Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation & Health Mondial project aims for sanitation for all through an integrated model that addresses both the demand and supply side of the sanitation challenge. The programme works with a multi stakeholder approach which involves the entire value chain. By mobilising the supply side of sanitation while integrating financial resources into the value chain, the programme raises awareness on and creates a demand for sanitation services amongst end-users. It connects key stakeholders to develop local sanitation market for low-income communities using the diamond approach that connects communities, businesses, governments and financiers.

BASA Foundation implemented the inception face of FINISH Mondial Project located at Sakhipur Upazila of Tangail District in Bangladesh. Sakhipur, is the second biggest Upazila of Tangail District in respect of area, came into existence in 1976 as a thana and was upgraded to upazila in 1983 having one municipality. Sakhipur is located in the north-central part of Bangladesh. It has a population of approximately 30,028 with a density of around 2,611 people / km2.

The main goal of FINISH Mondial project is to ensure sanitation for all through an integrated model that addresses both the demand and supply side of the sanitation challenge. FINISH Mondial Bangladesh have a (peri-) urban focus and works in close collaboration with the stakeholders mainly focusing on improve sanitation, faecal sludge management integration with Solid Waste Management by creating an enabling environment and enhancing the business environment. The expected outcome of the project is to build a community in Sakhipur that will be more economically empowered and healthier in terms of
sanitation. In the FINISH Mondial project, the stakeholders are Sakhipur municipality, other Govt elite, DAE, LGED, DPHE, community people. The allocated budget total BDT 63,84,000 (Euro 67,200) is set by the donor, WASTE the Netherlands for conducting all the activities under the FINISH Mondial project.

While running the FINISH Mondial project in Sakhipur municipality, BASA Foundation achieved the following 10 results during the project period:

i. Accomplishment of orientation and kick-off meeting.
ii. Collection of baseline data on containment, collection and transportation, and treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste (to be aligned with FINISH Mondial Results framework that will be discussed during Scoping Mission) & GESI, climate vulnerability and resilience, sustainability assessment and strategies & M&E.
iii. Development of technical, business, financial and institutional feasibility assessment of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste (current and scaling-up plan).
iv. Carrying on technical, business and financial feasibility assessment on the development of a locally-made desludging equipment.
v. Demand generation for desludging services and waste-to-value products.
vi. Demand generation for solid waste segregation at household and institutions level.
vii. Identification, assessment and selection of suitable operators to undertake collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur.
viii. Institutional structure for the operators who undertake collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur are in place (under PPP structure).
ix. Provision of technical, business, financial and institutional capacity building programme to the selected operators who undertake collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur.

2) Context, risk management and organisational issues

The 1st contract of the project “FINISH Mondial – Bridging Phase” was executed with BASA Foundation for the period starting from 1 January 2020 and ending on 30 June 2020. But due to the current situation of COVID-19, the donor made an addendum of contract after proper consultation with BASA Foundation. This addendum is related to contract 098F-1946 with BASA Foundation in Bangladesh for the implementation of FINISH Mondial in Bangladesh for the period 1st of January 2020 to 31st December 2020. Therefore, BASA Foundation, implemented this project with no extra costs. The total contract amount remains Euro 67,200.
COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh:
The COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was confirmed to have spread to Bangladesh in March 2020. The first three known cases were reported on 8 March 2020 by the country's epidemiology institute, IEDCR. Since then, the pandemic has spread day by day over the whole nation and the number of affected people has been increasing. In order to protect the population, the government declared "lockdown" throughout the nation from 23 March 2020 to 30 May 2020.

Between 8 March 2020 and 17 January 2021, according to the DGHS Press Release there were five hundred twenty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-two (527,632) COVID-19 confirmed by rRT-PCR, GeneXpert and Rapid Antigen tests including seven thousand nine hundred six (7,906) related deaths (CFR 1.50%). Bangladesh is the top 28th country in the world and accounts for 0.57% of the COVID-19 disease burden of the world.¹

Major challenges/risk for implementing project activities due to COVID-19:

i. In Bangladesh the lockdown existed from March 26, 2020 to May 30, 2020 (66 Days) and that’s why outside movement was restricted and it was not possible to meet with the key stakeholders for accomplishing the project related activities.

ii. There was a restriction for community gathering/meeting/campaign/workshop/training. So, we couldn’t conduct any gathering/meeting or community awareness session in the community.

Measures taken to mitigate risk of COVID-19:

i. We were keeping communication over phone with the entrepreneurs and keeps continue the motivational activities to develop PPP (Public-private-partnership) between Municipality and Suitable operators of Waste and Sanitary entrepreneurs.

ii. We used electronics media (WhatsApp, Microsoft Teams, Zoom and Skype) to conduct meeting and sharing the project progress with the project staffs.

iii. Maintained communication over phone with the key stakeholders, government officials and community level beneficiaries. The Project Focal person was playing role for leading, guiding, motivating and keeping update to the field staffs through e-communications. The Project manager was communicating with the Govt. Officials for providing updates and maintaining relationship with them for achieving the project targets as well

¹ Data source: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID19_pandemic_in_Bangladesh#:~:text=On%2022%20March%2C%20Bangladesh%20declared,later%20extended%20to%2030%20May
as providing the required information to the management and respective donor. The Community mobilizers are communicating with the local entrepreneurs to build relationship and motivating them to produce sanitary materials. They are also communicating with the local beneficiaries to create awareness to construct sanitary latrine and waste management. Construction Engineer was communicating with the key stakeholders of respective municipality for developing desludging equipment and he communicated with the local entrepreneurs for developing skill on improved sanitation.

iv. We used local dish channel and Loud speaker (Miking) for broadcasting about the awareness raising on waste segregation and desludging service.

v. Through email and over communication we collected the required information from various sources for preparing assessment report on desludging equipment, worked on training module for toilet construction and IEC materials development.

3) Achievements during the reporting period

3a. Output indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Results/Outputs</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Orientation and kick-off meetings are conducted.</td>
<td>• Scoping mission at Dhaka,                                                                                       • Conducted a whole day session for Staff orientation on project implementation strategies and planning, • Conducted Project kick off meeting at municipality level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Baseline data on containment, collection and transportation, and treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste is collected (to be aligned with FINISH Mondial Results framework that will be discussed during Scoping Mission) &amp; GESI, climate vulnerability and resilience, sustainability assessment and strategies &amp; M&amp;E.</td>
<td>Developed inventory of faecal sludge management and solid waste management practices and conducted baseline study in Sakhipur Municipality area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Technical, business, financial and institutional feasibility assessment of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste is (current and scaling-up plan) is developed.</td>
<td>• Conducted Market study of the collection and transportation services and various waste-to-value products, • Developed of faecal sludge and solid waste sourcing plan for Sakhipur treatment site.</td>
<td>BASA Conducted Market study of the collection and transportation services and various waste-to-value products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. | Technical, business and financial feasibility assessment on the development of a locally-made desludging equipment is conducted. | • Conducted assessment of potential desludging equipment available in the market,  
• Selected of an appropriate desludging equipment,  
• Developed business feasibility of a locally-made desludging equipment.  
As per meeting decision (action plan) HFP were responsible for completing the task of financial & business part and Mahobul Islam (Country coordinator) were taking the lead for development of faecal sludge and solid waste sourcing plan for treatment site. |
| 5. | Demand generation for desludging services and waste-to-value products. | • Developed and printed different educational and behavior change materials.  
• Conducted awareness raising campaigns on desludging, co-compost, recyclables.  
(Attached the report) |
| 6. | Demand generation for solid waste segregation at household and institutions level. | Engaged with Municipality to undertake waste segregation campaigns and enforce waste segregation policies.  
|   | Suitable operators to undertake collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur are identified, assessed and selected. | • Developed criteria of suitable operators of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur.  
• Identified the one suitable operator to undertake collection, transportation and 6 operators for toilet construction. | With the support of WaterAID Sakhipur Municipality operating a treatment plant for reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste. So, the suitable operator not identified for treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste. (Attached the report) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Institutional structure for the operators who undertake collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur are in place (under PPP structure).</td>
<td>Facilitated service level contracts and partnership management for the collection and transportation of solid waste and Toilet construction.</td>
<td>Facilitated service level contract with the one operator for collection and transportation of solid waste and with the 6 operators for toilet construction. (Attached the report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Technical, business, financial and institutional capacity building programme is delivered to the selected operators who undertake collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste at Sakhipur.</td>
<td>Developed a technical, business, financial and institutional skills training modules for the selected operators of Toilet construction.</td>
<td>As per meeting decision (action plan) PAB developed the training module for the selected operators of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste. (Attached the report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A step-by-step plan for development of financial product for desludging businesses to be launched within 2020-2025 is developed.</td>
<td>Planning for development of financial product for desludging businesses is developed and to be launched within 2020-2025.</td>
<td>As per meeting decision (action plan) HfP prepared a combined report with the support of BASA and PAB. (Attached the report)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Result area 1: Capacity building of key stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation (if relevant)</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Result for reporting period</th>
<th>Comment/narrative – please include reflection on what went well, challenges, how you included Gender Equality and Social Inclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Number of trainings given</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Number of people trained</td>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- All the participants gathered knowledge about service level contract and partnership management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Contribution was anticipated to-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Develop criteria for suitable operators of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Gather information of value chain of waste collection, transportation, treatment and various waste-to-value product, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Provide information for development training module on Toilet construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MFIs</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The participants contributed to gather information of value chain of waste collection, transportation, treatment and various waste-to-value product.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Health Extension Workers</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation promoters</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The participants gathered knowledge about service level contract and partnership management, contributed for criteria development for suitable operators of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and waste, contributed to gather information for market value chain of waste collection, transportation, treatment and various waste-to-value product, and contributed by giving information for development training module on Toilet construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local partners</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government staff</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The participants from local government institutions exchanged their views about value chain of waste collection, transportation, treatment and various waste-to-value product, and also guided by providing information for development training module on Toilet construction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Result area 2: Awareness raising on WASH

#### 2.1 Number of direct awareness raising activities on WASH (number of meetings)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main topics of awareness raising sessions on Sanitation and desludging service:
- Concept of sanitation,
- Ecological sanitation,
- Improved & unimproved latrine,
- Disease burden,
- Faecal-oral transmission route and barriers-5F diagram,
- Hygiene & Hygiene promotion,
- Construction and use of sanitary latrine,
- Desludging services and waste to-value products.

The main topics of awareness raising sessions on waste segregation at household & institute level:
- Concept of waste,
- Types of waste,
- Importance of waste segregation,
- Way of waste segregation,
- Diseases related to waste,
- Negative impact of waste,
- Safe waste management and communities’ responsibilities.

#### 2.2 Number of people present during these direct awareness raising activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>824</th>
<th>Not applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.3 Number of indirect awareness raising activities (number of times content is made public)

|            | 3 types | 3 types activities & 7,284 times | Creating awareness on solid waste segregation at household & institute level, sanitation and desludging service were highlighted through the given following activities:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 types</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Miking 35 days,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Broadcasting through local dish channel 2880 times,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Poster demonstration 369 and leaflet distribution 4000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Result area 3: Studies/mappings done

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Comment/narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1 Number of studies/mappings done (incl. comment on topics) | 1 | 1 | Prepared market map during market study of the collection and transportation services and various waste-to-value products. Market maps are done on the following arena:  
  - Household waste collection service sector of Sakhipur,  
  - Compost Sector,  
  - Organic and inorganic waste at Sakhipur Municipality,  
  - Stakeholder mapping |

| 3.2 Number of dissemination meetings/activities organised where these studies/mappings have been presented (incl. comment on participants of these meetings) | 1 | 1 | After market study, a meeting was organised including 16 participants who were from organic compost producers, farmers, solid waste traders, inorganic waste traders, Govt. officials, service providers and other relevant value chain actors. All the market map from the study were presented there. |

### Result area 4: Construction of demo facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Comment/narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Number of demo facilities constructed at institutions (e.g. health centres and schools)</td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHM</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 4.2 Number of demo facilities constructed at other public places | Sanitation | N/a | N/a | N/A |
| Hygiene | N/a | N/a | N/A |
| MHM | N/a | N/a | N/A |

### Result area 5: Lobby and Advocacy initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output indicator</th>
<th>Disaggregation</th>
<th>Annual target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Comment/narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Number of lobby and advocacy initiatives on WASH among the policy makers in the project area</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Discussion sessions were held with the Mayor and other administrative officers of Sakhipur Municipality about the policy on WASH. The Municipality Mayor and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

2 For the reporting period July 2019-December 2020.
others policy makers are agreed about the waste segregation policy and desludging service and have already circulated some system among the community.

### Result area 6: Communication and training tools and materials development

| 6.1 Number of relevant prototypes SBCC\(^3\) materials developed | 0 | 6 | • One type poster, leaflet and broadcasting document on Waste segregation and • One type poster, leaflet and broadcasting document on desludging service. |
| 6.2 Number of relevant SBCC materials customized/adapted | 0 | 6 | • Adaption of poster, leaflet and broadcasting document on Waste segregation and • Adaption of poster, leaflet and broadcasting document on desludging service. |
| 6.3 Number of relevant manuals/modules developed | 1 | 1 | Training module on technical, business, financial and institutional skill for selected operators of Toilet construction |
| 6.4 Number of relevant manuals/modules customized/adapted | 0 | 0 | N/A |

### 3b. Outcomes

**KPI indicator report grid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target 1/1/2020 - 31/12/2020</th>
<th>Actual 1/1/2020 - 31/12/2020</th>
<th>% Total</th>
<th>Comment/narrative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Sanitation systems</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Including newly constructed, toilet refurbished and septic tank/pit repaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste Management, source segregation/collection/ recycling</td>
<td>1500 Families</td>
<td>1003 Families</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Conducted awareness raising session, campaign through miking, broadcasting in local dish channel and SBCC materials (poster &amp; leaflet) circulated in the community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^3\) SBCC: Social and behavior change communication
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>678 Tons</th>
<th>687 Tons</th>
<th>101%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of faecal sludge being safely collected and treated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of treated faecal sludge being safely reused</td>
<td>28 Tons</td>
<td>20.57 Tons</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of People leading healthier lives</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds mobilised</td>
<td>€147500</td>
<td>€303410</td>
<td>205%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From which commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment workdays</td>
<td>4350 Days</td>
<td>4443 Days</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation businesses supported (partially run by women)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted awareness raising session, campaign through miking, broadcasting in local dish channel and SBCC materials (poster &amp; leaflet) circulated in the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducted awareness raising session, campaign through miking, broadcasting in local dish channel and SBCC materials (poster &amp; leaflet) circulated in the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government engagement**

The government has the responsibility to develop and reinforce laws and regulations in waste and sanitation management standards and stimulates market growth through leadership in awareness creation and proactive engagement in Public Private Partnership for improved sanitation.

In August 2010, the Government of Bangladesh issued the Policy and Strategy for Public Private Partnership (PPP) to facilitate the development of core sector public infrastructure and services vital for the people of Bangladesh. The PPP program is part of the Government’s Vision 2021 goal to ensure a more rapid, inclusive growth trajectory, and to better meet the need for enhanced, high quality public services in a fiscally sustainable manner. The SaTo pan was introduced through SanMark pilot project in 2012 after the GoB issued the Policy and Strategy for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in 2010. Aim of the pilot project was to improve decision-making and market responsiveness through public-private partnerships at the local level. So, Union Parishad Chairman and Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) engineers were included as drivers of local government interaction and product adoption.

In Sakhipur the Municipality authority is the local government body who is responsible for planning and coordinating activities relevant to sanitation and hygiene management. From the in-depth interviews with representatives from relevant authority, the effort to create an enabling environment was perceptible. Sakhipur municipality has a dedicated wing to manage WaSH related activities to formulate strategic planning and arrange coordination events to make updates in a timely manner. These sorts of activities involve a wide range of stakeholders as well as the marginalized groups of communities. However, the actions mostly are generic, and the quarterly arranged meetings usually cover a wide range of issues, hence sanitation focused coordination events seemed...
missing. Adding to this, despite having laws and regulations, lack of proper monitoring and enforcement perhaps make it hard to accomplish the expected results. To create an enabling environment for sanitation market, the municipality authority primarily needs to address these issues by involving an inclusive mechanism consists of all the stakeholders (Community, Development Partners, Private Sector, Entrepreneur etc.) with a proper monitoring system and activate the entire value chain which can stimulate the demand for safe sanitation and then adequately response to it.

The engagement process of Government started through Project kick off meeting at Sakhipur municipality dated on February 17,2020. There are 45 participants including Mayor of Sakhipur Municipality, Upazila Chairman of Sakhipur Upazila, UNO of Sakhipur Upazila, Councilors of Sakhipur Municipality, Secretary of Sakhipur Municipality, Conservency Inspector, Accounts Officer were present in this meeting.

We built a good relationship with the local government and engaged them to undertake waste segregation campaigns and enforce waste segregation policies. As per suggestion, advice and consent of Municipality Mayor the SBCC materials has been developed the poster, leaflet and documents for campaign through miking and broadcasting in local dish channel about the Waste segregation and desludging service. The Municipality fixed the fees monthly BDT 60 per household for waste collection and BDT 1000 per ton for desludging service at household level.

The Municipality Mayor, Secretary, Ward Councillors, Sanitary Inspector and Sub-Engineer of Sakhipur Municipality and the Agriculture officer and Social service officer of Sakhipur Upazila were directly engaged in the Market assessment process of the collection and transportation services and various waste-to-value products, criteria development process of suitable operators of collection, transportation, treatment and reuse of faecal sludge and solid waste, facilitating service level contracts and partnership management for the collection and transportation of solid waste and Toilet construction and development of a technical, business, financial and institutional skills training modules for the selected operators of Toilet construction.

There are 10 individuals including Mayor, Secretary, Ward Councillor, Conservancy Inspector, Sub-Engineer and Assistant Sub-Engineer of Sakhipur Municipality participated in the learning visit event to Satkhira Municipality and gathered knowledge on FSM and SWM system.

The local government are very much encouraged and committed to improve sanitation system in the Municipality area of Sakhipur.

Key achievements:

- Government understood clearly about project objective and deliverables.
- Government was fully engaged in the project activities as required.
- Government played an important role for demand generation of solid waste segregation and desludging service.
- A link is made between Government and entrepreneurs for ensuring improved sanitation and conducted service level contract with Waste and
Sanitation entrepreneurs.

- Provided Trade license to the 6 Sanitation entrepreneurs for Toilet construction.

Challenges:

- Conducting meeting or having appointment with Government is very much challenging due to their tied-up business schedule.
- Introduction of the new policy and procedures by the Government is very much challenging because the Government representatives mainly consider their goodwill in the community and not willing to apply the new policy in the community which creates burden for them.

**Demand creation**

For demand creation in the section of solid waste management at household and institution level, desludging and waste to value products, some demand generation strategies with action plan were implemented by the members of Finish Mondial Bangladesh team. Local people were unaware about regular desludging services and also about waste materials and they keep polluting local surroundings. So, an action plan was taken to make people aware on demand generation for desludging the septic tanks/pit kattrines regularly and for solid waste segregation. In this direction, loud speaker miking, local area posterising and broadcasting video messages on the local tv channel through dish facility were brought about as parts of this action plan.

The following activities has been done for awareness raising on desludging services and waste to-value products:

- Raised awareness and created demand of the 1035 households’ members through receiving awareness session, approximately 20,000 people has become aware through campaigning by miking (loud speaker), broadcasting in local dish channel, demonstration of poster and leaflet on desludging services and waste to-value products.

The following activities has been done on demand generation for solid waste segregation at household and institutions level:

- Raised awareness and created demand of the 1260 households’ members through receiving awareness session, approximately 20,000 people has become aware through campaigning by miking (loud speaker), broadcasting in local dish channel, demonstration of poster and leaflet on desludging services and waste to-value products.

Key achievement:

- Increasing demand of household for desludging services;
• The households members are segregating the solid waste;
• Increasing demand of community people for supplying waste to waste entrepreneur.

Challenges:
• The waste entrepreneur is not capable to cover the whole Municipality area for collecting waste due to limited transportation service and manpower.
• Motivating waste entrepreneurs for much investment to their business for increasing the transportation service and manpower is challenging due to the short time period (5 years) of their service level contract with municipality.
• Regarding the solid waste segregation and desludging, the behaviour and practice of household members from Sakhipur municipality will take time to change for segregating waste and desludging timely.

Financial institutions
Financiers, such as Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and impact investors, see market opportunities in financing both customers and businesses. Consequently, financial institutions develop, promote and market sanitation credit and other financial products for sanitation effectively addressing the demand for financial services in sanitation from households as well from entrepreneurs. Financial Institutions like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc., generally fund the nationwide sanitation and waste management projects.

There are many financial institutions working in Sakhipur Municipality. Mercantile Bank Limited, National Bank Limited and Sonali Bank and other private institutions like BASA Foundation, Proshikha, Uddipan, Jugobani Somajkollan Songstha, Seba, Disha, ASA, SSS, BURO Bangladesh NGO provides business loan among the entrepreneurs. We are motivating to the waste and sanitary entrepreneurs for taking financial loan from these financial institutions and assisting them for getting loan support from these financial institutions to improve sanitation market.

Key achievement:
• The one Sanitary entrepreneur has already taken loan support BDT 100,000 from micro credit program of BASA Foundation.

Challenges:
• To motivate the entrepreneurs for taking loan from financial institutions as the interest rate of loan very high.
**Business development**

Local entrepreneurs are trained to meet their customer’s demand. So, businesses act as supply side in this model. To run the SME’s, most of the time business consultants are contracted to the entrepreneurs to run their business successfully. The model ensures this private sector support by offering cost-effective, improved products including toilets and good quality services. By mobilizing the supply side of sanitation while integrating financial resources into the value chain, the programme raises awareness on and creates a demand for sanitation services amongst end-users. It connects key stakeholders to develop local sanitation market for low-income communities using the diamond approach that connects governments, communities, financial institutions and businesses.

Local entrepreneurs include constructor of safe toilets and plumbing system, provider of utility consisting of the pipes and fixtures for the distribution of water and disposal of sewage in the community, local company who collect and process plastic waste and private fecal sludge collectors. This strengthens the supply chain and valorize of human waste.

In Sakhipur, as the supply side of the value chain, local investors and entrepreneurs were interviewed to perceive their capacity and capability to respond to the existing and future demand. Businesses who sell range of sanitation and hygiene related goods were found adequate in numbers in Sakhipur to meet the existing demand, but they lack the inclusive character to address the special needs of socially excluded groups.

There are six sanitation entrepreneurs and one waste entrepreneur becomes partner through signing the service level contract with municipality. Now the all entrepreneurs are encouraged to develop their business. The all entrepreneurs are expecting capacity building training for improving their skill and knowledge. We already developed training modules on technical, business, financial and institutional skills for the selected operators of transportation, collection, treatment of feacle sludge and solid waste and toilet construction. So, these training modules will help them to develop their business.

**Achievement:**

- Accomplished the service level contract with the 6 Sanitary entrepreneurs for ensuring improved sanitation system and 1 waste entrepreneurs.
- The 1 entrepreneur out of 6 took loan support form MFI for developing his business.
- Ensured the improved sanitation system of 1664 families in the area of Sakhipur Municipality.

**Challenges:**

- Motivate to other entrepreneurs to engage for Public private partnership.
FSM/SWM/CE

The Sakhipur municipality has its own treatment plant which is covering full cycle of FSM including collection, treatment, compost processing, and use of compost by farmers. The faecal sludge collectors are run by municipality and the solid waste collector is run by a private entrepreneur. The plant has already created enormous interest to all institutions and individuals linked with FSM. In the treatment plant only 40% of the faecal sludge generated in Sakhipur is being safely dealt with over the long term. According the design of the existing treatment plant can treat 1,200 tons of faecal sludge and 125 tons of solid waste per year and produces 24 tons of compost (WaterAid, 2020). About the involvement of the local government institutions in the process, it is clear that, despite having yearly and long-term strategic plans with rules and regulations, lack of implementation and proper monitoring hinders the processes of FSM and SWM in Sakhipur. Improvement as in proper training, workshop and other form of knowledge dissemination programs are required in this area to increase capacity and of relevant admin units along with skilled workers. Lack of manpower was another issue for effective operation of FSM & SWM in Sakhipur.

Faecal sludge and MSW collection and transportation service:

- In terms of coverage, currently there are:
  - 2,500 households covered by faecal sludge collection and transportation service
  - 1003 households covered by MSW collection and transportation service
- There is still potential to cover the whole of Sakhipur Municipality of 40,000 inhabitants (10,000 households). The gap in coverage can be addressed by having more vehicles and/or entrepreneurs in faecal sludge and MSW collection and transportation service.

Achievements:

- Increased amount of faecal sludge collection due to demand generation activities
- Increased number of families of solid waste collection due to demand generation activities

Challenges:

- Insufficient number of manpower and transportation service to desludging and solid waste collection of existing entrepreneurs.
3c. Other results and challenges

- Gender & Social Inclusion
Promoting equality between women and men and gender relations is relevant to the purpose of the project as well as to the project strategies. In this initiative, the focus was on gender equality and social inclusion, with an emphasis on inequalities among women and men, and among people from various castes and ethnic minorities. We worked for ensuring the participation of women and ethnic minorities in decision-making processes, as well as their increased representation in leadership positions. It encouraged user committees led or owned by women and CBOs to participate in project activities for making positive changes in the lives of women and for their empowerment.

Participation of women in awareness session events increased their knowledge and management capacity and enhanced their leadership qualities. The women raised voice about their demands without hesitation to the relevant authorities. This has strengthened the bargaining position of women both within the household and at the community level. The awareness session improved their ability to participate in project activities, such as motivate people to segregate waste at household and institution level, desludging and use improved sanitation. Awareness session was very much useful to women participants as it not only gave them the required expertise to fulfill their roles more responsibly but also provided them with status and visibility, whereby their confidence and self-esteem as community leaders increased significantly. Women members are demonstrated strong commitment to sustaining the project benefits and were active in ensuring regular monitoring and technical support from the FINISH Mondial project team.

- Climate Vulnerability Resilience
Nature itself is already very fragile, and our reckless attitude towards energy production, product consumption and irresponsible waste management contribute directly to climate change by adding carbon-based particles into the air. The most important reason for waste collection is the protection of the environment and the health of the population. Rubbish and waste can cause air and water pollution. Rotting garbage is also known to produce harmful gases that mix with the air and can cause breathing problems in people.

By 30,028 population (approximately) in Sakhipur municipality, people are producing thousand tons of solid waste daily which does not result in positive impacts on climate. To ensure the protection of the environment through effective waste management measures, solid wastes are being collected from each household by the cleaning workers in Sakhipur municipality and later dump in to Co-compost plant for making compost after proper segregation.
This results into conserving space in landfills and reducing the need to build more landfills which take up valuable space and are a source of air and water pollution.

Now-a-days, Open defecation has come near to zero which is very hazardous to environment. Besides, almost 88% residents from Sakhipur municipality are using improved sanitation system. For desludging, manual emptying was the predominant practice in the Sakhipur municipality which is most hazardous as the sweepers usually do not use necessary protective equipment. Also its not environmentally sound as sludges are discharged untreated into nearby drainage system or open environment. But this is the message of hope that, dwellers are becoming more conscious about desludging using vacutag after the promotional activities done by FM team through SBCC materials such as- poster and leaflet, broadcasting and so on.

Through the project activities in Sakhipur municipality, we have managed to convince most of the dwellers for making improved toilet which is resilient to flood. So, if in case there comes flood, people will be able to practice healthy sanitation system. Again, because of proper waste management, clogging in drain has decreased, which in turn reduces water logging in sakhipur municipality.

Besides, under FINISH Mondial project, 6 sanitary entreprenuers and 1 waste entreprenuer has signed contract with municipality. If any kind of climatic hazard happens, they all together will be able to come forward as a team to facilitate local municipal authority to face the situation effectively - that will help to make a resilient city.

Ensuring climate resilience fully will take time, but every individual action matters and Sakhipur municipality is taking smaller steps toward change. While bringing this change, some challenges are seen to have-

- Lack of affordable and appropriate technology for ensuring climate resilience;
- Lack of Institutional capacity for climate resilient planning in local municipality and funding for the implementation.

• **Sustainability** (please respond for each of the FIETS elements if applicable)

One of the main focuses of the FINISH Mondial project is to create results that are able to sustain themselves after our support has stopped. The success of the project, to date can be attributed to how it fit well into the local lifestyle through the following five key areas of sustainability:

i. **Financial Sustainability:**

Financial sustainability is ensured in Sakhipur municipality through FM project as most of the activities are now being locally financed and not depend on external subsidies. Attitude of household members are changing about paying for solid collection service and desludging services.
People are willing paying a fee of Tk 1000 for pit emptying with vacutag and also Tk 60 per month for solid waste collection. In every month, more than seventy thousand liters of sludges are collected now-a-days. Through the interviews with the beneficiaries, it has been obtained that at present most of the households want to willingly pay for desludging and solid waste collection so that they can be able to lead a healthy life. Sakhipur authority also has a basic bookkeeping system that records monthly payment and list of households asking for desludging service.

ii. **Institutional Sustainability:**
The local governing body, Sakhipur municipality has a different conservancy department which is solely dedicated to work for the waste management and fecal sludge management issues to ensure a environmentally sound city. Workers working for solid waste collection and desludging process are trained and have the capacity to manage the routine O&M of the whole process. Along with it, good collaboration between dwellers and municipal authority has resulted in additional pace to all these activities.

iii. **Environmental Sustainability:**
In Sakhipur municipality, people are producing thousand tons of solid waste daily which is collected from each household by the cleaning workers and later dumped in to Co-compost plant for making compost after proper segregation to ensure the protection of the environment through effective waste management measures. Again households are regularly demanding for having desludging services which is also environmentally viable. It has been reviewed that water borne and other diseases has decreased at a large scale in Sakhipur municipality after starting to practice an improved sanitation system.

iv. **Technical Sustainability:**
Each year, 6,500 metric tons of faecal sludge and 3,500 metric ton of household solid waste is generated and treated in the co-compost plant in Sakhipur municipality. 25 tons of compost are produced and sold per year. For the collection of the fecal sludges, one 1000ltr vacutag is used which is operated and supervised by the authority. Municipality has given the responsibility of collecting solid waste to a private entrepreneur, called Zoah Entreprise. They are actively performing the duties with a large size van for solid waste collection. As dwellers are interested to pay more willingly, the solid waste entrepreneur is thinking about adding more vans to run the whole activities more effectively.

v. **Social Sustainability:**
Households have been involved and accepted the payment schemes set out by the municipal authority. The vulnerable and poor group of
people who are unable to pay for this service, local government authority is thinking to bring a way out for them. The promotional activities done by FM team in Sakhipur like hanging posters all around the city, distributing leaflets hand to hand and broadcasting in local dish channel have motivated local people a lot to manage these solid wastes and faecal sludges in a more sustainable way.

- **Leverage**
  Contribution coming from household, municipality or private sector is defined as leverage here. To establish a sustainable sanitation system in Sakhipur municipality, local government, different development agencies, financial institutes and dwellers are contributing a huge amount of money. A total fund of €303410 is mobilised during the time period of FINISH Mondial project.

  i. **Leverage from Household:**
     Household are willing paying for the service of solid waste management and faecal sludge management. Besides for constructing new improved toilets or upgrading the condition of toilets, households have contributed around €174932 as leverage.

     Challenges for arranging resource leverage from households:
     ✓ People are less likely to pay money for solid waste collection and faecal sludge management.
     ✓ People’s buying capacity became less due to corona. As construction rate is high at this time, people’s income went down

  ii. **Leverage from Govt:**
     Sakhipur municipality is contributing almost 4.16% of their total budget in sanitation and hygiene sector for establishing a healthy sanitation system everywhere in municipality area. Local government institutions have come up with €38352 within the FM project period for different type sanitary interventions like FSM, repairing vacutag, paying wages to the workers and so on.

     While paying attention to sanitation sector, sometimes government has to fight with some challenges:
     ✓ Lack of necessary resource including technology, manpower, instruments and appliances and so on;
     ✓ Lack of affordable funding.

  iii. **Leverage from financial institute (MFI):**
     In Sakhipur municipality several micro finance institutions provide loans for housing, agriculture, small business, livestock farming and
sanitation. The amount of loan taken from different MFIs for sanitation and hygiene purpose is around € 73808 during the project period. One of sanitary entrepreneurs who has signed agreement with municipality under FINISH Mondial project has also taken loan BDT 100,000 from BASA micro credit programme for expanding his sanitary business.

In some cases, difficulties create while managing resource leverage from MFIs. Challenges faced by MFIs are like:

- Unavailability of viable business model to provide loan;
- Due to Covid-19, micro credit programmes were closed for 3-4 months which created a huge problem for all MFIs.

- Did you conduct: *

1) Baseline analysis:
   Yes, A Baseline study was conducted. The overall objective of the baseline study was to describe the current situation of sanitation and hygiene, faecal sludge management (FSM) and solid waste management (SWM) of Sakhipur municipality. Sakhipur the second biggest upazila of Tangail Zila in respect of area, came into existence in 1976 as a thana and was upgraded to upazila in 1983 having one municipality. Sakhipur is located in the north-central part of Bangladesh.

2) Sustainability check:
   Yes, During Baseline study sustainability check was also done in the area of Sakhipur Municipality. Sakhipur the second biggest upazila of Tangail Zila in respect of area, came into existence in 1976 as a thana and was upgraded to upazila in 1983 having one municipality. Sakhipur is located in the north-central part of Bangladesh.

3) GESI (analysis):
   Yes, GESI analysis was done with importance in the area of Sakhipur Municipality during the baseline study. Sakhipur the second biggest upazila of Tangail Zila in respect of area, came into existence in 1976 as a thana and was upgraded to upazila in 1983 having one municipality. Sakhipur is located in the north-central part of Bangladesh.

4) Climate analysis:
   Yes, Climate analysis has been conducted during baseline study in Sakhipur Municipality. The related information of climate analysis gathered in the baseline report.
• Country specific deliverables as agreed in the proposal

Bangladesh:
- 2 strategic plans at Municipality level to include a climate adaptive FSM
- Business cases in collection of faecal sludge and conversion

Answer:

- A strategic plan is prepared for Municipality which is included in the Social Marketing report of Demand Generation for Desludging Services & Waste-to-Value products.

- The business case in collection of faecal sludge and conversion has been prepared which is given below.

In 2018, the revenue source of the faecal sludge treatment plant still included the MSW collection and transportation fee done by the municipality. In 2019, MSW collection and transportation was handed over to an entrepreneur. The business model canvas below shows the business model of the operation in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key partners</th>
<th>Key activities</th>
<th>Value propositions</th>
<th>Customer relationships</th>
<th>Customer segments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakhipur Municipality</td>
<td>Collection and transportation of faecal sludge management (input sourcing)</td>
<td>Faecal sludge and MSW collection and transportation service</td>
<td>Registration at municipality Co-compost</td>
<td>Faecal sludge and MSW collection and transportation service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaterAid</td>
<td>Collection and transportation of and MSW (input sourcing)</td>
<td>Co-compost (faecal sludge and organic waste treatment and reuse) as soil improver</td>
<td>Meeting between farmers and Agricultural Department Extension</td>
<td>Households Co-compost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASA (NGO-MFI)</td>
<td>Processing of faecal sludge management and MSW with co-composting process</td>
<td></td>
<td>Give out samples in the beginning of the project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid waste collector (entrepreneur)</td>
<td>Repair and maintenance of the site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sales agent/dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Department Extension</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales and marketing of co-compost</td>
<td>Administration and financial management</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Key Resources:  
- Land  
- Financial resources: CapEx and OpEx  
- Human resources  
- Relationships between municipality, households, entrepreneurs, farmers and NGO-MFI | Channels  
Faecal sludge and MSW collection and transportation service  
- Municipality records Co-compost  
- Direct sales  
- Sales agent/dealer (as promoted by Agricultural Department Extension |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cost Structure</strong></th>
<th><strong>Revenue Streams</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Capital expenditure: Land, infrastructure and vehicles  
• Operational expenditure  
• Salaries  
• Daily wage labour  
• Fuel and maintenance  
• Input costs (saw dust and partial of the organic waste)  
• Others (e.g. health and safety materials) | • Faecal sludge collection and transportation fee @ Tk 1,000/trip  
• Sale of co-compost @ Tk 17-18/kg |  |
3d. **Knowledge sharing and communication**

We developed and used the following SBCC materials for demand generation of waste segregation and desludging service and waste-to-value product:

1. Poster on solid waste segregation at Household and institute level and desludging service.
2. Leaflet on solid waste segregation at Household and institute level.
3. Document for broadcasting in dish channel.

4) **Programme management and administration (including monitoring, evaluation and networking)**

- The project activities regularly monitored and reported timely. The management of BASA Foundation frequently visited the project site and gave suggestions as needed. There were not any significant management and administrative problems during project implementation.

- We the FINISH Mondial team tried best to utilize our skill and experience to implement the project activities. There were not any activities related to institutional/organizational/staff capacity development (like trainings, participation in workshops, contacts with other donor agencies).
• We have a good understanding relationship with the government at local and national level. We conduct meeting at municipality level regularly. We discussed with the Mayor and other administrative officers of Sakhipur Minicipality about the policy on WASH. The Municipality Mayor and others policy makers are agreed about the waste segregation policy and desludging service and already circulated some system among the community
• We have networking with the various actors in the field. We attend in the NGO coordination meeting at Sakhipur Upazila regularly and share about our project activities. We conducted a learning visit to another Municipality (Satkhira) and exchanged our thought and learning. We maintained all the documents and reports properly.
• The women participation in the project activities specially in the awareness raising session is 65%. The government encourage the women participation in the all activities. The women are very much active and responsive so they are playing important role in our country.
• We are communicating with the various sources for fundraising like PKSF which is the biggest financial institution in the country. We are discussing with the local MFI and focusing the project objective and purpose.

5) Partnership
We have good understanding among the FINISH Mondial team members in country and have a good collaboration each other. The country coordinator is very much supportive and gave suggestion and advice whenever we asked. The other partners of FINISH Mondial project are also very much supportive. With the support of others partners we have able to accomplish the project activities timely.

This is very much appreciated that there is a good networking among the partners at regional and global level. Through the Zoom meeting we could share our project activities, new idea and initiatives which is reflected our project implementation.

*If you encountered any challenges; how do you plan to overcome these challenges going forward.*
Not applicable
6) Case study/lifestory

I. Rafiqul Islam Khan is a Successful Entrepreneur for improved sanitation

Md. Rafiqul Islam Khan (60), Kauchichala, Sakhipur Municipality, Tangail, is a successful entrepreneur. In the year of 1990, he went to Malaysia for working in a construction company and in 1995 he came back in Sakhipur, Tangail. In 1998 he got married and started a grocery shop. But it was very difficult to manage his family expenditure from that income. With the suggestion of a sanitary worker, he became interested for selling sanitary items. In the year 2005, he started his Sanitary Business. At the beginning his capital was BDT 20,000. He owns a piece of land beside his house which he used to make the Pillars, Rings, Slabs, Pans, and Covers. He also sells Sand, Bricks and Chips. At that time he was the only person who ran this business in his area. So, he got tremendous success from this business. Now, three full time and two part time workers are working his production center of sanitary materials. In average his selling amount BDT60,000/70,000 and he is earning BDT15,000 per month. In December, 2020 he obtained trade license for his business with the help of FINISH Mondial project and executed a service level agreement with Sakhipur Municipality. In December, 2020 he also took loan BDT100000 from BASA Microcredit program for improving his business. His commitment and hard work changed his life. His dream is that everyone will use improved sanitary latrine and will lead a healthy life.

II. Ajifa Begum is a model of waste segregation

Ajifa Begum (45) lives in Shikdar Road, 3 no. Ward of Sakhipur Municipality, Tangail. Ajifa got married with Md. Arfan Ali at the age of 13 in the year of 1988. In 2005, her husband went abroad for earning. Ajifa used to dump her household waste in a open place just behind her kitchen. She and her other family members are often suffered by the various diseases such as diarrhea and dysentery etc. She couldn’t find the reason of diseases. In 2020 ‘FINISH MONDIAL’ project from BASA Foundation started awareness raising activities on waste segregation. The Community Mobilizers of ‘FINISH MONDIAL’ Project conducted some awareness raising sessions on waste segregation in her courtyard. She becomes aware about waste segregation and importance of waste segregation from the session. He heard awareness messages on waste segregation through miking and saw broadcast in dish channel and inspired for waste segregation. Now she is keeping organic & inorganic waste in different buckets the waste collector form municipality collects waste from her house. She also sells the inorganic waste like plastics, papers and woods seperately. She is also motivating to her neighbours for waste segregation at their house. Now, her family is leading a happy & healthy life. She is greatful to BASA as well as to donor of FINISH Mondial project for implementing this type project in Sakhipur for ensuring sanitation and good health.

Signed consent is provided in the annex part (please find it at the end of the report)
7) **Other**
Under the program of FINISH Mondial, several activities are performed to achieve the project objectives and goals. We want to provide some of the pictures of different events in this section-

- **Kickoff meeting**
  Location: Sakhipur municipality office

- **Scope analysis meeting with Sakhipur municipality**
  Location: Sakhipur municipality office

- **Orientation session with Stakeholder**
  Location: FINISH Mondial project office, Sakhipur

- **Session on waste segregation in Ajifa Begum’s courtyard**
  Location: Sakhipur municipality

- **Awareness rising session**
  Location: Sakhipur municipality area

- **Awareness rising session**
  Location: Sakhipur municipality area
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaign through miking (loud speaker)</th>
<th>Campaign through Waste segregation poster</th>
<th>Campaign through broadcasting in local dish channel</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location: Sakhipur municipality area</td>
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<tr>
<th>Service level agreement signing of Sanitary entrepreneur with municipality</th>
<th>Service level agreement signing of Solid waste entrepreneur with municipality</th>
<th>Market Assessment workshop on the collection and transportation services and various waste to value products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location: Sakhipur municipality office</td>
<td>Location: Sakhipur municipality office</td>
<td>Location: FINISH Mondial project office, Sakhipur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learning Visit with Sakhipur Municipality
Location: Sathkhira municipality

Meeting with Honorable Mayor of Satkhira municipality
Location: Satkhira municipality office

Inception phase closing meeting
Location: BTRC, Pekua, Tangail.
Annex:

1. Signed consent of Rafiqul Islam Khan

2. Signed consent of Ajifa Begum