



# ADP(Annual Development Programme) Block Allocation for Sanitation promotion

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# Bangladesh at a glance



- Area - 147,570 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population - 160 million
  - density > 1000/ km<sup>2</sup>
- 7 Divisions
- 64 Districts
- 7 City Corporations
- 484 Upazilla(Sub-district)
- 4488 Union Parishad(|LGI)
- 309 Pourashayas (Municipality)



# Background

- Sanitation census and SACOSAN 2003
- National Sanitation Movement
- Direct funding to UP (Lowest tier of LGI)
- GO-NGO partnership (National Sanitation Task Force)
- Involvement of LGIs



# Purpose of the Good Practice

- To achieve 100% Sanitation and Water Supply by 2013 and 2011.
- Target group—Hardcore poor
- All stakeholders involved



# Brief descriptions of practice

- 20% of ADP block grant for WSS to LGIs
- Pro-poor strategy to ensure WSS rights for the poor.
- Formation of committees at different administrative tiers to ensure participation.
- Sanitary latrine for the hardcore poor.
- Safety net for the poor and disables for WSS services.



# Finance for WSS:

- Government has increased from 2.5% in 2002 to 5.77% in 2010-11.
- Special focus on WSS in country PRS paper.
- Proposed framework of financing by short term/mid term/ long term in draft SDP (Sector Development Plan).



# Availability and Accessibility

- Minimum target:
  - As per policy 20 litre/day/capita—basic water requirement
  - 1 hand tube well/ 10 families in rural areas
  - 1 toilet/latrine per 1 family (2 families/latrine for shared latrine)
- Achievements:
  - 85.5 % people have access to drinking water
  - Basic sanitation coverage 90%(As per national report)
  - 54.1% improved sanitation(As per MICS or BBS-UNICEF)



# Affordability:

- Preparing cost sharing strategy
- One safe water source in one village where arsenic contamination is more than 80%
- Water supply during emergency





# Quality and Safety

- Sector Development Plan at it's final stage to initiate SWAPs(Sector Wide Approach).
- Water Safety Framework (Health Based Target, Water safety plan, surveillance).
- Formation of 'Regulatory cell' under process to ensure quality of services and safety of the system.
- Strengthening of monitoring systems of the service providers.



# Inclusiveness

- Ensure sanitation facilities where people exist (irrespective of language, race, color, sex, religion etc.)  
- \*BanglaSan declaration 2011
- Culturally and religiously people of Bangladesh always willing to share water.



# Participation

- National Forum for WSS,
- National Sanitation task force,
- WatSan committees in different tiers
- Sanitation task force committee at district, upazilla and Union and Word level.
- Users committee of each water sources(at least 40% women)
- 2 caretakers of each water points(50% female)



# Impact of the services:

- Sanitation now turned as a movement
- Child mortality reduced
- Sanitation coverage increased from 33% to 90%
- People's hygienic behavior has improved.



# Lessons learned

- GO-NGO partnership worked well
- LGIs involvement is essential
- People's participation at decision making and implementation process.
- Effective coordination at all levels



# Challenges

## RURAL- water

- Declining groundwater levels
- Water Quality problems (saline water intrusion)
- Arsenic contamination in ground water

## RURAL- Sanitation

- Mostly covered by single pit latrines which are cumbersome in terms of de-sludging
- Inadequate technologies for haor, flood prone and hilly areas



# Challenges

## URBAN - Water

- Insufficient piped water coverage
- Capacity of LGIs needs increase

## URBAN – Sanitation

- De-sludging is a major operational and environmental problem
- More investment required for improvement of urban sanitation.

## General (Both urban and rural)

- Reaching the target group (Hard core poor)
- Monitoring the implementation process



● THANK YOU