



HYSAWA

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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HYSAWA

(Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply)

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TRIBUTE TO THE FATHER OF THE NATION BANGABANDHU SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN



From July 2021 to June 2022, HYSAWA has reached 122,305 people with hygiene promotion activities. The organization has constructed 767 improved latrines in households, schools, markets and public places. And installed 321 water points. HYSAWA spent BDT 192.545 million and provided financial support to 12 UPs for WASH service delivery.

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CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



It has been one and a half decade since HYSAWA was founded to support decentralized service delivery of hygiene, sanitation and water supply in hard-to-reach areas of Bangladesh. I am pleased and honored to present the HYSAWA annual report 2022. It was another successful year for the organisation as it has achieved several new milestones in the 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 (LGIs) and communities, empowering them to manage decentralized WaSH services in rural Bangladesh.

HYSAWA is not a conventional non-profit organisation. It has been following a unique approach of implementing projects through Local Government Institutions from the start – an approach that succeeds to provide the people with intended services and solve some of their everyday problems. Also the organization works in hard-to-reach areas, climate-vulnerable regions, coastal zones, and water-stressed places across the country.

HYSAWA has 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 providing decentralized water and sanitation services have met the people's needs and brought comfort to their lives. 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.

We at HYSAWA would like to thank all our donors, LGIs, and partner organizations who have provided the invaluable support that has enabled us to keep our commitments and deliver our mission. I would also offer my appreciation and thanks to all my colleagues in HYSAWA Board, staff members and volunteers for their continued efforts and devotion to work. Thank you for believing in us and making what we do possible.

Muhammad Ibrahim
Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board and
Secretary, Local Government Division,
Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Co-Operatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



HYSAWA GOVERNING BOARD

Sl. No.	Category	Current Member	Status
1	Chairman	Muhammad Ibrahim Secretary, Local Government Division	Official Member
2	Representation from LGD	Mr. Md. Khairul Islam Additional Secretary (Water Supply) Local Government Division	Official Member
3		Mr. Md. Kalam Hossain Joint Secretary Policy Support Branch Local Government Division	Official Member
4	Representation from Finance Division	Dr. Md. Khairuzzaman Mozumder Additional Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Official Member
5	Representation from Economic Relations Division	Md. Hafizur Rahman Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Coordination and Nordic Wing, Ministry of Finance	Official Member
6		Mr. Nur Ahmed, Joint Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Europe Wing, Ministry of Finance	Official Member
7	Representation from Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Ms. Momena Khatun Joint Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Official Member
8	Representation from Donors	Ms. Corinne Henchoz Pignani Deputy Head of Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh	Official Member
9		Mr. Anders B. Karlsen Deputy Head of Mission Royal Danish Embassy	Observer Member
10	Representation from DPHE	Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman Chief Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)	Official Member
11	Representation from NGO/Civil Society/Individual Expert	Ms. Aroma Dutta Member of Parliament and Executive Director, PRIP Trust	Individual Expert
12		Professor M. Feroze Ahmed Former Professor, BUET	Individual Expert
13	Representation from Local Government Institution (LGI)	Mr. Swapan Kumar Das Chairman, Fakirhat Upazila, Fakirhat, Bagerhat	Official Member
14	Member Secretary	Mr. Md. Nurul Osman Acting Managing Director, HYSAWA	HYSAWA

WHO WE ARE

Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply – HYSAWA in short, is a non-profit financing organization, registered under the Companies Act, 1994. It was established as a multi-donor funding mechanism in 2007 and since then operating under the Local Government Division (LGD) of Bangladesh. 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 the 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:



HYSAWA

- Ensuring safe and sustainable water access to rural people through UPs;
- Improving hygiene behaviors, and promoting hygienic and improved sanitation among rural people;
- Providing resources and necessary capacity development support to UPs for sustainable WaSH service delivery;
- Informing policymakers about the key learning from our projects.

VISION

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

MISSION

We mobilize resources, provide capacity building supports to local governments and communities, and empowers them to manage decentralized WatSan services in Bangladesh.

GOAL

HYSAWA wants to assist the government in achieving relevant SDGs through empowering the LGIs- Which will ultimately contribute to the reduction of poverty.

WHAT WE DO

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.

INCLUSION –

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

SUSTAINABILITY –

We ensure sustainable management of water and sanitation infrastructure

RESILIENCE –

We empower communities to adapt to climate change.



SDG FOCUS OF OUR INTERVENTION



OUR DONORS IN 2021-2022



**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**
Denmark in Bangladesh



KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2021-2022



122,305 people participated in the hygiene promotion activities- Handwashing, Latrine Hygiene, Food Hygiene, Menstrual Hygiene, Household Waste Management and Water Safety Plan.

767 Improved Latrines constructed in households, schools and public places. Also 13,396 Improved Latrines built with communities won resources.



321 water points including one Piped Water Supply System and 8 Rain Water Harvesting System.

12 Union Parishads received fund from HYSAWA





HIGHLIGHTS





July 2021

Started training for caretakers for installed water points. A total of 400 caretakers have been trained and provided with tube-well repairing tools.

September 2021

Monthly District staff coordination Review & Planning Meeting organized at DPHE Conference room, Cox's Bazar.



October 2021

HYSAWA signed an Agreement with Oxford University to implement a research project entitled "SafePani model – Safe Drinking Water Pilot in Khulna Division" in Bangladesh.





October 2021

The National Sanitation month and Global Handwashing Day 2021 organized at Morichapalong Government Primary School, Ukhiya. HYSAWA organized such events in every union of its working area.

November 2021

HYSAWA- Oxford University project inception workshop was held in Istanbul on 23-25 November 2021.



December 2021

HYSAWA SafePani Project District Inception Workshop was held in Khulna on 28 December 2021. Mr. Moniruzzaman Talukder, Deputy Commissioner was present as chief guest.



January 2022

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of HYSAWA for the year of 2021 was held on 10 January 2022 at the Conference Room of Local Government Division. Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Chairman, HYSAWA Governing Board & Senior Secretary, Local Government Division presided over the meeting.



January 2022

HYSAWA installed a public latrine at Himchari tourist spot to reduce the sufferings of tourist and local people. Mr. Pronoy Chakma, Upazila Nirbahi Officers of Ramu, Cox's Bazar inaugurated HYSAWA public latrine as a chief guest of the inauguration program.



March 2022

A rally and discussion meeting organized at Teknaf about safe water on World Water Day. Such events have been organized in the other unions under HYSAWA's working area.





March 2022

Hygiene promotion training for Community organizers (COs) held at Cox's Bazar. 32 COs from Ukhiya and Teknaf received training on key hygiene topics from the week-long training.

March 2022

Drawing competition and prize giving ceremony organized at Jaliapalong, Ukhiya. The event was organized on the occasion of the World Water Day.



March 2022

HYSAWA supports to organize Ward Shova in different UPs for ensuring transparency and accountability of the union leaders and motivating mass people to participate in the development activities.





May 2022

The second meeting of the Steering Committee of 'SafePani Model Project' was held on 25 May, 2022 at the Conference room of DPHE, Dhaka. Mr. Md. Khairul Islam, Additional Secretary (Water Supply), Local Government Division and Chairperson of the Steering Committee presided over the meeting.

May 2022

A team from Oxford University, UNICEF and BUET visited HYSAWA SafePani Project activities in Khulna. Deputy Commissioner of Khulna, Upazila Nirbahi Officers from Dumuria, Dacope, Koyra, Batiaghata Upazila accompanied them in different field visits and meetings.



June 2022

HYSAWA supports to organize Open budget declaration meetings in different unions. All the participants shared their opinion during the meeting.





INTERVENTION AREA: **IMPROVED HYGIENE**



INTERVENTION AREA: IMPROVED HYGIENE

MOTIVATING IMPROVED HYGIENE BEHAVIOR

HYSAWA is relentlessly working to change the scenario by sensitizing rural people of Bangladesh about hygiene issues and motivating them to give up unhygienic practices. As hygiene promotion is recognized as a vital material in WaSH programs. Ensuring improved hygiene behavior is a stated goal of all HYSAWA projects. Its 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.

In most of HYSAWA's project areas, people have already started appreciating the UP-led WaSH services. Positive changes about WaSH are observed at communities in the people's daily lives. According to a recent study conducted by HYSAWA its working areas, 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. 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.



122,305
People Reached



6,255
Courtyard Sessions
Arranged



Handwashing



Menstrual Hygiene



Latrine Hygiene



Food Hygiene



Water Safety Plan



Garbage Disposal



FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

COVID-19 claimed more than 6.5 million lives worldwide. Bangladesh identified as one of the 25 most vulnerable countries to be affected by Coronavirus. We had more than 2 million cases with more than 29,000 deaths. Although the spread of coronavirus is now under control, it should not be assumed that the infectious virus will never spread again. Therefore, HYSAWA always ready to prevent COVID-19 spread in Bangladesh as one of the leading experts in the water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector of this country. HYSAWA has already played a vital role in preventing the spread of Coronavirus in the previous phases, by focusing on one of its key areas of expertise - hygiene promotion as the first line of defence for COVID-19. At this critical juncture in the COVID-19 response, HYSAWA made sure that no one is left behind and the organization's continued efforts toward ensuring 'improved hygiene practice for all' are not compromised by the threat of the pandemic.

Since the beginning of the lockdown imposed by the Government of Bangladesh to tackle the spread of the deadly virus, HYSAWA has been working relentlessly to raise awareness among the poor people in its project areas. The organization has distributed COVID-19 protection materials among the people and COVID-19 front-liners in phases. It also constructed 105 handwashing stations in its project areas. Besides, HYSAWA has also been implementing a separate project titled "Improvement of Hygiene Practices and Enabling People to Prevent COVID-19 and Similar Infections" in Bagerhat awarded by the German Embassy.



MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

HYSAWA has been working on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) since 2008 in order to support women and girls to manage their periods in comfort and with dignity. As we believe menstrual hygiene management in an appropriate way is integral to the dignity and health of girls and women. However, initial efforts were piecemeal in nature, consisting mostly of providing menstrual hygiene information among people during our hygiene promotion sessions and building separate toilet chambers for females in different project areas. However, the information and facilities provided were limited in nature and were not mainstreamed.

We designed a separate project focusing solely on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) after realizing the importance of a more coherent and integrated approach. HYSAWA have provided necessary knowledge and raised awareness among selected secondary school girls and adolescents about safe and secured menstrual hygiene management and promotion of safe practices. At the same time, particular attention was given to ensure the inclusion of family members of those school girls and adolescents and other entities (faith leaders, teachers, local actors, govt. officials etc.) and to build their capacity by improving awareness with promotion of practice on MHM. Besides, we installed/renovated 5 toilets and 3 water supply points to make them equipped with all the necessary MHM materials and accessories in schools under the project. HYSAWA also introduced Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines in selected local schools and madrasas located in Khulna and Cox's Bazar, as part of our continued effort to ensure proper menstrual hygiene management among girls and women.

HYGIENE PROMOTION ACTIVITIES



Students practise 6 steps of hand washing as part of the COVID-19 prevention activities

Latrine hygiene session arranged for students and community people



Special interactive booklet developed for students on COVID-19 awareness and prevention

IEC/BCC materials on hygiene issues developed by HYSAWA



Menstrual hygiene session for girls and women

Food hygiene session for community people





INTERVENTION AREA:
SUSTAINABLE SANITATION



SUSTAINABLE SANITATION FOR ALL

Sanitation is one of the preconditions for health and wellbeing. But Bangladesh is still facing growing challenges in providing safe, affordable and functional sanitation systems that also sustainable. To qualify as sustainable sanitation, a sanitation system has to be economically viable, socially acceptable, technically and institutionally appropriate, and protect the environment and natural resources.

HYSAWA categorized its sanitation interventions into two main types: household sanitation and institutional and public sanitation. The approach followed by the organization 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. Motivated by the COS, 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.

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 2021-2022, HYSAWA provided financial and technical support to construct or, renovate 14,163 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 with comfort.



8

Public Latrines
Constructed.



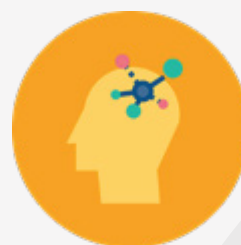
52

Institutional Latrines
Constructed.



707

Household Latrines
Built.



13,396

Latrines Built with
Communities'
Own Resources Through
Motivation.

ADAPTING TO IMPROVED AND SUSTAINABLE SANITATION



SaTo pans are affordable and easy to clean

Good habits start at an early stage



Improved and modish institutional latrine

Modern and specious public latrines



Improved household latrine for community people



HYGIENE, SANITATION & WATER SUPPLY







INTERVENTION AREA: **SAFE WATER ACCESS**



IMPROVING ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

Safe water access is recognized as a foundation of all other human rights. But Many people of rural Bangladesh still have to walk miles to get fresh water. According to the 8th Five-year plan, access to safe drinking water is still as low as 42%. HYSAWA witnesses the detrimental effects of water scarcity on rural communities, especially the poor families.

HYSAWA provides safe water points within 50 meters' reach of every household to make these marginal people's lifestyle easier and better. We generally provide deep tube wells 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, and Rain Water Harvesting Plant are applied. In 2021, HYSAWA continued its focus on the provision of ensuring safe water in rural and hard-to-reach areas amid the pandemic situation.

HYSAWA has distributed many Bacteria removal filters in coastal areas like Satkhira and Cox's Bazar districts, where people used to drink water from unsafe surface water sources. Sawyer filter, a USA made and WHO approved filter has been tested in BCSIR and DPHE laboratory before distribution. The filter can remove 99.99% bacteria.

HYSAWA also engages external water quality experts, who use mobile field-testing kits, collect GPS coordinates of the water sources and follow scientifically acceptable methods to test the water quality. At the same time, it is essential that tube-wells once installed are looked after for by the community. For this, HYSAWA trains two caretakers for every water point with basic tube-well caring skills. In 2021-2022, a total of 700 caretakers and 80 mechanics were trained for the tube-wells. Moreover, 1183 previously installed tube-wells were followed up during 2021-2022 by HYSAWA and field-level technical staff.



288

Tube-wells installed
and renovated



31

Rain Water Harvesting
system installed and repaired



2

Reverse Osmosis
Plants repaired

ALTERNATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGIES



Piped Water Supply System in Government Shelter Project of Teknaf

Reverse Osmosis (RO) water treatment plant in Cox's Bazar



Rain Water Harvesting Plant in Teknaf

Bacteria Removal filters distributed among project beneficiaries - which can filter out pathogenic bacteria and protozoa





INTERVENTION AREA:
**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
AND EMPOWERMENT**



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BETTER SERVICE DELIVERY

HYSAWA believes that capacity enhancing initiatives are crucial for sustainable development. Capacity Development is key to the long-term success and sustainability of programs. Therefore, HYSAWA works to boost the UP capacities include planning, budgeting of WaSH projects, accounting and book keeping, procurement, contract management, and monitoring. Cross-cutting issues like poverty, human rights, culture, and environment, are also integrated into the planning, implementing, and monitoring stages of the projects.

HYSAWA 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. Throughout the year, we worked closely with 12 UPS in Cox's Bazar district to raise their own capacities to initiate, undertake, and manage development activities. Besides, WatSan-related standing committees have been activated in all our working Union Parishads. According to the most recent HYSAWA studies, 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 suggest 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.

Throughout the year, a total of 144 UP functionaries and 32 Community Organizers (COs) have received training on different modules. The COs, recruited by the Union Parishad to mobilize community people, motivate and persuade people to use hygienic toilets and adopt safe hygienic practices. 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.



144

UP Functionaries
Trained.



32

Community Organizers
Trained



CAPACITY BUILDING EVENTS FOR UNION PARISHADS



Newly elected UP members are provided with training on project implementation

Capacity building training for Community Organizers



Training to UP secretaries on finance and procurement management

Assisting UPs to organize regular Ward Shobha (ward council meeting)



Hands-on support for procurement operations at UPs

Capacity building workshop on role of UPs in HYSAWA programmes





INTERVENTION AREA: **GENDER EQUALITY AND DISABILITY INCLUSION**



GENDER EQUALITY AND DISABILITY INCLUSION

HYSAWA considers gender equity as a strategic priority and ensures that women are given equal importance at every level. It also has an exclusive gender policy to ensure gender equity and address the gender-related issues in the organization. In our projects, gender integration activities range from expanding women's opportunities in employment, ensuring their participation in planning to combating discriminatory practices and getting women involved in infrastructure maintenance.

HYSAWA engages female staff at all levels. As a result, 100% UP level staffs (COs) are female. At Governing Board level, 5 out of 13 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.

HYSAWA also ensures that women and physically challenged people are given first priority at the implementation level. 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 and marked booths for girls and women and have facilities for the disabled. The gender-equity efforts bring about a change in culture that is unfairly biased towards men and at the same time, made women's presence more visible in work outside their homes.



HYSAWA'S DISABLE
FRIENDLY LATRINE
AND TUBE-WELL



INTERVENTION AREA:
**CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION**

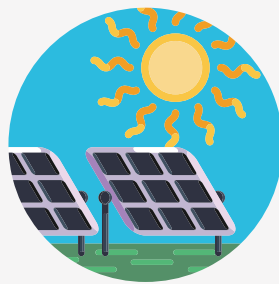
ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

In Bangladesh climate change is a very critical issue as the coastal and Marginal people of our rural areas are the most vulnerable to climate change. Due to climate change, parts of the country are subject to flooding, drought, cyclones, and the encroachment of salinity into freshwater sources. Therefore, supporting the community people to build their resilience is one of the core activities of HYSAWA's climate change development of local governments in areas ranging from Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) assessments, preparing local development plan, and accessing national and international funding sources.

HYSAWA has continued its venture to support local government institutions of the project areas in tackling the challenges of climate change. In the implementing union parishads, some CDFs have been formed and volunteers were selected to make people aware of 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 2021-2022, HYSAWA promoted 4,292 improved cook stoves, 3288 solar panels and planted 41,173 trees as part of the ongoing effort to tackle climate change. Hygiene education is also running in community level.



4,292
Improved Cook Stove



3,288
Solar Panels
Provided.



41,173
Trees Planted.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ACTIVITIES



Raised platform tube wells to combat adverse weather events

Elevated latrines to minimize the impact of climate change



Promoting solar energy to tackle climate change

Tree plantation for mitigating global warming



People are made aware of the benefits of using improved stoves

LESSONS LEARNED

People are more satisfied with the WASH services than any other services they receive from the UPs. This is because the UPs were well guided by the project and equipped with various tools to improve equitable implementation of WASH infrastructure. This approach can be followed and promoted in other sectors and services for the betterment of the commoners.

A careful look into UPs' performance has revealed that the commitment by UP office bearers was the main determinant for successful project outcomes and service delivery. The more active the office bearers were in their project works, the better was the realization of project implementation in their area.

HYSAWA's key advantage comes from its relatively small size/high impact way of working directly through UPs, and from its unique position of being independent at operational level but with government ownership.

The project's policy of hiring women as Community Organizers (CO) to promote gender equity in recruitment yielded benefits. Female COs are as engaged at work and produce as good results as men do.

HYSAWA approach supports WASH interventions through the local government system that contributed to the decentralization process and broader local government reforms. Applying local government procedures in sector support interventions strengthens local governance capacity in transparency, accountability and participation, and admin capacity in procurement and accounting. These areas are all keys to further decentralization.

Our approach ensures significant gains in cost efficiency as compared to government implemented services. Schemes are implemented below official cost estimates, allowing UPs to reserve own-contributions for construction costs for subsequent maintenance purposes. Contractors also praised the quick and transparent tender processes, construction oversight and transaction of payments, which have been achieved without compromising the participatory site selection approach and the implementation through the LGI system. The demand-driven site selection and mandatory own-payments also contributed to improved scheme sustainability.

The WASH issues and their solutions are very location-specific and even in similar places the situation is different. The RO system implemented and operated under supervision of UP and Rainwater harvesting system is gaining popularity in water stress areas where normal tube-well is not successful. As evidenced in RO system, people are ready to pay for safe and quality water supply at their door steps.

Democratic governance practices, such as open budget, Ward Shobha (WS) and functions of standing committee, need to be mainstreamed into the GoB led programme and projects for UPs. Adequate focus on these practices and regular follow-up can make a change in LGI governance practices.

KEY CHALLENGES

Outcome monitoring is difficult but extremely important. The project has an M&E framework that includes different outcome indicators which are more qualitative than quantitative. An important learning from the project's outcome monitoring experience is that some issues like perception, practice and satisfaction cannot be measured through a straightforward indicator or tool. To get a clear picture of where the project is at in terms of achieving outcomes, a lot depends on the clarity of concepts and skills of the person who carries out such an assessment.

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

In places, representatives of LGIs are divided along party lines. Sometimes, this political polarization prevented UPs to function as one unit and it was seen as a major barrier to timely conduction of planned activities.

The project was successful in reforming the UP-standing committees (wherever necessary) as per the GoB instruction, but activation of the standing committees remains still illusive. They have a general perception that they were not conferred with enough authority. Also, there was not enough follow-up from the government to make these committees functional.

While the project, by providing some cutting-edge technologies, managed to provide safe water to a sizable portion of people, a great deal of work still remains and a long way is still to go. Residents of some project-supported UPs still lack reliable access to safe water. These UPs are considered ineligible for low-cost technologies of water supply due to their geo-hydrological or ecological conditions. Some are located in the coastal belt and seawater intrusion makes their groundwater undrinkable. Some are remote and in severely water stressed areas. Others are affected by salinity or arsenic. Deep Tubewells are not feasible in many areas due to unavailability of fresh water layer. HYSAWA needs to cover those areas in its future interventions, keeping in mind an increasing adverse impact of climate change.

It appears that LGIs are less interested in good governance as benefits are mostly intangible. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to promote good governance, i.e transparency and accountability.

Although UPs in the project area showed their efficiency to implement HYSAWA funded schemes, they are likely to face challenges in the future to sustain their capacity when HYSAWA support will be withdrawn. UPs are unable to execute their authority and implement projects with Governmental resources without support from Upazila administration. This is a real constraint of UPs, which needs to be addressed in a broader local governance framework.

HYSAWA ENGAGES, HYSAWA CHANGES



“Now we don’t have to go far to fetch safe water. HYSAWA has provided us both health and social safety by installing a DSP in our arm’s length.”

Jobaida Akter
Whykong, Teknaf

“HYSAWA’s Handwashing station has changed the whole hygiene culture of our school.”

Sayed Kashem
Headmaster, Nidania Govt. Primary School
Jaliapalong, Ukhiya



“HYSAWA Filter has eliminated the waterborne diseases of my family.”

Taslina Akter
Sabrang, Teknaf

“Now I have my own latrine with the help of HYSAWA. I don’t have to use neighbor’s latrine anymore.”

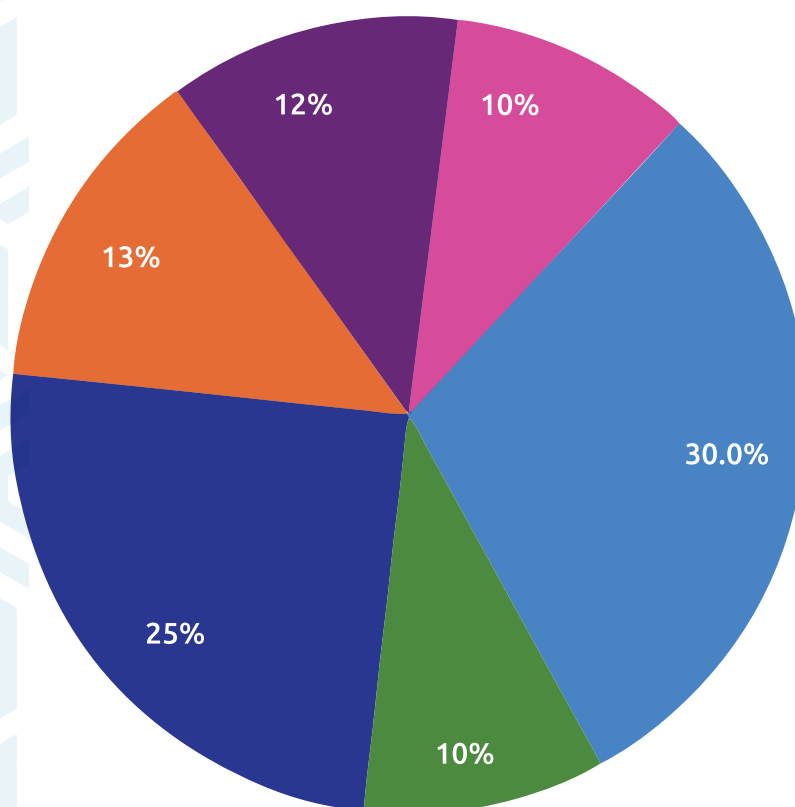
Shayera Khanom
Ratnapalong, Ukhiya



FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

HYSAWA's expenses, which include installation of water and sanitation infrastructures and their associated costs, were BDT 192.545 million till June 2022. The money was spent in a total of four projects funded by SDC, DANIDA, Oxford University and Action Against Hunger (ACF). Infrastructure Sanitation received the largest share of financing this year with 30% of total spending (BDT 57.84 million), Following the Programme Support Cost (25% or BDT 47.87 million). The cost on Community Mobilizing activities and Infrastructure Water points as a percentage of total spending was 13% and 12% respectively. On the other hand, HYSAWA Overhead received 10% and the cost on Capacity Building and Training also 10% of the total spending this year.

- Infrastructure-Sanitation (30%)
- Hygiene promotion and Program support cost (25%)
- Community mobilization activity (13%)
- Infrastructure-Water Points (12%)
- HYSAWA overhead (10%)
- Capacity building and training (10%)



BDT 192.545 million spent in 2022

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Governing Board of
HYSAWA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HYSAWA which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows, statement of receipts and payments for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HYSAWA as at 30 June 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in jurisdictions, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, the Companies Act 1994 and other applicable laws and regulations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Continued...

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 11970 E.P.

Signed by: Faruk Ahmed FCA

Partner

Enrollment No.: 1591

DVC:

Place, Dhaka;

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management but not for the purpose expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the company's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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;

- a) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books; and
- b) the statements of financial position and statements of comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts and returns.

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 11970 E.P.

Signed by: Faruk Ahmed FCA

Partner

Enrollment No.: 1591

DVC:

Place, Dhaka;

HYSAWA

Statement of Receipts and Payments

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka				
		General Fund	O & M Fund	Projects Fund	2021-2022	2020-2021
RECEIPTS						
Opening Balance:						
Cash in Hand		49,611	-	-	49,611	49,957
Cash at Bank		7,925,666	1,884,770	76,470,805	86,281,241	149,254,334
		7,975,277	1,884,770	76,470,805	86,330,852	149,304,291
Fund Received from Donors		-		109,995,659	109,995,659	301,663,374
Community Contribution			1,184,000		1,184,000	9,536,237
Overhead Received from Projects	20	13,846,145	-	-	13,846,145	26,082,070
Encashment of Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs)		-	-	-	-	-
Bank Interest Received on FDRs and Bank Accounts	19	5,315,118	1,162,260	2,672,938	9,150,316	18,557,915
Income against Re-imbursement Expenditure		(2,155,400)	-	-	(2,155,400)	9,261,675
Advance Received		7,583,545	-	5,722,100	13,305,645	5,700,000
Previous year Receivable received					-	-
Other Income of General Fund	21	126,505	-	-	126,505	797,215
Total Receipts		24,715,913	2,346,260	118,390,697	145,452,870	371,598,486
Total		32,691,190	4,231,030	194,861,502	231,783,721	520,902,777
PAYMENTS						
Fund Transferred to Union Parishads		-	-	76,221,488	76,221,488	236,629,145
Personnel Cost	14	15,074,925	-	39,989,011	55,063,936	74,874,351
Program Activity Cost	15	-	186,150	19,981,311	20,167,461	44,074,238
Program Support Cost	16	3,568,095	3,617	19,410,736	22,982,448	39,350,370
Payment against Accruals & Provisions		385,939	-	-	385,939	339,942
Purchased of Fixed Assets		7,200	-	304,248	311,448	7,500
Advance to staffs and others		376,000		224,934	600,934	4,910,079
Advance refund to GF		5,722,100	-	7,460,190	13,182,290	1,015,921
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)		5,227,128	2,637,591	522,332	8,387,051	32,486,856
Refunded to Donors		-	-	28,377	28,377	883,523
Total Payments		30,361,387	2,827,358	164,142,627	197,331,372	434,571,925
Closing Balance:						
Cash in Hand	6	32,398	-	-	32,398	49,611
Cash at Bank		2,297,405	1,403,672	30,718,875	34,419,952	86,281,241
		2,329,803	1,403,672	30,718,875	34,452,350	86,330,852
Total		32,691,190	4,231,030	194,861,502	231,783,721	520,902,777

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

HYSAWA

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2022

Particulars	Note	Amount in Taka	
		30-Jun-22	30-Jun-21
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
Long-term Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	4	67,093,614	16,450,588
Total Non-current Assets		67,093,614	16,450,588
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposit and Prepayments	5	5,485,579	6,408,000
Cash & Cash Equivalents	6	34,452,350	86,330,852
General Fund Receivable	22	982,900	-
Short-term Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs)	7	120,734,142	162,990,117
Total Current Assets		161,654,971	255,728,969
Current Liabilities			
Provision for Expenses	8	255,543	385,939
Payable to General Fund	9	4,307,000	5,707,000
Total Current Liabilities		4,562,543	6,092,939
Net Current Assets		157,092,428	249,636,030
Net Assets		224,186,042	266,086,618
Represented by:			
Due to Donor	10	78,773,377	122,039,951
HYSAWA General Fund	11	117,055,871	117,846,366
Operation & Maintenance Fund - Community Contribution	12	28,356,794	26,200,301
Total Fund and Liabilities		224,186,042	266,086,618

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read in conjunction therewith.

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date.

Dated, Dhaka;

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Signed by: Faruk Ahmed FCA
Partner
Enrolment No.: 1591
Firm's Registration No.: 11970 E.P.
DVC Code:

EXPENDITURE OF HYSAWA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Expenditure of HYSAWA for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Amount in Lac Taka

Sl no.	Line Items	Budget 2021-2022	HYSAWA Cox's Bazar Project	HYSAWA ACF ECHO Project	HYSAWA Endowment Fund	HYSAWA Reach Project	HYSAWA SDC TRU Project	HYSAWA O & M Fund	HYSAWA General Fund	Total Expenditure
1	Infrastructure Water Supply	253.45	90.15	10.44		37.48		1.86		230.08
2	Infrastructure Sanitation	601.15	529.81	48.59						578.40
3	Capacity development, Training	195.30	188.81							188.81
4	Program Support Costs	479.80	306.13	30.08	41.95	68.24	32.30	0.04		478.73
5	Community Mobilization Activities	265.50	252.54	6.55						259.09
6	HYSAWA Overhead	195.55							190.34	190.34
Total		1,990.75	1,367.44	95.65	41.95	105.72	32.30	1.90	190.34	1,925.45

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGET

Major Indicators		Target 2021-2022	Progress 2021-2022
Capacity Building Support	Number of UPs received fund for software activities	12	12
	Number of UPs received fund for hardware activities	12	11
	Number of UP functionaries completed training	12	11
	Number of UP/PNGO staff/Volunteer received training	64	61
Hygiene Promotion	Number of people received hygiene messages at community and school level	100,000	93,600
	Number of school where hygiene was promoted and BCC strategies were adopted	165	165
Sanitation	Number of household level latrines improved or newly built at communities' own resources	10,000	13,396
	Number of public latrines constructed	8	8
	Number of Improved household latrines Constructed	650	707
Water Supply	Number of water supply options installed	311	321
	Number of beneficiaries from installed water points	27,500	28,287

SINCE 2008, HYSAWA HAS...

Reached **10 million** people with hygiene education.

Constructed and renovated **1.7 million** improved latrines in households, schools and public places.

Installed over **85,000** water points benefitting more than **4.4 million** people. Provided funds to **1,150** Union Parishades. Trained **17,000** UP functionaries and staff to enhance their capacity.





**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK**
Denmark in Bangladesh

