Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
   1.1 Mandate 61
   1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
   1.3 Sanitation and Planning Linkage 63
   1.4 National Sanitation Goal 63
   1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 63
   1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 64
   1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 64

2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 65

3. IMPLEMENTING BARRIERS AND MITIGATIONS 67
   3.1 SDT Identification 67
   3.2 Hygiene_Literacy 68
   3.3 Operational Definition of Hand Spoon Poor 69
   3.4 Basic Minimum Level of Service 70

6. 11 GOVERNING PRINCIPLES 11
7. INTERNATIONAL POLICY GUIDELINES 16
   7.1 National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1996 16
   7.2 Draft Planning Resource Strategy Paper (DPRSP) 16
   7.3 National Water Management Plan 2011 17
   7.4 Sector Development Framework (SDF) 2006 17
   7.5 Framework for Urban and Sanitation Sector 2005 17
   7.6 Sanitation Related Policy Directions 2014 17

8. BUILDING ON SUCCESS AND LESSON LEARNED 39
   8.1 Public Health and Sanitation and Hygiene Programme 39
   8.2 Building on Sanitation Program 40
   8.3 Sectoral Technical Review 40
   8.4 Policy Framework 40
   8.5 Sectoral Audit - Review 40
   8.6 Facing the Urban Challenge Through Public Private
      Community Partnership 40
   8.7 Learning Agenda 41
   8.8 Trending up 42

9. MAJOR SANITATION ISSUES 43

10. STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINED IMPROVEMENT 47
    10.1 Learning from Lessons Learned through Health Education and
        Promotion 47
    10.2 Enhancing Individual and Community Action 48
    10.3 Ensuring Policy Play Key Role for Improving
        Sanitation Coverage 48
    10.4 Facilitating Improved Supply Chain of ‘Hygiene Literacy’ 49

11. REACHING THE HYGIENE PADDY 52
    11.1 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 52
    11.2 Women Campaign 56
    11.3 Strategies for Sustainability 56
    11.4 Strategies for Sanitation Programme 56
    11.5 Strategies for Domestic and Induction 57
    11.6 Strategies for Emergency Response 58

12. CLOSING BLOCK PLAANS 61
    12.1 Cost of Implementation 61
## Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61  
1.1 MUCD Goals 61  
1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62  
1.3 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion 63  
1.4 Sanitation as an Economic Goal 63  
1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 63  
1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 64  
1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 64  
2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 65  
3. IMPLEMENTING BODIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES 67  
3.1 SDFG Foundation 67  
3.2 Programme Leaders 68  
3.3 Operational Coordination of National Poor 68  
3.4 Basic Minimum Level of Service 68  

### 4. NATIONAL SANITATION STRATEGY

4.1 ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES 11  
4.2 POLICY FRAMEWORKS 16  
4.3 NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS 16  
4.4 National Water Policy for Sanitation 16  
4.5 National Sanitation Policy Framework 16  
4.6 National Sanitation Policy Framework 2004 16  
4.7 National Sanitation Policy Framework 2006 16  
4.8 National Sanitation Policy Framework 2008 16  
4.9 National Sanitation Policy Framework 2010 16  
4.10 National Sanitation Policy Framework 2012 16  

4.2. BUILDING ON EXISTING LESSONS LEARNED 19  
4.2.1 Public Sector Participation and Hygiene Programmes 20  
4.2.2 Community Participation 20  
4.2.3 Public Health Programs 20  
4.2.4 capacity-building programs 20  
4.2.5 Local Government Programs 20  
4.2.6 Scaling up Urban Sanitation through Public-private- 
community partnership 20  
4.2.7 Line Ministries 20  
4.2.8 Funding 21  

4.3. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES 25  
4.3.1 STRATEGIES FOR EXISTING OR IMPROVEMENT 27  
4.3.2 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 27  
4.3.3 Strategies for Improving Rural Sanitation 27  
4.3.4 Strategies for Improving Hygiene Programs 27  
4.3.5 Strategies for Improving Rural Sanitation 27  
4.3.6 Strategies for Improving Hygiene Programs 27  
4.3.7 Strategies for Improving Urban Sanitation 27  

4.3.8. OVERALL STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT 41  
4.3.8.1 Cost of Implementation 41  

4.4. OVERALL STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT 42  
4.4.1 Cost of Implementation 42  

NATIONAL SANITATION STRATEGY

Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
   1.1 MCG Urgency 61
   1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
   1.3 Sanitation and Fecal Sludge Management 63
   1.4 Immediate Sanitation Goal 63
   1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 63
   1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 64
   1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 64

2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 65

3. IMPROVEMENT TRENDS AND EXPECTATIONS 67
   3.1 SFD Sanitation 67
   3.2 Projectile Llanes 68
   3.3 Operational Definition of Llanes Poor 68
   3.4 Basic Minimum Level of Service 68

4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES 32
   4.1 Reaching the Medium Poor 32
   4.2 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 32
   4.3 Waste Management 36
   4.4 Strategies for Sustainability 36
   4.5 Financing of Sanitation Programmes 36
   4.6 Strategies for Low Income Sanitation 37
   4.7 Strategies for Emergency Response 39

5. OVERARCHING STRATEGIES 41
   5.1 Cost of Implementation 41

6. BUILDING ON SUCCESSFUL LIVESTOCK CHALLENGES 19
   6.1 Public Sector Sanitation and Hygiene Programme 19
   6.2 Hospital Sanitation Project 20
   6.3 Public Sanitation Programme 20
   6.4 Capacity Development 20
   6.5 Rural Loo Promotions 20
   6.6 Local Level Scale Food - Nutrition 20
   6.7 Facing the Urban Challenges Through Public-private
   Sector Partnership 21
   6.8 Sanitation-Related 21
   6.9 Training 22

7. MALNUTRITION ISSUES 23

8. STRATEGIES FOR EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT 27
   8.1 Stable Conditions Setting through Health Education and Promotion 27
   8.2 Ensuring Medical and Community Action 29
   8.3 Achieving Global Hygiene Index for Improving 30
   8.4 Sanitation Coverage 30
   8.5 Facilitating Access to Sanitation Users of 'Proper Latrine' 36

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION 69
Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
  1.1 MSD Organ 61
  1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
  1.3 Sanitation and WASH Linkage 64
  1.4 National Framework 65
  1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 65
  1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 66
  1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 66

2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 67

3. IMPLEMENTATION AND DEPLOYMENT 67
  3.1 2014 Sanitation 67
  3.2 Hygiene Lessons 68
  3.3 Operational Definition of Slum Areas 68
  3.4 Basic Minimum Level of Service 69

6. 15 GUIDING PRINCIPLES 11
  6.1 Reaching the Slum Poor 30
  6.2 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 32
  6.3 Water Campaign 34
  6.4 Strategies for Sustainability 36
  6.5 Sanitation Programmes 36
  6.6 Strategies for Eliminating and Reduction 37
  6.7 Strategies for Emergency Response 39

6. OVERLAPPING SECTION PLAN 41
  6.1 Cost of Implementation 41

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Pre-Published March 2005

Table of Contents
3.4 Op 3.4 Overcoming Sanitation Obstacles

The most fundamental health objective is to ensure children and adults are protected from the damages of sanitation induced diseases. The poor people who do not access to basic sanitation facilities by 2015, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is committed to achieve the MDG target. This commitment is reflected in the formulation of an MDG strategy.

3.5 The Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy

The scope of this present strategy is to address primarily the issues of sanitation in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is committed to achieve the MDG target. This commitment is reflected in the formulation of an MDG strategy.

3.6 The 1997 Target

Sani tation: has received international attention in recent years. In September 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a high level Declaration on Water (UNW). This declaration on water was adopted by 170 countries including Bangladesh and is an important milestone towards doubling the rate of access to improved water supply.

3.7 phased Implementation

Bangladesh: the 1997 target is a new approach that envisages collecting national targets every three years: from 2000 (baseline), roll out in 2001, and 2005 (remaining). While national targets are set by the GoB, it is left to the implementing agencies to determine appropriate targets for different regions, as the GoB recognizes that solving sanitation problems is very regionally specific. The present document may be revised from time to time in the light of progress made and changed realities.

3.8 The 1997 Target

The target set by the UN-Water has to be achieved in Bangladesh by 2015. The criteria for sanitation achievement in Bangladesh is 100% sanitation coverage. However, the GoB is committed to achieve the MDG target. This commitment is reflected in the formulation of an MDG strategy.

3.9 The 1997 Target

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1. OBJECTIVES

1.1 1. Halt Defecation in the Open

Sanitation is one of the important areas in rural areas of Bangladesh. In September 2003 the United Nations General Assembly endorsed eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of these goals is to achieve a significant improvement in the sanitation situation to halve the proportion of people without access to improved sanitation. According to the 2001 census, the rate of defecation in the open was 71% in rural areas and 40% in urban areas across Bangladesh. The sanitation situation in these areas was abysmally poor. The survey conducted in 2005 revealed an appallingly poor sanitation scenario in the country. Only 33% of the households were found to have access to basic sanitation facilities. In fact, only 4% of rural and 10% of urban households used a sanitary facility. Therefore, this is designed as a key ingredient to improve the sanitation situation in the country.

2. MDG: Reduction of Child Mortality

The millennium development goal (MDG) of reducing child mortality is to reduce child mortality by two-thirds by 2015. Bangladesh has contributed significantly to this goal. The child mortality rate in Bangladesh has been reduced by 50% since 1990. The latest estimate shows the child mortality rate was 21% in 2010. The government has attached great importance to this issue and has taken various initiatives to improve the situation.

3. MDG: Primary Education

The millennium development goal (MDG) of ensuring primary education is to ensure that all children, especially girls, complete primary schooling. The government in Bangladesh has taken various initiatives to achieve this goal. The net enrollment rate in primary education has increased significantly in recent years. In 2010, the net enrollment rate in primary education was 97%. The government has set a target to achieve 100% net enrollment in primary education by 2015.

4. MDG: Gender Equality

The millennium development goal (MDG) of promoting gender equality and empowering women is to ensure women and girls have access to basic services. The government in Bangladesh has taken various initiatives to achieve this goal. The participation rate of women in the labor force has increased significantly in recent years. In 2010, the participation rate of women in the labor force was 23%.

5. MDG: Reduced Poverty

The millennium development goal (MDG) of reducing poverty and hunger is to halve the proportion of people living in poverty and hunger by 2015. The government in Bangladesh has taken various initiatives to achieve this goal. The poverty headcount ratio at the international poverty line has been reduced from 48% in 1990 to 21% in 2010. The government has set a target to achieve 18% poverty headcount ratio by 2021.

6. MDG: Environmental Sustainability

The millennium development goal (MDG) of ensuring environmental sustainability is to ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable people living in poverty have access to sustainable and affordable energy services. The government in Bangladesh has taken various initiatives to achieve this goal. The share of households using improved energy sources has increased significantly in recent years. In 2010, the share of households using improved energy sources was 65%.

7. MDG: National Sanitation Strategy

The national sanitation strategy (NSS) is a national policy document that sets the direction for sanitation improvement in the country. The NSS has been prepared with the participation of various stakeholders including government departments, NGOs, and research organizations. The NSS has three main objectives:

1. To achieve 100% sanitation coverage by 2021
2. To ensure that at least 80% of the rural households and 50% of the urban households have access to improved sanitation facilities
3. To ensure that the sanitation facilities are safe and hygienic

The NSS has adopted a pro-poor approach to sanitation improvement, with a focus on the poor and marginalized communities. The NSS has identified various barriers to achieving the sanitation goal and has proposed strategies to overcome them. The NSS has also emphasized the importance of community participation and engagement in sanitation improvement activities.

8. Eligibility Criteria

The national sanitation strategy (NSS) has proposed several eligibility criteria for sanitation improvement projects. The eligibility criteria are:

1. Households headed by a person with a physical or mental disability
2. Households where the head of the household is an older person (65 years or above)
3. Households where the head of the household is a female
4. Households where the head of the household is a disabled person

The NSS has proposed a phased approach to sanitation improvement, with a focus on the most vulnerable communities. The NSS has also emphasized the importance of monitoring and evaluation to ensure the success of sanitation improvement projects.
developing countries, sanitation remains a major challenge. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is committed to achieving universal coverage of a hygienic latrine that could be feasible and affordable by 2015. Thus, the primary sanitation target by the year 2015 is to achieve 100% coverage of basic sanitation facilities in all inhabited areas which will release women and girls from the drudgery of faecal disposal and make provisions available for anal cleansing, hand washing, and cleanliness of the environment.

1. Objectives of Sanitation Strategies

In many developing countries, sanitation remains a major challenge, especially in rural areas and slums where access to basic sanitation facilities is limited. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has set a goal to achieve 100% coverage of basic sanitation facilities in all inhabited areas by 2015. This objective is integrated with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that aim to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, and promote environmental sustainability.

2. The Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy

The scope of the present strategy is addressed primarily to the issues related to the urban sector issues, considering that the required rate of sanitation service would be that every person needs access to basic sanitation facilities, which must include:

1. High standards of hygiene practice are to be emphasized and proper use of hygiene materials is to be maintained by every household.
2. Sanitation facilities are to be provided in all households so that the use of unhygienic latrines is curtailed.
3. Adequate infrastructure to provide water and sanitation service will be considered in the provision of sanitary or hygienic latrines.
4. The criteria are very simple and can easily be measured through simple enumeration methods.
5. To remove the idea of open defecation, the required rate of sanitation service is considered as basic household sanitation service.

3.1 100% Sanitation Target

The primary objective of the national sanitation strategy is to achieve 100% coverage of basic sanitation facilities in all inhabited areas. The criteria will be as follows:

- The primary reason for sanitation improvement is to reduce the people who do not have access to basic sanitation facilities.
- There has been no significant reduction in morbidity rate despite the increased use of sanitation facilities.
- The loss of earnings and production is additional handicap for poor people who suffer most from lack of access to basic facilities and services.
- The use of crappy and unhygienic latrines is a major killer in the country.

4. Households headed by Disabled or Females or Old (65+ years) persons.

The scope of this present strategy is to address primary the issues of poor households and those headed by disabled, female, or old persons. A brief summary of the document may be evolved from time to time in the light of progress made, and needs addressed.

5.2 Process of Developing the Strategy

The draft and final versions of a national sanitation strategy for the country were prepared in collaboration with the Urban Development and Environment Ministry and the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives.

6. Propagation of Sanitation

The linkage between sanitation and health leads to an understanding that the primary reason for sanitation improvement is to reduce the people who do not have access to basic sanitation facilities. The criteria are very simple and can easily be measured through simple enumeration methods. The survey also observed varying levels of coverage in different socio-economic and geographic conditions of the country. It also documented reasons reported by households for not having a sanitary latrine. The criteria for the primary sanitation target are considered as basic household sanitation service.

7. Terms and Definitions

Several key terms are defined below for clarity and accuracy. They are not the sole words on the subject but are presented here in a common framework.

- **100% Sanitation**: In the year 2015, the term 100% sanitation will mean to include all of the following:
  1. No open defecation
  2. Latrine facilities available in all households
  3. Proper management of sanitation facilities
  4. Improvement of hygiene

8. Sanitation Amenities

The following are the sanitation amenities that are used or desired by households in Bangladesh. The list may evolve from time to time in the light of progress made and needs addressed.

- **Sanitation facilities**
  1. Bathing facilities
  2. Sanitary napkins
  3. Sanitation materials
  4. Cleanliness of the environment

9. Limitations

The following are the limitations of sanitation amenities that are used or desired by households in Bangladesh. The list may evolve from time to time in the light of progress made and needs addressed.

- **Sanitation materials**
  1. Hand washing materials
  2. Sanitary napkins
  3. Sanitation equipment

10. Sanitation Strategies

The following are the sanitation strategies that are considered necessary for the improvement of sanitation facilities in Bangladesh. The list may evolve from time to time in the light of progress made and needs addressed.

- **Sanitation strategies**
  1. Improved sanitation facilities
  2. Improved hygiene practices
  3. Improved management of sanitation facilities

11. New Initiatives

The following are the new initiatives that are considered necessary for the improvement of sanitation facilities in Bangladesh. The list may evolve from time to time in the light of progress made and needs addressed.

- **New initiatives**
  1. Improved sanitation facilities
  2. Improved hygiene practices
  3. Improved management of sanitation facilities
1.2 Process of Developing the Strategy

The task group for the preparation of the national sanitation strategy for this project received a participatory approach adopted in developing the strategy. Consultations with experts from government and non-government organizations, local communities, and people currently without access to basic sanitation and hygiene services have been carried out and the document may be revised from time to time in the light of progress made and challenges faced.

2. CURRENT SITUATION OF SANITATION

A household-based survey was conducted in 2003 to assess the sanitation coverage in the country. The survey covered a national random sample of 1,163 out of 4,145 existing rural and 161 out of 200 existing urban sub-divisional health centres.

The most fundamental health outcome of sanitation is achieved through the provision of safe and clean environments for people, animals and plants. It is also a critical component in preventing diseases and improving the health status of the population. Therefore, sanitation is an essential part of the health sector and a basic human right.

A summary of the key findings of the survey is presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Characteristics</th>
<th>Rural %</th>
<th>Urban %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households sampled</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households with improved sanitation</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of households with improved cooking facilities</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The survey also assessed the level of coverage under different socio-economic and geographical conditions of the country. It also documented issues related to household for having a sanitary toilet. The appropriate criteria and indicators are used to compare and report on the progress of countries.

3. OBJECTIVES AND TERMINOLOGY

The following set of terms and definitions are used in this report:

- Sanitation: Includes all measures to protect the environment from human waste and reduce its impact on people, environment, and economy.
- Hygiene: Includes all measures to protect people from disease-causing substances and to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Water: Includes all sources of water, including clean water, for human consumption, domestic, and industrial purposes.
- Solid waste management: Includes all measures to manage and dispose of solid waste, including waste reduction, recycling, and disposal.

The following terms are defined here for clarity and consistency:

- Sanitary: Refers to meeting the appropriate standards of sanitation practices and services.
- Improved: Refers to meeting the appropriate standards of sanitation practices and services.
- Unimproved: Refers to not meeting the appropriate standards of sanitation practices and services.
- Total: Refers to the sum of sanitary and unimproved sanitation practices and services.

4. CONCLUSION

Sanitation is a basic human right and a fundamental aspect of human well-being and development. It is essential for the prevention of diseases and the promotion of good health. The government recognizes the importance of sanitation and hygiene and is committed to providing safe and clean environments for all citizens.

The government has been working towards increasing the coverage of improved sanitation facilities and services. The progress made so far has been remarkable, and the country is on track to achieve the SDG goal of universal access to safe and affordable sanitation by 2030.

However, there is still much work to be done, especially in rural areas where access to sanitation facilities is limited. The government is continuously working towards improving the sanitation situation through various initiatives and programs.

In conclusion, the government of Bangladesh is committed to providing safe and clean environments for all citizens and to improving the sanitation situation. The country is on track to achieve the SDG goal of universal access to safe and affordable sanitation by 2030, and the government will continue to work towards this goal.
1.1 The Multiple Target Setting

To address the sanitation situation in Bangladesh, the framework for defining targets was based on the definition of latrine technology and the absence of latrines in a household. The Multiple Target Setting (MTS) approach was adopted to set national sanitation targets, which were based on the definition of adequate sanitation facilities and the absence of latrines in a household. The approach was based on the principles of equity and participation, and it was designed to ensure that the targets were achievable and appropriate for the country’s needs.

The MTS approach was based on the fact that the definition of sanitation facilities varied across different countries. In Bangladesh, the definition of adequate sanitation facilities was based on the presence of a latrine in the household. The absence of a latrine was considered to be a barrier to achieving good hygiene practices.

The MTS approach was designed to ensure that the targets were achievable and appropriate for the country’s needs. The targets were based on the principles of equity and participation, and they were designed to ensure that the targets were achievable and appropriate for the country’s needs.

The MTS approach was based on the fact that the definition of sanitation facilities varied across different countries. In Bangladesh, the definition of adequate sanitation facilities was based on the presence of a latrine in the household. The absence of a latrine was considered to be a barrier to achieving good hygiene practices.

2.1 The Sanitation Situation

According to the data collected from the Multiple Target Setting (MTS) approach, the sanitation situation in Bangladesh was quite poor. The national average of sanitation facilities was 33%, with a wide variation across different regions of the country. The highest percentage of households with sanitation facilities was in urban areas, while the lowest percentage was in rural areas.

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3.1 Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria for the Multiple Target Setting (MTS) approach were based on the definition of sanitation facilities and the absence of latrines in a household. The criteria were designed to ensure that the targets were achievable and appropriate for the country’s needs.

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4.1 Households headed by Disabled or Females or Old (65+ years) persons.

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The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is committed to achieve the set target. This commitment is reflected in the following:

1. 1.2 MDG Target
   The government has already taken the initiatives to achieve the MDG target of 100% sanitation coverage in Bangladesh. The national sanitation strategy (NSS) in Bangladesh is a strong public health concern. It is estimated that diarrhoea, a water-borne disease, results in the death of about 15,000 children every year. About 15% of diarrhoea deaths are caused by contaminated drinking water. About 22,000 children under the age of 5 die of diarrhoea every year. Diarrhoea remains the single most important cause of death among under-five children. The average child in Bangladesh suffers 10 episodes of diarrhoea every year. Thus, there has been no significant improvement in the incidence of diarrhoea and, as a result, having a high water access. Other water-borne diseases are also prevalent.

   The high incidence of diarrhoea, incur high healthcare costs. It is estimated that the people of Bangladesh spend on the health of diarrhoea. The cost would be much higher if the diarrhoea cure is not on time. Thus, diarrhoea cure for children and adult development are directly related to the diarrhoea in Bangladesh. The cost of diarrhoea treatment in Bangladesh is very high. About 60% of diarrhoea cases are cured in the clinic. The remaining 40% of diarrhoea cases are cured at home.

   Thus, diarrhoea cure in Bangladesh is very high. About 60% of diarrhoea cases are cured in the clinic. The remaining 40% of diarrhoea cases are cured at home.

   The most fundamental health objective is the environmental sanitation. It is the responsibility of all people to suit the environmental sanitation. It is the responsibility of all people to suit the environmental sanitation.

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1.10 SF Program

In September 2000 the United Nations General Assembly launched the Hygiene for All (HFA) programme. The programme is concerned with addressing the issue of clean and accessible sanitation facilities. It is estimated that one in three people in the world does not have access to improved sanitation facilities.

The National Sanitation Strategy has set a target of having a hygienic latrine in 80% of all households in the country. This is a significant increase from the 2005 baseline survey which showed that only 34% of all households had access to improved sanitation facilities.

The strategy aims to achieve this by promoting the use of high quality sanitation facilities and ensuring that they are properly maintained. This is expected to reduce the transmission of disease-causing pathogens and improve public health.

A.1 Economic impact of implementing the strategy

The strategy is expected to have a significant impact on the economy. It is estimated that the cost of implementing the strategy will be $10 billion over the next 10 years. However, the benefits are expected to far outweigh the costs.

The strategy is expected to create over 1 million jobs and stimulate economic growth. It is estimated that the strategy will increase GDP by 2%.

B.1 SF Component

The SF component of the strategy is focused on improving the sanitation facilities in urban areas. It is estimated that 60% of the population lives in urban areas and that the sanitation situation in these areas is much worse than in rural areas.

The strategy aims to provide sanitation facilities to all urban households by 2025. This is expected to improve the quality of life for millions of people and reduce the transmission of disease-causing pathogens.

C.1 Impact on equity

The strategy is expected to have a positive impact on equity. It is estimated that the strategy will reduce the inequality in access to sanitation facilities.

The strategy aims to ensure that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, regardless of their socio-economic status.

D.1 Implementation

The implementation of the strategy is expected to be challenging. It will require significant investments in infrastructure and human resources. It will also require a change in attitudes and behavior.

However, the benefits are expected to far outweigh the costs. The strategy is expected to improve public health, reduce poverty, and stimulate economic growth.
Health Improvemen 25

governance and improved health, sanitation, and nutrition. "A bonus was linked to the accomplishment of milestones in the sanitation intervention. Such evidence has led to the global call for sanitation improvement in disease control and overall well-being. A wide dissemination that sanitation coverage and improved health facilities reduced diarrhea by 30%, vomiting by 20%, and other associated morbidity by 15% in the children within a period of 3 years. These findings were further confirmed by the 5th and 10th years of operation of the project.

A study on the cost-effectiveness of sanitation interventions in Bangladesh indicated that the cost of improved sanitation was much lower than the cost of treating the disease. The cost per person was only $0.05, while the cost per person with diarrheal disease was $0.50.

1.1 The MDG Goal

The MDG target set by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2000 was to halve the proportion of the world's population suffering from unimproved sanitation. By 2015, the proportion of the world's population suffering from unimproved sanitation was 25.4%, down from 42% in 1990.

1.2 The National Sanitation Goal

The national sanitation goal in Bangladesh is to provide sanitation facilities to every household by 2021. The government has set a target to achieve this goal by 2021, and the aim is to provide sanitation facilities to all households by 2025.
A nationwide baseline survey was conducted in 2003 to assess the sanitary coverage in the country. The survey covered a national sample of 15,617 households, a representative two-stage sampling procedure was used. The survey was conducted in all districts of the country. The survey indicates that the national sanitary coverage of Bangladesh is 28%. This includes 20% of households with latrine, 2% of households with traditional latrine, 5% of households with pit latrine, and 2% of households with pit latrine. The survey also shows a high level of coverage among urban areas with sanitary coverage of 50% in the urban areas. The survey also shows that the rural areas have a lower sanitary coverage with 20% in the rural areas.

The data on the sanitation situation in Bangladesh is based on the results of the 2003 nationwide baseline survey. The survey was conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of Bangladesh and the World Health Organization (WHO). The survey covered a national sample of 15,617 households, a representative two-stage sampling procedure was used. The survey was conducted in all districts of the country. The survey indicates that the national sanitary coverage of Bangladesh is 28%. This includes 20% of households with latrine, 2% of households with traditional latrine, 5% of households with pit latrine, and 2% of households with pit latrine. The survey also shows a high level of coverage among urban areas with sanitary coverage of 50% in the urban areas. The survey also shows that the rural areas have a lower sanitary coverage with 20% in the rural areas.

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NATIONAL SANITATION STRATEGY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
PEOPLE'S SERVICE OF BANGLADESH

Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
   1.1 MCEI 61
   1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
   1.3 Sanitation and Housing Linkage 64
   1.4 National Sanitation Goal 65
   1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 65
   1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 66
   1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 66
2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 67
   2.1 Impacts and Indicators of Sanitation 67
   2.2 Status of Sanitation 68
   2.3 Operational Definition of Sanitation Poor 68
   2.4 Rats: Minimum Level of Service 68

6. GUIDING PRINCIPLES 11
   6.1 Setting the National Policy 32
   6.2 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 32
   6.3 Water Campaign 36
   6.4 Strategies for Sustainability 36
   6.5 Sanitation Enhancement Programme 36
   6.6 Strategies for Elimination and Evaluation 37
   6.7 Strategies for Emergency Response 38
6.7 OVERARCHING BOTTLENECKS 41
   6.7.1 Cost of Implementation 41

7. BUILDING ON SUCCESSFUL AND LESSONS LEARNED 19
   7.1 Water Supply and Sanitation and Hygiene Programmes 19
   7.2 Urban Sanitation Network 20
   7.3 Rural Sanitation 20
   7.4 Water User Groups 20
   7.5 Non-Governmental Organisations 20
   7.6 Private Sector 20
   7.7 Environmental Protection 21
   7.8 Sanitation Linkages 21
   7.9 Sanitation Services 22
7.1 SANITATION ISSUES 23
8. STRATEGIES FOR SANITATION IMPROVEMENT 27
   8.1 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Hygiene 27
   8.2 Evidence from Literature on Hygiene 27
   8.3 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   8.4 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
   8.5 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   8.6 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
   8.7 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   8.8 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
   8.9 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   8.10 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
6. GUIDING PRINCIPLES 11
   6.1 Setting the National Policy 32
   6.2 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 32
   6.3 Water Campaign 36
   6.4 Strategies for Sustainability 36
   6.5 Sanitation Enhancement Programme 36
   6.6 Strategies for Elimination and Evaluation 37
   6.7 Strategies for Emergency Response 38
6.7 OVERARCHING BOTTLENECKS 41
   6.7.1 Cost of Implementation 41

Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
   1.1 MCEI 61
   1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
   1.3 Sanitation and Housing Linkage 64
   1.4 National Sanitation Goal 65
   1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 65
   1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 66
   1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 66
2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 67
   2.1 Impacts and Indicators of Sanitation 67
   2.2 Status of Sanitation 68
   2.3 Operational Definition of Sanitation Poor 68
   2.4 Rats: Minimum Level of Service 68

6. GUIDING PRINCIPLES 11
   6.1 Setting the National Policy 32
   6.2 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation 32
   6.3 Water Campaign 36
   6.4 Strategies for Sustainability 36
   6.5 Sanitation Enhancement Programme 36
   6.6 Strategies for Elimination and Evaluation 37
   6.7 Strategies for Emergency Response 38
   6.7.1 Cost of Implementation 41

7. BUILDING ON SUCCESSFUL AND LESSONS LEARNED 19
   7.1 Water Supply and Sanitation and Hygiene Programmes 19
   7.2 Urban Sanitation Network 20
   7.3 Rural Sanitation 20
   7.4 Water User Groups 20
   7.5 Non-Governmental Organisations 20
   7.6 Private Sector 20
   7.7 Environmental Protection 21
   7.8 Sanitation Linkages 21
   7.9 Sanitation Services 22

7. SANITATION ISSUES 23
   7.1 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Hygiene 27
   7.2 Evidence from Literature on Hygiene 27
   7.3 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   7.4 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
   7.5 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   7.6 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
   7.7 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   7.8 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
   7.9 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation 27
   7.10 Evidence from Literature on Sanitation and Housing Linkage 27
Understanding the Sanitation and Water Sector in Bangladesh

1. Introduction

Sanitation and water sector is a critical component of public health and development in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh has made significant strides in improving sanitation and water access in recent years. This chapter provides an overview of the sanitation and water sector in Bangladesh, highlighting key challenges and success stories.

2. National Policy

The government of Bangladesh has formulated several policies and programs to improve sanitation and water access. One such policy is the National Action Plan for Sanitation and Water Supply (2002-2004). This policy aims to address the challenges faced by the sanitation and water sector in the country.

3. The Decentralized Planning and Implementation

Decentralized planning and implementation is a key component of improving sanitation and water access in Bangladesh. The government has established several mechanisms to ensure accountability and responsiveness at the local level.

4. Communities and Local Governments

Community participation and local government involvement are critical in improving sanitation and water access. Communities are encouraged to take ownership of sanitation and water services.

5. Case Studies

Several case studies illustrate the progress made in improving sanitation and water access in Bangladesh. These case studies highlight the role of community participation and local government in achieving sustainable results.

6. Conclusion

The sanitation and water sector in Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent years. However, there is still a need for continued efforts to ensure equitable access to sanitation and water services for all.

Appendix

The appendix provides additional information and resources related to the sanitation and water sector in Bangladesh.
The following principles lay at the heart of the National Sanitation Strategy:

The National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 2003 is the basis for water safety, promotion and administration of water services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to water for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure water safety, including the prohibition of the use of pesticides and fertilizers in areas where water is sourced.

2. The National Policy for Sanitation 2003
The National Policy for Sanitation 2003 is the basis for sanitation promotion and administration of sanitation services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to sanitation for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure sanitation safety, including the prohibition of the use of human or animal waste in areas where water is sourced.

3. The National Policy for Health 2003
The National Policy for Health 2003 is the basis for health promotion and administration of health services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to health services for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure health safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

The National Policy for Nutrition 2003 is the basis for nutrition promotion and administration of nutrition services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to nutrition for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure nutrition safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

5. The National Policy for Education 2003
The National Policy for Education 2003 is the basis for education promotion and administration of education services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to education for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure education safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

6. The National Policy for Housing 2003
The National Policy for Housing 2003 is the basis for housing promotion and administration of housing services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to housing for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure housing safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

7. The National Policy for Agriculture 2003
The National Policy for Agriculture 2003 is the basis for agriculture promotion and administration of agriculture services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to agriculture for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure agriculture safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

8. The National Policy for Industry 2003
The National Policy for Industry 2003 is the basis for industry promotion and administration of industry services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to industry for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure industry safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

The National Policy for Tourism 2003 is the basis for tourism promotion and administration of tourism services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to tourism for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure tourism safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.

The National Policy for Energy 2003 is the basis for energy promotion and administration of energy services. The policy mandates the government to ensure access to energy for all, with a target of 100% coverage by 2015. The policy includes measures to ensure energy safety, including the prohibition of the use of harmful substances in areas where water is sourced.
The following principles lay at the heart of the National Sanitation Strategy:

1. The National Policy for Water Supply and Sanitation 1986

The National Policy for Water Supply and Sanitation 1986 is the basic framework document for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services in Bangladesh. It sets out the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to water supply and sanitation services, including drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste management.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of water supply and sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

2. The National Policy for Sanitation 1998

The National Policy for Sanitation 1998 is the national policy document for the delivery of sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to sanitation services, including toilet construction, waste management, and hygiene promotion.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.


The Water Supply and Sanitation 2000 is the national policy document for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to water supply and sanitation services, including drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste management.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of water supply and sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

4. Water Supply and Sanitation 2005

The Water Supply and Sanitation 2005 is the national policy document for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to water supply and sanitation services, including drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste management.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of water supply and sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

5. Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2005

The Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2005 is the national policy document for the delivery of sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to sanitation services, including toilet construction, waste management, and hygiene promotion.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

6. National Policy for Sanitation 2010

The National Policy for Sanitation 2010 is the national policy document for the delivery of sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to sanitation services, including toilet construction, waste management, and hygiene promotion.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

7. Water Supply and Sanitation 2015

The Water Supply and Sanitation 2015 is the national policy document for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to water supply and sanitation services, including drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste management.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of water supply and sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

8. Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2015

The Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2015 is the national policy document for the delivery of sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to sanitation services, including toilet construction, waste management, and hygiene promotion.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.


The Water Supply and Sanitation 2020 is the national policy document for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to water supply and sanitation services, including drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste management.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of water supply and sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

10. Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2020

The Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2020 is the national policy document for the delivery of sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to sanitation services, including toilet construction, waste management, and hygiene promotion.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

11. Water Supply and Sanitation 2025

The Water Supply and Sanitation 2025 is the national policy document for the delivery of water supply and sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to water supply and sanitation services, including drinking water supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and solid waste management.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of water supply and sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.

12. Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2025

The Sanitation Policy for Bangladesh 2025 is the national policy document for the delivery of sanitation services in Bangladesh. It outlines the principles and guidelines for the development and implementation of sanitation projects in the country. The policy is based on the following principles:

- Universal access to safe and adequate sanitation services for all people, in all parts of the country, and across all income levels.
- Integrated approach to sanitation services, including toilet construction, waste management, and hygiene promotion.
- Participation of communities, local governments, and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sanitation projects.
- Sustainable and affordable solutions that promote social and economic development.
- Protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources.
### Table of Contents

1. **Context**  
2. **Baseline Survey on Sanitation**  
3. **Implementation and Expenditure**  
4. **Sanitation**  
5. **Programs**  
6. **Operational Definition of Sanitation Poor**  
7. **Bases: Minimum Level of Service**

### National Sanitation Strategy

**Guiding Principles**

- Building on Successes and Lessons Learned
- Building Ownership: Public, Private, and Community
- Sustainable Sanitation for all

**Strategic Routes for Sanitation Improvement**

- Mobilizing the Commitment of Health Education and Regular Promotion
- Ensuring Health Unit Role for Community Sanitation
- Mobilizing Minimum Supply Chains to “Vigyanit Latrines”

**Strategies**

- Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation
- Strategies for Rural Sanitation
- Strategies for Sanitation Improvement

**Challenges and Lessons Learned**

- Enhancing Sanitation Policy through Effective Sanitation Education and Promotion
The following principles lay the basis for the content of the National Sanitation Strategy: the principles are primarily based on the guiding principles included in the Bhutan Framework for the Water Sector (2000-2007), the Bhutan Framework for Health Sector (2000-2007) and the National Sanitation Strategy (2006) and should apply to all conditions, in rural and urban areas, in both public and private services, and should emphasize an individual approach to sanitation.

Sanitation is a human right. The government ensures the health and access to water in an equitable manner, without denial of basic human rights. The access to sanitation should be considered as a human right. The national government is therefore entitled to progressively improve access to basic sanitation equitably and without discrimination.

5.1 The National Policy for Safe Sanitation

The government has allocated 20% of the national budget to sanitation, with the goal of raising awareness and community participation. It is the responsibility of all stakeholders, including local government, NGOs, and the community, to ensure that sanitation facilities are available to everyone, particularly in rural areas.

The role of women in the process of planning, decision-making, and implementation of sanitation programmes is crucial. They are often the primary users of sanitation facilities, but their needs and preferences are often overlooked.

Sanitation is primarily about health and hygiene. The government has implemented strategies to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, but there is a need to focus on improving access to sanitation facilities.

6.1 Facing the Urban Challenges: Through Public-Private-Community Partnership

One of the most serious challenges faced by urban slum dwellers is the lack of proper sanitation. States like Mumbai and Kolkata have demonstrated that a public-private-community partnership can be an effective approach to improving sanitation in urban areas.

Sanitation services need to be planned with consideration of the impact of emergency situations, and in such situations, the role of local government, NGOs, and the community becomes even more critical.

6.2 NGOs and Community

NGOs have played a significant role in improving sanitation in rural areas, particularly in remote and underserved communities. They have helped to mobilize communities, raise awareness, and provide technical assistance.

Funds for sanitation programmes should be equitably distributed across the country, considering population and levels of development.

Partnerships

Partnerships between the government, organizations, and communities are essential for the successful implementation of sanitation programmes.

Environmental Sanitation

Governments should not be expected to take on the entire responsibility for sanitation. They need to work closely with communities and NGOs to ensure that sanitation services are accessible and sustainable.

Emergency Preparedness

Sanitation services need to be planned with consideration of the impact of emergency situations, and in such situations, the role of local government, NGOs, and the community becomes even more critical.

9.0 Conclusion

While the national goal of 100% sanitation by the year 2030 may seem ambitious, it is possible with the right approach and commitment. The government, NGOs, and communities must work together to achieve this goal, and we must be prepared to adapt and adjust our strategies as we go.

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) with support from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, and the governments of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. The authors wish to thank all those who contributed to the development of this report.
The national government started the "Sanitation Revolution" to bring sanitation to all urban households. Over 10,000 villages have been provided with sanitation services through targeted interventions. The government has been successful in improving sanitation through integrated approaches and has reduced the prevalence of diarrhea diseases. The provision of sanitation services has also boosted economic development, raising the standard of living for many in urban areas. The government's efforts have been acknowledged internationally for setting up a robust national sanitation programme through a national sanitation strategy. The success of the national sanitation strategy has led to improvements in water and sanitation services throughout the country.


The national policy for water supply and sanitation is designed to address the gap between access to basic services and the national goal of providing universal access to water and sanitation by 2010. The policy aims to promote the development of sustainable and affordable solutions through integrated approaches. It provides a framework for the implementation of water and sanitation programmes at the national and local levels. The policy focuses on the protection of water resources, ensuring sustainable management of water, and promoting the development of sanitation services.

5.2 The National Policy for Sanitation (2003)

The national policy for sanitation is designed to address the situation of sanitation in Bangladesh, which has been identified as a major social and economic constraint. The policy aims to provide universal access to sanitation by 2010, through the provision of safe and sustainable sanitation services. It focuses on the development of sanitation services in rural areas and urban slums, and on the protection of water resources and the environment. The policy provides a framework for the implementation of sanitation programmes at the national and local levels.

6.0 Strategies for Integrated Environmental Management

6.1 Introducing Integrated Environmental Management

A comprehensive national environmental strategy for water and sanitation has been developed. This strategy takes into account the needs of both rural and urban areas, and aims to provide sustainable solutions. The strategy is based on the principles of integrated environmental management, which emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to the management of natural resources. The strategy focuses on the integration of environmental management into all aspects of development planning, and on the development of institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the strategy.

6.2 National Water Management Plan

The national water management plan identifies the need for integrated approaches to water management. The plan focuses on the development of sustainable water management strategies, and on the protection and development of water resources. The plan includes strategies for the development of water resources, the protection of water resources, and the development of water management institutions. The plan also emphasizes the need for integration and coordination among different stakeholders.

6.3 Sanitation Development Plan

The national sanitation development plan identifies the need for integrated approaches to sanitation development. The plan focuses on the development of sustainable sanitation strategies, and on the protection and development of sanitation services. The plan includes strategies for the development of sanitation services, the protection of sanitation services, and the development of sanitation management institutions. The plan also emphasizes the need for integration and coordination among different stakeholders.

6.4 Facing the Urban Challenges: Through Public-Private-Community Partnerships

In order to face the urban challenges, public-private-community partnerships have been established. These partnerships involve the government, the private sector, and the community, and are designed to provide sustainable solutions for urban poverty. The partnerships aim to provide sustainable solutions for urban poverty, and to improve the quality of life for the urban poor.
The government has taken a significant step towards improving water and sanitation services in Bangladesh. By the turn of the millennium, the government had started the Water and Sanitation Sector Program (WSSSP), which aimed to improve the sanitation level among the people. The government's policy, which is primarily based on the guiding principles of the Water Supply and Sanitation 1998, emphasizes the improvement of sanitation services for all citizens.

The policy mentions that the government is responsible for ensuring access to sanitation facilities at an affordable price. To achieve this, the government has provided a framework that includes partnerships with NGOs/CBOs for creating hygiene awareness and sustainability. Local governments have been involved in these activities, and they are expected to provide inputs into the development and implementation of the project.

Local governments have also been given 10% of the funds to be used for sanitation activities. This percentage is gradually increasing to 25% in urban sanitation, with the remaining 75% being provided by the government. The government has also set up Village Sanitation Centers to promote individual household latrines, which are important for maintaining hygiene.

Sanitation services need to be planned with consideration of the impact on the environment and the local community. The government has adopted specific strategies for different areas, such as wetlands, coastal areas, and urban slums, to ensure that sanitation services are provided in a sustainable manner. The government has also emphasized the need for user participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of sanitation projects to ensure that the services meet the needs of the community.

In conclusion, the government's policy is a significant step towards improving sanitation services in Bangladesh. The government has set clear guidelines and provided funding to ensure that sanitation services are accessible and affordable to all citizens. The government has also emphasized the importance of user participation in planning and monitoring of sanitation projects to ensure that the services are sustainable and meet the needs of the community.

References:
3. Village Sanitation Centers

Sanitation programmes must consider the local situation and social groups. The government has demonstrated what can be achieved through user participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of sanitation projects.
The following principles lay at the heart of the National Sanitation Strategy:

1. The National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998
   The National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998 is the basis for the national water supply and sanitation sector. The policy aims to ensure that all residents have access to safe, accessible, and affordable water supply and sanitation services.

2. The National Sanitation Policy
   The National Sanitation Policy was developed to guide the implementation of sanitation programmes. The policy aims to ensure that sanitation services are accessible, affordable, and sustainable.

3. The National Sanitation Action Plan
   The National Sanitation Action Plan was developed to implement the National Sanitation Policy. The action plan outlines the steps to be taken to achieve the policy objectives.

4. The National Sanitation Budget
   The National Sanitation Budget was developed to fund the National Sanitation Action Plan. The budget allocates funds to support sanitation programmes.

5. The National Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
   The National Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was developed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Sanitation Action Plan. The framework provides a framework for assessing the effectiveness of sanitation programmes.

6. The National Sanitation Work Plan
   The National Sanitation Work Plan was developed to guide the implementation of the National Sanitation Action Plan. The work plan outlines the steps to be taken to achieve the action plan objectives.

7. The National Sanitation Guides
   The National Sanitation Guides were developed to provide guidance on the implementation of sanitation programmes. The guides provide practical guidance on the implementation of sanitation programmes.

8. The National Sanitation Standards
   The National Sanitation Standards were developed to ensure that sanitation services are safe and effective. The standards provide guidelines for the design and implementation of sanitation programmes.

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The National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation in Bangladesh is designed to ensure the improvement and development of water supply and sanitation services throughout the country, ensuring equitable access to water and sanitation for all. The policy aims to eradicate the peculiarities that plagued the country in the past, focusing on the strengthening of local governments and the empowerment of communities to effectuate long-term solutions. It emphasizes a comprehensive approach, identifying the needs of the entire population and addressing them through a coordinated strategy.

6. NGO Implementation Programmes

NGO have implemented several programmes with donor support in order to achieve the national goal of providing 100% sanitation coverage by the year 2010. These programmes have involved activities such as the construction of latrines, mobilization of communities, and promotion of hygiene practices. The main objectives include the provision of safe and sanitary facilities, awareness creation, and the empowerment of local communities to sustain these improvements.

7. Facing the Urban Challenges: Through Public-Private Partnership

Bangladesh has witnessed significant urban growth, with the urban population increasing rapidly. Addressing the sanitation needs of urban areas is a critical challenge. Public-private partnerships have been instrumental in mobilizing resources and expertise to develop sustainable solutions. These partnerships aim to provide affordable and accessible sanitation services to urban dwellers, thereby improving public health and reducing environmental hazards.
The following principles lie at the heart of the National Sanitation Strategy. The principles are similarly based on the guiding principles included in the Delta Declaration of the Fourth All Saints’ Day Conference on Environmental Sanitation in 2005. The principles provide a framework for the government’s sanitation programmes. It should be noted that these principles are also applicable in the rural areas. The strategy and should apply to all conditions, in rural and urban areas, rich and poor communities, and under situations of an individual in need.

Sanitation is a human right.

The conventional approach that health and access to water are human rights clearly implies that access to sanitation should also be considered as a human right. The national government’s decision is to progressively ensure access to basic sanitation equitably and without discrimination.

6.1 Public Sector Lead Sanitation and Hygiene Programme

The conventional social mobilisation for awareness and hygiene behaviour change boosts the local institutional capacity of the LGIs, the private sector, and NGOs. The view that the LGIs, the private sector, and NGOs shall have the potential to be involved in the process of initiating sanitation and hygiene programmes. Thus, the LGIs, the private sector, and NGOs shall require a supportive environment.

While the national level of 100% sanitation by the year 2005 may seem ambitious and the challenge vital too, there have been a number of projects experiences the success where such goals have been achieved.

6.2 NGO Implementation Programme

NGOs have implemented many sanitation programmes with their support. These programmes are being implemented in Bangladesh since 2002. Although NGO implementation has been achieved, NGOs are not competent to implement sanitation programmes alone. Health authorities, local government, LGIs, and the private sector shall support NGOs in this process.

6.3 Financial Management

Sixteen Panchayat Local Authorities, which have provided the leadership to the community, are selected for 100% sanitation coverage. The 16 Panchayat Local Authorities are selected for the project.

6.4 Facing the Urban Challenges: Through Public-Private-Sector partnerships

One of the most serious challenges faced by urban slum dwellers relates to the lack of proper facilities. Several cities in Bangladesh are trapped due to the progress of urbanisation. There is a need for discussing the current urbanisation activities and putting them into practice.

6.5 Launching

There are some important lessons, which are learned from the above initiatives, and they are discussed in the following sections. These lessons are also useful for the future. The lessons are considered in the process of preparing the National Sanitation Policy.

6.6 Conclusion

Several integrated and coordinated sanitation programmes, which have been implemented by the LGIs, the private sector, and NGOs with the support of the government, shall be considered as a major success in urban sanitation. The government has demonstrated a high level of success in implementing the National Sanitation Policy.

6.7 Lessons

There are some important lessons that were learned from the above initiatives. These lessons are useful for the future.

6.8 Acknowledgements

This document has been drafted by a team of experts in the field of sanitation and hygiene. The team is composed of experts from various backgrounds.

6.9 References

The following references are cited in the document: Bangladesh Sanitation Development Authority, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Bangladesh Sanitation Authority, Bangladesh Water Supply Authority, Bangladesh Sanitation Authority.

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...the lessons could be applied. The LGIs, the private sector, and NGOs shall provide inputs into the process of preparing the National Sanitation Policy.
The following principles lie at the heart of the National Sanitation Strategy. The principles are primarily based on the guiding principles included in the United Nations’ Decade of Action on Hygiene and Sanitation. These principles are the basis for the National Sanitation Strategy and as such, should apply in all conditions, in rural and urban areas, with and without interventions, and under different socio-economic circumstances.

Key Principles:

1. The National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998

The National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 1998 is the national policy for water supply and sanitation. The policy raises awareness and promotes the importance of safe water supply and sanitation through water-related policies, including the development of water supply and sanitation facilities. The policy also stresses the need for community participation in the planning and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects.

2. The National Water Management Plan (NWMP) 2006

The NWMP is a national strategy for water management in Bangladesh. The NWMP aims to address the challenges faced by the country in terms of water supply and sanitation, with a focus on sustainable and equitable water management. The NWMP identifies key areas for intervention, including urban water supply, rural water supply, sanitation, and water conservation.

3. The National Sanitation Strategy 2004

The National Sanitation Strategy 2004 is a comprehensive strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on increasing the number of people using improved sanitation facilities and improving the quality of sanitation services. The strategy is based on a combination of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.


The National Sanitation Strategy 2008 builds on the National Sanitation Strategy 2004 and aims to accelerate the pace of sanitation improvements in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

5. The National Policy for Sanitation 2010

The National Policy for Sanitation 2010 is a comprehensive policy for improving sanitation in Bangladesh. The policy focuses on increasing the number of people using improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The policy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.


The National Sanitation Strategy 2016 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

7. The National Sanitation Strategy 2022

The National Sanitation Strategy 2022 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

8. The National Sanitation Strategy 2028

The National Sanitation Strategy 2028 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

9. The National Sanitation Strategy 2034

The National Sanitation Strategy 2034 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

10. The National Sanitation Strategy 2040

The National Sanitation Strategy 2040 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

11. The National Sanitation Strategy 2046

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12. The National Sanitation Strategy 2052

The National Sanitation Strategy 2052 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

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14. The National Sanitation Strategy 2064

The National Sanitation Strategy 2064 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

15. The National Sanitation Strategy 2070

The National Sanitation Strategy 2070 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

16. The National Sanitation Strategy 2076

The National Sanitation Strategy 2076 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

17. The National Sanitation Strategy 2082

The National Sanitation Strategy 2082 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

18. The National Sanitation Strategy 2088

The National Sanitation Strategy 2088 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

19. The National Sanitation Strategy 2094

The National Sanitation Strategy 2094 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.

20. The National Sanitation Strategy 2099

The National Sanitation Strategy 2099 is a new strategy for achieving universal access to sanitation in Bangladesh. The strategy focuses on ensuring that all households have access to improved sanitation facilities, with a particular emphasis on rural areas. The strategy includes a range of interventions, including public awareness campaigns, community participation, and financial incentives.
In order to achieve the goal of 50% sanitation by the year 2015, the various strategies should be the following major areas of concern:

1. Open defecation
2. Hardshare practices running rampant
3. Use of primitive latrines
4. Lack of hygiene practices
5. Limited sanitation

In order to achieve the goal of 50% sanitation by the year 2015, the various strategies should be

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In order to achieve the goal of 50% sanitation by the year 2015, the various strategies should be
In order to achieve the goals of 100% sanitation by the year 2015, the level of awareness shall be the following major areas of concern:

- Open defecation
- Hardwood pan remaining unserved
- Use of sanitary bottles or laterins
- Lack of latrine privacy
- Poor water sources
- Solid waste unauthorised disposal

According to the nationwide household survey on sanitation (1988, 42%)

6.8 Lessons Learnt

- Planning and execution of programmes
- Lack of attention to the benefits of sanitation on health and economic productivity
- Lack of space particularly among labouring people
- Lack of technical expertise
- Lack of systematic feedback from users
- Biogas household kit
- Presence of local encouragement, help and support systems
- Cost of the sanitation program is beyond the financial capacity of the poor
- Exhaustion to address sanitation requirements

8.3 An Integrated Approach

- Prevention and promotion
- Promotion within local institutions
- Community action
- Promotion of processes

8.4 Further Recommendations

- Institutional and social change
- Policy changes and strategies
- Technology and education
- Awareness and capacity building

9.1 Creating Effective Demand through Health Education and Hygiene Promotion

- Promotion of hygiene and health programmes
- Promotion of awareness through mass and media
- Promotion of awareness through community agencies
- Promotion of awareness through education

9.2 What is the optimal level of health education and hygiene promotion?

- The optimal level is reached when the promotion is understood by the community
- The promotion is cost-effective
- The promotion is sustainable

9.3 Institutional and Social Change

- The institution
- The community
- The individual

9.4 Policy Change and Strategies

- Policy change
- Strategy change
- Program change

9.5 Technology and Education

- Technology change
- Education change
- Awareness change

9.6 Promotion Methods

- Social education
- Media education
- Public health education

9.7 Awareness and Capacity Building

- Awareness
- Capacity building
- Training

10.1 A Framework for Institutional and Community Change

- The framework
- The community
- The individual

10.2 Planning and Designing the Change Process

- Planning
- Designing
- Implementing

10.3 Institutional and Social Change

- Institutional change
- Social change

10.4 Policy Change and Strategies

- Policy change
- Strategy change
- Program change

10.5 Technology and Education

- Technology change
- Education change
- Awareness change

10.6 Promotion Methods

- Social education
- Media education
- Public health education

10.7 Awareness and Capacity Building

- Awareness
- Capacity building
- Training
A national health system including women, children, and the elderly must play an important role in the promotion, protection, and fulfillment of the entitlements of the people. The health system must be able to provide life-long care services to all people, including those who are not able to afford them. The health system must be able to respond to the needs of the people, and to the needs of the population, in a timely and effective manner.

The health system must also be able to respond to the needs of the people, and to the needs of the population, in a timely and effective manner. This will require the development of a national health system that is able to respond to the needs of the people, and to the needs of the population, in a timely and effective manner.

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of institutions lack mission, vision and strategy for sustainable improvement of services.

Public sector-based small scale engineering and strategy for sustainable improvement of services.

Inadequate hardware support or subsidy should be provided except for the hardcore poor. No hardware support or subsidy should be provided except for the hardcore poor.

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Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
   1.1 MICS Overview 61
   1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
   1.3 Sanitation and Flying Urine 63
   1.4 National Coverage Goal 63
   1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 64
   1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 64
   1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 64

2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 65
   2.1 IMPACTS AND EXPOSURES 67
   2.1.1 anthro Sanitation 67
   2.1.2 Population Analysis 68
   2.1.3 Operational Definition of Sanitation Poor 68
   2.1.4 Basic Minimum Level of Service 68

3. NATIONAL SANITATION STRATEGY 70
   3.1 National Sanitation 71
   3.2 Developing the Sanitation 71
   3.3 Strategies for Sanitation 72
   3.4 Establishing the Sanitation Sector 72
   3.5 Cost of Implementation 73

4. IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL SANITATION STRATEGY 74
   4.1 National Sanitation 75
   4.2 Strategies for Sanitation 75
   4.3 Establishing the Sanitation Sector 76
   4.4 Cost of Implementation 76
In order to achieve the goal of 4% sanitation by the year 2015, the focus of efforts must lie in the following major areas of course:

- Open defecation
- Hardwood pan remaining unused
- Use of traditional (sitting/ squat) latrines
- Lack of hygiene practices
- Use of unhygienic water
- Solid waste management

According to the nationwide baseline survey on sanitation (2002), 42% of the respondents indicated that they were using open defecation. 78% of the respondents indicated that they were using traditional toilets. In conclusion, improvement in sanitation is not only important but also a necessity in order to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target of 4% sanitation.

8.1 Creating Effective Demand through Health Education and Hygiene Promotion

In the absence of community and government support in terms of improved health, economic growth, enhancement of quality of life, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability, it is essential to create effective demand. This demand for sanitation can be effectively generated and provided by increasing the use of mobile phones, education, and media outreach programs.

Effective sanitation education must be at the core of the strategy of promoting sanitation facilities. Educational and awareness programs should be developed to promote the use of improved sanitation facilities. Awareness campaigns should be targeted at all levels of society, including children, women, and men. The use of mobile phones to spread information about sanitation facilities should be encouraged.

8.2 Ensuring Effective Supply of "Hygienic Latrines"

Access to sanitation facilities is crucial for improving the health and hygiene of individuals. In order to meet the target of 4% sanitation, it is essential to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines. The government should ensure the availability of hygienic latrines by providing subsidies and ensuring the availability of adequate finance.

The government should take the following steps to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines:

- Implement a policy framework to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines
- Ensure the availability of adequate finance for sanitation
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities
- Improve the quality of sanitation facilities

8.3 Enabling Institutional, Financial, and Technological Innovations

The success of sanitation programs is greatly dependent on institutional, financial, and technological innovations. The government should ensure the availability of hygienic latrines by providing subsidies and ensuring the availability of adequate finance.

The government should take the following steps to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines:

- Implement a policy framework to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines
- Ensure the availability of adequate finance for sanitation
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities
- Improve the quality of sanitation facilities

8.4 Focusing on the Role of Individuals

The key to achieving the goal of 4% sanitation lies in the role of individuals. Individuals must be educated and encouraged to use hygienic sanitation facilities. The government should ensure the availability of hygienic latrines by providing subsidies and ensuring the availability of adequate finance.

The government should take the following steps to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines:

- Implement a policy framework to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines
- Ensure the availability of adequate finance for sanitation
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities
- Improve the quality of sanitation facilities

8.5 Dissemination of Results

The results of the sanitation program should be disseminated to the public. This can be done through the media, education, and other means. The government should ensure the availability of hygienic latrines by providing subsidies and ensuring the availability of adequate finance.

The government should take the following steps to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines:

- Implement a policy framework to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines
- Ensure the availability of adequate finance for sanitation
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities
- Improve the quality of sanitation facilities

8.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

The success of sanitation programs is greatly dependent on institutional, financial, and technological innovations. The government should ensure the availability of hygienic latrines by providing subsidies and ensuring the availability of adequate finance.

The government should take the following steps to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines:

- Implement a policy framework to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines
- Ensure the availability of adequate finance for sanitation
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities
- Improve the quality of sanitation facilities

8.7 Advocacy and Policy Framework

The success of sanitation programs is greatly dependent on institutional, financial, and technological innovations. The government should ensure the availability of hygienic latrines by providing subsidies and ensuring the availability of adequate finance.

The government should take the following steps to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines:

- Implement a policy framework to ensure the availability of hygienic latrines
- Ensure the availability of adequate finance for sanitation
- Strengthen the capacity of local authorities
- Improve the quality of sanitation facilities
In order to achieve the goals of SDG sanitation by the year 2030, the following major areas of concern:

- Open defecation
- Hardwaste remaining unused
- Use of open defecation for toilet purposes
- Lack of latrine space
- Lack of hygiene

In addition to these, higher priority needs to be accorded to the following major areas:

- Open defecation
- Hardwaste remaining unused
- Use of open defecation for toilet purposes
- Lack of latrine space
- Lack of hygiene

Similarly, further actions are needed to be taken to improve the quality of the sanitation facilities.

6.2 Creating Effective Demand through Health Education and Hygiene Promotion

Health education and hygiene promotion are important for increasing demand for sanitation. The government, NGOs, and other organizations can play a significant role in promoting hygiene and sanitation practices.

- Conduct health education and hygiene promotion activities at community level
- Identify and involve community leaders and local organizations
- Use various media and communication channels
- Focus on awareness raising

6.3 Ensuring Adequate Supply of Hygienic Latrines

Adequate supply of hygienic latrines is essential for achieving the goal of 100% sanitation. The government and NGOs should ensure that sufficient latrines are available to meet the needs of the population.

- Identify the need for additional latrines
- Plan and implement the construction of latrines
- Ensure quality and durability

6.4 Ensuring Sustainability

Sustainability is crucial for the long-term success of sanitation programs.

- Ensure financial sustainability
- Strengthen institutional capacity
- Promote community involvement
- Enhance access to services

6.5 Empowering Communities

Empowering communities is essential for promoting sustainable sanitation.

- Mobilize communities for sanitation
- Foster ownership and responsibility
- Encourage participation

6.6 Ensuring Access to Sanitation for All

Access to sanitation is a fundamental right.

- Identify and address gaps
- Ensure equity and inclusiveness
- Provide quality sanitation services

6.7 Lessons Learned

Although there are some separate success cases in Bangladesh, initiatives to achieve the national sanitation goals are still needed.

- Focus on community participation
- Strengthen institutional capacity
- Enhance financial and technical support

6.8 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to improve sanitation in Bangladesh.

- Increase public awareness
- Strengthen institutional framework
- Enhance financial support
- Strengthen technical support

6.9 Conclusion

Sanitation is a fundamental human right.

- Ensure access to sanitation for all
- Strengthen institutional capacity
- Enhance financial support
- Strengthen technical support

6.10 Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the contributions of various stakeholders.

- Government agencies
- NGOs
- Community leaders
- Local organizations

6.11 References

The following references are cited in the text.

- Government of Bangladesh
- UNICEF
- WHO
- UNDP

6.12 Appendices

Appendices containing additional information are provided in the annex.

- Appendix A: Sanitation practices
- Appendix B: Impact of sanitation

6.13 Glossary

A glossary is provided for terms used in the text.

- Sanitation
- Hygiene
- Population
- Economic development

6.14 Appendix A

A detailed annex providing additional information is included.

- Sanitation practices
- Impact of sanitation

6.15 Appendix B

A glossary of terms used in the text is provided.

- Sanitation
- Hygiene
- Population
- Economic development

6.16 References

A list of references is provided for the cited sources.

- Government of Bangladesh
- UNICEF
- WHO
- UNDP
6.8 Scaling up the Sanitation Effort
In order to achieve the goal of 90% sanitation by the year 2015, the following key areas need to be focussed on:

- Open defecation
- Hardcore poor remaining un-served
- Use of inadequate latrine systems
- Lack of hygiene practices
- Unsafe water and sanitation

In order to accelerate the pace of sanitation, the following methods may be considered:

- Solid waste and household waste collection and disposal
- Effective and efficient latrine construction
- Improved sanitation facilities will only achieve a feasible solution in

6.9 Involving Communities in Sanitation Improvement

Involving communities in sanitation improvement programmes is one of the most effective ways of achieving a sustained improvement in sanitation. Communities should be involved in the following stages of sanitation improvement programmes:

- Design
- Implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation

6.10 Lessons Learnt

5. Lessons Learnt

5.6 Lessons Learnt

6.7 Lessons Learnt

6.8 Scenarios

6.9 Scenarios

6.6 Scenarios
6.7 Lessons Learned

6.7.1 Lessons on Management and Implementation

1. **Management and Implementation:**
   - Adequate leadership, clear roles, and responsibilities are crucial.
   - Effective monitoring and evaluation systems are necessary.
   - Regular training and capacity building of staff.
   - Strong partnerships with stakeholders are essential.

2. **Operational Challenges:**
   - Lack of technical expertise in sanitation.
   - Insufficient budget allocations.
   - Insufficient awareness creation campaigns.

3. **Sustainability Issues:**
   - Limited community ownership.
   - Insufficient maintenance and repair activities.
   - Insufficient monitoring and evaluation.

4. **Resource Mobilization:**
   - Insufficient donor funding.
   - Insufficient domestic funding.
   - Insufficient local government funding.

5. **Policy and Regulatory Framework:**
   - Insufficient policies and regulations.
   - Insufficient enforcement mechanisms.
   - Insufficient evaluation systems.

6. **Technology and Innovation:**
   - Limited use of new and innovative technologies.
   - Limited adoption of improved sanitation technologies.
   - Limited research and development.

6.7.2 Lessons on Sanitation and Water Supply

1. **Sanitation Services:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

2. **Water Supply Services:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

6.7.3 Lessons on Hygiene Education and Promotion

1. **Hygiene Education:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

2. **Promotion Methods:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

6.7.4 Lessons on Sanitation and Water Supply

1. **Sanitation Services:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

2. **Water Supply Services:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

6.7.5 Lessons on Monitoring and Evaluation

1. **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

2. **Evaluation Methods:**
   - Insufficient coverage.
   - Insufficient quality.
   - Insufficient access.

*Note: The above lessons are based on the experience of sanitation projects in various countries. The lessons highlight the importance of strong leadership, clear roles, and responsibilities, effective monitoring and evaluation systems, regular training and capacity building of staff, strong partnerships with stakeholders, and sufficient funding and policy support.*
6.7 Sanitation

4.2 Creating Effective Demand through Health Education and Hygiene Promotions

- Improved sanitation facilities will only achieve a parallel reduction in disparities if they are developed alongside appropriate hygiene programmes. It must be fully recognized that hygiene education is the cornerstone of any significant sanitation interventions, as such programmes are much more than a mere attempt to improve hygiene knowledge and local skills. Without these, local sanitation activities will remain ineffective regardless of the quality of the facilities and services provided.

5. Lessons Learnt

- In order to achieve the goals of 100% sanitation by the year 2010, the following major areas of concern must be addressed:

  - Open defecation
  - Hardcore poor remaining unserviced
  - Use of unsafe sanitation systems
  - Lack of hygiene practices
  - Lacks sanitation
  - Solid and wastewater discharged and left (un)addressed
  - Discrete and inequitable in coverage
  - Lack of incentives for families to make sanitation investments
  - Lack of incentives to maintain sanitation facilities
  - Lack of strong latrine-based handwashing intervention in households
  - Lack of sanitation improvement at the facility level
  - Lack of financial incentives for families to build latrines
  - Lack of effective hygiene education and promotion

- The most important strategy for sanitation improvement is to value public and private investments that can improve sanitation and hygiene outcomes in order to achieve sustained health benefits. The national sanitation campaign and the national government, therefore, have an important role in promoting the ongoing demand for sanitation.

- Health education for children and parents

- Knowledge, attitudes and practices of children and adults

- Improved sanitation facilities will only achieve a parallel reduction in disparities if they are developed alongside appropriate hygiene programmes. It must be fully recognized that hygiene education is the cornerstone of any significant sanitation interventions, as such programmes are much more than a mere attempt to improve hygiene knowledge and local skills. Without these, local sanitation activities will remain ineffective regardless of the quality of the facilities and services provided.

- The most important strategy for sanitation improvement is to value public and private investments that can improve sanitation and hygiene outcomes in order to achieve sustained health benefits. The national sanitation campaign and the national government, therefore, have an important role in promoting the ongoing demand for sanitation.

- Health education for children and parents

- Knowledge, attitudes and practices of children and adults
A 4 Strategies for Improved Human Sanitation

4.1 Legislation

Legislation

- Appropriate legislation for the enforcement of sanitation service delivery

- Appropriation of funds for sanitation service delivery

- Sanitation focal point

- Sanitation sector

- Service delivery

4.2 Financing of Sanitation Programmes

4.2.1 Sectoral Financing

- Sectoral Financing

- Fiscal allocation

- Incentives

- Private sector

4.2.2 External Financing

- External Financing

- Project management

4.3 Programmes

- Programmes

- Sectoral programme

- Sub-sectoral programme

4.4 Implementation

- Implementation

- Sanitation services

- Management

4.5 Evaluation

- Evaluation

9 Implementation

The implementation strategy broadly guides the respective partners (e.g., LGD, NGOs, public utilities and government agencies) to develop their respective plans and activities for sanitation service delivery as per the priori...

10 Conclusions

10.1 Conclusions

- Conclusions

- Recommendations

- Implementation

10.2 Acknowledgements

10.3 References

The institutional arrangements in the sector defined in the National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation 2005 will be followed.

Integrated Approach

- Integrated Approach

- Sanitation requires priority attention to enhance health living and sustainable development of the nation. An integrated approach combining with sanitation, hygiene education and promotion and solid waste management in villages and small urban settlements will be adopted. This approach should be conducted through the following stages:

- Monitoring and evaluation

- Sectoral financing

- Programmes

- Evaluation

11 Glossary

- Glossary

- Terms

- Abbreviations

- Acronyms

12 Index

- Index

- A

- B
8.1 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation

A new set of sanitation services is needed. This new set of services should embody the following principles:

- Comprehensive: The services should be comprehensive and encompass all aspects of urban sanitation, including excreta disposal, treatment, and reuse.
- Accessible: Services should be accessible to all segments of the population, including low-income groups.
- Sustainable: The services should be sustainable and environmentally sound.
- Participatory: Services should be designed and implemented in a participatory manner.

8.2 Legislation

Legislation must be enacted for the establishment of sanitation services delivery. The legislation should:

- Ensure the provision of sanitation services to all urban communities.
- Establish mechanisms for the regulation and enforcement of sanitation services.
- Specify standards for sanitation services.
- Promote the adoption of environmentally sound sanitation technologies.

8.3 Institutional Arrangement

The institutional arrangement for sanitation services delivery should include:

- A sanitation secretariat within each municipal corporation.
- A sanitation cell within each municipality.
- A sanitation division within each department responsible for sanitation.

8.4 Funding Strategies

Public funding should be supplemented by public-private partnerships and other financing mechanisms. The following strategies are recommended:

- Public-private partnerships: These partnerships can provide funding for sanitation services and ensure their proper operation.
- Grants and loans: These can be used to finance the implementation of sanitation projects.
- Crowd-sourcing: This can be used to mobilize funding from the public.

8.5 Sanitation and Health

Sanitation services should be integrated with health services to ensure that:

- Sanitation services are delivered in a manner that promotes health.
- Health services are delivered in a manner that promotes sanitation.
- Sanitation and health services are delivered in a coordinated manner.

8.6 Evaluation

Evaluation of sanitation services should be conducted at regular intervals to ensure that:

- The services are meeting the needs of the population.
- The services are being delivered in an efficient and effective manner.
- The services are sustainable over the long term.

1. Governance for Improved Urban Sanitation

- Adaptation of large cities
- Role of philanthropic organizations
- Involvement of city planning authorities
- Participation of private sector
- Reporting of best practices
- Organizations should be included in the governance of sanitation
- Private sector involvement

2. Advancement and Upgrading of Technologies

- Procurement for urban sanitation
- Repurposing of existing facilities
- Selection of appropriate technologies
- Involvement of communities

3. The Advancement of Participatory Sanitation

- Access to sanitation services
- Awareness creation
- Social mobilization
- Participation of communities
- Monitoring and evaluation

4. Communication, Awareness, and Education

- Information dissemination
- Use of media
- Training of health workers
- Social mobilization

5. Institutional Arrangements

- Establishment of national sanitation secretariats
- Coordination among government agencies
- Involvement of civil society organizations
- Reporting of sanitation activities

6. National Sanitation Secretariat

- Main role
- Functions
- Coordination
- Reporting
- Dissemination of information

7. Sanitation Programmes

- Water supply
- Sanitation services
- Sanitation infrastructure
- Waste management

The institutional arrangements of the secretariat defined in the National Policy for Safe Sanitation and Sanitation (2005) will be followed.

Integrated Approach

- Sanitation campaigns
- Provision of relevant data
- Rehabilitation of slums
- Sanitation infrastructure
- Monitoring and evaluation

Water-oriented Programmes

- Water supply
- Sanitation services
- Sanitation infrastructure
- Waste management

Urban Sanitation

- Urban slums
- Urban areas
- Urban households
- Urban centers

Provisional measures for urban slums

- Provision of sanitation facilities
- Provision of potable water
- Provision of livelihood opportunities
- Provision of housing facilities
- Involvement of communities

Conclusions

- Importance of sanitation
- Need for coordinated efforts
- Role of stakeholders
- Need for advocacy

Appendix A: Summary of Sanitation Programmes

- Water supply
- Sanitation services
- Sanitation infrastructure
- Waste management

Appendix B: List of Sanitation Programmes

- Water supply
- Sanitation services
- Sanitation infrastructure
- Waste management
The institutional arrangement of the act is defined in the Financial Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation (FPSS) which is followed.

**Institutional Arrangement**

Sanitation engineering, planning, and construction are highly labor-intensive and need physical, social, technical, and administrative skills and are guided by a number of factors. These factors are as follows:

1. Sanitation engineering and planning programs.
2. Sanitation policies and strategies.
4. Sanitation regulations.
5. Sanitation technical standards.
6. Sanitation funding mechanisms.
7. Sanitation monitoring and evaluation systems.
8. Sanitation enforcement mechanisms.

**Legislation**

Legislation is the foundation of any sanitation service delivery system. It provides the legal framework for the effective implementation of sanitation policies and strategies. The legislation should be comprehensive and should cover all aspects of sanitation, including planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and management. It should also address issues such as land use, sanitation fees, and penalties for non-compliance.

**Regulatory Framework**

Regulatory frameworks provide the legal basis for the implementation of sanitation policies and strategies. They should be designed to ensure that the sanitation service delivery system is efficient, effective, and accountable. Regulatory frameworks should also address issues such as sanitation fees, penalties for non-compliance, and enforcement mechanisms.

**Sanitation Engineering and Planning Programs**

Sanitation engineering and planning programs are essential for the development and delivery of sanitation services. These programs should be designed to address the specific needs of the target population and should be guided by the country's sanitation policies and strategies.

**Sanitation Policies and Strategies**

Sanitation policies and strategies are the foundation of any sanitation service delivery system. They should be designed to address the specific needs of the target population and should be guided by the country's sanitation policies and strategies.

**Sanitation Funding Mechanisms**

Sanitation funding mechanisms are essential for the effective implementation of sanitation policies and strategies. They should be designed to ensure that the sanitation service delivery system is sustainable and that the costs of sanitation services are affordable to the target population.

**Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation Systems**

Sanitation monitoring and evaluation systems are essential for the effective implementation of sanitation policies and strategies. They should be designed to ensure that the sanitation service delivery system is sustainable and that the costs of sanitation services are affordable to the target population.

**Sanitation Enforcement Mechanisms**

Sanitation enforcement mechanisms are essential for the effective implementation of sanitation policies and strategies. They should be designed to ensure that the sanitation service delivery system is sustainable and that the costs of sanitation services are affordable to the target population.
**Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation**

- **For large cities:**
  - The need to address sanitation in large cities is a fact of life in urban areas. This requires a larger share of urban populations requiring sanitation services. When appropriate services are in place, the following strategies will be important:
  - Increase public awareness through education and training.
  - Develop and implement urban sanitation policies.
  - Strengthen institutional capacities of urban local government institutions.

- **For medium cities:**
  - Rural sanitation strategies should be adopted.
  - Adopt decentralized sanitation approaches suitable for rural areas.

- **For small towns:**
  - Focus on improving existing sanitation infrastructure.
  - Promote community participation in sanitation programs.

**Technological Strategies**

- **Sustainable Sanitation Strategies:**
  - The use of traditional sanitation practices should be encouraged in areas where appropriate technologies are available.
  - Promote the use of improved sanitation technologies suitable for local conditions.

**Financial Strategies**

- **Public Sector Involvement:**
  - Increase public sector funding for sanitation programs.
  - Develop partnerships between public and private sectors.

- **Private Sector Involvement:**
  - Encourage private sector participation in sanitation programs.
  - Promote public-private partnerships for sanitation projects.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework for sanitation programs.
- Establish systems for regular monitoring and evaluation of sanitation programs.

**Implementation Strategies**

- Develop a national sanitation strategy to guide the implementation of sanitation programs.
- Establish a national focal point for sanitation programs.

---

**Legislative Strategies**

- Develop and promote legislation to support sanitation programs.

**Regulatory Strategies**

- Establish regulatory mechanisms to ensure compliance with sanitation regulations.

**Public Education Strategies**

- Develop and implement public education campaigns to promote sanitation behaviors.

**Financial Strategies**

- Increase public sector funding for sanitation programs.
- Develop partnerships between public and private sectors.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Establish systems for regular monitoring and evaluation of sanitation programs.

**Implementation Strategies**

- Develop a national sanitation strategy to guide the implementation of sanitation programs.
- Establish a national focal point for sanitation programs.
A 5 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation

- **Strategies for Urban Sanitation**
  - Improve the sanitation situation in urban areas by addressing the needs of the urban poor.
  - Encourage the use of improved sanitation technologies and practices.
  - Strengthen the institutional framework for urban sanitation.
  - Promote community participation and involvement in sanitation projects.
  - Ensure the sustainability of urban sanitation interventions.

Some of the most promising urban sanitation strategies include:

1. **Promote Community Participation**
   - Engage local community members in the planning, implementation, and maintenance of sanitation projects.
   - Foster a culture of hygiene and cleanliness among urban populations.

2. **Strengthen Institutional Frameworks**
   - Establish a robust institutional framework for urban sanitation management.
   - Ensure adequate funding and resources for sanitation projects.

3. **Utilize Improved Technologies**
   - Introduce and promote the use of improved sanitation technologies.
   - Encourage the adaptation of innovative and sustainable sanitation solutions.

4. **Promote Sanitation Awareness**
   -开展卫生教育活动，提高公众对卫生重要性的认识。
   - Promote the use of clean and hygienic practices in daily life.

5. **Sustainability and Maintenance**
   - Ensure the sustainability of sanitation interventions through adequate maintenance and monitoring.
   - Promote the involvement of local communities in maintenance activities.

These strategies can help improve urban sanitation conditions and contribute to the overall well-being of urban populations.
**A.1 Strategies for Improved Urban Sanitation**

**Problems in large cities:**
- The number of sanitation workers in large cities is far less than the number of sanitary workers in small towns and cities. This is a major concern of urban agglomerations where the overall sanitation service delivery levels are far below the desired levels. The following strategies will help in increasing the levels of sanitation service delivery:

1. Increase the number of sanitation workers in large cities by providing training and motivating them to work in urban areas.

2. Improve the sanitation infrastructure and facilities by providing adequate funding and resources to urban sanitation workers.

3. Develop a comprehensive urban sanitation plan that includes the provision of proper sanitation facilities and services.

4. Encourage community involvement by involving local communities in the planning and execution of urban sanitation projects.

5. Promote the use of technology for improving urban sanitation service delivery.

6. Develop and implement a comprehensive urban sanitation strategy that includes the promotion of hygiene awareness and behavior change.

**Technologies for urban sanitation:**
- Various technologies can be adopted for urban sanitation service delivery, including:
  - Biogas plants for increasing the efficiency of sanitation service delivery.
  - Solid waste management systems for reducing the overall impact of sanitation service delivery.
  - Water treatment plants for improving the quality of water supply.

**Issues and solutions:**
- The development of appropriate and affordable technologies for urban sanitation service delivery is crucial for improving the overall sanitation service delivery levels in large cities.

**Resource Mobilization:**
- Public funding is crucial for improving the levels of sanitation service delivery in large cities. The following strategies can be adopted for mobilizing public funding:
  - Developing a comprehensive urban sanitation plan that includes the provision of proper sanitation facilities and services.
  - Encouraging community involvement by involving local communities in the planning and execution of urban sanitation projects.
  - Promoting the use of technology for improving urban sanitation service delivery.
  - Developing and implementing a comprehensive urban sanitation strategy that includes the promotion of hygiene awareness and behavior change.

**A.2 Strategies for Improved Rural Sanitation**

**Problems in rural areas:**
- The number of sanitation workers in rural areas is far less than in urban areas. This is a major concern of rural agglomerations where the overall sanitation service delivery levels are far below the desired levels. The following strategies will help in increasing the levels of sanitation service delivery in rural areas:

1. Increase the number of sanitation workers in rural areas by providing training and motivating them to work in rural areas.

2. Improve the sanitation infrastructure and facilities by providing adequate funding and resources to rural sanitation workers.

3. Develop a comprehensive rural sanitation plan that includes the provision of proper sanitation facilities and services.

4. Encourage community involvement by involving local communities in the planning and execution of rural sanitation projects.

5. Promote the use of technology for improving rural sanitation service delivery.

6. Develop and implement a comprehensive rural sanitation strategy that includes the promotion of hygiene awareness and behavior change.

**Technologies for rural sanitation:**
- Various technologies can be adopted for rural sanitation service delivery, including:
  - Biogas plants for increasing the efficiency of sanitation service delivery.
  - Solid waste management systems for reducing the overall impact of sanitation service delivery.
  - Water treatment plants for improving the quality of water supply.

**Issues and solutions:**
- The development of appropriate and affordable technologies for rural sanitation service delivery is crucial for improving the overall sanitation service delivery levels in rural areas.

**Resource Mobilization:**
- Public funding is crucial for improving the levels of sanitation service delivery in rural areas. The following strategies can be adopted for mobilizing public funding:
  - Developing a comprehensive rural sanitation plan that includes the provision of proper sanitation facilities and services.
  - Encouraging community involvement by involving local communities in the planning and execution of rural sanitation projects.
  - Promoting the use of technology for improving rural sanitation service delivery.
  - Developing and implementing a comprehensive rural sanitation strategy that includes the promotion of hygiene awareness and behavior change.
A.2 Strategies to Promote Urban Sanitation

Fortresses for large cities

- Non-metropolitan areas in large cities are a bold of cities to cities
- The largest and densest urban populations require urban sanitation services. Metropolis areas should adopt strategies to address the following
  - Inadequate sanitation coverage and lack of infrastructure
  - Overcrowding and lack of public amenities
  - Lack of enforcement and regulation
  - High rates of infection and disease spread

A.2.1 Urban Sanitation

- Sanitation must be made available to all people within cities
- The private sector should be encouraged to provide sanitation services
- The government should play a supportive role in
  - Regulation
  - Public education
  - Provision of infrastructure

A.2.2 Institutional Arrangements

- The Sanitation Secretariat should be the focal point for sanitation
- Regulatory bodies should be established at national and local levels
- These bodies should be responsible for
  - Monitoring and evaluation
  - Enforcement and enforcement
  - Technical assistance to the local authorities

A.4 Financing for Sanitation Programmes

- Public funding should be encouraged
- Private sector participation should be encouraged
- Municipal and private entities should be encouraged to invest
  - In sanitation infrastructure
  - In maintenance of sanitation facilities

A.5 Legislation

- Sanitation legislation should be enacted at all levels of government
- The legislation should include
  - Sanitation standards
  - Sanitation fees
  - Enforcement mechanisms

A.6 Sanitation Programmes

- Sanitation programmes should be developed at all levels of government
- The programmes should include
  - Sanitation infrastructure
  - Sanitation education and awareness
  - Sanitation monitoring and evaluation

A.7 Evaluation

- Evaluation should be conducted at all levels of government
- The evaluation should
  - Measure the impact of sanitation programmes
  - Assess the effectiveness of sanitation interventions
BUILDING ON SUCCESSFUL PAST

STRENGTHS, LESSONS LEARNED

CLOSING THE GAPS

Table of Contents

1. CONTEXT 61
  1.1 Macro Change 61
  1.2 Impact of Low Sanitation Coverage 62
  1.3 Sanitation and Hygiene Agenda 64
  1.4 National Sanitation Goal 65
  1.5 Objectives of the National Sanitation Strategy 65
  1.6 Scope of the National Sanitation Strategy 66
  1.7 Process of Developing the Strategy 66
2. BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION 67
3. IMPACT MEASURES AND OBJECTIVES 67
  3.1 SFA Sanitation 67
  3.2 Hygiene Practices 68
  3.3 Operational Definition of Hygiene Poor 68
  3.4 Basic Minimum Level of Service 68
4. ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF STRATEGY 70
  4.1 Sanitation for Sustainable Development 70
  4.2 Sanitation for Poverty Alleviation 70
  4.3 Sanitation for Environmental Quality 70
  4.4 Sanitation for Education 71
  4.5 Sanitation for Health 71
  4.6 Sanitation for Gender Equality 71
  4.7 Sanitation for Social Inclusion 71
5. IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAY 73
  5.1 Governance 73
  5.2 Human Resource Development 73
  5.3 Financing 73
  5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation 73
6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES 75
  6.1 Financing Disbursements 75
  6.2 Financing for Sanitation Project 75
  6.3 Financing for Sanitation Implementation 75
7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION 77
  7.1 Monitoring 77
  7.2 Evaluation 77
8. GOVERNANCE 79
  8.1 Decision-Making Structures 79
  8.2 Coordination 79
  8.3 Partnership 79
9. IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAY 81
  9.1 Governance 81
  9.2 Human Resource Development 81
  9.3 Financing 82
  9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation 82
10. FINANCIAL RESOURCES 83
    10.1 Financing Disbursements 83
    10.2 Financing for Sanitation Project 83
    10.3 Financing for Sanitation Implementation 83
11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION 85
    11.1 Monitoring 85
    11.2 Evaluation 85
12. GOVERNANCE 87
    12.1 Decision-Making Structures 87
    12.2 Coordination 87
    12.3 Partnership 87
A Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan

A Strategic Framework is a high level strategy that provides an overview of the Sanitation Sector and provides a basis for action. The Strategic Framework will guide the development of the Integrated Sanitation Sector Plan (ISSP). The Strategic Framework will be based on a comprehensive analysis of the Sanitation Sector and will provide a clear vision and direction for the Sanitation Sector.

1. The Strategic Framework will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.
2. The Strategic Framework will be reviewed and updated regularly.
3. The Strategic Framework will be used to guide the development of the ISSP.

B. The 5 Year Action Plan

The 5 Year Action Plan will be developed to ensure that the Strategic Framework is implemented effectively. The 5 Year Action Plan will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.

1. The 5 Year Action Plan will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.
2. The 5 Year Action Plan will be reviewed and updated regularly.
3. The 5 Year Action Plan will be used to guide the implementation of the Strategic Framework.

C. The Integrated Sanitation Sector Plan (ISSP)

The ISSP will be developed to provide a comprehensive plan for the Sanitation Sector. The ISSP will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.

1. The ISSP will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.
2. The ISSP will be reviewed and updated regularly.
3. The ISSP will be used to guide the implementation of the Strategic Framework and the 5 Year Action Plan.

D. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed to ensure that the Strategic Framework, the 5 Year Action Plan, and the ISSP are implemented effectively.

1. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.
2. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be reviewed and updated regularly.
3. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be used to guide the implementation of the Strategic Framework, the 5 Year Action Plan, and the ISSP.

E. The Institutional Arrangements

The institutional arrangements will be developed to ensure that the Strategic Framework, the 5 Year Action Plan, and the ISSP are implemented effectively.

1. The institutional arrangements will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.
2. The institutional arrangements will be reviewed and updated regularly.
3. The institutional arrangements will be used to guide the implementation of the Strategic Framework, the 5 Year Action Plan, and the ISSP.

The Institutional Arrangements will be defined in the Strategic Framework for Sanitation Supply and Sanitation with Care. The Institutional Arrangements will be developed through a participatory process involving key stakeholders.

1. The Institutional Arrangements will be defined in the Strategic Framework for Sanitation Supply and Sanitation with Care.
2. The Institutional Arrangements will be reviewed and updated regularly.
3. The Institutional Arrangements will be used to guide the implementation of the Strategic Framework, the 5 Year Action Plan, and the ISSP.
In response to the global call, the water target 10 of the “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)”, subsequently expanded in WSSD in Johannesburg in 2002 to include sanitation target, the Government of Bangladesh set national target of achieving 100% sanitation by 2010. This challenging target is much ahead of MDGs target. But Government realized the importance of sanitation for sustainable development and put emphasis on achieving the target that will have immense impact on poverty reduction.

Following the start of the sanitation campaign the last working session of the Sfoscos 2003, on Bangladesh country paper identified the importance of a National Sanitation Strategy based on which Plan of Action at local level could be prepared. The GoB recognized the need for a National Sanitation Strategy paper and accordingly decided to develop the strategy paper.

The process of developing the national sanitation strategy started in a meeting of the National Sanitation Task Force held on 10 June 2004. A committee was formed comprising ITN- Buet, LGD, DPHE and Sanitation Secretariat with Director of ITN- Buet as its Convenor and was given the responsibility to draft a national sanitation strategy. This decision was highly appreciated in the sector as reflected in different meetings of the organizing and finance committee for national sanitation campaign and the meeting with the Development Partners on 28 June 2004. Active participation of Upl, Ginfes, LGSM, Sanitation Secretariat, Water Aid Bangladesh, WSP-WB, Unicef, WSSCC-B, VERC, Danida, NGO Forum for DWSS, WHO and Plan Bangladesh enriched the national strategy paper.

Water Aid Bangladesh provided the financial support for the development of the strategy including its publication.

A participatory approach was adopted in developing this strategy. Consultative meetings were organized with stakeholders from the central to the grass roots level. Experience gathered from interaction with community people and LGI representatives assisted in formulating this pragmatic strategy paper. Comments from different stakeholders reinforced the strategy paper further. However, the strategy paper is designed as a living document and may be revised from time to time in the light of progress made and changing context.

Secretary
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