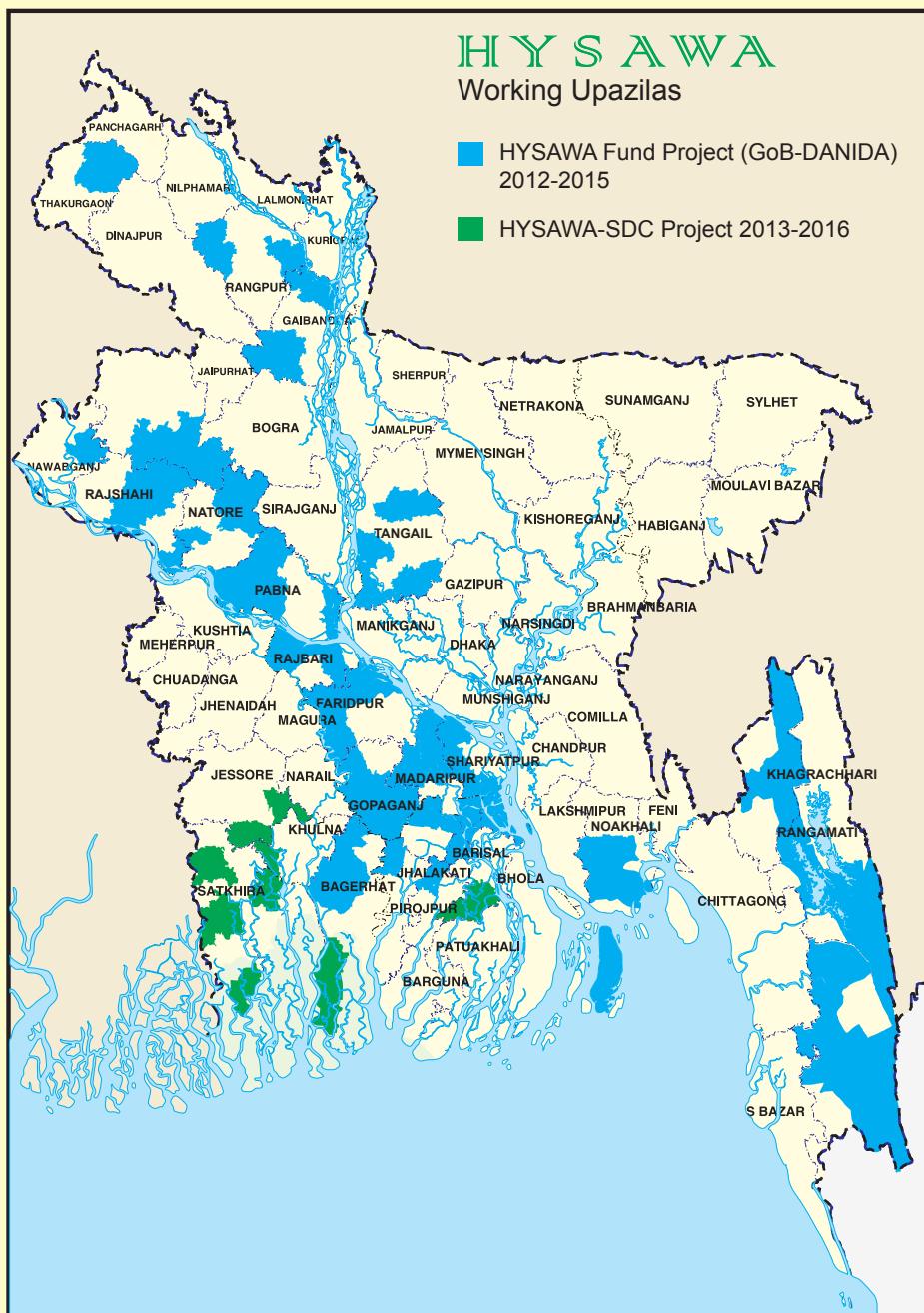
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MISSION

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 delivery 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.

HYSAWA Fund Management Office

Chaklader House (Level 7), House 22, Road 113/A, Gulshan 2, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh

Tel: +88 02 9888143, 9841425, Fax: +88 02 9889729 Email: info@hysawa.org Web: www.hysawa.org