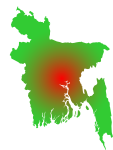


CWIS Brief

Bangladesh



RESPONSIBILITY

Ensuring public service delivery by authority



ACCOUNTABILITY

Meeting requirements of regulations by mandated authority



RESOURCING

Allocating finance based on agreed modalities



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Urban population growth continuously outpaces gains in improved sanitation access in Bangladesh. **Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS)** bolsters the envisioned urban transformation, by operating the kind of sanitation services each city requires.

Bangladesh has 329 Municipalities (small towns/cities) and 12 City Corporations (medium to large-sized towns/cities). The Government is committed to achieve safely managed sanitation by 2030 and the CWIS approach is now paving that route. CWIS largely depends on core outcomes of the required public service delivery system, namely equity, safety, and sustainability across all areas of a city. This approach demonstrates three functions: a **Responsible** authority with procedures for **Managing and Planning Resourcing**, including funding, assets, and human resources, as well as a clear, inclusive mandate for service delivery and a way to assure **Accountability** for performance against this mandate. Approaching CWIS functions, urban development professionals, stakeholders, and the city authorities need to better understand how sanitation impacts the functions and form of the city and how it supports economic development and promotes equity to make required progress. Consequently to achieve sustainable, equitable, and safe management of excreta and solid waste for the whole city.

CWIS-FSM Support Cell of the Department of Public Health Engineering in collaboration with WaterAid, Municipal Association Bangladesh (MAB), and other sector actors is working to create an

enabling environment across the community, municipality, and national level facilitation of CWIS, which includes a mix of diverse technical solutions and incorporates resource recovery and reuse where feasible. Addressing the sanitation value chain is one step forward toward the institutionalisation of the CWIS approach to achieve safely managed sanitation for all. Better health and well-being, and safe sanitation choices are essential for human rights and dignity. The developed Excreta Flow Diagram (SFDs) demonstrate the Accountability of the municipal authorities and showcases the progress of safely managed sanitation progressively. These 40 SFDs of municipality and City Corporation (CC) exhibit the need of treating excreta following the CWIS approach to reach the Sustainable Development Goals target by 2030.

Excreta Flow Diagrams (SFD) of Municipality and City Corporation of Bangladesh*

% Safely Managed

% Unsafely Managed

Bagerhat Bagerhat	19		81	94		06	Tarabo Narayanganj
Bandarban Bandarban	18		82	98		02	Narsingdi Narsingdi
Lama Bandarban	10		90	78		22	Natore Natore
Bhola Bhola	16		84	77		23	Nilphamari Nilphamari
Bogura Bogura	19		81	87		13	Saidpur Nilphamari
C Nawabganj C Nawabganj	23		77	85		15	Noakhali Noakhali
Chuadanga Chuadanga	27		73	82		18	Ishwardi Pabna
Cumilla CC Cumilla	14		86	98		02	Pabna Pabna
Homna Cumilla	09		91	78		22	Panchagarh Panchagarh
Dinajpur Dinajpur	23		77	88		12	Patuakhali Patuakhali
Gaibandha Gaibandha	24		76	81		19	Rajbari Rajbari
Jamalpur Jamalpur	01		99	87		13	Rangamati Rangamati
Joypurhat Joypurhat	33		67	85		15	Rangpur Rangpur
Kishoreganj Kishoreganj	09		91	85		15	Shariatpur Shariatpur
Lakshmipur Lakshmipur	30		70	71		29	Sirajganj Sirajganj
Lalmonirhat Lalmonirhat	17		83	73		27	Sylhet CC Sylhet
Magura Magura	17		83	78		22	Ghatail Tangail
Meherpur Meherpur	16		84	77		23	Mirzapur Tangail
Naogaon Naogaon	30		70	42		58	Sakhipur Tangail
Narayanganj CC Narayanganj	10		90	72		28	Thakurgaon Thakurgaon

