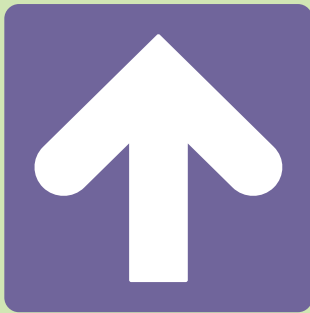


Leave no one behind: WASH budget should reach everyone, everywhere



WaterAid/Habibul Haque



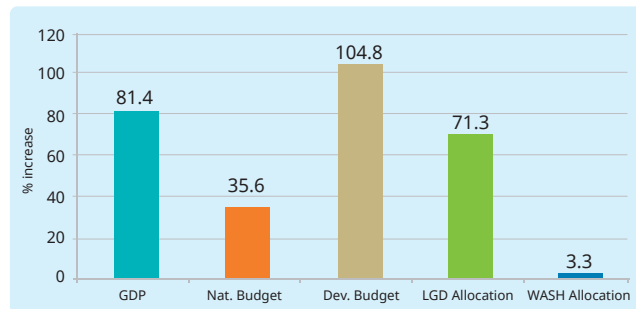
## Progress against odds

- 97% of population has access to at least **basic water services** (JMP 2017).
- The percentage of the population using **improved sanitation facilities (including shared facilities)** is 69% (JMP 2017).
- 40% of the population have access to **basic hygiene facilities** – a hand-washing station with soap and water on premises (JMP 2017).
- Great achievement in reducing **open defecation** - 0% in 2015 (JMP 2017).
- First step taken on adoption of **Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Faecal Sludge Management (IRF-FSM)**.



## Commendable long-term trend in WASH allocation

Government of Bangladesh has shown firm commitment to WASH, as evident in the long-term trend in WASH allocation. Current year (2017-18) allocations have risen to Taka 65.09 billion from Taka 25.63 billion in 2007-08. However, against the substantial growth of GDP and the national budget over the last six years (2011-12 to 2016-17), relative growth in WASH allocation is disproportionately low at only 3.3%.



**Figure 1:**  
% increase over reference period: 2011-12 to 2016-17

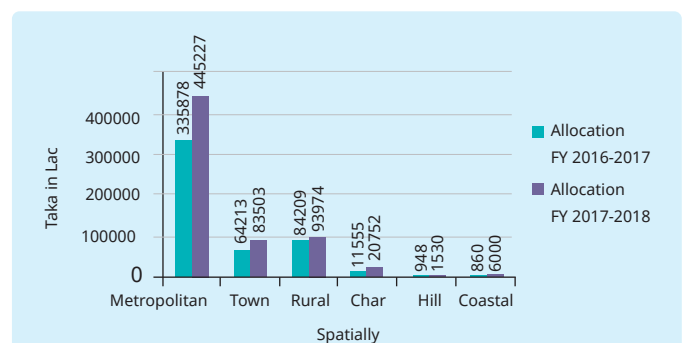
## But significant spatial inequities



However, spatial disaggregation of WASH allocation show significant inequities (Figure 2). Metropolitan cities receive the lion's share at the expense of small towns and hard-to-reach regions - char lands, hilly areas and the coastal belt.



**Figure 2**



## Capacity deficit constraining full utilisation of WASH allocation

WASH allocation and expenditure trends show consistent under-utilisation of allocation over the last two FYs (Figure 3), indicating a need for improved capacity and monitoring of expenditure.

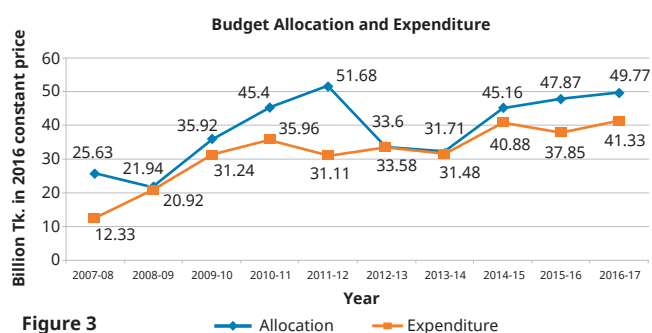


Figure 3

## Khulna, Barisal and Gazipur City Corporations got no WASH project in last two ADPs:

Spatial inequity is also evident in the disaggregation of WASH allocations across the 8 city corporations (CCs). Three of the eight CCs got no WASH projects in the two preceding ADPs (Figure 4).

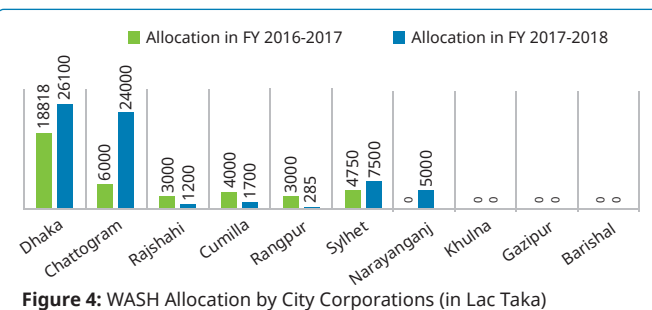


Figure 4: WASH Allocation by City Corporations (in Lac Taka)

## Hygiene and faecal sludge management (FSM) under-addressed

Disaggregation by sub-sectoral allocations (Figure 5) shows that hygiene and FSM are comparatively under-funded.

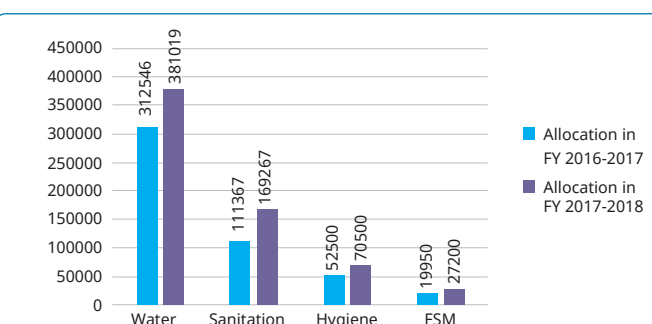


Figure 5: WASH sub-sectoral allocations (Lac Taka)

## Recommendations



**1** Spatial inequities in WASH allocations have to be addressed as a priority to realise Goal 6, with special emphasis on rural and lagging regions.

**2** Neglected issues such as faecal sludge management and hygiene need to be funded adequately.

**3** There is a need to allocate funds for awareness programme on FSM and hygiene, to be undertaken in partnership with Paurashavas/city corporations and community/civic groups.

**4** Strong monitoring, supervision and coordination of WASH services in line with the SDG 6 indicators is needed.

**5** *Public Money and Budget Management Act, 2009* mandates Ministry of Finance to make an economic code-wise quarterly submission to the Parliament on progress of all projects. This provision needs to be activated.

**6** *Sector Development Plan (SDP) for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (2011-2025)* remains largely on paper. Immediate and proper actions are needed to implement the plan within its timeframe.



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