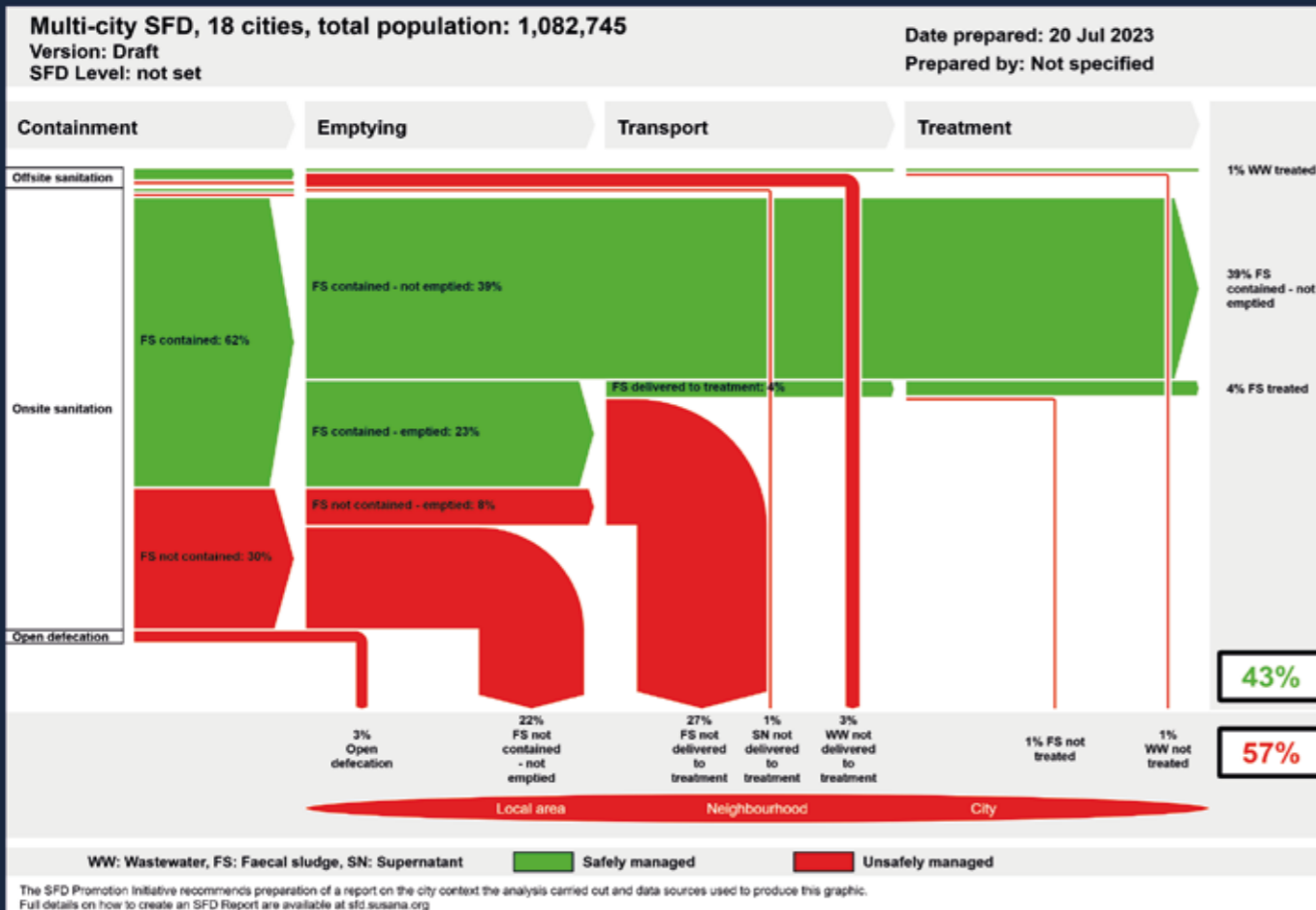


## Way Forward

- In Nepal, open defecation is still in practice so the interventions should be made to reach hundred percent ODF.
- Majority of the population practice onsite sanitation system. Most often, lined tank with open bottom containment is built which possesses significant risk of ground water pollution hindering public health so it is crucial to develop programs for installation of proper containment and improvement of containments.
- Both manual and mechanical emptying is prevalent. As emptying service is still treated as illegal business, it is being neglected. Thus, there should be a licensing mechanism for private desludgers to provide a service with a full dignity. Occupational health and safety of the emptying service providers should be addressed properly as well.
- The emptied FS is usually disposed in an open environment or to water bodies. One of the reason for unsafe disposal of FS is due to lack of treatment plant. So, it is highly recommended to construct treatment plants with a good operational plan for proper functioning.
- There should be proper implementation of the policies and regulations endorsed by the Government.



# SANITATION STATUS OF NEPAL

## DEMOGRAPHICS

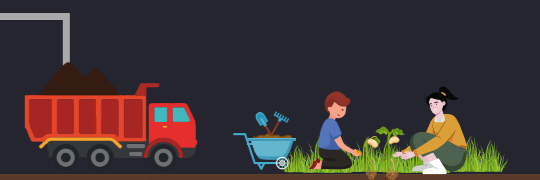
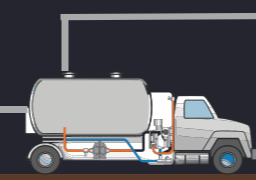
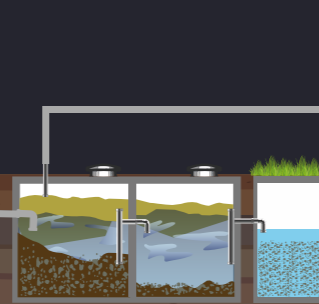


## Background

Nepal was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) Country on 29 September 2019. However few years back open defecation was commonly practiced. Nepal experienced adverse impacts on health and the environment due to poor sanitation conditions. Currently, 95.8% of the population has access to basic sanitation services. Despite the overall sanitation coverage has shown significant improvement, disparities between urban and rural areas remain evident. In urban households, 94.7% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities (MICS, 2019). The percentage of people using toilets has significantly risen from 6% in 1990 to 87.3% in 2016, indicating remarkable progress. (DWSS, 2019)

The government of Nepal has targeted to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Goal 6.2 of the SDGs specifically targets achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and ending open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by 2030. Furthermore, Nepal promulgated WASH Act on September 2022 which briefly addressed for attending safely managed sanitation.





संकलन  
(User Interface)

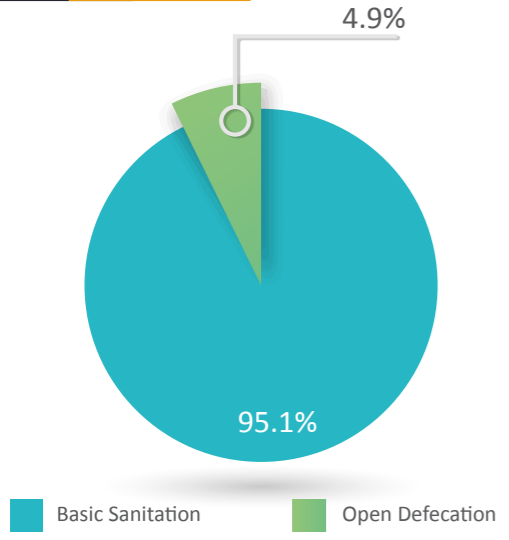
अण्डारण  
(Containment)

रिट्याउने र ढुवानी  
(Emptying & Transportation)

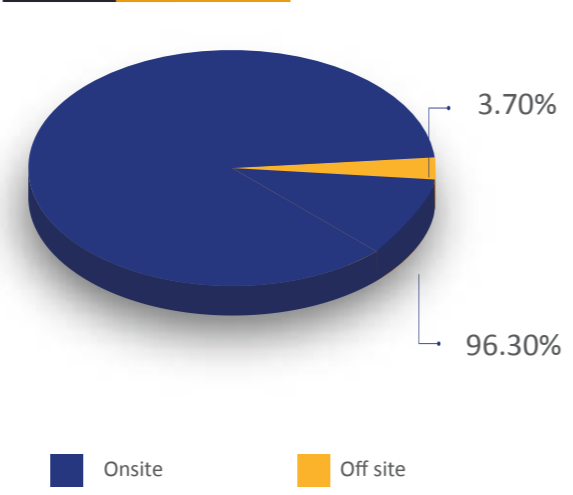
प्रशोधन  
(Treatment)

पुनः प्रयोग वा सुरक्षित विसर्जन  
(Re-use or Safe Disposal)

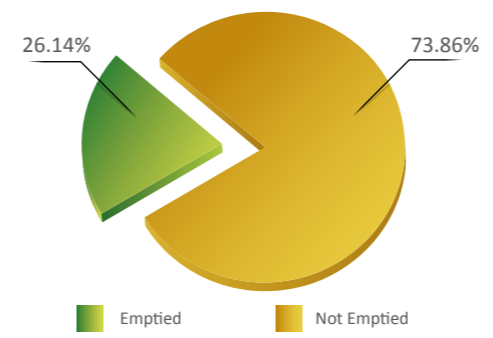
### Sanitation Coverage



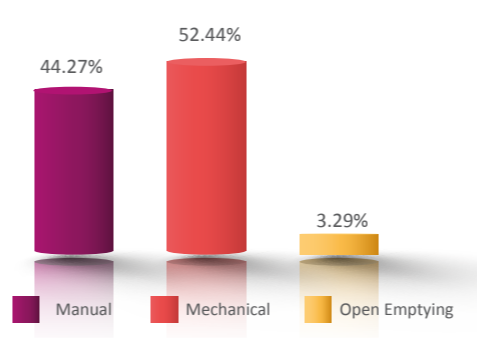
### Sanitation System



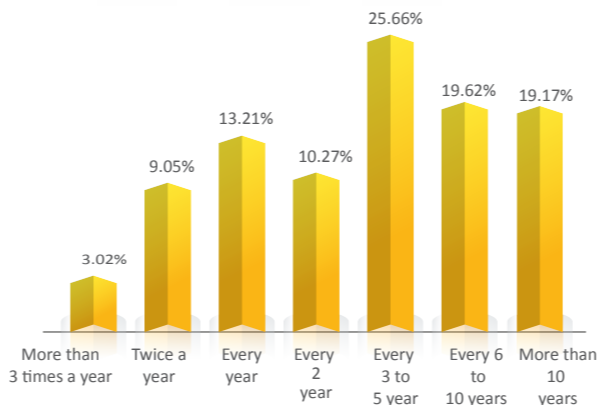
### Emptying Status



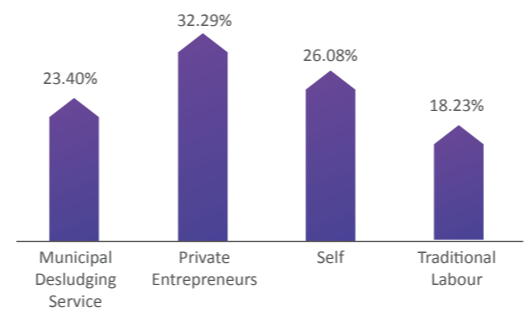
### Emptying Mechanisms



### Frequency of Emptying



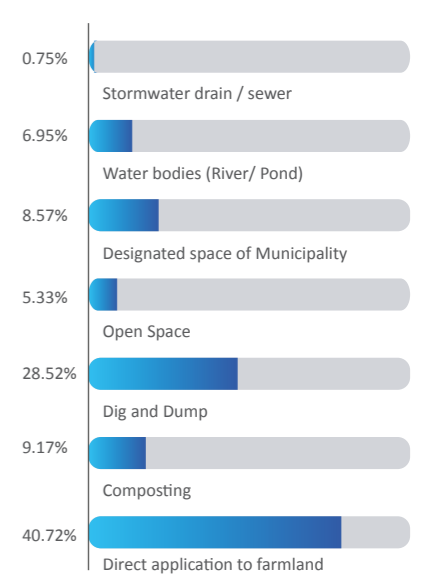
### Emptying Service Providers in Nepal



Only few of the municipalities have built treatment plant and very few among those are fully functional.



### Disposal from Onsite sanitation system



### Disposal from Offsite Sanitation system

