SCALING UP RURAL SANITATION AND WATER SECURITY
In Bangladesh, access to improved water and sanitation services for over 2 million people ensured by 202 local government institutions that allocated US$858,000 for the replication of 17 good practices identified through horizontal learning program: WSP with partner agencies supported local government institutions to identify, validate and replicate best practices of peers through the government’s horizontal learning program.

Government of India developed a strategic plan for 2010-22 on rural water and sanitation, developed think pieces/concept notes, facilitated consultation workshops with states and provided analytical inputs, advocacy and exposure to best practices.

Two states in India scaled-up rural sanitation outcomes, Himachal Pradesh achieved 100% coverage in rural sanitation (population 5.5 million). Analytical inputs, capacity building of stakeholders and visits to best practice

Government of Pakistan adopted unified sanitation approach, “Pakistan Approach towards Total Sanitation” to address sector outcomes on fast-track basis: WSP designed PATS framework and developed consensus among government and nongovernment stakeholders reaching over 3.65 million people.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE SERVICES THROUGH DPSP
Maharashtra developed framework for PPPs on municipal solid waste management: WSP provided strategic inputs including analysis of various PPP initiatives in the state, and assessment of viable PPP options.

In Bangladesh, only 6.5% of the population practice open-defecation, the need is to improve the quality of sanitation services. This demands a shift from a collective movement to eradicate open-defecation to more market-based mechanisms. In preparation for this shift, WSP piloted improved access to technical options and credit facilities for entrepreneurs with 16,000 consumers using improved quality sanitation services, to be replicated on a national scale.

Governments of India issued guidelines for development of regional landfills for municipal solid waste, with options for private sector participation: WSP provided analytical inputs for development of the guidelines, based on study of experiences from five states, including model contract documents for PSP.

SUPPORTING POOR-INCLUSIVE WSS SECTOR REFORM
Khayber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan approved establishment of an urban water utility for Peshawar (population 2 million) and an urban unit for the province: WSP led the technical working group to provide design recommendations for both, the urban water utility to provide water and sanitation services and an urban unit to act as think-tank.

Resource agencies for Government of India adopted communications training curriculum on WATSAN for elected representatives of urban local bodies in India: WSP designed course output/training modules including production of training films.

Economics of Sanitation report cited by minister in Indian Parliament and findings in report by India’s High Powered Expert Committee on Urban Infrastructure: WSP conducted analysis and dissemination activities for ESI.

TARGETING URBAN POOR AND IMPROVING SERVICES IN SMALL TOWNS
Water utilities developed performance improvement plans to address critical service provision deficits in all focus countries: WSP provided technical support for performance improvement plans, benchmarking, third party monitoring, billing and collection clinics, cost recovery, and intra-regional experience sharing.

In Bangladesh, additional 1.08 million people connected to piped water networks by 11 water utilities that commenced service delivery benchmarking process in 2006: WSP worked with these water utilities to develop service benchmark indicators, supported initiation of a water utility network and expansion of benchmarking and performance improvement planning to 31 utilities.


Government of India undertook rating for 423 class-1 cities to improve the viability/prioritization of the urban sanitation agenda: WSP provided technical assistance in developing rating methodology and framework for analysis.

Government of India initiated development of City Sanitation Plans in 209 cities in partnership with development agencies: WSP developed prototype serving as guide for CSP process and technical support provided for training/orientation of local governments and partners.

Pakistan launched the first provincial competition award for improved services in rural water supply by rewarding 20 out of the 2650 Community-based Organizations: WSP conceived and facilitated institutionalization of a criteria-based competition program.
WHAT’S NEXT: 2012-2015

**CHALLENGE**
The economic costs of poor sanitation amount to 6.3% of GDP in Bangladesh, 6.4% of GDP in India and 4.5% of GDP in Pakistan, totaling almost US$65 billion.

Not a single city in South Asia has continuous or 24/7 water supply.

Two-third of people practicing open-defecation worldwide live in South Asia – an estimated 716 million.

Nearly 1,400 children die everyday in South Asia due to poor quality water and poor sanitation.

About one in four adolescent girls in India see poor sanitation as the main barrier for them not staying in school.

**SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY**

- **Innovation**
  - Gender sensitive policies/practice: Gender scan to establish importance of gender on attaining water and sanitation outcomes: In Bangladesh, sanitation sustainability in 2.5 times higher in female headed households.
  - Communications for reform: WSP will facilitate pro-poor consumer consultation and communications to support World Bank urban reform lending across South Asia.
  - South-South exchanges: Ensuring follow up and implementation from cross country experience: Government of Sindh approves provincial sanitation strategy based on institutional and community engagement model of Peru.

- **Business Areas**
  - Targeting the urban poor and improving services in small towns.
  - Supporting poor-inclusive WSS sector reform.
  - Creating sustainable services through domestic private sector participation.
  - Scaling up rural sanitation.

**WSP ACTIVITIES**

- Strengthening people’s participation:
  - Horizontal learning
  - Citizen report card
  - Behavior change communications

- Improving operational performance:
  - Service-level benchmarks/city sanitation ratings
  - Peshawar urban utility to be established

- Enhancing sector performance:
  - City sanitation plans
  - Pakistan approach towards total sanitation
  - Rural drinking water pilots

- Sector policy dialogue:
  - Economics of sanitation initiative
  - Septage management policy operationalized

- Influencing national and donor policy:
  - Service delivery assessments

**OUTCOMES**

- **Changes in the lives of poor people**
- **Sustaining services**
  - Service provider capacity to deliver WSS for people strengthened.
- **Developing services**
  - National, regional and local government capacity building.
- **Enabling services**
  - Policy and regulatory frameworks.
- **Domestic and foreign funding**

Water and Sanitation Program • Bangladesh • India • Pakistan

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