Annual Report 2015



Annual Report

2015



Editorial Adviser : S.M.A. Rashid

Editor : Joseph Halder

Script Writer : Joseph Halder, Jubaida Akhter

Data Compilation : Saha Dipak Kumar, Kazi Tanvir Ahmed

Design : Waresul Haque

Photography : Abul Kalam Raja, Saha Dipak Kumar & Others

A Publication of NGO Forum for Public Health

Contents

Foreword		4
Chapter 1	Organizational Strategic Plan: 2016-2020	6
Chapter 2	Annual Programme in Review	9
	Software Services	15
	 Advocacy & Information Services Training & Capacity Building Development Communication Promotional Activities Water Quality & Arsenic Mitigation National Resource Centre 	16 24 28 30 36 39
	Hardware Supports	42
	 Safe Water & Sanitation Coverage Adaptation to Climate Change Addressing Low-income Urban Communities 	42 43 44
Chapter 3	Research, Monitoring & Evaluation	49
Chapter	Resource Management & Mobilization	56
	Human ResourceFinancial Resource	56 59

Foreword

Public Health and environment conservation were the two broadly addressed programme components of NGO Forum while establishing rights & governance remained the main driver in promoting facilities and services in 2015. The promotion of LGI-led WaSH governance synchronized development activities with enhanced capacity of the LGIs. Empowerment of citizens, especially the poor & disadvantaged in particular was promoted under the Public Health component. The safe water supply and sanitation services continued contributing to increase coverage among the poor and disadvantaged. A wide range of WSS technological options were promoted facilitating community ownership and leadership in partnership with the LGIs. NGO Forum's advocacy prompted the Government to issue policy directions and initiatives to make the water bodies free and preserve sweet water ponds especially in the salinity-hit coastal zone.

The Public Health component was also addressed through promoting hygiene behavior, arsenicosis patient management, facilitating the functioning of Community Clinics and Union Health & Family Welfare Centres, initiating Dental Care Health Camps, promoting Water Safety Plan among communities, etc. The neglected scenario of

arsenic patient management in Bangladesh was also brought to the policy level pursuing immediate and long-term actions. The Forum calls upon sector experts and all concerned to perceive water quality issue as one of the major concerns for Bangladesh and to address it in line with the Goal under SDGs.

Initiatives towards climate resilience, and environmental conservation through waste & sludge management were strengthened both in rural & urban areas. NGO Forum succeeded in coming to terms with the Dhaka WASA in bringing Low-income Communities under its legal WaSH coverage. In line with this, NGO Forum successfully implemented the urban resilience focused intervention in collaboration with Dhaka North City Corporation and Mymensingh Municipality chalking out DRR measures. NGO Forum's intervention in the area of humanitarian assistance also brought safe WaSH & waste management facilities for the camp residents in the Cox's Bazar areas. The intervention in 2015 also pursued climate resilience among the coastal communities through affirmative actions towards responding to climate change effects as means of adaptation.

NGO Forum collaborated with the national stakeholders and development partners in directing policy agendas in favor of the rural hard-to-reach and urban poor. The sector has seen some favorable policy directions while also leveraging the pro-poor service delivery by the LGIs. While setting the tempo of WaSH governance through rooted advocacy, the Forum boosted Right to Information related activities at union and upazila levels. This has widened the Forum's experience in the area of promoting governance and there has been encouraging results achieved at the ground. The practice of gender governance has guided NGO Forum in taking specific measures to address the area of gender mainstreaming in the Organization and its programme intervention.

In the year, NGO Forum has reached its multi-faceted services to 4,768,626 poor & disadvantaged people covering 945,488 households in hard-to-reach rural & urban communities. The *Annual Report 2015* is

depicting the efforts and achievements of NGO Forum consolidated throughout the year. NGO Forum remains committed with the spirit of taking challenges centering the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals corresponding to its respective focus. The concentration would be on expanding the on-going intervention on Public Health, environment and governance in light of the Forum's new Strategic Plan 2016-2020: *Towards an Equitable Society*.

We are grateful to our partners in development and the governing board for their continued cooperation & guidance to NGO Forum on way to contribute to the sector promotion. Hope, the *Report* will be enlightening to its potential readers about NGO Forum's performance in 2015.



S.M.A. Rashid Executive Director

Chapter Organizational S



Towards an Equitable Society

NGO Forum, in the year 2015, went through the process of framing its new Strategic Plan for the five-year period (2016-2020). Through the comprehensive exercise involving its staff, policy-makers and stakeholders from relevant tiers, the mission has been set focusing 'rights & equity' in the centre. The Thematic Issues and Directions are targeted to be complementing to achieve the goals in a justified manner based on the organizational capacity of NGO Forum. The long journey of Strategic Planning was conducted centering organizational, programmatic & financial indicators believing that the success of the Strategic Plan depends on the initiatives by the Organization based on all its 3 pertinent components. The Strategic Plan has been developed based on the comprehensive exercise covering the following tools:

- Examining the bigger picture of Bangladesh through the PESTEL analysis to understand the present & future possible dimension of the country;
- Visiting the implementation status of the previous Strategic Plan of NGO Forum;
- Scanning organizational environment through strengths and weakness analysis; and
- Exploring external situation visiting sector-focused opportunities and threats.

The organizational review pin-pointed that creation of the Forum was under the burning demand of the time regarding the crisis in water, sanitation and hygiene practices. Throughout the period, NGO Forum has become more pragmatic and experienced to retain its excellence as the leading organization in the WaSH sector. However, with Bangladesh being the frontline victim country to climate change, the so far accomplishments regarding national WaSH coverage are facing threats as the feasibility and sustainability of the traditional WatSan technologies have become dormant in the visage of climate change. Moreover, it has also posed massive threats on the country's health sector turning it extremely vulnerable as a result of various environmental hazards. The multidimensional impacts of Public Health

cannot be dealt through ensuring hygiene measures alone. The situation is demanding new interventions addressing WaSH, environment and health comprehensively in an integrated fashion. NGO Forum has stepped forward potentially possessing a comparatively advantaged position, exploring the threats and mitigation measures beyond the WaSH sector. NGO Forum for Public Health is right on track maintaining a perfect balance among its programme components like WaSH, health, environment, DRR, humanitarian assistance, rights & governance, etc based on its pioneer role in the Public Health sector, extensive network with diversified partners and its experience in the hard-to-reach & unserved hydro-geological locations of the country in adaptation to climate change.

Vision

Everyone is living quality life in a healthy society.

Mission Statement

NGO Forum is a national networking and service delivery organization engaged to promote WaSH, health, governance and climate resilience to contribute to the improvement of Public Health situation, especially for the poor, marginalized and excluded segments of the society.

Being a rights-based organization, NGO Forum utilizes its proven experiences of working as development partner with all concerned government bodies, LGIs and duty bearers, NGOs, CBOs, private sector, civil society, media, national and international agencies, development partners and other stakeholders.

With a committed and decentralized work-force and strong network, NGO Forum strives to bring an enabling environment by complementing the implementation of all relevant national policies.

Goals

- Contributing to poverty alleviation focusing on social inclusion.
- Ensuring
 access to safe
 and
 sustainable
 water,
 environmental
 sanitation
 and health care
 services and
 facilities.
- Promoting sustainable environment in adaptation to climate change focusing on disaster risk reduction.

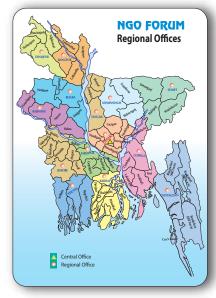
Core Values

- Concern for the women, children, poor and hard-to-reach.
- 2. People's rights & human dignity.
- 3. Gender & equality.
- 4. Social inclusion & safety net.
- 5. Humanitarian responsiveness.
- 6. Green environment.
- 7. Good governance.
- 8. Networking & partnership.

The Network

NGO Forum maintains a nation-wide working structure to facilitate the supports in a decentralized fashion. Through its working structure in communion with around 850 partner NGOs, CBOs & PSOs, NGO Forum's entire working area is encompassed into 14 Regions with administrative and management set-up at each of the Regional Offices. In line with its mandate NGO Forum maintains a dynamic network with all relevant national and international agencies and stakeholders ranging from the policy-makers and civil society to the resource sharing partners.





Programmatic Strategic Issues

- 01. Public Health
- 02. Environment and Disaster Management
- 03. Water Resource Management and Quality
- 04. Arsenic Mitigation
- 05. Sustainable WaSH Management
- 06. Hard-to-Reach and Equity
- 07. Gender Equity
- 08. Capacity Development
- 09. Governance and Transparency
- 10. Urban WaSH & Health Management
- 11. Waste Management
- 12. Food Security and Safety
- 13. Humanitarian Assistance
- 14. Networking and Advocacy

Major Programme Components

Water Supply & Sanitation

NGO Forum is striving to develop & promote arsenic, iron & climate-resilient WatSan technologies for different difficult hydro-geological areas while exploring the potentials of private entrepreneurs. Efforts are underway for bringing changes in favour of WaSH rights especially for the hard-to-reach and excluded groups in the low-income communities of the rural & urban settings. Undertaking research on emerging water quality threats like arsenic contamination, salinity, etc and sensitizing the stakeholders on Water Safety Plan are also the key areas of NGO Forum's continued WaSH services.

Health & Hygiene

Despite some achievements in the health and population sector, the country is far from reaching its goal 'Health for All'. The situation is much more vulnerable in the areas like arsenicosis management and Public Health. NGO Forum emphasizes on arsenicosis management & livelihood support, health care facilities especially for women and children, hygiene awareness and motivation that eventually reduces the disease-burden.

Environment & Disaster Management

NGO Forum analyzes & upholds the existing climate change impact, and is capitalizing that to the environment conservation programme maintaining a contingency package for disaster management. NGO Forum is also sensitizing the government and stakeholders towards more responsiveness to disaster issues, especially the affected urban poor and the rural hard-to-reach communities for more resilient and disaster risk reduction measures.

Governance & Rights in Service Promotion

Through its Community Empowering Approach, and institutional strengthening, NGO Forum is improving responsiveness and good governance in local level public institutions, monitoring their performance with the active participation of various actors & CSOs. In turn, NGO Forum is contributing to enhance capacity of LGIs, duty bearers, and stakeholders, and increase responsiveness in local decision-making for ensuring accountability in services like health, education, agriculture and social safety net programmes of the Government.



WaSH, health, governance & rights, humanitarian assistance, mainstreaming DRR in on-going intervention, etc were underlined in the year 2015. Focus was high on advocacy in favor of the hard-to-reach areas, humanitarian assistance and on urban WaSH intervention. NGO Forum voiced to increase investment for innovation or modification and scale-up of WatSan technologies considering the climate vulnerabilities and rapid environmental degradation in the hard-to-reach areas in line with the Sector Development Plan. A number of high-tech water and sanitation technologies were also identified and placed at policy discussions bringing policy directions for the salinity-affected south-west coastal region and drought-prone Barind region. Agreement was signed between WASAs & NGO Forum focusing to increase safe water coverage for the urban poor population. NGO Forum's support to the refugees and in emergency situation as humanitarian assistance, created some scalable examples. The Standing Committees functional at LGIs through inclusion of CBO members and mainstreaming gender dimensions remained a focused area in the year 2015 as well. The initiatives together drew attention of policy-makers towards the necessity for increasing resource allocations to fulfill the rights & entitlements especially of the poor & hard-to-reach.

Contribution to National WaSH Promotion

A total of 2,165 context-specific water supply technologies were installed & repaired benefiting 114,587 beneficiaries of 25,299 households mainly in the rural hard-to-reach areas. As many as 13 types of water supply technology were promoted addressing climate resilience. In the area of hygienic sanitation, 190,624 sanitary latrines were promoted bringing 195,043 households under improved sanitation coverage. As many as 6 broad types of the sanitation option were promoted while menstrual hygiene facility was a focus in promoting hygienic sanitation. Constant efforts were made to scale-up WSS technologies complying with local needs and changing geophysical contexts. Among the high-tech climate-resilient water supply technologies the Reverse Osmosis in the salinity-hit coastal belt, Managed Aquifer Recharge in the drought-prone Barind area, Gravity Flow System, Pipeline Water Supply Systems in the remote rural areas, Eco-san Toilets, Plastic Latrines, and different types of Disable-friendly Latrine were proven to be scalable focusing climate hazards, poverty and disadvantaged situation of the population especially in the hard-to-reach areas. NGO Forum's major urban WaSH programme was carried out in selected wards of the Dhaka North City Corporation which brought 100,000

urban low-income community people under and legal water connection and 250,000 LIC people under improved sanitation services. Also, 130 schools received hardware support benefitting 37,500 school children.

Ensuring Water Quality

NGO Forum, through its Water Quality Testing Laboratory, tested around 4,394 samples covering 33 types of parameter of drinking water and wastewater collected from 2,693 water points. Among these water points tested, 2,100 water points were tested in 105 unions under the Forum's programme provision. Bacterial contamination was found to be present in around 40% of Tubewell water while 19% of the tested water contained very high level of bacterial presence. Under its collaborative programme, arsenic screening was conducted in 184 unions using different arsenic test Kits. A detailed arsenic screening was done of 123,995 existing water points. Another 6,400 water samples from 17,793 TWs were brought under a separate field experiment.

Addressing Health & Hygiene

Health Camps were organized in collaboration with the Upazila Health Complex while a total of 452 arsenicosis patients were provided with medical treatment facilities. A total of 1,328 patients received medicines through Health Camps. The School WaSH Programme, hygiene sessions, promoting School and Community Latrines with menstrual hygiene facilities, all together contributed in bringing health benefits for the poor and disadvantaged. Separate

arrangement for menstrual hygiene practices in schools increased girls' school attendance. NGO Forum's RTI-based advocacy ensured functioning and management of Community Clinics and Union Health & Family Welfare Centers and in turn getting medical facilities for the community people. The Aus-Bangla Care for Dental (ABCD) intervention organized a total of 11 Dental Camps covering 1,417 patients while the ABCD team also facilitated hygiene sessions on dental care for the school children.

Humanitarian Assistance

NGO Forum continued the provision of emergency water supply as part of its Humanitarian Assistance Programme serving 30,000 refugees living in the makeshift settlements in Teknaf, Cox's Bazar. Likewise emergency provision for water supply, all the refugees were also brought under improved communal sanitation options. Solid waste management in the Refugee Makeshift Camp was maintained through placing 43 garbage pits and ensuring continued functioning of 40 Bio-gas Plants.

Promotion of Climate Resilience and DRR

NGO Forum addressed the DRR component in its on-going WaSH, health & urban resilience intervention starting from vulnerability analysis to awareness building of communities, capacity building of LGIs and promotion of climate-resilient technologies. Knowledge and capacity of the vulnerable communities and LGIs and their relevant committees on climate-resilient WaSH intervention was increased through various capacity building, promotional and rooted advocacy programmes. Feasible WatSan technologies focusing tidal surge, salinity, river erosion, drought, & hilly nature were promoted in the respective zones. In 2015, there were few initiatives taken with particular focus on developing climate resilience in the coastal belt and in urban intervention. This intervention helped the climate victims adapt with climatic risks and





maintain Public Health. The intervention also contributed in drawing a Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) that would help reduce identified risks within the Municipality area.

Close collaboration and partnership was developed with the Municipality, Education Office, DRRO Office, FSCD and other relevant agencies for better institutionalization of DRR activities with the aim to building Mymensingh as a more resilient city.

Promoting Governance and Human Rights

NGO Forum upheld the governance and rights promotion at the core of its programme intervention. Initiatives such as advocating in favor of the actual poor in availing the Social Safety Net services of the government at union level, initiating Citizens' Information Desk at upazila level, including CBOs into UPs' Standing Committees, implementation of social accountability tools by different stakeholders, forming Civil Society Forums, arranging Public Hearings, etc helped materializing governance by the LGIs. Budget advocacy remained a major event in the course of promoting governance especially in the field of WaSH. The intervention in 2015 facilitated the process of organizing pre-budget meetings at ward and union level, sharing the approved budget publicly, tracking the

budget utilization, sharing the latrine distribution list, disseminating information through display boards, etc. These together increased the spirit creating transparency and accountability in the service delivery of relevant LGIs.

Enhancing Stakeholders' Capacities

The Training & Capacity Building component rendered 8,497 individuals with knowledge and skills covering areas of human rights, WaSH governance, gender governance, disaster preparedness, urban risks & resilience, Community Clinic management, hygiene behavior, food security, budget tracking, waste management, etc. As many as 397 Master Trainers from different government institutions including Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and Urban Volunteer Groups (UVGs) were developed who contributed in reactivating the DMCs and UVGs under the Urban Resilience programme. Also, 280 volunteers were trained by Fire Service and Civil Defense on First Aid, Search & Rescue, and Camp Management under the DRR initiatives. Community and school-based disaster plans were also developed through stakeholder involvement under the DRR intervention.



Mainstreaming Gender

NGO Forum kept track of its special efforts made on Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) at its programmatic and organizational levels. The GEM activity plan allowed the poor and disadvantaged women to be engaged in programme implementation. The Forum strengthened its platform in this area through observing the 16 Days Activism against Gender Based Violence Campaign. Being one of the members of the SDC Partners' GenGov Platform, initiatives were made towards introducing gender responsive evaluations and 'Do No Harm' analysis. Gender & equality has been set as a core value of NGO Forum under its new Strategic Plan for 2016-2020.

Networking & Collaboration

Following 'Networking & partnership' as NGO Forum's one of the core values, constant efforts were made to play active role in the areas of budget advocacy, climate-resilience, WaSH rights & governance, pro-poor Urban WaSH services, food security, gender parity, humanitarian assistance, and so forth under sectoral platforms. NGO Forum was active with networks as FANSA, WSSCC, BAWIN, GWP, BWP, STREAMS of KNOWLEDGE, IWA, WIN, SKAT, IRC, SCO-B Gender Platform, WaSH Cluster, CFGN, BPEN, CANSA, Disaster Forum, Peoples Forum on Climate Change, Anti Poverty Platform, Governance Advocacy Forum, etc. Under the urban WaSH intervention, DNCC, DWASA, DPHE, and House Building Research Institute were among the partners in collaboration.

Transmitting Knowledge

NGO Forum undertook various initiatives towards knowledge management among the staff and sector stakeholders. It continued providing the sector with updated information through its Public Health & Environment Database and other Information Services. The topics covered under NGO Forum's research component in 2015 were-exploring the contribution of NGO Forum promoted Eco-San Toilet to socio-economic,

health and environmental aspects; field experiment on community contributions, participatory decision-making and local public goods; impact of school WaSH facilities in the enrollment of girl students; climate-resilient alternative technological adaptation in the *Barind* and South-west coastal regions. The findings of all these initiatives were regularly shared with the relevant stakeholders ranging from policy-makers to the CBOs through NGO Forum's regular information channels.

Area Coverage

Region	District	No. of City Corporation/	No. of Ward/	Village	Household	Popul	lation	Total
Region	Municipalit Upazila		Union	Covered	Covered	Male	Female	Total
Barisal	4	4	13	280	44,177	92,850	93,986	186,836
Bogra	3	8	30	439	73,332	160,551	160,854	321,405
Chittagong	4	4	5	118	26,428	59,389	55,021	114,405
Comilla	3	3	9	58	49,308	130,437	125,556	255,986
Dhaka	6	14	34	308	140,789	189,875	197,625	698,086
Dinajpur	1	3	8	188	41,496	92,903	91,656	184,562
Faridpur	4	9	36	530	123,749	293,226	296,858	590,084
Jessore	6	8	24	443	153,460	331,386	329,684	661,070
Khulna	2	3	7	109	32,282	72,680	69,815	142,497
Mymensingh	3	5	19	74	64,886	80,971	84,275	319,325
Rajshahi	2	3	8	291	50,840	121,530	120,871	242,402
Rangpur	5	10	22	345	142,376	285,407	289,326	574,733
Sylhet	2	3	16	523	32,784	103,748	102,867	206,614
Tangail	3	9	14	199	51,678	136,596	134,010	270,601
Total:	48	84	230	3,905	945,488	2,390,130	2,378,496	4,768,626

Summary of Performance 2015

SI. No.	Component	Event	No./Beneficiary
A.	Software Services		
	Advocacy: Policy Advocacy Campaign through Print & Electronic Media Advocacy at Upazila Level Collaboration with LGIs, CBOs & Stakeholders Advocacy Material Package Environment & WatSan Fair Promotion of Rights and Governance	4 7 61 1,033 1,200 15 474	Uncountable Uncountable 5,908 98,641 Uncountable Uncountable 18,933
	Displaying of UP Citizen's Charter	37	Uncountable
	Information Management & Dissemination: Seminar & Workshop on Strategic Issues Observance of National & International Day/Month Knowledge Sharing Events Newsletter (Bangla & English) and e-Bulletin World Water Day Seminar Report Organizational Annual Report	56 83 8 40 01 01	2,830 20,899 240 Uncountable 700 Copies 2,300 Copies
	Training & Capacity Building: Human & Technical Skill Development	591	8,497
	BCC Material:		
	Poster Menstrual Hygiene Package Flip Chart on Hygiene Wall Board/Bill Board on Hygiene Education Latrine Maintenance Manual Rainwater Caretakers' Manual	3 Types 61Types 1 Type 2 Types 1 Type 1 Type	48,500 1,000 1,000 115 1,600 1,500
	Promotional Activity: Hygiene Promotion Session/Campaign Rights and Governance Campaign School WaSH Programme Disaster Management Programme	31,080 1,667 189 251	285,404 39,684 16,459 15,179
	Health & Arsenic Mitigation: Promotion of Water Safety Plan Arsenic Patient Management /Counseling Health Camp on Arsenicosis & Water-borne Diseases Health Camp on Dental Care Screening of Tubewell (As Field Testing) Water Quality Testing in Laboratory	7,925 78 19 11 141,788 10,794 Samples	120,791 1,813 452 1,417 Uncountable Uncountable
В.	Hardware Supports		
	Water Supply: Deep Tubewell/Deep-set Pump & Shallow Tubewell Alternative Water Options Repaired Water Options Sanitation:	222 Nos. 154 Nos. 1,789 Nos.	27,649 6,070 80,868
	VSC Run by Partner NGO/Private Entrepreneur Total Latrine Installed Community Latrine / School Latrine Installed Repaired Latrine Options Solid Waste Management	446 Nos. 190,257 147 Nos. 367 Nos. 5 Components	188,575 1,114,277 64,275 35,227 18,140

NGO FORUM'S INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

Hardware Supports

Consists of MATERIAL SUPPORT to improve WatSan, Environment & Health situation e.g.

- a. WatSan Technological Options
- b. Essential Health Services & **Facilities**
- c. Green Technologies & Services

Advocacy & Information **Services**

- a. Advocacy on policy & Strategic Issues
- b. Information Services
 - Processing & dissemination
 - Documentation of success & learnings

Training & Capacity Building

- a. Human Skill **Development Training**
- b. Technical Skill **Development Training**

Community Mobilization

- a. Sensitization of Partners
- b. Sensitization of Community Allies
- c. Promotion of Mass Awareness

Development Communication

- a. Communication with Stakeholders
- b. Development of IEC & BCC Materials

Software Services

Comprises of all the SERVICES needed to enhance capacity of the local organizations and sensitize the policy-makers, implementers, LGIs, private sector, media representatives, civil society and the community people.

Monitoring & **Evaluation**

- a. Participatory Monitoring
- b. Result-based Monitoring
- **Evaluation of Programme** Outcome

Resource **Centre Services**

- Knowledge Broker & Clearing House
- b. Information & Documentation
- Capacity Development
- Knowledge Development & Collaborative Programme

Research

- a. Descriptive Research
- b. Associational Research
- c. Interventional Research

Provision of Technical know-how

Env. Mgt. &

Public Health

Sensitization on WatSan & Public

Awareness on Climate Adaptation & Disaster Preparedness

Software SERVICES

The theme of the Software Services of NGO Forum is to contribute to the sustainability of its programme outcome by changing behaviour of the target community, groups, agents & other stakeholders and by empowering them. From the empirical experiences and learning, it is evident that only delivery of demanding services to ensure people's access to those services & facilities do not automatically lead to significant change in the society and its sustainability. It needs a synergistic effort to make the community and the change agents aware about their roles & responsiveness in delivery and sustainability of any demanding services in a congenial policy environment. From such realization the Forum maintains a comprehensive Software Services package which includes all those components needed for awareness building among cross-section of people; capacity building of the community, actors & indigenous leaders; and sensitizing the policy-makers, programme planners, implementers and relevant change agents.

- Advocacy & Information Services
- Training & Capacity Building
- Development
 Communication
- Promotional Activities
- Water Quality & Arsenic Mitigation
- National Resource Centre

ADVOCACY & INFORMATION Services

The Divisional Commissioner's Office, Khulna directed the Deputy Commissioners under Khulna Division to take actions for protecting the ponds and other necessary steps for ensuring water-rights of the disadvantaged south-west coastal people in response to the policy advocacy of NGO Forum.

NGO Forum continued Advocacy & Information Services centering the policy-makers, administrations, partners & like-minded NGOs, local government institutions, civil stakeholders. The advocacy initiatives flanged with the relevant information services cited positive changes up to the root level, some of which were brought to the policy table. Advocating with the district and LGI level was among the strategies that paid off in bringing the changes in practice. Advocacy & information sharing with sectoral & trans-sectoral stakeholders helped pursuing the policy agenda related to second generation sanitation challenges, WaSH coverage in rural hard-to-reach and urban slum areas, equitable allocation in national budget, women's empowerment, food security, environmental management & climate resilience, arsenic mitigation, etc, and helped promoting governance in serving the poor & disadvantaged.

Advocacy Services

NGO Forum's advocacy sensitized the national level directions in favor of poor & disadvantaged population in 2015. Under its countrywide advocacy campaigns "Be Beside the Hard-to-Reach" and "Right to WatSan - Get It for All", NGO Forum targeted contributing delivery within the most Advocacy was made to establishing decentralized and participatory mechanism in the local decision-making process. Among the striking issues addressed by NGO Forum werenational budget analysis; achieving MDGs; setting country targets for SDGs; contributing to SACOSAN VI; Water & Sanitation Regulatory Commission Act Framework; Fecal Sludge Management; Horizontal Learning Programme and so on. NGO Forum upheld its contribution in CLTS in the National Sanitation Conference 2015: Journey to Zero.





The Organization's focus under the on-going advocacy campaign was to promote WaSH rights & governance within urban and rural hard-to-reach and low-income communities & institutions.

Policy Advocacy

Based on **Policy Advocacy**, directions came up from the relevant authorities benefiting the poor deprived from access to safe water especially at the coastal belt and drought-affected Barind Tract. The Divisional Commissioner's Office. Khulna notified the relevant authority to ensure that at least one pond is preserved in every union to make easy access to drinking water by the south-west coastal people who are severely suffering due to increasing salinity in the entire region. NGO Forum focused on sharing its Experiences & Learning of the Context-specific WatSan Technologies as scalable alternative models with the sector. As a result, NGO Forum promoted Reverse Osmosis Technology in the salinity-hit coastal region, and groundwater recharging following the Managed Aquifer Recharging (MAR) method got recognition from the policy-makers & sectoral professionals for its scaling up as effective alternative in tackling the safe water crisis in the saline-prone coastal zone and drought-prone Barind tract. This pushed the Government to address technological vulnerabilities of the hard-to-reach areas in line with the Sector Development Plan. NGO Forum's advocacy brought the country's scant water quality

testing services to the attention of policy-makers emphasizing to concentrate on ensuring water quality for manganese which has the potential health risk and is a growing concern. Policy briefs & recommendations centering target policy issues were framed and submitted to the concerned Ministries to ensure WaSH rights of the poor & disadvantaged; Public Health of the *Aila*-affected and other climate victims; management of arsenicosis patients and mitigation of arsenic problem in Bangladesh; etc. The Forum was also active in various national platforms representing the sector. The Paper entitled "Contributing to Journey to Zero through Re-addressing Community Integration" was presented in the technical session of the National Sanitation Conference on behalf of NGO Forum.



SI.	A _1!!1!	No. of	Partic	Total	
No.	Activities	Activity	Male	Female	iotai
1	Consultation on Experiences & Learning of the Context-specific WatSan Technologies	1	87	17	104
2	Consultation on Linking Arsenicosis Patients to Better Treatment Facilities	1	93	16	109
3	Consultation In Quest of Water-rights in the South-west Coast	1	100	6	106
4	Upazila Advocacy Meeting centering Budget Advocacy	43	3,154	1,680	4,834
	Total	46	3,434	1,719	5,153

Budget Advocacy was continued in 2015 considering it a priority policy issue to establish governance in WaSH. Policy advocacy contributed in drawing policy-makers' attention towards the disparity in WaSH allocation while demand for a separate WaSH budget-line with increased allocation for hard-to-reach areas was placed to the policy-table. Conduction of UP open budgeting sensitized the stakeholders as well as the LGIs to promote pro-poor WaSH services. Open Budget Sessions and Ward Shavas, organized through collaboration with UPs, CSOs and local allies & community people, contributed to the budget advocacy.

Relating to the water rights of the arsenic-affected people, NGO Forum's advocacy accumulated some significant recommendations i.e. Arsenic problem to be treated as multi-disciplinary aspects; arsenic-prone areas to be properly identified; preventive and curative aspects of arsenic problem to be treated equally; union based database to be developed to get the proper estimation of arsenicosis patients; Community Clinic should be equipped for identification of arsenicosis patients; stern actions to be taken against installation of Tube-wells

UP Open Budgeting 2015-'16: An Analysis					
No. of UPs Organized Open Budget	106				
Total Budget	Tk.1,078,833,812				
Total Budget Increased (2015-'16)	Tk. 150,400,221(16%)				
No. of UPs Marking Increased Budget	79				
No. of UPs Marking Unchanged Budget	1				
WaSH Allocation of 106 UPs	Tk. 113,454,737				
Increase in WaSH Budget	Tk. 22,386,039 (11%)				
No. of UPs Marking Increase in WaSH Budget	62				
No. of UPs Keeping WaSH Budget Unchanged	12				





without testing arsenic; National Management Committee to be formed to mitigate arsenic problem, etc. All these were shared with the policy-makers, administration, health departments, development organizations, academicians as policy briefs to sensitize them taking necessary measures to mitigate arsenic problem.

Media Advocacy

NGO Forum's Media Advocacy covered press briefing, sharing the finding of context analysis on WaSH, health, environment & relevant issues, news updates on social media, arranging collaborative field-based programmes with the electronic & print media, broadcasting TV Talk-shows on relevant development issues, disseminating press releases & clippings, etc. Close collaboration was maintained with media professionals and media houses. Participation of media professionals was ensured in every policy and grassroots advocacy events & campaign.

In 2015, the urge to adopt specific projects for hard-to-reach areas to reduce the disparity in the national budget allocation was made to government

through media. Given the government's commitment the campaign asked for adequate budgetary allocations & implementation of the sector development plan to ensure WaSH rights for the poor and disadvantaged.

Water & Sustainable Development and WaSH rights issues were duly shared with the



print & electronic media organizing press briefing, TV Talk-shows. This created mass awareness and sensitized the policy-makers on the struggles & demands of people for WaSH services. Regular collaborative events with the mass media focusing climate vulnerabilities and WaSH promotion in the hard-to-reach areas took place. The journalists participated and





interviewed UP Chairmen and members, arsenicosis patients, CBOs, civil society members, and marginalized people to understand their WaSH, health & environmental situation, success and challenges, and upheld that in their respective media to sensitize the policy-makers and important stakeholders.

Sl. No.	A ctivity	No. of	Partici	Total	
31. 140.	Activity		Male	Female	Total
1	Meet the Press on Water and Sustainable Development	1	136	27	163
2	TV Talk-show Centering Observance of WWD	1	Uncountable	Uncountable	Uncountable
3	Workshop with Print Media on Urban Resilience Issues	1	11	-	11
4	Collaboration with Mass Media	3	36	-	36
5	Press Conference on Budget Advocacy	1	66	17	83
	Total	7	249	44	293

Expanding Network

NGO Forum extended its advocacy and networking initiatives centering education, health, social safety net, right to information, etc. NGO Forum maintained its partnership successfully with FANSA, WSSCC, BAWIN, GWP, BWP, STREAMS, WIN, SKAT, IRC, IWA, SCO-B Gender Platform, WaSH Cluster, CFGN, BPEN, CANSA, Disaster Forum, Anti Poverty Platform and Governance Advocacy Forum as a part of its national & global advocacy and networking.

Rooted Advocacy

Advocacy efforts at grassroots marked changes in the capacity of Local Government in terms of planning, working procedures, and systems of the Union Parishads as an intimate stakeholder of different intervention. A certain level of governance at the LG level has been achieved through the functioning of UP Standing Committees, inclusion of CBO members in these Committees, participatory practice in preparing plan, budgets, allocation, and so on. This initiative was promoted as a best practice to sustain CBO leadership at grassroots. This is contributing in the implementation of the development activities of the UP bringing increasing benefits for the poor & disadvantaged population. The partnership approach among UPs, NGOs & CBOs has helped to address the comprehensiveness taking governance at LGI level a step ahead. At the district, upazila & union level, several memoranda centering the advocacy campaign were submitted to respective DC and UNO offices and UPs.



Upazila Advocacy Meetings

were carried out ensuring the participation of community people with the aim to increasing allocation of fund for the WaSH & health promotion at union level.

Collaboration
Meetings with
LGIs & local
stakeholders
focused
governance in
service delivery.
In relation to
this, combined
work-plans were

Inclusion of CBO members in UP Standing Committees is promoted as a best practice to sustain CBO leadership at grassroots.



developed while activation and proper functioning of relevant UP Standing Committees, preparing hardcore poor list transparently, conducting open budgeting, governance and

transparency in facilitating WaSH and health services, etc were given importance to ensure governance and transparency.

Networking Meetings at union level helped sensitizing the LGIs and civil society in adapting to climate change through sustainable WSS services and building community resilience in the coastal areas.



Environment & WatSan Fairs, organized at upazila level centering the theme, 'Sustho Dehe Satez Mon, Nishchit kare Sanitation', experienced massive encouragement from the administration, professionals and communities. The Fairs sensitized community people, administration, LGIs, and civil society on relevant WaSH, health & environmental issues.



Advocacy Targeting Urban Resilience

Under its Disaster
Resilience programme,
NGO Forum's advocacy
sensitized the municipality,
education office, DRRO
office, FSCD and other
relevant agencies for the
better institutionalization of
DRR activities to make the
city more resilient.

Trained Urban Volunteer
Munna Ahamed (20), a third
year Economics student of
Anonda Mohon College,
took classroom sessions in
Charpara Primary School
under DIPECHO
programme to discuss the
preparedness measures of
earthquake with children.





Alongside, the intervention covered the Public Hearings which made local people aware of urban environmental risks and cleanliness issues. Architects, engineers, municipality representatives, and city officials of planning authorities took part in these mass gathering events. Through partnership, collaborative support was offered by the Municiaplity in supporting and implementing the "Risk Reducation Action Plan".

Advocacy Centering Urban WaSH Intervention

Centering WaSH rights for the urban poor, Dhaka WASA and NGO Forum signed a Memorandum of Understanding to improve the access to safe water,

environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion services in a coordinated way for the urban low-income communities living in Dhaka and Narayanganj cities. This created advantage

Bachchu Mia (50), of Bauniabad E block, Mirpur, LIC area is now the Chairman of Infrastructure Implementation Committee (IIC) of his E block and successfully completed all the designed communal latrines.



for NGO Forum to work for the disadvantaged communities. Based on its advocacy initiative, NGO Forum ensured around 350,000 low-income urban consumers' access to legal water connections while 450 legal water connections were made by the DWASA.

Advocacy Centering Governance and Social Safety Net

With a view to sensitizing the pro-poor service promotion securing rights, the Civil Society Forum (CSF) was formed at upazila and union level. The CSFs regularly participated in upazila and district level programmes and played the watch-dog role in favour of pro-poor service delivery. This initiative contributed in sensitizina district-level

politicians, administrations and the service providers towards the issues of concern for the rural poor related to rights and entitlements. **Public Hearings** were organized at union level

The Idle Information Desks of eight Union Parishads under Sylhet Sadar Upazila have become functional through NGO Forum's governance-focused intervention. Now people from the unions regularly visit and submit application for different information.

with the representation of UP members & Standing Committee members, service providers, Community Clinic Management Committee members, SMC members, agriculture extension officials and concerned rights holders centering the delivery mode of different services.



Sl. No.	Activity	No. of	Partic	ipant	Total
31. 140.	Activity	Activity	Male	Female	Total
1	Collaboration with UPs and CBOs for Open Budgeting	1,033	64,849	33,792	98,641
2	Sensitization/Collaboration Meeting Focusing LGI-NGO Coordination for WaSH	28	1,071	293	1,364
3	Meeting with UP Standing Committees on WaSH	203	820	290	1,110
4	Rooted Advocacy for Sensitizing Service Providers	240	3,351	1,795	5,146
5	Rooted Advocacy for Ensuring Water Facilities of Urban LICs	138	4,743	4,721	9,464
6	Facilitating the Process of Displaying Citizen's Charters by UPs	37	Uncountable	Uncountable	Uncountable
7	Environment and WatSan Fair	14	50,418	41,470	91,888
	Total	1,693	125,252	82,361	207,613

Information Services

Interpersonal Media

A wide range of workshops, seminars, roundtables, consultations, symposia, meetings, knowledge sharing events, etc were organized as interpersonal events throughout the year. A National Seminar was organized titled Securing Water for Sustainable Development Symposia were organized at district level centering the theme of the World Water Day 2015. Issues supporting the theme Water and Sustainable Development highlighted, discussed and relevant recommendations accumulated. Symposia & rallies were organized at district/division/upazila levels in observance of the **Environment Day and Human** Rights Day. The events highlighted that the present trend of development in Bangladesh might not sustain without conservation of environment and proper management of its scarce water resource. The country must act in coherence with the UN's global goal for water to

be coming into action under SDGs.

Consultation on Linking Arsenic Patients to Better Treatment Facilities was organized with the participation of relevant stakeholders including medical practitioners. A comprehensive study finding was shared & discussed which reflected that Arsenicosis patient management still portrays a vulnerable picture of rural health services in Bangladesh. Consultation on **Experiences & Learning of the Context-specific WatSan Technologies** was organized by NGO Forum that shared scalable alternative models with the sector. Experience Sharing **Event on NGO Forum's Efforts** to Ensure Safe Water through **Water Quality Testing Services** was organized through which the country's scant water quality testing services was brought to the attention of policy-makers. **Strategic Workshops** were organized at central, district & upazila level involving relevant LGIs, NGOs, VDCs and respective programme personnel, who got oriented on





and chalked out various strategic directions following the programme implementation and sustaining the achievement.

Knowledge Sharing Events were organized on ensuring governance in implementing WaSH programme through LGIs. Important issue-focused events planned and organized with the facilitation of external resource persons with a view to enhancing the knowledge level of relevant local level stakeholders on the governance issues, the rules and procedure of implementing projects through Union Parishads, roles of members and UP chairmen, etc.

World Water Day Seminar and Symposium

No. of Activity 47
No. of Participant 2,441

Observance of Sanitation Month at UP Level

No. of Activity 28
No. of Participant 2,718

Observance of Days Relating to WaSH, Health & Rights No. of

different development issues

No. of Activity

No. of Participant

18,181

Strategic Workshop

No. of Activity

No. of Participant

389

Regional Knowledge Sharing Event

No. of Activity 8
No. of Participant 240







Print Media

An Advocacy Material Package was developed consolidating the MDGs and targeting the SDGs, and Bangladesh' country goal centering WaSH, environment, health, governance and relevant development aspects. The Advocacy Material Package also upheld NGO Forum's changing vision and targets in line with the organizational Strategic Plan 2016-2020. NGO Forum documented the process and result of its advocacy centering 'governance' and published the case study book

Community is Demanding its Entitlements.
Other print materials developed and circulated in the year include the Organizational Brochure Towards A Widened Horizon, the Annual Report 2014, World Water Day 2015 Seminar Report,



quarterly English newsletter *WatSan*, etc. Content analysis of six leading dailies of the country was done on regular basis to support the Forum's Information Services keeping on track and finding striking issues for advocacy & networking.

Electronic Media

Television talk-shows centering the observance of the World Water Day, Environment Day, etc were organized. Rights and equity-based water supply, and environment conservation & climate adaptation issues were emphasized by the eminent sector professionals. Policy briefs were made regularly based on the organized inter-personal events which were reached to the respective target stakeholders using the







electronic media. Monthly e-WatSan Bulletin, sharing of the quarterly newsletter WatSan, issue-based news & views circulation on organizational website and social networking sites, uploading of the organization's audio-visual & print items in its website, etc were covered under the audio-visual services of NGO Forum.

TRAINING & CAPACITY Building

Training & Capacity Building component of NGO Forum provides major support to the development and strengthening of its human and institutional resources. One of the major focuses of this Component is to keep pace in line with the mission of NGO Forum keeping track with the updated concepts in the development sector. Major initiatives centering capacity development of the Forum's stakeholders is emphasized on governance related issues, administrative and financial management, resource mobilization, participation, leadership, knowledge and skill development. In 2015, the major initiatives concentrated on

increasing capacity of the LGIs, enhancing voice raising capacity of the grassroots people and perform in decision-making process concerning rights of the deserving communities. Human rights, WaSH governance & management, gender governance, disaster preparedness, urban risks & resilience, Community Clinic management, hygiene behavior, food security, budget tracking, waste management, etc were mainly covered under the Component.

In the year 2015, the Training & Capacity Building component covered a wide range of issues through conduction of 596 training courses providing skill development support to 8,497 participants. Partner NGO staffs, representatives of LGIs, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and community people were amongst the target groups. The major courses conducted in 2015 were categorized under 5 programmatic clusters: Governance, WaSH & Health, Urban Disaster & Climate Resilience, Arsenic Mitigation & Water Quality, and Staff Skill Enhancement.

Governance

Training courses included governance involving the UP representatives; UP and community group orientation on selection process of VGD; LGIs' orientation on pro-poor service delivery; orientation of service providers and decision-makers for demand-responsive services; capacity development of CSO

Forum; orientation of farmer committees; Orientation and capacity development of UCF; orientation of Community Clinic Management Committee; etc. Components of governance, financing services, budget utilization and cost sharing, water tariff and local government taxes, subsidy system for WaSH services, project cycle for ensuring sustainable service provision,

service monitoring system, citizen's participation, social audit, selection process of beneficiaries for Social Safety Net services, roles & responsibilities of service providers and officials like Upazila administration and departments of Health, Education & Agriculture, and so on were covered under this cluster.

Sl. No.	Training Course	Achievement	Participant		Total
31. 140.	Training Course	Acmevement	Male	Female	TOtal
1	Training on WaSH Governance involving the LGIs	17	245	135	380
2	Orientation of Upazila CSO Forum & UCF	46	643	470	1,113
3	Orientation of Farmers' Committee & CCMC	40	585	230	815
4	Training on Leadership & Management for VDC	58	50	699	749
5	Orientation on Selection & Services for VGD Card Holders	46	177	810	987
6	Orientation of the LGIs and Service Providers for Pro-poor Service Delivery	5	101	42	143
7	Exposure Visit Involving the LGIs	3	30	31	61
	Total:	215	1,831	2,417	4,248

WaSH & Health

Courses included Participatory
Hygiene & Sanitation for
Transformation for the PNGO
Staff; ToT on sustainable WaSH;
hygiene promotion & campaign
in urban slums; Training on
Hygiene promotion by city level
Health Volunteer; and capacity of
Staffs and Volunteers on
Climate-resilient WaSH
promotion. These training
imparted participants with

comprehensive knowledge on WaSH programme facilitation, concept of safe water, hygiene promotion and environment-friendly sanitation, people's participation in development, concept of PHAST, problem identification and course analysis, community action plan and resource management, WaSH governance and promotion of rights, role of gender in WaSH, role of UP in WaSH promotion, WaSH & health

budget implementation, gender mainstreaming in WaSH, health & hygiene promotion, roles & responsibilities of UDMCs & UP Standing Committees, planning for disaster-resilient WaSH activities, etc. Through ToTs on Hygiene Promotion and Campaign, 130 Slum Volunteers and 120 Ward Health Volunteers were trained to conduct the hygiene sessions with children and women living in slums.

Sl. No.	Training Course	Achievement	Participant		Total
31. 140.	Training Course	Achievement	Male	Female	TOtal
1	Training of Trainers on Sustainable WaSH	2	28	13	41
2	Training on Folk Media and Culture	2	27	11	38
3	Training on Hygiene Promotion for Slum Health Volunteer	12	0	130	130
4	Training on Hygiene promotion for City Health Volunteer	12	0	120	120
5	Training of Volunteers on Community Mobilization	27	308	234	542
6	Caretakers' Training for O&M of Water Technologies	41	29	236	265
7	Training Follow-up Emphasizing Hygiene Promotion	4	44	29	73
	Total	100	436	773	1,209

In 2015, the Forum has signed agreement with different national and international organizations like Aga Khan Foundation, Save the Children, CARE Bangladesh, World Vision Bangladesh, OXFAM, Plan International, Pathfinder International, NHSDP USAID, Room to Read Bangladesh, ACI Bangladesh, BRAC, Sight savers, Ain-O-Shaalish Kendro, BNWLA, Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), Rural Services Foundation, IDCOL, Nagorik Uddyog, PKSF, Institute of Microfinance (InM), Prip Trust, Shajeda Foundation, The Swallows India, Engendered Health and so on regarding the proper utilization of its training centre facilities. Based on the increasing demand all regional managements have prepared their yearly budgets. The trend shows that the utilization of Regional Training Centres & Central Training Centre has increased gradually.

Urban Disaster & Climate Resilience

Training courses included ToT on urban risk assessment & response; town planning for authorities on mainstreaming DRR; school safety plan; multi-hazard resilient construction techniques; and life skills training for Urban Volunteer. The capacity building initiatives reactivated all the DMCs, Volunteer groups for bringing urban-resilient migration and preventive measures especially for DRR issues. The Orientation on CBDP Model was an initiative taken under

the Enhancing Inclusive Disaster Resilience programme in which WDMC & volunteer members participated. The ToT on mainstreaming DRR into development and on disaster-resilient construction techniques motivated the respective architects, engineers and planning authorities for applying the earthquake-resilient construction techniques. The Volunteers were trained by Fire Service and Civil Defense on First Aid, Search and Rescue. These courses contributed to the Urban DRR initiatives of NGO Forum.

SI.	Training Course	Achieve	Partic	Total	
No.		ment	Male	Female	TOtal
1	Training of Trainers on Disaster Issues	15	227	170	397
2	Training of Engineers & Architects on Resilient Construction Techniques	1	20	4	24
3	Life Skills Training for Urban Volunteers	6	130	150	280
4	Caretakers' Training for O&M of Latrines	100	624	2,321	2,945
	Total	122	1,001	2,645	3,646

Arsenic Mitigation & Water Quality

Field Trainers were imparted with skill development training on arsenic screening issue in collaboration with DPHE. ToTs on Arsenic Test were provided to Field Trainers where they received in-depth idea on arsenic screening & water quality issues. The Field Trainers of partner NGOs of NGO Forum who had previous experience on water quality testing and imparting training to the Field testers participated in the courses. Besides, an orientation was organized consisting of 30 Tube-well Testers from the respective unions. A total of 552 Field



Testers were trained in 17 courses. They gained skills on the aspects of arsenic screening, water quality testing, filling out the OMR form, GPS reading for each water point distributing the water point ID cards, and assessing of the arsenic status in respective localities.

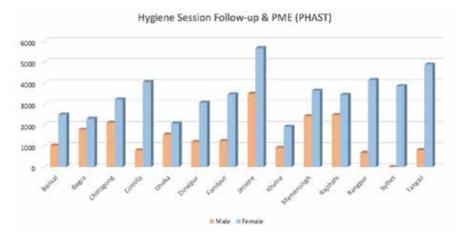
Staff Skill Enhancement

Training courses included
Training on Communication &
Facilitation for the Project Staff;
Training of Staff on Project
Operational Issues; Volunteer
Training and Volunteer Group
Activation Training; Exposure
Visit in Country for the Project
Staff and Beneficiaries; and
Capacity Development Training
for Project Staff under different
projects.

SI.	Training Course		Partio	.	
No.	Training Course	ment	Male	Female	Total
1	Training on Urban & Rural DRR Intervention	4	22	13	35
2	Training on Urban WaSH Promotion	1	22	11	33
3	Training on Rights & Governance Promotion	2	31	13	44
4	Orientation on Climate Adaptation	2	12	5	17
5	Training on Communication & Programme Facilitation	2	32	14	46
6	Training on Facilitation of PHAST	1	14	6	20
7	Training on WSP and O&M of Water Options	47	47	1,404	1,451
	Total	59	180	1,466	1,646

Tailor-made Courses and Post-training Activities

Some tailor-made training courses were organized based on the request from other like-minded organizations. Alongside, measuring the effectiveness of the conducted training programmes were a routine work under the Training & Capacity Building component. A number of training monitoring activities were organized for keeping the performance level of the trainers and other trained participants on right on track. Training Follow-up & Monitoring was conducted emphasizing Hygiene Promotion; Folk Media and Culture; Volunteerism on Community Mobilization and Related Issues, etc.











DEVELOPMENT Communication

Transforming people's lives through bringing desirable changes in cultural molding towards people's rights, access to resources, gender relationships, health & hygiene behavior, climate resilience, and overall development protecting the environment.

NGO Forum's Development Communication services are focused to increasing people's understanding on development aspects in the most convenient form of communication for the respective communities. Different communication aids are developed and channelized based on the needs identified by the respective communities and stakeholders themselves. The zonal issues related to the development components including WaSH, health, environment, Social Safety Net are addressed through context-specific media-mix development communication services especially for the hard-to-reach and low-income communities. Understanding of local political, social and cultural realities are fit into the designing of development materials besides the geophysical zonal issues. The concept of human rights,

equity and governance are carefully shaped in the **Development Communication** services in line with the Forum's mandate. In 2015, NGO Forum's **Development Communication** materials were developed targeting to aware and sensitize LGIs, local allies, civil society, academia, technical experts, NGOs, and other relevant segments of the society on different rising aspects of WaSH, health, governance and environmental issues in Bangladesh. As part of WaSH & health, menstrual hygiene practice in disadvantaged rural & urban areas came into increased attention under the **Development Communication** services of the Forum. Different type of audience category-wise IEC/BCC materials were developed in 2015 under NGO Forum's **Development Communication** services.

Targeting the Community People

Wall Boards, Bill Boards and Posters were the main communication materials developed targeting to aware the communities in respective working areas. A total of 87 Wall Boards were developed & repaired illustrating proper hand washing practice. The Wall Boards mainly sensitized the school students about maintaining health and hygiene habits. As many as 28 existing Bill Boards were repaired that disseminated messages on WaSH & health issues focusing the environmental hazards in different hard-to-reach areas. Two *Posters* with a total print run of 23,500 were developed & disseminated in parts of the country highlighting water's role in the sustainable development agenda; and to generate sensitization on WaSH governance.

Targeting the Professionals & Change Agents

As many as 1,000 sets of Flip Chart for following-up the Hygiene Sessions in hard-to-reach areas were developed & distributed among the PNGO staff, training participants and CSO members to guide them increasing awareness and practices on five water behavioral domains and environmental hygiene to change the lives of hard-to-reach people and to prevent vulnerabilities. A Package on Menstrual Hygiene for Adolescent Girls was developed focusing hygiene practices during the menstrual period resulting in decrease of infection spreading. A total of 1,000 Packages were used by female school teachers and female staff to orient school girls as well as community women on the issue. The Package contributed to attaining improved health status of school girls of the poor and disadvantaged communities. A total of 1,600 Latrine Maintenance Manuals were

developed and distributed among the Caretakers for ensuring effective O&M of the household latrines. As many as 1,500 Modified Rainwater Caretakers' Manuals were developed to help the Caretakers ensure full functioning of the installed

Targeting the LGIs and **Development Partners**

Paniprobaho- the monthly Bangla newsletter was developed and distributed among the sector stakeholders disseminating updates, news and views on health, WaSH, environment & governance. The total print run of Paniprobaho was 5,000/issue. A total of 1,000 Calendars were developed and disseminated among the UPs, relevant LGIs, programme planners & professionals, and community people focusing context-specific WaSH, health & environmental messages to sensitize the stakeholders for their effective contribution. Also, 6.000 Year Planners were developed and distributed among the UPs, PNGOs, PSOs, and relevant stakeholders centering the collaboration among & with the policy-makers, programme planners, media, LGIs, civil society actors and communities for implementation the project activities.





PROMOTIONAL Activities With NGO Forum expanding its working areas into humanitarian assistance, climate resilience-based urban and rural programmes, governance focused interventions alongside its WaSH and health intervention, the Promotional Activities have become a crucial component to increase awareness and unite people towards taking actions in favor of the communities. In 2015, Hygiene Education, School WaSH Programme, RTI-based programmes covering the areas of Education, Agriculture, Community Clinic, Union Health and Family Welfare Center management and Social Safety Net services, disaster management, etc received a major share of the Promotional Activities component of NGO Forum. Annual Report 2015



The Jangalia Community Clinic located in Kandigaon union under Sylhet Sadar upazila has been activated bringing primary healthcare services to the closest distance benefitting expecting mothers, children and eledery people of the union. The CSO along with the Community Clinic Management Committee has been raising fund to develop it as a "Self Help Model" for community managed healthcare services. The fund is also being used to provide financial assistance to the poor expecting mothers to ensure their nutrition and maternal healthcare.

Hygiene Education

Regular session on Menstrual Hygiene, Hygiene Session with Male and Female members following PHAST approach were the main activities under the Hygiene Education. Maintaining personal hygiene, food hygiene as well as environment conservation got the focus under this intervention. A total of 6,497 Hygiene Sessions were carried out reaching around 119,204 community people. As many as 55 Mass Campaigns through Popular Theatre were carried out reaching out messages on improved WaSH practices to more than 24,000 community people. The 1,894 number of Menstrual Hygiene Sessions with the women and adolescent girls created space for eradicating

prevailing superstitions within the family and communities allowing women and girls mobility during the period of menstruation. A total of 56 Orientations on Hygiene Promotion were organized for the Religious Leaders while 55 Orientations were organized for the Teachers and School Management Committees. As many as 17 Hygiene Campaigns were carried out at city corporation areas covering the low-income communities. A total of 18,500 low-income households were visited disseminating BCC messages while 30 female adolescent groups took part in Hygiene Promotion Sessions on MHM. Another 3,350 Group Sessions were carried out to aware LIC people on safe WaSH.





SI.	A .* *.		No. of Activity		Participant		
No.	Activity	Target	Achivement	Male	Female	Total	
1	Religious Leaders Orientation on Hygiene	57	56	1,102	40	1,142	
2	Hygiene Session following PHAST	7,318	6,497	31,521	87,683	119,204	
3	Menstrual Hygiene Session with Female & Adolescent Girls	1,920	1,894	-	27,178	27,178	
4	Hygiene Campaign through Popular Theatre	58	55	15,175	8,925	24,100	
5	Hygiene Session with Children Group	728	728	2,100	2,060	4,160	
6	Group Session on Sanitation & Hygiene Practices	2,700	3,350	2,933	32,317	35,250	
7	Hygiene Messages through House Visit	18,000	18,500	11,155	63,215	74,370	
	Total	30,781	31,080	63,986	221,418	285,404	

WaSH Promotion at Schools

The School WaSH Programme is one of most comprehensive events of NGO Forum producing encouraging results. The Teachers reported that the increased attendance of students in their respective schools. The spillover effect that the intervention brought forth was the motivation created by school students at household level to install hygienic latrines. The teachers and School Management Committees played a more positive role in preserving students' improved sanitation, personal and environmental hygiene within & surrounding the

schools with their enhanced capacity. As a result, the School Brigades were formed who were found to promote & monitor health, environment & WaSH practices at their schools & communities. As many as 58 School WaSH Programmes contributed in gaining these results in the rural areas. The WaSH intervention for the urban poor provided improved school sanitation in 46 schools. The sensitized students are now working as change agents for practicing improved hygiene behavior at institution, households and community level.

				•			
SI.	Activities No. of A		Activity	Participant			
No.	Activities	Target	Achivement	Boy	Girl	Total	
1	School WaSH Programme	59	58	5,039	7,214	12,253	
2	Yearly School Improvement Plan	60	40	323	208	531	
3	SMC & School Teachers' Meeting	44	44	320	412	732	
4	Teacher and Student Brigade Orientation	30	30	1,110	1,213	2,323	
5	Hygiene Campaign in City, School and Slum Areas	10	17	230	390	620	
	Total	203	189	7,022	9,437	16,459	





School attendance (90% days per year) of girl students increased to 22% in three years from the base status 3% in 2012 because of improved WaSH facilities promoted in 83 schools of hard-to-reach rural areas. The sensitized students are now convincing their parents for household hygienic latrine installation and maintain clean environment.

But it was observed that yet women and girls having very little knowledge about Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) as well as limited access to affordable and hygienic sanitary materials and disposal options. There was no family environment for the girls to openly discuss the matter of menstrual hygiene with their mothers. This taboo has been broken through the Menstrual Hygiene Sessions which have been positive in removing various superstitions and negative approach to the

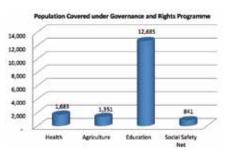
Many of the members of the Water Point Management Committees have been linked with the UPs through which they are appointed as technical mechanics for O&M of WatSan options. On the other hand, funds are raised for O&M purpose sometimes by WPMC and VDC jointly. The VDC in Astama Village in ward no. 1, Jay Kalash union under South Sunamgani upazila of Sunamganj has been running a fund through which they pay for necessary repairing of the WatSan technologies. Also in Kaneshwar and Islampur unions under Damuddya upazila of Shariatpur district, the WPMC Treasurer (female) is successfully utilizing the collected fund for O&M cost.

Promotion of Rights & Governance

NGO Forum's governance-centric intervention generated momentum in the work process of different LGIs related to their accountability. The Community Clinic Management Committees & Health Service User Groups, the School Management Committee, Union Citizen's Forum, Upazila CSOs, Agriculture Extension Officials and Farmers Committee, Union Standing Committees, etc were sensitized on various governance issues related to







VGD, health and family planning, social welfare, service delivery by the LGIs and so on. The pro-poor service promotion intervention promoted responsiveness of the govt. institutions and created a model for subsequent replication. The intervention helped opening Citizen's Information Desk in each of the Upazila Parishad to provide necessary support for access to information on services like Social Safety Net, agriculture extension, education and health, and consequently each of the Union Parishad where citizens are getting required information.



SI.	Activity	No. of	Activity	Participant			
No.		Target	Achivement	Male	Female	Total	
1	SMC & Teachers' Orientation on Governance	57	55	1,072	254	1,326	
2	Union Citizen's Forum Meeting	80	66	876	445	1,321	
3	Meeting with CSOs	12	10	139	34	173	
4	Consultation with CCMC and Health Service User Groups	80	82	899	784	1,683	
5	Consultation with SMC & PTA on Better Education	80	84	963	584	1,547	
6	Consultation between Agriculture Extension Officials and Farmers' Committee	80	58	1,092	259	1,351	
7	Meeting with UP Standing Committees for Improvement of Service Delivery	80	47	520	321	841	
8	Enrolment Campaign at Schools	60	60	4,049	6,558	10,607	
9	School Management Committee Meeting	15	12	55	29	84	
10	Awareness Raising Session on Rights & Services	1,440	1,193	9,207	11,544	20,751	
	Total	1,984	1,667	18,872	20,812	39,684	

Disaster Management

The DRR component addressed in the WaSH & health intervention starting from vulnerability analysis to awareness building of communities, climate-resilient technology designing and capacity building of the communities and LGIs. Knowledge and capacity of 106 hard-to-reach unions and their relevant committees on climate-resilient WaSH and health intervention increased through various Promotional Activities. The UPs started allocating budget for different

types of water options going beyond the traditional Tube-well distribution. The CBOs also got well-connected with the UDMCs.

Specific urban focused
Promotional Activities were
carried out. The Drama Shows
were organized where people
got disaster-focused messages.
Community level Mock Drills
were organized through Fire
Service & Civil Defense and
volunteer groups where people
took part and got aware. At
school level different types of
awareness raising activities were
organized including
disaster-based art competitions,

drama shows, classroom sessions, video-shows, etc where the students, teachers, SMCs and guardians participated. Continuous collaboration was maintained with the municipality, Education Office, DRRO Office, FSCD and other relevant agencies for the better institutionalization of DRR activities. Ward Disaster Management Committees were formed followed by carrying out regular meetings with the municipality and district level Disaster Management Committees under the urban DRR intervention.

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Activity		Participant		
		Target	Achivement	Male	Female	Total
1	Disaster Management Committee Meeting	66	85	1,329	532	1,861
2	Urban Volunteer Group Meeting	88	94	1,112	1,848	2,960
4	CBO Campaign on Urban Resilience	12	13	1,170	1,480	2,650
5	Cleanliness Campaign by CBOs & Youth Groups	10	17	230	390	620
6	Mock Drill/ Drama Show	25	25	3,340	2,550	5,890
7	Art Competition on DRR	17	17	573	625	1,198
	Total	218	251	7,754	7,425	15,179





Promotion of Water Safety

Molding Water Safety Plan (WSP) into household and community level water management aims at developing a safe WaSH culture in general. A total of 3,591 Caretakers, Water Point Management Committee members and Extension Workers got oriented on WSP and technology sustainability issues through 224 orientation

courses. The UPs and VDCs maintained linkage with the Water and Sanitation Option Management Committees while the WPMCs took necessary action for smooth functioning of the WatSan technologies. The community people were oriented and rendered with knowledge and skills on their roles and responsibilities during the disaster-period in ensuring safe drinking water. Messages



on minimum criteria of water quality to be maintained during the disaster period were well-disseminated among the communities.

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Activity		Participant		
		Target	Achivement	Male	Female	Total
1	VDC Meeting on CAP	3,402	3,400	25,446	15,329	40,775
2	Bi-monthly VDC Meeting	2,390	2,218	18,523	13,661	32,184
3	Community Participatory Meeting on Decision-making Process for Installing TWs	45	45	1,391	1,120	2,511
4	Orientation for WPMC	297	224	2,141	1,450	3,591
5	LIC User Group Formation & Mobilization	240	250	784	3,124	3,908
6	LIC Mobilization for Demanding New Connections	300	450	9,750	10,149	19,899
7	Ignition Meeting Learning Sharing Meeting with CBOs & Community Volunteers	103	93	1,112	667	1,779
8	Ward WatSan Committee Meeting	1,593	1,093	9,384	3,990	13,374
9	Union WatSan Committee Meeting	179	152	2,202	568	2,770
	Total	8,549	7,925	70,733	50,058	120,791

WATER QUALITY & ARSENIC Mitigation

Water quality testing in regular basis is a crucial issue in Bangladesh. General people have very little access to the Water Quality Testing facilities, equipped with latest scientific equipments. Water Quality Testing Laboratory of NGO Forum has been ensuring quality testing facilities for both drinking and wastewater bringing regular testing facilities to the door-steps of the mass people.

The Laboratory is presently conducting 12,000 to 16,000 tests round the year. Under its water quality testing services NGO Forum also offers a user-friendly Microkit that is widely used at the field level to detect bacterial contamination in drinking water.

In Bangladesh, attention is required more on the quality of drinking water from both chemical and bacteriological aspects. Around 25% of the population has drinking water at households with arsenic above the WHO provisional guideline value and 12.4% of the population has exceeded the Bangladesh standard. In case of bacteriological contamination, around 42% of the population has their source water with detectable E. coli while this value is around 62% as contamination occurring at the household level. Taking this scenario as a big concern for Public Health, NGO Forum is keeping its focus on improving the water quality while increasing safe water coverage involving concerned authorities and the deserving communities.

Water Quality Test in Laboratory

NGO Forum's Water Quality Testing Laboratory conducted water quality test of around 4,394 samples covering 33 parameters of drinking water and wastewater. The samples were collected from 2,693 water points including groundwater, surface water and rainwater as source covering more than 10 types of water technology. Among the samples tested, 2,814 numbers of sample were tested from 2,100 water points of 105 unions under 42 upazilas of 28 districts under NGO Forum's programme provision. Alongside, the Laboratory also provided support to different programmes through its bacteria testing field kit namely MicroKit, an easy bacteria testing kit. Different national and international organizations/agencies were also rendered WQTL's services.

Adroit Environment Consultants Ltd., Simbiosis Bangladesh, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, BRAC, Dhaka Ahasania Mission, Doyel Environmental Foundation, Drink Well, EIDRB-Pollysree, Impact Foundation, Kazi Farm Group, Plan International BD, Sapla Mahila Sangstha, Sonali Shopno Welfare Trust, World Vision BD, WSUP-BD, Tycoon International and many others used WQTL facilities on regular basis.

Bacterial contamination is still found to be present in around 40% of Tubewell water while 19% of that contains very high level of bacterial presence, according to recent national statistics. This is an area where the water sector is still confronting and challenges are increasing.

Arsenic Screening using Field Kit

NGO Forum conducted arsenic screening in 185 unions under16 districts. Arsenic test were conducted using the HACH kit. A total of 123,995 water points were tested and the data were shared with respective parties. Head of each Tubewell was painted red (≥ 50 ppb) or green (<50 ppb) as per the test result.

Before starting the screening activities, the testers were trained on arsenic testing by field kit, data collection procedure, marking, using GPS machine, using OMR sheet, ID generation, water sample collection, QC and waste management of arsenic test.

Parametres Tested in WQTL

Cluster of Parametres	No. of Test
Physical and Aggregate Property (pH, Alkalinity, Conductivity, Hardness, Salinity, TDS, TSS, TS, Turbidity)	355
Metal (Arsenic, Cadmium, Calcium, Chromium, Cobalt, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Nickel, Potassium, Sodium, Zinc)	3,152
Inorganic Nonmetallic Constituent (Ammonia, Chloride, DO, Nitrate, Phosphate, R Chloride, Sulphate)	256
Aggregate Organic Constituent (BOD, COD)	23
Microbiological Examination (TC, FC, E.coli)	608
Total:	4,394

Source of Sample Tested

Source of Sample	NGO Forum	Other
Surface water source based water options: PSF	7	0
Groundwater source based water options: Shallow TW, Deep TW, DSP, Tara Pump, AIRP Dug/Ring-Well	1,917	507
Rainwater:	15/	0
Household and Community-based RWHS	156	U
Pipeline	10	6
Other sources	10	80
Total:	2,100 (78%)	593 (22%)

Water Quality Status of Selected Parametres

	Arsenic			Iron			FC					
Name of Water Option	Total Test	Safe (<0.05 ppm)	Unsafe	% of Contamination	Total Test	Safe (<1.0 ppm)	Unsafe	% of Contamination	Total Test	Safe (0/100 mL)	Unsafe	% of Contamination
Shallow Tubewell	1264	1185	79	6.3	209	139	70	33.5	16	5	11	68.8
Deep Tubewell	156	151	5	3.2	66	40	26	39.4	-			
RWHS	-				-				130	95	35	26.9
PSF	-				-				7	1	6	85.7
AIRP	48	48	0	0	31	26	5	16.1	16	12	4	25.0

Arsenicosis Patient Management

Treatment support to the arsenicosis patients were provided following a cyclic method through a time interval in which health camps, counseling with arsenicosis patients for taking food and arsenic-free water, following up of patients, monitoring health status of arsenicosis patients remained included. A total of 19 Health Camps were organized in collaboration with the Upazila

Health Complex and PNGOs in different arsenic-prone hard-to-reach areas. As many as 452 arsenicosis patients were identified and provided with treatment support. Among them 190 were male and 262 female patients. A total of 1,328 patients received medicines free of cost.

The identified arsenicosis patients along with their family members were addressd on the socio-behavioral aspects through 37 Counseling Sessions while 937 participants attended in the

counseling sessions. A total of 41 Monitoring Sessions were organized to observe the health status of the patients while 876 patients were monitored. Medicine support was also provided to the patients on the basis of necessity. Alongside, emphasis was given to hardcore poor arsenicosis patients for bringing them under income generating activities (IGA) to allow them improve their socio-economic conditions through the best utilization of the interest-free loan.

Arsenicosis Patients Identified in Health Camps

Region	Arsenicosis Patient			
Region	Male	Female		
Barisal	30	22		
Comilla	10	45		
Dhaka	32	78		
Faridpur	29	33		
Jessore	56	56		
Khulna	33	28		
Total	190	262		







Resource Centre

The National Resource Centre (NRC) of NGO Forum has been making its utmost efforts in disseminating evidence-based knowledge and technologies, sharing experiences from lessons learned, hosting capacity building initiatives in the areas of WaSH, health and environment with convergence of the issues of climate change. It has been promoting improved and effective mechanism for knowledge transmission aiming at facilitation of sector learning among relevant government bodies, national and international NGOs, academic

institutions, resource sharing partners, research institutions, expatriates and allied institutions engaged in their respective domains. Being vested with the task to act as a knowledge broker as well as booster, the NRC has been undertaking various time-fitting and relevant initiatives to enhance its knowledge management and sharing efforts in line with the mandate of NGO Forum. Following is a reflection of the activities performed in 2015 under two broad domains of NRC:



Information and Knowledge Management

The NRC brought out its monthly e-Newsletter titled *The* Resource Spring focusing on the areas of WaSH, environment, health & climate change. The e-Newsletter contained a number of sections like national and international news, learning opportunities within NGO Forum and externally-provided, upcoming events, new resources available through the NRC and a knowledge corner to provide information and resources on knowledge management and exchange

opportunities.
12 issues of the
e-Newsletter
were developed
and distributed
among local,



national and international stakeholders.

The Library ran as a significant component of the NRC under its Information and Knowledge Management Services having a rich collection of publications, journals, books, reports, etc. By cataloging the up-to-date



information on the resources and making them available into the Online Library Information System (OLIS), the NRC ran the Library making a positive and potential contribution to development.

The on-line Public Health and Environment database were constantly improved through archiving quality and useful information, maps, images and different types of resources. Regular updating and proper maintenance of the database contributed significantly in facilitating information and knowledge generation.

The Call Centre service was extended meeting up different types of query of relevant individuals and organizations in relation to WaSH, Public Health, climate change and other relevant issues. Besides, NGO Forum made use of the advantages of the most popular on-line social networking platforms in reaching out to the wider spectrum of groups around the globe with the news and views of NGO Forum and other stakeholders on relevant issues.

Capacity Development and Collaborative Programmes

NGO Forum under its NRC services extended technical and financial assistance to the MS students in conducting time-fitting and useful research in relation to WaSH, health and environmental issues. Two research projects were facilitated in 2015 in collaboration with the Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET) and Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology.

The In-house Knowledge Exchange session helped



promoting transfer of knowledge across the organization to broaden the level of awareness on different salient programmatic and cross-cutting aspects of WaSH, health and environment. Total of 3 events were organized during the year. Likewise, Knowledge Sharing events were organized both at the national and regional



levels with a view to enhancing the knowledge level of the Local Government and civil society actors in order that they can contribute to development endeavors for uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor communities. Under knowledge sharing, 2 events at the national level while 6 at the regional level were organized with focus on governance and sanitation promotion-related issues.



The NRC was active with different activities round the year as a part of its collaborative efforts through extending its advisory services for the sector promotion. In 2015, the NRC continued its role representing the organization in the UNICEF-led WaSH Cluster initiative maintaining partnership and communication channels among UN-agencies,

international and national organizations for enhancing the role of the UN initiative.

The NRC, with support from the Rotary Club of Dee Why Warringah, Australia and the Rotary Club of Dhaka, Bangladesh, launched dental project titled "Aus-Bangla Care for Dental (ABCD)" with the aim to provide essential dental

care/services for the poor people living in slum areas in Dhaka and in few selected rural areas of Bangladesh targeting the poor school children. In 2015, a total of 11 dental camps were organized covering 1,417 patients while the ABCD team also facilitated hygiene sessions on dental care for the school children.





Hardware SUPPORTS

NGO Forum supports alternative and context-specific technology promotion to bring the poor and disadvantaged population of rural hard-to-reach and urban slum areas under safe water & sanitation coverage and environment conservation. Modifications and innovative workings are applied to adapt with the changes in the field scenario confronting climate change effects and environmental degradation. Concentration is high on mainstreaming disaster risk measures into the on-going intervention. DRR measures are considered for both water supply and sanitation technologies in terms of geophysical and socio-economic traits of the intervening population. Solid waste management especially in urban slums and refugee camps has become a focus component as part of environment conservation. Promoting sanitation marketing through developing entrepreneurship and market linkage is another aspect covered under the Hardware Supports.

Safe Water & Sanitation Coverage

Under the safe water supply component 2,165 water supply options were provided across the working areas of NGO Forum. Among the total, 376 were newly installed while 1,789 options were repaired and made functional. As many as 13 types of water supply option were installed during the year while a total of 114,587 poor & disadvantaged people were covered. During the year, 1,789 existing non-functional water technologies in intervention areas were repaired bringing 80,868 hard-to-reach people including the refugees under safe water coverage. The alternative technologies promoted addressing the climate vulnerabilities of different eco-zones and emerging water quality threats in different intervention areas. The hard-to-reach population of rural climate vulnerable areas and Low-income Communities of the urban areas were the main beneficiaries. This year,



concentration was high in the areas of escalating salinity in drinking water in the coastal belt, lowering water table in drought eco-zone, flood and arsenic-affected regions. A number of high-tech climate-resilient water supply options were under surveillance contributing to the increase in water coverage in climate vulnerable areas. These include, the Managed Aguifer System through groundwater recharging promoted in severe drought-affected areas, Reverse Osmosis mechanism promoted in the coastal belt struggling with increased salinity levels,

Gravity Flow System and Spring-water Capping System for the Hill Tracts.

In 2015, a total of 190,624 hygienic latrine sets were promoted directly by NGO Forum across its working areas bringing health benefits to 195,043 poor & disadvantaged households. The hygienic sanitation options included 1,682 newly installed sanitation technologies, 367 repaired existing technologies and 188,575 latrine sets sold by the Forum-supported Village Sanitation Centers. NGO Forum made efforts in integrating DRR

measures in its sanitation component. Modifying and innovating context-specific, climate-resilient improved sanitation technologies have been a part of this process. Plastic Latrines for the poor & disadvantaged people living in char lands & hills, raised plinth HH and Community Latrines, Eco-san Toilets in drought-prone areas, Community Latrines with Bio-gas Plants, etc have been some of such sanitation options promoted in 2015. School sanitation remained another vital area of intervention under the hygienic sanitation component of NGO Forum.

Water Technology Installed

SI.	Name of Technology	No. of Installed	No. of Benefitted	Participant			
No.		Technology	HH	Male	Female	Total	
1	Arsenic Iron Removal Plant	17	213	204	478	682	
2	RWHS (Household & Community-based)	83	253	629	599	1,228	
3	Deep Tubewell / Deep-set Pump	135	4,392	12,825	11,856	24,681	
4	Shallow Tubewell	87	635	1,536	1,432	2,968	
5	Gravity Flow System	1	45	89	95	184	
6	Pipe-line water supply	2	435	1,100	1,075	2,175	
7	Dug-well	2	25	77	66	143	
8	Pond Sand Filter	4	192	399	435	834	
9	Spring-water Capping System	1	41	120	65	185	
10	Municipality Water Supply Line	40	40	156	163	319	
11	Submergible Pump Water Tank	4	60	163	157	320	
12	Repaired Water Options	1,789	18,968	39,744	41,124	80,868	
Total :		2,165	25,299	57,042	57,545	114,587	

Adaptation to Climate Change

The climate vulnerability to rural & urban areas of Bangladesh covered under NGO Forum's intervention area are endowed with special geophysical contexts such as the char lands, haor (wetlands), exposed coastal belt and its off-shore islands, flood-prone areas, drought-affected areas and the hilly region. The WatSan facilities promoted during the year addressed the varying geophysical contexts, climate vulnerabilities and aspiring local needs in the realm of the prevailing

situation. Alternative water & sanitation options were promoted under a principally climate-resilience focused WaSH intervention. Among the context-specific safe water technologies promoted in the rural areas, 102 DTWs were installed under the climate-resilience focused intervention especially in the coastal belt with technical support provided by the DPHE. Household-based RWHSs were also promoted in the coastal, haor & hilly areas. A Gravity Flow System and a Spring-water Capping System were

promoted in the remote hilly areas of Rangamati district. Two Pipeline Water Supply Systems extracting water from the deep aquifer were promoted in unions under heavily arsenic-affected Chuadanga district. The Deep-set Pumps and Deep Tubewells promoted in areas where the shallow aguifer is highly contaminated with Arsenic, Iron, Salinity, etc. and deeper aquifer is accessible in terms of hydro-stratiograpgy of the area. The Shallow Tubewells were promoted in *char* areas where there is good hydro-static connection with nearby rivers. Low-cost, easy operable and maintainable RWHS technologies were installed in the coastal & other feasible areas considering abundant rainfall in those areas and social acceptance of RWHS in the locality. The Pond Sand Filter options were installed mainly in coastal belt based on the saline-free ponds. The AIRP was promoted as a feasible option in shallow and low-water table areas used for removal of arsenic and iron contents from the contaminated Tubewell



Sanitation technologies promoted in the hard-to-reach rural areas mainly attempted to address the climate vulnerability related conditions that destroy and deteriorate sanitation facilities & services. RCC Single and Twin Pit Latrines, Plastic Latrines, Eco-san Toilets, Disable-friendly Latrines, and Community Latrines were promoted in the rural areas in large considering its feasibility in different

geophysical zones such as coastal belt, char lands, haor (wetlands) region, flood & drought-prone areas, and hill tracts. NGO Forum continued focusing on building resilience of the community through reducing vulnerabilities centering WaSH especially in the off-shore islands. A total of 400 HHs were brought under improved & climate-resilient sanitation services as per CCCP's designed

"Second Generation Latrine". This contributed in reducing open defecation practices among the off-shore island poor people who had to struggle with their sanitation facilities getting destroyed by frequent tidal storms and natural disasters. the off-shore island poor people who had to struggle with their sanitation facilities getting destroyed by frequent tidal storms and natural disasters.

Second Generation Latrine Addresses Climate Vulnerabilities

Climate-resilient Hygienic Latrine has the unique features that it ensures water supply system through a water reservoir attached with the structure connected with pipe and tap, has a raised platform, handle inside the Latrine for children, pregnant women, elderly people and physically challenged persons. Along with the



ceramic pan there is also a separate pit connected with PVC pipe, tin-roof with sufficient ventilation, etc. This household level latrine has been termed as "Second Generation Latrine". This Latrine has been proven to provide the vulnerable communities with protection from inundation during a tidal or storm surge. The Latrine has also boosted improved hygienic behavior among the user communities, which is experienced as to be a collateral effect of the Latrine promotion benefits. As Khodeza Begum (45), a member of the CCAG from Ratandi Taltoli Union of Golachipa upazila puts it, "The sanitation option installed with support from NGO Forum looks well-constructed, as the structure and features are way far better than the latrines other people use at their household level. However, these options have been managed by the community people like us who live in clusters and the supports have radically reduced miseries of the remote residents. But more importantly I think, the support has ignited our eagerness to live well by practicing a hygienic behavior. Now we believe, disasters could wash away what we have, but not those, what we have learnt."

Addressing Low-income Urban Communities

Water supply options promoted in the urban areas were mainly targeted to bring the poor households living in slum areas. The intervention areas were primarily in selected wards of Dhaka North City Corporation and Mymensingh Municipality. In the wards under DNCC, 100,000 Low-income population living in slums were brought under the legal water connections of DWASA. While, in the urban areas of Mymensingh, NGO Forum supported diversification and access to safe water supply for urban poor especially in slum areas through providing piped water supply line in total 40 HHs of 36 Bari slum and total 60 HHs of other two slums in collaboration with the Mymensingh Municipality.

NGO Forum's intervention for the Urban Poor covering ward numbers 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10 of Dhaka North City Corporation was successful in ensuring improved and sustainable community sanitation services for 100,000 low-income consumers. In Mymensingh, Community Latrines were installed keeping women's user-friendliness and security concerns in mind. Across the working areas, 36 Community Latrines were designed with two chambers and separate bathing space for females were installed. These Latrines also included menstrual hygiene facilities and solar lighting system. Altogether 13,876 poor & disadvantaged people have been benefited from these facilities.

Emergency Support

Around 33,900 ORS and 8 Drums of Bleaching Powder were distributed among the flood victims in Bhuapur upazila, Tangail, Shahajadpur and Kazipur upazilas, Sirajgoni, Meghna upazila, Comilla, Fulchari upazila, Gaibandha, Itna & Mohongoni upazila, Netrokona, Sadar upazila, Satkhira and Bashkhali upazila, Chittagong district in collaboration with respective UPs, and upazila administration for ensuring availability of safe water for drinking and cooking purposes during the emergency period.

Bachchu Mia Enough Confident to Manage the WaSH Work



Being the Chairman of
Infrastructure Implementation
Committee (IIC) of E block at
Bauniabad area in Mirpur,
Bachchu Mia (50) has
successfully supervised in
completing the installation of all
the designed Community
Latrines. He has become a

popular social activist in his area and now plans with his committee to continue to maintain the environmental hygiene of his area. According to him, the committee members are now capable enough to manage the WaSH work on their own.

Humanitarian Assistance

As part of its Humanitarian Assistance programme, NGO Forum continued safe WaSH services for the Myanmar refugees living in Teknaf upazila, Cox's Bazar. Through the emergency provision, safe water supply was ensured for the camp population by pipeline water supply, 51 DTWs, and repairing 33 existing water options. The basic requirement of 15.2 litres per capita per day was ensured twice a day ensuring pre-measure for safety of supply water. A 40-feet long pond wall boundary was also repaired to ensure protection of the

pond water while 12,000-feet long drain was repaired to prevent internal water logging as well as protecting nearby surface water bodies from pollution.

Around 15,000 Rohingya Refugees were brought under improved community sanitation facilities in different formats like. HH latrine with raised platform, Community Latrines with Bio-gas Plant & Septic Tank, etc. NGO Forum maintained disloding and sludge management mechanism for keeping the environment safe. Solid Waste Management was carried out covering the Rohingya Camps while 12,000 ft. drain was under regular cleaning maintaining. A total of 2,092 HHs were brought under the improved environmental hygiene facilities.

Safe Water: The Life-saver

Romida (20), mother of two children had to dig holes for collecting water in her congested courtyard of her residence located at Nayapara of Shamlapur village in Baharchhara union under Teknaf upazila of Cox's Bazar district. Besides, all of the family members suffering from water-borne illnesses, tragedy struck her family when



she lost her minor aged son as he fell into the dug hole. Losing one of her children, she worried for the safety of her 6-month old daughter. Her anxiety for her child's safety and her struggle to collect water came to an end when a Deep Tubewell was installed nearer to her shelter.

School WaSH

The schools were benefitted from the provision created for safe drinking water supply, sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities. Promoting safe drinking water for the school children in the hard to reach unions across the 6 varying eco-zones and in the selected wards of DNCC and Mymensingh Municipality targeting the urban poor was another major area of safe water supply intervention. Altogether 130 schools were benefited with safe water supply during the year.

Groundwater was extracted through submergible pumps and preserved in overhead tanks to ensure supply of running water in the schools.



Installation of well-designed School Latrine also profoundly contributed in creating awareness on overall personal & environmental hygiene among school children. Separate arrangement for menstrual hygiene practices including hand washing facilities in schools increased especially girls' school attendance. In 2015, altogether 111 School Latrines were installed throughout the working areas covering 50,399 school children. Students, teachers and SMC members of High Schools and Primary Schools benefited directly and indirectly from the school sanitation intervention.

Pipeline Water Supply Saves Arsenic Victims in Chuadanga

The Pipeline Water Supply has brought a massive relief in the arsenic-affected Baropatila village under Haoli union of Damurhuda upazila, Chudanga. Around 80% of the Tubewells of this village is affected with arsenic water. The village has experienced the death of 27 people due to arsenicosis. The Pipeline Water Supply Scheme has been implemented by NGO Forum for Public Health along with its local partner NGO Rural Economic & Social Welfare Organization. The Scheme worth Tk. 4,042,700 with the financial support from European Union along with contribution from Damurhuda Upazila Parishad, Haoli Union Parishad, and the Baropatila community covers the entire village through 63 community stand posts and serves 30,000 litres of water per day keeping the level of arsenic presence under safe level. Almost 3,000 people of the village are now free from the brunt of arsenic.



Gravity Flow System was installed and served the hilly indigenous households living in the slope of Chaichhara village in Ghilachhari union under Naniarchar

upazila, Rangamati to end their struggle for safe water. The GFS has covered 45 HHs as direct beneficiary



while another 36 HHs have made arrangements on their own. Hundreds of kms of areas in the valley covered through GI pipes arranged and maintained by the community people through their own initiative has made it as a scalable example.

The **Spring-water Capping System** in
Ghilachhari union under
Naniarchar upazila,
Rangamati has been
turned into a safe source
of natural filtered water.
Due to being by the
road-side, the System
also quenches thirst of



uncountable number of households, school children and allows all hilly passer-by to perform their daily necessities using the water.

NGO Forum supported diversification and access to safe water supply for urban poor especially in slum areas through providing **piped water supply line** in total 40 HHs of 36 Bari slum and total 60 HHs of two slums- Abashon and Maloncho from 4 different water points in collaboration with the Mymensingh Municipality.

Environment Conservation through Waste Management

NGO Forum continued its Waste Management measures in Cox's Bazar and Mymensingh. Mymensingh municipality was provided with a solid waste collector Mini Truck which served the whole city. The municipality authority was also provided with 7 Cycle Vans for waste collection. Around 630 HHs were directly benefitted through house to house garbage collection & dumping in collaboration with the municipality. Also, 1,187 feet drain was constructed and 1,754 feet footpath was reconstructed to reduce the hazard related to water logging within the city.

A comprehensive solid waste management had been performed with the assistance of Camp Management Committee in Teknaf. As many as 43 Dustbins were placed inside the Refugee Camp to collect the kitchen and home wastes. Alongside, numbers of mobile



dustbin were handed over to the shopkeepers situated in the main road of the Camp. Some repairing of Community Kitchen fittings, Dustbins, and hand washing devices were carried out continuing to benefit all of the 2,092 HHs. Such interventions created employment opportunity among the refugee community and also enhanced ownership among them. Running of 40 Bio-gas Plants were well-maintained while more than 640 families got the benefit.







Solid Waste Management

SI. No.	Name of Sanitation Option	Activity	No. of HH	Male	Female	Total
1	Waste Collection by Mini Truck and Cycle Van	8 vehicles	630	1,740	1,400	3,140
2	Fecal-sludge Management (Pond Dislodging)	630 no.	2,092	7,500	7,500	15,000
3	Repairing of Bio-gas Plant and Community Kitchen Fittings	81	640	2,010	2,470	4,480
4	Drain Cleaning & Repairing (12,000 ft.)	1,032 times/ year	2,092	7,500	7,500	15,000
5	Dustbin (43) Cleaning & Repairing	48 times/ year	2,092	7,500	7,500	15,000

Sanitation Promotion in Coverage Area

SI. No.	Name of Sanitation Option	Installed Latrine	No. of Benefitted HH	Male	Female	Total
1	RCC Single Pit Latrine	189,078	191,421	513,634	519,929	1,033,563
2	Disable-friendly Latrine	222	222	148	74	222
3	Community Latrine	36	-	7,384	6,492	13,876
4	Plastic Latrine	252	252	620	597	1,217
5	School Latrine	111	-	23,486	26,913	50,399
6	Bio-gas Latrine Blocks	558	2,092	7,275	7,725	15,000
7	Repaired Latrine Options	367	1,056	17,367	17,860	35,227
	Total	190,624	195,043	569,914	579,590	1,149,504

Running of Village Sanitation Center

With an aim to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the target unions, NGO Forum continued operating Village Sanitation Centers through its partner NGOs, CBOs and private producers. NGO Forum provided support in terms of revolving funds to local entrepreneurs, who had been producing different types of latrine so that the poor &



vulnerable people can procure latrines as per their choice and affordability. The rural people collected the appropriate sanitation facilities considering the context of the area from the VSCs. A total of 446 private and partner NGO-run VSCs operated in 2015 producing 195,460 latrine sets while 188,575 sets were sold. The VSCs played a vital role in increasing sanitation coverage especially in rural hard-to-reach areas.

VSC Helps Winning Poverty

Hafiza, a hardcore poor woman, who is a mason by profession & sometimes worked as daily laborer in Tupkarchar village, Char Amkhaoa union of Dewanganj upazila in Jamlapur district, is now a successful entrepreneur. Hafiza is now selling 30-35 sets of latrine per day in the surrounding villages. Interest-free loan of Tk. 30,000, necessary materials for producing hygienic latrine sets with required training were delivered to Hafiza and her husband. She now runs the VSC successfully by producing & selling the latrine materials with the help of her

husband. Their hard endeavor turned the VSC into a profitable centre. As a result, they have been able to build a two room brick house costing 120,000 taka; earlier they lived in an old thatch. Now the amount of the capital of the business centering the VSC is 200,000 taka & it is growing day by day.



Research, Monitoring



NGO Forum undertakes research to find the unknown situation and significance of a time-fitting issue relevant to the development sector. Alongside, it always emphasizes on searching something new directive to its own programmes and to support the relevant knowledge and information seekers. Keeping a close combination with its research, NGO Forum's monitoring & evaluation provide information to the management, donors and implementation team and relevant stakeholders towards-

- identifying problems to make desire planning & implementation plan;
- reviewing progress in line with the set indicators;
- chalking out deviations & causes of deviations;
- recommending corrective measures to overcome deviations; and
- framing the issue-based lessons for the betterment of the programmes.

Under the monitoring system, data was collected periodically from the field covering different running programmes and the reflection on programme performance was shared with the management accordingly. The conduction of research & evaluation helped finding the insights of some selected hypotheses towards reaching the expected goal through any intervention, and meeting the solution of any development challenge.

Research:

Assessing Eco-san Contribution to Socio-economic, Health & Environmental Upliftment

Considering the distinct geophysical characteristics, culture, practice & livelihood pattern of the people at different hard to reach areas, NGO Forum tries to identify and promote different context-specific WatSan technologies. To reach this goal, Eco-san was considered as a feasible option for the drought zone where health practice is severely affected since hygiene & sanitation cannot be maintained properly due to acute water shortage. NGO Forum explored the contribution of its promoted Eco-san system to the economical, environmental, health and social aspects through a qualitative Study. The Study covered Jhinaipukur village of Nizampur union and Loilapukur village of Kashbaunion under Nachol upazila, Chapai Nawabganj.

The Study observed that since these Eco-san Latrines have been installed according to dehydrating model, there was no occurrence of producing liquid sludge or seepage to environment. The community people have become interested to get this Latrine visiting the success of Eco-san users. Some demands reached to the Union Parishad from some communities and in turn the UP has led the promotion of some no. of Eco-san Latrines in other villages. The Eco-san Latrine facilities has also significantly contributed to the economical, health, environmental and social aspects in the drought zone minimizing the social stigma. The installation of Eco-san Latrine in Jhinaipukur village has created the scope of producing



compost after fill-up of the fecal reservoir tank, and applying that, the users are producing 600-650 kg more rice per acre than the non-user group. Besides, one user is saving Tk. 600 of pit emptying cost and 11,000 taka of fertilizer cost per year. Alongside, the Eco-san Latrine has encouraged the villagers in homestead gardening by using produced compost. That has ensured more intake of nutritious food and in turn increased their productivity. Now the Eco-san Latrine facilities are contributing to at least 10% of one user's total yearly income.

Community Contributions, Participatory Decision-making and Local Public Goods: a Field Experiment in Bangladesh

NGO Forum, in collaboration with Stockholm University is implementing this Action Research Project in Shibganj upazila of Bogra district, one of the arsenic contaminated areas of Bangladesh covering 160 Treatment Units (TUs) based on their access to safe drinking water. The Project focuses on the impact of requiring a community contribution on project outcomes, by randomly assigning a requirement for community contributions in cash or in labour among villages that receive an otherwise identical



Figure 2: Electronically water source and households survey



Figure 1: Scanning QR code for water sample identity and automated SMS sending to the Tubewell owners from the data server

intervention. The intervention is a package of technical advice and subsidies for safe sources of drinking water, about which communities must take collective decisions regarding whether to participate in the Project, how to raise the community contribution, and where the water source should be constructed.

This is the first Project of its kind in the country where electronic device, server, different apps, sensor and software used for water source and households' survey to develop water quality TU maps, community maps and union based maps. HACH arsenic field test kit and NGO Forum's Microkit are being used to test the households' drinking water quality.

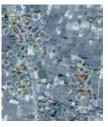




Figure 3: A village drinking water quality map (left) and water quality map of Saidpur Union, Shibganj (right)

A total number of 17,793 Tubewells and 6,400 stored water samples tested at field level and informed arsenic result by report card while bacteria (FC) result sent to the caretaker or owners through automated mobile SMS. The benefits of the Study are the potential improvements to projects designed to extend access to safe drinking water and social services more generally in Bangladesh and elsewhere. The potential benefits of the Research are getting available to all people who lack access to services.



Figure 4. Community people receive water quality testing results and meeting invitation through mobile phone SMS

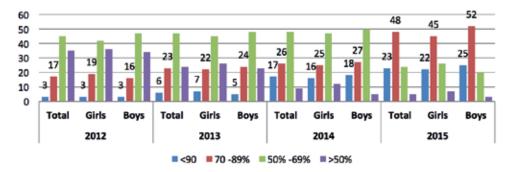
Impact of School WaSH Facilities in the Enrollment of Girl Students

Education in the schools of the geophysically hard-to-reach and socio-economically underserved areas faces several challenges especially in terms of ensuring uninterrupted safe WaSH facilities. Access to quality facilities is directly associated with quality of retention and attendance rates of students. Similarly, poorly functioning WaSH facilities continue to challenge schools and impact on the retention and dropout rates of children, especially school going girls of adolescent age. The School WaSH Programme has been a successful endeavor of NGO Forum implemented within schools located at union level.

A Study on the impact of Scool WaSH Programme confirmed that the rural schools have been benefitted from the provision created for safe drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The rural schools lacking the facilities of safe drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities have introduced with School WaSH Programme has brought encouraging results especially in case of girl's school day attendance. Statistics derived from 4-year School WaSH intervention by NGO Forum showed that school attendance (90% days/year) of girl students increased to 22% in 2015 from the base status 3% in 2012

because of improved WaSH facilities in respective 83 school campus. Also, the Menstrual Hygiene Sessions with the women and adolescent girls have created space for eradicating prevailing superstitions within the family and communities allowing women and girls mobility during the period of menstruation. Separate arrangement for menstrual hygiene practices including hand washing facilities in schools have increased girls' school attendance and enrolment.

% distribution of student attendance



Study on Managed Aquifer Recharge in Barind area of Bangladesh

Groundwater usage is on rise for agricultural, domestic and drinking purposes gradually. At the same time the meteorological variability and climatic factors influence to increasing the stress on this resource significantly especially in the North-west zone of Bangladesh. The situation is becoming more acute due to excessive extension of irrigation and unplanned underground water extraction by using Tubewell and Deep Tubewell.



In this context, NGO Forum for Public Health has initiated a piloting of the Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) to identify the effectiveness of MAR in Barind area, to evaluate the stress on groundwater especially due to meteorological variability and increasing water demand, and assessment of groundwater quality for safe use after implementation of MAR technique. As part of this process, recharge wells have been constructed in three different locations being connected with the adjacent sheds to recharge chamber by using uPVC gutter and pipe network.

In the study area, the Groundwater Table (GWT) has



a declining trend during the months of January to July in every year. After installation of Managed Aquifer Recharge Technology it has been observed that the situation is getting changed, eventually the GWT has started rising in response to the augmented recharge water artificially. As a result, the surrounding Shallow

Tubewells are running good and becoming easy functioning than before particularly in dry season. The quality of Groundwater recharged through MAR technique has also been proven safe for drinking. The 3-year observation has indicated that the optimum use of Rain-water through the MAR technology is a promising solution of water resource management in the critical drought zone. It can also be introduced to other water stressed and fresh water scarce areas ensuring the use of uncontaminated fresh surface or rain-water as recharging water.

Study on Feasibility of Reverse Osmosis in the Saline Zone

Natural calamities like cyclones, storm surges, tornadoes, seawater encroachment in the eco-system and saline water intrusion in groundwater are the most common phenomena in the coastal areas of Bangladesh. To ensure safe water supply in the coastal areas combating the salinity challenge, NGO Forum has considered Reverse Osmosis as a context-specific feasible option as it requires considerably less energy to operate and more attainable to the saline-prone coastal areas. NGO Forum has promoted the Reverse Osmosis at Perikhali union, Rampal, Bagerhat district, an extreme saline zone of the country. The technology was installed in 2013 through sharing of cost & required land by the respective UP & the surrounding community in line with the National Policy.

Reverse Osmosis is a relatively expensive way of removing salinity for ensuring access to safe drinking water. However,

estimated lifecycle of the Desalination Plant proves its financial viability. However, to ensure its operation & management in smooth manner, a trained Caretaker has been appointed under the authority of the respective Union Parishad. The Caretaker also collects a set amount of tariff as a means of O&M of the Option. The 3-year observation has confirmed that the Reverse Osmosis appears to be a feasible facility, managed by the UP & the respective community. It has been found

satisfactory centering several factors including availability & efficiency of salinity removal, operating techniques and maintenance, replacement cost of materials and environmental impact of the waste water. User groups are satisfied with the quality and quantity of water in that highly sweet water-stressed coastal zone. The decision-makers in the Government and sector experts & professionals have also found the option feasible to be scaled-up.



Monitoring

WaSH Intervention in Hard-to-Reach Areas

Monitoring results illustrated that the people's knowledge and awareness level increased as of baseline on safe water, hygienic sanitation practice, and consequences of using unsafe water and unhygienic sanitation. Monitoring result illustrated that 48% (baseline-24%) people have gained knowledge regarding safe water & hygienic sanitation while more 18% (baseline-77%) people got aware regarding consequences of using unsafe water and unhygienic sanitation.

Access to safe water (baseline-54%; monitoring-70%) and access to hygienic sanitation (baseline- 26%; monitoring-67%) gave a picture of upward trend. It was also observed that more 34% households (baseline-13%; monitoring-47%) were practicing Water Safety Plan. Monitoring survey indicated upward trend as of baseline concerning proper hand washing after defecation (baseline-32%; monitoring- 68%) and before food handling (baseline-14%, monitoring-47%).

As part of its WaSH intervention covering the camped refugees under its Humanitarian Assistance programme, around 15,000 people were served through treatment and distribution of around 225,000 Litres of water from canal and reserved pond per day. People were used to fetch water two times a day for 5 hours from the Tap Stands. Out of 75 Taps 47 needed to be replaced throughout the year. It had been found that the Water Treatment Technician conducted the quality test before supplying water to the community every day. On an average 390 Latrines, 101 Bathing Cubicle and 62

Hand Washing Devices were found functional out of 394 Latrines, 102 Bathing Cubicles and 65 Hand Washing Devices respectively. Moreover, there were 40 Bio-gas plants which were used as a supplementary option for fecal sludge management. Three times major repairing and reconstruction had been done to make three Bio-gas plants fully functional which were non-functional at the commencing period. There were 43 Waste Bins and community people were well practiced in dumping their waste into the Bins.

Promoting Resilience to Urban Challenges

Under NGO Forum's urban resilience intervention, it was evident that active involvement of the LGIs at the Municipality level ensured the ownership of the DRR related interventions by the stakeholders. The water-points, common latrines and bathing spaces have created access to safe water and hygienic sanitation especially for women as the largest beneficiary group. Compared to the previous scenario of accessibility regarding water points, it was observed that distance of water-points from house has been reduced and saved time and allowed women to spend more time on other activities. The latrines and bathing spaces designated for women have allowed their privacy and improved their hygienic practices. The urban volunteer groups were found addressing the needs of the women and children who are often among the most vulnerable and deprived. The intervention has been able to enhance the access of slum dwellers, particularly of women in safe water and

sanitation facilities through its support for creating provision for water points, bathing spaces and latrines.

Community Adaptation to Climate Change

The monitoring observation confirmed that the poor and extreme poor, mainly saline-affected people have been addressed under the intervention in line with the goal of the Programme. Based on the community-managed programme approach ward-based groups have been formed consisting of socially excluded, women, girls and extreme poor in relation to WaSH service deliveries. Regular monitoring confirmed that HHs were brought under improved & climate-resilient sanitation services through the "second generation latrines" especially suitable for children, pregnant women, olds and physically challenged persons.



Relating to the proper O&M of the water points, 70 Water Point Management Committees were formed maintaining the economic & social status and gender ratio. Relating to the cost sharing, it was found that HHs shared 10.9% of total cost of the respective water option in cash.

Considering past highest flood level, 20 HHs raised their plinths. Monitoring observation found that this plinth raising created employment opportunity and

contributed in food availability of poor family and protected them from selling advance labour, distress sale of assets and migration during lean period. The raised plinth is also contributing to save life, household assets, cattle, poultry and shelter for others during flooding.



This Project is expected to reduce climatic risks and climate change effects in salinity areas in terms of access to safe water and sanitation and building the community's resilience in adaptation to climate change.

Promotion of Governance

NGO Forum continued its advocacy targeting the LGIs to sensitize and enhance their capacity in the areas of Open Budgeting, activating the Standing Committees, publicizing services information through Citizen's Charter and disseminating income & expenditure information.

The graph shows that the unions have introduced shifting towards governance serving its people in a responsive manner.

Monitoring observed that 60% unions got their capacity increased to well administer the Standing Committees especially related to WaSH, finance,



education & health, birth-& death registration, law & order, social welfare & disaster management, and environment to provide support to addressing the demand of the respective community. As many as 100% unions were updating the inhabitants about their services and entitlements through Citizen's Charter while 80% UPs were displaying income & expenditure and other relevant information in the UP campus. It was found that 100% unions prepared open budget giving priority to the WaSH, primary education, agriculture & health needs of the demanding community, and spent the allocation accordingly.

It was found that 80% people were informed about the services while 55% of them are receiving services from the Community Clinic. During 2015, 100% Community Clinics and 46% UH& FWC hanged their Citizen's Charters. Around 61% CCs and UH&FWC improved their environmental conditions i.e. drinking water, toilet, sitting arrangement with ceiling fan, etc.

Around 74% management committees of CC and UH&FWC are well functioning and 30% of them took initiatives to develop fund for their sustainability.

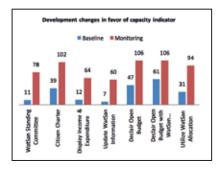
Average attendance rate at schools reached to 92% against the base status 72% while drop out reduced to 99% from the base status 80%. The school enrolment reached to 97% against the base status 81% while 95% passed in Primary School certificate examination in 2015. Around 75% primary schools were found with improved environmental conditions having drinking water, fan, beautification, toilet and physical infrastructure facilities.





70% farmers are getting access to agriculture services (baseline was 54%) and farmers knowledge increased 76% (baseline was 44%) to cultivation of different crops, preventing disease, preservation etc.

Around 60% agricultural club were reformed (baseline found that 25% club were activated).





Evaluation

Mid-term Evaluation

The Mid-term Evaluation of the project "Enhancing Governance and Capacity of Service Providers and Civil Society in Water Supply and Sanitation Sector" was undertaken in 2015. The third-party Mid-term Evaluation findings depicted that the project has been following a demand-based approach to meet the community needs for WaSH services. Thus the WaSH needs of the poor and disadvantaged are conveyed to the service providers. The LGIs have acknowledged that the project implementation strategy has been able to find out context-specific technologies to meet the community WaSH needs. Alongside, the community has also been able to be a stakeholder of the project which will contribute to sustain the project outputs. The Project has been promoting WaSH governance creating accountability & responsibility among the LGIs. The Project has



undertaken policy advocacy and information sharing while it has been maintaining strong networking with the relevant government & non-government stakeholders at different levels ranging from the village to the national level.

Awareness has been created among all segments of people about importance of personal, food, domestic & menstrual hygiene practices, water safety plan, arsenic contamination and arsenicosis. It was found that sanitary latrines installed under the project intervention have

become very useful for the school students while the adolescent girl students were found happy using these especially during menstrual period. This has also helped increasing their school enrolment. Alongside, the persons with disability have been benefitted greatly as they are now using special types of latrine as per their comfort. The arsenicosis patients are getting IGA & treatment support from the Project and also being registered to the government health complexes to continue their long-term treatment.

esource Management 8

Human Resource

NGO Forum continued with its Diversity Management initiatives at the work-place across the country. It encouraged the staff members to put diversity more firmly on their strategic planning agenda and supported various activities in order to attain its mission and vision addressing health, WaSH, DRR, environment & climate change adaption, human rights & governance. NGO Forum revised its HR Policy incorporating some benefits to make its work-force more professionally encouraged & efficient in performance, and to make sure governance insight in compliance with the Bangladesh Labor Law. Grievance handling and work-place harassment issue was inserted in the HR Policy to help address staff grievance professionally ensuring satisfaction of the staff in a safe environment. NGO Forum gave importance on gender and governance promotion as these two are among the core values of the Organization. Based on this, NGO Forum tried to create an enabling environment for the employee of the Organization in compliance with the gender policy and labor law. The employees were also oriented about safety and security of their working place and protect themselves from any sort of threat. Alongside, the Organization focused on prohibition of child labour in compliance with its *Child* Protection Policy, emphasized on recruitment of female candidates and gender rights in line with the spirit of equity.



Some Staff Development Training courses & Workshops were availed by the staff in-house and at country level targeting to enhance capacity to accomplish their assigned responsibilities and prepare to cope with changes of the development sector. Courses aiming to develop technical skills of the staff covered a wide variety of areas pertinent to the on-going WaSH, health and environmental intervention. In total, 15 courses were organized in 2015 enhancing skills of 213 staff. The wide ranging topics of staff development programmes included training on Drought Risk Management; Gender and Diversity; Budget Tracking; Women Leadership; Project Planning, Development and Management; Employee Safety & Office Security: Accounts Management; Orientation on VAT & TAX; and Developing



Management Skills. Alongside, NGO Forum employees took part in series of meeting, workshop, seminar centering various development & management issues i.e. Women and their Rights, Gender & Governance, Urban & Women Development Framework, Stakeholder Mapping, Research Gap and so on issues.

There is a continuous prioritization to the gender

mainstreaming and diversity by ensuring female representation in leadership levels. An Action Plan was followed to execute the implementation of 'Gender & Governance' in all relevant domains of NGO Forum to ensure gender sensitive work-environment and governance in the organization and its mission. Priority was also high in the area of mainstreaming DRR into on-going programmes. The Union Extension Workers and respective programme focal persons were made aware of certain pre and post disaster preparedness, pre-during-post disaster analysis, disaster-friendly total sanitation, gender responsive early warning system, etc through the disaster management and preparedness training.

The female beneficiaries were provided with a platform to play significant role in leading positions as President, Vice-President, General Secretary and Treasurer in the CBOs (30%), in the Water Supply and Sewage Standing Committees of the UPs (24%), Caretaker and WaSH Management Committee, Ward Committee, SMC & PTA, Student Brigade, Civil Society Organization (CSO), Union Citizen's Forum, Hygiene Group, Courtyard Group, Farmers Committee, Community Clinic Management Committee, etc.

Gender Mainstreaming

As mandated in its organizational *Gender Policy*, NGO Forum strengthened efforts to ensure Gender Equality Mainstreaming (GEM) through offering preferences on women, poor, vulnerable and other marginalized community in all its programmatic and organizational perspectives. It took initiatives in line with 'Gender and Equality' as one of

the core values of the organization and brought a clearer direction for mainstreaming gender at all levels of its development journey. NGO Forum guaranteed the acceleration of gender mainstreaming ensuring the female representation from designing, planning, and implementation to monitoring level of the Organization's operation.



Keeping Track of GEM

NGO Forum started Gender and Governance (GenGov)
Assessment in 2015 covering its organizational and programmatic operation. Being associated as one of the members of the SDC Partners' GenGov Platform, the Forum availed the opportunity of organizing the Regular Coordination Meeting cum Workshops. NGO Forum

applied the GenGov tools in its organizational and programmatic operation as part gender mainstreaming initiative.

This year NGO Forum celebrated The International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women through showing its support to end all forms of violence against women. NGO Forum also expressed its solidarity apthrough celebrating the 16



Days Activism against Gender-based Violence Campaign to raise public awareness and mobilize people everywhere to bring about changes in society - brighter future without violence.



Staff Strength

Diversified staffing contributed effectively to implement the programmes at different level considering the context-specific development approach. NGO Forum continued following the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and Affirmative Action (AA) in case of Women and

indigenous people along with talentacquisition approach. Over the year, NGO Forum recruited 56 employees to expedite its operation under various set-ups. There were total of 289 employees in the Organization while 76.12% was male and 23.88% was female.

Financial Resource



■ House 51 (2nd Floor), Road 9, Block F, Banani, Dhaka 1213, Bangladesh

■ Telephone: (88-02)9894346, 9870957, 9894026, 09610998048 Fax: (88-02) 9845135 E-mail: sfaco@ddhaka.net sfali@connectbd.com abmeds@bol-online.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Executive Committee of NGO Forum for Public Health and its Projects

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of NGO Forum for Public Health and its projects, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, Consolidated Statement of Income & Expenditure, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Asset, Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31 December 2015 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies summarized in the note 2 to 3 to the financial statements and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of NGO Forum for Public Health and its projects give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of NGO Forum for Public Health and its projects as at 31 December 2015, and of its consolidated financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with accounting policies summarized in the note 2 to 3 to the financial statements.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of NGO Forum for Public Health and its projects for the year ended 31 December 2014 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 15 July 2015.

Dated, Dhaka; 24 July 2016



S. F. Ahmed & Co. Chartered Accountants

Chittagong Office: Ispahani Building, Agrabad, Chittagong; Phone: 31-716184; Fax: 31-713683; E-mail: sfaco@bbts.net

NGO Forum for Public Health and its Projects Consolidated Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2015

Notes 2015 2014 (Restated)			Amount	in Taka
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment 4		Notes	2015	
Property, plant and equipment	ASSETS			
Current assets 203,475,495 176,247,298 Current assets Interest receivable on FDR 5 1,546,148 3,306,839 Advances, deposits and prepayments 6 18,983,284 23,588,831 Current account with regions 7 3,684,981 5,473,612 Accounts and other receivables 8 2,296,014 2,680,322 Grants receivable from donors 9 23,914,686 17,980,049 Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR) 10 140,595,997 163,714,771 Cash and bank balances 11 13,832,931 51,856,848 204,854,041 268,601,272 204,854,041 268,601,272 TOTAL ASSETS 204,854,041 268,601,272 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734	Non-current assets			
Interest receivable on FDR	Property, plant and equipment	4	203,475,495	176,247,298
Interest receivable on FDR			203,475,495	176,247,298
Advances, deposits and prepayments 6 18,983,284 23,588,831 Current account with regions 7 3,684,981 5,473,612 Accounts and other receivables 8 2,296,014 2,680,322 Grants receivable from donors 9 23,914,686 17,980,049 Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR) 10 140,595,997 163,714,771 Cash and bank balances 11 13,832,931 51,856,848 204,854,041 268,601,272 TOTAL ASSETS 204,854,041 268,601,272 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 1	Current assets			
Current account with regions 7 3,684,981 5,473,612 Accounts and other receivables 8 2,296,014 2,680,322 Grants receivable from donors 9 23,914,686 17,980,049 Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR) 10 140,595,997 163,714,771 Cash and bank balances 11 13,832,931 51,856,848 204,854,041 268,601,272 TOTAL ASSETS 408,329,536 444,848,570 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,70	Interest receivable on FDR	5	1,546,148	3,306,839
Current account with regions 7 3,684,981 5,473,612 Accounts and other receivables 8 2,296,014 2,680,322 Grants receivable from donors 9 23,914,686 17,980,049 Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR) 10 140,595,997 163,714,771 Cash and bank balances 11 13,832,931 51,856,848 204,854,041 268,601,272 TOTAL ASSETS 204,854,041 268,601,272 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,70		6	18,983,284	23,588,831
Grants receivable from donors 9 23,914,686 17,980,049 Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR) 10 140,595,997 163,714,771 Cash and bank balances 11 13,832,931 51,856,848 204,854,041 268,601,272 TOTAL ASSETS 408,329,536 444,848,570 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 <t< td=""><td></td><td>7</td><td>3,684,981</td><td>5,473,612</td></t<>		7	3,684,981	5,473,612
Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR) 10	Accounts and other receivables	8	2,296,014	2,680,322
Cash and bank balances 11 13,832,931 51,856,848 204,854,041 268,601,272 408,329,536 444,848,570 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Grants receivable from donors	9	23,914,686	17,980,049
TOTAL ASSETS 204,854,041 268,601,272 408,329,536 444,848,570 408,329,536 444,848,570 201,000 334,072,083 320,049,437 334,072,083 346,033 346,0	Investment in Fixed Deposits Receipts (FDR)	10	140,595,997	163,714,771
TOTAL ASSETS 408,329,536 444,848,570 FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Cash and bank balances	11	13,832,931	51,856,848
FUND AND LIABILITIES Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance Fixed assets fund 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742			204,854,041	268,601,272
Fund account 12 320,049,437 334,072,083 Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	TOTAL ASSETS		408,329,536	444,848,570
Non-current liabilities 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 7,059,122 7,467,8	FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Fund account	12	320,049,437	334,072,083
Grants received in advance 13 6,065,882 34,713,177 Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742			320,049,437	334,072,083
Fixed assets fund 14 7,059,122 7,467,844 Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Non-current liabilities			
Gratuity and earn leave fund 15 42,910,090 37,734,724 56,035,094 79,915,745 Current liabilities 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Grants received in advance	13	6,065,882	34,713,177
Current liabilities 56,035,094 79,915,745 Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Fixed assets fund	14	7,059,122	7,467,844
Current liabilities Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Gratuity and earn leave fund	15	42,910,090	37,734,724
Provision for expenses 16 5,089,447 5,187,041 Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	•		56,035,094	79,915,745
Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Current liabilities			
Accounts and other payables 17 9,425,692 11,430,690 Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742	Provision for expenses	16	5,089,447	5,187,041
Other current liabilities 18 13,529,565 10,756,708 Security deposit 19 4,200,301 3,486,303 32,245,005 30,860,742		17		11,430,690
32,245,005 30,860,742		18	13,529,565	10,756,708
32,245,005 30,860,742	Security deposit	19	4,200,301	3,486,303
Total fund and liabilities 408,329,536 444,848,570			32,245,005	30,860,742
	Total fund and liabilities		408,329,536	444,848,570

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Head of Finance & Accounts

Executive Director

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka; 24 July 2016

S. F. Ahmed & Co. Chartered Accountants

-Amos

NGO Forum for Public Health and its Projects Consolidated Statement of Income & Expenditure For the year ended 31 December 2015

		Amount	in Taka	
	Notes	2015	2014	
		2015	(Restated)	
INCOME				
Grants from donors	20	249,481,008	298,809,604	
Interest income	21	12,607,227	17,639,338	
Foreign exchange gain		-	600,944	
Other income	22	49,497,779	47,578,054	
Beneficiaries contribution	23	8,104,571	17,241,042	
TOTAL INCOME		319,690,585	381,868,982	
EXPENDITURE				
Program expenses	24	141,438,969	190,366,284	
Salaries and allowances	25	127,915,187	111,630,491	
Overhead & operational expenses	26	61,028,165	60,700,323	
Depreciation		6,596,857	9,901,951	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		336,979,178	372,599,049	
Net Surplus/(deficit) during the year		(17,288,593)	9,269,933	
		319,690,585	381,868,982	

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Head of Finance & Accounts

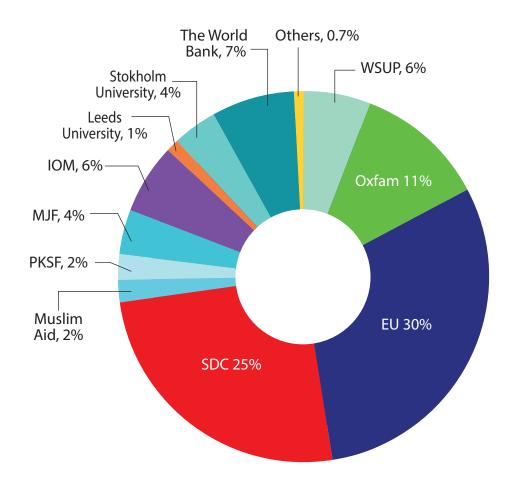
Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka; 24 July 2016

S. F. Ahmed & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Grants Received in 2015 BDT-249.481M (USD-3.118M)



Achievement so far

Year of Establishment	1982
Programme Intervention Area	1702
Regional Office	14
NGO & CBO Involved in Partnership	857
Total District	64
Total Upazila/City Corporation/Municipality	396
Total Union/Ward	3,442
Total Village	28,540
Total Household	7,659,109
Water Supply Support to the Community	
Promotion of Safe Water Supply Options	427,063
Water Quality Testing in Laboratory	139,597 samples
Tubewell Screening for Arsenic by Field Kits	505,610 water points
Programmes Centering Water Safety Plan (WSP)	8,040 events
Hygienic Sanitation Support to the Community	
Promotion of Hygienic Sanitation Options	8,099,288
Environment & Climate Change	
Disaster Risk Reduction (Urban)	
Awareness Raising & Advocacy Networking	359 events
Capacity Building	171 events
Disaster Risk Reduction (Rural)	
Awareness Raising & Advocacy Networking	354 events
Capacity Building	58 events
Solid Waste Management	
Fecal-sludge Management (Pond Dislodging)	630 no.
Awareness Building on Fecal Sludge Management	36 events
Bio-gas Latrine Blocks	558
Daily Drainage Cleaning (ft.)	12,000
Drain Constructed (ft.)	1,187
Dustbin Placed	43
Health	
Arsenic Patient Management	5,219 patients
Health Camp on Arsenicosis & Water-borne Diseases	611
Health Awareness Campaign Events on Arsenic	7,073 no.
Dental Patient Management	2,438 patients
Handwashing Device Provided	72
IEC/BCC Material Development	
Training Module	82 types
IEC Material	93 types
BCC Material	136 types
People Benefited	37.5 million

POLICY FORMULATING STRUCTURE

The policy decisions of NGO Forum are made by a 7-member Executive Committee (EC) which is elected from & by the General Committee. The General Committee meets every year regularly while the Executive Committee is formed every 2-year.

Executive Committee of NGO Forum

Chairperson

Ms. Tahrunnesa Abdullah

Vice Chairperson

Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed
Former Governor, Bangladesh Bank
Silicon Point, Apartment No. – 4
Plot - 311, Block– D, Safiat Road –10
Boshundhara Residential Area, Dhaka



Secretary (Ex-officio) **Mr. S.M.A. Rashid** Executive Director, NGO Forum Tel: 58154273-4, 8128258-9

Treasurer

Ms. Shireen S. Mainuddin Managing Director, ASAAN 41, Dilkusha C/A (1st Floor) Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9570285, 9578592 (Off) 8858974, 7171337 (Direct)

Member **Dr. Ainun Nishat**Professor Emeritus

BRAC University

Tel: 8824051

Member

Dr. Benedict Alo D' Rozario

Ex-Executive Director

CARITAS - Bangladesh

2, Outer Circular Road

Shantibagh, Dhaka

Tel: 8315405-6

Member

Tel: 8845340

Mrs. Jowshan A. Rahman

Former Chief, Program Planning & Monitoring Section, UNICEF House # 48, Road # 20 Sector # 3, Uttara, Dhaka Tel: 8912142 (Res)

Member

Dr. Naim Ahmed

Advocate, Supreme Court, Bangaldesh S Ahmed & Associates 166/1, Mirpur Road, Kalabagan Dhaka-1205 Mobile: 01713083693

General Committee Members

Sir Fazle Hasan Abed

Founder and Chairperson, BRAC Dhaka, Tel: 8828438

Dr. A. Atiq Rahman

Executive Director
Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
Dhaka-1212, Tel: 8818124-27

Mr. Anish K. Barua

Executive Director, Communica Dhaka-1205, Tel: 9671312

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Halim

Executive Director Village Education Resource Centre (VERC) Savar, Dhaka-1340, Tel: 7745412

Mr. Jeffrey S. Pereira

Former Executive Director, CARITAS-BD Dhaka, Tel: 8829252

Dr. K. S. Huda

Director, Environment & Climate Change Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) Dhaka-1209, Tel: 8861006

Mr. Fariduddin Ahmed Mia

Sector Specialist, Water and Sanitation Dhaka, Tel: 8828774

Ms. Syeda Rizwana Hasan

Chief Executive, BELA Tel: 8614283, 8618706

Ms. Rasheda K. Choudhury

Executive Director
Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)
Dhaka-1207
Tel: 58155031-2, 9130427, 9871146 (Resi)

Mr. Syed Nurul Alam

Executive Director South Asia Partnership-Bangladesh Dhaka, Tel : 58152746, 8118456

Dr. M. Feroze Ahmed

Vice Chancellor Stamford University Bangladesh (Former Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, BUET) Dhaka, Tel: 8153168-69, 8156122-2

Dr. Salima Rahman

Executive Director Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) Road # 10, House # 43, Sector- 6 Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230

Prof. Dr. Md. Golam Samdani Fakir

Vice Chancellor Green University of Bangladesh Tel: 9014725, 8031031, 8031032

Mr. Abu Taher Khan

Director, Procurement & Corporate Affair Bangladesh Diabetic Association Dhaka-1207 Tel: 58151645 (Res)

Mr. Md. Shafiqul Haq Chowdhury

President Association for Social Advancement(ASA) Dhaka, Tel: 9116375

Mr. Kazi Rafiqul Alam

President, Dhaka Ahsania Mission Dhaka-1209, Tel: 8119521-22

Dr. Dibalok Singha

Executive Director Dustha Shasthya Kendra (DSK) Dhaka, Tel : 58153413, 9128520

Mr. Haroon-Ur-Rashid

Professor, Department of Architecture North South University Dhaka, Tel: 9888530, 8852000 (Off)

Dr. Md. Mujibur Rahman

Prof. Department of Civil Engineering Environmental Engineering Division, BUET, Dhaka, Tel: 9665650 (Ext.7218)

Dr. Profulla C. Sarker

Pro Vice Chancellor, European University of Bangladesh Dhaka-1216, Tel: 8051782, 8031810

Mr. Abdul Motaleb

Sr. Water & Sanitation Specialist Water & Sanitation Programme – South Asia, World Bank Dhaka Office Mobile: 01711595926

