

*The Project:
Fundraising Campaign
for
Capacity building of the Action Program titled
'Clean Water for Coastal People in Bangladesh'
implementing by NGF*

[Dear readers: Please find a brief account of the program below. If you want to know more contact with our Technical Advisor, Rathindranath Pal at: rathindranathpal1@gmail.com]

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 The ongoing program

Nowabanki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF) has been running a clean water supply program namely **Clean Water for Coastal People in Bangladesh** in different villages at Shyamnagar Upazila (Sub-District) of Satkhira District which is adjacent to the Sundarbans the largest mangrove forest in the world and the UNESCO World Heritage site.

It has been running the program since the Cyclone *Sidr* that hit the coastal belt in 2007 affecting more than three million people, of which around 3,500 people were dead and a similar number were missing. During the cyclone, tidal surge engulfed the embankments and intruded into the locality. Since then salinity in the surface water, such as ponds and rivers has increased many-folds and become unusable for drinking and other household purposes. NGF stated this program to address the immediate need of safe/clean water for drinking purpose for the *Sidr* affected victims.

Global warming causes the sea level rise, which causes the inundation of low laying areas of the world -our project site is one of them. It causes the increased salinity of the water in the area (It has also been a big threat to the Sundarbans). The other impact that we are observing is the increased frequency and strength of natural disaster - that has been perceived at our project area too, as such within two years since the Cyclone *Sidr* happened, Cyclone *Aila* (26 May, 2009) claimed the lives of 190 people and 150,000 livestock, and affected nearly four million people. Small scale cyclone, storm, tidal surge, etc frequently happens in the area. Now saline water is all around in the localities.

Considering the need, NGF has been continuing the program and trying to expand it. However, NGF provides clean water to the local villagers in two ways:

- a. Pond Sand Filter (PSF) and
- b. Reverse Osmosis System (ROS)

NGF had constructed 40 PSF (though few of them do not work for different reasons) at different time. Anybody can take water anytime from PSF as much as she/he needs at free of cost. PSF can clean the water contaminated by bacteria and other particles than salinity.

On the contrary, NGF has set up three clean water production centers using ROS. It can clean water from bacteria and other particles, and also can reduce salinity remarkably. People can collect clean water from here anytime. It charges BDTK 0.30 (US\$0.00375) per liter to meet up its production cost that aims to make the project sustainable. Its current production capacity is 30000 liters per day. It can provide support to 1500 households per day.



Women are fetching water from PSF



Women are fetching water from ROS

1.2 Need of the program

The existing program is going smoothly but from the viewpoint of the users there are some limitations of the program. Those are as follow-

- a. Lack of transport to carry water to the nearest proximity to the villagers they have to collect water from our production centers. It puts extra burden to the women folk who collect water from far away villages (up to 2 km). They have to face scores of excessive heat during summer and have to work muddy roads during monsoon (all the roads are not *pucca* or even herringbone). Traditionally women folk in our country collect water both for drinking and household purpose.
- b. Our production capacity is remarkably less than the need of the locality. There are thousands of households that need access to clean water. We can supply water to 1500 plus households.

1.3 Details of the capacity building of the program

In this context, we have planned to set up 10 delivery points at 10 different villages, and to procure a van that will be used to carry water to the delivery points from our production centers.

Delivery points will be constructed having a platform with a tin-shed under which a water tank will be set up to store and distribution water. A mini delivery van (Pick-up) will be procured having capacity to set up a 3000 liters water tank to strengthen our existing program. We have also planned to increase production-capacity 20000 liters per day. To do it we will procure two ROS systems, having capacity of 1000 liters per hour.

2.0 THE GOAL

Ensure the access to clean water to the people of the coastal area.

3.0 OBJECTIVES and ACTIVITIES OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING

- To set up 10 delivery points at 10 different villages so that people can get clean water at their nearest proximity.
- To increase production capacity so that additional 1000 households can have access to clean water. Therefore, the production capacity will reach at 50000 liters that would be able to supply 2500 households per day.
- To procure a delivery van to carry water from production centers to delivery points to make the distribution easy.

4.0 CLIENTELE

There is one clientele group for this program. The first, and primary, clientele is the poor and disadvantaged people of the coastal area - different villages of Shyamnagar Upazila (sub-district) under Satkhira district of Bangladesh who have lost clean water source due to environmental disasters.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The primary strategy for achieving the goals and objectives of the program will be to develop an infrastructure that will be helpful to supply clean water to the coastal people so that the clientele can get access to clean water at next to their door and at affordable costs. The production capacity will be increased to extend its services to more people in need. The details of the strategy are-

First, the selection of delivery points

It is important to construct delivery points at suitable places. It should be the centre place of a locality which have road connection, and from where everybody can collect water at lowest effort. Please note that, we are not been able to provide water to all households at the moment, but gradually we will do that, so selection of delivery point would be done carefully, after meeting with the people of the locality.

Second, supply the water with proper hygiene

Water is the life saving element, so everybody involved in the project, either staff of the production unit or the delivery man everybody should have proper training on hygiene so that water cannot be contaminated. Distribution woman/man (usually it will be woman from the locality), who will work as volunteers (she will be paid a very small remuneration) will be provided training on regular interval (such as in every 3-month), to maintain the quality and hygiene.

Third, sustainability

It is not wise to ask a donor or to run fundraising campaign continuously to support a cause for uncertain period. Considering the fact, we have a clear plan to make our project sustainable. Therefore, the project will charge BDTK 0.30 (US\$0.00375) per liter (it already does it) to meet up its operating cost in future. We have accounted that if we can raise \$70,000 to support our program we can manage the necessary operating cost to make it sustainable.

6.0 AVAILABLE RESOURCES

- Production house –3
- Meeting/Training Room and Office –1
- Reverse osmosis system -3 (capacity 1000 liters each per day)
- Equipment –Water pump -3, Washing machine -3, Portable water Jar/container -1000

7.0 RESOURCE NEEDED

- Facilities – Delivery points -10, Pick-up van -1
- Equipment -Water pump-2
- Equipment –Reverse Osmosis system- 2

8.0 BUDGET NEEDED FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

SN	Head	Rate	Total (In US\$)
A	<i>Construction, procurement and others</i>		
a.1	Construction of 10 small tin-shed for use as delivery points- space needed to keep a portable water tank having 3000 liter capacity each	150x10	1,500
a.2	Pick-up (1)	18,750	18,750
a.3	Reverse osmosis system (2)	11,250	22,500
a.4	Water pump (2)	100	200
a.4	Water tank (11)	300x11	3,300
a.5	Set up cost (Construction of a tin shed, electricity connection, transport of machineries, technician and labour cost)		15,000
	Sub-total		61,250
a.6	Contingency (10%)		6,125
	<i>Total</i>		<i>67,375</i>