

HYSAWA

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ANNUAL REPORT 2018

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HYSAWA

(Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply)

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Chairman's Foreword



It is my pleasure and privilege to present HYSAWA Annual Report for the year 2018. It was another successful year for HYSAWA as the organization has achieved several new milestones in its long run of its successes. This report demonstrates our achievements and continued commitment to mobilize resources and providing capacity building support to local government institutes and communities, empowering them to manage decentralized water and sanitation services in rural Bangladesh.

Throughout the year 2018, HYSAWA has worked in hard-to-reach areas, climate-vulnerable regions, coastal zones and water-stressed places across the country. We have gone the last mile to deliver the basic services, eased the sufferings and inconveniences of people and, most importantly, given them new hope for the future. Our continued effort and uncompromising commitment to provide decentralized water and sanitation services have met the people's need and brought comfort to their lives.

To us, simply reaching the goals is not enough. Therefore, to be truly transformational and enduring, we have pursued our project goals in economically and socially sustainable manner so that some of the project outputs will live on after our project ends. Hence, HYSAWA has 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 continued efforts and devotion to work.

Thank you all for believing in us, and for making what we do possible. I wish HYSAWA all the best.

S.M. Ghulam Farooque

Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board and
Senior Secretary, Local Government Division

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

HYSAWA Governing Board



S.M. Ghulam Farooque
Senior Secretary
Local Government Division and
Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Additional Secretary (WS)
Local Government Division and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Finance Division, Ministry of Finance and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Department of Public Health Engineering
and Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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ERD, Ministry of Finance and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Swiss Agency for Development and
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Mads Mayerhofer
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Royal Danish Embassy and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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Executive Director
PRIP Trust and
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Stamford University and
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UP Chairman
Nalua UP, Satkania, Chittagong and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



Iqbal Habib
Joint Secretary
Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



Khondoker Iftekhar Mohammad Ekoo
UP Chairman
Koijuri UP, Faridpur Sadar, and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



Swapan Kumar Das
UP Chairman
Betaga UP, Fakirhat, Bagerhat and
Member, HYSAWA Governing Board



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

Acronyms

BDT - Bangladeshi Taka

CCA - Climate Change Adaptation

CDF - Community Development Forum

CO - Community Organizer

DANIDA - Danish International Development Agency

DSP - Deep Set Pump

GoB - Government of Bangladesh

HtR - Hard-to-reach

HYSAWA - Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply

LGD - Local Government Division

LGI - Local Government Institution

M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation

MIS - Management Information System

NGO - Non-government Organization

PFM - Public Finance Management

PPR - Public Procurement Rules

PRA - Participatory Rural Appraisal

RO - Reverse Osmosis

SaTo Pan - Safe Toilet Pan

SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

UP - Union Parishad

UZP - Upazila Parishad

WQ - Water Quality

WaSH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WatSan - Water and Sanitation

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Vision

We seek to become a multi-donor funding mechanism for local governments to deliver WaSH services to 1 million people annually, primarily in underserved areas.

Mission

HYSAWA mobilizes resources, provides capacity building support to local governments and communities, and empowers them to manage decentralized WatSan services in Bangladesh.

Goal

We want to assist the government in achieving relevant SDGs through empowering the LGIs – which will ultimately contribute to the reduction of poverty.

Who We Are

HYSAWA (Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply) is a non-profit financing organization, registered under the Companies Act, 1994. Established in 2007 as a multi-donor funding mechanism, we have been supporting the Local Government Institutions (LGIs), particularly Union Parishads (UPs) to manage decentralized rural hygiene, sanitation and water supply services. HYSAWA mobilizes resources from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and development partners, and we are currently receiving funds from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Embassy of Germany in Bangladesh and Action Against Hunger (ACF) for undertaking projects to assist the less fortunate. HYSAWA is governed by a Board which is chaired by the Secretary of Local Government Division and comprised of representatives from ministries, LGIs, civil society and development partners – which is responsible for setting the policies and providing strategic direction. We are devotedly making efforts to assist the government in achieving the water and sanitation related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through:

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

What We Do

HYSAWA

Institution:

We ensure good governance and strengthen institutional capacity of LGIs, particularly UPs, to deliver better and improved water and sanitation services.

Financing:

We provide financial assistance to UPs to implement projects.

Sustainability:

We ensure sustainable management of water and sanitation infrastructure.

Inclusion:

We share the benefits of safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene with everyone – women, poor, disadvantaged groups.

Resilience:

We empower communities to adapt to climate change.

Our Focus Towards SDGs



Our Donors in 2018



Endowment Fund

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



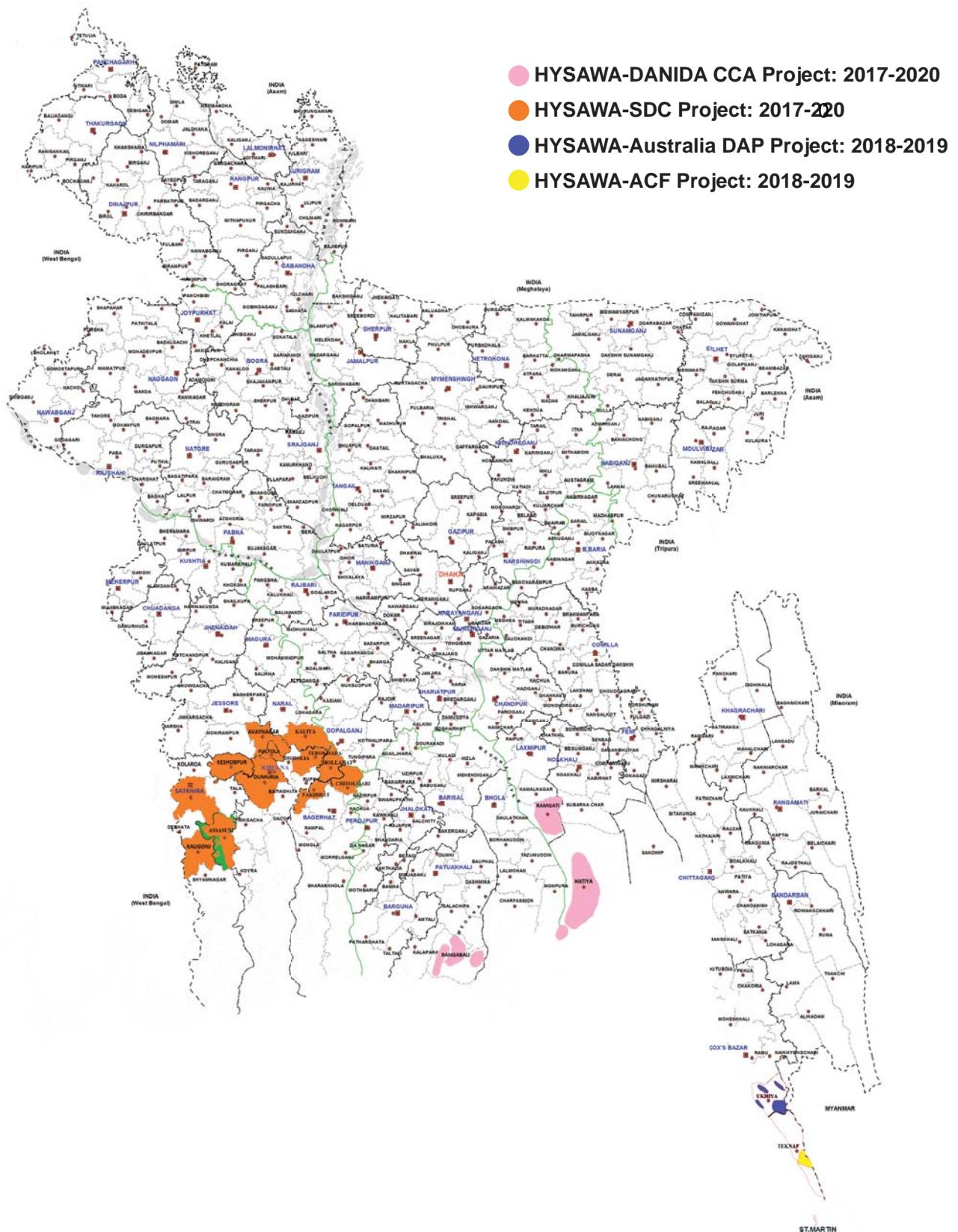
Climate Change
Adaptation

Empowering and
Decentralizing LGIs

Menstrual Hygiene
Management

Support to LGIs &
Community Clinics

Our Working Area



Key Accomplishments in 2018



0.8 Million People participated in hygiene promotion activities - hand-washing, latrine hygiene, food hygiene, menstrual hygiene, household waste management and water safety plan.



1485 improved latrines constructed and renovated in schools, public/market places, and household level or built at communities' own resources in their households.



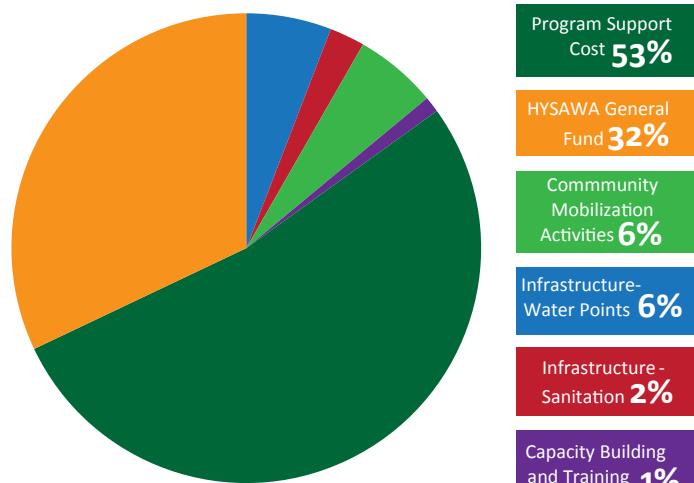
950 school sessions conducted on hygiene behavior and climate change adaptation.



89 Union Parishads received fund from HYSAWA.



315 water points installed benefiting more than **22,717** people, **20,000** of them are poor and hardcore poor.



BDT 52.74 million spent in 2018

Highlights of the Year



2018



March 2018



Inauguration of HYSAWA-SDC project “Empowering and Decentralizing Institutions (LGI) to manage Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply service Delivery in hard-to-reach areas of Bangladesh, Phase-II”. The three-year project is being implemented in 70 UPs of Khulna, Jashore, Satkhira, Bagerhat and Narail.

May 2018



Annual General Meeting of HYSAWA was held at the Conference Room of Local Government Division. Dr. Zafar Ahmed Khan, the then Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board & Senior Secretary, Local Government Division presided over the meeting.

April 2018



A two-member delegation from German Embassy, Dhaka, comprising of Ms. Ines Dworschak Borg and Mr. Shaikh Mahmudul Ahsan has visited HYSAWA-German Project activities in Dargapur union parishad under Assasuni upazila of Satkhira district.

June 2018



New project agreement with Action Against Hunger Bangladesh (ACF) to provide water and sanitation services to the host community of Ukhiya upazila, Cox's Bazar. Ms. Hildegarde Thyberghien, Deputy Country Director, ACF and Mr. Md. Nurul Osman, Acting Managing Director, HYSWA, have signed the agreement.

June 2018

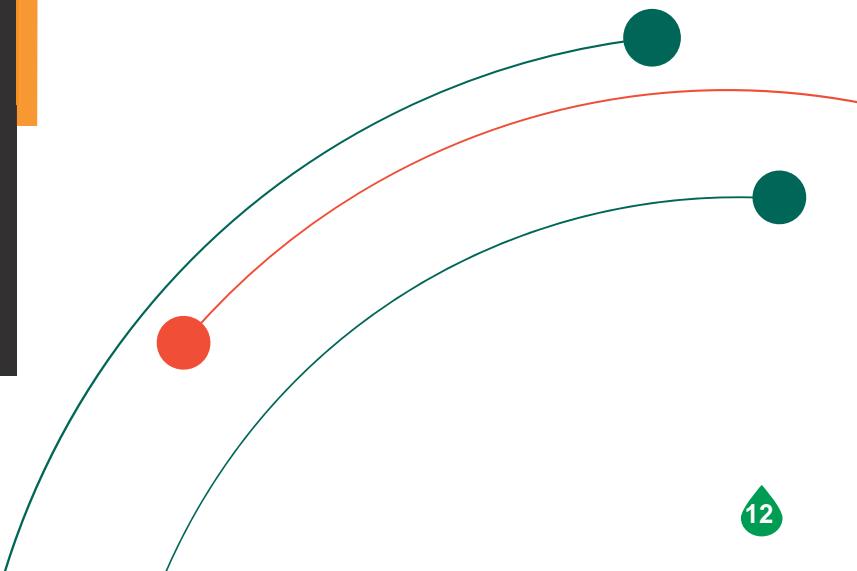


Participated in the International Fundraising Congress (IFC) Asia - 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand. Organized by Resource Alliance, a London based non-profit organization, IFC Asia brings together thought leaders, fundraisers, change-makers, and hands-on practitioners in a three-day festival of education, networking, and unexpected new connections.

July 2018



Agreement signed with Gono Unnayan Prochesta (GUP) for providing consulting service on "Monitoring of Water Quality and Functionality of Water and Sanitation Facilities" in HYSWA's project areas. Mr. Md. Nurul Osman, Acting Managing Director, HYSWA, and Mr. Md. Monzurul Islam Chowdhury, Executive Director, GUP, have signed the agreement.



July 2018



Three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) organized for HYSAWA staff members at CCDB HOPE Center, Savar, Dhaka.

October 2018

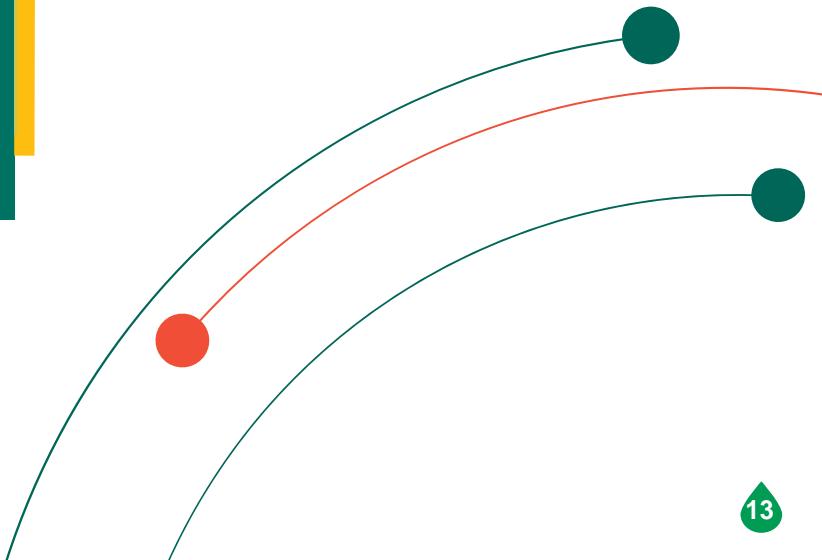


New project agreement signed with Action Against Hunger Bangladesh (ACF) to establish/restore safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in 13 community clinics of Cox's Bazar.

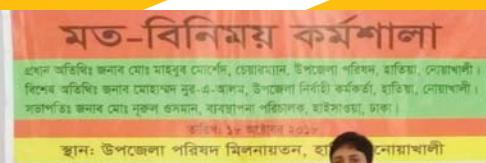
September 2018



26th Governing Board Meeting of HYSAWA was held at the Conference Room of Local Government Division, Bangladesh Secretariat. Dr. Zafar Ahmed Khan, the then Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board & Senior Secretary, Local Government Division presided over the meeting.



October 2018



View exchange workshop with Upazila and UP functionaries at Noakhali on result of the “Assessment of Disaster Preparedness on Water and Sanitation in Hatiya Island”.

October 2018



HYSAWA Acting Managing Director Mr. Md Nurul Osman presented our pilot approach on 'Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Water Points' at the 2018 Water and Health Conference hosted by The Water Institute at University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

October 2018



Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signing ceremony with 50 UPs of Khulna region under the HYSAWA-SDC project “Empowering and Decentralizing Institutions (LGIs) to manage Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply service Delivery in hard-to-reach areas of Bangladesh, Phase-II”.

November 2018



Two-day in-house workshop organized on developing 5-year Strategic Plan and Gender Policy for HYSAWA facilitated by independent consultants Ms. Umme Farwa Daisy and Mr. Waliul Islam.

December 2018

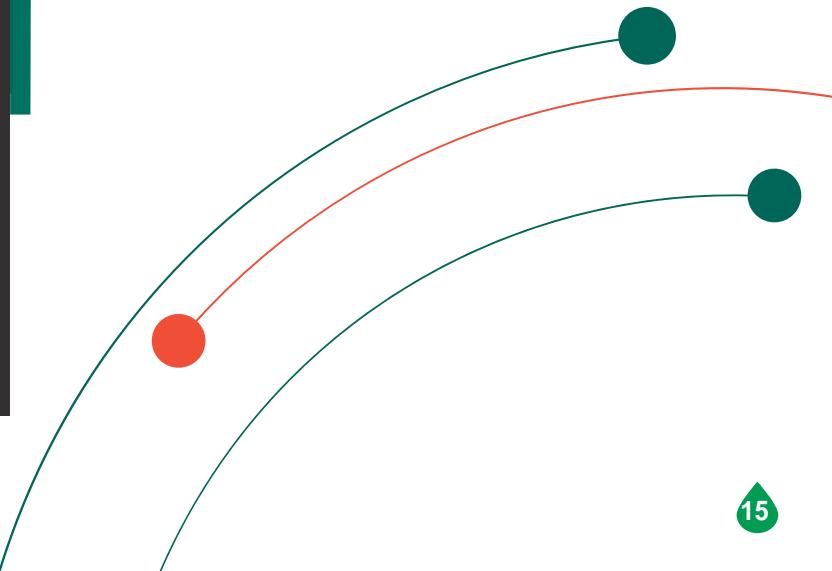


Switzerland Ambassador to Bangladesh Mr. René Holenstein has visited HYSAWA-SDC Project-II activities in Khulna. Mr. Holenstein inaugurated the newly constructed Reverse Osmosis water purification plant at Magurkhali union. He also talked with the respective Union Parishad Chairman and members about the ongoing project, observed improved latrines for schools, communities and households and interacted with the local people.

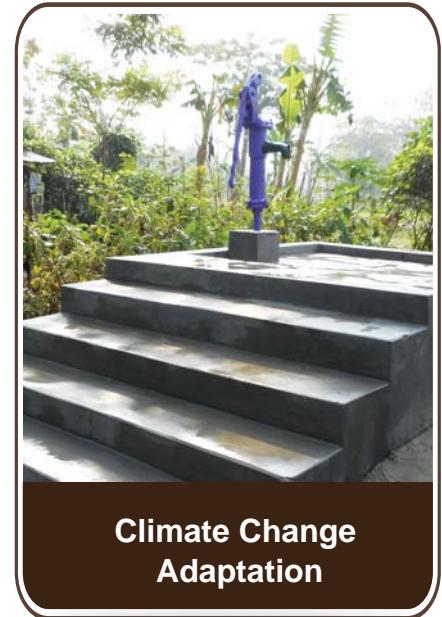
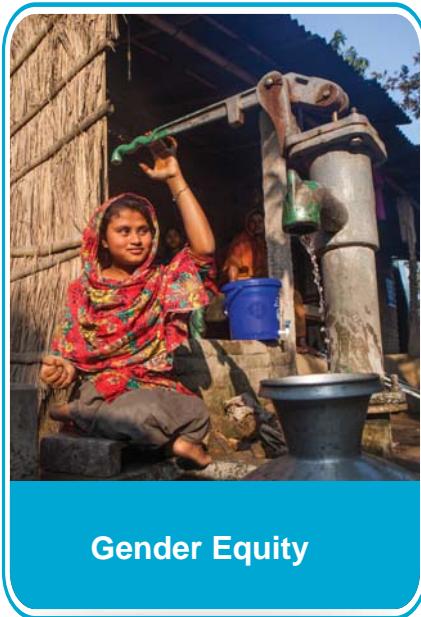
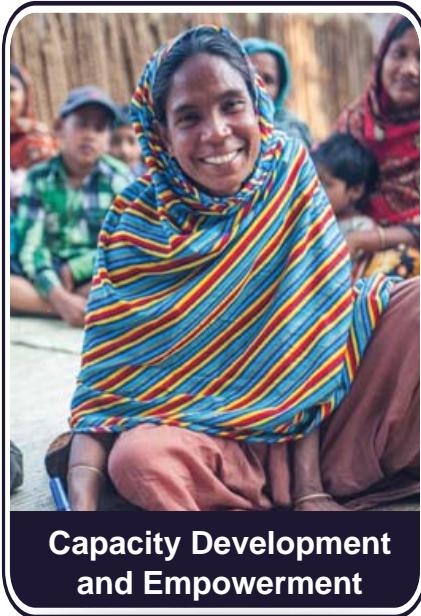
November 2018



Mr. Mads Mayerhofer, Head of Development Cooperation, and Ms. Farhana Ruma, Programme Adviser, Development Cooperation, Embassy of Denmark in Bangladesh, have visited Hatiya Upazila to observe HYSAWA project activities and outstanding achievements.



Our Sector Specific Interventions



Governance



Good Governance at the Grass-roots: Evidence from Union Parishads

In 2018, HYSAWA continued its venture to improve local governance by means of decentralization 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 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 sensitized 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, open budget sessions and proper tendering are held, which is seen as a major landmark in HYSAWA's achievements towards establishing good governance in grassroots level.

Direct collaboration with LGIs for increased access to WaSH services is a basic element of HYSAWA's development model. It places us in a unique position to make efforts to improve the quality of governance and address decentralization challenges. We make full use of this advantage and utilize its WaSH service as a route to achieve its governance objectives.



“Positive changes are happening all across the UPs. One can now easily notice the change in our systematic delivery of water and sanitation services, in regular attendance of members in UP meetings and in embracing of transparent practices. And we must acknowledge that the changes were brought about due to our involvement in HYSAWA projects.”

SM Habibur Rahman
Chairman
Gourighona Union Parishad
Keshabpur, Jashore

HYSAWA's decentralization strategy is founded upon an ambitious bottom-up approach. Hence, we involve community people in making plans, and the priorities set by them ultimately guide the UPs in ensuring access to water and sanitation. This approach has driven us to successfully persuade project-supported UPs in arranging "Ward Shova" (ward council meeting) and open budget sessions. 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. The holding of 'Ward Shova' also strengthens the foundation of democracy, providing the people an opportunity to exercise their democratic rights. Similarly, local people are also realizing its importance for more efficient delivery of goods and services, started to join the meetings in large numbers.

Transparency and accountability are two crucial elements for ensuring good governance. Therefore HYSAWA uses its WatSan service delivery to guide the LGIs to help them provide public services in a transparent and accountable manner. Keeping the objectives in mind, we provided intense and extensive trainings on various modules to UP functionaries all year round so that the UP officials develop a clear understanding about these matters.

Additionally, they have to maintain an updated disclosure board in the interests of transparency that contains information about HYSAWA-supported schemes. This mechanism 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.

For years, steps to relieve the sufferings of poor people through social safety-net and other project have largely failed to bring promised results. It was in part because there was no accurate list of the hard-core poor households in the UPs. As a result, many non-poor households reaped the benefits from the government ventures. Seeking a way out of this problem, HYSAWA in 2018 also helped UPs to prepare inventories of real hardcore poor population. UP functionaries can now consult the lists to identify the poor and assist them to elevate their economic situation.



Ward Shova, Damodar Union

Capacity Development and Empowerment



Fostering Empowerment and Capacity Development for Improved Service Delivery

Capacity development is fundamentally about improving effectiveness and enhancing the ability of any organization or institution to function and continue to stay relevant within a rapidly changing environment. We believe, capacity building initiative is crucial for long-term development and is necessary for sustainability of any project gains. 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 decentralized hygiene and WatSan service delivery.

Throughout the year, HYSAW has continued to invest in a wide range of capacity-building activities to develop the ability of UP functionaries and representatives to facilitate the process of ensuring better service delivery. The areas in which HYSAWA support the UPs for capacity development include - planning, budgeting, accounting, bookkeeping, procurement, contract management and monitoring. Cross-cutting themes of poverty, governance and gender are also streamlined into project activities to address capacity building needs. In 2018, we have worked closely with 100 UPs in Khulna region, Hatiya and Rangabali upazilas to raise their own capacities to initiate, undertake and manage development activities. 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 UPs and brought discipline in local government purchase. So far, a total of **609** UP functionaries and Community Organizers (COs) have received training on different modules in this year. The COs, recruited by the UPs to mobilize community people, continued their efforts over the year to persuade people to use hygienic toilets and adopt safe hygienic practices.

Findings from the most recent HYSAWA studies showed that, in SDC-project supported areas, 98% UPs activated WASH related standing committees that performed their assigned tasks, 97% UPs complied with public finance management guidelines while 97% UPs followed the procedures laid down in Public Procurement Rules (PPR). The findings also suggests that respondents now consider UP officials as more efficient, responsive and attentive to their duties, with 72% people saying that they are quite satisfied with the quality of UP public service delivery. 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.





Empowering Communities: Making the Most of Local Assets

Water and sanitation are not isolated problems - they are inextricably linked with poverty, malnutrition and environmental degradation, including climate change. In order to make the water and sanitation coverage effective and sustainable, a markedly different approach is needed – an approach where people themselves will have ownership in the solution of the problem. And that is when HYSAWA comes with the community mobilization approach to overcome the situation. It empowers communities and their social networks to reflect on and address a range of behaviors, issues and decisions that affect their lives and allow them to proactively involve in development process. We promote a strategy that raises awareness and strengthens the capacity of both "rights holders" and "duty bearers (LGIs; especially UPs)" to assess, analyze, plan, facilitate, implement and monitor and evaluate interventions that will endorse the survival, development, protection and participation of children and women.

Therefore, we established Community Development Forums (CDFs) under our projects to solve local water, sanitation and hygiene problems, by mobilizing communities and engaging them to assess their own needs. 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. This also helped them to develop strong with their neighbors. The CDF members now find almost all the issues raised during meetings easy to handle and solve them accordingly.

830 Community groups
formed in 2018

Capacity Development Events for Union Parishads



UP members are provided with training on project implementation.



Capacity development training for Community Organizers.



Training to UP secretaries on finance and procurement management.



View exchange meeting with Upazila and UP functionaries.



Hands-on support for procurement operations at UPs.



Capacity development workshop on role of UPs in HYSAWA programmes.

Hygiene Promotion

Paving the Road to Good Health through Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene promotion is increasingly being recognized not only as an essential element in water and sanitation programs, but as an important effort in and of itself. Changing household hygiene behavior is one of the most effective means not only to prevent many of the infectious diseases but also to create a real demand for sanitation services, which will in turn lead to improved health.

A large number of people living in rural communities in Bangladesh still practice unhygienic habits. Poor hygiene practices, such as not washing hands with soap or unhygienic water storage, are a major contributor to poor health and spread of disease and illness. Apart from the serious health implications, people's unhygienic behaviors also undo the gains of water and sanitation interventions. HYSAWA is relentlessly working to change the scenario by sensitizing people about hygiene issues and motivating them to give up unhygienic practices. Ensuring improved hygiene behavior is a stated goal of all HYSAWA projects.

Improving hygiene practices requires people to change the way they behave. Our Hygiene Promotion activities are mainly advocated by Community Organizers and local volunteers. They work as change agents for shifting hygiene beliefs and habits amongst the people of the community and school students. Together, they cover six key topics: hand-washing, menstrual hygiene, latrine hygiene, water safety, food hygiene and household waste disposal management. A variety of IEC/BCC materials such as flip charts, posters, games and videos are being used to stimulate hygiene discussion in schools and community participation.

HYSAWA aims to educate the school-going children with hygiene messages so that they can spread the learnings to their families and neighbors. Students in primary schools under intervention areas are conveyed these hygiene messages through regular school session. In coordination with respective Community Organizers (COs), a 'school brigade' is formed in every schools for hygiene promotion.



Handwashing



Menstrual Hygiene



Latrine Hygiene



Food Hygiene



Water Safety Plan



Garbage Disposal

Demonstrative sessions and BCC materials 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. We also introduced a hygiene corner: a focal point for hygiene promotion in school. Soap, napkins, first aid box, hygiene and health related information, IEC materials and deworming tablets are stocked in the corner, so that students have easy access to hygiene services. Since introducing these mechanisms, overall conditions of most schools under our 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 examples where the students have encouraged their parents and others to follow a hygienic way of life. Provisions of WaSH boards and WaSH funds established at schools also function as a key driver for behavioral change. This year, some **4,000** hygiene-awareness sessions, including **950** school sessions, have been conducted in our working areas. Through HYSAWA projects, an estimated **0.8**million people including **25,000** school children got benefitted. In addition, **5** video shows were arranged in communities and schools in HYSAWA's working areas that also enriched local people's knowledge about hygiene.

"Improving hygiene practice is an essential activity for the school children," says our Community Organizer Nusrat Jahan Lovely. "In this way they learn how to be healthy and ready for learning."

Besides, adolescent girls and women in rural areas have gained knowledge about good menstrual hygiene and eventually managed to overcome the stigma and taboos that have long been associated with menstruation through HYSAWA's programmes. Recent HYSAWA studies have shown quantifiable evidence of success after evaluating the intervention's impacts. One such survey conducted in Khulna region revealed that 78% community people were completely satisfied with the hygiene education programme, while 26% said they felt satisfied with the programme to a limited extent.



4,000 Courtyard sessions conducted in 2018



950 school sessions conducted in 2018

Breaking the Silence about Menstrual Hygiene Management

The taboo around menstrual health is still as prevalent in the society of Bangladesh as it was for many years — despite the issue concerning half of the population. These taboos emerge from an absence of proper awareness and management of menstrual hygiene, causing more complications to the already sensitive and painful occurrence. Female students - along with their teachers and parents - are now learning about menstrual hygiene management, and becoming more comfortable to speak about the normally tabooed topic, thanks to HYSAWA's hygiene promotion activities.

When the menstrual hygiene programme was first introduced into schools and communities back in 2008, people were uneasy and apprehensive to discuss such tabooed topics. It eventually became clear to parents, community people and the school committee that it would be dangerous for them and their children if they were not fully informed on reproductive health issues.

Now menstrual hygiene management session has become one of most popular and appreciated activities conducted by HYSAWA. We have supported over 5,000 schools till date, installing separate latrines or chambers for girls, including facilities for menstrual hygiene management. Our public latrines also have same facilities for women and adolescent girls.



Hygiene Promotion Activities



School children practice 6 steps of hand washing



A fun game on hygiene awareness



Meena cartoons are used for motivating children



A hygiene awareness book published by HYSAWA



Village women attend menstrual hygiene session



Practicing domestic waste management

Sustaining the Sanitation Revolution

Bangladesh also largely succeeded in providing access to basic sanitation. It is estimated that only three percent of the population practice open defecation, down from 34 percent in 1990. But, much has yet to be done. Improving overall sanitation situation in rural and hard-to-reach areas of Bangladesh has still remained as a major challenge. More than 115 million people live in rural areas, but only 32 per cent of the latrines used by these people meet the minimum standards. The alarming situation centering poor sanitation has compelled HYSWA to adopt "access to sanitation" as a key focus area to bring an end to the rural sanitation inadequacies and problems. We have categorized its sanitation interventions into two main types: household sanitation and institutional and public sanitation. While the other benefits from HYSWA come to beneficiaries almost free of cost, this is one sector that actually requires people to invest their own money for change.



Public Latrine



School Latrine

And when it comes to spending money for something like a latrine, people are more than reluctant. The approach followed by HYSWA to tackle household sanitation challenges is built around community motivation and collective action. Through awareness-raising sessions conducted by the COs, the community people are introduced to the concept of sanitary latrine and made aware of low-cost sanitation facilities which meet the criteria for safety and environmental impact. This approach often prompts communities' collective response.



Household Latrine

1,485 improved latrines constructed and renovated in schools, public/market places, and household level or built at communities' own resources in their households.

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

However, HYSAWA uses a very different approach when it comes to ensuring access to sanitation in institutions and in public places. Construction or renovation of sanitation facilities in these locations is subsidized by HYSAWA. The organisation bears 80-90% of the cost whereas school authorities or communities invest the rest. In 2018, HYSAWA provided financial and technical support to construct or, renovate **1,485** such latrines in its project supported areas. Each of these latrines has separate chambers for male and female, and is provided with wash basin, running water supply, overhead tank, septic tank and soak pit system. And now that the women have separate chamber with clearly signposted entrance for them, they are able to take care of their personal needs without feeling uneasy and embarrassed.



A cheerful Rabiya Begum of Gourighona Union Parishad, Keshabpur, Jashore, describes how having improved sanitation facility and safe water point have brought back the dignity of her family.



“Earlier, my younger son-in-law did not use to stay in our house as there were no improved latrine facility and tube well. He could not take bath or use the latrine comfortably. Moreover, we had acute crisis of safe water. We used to feel very ashamed of it. Later, being motivated and aware by HYSAWA, we have set up a group latrine in our compound. Not only that, HYSAWA also gave us a tube well from where my family and community members can get safe water. HYSAWA has brought back our dignity. Now my son-in-law regularly visits us and stays at our house.”

Adapting to Improved Sanitation



Safe Water Access

Making Everyone's Right to Safe Water a Reality

The lack of safe drinking water is a tragic reality for millions of children in developing countries. Even in this day and age, there are people in various parts of Bangladesh who walk miles or bear social humiliation to get fresh drinking water. Their health and quality of life are seriously affected due to the situation. To make life easier and better, HYSAWA's one of the core goals is to provide safe water points within 50 meters' reach of every household. We generally provide deep tubewells and deep-set pumps in hard-to-reach communities, and where deep tube-wells are not feasible, alternative methods, including Reverse Osmosis (RO), Sky Hydrant, Rain Water Harvesting Plant are applied. In 2018, HYSAWA continued its focus on the provision of ensuring safe water in rural and hard-to-reach areas. Our main activity in this period was to follow up the installed water points to make sure they all remain functional and at the same time, install new water points in need based manner.

315 water points installed in 2018 benefiting more than **22,717** people



Safe Water Brings Luck, Prosperity to Anik's Family

Anik Mandal is an 11-year old boy with physical disabilities. He lives with his parents in a community under Rangpur Union Parishad, Dumuria, Khulna. His father, a day laborer, is the only earning person in his family. A major portion of his income goes into Anik's treatment and medicines – making them more helpless. Moreover, safe water crisis adds new dimension to the sufferings of the hardcore poor family. Anik's mother has to walk miles to fetch safe water for her family. During monsoon, it becomes very difficult to get fresh water as her area gets inundated in rain water.

Around three months ago, our Community Organizer Nibedita Mallik went to visit their area for baseline survey to select a site for installing new tube well. She talked to the community people and came to know about this family. Nibedita then informed our Technical Officer about the site and also about the sufferings of Anik's family.

On a fine morning HYSAWA Khulna team went to visit the area and asked to the community whether they had any problem if the tube well was installed in the premises of Anik's home. Hearing about HYSAWA's visit, the Chairman of the Union Parishad himself went to the area to facilitate the work process. He then noticed Anik and inquired about his health condition. At one point of their conversation, he came to know that despite being a physically challenged and extreme poor, Anik did not get the social safety net facilities. Immediately he informed his secretary to enlist Anik's name and details in the government's Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programme - which would give him 30-kg rice and 500 BDT per month. Not only this, the kind hearted chairman also promised to renovate their ramshackle house.

HYSAWA's intervention not only solved Anik's family's safe water crisis but also brought luck and prosperity to their life. Soon they will get a safe water point at their arm's length and also a better place to live.



Anik Mandal (11)



Anik and his family stand in front of their ramshackle house with UP Chairman Ramprashad Joddar (in middle) and UP secretary and member.

Alternative Water Technologies



Reverse Osmosis (RO) Water Treatment Plant at Satkhira



Sky Hydrant Water Purification System at Satkhira



Piped Water Supply System at Bagerhat



Rain Water Harvesting Plant at Satkhira

Gender Equity



Promoting Gender Equity and Disability Inclusion

Addressing gender inequality and disability rights are critical to a rights-based approach to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming. Rights-based WASH should reflect all human rights principles, including 'equality and non-discrimination', and 'participation and inclusion'. Approaching WASH with an inclusive lens is essential for achieving universal access. Sustainable Development Goal 6 sets targets to achieve 'universal' and 'equitable' access to water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030. Achieving universal and equitable access to WASH requires practitioners to work with the community in all its diversity.

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

Deliberate attempts have been made to engage female staff at all levels. As a result, 100% UP level staffs (COs) are female. At Governing Board level, 5 out of 14 members are also female. Nearly one-quarter of the trained UP functionaries are women. 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 equality.

At project implementation level too, HYSAWA ensures that women and physically challenged people are given first priority. They are encouraged to actively engage in CDF mapping and site selection of water points. The community and institutional latrines built across intervention areas have separate, marked booths for girls and women, and have facilities for the disabled. All these are done to reduce women's workload at various levels. By doing so, women are more honored and listened to, at least in our working 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. The gender-equity efforts bring about a change in culture that is unfairly biased towards men and at the same time, made women's presence more visible in work outside their homes.



A physically challenged woman, who walks with the support of artificial leg, stands beside one of many HYSAWA installed tube well in Binerpota area under Labsha Union Parishad in Satkhira, which has an additional ramp to ensure water access to people like her.



A significant number of children with different types of disability go to Shitpashar Danga Protibondhi Primary School at Phultala Upazila, Khulna. These students require disabled-friendly latrine. But the school authorities could not manage enough funds to meet those needs. To make lives of the children easier, HYSAWA has built a sanitation facility with concrete ramp on the school premises. In the photograph, a disabled student is seen coming out the latrine using a wheelchair.

Leaving No One Behind

Reaching everyone with safe water and improved sanitation means reaching EVERYONE – no matter what their age, gender or specific needs are. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specify that we must put the people who are hardest to reach first, and that we must leave no one behind. The story is about one Asiya Khatun, a transgender woman, whom we did not leave behind in our effort to ensure safe water and improved sanitation for all. Asiya (40) is a resident of Shon-nashgacha village under Gourighona Union Parishad, Keshabur, Jashore. Since her childhood, she became a victim of bullying, discrimination and harassment due to her sex difference. But Asiya did not let these to become a barrier in her way of life. Fighting all odds, she continued her education and passed HSC from a local college. Sadly, she could not win over poverty and had to leave her study there.

Because of her utmost determination, continued hard work and modest behavior, she became a teacher of Gourighona Adarsha Madrasa.

However, Asiya is no different when it comes to dealing with water crisis. Like others, she too was facing acute crisis of safe water in her area. Every day she had to walk few kilometers as well as tolerate humiliation from other people to get safe water. It became an unspoken rule that Asiya had to be the last person to get fresh water from the tube well. Seeing no respite from the situation, ill-fated Asiya went to the Union Parishad to meet the Chairman and requested him to set up a tube well close to her house. But, her efforts went in vain as the Chairman could not do anything for her. Heart-broken Asiya returned to her home giving up the hope of getting a tube well close her place.

A couple of months later, Gourighona Union Parishad was enlisted among the UPs where HYSWA is implementing a SDC-funded project to ensure safe water and improved sanitation access in hard-to-reach areas.



Asiya (40)





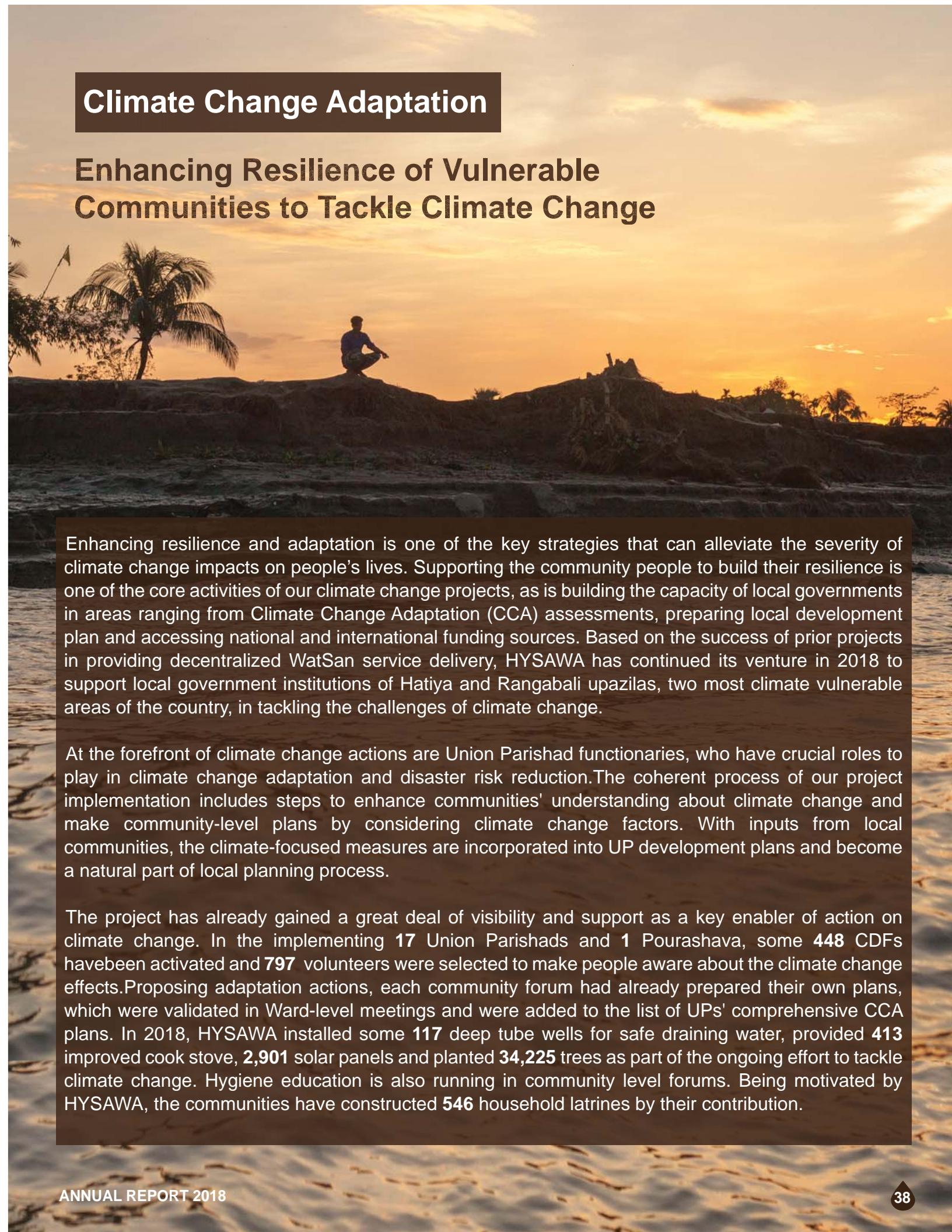
A happy Asiya is fetching safe water from a tube well installed by HYSAWA

Eventually, a Community Development Forum (CDF) was formed in the area in assistance with our Community Organizer (CO) and Asiya was nominated by the community people to become a volunteer of it. Few days later, the CDF members sat together to select a site for installing a new tube well in the area. The possibility of installing the tube well in Asiya's house was discarded immediately as she was a transgender woman. The CO, then, convinced the CDF members by saying that Asiya should get priority as she is a neglected and disadvantaged person. Realizing this, the community members agreed and Asiya got a safe water source at her arm's length.

"I had to face social humiliation just for a drink of fresh water. Now, the community people and also the people from other place come to my house to get fresh water. I feel so happy and honored. Thanks to HYSAWA for putting an end to my bad days" says a more confident and cheerful Asiya. Not only that, being a CDF volunteer, she is also working to motivate people on hygiene issues and teaching them how to lead a healthy life by following simple hygiene practices.

Climate Change Adaptation

Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Communities to Tackle Climate Change



Enhancing resilience and adaptation is one of the key strategies that can alleviate the severity of climate change impacts on people's lives. Supporting the community people to build their resilience is one of the core activities of our climate change projects, as is building the capacity of local governments in areas ranging from Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) assessments, preparing local development plan and accessing national and international funding sources. Based on the success of prior projects in providing decentralized WatSan service delivery, HYSAWA has continued its venture in 2018 to support local government institutions of Hatiya and Rangabali upazilas, two most climate vulnerable areas of the country, in tackling the challenges 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. The coherent process of our 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.

The project has already gained a great deal of visibility and support as a key enabler of action on climate change. In the implementing **17** Union Parishads and **1** Pourashava, some **448** CDFs have been activated and **797** volunteers were selected to make people aware about the climate change effects. Proposing adaptation actions, each community forum had already prepared their own plans, which were validated in Ward-level meetings and were added to the list of UPs' comprehensive CCA plans. In 2018, HYSAWA installed some **117** deep tube wells for safe draining water, provided **413** improved cook stove, **2,901** solar panels and planted **34,225** trees as part of the ongoing effort to tackle climate change. Hygiene education is also running in community level forums. Being motivated by HYSAWA, the communities have constructed **546** household latrines by their contribution.



Our Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

HYSAWA has developed a rigorous multi-channel monitoring mechanism which is routinely used to measure performance and progresses. Our monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework has been revamped in 2017 with backstopping support from Switzerland-based Skat Consulting Limited and its internal M&E system was also realigned to match the framework. Monitoring is carried out at community level, UP level and national level, the outcomes of which form the basis of programme evaluation. We rely 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, data validation, 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, analyzed and reported systematically and in a coordinated manner.

HYSAWA online portal and app have 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.

HYSAWA Mobile Application





Lessons Learned

Under our projects, the responsibility of implementing schemes rests with UPs. However, as political figures, UPs tend to emphasize more on their electoral pledges to secure future wins. Hence, it becomes difficult to make them act beyond political motivations. After a long run of success in HYSAWA projects, that doubt has been removed and engaging with LGIs proved to be an important step towards bringing increased economic and social benefits. 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.

HYSAWA’s policy of hiring females as COs 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, their enthusiasm to do this has plummeted and strict compliance with PPR was also ensured.

We have remained heavily relied on external audit firms to assess LGIs’ financial performance. It was believed that this initiative of involving independent agencies would lend greater credibility to LGIs’ finance management. As reasonable as this idea may sound, in practice it did not end up very well, some serious lapses in the works of the agencies were found. As a result, their financial monitoring service has fallen short of expectation.

By contrast, monitoring work done internally by HYSAWA has so far proved more effective as it delivered what was expected. This indicates that reducing dependence on the external agencies and improving HYSAWA’s institutional capacity for finance monitoring is the best way to go forward.

While there was resistance from communities to pay/share costs of infrastructures, more and more people are willing to do it when they have confidence that the services will be ensured with good quality. To ensure justice and equity, participatory process of UPs’ planning is being followed in a meaningful way through a well devised bottom-up community planning mechanism.

Due to geo-physical constraints it difficult to apply suitable technology for identifying appropriate source of safe water further research is demanded.



Key Challenges

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

The range of HYSawa activities in each Union Parishad is very wide, so much so that their planning, budgets and predicted benefits can be compared with those of an entire project of other organizations. As far as HYSawa projects are concerned, the most important thing that matters is to get to and achieve desired end results.

For example, for many organizations, capacity building is an end in itself whereas in HYSawa project this is only a means to prepare stakeholders to take on more responsibilities in project implementation. The fact that capacity building and other such programmes must deliver and is a prerequisite for successful project execution presents a big challenge. And this was overcome with practical hands-on support, provision of necessary resources, set guidelines and continuous supervisions.

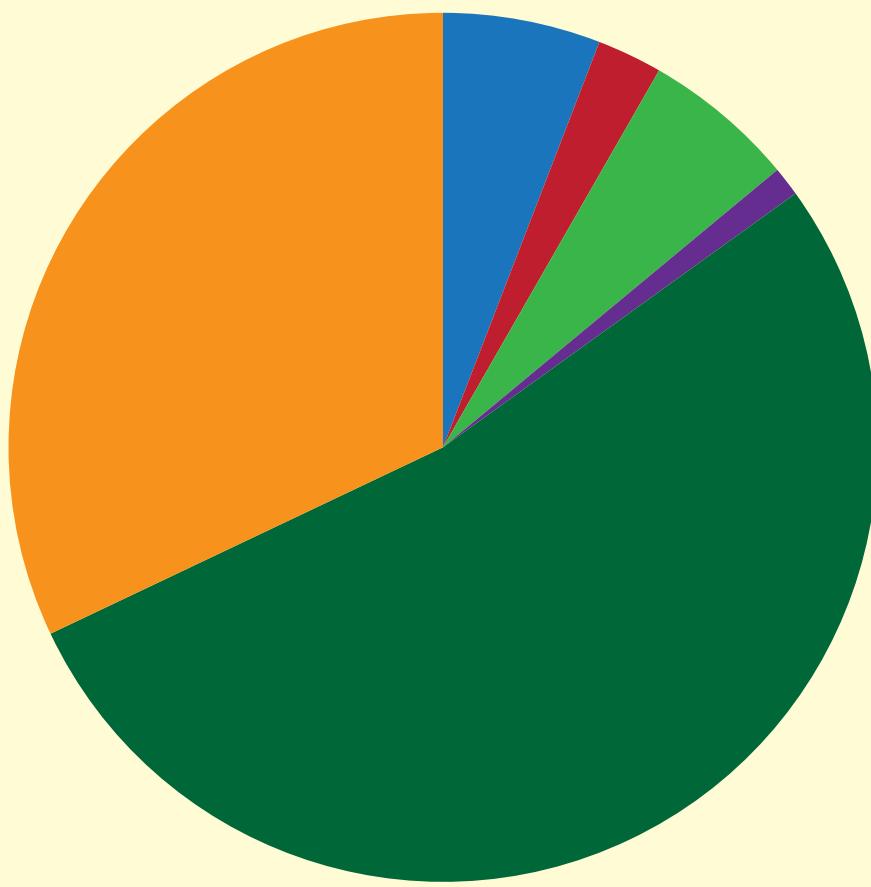
We have recruited competent individuals to provide consultancy services and arranged Training of Trainers (ToT) events, all of which have offered means to overcome any sorts of organizational or field-level limitations.

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

There were many UPs where the relevant standing committees had not been formed as per government instructions. Reforming those committees was definitely a tall order, but HYSawa Fund has risen to the occasion and provided the UPs with necessary assistance in this regard.

Finance & Audit

HYSAWA's expenses, which include installation of water and sanitation infrastructures and their associated costs, were BDT 52.74 million in June 2018. The money was spent in projects funded by DANIDA, SDC, embassies of Australia and Germany and HYSAWA O & M fund and general fund. Support to program support (BDT 27.89 million or 53% of total spending) had received the largest share of financing this year, followed by water supply and community mobilization (6%) and sanitation infrastructure (2%). The cost of General Fund as a percentage of total spending was 32%. Usually, we spend around 5-6% of our total expenditure for General Fund purpose. However, this year the percentage of spending was surprisingly higher due to the shortage of project fund in the reporting period.



**Program Support
Cost 53%**

**HYSAWA General
Fund 32%**

**Community
Mobilization
Activities 6%**

**Infrastructure -
Water Points 6%**

**Infrastructure -
Sanitation 2%**

**Capacity Building
and Training 1%**

BDT 52.74 million spent in 2018

**Independent Auditors' Report
To The Members Of Governing Board of HYSAWA**

**Hoda Vasi
Chowdhury & Co**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HYSAWA (the "Company") which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Fund, Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended together with the notes thereto.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), the Companies Act, 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, in making those risk assessments, the auditor consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements, in all material respects, give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2018 and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), the Companies Act, 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3.1 to the financial statements which describes that the company recognizes fixed assets as revenue expenditure for the period in which they are incurred rather than as capital expenditure and consequently no depreciation is charged. The company has been pursuing the policy since its inception in 2007. Had it been recognised as fixed assets, the financial position of the company would have been different though the written down value of the assets is not significant enough to report. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1994, we also report that:

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of those books; and
- c) the Company's statement of financial position and statements of income and Expenditure together with the notes thereto dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns.

Dhaka.

Chartered Accountants

HYSAWA
Statement of Receipts and Payments
For the year ended 30 June 2018

	30-Jun-18 Taka	30-Jun-17 Taka
RECEIPTS		
Opening Balance:		
Cash in Hand	59,792	89,521
Cash at Bank	14,978,804	155,440,913
	15,038,596	155,530,434
Fund Received from Donors & Community Contribution		
Overhead Received from Projects	100,208,174	53,515,521
Short-term loan realized from Gratuity fund	3,235,503	11,741,111
Encashment of Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs)	445,000	-
Bank Interest Received on FDRs and Bank Accounts	10,453,361	-
Unspent Fund Balance Refund from UP and PNGOs	3,589,711	2,962,691
Income against Re-imbursement Expenditure	-	607,101
Other Receipts	6,416,768	-
Total Receipts	124,348,516	69,017,864
Total	139,387,112	224,548,298
PAYMENTS		
Fund Transferred to Union Parishads	5,778,793	87,971,455
Fund Transferd to NGOs	180,000	2,125,995
Personnel Cost	27,861,801	27,283,876
Program Support & Activity Cost	15,350,624	24,607,621
Payment against Accruals & Provisions	743,092	-
Purchased of Fixed Assets	1,428,411	405,100
Advance to staffs	1,025,875	445,000
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	7,569,496	60,609,361
Interest Refunded to Donors (HYSAWA Fund Project)	114,801	6,061,294
Total Payments	60,052,893	209,509,702
Closing Balance:		
Cash in Hand	84,553	59,792
Cash at Bank	79,249,666	14,978,804
	79,334,219	15,038,596
Total	139,387,112	224,548,298

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman



HYSAWA
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	30-Jun-18 Taka	30-Jun-17 Taka
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Long-term Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	4	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total Non-current Assets		20,000,000	20,000,000
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposit and Prepayments	5	2,738,755	836,000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	6	79,334,219	15,038,596
Short-term Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	7	37,725,496	40,609,360
Total Current Assets		119,798,470	56,483,956
Current Liabilities			
Provision for Expenses	8	399,764	743,091
Payable to General Fund	9	2,000	12,000
Deferred Overhead Income	22	1,300,880	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,702,644	755,091
Net Current Assets		118,095,826	55,728,865
Net Assets		138,095,826	75,728,865
Represented by:			
Due to donor	10	72,996,657	11,788,754
HYSAWA General Fund	11	56,067,688	62,423,706
Operation & Maintenance Fund - Community Contribution	12	9,031,481	1,516,405
Total Fund and Liabilities		138,095,826	75,728,865

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

*Auditors' Report
See annexed report of date*

Dhaka,

Chartered Accountants

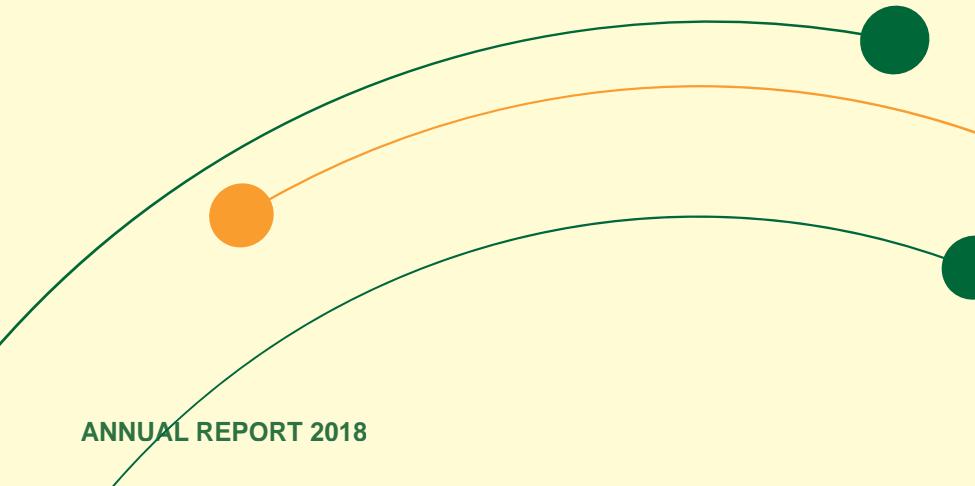




Budget from 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

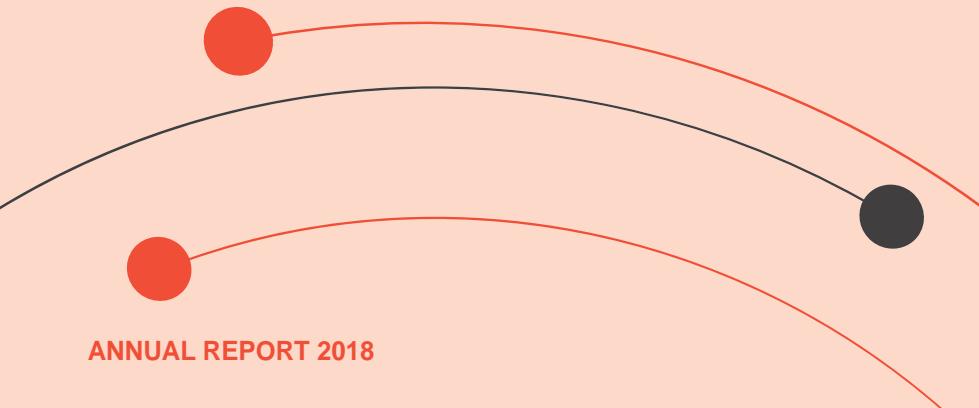
Amount in Lac Taka

Sl no.	Line Item	HYSAWA SDC Project II	HYSAWA Danida Project	HYSAWA Australian High Commission Project	HYSAWA ACF Project	HYSAWA COX'S Bazar Project	HYSAWA O & M Fund	HYSAWA General Fund	Total
1	Costs	323.10	97.00	17.03	9.43	223.00	-	-	669.56
2	Community Mobilization Activities	90.00	65.50	1.17	-	33.00	-	-	189.67
3	Capacity Building and Training	35.60	21.55	0.65	1.26	12.50	-	-	71.56
4	Infrastructures-Sanitation	140.00	111.25	21.33	30.38	1.50	-	-	304.46
5	Infrastructures-Water Points	876.00	257.70	11.97	18.08	250.00	5.00	-	1,418.75
6	HYSAWA Overhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.00	213.00
Total		1,464.70	553.00	52.15	59.15	520.00	5.00	213.00	2,867.00



Achievements Against Target

Major Indicators		Target 2018	Progress 2018	Plan 2019
Capacity Building Support	Number of UPs received fund for software activities	89	89	109
	Number of UPs received fund for hardware activities	89	89	108
	Number of UP functionaries completed training	592	528	877
	Number of UP staff received training	76	81	79
Hygiene Promotion	Number of people received hygiene messages at community and school level	93,000	80,761	2,90,000
	Number of schools where hygiene was promoted and BCC strategies were adopted	190	190	330
Sanitation	Number of household level latrines improved or newly built at communities' own resources	3,000	1,478	15,700
	Number of community latrines constructed	7	7	20
	Number of beneficiaries from improved latrines	9,600	5,209	37,800
Water Supply	Number of water supply options installed	222	315	926
	Number of beneficiaries from installed water points	20,700	22,717	52,600



JHYSAWA



**Changing Lives
Everyday, Everywhere**



HY SAWA



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK
DANIDA INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



German Embassy
Dhaka
Deutsche Botschaft
Dhaka



**ACTION
AGAINST
HUNGER**