



## FACT SHEET

### Bathing Chamber

**Background:** Generally, rural people bathe either under a hand pump or, more traditionally, in a pond. Therefore, major difficulties were always being faced by women, especially adolescent girls, married and pregnant women. This was never

**Location:** Gulishkhali Union, Amtali Upazila, Barguna District. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 12,635

**Replicated:** YES, 2,527 Times.

Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

There are 27 villages in Gulishkhali Union, where almost 65 percent of households have now replicated this good practice and constructed their own bathing chamber at their own cost. Therefore, this good practice has been replicated 2,527 times. Most such bathing chambers are now in use and provide household members adequate privacy and opportunity to ensure greater cleanliness for maintaining health and hygiene. It is noteworthy that in these villages there is no piped water supply. Therefore, all bathing chambers are either constructed near a hand pump or near the pond. In every bathing chamber, there is a provision for disposing sanitary napkins for menstrual hygiene management. It costs around BDT 10,000 to construct a bathing chamber with bricks and tin shades without proper brick flat soling; the construction of only a platform for a bathing chamber costs around BDT 5,000.



#### Basic Features

- ❑ Hand pump installed either just outside or inside the bathing chamber, or bathing chamber is constructed just adjacent to pond. However, if piped water schemes are available, then a tap with a pipe connection is installed within the bathing chamber.
- ❑ Construction of surrounding wall with tin/wood/bamboo/brick, etc.
- ❑ Roofing with dry leaves/tin sheds.
- ❑ Installation of a tin or wooden door.
- ❑ Construction of a chute for dropping used sanitary pad; and a pit with cover for dumping sanitary pads.

#### Indicators

- ❑ Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- ❑ Increased sale and use of sanitary pads either from Health Promoter Agent or from local shops.
- ❑ Interview adolescent girls, pregnant mothers, older citizens whether they have a bathing chamber or not, whether are they using it properly, and whether it is functioning properly.

#### Outcomes

- ❑ Increased cleanliness and personal hygiene among household members, especially for children, adolescent girls, pregnant mothers; establishing their own dignity.
- ❑ Children's hygiene and health improvement.

#### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### Child Friendly Budget: Separate allocation for children in the UP budget.

**Background:** 19 Union Parishads of Satkhira Sadar and Debhata Upazila have allocated a separate budget for children as part of their development plans since 2017, and implemented the plan as per the budget. In this process, people from the community as well as children participate in the ward shava, pre-budget, and open budget meetings, dialogue sessions, children's forum meetings, and complaint and response committee meetings.adequately acknowledged or addressed by the community members themselves or by the Union Parishads.

**Location:** Location: 5 No. Shibpur Union, Satkhira Sadar Upazila, Satkhira district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 71,600

**Replicated:** YES, 78 Times.

Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

Local government laws and manuals do not provide guidelines on how and where children, especially poor, disadvantaged, and marginalized children, can claim their rights and needs, and how this should be included in the UP budget and annual plans. Realizing the importance of this issue, 19 Union Parishads of Satkhira Sadar and Debhata Upazila have allocated a separate budget for children as part of their development plans since 2017 and implemented the plan as per the budget. In this process, people from the community as well as children participate in the ward shava, pre-budget, and open budget meetings, dialogue sessions, children's forum meetings, and complaint and response committee meetings. All the Union Parishads of Satkhira Sadar and Debhata Upazila allocated and implemented the budget in light of the needs of the children.



#### Basic Features

The basic features are:

- Opportunities have been created for children of all classes to participate in ward shavas and provide feedback.
- Budget allocations and plans have been adopted based on the views of children.
- Separate allocations have been made for the children in the final budget of Union Parishad.

#### Indicators

- Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- List of attendance of children at different stages in budget formulation.
- Union Parishad resolution, budget books, and activities picture.
- Monitoring reports and work area inspection.

#### Outcomes

- Now more than 120,000 children have received support from Union Parishads of Satkhira district.
- Children can participate in the local government decision making process.
- Child friendly budget has been prepared by the Union Parishads.

#### Contact

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MD: Kamruzzaman (Union Secretary), Shibpur Union, Satkhira Sadar Upazilla, Satkhira Distrcit- 01718608875

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## FACT SHEET

# Cluster Piped Water System

**Background:** Chicknikandi is a remote village adjacent to a local bazar. There was no piped water system earlier, and hand pumps were located far apart. People used to fetch water either from the pond or irrigation canals. Therefore, there was always demand and need for water at the doorstep.

**Location:** Chickinikandi Union, Galachipa Sadar Upazila, Patuakhali district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 7,800

**Replicated:** YES, 55 Times.

Qualifies as Best Practice

### Description:

The Cluster Piped Water Scheme was installed in Chicknikandi village on May 1, 2016. The source for supply is groundwater. Water is pumped through a 1.5-Horse Power (HP) submersible pump, and then delivered to an overhead tank. Since its installation in 2016, the scheme has operated smoothly so far, and no breakdown has taken place till now. This scheme supplies water to 68 households comprising around 350 people. These houses are located in either residential areas or within the local bazar. Thus, it became a showcase of success for all nearby people. It covers 1,850 feet of pipeline, and each of the 68 households receives two water points—one in the latrine and another at the washbasin near the kitchen. The water is pumped to the overhead tank and is supplied thrice daily from 6 am–10.30 am; 12 noon–4 pm; and 5.30 pm–9.30 pm. Customers that is, members of the 68 households, receive water 24x7 without any interruption. A monthly water tariff per household of BDT 200 is collected from each house and deposited at the local Krishi Bank, which is being operated by Dhaka Ahsania Mission. So far, there have been no defaulters for payment of the water tariff. The scheme is located on personal land, and the landowner handed over this land to Dhaka Ahsania Mission through an official deed to install a pumping station and construct the overhead tank. This scheme is being operated by a local person, who was trained by Dhaka Ahsania Mission. This good practice has been replicated more than 50 times in 40 Unions of the MaxWASH Program of Max Foundation



### Basic Features

- ❑ Pumping station.
- ❑ Submersible pump.
- ❑ 10,000-liter capacity overhead tank.
- ❑ Metering system.
- ❑ Distribution network.
- ❑ Tap connections.
- ❑ Hand washing basins.
- ❑ Water seal latrines with water taps connected to piped water supply.
- ❑ Bathing chambers in selected households.

### Indicators

- ❑ Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- ❑ Uninterrupted 24x7 water supply since 2016.
- ❑ Regular payment of water tariff, which can be verified by checking-bank account statements.
- ❑ Availability and reliability of water in all 136 water points in 68 households.
- ❑ Proper functioning of the water meter prevents wastage while ensuring oversight.

### Outcomes

- ❑ Cleanliness and better personal hygiene maintenance in all 68 families.
- ❑ Accrued dignity within nearby society.
- ❑ Better health and hygiene of children in these 68 families.

### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

# Community Child Growth Monitoring

**Background:** Most rural people think that the growth of their children is a natural phenomenon, and there is no need for additional focus on this. Due to lack of knowledge, they are not interested in tracking their children's growth regularly. This sort of thought pattern leads to their children being affected by different diseases. As they do not take any preventive measures to overcome this, the children become stunted in many cases.

**Location:** Kalikapur Union, Patuakhali Sadar Upazila, Patuakhali, **Number of Direct Beneficiary:** 68,270 children

**Replicated:** YES, 62 Times.

Qualifies as Best Practice

### Description:

Poor growth of children is associated with increased child mortality due to severe infections, and more vulnerability to common childhood illnesses, which contribute to over one-third of all deaths of children under five. Hence, Max Foundation Bangladesh (MFB) was committed to ensuring that each child under its MaxNutriWASH program areas measured for growth. Since 2018, the MFB initiated the registration process for all under-five (U5) children in its working area. Already 68,270 children have been registered in their database, and their regular growth measurement has been ensured.

All the children under two years of age are measured each month, and those under five once in a quarter, using a height-weight scale to maintain a standard measurement procedure. The result found in the measurement process is plotted in individual Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) cards for each child. Through the graph of the GMP card, the status of the child can be easily understood. Showing the growth trends and present status of an individual child, MFB field staff ignites the parent to take necessary actions, and provide nutrition counseling and supply supplements. Where needed, a referral is useful in early disease detection and treatment to improve individual child nutritional outcomes, improve health, and reduce child deaths. Nowadays, parents are more enthusiastic about measuring their child's growth regularly in their working area.



### Basic Features

The basic features are:

- Each under-two child is measured each month.
- Each under-five child is measured once every quarter.
- The result of each measurement is plotted in the graph of the GMP card of the individual child.
- Parents of the children are being ignited through the status of the child each month.
- Observing the growth, the parents are counseled by field staff who provide directions for the betterment of the child.

### Indicators

- Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- Each child is measured, and the measurement status is shared with parents.
- Interview mothers whether they have their children measured regularly or not and whether they know the status of their children's growth status or not.

### Outcomes

- Parents are aware of the growth status of their children, and can take effective measures.
- Improvement in the children's hygiene and health.

### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

# Fecal Sludge Management

**Background:** Emptying sludge from single pits and septic tanks was a regular phenomenon in Galachipa Union. The emptying of sludge in an open field creates a high risk of fecal-oral transmission of disease with detrimental health consequences for the entire population of Galachipa Union. The introduction of fecal sludge management (FSM) system in Galachipa Union helped to reduce this risk, provided an opportunity to utilize the decomposed sludge as an organic fertilizer, eliminated possibilities of groundwater pollution, and of risks to citizens of entire Galachipa, and also created an aesthetic view. It went on to become one of the Best Practices.

**Location:** Galachipa Union, Galachipa Sadar Upazila, Patuakhali district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 3,025  
Replicated: YES, 8605 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

### Description:

The first application of FSM was piloted in the 3rd Number Ward of Galachipa Union in 2017 in the house of Ms. Sufiya Begum. The sweepers were the main change agents who were trained by the Dhaka Ahsania Mission under the MaxNutriWASH Program. Eventually, the sweepers' community adopted the initiative for the safe management of fecal sludge management.

This intervention was first introduced by the Dhaka Ahsania Mission under the MaxNutriWASH Program. Once it started functioning well, it was then replicated by others and started scaling up rapidly.



Figure 1 - Fecal sludge management practices: Safe emptying and disposal



Figure 2 - Fecal sludge management practices: Unsafe pit emptying and disposal

### Basic Features

- The basic features are the use of the following:
  - Buckets, gum boots, hand gloves, shovels.
  - Old, used, or new bricks.
  - Water hyacinth, wooden dust, kerosene, earthen soil, polyethene sheet.
  - Slab.

### Indicators

- Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- Additional pit near the latrine pit for decomposing sludge.
- Water hyacinth to add to the decomposition nutrition value.
- Wooden dust.
- Polyethene sheet.
- Slab to cover the pit.

### Outcomes

- Increased crop yield.
- Improved environment and aesthetical value.
- Sludge confined and well protected. The possibility of transmission of fecal-oral transmission reduced significantly.
- After 16–18 months, decomposed sludge will become organic fertilizer for farming.

### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### Healthy Village Initiatives

**Background:** Many Best Practices related to WASH, nutrition, and child growth monitoring have emerged from different activities. Often, these are not well integrated to leverage maximum benefit.

**Location:** Kalikapur Union, Patuakhali Sadar Upazila, Patuakhali, Number of Direct Beneficiary: 68,270 children  
Replicated: YES, 62 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

In Kalikapur Union, 27 villages have applied for the 'Healthy Village Program' where they are focusing on many interventions related to WASH, nutrition, and child growth monitoring agreed upon between village communities and MaxNutriWASH Program members in courtyard meetings. The basic design and framework of this program have also been jointly developed within the National Institute of Local Government (NILG). It was observed that out of 27 villages, Ballavpur, Poschim Sharikkhali, Purbo Hetalia, and Poschim Diburiya villages have already achieved 77–85 percent of Healthy Village criteria within quite a short period. The progress of the Healthy Village Program has further created spin-off effects on others. So, other villages, in consultation with Unions, have initiated similar programs in their areas. Technical support, drawings, designs, estimates, and facilitation are being provided by either Max Foundation or by its partner NGOs under the leadership of Union Parishads.



#### Basic Features

The basic features are:

- Adequate quantity of, and easy access to, safe drinking water.
- Improved quality of drinking water.
- Hygienic latrine (off-pit 12-step latrine).
- Handwashing basin (Maxi-Basin).
- Water and soap availability inside latrine.
- Birth registration and growth monitoring card for babies.
- Bathing chamber and menstrual hygiene management.
- Use of sanitary pad.
- Handwashing as per personal hygiene norms.
- Livestock and kitchen gardening in house premises.
- Safe motherhood and post-delivery check-up.

#### Indicators

- Allocations of funds in Union Budget.
- Safe Water Management, Environment-friendly Sanitation, Hygiene Practices, Food and Nutrition of Children, Mothers, and Adolescents, Safe Motherhood, Sexual, and Reproductive Health, Practice of Good Governance.

#### Outcomes

- Holistic development of villages where stunting has reduced, and citizens have access to quality water supply, sanitation, and hygiene facilities through the year.

#### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

# Managed Aquifer Recharge System

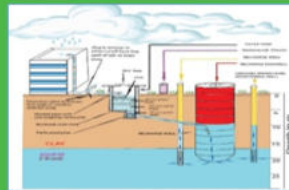
**Background:** Issoripur is a remote village of the high Barind areas adjacent to Deopara Union Parishad. People suffer from a lack of drinking and household water. While the deep tube well was started for irrigation in the dry season (February–May), water was not available in the hand tube well. People used to fetch water either from the pond or from the deep tube wells meant for irrigation far from the village. Therefore, there was always demand and need for water at the doorstep.

**Location:** Deopara Union, Godagari Upazila, Rajshahi district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 57,300  
Replicated: YES, 191 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

### Description:

The Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) project in the Barind was initiated in 2014 with a goal that ‘competence of local government institutions (LGIs) contributes to the increase of the availability of water for disadvantaged people in the Barind area through sustainable, effective, inclusive management and use of water resources. The institutionalization of IWRM processes demanded a national as well as a sub-national component to improve. Since the inception of the Barind IWRM Project, the ‘institutionalization of IWRM in the Barind area was initiated by bringing the LGIs and the disadvantaged population into the scenario of water issue.

The IWRM project installed more than 191 rainwater harvesting facilities in the project areas, of which 191 are MAR. The Bangladesh Water Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) was formed through Gazette No.42.00.0000.038.18.039.15.527 dated December 6, 2015.



### Basic Features

- ❑ PVC pipe.
- ❑ 150 ft boring.
- ❑ 5,000-liter capacity tank made by RCC ring.
- ❑ and, brick chips, stone chips, coal chips.
- ❑ One or two tap connections for using rainwater.

### Indicators

- ❑ Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- ❑ Water is available in the adjacent tubewell in the dry season.
- ❑ Adequate water in the aquifer.
- ❑ No shortage of drinking water in the high Barind areas.
- ❑ Rainwater harvesting reduces groundwater abstraction.
- ❑ Increasing groundwater that contributes to irrigation.

### Outcomes

- ❑ Water rights ensured for the citizens.
- ❑ Citizens and LGIs effectively participate in the IWRM process.
- ❑ Sufficient water ensured for the underserved population.

### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### Maxi-Basin

**Background:** Panpotti Union is located in a remote area of Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali district. There are no piped water schemes in this area, and people use hand pumps to draw water for drinking and other purposes. In this scenario, using a handwashing basin, commonly known as Maxi-Basin, meant maximizing the opportunity of handwashing by installing a basin.

**Location:** Panpotti Union, Galachipa Upazila, Patuakhali district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 1,81,840  
Replicated: YES, 36,420 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

Three types of Maxi-Basins are available in the Panpotti area. These are: (i) Maxi-Basin manufactured by RFL, which looks like a ceramic basin, and costs around BDT 370–400;(ii) Locally constructed Maxi-Basin, constructed by local entrepreneurs using an earthen pot, which costs around BDT 250–300; and(iii) Using an old bucket or drum by fixing a tap, which costs around BDT 30. In each case, a magic pipe is fixed to disperse wastewater from the house to nearby pits or drains. Maxi-Basin was first introduced in 2013, though the actual ignition for effective use and scaling up was initiated from 2017. Out of a total 4,885 households in Panpotti Union, around 2,930 houses have already constructed, and are effectively using Maxi-Basin.



#### Basic Features

- Easy access to Maxi-Basin.
- Availability of water for handwashing.
- If the basin is connected to piped water supply that would be the best solution.
- Soap and soap case or liquid soap with bottle should be available.
- Installation of wastewater pipe to move from Maxi-Basin to proper wastewater disposal pit or drain.

#### Indicators

- Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget.
- Soap is available near dining place or Maxi-Basin.
- Soap water is available within a bottle, and hanging near the latrine.
- Asking the status of construction and use of Maxi-Basin during courtyard meetings, where if anyone does not have a Maxi-Basin, then neighbors point that out.

#### Outcomes

- Nearly 14,650 of the population are using Maxi-Basin in Panpotti Union, which is being installed by themselves at their own cost. This good practice has been replicated more than 2,930 times in Panpotti Union itself.

#### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### School Hand wash

**Background:** The Amkhola Hat High School had the minimal infrastructure for running water. So, it often faced challenges in meeting the students' needs.

**Location:** Amkhola Union, Golachipa Upazila, Patuakhali, Number of Direct Beneficiary: 723 Students  
Replicated: YES, 527 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

The Amkhola Hat High School has 723 students and is located in Amkhola Union of Galachipa Upazila. The mechanism which has been introduced is simple but effective. The facility is designed for 50 students to wash their hands with soap at a time. The metal structure has a long trough to catch and drain away from the greywater, and above it is a fixed parallel pipe—from which pieces of soap hang at regular intervals—which drips water at a steady rate when opened. The introduction of the new handwashing device was beneficial for the students as well as for the teachers. In school, students were mobilized to form school brigades to encourage basic hygienic behavior in the school, which was also monitored by schoolteachers. One teacher was assigned to look after student volunteers for the operation and maintenance of the handwashing facilities.



#### Basic Features

The basic features are:

- Easy access to handwashing device.
- Availability of water for handwashing.
- If the basin is connected to piped water supply that would be the best solution.
- Soap and soap case or liquid soap with bottle should be there.
- Installation of wastewater pipe to move from handwashing basin to proper wastewater disposal pit or drain.

#### Indicators

- Inclusion in Union Parishad Budget
- Soaps are available near handwashing device.
- Soap water is available within a bottle, and hanging near the latrine.
- Asking the status of construction and use of handwashing device
- during dialogues with students during school visits.

#### Outcomes

- A total of 723 students are using the hand washing device in this specific school. This good practice has been replicated more than 6,792 times in as many schools.

#### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### School Menstrual Pit

**Background:** Menstruation is a monthly reality. Yet in villages, adolescent girls, especially students, still face serious challenges when it comes to managing their periods. Myths, stigma, and harmful gender norms around menstruation aggravate the challenges for them. A lack of adequate facilities and materials, restrictions on girls' movements during their periods, and feeling ashamed or 'unclean' also contribute to girls skipping school, suffering discomfort, shaming, and facing exclusion from regular activities.

**Location:** Galachipa Union, Galachipa Sadar Upazila, Patuakhali district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 3,025  
Replicated: YES, 63Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

The Amkhola Hat Secondary School was established in 2015. Almost 275 girl students attend the school, but there were no facilities for menstrual hygiene management in the school. Therefore, used sanitary pads would often be found scattered around outside the window of the latrine. The attendance of girl students was also lower when they had their periods. Therefore, the school committee, in consultation with the MaxWASH team, agreed to install a latrine with menstrual hygiene management facilities in the south-west corner of the school. In addition, the school management assigned a place and person responsible to keep sanitary pads, soap, and towels which could be accessed by girl students when needed. This helps to increase the attendance of girl students. The girl students can move around more freely, and with dignity during their periods. This also indirectly orients boy students to respect and understand the biological phenomenon of this human cycle, so they give respect to their schoolmates more spontaneously. This innovation was introduced by Dhaka Ahsania Mission when they held discussions with students in 'school sessions' under the MaxWASH Program. Then, it was replicated by other schools and became popular.



#### Basic Features

- Squatting plate, pan, S-trap, ring slab, pit cover, delivery pipe.
- Materials for construction of the side wall of the latrine superstructure.
- Latrine roof.
- Water tap or container for water for ablution, soap, tissue, slippers.
- A shoulder level chute was made for the usual deep pit.
- A chemical agent was added to the pit five times a month to enhance the decomposition process of used napkins.

#### Indicators

- Inclusion Union Parishad Budget
- Regular use of the latrine.
- Cleanliness of the latrine and chute.
- Increase in attendance of girl students.
- Girl students are getting a similar menstrual hygiene system constructed in their own house.

#### Outcomes

- Better and clean environment (no visibility of used sanitary napkins in school premises).
- Improved dignity and attendance of girl students.
- Improved awareness of menstrual hygiene management for both boy and girl students (which eventually reflects in their own household lives).
- Use of quality sanitary pads (instead of used washed cloths).

#### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### Septic Pit System with Latrine

**Background:** Amkhola Hat High School constructed this Septic Pit System with support from Max Foundation where 723 students and 13 teachers are enrolled. Since then, the Septic Pit System is working well. After observing that, other schools have upgraded their latrines to the Septic Pit System.

**Location:** Amkhola Union, Golachipa Upazila, Patuakhali, Number of Direct Beneficiary: 4,100  
Replicated: YES, 63 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

Under MaxWash, septic pits were introduced as a low-cost alternative to septic tanks for school sanitation. The MaxWash project also engaged with sweepers and masons in the upgrading of direct pits to offset pits and then to septic pits. This range of sanitation options offers avenues for households and schools to move up the ladder in terms of the safety of the containment of fecal sludge. This innovation was introduced by MaxWASH. Then it was replicated by other schools and started getting popular.



#### Basic Features

The basic features are:

- Squatting plate, pan, S-trap, ring slab, pit cover, delivery pipe.
- Materials for construction of side wall of latrine superstructure.
- Latrine roof.
- Water tap or container for water for ablution, soap, tissue, slippers.
- Septic pits (three pits in series with 6 feet height).
- Soak pit (two pits in series for soak pit with 3-ft height).

#### Indicators

- Included in Union Parishad Budget
- Septic tank performing well and no flooding of seepage.
- Sludge periodically cleaned (every two years).
- No back flushing of water to pan or squatting plate.
- Cost effective.

#### Outcomes

- Cost has been reduced.
- Environment friendly technology.
- Better functioning and able to accommodate more loading.

#### Contact

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## FACT SHEET

### Twelve-Step Latrine

**Background:** The main consideration for this measure is proper operation, maintenance, and keeping the cleanliness of the latrine. If the latrine is located away from the house, often these are not maintained properly. If a latrine is located inside the house, or quite close to the house, that is, within 12 steps from the house, then it has been observed that the latrine is maintained properly and kept clean.

**Location:** Panpotti Union, Galachipa Upazila, Patuakhali district. Number of Direct Beneficiary: 3,31,300  
Replicated: YES, 43,960 Times.  
Qualifies as Best Practice

#### Description:

In Madarbunia Union, most of the latrines were direct pit latrines with or without water seals. Therefore, the cleanliness within the latrine room and squatting plate were really bad which in fact, was a source of transmission of fecal-oral diseases. In addition, since latrines were located away from the home, it was difficult for children, pregnant women, and old family members to use the latrine, especially during the night and in the rainy season. Sometimes, adolescent girls were also victimized due to the distance of the latrines from their homes. Keeping all these issues in mind, the 12-step latrine was introduced. In some cases, latrines are located within the house, but in no case is the latrine located beyond 12 steps outside the house. This changed the effectiveness and efficiency of latrine usage, and it started becoming popular in rural areas.



#### Basic Features

- ❑ Squatting plate, pan, S-trap, ring slab, pit cover, delivery pipe.
- ❑ Materials for construction of side wall of latrine superstructure.
- ❑ Latrine roof.
- ❑ Water tap or container for water for ablutions, soap, tissue, slippers.

#### Indicators

- ❑ Included in Union Parishad Budget
- ❑ Latrine must be located within 12 steps of an adult person.
- ❑ Must be offset pit latrine with S-trap.
- ❑ Proper superstructure and roof.
- ❑ Water should be available within the latrine room.
- ❑ There should not be any bad odor inside the latrine, and latrine should be always clean.

#### Outcomes

- ❑ Offset latrine constructed.
- ❑ Offset latrine is functional and cleanly maintained.
- ❑ No foul odor inside offset latrine room.
- ❑ Water, soap, tissue paper, slippers are available inside the latrine.
- ❑ Sexual harassment while using latrines has reduced rapidly in the village.

#### Contact

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