Project Final Report

Dharmapasha Upazila

GoB-UNICEF WASH project

January 2024 to December 2025

Project title: Technical Assistance to DPHE for Strengthening Community Capacity and Arsenic Mitigation Initiatives to Ensure Drinking Water Safety for All

Implemented by: Asia Arsenic Network

Contents

Abbreviations	
AAN	Asia Arsenic Network
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSA	Community Situation Analysis
DPHE	Department of Public Health and Engineering
DTW	Deep Tube well
HH	House Hold
HP	Hygiene Promotion
HWD	Hand Washing Device
LGI	Local Government Institution
MHP	Menstrual Hygiene Promotion
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisals
PWSS	Pipe Water Supply System
RW	Ring Well
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SMC	School Management Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WQ	Water Quality
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WWC	Ward WatSan Committee
WWD	World Water Day
WP	Water Point

1 Project Overview

1.1 Introduction

In Bangladesh, significant progress has been made in providing access to water; however, the quality and safety of this water remain major concerns. According to recent data, nearly 98.5 percent of the population has access to improved water supply, but only 42.6 percent have access to safe drinking water on their premises, free from contaminants like E. coli and arsenic, meeting the country's standards. Specifically, 11.8 percent of households have arsenic concentration above safe levels, and 40.3 percent have E. coli contamination in their water sources. While access to water and sanitation facilities is relatively high, the safety, sustainability, and equitable distribution of these services are lacking. This jeopardizes public health, education, and nutritional outcomes.

Unsafe drinking water poses immediate and long-term health risks, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. To address this issue, UNICEF, along with partners such as the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) and NGOs, implemented projects to mitigate arsenic contamination in severely affected areas like Sylhet, Satkhira, and Cumilla. These projects focused on constructing arsenic-safe water points, ensuring equitable site selection, monitoring, and implementing digital data management tools for analysis and reporting. As a result, 251 villages were declared arsenic safe and open defecation free (ODF), with 10 unions achieving the status of 'arsenic safe union' and ODF. The success of these initiatives led the Government of Bangladesh (Gob) to commit $240 million to expand these programs. UNICEF, in collaboration with partners, will continue technical assistance, concentrating on quality assurance, capacity building, establishing a robust national database using digital tools, and targeting the poorest and most vulnerable communities, ensuring an equitable approach. NGOs will assist DPHE in arsenic screening, equity-based site selection, community mobilization, water safety planning, and sanitation and hygiene promotion in targeted areas, following the arsenic safe union concept.

To extend support to DPHE, UNICEF is engaging Community Based Organizations (CBOs) as implementing agencies. These CBOs will provide support, especially targeting the poorest and most vulnerable, including women and girls. Their role will encompass improving access to sustainable and climate-resilient water services, ensuring arsenic-safe villages and open defecation-free environments, and promoting sanitation and hygiene through community-led approaches. Additionally, they will strengthen systems, enhance capacities, and scale up efforts to ensure drinking water safety through the arsenic-safe union concept.

This report provides an overview of the Asia Arsenic Network's (AAN) activities and achievements during the specified reporting period. AAN's focus during this time was on 4 Four unions within Dharmapasha Upazila under Sunamganj District. The primary objective was to transform these unions into "Arsenic Safe Unions" by December 2025.AAN's commitment to addressing arsenic-related issues in these areas signifies a comprehensive approach to ensure clean and safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities, and enhanced awareness regarding arsenic contamination. This mission reflects AAN's dedication to fostering healthier and safer living conditions for the residents of these targeted unions, thereby contributing to the betterment of their overall well-being.

1.2 Expected Results/outcomes of the project

The expected results are -

- By 2026, DPHE and LGIs' capacity will be strengthened on arsenic screening, equity-based water points allocation, and pro-poor site selection for arsenic-safe water points in selected unions
- By 2026, community leaders and users will have increased awareness of water safety planning, arsenic, sanitation and hygiene, and sustainable operation and maintenance in selected unions
- By 2026, the entire population of selected unions have appropriate and context-specific arsenic-safe drinking water facilities, improved sanitation facilities, and hygiene behaviors with proper operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in place

1.3 Purpose of Assignment

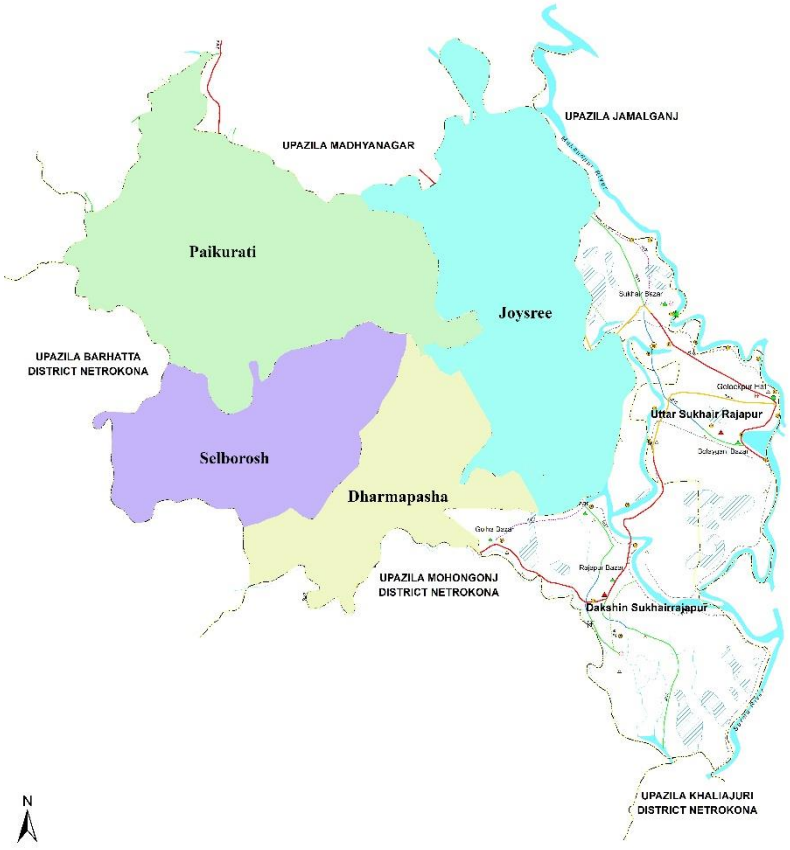
The overall purpose is to implement the WASH activities under CPD 2022-2026 and technical guidance of UNICEF WASH section, the relevant zonal section, UNICEF BCO and DPHE, the implementing agency is required to undertake and facilitate actions to ensure the union wide coverage of safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene behavior through community led approaches in selected rural communities.

2 Descriptions of Project Location

2.1 The Geographic Coverage

The first-year project interventions under Lot 1 (Sylhet) will be implemented in the 4 selected unions Dharmapasha Upazila under Sunamganj district of Sylhet division, that are highly arsenic affected and are included under the DPHE's arsenic mitigation program. Upazila wise selected union names are in the table below:

1) **Dharmapasha Sadar Union**
2) **Selborash Union**
3) **Paikurati Union**
4) **Joysree Union**



Unions under this Project are marked in color

2.2 Geography with Demographical Information

Dharmapasha: Dharmapasha stands on the Baulai River and is on the southwest periphery of Netrokona district. To the north is India (Meghalaya), to the south is Mohonganj Upazila of Netrokona District.And on the west is Kalmakanda Upazila of Netrokona District. Geographically Dharmapasha Upazila is situated at about 24.47^0 and 25.12^0 longitude and 90.56^0 and 91.11^0 east latitude. The land area is approximately 496.03km^2.Dharmapasha Upazila is divided into 6 union parishads, in 4 Targeted unions66 mouzas, and 153 villages. Demographic information is given below-

Demographic information's are –

- ✓ total area of 496.03 km2
- ✓ Population –1, 82,969 (Census-2020).
- ✓ Male-95,009
- ✓ Female -87,960.

3 Programme Update

3.1 Onboarding Human Resources and Office Set up

Dharmapasha office setup was completed in January 2024, and area Managers joined from January 2024 according to the contract, and the remaining staff joined

as per budget allocation. The project team was divided into two groups namely the Field team and Headquarters team (HQ). The Field team consisted of 14 members (1 area manager,1Eng,2 union supervisors,1 Area Accountant,8 Wash Motivator,1 Office Staff) and the HQ team consisted of 4 members.

3.2 Inception Workshop/meeting

The Project Inception workshop, a collaborative effort held at Dharmapasha Upazila on March 18, 2024, in the Upazila Parishad conference room, marked a significant milestone in advancing project initiative. Chaired by Aliduzzaman, the Assistant Commissioner (Land), the meeting saw active participation from key stakeholders including the Upazila Vice Chairman, All Union Chairmen, Secretaries, and Mehedi Hasan, SAE, DPHE, the Chairman and representatives from all

Inception Workshop at Dharmapasha Upazila

six union Parishads, signifying a comprehensive engagement of local leadership. The workshop served as a platform for the detailed introduction of the project's objectives, emphasizing collaborative strategies for community capacity strengthening and arsenic mitigation. The participants engaged in discussions focusing on the allocation of resources, community involvement, and the role of Union Parishads in ensuring drinking water safety. This collaborative and inclusive approach ensures a strong foundation for the project, fostering a shared commitment to address water-related challenges and promote sustainable solutions within the Dharmapasha Upazila communities.

Project Manager Sayed A.H Sunny, and other government and NGO officials. The session featured a detailed project introduction through a PowerPoint presentation, with an open discussion highlighting equity-based site selection as a major focus. Most chairmen concurred on the preference for equity-based allocation, considering the number of households per union as the basis. During the discussion, the Union Chairman expressed concern about the decreasing water table, advocating for the prioritized use of surface water when possible. DPHE engineers shared their efforts in installing Deep Tube Wells (DTWs) with submersible pumps and tanks to address water table challenges. The Assistant Commissioner (Land) suggested the inclusion of the remaining two unions in Dharmapasha Upazila, a move that would contribute to declaring the Upazila as Arsenic Safe.

3.3 Union level rapport building and planning meeting

The Union level rapport building and planning meeting convened in Dharmapasha Upazila showcased a remarkable confluence of stakeholders committed to the success of the WASH project. By bringing together around 20 participants from diverse backgrounds in each of the 4 targeted unions, (Dharmapasha, Joysree, Paikurati and Selborash) including representatives from Union WATSAN committees, Union Parishads, and local citizens, the event transcended mere information dissemination. It transformed into a dynamic platform for open dialogue, enabling participants to share insights, voice concerns, and collectively shape the trajectory of the project.

Union level rapport building and planning meeting Upazila

The tangible outcomes of the meeting were particularly significant. Elected members of the Union Parishads actively engaged in drawing ward-based maps, strategically placing WASH-related information, and delineating key areas of focus. The identification of hot spots and local challenges provided a nuanced understanding of the unique dynamics in each union. The particular collection of general information not only enriched the project plan but also underscored the importance of a community-centric approach.

As the initiative moves forward, the emphasis shifts to translating the collaborative groundwork into actionable steps. Implementation will hinge on the detailed action plan crafted during the meeting, ensuring a targeted and context-specific execution. The commitment to regular follow-up meetings aims to address emerging challenges promptly, while ongoing community engagement remains central to maintaining transparency and cultivating a sense of ownership among the local populace. The incorporation of a robust monitoring and evaluation system is poised to track progress, enabling adaptive management and continual improvement. The success of this meeting, therefore, not only marks a promising beginning but sets the stage for a sustained and impactful WASH intervention in the targeted unions.

3.4 Staff Foundation Training

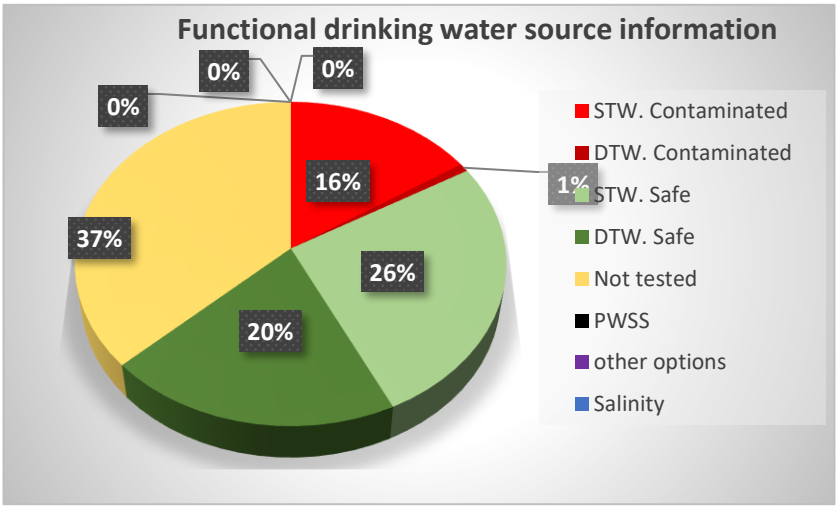
Staff foundation training at Dgarmapasha Upazila

Two day-long training was conducted for the newly recruited project staff at the AAN Office at Dharmapasha Upazila on 2nd to 3rd February 2024. Asia Arsenic Chief Programme Md. Mizanur Rahman inaugurated the staff foundation training. The training was conducted in classroom and field sessions, Participants were a total- of 14, covering the following topics: Outline of the project background, PRA and its importance and approach, CSA-Rapport building, Transect walk, Checklist, Social map, Economic condition, CBO committee formation, Community action plan, feces calculation, and mobility. Safe water, Source, Contamination, WSP, Sanitation, Total Sanitation, CLTS, Hygiene, hand washing steps, and risk time. SDG, Water user group, Care Taker selection, Community mobilization, hygiene domain. Roles and responsibilities of UP, DPHE, Upazila, Partner Organization, and staff.

3.5 Community Situation Analysis(CSA) and CAP

Dharmapasha:

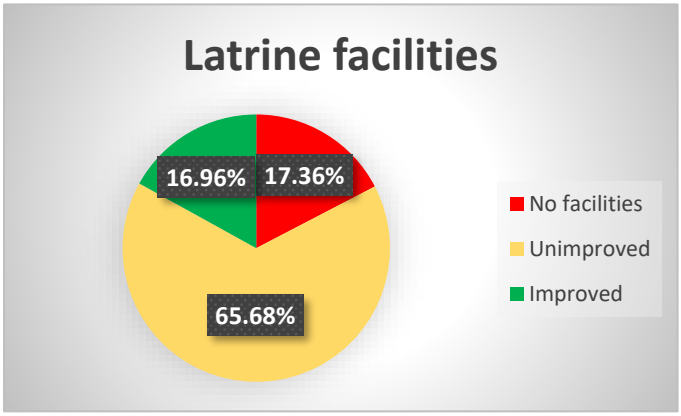
Between January 2024 and December 2024, a comprehensive engagement unfolded as 1, 11, 427 villagers actively participated in Community Situation Analysis (CSA) activities organized for 217 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in Dharmapasha Upazila. Through CSA, meticulous assessment identified 5,958 functional water points, categorizing among functional 2,775 as arsenic-safe (1208 Deep Tube Wells - DTWs, 1567 Shallow Tube Wells - STWs), 985 as arsenic-contaminated (above 50ppb, with 48 DTWs, 937 STWs), 2198 as untested tube-wells, 637 as non-functional. Moreover, the analysis revealed no



Functional drinking water source in Dharmapasha

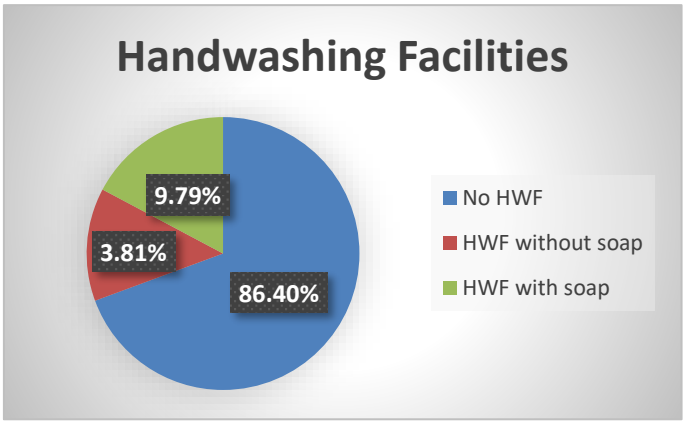
Households use unimproved water sources like rivers, ponds, and dug wells. CSA also identified 609 new water points required to achieve 100% safe water coverage, considering a 150-meter radius or a water collection round trip of 30 minutes. CSA Data As Annex-1

In terms of sanitation, 3,819 households (16.96%) were identified to be using improved toilets, while 14,785 households (65.68%) utilized unimproved toilet facilities, and 3,910 households (17.36%) lacked toilets or continued open defecation practices. Additionally, 2,204(9.79%) households possessed handwashing facilities with soap, 857 (3.81%) households had facilities without soap, and 19453 (86.40%) households had no handwashing facilities in total. Throughout this period, 3449 villagers actively participated in 610CBO meetings in updating the Community Action Plan (CAP) with project personnel assistance.



Latrine Facilities in Dharmapasha

Remarkable steps were made during these meetings, with CBO members taking charge of improving 14,124 unimproved toilets, constructing 3910 new latrines, and installing 19453 hand washing devices through Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiatives. Notably, showcasing the project's significant impact on improving sanitation practices and ensuring safe water access for the communities involved. These accomplishments underscore a substantial step toward achieving the overarching goal of enhanced community health and well-being. The detail summary of CSA finding in Dharmapasha given in below table No.01:



Hand washing Facilities in Dharmapasha

The detail summary of CSA finding in Dharmapasha given in below table No.01:

Categories	Head	Dharmapasha	% (where applicable)
Population	Total HH	22,514	
	Female	55,027	49.38%
	Male	56,400	50.62%
	Total	1,11,427	
	Children (<18 Year)	39,538	
	PwD	615	
Economical Category (based on CSA)	Rich	1,532	6.80%
	Middle	4,657	20.68%
	Poor	12,805	56.88.%
	Extreme Poor	3,520	15.64%
Latrine facilities (in HHs numbers)	No facilities (open defecation)	3,910	17.36%
	Unimproved latrines	14,785	65.68.%
	Improved latrines	3,819	16.96%
Handwashing Facilities (in HHs numbers)	HH with no hand washing facilities	19,453	86.40%

Categories	Head	Dharmapasha	% (where applicable)
	Hand washing facilities without soap	857	3.81%
	Hand washing facilities with soap	2,204	9.79%
Functional Drinking Water Source Information's (options in numbers)	STW - Arsenic contaminated tubewells (> 50 ppb)	937	16%
	DTW - Arsenic contaminated tubewells (> 50 ppb)	48	1%
	STW - Arsenic safe tubewell (< 50 ppb)	1567	26%
	DTW - Arsenic safe tubewell (< 50 ppb)	1208	20%
	Not arsenic tested tubewells	2198	37%
	Pipe Water System	0	0
	Others options	0	0
	Not used for high salinity	0	0
# of Water options Installed by (Ownership)	Public (GoB, NGO etc)	1268	5.63%
	Private	4634	20.58%
# of non functional drinking water points		637	2.83%
Drinking Tubewells without/ broken platform		1259	5.59
Water Users Information (HHs in numbers)	a. HHs with unimproved water sources	0	0
	b. HHs with limited facilities	1217	5.40%
	c. HHs with basic facilities	21288	94.55%
	d. HHs with improved facilities (basic plus)	13770	61.16%
	e. HHs with safely managed facilities	4905	21.79%
	f. HHs with improved well but arsenic contaminated	3217	14.29%
	g. HHs with improved well but not tested well (arsenic)	4314	19.16%
# of arsenic Patients	Female Arsenicosis	0	0
	Male Arsenicosis	0	0
Required number of water points for 100% safe water coverage (As CSA)	609	0	

- ✓ **List of proposed sites included in Annex-2**

Support to DPHE for community mobilization and WASH

AAN has effectively fulfilled its commitment to supporting the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and Local Government Institutions (LGIs) across various areas, such as site selection, installation supervision, feasibility assessment, etc. Comprehensive support was provided to orient officials on arsenic, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, extending beyond mere installation to prioritize the sustainable operation and maintenance of facilities in targeted upazilas. A total of 137 officials from diverse organizations and LGIs underwent training on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) as part of this initiative supported by UNICEF.

Orientation for Union WatSan committee members

3.8.2 Rehabilitate Water Points

Rehabilitating water point

AAN, in collaboration with UNICEF, adopted a holistic approach involving community mobilization and consultation, actively engaging local residents in the installation process. Mechanisms for tariff collection were established to fund routine operation and maintenance, ensuring financial sustainability and active community participation. Thorough training for caretakers responsible for day-to-day operations and maintenance not only equipped them with essential skills but also instilled a sense of ownership within the community, fostering a sustainable model.

Aligned with the ongoing Government safe water supply projects, AAN focused on facilitating caretaker training for water points under those projects. The integration of climate-resilient Water Safety Plans (WSP) underscored the importance of maintaining water safety amidst environmental challenges, enhancing long-term resilience against climate change impacts.

This task's completion represents a significant achievement in promoting sustainable water solutions, community engagement, and climate resilience. AAN's collaborative efforts with DPHE and LGIs not only facilitated successful installations but also laid the foundation for enduring community-led management and maintenance, ensuring the ongoing provision of safe water in targeted upazilas.

AAN made a list of 52 inactive water points by motivation that may be repaired and that are arsenic-safe. During the reporting period, In numerous instances, it was discovered that the check valve, bucket, TW head, some classes' platforms, drain, or water seal were damaged or stolen cost between Tk. 500 and Tk. 1500, including mechanic fees. With the exception of the Tara pump, this has its spare parts locally unavailable.

During this reporting period, AAN transformed a traditional DTW (1.5 inch pipe) after adding a Compressor and Storage tank to extract water from below 30 feet water table (Switching from Suction to Force Mode). Dharmapasha Upazila current water table for the deep aquifer is 25-40 feet, which makes traditional No.6 DTWs with 1.5-inch pipes inactive as the suction limit is about 25 feet. To overcome the low water table problem project team conducted this transformation as a test case with the support of the local Mechanic. The transformed tube well now provides a consistent and plentiful supply of safe water. All 15 families in the community have reliable access to clean water for cooking and drinking. Here, an inactive DTW was repaired about Tk. 25000, but a fresh DTW installation costs Tk. 1.5 lack, which means at least 6 DTWs can be made active for one DTW installation fee. Moreover, the cost-effective nature of the conversion means that similar initiatives can be implemented in other areas, potentially solving water crisis issues for more communities. This accomplishment highlights the importance of innovative solutions and community initiatives in addressing crucial challenges and improving the lives of people. List of Rehabilitated Water Points included as Annex-3.

After rehabilitation

3.8.3 Caretakers training on O&M and WSP

The caretaker training program was successfully completed for a total of 400 water points, with the participation of 800 individuals. The participants were selected from 217 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), targeting 200 public water points. From each selected water point, one appointed caretaker and one representative from the respective CBO participated in the training. List of trained caretakers As Annex 4.

Caretaker Training on O & M

The training sessions were conducted in 32 batches. In some cases, a few participants were unable to attend the training on their scheduled dates. To address this issue, our staff identified the absent participants, visited the respective sites, and provided on-site training to ensure that all caretakers received the required capacity-building support. After the training, all 217 CBOs received O&M tools set to conduct common repair and maintenance on-site.

217 sets of tool boxes were handed over to 217 CBOs. List of operation and maintenance tools distribution attached as annex-5.

Caretaker Training on O & M

The training covered various topics, including:

1. Water source options and contamination.
2. Various water options.
3. Operation and maintenance of water sources.
4. Familiarity with tools used for water sources.
5. Problem-solving related to water sources.
6. Understanding arsenic and its effects.
7. Fundraising for water source repairs.
8. Roles and responsibilities of caretakers.
9. Responsibilities of Union Parishad (UP), Department of Public Health Engineering (DHPE), and partners.
10. Steps to declare a union as arsenic-safe.

3.8.4 User Group Orientation on CR-WSP

Orientation programs on Water Safety Plans (WSP) were organized for water user groups in close proximity to various water options. The goal was to ensure that at least one person from each family participated, with a focus on involving female members. A total of 39,031 individuals from 1667 water points actively participated in these orientation sessions.

During the orientation, participants were educated on essential practices, such as proper techniques for collecting water from the water options, methods for carrying and preserving water, and the significance of maintaining cleanliness in the surroundings of the water options. The instructional content was presented using a flip chart to enhance understanding and engagement.

Moreover, the orientation covered the anticipation of potential challenges that the participants might encounter in the future. Through interactive discussions, participants were given an opportunity to explore and exchange ideas on how to effectively address and resolve these potential problems. This proactive approach aimed to empower the community members with the knowledge and skills necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and sustainability of their water sources.

The comprehensive orientation not only provided practical insights into daily water-related activities but also fostered a sense of community collaboration and shared responsibility. By incorporating discussions on problem-solving and encouraging active participation, the orientation programs contributed to building a resilient and well-informed community dedicated to maintaining the integrity and safety of their water sources.

3.9.1 Training on WASH, WSP, and Arsenic:

Training sessions for Water and Sanitation (WatSan) committee members were conducted in all 4 for targeted unions Dharmapasha Upazila. A total of 426 Individuals actively participated in these training sessions. Additionally, training sessions were held for Community-Based Organization (CBO) leaders. As of the reporting period, 217 CBOs had already been formed, and during this timeframe, 434 community leaders received training from 217 CBOs. The goal was to have two representatives from each CBO trained.

Training on WASH, WSP and Arsenic

Furthermore, various workshops and training programs were organized, including Upazila and union inception workshops, as well as planning workshops. Staff foundation training sessions were also conducted as part of the comprehensive training initiatives. These efforts aimed to enhance the knowledge and skills of participants to strengthen the capacity and effectiveness of community-based initiatives in the targeted areas.

3.9.2 CBO Meeting

AAN conducts monthly CBO meetings with community leaders in 217 CBOs across the targeted 4 unions in Dharmapasha Upazila Throughout the project duration, a total of 1864 CBO meetings were convened, with the active

CBO meetings with community leaders

participation of 10,943 members. These meetings served as a platform for dialogue and collaborative decision-making.

During these gatherings, participants maintained a resolution register and deliberated on various crucial issues. The agenda typically included a review of the minutes from the previous meeting, progress reports, and plans for new latrine installations, latrine renovations, handwashing device installations, tube well renovations, and ODF (Open Defecation Free) declaration.

The CBO committee members actively took responsibility for improving sanitation in their communities. They installed 3,731 new latrines, benefiting 18,871 people. They also repaired 13,875 unhygienic latrines, helping 72,242 people. Additionally, they installed 17,635 handwashing devices, which benefited 90,881 people. Their active participation helps improve Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in their communities. These efforts encourage community-led initiatives and improve overall WASH conditions through teamwork and shared responsibility.

3.9.3 WSP corner

The project team strategically established 4 WSP corners across the Union Parishads, with 4 units distributed within the union.. The purpose behind this initiative was to empower villagers to independently test their drinking water points for arsenic contamination. Recognizing the dynamic nature of arsenic concentration, it is recommended to conduct tests twice a year, acknowledging that water deemed safe today may become contaminated over time. Also applicable for newly installed Water Points (WPs).

WSP corner in the Union Parishads

Each WSP corner is well-equipped with essential resources, including a volunteer, desk, chair, cabinet, a register book for recording arsenic test results, and an arsenic test kit. Interested villagers are encouraged to utilize the WSP corner for testing their water points, with a reasonable cost associated with the service. The arsenic test, conducted using the test kit, provides crucial information about the safety of the water. The Union Parishad facilitates this process by charging a fee ranging between 150 and 200 Tk. per test. List of Arsenic Test Data As Annex-6.

In Dharmapasha Upazila, a total of 635 tube wells were tested: 154 in Dharmapasha Sadar Union, 208 in Paikurati Union, 154 in Selborash Union, and 119 in Joysree Union. The testing was carried out by the 4 WSP corners, and all wells were found to be safe from arsenic except for one. This result shows that the testing initiative has been effective in providing safe drinking water to the local communities.

Additionally, to enhance transparency and facilitate efficient monitoring, 4 monitoring charts were prepared and handed over to the Union Parishads and the DPHE offices at the Upazila level. These charts comprehensively outline the project's activities, set targets, and current progress at the union level. To maintain an updated and accurate record of progress, the monitoring charts were regularly reviewed and refreshed on a quarterly basis, ensuring that stakeholders remained informed about the ongoing developments in the arsenic testing and water safety initiatives.

3.9.4 Courtyard session

AAN's WASH Motivators undertook house-to-house visits in areas where sanitation, hygiene, and arsenic-safe coverage were observed to be inadequate. Residents were invited to participate in courtyard sessions aimed at discussing the present conditions of sanitation, hygiene, and arsenic safety in the community. These sessions served to enlighten participants about the advantages and disadvantages of the WASH situation and emphasized their responsibilities in improving the situation.

WASH Motivators facilitated five distinct sessions covering critical aspects:

1. **Arsenic and Its Impact Session:** In this session, the devastating effects of arsenic were discussed. Participants learned about the risk and its impacts by using arsenic-contaminated water for drinking and cooking. Flip charts and posters were utilized to illustrate the consequences of arsenic exposure. Throughout the project period, this session was conducted at 1781 sites, engaging 38,354 participants.

Courtyard session-1

2. **Hand Hygiene Session:** After home visits, participants were encouraged to join handwashing sessions to practice proper handwashing with soap. The session highlighted the occasions when handwashing is crucial through visual aids such as hygiene pouts, posters, and a 5-F diagram. This session took place at 1514 sites, with 32,739 participants during the project period.

3. **Sanitation Session:** AAN Wash Motivators, along with community leaders, visited community latrines and invited residents to attend sanitation sessions. Discussions focused on the drawbacks of unhygienic latrines, incorporating the 5-F diagram and utilizing sanitation pouts, posters, and a latrine game. These sessions were conducted at 1380 sites, engaging 29,498 participants during the project period.

Courtyard session-2

4. **Arsenic Safe and WSP Session:** Emphasizing the importance of arsenic-safe water for maintaining health, this session introduced the concept of a Water Safety Plan (WSP) to safeguard water from source to consumption. Posters and flip charts were used to illustrate arsenic and WSP-related information. This session occurred at 1667 sites, involving 39,031 participants during the project period.

5. **Personal and Menstrual Hygiene Management Session:** Female WASH Motivators invited women and adolescent girls from the community to participate in sessions focusing on personal and menstrual hygiene management. The Motivators followed the menstrual hygiene guidebook, utilized pocketbooks with pictures, and shared stories from a storybook. Throughout the project period, this session took place at 593 sites, engaging 10, 249 women and adolescent girls.

These initiatives reflect AAN's commitment to community education and empowerment in promoting better WASH practices and enhancing overall community health and well-being.
Courtyard session: Conducted (January 2024 to December 2025) in Dharmapasha as follows:

Session	Dharmapasha	
	Number	Participants
Arsenic and its Impact Session	1781	38,354
Hygiene session	1514	32,739
Sanitation session	1380	29,498
Safe water and WSP session	1667	39,031
Personal and menstrual hygiene management	593	10,249

Table-5: Courtyard session conducted in Dharmapasha, Sunamganj

3.9.5 Switching to arsenic-safe water points

Dharmapasha area is in haor belt. In these regions, some individuals and households use unimproved water sources, such as Contaminated TW and water for drinking and cooking, due to the absence of safe water options. Some of those areas are not suitable for installing DTWs due to the existence of a gravel layer. Recognizing this challenge, the project staff conducted visits to these areas, aiming to motivate the residents to shift towards using improved and safe water sources for their drinking and cooking needs. The motivation involved discussions on the drawbacks and disadvantages associated with using unsafe water.

In the initial year of the project, a noteworthy outcome was achieved, with a total of 3217 families opting to switch to arsenic-safe wells as a result of the motivation efforts. This positive change signifies a significant step toward improving access to safe water and fostering better health practices in the community.

3.9.6 Toilet installation and repair

The Community Situation Analysis (CSA) revealed that a significant number of households in the targeted 4 unions across Dharmapasha Upazila either lacked latrines or had unimproved latrines. In response to this finding, the project staff conducted house-to-house visits to motivate residents to install and renovate their latrines.

WASH motivators played a crucial role in encouraging community members to install new latrines, particularly in the higher parts of their households. In the first year of the project, the outcomes were substantial, with 3731 families opting to install new latrines, and an additional 13,875 families taking steps to upgrade their existing latrines through repair and improvement efforts. This concerted effort signifies progress toward enhancing sanitation facilities and promoting healthier practices within the community.

3.9.7 Hand washing device installation and practice

The Community Situation Analysis (CSA) highlighted a prevalent lack of handwashing facilities or devices in a majority of households within the targeted 4 unions of Dharmapasha Upazila. In response to this observation, the project staff undertook house-to-house visits and organized hand hygiene sessions to motivate residents to install handwashing devices.

WASH motivators actively helped community members, sometimes assisting them in installing locally made handwashing devices with taps and buckets. In the first year, 17,635 families successfully installed handwashing devices and adopted proper handwashing practices. Additionally, 857 families upgraded their existing devices by repairing or improving them, ensuring soap and water were available near their toilets. This initiative has helped improve hygiene practices and promote a healthier living environment in the community.

3.3 Coordination:

Throughout the reporting period, the project demonstrated significant progress by effectively coordinating with key stakeholders at both local and central levels. Collaborative efforts were maintained with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Local Government Institutions (LGIs), and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Activities such as the Upazila inception workshop, Union planning meetings, and WatSan committee orientations witnessed active participation from local members, occasionally including Union Parishad Chairmen. Quarterly progress-sharing meetings with Union Parishad and monthly NGO coordination sessions at the Upazila level ensured a harmonized approach. The Area Manager consistently communicated with DPHE's Sub-Assistant Engineer (SAE) and Assistant Engineer (AE), sharing monthly progress reports for transparency and real-time updates. Collaboration with UNICEF involved periodic field visits, report sharing, and occasional visits to the local office. Central coordination was achieved through project coordination meetings, fostering unity among Implementing Partners, DPHE, and UNICEF. Major stakeholders, including WatSan Committee Members, Union Parishad, and Implementing Partners (IPs), actively contributed to the project's success. Major stakeholders for the project are listed below:

Stakeholder	Role in implementation
Upazila Parishad	Upazila parishod support administrative part and also play role through Upazila WatSan committee for equity-based water point site allocation, verification and certification on the Arsenic Safe Union declaration.
DPHE	DPHE manor role is to supply necessary safe water points, technology selection, site selection, and water point installation, etc. Also participate in the Arsenic Safe Village/Union declaration.
LGIs	To arrange the working environment in the field and support CBOs for the declaration. Also participate in the Arsenic Safe Village/Union declaration and Verification.
National NGOs (AAN)	Engaged in enhancing the capacity of communities through community action planning, equity-based site selection, awareness of arsenic/ sustainable O&M, water safety planning, improved sanitation and hygiene.

3.10.1 Meetings (Quarterly Progress Meeting)

District-Level Progress Sharing Meeting:

On June 08, 2024, November 2024, February 25, 2025 & September 09, 2025, a Quarterly progress meeting was convened at the DPHE office in Sunamganj.

Mr. Syed Khaledul Islam, Executive Engineer of Sunamganj, presided over the meeting. Representatives from AAN, Madhu Sudon Dey, presented current project activities and outlined the plan for the upcoming quarter.

The executive engineer listened to the speech with sincerity and expressed satisfaction. He said that there are many challenges in providing safe water where there are Dharmapasha Haor settlements.

He advised keeping in constant contact with the Upazila local government and the public health engineer.

Sunamganj District Executive Engineer Mr. Syed Khaledul Islam AAN Area Manager, Madhu Sudon Dey and UNICEF WASH Consultant Mr. Ershadul Haque Were Present there.

Present current project activities and outline plans for the upcoming quarter.

Floods and landslides three times this year highlighted the overall situation; including damaged sanitation and submerged water Sources. The Public Health Engineer recounted his experience of visiting during floods. He introduced the idea of double platform tube well and latrines. Thank you very much for UNICEF's support during the flood.

The UNICEF representative expressed his gratitude for the meeting and informed that the work of double platform Tube well and latrines has started.

Monitoring Visits by UNICEF and Other Stakeholders:

On November 24, 2024, a district coordination meeting convened at the DPHE office in Sunamganj. Mr. Sayed Khaledul Islam, Executive Engineer of Sunamganj, presided over the meeting. Representatives from AAN, Madhu Sudon Dey, and Md. Shahadat Hossain presented current project activities and outlined the plan for the upcoming quarter. The meeting also involved discussions on preparing a list of double-platform tube wells for flood-affected areas in Dharmapasha. Similar type of this mitting took place several times during January to December 2025.

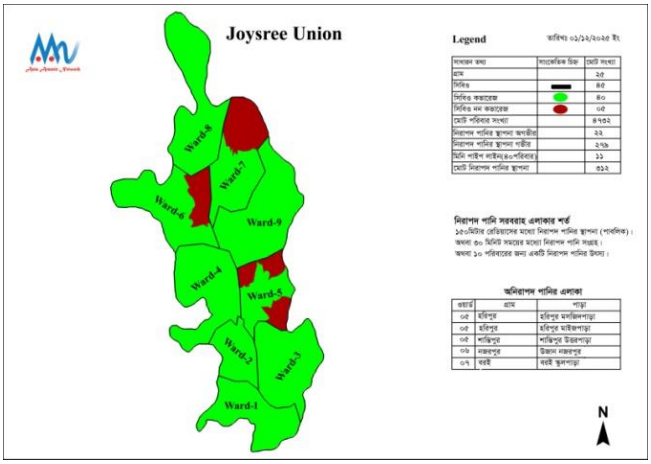
Demonstrate Arsenic safe unions:

With the overall guidance from UNICEF team, AAN has successfully implemented a comprehensive training program for frontline staff, with a specific focus on interventions related to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. The primary goals included guiding communities towards achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, instilling lasting behavioral changes related to use of safe water and water safety plans, ensuring safe excreta disposal, particularly for children, promoting hand washing with soap before meals and after defecation, and enhancing awareness about menstrual hygiene. Additionally, AAN played a key role in community mobilization through community-led approaches, supported the celebration of ODF and arsenic-safe communities, and advocated for the installation of low-cost hand washing devices at the household level.

In the process of attaining arsenic-safe union status, a meticulous series of steps were undertaken according to preset ASU declaration guideline, commencing at the Community-Based Organization (CBO) level and progressing through the Village, Ward, and Union levels. The process began with the CBO declaring its commitment to eliminating open defecation, ensuring the installation of hand washing devices with soap, and collecting safe water for drinking and cooking purposes. This declaration underwent thorough verification by the CBO committee.

3.11.1 Arsenic safe community and village with ODF

To ensure the credibility and accuracy of the union-level declarations, the Union Water and Sanitation (WatSan) Committees carried out a formal verification process for three out of the four targeted unions. This process involved random field visits to the villages proposed for declaration, conducted by selected representatives of the respective Unions and some cases representative from Upazila WatSan Committee. During these visits, the committee members observed on-ground conditions, verified available facilities, and assessed whether the declared villages met the required criteria for arsenic-safe drinking water coverage and Open Defecation Free(ODF) status. Based on their findings, the committees either confirmed the declarations or provided necessary feedback for further improvement.



Joysree Union Map

Arsenic Safe Union Certificate Handing over.

Phaseout Workshop

Following the verification process, three unions—Dharmapasha Sadar, Selborash, and Paikurati—were officially declared arsenic-safe unions, as all required objectives and indicators were satisfactorily fulfilled. However, Joysree Union could not be declared arsenic-safe due to insufficient safe water coverage. Although Joysree Union has a total of 45 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), only 40 CBOs met the declaration criteria. The remaining 5 CBOs, which cover 4 villages, could not be declared because they did not yet achieve the minimum requirements for safe water access. List of required water options for unsafe CBOs as Annex-7.

A detailed list of the above-mentioned CBOs and villages, along with their respective verification statuses, is provided in this documentation to ensure transparency and accountability in reporting project outcomes. Overall, this comprehensive verification approach highlights the active involvement of community members and CBOs and demonstrates a strong commitment to achieving and sustaining arsenic-safe drinking water and ODF conditions in the targeted areas. List of Arsenic safe CBOs as Annex-8.

3.11.2 Day observation and participating in special events

Day observation and participating in special events

On October 15, 2024, the vibrant celebrations of "National Sanitation Month October 2024 and Global Hand washing Day" unfolded in Dharmapasha Upazila, Sunamganj. The participants, including students from local schools, government officials, and esteemed community members, gathered to champion the critical practice of hand washing for the preservation of public health. In Dharmapasha, 80 girls and 70 boys from Kakiam Govt. Primary School,80 girls and 60 boys from Paikurati Govt. Primary School actively engaged, while in DharmapashaNayaband Govt. Primary School 70Boys & 90 girls, 70 girls and 80 boys from Sheikergaon Govt. Primary School enthusiastically participated. The focal point of the event was a handwashing demonstration where students showcased the proper technique, adhering to World Health Organization guidelines, using soap and water. This effort aimed to educate others and was observed by government figures, ensuring a broader dissemination of essential knowledge. Lively rallies, featuring various community representatives, teachers, health workers, and journalists, paraded through residential areas, displaying banners and posters emphasizing the significance of regular hand washing. Educational sessions led by prominent speakers in both Upazila further underscored the importance of hand

hygiene, making the events in dharmapasha pivotal in promoting public health awareness.

With the theme 'Be a Handwashing Hero,' National Sanitation Month October 2025 and Global Handwashing Day Observation 15/10/2025 in the Dharmapasha Upazila of Sunamganj district, organized by the Upazila administration and the Public Health Engineering Department, Asia Arsenic Network (AAN), World Vision Bangladesh, PARI, Dhaka University, and funded by the UNICEF. On this occasion, a rally was led by Upazila Nirbahi Officer Mr.Joney Roy, starting from the Upazila premises and concluding in the Dharmapasha Upazila.

At the end of the rally, the inauguration of Global Handwashing Day 2025 was marked atthe Upazila premises with a handwashing demonstration by Mr. Imran Hossain, the Union Supervisor of the Asia Arsenic Network. Gradually, all students practice handwashing. A discussion meeting was organized in the Upazila Hall room under the chief guest of UpazilaNirbahi Officer Mr. Joni Roy and moderated by Upazila Education Officer Mr. Mahabub Kabir.

At the beginning of the discussion, Mr. Mehedi Hasan, Sub Assistant Engineer of the Public Health Engineering Department, NGO representatives, Upazila Secondary Education Officer, Upazila Senior Fisheries Officer, Headmaster Nazmul Haider of Upazila No. 2 Primary School, along with other officials, discussed the theme and topics of the day.

Bir Government Primary School in Shelborosh Union. A total of 95 people participated in the event, including the students, teachers, CBO members, and Nizampur Government Primary School in Paikurati Union. A total of 85 people participated in the event, including the students, teachers, CBO members, AAN staffs and local elites. Hand-washing demonstration, rally, and discussion. Rajendrapur Government Primary School in Joysree Union. A total of 80 people participated in the event, including the students, teachers, CBO member and Daspara Government Primary School in Dharmapasha Union. A total of 90 people participated in the event.

Day observation and participating in special events

In his speech, Upazila Nirbahi Officer Mr. Jony Roy said that we must wash our hands thoroughly with soap after using the latrine and before eating. Otherwise, germs can enter the body through food via hands, leading to the possibility of various waterborne and food borne diseases.

World Water Day observation: This year's theme: "Water for Peace"

Day observation and participation.

World Water Day observation: "Accelerating Change; The Action You Take, No Matter How Little, Will Help Solve the Water Crisis" was the subject of the 2024 World Water Day. On March 22, 2024, project teams celebrate World Water Day in 6 unions and Dharmapasha with rally and meetings. Also, a clean water campaign with the slogan "Let's do our best to solve water problems" was run from March 18 to March 20. Using the five steps of safe water planning—water source, collection, transportation, storage, and consumption—this campaign aware the public on the value of safe water. Water may not be safe if even one of these five stages is violated.

Everyone involved in the campaign pledged to safeguard the water.

World Water Day was observed in Dharmapasha Upazila and 4 Unions with the theme 'Glacier Preservation. Department of Public Health Engineering, Dharmapasha, and Asia Arsenic Network (Gob-UNICEF Project) in collaboration with Dharmapasha Upazila Administration celebrated World Water Day with great fanfare on March 22, 2025

65 participants, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Upazila level officers, DPHE were present on the program. UNO Dharmapasha Mr. Jony Roy mentioned the importance of safe water and announced the auspicious inauguration of World Water Day 2025.

The rally started from the compound of Upazila administration and ended at the same place after visiting the important roads. UNO, Upazila officials, DPHE, and the community elite participated in the rally.

World Water Day was observed in Dharmapasha Upazila

A discussion was organized on the occasion of World Water Day at Dharmapasha Upazila compound. Madhu Sudon Dey Area Manager of Asia Arsenic Network, Dharmapasha highlighted the theme and significance of World Water Day 2025. UNO of Dharmapasha, LGED Engineer, DPHE, and Gov. officials take part in the discussion. All speakers highlighted the importance of water conservation, sustainable management, and access to safe water for all. A total of 70 participants took part in the rally.

A discussion Meeting was organized on the occasion of World Water Day at Mudharpur Gov. Primary school hall. Dudhbahar Gov. Primary School. 60 students of Dudhbahar Gov. primary school. Barai Gov. Primary School.55 students of Barai Gov. primary school, Baolam Gov. Primary School. 110 students of Baolam Gov. primary school and Baolam Gov. Primary School. 110 students of Baolam Gov. primary school.

Discussion Meeting at Upazila compound.

Discussion Meeting at Mudharpur school hall.

3.11.2 Case study and Human story

During the reporting period, project staff identified several extraordinary approaches and initiatives undertaken by community members that have had a positive impact on the community. Some of these noteworthy initiatives were selected for further replication and documented as case studies or human stories. These stories encompass a range of initiatives, including equity-based site selection, the establishment of climate-resilient water points (Double platform Deep Tube Wells), union-level water quality testing, and menstrual hygiene promotion.

These case studies not only highlight the innovative and positive actions taken by the community but also serve as valuable examples for learning and replication in similar contexts. Case Studies as Annex-9.

4 Target and Achievements summary

The project target and achievements summary for the period from January 2024 to December 2025 are given below:

Note: 90% above is considered achieved, PwD- Person with Disability

Activities		Total Target	Jan 2024 to Dec 2025 Achievement	Participants					Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	Achieve %	PwD	
Facilitation and sensitization workshops to orient LGIs and WASH stakeholders at the local levels on the proposed project plan and arsenic-safe union concept.	Inception/Planning workshop at Upazila level	1	1	27	0	27	100%	0	Achieved
	Union level rapport building and Planning meeting	4	4	61	18	79	100%	0	Achieved
	Staff orientation and foundation training on WASH, CLTS,	1	1	9	3	12	100%	0	Achieved
	Refreshers Training	0	0	0	0		0%	0	Achieved
Community social mapping and community action planning using community-led approaches	Social maps, and Community Action Plan (CAP) prepared	200	217	56,400	55,027	1,11,427	108.5%	615	Achieved
	Follow-up meeting to implement the action plan / CAP	2170	2474	6764	7628	14392	114%	0	Achieved
	Proportion (%) of actions on the action plan (CAP) fully implemented (Target: 217 CBO / 2)	217	212	54806	53575	108381	97.70%	609	Achived
Facilitate equity-	Training conducted with	1	1	19	0	19	100%	0	Achived

Activities		Total Target	Jan 2024 to Dec	Participants					Remarks
based site selection for safe water supply byusing agreed site selection criteria	support from NGOs								
	Water points that followed equity-based site selection criteria	656	609				100%	0	Proposed site
	List of arsenic-safe water points targeting pro-poor and unsavedcommunities submitted to DPH	609	609						
Provide support to DPHE and LGIs through community mobilization during the installation of water facilities	Proportion of installed safe water systems that are functional	400	442	11,272	12,310	23,582	110.5%	26	Achieved
	Installed water points with skilled caretakers and active O&M system	400	442	11,272	12,310	23,582	110.5%	26	Achieved
	Community based non-functional arsenic safe water points with GPS & cost estimate	36	52	1694	1735	3429	144%	18	Achieved
	Rehabilitated water options with GPS	36	52	1694	1735	3429	144%	18	Achieved
	Rehabilitated WPs confirmed arsenic safe using field test kit	36	52	1694	1735	3429	144%	18	Achieved
	Caretakers trained on O&M of water systems (Including Rehab.)	800	800	393	407	800	100%	0	Achieved
	Caretakers trained on CR water safety planning	800	800	393	407	800	100%	0	Achieved

Activities		Total Target	Jan 2024 to Dec	Participants					Remarks
	Water points where caretakers conduct and document a minimum of one preventive checks and maintenance of the water system each month	109	109	0	0	0	100%	0	Achieved
	User groups oriented on CR-WSP	1,471	1,471	15023	24008	39031	100%	148	Achieved
	HHs practicing HH-level water treatment and safe storage (collect water in clean pot, covered with lid, preserve in raised places, treatment and other safe handing practices)	22,514	21,745	0	0	0	97%	0	Achieved
	Safe water points with CR-WSP developed with at least two key actions implemented	400	55	0	0	0	23%	0	
Capacity building of the DPHE, LGIs and communities on raising awareness on WASH issues including water safety plan, arsenic, sanitation, and hygiene	Trainings conducted on WASH, WSP, Arsenic orientation	5	5	75	21	96	100%	0	Achieved
	Monitoring visits conducted by LGIs at the field level	81	81	N/A	N/A	0	100%	N/A	Achieved
	Local Entrepreneurs trained	1	**1**	21	0	21		0	Achieved
	Local entrepreneurs implementing a business model for O&M of water systems								
	Communities with leaders	217	217	215	217	432	100%	0	Achieved

Activities		Total Target	Jan 2024 to Dec	Participants					Remarks
	trained on WASH, Arsenic, WSP								
	CBO meeting conducted on community action plan implementation progress	2474	2474	6764	7628	14392	100%	0	Achieved
	WSP Corner established	4	4	N/A	N/A	0	100%	0	Achieved
	Water system with arsenic testing conducted with the past 6 months (4 Unions, Per unions 100 test)	635	635	N/A	N/A	0	100%	0	N/A
	Water system with microbiological test conducted with the past 3 months	00	00	N/A	N/A	00	0%	0	N/A
	People reached with the full complement of services (safe water, arsenic, and WSP, sanitation, and hygiene)	111427	111427				100%	0	Achieved
	HHs reached with full complement of services (safe water, arsenic and WSP, sanitation and hygiene)	22514	22514	N/A	N/A	0	100%	0	Achieved
	HHs switched to arsenic safe well through motivation	3217	3217				100%	0	Achieved
	HHs collect water in clean pot, covered with lid and preserve in raised places	20,434	20,434				100%	0	Achieved
	HHs that converted from unhygienic to hygienic / improved latrine through	14,785	13,875	36841	36713	73554	94%	222	Achieved

Activities		Total Target	Jan 2024 to Dec	Participants					Remarks
	motivation								
	HHs that installed new improved latrine installed through motivation	3731	3731	9795	10019	19815	100%	94	Achieved
	HHs that installed Handwashing devices	19453	17635	47968	48309	96277	91%	278	Achieved
	HHs household members can demonstrate effective handwashing with soap and running water	857	857	2,214	2,164	4,378	100%	17	Achieved
Coordinate with relevant Govt. departments and stakeholders through quarterly/monthly meetings	Quarterly progress meetings with team and counterparts (DPHE, UNICEF, NGO)	23	23	126	38	164	100%	0	Achieved
	WATSAN Committee meetings (Union+Upazila wise- Half Yearly)	24	24	347	78	425	100%	0	Achieved
	Case studies and Human-interest stories								
Demonstrate arsenic-safe union models including Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) in selected unions	Communities declared arsenic safe with ODF	217	212	N/A	N/A	0	97.7 %	00	Achieved
	Villages declared arsenic safe with ODF	116	112	N/A	N/A	0	96.55 %	00	Achieved
	Unions declared arsenic safe with ODF	4	3	N/A	N/A	0	75 %	00	Achieved

Activities		Total Target	Jan 2024 to Dec	Participants					Remarks
	# of Wall paintings done	36	36	N/A	N/A	0	100 %	00	Achieved
	# of billboard installed	9	9	N/A	N/A	0	100 %	00	Achieved

5 Activities by other stakeholders

AAN provided support to Esolve for the site selection process of PWSS and the feasibility survey process. Additionally, AAN assisted the KTH-Dhaka University team in organizing a technocrat capacity-building training in DharmapashaUpazila, including support for driller list preparation. Moreover, AAN had three representatives participate in a facilitation training organized by ITN-BUET on systematic and scientific approaches for targeting poor and unserved people in arsenic-affected areas, resulting in the successful acquisition of certificates.

In the context of flood-prone areas, AAN selected 15 sites for the installation of double-platform Deep Tube Wells (DTWs) and submitted the list to the local DPHE for crosschecking.

The Esolve team visited Dharmapasha Upazila on June 20, 21, and 22, 2023, tentatively confirming a location for a surface water-based water treatment plant. The UNO and AC Land, along with the Upazila surveyor, were present during these visits and confirmed that the chosen location was suitable for the treatment plant. The Esolve team collected the necessary information to finalize the design, conducting interviews with 500 households about the sustainability of the Pipe Water Supply Systems. The AAN team provided the necessary support as requested.

The KTH-Dhaka University team organized a two-day (Nov 13 and 14, 2025) capacity-building training for technocrats in Dharmapasha Upazila. On Day 3representatives in DU, government officials, LGI representatives, NGOs, and local social workers. Day 2 was dedicated to local drillers listed in the training.

ITN-BUET organized facilitation training on July 8-11, 2023, focusing on systematic and scientific approaches for targeting poor and unsaved people in arsenic-affected areas at DPHE Sylhet.

6 Conclusion, Challenges, and Way Forward

The initiative has made strong progress in improving safe water, sanitation, and hygiene in Dharmapasha Upazila through a community-led and equity-focused approach. Thousands of households shifted to arsenic-safe water sources, installed or upgraded toilets, and adopted proper handwashing practices, leading to measurable improvements in health and hygiene. Following verification, three unions—Dharmapasha Sadar, Selborash, and Paikurati—were declared Arsenic Safe and Open Defecation Free. Joysree Union still requires additional efforts to meet full coverage.

Despite these achievements, several challenges remain. Arsenic contamination is uneven, some areas lack sufficient safe water points, and seasonal flooding damages water sources and sanitation facilities. Declining groundwater levels have affected the functionality of traditional tube wells, while limited technical capacity at the community level initially impacted operation and maintenance. Ensuring regular arsenic testing and sustaining behavioral change for sanitation and hygiene remain ongoing priorities.

To address these challenges, future interventions should focus on completing safe water coverage in Joysree Union, rehabilitating inactive water points, and expanding climate-resilient technologies. Strengthening the capacity of CBOs, caretakers, and local authorities, along with community engagement on hygiene practices and menstrual health, will ensure sustainability. Enhancing Water Safety Plan monitoring and maintaining close coordination with DPHE, LGIs, and UNICEF will support long-term progress and provide a scalable model for achieving arsenic-safe and hygienic communities across Bangladesh.

7 Annex

- CSA Data As Annex-1
- List of proposed sites included in Annex-2
- List of Rehabilitated Water Points included as Annex-3
- List of trained caretakers As Annex 4.
- List of operation and maintenance tools distribution attached as annex-5.
- List of Arsenic Test Data As Annex-6.
- List of required water options for unsafe CBOs as Annex-7.
- List of Arsenic safe CBOs as Annex-8.
- Case Studies as Annex-9.
- List of Handed-Over PRA Tools As Annex- 10.
- List of All CBO Leaders As Annex- 11.
- List of All Wall Paintings As Annex-12.