

A Sustainable Sanitation APPROACH

Sharp Use of Cost sharing fund by CBOs for Environmental Sustainable Sanitation (SUCCESS)



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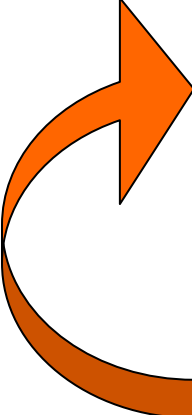
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Bangladesh is an overpopulated country. As a developing country, sanitation is one of the main challenges in Bangladesh. A remarkable success has been achieved in sanitation coverage has risen up to 88.12% till June 2008 from 33.21% in Baseline survey 2003. This achievement's sustainability is one of the major challenges in Bangladesh. Mainly, sanitation development is sustained when people own their achievement and self motivated to continual development. Ownership is directly linked with the community contribution. If one contributes for an event and makes it success then s/he feels this achievement for him/her and involvement is continuing to improve and it is going to sustain. The sustainability is a cycle. In Bangladesh, water and sanitation development will be sustained when the community will involve for continual development for their own.

The Approach of SUCCESS is 9C

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1. **C**ommunity Situation Analysis (CSA)
 2. **C**ommunity Action Plan (CAP)
 3. **C**apacity Building
 4. **C**ost Analysis for intervention
 5. **C**ommunity Ability to Pay Analysis
 6. **C**ommittee formation for purchasing and O&M
 7. **C**onstruction of intervention
 8. **C**ollection of Cost sharing and O&M cost regularly and deposit to bank
 9. **C**ontributon Money Using Plan.

I. BRIEF ABOUT THE PROCESS

A) Community Situation Analysis and Action Plan

Community analyze their situation in following process

- i. Social mapping
- ii. Body mapping
- iii. People categorization
- iv. Problem identification
- v. Problem prioritization
- vi. Community Action Planning

Community Action planning is maintained by cluster-wise and it sum up in CBO with segment of timeframe and responsibility. The **community and CBO capacity building** is regular activities such as meeting, training and liaison with local government.

B) Cost Analysis for intervention

Community people identify their WatSan problem and make an estimation how much money is require for construction/installation if these WatSan option

C) Community Ability to Pay Analysis

Community People list down their society members (each household) in a participatory way. They categorised the whole household on the basis of their wealth (R, A, B, C, D). According to category, they fix up the contribution money as rich people (R) contribution will be more and hard core (D) people contribution will be less. According to fixing up, they collected money from each house hold with a instalment basis.

D) Committee formation for purchasing and Operations & Management

Community form a committee with maintaining ratio of male/female, and inclusion vulnerable for purchasing construction materials. The committee construct the WatSan option with labor and they regular maintenance, repairing and cleaning the option.

E) Contributions collection and division

Everyone pay more or less according to their ability to pay category (payment capacity). No flat system is use in here. Community decide in meeting who pays how much on the basis of their category. They collected money in regular basis and deposit in bank and some O&M cost (Taka 1-2/family) deposited in Treasurer as cash.

F) Contribution Money Using Plan

The CBO make a plan how use this contribution money. The prepare a plan and make design and budget with help of NGO and further make cost sharing plan, purchasing committee formation and finally constructed WatSan option. The make again contribution money collection for further development.

II. SOME PRO-POOR QUALITY ASPECT REFLECTION

a) Participation and Decision Making

Community Based Organization (CBO) is main role player of sustainable sanitation through use of cost sharing fund. CBO formed with both Male and female participation in local community. In CBO, female representation is maintained at least 40% and at least one hard core poor, disable and/or vulnerable people is/are the member(s) of committee. According to wealth ranking of community people comes to CBO representation and WatSan option management committee. The people maintain the male-female ratio, vulnerable representation in CBO and WatSan option management committee and committed persons go ahead for leadership. Hard Core/Ultra Poor is also owner of WatSan option with their labor contribution or just some financial contribution and play a role on their sanitation development.

b) Beneficiary

The whole community benefited from WatSan option. All are equal to access in toilet but disable and aged get priority to use it.

c) Quality of Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

The Management Committee (MC) collects money Bangladeshi Taka 1-2 per week per family for Operations and Maintenance. The treasurer keeps the money. If need money, Caretaker take money from Treasurer and use for O&M and this bill approve in next Management committee (MC) meeting. They community understand their money accounts and statement.

d) Financial Management and Accountability

The Management committee (MC) of WatSan option sits in every month on how much collection have made and how much expensed. The MC approves the previous voucher and makes a next plan. In most of cases Women is treasurer. The treasurer select by community in meeting.

Conclusion:

It is a practical experienced process where community mobilised themselves and taken responsibility to develop their sanitation situation with hygienic latrine and drainage construction and maintaining these WatSan options by their own initiatives. It's seems their own interest to keep their sanitation development. First **one CBO taken initiative** and present other surround **23 CBOs also replicated these systems**. We hope these process will disseminate in properly it will be the driving force of community mobilization for sustainable sanitation.

A CASE of Sharp Use of Cost sharing fund by CBOs for Environmental Sustainable Sanitation is as follows-



Chanpara Bastuhara 7 No. Block is a slum at Demra of North-south of Dhaka City. It established in 1973, when government accumulated all slum dwellers in Dhaka City and dumped them in Chanpara. From then, they were vulnerable and faced huge trouble. They used open space for defecation and also faced fulfilling their basic needs. In 2004, Population services and Training Center (PSTC) started its WatSan activities here and started to

aware the people on WatSan and hygiene practices. PSTC facilitated the community to form a Community Based Organization (CBO) in the name of Bastuhara 7 No. Block CMC. PSTC developed them by providing training, orientation and facilitating to analyze their situation and action plan preparation by themselves. By this time, PSTC facilitated the community to install 30 Tubewells, 1 Sanitation Block, 2 latrine renovations and 16 individual latrines. The community formed hardware management committee for individual hardware. PSTC facilitated the community to raise a cost sharing fund according to their ability to pay. An amount of Tk. 2,17,000 was collected as cost sharing money for last four years. After developing CBO capacity, PSTC facilitated them to open a bank account in the name of CBO and PSTC transferred the above deposited amount to CBO bank account. By this time this CBO was capacitated and able to prepare an action plan and take their decisions. They planned for construct a drain which was very important for them to improve their environment and better livelihood. In rainy season this area was always water logged, polluted and muddy. That need was very old but they were not implementing for lacking of resources. After make a decision in CBO, they were collecting money from the community to construct this drain and they collected Tk. 63,000 which was big amount for that community. They formed a purchasing committee by themselves and the committee purchased the construction materials. PSTC facilitated them to prepare a budget. After completing a certain portion of drain by this above mentioned amount they withdrawn fund of Tk. 1,00,000 from their CBO bank account and constructed total of 800 feet drain. They monitored their construction and shared the expenditure with the whole community. The community approved the CBO's initiative and they will make a plan for further cost sharing for repairing and maintenance. They are happy for their own development and own initiative for environmental sanitation improvement. They said "AMADER SAMCHCHAYA AMRAI SAMADHAN KORBO" mean "We will solve our problems by ourselves".



Lessons Learned

- Sanitation development is sustained when people own their achievement and self motivated to continual development
- Ownership is directly linked with the community contribution and the sustainability is a cycle
- In Bangladesh, water and sanitation development will be sustained when the community will involve for continual development for their own
- If the community will construct and monitor the watsan option and they will involve cost sharing fund management and use this fund to watsan development and further cost sharing it will be sustained.