

## B. Formulate and systematically implement capacity building programme at all levels

- Develop standard curriculum and resources required for training to strengthen the capacity of human resources in sanitation sector ranging from central to VDC-level
- Strengthen and mobilize human resources in sanitation sector to implement the Open Defecation Free campaigns at central, regional and district levels
- Allocate adequate budget/funds for the development and mobilization of trriggers at VDC and municipality level

## C. Expedite sustainable ODF campaigning

- The government will make public announcement “Open Defecation is prohibited” through mass media, IEC materials and circulars.
- The government will make a public announcement “No subsidy for private HH Toilets”.
- Allocate central-level budget for the districts which have sanitation coverage less than 50 % to carry out intensive ODF programme.
- Allocate adequate annual budget to the districts which are on high priority on sanitation by the concerned ministries
- Provide the central grant by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) to the District Development Committee (DDCs) that declare ODF in the current fiscal year.
- Disseminate the Master Plan and its implementation guidelines in all the districts/VDCs/Municipalities through workshop, IEC materials, and other media.
- Develop and implement post ODF action plan with budget provisions for each VDC/municipality/district,
- Each D-WASH-CC will develop a “special sanitation package for ultra poor, Dalit and other disadvantaged Janajatis” to increase sanitation coverage among these segment of population in the country.
- Each municipality will develop “sanitation package” for informal settlement of slum and squatter, including community toilets with community management model or public private partnership model.
- All the stakeholders at various levels will ensure that “reward and recognition” are inbuilt in all the sanitation and hygiene programme activities.
- Prepare sanitation marketing policy to encourage private sector participation in sanitation sector.
- Develop alternative cost effective technologies /solutions of toilets particularly suitable in the Terai, flood prone areas, and for poor people; and disseminate the information through mass media, training and IEC materials.
- The Road Department will build public toilets with Public Private Partnership (PPP) model or community managed

model ensuring proper O&M management along the national highway and feeder roads at every 50 Km-interval and at every 25 Km in the hill alignment.

- Every fuel pump centers along the highway must have a public toilet and
- To declare a district ODF, public toilets must be mandatory at the public places such as Haat Bazaar (market places), bus parks, sports play ground, etc and management plan will be in place.

## D. Implement WASH in schools programme

- Initiate ‘School with toilet’ campaign by the Nepal government.
- Instead of the flat amount, the school toilet cost should be based on the actual estimate The concerned community should invest matching funds of 20 percent of the total budget required to construct toilets in schools.
- Ministry of Education (MoE) to continue to allocate adequate resources for implementation of the ‘girls’ toilets programme focusing menstrual hygiene, hand washing and water facilities’.
- The Department of Education (DOE) revises the School Improvement Plans (SIPs) guidelines to include school WASH, and circulate them to all its district offices,
- DOE to revise the monitoring checklist of Resource Persons and School Inspectors, by introducing sanitation indicators,
- The existing and future schools’ toilets to be provided with water, menstrual hygiene facilities, disposal units, provision of menstrual hygiene kits in the public schools,
- Innovative model school concept will be introduced compulsory in schools where sanitation and hygiene facilities are supported.



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# MDGs Acceleration Framework

IMPROVING ACCESS TO SANITATION  
2013



## BACKGROUND

Over the past 11 years (2000-2011), the sanitation coverage has increased from 30 percent to 62 percent in Nepal. This figure states that the average annual growth rate of access to toilet is around three percent. The Government of Nepal has aimed to achieve the target of 80 percent of the sanitation coverage by 2015 and universal coverage by 2017. So, in order to achieve the target of providing universal access to sanitation to all by 2017, there is a need to increase the annual growth rate of toilet construction from existing three percent to six percent.

Though, the national-level achievements in sanitation are found satisfactory, rural areas, Tarai and Far-Western development region along with Dalit and marginalised families have poor access to sanitation. The rural sanitation coverage is also poor at below 55 percent. Similarly, 16 out of the 20 Tarai districts and the Far-Western development region have the sanitation coverage less than the national coverage. According to a study, among the marginalised families in the country, only four percent have access to sanitation while among the *Madhesi Dalit* families, only five percent have access to toilet. Similarly, less than 50 percent households across 25 out of 75 districts have sanitation coverage less than the national average.

Considering the above scenarios, the National Planning Commission (NPC) prioritized sanitation as a challenge and has developed a framework that specifies to accelerate the existing sanitation-related campaigns and interventions to achieve the MDG target and national target of providing access to sanitation for all the districts, development regions, caste and ethnicity, rural areas and households of all economic background. The sanitation bottleneck analysis and action plans have been developed by adopting the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) endorsed by the United Nations that aims at accelerating and sustaining progress towards the MDGs' achievement at the national levels. The MAF for sanitation in Nepal was jointly developed by the NPC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with active participation from the concerned stakeholders working in sanitation sub-sector in the country.

## PRIORITIZED KEY SANITATION RELATED STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

After holding consultative meet among all the concerned stakeholders working in the sanitation sub-sector in the country regarding existing sanitation related interventions, four following major strategic interventions among the existing ones

have been identified as important key prioritized interventions to be adopted by MAF to accelerate sanitation initiatives in Nepal to achieve national target.

- **Intervention 1:** Enabling effective and functional WASH Coordination Committees.
- **Intervention 2:** Formulate and systematically implement capacity building programme at various levels.
- **Intervention 3:** Expedite sustainable Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaigning at the district, VDC and municipality level
- **Intervention 4:** Implement WASH in schools programme

## BOTTLENECK ANALYSIS IN SANITATION DEVELOPMENT

During various national, district, school level, community level bottleneck analysis workshops, following various challenges were found as bottleneck to the above mentioned four prioritized interventions:

### Policy / Institutional / coordination related key bottleneck:

- Institutional linkages not at the desired level.
- Persisting varied subsidy and support systems for toilet construction, and
- Inadequate human resource availability of sanitation coordination committees at different levels.

### Budget and financing related key bottleneck

- No clarity in existing operational guidelines on budget allocation by local bodies,
- Districts with poor internal revenue incapable to allocate budget for sanitation movement
- Communities are incapable to provide matching fund for school toilets,

### Service delivery related key bottleneck

- Poor dissemination of sanitation plan and policies at the sub national level,
- Lack of human resource for sanitation movement

### Service utilization related bottleneck

- Community lacks access to sanitation materials at affordable prices,
- Community also lacks informed choices of toilets of low cost and suitable to the local context.
- The school toilets lacks child, gender and disable (CGD) friendliness and water facilities to maintain its cleanliness.

## STRATEGIC SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS BOTTLENECK

After organizing intensive discussions with MAF Steering committee, technical committee and national sanitation and hygiene coordination committee, and other stakeholders, following prioritized solutions were identified to expedite the four major strategic interventions in sanitation movement

### A. Enabling effective and functional WASH Coordination Committees

- Form a high-level Sanitation Advisory Board to advise the existing national sanitation and hygiene steering committee and coordination committee as to increase sanitation profile and/or seek high-level commitment from the government
- All the District WASH-Coordination Committees (D-WASH-CC), Village WASH-Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CC) and Municipality WASH-Coordination Committees (M-WASH-CC) to develop and enforce the sanitation strategic plans of actions in line with the Master Plan,
- Appoint an officer to monitor the activities at each WASH-CC formed at various levels
- Form sanitation working force by ensuring 33 percent representation of women in WASH-CC formed at all levels
- Each NSHCC / R-WASH-CC / D-WASH-CC / V-WASH-CC / M-WASH-CC will appoint a Sanitation Inspector (SI) to officially monitor the compliance of the sanitation strategic action plans and also the compliance of ODF indicators.
- Lobby with the political parties in the districts to include Sanitation and ODF in their political manifesto to seek their political commitment and mainstreaming in the sanitation movement
- Allocate annual budget by the NSHCC/ RWASHCC/ DWASHCC/VWASHCC and MWASHCC to function the secretariat and finance activities under the committees
- Revise the District Poverty Mapping and Analysis System (DPMAS) and Minimum Conditions for Performance Measurement (MCPM) to include budget/funds allocation for sanitation movement by the local bodies
- Establish central/district/ VDC/municipality level basket fund for ODF campaign; alternatively prepare basket programme to launch ODF campaign,
- Issue direction by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) will direct its health departments, hospitals, health post, sub-health post and primary health care centers to keep messages related with "toilet use" and "hand washing with soap" in the doctor's prescription pad.