

BRAC

AID PRIORITIES

BRAC's mission is to empower people and communities in situations of poverty, illiteracy, disease and social injustice. BRAC's interventions aim to achieve large-scale positive changes through economic and social programmes that enable people to realize their potential.

BRAC has identified eight areas of priority and takes a cross-sectoral approach to achieving these priorities. These areas are:

1. Eliminating extreme poverty;
2. Expanding financial freedom of the poor by enhancing their financial inclusion and expanding stronger economic empowerment by addressing market gaps;
3. Developing employable skills and decent work opportunities for underprivileged youth and migrants;
4. Building resilience to climate change and developing capacity for emergency response;
5. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through integrated actions across programmes;
6. Ensuring universal healthcare access and improved nutrition for women and children;
7. Promoting pro-poor urban development through access to affordable basic services and citizen empowerment;
8. Investing in the next generation by ensuring early childhood development and improved quality of education.

In 2016, BRAC had an organizational budget of US\$1 billion, of which US\$ 12.9 million was water or WASH-related.

BRAC works in the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

WASH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

Between 2006 and 2015, the BRAC WASH programme has provided 2.3 million people in Bangladesh with access to safe drinking-water through the provision of context-specific technologies such as the installation of deep tubewells, piped water supply systems, pond sand filters, and water treatment plants. It has also provided 41.6 million people with access to hygienic sanitation facilities through various mechanisms, including loan and grant support to poor households to install latrines, motivation to self-finance, and mobilization of funds from government and other agencies.

BRAC programs have also provided training to 5697 local sanitation entrepreneurs, and delivered hygiene education to an average of 13.9 million people in communities and 2.9 million students each year. Over 5600 schools have also been provided with separate latrines for girls, including facilities for menstrual hygiene management.

Finally, BRAC has helped form 65566 Village WASH Committees and provided leadership training to members in each committee.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

BRAC has been working to improve WASH services in Bangladesh since 2006. So far, it has provided these services across half the country and has ensured sustainability through community ownership, developing linkages with local governments, and supporting local entrepreneurs.

BRAC's efforts are governed by its "Strategy 2016–2020: BRAC Environmental WASH Programme – Everyone, everywhere, all the time".

The main areas of focus for BRAC's WASH activities include:

- Providing access to safe drinking-water through provision of context-specific technologies;
- Providing access to hygienic sanitation facilities;
- Providing loans and training to local sanitation entrepreneurs;
- Providing schools with separate latrines for girls, with included facilities for menstrual hygiene management;
- Providing hygiene education to people in communities and to students in schools;
- Formation of Village WASH Committees (VCWs) as the focal point for WASH activities and to identify and support those in need of grants, loans and financial support.

Specific targets

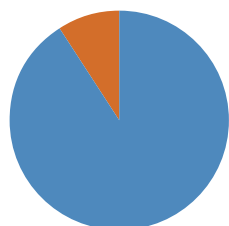
BRAC has specific WASH targets in 73 sub-districts and 35 towns, to be achieved by 2020. These include:

- 456 sanitation/solid waste entrepreneurs;
- 5 620 new latrine installations;
- 2 035 latrine repairs;
- 15 community latrines;
- 2 970 shallow tube wells;
- 260 deep tube wells;
- 2 033 tube well platforms;
- 35 water entrepreneurs;
- 2 885 water tanks;
- 1 171 water pumps;
- 1 232 water filters;
- 30 water reservoirs for rain water harvesting;
- Two vacuum trucks for faecal sludge management;
- Three desalination plants;
- Three arsenic/ Iron removal plants
- One surface water treatment plant
- 35 secondary schools provided with separate latrines for girls with menstrual hygiene facilities.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type (2015)

- New services, 91%
- Strengthening sector systems/capacity, 9%

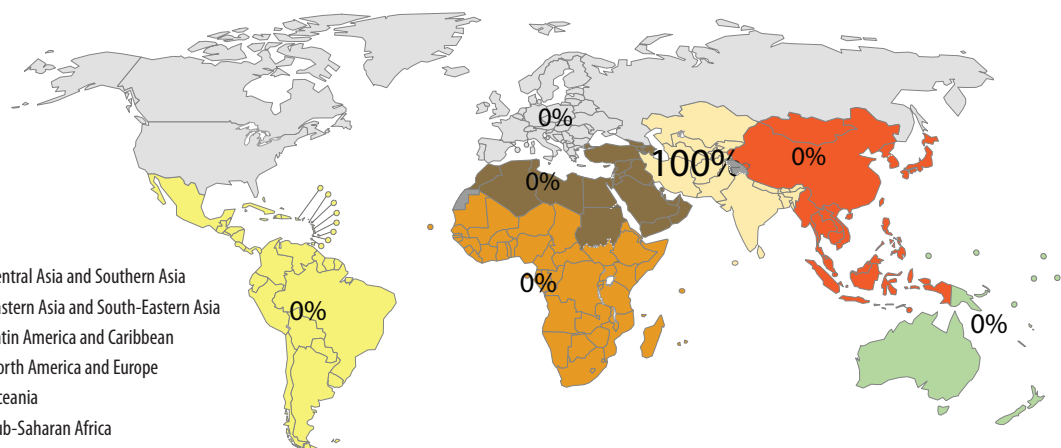


Note: The proportion of aid utilized for maintaining or improving services will be higher than shown figure above as of January 2017, BRAC's WASH programme has started a new project which focuses on maintaining or improving services and sustaining gains made in previous phases of the programme.

Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

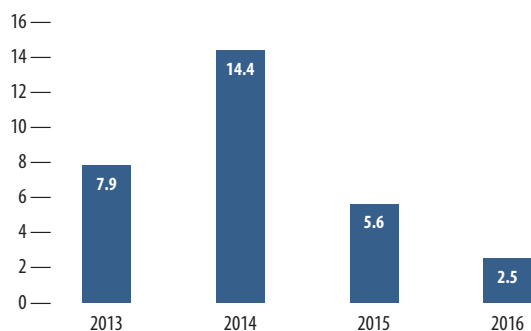
By region (2015)

- Central Asia and Southern Asia
- Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- North America and Europe
- Oceania
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Western Asia and Northern Africa
- Not applicable



Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

WASH AID DISBURSEMENT/EXPENDITURE US\$ millions



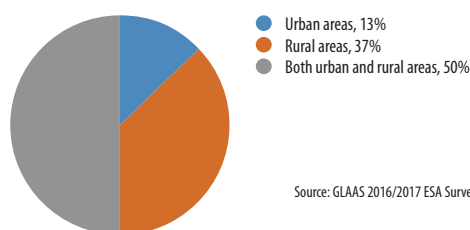
Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

TOP AID RECIPIENT (2015)

In the WASH program, BRAC provided US\$ 4.7 million in grants assistance in Bangladesh in 2015 to community members in need of financial assistance.

WASH SECTOR TARGETING

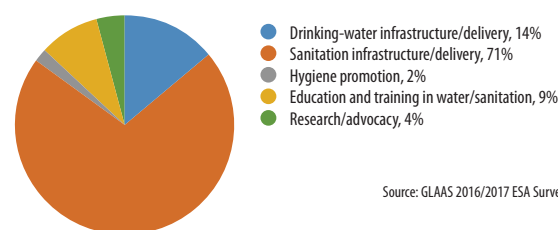
A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2016, as it relates to urban/rural areas is provided below:



Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursement for 2015 is provided below:



Source: GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA Survey

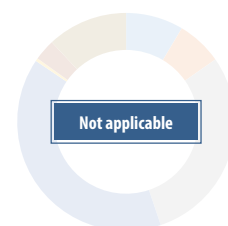
LESSONS/IMPACTS

In 2014 and 2015, the BRAC WASH programme successfully completed two of its major projects, one funded by Dutch government and the other by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Excellent progress on rural sanitation access at scale, including a reduction of the class-based sanitation gap, was possible through three main interventions of the BRAC WASH programme:

1. Community mobilization linked with supply chain strengthening and coordination with local government institutions;
2. Gender-specific WASH motivations, which included interpersonal communication at places and times suitable to different genders, age groups and the poor, and a redesign of the communication strategy, focusing on fewer practices and two-way communication;
3. The provision of toilet loans for the poor and grants for the very poor.

Long-term strategies with periodic adjustments are required for progress at scale. A solid management and monitoring system ensured that actions were followed up, and that subsidies reached the right people.

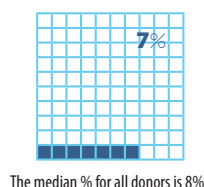
FUNDING CHANNELS



COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes:

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration and education and training (%)



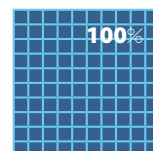
Strengthen and use country systems:

Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)



Use one information and mutual accountability platform:

Participation (at least moderately) in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)¹



¹ One country was reported by BRAC in the 2016/2017 GLAAS ESA Survey. This may not include all the countries in which BRAC works.

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies:

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)

Reports on WASH assistance or spending in country is generally shared with the Ministry of Finance and other institutions. More detailed data was not available.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 aims for all people to have safe drinking-water and sanitation by 2030. In order to achieve this, from 2016 onwards, BRAC will target the unreached, including expanding to hard-to-reach and urban areas, and placing a greater focus on remaining challenges such as water quality and quantity, faecal sludge management, menstrual hygiene management and financial sustainability. It will also focus on WASH in schools; the emerging issues of water resource and waste management; and management, collaboration and capacity building.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit at the World Health Organization (WHO).

Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2016/2017 ESA survey.

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Md. Akramul Islam, PhD

Director

Communicable Diseases,
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)
BRAC

75 Mohakhali,
Dhaka 1212
Bangladesh

✉ akramul.mi@brac.net

☎ +8802 9881265 Ext 3508