

BRAC

AID POLICY FOR WASH

BRAC's priorities are microfinance, social enterprises, education, health, the ultra-poor, and WASH.

BRAC launched its Integrated Development Programme (IDP) to tackle the various dimensions of poverty in haors (shallow land depressions in north-eastern Bangladesh subject to yearly flooding) and chars (riverine islands and areas), which are falling behind on achieving the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, BRAC's education programme, microfinance and health and nutrition programmes also reach target beneficiaries.

BRAC's WASH programmes are all implemented in Bangladesh.

Specific Target

BRAC has budgeted US\$28 million for 2013, US\$24 million for 2014 and US\$17 million for 2015. To date BRAC has reached 64 million people with hygiene promotion programmes, constructed over two million latrines, installed separate latrines for girls in over 4,400 schools and trained over 18,500 imams to disseminate messages about WASH at Friday prayers.

ASPECTS OF WASH AID/TARGETS

Sanitation and hygiene promotion are the main priorities for BRAC within its WASH programmes.

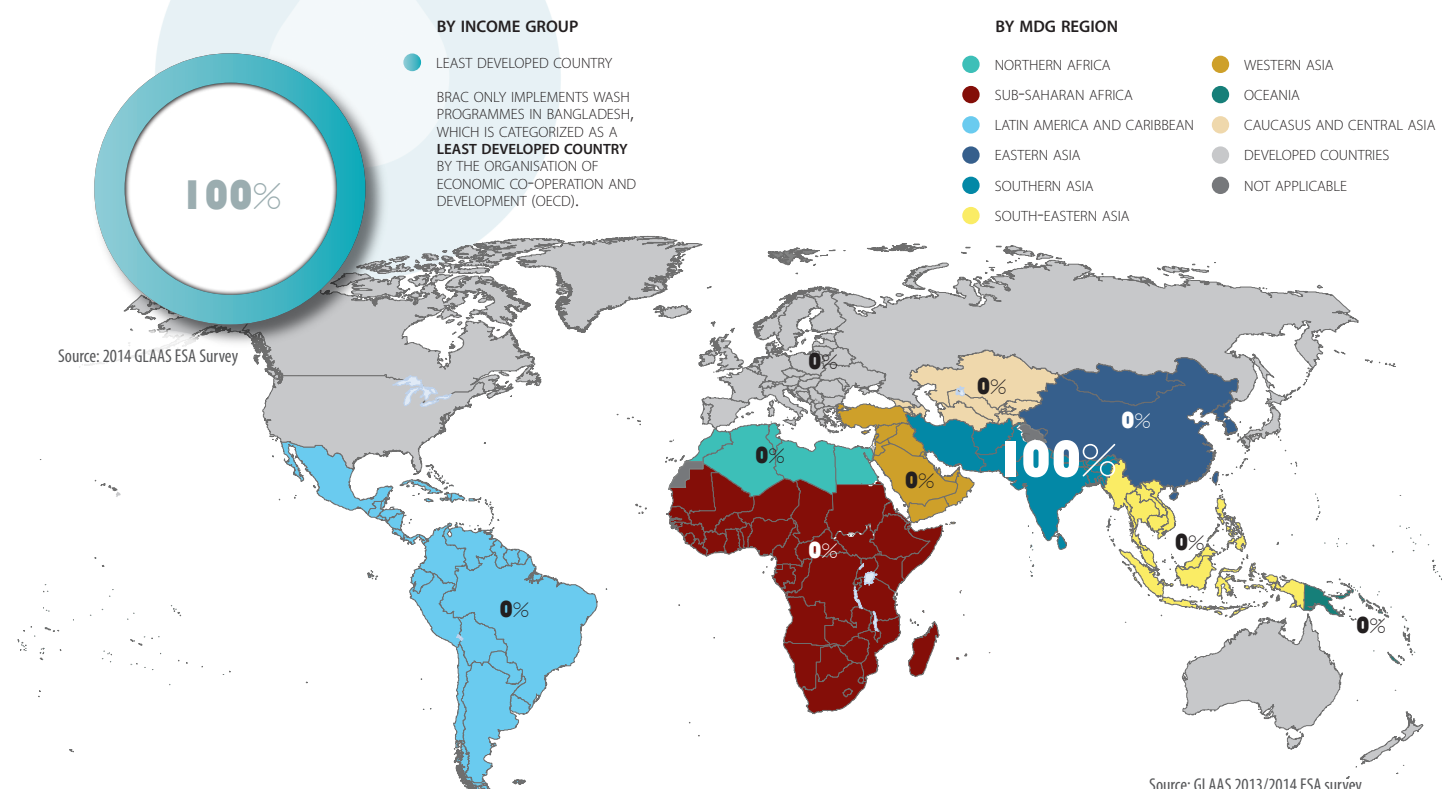
BRAC's WASH programme also introduced a municipal solid waste management project that is expected to be in operation from July 2014.

To address climate change issues, BRAC's WASH programme has concentrated on hard to reach areas of Bangladesh where commonly used infrastructure does not work due to the hydrogeological conditions. To attain sustainability of the basic services, new technologies are being piloted for the circumstances.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

Provided access to 25 million people with hygienic latrines, two million with access to safe water and behaviour change messages to 60 million people. Menstrual Hygiene Management is another success with over 4,600 separate facilities having been built in schools for girls.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID COMMITMENTS (2010–2012)



ACCOUNTABILITY

Reporting

Full Audited Financial Report on BRAC's website covering the US\$17 million disbursed in 2012: <http://www.brac.net/sites/default/files/brac-audit-report-2012.pdf>

Mutual Assessment Exercises

BRAC participates in the national government/donor coordination meetings.

PREDICTABILITY

BRAC's WASH programmes are all over five years in duration. All of BRAC's WASH programmes are agreed with government ministries.

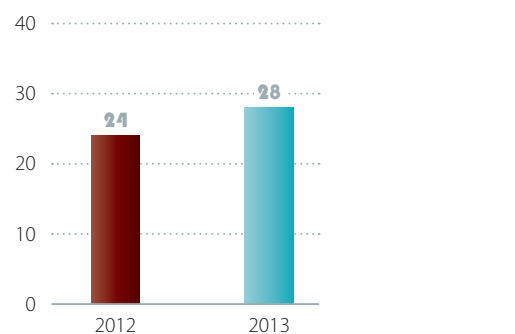
FOCUS ON EQUITY

Vulnerable groups are identified as people living in the wetlands, hilly areas, and flood prone areas with respect to access and sustainability of WASH services.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

BRAC tries to identify the problem and resolve it. As of now, this is not a major issue for BRAC.

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, CONSTANT 2011 (US\$ MILLION)



Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey

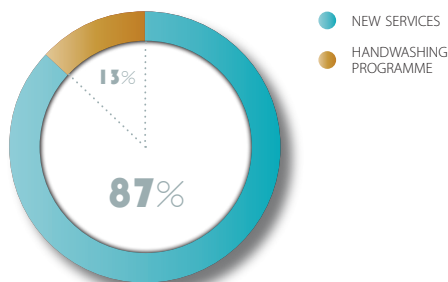
TEN HIGHEST WASH AID RECIPIENTS, RANKED BY AVERAGE COMMITMENTS, 2010-2012 (US\$ MILLION)

BRAC ONLY IMPLEMENTS WASH PROGRAMMES IN BANGLADESH.

BASIC VS. LARGE SYSTEMS (2012-2013)

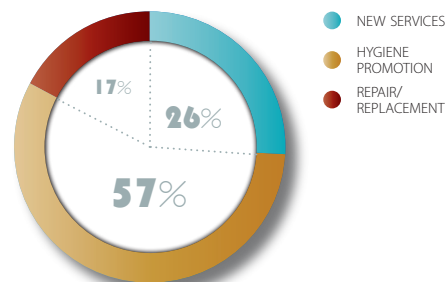
[No disaggregated data available.]

NEW VS. EXISTING SERVICES (2012-2013)



Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey

WATER VS. SANITATION (2012-2013)



ALIGNMENT AND HARMONISATION

GRANT VS LOAN

95% grants vs 5% loans.

USE OF COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

No data.

USE OF COUNTRY PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

BRAC uses its own procurement systems conforming to international standards.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

BRAC will increasingly focus on gender aspects of WASH, hard to reach areas, as well as innovation and the implementation of new technology.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO) in preparation for the **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High-Level Meeting (HLM)**, April 2014.

Results contained in this 'ESA Highlights' have been compiled by the GLAAS External Support Agency (ESA) Focal Point and the GLAAS Team using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS)¹, estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2013/2014 ESA survey, and interviews conducted with ESA representatives at World Water Week in Stockholm, September 2013.

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¹ OECD-CRS (2014) online database available: <http://stats.oecd.org/>

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