



National CITYWIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION CONCLAVE 2023



21st December 2023 , Kathmandu Nepal



MuAN
Municipal Association of Nepal

CWIS
ALLIANCE NEPAL



21 December, 2023
Kathmandu, Nepal

National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023



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Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN)

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Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Alliance Nepal (CWISAN)

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WaterAid

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Abbreviation

BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CWIS	City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation
CWISAN	Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Alliance Nepal
DWSSM	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
DDG	Deputy Director General
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
FS	Fecal Sludge
FSM	Fecal Sludge Management
FSTP	Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant
GoN	Government of Nepal
IMIS	Integrated Municipal Information System
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer
MIS	Management Information System
MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
MuAN	Municipal Association of Nepal
NPC	National Planning Commission
NWASH	National Water Sanitation and Hygiene
NBSM	Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology
ODF	Open Defecation Free
SaniTour	Sanitation Tour
SDE	Senior Divisional Engineer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Background and Concept of National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023

City Wide Inclusive Sanitation Alliance Nepal (CWISAN) members conducted Sanitation Tours (*SaniTours*) in Hyderabad and Warangal cities in Telangana and Bhubaneswar and Puri in Odisha States of India. The SaniTour- learning and knowledge sharing exposure visits were undertaken by Government officials, Mayors, Deputy Mayors, technical staff members of various urban Municipalities and sanitation professionals from various development partners. During the visit, participants had the opportunity to tour among the communities, meet political representatives and city/state officials, and explore the sanitation value chain and fecal sludge management models providing the participants valuable insights on achieving SDG 6.2. Furthermore, the tour provided enough support and knowledge to the participants for replicating Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) interventions in Nepal.



Nepal Delegates in SaniTour held from 25 November to 1 December 2022

Converting the knowledge to actions in respective working area, each participant has stood out to be the *Catalyst of Change* for safe, sustainable and inclusive sanitation. Realizing it to be encouraging to share and listen to the sanitation achievements and learnings for future interventions along with to provide a common platform for strengthening the collaboration and coordination amongst sector stakeholders, CWISAN members, with coordinated efforts of Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS) and the local governments organized the **National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023**.

This conclave has been a crucial step towards setting up the platform for amplifying the CWIS interventions, accelerating the sanitation efforts in Municipalities and strengthening the cross learning/sharing opportunities in Nepal. MuAN with support from other CWISAN members organized the National Conclave on 21 December 2023 at the Malla Hotel in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Objectives of the National Conclave

The objectives of the National Conclave were:

- To create a common platform for learning and sharing sanitation initiatives for shared understanding on opportunities and challenges on safely managed sanitation services;
- To encourage local governments to put greater emphasis on sanitation services including innovative products and technologies and accelerate the sanitation efforts;
- To transform sanitation challenges into opportunities for growth and innovation;
- To inspire others to replicate CWIS interventions;
- To strengthen collaboration and coordination amongst sector stakeholders to contribute to achieving SDG 6.2.

Participation

Altogether, 180 participants (45 female, 1 transgender woman and 134 male), including representatives from Nepal Government – Federal and Provincial, Local Government/Municipalities, development partners (UN agencies, I/NGOs), private sector and LGBTIQ communities came together for the conclave in Kathmandu. Together, the participants shared the sanitation efforts, explored solutions to the issues and finalized the Kathmandu Declaration.

Pre-Conclave Meetings

The taskforce committee comprising of eight members from five organizations in CWISAN was formed for overall preparation and management of the conclave. Series of pre-conclave meetings were held amongst the taskforce committee members to share and finalize the concept note of the conclave, assign roles and responsibilities to each organization of the committee, discuss, share ideas and plan for organizing the conclave successfully.

Press Meet

Media plays the crucial role in wide dissemination of the information. CWISAN believes it to be one of the effective and major agents for advocating on achieving safe, sustainable and inclusive sanitation for all. Hence, with the objective of informing relevant stakeholders about the National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023 through various media, Municipal Association of Nepal organized the press meet at the Malla Hotel, Kathmandu on 20th December 2023.



Press Meet organized at the Malla Hotel, Kathmandu on 20 December 2023

Proceeding of the National Conclave

21st December 2023

Inaugural Session



The National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023 commenced with the inaugural session. President of MuAN **Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana** chaired the session. Honorable Minister of Water Supply **Mr. Mahendra Raya Yadav** graced the session as the chief guest. Likewise, Honorable Minister for Sanitation of Bagmati Province **Mr. Tirtha Bahadur Lama** and Honorable Member of National Planning Commission (NPC) **Dr. Anita Shah** resided as the special guests and Former President of MuAN and Mayor of Dhulikhel Municipality **Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha** resided as the guest for the session.



The formal inauguration of the Conclave began with the National Anthem followed by placing the fecal sludge manure in a flowerpot and watering it by the chief guest for the session and Honorable Minister of Water Supply **Mr. Mahendra Raya Yadav** symbolizing the possibility of effective reuse of the fecal sludge and proper fecal sludge management.

Welcome Remarks

General Secretary of MuAN **Mr. Narulal Chaudhary** welcomed all the participants in the National City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023. During the welcome remarks, Mr. Chaudhary added, *“Sanitation challenges are increasing due to rapid urbanization. By collective efforts on policy reformation and actions for sanitation improvements, we can definitely achieve the SDG targets on sanitation.”*



Sharing Objectives of the National Conclave

Executive Director of MuAN **Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota** shared the objectives of the conclave.

Highlighting the roles and responsibilities of the three tiers of government- Federal, Provincial and the Local, Mr. Devkota emphasized on the need of coordination and collaboration amongst all government bodies and relevant partners to work on sanitation initiatives.



Special Remarks from the Guest



During the special remarks, Former President of MuAN and Mayor of Dhulikhel Municipality **Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha** said, *“The national campaign on sanitation should be intensified to achieve SDG targets on sanitation. Public health is the crucial issue. Hence, all relevant stakeholders should collaborate and come together in this national campaign to develop clean and healthy cities.”*

Special Remarks from the Special Guests



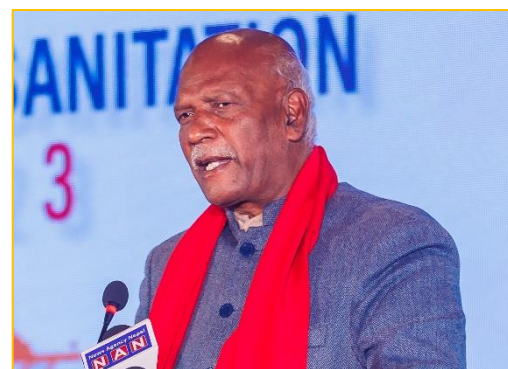
During the special remarks, the special guest for the Conclave and Member of NPC Honorable **Dr. Anita Shah** said, *“The 16th Plan developed by National Planning Commission has envisioned strategies and structural transformations. This should be well reflected and in-built in the policies, Acts developed and implemented by the Ministries under the Federal Government, Provincial Planning Commission and the Local Governments.”*



During the special remarks, the special guest for the Conclave and Honorable Minister for Sanitation of Bagmati Province **Mr. Tirtha Bahadur Lama** said, *“Sanitation is the fundamental right of citizen. To fulfill this right, many sanitation programs are being implemented in Bagmati Province such as on public toilets, wastewater management, new technologies, NWASH etc. The Provincial Government coordinates with both the Federal and Local Governments and I am hopeful that this platform will encourage in providing the sanitation services to all.”*

Special Remarks from the Chief Guest

During the special remarks, the chief guest for the Conclave and Honorable Minister of Water Supply **Mr. Mahendra Raya Yadav** said, *“We have WASH policy, Act and the WASH Regulation is under the draft phase. I hope that we get inputs for WASH Regulation from today’s discussion which we will definitely incorporate it.”*



Closing Remarks

During the closing remarks, the chair of the session and the President of MuAN **Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana** expressed the anticipation of active participation from all the participants and concluded the inaugural session.

Panel Discussion 1

Theme: CWIS in My City: Post ODF Status, Achievements and Challenges



Ms. Sudha Shrestha, CWISAN Secretariat, UN-Habitat facilitated the **Panel Discussion** on theme **‘CWIS in My City: Post ODF Status, Achievements and Challenges’** and **Er. Meena Shrestha**, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Water Supply set the context for the discussion. The session was chaired by the Mayor of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City **Mr. Gopal Hamal**. Among the panelists were the Mayor of Sharadha Municipality **Mr. Prakash Bhandari**, the Mayor of Birendranagar Municipality **Ms. Mohan Maya Dhakal**, the Deputy Mayor of Waling Municipality **Ms. Kabita Ghahre** and the Deputy Mayor of Mahalaxmi Municipality, Lalitpur **Ms. Laxmi Maharjan**.



Joint Secretary of Ministry of Water Supply **Er. Meena Shrestha** presented the sector targets and provided the overview of sanitation scenario in Nepal. She then highlighted the sector policy and other legal documents which includes WASH policy 2023, Water Supply and Sanitation Act 2022, Drinking Water Quality Standard 2022, Drinking Water Quality Standard Implementation and Monitoring Directives 2022 and Domestic Wastewater Effluent Standard 2023. She further shared the challenges pertinent to sanitation sector which are i) urbanization dynamics

ii) infrastructure gaps iii) climate change and disaster impacts iv) limited private sector involvement v) capacity building at all levels and inadequate sector finance and vi) regulation capacity of sector – institutional and professional. Er. Shrestha equally emphasized the solutions and strategies to overcome the challenges which includes i) public-private partnerships ii) circular economy approach iii) cross-sector collaboration iv) access global climate funds v) capacity building and training vi) municipality led CWIS and vii) technological integration for enhancing efficiency, functionality, and overall performance. (For detail presentation, refer to [Annex II](#))

“ Sanitation services are public services. Under the chairmanship of Minister of Water Supply, the coordination amongst three levels of government has been strengthened and coordination between ministries has also been enhanced through the establishment of coordination committee for the development of integrated projects. Sanitation is definitely the priority agenda of Ministry of Water Supply, but the major issue is with the land availability for treatment plants or the public toilets and the implementation of sanitation initiatives in cities. Hence, I urge all municipal leaders for the commitments for wastewater and fecal sludge management in their respective cities.”

-Er. Meena Shrestha, Joint Secretary, MoWS

Key learnings from SaniTour, implementation of the sanitation initiatives in Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City and the challenges:

“ SaniTour was very new for me and I have implemented the learnings from it. We have started the waste segregation at household level. I found the involvement of LGBTIQ community people in sanitation interventions very inspiring. However, when I approached such community people in Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City, they were reluctant to come in sanitation business. We’ve prioritized women and disadvantaged groups in sanitation activities. We have the budget for toilet construction, but the major problem is the lack of proper operation and maintenance of the toilets. Really, public toilets can be a good source of income. But we lack sufficient public toilets even in nine core wards of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan city. We now have collected designs for smart public toilets from the design competition amongst architects and started the construction. The toilet even includes café as the source of income.”

- Mr. Gopal Hamal, Mayor of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City



Major challenges faced in fecal sludge management in Birendranagar Municipality and the strategies undertaken by the Municipality to overcome the challenges after SaniTour:



“Development is incomplete without addressing the issues of sanitation and hygiene. Public awareness on sanitation and hygiene still lies ahead as one of the major challenges. In this context, Hyderabad and Odisha visit has provided an opportunity to learn about the fecal sludge management, treatment plants, waste segregation and the relevant policies. The learnings have added confidence to our work. As one of the successful sanitation interventions, Birendranagar Municipality has commenced management of septic tanks, developed procedures, constructed Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP), and started its successful operation along with the revenue generation. The partnership between government and private sector has proved to get better results in fecal sludge management. The FSTP has substantially contributed to managing fecal sludge from septic tanks avoiding risks of unsafe disposal of the sludge in water or open land in Birendranagar Municipality.”

- Ms. Mohan Maya Dhakal, Mayor of Birendranagar Municipality

Key learnings from SaniTour and FSM initiatives in Sharadha Municipality



“From SaniTour, I got to learn many aspects that contribute for achieving safe and sustainable sanitation which include the need of clear sanitation strategies, business plan, linkage of FSM end products to income source and public private partnership. I am inspired by the priority put for women empowerment, and the involvement of LGBTIQ and disadvantaged communities in sanitation interventions. For me, the implementation of SaniTour learnings began with the sanitation commitments. We allocated a huge amount of budget for sanitation in Sharadha Municipality. We are working on NWASH and MWASH data and policies

for waste and fecal sludge management. We trained and mobilized five female youth volunteers in Toles to intensify the public awareness campaign and trained 147 water user committees on water management. We started applying grey water in kitchen gardening. We

have now prioritized construction of FSTP and initiated proper management of public toilets. We collaborate with CWISAN to implement sanitation initiatives in our Municipality.”

-Mr. Prakash Bhandari, Mayor of Sharadha Municipality

Implementation of FSM By-Laws and IMIS in Mahalaxmi Municipality:



“ We have developed FSM By-Laws and implemented the construction of standard septic tanks in the non-sewered wards of Mahalaxmi Municipality. Integrated Municipal Information System (IMIS) is being implemented in the Municipality which manages sanitation and all other relevant data and information. The Lubhu FSTP has been renovated and started operation. We have dedicated staff for the monitoring of septic tank construction in the field and provide information to the public. Mahalaxmi Municipality is the first Municipality in Nepal to develop and implement FSM By-Laws and implement the IMIS.”

- Ms. Laxmi Maharjan, Mahalaxmi Municipality, Lalitpur

Sanitation initiatives in Waling Municipality

“ As of today, it’s been exactly a year and 10 days that we participated in SaniTour. I must thank the former Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Waling Municipality for their initiations on sanitation which I now have got the opportunity to take it further. We have prioritized public awareness campaigns under the leadership of *Tole Development Committees* which are further led by women. We have provided various trainings. We have managed the waste/fecal sludge treatment sites as the resource recovery sites. We could make the net profit of NRs. 24 lakhs from waste management this year. In addition, Waling FSTP has developed into recreational centers where school children and public come for organizing picnics. We invite all to visit Waling Municipality as SaniTour in Nepal and we’ll be more than happy to share the technology and sanitation initiatives that Waling Municipality has achieved.”



- Ms. Kabita Ghaire, Deputy Mayor, Waling Municipality

During the panel discussion, the Mayors and Deputy Mayors pointed out the following major challenges on sanitation:

- The difficulty in changing the habits of people.
- Lack of public awareness.
- Availability of land for treatment plants.
- Insufficient budget for sanitation at municipal level.
- Rapid and haphazard urbanization.

As the closing remarks, the chair of the session **Mr. Gopal Hamal**, Mayor of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City requested all Municipalities to place sanitation in top priority to avoid increased risks from waste and fecal sludge along with rapid urbanization and population growth in the days ahead.



From left to right: Ms. Sudha Shrestha, CWISAN Secretariat, UN-Habitat; Mr. Gopal Hamal, Mayor of Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City; Ms. Mohan Maya Dhakal, Mayor of Birendranagar Municipality; Mr. Narulal Chaudhary, General Secretary, MuAN; Mr. Prakash Bhandari, Mayor of Sharadha Municipality; Ms. Kabita Ghaire, Deputy Mayor of Waling Municipality and Ms. Laxmi Maharjan, Deputy Mayor of Mahalaxmi Municipality.

Panel Discussion 2

Theme: Institutional Strengthening for Ensuring CWIS Services



Dr. Som Lal Subedi, Former Chief Secretary of Government of Nepal facilitated the **Panel Discussion on theme 'Institutional Strengthening for Ensuring CWIS Services'**. The session was chaired by the Mayor of Dhulikhel Municipality **Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha**. Among the panelists cum presenters were the Senior Divisional Engineer (SDE) of Ministry of Water Supply **Mr. Prabhat Shrestha**, SDE of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management/Ministry of Water Supply **Dr. Rajit Ojha** and the Senior WASH Policy Advisor of WaterAid Nepal **Mr. Govind Shrestha**.

Roles and Responsibilities of Three Tiers of Government on Sanitation



Mr. Prabhat Shrestha, SDE of MoWS presented the roles and responsibilities of three tiers of government on sanitation. Mr. Shrestha informed that under the leadership of Municipalities, Municipal WASH Plan is being developed by all Municipalities and the sanitation components are addressed in the plan adopting CWIS approach. Mr. Shrestha then presented the legal arrangements that define the roles and responsibilities of three tiers of government and that oblige them to work on sanitation.



He elaborated on Constitution of Nepal, WASH Policy 2080, Water Supply Management Board Act 2063 and WASH Act 2079. He further informed that WASH Regulation 2080 is in the draft phase and under finalization process. Mr. Shrestha emphasized that collaboration and coordination amongst all these responsible bodies are equally important to work across the entire sanitation value chain.

Sanitation in N^WASH MIS



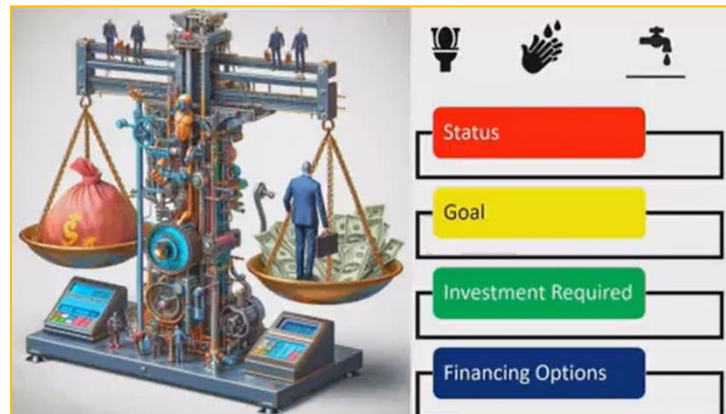
Dr. Rajit Ojha, SDE of DWSSM/MoWS presented ‘Sanitation in N^WASH MIS’. Dr. Ojha pointed out that National WASH Management Information System (N^WASH MIS) was designed envisioning that to be led by the local government and consider three key aspects (**3Is**) while collecting data for the system by the local government which include: i) Adequate **Information** on WASH; ii) **Investments** required to achieve sanitation targets; and iii) **Institutional Capacity** available to achieve the targets.

The flow of the N^WASH MIS includes:

Status: This includes overall existing status of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene eg. Availability of toilets, containment status etc.

Goal: This includes the goal aligned to the national goal and indicators of Joint Monitoring Programme.

Investment Required: This includes calculation of the investment required for the project. The prioritization of the project is to be done under the leadership of local government. Accordingly, decision is made on the year of investment. Provincial and Federal Government should work according to the prioritization of the local government.



Financing Option: The Provincial and Federal Government should support the Local Government in financing options.

Municipality Level Progress Status:

- Completion of data collection in **258** Municipalities.
- Prioritization of projects as per WASH Plans in **173** Municipalities.
- Completion of WASH Plans in **158** Municipalities.

Goal:

- Safely Managed Sanitation- Private improved facilities where fecal wastes are safely disposed in site/soap and water available.

Investment Required:

The system is designed under the priority of local government. The funding is prioritized not only for the capital investment but in Life-Cycle Cost Approach (LCCA) which means the system also provides overall calculation for the investment required for operation, maintenance, and capacity building, thus, ensuring for the sustainability of the projects.

The system also oversees the support needed to be provided by the Federal and Provincial Government on the institutional capacity development of the local government. This is further determined by the capacity of the local government on updating MIS database, and their status on responsibility, accountability and resource planning and management of WASH projects in the system.

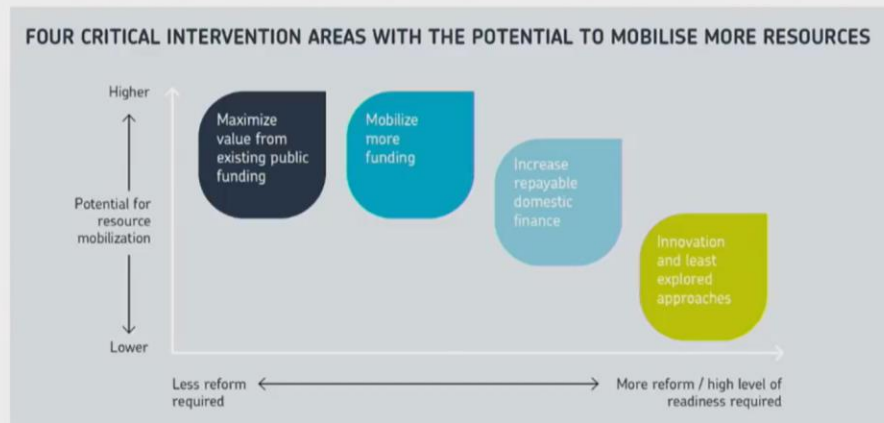
Gap to be addressed in the system:

- Considering costing variations depending on sanitation technologies, it is necessary to capacitate local government on sanitation technology choices and for that, proper framework for technology selection is to be designed at national level.

Financing Options:

The major funding options in WASH sector include 4T's:

- Tariff
- Tax
- Transfer
- Trade



Source: SWA 2020. Water & sanitation, how to make public investment work. A handbook for finance ministers. Available in EN, FR, SP, PT: <https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/handbook-finance-ministers-how-make-public-investment-work>

To maximize the value of existing funding and dedicated funds on local priorities from Federal and Provincial Governments, it is imperative to focus on three key aspects:

1. **A**dvocacy
2. **B**ackstopping
3. **C**oordination and Collaboration

Maximization of mobilization of funding can be achieved through cross sector leverage, use of regulation to generate more tariff and increment of domestic repayable financing.

Highlighting on key take home message, Dr. Rajit Ojha said, “*Key Performance Indicators and Benchmarking are mostly practiced in water supply sector. This initiation should be for sanitation service providers as well to facilitate their smooth performance.*” In the end of his presentation, Dr. Ojha pointed out that climate financing/carbon credits and resource recovery/biogas/agro products should be capitalized for innovative financing in sanitation sector.

Fiscal Decentralization and Urban Sanitation Services in Nepal – Case Study: Lahan Municipality



Mr. Govind Shrestha, Senior WASH Policy Advisor at WaterAid Nepal presented study on ‘Fiscal Decentralization and Urban Sanitation Services in Nepal – Case Study: Lahan Municipality’. He informed that the study focused on identifying roles and responsibilities of local government on sanitation, accountability mechanism to promote investments on sanitation, planning on urban sanitation services at local governmental level and fund mobilized by local government for sanitation services.

In his presentation, Mr. Shrestha said that funding from the Federal Government and the municipal revenue were found to be the major funding sources of Municipalities. The study team suggests being too early to evaluate fiscal

decentralization as it just started in the year 2017. However, he put forward few points on problems faced by the actors in the decentralization process which include:

- Ineffective implementation of the policies and regulations.
- Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities of Local and Provincial Governments in regard to implementation of services, development of standards and bearing the expenses.
- Duplication of responsibilities and activities.
- Limited human resources and capacities.
- Inadequate coordination between three tiers of government.

Mr. Shrestha then presented the case of Lahan Municipality on decentralization of sanitation services.



Summarizing the presentations, Former Chief Secretary of GoN **Dr. Som Lal Subedi** reiterated that water and sanitation are fundamental human rights, but greater challenge lies ahead on consolidated efforts amongst three tiers of government. He emphasized that the Federal Ministries should address inherent deficit through proper planning. He added that provision, production and distribution of sanitation services vary according to place and institutional strengthening is critical. Dr. Subedi further said, “There are many examples for not being able to replicate good institutional practices. Collaboration with

Municipalities is needed considering political and service jurisdiction. If a model for 4T’s-

Tariff, Tax, Transfer and Trade is developed by Federal and Provincial Government, local government can implement it further.” Adding on fiscal decentralization, he focused on the transfer of system to enhance responsibility and accountability of the local governments. Dr. Subedi said that all Municipalities must rethink if the existing system works or not and prioritize WASH, human resource allocation, capacity development and community engagement.



As the closing remarks, the chair of the session **Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha**, Mayor of Dhulikhel Municipality pointed out that water and sanitation must be the priority agenda of all municipal leaders, and this should be well informed to the general public. He said that a complete model of sanitation intervention must be developed and piloted including structures, policy, Act, strategic plan, technology, operation and budget prioritization. Furthermore, Mr. Shrestha focused on the need for

clarity on the roles and responsibilities on water and sanitation of both the service providers and consumers.



From left to right: Mr. Govind Shrestha, Senior WASH Policy Advisor, WaterAid Nepal; Dr. Som Lal Subedi, Former Chief Secretary, GoN; Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha, Mayor, Dhulikhel Municipality; Dr. Rajit Ojha, SDE, DWSSM/MoWS; Mr. Prabhat Shrestha, SDE, MoWS; Ms. Sushila Shahi, Member (Coordinator, Women Department), MuAN

Panel Discussion 3

Theme: Service Development for Sanitation Value Chain



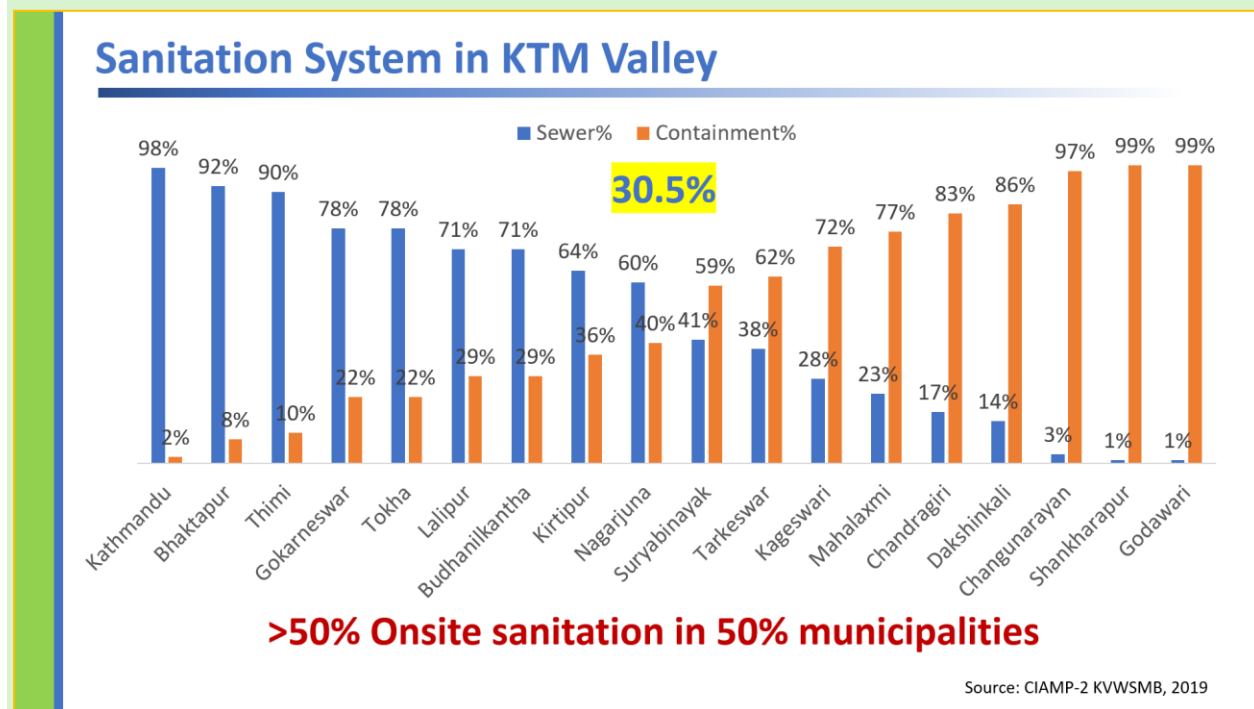
Ms. Bhumika Shrestha, Transgender Women and LGBTIQ Activist facilitated the **Panel Discussion** on theme ‘**Service Development for Sanitation Value Chain**’. The session was chaired by the Deputy Director General (DDG) of Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology (NBSM) **Ms. Jyoti Joshi Bhatt**. Among the panelists cum presenters were the Program Director of ENPHO **Mr. Rajendra Shrestha**, Institutional Development Expert/Investigator from the Brown Gold Project **Ms. Prabha Pokhrel**, Waste Management Expert from the Brown Gold Project **Dhundi Raj Pathak, Ph.D.**, Senior WASH Policy Advisor of WaterAid Nepal **Mr. Govind Shrestha**, Head of Policy and Advocacy of WaterAid Nepal **Ms. Seema Rajouria** and, Urban WASH Advisor of SNV Nepal **Mr. Raju Shrestha**.

Landscaping of Fecal Sludge Desludging and Transportation Services- Case of Terai Region and Kathmandu Valley of Nepal

Mr. Rajendra Shrestha, Program Director of ENPHO presented findings on ‘Landscaping of Fecal Sludge Desludging and Transportation Services of Terai Region and Kathmandu Valley of Nepal’. Mr. Shrestha mentioned that the study covered 73 Municipalities in Terai Region and 18 Municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. The study has revealed that 87% of the total containments needs to be emptied in Terai Region and 30.5% in case of Kathmandu Valley.



More than 50% of onsite sanitation system exists in 9 (out of 18) Municipalities of Kathmandu Valley.



Mr. Shrestha informed that 246 (222 private and 24 municipal) desludging vehicles are currently providing desludging services in 73 Municipalities of Terai Region and 2250 m³ of fecal sludge is being desludged daily and disposed into the open environment. He further added that 35% of manual desludging practices are still prevalent in the region.

In the case of Kathmandu Valley, 32 (private) desludging vehicles exist with 136 m³ of fecal sludge desludged daily during off season, 256 m³ of fecal sludge per day during peak season with 31% of manual desludging practices.

Mr. Shrestha then highlighted the following conclusion derived from the study:

- Desludging service is still lacking as compared to fecal sludge generation which is increasing.
- Manual desludging practice is still high.
- Interestingly, emptying is higher in Terai compared to Capital city.
- Mechanical desludging has significantly increased in last five years.
- Private sector engagement and investment in desludging and transportation service is amazing but need to regulate timely.
- Standardization of desludging vehicle and services is required.

(For detail presentation, refer to Annex III)

Safe Containment, Recovery and Equity in Off-grid Sanitation

Ms. Prabha Pokhrel, Institutional Development Expert/Investigator from the Brown Gold Project, **Dhundi Raj Pathak, Ph.D.**, Waste Management Expert from the Brown Gold Project and **Mr. Govind Shrestha**, Senior WASH Policy Advisor of WaterAid Nepal jointly presented the research findings on ‘Safe Containment, Recovery and Equity in Off-grid Sanitation- Gulariya Case’.

Ms. Prabha Pokhrel informed that the research was carried out to investigate social, political, institutional issues of the entire sanitation value chain and explore how the marginalized groups of users and service providers experience. Ms. Pokhrel said that the study revealed the existence of three types of systems for FSM in Gulariya Municipality which includes Government system (8%), private informal (30-40%) and households/self (50-60%). She then highlighted the findings on post-ODF challenges as:

- Lack of awareness on implications of contamination.
- Lack of economically viable options.
- Varying practices and acceptance among groups.
- Pits broken due to road works/*Nala* construction, lack of maintenance.
- Toilets rendered unusable due to water contamination risks, flooding, maintenance, broken pits.
- Migrant and landless groups struggle with access to toilets.
- Institutional gaps



Dr. Dhundi Raj Pathak then continued the presentation on drinking water contamination pathways and sanitation practices under climate change. Dr. Pathak said that the lack of immediate action after ODF campaign has resulted in the existing problem of fecal sludge management.

Dr. Pathak presented the risks to water quality from the fecal sludge contamination and the possibility of resource recovery through co-composting.



He then concluded his presentation with the following key recommendations:

- Ensure municipal budget allocation for both capacity building and investment in integrated facilities for treatment and recovery (3-tiers of government and other stakeholders).
- Subsidies to support co-composting and mandatory use of end-products for safer and sustainable waste management (Local Government).
- Standardize end products from fertilizer and public health perspectives (Federal Government).

Mr. Govind Shrestha emphasized on the need of standard at each component of entire sanitation value chain which includes the necessity of standard for proper septic tank, desludging and transportation services, treatment and reuse/safe disposal of fecal sludge. Mr. Shrestha further drew attention on the need of clear roles and responsibilities of three tiers of government, accountability mechanism and financing strategy.



(For detail presentation, refer [Annex IV](#))

Public Toilets and Sanitation Workers

Ms. Seema Rajouria, Head of Policy and Advocacy in WaterAid Nepal presented the findings on the study of ‘Public Toilet and Sanitation Workers’. Pointing out the importance of public toilets in the context of rapid urbanization, Ms. Seema Rajouria said that survey was conducted in three busy highways of Nepal- Prithivi, BP and Mahendra Highways covering 570 km, 30 public toilets and 220 respondents. The study revealed that 92.2% of sanitation workers have been found to be concerned about personal safety and hygiene. Ms. Rajouria further added that during the study of sanitation workers in Kathmandu Valley, only 323 were willing to talk and provide the information. Out of 323 sanitation workers, 52 are involved in sewer/manhole cleaning, 141 in septic tank emptying and transportation, 9 in waste treatment plant and 121 in toilet cleaning (public toilets only).



Ms. Rajouria highlighted the following reasons due to which the sanitation workers are lagging behind:

- There are no policies and regulatory frameworks for both sectors including reliable data on the number of formal and informal sanitation workers.
- Still not the priority of the government.
- Lack of adequate organizational knowledge.
- Need for capacity building.
- Monitoring and evaluation should be in place.
- Financing is not adequate.
- Inclusion is still not addressed fully.
- Awareness programs required.

With this context, Ms. Rajouria then concluded the presentation with the following actions that the local government can implement pertinent to sanitation workers:

- Local governments play a big role – basic sanitation is an exclusive right.
- Policies, guidelines, standards aligning with Federal Government Frameworks.
- Inclusion of formalization of sanitation workers and uptake of public toilets in WASH Plan.
- Governments are not counting sanitation workers: Data is a must – linking it to N.WASH.
- Public toilets should be looked at holistically.
- Training and financial support to caretakers for improved services, which will translate into better services for users.
- Awareness raising through media, campaigns.

(For detail presentation, refer [Annex V](#))

Timely Emptying and Treatment of Fecal Sludge

Mr. Raju Shrestha, Urban WASH advisor of SNV Nepal presented the case study of Birendranagar Municipality on “Timely Emptying and Treatment of Fecal Sludge”. Mr. Shrestha informed that septic tank with soak pits, single off-set soak pit and holding tanks are the common systems found in cities. He further added that Birendranagar Municipality has endorsed FSM By-Laws which mentions 3 to 5 years as the FS emptying period. He put forward the recommendation of monitoring system for checking sludge and fine for leakage/overflowing of sludge. He also informed that FSTP in Birendranagar Municipality has been established as learning hub for Karnali Province.

(For detail presentation, refer [Annex VI](#))



The facilitator of the session and LGBTIQ Activist **Ms. Bhumika Shrestha** pointed out for constructing ‘all gender friendly’ toilets in future. She added that the session has been insightful in providing information on standard septic tanks and their importance. Ms. Shrestha said, *“When the sludge emptied from septic tanks is again transported and disposed into an open environment, a big question mark remains on being open defecation free. Hence, there is the utmost need for proper mechanism for proper fecal sludge management and LGBTIQ community is ready to be part of this initiative.”*



The chair of the session and Deputy Director General of Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology **Ms. Jyoti Joshi Bhatt** shared about the availability of many water and sanitation related standards such as ISO 24521, ISO 30500. Ms. Bhatt expressed that the Nepal Standard Body is ready to support the formulation of national sanitation standards and urged all sector stakeholders to properly implement the guidelines and standards to contribute to achieving SDG 6.2.



From left to right: Mr. Govind Shrestha, Senior WASH Policy Advisor, WAN; Ms. Bhumika Shrestha, LGBTIQ Activist, Dr. Dhundi Raj Pathak, Waste Management Expert; Ms. Jyoti Joshi Bhatt, DDG, NBSM; Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota, Executive Director, MuAN; Mr. Rajendra Shrestha, Program Director, ENPHO; Ms. Prabha Pokhrel, Institutional Development Expert/Investigator; Mr. Raju Shrestha, Urban WASH Advisor, SNV Nepal; Ms. Seema Rajouria, Head of Policy and Advocacy, WAN

Closing Session



The closing session of the National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023 was chaired by the President of MuAN **Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana**. Similarly, General Secretary of MuAN **Mr. Narulal Chaudhary**, Executive Director of MuAN **Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota** and CWISAN Secretariat **Ms. Sudha Shrestha** were present on dais of the closing session.

Declaration Readout

Executive Director of MuAN **Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota** read out the 10-point Kathmandu Declaration of the National Conclave and requested all attendees for feedback and inputs on the declaration for its finalization. Deputy Mayor of Thakurbaba Municipality **Ms. Bina Kumari Bhattarai**, Mayor of Chaurjahari Municipality **Mr. Pushpa Vadi** and Waste Management Expert **Dr. Dhundi Raj Pathak** provided the inputs which included on i) Easy acquisition of land for sanitation ii) coordination and collaboration to access land and iii) use of 'integrated' terminology for WASH related initiatives respectively. With incorporation of the received inputs and enthusiastic support from the participants, the 10-point Kathmandu Declaration was approved. **(For Kathmandu Declaration, refer [Annex VII](#))**






Vote of Thanks and Closing Remarks



Last, but not the least, on behalf of MuAN, the chair of the closing session and President of MuAN **Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana** delivered vote of thanks to all the participants for enthusiastic participation and support in organizing the National Conclave successfully. Addressing the closing session of the Conclave, Mr. Dhungana said, *“We will immediately discuss with all relevant partners in transforming the declarations into actions. We are honored by the presence of Honorable Ministers and MuAN will also further coordinate on the commitments from both the Federal and Provincial Governments. We also request you all to send inputs on WASH Regulation at the earliest.”*

Mr. Dhungana expressed gratitude to all the partner organizations for the support in organizing the Conclave and announced the closure of the National City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023.

Annex I: Program Schedule

  			
Organized by: MuAN		Supported by: CWISAN	
Program Host: Jagdish Kharel, Journalist			
SN	Activity	Time	Program Detail
1	Pre-event press meet	5:00 pm – 7:00 pm	Wednesday, 20 December 2023 at The Malla Hotel, Lainchaur, Kathmandu
Date: Thursday, 21 December 2023 Time: 8:00 am – 5:00 pm Venue: The Malla Hotel, Lainchaur, Kathmandu			
	Breakfast and registration	8:00 am – 9:00 am	
2.1	Inaugural Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Anthem ▪ Opening by placing FS manure in flowerpot ▪ Welcome and objective sharing ▪ Address by Chief and Special Guests ▪ Speech ▪ Token of love to Chief Guest and Special Guests ▪ Closing by Session Chair <p>Group photo of the event (All participants with chief guest, special guests and guests)</p>	9:00 am – 10:00 am	<p>Welcome remarks: Mr. Narulal Chaudhary, General Secretary, MuAN</p> <p>Objectives sharing: Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota, Executive Director, MuAN</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana, President, MuAN</p> <p>Chief Guest: Honorable Mahendra Raya Yadav, MoWS</p> <p>Special Guests: Honorable Tirtha Bahadur Lama, MoS, Bagmati Province and Honorable Dr. Anita Shah, Member, NPC</p> <p>Guest: Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha, Former President of MuAN and Mayor, Dhulikhel Municipality.</p> <p>Closing remarks: Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana, President, MuAN</p>
2.2	Panel Discussion 1 Theme: CWIS in my city: Post ODF status, achievements and challenges	10:00 am – 11:30 am	<p>Facilitator: Ms. Sudha Shrestha, CWISAN Secretariat, UN-Habitat</p> <p>Context setting focusing on CWIS: Er. Meena Shrestha, Joint Secretary, MoWS</p> <p>Panelists:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Gopal Hamal, Mayor, Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City ▪ Mr. Prakash Bhandari, Mayor, Sharadha Municipality ▪ Ms. Mohan Maya Dhakal, Deputy Mayor, Birendranagar Municipality ▪ Ms. Kabita Ghahre, Deputy Mayor, Waling Municipality ▪ Ms. Laxmi Maharjan, Deputy Mayor, Mahalaxmi Municipality
	Tea Break	11:30 am – 11:45 am	
2.3	Panel Discussion 2 Theme: Institutional strengthening for ensuring CWIS services	11:45 am – 1:45 pm	<p>Facilitator: Dr. Som Lal Subedi, Former Chief Secretary, GoN</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha, Mayor, Dhulikhel Municipality</p> <p>Presenters/Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roles and responsibilities of three tiers of government on sanitation – Mr. Prabhat Shrestha, SDE, MoWS ▪ Sanitation in N-WASH MIS – Dr. Rajit Ojha, SDE, DWSSM/MoWS ▪ Fiscal Decentralization and Urban Sanitation Services in Nepal – Case Study: Lahan Municipality – Mr. Govind Shrestha, Senior WASH Policy Advisor, WAN
	Lunch Break	1:45 pm – 2:30 pm	
2.4	Panel Discussion 3 Theme: Service Development for Sanitation Value Chain	2:30 pm – 4:00 pm	<p>Facilitator: Ms. Bhumika Shrestha, Transgender Women, LGBTIQ Activist, Blue Diamond Society</p> <p>Chair: Ms. Jyoti Joshi Bhatt, Deputy Director General, NBSM</p> <p>Presenters/Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscaping of Fecal Sludge Desludging and Transportation Services- Case of Terai Region and Kathmandu Valley of Nepal - Mr. Rajendra Shrestha, Program Director, ENPHO ▪ Safe Containment, Recovery and Equity in Off-grid Sanitation - Ms. Prabha Pokhrel, Institutional Development

			<p>Expert/Investigator, Brown Gold Project; Dhundi Raj Pathak, Ph.D., Waste Management Expert, Brown Gold Project; Mr. Govind Shrestha, Senior WASH Policy Advisor, WaterAid Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Toilet and Sanitation Workers - Ms. Seema Rajouria, Head of Policy and Advocacy, WaterAid Nepal ▪ Timely Emptying and Treatment of Fecal Sludge - Mr. Raju Shrestha, Urban WASH Advisor, Water Sector, SNV Nepal
	Tea Break	4:00 pm – 4:15 pm	Declaration preparation
2.5	Session: Declaration readout and closing	4:15 pm – 5:00 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Declaration readout- Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota, Executive Director, MuAN ▪ Closing remarks- Mr. Bhim Prasad Dhungana, President, MuAN
3	Networking and Hi-tea	5:00 pm – 7:00 pm	

Annex II: Achieving Sustainable Safe, Equitable and Inclusive Sanitation

Achieving Sustainable Safe, Equitable and Inclusive Sanitation

21 December 2023

Er. Meena Shrestha
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Water Supply



Sector Targets



- Basic Water Supply – 99%
- Medium to High-level Water Supply Service – 40%
- Basic Sanitation – 100%
- Sewer Connection with WWTP – 20%

Sector Targets


SDG Targets by 2030



- Basic Water Supply - 100%
- Safely Managed Water Supply - 90%
- Basic Sanitation - 100%
- Sewer Connection with WWTP - 50%

Overview of the Sanitation scenario in Nepal

The Country was declared as ODF in 30th September 2019



99.8% Water supply
87% Sanitation
99.7% Sewerage

Source: CBS 2021
Analysis Support: Aniruddha Bonnerjee, Unicef

Overview of the Sanitation scenario in Nepal

TYPE OF TOILET by province % along type	% Public toilet coverage by province	% Public toilet coverage by province	% Public toilet coverage by province	% Public toilet coverage by province
Koshi	0.00%	10.17%	0.47%	10.50%
Madhesh	0.77%	2.26%	0.44%	11.88%
Bagmati	75.33%	21.17%	0.44%	10.54%
Gandaki	2.82%	0.68%	0.43%	5.8%
Lumbini	0.82%	10.21%	0.3%	10.71%
Karnali	1.23%	0.00%	0.32%	0.97%
Sudur Pashchim	1.70%	0.77%	0.47%	0.76%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%


Source: CBS 2021
Analysis Support: Aniruddha Bonnerjee, Unicef

Overview of the Sanitation scenario in Nepal

Equity and Inclusion

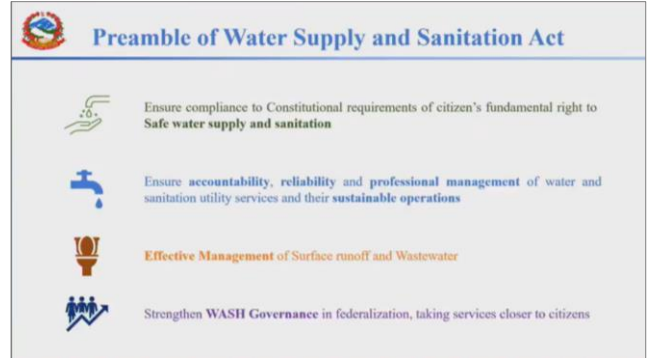
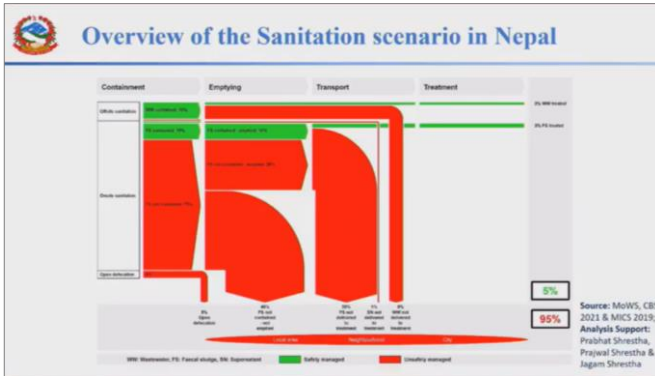
7.2% Toilet Use during
92.8% Toilet Use

Access to Toilet during Menstruation




Province	Access to Toilet during Menstruation (%)
Koshi	99.0%
Madhesh	99.3%
Bagmati	94.1%
Gandaki	97.0%
Lumbini	99.0%
Karnali	99.8%
Sudurpashchim	94.0%

Source: N-WASH MS 2023, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management




Annex III: Presentation on Landscaping of Fecal Sludge Desludging and Transportation Services – Case of Terai Region and Kathmandu Valley




Landscaping of Desludging and transportation services : Case of Terai and Kathmandu Valley

Rajendra Shrestha
Program Director




Objective
To sketch the status of Desludging and Transportation Service in Terai and Ktm

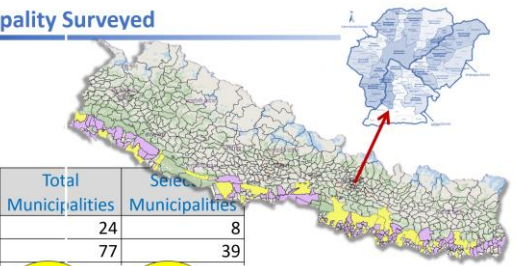


Methodology

- Literature Review
- Selection of the municipalities
- Questionnaire Development
- Orientation on Questionnaire to surveyor
- Data Collection : Secondary and Primary Data
- Data Analysis



Municipality Surveyed



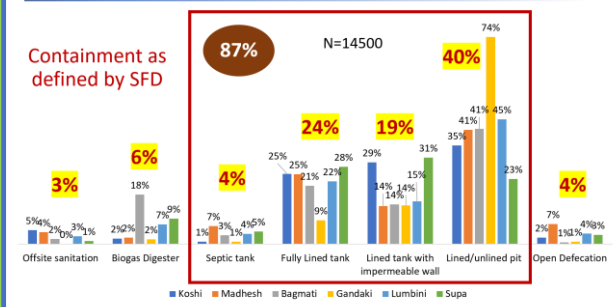
Province	Total Municipalities	Selected Municipalities
Koshi	24	8
Madhesh	77	39
Bagmati	8	4
Gandaki	4	1
Lumbini	24	18
Supa	13	3

Municipality Selected

Urban Sanitation System : Terai Region

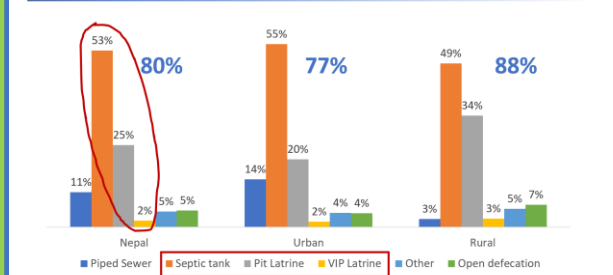
Containment as defined by SFD

N=14500



Province	Offsite sanitation	Biogas Digester	Septic tank	Fully Lined tank	Lined tank with impermeable wall	Lined/unlined pit	Open Defecation
Koshi	5%	4%	1%	25%	29%	41%	2%
Madhesh	2%	2%	3%	25%	14%	35%	11%
Bagmati	3%	2%	1%	21%	14%	41%	1%
Gandaki	3%	2%	1%	22%	14%	41%	1%
Lumbini	7%	7%	4%	28%	15%	31%	4%
Supa	9%	9%	5%	22%	14%	45%	0%

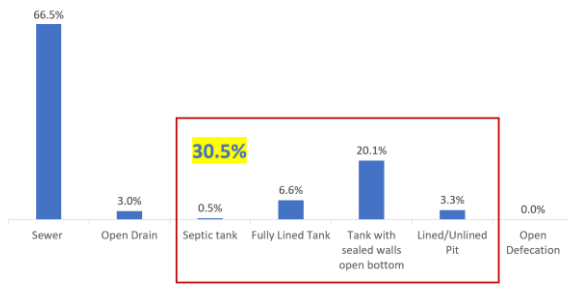
Sanitation System : Nepal



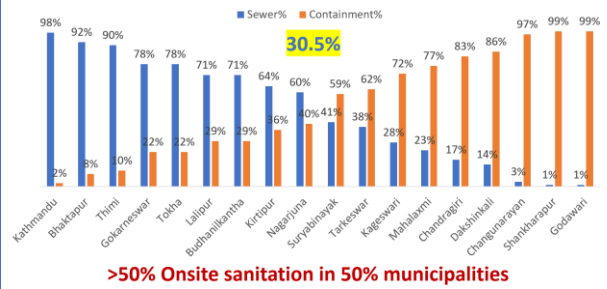
Area	Piped Sewer	Septic tank	Pit Latrine	VIP Latrine	Other	Open defecation
Nepal	11%	53%	25%	2%	5%	5%
Urban	14%	55%	20%	2%	4%	4%
Rural	3%	49%	34%	3%	5%	7%

Source: MICSS, 2019

Sanitation System in Ktm Valley



Sanitation system in Ktm Valley

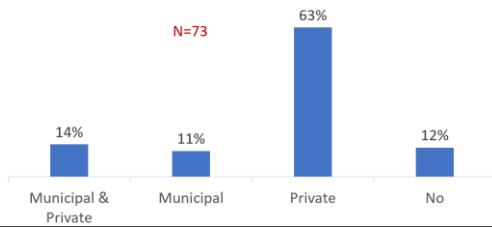


>50% Onsite sanitation in 50% municipalities

Source: CIAMP-2 KVWSM6, 2019

Desludging Service : Terai

Total Vehicle (Terai) : 222 +24 (246)
 FS emptied = 2.3 trip per day per vehicle ~ 2250 m3 per day



Desludging Status : Terai

FS emptied : 7076 m3/d (~ 1769 trip/d)

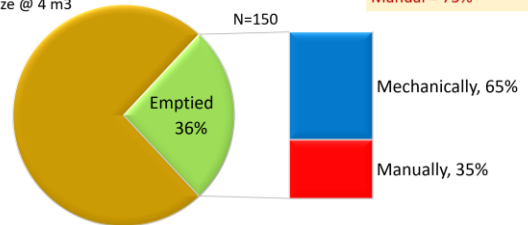
FS mechanical : 4600 m3/d (~1150 trip/d)

Truck size @ 4 m3

Emptied = 31% (2018)

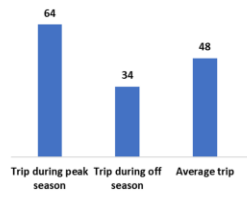
Mechanical = 27%

Manual = 73%



Desludging Service : Ktm

- Total Vehicle (Terai) : 32 >> only private sector in Ktm valley
- FS emptied = 48 trip per day ~ 192 m3 per day
- FS emptied during off season = 34 trip/d ~ 136 m3/d
- FS emptied during peak season = 64 trip/d ~ 256 m3/d

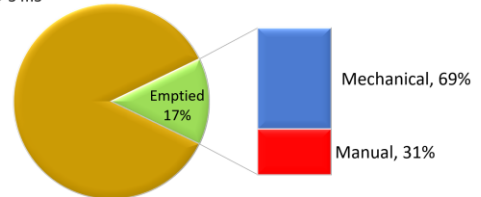


Desludging Status : Ktm Valley

FS emptied : 278 m3/d (~ 92 trip/d)

FS Mechanical : 192 m3/yr (~64 trip/d)

Truck size @ 3 m3



Type of desludging vehicle

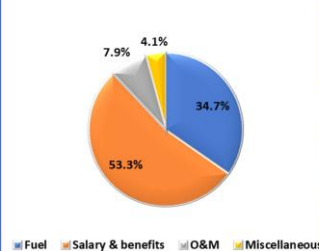


Vehicle in Terai



Vehicle in Ktm

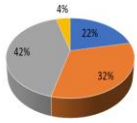
Financial Status of Desludging services : Terai



Total Annual Avg Operating cost per vehicle : NRs. 11,92,884
 Vehicle cost : Avg NRs. 20,00,000



Financial Status of Desludging services : Ktm

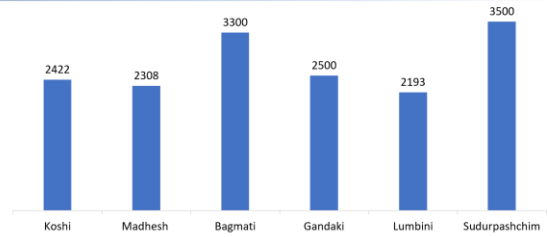


■ Average Annual O&M cost ■ Average Annual Fuel cost
■ Average Annual Staff management cost ■ Average Annual Miscellaneous cost

Total Annual Avg Operating cost per vehicle : NRs. 19,41,340
Vehicle cost : Avg NRs. 33,00,000



Average Service Charge for Desludging



Desludging and transportation charge ~ NRs. 2500 per trip in Terai
NRs. 3500 per trip in Ktm

In Conclusion

- Desludging service is **still lacking** compared to FS generation though it is **increasing**
- **Manual desludging practice** is still high
- Interestingly **emptying is higher in Terai** compared to Capital city
- **Mechanical desludging** is significantly **increased in last 5 years.**
- **Private sector engagement** and investment in desludging and transportation service is amazing but **need to regulate timely**
- **Standardization of Desludging vehicle and services** is required

Annex IV: Presentation on Safe Containment, Recovery and Equity in Off-grid Sanitation



Towards Brown Gold Project

Safe containment, recovery and equity in Off-Grid Sanitation


Gulariya Case

Prabha Pokhrel, IDS Nepal
Prof. Sabitri Tripathi, NEC
Dhundi Raj Pathak, Ph.D., Waste Management Specialist
Govind Shrestha, WaterAid Nepal

Wa, Ghana
Alleppey, India
Nanded, India
Mekelle, Tigray Region Nor
Gulariya, Nepal





Moving Beyond ODF: Opportunities, Challenges and Inequalities of Off-grid Sanitation

What we did:

- Investigate social, political, institutional issues of the entire sanitation value chain
- Explore how marginalized groups of users and *service providers* experience (the sanitation-caste, class and Gender link)

Methodology: Participatory tools
FGDs-21, KI-16 Stakeholders Workshops-4, Observation visits, Outreach through Arts, Photo Voice



Prabha Pokhrel-IDS Nepal, Dr. Tarvi Bhatkai-IDS Sussex

Findings: People, Facilities and fecal sludge management (FSM)

Population: 71,991 (11,220 hhs)

- Community: Adivasi/Janjati: 36%, B/C:18%, S/C: 14%, Muslims: 12%, Others: 20%
- 6.4% landless
- Most Sanitation workers are Dalits- Valmikis (82%), 18%: Tharu, Madhesi, Brahmin, women

Capture and Containment



Actors	Government system (8%)	Private informal (30-40%)	HHs self (50-60%)
Cost	Septic tank: Nrs. 3500 (+600) Ring: Nrs. 1500 (+600) for 3 rings, Nrs. 500/extra ring	Nrs. 1000 for 3 rings, higher for septic tanks	-
Transported	FSTP	Hole in nearby land, covered with soil	Hole in nearby land, covered with soil
Safety gear	Minimal (mostly gloves and sometimes boots), no insurance	Minimal (scarf and kerosene), no insurance	Minimal (Scarf and kerosene)
Bottle neck	High initial payment, filling forms High cost for poor HHs with pits	Odor and discarding area	Odor and discarding area

Findings: Post-ODF challenges

Lack of awareness on implications of contamination

Lack of economically viable options

Varying practices and acceptance among groups

Pits broken due to road works/ nala construction, lack of maintenance

Toilets rendered unusable due to water contamination risks/flooding, maintenance, broken pits

Migrant and landless groups struggle with access to toilets

Institutional Gaps

Lack of follow-up post-ODF declaration
"During the ODF campaign it was a war, after they have gone to sleep" [Municipal official]

Strong regulation on open dumping and transportation options

Resources and willingness lacking to address challenges faced by the municipality

Lack of coordination and role clarity between different levels of government (national, provincial, local)

Outreach: art installation and sanitation education center: Lumbini



Photo Voices



PHOTOVOICE

This is our water tap. We all consume water for drinking purposes because it is essential for our survival. We know that the water isn't safe to drink because it is contaminated due to the pollutants in the surrounding area. Chickens and ducks play and graze in the accumulated water here. The same waste water goes underground which may cause a risk to human health and we will get sick if we drink the same water.

मंसिंह चौधरी, गुलरिया-६, पाल्पा, बाराको



PHOTOVOICE








The cover of this toilet pit is broken. The pit is full and flies are overflowing. They are attracted to these substances and the same flies live in our food. It causes epidemics and we get sick. We have to visit the hospital which is financial burden for us. We all are suffering from it.

बिष्णु श्रेष्ठ, गुलरिया-६, पाल्पा, बाराको

Policy Workshop Municipality, province and Federal level



Recommendations (I)

						
Awareness on implications of unsafe management and use of TP	Ensure health, dignity and safety of sanitation workers/pit emptiers – break the caste-sanitation connect	Increased priority through Policies, guidelines, resources and implementation mechanism to fill the observed gaps most marginalized	Increase economic accessibility for FS collection system	Peer learning among groups for acceptance of brown gold should be promoted	Community friendly artistic messaging can easily outreach of scientific findings	Additional knowledge could enable people to visualize but additional motivation needed for adopting necessary changes

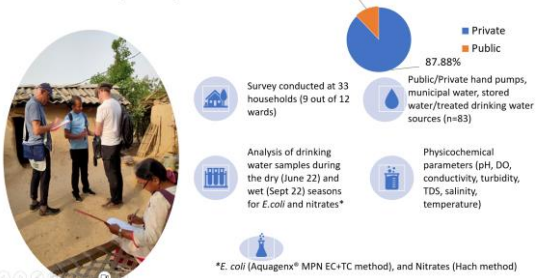
Drinking water contamination pathways and sanitation practices under changing climate (Gulariya, Nepal)

Methodology

- Water Quality Analysis (chemical, biological)
- Household questionnaires
- Secondary Data
- Field observation (proximity of latrines)



Water Quality Analysis



Key Findings: WASH

- Most HHs toilets discharge into underground onsite tanks (prefabricated concrete rings).
- Despite HHs referring to these as 'septic tanks', they cannot be considered as such
- Consequently, they do not effectively protect groundwater (84% unsealed)
- 93.3% HHs drink water directly from source (without treatment) and 66.7% reported waterborne disease in last 12 months
- Majority of households have a member who is responsible for emptying the 'septic tank'
- Most septic tank contents are directly disposed of to farmland and 33.3% of tanks overflow during rainy season
- Septic tank emptying is unregulated/unmonitored, 42.3% of tanks not emptied at all
- 42.9% don't know about municipal FSTP & 48% don't know the hazard effects related to FS



Key Findings: Water Quality

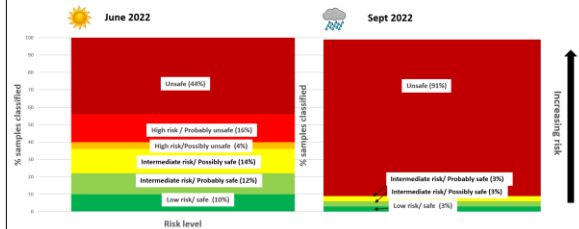
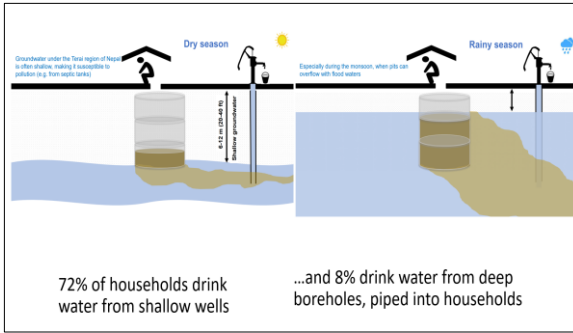


Fig. 1 Proportion of water sources (n=83) which met WHO *E. coli* standards (MPN/100 ml) with respect to season

Impacts of climate extremes on WASH



- Changes in the timing, duration, frequency and intensity of precipitation
- Increased connectivity between septic tanks and groundwater sources (aquifers)



Recommendations (II)

- Transition from shallow to deep hand pumps/ Increase piped water supply
- Transition from Holding tanks to Septic tank- National Septic tank standard
- Scheduled and fair price of desludging fecal sludge
- Climate Resilient Infrastructures
- Establishment of WQ analysis laboratory at province level (at least)

Safe recovery of faecal sludge and Municipal Solid Organic Waste through co-composting: Towards circular economy

WHY CO-COMPOSTING?

- As much as 89% of Nepal's population relies on on-site sanitation which means that 2,925 cubic meters of fecal sludge per day are ineffectively contained underground, informally emptied and transported, and disposed of without treatment in the nearby rivers or marginal lands (Adhikary & Sharma, 2021, ADBI),
 - Water Quality Findings and Field study in Gulariya confirmed the inadequate containment of Faecal Sludge and mismanagement of solid waste causes surface, groundwater and air pollution, that poses a risk to public health and environment (Diogo et al., 2023, under preparation),
 - The integrated waste treatment centre (IWTC) could serve as a model of good practice for sustainable waste management, but is not fully operational.
- So, proper management and safe recovery is urgent needed.**
- CO-COMPOSTING can be the appropriate option in the municipalities of Nepal for the sustainable management and recovery of MSW and faecal sludge as safe use of fertilizers.

Field Trials for Co-composting at Gulariya

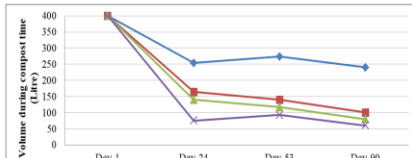
- In August 2022, First experiments trials started at the Gulariya
- Four separate piles were created to explore the composting process to compare quality parameters



- Oversize materials of biodegradable waste were shredded to optimize the mixing with the dewatered FS.
- Second trial in February, 2023 was conducted by addition of carbon-rich materials to achieve the required C/N ratio and to better understand pathogen inactivation during the co-composting process.

Reduction of mass and volume during co-composting

- The results also show how the decomposition process occurs, showing that the volume and mass reduce rapidly in the first 3-weeks, before stabilizing.



- When only MSOW was composted, the end-product comprised only 15% of the starting amount of raw material; while the finished compost comprised approx. 25% of the starting volume for the Dewatered FS + MSOW mix

Findings – Inactivation of pathogens in co-composting



- Co-composting raises and sustains the temperature (up to 60°C- thermophilic stage) inside the pile to a level where pathogens can be inactivated, making the end-product safer for use as a fertilizer.
- The addition of carbon-rich material like SD in MSOW and DFS mixture increased the duration of high temperature i.e. > 50°C inside the compost piles.

Compost quality parameters at different conditions

Parameters	First Experimental Trial				Second Experimental Trial		Nepal Standard (2021)
	Pile-1 (Dewatered FS)	Pile-2 (3 part MSW + 1 part DFS)	Pile-3 (2 part MSW + 1 part DFS)	Pile-4 (MSW)	Pile-1 (0.42 MSW+0.24 SD+0.34 DFS)	Pile-2 (0.66 MSW + 0.34 SD)	
pH	7.35	8	7.8	8.2	7.06	7.89	6-8
MC (%)	31	35	32	35	32	30	25%
Nitrogen (%)	2	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.18	2.07	1%
Phosphorous (%)	1.03	4.9	3.5	1.6	0.243	0.201	0.5%
Potassium (%)	0.14	0.72	0.77	0.45	0.619	1.22	1%
Organic Carbon	18.69	15.17	15.83	13.42	27.14	40.48	20%
C/N	9	8	8	9	12	20	20:1
Lead	24.79	23.79	18.52	21.15	7.77	40.5	<100
Cadmium	<2	<2	<2	<2	<1	<1	5
Chromium	22.24	22.15	24.74	24.31	5.71	6.4	<50
Arsenic	<1	1.72	2.09	1.5	4.6	1.2	<10
Mercury	<1	<1	<1	<1	<0.5	<0.5	<2
Helminthes	16	32	20	0	0	0	<1/g*
E. coli(CFU/gm)	14000	5000	17000	8000	800	700	<1000 CFU/g*

Key Messages

- The findings signified the scope of co-composting to identify the optimum blend of MSOW and FS required;
- to produce a consistent and high-quality (valuable) compost product- one of the keys to circular economy
- The heavy metal concentrations in the end-product were within the safe range for fertilizer use
- Nutrient concentrations (N, P, and K) were shown to be sufficient for the germination and growth of the plants
- Contributed to reduce GHG emissions
- The addition of sawdust helped to attain the optimal C/N ratio and increased the duration of the thermophilic phase, which in turn ensured the effective inactivation of pathogens, rendering the compost safer for downstream use.
- These findings should provide useful guidance to operators of compost facilities tasked with safely recovering FS and MSOW in cities with off-grid sanitation systems.


Recommendations (III)

- Ensure municipal budget allocation for both capacity building and investment in integrated facilities for treatment and recovery (3-tiers government and other stakeholders)
- Subsidies to support co-composting and mandatory use of end-products for safer and sustainable waste management (Local Government)
- Standardize end products from fertilizer and public health perspectives (Federal Government)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH !




Annex V: Presentation on Public Toilet and Sanitation Workers



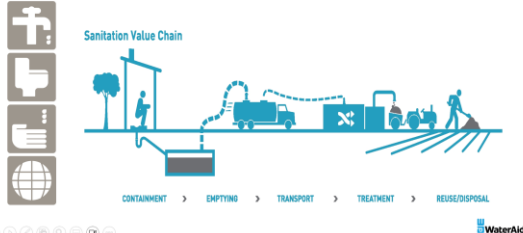
National Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave

Public toilets and Sanitation workers


December 21, 2023



Sanitation Value Chain




CONTAINMENT > EMPTYING > TRANSPORT > TREATMENT > REUSE/DISPOSAL



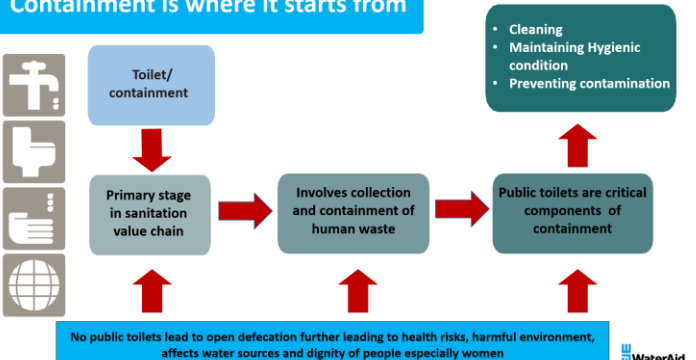
The value of the Value Chain

Containment /Toilet	Emptying	Conveyance	Treatment	End use/ disposal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweeping Cleaning Domestic work Community/public toilet School toilet cleaning Public spaces cleaning Government and private offices cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extract waste from Septic tanks, pit latrines, public toilets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual and mechanical transport of waste to treatment plants or open disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process waste to remove harmful elements, reduce pathogens and make it safe for environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual disposal Disposal of treated waste by recycling, if possible, safe disposal in landfills and reuse as fertilizers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual emptying Mechanical emptying (septic tank desludging) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewer cleaning Sewer maintenance Manhole cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment plant work Sewage treatment plant cleaning 	

Sanitation workers: Inappropriate measures exposes sanitation workforce to occupational, health and safety hazards and social stigma



Containment is where it starts from




Toilet/containment

- Cleaning
- Maintaining Hygienic condition
- Preventing contamination


Primary stage in sanitation value chain → **Involves collection and containment of human waste** → **Public toilets are critical components of containment**

No public toilets lead to open defecation further leading to health risks, harmful environment, affects water sources and dignity of people especially women



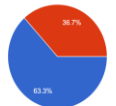
Survey results

Concern regarding personal safety and hygiene




93.2% Yes, 6.8% No

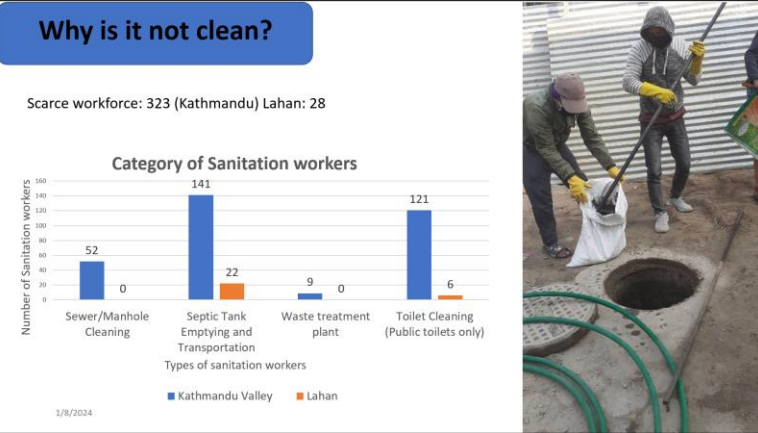
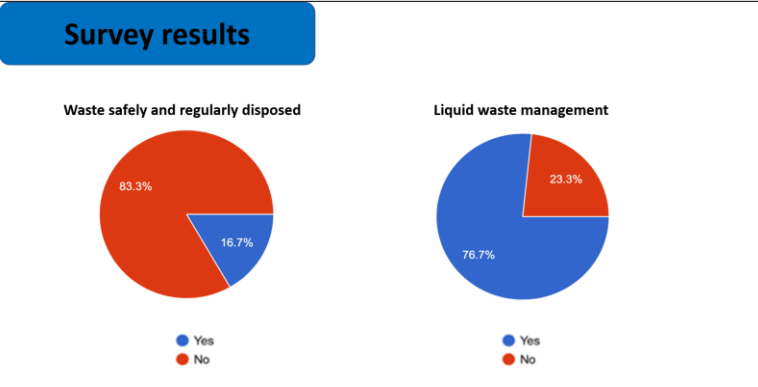
Well maintained and managed



38.7% Yes, 61.3% No

1/9/2024





The reason for this..

System Strengthening is not in sync

- There are no policies and regulatory frameworks for both sectors including reliable data on the number of formal and informal sanitation workers
- Still not a priority of the government – therefore weak leadership
- Adequate organizational knowledge is lacking
- Capacity needs to be built
- Monitoring and evaluation should be in place
- Financing is not adequate
- Inclusion is still not addressed fully
- Awareness programmes required

1/9/2024



What Can Local Governments Do?



1/9/2024

- Local governments play a big role – basic sanitation is exclusive right (ekkal adhikar);
- Policies, Guidelines, Standards aligning with federal government frameworks
- Inclusion of formalization of sanitation workers and uptake of public toilets in WASH Plans
- Governments are not counting sanitation workers: Data is a must – linking it to NWASH
- Public toilet should be looked at holistically (sanitation workers OHS)
- Training and financial support to caretakers for improved services, which will translate into better services for users
- Awareness raising through media, campaigns



What is the current commitment?


- National sanitation campaign
- 1000 public toilets – Sanitation workers
- Joint Sector Review: *Mainstream Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in WASH sector to ensure equitable access, meaningful participation and empowered decision-making including for ensuring Occupational Health and Safety for frontline sanitation workers.*
- National Public Toilet Guideline
- Local public toilet guideline/procedure/standard
- Adoption of best practices learned through various knowledge sharing platforms
- Maybe Ministry of Water and Sanitation?

1/9/2024





Annex VI: Presentation on Timely Emptying and Treatment of Faecal Sludge

TIMELY EMPTYING AND TREATMENT OF FAECAL SLUDGE




Raju Shrestha
Urban WASH Advisor

Working in Three Pathways


- Improving Behaviour Change Interventions
- Improving WASH Service Provision
- Strengthening of the WASH Governance



↓

City Wide Sanitation & Hygiene

- ❑ All individuals (Women, Poor –slum, settlement, Low cast, People with disability, SGM)
- ❑ All Consumer segments (HH, Commercial, Schools, Offices, HCFs, Public areas)
- ❑ Sustainable & climate resilient



SNV

Why do we need to empty the containment on-site sanitation system?

- ❑ Sanitation systems **produce faecal sludge**.
- ❑ The amount of faecal sludge depends on type of system, its size and its use
- ❑ For the most common systems in cities, generally:
 - ✓ **Septic tank with soak pits** – sludge stabilizes (bacteria eat each other), water flows into pit
 - Long emptying time
 - ✓ **Single off-set soak pit** – water infiltrates into ground, sludge accumulates
 - Medium emptying time
 - ✓ **Holding tank** – water and sludge accumulates and fills the tank
 - Short emptying time
- ❑ When sludge builds up in system, it needs to be emptied, so that:
 - ✓ the toilet keeps flushing
 - ✓ for septic tank, more than 2/3rd sludge will overflow into and block soak pit
 - ✓ prevent leakage or overflow to **protect public health and prevent environmental pollution**

SNV

When is the right time to empty ?

- By-laws generally recommend 3 – 5 years.

Case Study :

Birendranagar Municipality, Karnali Province



SNV

Total Sanitation Systems

Type of toilet	Percent
Septic tank	13.4%
Single off-set pit	77.7%
Holding Tank	7.1%
Other	1.8%

SNV

Septic Tanks

Less than 5 years old	More than 5 years old
46.9%	53.1%
=> 5% emptied	=> 23.7% emptied
=> 95% not emptied	=> 77.3% not emptied
=> 0% leaking/overflowing	=> 1.4% leaking/overflowing

Conclusion: Septic tanks typically do NOT need to be emptied before 5 years

SNV

Single Off-set Pit

Less than 5 years old	More than 5 years old
38.4%	61.6%
=> 1% emptied	=> 10.6% emptied
=> 99% not emptied	=> 89.4% not emptied
=> 0.3% leaking/overflowing	=> 0.2% leaking/overflowing

Conclusion: Single off-set pits typically do NOT need to be emptied before 5 years

SNV

Holding Tank

Less than 5 years old	More than 5 years old
69.9%	30.1%
=> 6.2% emptied	=> 53.6% emptied
=> 93.8% not emptied	=> 46.4% not emptied
=> 0% leaking/overflowing	=> 0% leaking/overflowing

Conclusion: Holding tanks typically do NOT need to be emptied before 5 years

SNV

Conclusion:

- For all 3 types of containment, most of pit do not need to be emptied before 5 years.
- Almost all households in BM are emptying their containment after they fill up, and before they leak/overflow.

Question:

By saying, emptying has to happen between 3 – 5 years, are we creating unnecessary problem?

- People need to pay more for emptying
- Municipality needs to make more infrastructure for treatment

Recommendation:

- System of monitoring – 5 years, checking of sludge
- Fine for overflowing/leaking

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What is the Appropriate Treatment System?

Informed Choice Process:

Question 1: Separate design for FSM and SWM or Integrated design

Decision: Integrated design – joint operation cost, have land available, can have option of integrated treatment of liquid and solid waste

Question 2: Use technologies that are largely mechanized or largely natural systems

Decision: Largely natural – have land available

Question 3: Type of Technologies

Decision: Wetland treatment system – low operation & maintenance cost, can reuse sludge in forest area/ Value addition to end products, Low energy requirement

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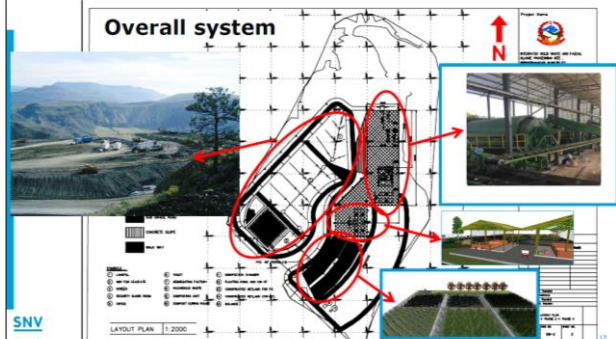
Existing area of Proposed FSTP Site



FSTP Site:
 • 7 Km from City
 • Area = 5 hectare

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Overall system



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FSTP in operation since 2021



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FSTP in operation since 2021



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Surkhet IPS (Total Project Cost = NPR 216 million)

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (Constructed Wetland-Vertical Flow) - 2 Units (under SNV's direct responsibility) -Compost Unit - 1 Unit -Compost curing house-1 unit -Fencing & gate work in boundary- 1 units -Water & Electricity Supply- 1 units -Temporary Leaching pit- 1 Units -Temporary trench - 1 Units (under SNV's direct responsibility) -Access road to site. -Holding Tank (10 Cum) -Polishing Pond (10 Cum) <p>Total NPR 32.5 million (SNV contribution NPR 21.47 million)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compost Unit - 2 unit -Compost Curing house - 1 Units -FS Treatment Plant (Constructed Wetland-Vertical Flow) - 2 Units -Constructed Wetland - Horizontal Flow for pre-treatment-1 Units -Security guard room - 1 Unit -Toilet - 1 Units -Office house - 1 Unit -Segregation factory- 1 Unit -AC roads in facilities parts -1Unit -Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP)-1 Unit -Link roads (earthen road)- 1 Unit -Landfill (1) -1 Unit -Composting Equipment <p>Total NPR 139 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compost Unit - 1 Unit -FS Treatment Plant (CW-VF) - 2 Units -Constructed Wetland (VF) -1 Unit -Landfill (2) - 1 Unit -Floating pond -1 Unit <p>Total NPR 44.7 million</p>

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Capacity Building Training

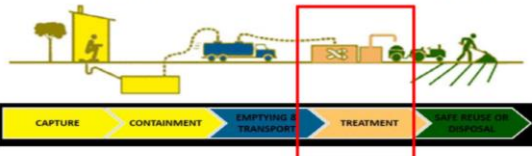
- knowledge and skills
 - maintain records,
 - monitor the proper functioning of FSTP's components,
 - use of protective personal equipment (PPE),
 - safely emptying practices, transport faecal sludge and dispose at site



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Operation and Maintenance of FSTP

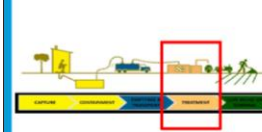


- **Lead by Municipality** - Assigned the technical team (WASH Focal person, Engineers)
- **Two Operators** assigned at FSTP site
- **Tipping fee** (NPR 800/trip) collected
- **Logbook maintained**, (KOBO account)
- **Monthly monitoring** as per O&M guidelines

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Operation and Maintenance of FSTP



- **Total Trips Disposed at FSTP = 1553 trips**
- **Total Income From Tipping Fee = NPR 955,200.00**
- **Total Expenditure = NPR 750,000 (for two operators)**

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18

Learning hub for Karnali province



SNV

□ Institutional arrangements and regulations

- DRR/ Environmental section / dedicated WASH Unit established
- O&M Guidelines
- FSM Bylaws
- Business Model
- SOP for OHS

SNV

SNV
 Nepal
 Sponsor/Partner for
 Handwashing facility
 development

DRR/Environmental section
 was established under
 Forest, Soil and
 Water Conservation
 Act, 2019



Standard operating
 procedures for occupational
 health and safety
 SNV



SNV

Thank You
 For
 Your Kind Attention



SNV

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Annex VII: Kathmandu Declaration

राष्ट्रिय शहरी सरसफाई (CWIS) सम्मेलन २०२३

काठमाडौं पोषणा पत्र

नेपाल नगरपालिका संघ र सिवाइस एलाइन्स नेपालको सहकार्यमा २०८० साल पुष ५ गते नेपाल सरकारका खानेपानी मन्त्रालयका माननीय मन्त्री महेन्द्र राय यादव, बागमती प्रदेश खानेपानी, सिंचाई तथा उर्जा मन्त्रालयका माननीय मन्त्री तिर्थ लामा, राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका माननीय सदस्य डा. अनिता शाह हुंगाना र देशभरका ८० भन्दा बढी स्थानीय सरकारका प्रमुख तथा उपप्रमुखको सहभागितामा राष्ट्रिय शहरी सरसफाई (CWIS) सम्मेलन २०२३ मा जारी काठमाडौं पोषणा पत्र

१. खानेपानी, आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाईको लक्ष्य प्रतीका लागि स्थानीय, प्रदेश र नेपाल सरकारबीच समन्वयत्मक ढंगबाट दिर्घकालीन योजना तयार गरी सहकार्य गर्ने प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।

२. पानीबीना सरसफाईको सेवा दिन चुनीतीपूर्ण रहेको तथ्यलाई आत्मासाथ गर्दै शहरी क्षेत्रमा पानीको उपलब्धतालाई सहज बनाउंदै दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्दै थप व्यवस्थीत बनाउन तीनै तहका सरकारले योजना निर्माण गरी कार्यन्वयन गर्न आग्रह गर्दछौं ।

३. सरसफाईका क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न स्थानीय सरकारले मौलीक शैलीमा व्यवस्थापन गरीरहेको हुँदा एक अर्को नगरपालिकाबीचमा फोहोर व्यवस्थापन र सरसफाईका क्षेत्रमा भएका सरकारात्मक अभ्यासहरूलाई नेपाल नगरपालिका संघको समन्वयमा एक अर्काबीच सिकाइ आदान प्रदान गर्न यो सम्मेलन प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछ ।

४. नागरीकलाई स्वच्छ खानेपानी, आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाईको प्रत्यभुती संविधानको मौलीक अधिकार र एकल अधिकधार भित्र पनि रहेको हुँदा ठूला खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू पुर्ण रुपमा राज्यको लगानीमा बन्ने सुनिश्चताता गर्न यो सम्मेलन माग गर्दछ ।

५. नेपाल नगरपालिका संघले दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन लगायतका एकूकित फोहोर व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बधीत विषयमा जिल्ला समन्वय समिति, नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिकासँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने छ । आवश्यकताका आधारमा संघीय तथा प्रदेश सरकारसँग समेत यस प्रयोजनका लागि अन्तरक्रिया, वकालत, क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि लविड गर्दै पुर्वाधार निर्माणका लागि योजना माग गरिनेछ ।

६. सरसफाई सजिव प्राणीका लागि अत्यवश्यक रहेको कुरालाई वृष्टीगत गर्दै यो वृहत् क्षेत्रलाई समेटी हाल यस क्षेत्रमा काम गरीरहेको खानेपानी मन्त्रालयको नामलाई समेत खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई मन्त्रालय बनाउन माग गर्दछ ।

७. दिसा जन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनलाई अभियानको रूपमा अपनाउन आवश्यक उचित जग्गाको उपलब्धता, सक्षम जनशक्तिको विकास र परिचालन गर्न सम्बन्धित संस्था र निजी क्षेत्रसँग समन्वय र साभेदारीलाई बढावा दिन यो सम्मेलन सबै पक्षसँग अपिल गर्दछ ।

८. शहरी क्षेत्रको सरसफाईको पहिलो दायित्व, कर्तव्य र क्षेत्राधिकार पनि स्थानिय सरकारको हो । प्रयाप्त बजेट र साधन स्रोतको अभावमा योजना बनाए पनि स्थानिय सरकारहरूले सोचे अनुरूप काम गर्न नसकिरहेको हुँदा यस क्षेत्रमा प्रयाप्त बजेट स्थानिय सरकार मार्फत कार्यन्वयन हुने गरी विनियोजन गर्न र साभेदार संस्थालाई समेत स्थानिय सरकारसँग सहकार्य गरेर अभियान चलाउन आग्रह गर्दछ ।

९. दिसाजन्य लेदो तथा फोहोरपानी व्यवस्थापन, सरसफाई र खानेपानीका क्षेत्रमा संघीय सरकार र प्रदेश सरकारहरूले बनाउने नीति नियमहरूमा स्थानिय सरकार तथा सरोकारवालाहरूसँग समेत छलफल गरी सुचनाका औजारहरू प्रयोग गरी योजना निर्माण गर्न यो सम्मेलन माग गर्दछ ।

१०. संघीय सरकार, प्रदेश सरकारहरू र स्थानिय सरकारले समेत समावेशी तथा समतामुलक सहभागिताको अपरीहार्यतालाई आत्मासाथ गर्दै योजना निर्माणमा नै यस प्रकारको सहभागितालाई सुनिश्चित गर्न यो सम्मेलन सबै पक्षसँग अपिल गर्दछ ।

Unofficial Translation of the Kathmandu Declaration

The Kathmandu Declaration declared amid the National City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation Conclave 2023 organized by Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) in collaboration with City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation Alliance Nepal (CWISAN) on 21 December 2023 in gracious presence of Honorable Minister of Water Supply Mr. Mahendra Raya Yadav, Honorable Minister of Sanitation of Bagmati Province Mr. Tirtha Bahadur Lama, Honorable Member of National Planning Commission Dr. Anita Shah and participation of more than 80 municipal Mayors and Deputy Mayors across the nation.

1. We commit to collaborate to achieve the goal on water, fundamental health and sanitation by preparing long-term plans in coordination with Local, Provincial and Federal Governments.

2. Considering the challenges to provide sanitation services in lack of water, we request all three tiers of the Government to develop a plan for easy accessibility of water in urban areas and proper fecal sludge management, and for its implementation.

3. As the Local Governments are managing sanitation in their unique way, this Conclave is committed to exchanging learnings on best practices of Municipalities on waste management and sanitation in close coordination with MuAN.

4. As safe drinking water, health and sanitation are the fundamental and exclusive rights of every citizen, this National Conclave demands ensuring construction of larger scale drinking water schemes from the investment of the nation.

5. MuAN will coordinate and collaborate with District Coordination Committee, Municipalities and Rural Municipalities on the issues pertinent to fecal sludge management and integrated waste management. For this purpose, on the need basis, Federal and Provincial Governments will be lobbied for interaction, advocacy and capacity building and demanded for plan for infrastructure development.

6. Focusing that sanitation is crucial to all human beings, this National Conclave demands to rename the Ministry of Water Supply as Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation to cover the wider domain of sanitation.

7. This National Conclave appeals all to campaign for fecal sludge management, allocate proper land, develop and mobilize capacitated human resource, and coordinate and enhance partnership with relevant agencies and private sector.

8. Local Government has the first and foremost roles and responsibilities on urban sanitation. In the context of the Local Government not being able to execute plans due to lack of adequate budget and resources, this Conclave requests for fiscal decentralization for implementation by the Local Government and campaigning in coordination with relevant partners.

9. This Conclave demands development of plan in the areas of fecal sludge management, waste-water management and WASH in close consultation with the Local Government and relevant stakeholders while formulating policies and regulations by the Federal and Provincial Governments and through the use of Information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials.

10. This Conclave appeals to ensure inclusive and equitable participation by Federal, Provincial and Local Governments during formulation of plan.

Annex VIII: Glimpses of the Conclave















Annex IX: Media Coverage of the National Conclave

1. Nepal Look TV- Talk of the Town

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X_So2JGAYss



2. WASH Khabar

राष्ट्रिय सहरी सरसफाइ सम्मेलन सुरु – WASHKhabar

WASH Khabar
सहरी सरसफाइ सम्मेलन

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राष्ट्रिय सहरी सरसफाइ सम्मेलन सुरु

५ पुस २०७८, बिहीबार २२:२५



आठमाइँ : राष्ट्रिय सहरी सरसफाइ सम्मेलन काठमाडौँमा सुरु भएको छ । संघीय खाद्यपानी तथा प्रदेश सरकारले खानेपानी, उर्जा तथा विद्युतसमेत, राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग, स्थानीय सरकारका प्रमुख तथा उच्चपदाधिकारी र सरसफाइ क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सर्वोच्चस्तरीयको अध्यक्षतामा सम्मेलन सुरु भएको हो ।

सहरी सरसफाइको मुल प्राथमिकता गरी सुदृढित कृषमा जलसञ्चालन गरिएको सरसफाइको लक्ष्य प्राप्तिमा लागि नगरपालिकाहरूलाई दिइया निर्देश गर्ने उद्देश्यले सम्मेलनको आयोजना गरिएको हो ।

नेपाल नगरपालिका संघका अध्यक्षमा भएको सम्मेलनमा नेहरू कार्यकारी निर्देशक कलाशिषी देवकोटाले नगरपालिका भित्र सरसफाइ गर्ने उद्देश्य लिएर सुरुवातमा नगरी सरसफाइको राष्ट्रिय पुर्वायन निकै चुनौती रहेको र यसका लागि नै लक्ष्यकारी समावेशी सरसफाइको अवधारणा अगाडि सारिएको बताउनुभयो ।

उहाँले नगरपालिका सभाले सहरी खाद्यपान उपयुक्त खानेपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छताका विषयमा तीनै तहका सरकार बीच समन्वय र नीतिगत पैठनी गरी अगाडि लगेर जान्नुपर्ने गर्दछ । नगरपालिकाहरूले खाद्यपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छतामा पुर्वायको योगदानबाटै दिने विकास लक्ष्य ६ को लक्ष्यमा पुग्न सकिने बताउनुभयो ।

सरसफाइ सम्मेलनको उद्घाटन तयमा खानेपानी नवनी महिन्द्र राण माइलको मानस विद्यालय सञ्चालकमा पठाई फेरोले जिल्ला र जनसंख्या तथा भूगोलको आधारमा बजेट बसुपर्ने कारण व्यक्त गर्नुभयो । अलखित आभासमा बजेट विनियोजन भयो भने मात्र सन्तुलित बजेट विकास हुने उहाँको भनाइ छ ।

धेरैले पढेको

विद्यालय निर्मित बस्न गले खानेपानी र सरसफाइमा अनुगत उपरदन (भिडियो)

धरा परिस्केका ४ वटा खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू वसरी ल्याईवी स्थापनामा

सुशिक्षित खानेपानीको लागि पानी परिक्षण प्रयोगशालाको भूमिका (भिडियो)

सुशिक्षित खानेपानीको लागि पानी परिक्षण प्रयोगशालाको भूमिका (भिडियो)

धरा परिस्केका ४ वटा खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू वसरी ल्याईवी स्थापनामा

विद्यालय निर्मित संरचनाले खानेपानी र सरसफाइमा अनुगत उपरदन (भिडियो)

बाढीले बगाएको खानेपानी उपकरणहरू



सम्मेलन याम्पानी प्रदेश सरकारले खानेपानी, उर्जा तथा सिंचाई मन्त्री त्रिभुवन लामाले खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा बमसरी प्रदेश सरकारले प्राथमिकता दिने आएको बताउनुभयो ।

वसरी नेपाल नगरपालिका संघका अध्यक्ष भीम ढुंगाले दिनु विकास लक्ष्य भनेर नाता लगाइदि आर पनि हालसम्म भएको प्राप्ति र अब लक्ष्य प्राप्ति गर्न लाग्ने बजेट तथा कामका योजना कोट्टी पनि विस्तृत नदेखिएको बताउनुभयो ।

दिने विकास लक्ष्यमा काम गर्न सक्ने बाँकी छ ? अहिलेसम्मको प्राप्ति के कति भयो ? यो कसोलाई माह तैना ? यो सम्मेलनको बसकालागि दिइया निर्देश मरोस् उहाँले बसुभयो ।



उहाँले खानेपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता क्षेत्र स्थानीय, प्रदेश र संघीय सरकारको राम्रा अधिकार भए पनि संघीय सरकारले स्थानीय सरकारको अधिकारलाई हस्तक्षेप गरेको, बजेटको नीचा तथा जनसंख्याको सीमाको हिसाबले स्थानीय सरकारले गर्नुपर्ने हुँदाहुँदै पनि सघ र प्रदेशले काम गरिरहेको बताउनुभयो ।

यो संघीयताको उद्धार हो, खाद्यपानीमा २/२ लाख कोषी मात्र रकम विनियोजन गर्नुपर्ने बाक्यता कि रहने हो ? कि हामी यावधिके अधिकार हो ? उहाँले भन्नुभयो । 'कानुनमा जे जे अधिकार तोकेछन उन, हामीलाई त्यो अधिकार बजेट व्यवस्थापन सहित प्रयोग गर्न होस् उहाँले उहाँले उहाँले भन्नुभयो ।

सम्मेलनको सुरुवात तयमा अलखित सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा नगरपालिकाहरूले गर्नुपर्ने कामहरूको बारेमा धोपणा पर आरी मीश्र ।

3. WASH Khabar

खानेपानी नियमावली गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका महासंघको सुझाव समेटेर मात्र मन्त्रीपरिषदमा पेश हुने – WASHKhabar



WASH Khabar
संघीय सरकारको आधिकारिक वेबसाइट

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५ पुष २०८०, बिहीबार १३:४०

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काठमाडौं : खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई नियमावली गाउँपालिका महासंघ तथा नगरपालिका संघको सुझावलाई समेटेर मात्र मन्त्रीपरिषदमा पेश गरिने भएको छ । नियमावलीको मस्यौदालाई अन्तिम रूप दिनु अघि नै संसदीय समितिले छलफल गरी सुझाव समेट्नुपर्ने भएपनि मुख्य सरोकारवाला संघ नै छलफल गरी नियमावली बन्न लागेपछि नेपाल नगरपालिका संघले आपत्ति जनाएको थियो ।

खानेपानी मन्त्रालयले खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई नियमावली कायम मनालयामा पेश गरिसकेको छ । काठमाडौंमा राष्ट्रिय स्तरकाइ सम्मेलनको उदघाटन सत्रमा नेपाल नगरपालिका संघका अध्यक्ष भीम ढुंगानले स्थानीय सरकारलाई बाढीबस गरेर ल्याउने नियमावली मान्य नहुने बताए पछि खानेपानी मन्त्री महिन्द्र राय यादवले गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिका संघको सुझाव समेटेर मात्र मन्त्री परिषदमा पेश गरिने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्नुभयो ।

खानेपानी मन्त्री यादवले खानेपानी र सरसफाई जीवनको अंग भएकोले प्रत्येक नेपालीको घरमा खानेपानीको धारा पुऱ्याउने सरकारको नीति बमोजिम स्थानीय सरकारले पनि घरघरमै धारा पुऱ्याउन बजेट लगानी गर्नुपर्ने बताउनुभयो ।

उहाँले पहाड तथा हिमालमा आइँ पनि डोकोमा पानी नबोकेसम्म जीवन नचल्ने अवस्था रहेको भन्दै आगामी बजेट वसको अन्वयका लागि परिश्रम हुने बताउनुभयो । अझै पनि डोकोमा पानी बोकेर पिउनुपर्ने बाध्यतामा रहेका जनतालाई मुक्ति दिलाउन बजेट वनाउन तर्फ विनियोजन गर्न आवश्यक छ उहाँले भन्नुभयो ।

उहाँले जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारण हिमालमा हिउँ पनिने दर अत्यधिक रहेको, पहाडमा खानेपानीको भूगर्भ सूख्दै गएको र तराईमा समेत भूमिगत पानीको सहाय घट्टै गएकोले खानेपानीको समस्या अझ विकराल बन्दै जाने स्थिति सिर्जना भएकोले पानीको थोपा थोपा हिस्सा गरेर प्रयोग गर्नुपर्ने बताउनुभयो ।



देशका विभिन्न भेगको खानेपानी परिष्करण गर्दा कोलिफर्म देखिएको प्रति आफ्नो ध्यानकर्षण भएको जनाउँदै मन्त्री यादवले शीघ्रतापूर्वक खानेपानीको पाइपको दुरी नजिक हुँदा यो अवस्था सिर्जना भएको हुनाले बताउनुभयो । उहाँले शीघ्रतापूर्वक सोचक ट्याङ्ग र खानेपानीको धाराको दुरी कायम गर्न समेत आग्रह गर्नुभयो ।

नेपालमा पनि भारतमा जस्तै प्रधानमन्त्रीको नेतृत्वमा 'स्वच्छता' अभियान सञ्चालन हुने जानकारी गराउँदै उहाँले 'स्वच्छ पानी, स्वस्थ नेपाली' बसको नारा हुने उहाँले बताउनुभयो ।

मन्त्री यादवले मानव विकास सूचकांकमा पाछाडि परेको जिराला र जनसंख्या तथा भूगोलको आधारमा बन्ने बजेटले मात्र सन्तुलित विकास हुने बताउनुभयो । सहजमा बसोबास गर्न सबै जनसंख्यासम्म सुरक्षित रूपमा व्यवस्थित सरसफाइको पहुँच पुऱ्याउने विषयव्यापी अवधारणा 'नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ' लाई नेपालले पनि अंगीकार गरिसकेको छ ।

सम्मेलनले सुरक्षित रूपमा व्यवस्थित सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा संघ, प्रदेश तथा नगरपालिकाहरूले गर्नुपर्ने कामहरूको बारेमा घोषणा पत्र जारी गर्नेछ ।



धेरैले पढ्ने

WASH Khabar

विद्यालयमा निर्मित संरचनाले खानेपानी र सरसफाइमा आमूल परिवर्तन (भिडियो)

धला परिसकेका ४ वटा खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू वसरी ल्याईयो सञ्चालनमा

सुरक्षित खानेपानीको लागि पानी परिष्करण प्रयोगशालाको भूमिका (भिडियो)

कोकरभिट्टा दिसाजन्म लेटेड प्रशोधन केन्द्रको डिजाइनमा कमजोरी, पुनः डिजाइन गरी निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने (भिडियो)

दल तथा फोहोर प्रशोधनका लागि राष्ट्रिय वनको जग्गा प्रयोग गर्न दिने मन्त्रीपरिषद बैठकको निर्णय

भैरौलीगंगा फोहोर सङ्कलन तथा पुनः प्रवाह केन्द्र निर्माण

यास पारपटका लगी पशुसङ्कलन गर्न जग्गा दिन उपमहानगरपरिषदका सरसफाइका

परिष्करण समग्र पत्रा एनिस र स्वच्छ समुदाय घोषणा कार्यक्रमको विस्तार

काठमाडौंकोलाई माथै संरक्षित मेलनको पानी उपचार

पेटौला पम्पले डेढ महिनापछि शीघ्रतापूर्वक सञ्चालनमा ल्याउनुपर्ने

धामीझाँकीको सामूहिक प्रतिबद्धता : 'हामी छाउपडी प्रथा मान्दैनौ'

दिसाजन्म लेयोलाई पैसामा बदल्ने अभियानका अगुवा, जसको अगुवाईमा बन्थो निजी क्षेत्रको प्रशोधन केन्द्र

दल तथा फोहोर प्रशोधनका लागि राष्ट्रिय वनको जग्गा प्रयोग गर्न दिने मन्त्रीपरिषद बैठकको निर्णय

सडकमा कुकुरलाई शीघ्र गराउँदै हुनुहुन्छ ? कुकुर सँगै महानगरको गाडीमा कोसु होला नि ?

जेट मेसिन र बोटको सहायताबाट बल्खु खोलाको फोहोर निकालियो

सुरक्षित खानेपानीको लागि पानी परिष्करण प्रयोगशालाको भूमिका (भिडियो)

धला परिसकेका ४ वटा खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू वसरी ल्याईयो सञ्चालनमा

विद्यालयमा निर्मित संरचनाले खानेपानी र सरसफाइमा आमूल परिवर्तन (भिडियो)

बाढीले बगाएको सवाखोला-सोहकौट-विजवापानी खानेपानी

धेरैले पढ्ने

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विद्यालयमा निर्मित संरचनाले खानेपानी र सरसफाइमा आमूल परिवर्तन (भिडियो)

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कोकरभिट्टा दिसाजन्म लेटेड प्रशोधन केन्द्रको डिजाइनमा कमजोरी, पुनः डिजाइन गरी निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने (भिडियो)

दल तथा फोहोर प्रशोधनका लागि राष्ट्रिय वनको जग्गा प्रयोग गर्न दिने मन्त्रीपरिषद बैठकको निर्णय

भैरौलीगंगा फोहोर सङ्कलन तथा पुनः प्रवाह केन्द्र निर्माण

यास पारपटका लगी पशुसङ्कलन गर्न जग्गा दिन उपमहानगरपरिषदका सरसफाइका

परिष्करण समग्र पत्रा एनिस र स्वच्छ समुदाय घोषणा कार्यक्रमको विस्तार


काठमाडौंकोलाई माथै संरक्षित मेलनको पानी उपचार

पेटौला पम्पले डेढ महिनापछि शीघ्रतापूर्वक सञ्चालनमा ल्याउनुपर्ने

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१० बुँदे काठमाडौं घोषणा पत्र जारी गर्दै सकियो शहरी सरसफाइ सम्मेलन – WASHKhabar



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सहरी सरसफाइको लागि


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डाउनलोड

१० बुँदे काठमाडौं घोषणा पत्र जारी गर्दै सकियो शहरी सरसफाइ सम्मेलन

५ पुन २०८०, विहीबार १५:०२

66 views



काठमाडौं : नेपाल नगरपालिका संघले दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन लगायतका सरसफाइसँग सम्बन्धित विषयमा जिल्ला समन्वय समिति, नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिकासँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने लगायत १० बुँदे काठमाडौं घोषणा पत्र जारी गर्दै राष्ट्रिय शहरी सरसफाइ (CWIS) सम्मेलन सकिएको छ ।

नेपाल नगरपालिका संघ र सिवाइडन एलाइन्स नेपालको सहकार्यमा खानेपानी मन्त्रालयका मन्त्री महिन्द्र राय वादेव, बागमती प्रदेश खानेपानी, सिंचाइ तथा उर्जा मन्त्रालयका मन्त्री दिनेश लामा, राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका सदस्य डा. अनिता शाह हुंमना र देशभरका ८० भन्दा बढी स्थानीय सरकारका प्रमुख तथा उपप्रमुखको सहभागिता रहेको राष्ट्रिय शहरी सरसफाइ (CWIS) सम्मेलनले १० बुँदे काठमाडौं घोषणा पत्र जारी गरेको हो ।

काठमाडौं घोषणापत्र :

१. खानेपानी, आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइको लक्ष्य प्रतीका लागि स्थानीय, प्रदेश र नेपाल सरकारबीच समन्वयक टांगबाट दिर्घकालीन योजना तयार गरी सहकार्य गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।
२. पानी बिना सरसफाइको सेवा दिन चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेको तथ्यलाई आत्मसाध गर्दै शहरी क्षेत्रमा पानीको उपलब्धतालाई सहज बनाउँदै दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्दै बस खर्चबन्धित बनाउन तीब्रता सहित सरसफाइ योजना निर्माण गरी कार्यन्वयन गर्न आग्रह गर्दछौं ।
३. सरसफाइका क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न स्थानीय सरकारले मौलीक रौलीमा व्यवस्थापन गरिरहेको हुँदा एक अर्को नगरपालिका बीचमा फोहोर व्यवस्थापन र सरसफाइका क्षेत्रमा भाएका सरसफाइका अभ्यासहरूलाई नेपाल नगरपालिका संघको समन्वयमा एक अर्का बीच सिकाइ आदान प्रदान गर्न यो सम्मेलन प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछ ।
४. नागरिकलाई स्वच्छ खानेपानी, आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइको प्रत्यक्षी संविधानको मौलि अधिकार र एकल अधिकार भित्र पनि रहेको हुँदा ठूला खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू पूर्ण रुपमा राजस्वको लगानीमा बने सुनिश्चितता गर्न यो सम्मेलन माग गर्दछ ।
५. नेपाल नगरपालिका संघले दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन लगायतका सरसफाइसँग सम्बन्धित विषयमा जिल्ला समन्वय समिति, नगरपालिका र गाउँपालिकासँग समन्वय र सहकार्य गर्ने छ । आवश्यकताका आधारमा संघीय तथा प्रदेश सरकारसँग समेत यस प्रयोजनका लागि अनुरोध, कानून, क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि लक्षिक गर्दै पुर्वाधार निर्माणका लागि योजना माग गरिनेछ ।
६. सरसफाइ सञ्चय प्राणीका लागि अत्यावश्यक रहेको कुललाई दृष्टिगत गर्दै यो वृत्त क्षेत्रलाई समेटेरी हाल यस क्षेत्रमा काम गरिरहेको खानेपानी मन्त्रालयको नामलाई समेत खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ मन्त्रालय बनाउन माग गर्दछ ।
७. दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनलाई अभियानको रुपमा अपनाउन आवश्यक रक्षक जनशक्तिको विकास र परिचालन गर्न सम्बन्धित संस्था र निजी क्षेत्रसँग समन्वय र साझेदारीलाई बढावा दिन यो सम्मेलन सबै पक्षसँग अपिल गर्दछ ।
८. शहरी क्षेत्रको सरसफाइको पहिलो दाविच, फर्निच र श्रेयाधिकार पनि स्थानिय सरकारको हो । पर्वत बजेट र साधन खोतको अभावमा योजना बनाए पनि स्थानीय सरकारहरूले सोचे अनुरूप काम गर्न नसकिरहेको हुँदा यस क्षेत्रमा पर्वत बजेट स्थानीय सरकार मार्फत कार्यन्वयन हुने गरी खिचोवन गर्न र साझेदार संस्थालाई समेत स्थानीय सरकारसँग सहकार्य गरेर अघिवाचन चलाउन आग्रह गर्दछ ।
९. दिसाजन्य लेदो तथा फोहोरपानी व्यवस्थापन, सरसफाइ र खानेपानीका क्षेत्रमा संघीय सरकार र प्रदेश सरकारहरूले बनाउने नीति विमर्शहरूमा स्थानीय सरकार तथा सरोकारवालाहरूसँग समेत छरफरल गरी सुचनाका औजारहरू प्रयोग गरी योजना निर्माण गर्न यो सम्मेलन माग गर्दछ ।
१०. संघीय सरकार, प्रदेश सरकारहरू र स्थानिय सरकारले समेत समावेशी तथा समागमक सहभागिताको अपरिहार्यतालाई आत्मसाध गर्दै योजना निर्माणमा नै यस प्रकारको सहभागितालाई सुनिश्चित गर्न यो सम्मेलन सबै पक्षसँग अपिल गर्दछ ।

बैते पढेको

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विद्यालयमा विभिन्न संरचनाले खानेपानी र सरसफाइसँग अग्रुम परिचयन (भिडियो)

धना परिसरको ४ वटा खानेपानी आयोजनाहरू जारी ल्याउँने सञ्चालना

सुन्धित खानेपानीको लागि पानी पीक्षण प्रयोगक्षेत्रको भूमिका (भिडियो)

प्रौढ-पिढा रिहाजन्य लेदो प्रयोग क्षेत्रको डिजाइनको कमाउरी, पुन डिजाइन नवी निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने (भिडियो)

एल तथा फोहोर प्रयोगक्षेत्रमा राष्ट्रिय प्रयोगक्षेत्रमा प्रयोग गर्न दिने मन्त्रीपरिषद बैठकको निर्णय

भैरहनामा फोहोर सञ्चालन तथा पुन प्रवि केन्द्र निर्माण

म्यास प्लाण्टका लागि धनुषालन गर्न जग्गा दिन उपमहानगरपालिका सरकारका

परियोजना सम्पन्न भए पनि सञ्चय र स्वच्छ समुदाय घोषणा कार्यजम्मे निर्धारण

काठमाडौंलाई माथो मन्त्रालयमा मेसमरीको पानी उखार

पेटेल पम्पले ट्रेड मिनिस्चि शीघ्रतय सञ्चालनमा ल्याउनुपर्ने

भाडी प्रशिक्षित

धामीझोकीको सामूहिक प्रतिबद्धता : हामी छाउपट्टी प्रथा मान्दैनौं

दिसाजन्य लेदोलाई पैसामा बदल्ने अभियानका अग्रुम, जसको अग्रुवाईमा बन्यो निजी क्षेत्रको प्रशोधन केन्द्र

दल तथा फोहोर प्रयोगक्षेत्रमा लागि

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