



2025
ANNUAL
REPORT



HYSAWA **ANNUAL REPORT** **2025**

HYSAWA

(Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply)
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A NOTE FROM

THE CHAIRMAN

As I look back on the past year, I feel a deep sense of pride and hope. HYSAWA has now been working for eighteen years, and during that time, we have seen thousands of lives change for the better. This year was no different. With the continued support of our partners, we focused on improving hygiene, sanitation, water access, and climate resilience in the areas that need it most.

Our work has always been about people. We focus on the most vulnerable, including those living in remote villages, coastal belts, and climate-affected zones. What sets us apart is our belief in local solutions. By partnering with local government institutions, we help communities take ownership of their services and build systems that last.

In 2025, we reached farther and worked harder. Despite challenges, our teams and partners delivered vital services to areas often overlooked. We have seen firsthand how something as simple as clean water or a safe toilet can transform lives. These are not just projects. They are investments in dignity, health, and the future.

Looking ahead, we know our work is far from over. But we are encouraged by the progress we have made and the relationships we have built. Together, we will keep working to ensure that every person, no matter where they live, has access to the basics they deserve.

I want to thank all our supporters, donors, local governments, and partner organizations. I also extend my deepest appreciation to the HYSAWA Governing Board, our staff, and the volunteers who give so much of themselves to this work.

Your belief in our mission makes all of this possible.

Md. Rezaul Maksud Jahedi

Chairman,
HYSAWA Governing Board
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	Secretary Local Government Division (LGD)	Official Member
2	Representation from LGD	Additional Secretary (Water Supply) Local Government Division (LGD)	Official Member
3		Joint Secretary (Policy Support Branch) Local Government Division (LGD)	Official Member
4	Representation from Ministry of Finance	Additional Secretary, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Official Member
5	Representation from Economic Relations Division	Additional Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Coordination and Nordic Wing, Ministry of Finance	Official Member
6		Joint Secretary, Economic Relations Division (ERD), Europe Wing, Ministry of Finance	Official Member
7	Representation from Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	Official Member
8	Representation from Donors	Mr. Anders B. Karlsen Deputy Head of Mission, Royal Danish Embassy	Official Member
9		Deputy Head of Cooperation, Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh	Observer Member
10	Representation from DPHE	Chief Engineer, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)	Official Member
11	Representation from NGO/Civil Society/Individual Expert	Ms. Hasin Jahan Country Director, WaterAid Bangladesh	Individual Expert
12		Vacant	Individual Expert
13	Representation from Local Government Institution (LGI)	Vacant	Official Member
14		Vacant	Official Member
15	Member Secretary	Mr. Md. Nurul Osman, Acting Managing Director, HYSAWA	HYSAWA

RESILIENT COMMUNITIES SUSTAINABLE FUTURES



HYSAWA, a non-profit organization registered under Bangladesh's Companies Act of 1994, has been at the forefront of improving rural hygiene, sanitation, water supply and climate adaptation since its inception in 2007. Operating under the Local Government Division (LGD), HYSAWA has been empowering Local Government Institutions (LGIs), especially Union Parishads (UPs), to effectively manage decentralized services in these hard-to-reach areas.

Through strategic partnerships with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and international development agencies like 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) as well as University of Oxford, HYSAWA has been able to mobilize substantial resources to support projects benefiting the most vulnerable communities.

HYSAWA's governance structure, led by a Board chaired by the Secretary of Local Government Division and comprising representatives from various stakeholders, ensures that its policies and strategic direction align with the government's priorities.

By actively contributing to the government's efforts to achieve the water, sanitation and climate action-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), HYSAWA is playing a vital role in enhancing the quality of life for rural communities across Bangladesh.

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OUR CORE FUNCTIONS

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 LGIs 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 2024-25



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

OPTIME

magenta

VISION MISSION GOAL



We are devotedly making efforts to assist the government in achieving the water and sanitation-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through:

- 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

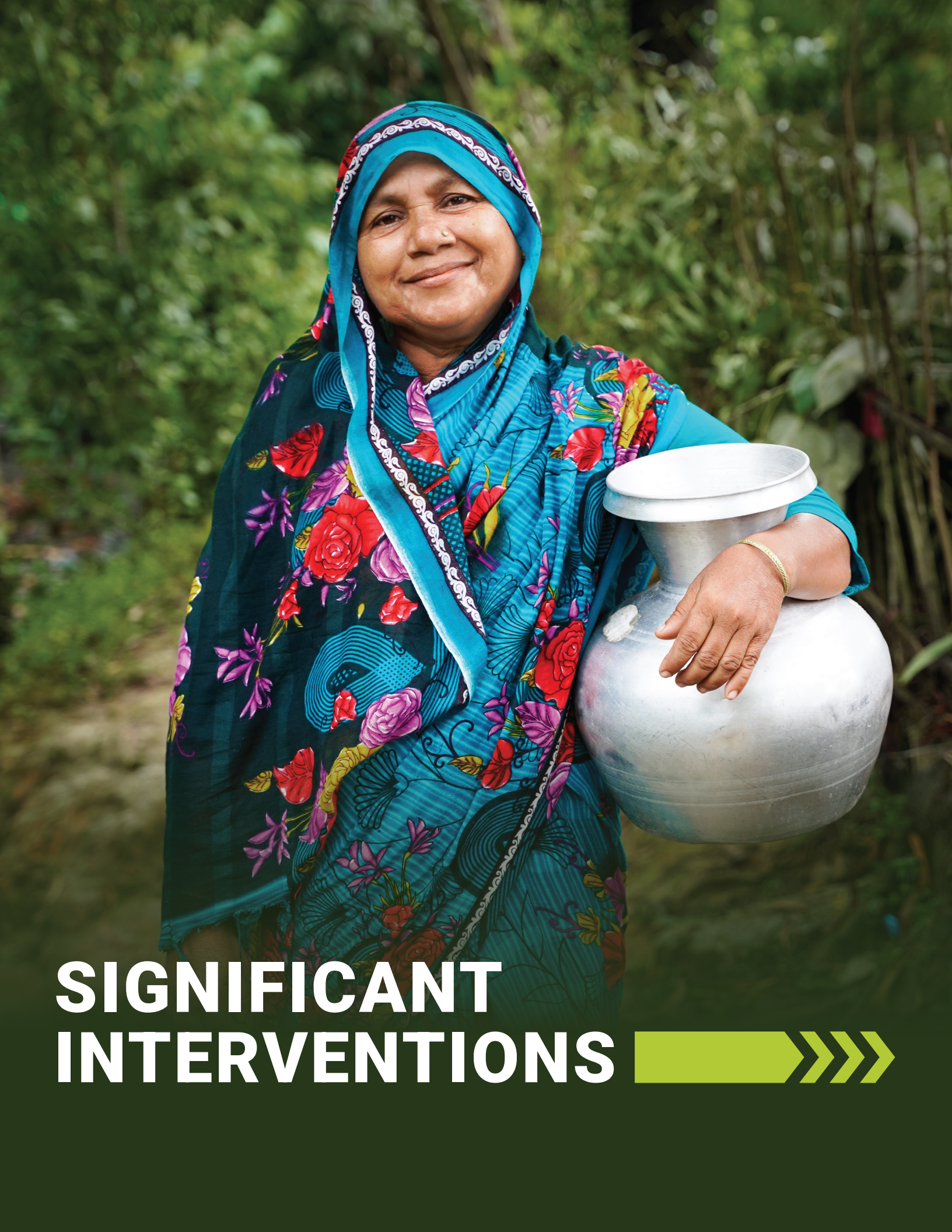
HYSAWA seeks to become a multi-donor funding mechanism for local governments to deliver WaSH services to 1 million people annually, primarily in underserved areas.

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.



SIGNIFICANT INTERVENTIONS





SAFE WATER ACCESS FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE

Sufia Begum lives in Ghunapara, Varuakhali — a remote village in Cox's Bazar. Her husband, Abdul Khalek, is a day laborer at a rubber garden. With five daughters and a very limited income, the family couldn't afford their own water source. For years, they walked long distances for clean water. When that wasn't possible, they had no choice but to drink from unsafe ponds, putting their health at risk.

In the photo, a HYSAWA Community Organizer listens as Sufia shares her struggles. This is part of HYSAWA's commitment to reaching vulnerable families like hers—understanding their needs and working to install safe water systems in hard-to-reach areas.

Access to safe water is a basic human right, yet many rural families still lack it. According to the 2022 JMP Report, only 59.11% of Bangladesh's population has access to safely managed water. Many use sources contaminated with arsenic or E. coli.

During this reporting period, HYSAWA installed 46 solar-powered piped water supply system plants providing direct tap water access to 1,690 households in underserved communities where access to safe water was unavailable within a 30-minute collection time. These installations have brought safe drinking water to an additional 10,327 individuals. These efforts are making a real difference in the lives of families like Sufia's, bringing clean water closer to home.



COMMUNITY-MANAGED MINI PIPED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

HYSAWA is working to ensure safe water access for every household, especially in poor, remote areas. For years, we've installed deep tube wells in rural communities, helping thousands access safe water right at their doorstep.

However, deep tube wells aren't always possible everywhere. That's why HYSAWA is introducing new solutions like Reverse Osmosis systems and Rainwater Harvesting Plants to reach even the most hard-to-reach areas.

Under the ICAR Project (2023–2028), we're now focusing on solar-powered mini piped water systems in Ukhiya, Teknaf, Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar. These systems bring clean water directly to homes—reducing long walks and health risks for families like Sufia Begum's, who once had to rely on unsafe pond water.

To ensure long-term success, HYSAWA conducts technical and economic feasibility studies before setting up each system. Most importantly, we involve local people in managing and maintaining these systems so they last for years.

Through this approach, HYSAWA is creating sustainable access to safe water—and changing lives for families like Sufia's across Bangladesh.



REACHING ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES

HYSAWA's work extends beyond remote villages to support minority ethnic groups as well. In Rakhine Para of Jhilonjga Union, Cox's Bazar—a community belonging to the Rakhine ethnic minority—families previously had to buy safe water every day, paying between 100 to 150 taka per household.

After observing the community's struggles and consulting with local residents, HYSAWA decided to install a solar-powered piped water supply system in the area. As a result, families no longer need to purchase water—they now have access to their own safe and reliable water source, right in their neighborhood.

"Now we don't have to buy safe drinking water. Thanks to HYSAWA," said Makhinla, a young girl from the Rakhine community, expressing her gratitude for the life-changing support.



OTHER SAFE WATER FACILITIES OF HYSAWA



Rain Water Harvesting System



Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plant



Deep TubeWell

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES: THE IMPACT OF IMPROVED SANITATION

Mohammad Alam and Khaleda Begum live in a small village in Bharuakhali, Cox's Bazar, with their ten children: nine daughters and one son. Alam works as a sweeper, while Khaleda earns a small income by working in other people's homes. Despite their efforts, they often struggle to feed their large family. Their old latrine was in extremely poor condition. It was broken, unsafe, and unhygienic. Still, they had no way to afford a new one. The situation was especially hard for their daughters, who needed privacy and safety.

After considering the miserable condition of the family HYSAWA provided a new improved household latrine to them. This brought not just better sanitation, but also a sense of dignity, comfort, and safety to their everyday lives.

HYSAWA is supporting families like Alam and Khaleda's through the ICAR project, which focuses on improving sanitation for vulnerable communities in rural Bangladesh. The organization constructs improved household latrines and raises awareness about low-cost, safe sanitation options. Community Organizers regularly visit villages, organize courtyard sessions, and motivate families to take action.

Between 2024 and 2025, HYSAWA built 610 improved latrines for the poorest families, reaching around 3,660 people. Another 3,151 families upgraded their own latrines after attending awareness sessions. These efforts are helping build cleaner & healthier communities.





ENHANCING HYGIENE AWARENESS IN RURAL BANGLADESH



Subah, Nur, and Rafia, all students of Ghunapara Government Primary School, sat wide-eyed and silent as HYSAWA officials dimmed the classroom lights and played an animated cartoon during a special school visit. The usually lively and chatter-filled room transformed into a space of hushed awe when Sonali Gramer Shastho Kotha (The Hygiene Story of Sonali Village) began to play. As the character Khoka Doitto (The Hygiene Ghost) made his appearance—playfully haunting and scaring away characters who didn't wash their hands or drank unclean water—giggles and gasps filled the room. Subah, in particular, was completely mesmerized.

"I loved Khoka Doitto! He was funny but also taught us to wash our hands and not to use dirty water," said Subah later, her face lighting up with excitement. "Now I remind my younger brother to wash his hands before eating. I want to be like the good children in the cartoon who don't get sick because they follow hygiene rules."

Back at home, Subah's mother, Rizia Akhter, also noticed a change. "My daughter came home talking about soap, clean water, and how germs can make us sick. I was surprised—she explained it so well that I started following some of her advice too. These cartoons are more than entertainment. They're changing the way our children think, and even how we, as parents, behave," she shared. Rizia added that Subah has now taken charge of reminding the family about hygiene during meals and after using the toilet. "I didn't expect a cartoon shown at school to have such an effect on my daughter—and through her, on our whole family," she said.



According to Headmaster Anwar Morshed, HYSAWA's initiative to introduce digital animated content is reshaping hygiene education. "The students are not only fond of HYSAWA's animations, but they also pick up valuable hygiene tips through these fun and engaging stories. HYSAWA should produce more content like this," he said, impressed by the impact.



To make hygiene education more accessible and relatable, HYSAWA developed 2D animation content that focused on key topics such as safe water use, handwashing, and sanitation. These stories are crafted to resonate with children, combining humor, relatable characters, and culturally relevant messaging. To expand the reach of this content, HYSAWA procured four digital multimedia projectors used to showcase videos in both schools and community centers.

Alongside this, HYSAWA collaborated with popular social media influencer Nishat Hossain to produce hygiene-related videos in the local dialect and style of Cox's Bazar. Her first batch of videos received over 1.7 million views across Facebook and YouTube. Encouraged by the response, HYSAWA worked with her team again in December 2024 to create ten more short videos, now widely circulated online.

In June 2025, HYSAWA produced four new educational videos covering Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), water access in remote areas, hygiene myths vs. truths, and the evolution of rural sanitation systems.

From July 2024 to June 2025, HYSAWA also organized 6,970 courtyard sessions led by trained Community Organizers, reaching over 80,000 rural participants with messages on handwashing, menstrual hygiene, food hygiene, latrine maintenance, and climate-resilient practices.

Through this mix of storytelling, digital tools, community engagement, and local partnerships, HYSAWA is helping rural Bangladesh build healthier habits and understand the importance of good hygiene.



BREAKING THE SILENCE: EMPOWERING GIRLS THROUGH MENSTRUAL HYGIENE EDUCATION

Trisha, Meghla, and Arpita are residents of South Khurushkul Union in Cox's Bazar – a hard-to-reach area where conversations about menstruation are often hidden behind closed doors, if they happen at all. In their village, menstruation has long been considered a taboo subject, shrouded in silence, myths, and misinformation. Like many girls in their community, they grew up with limited understanding of menstrual hygiene and often felt confused, embarrassed, and unprepared when their periods first arrived.

That changed when HYSAWA's Community Organizers (COs) began conducting courtyard sessions focused on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Sitting in the shade of a village courtyard, the girls first hesitated to speak. But as the sessions continued, the COs gently broke down barriers – speaking openly about menstruation, busting harmful myths, and introducing safe hygiene practices. For Trisha, Meghla, and Arpita, these sessions were not only informative – they were transformative.



Every year on Menstrual Hygiene Day, HYSAWA amplifies its message by distributing hygiene kits – complete with sanitary napkins, soap, and other essentials – to girls in rural schools and communities. These events not only provide practical support but also serve as a reminder that menstruation is a natural part of life and should be met with care, not shame.

For girls in South Khurushkul and beyond, the impact is clear. With knowledge comes confidence. With support comes dignity.

Today, Trisha, Meghla, and Arpita proudly attend their MHM sessions, equipped not just with information, but with a renewed sense of self-worth. They are no longer silent. They are informed, empowered, and ready to carry the message forward.

“We never thought we could talk about periods like this,” says Arpita. “Now we know how to manage our menstruation safely and without shame.”

Since 2008, HYSAWA has been working to empower women and girls in rural Bangladesh through improved menstrual hygiene management. The organization integrates MHM into broader hygiene promotion efforts, ensuring that women and adolescent girls can manage their periods with comfort, dignity, and pride. In household latrines, MHM chambers are being introduced – private, clean spaces that provide the facilities needed for safe menstrual management.

Recognizing that lasting change requires collective understanding, HYSAWA has expanded its approach in recent years. In addition to working directly with girls like Trisha, Meghla, and Arpita, the organization engages family members, teachers, religious leaders, and local authorities. These actors play a crucial role in transforming community attitudes and breaking down the stigma surrounding menstruation.



RESILIENCE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Shahina Begum sits quietly beside her broken tube well, once the lifeline of her family in rural Cox's Bazar. The shallow tube well, now dry and rusted, couldn't survive the drop in groundwater levels after the Rohingya influx. The sudden surge in population led to excessive water extraction, leaving countless families like Shahina's without access to safe drinking water.

Her story is not unique. All over Bangladesh, especially in coastal and rural areas, communities face the worsening impacts of climate change—floods, cyclones, salinity, and droughts. HYSAWA is working to build resilience in these

vulnerable areas through Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) planning, funding access, and community engagement.

In Shahina's region, **HYSAWA provides WASH infrastructure support to rural poor communities** and works with local governments and residents to assess climate risks and develop local development plans. **Community Development Forums (CDFs)** have been established, empowering people to propose and implement context-specific adaptation actions that address both climate challenges and essential needs like water and sanitation.



Key initiatives include:



1

Solar Panels: Promoting renewable energy solar panel access and reducing reliance on traditional grids.

2

Improved Stoves: Encouraging fuel-efficient improved cooking stove to lower emissions and deforestation.



3

Tree Plantation: Inspiring tree plantation to combat climate change, boost biodiversity, and prevent soil erosion.



Infrastructure is also made climate-resilient: water points and latrines are built at elevated levels to avoid flooding, with reinforced concrete roofs for storm protection. Deep tube wells now reach groundwater as deep as 30 meters, ensuring water access even during droughts.

HYSAWA also facilitate climate change awareness at the grassroots level through courtyard sessions, ensuring community-led adaptation is informed and sustainable.



PROJECTS

Over the past year, HYSAWA has continued its work to support sustainable development across Bangladesh, in close partnership with the Danish government and local communities. Our efforts are focused on some of the country's most urgent challenges — from climate change and water scarcity to sanitation, hygiene, and inequality. These are not just important to us, but also align with the government's broader development goals.

One of the key highlights of this year has been our work on the SafePani Model Project, a research initiative being carried out in the Khulna district. Funded by the REACH Program at the University of Oxford, this project is helping us better understand the water supply problems faced by rural communities — especially those living in areas affected by salinity, seasonal shortages, or poor infrastructure.

Through SafePani, we are testing and developing a sustainable and fair water service model tailored for rural Bangladesh. It's not just about installing infrastructure — it's about finding smarter, long-term solutions that ensure clean water reaches everyone, especially the most vulnerable. We are working closely with local people to design systems that actually meet their needs and can be

managed locally in a sustainable way. This work has the potential to shape how safe water is delivered in rural areas for years to come.

Alongside SafePani, we continued our efforts through the Inclusive Climate Adaptation for Resilient Host Communities (ICAR) project in Cox's Bazar, with support from the Embassy of Denmark. This initiative is helping communities facing climate threats become more resilient by improving local climate planning and providing better water, sanitation, and hygiene (WaSH) services.

We also launched the HYSAWA-Magenta Project, a small-scale pilot aimed at improving groundwater management in rural areas. By installing special sensors in tube wells, we can monitor water use and help communities manage this precious resource more wisely.

Together, these projects reflect our ongoing commitment to creating practical, community-driven solutions to complex problems. We remain focused on helping rural communities adapt, grow stronger, and access the basic services they need to live healthier and more secure lives.





SAFE PANI MODEL SAFE DRINKING WATER PILOT IN KHULNA

SafePani Model is designed to ensure safe drinking water by securing regular operation and maintenance of water systems; ensuring water safety by regular water quality surveillance and taking necessary measures. The model brings the concept of engaging professional service delivery providers to manage regular O&M, water quality tests, sanitary inspections and repair any breakdowns of water systems within 48 hours of identification or reported by the user. The local Government Division of the Government of Bangladesh, Oxford University, UNICEF, DPHE, DPE, DSHE, BUET, DGHS, and HYSAWA were collaborated to pilot this model in selected union of Khulna district during 2021-24.

Between 2021 and 2024, the SafePani model was piloted in 171 schools and 33 health centers in the Khulna district. The primary implementing agency for this pilot project was HYSAWA, which managed operations on the ground. UNICEF and the University of Oxford have provided technical support, particularly in quality control, data analysis, and monitoring system improvements.

Following the successful implementation of the pilot project, the Local Government Division recognized the SafePani model as highly effective. The Uptime Catalyst Facility (UCF), an international charitable organization, stepped into further to expand the initiative and proposed co-financing with the government to scale up the model across an entire district in Khulna. The Local Government Division approved this proposal and agreed to provide 50% of the funding for the expansion. Subsequently, the project was approved by Planning Commission. HYSAWA was contracted by Policy Support Branch of Local Government Division and UCF to work as Service Provider in this project.

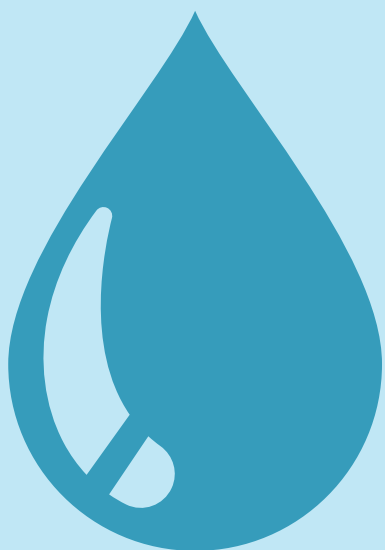
Institutions and Water sources:

1,174 institutions have been identified primarily for interventions by service provider. Institutions include 768 Primary Schools, 251 Secondary Schools, 81 Madrasahs and 74 health facilities. HYSAWA will manage one water option per institution subject to availability as drinking source.



Major Activities of the project:

- Repairs of water sources to ensure functionality, safety and disaster resiliencies
- Periodical sanitary Inspection for safety risk assessment and measures
- Six monthly Bacteriological tests and do disinfections where necessary
- Yearly Chemical tests for different important parameters
- Repair any breakdowns within 48 hours
- Regular physical inspections to identify and prevent safety and breakdown risks
- Inform all Institutions, district and national stakeholders about the activities and results
- Mobile apps-based online data management and reporting by institutions



ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

- **E. coli Testing:**

A total of 1,402 E. coli tests have been conducted since January 2025. Among these, 55 samples tested positive for contamination; all affected water sources were successfully disinfected.

- **Chemical Testing:**

Since January 2025, 1,369 chemical tests have been performed at DPHE Khulna Laboratory. Of these, 181 samples exceeded the acceptable chemical limits.

- **Sanitary Inspections:**

Sanitary inspections were conducted at 1,174 water points. Following these inspections and chemical tests, 100% of the water points were classified as low risk.

- **Operations & Maintenance:**

Since January 2025, 734 cases of water point issues were reported. Of these, 733 cases (99.86%) were resolved within 48 hours.



Through dedicated efforts in service delivery, innovation, and collaboration, SafePani is helping to transform how safe drinking water is managed in rural Bangladesh, ensuring better health and well-being for future generations.



Mr. Md. Rezaul Maksud Jahedi, Secretary of the Local Government Division and Chairman of the HYSAWA Governing Board recently visited HYSAWA SafePani project activities in Khulna.



“Water Keeps My School Alive”

– Md. Aiub Hossain, Headmaster, Khulna

When the water supply stops, life in the school almost comes to a halt. Teachers and students struggle, especially when they need to use the toilet. It's hard to continue the school day without something as basic as water.

Thanks to the SafePani Model Project, we were able to install a reserve water tank on our school premises. The water stored in this tank is used mainly for drinking and daily needs, ensuring that learning is not interrupted.

What gives us even more confidence is that SafePani regularly tests this water. If any sign of bacteria or algae is found, their team immediately treats it with chlorine, following safety guidelines. This keeps our water clean and safe for everyone.

The difference is clear. When water flows, the whole school comes alive. Students stay active, teachers stay focused, and the environment remains healthy.

I truly believe that there is no alternative to water. Clean, safe water is essential—not just for our health, but for everything we do in school and in life. Water keeps us healthy. Water keeps our school alive.

– **Md. Aiub Hossain**

*Headmaster, Dumuria NGC & NCK Secondary
School
Khulna, Bangladesh*



“To Me, Water Means Peace”

– Bornita Dhali's Story from Koyra, Khulna

“My name is Bornita Dhali. I'm a farmer living in Koyra, Khulna. Today, I drink clean water from a solar-powered piped water supply system. The water is fresh, safe, and comes from far away through a long pipeline—right to our doorstep. We collect it easily and drink it without worry.

But just three years ago, before the SafePani Model Project came to our area, things were very different. We had to walk 12 kilometers just to fetch drinking water. It was exhausting, especially in the heat and during the rainy season. That struggle used to take a toll on my family—on our time, health, and daily life.

Now, everything has changed. Water is no longer a burden—it has become a blessing. We don't worry about falling sick, or about spending hours just to collect a few liters. It's a peaceful feeling.

To me, water means peace in my family.”

– **Bornita Dhali, Farmer**

Koyra, Khulna, Bangladesh

DISASTER IS COMMON, BUT ADAPTATION IS RARE IN COASTAL AREAS

SafePani Ensures Safe Drinking Water Through Chlorination in Flood-Affected Areas

In August 2024, high tides caused water levels in the rivers of Khulna to rise by 2 to 3 feet above the normal average. The increased pressure led to a breach in the dam maintained by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) in Deluti Union, under Paikgachha Upazila. As a result, the villages of Darun Mallik, Kalinagar, and Harin Khola were submerged.

The floodwaters damaged newly planted paddy, seeds, homes, educational institutions, and healthcare centers. The ground floors of many buildings went underwater, and the area remained without electricity for 5 to 7 days. According to Saurov Roy, Headmaster of Darun Mallick Government Primary School, “Over 300 feet of the WAPDA road on the southern side of Deluti Union was washed away. The tidal pressure was so strong that efforts to stop the water were unsuccessful.”

More critically, drinking water sources such as tubewells, pond sand filters (PSFs), and ponds were contaminated with saline water, creating a severe water crisis. With no other option, residents—including schoolchildren like Samir Mondal, a Class 5 student—were forced to consume saline water, leading to skin diseases, stomach issues, and other health problems. Some families were even buying water from distant locations just to survive.

SafePani Responds Swiftly

HYSAWA has been implementing the SafePani Model Project in eight unions of Khulna since October 2021. The project is designed to ensure safe drinking water through regular maintenance and quality testing of water sources.

When the SafePani team learned that the only tubewell at Darun Mallick Government Primary School had been contaminated, they took immediate action. After waiting for floodwaters to recede, the SafePani engineers coordinated with the headmaster and began the chlorination process to disinfect the water source.



The engineering team followed the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines to ensure safety during the disinfection process. Once completed, the SafePani Water Quality Team tested the water in their laboratory and confirmed no presence of *E. coli* or other harmful bacteria.

The team promptly informed Headmaster Saurov Roy that the water was safe for drinking, not just for the 82 students of the school, but also for the 45 surrounding households who depend on that source for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing.

Voices from the Community

Headmaster Saurov Roy expressed his appreciation:

“I am very grateful to the SafePani team. They acted quickly, disinfected the tubewell, tested the water, and kept me informed through the SafePani Bangladesh App. This kind of organized response is something I’ve never seen before.”

Young Samir Mondal shared his relief:

“Now we all have clean drinking water. It’s safe and free from diseases. Everyone in our school and village is feeling better.”

In a place where disasters are frequent but solutions are rare, SafePani has shown how quick action, modern tools, and community engagement can protect lives. By restoring safe drinking water in a time of crisis, the project continues to build trust, resilience, and hope in vulnerable coastal communities.

DANIDA

ICAR

PROJECT



INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ADAPTATION FOR RESILIENT HOST COMMUNITIES (ICAR) PROJECT COX'S BAZAR



The ICAR project is a key initiative aimed at strengthening the resilience of host communities in Cox's Bazar, a region heavily impacted by both climate change and the ongoing Rohingya refugee crisis. Launched in July 2023 with support from the Embassy of Denmark, the project reflects Denmark's long-standing partnership with Bangladesh in advancing sustainable development over the past five decades.

ICAR addresses the urgent need for improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in an area where rising salinity, frequent flooding, and other climate-related threats are putting both public health and water resources at risk.

The project focuses on providing sustainable and climate-resilient WASH services to improve the well-being of both local residents and displaced populations. Its core objectives include ensuring that men, women, boys, and girls in the target communities have reliable access to adequate and continuous WASH services, while also encouraging better hygiene practices.

Another key aspect of ICAR is building the capacity of local government institutions so they can deliver more responsive and people-centered public services — especially in the areas of water supply and sanitation. By strengthening these systems, the project supports long-term improvements beyond its direct interventions.

Importantly, ICAR places a strong emphasis on community engagement and knowledge-sharing. By involving local people in planning and decision-making, the project not only addresses immediate needs but also helps shape broader national discussions on climate adaptation. This inclusive approach ensures that lessons learned on the ground contribute to sustainable solutions at policy level.

Running through June 2028, the ICAR project stands as a strong example of Denmark's continued commitment to building a more climate-resilient and equitable future for all communities in Bangladesh.

HYSAWA–MAGENTA SENSOR PROJECT

Launched in June 2023, the HYSAWA–Magenta Project is a collaborative pilot between HYSAWA and Magenta Insight Ltd, a UK-based data analytics firm. The project uses digital sensors to collect real-time data on rural tubewell functionality, water usage, and temperature at water points.

Starting with eight prototype sensors in school-based tubewells, the project aimed to evaluate water system performance and user behavior. This data-driven approach supports national monitoring systems, climate adaptation finance, and results-based financing for sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Following a successful pilot, the project expanded in January 2024, installing 164 sensors across nine upazilas in Khulna and two in Cox's Bazar. Installations included primary and secondary schools, madrasas, and community clinics.

With guidance from the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Ministry of Planning, the Government of Bangladesh approved the installation of sensors in 1,500 government primary schools, selected based on two criteria:

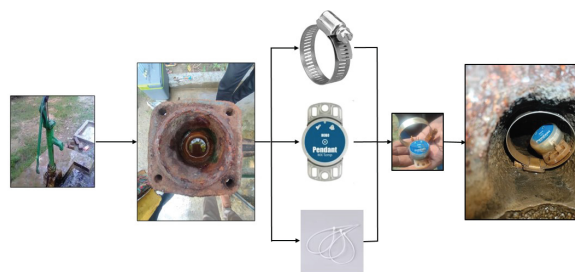
A functional handpump, and It being the primary water source.

The sensors, installed in the tubewell spout, measure ambient and water temperature and usage patterns every five minutes. Data is stored and uploaded via HOB0 mobile apps using smartphones connected to the internet.

To manage this rollout, HYSAWA recruited nine Technical Support Officers (TSOs) in January 2025. They were trained in Khulna and Dhaka on installation, configuration, and data reporting.

A regional stakeholder workshop was held in Jessore, attended by education and government officials who pledged full cooperation.

HYSAWA field staff conduct monthly visits to download and upload data, enabling real-time monitoring of water demand, temperature trends, and handpump functionality across the country.





HIGHLIGHTS



On July 16, 2024, Danish Ambassador H.E. Christian Brix Moller inaugurated a HYSAWA-installed solar-powered piped water system in Chakmarkul Union, Ramu, joined by government officials, HYSAWA representatives, and local residents during the ceremony.



HYSAWA organized a vital media training on “WASH and Climate Journalism in Hard-to-Reach Areas” in Cox’s Bazar, led by two famous Prothom Alo journalists, to empower local reporters in spotlighting climate and WASH issues in remote communities.

A meeting was held with Mr. Bidhan Ranjan Roy, Advisor to the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME), to discuss scaling up the SafePani Model across all primary schools in Bangladesh for improved safe water access.



HYSAWA conducted a two-day training on Procurement, Tax & VAT for ICAR project staff. Sessions were led by experts Engr. Tarafder Abu Mahmud and Md. Mahtab Hossain, with HYSAWA Managing Director Md. Nurul Osman presiding.



28th Governing Meeting and AGM 2024 of HYSAWA took place on 1st December at the LGD Conference Room, chaired by LGD Secretary Md Nazrul Islam, with key officials from LGD, ERD, DPHE, WaterAid, and the Danish Embassy attending.



HYSAWA signed an agreement with the Local Government Division to implement the SafePani District Model Project in Khulna (2025–2030). The agreement was signed by Joint Secretary Md. Saiful Islam Mazomder and Acting Managing Director of HYSAWA Mr. Nurul Osman.

HYSAWA's Magenta Tube-Well Sensor Project divisional workshop was held on January 17, 2025, at RRF Auditorium, Jashore. Chaired by MD Nurul Osman, it included education officials from Khulna and launched a three-day training for project staff.



HYSAWA held its 2025 Annual Programme Review, Planning & Learning Workshop and Retreat aboard a Sundarbans-bound ship in Khulna from January 27–29, organized under the Inclusive Climate Adaptation for Resilient Host Communities (ICAR) Project.

Mr. Saiful Islam Mazomder, Joint Secretary and Project Director of the SafePani District Model Project, visited HYSAWA activities in Khulna, met the team, and joined the District Working Group meeting on April 20 as Chief Guest, alongside key officials.



Mr. Peter Maes, Chief of WASH at UNICEF Bangladesh, visited the SafePani Khulna office and laboratory, and conducted field visits to several schools in Khulna.



A day-long Fecal Sludge Management training was held for 20 host community sweepers, focusing on safe practices, personal safety, and dignified service. Participants received safety kits and pledged to promote safe sludge disposal and improve community sanitation.

HYSAWA, with NGOs and INGOs, organized the "Voice for Safe Menstruation" event in Cox's Bazar, attended by government officials, organizational representatives, and local students. HYSAWA's Programme Specialist Mr. Shahid Ullah Mazumder also participated.



Dr. Robert Hope and Dr. Katrina from Oxford University, along with Dr. Duncan McNicholl and Joel Mukanga from the Magenta Project team, visited HYSAWA's SafePani and Magenta project activities in Khulna to observe ongoing initiatives.



Mr. Saiful Islam Mazomder, Joint Secretary and Project Director of the SafePani District Model Project, visited HYSAWA activities in Khulna, accompanied by senior officials to assess project progress and engage with local initiatives.

Ms. Lisa Rudge (FCDO, UK) and Ms. Hasin Jahan (WaterAid Bangladesh) visited HYSAWA's SafePani activities in Khulna, observing a school rainwater harvesting system and reviewing its maintenance under the FCDO-funded REACH model implemented by key partners.





Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Governing Board of HYSAWA

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of HYSAWA (the Organization) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in fund, statement of cash flows and statement of receipts and payments for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of HYSAWA as at 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Organization 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 Bangladesh, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 3.9 to the financial statements, which describes the Organization's recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and related depreciation in the comparative figures, arising from a prior period error. In the previously audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024, no such assets were recognized. Based on an independent fixed asset valuation report dated 30 June 2023, the Organization has corrected this error in accordance with IAS 8 by recognizing PPE and adjusting general fund. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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 Organization'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 Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization'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.

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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management ;
- 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 Organization'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 Organization to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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:

- 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 Organization so far as it appeared from our examination of these books;
- c. the statements of financial position and statements of income and expenditure dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns; and
- d. the expenditure incurred was for the purpose of the Organization's business.

Signed for and on behalf of
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

23 October 2025
Dhaka

Golam Fazlul Kabir FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrolment No. #1721
DVC:

HYSAWA
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June, 2025

Particulars	Note	Amount in Taka		
		30.06.2025	30.06.2024	01.07.2023
			Restated	Restated
Assets				
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	21,23,037	26,20,965	32,49,967
Long-term Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	5	6,40,48,019	6,32,32,440	6,32,32,440
Total Non-current Assets		6,61,71,056	6,58,53,405	6,64,82,407
Current Assets				
Receivables	6	44,98,162	73,81,834	-
Short-term Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs)	7	11,18,33,826	10,68,65,824	10,63,57,036
Advance Income Tax	8	60,34,573	9,95,988	5,45,988
Advance, Deposit and Prepayments	9	5,76,934	11,88,774	4,91,474
Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	6,15,56,639	3,43,07,911	1,25,11,676
Total Current Assets		18,45,00,133	15,07,40,332	11,99,06,174
Current Liabilities				
Provision for Expenses	11	2,81,362	2,97,026	3,10,503
Income Tax Provision	12	74,49,286	43,35,394	5,45,988
Performance Security	13	58,18,649	63,78,744	-
Payables	14	13,427	24,29,455	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,35,62,724	1,34,40,619	8,56,491
Net Current Assets		17,09,37,410	13,72,99,713	11,90,49,683
Net Assets		23,71,08,466	20,31,53,118	18,55,32,090
Represented by				
Due to Donor	15	9,10,78,212	6,86,31,565	5,53,05,965
HYSAWA General Fund	16	11,47,96,630	10,53,34,230	10,26,17,775
Operation & Maintenance Fund	17	3,12,33,624	2,91,87,323	2,76,08,350
Total Fund and Liabilities		23,71,08,466	20,31,53,118	18,55,32,090

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

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

As per our report of same date

Signed for & on behalf of
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka
23 October 2025

Golam Fazlul Kabir FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrolment # 1721
DVC:

HYSAWA
Statement of Income and Expenditure
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka			
		General Fund	Project Funds	2024-2025	2023-2024
				Restated	Restated
INCOME					
Grants from Donor	15	87,84,207	23,67,05,766	24,54,89,973	16,66,36,789
Operation & Maintenance Fund Income	18	-	1,99,872	1,99,872	4,299
Interest on Bank Account and FDR	19	86,84,115	51,79,820	1,38,63,936	1,35,20,918
Overhead from Projects	20	1,66,08,097	-	1,66,08,097	1,63,05,919
Other Income	21	7,44,000	44	7,44,044	16,36,706
Total Income		3,48,20,419	24,20,85,502	27,69,05,921	19,81,04,631
EXPENDITURE					
Grants to Union Parishad	22	-	1,33,59,383	1,33,59,383	-
Personnel Cost	23	1,42,67,600	4,67,72,466	6,10,40,065	5,47,53,361
Travel and Field Monitoring	24	47,681	35,05,189	35,52,870	-
Capacity Development and Training	25	-	53,87,814	53,87,814	-
Program Activities Cost	26	4,33,201	12,53,98,929	12,58,32,130	9,52,43,557
Program Support Cost	27	50,73,025	39,80,550	90,53,576	2,76,42,951
Community Mobilization/Hygiene Activities	28	-	24,97,635	24,97,635	-
Depreciation	4	4,97,928	-	4,97,928	6,29,002
HYSAWA Overhead	29	-	1,85,37,016	1,85,37,016	-
Total Expenditure		2,03,19,435	21,94,38,984	23,97,58,418	17,82,68,871
Operation & Maintenance Fund Expense	18	-	1,99,872	1,99,872	4,299
Excess of Income over Expenditure before Tax		1,45,00,985	2,24,46,647	3,69,47,632	1,98,31,461
Current Tax	30	50,38,585	-	50,38,585	37,89,406
Excess of Income over Expenditure after Tax		94,62,400	-	3,19,09,047	1,60,42,055
		3,48,20,419	24,20,85,502	27,69,05,921	19,81,04,631

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

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

As per our report of same date

Signed for & on behalf of
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka
23 October 2025

Golam Fazlul Kabir FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrolment #1721
DVC:

HYSAWA
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Particulars	Amount in Taka				
	General Fund	O & M Fund	Project Funds	2024-2025	2023-2024
a) Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Excess of income over expenditure after tax	99,60,328	(1,99,872)	(21,94,38,984)	(20,96,78,527)	(15,64,85,214)
				-	-
Changes in Working Capital (for General fund only)					
Increase in advance, deposit and pre-payments	39,45,441	(4,40,638)	(79,18,121)	(44,13,317)	(11,47,300)
Provision for expenses	(19,40,357)	-	-	(19,40,357)	(13,477)
Performance Security	(5,60,095)	-	-	(5,60,095)	63,78,744
Tax Paid	-	-	-	-	37,89,406
Other Income	-	-	44	44	382
Payable to General Fund	-	-	(24,29,455)	(24,29,455)	24,29,455
Receivable Overhead from Projects	-	-	-	-	(42,09,938)
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities	1,14,05,318	(6,40,510)	(22,97,86,515)	(21,90,21,707)	(14,92,57,942)
b) Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	(1,99,20,220)	(17,24,339)	(7,99,509)	(2,24,44,068)	(60,45,612)
Income Tax Provision	50,38,585	-	-	50,38,585	-
Encashment of Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	1,52,80,715	13,79,773	-	1,66,60,488	55,36,823
Net Cash Flow from / (used) in Investing Activities	3,99,079	(3,44,566)	(7,99,509)	(7,44,996)	(5,08,789)
c) Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Fund received from donors	-	-	23,67,05,766	23,67,05,766	16,66,36,789
Bank interest received on FDRs & bank accounts	-	22,46,173	51,79,820	74,25,993	80,98,073
Refunded to donors	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable Received Bank interest	65,54,370	1,71,330	27,959	67,53,659	(31,71,896)
Receivable FDR Interest	(36,03,260)	(1,93,664)	(73,063)	(38,69,987)	-
Payment for project expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Flow from / (used) in Financing Activities	29,51,110	22,23,839	24,18,40,482	24,70,15,431	17,15,62,966
Net Increase in Cash and Bank Balance (a+b+c)	1,47,55,507	12,38,763	1,12,54,458	2,72,48,729	2,17,96,235
Cash and Bank Balance at the Beginning of the Year	14,01,021	6,36,854	3,22,70,036	3,43,07,911	1,25,11,676
Cash and Bank Balance at the End of the Year	1,61,56,528	18,75,617	4,35,24,494	6,15,56,639	3,43,07,911

Dhaka

23 October 2025

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

HYSAWA
Statement of Receipts and Payments
For the year ended 30 June, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Taka				
		General Fund	O & M Fund	Projects Fund	2024-2025	2023-2024
RECEIPTS						
Opening Balance						
Cash in Hand	8	44,573	-	-	44,573	17,793
Cash at Bank	8.1	13,56,448	6,36,854	3,22,70,036	3,42,63,337	1,24,93,883
		14,01,021	6,36,854	3,22,70,036	3,43,07,911	1,25,11,676
Encashment of Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs)	4	1,52,80,715	13,79,773	-	1,66,60,488	55,36,823
Advance Received from GF	6	-	-	80,00,000	80,00,000	1,38,28,411
Advance Refund	6	1,51,00,000	-	5,59,289	1,56,59,289	-
Receivable FDR Interest Received	9	23,44,432	1,71,330	27,959	25,43,721	-
Receivable Overhead Received	9	42,09,938	-	-	42,09,938	-
Performance Security	13	-	-	-	-	63,78,744
Accounts Payable	14	13,427	-	-	13,427	-
Fund Received from Donors	15	87,84,207	-	23,67,05,766	24,54,89,973	16,66,36,789
Bank Interest Received on FDRs and Bank Accounts	19	50,80,855	20,52,509	51,20,184	1,22,53,549	1,19,32,294
Overhead Received from Projects	20	1,66,08,097	-	-	1,66,08,097	1,20,95,981
Other Received	21	7,44,000	-	44	7,44,044	16,36,706
Total Receipts		3,12,17,159	20,52,509	24,18,25,994	27,50,95,663	21,80,45,748
Total		3,26,18,181	26,89,363	27,40,96,030	30,94,03,574	23,05,57,424
PAYMENTS						
Grants to Union Parishad	22	-	-	1,33,59,383	1,33,59,383	-
Personnel Cost	23	1,42,67,600	-	4,67,72,466	6,10,40,065	5,47,53,361
Travel and Field Monitoring	24	47,681	-	35,05,189	35,52,870	-
Capacity Development, Training	25	-	-	53,87,814	53,87,814	-
Program Activity Cost	26	4,33,201	1,89,606	12,52,85,155	12,59,07,962	9,52,43,557
Program Support Cost	27	47,91,663	10,266	39,80,550	87,82,480	2,49,20,769
Community Mobilization/Hygiene Activities	28	-	-	24,97,635	24,97,635	-
HYSAWA Overhead	29	-	-	1,85,37,016	1,85,37,016	-
Payable, Accruals & Provisions	11	22,21,719	-	-	22,21,719	3,10,503
Performance Security Payment	13	5,60,095	-	-	5,60,095	-
Advance to Staffs	9.1	-	-	1,51,934	1,51,934	1,49,75,711
Account Receivable	9	-	-	13,427	13,427	-
Advance Tax	7	26,08,697	4,40,638	19,89,250	50,38,585	-
Advance to Project	6	85,59,289	-	1,44,50,000	2,30,09,289	-
Overhead Payable Paid to GF	14	-	-	24,29,455	24,29,455	-
Investment in Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR)	4	1,99,20,220	17,24,339	7,99,509	2,24,44,068	60,45,612
Total Payments		5,34,10,164	23,64,849	23,91,58,784	29,49,33,797	19,62,49,513
Closing Balance						
Cash in Hand	6	30,497	-	-	30,497	44,574
Cash at Bank		1,61,26,031	18,75,617	4,35,24,494	6,15,26,142	3,42,63,337
		1,61,56,528	18,75,617	4,35,24,494	6,15,56,639	3,43,07,911
Total		6,95,66,692	42,40,466	28,26,83,278	35,64,90,436	23,05,57,424

Dhaka

23 October 2025

Director Finance

Managing Director

Chairman

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Major Indicators		Achievement (July 2024- June 2025)
Capacity Building Support	Number of UPs/Municipalities under HYSAWA Projects Activities	160
	Number of Entrepreneur received training from HYSAWA	83
	Number of Water Source Caretaker received training from HYSAWA	45
	Number of Sweepers from host community Received training on Fecal Sludge Management from HYSAWA	20
	Number of UPs/ Municipalities functionaries received training from HYSAWA	07
Hygiene Promotion	Number of people received hygiene messages at community and school level	22,574
	Number of schools under hygiene promotion activities	115
Sanitation	Number of household level latrines improved or newly built at communities' own resources	3,151
	Number of Improved household latrines Constructed	610
Water Supply	Number of safe water supply options (PWS System) installed	1,690
	Number of water quality test done in field and laboratory	1,761
	Number of safe water supply options renovated in schools and health centers	151



Since 2008 HYSAWA has...

Reached more than **10 million** people with hygiene Education.

Constructed and renovated over **1.8 million** improved latrines in households, schools and public places.

Installed **89,000** water points benefitting almost **4.6 million** people.

Provided funds to **1,167** UPs and Municipalities. Trained **17,490** UP/Municipality functionaries and staff to enhance their capacity.



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

UPTIME

magenta