



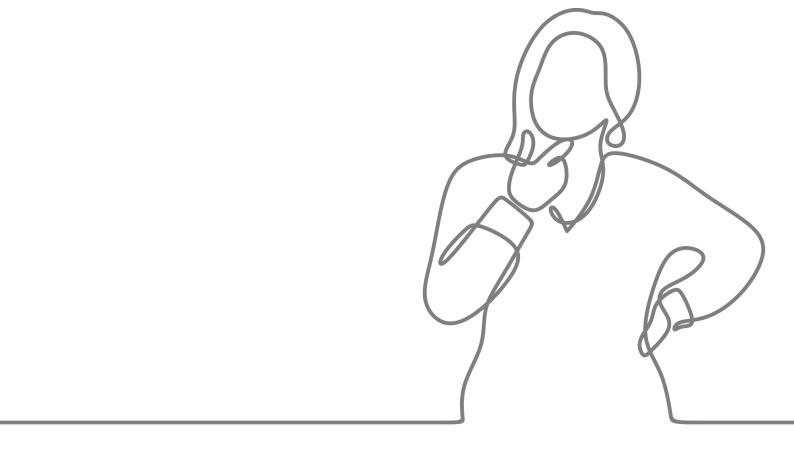
### नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ अवधारणा सम्बन्धी तालिम

प्रशिक्षकका लागि स्लाइड नोट सहितको पावर पोइन्ट प्रस्तुतिकरण पुस्तिका <sub>जुलाई २०२३</sub>

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#### परिचय

यस स्लाइड नोट सिंहतको पावर प्वाइन्टहरुको पुस्तिका "नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ अवधारणाको पिरचय" तालिमका लागि प्रशिक्षक /सहजकर्ताका लागि सहयोगका लागि हो। यो स्लाइड नोट सिंहतको पुस्तिका तालिममा प्रस्तुत हुने गिरने सबै स्लाइडहरुको संकलन हो जसमा निश्चित स्लाइड प्रस्तुत गर्दा के छलफल गर्ने भन्ने छोटो व्याख्या सिंहतको स्लाइड नोट छ।

#### उद्देश्य

यस पुस्तिकाको उद्देश्य भनेको प्रशिक्षकले तालिमका हरेक स्लाइडमा छलफल गर्नका लागि मार्गदर्शन गर्दछ । यसका साथै यसले हरेक स्लाइड र स्लाइड नोटको पूर्वालोकन गर्न मद्दत गर्दछ ।

#### कसरी प्रयोग गर्ने ?

यस दस्तावेजमा हरेक सत्रका स्लाइडहरु समावेश भएका छन् । हरेक स्लाइडको तल स्लाइड नोटहरु राखिएका छन् । प्रशिक्षक वा सहजकर्ताले स्लाइड नोटहरु पढेर स्लाइडमा रहेका जानकारी व्याख्या गर्न सक्दछ ।

यस पुस्तिकाको प्रभावकारी प्रयोगका लागि प्रशिक्षक वा सहजकर्ताले यसै तालिमका लागि निर्माण गरिएको प्रशिक्षक पुस्तिका सँगै प्रयोग गर्न निर्देशन गरिएको छ ।

#### सामाग्री र सिकाइको प्रयोग

प्रस्तुत सामाग्रीहरु वातावरण र जनस्वास्थ्य संस्था (एन्फो) ले CWISAN विषयगत समूह समेतको सहयोगमा "नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ प्रबंद्धन र सरसफाइमा नवीनता परियोजना" अन्तर्गत तयार पारिएका हो र यसको प्रयोग तालिम संचालनको लागि मात्र गरिनुपर्दछ। यस प्याकेजमा प्रयोग गरिएका सामाग्रीहरु (जस्तै: सूचना, शैक्षिक र संचारका सामाग्रीहरु, घटना परिदृश्यहरु) CWIS अवधारणा वारे बुभन र बुभाउन राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा भएका अभ्यासहरुलाई सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीको रुपमा मात्रै उपयोग गरिएको छ। यसमा सन्दर्भ सामग्रीको रुपमा उपयोग गरिएका विषयवस्तुहरु बारे कुनै पनि प्रकारको मूल्याङ्ग गर्न खोजिएको छैन। तसर्थ, ती सामाग्रीहरु प्रति कुनै प्रकारको हकदाबी नगरिएको प्रष्ट पार्दछ।

## शत

तालिम परिचयका स्लाइड नोटहरु

#### शत्र १ तालिम परिचयका स्लाइड नोटहरु

स्लाइड १



स्लाइड २



Introduce self, the host of the training, and welcome participants to the event. Inform participants about the training:

- a) This introductory training covers topics related to citywide inclusive training (CWIS) approach.
- b) This workshop is designed for sanitation service provider especially engaged at municipalities; engineers, department/section chiefs, focal person, etc.
- c) This training is participatory. There are different types of group activities in various sessions.

Present the objectives of the training.

#### तालिमको उद्धेश्य

HIDDEN SLIDE

The **general objective** of the training is to introduce the concept of CWIS and analyze the sanitation services and facilities through the CWIS lens.

#### Specific Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of CWIS along with the components of CWIS framework
- To analyze the existing sanitation services and facilities through the CWIS lens

#### स्लाइड ४

#### तालिम संरचना

#### मुख्य सन्दर्भ

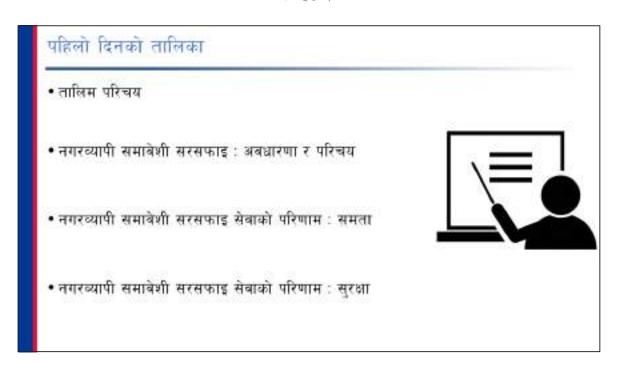
- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाड : अवधारणा र परिचय
- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ सेवाको परिणाम : समता
- 🗲 नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाड सेव्हको परिणाम : स्रक्षा
- > नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ सेकको परिचाम : दिशोपना
- 🍃 नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाड प्रणानी प्रकार्य : जिम्मेवारी र जबाफदेहिता
- 🏲 नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाड प्रणाली प्रकार्य : स्रोतको योजना तथा व्यवस्थापन
- 🕨 कानुनी होचा
- 🗲 शहरी सरसफाइका विकल्पहरू
- 🗲 अनुगमन
- 🍃 नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ दृष्टिकोण तथा स्थलगत भ्रमण

स्लाइड ५



This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 1: Training Opening

स्लाइड ६



Once the meta-cards with learning expectations are collected, review the expectation in the large group and discuss in which module it will be addressed

Collect meta-cards and list the learning expectations of the training



स्लाइड ८

# सहभागीको परिचय • Ask participants to introduce themselves • Name • Designation • Organization • Experience in urban sanitation • Ask participants to introduce one by one

#### सहभागीको परिचय

HIDDEN SLIDE

- · Ask participants to form a circle in alphabetical order
- · Ask participants to introduce themselves with the participants at their left and right.
  - Name
  - Designation
  - Organization
  - · Experience in urban sanitation
- · Ask participants to introduce participant at their right side.
- · Once a cycle is complete, ask participants to name the participant at their left side.

#### स्लाइड १०

# गाम पद संस्था शहरी सरसफाइमा तपाईको अनुभव

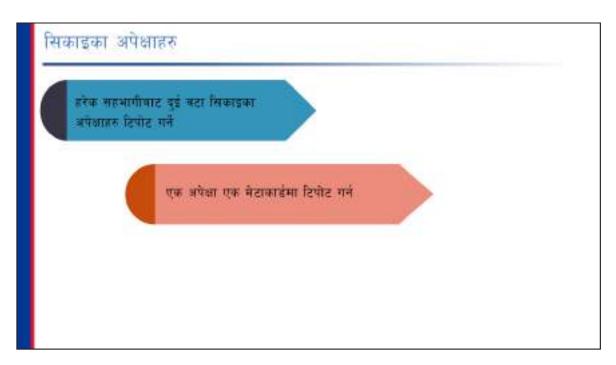
Before starting the event, let's introduce with each other. Ask participants to introduce themselves with the above points or dd it as per instruction on slide 10.

Name

Designation

Organization

Experience in Urban sanitation



Once the meta-cards with learning expectations are collected, review the expectation in the large group and discuss in which module it will be addressed Collect meta-cards and list the learning expectations of the training

स्लाइड १२



Inform participants about the pre and post test and provide the form for pre-test. Provide 10 minutes time for the activity

# • नाम • पद • संस्था • शहरी सरसफाइमा तपाईको अनुभव

#### स्लाइड १४

#### तालिम ढाँचा र तालिका

- अनुभव गर्दै सिक्ने
- एक्लै वा सामुहिक क्रियाकलापहरु
- घटना अध्यन तथा अरुको अनुभवहरुबाट सिकाइ
- छलफल, प्रश्न र उत्तर
- समुदाय वा समूह विच संयन्त्र विकास गर्ने





**Фенена** 

STATE A SECURE AND THE SECURE

## शत

नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ अवधारणा र परिचयका स्लाइड नोटहरु



स्लाइड २



Link: What comes in your mind while we say Sanitation? Possible answers: toilet, hand washing, waste management, cleaning, etc.

स्लाइड ३



While different things, feelings, achievements, failures or anything that come across our mind while we hear the word sanitation, but let us start from the achievement itself.

Nepal achieved a huge milestone in sanitation sector by declaring the nation as an ODF and celebrated it with various programs and events.

तालिम संरचना नगरन्यापी समावेशी बरनकाद - बनावरणा काषकाई क्यारी क्रमणे भागरात् संगानी र परिचय fraction of managinary EWI धीयाज कृता तीम शेषा STREET STREET Befram Gramen वाली सरस्य रक्ष नामका समावित बरमकार राजको गरेकाल TEXATOR PERMIT वरकसङ् प्रवाति प्रसार्व firming. भागमध्य स्थिति । साम को कथा

स्लाइड ४

This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 2 ,CWIS Concept and Introduction



#### स्लाइड ६

#### विषयवस्त्

- नेपालमा सरसफाइ अभियान
- शहरी सरसफाइ सम्बन्धी कानुनी प्रावधानहरु
- वर्तमान सरसफाइका अभ्यासहरु
- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ अवधारणा
- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ सिद्वान्त र ढाँचा
- सरसफाइ सेवा श्रृंखलामा नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइको दृष्टिकोण



Nepal was declared ODF in 30th September 2019

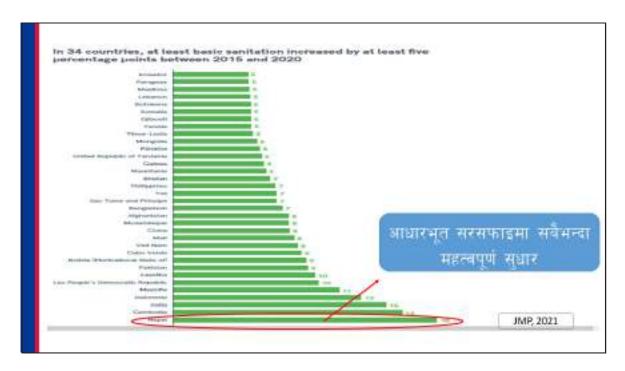
For the ODF declaration- 56 lakh 60 thousand 2 hundred and 14 toilets were constructed with 8 years of effort.

For the same, total investment: NRS 75 arab, that is, NRS. 75 billions

स्लाइड ८



The ODF movement was guided by the Sanitation and hygiene master plan, 2011 and hence forward after achieving the ODF, next target- "safely managed sanitation for all", has been set by the total sanitation guideline, 2073.

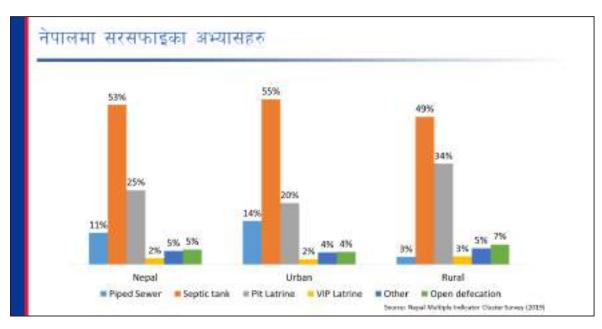


Nepal made the most significant improvement in basic sanitation between 2015 and 2020.

स्लाइड १०



Present the slide while defining all points



This figure shows the distribution of Nepal's household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities that are private, shared with other households, or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classified as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

सरसफाइका अभ्यासहरु 5590 53% 49% 20% 14% 11% 555 4% 4% Urban Nepal Rural ■ Septic tank ■ Pit Latrine ■ VIP Latrine ■ Piped Sewer ■ Other ■ Open defecation Secret: Repai Maltiple Indicator Claster Survey (2015)

स्लाइड १२

In general, there are two types of sanitation systems: on-site and off-site sanitation systems.

In on-site sanitation systems, the sludge is collected in containment and is desludged. For off-site sanitation, wastewater is transported through a sewer network. In either system, waste should be treated before disposal. However, due to lack of treatment systems, the common practice of on-site sanitation is desludging and disposal of fecal sludge, and flushing and forgetting the wastewater.



Nepal has been declared an ODF country. However, the wastewater generated from toilets is going into the environment without any treatment. Therefore, the goal of ODF, which is to safeguard the environment and public health, is not fully achieved. Fecal matter is going into the environment via several different pathways.

Trainer note: While describing the slide, make sure not to make it a "blame game."

स्लाइड १४

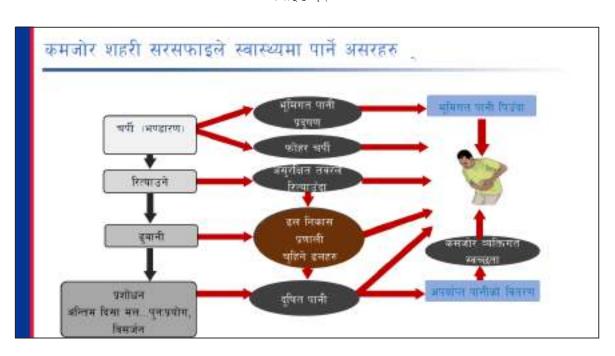


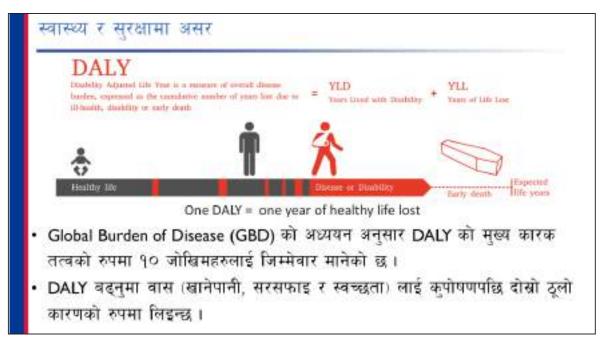
स्लाइड १५



These are the consequences of unmanaged sanitation services. Or result of discharging FS and WW in the open water body.

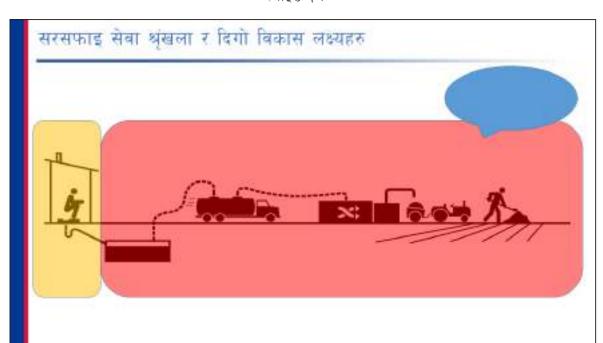
स्लाइड १६





DALYs for a disease or health condition are the sum of the years of life lost to due to premature mortality (YLLs) and the years lived with a disability (YLDs) due to prevalent cases of the disease or health condition in a population.

One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health.

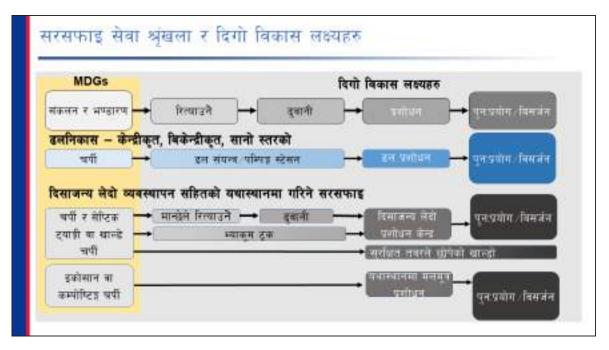


स्लाइड १८

Basically, meeting safely managed sanitation means covering all of the components of sanitation service chain.

Sanitation service chain is combination of different functional units (from the user interface that is toilet to containment, emptying and transportation to treatment and safe disposal or reuse) that allow to manage safely the waste produced from human activities in order to protect public health and the environment health

As up to the basic sanitation, availability of latrine was focused among the components of sanitation service chain. Further, other components should focused.



MDG was a Toilets Only Approach, quantitative measurement SDG calls for achieving Safely Managed Sanitation for ALL This means inclusion of whole sanitation service chain along with the qualitative measures

स्लाइड २०



Ask participants: What does one understand by sanitation and urban sanitation? Click and discuss definition from Total Sanitation Guideline of Nepal. Click and discuss definition of sanitation from World Health Organization (WHO). Click and explain that urban sanitation is the sanitation in the urban context. Urban sanitation can be categorized as solid waste management, fecal sludge management, or wastewater management.

स्लाइड २१



स्लाइड २२



Inform participants that they will be discussing in detail in next session

## शहरी सरसफाइका सुविधाहरु • सार्वजिनक शौचालय • फोहोर पानी निकासको लागि ढल • फोहोर पानी प्रशोधन केन्द्र • दिसाजन्य लेदो प्रशोधन केन्द्र • फोहोर संकलन बाकस वा डस्टिवन • वर्षांतको पानी बग्ने नाली

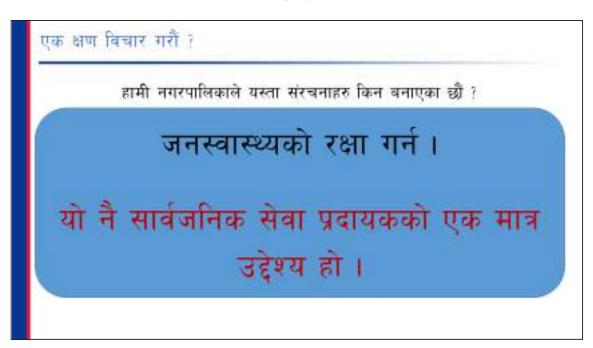
What type of urban sanitation facilities are constructed in your city or municipality?

Very good that is necessary enough, BUT......

Possible answers: Public toilet, drainage, FSTP, etc.

फोहोर संकलन केन्द्र

#### स्लाइड २४



Why we construct these urban service facilities: Seek the answers and present your answers.

The main objective is to protect PUBLIC HEALTH

This is only one objective of public service providers.



But why we get this kind of news after few months?

What is this happening?

Share your idea around this.

Possible answer

Lack of plan for proper O&M

Proper monitoring mechanism

Lack of human resources with technical information

Lack of clear mandates and accountability

Not inclusive of all

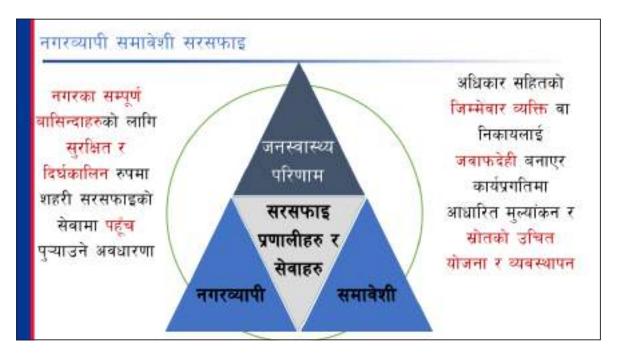
This is a case of public toilet only, what about others like FSTP, Drainage, DEWATS, WWTP???

स्लाइड २६



Let's think about these questions and try to get answer while constructing such urban sanitation facilities?

Let's ensure this questions while planning...



One needs to focus on the public health outcomes and to achieve a significant public health impact (positive impacts)....

It's not enough to simply provide sanitation systems and services. As you can see from this diagram – that's pretty unstable!

These systems and services must be city-wide, and

inclusive of both formal and informal areas.

For example, if its City-wide but not inclusive, it will still not achieve the desired public health outcomes.

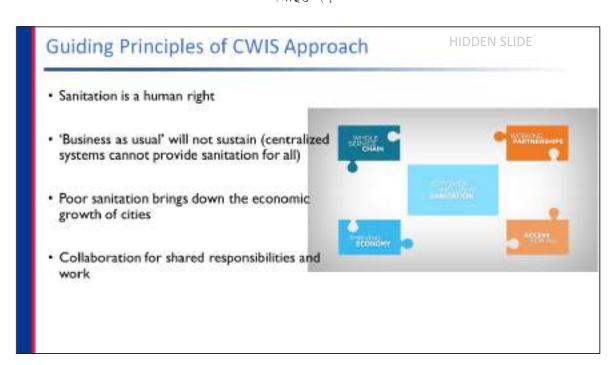
CWIS builds on, rather than replaces, existing systems of sanitation delivery, based on resources and needs of cities and promotes sanitation systems that foster a process of continuous improvement.

CWIS creates demand for technology and business model innovation. Investments made by the private sector can become meaningful, formalized, and relevant beyond niche markets and pilots.



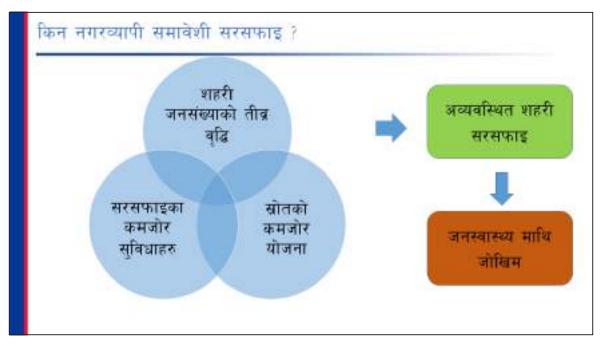
Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) is a public service approach to planning and implementing urban sanitation systems to achieve outcomes summarized by Sustainable Development Goal 6: safe, equitable, and sustainable sanitation for everyone in an urban area, paying special attention to the needs of the poor, the marginalized, and women and girls.

स्लाइड २९



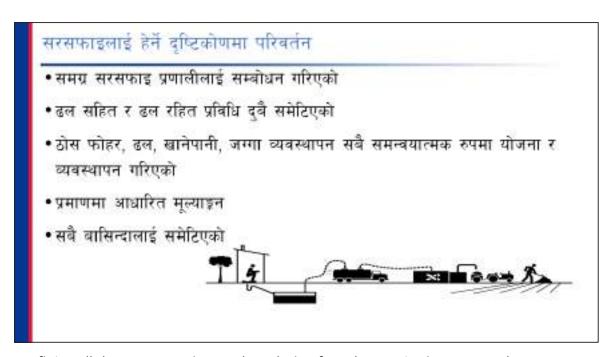
- Access for all: Prioritize the human right of all to sanitation
- Whole sanitation system: Deliver safe management along the whole sanitation service chain
- Thriving economy: Recognise that sanitation contributes to a thriving urban economy
- Working partnerships: Commit to working in partnership to deliver citywide inclusive sanitation

स्लाइड ३०



The reason is cities are growing, population is also growing. It causing the excessive use of available sanitation facility and inadequate and poorly managed facility because of poor management of resources.

स्लाइड ३१



Defining all these perspective, as the solution for urban sanitation, we need a...



As per the CWIS, there are 7 principles:

Divide participants into pair or in the group of 3 and ask to discuss what are the main points covered in each of the principle.

Provide 5 minutes time for the discussion and after the time ask a pair/group with Principle one to present the points discussed.

Present following slide of principle 1 adding to the points presented by the group. Similarly repeat the process with other groups as you proceed with other principles.

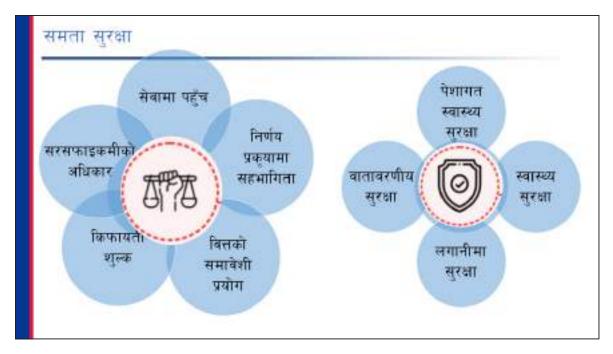


स्लाइड ३३

Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) initiative support to redesigning urban sanitation service systems of cities. This approach is aimed at advancing safe, equitable, and sustained services across each city, with a focus on ensuring services reach women, girls, and low-income communities.

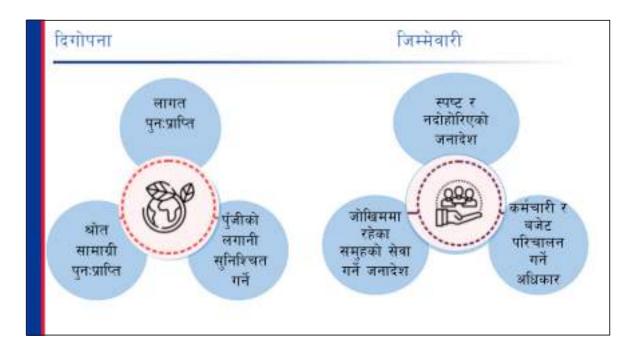
By strengthening the design and implementation of core public system functions of Responsibility, Accountability, and Resource Planning and Management, Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS), a public service approach advance to Equitable, Safe, and Sustainable outcomes.

स्लाइड ३४



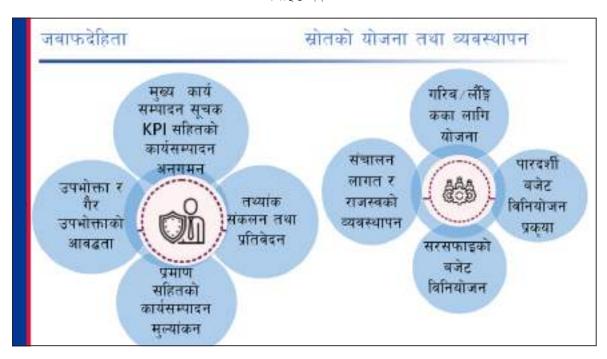
Equity and safety in CWIS address the above-mentioned points. Detail on each of the points will be discuss further in each session of the CWIS framework.

स्लाइड ३५



CWIS address the above-mentioned points.

Detail on each of the points will be discuss further in each session of the CWIS framework.



CWIS address the above-mentioned points.

Detail on each of the points will be discuss further in each session of the CWIS framework.



स्लाइड ३७

Similar to the example presented earlier that of public toilet or the user interface, we need to consider applying CWIS lens through-out the sanitation service chain, from user interface to containment to desludging and transportation to treatment and to safe disposal or reuse.

Explain in detail

Example:

Containment, it should be safe and well-constructed as per the proper design, it should be affordable (may choose various technique for this or provide subsidy to the needed. For this, the responsible authority should have a clear mandate with proper monitoring mechanism for accountability part as well as should have a good resource planning and management for the same.

Similarly, it is same though-out the other components of SSC; desludging and transportation, treatment and safe disposal or reuse.

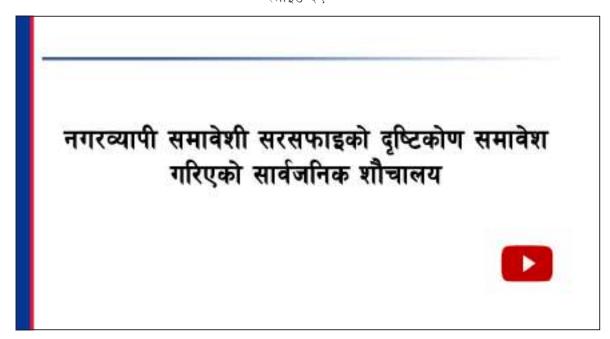
Inform participants that the CWIS approach can be implemented in any sector.



While we discuss on CWIS, it is an approach to make the sanitation services equitable, safe, sustainable with the fulfillment of the CWIS functions, responsibility, accountability and resource planning and management.

To this, the approach can be implied in any sector of sanitation services or in any other services. One of the example of applying CWIS is the video on next slide.

स्लाइड ३९



The video presented is an example of applying CWIS lens in a public toilet Similar perspective can be used in any sanitation services



Participants are going for a group work where they will be divided into 6 groups and will be provided 5 minutes time for the activity.

Each group will get a topic as per the CWIS framework and they are to make notes on what strategies were applied in the earlier video to meet the particular component assigned to the group.

Ask them to write on the meta card the points they identified while watching video related to the topic they got.

Give 5 min and make them paste on the blank framework flex after explaining each.



स्लाइड ४१

Ask the participants into 6 groups and handover one topic to each group like safety, equity, sustainability.....

Ask them to write on the meta card the points they identified while watching video related to the topic they got.

Give 5 min and make them paste on the blank framework flex after explaining each.

# म्ख्य सन्देशहरु

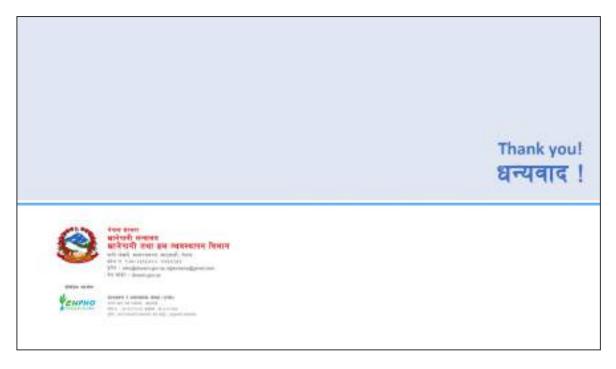
- सुरक्षित रूपमा व्यवस्थित सरसफाइ नै सरसफाइ क्षेत्रको अर्को लक्ष्य हो ।
- सबैका लागि सुरक्षित रूपमा व्यवस्थित सरसफाइ पुरुवाउने एक पद्दति नै CWIS हो ।
- शहरी सरसफाइको प्रणालीहरु योजना र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने एक सार्वजिनक सेवाको अवधारणा नै
   CWIS हो ।
- सुरक्षित, समतापूर्ण र दिगोपनका साथ सेवाका प्रावधान सुनिश्चित गर्न सरसफाइ सेवा शृंखला मार्फत CWIS अवधारणालाई प्रयोग गर्न सिकन्छ।
- सजिलो र सरल कार्यहरु गरी सुरक्षा, समता र दिगोपना सुनिश्चित गर्न सकिन्छ ।
- CWIS अवधारणा सरसफाइका सबै सेवाहरुमा लागू गर्न सिकन्छ ।

## स्लाइड ४३

# सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीहरु

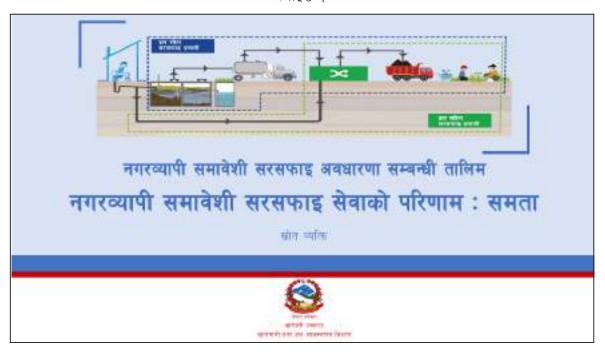
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iOJaOtEI9xY

CWIS concept



शत है

नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ सेवाका परिणाम: समताका स्लाइड नोटहरु



## स्लाइड २

# 1. Inform participants that they are going for a small role play. 2. For this, participants will get a scenario and a chit of paper with a role in it. 3. Inform further that as per the role assigned to them (through a chit), they are to move around the hall and stand as per the corner/ station that has been set up. 4. Ask participants if they are clear on the activity. 5. Provide a cut pieces- chit with different roles to each of the participants and ask to imagine themselves. 6. Present the case scenario. 7. After the case scenario, ask participants what kind of participation will be there in the meeting. 8. Ask participants to move around the hall and stand in the station where they think their participation level will be. • Once all the participants have placed themselves to a station, present the slide with question and discuss with participants.

Or to organizational policy, how a policy of an organization support for the enabling environment for a productive output/outcomes

## HIDDEN SLIDE

नगरपालिका प्रमुख सरसफाइकर्मी (नि नगरपालिका उप-प्रमुख घरासकीय अधिकृत (प्.) बडाका दलित प्रति नगरपालिका - योजना शाखा प्रमुख (प्.) फोहोर व्यवस्थापन नगरपालिका - सामाजिक शाखा प्रमुख (प्.) सञ्चालक नगरपालिका - स्वास्थ्य शाखा प्रमुख (म) नगरपालिकामिशव नगरपालिका - द्वास्थ्य शाखा प्रमुख (म) नगरपालिकामिशव वडा अध्यक्ष (प्.) मुख्य वजारका स मृख्य वजारका स योल सुधार समिति, अध्यक्ष (प्.) विद्यालय प्रतिनिधी आमा समृह, अध्यक्ष (म.) तरकारी वजार व्य क्ल सफाइकर्मी हार्डवेयर व्यवसार्थ सरसफाइकर्मी (नियमित फोहोर उठाउने व्यक्ति) (प्.) मिडियाकमी (म.)

सरसफाइकर्मी (नियमित फोहोर उठाउने व्यक्ति) (म.) घरमा गएर दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन गर्ने व्यक्ति (पू.) बडाका दलित प्रतिनिधी फोहोर व्यवस्थापनको क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने प्राइभेट कम्पनी सञ्चालक नगरपालिकाभित्रको सुकुम्बासी बस्तीको प्रतिनिधी (पू.) नगरपालिकाभित्रको सुकुम्बासी बस्तीको प्रतिनिधी (म.) मुख्य बजारका समाजसेवी (पू.) मुख्य बजारका समाजसेवी (म.) विद्यालय प्रतिनिधी (म.) तरकारी बजार व्यवस्थापक (पू.) नगरमा रहेका उद्योग र कम्पनी प्रतिनिधी (पू.) हाडंबेयर व्यवसायी (पू.)

## स्लाइड ४

# तालिम सुरु गर्न पूर्व ......

# भूमिका निर्वाह

दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र निर्माण र संचालन गर्न नगरपालिकाले रु. ३ करोडको बजेट प्राप्त गरेको छ । नगरपालिकाले बिस्तृत योजना, कार्यान्वयन र संचालन गर्नुपर्दछ । तसर्थ, नगरपालिकाले विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरुसँग योजना तर्जुमा बैठक आयोजना गर्ने निर्णय गरेको छ ।

# तालिम सुरु गर्न पूर्व ..... • सिकय सहभागी • विष्क्रिय सहभागी • व्यस्थ समय भएका कारण सहभागी हुन असक्षम • जानकारी नभएको

Stations for the role play

## स्लाइड ६

# कुन स्टेशनमा सबैभन्दा वढी संख्या रह्यो ? कारण ? कुन स्टेशनमा सबैभन्दा कम रह्यो ? कारण ? के यो काम सबै सरोकारवालाहरुसंग सम्बन्धित छैन र ? हुनुपर्ने अवस्था कस्तो हो त ? नगर-व्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइले सबै सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरुलाई समेट्ने र उहाँहरुको अर्थपूर्ण सहआिगताको लागि जोड दिन्छ ।

CWIS approach talks about inclusive and meaning engagement of the relevant stake-holders (Low income communities, sanitation workers, PWD, people living in scatter community ) and their rights ,gender equity

स्लाइड ७



This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 3,CWIS outcome: Equity

स्लाइड ८

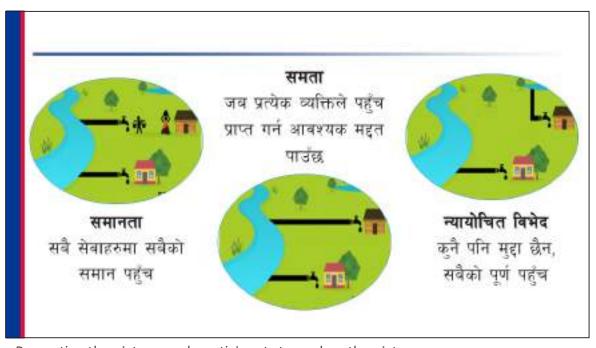


At the end of the session, participants will be able to...

# विषयवस्त्

- समता, समानता र न्याय
- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ ढाँचामा समता
- सरसफाइ सेवाहरुमा पहुँच

स्लाइड १०



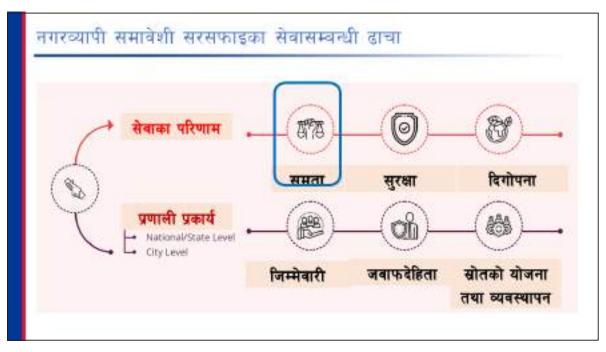
Presenting the pictures, ask participants to analyze the picture.

Provide a minute time

Ask a participant to share his/her idea on the pictures (if possible only in first picture and ask another participants to explain idea on other 2 pictures)

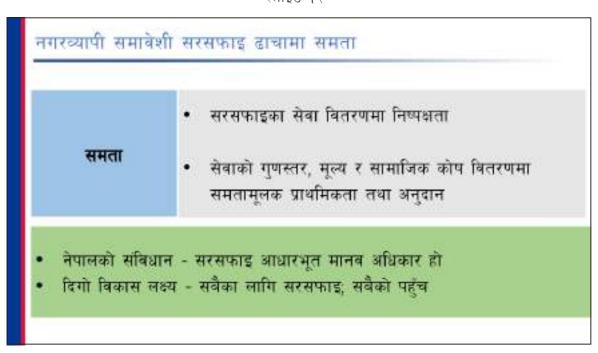
After sharing from their perspective, present the definition and explain each term and concept.

Further add on information, Equity involves "recognising that people are different and require specific support and measures to overcome the specific impediments that stand in the way of their being able to access and use services sustainably, in this case safe sanitation and hygiene practices"



Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) initiative support to redesigning urban sanitation service systems of cities and in the particular session will be discussing on measures to equitable sanitation services.

स्लाइड १२



Explain the slide starting from the need for discussion on equity is led by the Constitution of Nepal itself as well as the SDG.

Further present what equity in CWIS means and Equity means positive discrimination, it must take sides, equity is not impartiality. Partiality in the process for the equal end result for all

# नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ ढाचामा समता

- √ के सरसफाइ सेवामा सबैको पहुँच छ ?
- √ के ती संरचना र सेवाहरु मैत्रीपुर्ण छन् ?
- √ के ती सेवा र स्विधाहरुको शुल्क तिर्न सिकने छन् ?
- ✓ नगरपालिकाले कमजोर आय भएका, भौगोलिक रुपमा विकट र सिमान्तकृत वर्गको लागि क्नै विशेष स्विधा उपलब्ध गराएको छ त ?
- ✓ निर्णय प्रिक्रयामा महिलाको सहभागिता कस्तो छ ? निर्णय प्रिक्रयामा पारालैंगिक व्यक्ति र समुदाय, अपागता भएका व्यक्ति, दलित, विपन्नहरुको सहभागिता कस्तो छ ?
- √ सरसफाइमा संलग्न सरसफाइकर्मी प्रतिको सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण कस्तो छ ?

While discussing about the sanitation services, let us reflect:

## स्लाइड १४

# सरसफाइ सेवा सुविधामा पहुच ी



शहरी र न्युन आय भएका समुदायमा चर्पीको पहुँच र सुरक्षित व्यवस्थापनमा समतामुलक अनुपात

Inform participants if the accessibility to sanitation services is same throughout the city, including both types of settlement (low-income community)

Ask if the services provision are proportionate or not, that is throughout the city and to the low-income community.



Ask if these services can even be counted in accessibility or not, ask if these are user friendly or not.

स्लाइड १६



These kind of news making headlines shows us the gender inclusion in sanitation service provision

स्लाइड १७



If the services being provided are affordable or not

Paying certain charges might not be a problem to a certain group but will it be same to all?

What about the person who is living his/her life on daily wages? Will it be possible to pay for each use?

स्लाइड १८



This slide questions on the equity of the investment of each households along with the distribution of public finances.

As a core city area have a huge finance in Sewered Sanitation while the peri-urban area have less investment of public finances hence an individual households must invest hugely on sanitation services.

स्लाइड १९



We are talking about chain not about this person, but the person him/herself is a relevant stakeholder. And equity is only achievable when we have engaged the relevant stakeholder which is missing while discussing about the entire sanitation service chain.

स्लाइड २०



While discussing on the equity, are we fair with the sanitation service providers? Are we fair with the social perspective that these workers are seen through? To this, what about the special needs of women like at the time of menstruation, are they being addressed?

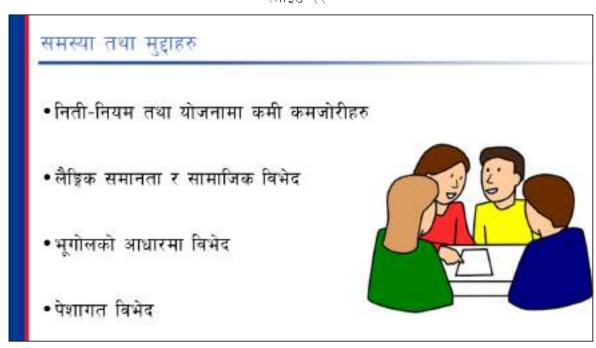
What about the sexual misbehavior at workplace if it is being discussed and addressed or not?

स्लाइड २१



Sanitation workers takes these kind of life threatening risk for us but we are not able to provide them a neutral perspective, is it equitable?

स्लाइड २२



To sum up the whole issues, we can list the issues as such

# समाधान के हो, कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ ?

- निती-नियम तथा योजनामा
- सरोकारवालाहरुको संलग्नता
- लैडिक र सामाजिक समावेशीकरण
- सामुदायिक परिचालन
- विशेष अनुदानको व्यवस्था



For the mitigation measures, these might be some of the possible solution.

Like: mainstreaming GESI across the sanitation service chain in relevant policies, guidelines, laws, and regulations

Involving all relevant stakeholders, GESI integration, social mobilization and subsidy to the needed one.

स्लाइड २४



For the access to the sanitation services, these kind of facilities could support with user friendly facilities

# सामाजिक समावेशीता





लैङ्गिक समानता र सामाजिक समावेशीकरणको सवालमा काम गर्न हामीमा परिवेशको विश्लेषण, सकरात्मक प्रवृति र इच्छाशक्तिको खाँचो छ ।

Along with user friendliness, social inclusion is not about gender. It is about individuals and groups who are disadvantaged or excluded because of their identity. For this or for gender equity and social inclusiveness, financial investment and awareness is required. To this, the investment for this group is not an additional investment but is the basic right of the group.

These kind of measures could be used for user friendly facilities.

First picture- AEROSAN toilet in Patandhoka, Lalitpur

Second picture- Gender friendly public toilet in Gulariya

स्लाइड २६



Technical solution itself can not make the service sustainable without participation of the whole community.

Service continues in case of change in political leadership

Motivating the barriers to change their mindset towards FSM

To eradicate the social stigma or misconception regarding FSM

स्थानिय तह	योजनाका उदाहरण			
नारायण नगरपालिका, दैलेख	स्तनपान कक्ष स्थापना गर्ने			
शुक्लाफाटा नगरपालिका, बार्ड न ८, कंचनपुर	महिला र पुरुषलाई समान कामको समान ज्याला दिने घोषण गर्ने			
पनौती नगरपालिका, काभ्रे	महिला र पुरुषलाई समान कामको समान ज्याला दिने घोषण गर्ने . अविवाहित महिलालाई पनि भत्ता दिने घोषणा गर्ने			

Some examples relating to initiation for equity

स्लाइड २८



स्लाइड २९



Gender intentional representation in decision-making

स्लाइड ३०

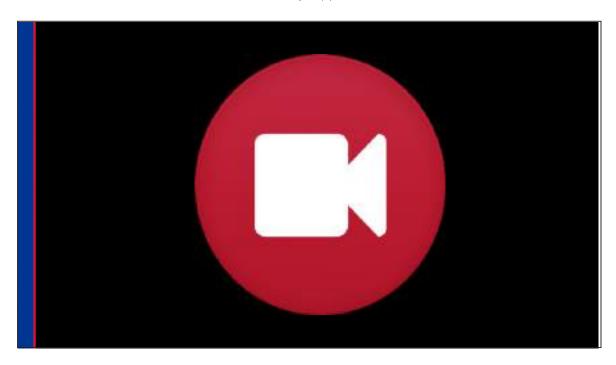


स्लाइड ३१



Gender intentional representation in decision-making

स्लाइड ३२



Please click the link for English version of the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NecZFRcLCuw



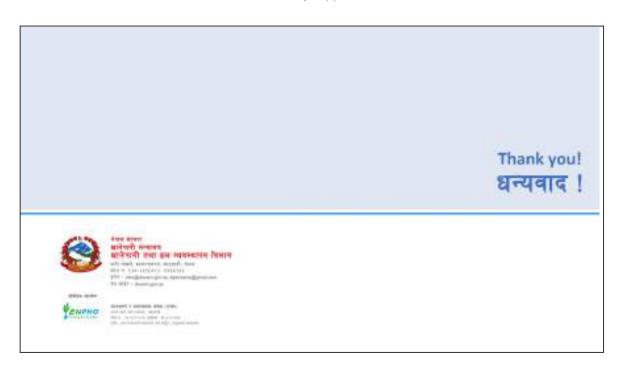
स्लाइड ३४

# मुख्य सन्देश

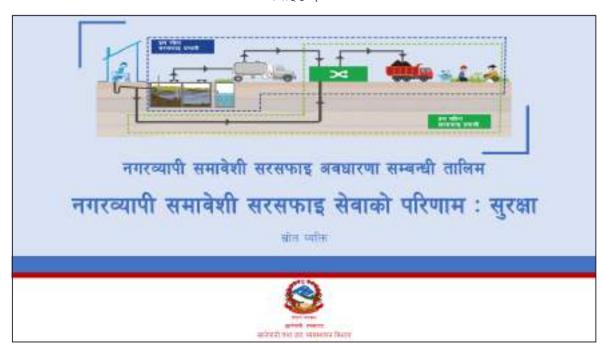
- निर्णय प्रक्रिया देखि नै सबै सरोकारवालाहरुको सक्रिय सहभागिता जरुरी
- सरसफाइ सेवा प्रदान गर्दा नगरव्यापी रुपमा लिङ्ग, वर्ग, भुगोल, अपाङ्गता लाई
   ध्यान दिएर सबैलाई समतामूलक सेवा दिन जरुरी
- समतामूलक सरसफाइ सेवा भएमा मात्र दिगो विकास लक्ष्यका साथै नेपालले लिएको सररफाइ सम्बन्धी लक्ष्यहरुलाई हासिल गर्न सिकन्छ

# सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीहरू • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NecZFRcLCuw

## स्लाइड ३६



नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ सेवाको परिणाम: सुरक्षाका



## स्लाइड २



Play the video: https://youtu.be/Apw-dYWJmjs Inform participants that we are now discussing on urban sanitation technologies

स्लाइड ३



This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 4,CWIS outcome: Safety

स्लाइड ४



Once the meta-cards with learning expectations are collected, review the expectation in the large group and discuss in which module it will be addressed Collect meta-cards and list the learning expectations of the training

## विषयवस्त्

- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ सेवाको भागहरुको अवधारणा मापनका सूचकहरु : स्रक्षा
- जनस्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा
- वातावरणीय सुरक्षा
- आर्थिक स्रक्षा
- •पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा

स्लाइड ६



Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) initiative support to redesigning urban sanitation service systems of cities and in the particular session will be discussing on measures to equitable sanitation services.

## स्रक्षा

- सरसफाइ सेवाको पहुँचले ग्राहक, कर्मचारी, र समुदायलाइ असुरक्षा र स्वास्थ्यमा हुन आउने जोखिमलाइ सुरक्षा प्रदान गर्दछ ।
- निवास तथा नगरमा बसोबास गर्ने व्यक्तिहरुले बसोबास गर्ने स्थान, समुदाय, सार्वजानिक स्थल, विद्यालय र स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा शौचालयको पर्याप्त पहुँच तथा सुविधा हन्पर्ने
- जनस्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा र वातावरणीय परिणामका लागि भौचालय तथा फोहोर व्यवस्थापन भएको हन्पर्ने
- फोहोर व्यवस्थापन र प्रशोधन सुविधा पर्याप्त र संचालन भएको हुनुपर्ने

## स्लाइड ८

# स्रक्षाका सूचकहरु

HIDDEN SLIDE

- SF-1: सरसफाइको सुरक्षित व्यवस्थापन प्रतिशत (नगरव्यापी व्यक्तिगत घरधुरी शौचालय)
- SF-2: न्यून आर्थिक स्तर भएका नगरव्यापी व्यक्तिगत घरधुरी शौचालयको सरसफाइका सुरक्षित व्यवस्थापन प्रतिशत
- SF-3: साभोदार सरसफाइका सुविधाका लागि तरल फोहोरको सुरक्षित व्यवस्थापन प्रतिशत (व्यक्तिगत घरधुरी शौचालय र सामुदायिक शौचालय )
- SF-4: पर्याप्त सरसफाइ पहुँच तथा सुविधा भएका सार्वजानिक स्थानको प्रतिशत
- SF-5: दिसाजन्य लेदो वा फोहोर पानी व्यवस्थापन गर्नका लागि प्रशोधन केन्द्रमा नै सुरक्षित ढुवानी गर्ने शैक्षिक संस्थाको प्रतिशत
- SF-6: दिसाजन्य लेदो वा फोहोर पानी व्यवस्थापन गर्नका लागि प्रशोधन केन्द्रमा नै सुरक्षित ढुवानी गर्ने स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको प्रतिशत

First 3 points focus on the latrine part of SSC Second point focus on the outer components of SSC

## सरक्षाका सूचकहरु

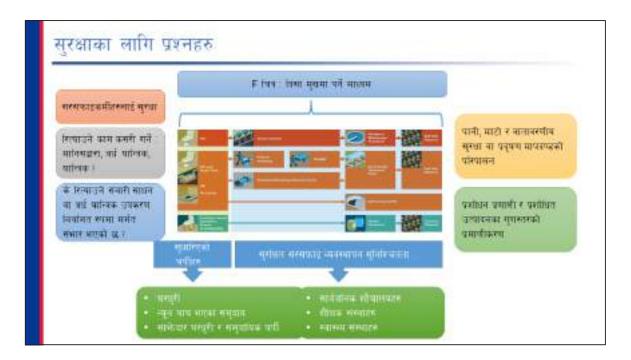
HIDDEN SLIDE

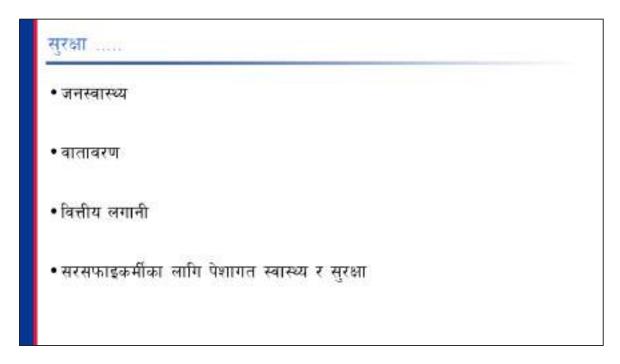
- SF-7: यान्त्रिक वा अर्धयान्त्रिक तबरले रित्याउने सेवा पूर्ण गर्ने प्रतिशत (गल्पर)
- SF-8: रित्याउने सवारी साधन मर्मत संभार प्रतिशत
- SF-9: खानेपानी प्रदुषण प्रतिशत (फिकल कोलिफर्म)
- SF-10: दिसा मुखमा पर्ने माध्यमबाट हुन सक्ने रोगहरुको घटना (प्रति १००० व्यक्तिमा)
- SF-11: सरसफाइकर्मीको सुरक्षा (सूचक क्षेत्र)
- SF-12: फोहोरपानी वा दिसाजन्य लेदो प्रशोधन भई सकेको प्रमाणीकरण गर्ने संयन्त्र भएको

First one focus on the whole SSC

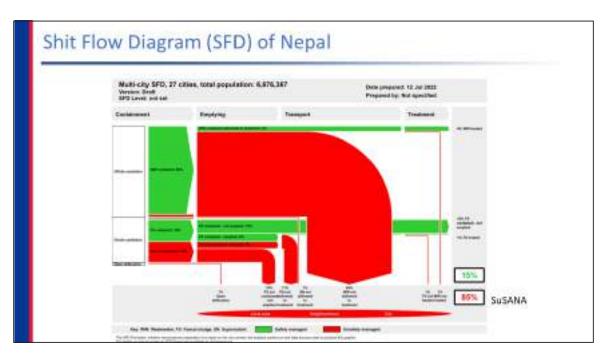
Second and third point focus on the safety of sanitation worker and safety of environment

स्लाइड १०



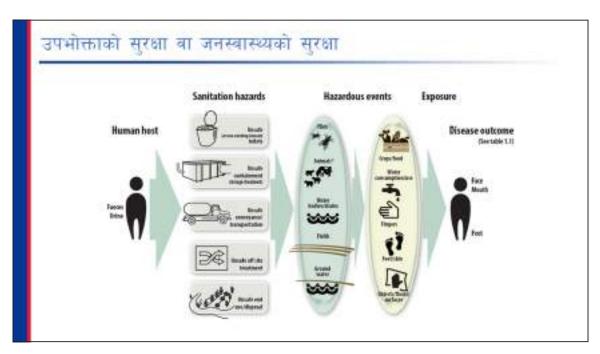


स्लाइड १२



Only 15% of waste water and faecal sludge is safely managed while still 85% of WW and FS is unsafe creating high health and environmental risk.

Red arrow in the diagram indicates high health risk so our ultimate aim is to attain green arrow to ensure entire safety of the city and nation.



Urban Sanitary Services And Public Health - F Diagram

स्लाइड १४



These are some of the examples of hazardous events that are the consequences of the exposure to sanitation hazards.

# जनस्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षाका उपायहरू

- जोखिममा आधारित सरसफाइ प्रणालीको उचित योजना र व्यवस्थापन मार्फत जनस्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षाको सुनिश्चितता गर्ने
- फोहोरपानी, खैरोपानी र मानव मलमुत्रबाट स्वास्थ्यमा पर्ने असर न्यूनीकरण गर्ने
- फोहोरपानी, खैरोपानी र मानव मलमुत्रको कृषि र मत्स्य पालनमा सुरक्षित प्रयोग गरी लाभ बढाउने

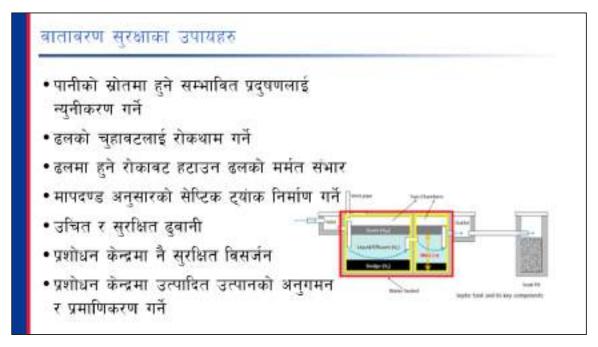


What the measures for public health and safety?

स्लाइड १६

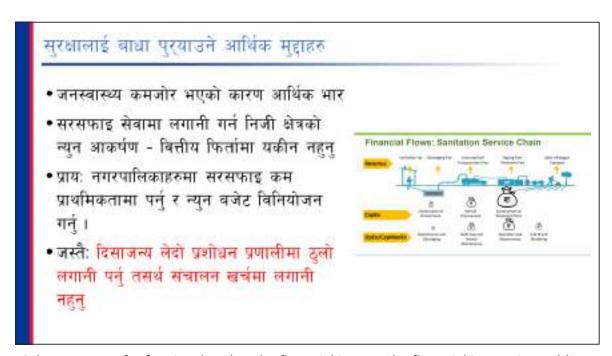


स्लाइड १७



Include the identification of ground water **table and distance under minimizing potential** contamination of water resources and prevent the leakage of raw sewage.

स्लाइड १८



Other aspects of safety is related to the financial issues. The financial insecurity, public health burden and less attraction of different actors to invest in sanitation and technology failure because of improper financial planning are some of the key issues. The direct support like finance related to capacity building should also be considered while it is not given much importance.

# आर्थिक सुरक्षाका उपायहरु संस्थागत भूमिका र कानुनी तथा नियामक प्रणालीको स्पष्टता >िनयमनका लागि क्षमता अभिवृद्धि >िनयमन र प्रवर्तनका लागि बजेट विनियोजन िनयमन विकास >पाचं वा सो भन्दा वढी वर्षका लागि गतिशील अवधारणा >अमता अभिवृद्धि र प्रोत्साहन वारे यथार्थवादी हुने गम्भीर नियामक आवश्यकताको सम्बोधन >भण्डारण अनिवार्य सुरक्षित विसर्जन अनुमति पत्र वा सम्भौता पत्र

स्लाइड २०



Desludgers video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Dx9PWJSEyo

स्लाइड २१



स्लाइड २२



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bqhUAO--1Y

# पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षाका उपायहरु

- जोखिम न्युनीकरण गर्न व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा सामाग्रीहरुको अनिवायं प्रयोग
  - ▶िरित्याउने सेवा दिने क्रममा हुन सक्ने जोखिम हटाउने
  - दिसाजन्य लेदोसँगको प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्क हटाउने
- लेदो भण्डारण स्थलमा नै छिने जस्ता असुरक्षित अभ्यास हटाउने
- •रित्याउने सेवा दिने कममा धुम्रपान नगर्ने



Animated video

## स्लाइड २४

# पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षाका उपायहरू

# स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षाका लागि खोप

- सरसफाइकर्मीले टिटानस, हेपाटाइटिस ए, बी तथा भ्यागुते रोग जस्ता रोगहरु विरुद्धको खोप लगाउने
- प्राथमिक उपचारका उपकरणहरु
- आकस्मिक आँखा धुने सुविधा हुनु पर्ने
- आकस्मिक सम्पर्क नम्बरको उपलब्धता
- जुका जस्ता रोग विरुद्धको चक्की खाने (हरेक ३ महिनामा)

# तालिम कार्यक्रमहरु

- सरसफाइकर्मी (रित्याउने र संचालक)
   लाई स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी तालिम
   प्रदान गर्ने
- व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा सामाग्रीको प्रयोग बारे तालिम प्रदान गर्ने
- प्राथमिक उपचार सम्बन्धी तालिम प्रदान गर्ने

सरसफाइकमीहरुलाई स्वास्थ्य उपचार र जीवन वीमा उपलब्ध गर्ने

संचालन अनुगमन			for: Occupational heat		
• के अनुगमन गर्ने ?	Operational literature compliance cottoria	Operational is continuing of the cuntral masserie		Connective action when the operational most is exceeded or not conquise with	
<ul> <li>कसरी अनुगमन गर्ने ?</li> <li>कहां अनुगमन गर्ने ?</li> <li>कहले अनुगमन गर्ने ?</li> <li>कहिले अनुगमन गर्ने ?</li> <li>मापदण्ड पालना नगरी गैर जिम्मेवार भएमा</li> </ul>	poersons comply opersons comply with databased occupational occupational protectis while performing mechanical energy in complete elementured massa empting protects in the massagery	monitored?	Frequency shase of proper personal protective equipment (pol man), books, go goles, maskes, and a wife seap offer work, change of equipment developing after developing practice of householder practice of householder.	What octor is to be taken?	*ROMERY why the machine and emploises as not wasting PPE     *Communicating the suppliers produce employing produce *Education and sommunication and sommunication apolicies.
सुधारात्मक कार्य		montored?	Observation, survey		
• के कारवाही गर्ने ?		Where R Is munitored?	SOENDLY FILENDANIS	action?	Municipally condevand officer (with technical policies from OPHE)
<ul> <li>कस्ले कारबाही गर्ने ?</li> <li>कहिले काराहबी गर्ने ?</li> </ul>		Who monttors 117	Municipality conservancy officer, any surveyor hard by the municipality		Once a month, until 100%, compliance reached
• कारवाही बारे कसलाई सूत्रीत गर्ने ?		When It is monitored?	Oursey cleaning operation	Who needs to be informed of the action?	Balthipur 89P Committe

## स्लाइड २६

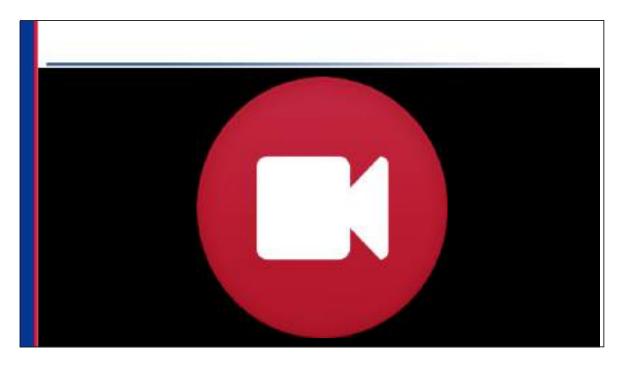


WASH facility for sanitation worker https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQF8v2uEcfo https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nH0MeZguXeY



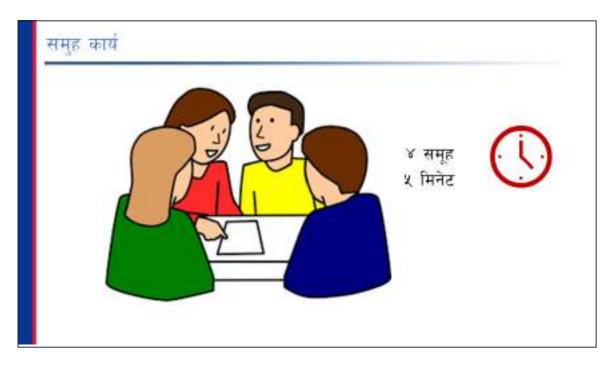
Present this as an example of measure for OHS relating to the video from earlier slide. If required present the video in next slide for more information on the facility centre.

स्लाइड २८



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nH0MeZguXeY

स्लाइड २९



they are going for a group work. For this, participants will be provided a case and will be divided into 4 groups

स्लाइड ३०

समुह कार्य	• ४ समुहमा विभाजन गर्ने
• जनस्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा • वातावरणीय सुरक्षा • आर्थिक सुरक्षा	<ul> <li>दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी घटना परिदृश्य दिने</li> <li>हरेक समुहले कुनै एक विषयमा छलफल गर्ने</li> </ul>
•पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा	<ul> <li>CWIS अनुसार सुरक्षा कायम गर्न के कस्ता कार्यहरु गर्ने ?</li> </ul>

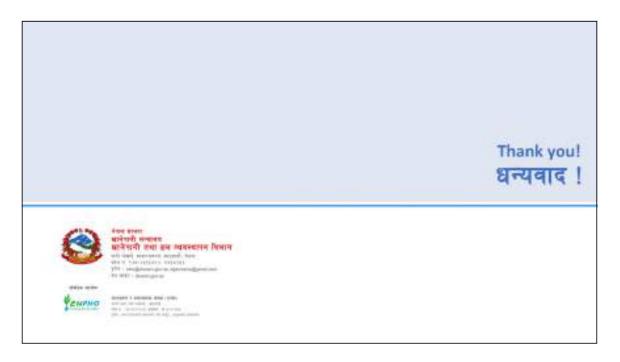
#### मख्य सन्देशहरु

- सुरक्षा : ग्राहकहरु, कामदारहरु र समुदायहरुमा सुरक्षित सरसफाइ पुऱ्याई स्वास्थ्य र सेवाको जोखिम कम गरी सुरक्षा प्रदान गर्दछ
- सेवाले चर्पीमा पहुँच र सुरक्षित सरसफाइ व्यवस्थापनको सुनिश्चित गर्दछ
- सुरक्षाको अन्तिम लक्ष्य भनेको जनस्वास्थ्यको उपलब्धी वा जनस्वास्थ्यको सुरक्षा हो जुन वातावरण सुरक्षा, सरसफाइमा लगानीको आर्थिक सुरक्षा, सरसफाइकमीहरुलाई पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र सुरक्षा प्राप्त हुन्छ ।

#### स्लाइड ३२

### सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीहरु

- https://youtu.be/Apw-dYWJmjs
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Dx9PWJSEyo
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bqhUAO--1Y
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQF8v2uEcfo
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nH0MeZguXeY



शत य

नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइसेवाको परिणाम : दिगोपनाका स्लाइड नोटहरु



#### स्लाइड २



Ask to participants, if you want to handover this car to your child after 10 years in the very good condition and looking as new, what activities do you need to do over this time?

Just like this, if we want to use our sanitation services/infrastructures, we need to do some specific activities. We are going to discuss about sustainability of sanitation services in this session.

स्लाइड ३



This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 5, CWIS outcome: Sustainability

स्लाइड ४



Once the meta-cards with learning expectations are collected, review the expectation in the large group and discuss in which module it will be addressed Collect meta-cards and list the learning expectations of the training

#### विषयवस्त

- सरसफाइ सेवाहरु वा सुविधाहरुको परिदृश्य प्रस्तुत गर्ने
- सरसफाइ सेवाहरु वा सुविधाहरुको असफलता कारणहरु
- सरसफाइका सेवाहरु दिगो बनाउन गर्ने कार्यहरु
- मुख्य सन्देशहरु

#### स्लाइड ६



Like we want to pass the brand-new car to our next generation, don't we want them to use these sanitation services as well? Don't we want them to pass these facilities in good condition or do we want them to face the problem related to sanitation. Why don't we want to use this toilet anymore



And these facilities...

Let alone passing it to next generation, we are not able to use for our own generation as all

स्लाइड ८



Why can't we give such attention to these facilities, why can't we maintain it for our own purpose?

• सरसफाइ सेवाहरुमा समता नहुनु				
• सुरक्षित सरसफाइ सेवाहरु नहुनु	सेवाका परिणाम	्सम्बद	ुपुरमा	्रिसोपना 
• जिम्मेवार सरोकारवालाहरु नहुनु				
• जवाफदेहि सरोकारवालाहरु नहुनु	प्रयाली प्रकार्य	विम्मेवारी	बनाफदेहिता	स्रोत योजना तप व्यवस्थापन
• स्रोत योजना तथा व्यवस्थापन नहुनु				

What are the reasons find the failure? Let us write 2 reasons in 2 different meta cards

#### स्लाइड १०



# सरसफाइका सेवाहरु दिगो बनाउन के कस्ता कार्यहरु गर्न सकिन्छ ?

- सरसफाइ सेवाहरुमा समता
- सरक्षित सरसफाइ सेवाहरु
- जिम्मेवार सरोकारवालाहरु
- जवाफदेहि सरोकारवालाहरु
- स्रोत योजना तथा व्यवस्थापन



Based on the previous reasons – What are possible interventions to avoid the failure or to make the sanitation service sustainable?

Ask participants to come up with the interventions through different perspectives of users and service providers.

Divide participants in 5 groups and ask to discuss in group and note down the interventions to make the sanitation services more sustainable under 5 components of CWIS Framework (Equity, Safety, Responsibility, Accountability, Resource Planning and Management)

#### स्लाइड १२

# दिगो सरसफाड सेवाका लागि समता (कसरी)

- सरोकारवालाहरुको सहभागिता
- ज्यालामा समानता
- सरसफाइ सेवा वा सुविधामा पहुँच योग्य दरी
- न्यन आय भएका समुदायलाई विशेष व्यवस्था
- प्रयोग र संचालनका लागि कार्य योजना र निर्देशन
- सकारात्मक मनोवृतिको विकास



Ensure meaningful representation of relevant stakeholders

Ensure equitable services are accessible-

user friendly for all,

Affordable charge for sanitation services

Equitable provision of services

Workplan and guidelines for use and operation

Develop positive attitude towards sanitation profession- professional dignity

# दिगो सरसफाइ सेवाका लागि सरक्षा (कसरी)

- सहज र सुविधायुक्त व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा सामाग्रीहरु
- सुरक्षित वातावरण
- दिसाजन्य लेदोका सुरक्षित उत्पादनहरु
- जनस्वास्थ्य केन्द्रित
- नियमित मर्मत संभार
- उपय्क्त सरसफाइ सेवा मोडल

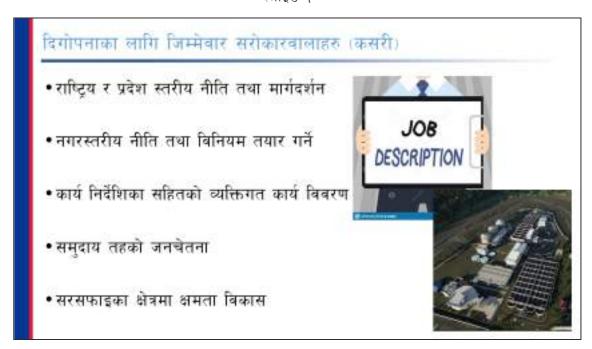


#### Safe environment:

Provision of facilities for sanitation workers

Appropriate sanitation service model: Ex- Pay per use service, door to door service, etc

#### स्लाइड १४



Creating an environment that fosters behavioral change in general public for proper use of sanitation services

Public should be made clear about the concept that the sanitation services are as important as water supply or any other

# विगोपनाको लागि जबाफदेही सरोकारवालाहर ।कसरी। वेन्चमार्क बारे स्पष्टता हरेक कियाकलापका लागि पारदर्शीता प्रमाण सहितको दस्तावेज अनुगमन र मृल्याइन संयन्त्र प्रवर्द्धन र सजायको प्रावधान सामाजिक र लेखा परिश्रण

#### स्लाइड १६



# म्ख्य सन्देशहरु

- सरसफाइ सेवा वा सुविधाहरुको सुरुवात महत्वपूर्ण छ, तर यसको दिगोपन अभा महत्वपूर्ण छ
- सरसफाइ सेवा असफल हुनुमा धेरै कारणहरु छन् जस्तै स्वामित्वको कमी,
   प्रयोगकर्तामैत्री नहुनु, प्रशोधन प्रविधि वा दिसाजन्य लेदोका उत्पादान स्वीकार्न असहज, धेरै न्युन वा धेरै प्राविधिक उपकरण, आदि । दिगोपनामा यी बुँदाहरु बारे बिचार गर्नुपर्दछ ।
- दिगो सरसफाइ सेवाका लागि नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ ढाँचाका अन्य भागका मुख्य कियाकलापहरु पनि महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छन् ।

#### स्लाइड १८

Thank you! धन्यवाद!



सनेपनी गणाना सनेपानी तथा इस व्यवस्थान विभाग

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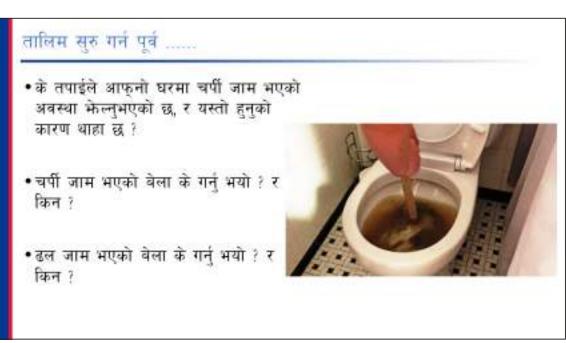
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# शत द

नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ प्रणाली प्रकार्य : जिम्मेवारी र जवाफदेहिताका स्लाइड नोटहरु



#### स्लाइड २



स्लाइड ३



This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 6,CWIS outcome: Responsibility and accountability

स्लाइड ४



# विषयवस्त्

- जिम्मेवारी र जवाफदेहिता बोध : अवधारणा
- न्यून आय भएका समुदायका लागि सेवा प्रवाह र जिम्मेवारी
- सरसफाइ सेवा श्रृंखलाका विभिन्न भागमा जिम्मेवारी र जवाफदेहिता
- नीजि क्षेत्रको भूमिका
- स्रोतको योजना र व्यवस्थापनमा जिम्मेवारी र जवाफदेहिताको सम्बन्ध

स्लाइड ६

	समता	सुरक्षा	दिगोपना
सेवाका परिणम	समाजिक र लैगिंक समावेशीतालाई केन्द्रित गरी सामुदायिक लगानी, सेवा, र मुल्यबाट सबैलाई समतामुलक फाइदा	भण्डारण देखि पुनः प्रयोग वा सुरक्षित विसर्जनसम्म मानवीय मलमूत्र व्यवस्थापन गरिएको	आधिंक, मानवीय, बाताबरणीय स्रोतहरुले सेवाहरुलाई समय र क्षेत्र अनुसार दिगो बनाउन सकिन्छ

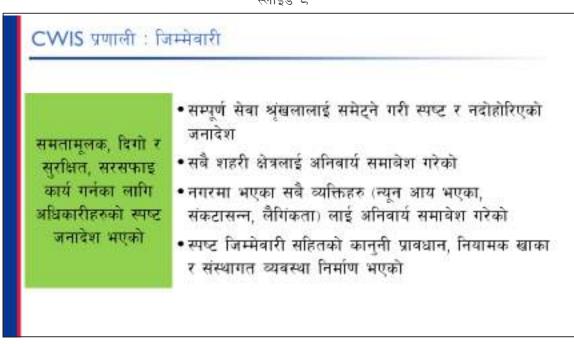
Importance of sanitation.

स्लाइड ७



The responsibility and accountability of relevant stakeholders including the requirement for making policy, institutional set ups and regulations

स्लाइड ८



# जिम्मेवारी र न्यून आय भएकालाई सेवा

HIDDEN SLIDE

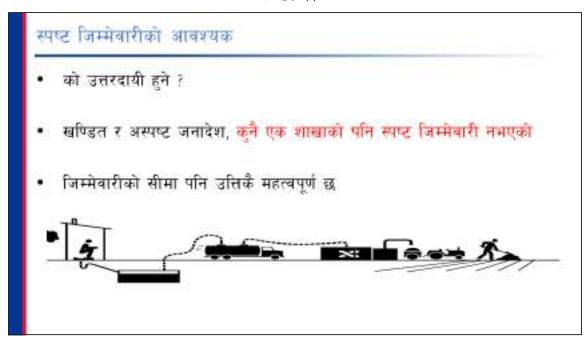
- The service jurisdiction of mandates should be complete and inclusive
- Clear responsibilities for serving the poorest begin at the Constitutional level
- The definition of city boundaries is key to inclusive mandates
- Responsibilities should include all residents within the authority's jurisdiction
- Number of authorities are proactively engaging to address the specific challenges of sanitation service provision to informal settlements

Use as a trainer reference to explain the point 'Mandate is explicitly pro-poor, gender intentional, and inclusive of other vulnerable groups or status' from the earlier slide.

#### स्लाइड १०

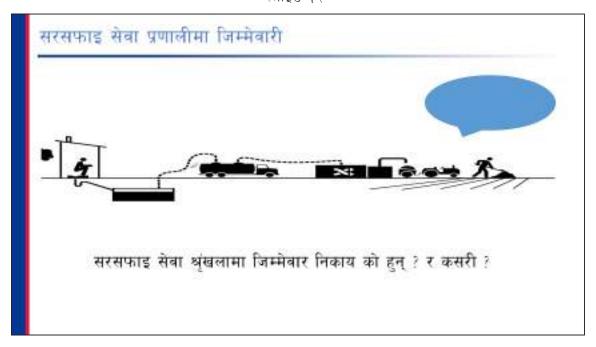
# CWIS प्रणाली : जिम्मेवारी

- अधिकारीहरुले समाबेशी सेवाहरु प्रदान गर्ने जनादेश
- समतामूलक, दिगो र सुरक्षित, सरसफाइ कार्य गर्नका लागि अधिकारीहरुको स्पष्ट जनादेश भएको
- जनादेश कार्यान्वयन गर्न अधिकारीहरुले पर्याप्त कर्मचारी र बजेट छुट्याउने गरेको
- सरसफाइका बजेट छुट्टै हुनुपदंछ : पानी, फोहोर व्यवस्थापन, स्वास्थ्य, र वातावरण बाट स्वतन्त्र हुनुपदंछ
- सरसफाइका राजस्व घुमिरहनुपदंछ



Who is to be held accountable for ensuring public goods and services are delivered? Particularly in the case of non-sewered sanitation, fragmented and unclear mandates, with no single entity clearly responsible for ensuring that a city's sanitation (sewered and non-sewered) is functioning effectively and inclusively Understanding the limits of responsibility is equally important: often public authorities are expected to act on social needs that are beyond the scope of their legal man-

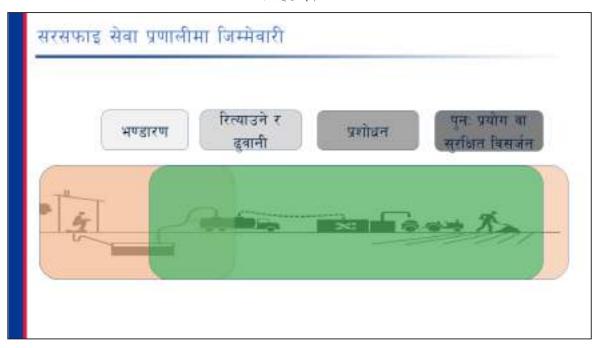
स्लाइड १२



Present Sanitation Service Chain and ask participant who is the responsible entity for the service provision through-out the sanitation service chain?

Ask participants to answer component wise.

Conclude with following slide



The responsibility of toilet and desludging is mainly based up on the household or the individual level while the service provision responsibility of the rest of the component of the service chain rely on the local governance.

To this, the service provision through-out the SSC, rely on municipality. Although, the individual or HH are responsible up to toilet construction and desluding, what if the individual or HH are not able to construct or use it. It is the responsibility of the local governance for the services.

Similarly, a private entity could be engaged and can support to local governance to provide such services as for desludging and transportation, operation and maintenance of the FSTP and WWTP and reuse of by-products.

Conclude with following slide



We know that there's a range of stakeholders involved in developing a conducive enabling environment and delivering the range of service. Let's look now at their specific roles in urban sanitation.

National (or state level) government provides the overall enabling environment for Local Government and community engagement.

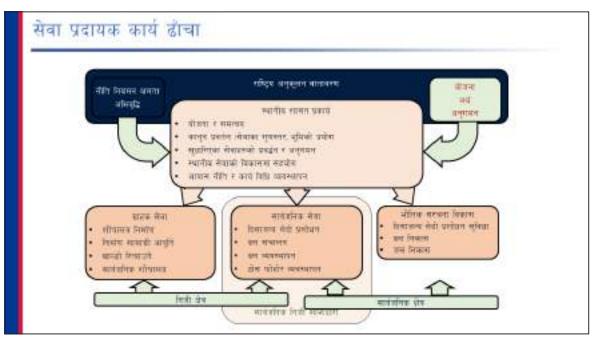
For example, it should set policy, and the legislative, regulatory and monitoring frameworks; coordinate the multiple stakeholders to avoid gaps and overlaps, plan and provide finance for capital work; and ensure adequate human resources and technical capacity.

Municipalities have a crucial role in bringing out local sanitation laws and regulating them, coordinating sanitation with related basic urban services, and enforcing standards

They need to ensure that effective sanitation service providers are in place and must monitor outcomes.

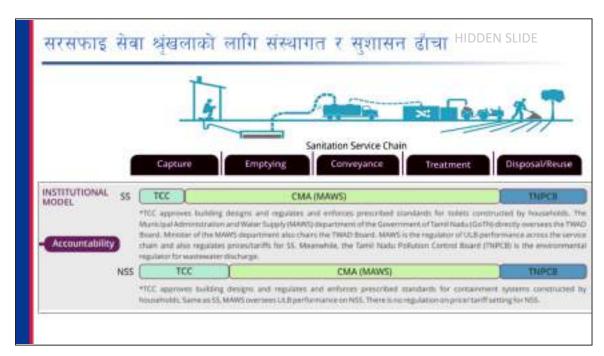
Where services interface directly with individual customers, community engagement is vital, to ensure that the right services are provided and that they are used.

स्लाइड १५



Many factors need to come together to achieve a positive sanitation outcome. These are some of the key ones. Both the public and private sectors will typically be involved. At the upstream end of the service chain, people are usually willing to pay to free themselves of fecal waste, but they may be less willing or able to pay for the public benefits provided by the downstream parts of the chain, so public funds are usually required as well. Whoever provides the services, effective local governance is needed to provide an enabling environment, which itself depends on the national policy, legal, institutional, regulatory and financial environment.

स्लाइड १६



For the SS in Trichy, HH are responsible for the construction of their own toilet and containment systems.

TWAD (Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage) board is responsible for the rest of the services and transfer to TCC, local government.

TCC is outsourcing the operations and maintenance to a PMC (project management consultancy).

NSS,

HH are responsible for the construction of their own toilet and containment systems-as SS

For the rest of the services, TCC is responsible where the sludge is co-treated at the STP built by TWAD board and operated by private contractors under the supervision of TCC.

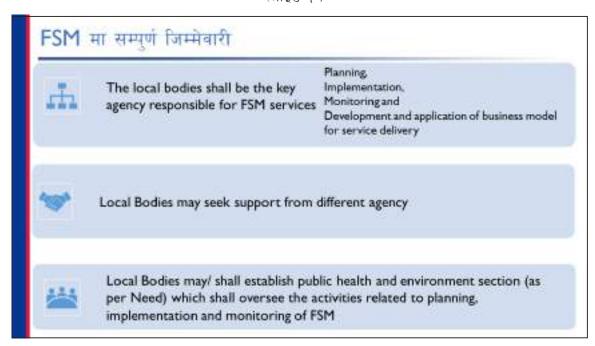
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कानेपानी तथा सरस्याह संस्थानत र मधीन माधिता तथा स्थानीय विकास संस्थानत	•	•						•	•
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विकास साळेचार राष्ट्रिय वा अञ्चरतिहम ग्रीर सरकारि सम्बाहर	•	•						•	

The chart defined in IRF-FSM, 2017 clarifies the role and responsibilities of stakeholders. Since the documents has been prepared before the restructuring of administrative governance unit/level, the stakeholder mentioned in the chart is not as per the new structure. So need to relate with present context.

It is noteworthy that the local governments have the role on all the activities starting from the policy formulation to monitoring. Thus local government's role is crucial in FSM.

#### **Role of local governments**

- Responsible for planning and monitoring the management of fecal sludge
- Provide necessary land and access road to set up FS treatment plant
- Form committees to ensure proper implementation of FSM
- Prepare, approve and disseminate designs, institutional mechanisms, business plans and operational guidelines for FSM
- Engage user committees and private sector for collection, transport and reuse of fecal sludge



Explain these information in above 2 slides (slide number 9 to 11) 3 tier gov, cost sharing Prop tax

#### स्लाइड १९

# जिम्मेवारी र न्युन आय भएकालाई सेवा

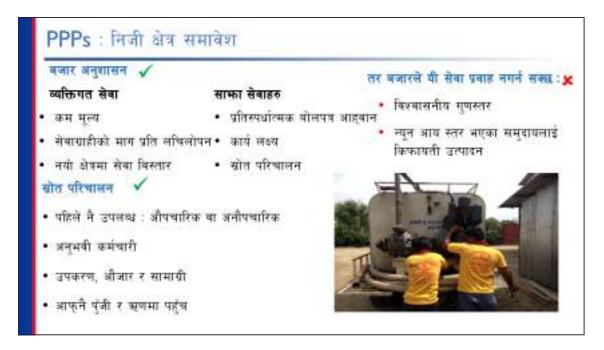
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Explain how this slide has informed about the role of private sector in the SSC. **Engage user committees and private sector** for collection, transport and reuse of fecal sludge

स्लाइड २०

संस्था	संकलन	भण्डारण	संकलन	ढुवानी	प्रशोधन	पुनः प्रयोग
निजी	निर्माण द्यां	सेप्टिक टयांक	रित्याउने	दिसाजन्य लेदो ढुवानी	निर्माण	श्रोत पुर्नभरण
		निर्माण			संचालन	उत्पादन बजारिकरण

Relating to the earlier slide, present the points on private sector role and engagement in providing services throughout the SSC.



#### Market discipline

#### **Individual services**

- Lower prices
- Flexible response to client demand
- Expansion and movement to new areas

#### **Shared services**

- Competitive tendering
- Performance targets

#### **Resource mobilisation**

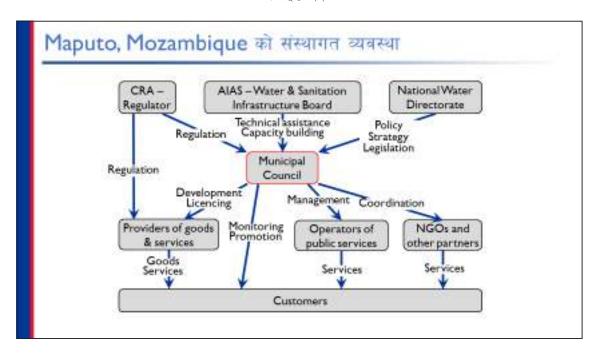
- Already present formally or informally
- Experienced staff
- Equipment, tools and materials
- Access to loans and own capital

#### But, there is a **potential downside**.

A completely free market doesn't necessarily guarantee quality, or goods and services at prices affordable to the poorest customers.

That's why we also need regulation to ensure adequate quality and affordable prices, as we discussed in the previous session.

स्लाइड २२

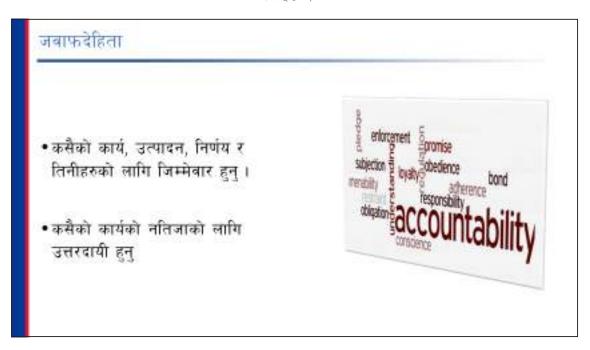


Here we see a situation where there is no utility involved, with the municipal council playing a pivotal integrating and coordinating role. However, in practice, many of these functions are not being carried out. In addition, financing recurrent costs is a problem, and the municipality is introducing a sanitation fee to be charged on water bills collected by the water utility and passed on to the municipal council.

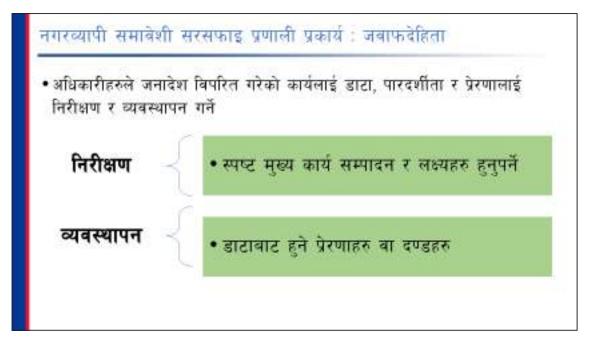
स्लाइड २३



Discuss in detail about +/- incentives are highlighted in accountability. If one performs greatly what is the incentives and if one performs poorly what is the consequences. This point is highlighted in the accountability part in CWIS.



स्लाइड २५



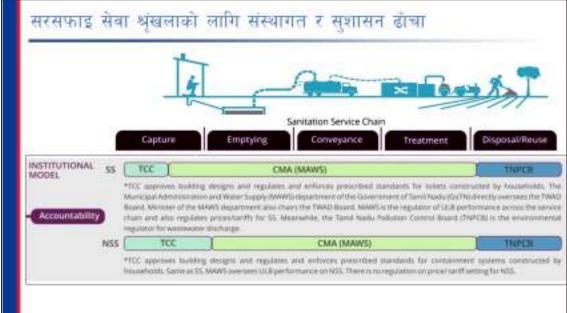
data that is representative of the entire city, including in low-income settlements and on vulnerable groups

Authorities actively report on performance indicators with transparency Data is used to inform and manage service delivery and enforcement of performance incentives



"Responsibility may be bestowed, but accountability must be taken. In other words, responsibility can be given or received, even assumed, but that doesn't automatically guarantee that accountability will be taken. It's possible to bear responsibility for something or someone and still lack accountability."

स्लाइड २७



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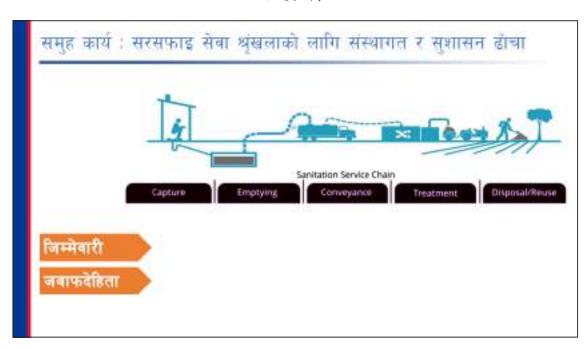
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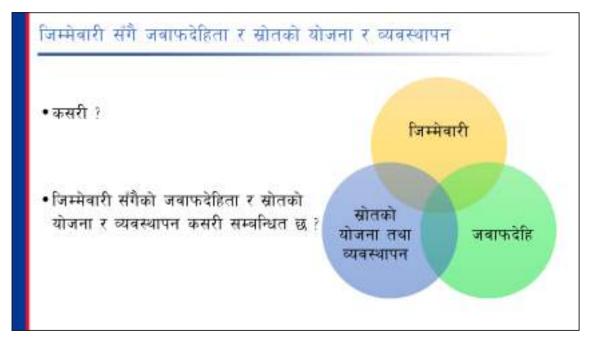
For the rest of the services, TCC is responsible where the sludge is co-treated at the STP built by TWAD board and operated by private contractors under the supervision of TCC.



#### स्लाइड २९



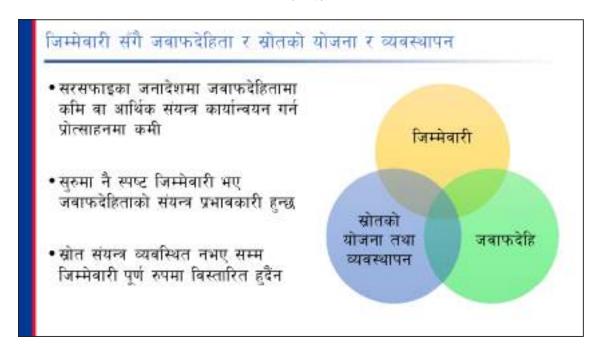
स्लाइड ३०



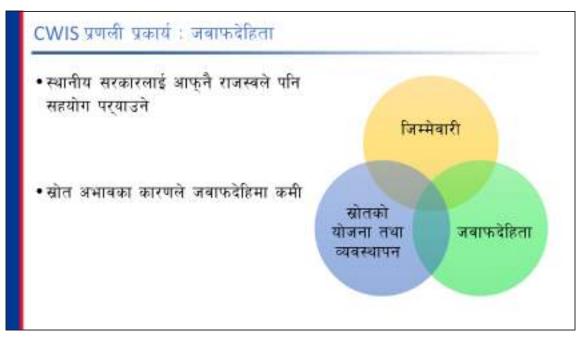
Responsibility, accountability and resource planning and management are related to each-other. In presence or absence of one other two are hampered.

Ask participants what are the relation between these 3. Collect participants response and present the points and discuss accordingly.

स्लाइड ३१



स्लाइड ३२



If this is the relation between responsibility and accountability, what is accountability. Let's dig further and present following slide.

स्लाइड ३३

# मुख्य सन्देश

- सरसफाइ सेवा श्रृंखलाका विभिन्न भागहरुमा कार्य सुनिश्चित कसले गर्ने बारे
   स्पष्ट जनादेश प्रदान गर्न्पर्दछ
- औपचारिक कानुनी जिम्मेवारी र वास्तविक अभ्यास तर्क संगत हुनुपर्दछ
- सम्भावना भएका स्थानमा ढल सहित र ढल रहित सरसफाइको लागि जिम्मेवारी एकीकृत हुनुपर्दछ ।
- जिम्मेवारीको सेवा क्षेत्राधिकारले अनौपचारिक बस्तीहरु समेट्नु पर्दछ
- अधिकारीहरुले जनादेश विपरित गरेको कार्यलाई डाटा, पारदर्शीताको आधारमा निरीक्षण र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने

"When performance is measured, performance improves.

When performance is measured and reported, the rate of improvement accelerates."

- Thomas S. Monson



#### स्लाइड ३५

# Thank you! धन्यवाद!



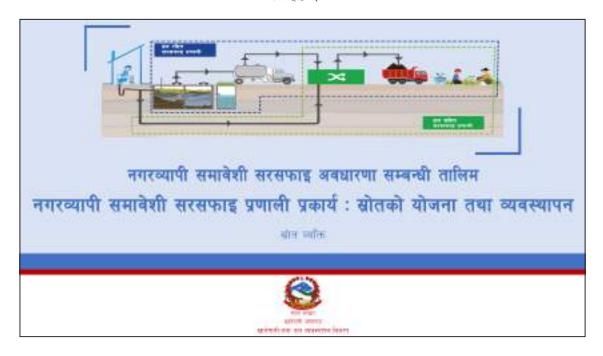
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नगरव्यापी समावेशी नगरव्यापा समावशा सरसफाइसेवाको परिणाम : स्रोतको योजना तथा व्यवस्थापनका स्लाइड नोटहरू



स्लाइड २



We want sanitation services to be equitable, safe and sustainable

स्लाइड ३



One of the core functions to meet the equitable, safe and sustainable sanitation is RPM

तालिम संरचना नगरकारी संगानेती हरूपन १९१ (फीक्**र** वशस्त्राची समावती रररपारी धवलेंगी का बाजा अंदाओं प्रकृति ब्रावरी क्या सम्बद्ध CONTRACTOR OF SHIP BERTHALL SELECT F व्यक्तिम समाग **APPROVE PRODUCT** invitable aurestical प्रीचाम स्टेस नगरवाती समयती वर्गाच जेल्ला शामी सामगाउना DEPOSITE WHITE service thera's offering STREET, STREET वापाराह इतिकास ingreson भरमफांड प्रवासी प्रकार्व stare WHEE SPRING तान् वर्त् स्ता स्थापन प्रमय street street not व्यवस्थापन

स्लाइड ४

This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 7,CWIS outcome: Resource planning and management

स्लाइड ५



At the end of the session, participants will be able to: Explain resource planning and management along with CWIS financial framework Analyze the financial flows of municipality and identify the gaps

## स्लाइड ६

# • स्रोतको योजना तथा व्यवस्थापन • वित्तिय ढाँचाको विकास • नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ वित्तिय ढाँचाका अवयवहरु • नगरपालिकाको वित्तिय प्रवाह • सरसफाइ सेवा श्रृंखलामा वित्तिय प्रवाह र अन्तर पहिचान • वित्तिय ढाँचाका साभ्या अन्तर र मुद्धाहरु

Inform participants that they will be discussing on the above topics throughout the session.

# स्रोतको योजना र व्यवस्थापन

- स्रोत : मानवीय, प्राकृतिक, वित्तिय, उपकरण, भौतिक सम्पति, सुविधा र अन्य
- स्रोतको योजना : सिंह समय र लागतमा परियोजनाहरुमा श्रोतहरुको पहिचान, पुर्वानुमान (योजना) र विकास गर्ने प्रक्रिया जसले श्रोत साधनको कुशल र प्रभावकारी उपयोगको स्निश्चितता गर्न् ।
- स्रोतको व्यवस्थापन : स्रोतलाई योजना अनुसार क्शलतापूर्वक र प्रभावकारी रुपमा व्यवस्थापन गरी तिनीहरुबाट उत्कृष्ट परिणाम हासिल गर्नु।

Resource planning maximizes efficiency by helping to manage their utilization rates, track capacity, and monitor progress, to keep projects on budget and work on track. While discussing about RPM in CWIS, resources are effectively managed at all levelnational, state and city level to fulfill the mandate across time/ space.

#### स्लाइड ८

# स्रोतको योजना र व्यवस्थापन

HIDDEN SLIDE

- यसले निश्चित समय र स्थानमा स्रोतहरु (आर्थिक, अचल सम्पति र व्यक्तिहरु) को विनियोजन, वितरण खर्च र अनगमनलाई समेटछ ।
- प्रभावकारी विनियोजन र प्रयोग सुनिश्चित गर्नका लागि स्रोतको आवश्यकता बोध जरुरी छ।
- विभिन्न क्षेत्रका सरोकारवालाहरुको संलग्नता आवश्यक छ ।
- लगानी योजना र प्राथमिकता प्रक्रियाहरु स्पष्ट रुपमा दस्ताबेजीकरण गरिएको पारदर्शी र सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालालाई संलग्न गराउने हन्पर्दछ ।

# स्रोतको योजना र व्यवस्थापनमा प्रश्नहरू

- के त्यहाँ स्रोत विनियोजन गर्न स्पष्ट वितिय ढाँचा छ ?
- के त्यहाँ सरसफाइका बजेट विनियोजनको निर्णय प्रिक्रिया पारदर्शी, समावेशी र सूचित भएको छ ?
- के सरसफाइमा भएको लगानी बारे लागत लाभ विश्लेषण भएको छ ?
- के सरसफाइको राजस्व उत्पादन र संचालन खर्च व्यवस्थापन भएको छ ?

Inform participants that while discussing about the RPM, one should be clear about some of the questions related.

Clear financing framework- to guide sanitation budget allocation based on mandate and service area strategies

Decision making process- are the pro-poor, gender intentional and inclusive Sanitation revenue and operating cost are managed

If the answer to anyone of the above questions is 'no' there will be a question mark in the achievement of CWIS service outcome. So as to fulfill the CWIS service outcome, one needs to deal with the questions posed and the answer to all should be yes.



For the financing framework development for the proper budget allocation or for the RPM, these things should be considered Assessment and diagnosis

## स्लाइड ११

नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइको वित्तिय ढाँचाको भागहरु

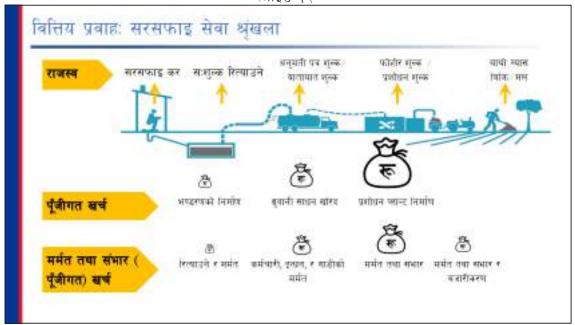
# वित्तिय ढाँचाको विकासको लागि पूर्वसर्तमा क्षेत्रीय रणनीति र नीतिहरुमा तोकिएको क्षेत्र प्राथमिकताका लक्ष्य र जिम्मेवारीहरु स्पष्ट रुपमा समावेश हुन्छन् ।

 वित्तिय आवश्यकताहरु र राजस्व श्रोतहरुको मूल्याङ्गन र निदानलाई समर्थन गर्ने तत्वहरु र वित्तिय प्रवाहलाई मागंदर्शन गर्न राजस्वको श्रोतहरु र रणनीतिक

Budget allocation should be done based on the mandate and city/ service area strategies

Sanitation revenue and operating cost are understood and managed , and budgets are allocated to meet targets

तत्वहरु समावेश गर्न आवश्यक छ ।



Financial flow can be explained mainly as revenue, CapEx and OpEx/CapManex In the slide, the size of the Thaili is symbolic to the amount required in each stage. For ex. the cost for construction of treatment plant is larger in comparison to other meaning, the construction cost is higher than other cost.

# Revenue streams comprises following provisions

Sanitation Tax- Currently, people are paying sanitation tax along with water tariff but people who have no access to water supply are not liable to the sanitation tax. So, it could be a point of discussion that how can every people take under sanitation tax provision.

Desludging fee (This also includes transportation fee as well)

Tipping fee- This is the service charge that has to be paid for treatment operator to discharge FS. It also can be termed as treatment fee.

Sales of end products (compost, biogas etc.)- Particularly, in case of nature based treatment technology, revenue from sales of end products can be enough to bear operating cost.

# Capital costs is required for following activities

Construction of containment- In Nepal, the cost of construction of containment is solely upon the household level.

Purchase of suction vehicle- In Nepal, the private sector and municipality are providing desludging services so the capital cost for purchase of suction vehicle is solely upon the private sector or municipality.

Construction of treatment facility- In Nepal, for the construction of treatment facility requires highest investment and operation and maintenance and most of the financial flow for this is from Government and development partners. However, engagement of private for investment in FST is one of the most challenging and equally important.

# Operating costs is required for following activities

Maintenance of containment (household level)

emptying of the containment (household level)

- Staff salary of desludger/treatment plant operator
- Maintenance of vehicle and treatment plant
- Packaging and cost for end products supply

# Income from revenue can cover annual O&M costs

Cap Maintenance Expenditure is major maintenance which require capital cost that should be managed.

Many did not consider. At the time of the major damage, There may require capital cost for maintenance.

स्लाइड १३



Present the slide as an example of financial flows.

The main source of Funding for Kampala city is Development banks and the Government of Uganda while other sources includes Development partners and household investments.

Similarly, the major portion of investment is done in the sewer network while relatively very less budget is invested on FS treatment and wastewater treatment.



स्लाइड १४

Ask participants to work on the financial flows of their municipality. You may show the earlier slide as an example for their exercise

स्लाइड १५

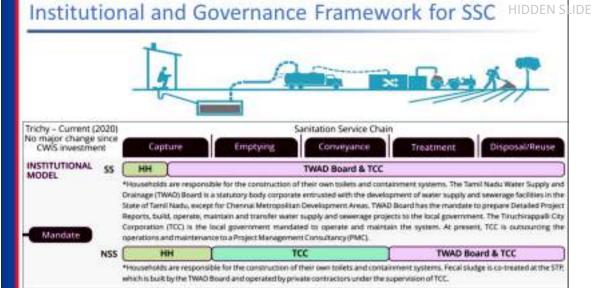


Ask participants to work on the financial flows of their municipality. You may show the earlier slide as an example for their exercise.

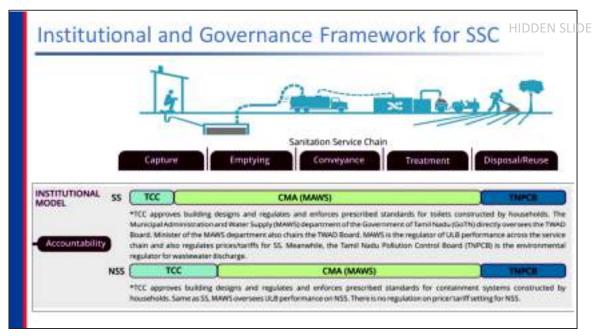
Inform participants that projects means the head of the budget for expenditure like health, education, sanitation and etc.

स्लाइड १६

Institutional and Governance Framework for SSC

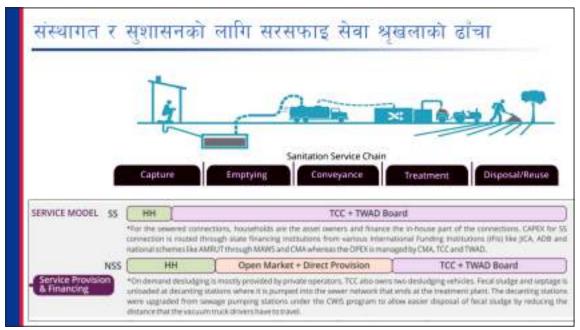


Present this slide as an example only as this is already presented in earlier session.



Present this slide as an example only as this is already presented in earlier session.

स्लाइड १८



Explain in detail about the slide.

For both sanitation systems (SS and NSS), HH are the asset owners and finance the in-house part of the sanitation system.

For the CapEx for SS connection s routed through state financing institutions from various International Funding Institutions (IFIs) and national schemes whereas the OpEx is managed by local governance.

In the NSS, desludging and transportation is again invested by the HH while the service is provided by the private operators and the local governance as well. The whole responsibility of the treatment and disposal is under the local governance and the service providing utility body.

The mandate for urban sanitation resides in 2 institutions:

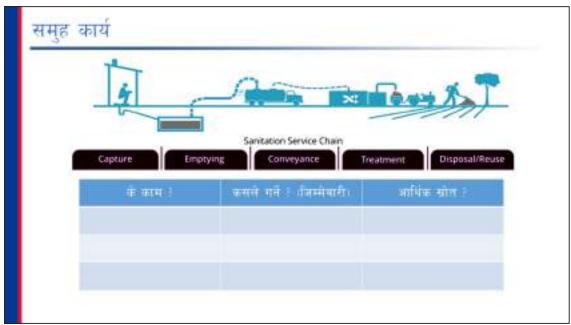
- Local government
- The utility (public and or private)

If the jurisdiction of service authority is at the national, regional or city level



Ask participants to work on the financial flows of their municipality. You may show the earlier slide as an example for their exercise

स्लाइड २०



Again, ask participants to note the responsible entity for the service delivery throughout the sanitation service chain.

You may present the earlier slide for the reference.

994



After the presentation of the group work from earlier activity, ask participants if they felt any kind of gap in sanitation budget allocation and explain that for the gap analysis there are four steps and present as per the slide.

समुह कार्य ४ समुह १ मिनेट

स्लाइड २२

Going back to their earlier work, ask participants to find the key gaps in sanitation sector.

# मुख्य अन्तर र मुद्धाहरु



- सहरी सरसफाइका रणनीतिहरु, लक्ष्यहरु, आर्थिक पक्ष बिच कमजोर सम्बन्ध
- आर्थिक पक्षको विद्यमान सन्तुलन सधै स्पष्ट हुदैन
- भविष्यको लागि आजको लगानी आवश्यकतामा कमजोर वुक्ताइ
- सरकारी कर विनियोजनले सुधारिएको सरसफाइको परिणामको सार्वजनिक सेवाको प्रकृतिलाई प्रतिविम्बित गर्दैन ।
- महशुल आर्थिक मिश्रणको एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष हो तर पूर्णरुपले लागत पून:प्राप्ति भने संम्भाव्य छैन

# स्लाइड २४

# मुख्य अन्तर र मुद्धाहरु



- बिभाजित जिम्मेबारीहरुले ढलरहित सरसफाइ प्रणालीको लागि अनुदानहरु (cross-subsidies) लाई बाधा पुर्याउँदछ ।
- निजि क्षेत्रको संलग्नता र व्यवसायिक वजेटले वाधकहरु हटाउन अवसर प्रदान गर्दछ
- जिम्मेवारी, निर्णय गर्न र प्रोत्साहनमा कमी
- आर्थिक पक्षलाई प्राथमिकताको लागि मार्गदर्शन गर्न शहरी सरसफाइका लागि प्रमुख कार्य सम्पादन कमजोर र अपर्याप्त छ
- आर्थिक प्राथमिकतामा न्यून आय भएका र अनौपचारिक समदायहरु सिमान्तकृत छन्

# म्ख्य सन्देशहरु



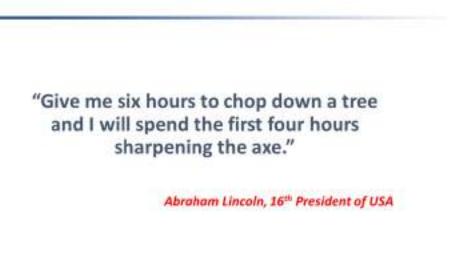
- आर्थिक ढाँचाहरु मुख्य पक्ष हुन्
- CWIS मा लागत बारे बुक्ताई महत्वपूर्ण
- सिपमा लगानी सँगसगै भौतिक संरचनाहरुमा पनि लगानी आवश्यक
- व्यवहारिक सेवा प्रदान गर्न असन्तुलित कोष वितरण पनि
   वाधा हन सक्दछ
- कार्य सम्पादनमा सुधार गरी लगानी बढाउन, असमतालाई सम्बोधन गर्न प्रमाणमा आधारित अनुगमन

# स्लाइड २६

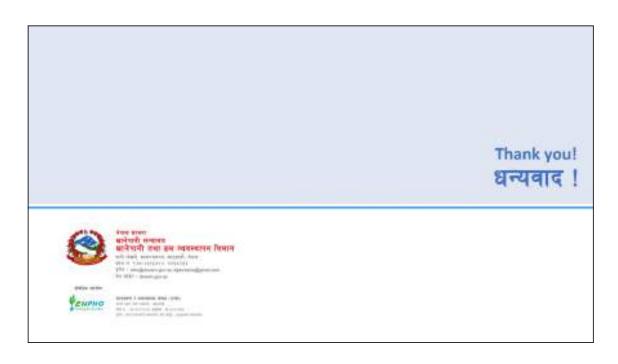
# म्ख्य सन्देशहरु



- वित्तिय र लगानीका निर्णयहरु, सम्पति स्वामित्व र संचालनहरु प्रायः विभिन्न सरोकारवालाहरुमा निहित रहन्छन्
- दिघंकालिन रुपमा वित्तको सही मिश्रण प्राप्त गर्न र समतारुपी व्यवहायंताको परिणाम लिन पनि जोखिमपूर्ण हुन्छ
- लगानीको नितजाको ट्यांकिड अनिवार्य छ, तर लगानीकर्ता र लगानी लिने दुवै पक्षवाट वेवास्ता गरिएको छ

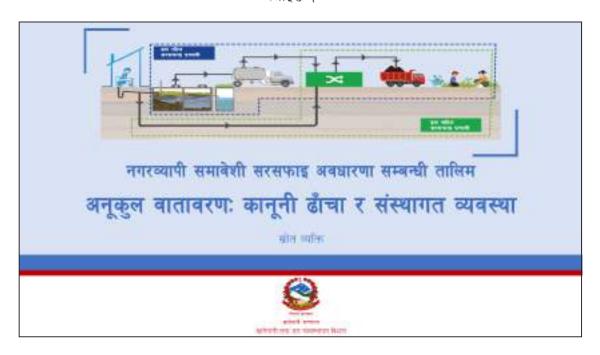


# स्लाइड २८



# शत ५

अनूकुल वातावरण : कानूनी ढाँचा र संस्थागत व्यवस्थका स्लाइड नोटहरु



# स्लाइड २



# Instruction for Intro

## HIDDEN SLIDE

# Before presenting the learning outcome:

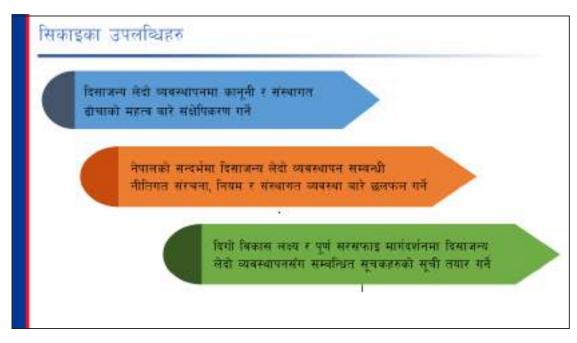
- Presenting the picture from earlier slide, ask participants, (take 2 to 3 voices for each question)
  - . Importance of such structure for a strong building/house
  - What other components need to be added to make it liveable? (P/A: wall, doors and windows, roof, plaster and paint, furniture, etc)
- Inform participants as they have responded, to make a house liveable, there are different enabling factors.
- Similarly, to work on any given/ specific topic, FSM for instance, we need a base or foundation as well as an enabling factors/ environment for the implementation of the same. Hence, we are discussing on the enabling environment required for the implementation of CWIS focusing on FSM.
- · Present the learning outcomes of the session

Or to organizational policy, how a policy of an organization support for the enabling environment for a productive output/outcomes



स्लाइड ४

This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 8,CWIS outcome: Legal and Institutional framework



At the end of the session, participants will be able to...

# स्लाइड ६

# विषयवस्त्

- अनुकल बाताबरण
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनमा कानुनी ढांचा र संस्थागत व्यवस्थाको महत्व
- नेपालमा खासस्व सँग सम्बन्धित कानुनी दस्तावेज
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सँग सम्बन्धित कानुनी दस्तावेज
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित नीतिगत दस्तावेज
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी संस्थागत र नियामक ढांचा
- नेपालमा दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी विनियमहरु
- दिगो विकास लक्ष्य ६ र सुचकहरु
- पूर्ण सरसफाइ मार्गदर्शनमा दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन
- · CWIS मार्गदर्शन



An environment is critical for the success of any type of investment for the **enabling improvement** for city wide FSM system. In order to understand the large variety of potential influences, the enabling conditions are classified into six categories.

- 1.Government support,
- 2. Legal and regulatory framework
- 3. Institutional arrangement,
- 4. skills and capacities,
- 5. Financial arrangement and
- 6. socio-cultural acceptance

Among them, the policy and regulatory framework will be discussed in details

#### स्लाइड ८

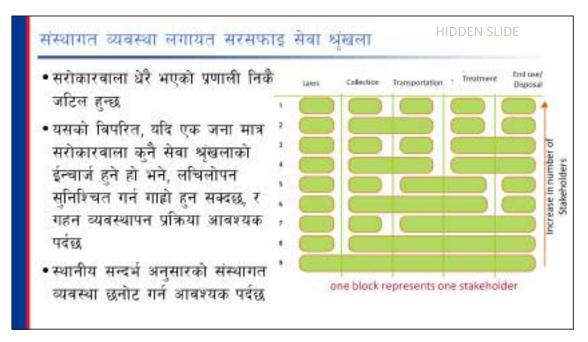
# दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन नीति र संस्थागत व्यवस्था

विकास गरिएका कानूनी ढाँचा स्थानीय अवस्था अनुसार हुन आवश्यक पर्दछ:

- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीको सफल कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित गर्ने
- सरोकारवालाहरुको भूमिका र जिम्मेवारी पहिचान गरि सामुहिक समन्वय मजवृत गर्ने
- वातावरण संरक्षण गर्न अवैध रुपमा हुने दिसाजन्य लेदो विर्सजन सम्बन्धी कडा र स्पष्ट नियमहरु बनाउने
- सरसफाइ व्यवसायमा प्रभावकारी सेवा प्रदान गर्न निजी क्षेत्रलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने

दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन नीति र संस्थागत व्यवस्थामा सरकारको दृढ प्रतिबद्धता आवश्यक पर्दछ

Why policies and institutional arrangement?

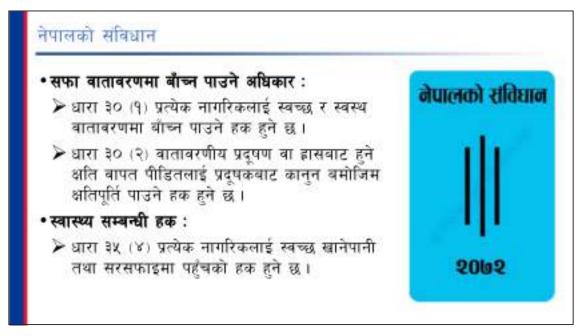


Present the figure as an example for the institutional arrangements for SSC. As illustrated in figure, there may be various stakeholders responsible for each component of SSC, starting from a different stakeholder for each of the component or simply, it can be merged with any other component. As you increase from 1 to 9 you see less stakeholders, indicating less complexity.

Focus on selection of an institutional arrangement that is appropriate for the local context is crucial and may choose any of the model of stakeholder engagement as per their context.

Tell participants that to the institutional set up, there are some policies and legal documents related to FSM, which they may be familiar. Ask participants "What are the available policies or legal documents on FSM in Nepal?"

Take 2 to 3 responses.



Nepal's constitution has made provision following articles under it's section 3: Fundamental right to live in the clean Environment.

- Article 30 (1) says every citizens have right to live in clean and healthy environment.
- Article 30 (2) says polluters should compensate for the loss due to the environment pollution and degradation.

# Right to Health:

- Article 35 (4) says Every citizens has the right to access safe drinking water and sanitation.

स्लाइड ११

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of	water and	sanitatio	n for all		
Targets and Indicators	2015	2019	2622	2025	2030
larget 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and by pecial attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situa		all and e	nd open d	efecation.	paying
2.1 Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	504	69.3	78.7	85.7	95
2.2 Proportion of population using latrine (%)	67.6*	75.7	83.B	90.0	18
2.3-Local authority areas that have declared Open Defecation Price (%)	421	56.5	71.9	83.5	99
i.2.4 Smitation coverage (%)	704	27.7	77.5	83.7	99
2.5 Urbus bousebolds with toilets consected to sever systems / proper PSM (%)	30*	46	62	74	90.
Farget 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating d faonicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and					ardons
3.1 Proportion of untreated domentic waste mater (%)	994	89.9	83.1	76.2	15
53.2 Proportion of untreated industrial waste water (%)	99=	75.3	57.5	39.7	10
5.3.3 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	-		+-		

By 2030, As per the SDG target, there is the target to achieved to 90 % by 2030. However, financial and technical constrains are not able to achieve the wastewater treatment as per target. As there are 70 % population with onsite sanitation system, FSM is very crucial which should be focused to achieve the target. Similarly,

To reduce the untreated domestic

FSM should be implemented to improve the water quality as per the SDG target



This is the document from the Total Sanitation Guideline 2017. As per the total sanitation guideline, There are many indicators required for the Clean and Healthy Areas and Total Sanitation oriented Areas.

It clearly mentions that to achieve Total sanitation, FSM should be a focus. It includes water-sealed toilet should be connected with properly designed septic tank at both household and institutional level for the Faecal Sludge Management

स्लाइड १३



Present the overview showing the slide and just inform that there are 17 policy documents and 11 legal documents.

# वातावरण संरक्षण ऐन, २०% (२०१९) र वातावरण संरक्षण नीति, २०७७ (२०१९): • प्रदूषण वा हानिकारक वस्तु वातावरणमा फाल्न रोकथाम र नियन्त्रण गर्ने । जलस्रोतमा फोहोरपानी निष्काशनका लागि नीति । दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी कुनै नीति नमएको । नेपालको राष्ट्रिय भवन निर्माण कोड २००३: • सेप्टिक टयाङ्कम निर्माण गर्न मार्गदर्शन । दिसाजन्य लेदो निकाल्न, प्रशोधन र सुरक्षित विसर्जनमा कुनै नीति नभएको । खानेपानी महशुल निर्धारण आयोग ऐन २०६३ (२००६): • घरधुरी तथा नीजि क्षेत्रलाई दिसाजन्य लेदो प्रशोधन गर्न सेप्टिक टयाङ्की व्यवस्थापन गर्नु पर्दछ भनी प्रोत्साहन गर्ने

These are the legal documents that related to the Faecal sludge management. However, there is no dedicated provision for FSM

**Environmental Protection Act, 2076 (2019)**: The Act explicitly authorizes the Government of Nepal to set standards to reduce and regulate emission, hazardous waste, Pollution emitted by vehicles, equipment, industries, hotels, restaurants and other institutions or activities. There is no specific provisions for FSM.

**The National Building Code** provides guidelines among others for water supply and sanitation provision within buildings including collection and disposal of wastewater and storm water from houses and the standards for constructing the toilets' plumbing and other sanitation services.

स्लाइड १५

तिग	त तथा कानूनी दस्तावे	ਜੀ HIDDEN SLIDE					
SN	Policy documents	Areas covered					
1.	National Policy on Solid Waste Management 2053 (1996)	<ul> <li>Enhance public participation through increased public awareness of sanitation, focused on urban and peri-urban areas.</li> <li>Responsible bodies: Local bodies and SWMC.</li> </ul>					
2.	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy 2009	<ul> <li>Encourage community participation and public-private partnerships in service delivery.</li> <li>Innovative on-site sanitation, like ECOSAN to be promoted.</li> <li>Responsible bodies: Municipalities, local bodies and NGOs, with line agencies to take a facilitation role.</li> </ul>					
3.	Kathmandu Valley Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy 2057 (2000)	Private sector participation to be encouraged in the management of collection, treatment and disposal of on-sit system sludge.     Responsible bodies: MoUD, KVWSMB, KUKL, Private sector.					

The objective of the slide is to aware participants on various documents of policies and regulations.

स्लाइड १६

mena	तथा कानूनी दस्तावेजहरू					
iN	Policy documents	Areas covered				
4.	National Water Resources Strategy (2002) and National Water Plan (2005)	<ul> <li>On-site sanitation development within Programmes. No clear arrangements for proper management and treatment of sludge.</li> <li>Responsible bodies: Local bodies.</li> </ul>				
5.	National Urban Policy 2007	No clear provisions				
6.	Fifteenth Plan 2076/77- 2080/81, Approach Paper	<ul> <li>Clarity on WWM, FSM, need of effluent discharge standard</li> <li>Envisioned financing WWM/FSM and private sector engagement in the sector</li> </ul>				
7.	Conceptual Wastewater Master Plan for Kathmandu Valley (2010)	No clear provisions				

There are some FSM related policy and legal documents. Based on these documents, the effluent standards for wastewater and Total Sanitation Guidelines 2017 has been prepared to cover FSM.

स्लाइड १७

5N	Policy documents	Areas covered
8.	National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011)	<ul> <li>Decentralized sanitation options preferred.</li> <li>Community and private sector participation in waste management.</li> <li>Responsible bodies: Local bodies, government and sector stakeholders.</li> </ul>
9.	Vision Paper, Ministry of Urban Development 2069 (2012)	Increase public participation and awareness and adopt PPP approach.     Responsible bodies: MoUD, municipalities.
10.	National Urban Development Strategy 2015	No Clear Provisions

# CWIS को दिष्टकोणबाट विश्लेषण

- · समता :
  - सेवा दिदा PPP को साफेदारी
  - विकेन्द्रिकृत सरसफाइका विकल्पहरु
  - पेशागत स्वास्थ्य र स्रक्षा मार्गदर्शन
  - न्यून आय भएका र सिमान्तकृत समुदाय वारे स्पष्ट सँग उल्लेख नभएको





# • सुरक्षा :

- जलसोतमा फोहोरपानी निष्काशनका लागि नीति
- सेप्टिक टयाइकम निर्माण गर्न मार्गदर्शन
- नवीनतम स्थलगत सरसफाइ
- निष्कासित फोहोरपानी विसर्जन वारे मापदण्ड
- दिसाजन्य नेदो निकाल्न, प्रशोधन र सरक्षित विसर्जनमा क्नै नीति नभएको ।



Equity: affordability or any tariff for sanitation service

Safety:

Need of effluent discharge standard though we have the wastewater effluent standard for domestic WW

# स्लाइड १९

# • दिगोपना

- सरसफाइमा बढ्दो जनचेतना सहितको जन सहभागिता
- स्रोत पुर्नभरण र पुँजी लगानीका लागि स्पष्ट सूचक नहुन्



# • जिम्मेवारी

- घरधरी तथा नीजि क्षेत्रलाई दिसाजन्य लेदो प्रशोधन गर्न सेप्टिक टयाडुकी व्यवस्थापन गर्न पर्दछ भनी प्रोत्साहन गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन र प्रशोधन का लागि स्पष्ट व्यवस्था नहन



# CWIS को दृष्टिकोणबाट विश्लेषण

- ज्वाफदेहिता
  - तथ्याक संकलन तथा अनुगमनको लागि कुनै नीति नभएको ।



- स्रोतको योजना तथा व्यवस्थापन
  - फोहोरपानी व्यवस्थापन वा दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनमा लगानी गर्न योजना बनाउने र यसमा नीजि क्षेत्रको संलग्न गराउने
- RESOURCE PLANNING AND
- स्रोत विनियोजन गर्न प्रभावकारी निर्देशन नभएको
- स्रोत (जनशक्ति, वित्त, प्राकृतिक स्रोत, सम्पत्ति) प्रभावकारी रुपमा व्यवस्थापन गर्न नीति नमएको

# स्लाइड २१

# दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी संस्थागत र नियामक ढाँचा

- खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ मन्त्रालयले वि.सं २०७४ मा लागू गरेको
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनमा केन्द्रित पहिलो दस्तावेज
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनको स्पष्ट उद्देश्य भएको
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनमा सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरूको स्पष्ट भिमका र जिम्मेवारी भएको



FSM institutional & regulatory framework was endorsed by Ministry of Water Supply & Sanitation in 2074 B.S. and the first document is dedicated to FSM.

The main objectives of the institutional regulatory framework, 2017 is to:

- Define specific roles and responsibilities of key institutions for the effective management and regulation of FSM; and
- Provide guidance for the effective planning, implementation and monitoring of FSM services in small towns

स्लाइड २२

	- 3	गलिका ३	ः सरकोकाः	रवालाहरुकं	ने मुक्तिका				
dejaneaninsk	नीति तथा नातंत्रशंततर	समाचा	प्राचित्रक सहयोगः	सङ्ग्राम लग सुनानी	qvben.	विकास जीनाम उपयोग	निवसन	शमला श्रीनचुरेब	*445
क्षानेपानी तथा मनमपाड प्रत्यालय र संक्षेत्र मामित्र तथा स्थानीय विकास प्रत्यालय	•	•					•	•	•
स्रानेपानी रामा हरा जिन्हास विभाग	•		•				•	•	
अनमध्या गया कानाबरण सन्तरमा	•	•					•	•	•
नव्यक्तिका माञ्चलिका सेव्यक्तिका	•	•	•					•	
क्षानेपानी प्रथमेक्ता संस्था			•	•				•	•
चित्री लेव उपगीतन		-							
अनुसानमान जीवाच प्रतिनद्धान					-	100			
विकास वाजीपार राष्ट्रिय वा अन्तरांत्रिक सेर सरकारी संस्थापत	•	•						•	1000

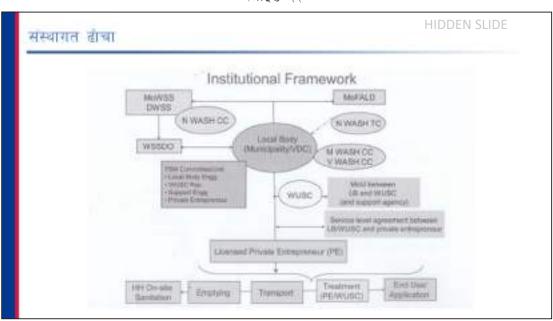
The chart defined in IRF-FSM, 2017 clarifies the role and responsibilities of stakeholders. Since the documents has been prepared before the restructuring of administrative governance unit/level, the stakeholder mentioned in the chart is not as per the new structure. So need to relate with present context.

It is noteworthy that the local governments have the role on all the activities starting from the policy formulation to monitoring. Thus local government's role is crucial in FSM.

# Role of local governments

- Responsible for planning and monitoring the management of faecal sludge
- Provide necessary land and access road to set up FS treatment plant
- Form committees to ensure proper implementation of FSM
- Prepare, approve and disseminate designs, institutional mechanisms, business plans and operational guidelines for FSM
- Engage user committees and private sector for collection, transport and reuse of faecal sludge

स्लाइड २३



# स्थानीय सरकारको भूमिका

- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन गर्न योजना र अनुगमन गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन केन्द्र स्थापन गर्न जग्गा र सडकको पहुँच प्ऱ्याउने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनको उचित कार्यान्वयन गर्न समिति गठन गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित डिजाइन, संस्थागत संयन्त्र, व्यवसायिक योजना र संचालन मार्गदर्शन तयार, स्वीकृत र प्रवोधिकरण गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो संकलन, दुवानी र पुनः प्रयोगको लागि उपभोक्ता समिति र निजी क्षेत्रलाई संलग्न गर्ने

दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित स्थानीय नीति तयार गर्ने, योजना बनाउने, डिजाइन, कार्यन्वयन, अनुगमन र संचालनमा स्थानीय सरकारको भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छ,

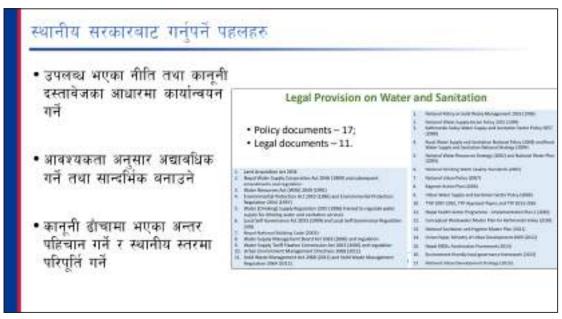
Specific roles of municipalities/ local government

## स्लाइड २५

# स्थानीय सरकारको भूमिका

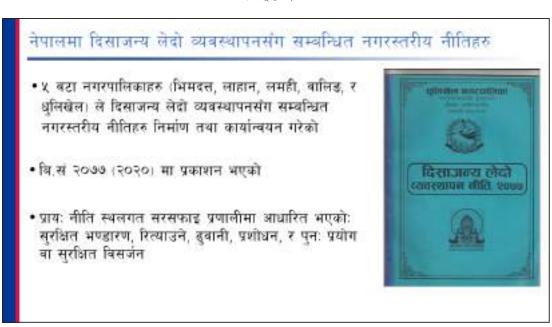
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन केन्द्रमा लेदो संकलन, ढुवानी र विसर्जन गर्न नीजि
   उद्यमीहरुलाई लाइसेन्स वितरण गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनको मर्मत संभार गर्न पर्याप्त आर्थिक स्रोतको व्यवस्था गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनमा नजिकका स्थानीय सरकारसँग समन्वय गर्ने
- सरसफाइ प्रवर्द्धन गर्न स्थानीय खासस्व समितिसँग समन्वय गर्ने
- संप्टिक ट्याङ्क र सोक्ताको डिजाइन तोकिए बमोजिमको स्तरीय भएको यकीन गर्ने
- दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन भए/नभएको अनुगमन गर्ने र संचालन परिपालन गर्दै संस्थागत सुधार यकीन गर्ने

Specific roles of municipalities/ local government



Analyzing gaps and fulfilling- ex. formulating FSM by-laws and other supportive documents (act and policies) to formulate it

#### स्लाइड २७



Based on the roles and responsibilities outlined in IRF, Municipalities and RM may formulate specific regulations/by-laws if needed, for implementing FSM in a specified local context. Such a provision for formulation of specific by-laws has been provided on Local government operations act 2074.

The scope of this FSM By-laws is primarily limited to non-sewered, on-site sanitation and covers:

- Safe collection, treatment and disposal and/or reuse of faecal sludge management to an accepted standard, and
- The promotion of appropriate practices for faecal sludge management

# नेपालमा दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी नगरस्तरीय विनियमहरु

- FSM सँग सम्बन्धी नेपालमा पहिलो विनियम महालक्ष्मी नगरपालिका, ललितपुरले तयार तथा अनुमोदन गरेको
- बि.सं २०७६ (२०२०) मा प्रकाशन भएको
- प्रायः नीति स्थलगत सरसफाइ प्रणालीमा आधारित भएकोः सुरक्षित भण्डारण, रित्याउने, ढुवानी, प्रशोधन, र पुनः प्रयोग वा सरक्षित विसर्जन
- अन्य नगरपालिकाहरु (भिमदत्त, लाहान, लमही, वालिङ, र धुलिखेल) ले दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित विनियम तयार गर्ने प्रक्रियामा रहेको



Based on the roles and responsibilities outlined in IRF, Municipalities and RM may formulate specific regulations/bye-laws if needed, for implementing FSM in a specified local context. Such a provision for formulation of specific by-laws has been provided on Local government operations act 2074.

The scope of this FSM By-laws is primarily limited to non-sewered, on-site sanitation and covers:

- Safe collection, treatment and disposal and/or reuse of faecal sludge management to an accepted standard, and
- The promotion of appropriate practices for faecal sludge management.

स्लाइड २९



The first picture,

the Prime Minister has expressed commitment of government on faecal sludge management by signing in the banner with slogan "We are committed for faecal Sludge Management". The event was organized by Municipal Association of Nepal. Second picture,

Minister of Water Supply signed with the commitment on WASH Mela and national event organized by Municipal Association of Nepal.

It shows that government has prioritize the FSM and committed to take action.

# CWIS सँग सम्बन्धी कानूनी दस्तावेज

HIDDEN SLIDE

- CWIS मार्गदर्शन : मस्यौदाको प्रिक्रयामा
- राष्ट्रिय खासस्व नीति : तयार
- फोहोरपानी मापदण्ड : प्रकाशित

# स्लाइड ३१

# मुख्य सन्देश

- प्रायः कान्नी तथा नीतिगत दस्तावेजहरुमा दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी स्पष्ट प्रावधान नभएको
- हाल सम्म दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी संस्थागत र नियामक खाकाले भूमिका र जिम्मेवारी स्पष्ट निर्धारण गरेको
- स्थानीय परिवेश र आवश्यकतामा आधारित मएर स्थानीय सरकार (नगर तथा गाँउपालिका) ले दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी स्थानीय नीति, मार्गदर्शन र खाका तथार गर्न सक्ने
- स्थानीय स्तरमा उचित र दिगो दिसाजन्य लेदो व्यवस्थापन सुनिश्चितताका लागि क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, ज्ञान तथा दक्षता आदान प्रदान गर्ने

# सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीहरु

- Luthi et al., (2011a): Community-Led Urban Environment, complete guideline for decision makers
- Institutional and Regulatory Framework for faecal Sludge Management in Urban Areas of Nepal
- Sewerage Management Policy 2075
- · Fifteenth Plan 2076/77-2080/81, Approach paper
- Environmental Protection Act, 2076 (2019)
- Nepal National Building Code 2003
- Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission Act 2063 (2006)
- · FSM by-laws in Nepal
- Total Sanitation Guideline, 2017

# स्लाइड ३३





रक्त कारा बानेपानी कामास्य बानेपानी तथा इत स्थवनसाम्य विभाग

and made information deposits from mind it can outside a regional

**фемена** 

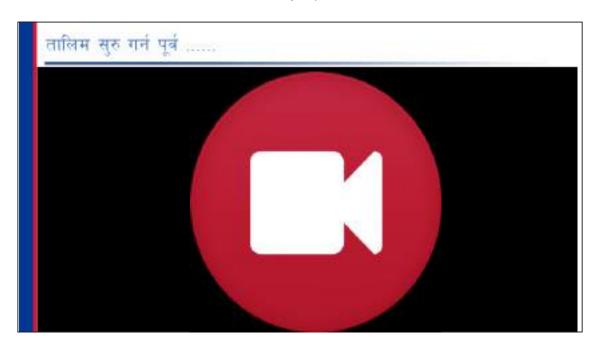
MINISTER PROGRESS AND STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN NAME

# शत

शहरी सरसफाइ प्रविधिहरुका स्लाइड नोटहरु



# स्लाइड २



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9H\_3i2A-onw&t=8s As shown in the video to mitigate the sanitation hazards, there are various technological options and hence in the session will be discussing them

स्लाइड ३



This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 9, CWIS outcome: Urban Sanitation Technologies

स्लाइड ४

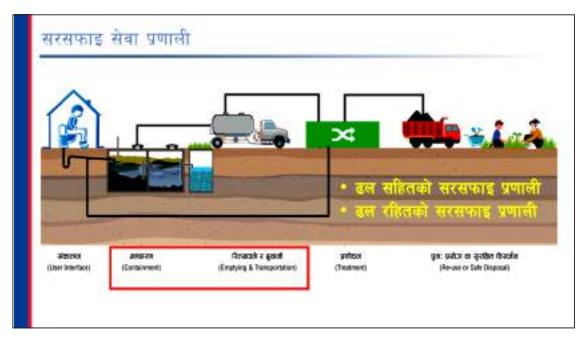


Linking to earlier session, where the need to update the sanitation technology was highlighted, inform participants that the particular session will be discussing on it.

## विषयवस्त

- सरसफाइ सेवा प्रणाली
- ढल सहित र ढल रहित सरसफाइ प्रणाली
- स्थलगत सरसफाइ: चर्पी र भण्डारण
- नेपालमा दिसाजन्य लेदो रित्याउने र ह्वानी गर्ने अवस्था
- दिसाजन्य लेदो रित्याउने र इवानीका कममा आउने चुनौतीहरु
- विकेन्द्रिकत दिसाजन्य लेदो प्रशोधन प्रणालीहरु
- केन्द्रिकृत दिसाजन्य लेदो प्रशोधन प्रणालीहरु
- "पुनंसरचित चर्पी" : परिवर्तनकारी प्रविधिहरु

## स्लाइड ६



Explain sanitation system as it is a chain of services starting from the origin of waste/ waste generation to the end use or disposal. The whole sanitation system comprises of 5 components namely:

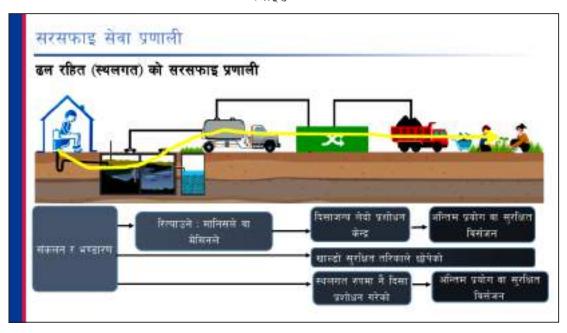
- 1. User interface
- 2. Containment
- 3. Emptying and transportation
- 4. Treatment
- 5. Reuse and safe disposal

Explain that the main difference between the 2 sanitation systems are:

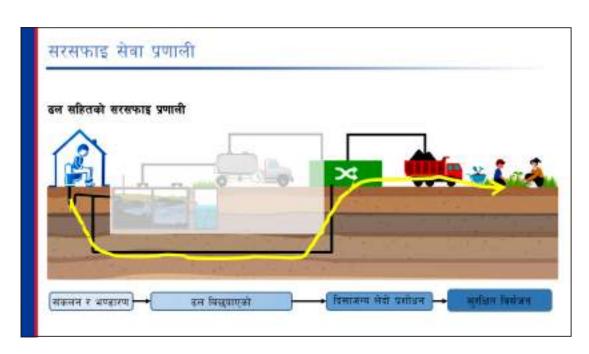
Sewered SS: there is no containment and emptying and transportation and is covered by sewered network

Non-sewered SS: the whole chain comprise of 5 components including containment and emptying and transportation

Further, explain this with following slides 6 and 7



## स्लाइड ८



## सरसफाइ प्रणालीको उपयोगिता

## ढल सहितको सरसफाइ प्रणाली

- वाक्लो वस्ती
- बाढी जोखिम क्षेत्रहरु
- जिमनमुनिको पानी उच्च सतही भएका क्षेत्रहरु
- न्यून पानी सोसन क्षमता भएको माटो
- धेरै भिरालो भू-भाग
- प्रशस्त पानी भएको
- बस्ती वरपर भन्दा उचाइ कम भएको ठाउँमा प्रशोधन केन्द्र बनाउन जग्गा उपलब्ध भएको

## ढल रहित (स्थलगत) को सरसफाइ प्रणाली

- जनघनत्व कम भएको क्षेत्र
- छरिएका घरधरी भएको बस्ती
- समधर भू-भाग वा उचाइ तभएको भूगोग
- पानीको उपलब्धता कम भएको क्षेत्र
- बस्ती बरपर भन्दा उचाइ धेरै भएको ठाउँमा प्रशोधन केन्द्र बनाउन जग्गा उपलब्ध भएको

Ask participants to think about the applicability of SS

Provide a minute time to think on sewered sanitation system and ask participants to share their thoughts

Take 3 to 4 points from participants and present the points of sewered sanitation Similarly, ask participants to share their thoughts on non-sewered sanitation Take 3 to 4 points from participants and present the points of sewered sanitation

## स्लाइड १०

## ढल सहित प्रणालीको उपयोगिता

## फाइदाहरु

- ग्राहकले धेरै रुचाएको
- रित्याउने सेवा दिन आवश्यक नभएको
- प्रशोधनका लागि विभिन्न प्रभावकारी र उच्च प्रविधिहर उपलब्ध भएको

## सीमाहरु

- उच्च क्येपेक्स र ओपेक्स आवश्यक पर्ने
- नियमित रुपमा धेरै मात्रामा फ्लस गर्न पानी आवश्यक भएको र सोहि अनुसार धेरै मात्रामा फोहोरपानी उत्पादन हुने
- छरिएका घरधुरी भएको वस्तीमा उपयुक्त नभएको
- कम उचाइ भएको क्षेत्रमा पम्पीड प्रणाली आवश्यक भएको
- लगानी गर्न नीजि क्षेत्र वा घरधुरी कम उत्साहित

Similarly, present the advantages and limitations of SS to participants with the slide.

Capex- Capital Expenses

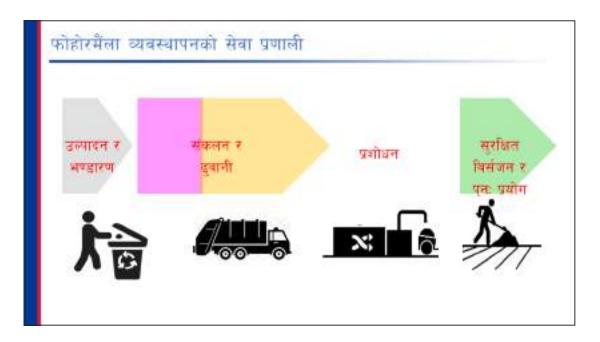
**Opex-Operational Expenses** 

स्लाइड ११

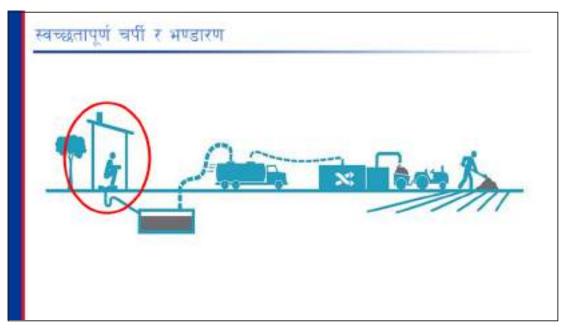
## ढल रहित प्रणालीको उपयोगिता सीमाहरु फाइदाहरु • वाक्लो वस्तीको लागि कम उपयोगी • कम पुँजी खर्च (क्येपेक्स) र संचालन खर्च ( ओपेक्स) • प्रयोगकर्ताको कम आकर्षण व्यवसाय गर्न राम्रो अवसरहरू • सीमित प्राविधिक विकल्पको उपलब्धता लगानी गर्न नीजि क्षेत्र वा घरध्री वढी उत्साहित • भण्डारण उपयुक्त नभएर जीमनमुनिको पानी प्रदूषण स्रोतको राम्रो पुनर्भरण • सवारी साधनको पहुँच आवश्यक

Similarly, present the advantages and limitations of Non-SS to participants with the slide.

स्लाइड १२



स्लाइड १३



Explain participants that they are going to discuss in each components of sanitation system, starting from user interface or latrine/ toilet.

स्लाइड १४

# स्वच्छतापूर्ण चर्पी भनेको के हो ? स्वच्छतापूर्ण चर्पी भन्नाले यस्तो सरसफाइ सुविधा जसले रोग सर्ने माध्यमको चक्रलाई प्रभावकारी तरिकाबाट छुट्याउँछ । स्वच्छतापूर्ण चर्पीका लागि आवश्यक मापदण्डः क. विसा नवेस्ते गरी सफा भएको स. स्वाट होन र भण्डारण भीडा विष्यमा रहेको स्थानमा पानीले सिन भएको ग. चर्पीको गन्ध निकास भएको

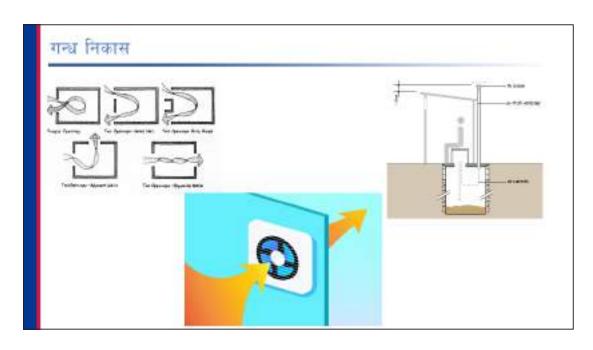
A hygienic latrine would include all of the following:

- 1. Confinement of waste (feces),
- 2. Sealing of the passage between the squat hole and the pit to effectively block pathways for flies and other insect vectors, thereby breaking the cycle of disease transmission, and
- 3. Venting out of foul gases generated in the pit through a properly positioned vent pipe to keep latrine odor free and encourage its continual use.

स्लाइड १५



स्लाइड १६



स्लाइड १७



Equity: user friendliness, access to toilet in squatter areas, public places and institutions

Safety: User friendliness, clean and hygienic, water seal Sustainable: Proper operation and timely maintenance

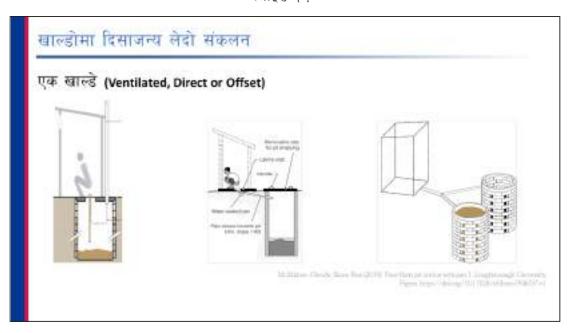
Responsibility: Guidelines for toilet construction, operation guideline and plan Accountability: Monitoring as per guideline, performance monitoring- rewards or punishment as per the performance monitoring

Resource Planning and Management: Budgetary plan for O&M, HR management, Capacity development of HR

स्लाइड १८



स्लाइड १९

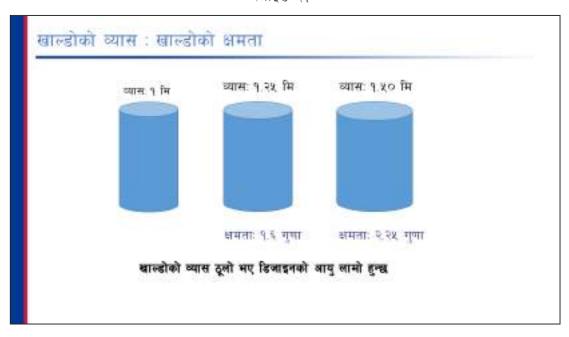


Just mention the types of OSS. Do not go into detail. Use the photographs to clear the concept.

स्लाइड २०

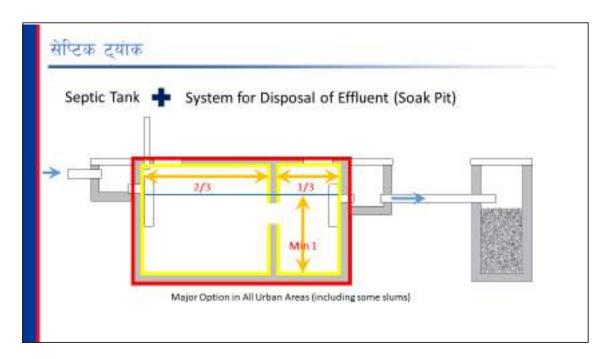
Making Wider				Making Deeper			
Dia	Depth	Volume	Increment	Dia	Depth	Volume	Increment
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2	1	13	300%	1	2	6	100%
3	1	28	125%	1	3	9	50%
4	1	50	78%	1	4	13	33%
5	1	79	56%	1	5	16	25%
6	1	113	44%	1	6	19	20%
7	1	154	36%	1	7	22	17%

स्लाइड २१

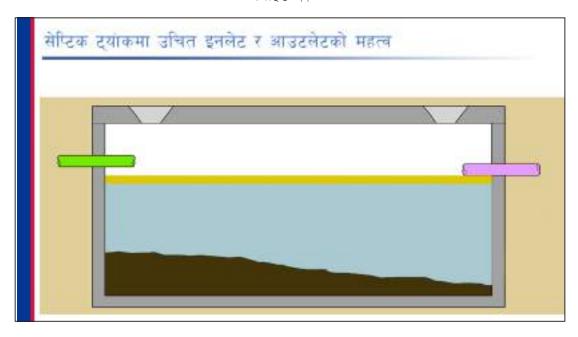


Just make the point that if ring is bigger, it will last long. Don't talk about the technical details.

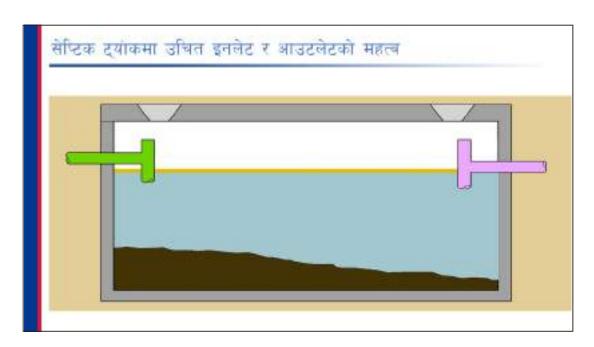
स्लाइड २२



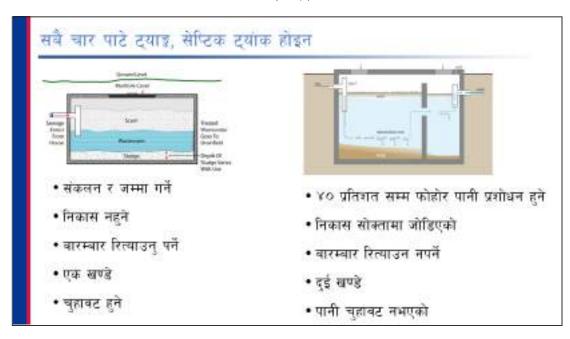
स्लाइड २३



स्लाइड २४



स्लाइड २५



Just make the point that if ring is bigger, it will last long. Don't talk about the technical details.

Source: Situational Assessment of Fecal Studge Management in S Municipalities of Repail (MPHO, 2018)

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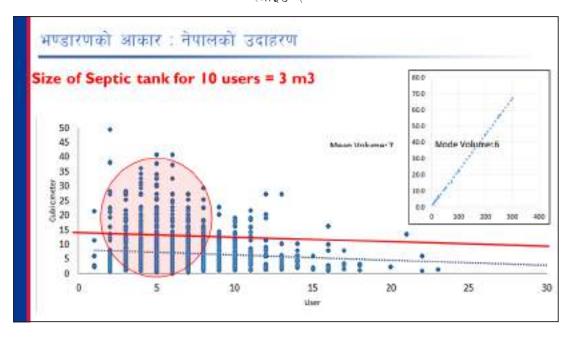
27.8

स्लाइड २६

Having properly functioning septic tanks for the safe disposal of on-site and off-site sanitation into the environment is a challenge.

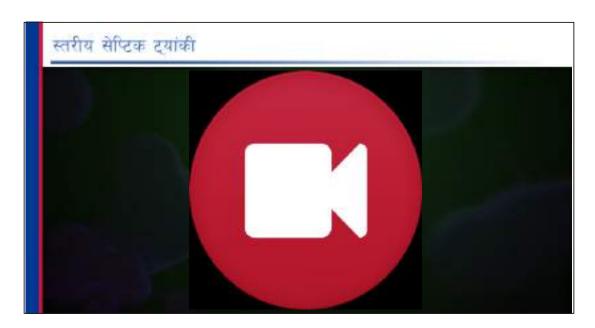
A survey conducted by ENPHO in 2018 revealed that, outside of Kathmandu Valley, there is only 5 percent containment, which can be termed as a proper septic tank use, at the household level, and only 13 percent at the institutional level. Generally, containment with lined tanks is considered a septic tank at both the household and institutional levels. This clearly shows the lack of understanding about septic tanks outside KTM.

स्लाइड २७



The general understanding of size of septic tank is opposite to the ideal condition. The ideal condition being 3 cubic meter for 10 users, the graph at the right shows ideal condition. However, the practice is opposite of the ideal one.

स्लाइड २८



स्लाइड २९



स्लाइड ३०



Equity: Subsidy to construct a proper containment,

Safety: Construction of proper septic tank as per guidelines so as to prevent from

**leakages** 

Sustainability: Construction of proper septic tank as per guidelines, timely desludging

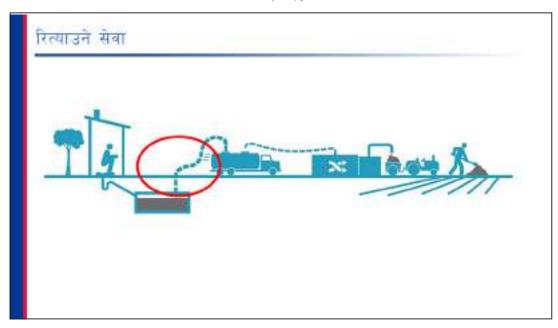
Responsibility: Guidelines for septic tank construction, operation guideline for

desludging, policies and by-laws to implement

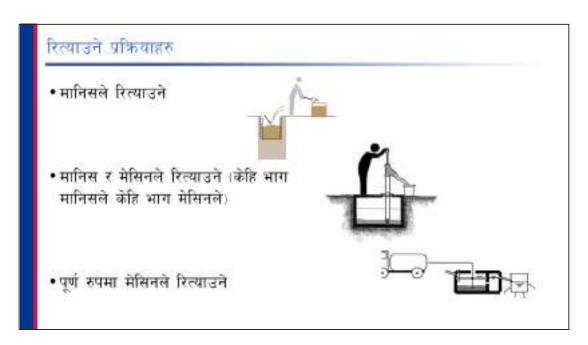
Accountability: Monitoring as per guideline, performance monitoring- rewards or

punishment as per the performance monitoring

Resource Planning and Management:



स्लाइड ३२





- The first picture is desludging of septic tank or pit whereas the second picture is desludging of containment of a dry ecosan toilet.

## Dry ecosan toilet:

- is a urine diverting dry toilet (UDDT) that operates without water. It uses a differently designed pan or comode which separates feces and urine.
- Thus, separated feces is composted and used as a soil conditioner and urine is used as liquid fertilizer.
- It was introduced in 2002 by ENPHO in Nepal,

Manual desludging, in general is not safe, and is also prohibited by the government. However manual desludging of dry ecosan toilet and sulav toilet is safe.

स्लाइड ३४



Poop pump/Gulper is a manual operated pump which is used to pump out sludge from containment. This is basically useful and financially viable both for an entrepreneur and house owner to empty small sized containment. This equipment is not available in Nepal till date.



Gulpers are used for collecting sludge in Faridpur Municipality

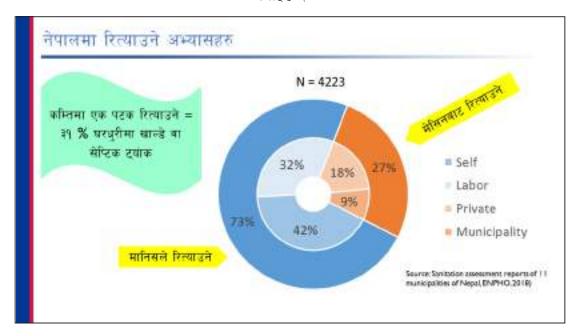
स्लाइड ३६



Vacutug mini-tanker manufactured in Bangladesh. Source: EAWAG/SANDEC (2008)

- A small-scaled motorised alternative to trucks.
- Designed for areas where big trucks can not enter.
- 0.5 m3 steel vacuum tank, vacuum pump, gasoline engine.
- The vehicle has a speed of 5 km/h (level ground)
- Emptied by gravity or pressure

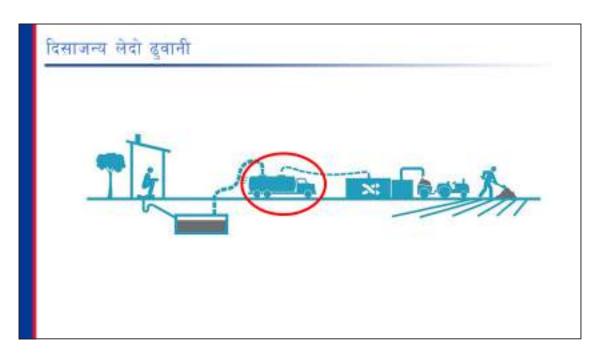
स्लाइड ३७



Study conducted by ENPHO (2018) reveals that approximately 31% of households with pits or septic tank has been emptied at least once. Among which 73% of people do desludging of their containment manually either using labor or by house owner themselves. While, mechanical desludging practice covers 27% of the population due to various reasons. Some of the major reasons are

- affordability,
- accessibility and
- availability of desludging services.

स्लाइड ३८



स्लाइड ३९



स्लाइड ४०





Desludging service is growing in the city. There are several companies who provide desludging service in the cities.

Interesting fact is, sewer line is laid down to collect fecal matter but discharging of fecal sludge into the drain is illegal. Since there is not sufficient treatment facilities in the cities, these companies discharge sludge into river via sewer, or open land. Some of the private companies dispose FS openly into their own land.

Most of the companies discharge it in a designated place with small intervention making discharge station and it goes into sewer network whereas few companies/ service providers are dumping it into their private land away from the city area. Average cost for desludging is 3-5 thousand, depending up on cities, haulage distance and containment volume

# • प्राविधिक चुनौतीहरु • व्यवहारिक चुनौतीहरु • कानुनी चुनौतीहरु (नीति नियमहरु)

Technical Challenges
Location of containment
Access to containment
Accessibility to containment
No regular desludging practice
Old equipment and vehicles – low efficiency
Lack of proper disposal site
Behavioral Issues
Flushing solid waste into containment
Desludging only after overflow
Health and personal hygiene of the operators
Social stigma
Rules and Regulations
Licensing system
Lack of rules and regulations

स्लाइड ४३



स्लाइड ४४



Equity: Encourage private sector engagement with subsidy while buying desludging truck, subsidy to the low income households for desludging and transportation, Safety: Sanitation workers safety, environmental safety

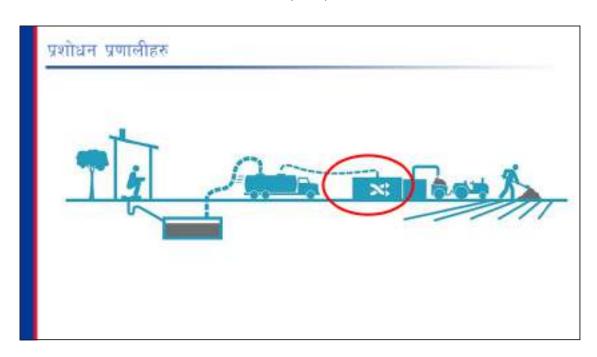
Sustainability: Proper mechanism to desludge and dispose, Provisions and clear mechanism for desludging and disposal

Responsibility: Guidelines for desludging and transportation, operation guideline for desludging, policies and by-laws to implement, Licensing mechanism, rules and regulation for regular/ schedule desludging

Accountability: Monitoring as per guideline, performance monitoring- rewards or punishment as per the performance monitoring

Resource Planning and Management: Investment for the tanker, public private partnership,

स्लाइड ४५



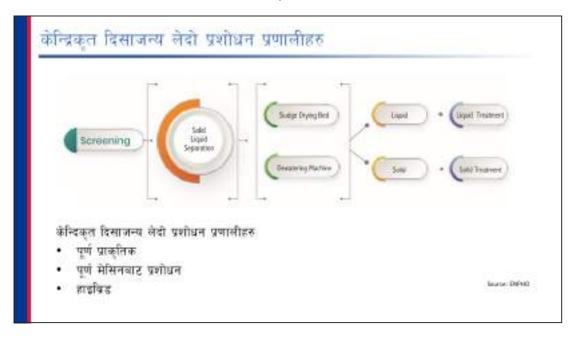
शोधन केन्द्रको आधारमा	प्रशोधन संयन्त्रको आधारमा
विकॅन्द्रिकृत प्रशोधन	• प्राकृतिक वा जैविक प्रशोधन
केन्द्रिकृत प्रशोधन	• मेसिनबाट प्रशोधन
	• हाइबिड प्रशोधन

स्लाइड ४७



**Twin-pit** for pour-flush toilets are improved **pit latrines**, which allow on-site treatment and transformation of fecal sludge into a hygienized soil amendment. This technology consists of two alternating pits connected to a pour flush toilet. Fecal sludge is collected in the pits and allowed to slowly infiltrate into the surrounding soil. Over time, the solids are sufficiently dewatered and can be manually removed with a shovel and reused on-site, much like compost, to improve soil fertility and fertilize crops

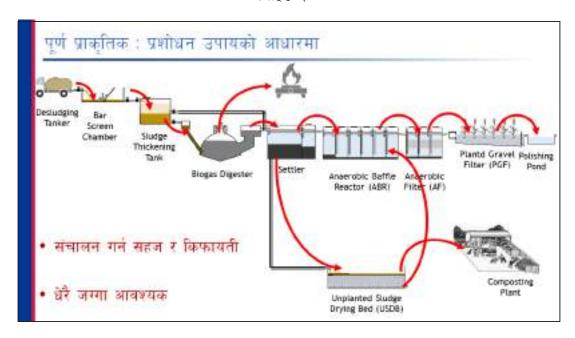
स्लाइड ४८



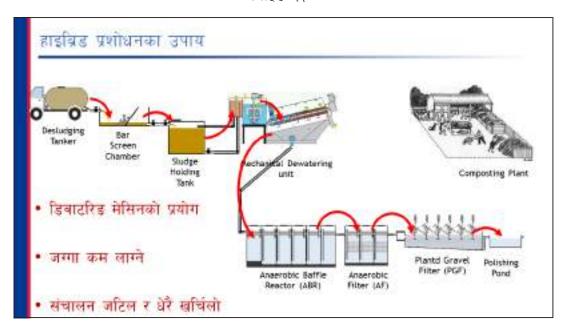
Centralized faecal sludge treatment is the process where faecal sludge is collected from different sources using de-sludging vehicle and treated at common system. Centralized FS treatment includes three major stages such as. solid-liquid separation, liquid treatment and solid treatment. There are three types of treatment mechanism i.e. fully nature based, fully mechanized and hybrid.

स्लाइड ४९



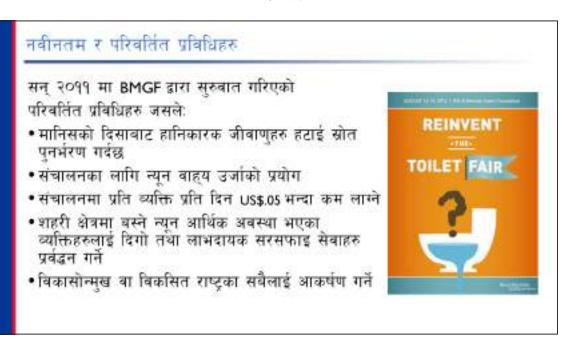


## स्लाइड ५१





स्लाइड ५३



"Reinvent the Toilet Challenge" initiated by the BMGF in 2011, continues today and supports the development and commercialization of products that:

- Remove harmful pathogens from human waste and recover valuable resources such as energy, clean water, and nutrients
- Operate "off the grid" without connections to water and sewers and require minimal electricity
- Cost less than US\$.05 cents per user per day
- Promote sustainable and profitable sanitation services and businesses in poor urban settings
- Can appeal to everyone, in developed as well as developing nations

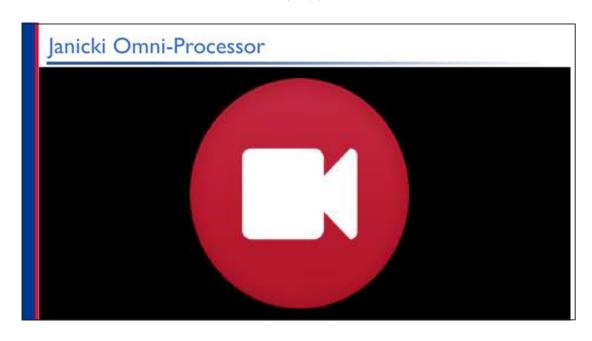
In addition, there have been other initiatives aimed at developing "transformative technologies" — that can quickly contribute to improving safely managed sanitation.

# विकसित परिवर्तित प्रविधिहरू प्रयोग भएका प्रक्रियाका आधारमा परिवर्तित प्रविधिहरुलाई निम्नानुसार वर्गिकरण गर्न सकिन्छ : • धमंल (Thermal) • इलेक्ट्रोकेमिकल (Electrochemical) • बायोकेमिकल (Biochemical) • मेसिन जड़ित (Mechanical) • धर्मोकेमिकल (Thermochemical)

स्लाइड ५५

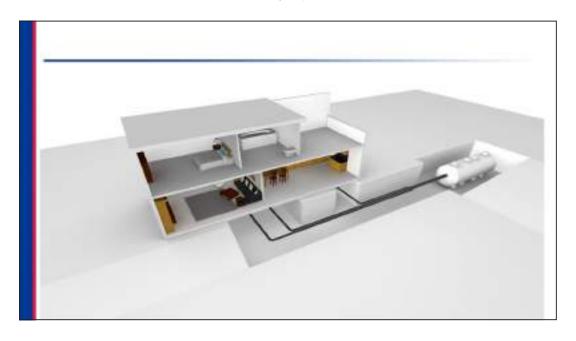


स्लाइड ५६



स्लाइड ५७

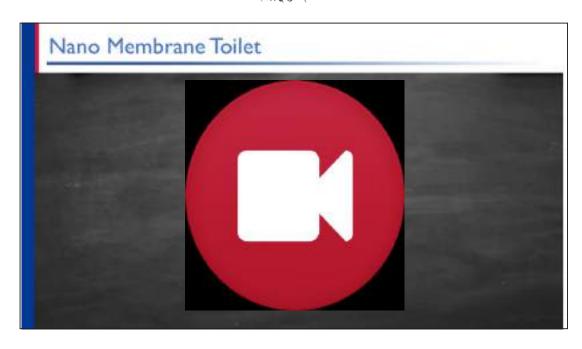




स्लाइड ५९



Nano-membrane toilet: Cranfield University



स्लाइड ६१



स्लाइड ६२



Equity: Enough numbers of FSTPs, encourage private sector engagement as stake-

holder engagement, priority for women entrepreneurship

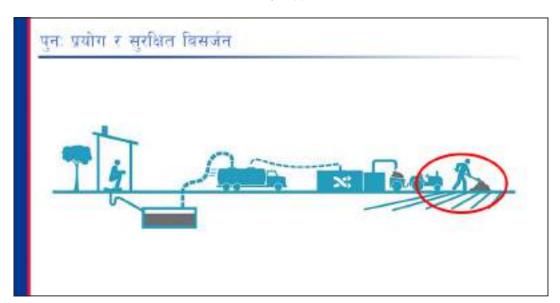
Safety: Effective and efficient FSTPs and WWTPs, Sustainability: proper O&M plan- implementation,

Responsibility: Guidelines for operation and maintenance, detailed operation plan, policies and by-laws to implement, guidelines and standard for effluent and treated waste

Accountability: Monitoring as per guideline, performance monitoring- rewards or punishment as per the performance monitoring

Resource Planning and Management: public private partnership for operational activities, service providers investment for capital expenses

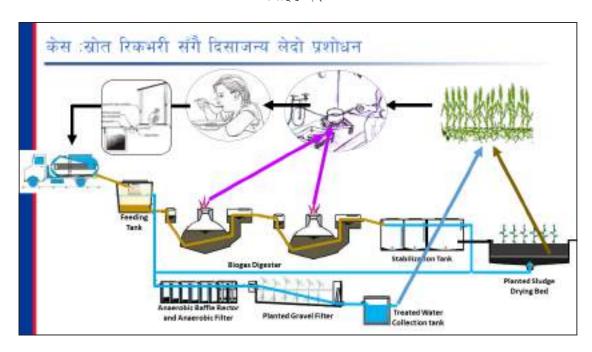
स्लाइड ६३



स्लाइड ६४



स्लाइड ६५





Equity: Safety:

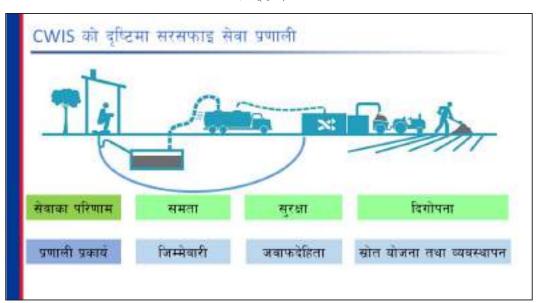
Sustainability: Proper plan for reuse of the by-products

Responsibility: Guidelines and standard for by-products, plans for the use of

by-products

Accountability: Monitoring as per standard and guideline, performance monitoring- rewards or punishment as per the performance monitoring Resource Planning and Management: revenue generation from the by-products,

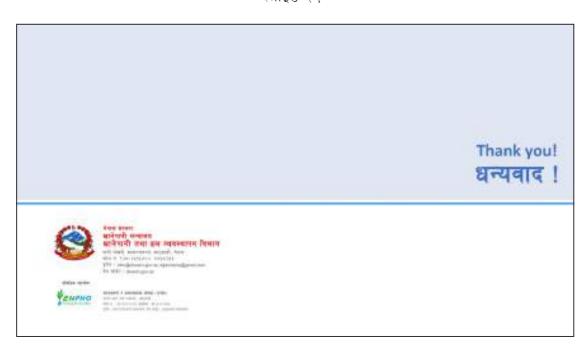
स्लाइड ६७



## सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीहरु

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9H\_3i2A-onw&t=8s
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-qlxyxsNqhl
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVzppWSIFU0
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRzEtOHLeBk
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jGPpXF7y9Rg

## स्लाइड ६९



# शत

अनुगमन तथा एकीकृत नगरपालिक सूचना प्रणालीका स्लाइड नोटहरु



## स्लाइड २



## सरुवात गर्नका लागि निर्देशन

HIDDEN SLIDE

- Inform participants that now they have gained idea on all components of CWIS framework, now they are going to discuss on monitoring activities through CWIS perspective.
- As a responsible authority, it is one of the major concern to ensure if CWIS is being implemented and it should be monitored at different phases of implementation and hence will be discussing more on it through the session.

Or to organizational policy, how a policy of an organization support for the enabling environment for a productive output/ outcomes.

## तालिम संरचना असुरासन तथा शर्मापन उपायको सम्बोधी नगरपाणिका समना क्षकरा प्राणी प्रश्नी प्रकासी draw below क्षेत्रको प्रोत्रण तत

स्लाइड ४

This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 10,CWIS outcome: Monitoring and Field visit

स्लाइड ५



At the end of the session, participants will be able to ...

### स्लाइड ६

# • अनुगमन र यसको महत्व • अनुगमन कहिले गर्ने • CWIS मा डेटाको महत्व • नगरपालिका स्तरीय एकीकृत सूचना प्रणाली बारे आधारभूत जानकारी • नगरपालिकाको एकीकृत सूचना प्रणाली : ▶ योजना ▶ व्यवस्थापन ▶ अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्गन • नगरपालिकाको एकीकृत सूचना प्रणालीको अन्तरिक्तयाशीलता

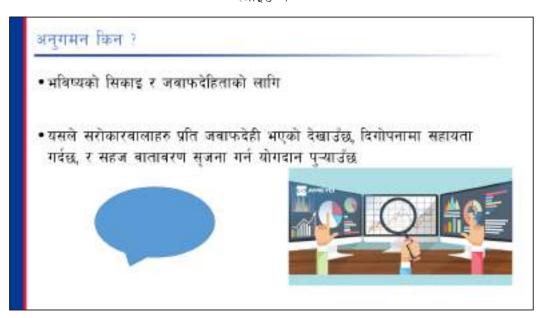
### अनगमन

- प्रगति अद्यावधिक गर्नका लागि नियमित अवलोकत र टिपोट
- सम्बन्धित सरोकारबालाहरुलाई पष्ठपोषण (उदाहरण: स्थानीय तह, दाता, कार्यान्वयनकर्ता र लाभान्वितहरु)
- कार्य योजनाको आधार तयार गर्ने, पृष्ठपोषण दिने र सिफारिस गर्ने

Monitoring is a continuous assessment that aims at providing all stakeholders with early detailed information on the progress or delay of the ongoing assessed activities.

The purpose of monitoring is to determine if the outputs, deliveries and schedules planned have been reached so that action can be taken to correct the deficiencies as quickly as possible

### स्लाइड ८



M&E for accountability commonly focuses on upward accountability to government or the funding agency. M&E is often an obligation to demonstrate that contracted work has been conducted in compliance with agreed standards or to report on results vis-à-vis plans. Downward accountability involves making accounts and plans transparent to the primary stakeholders: clients.

M&E for learning requires continuous and conscious involvement of evaluators and stakeholders in collaborative learning, allowing stakeholders to share their views, perspectives and ideas, without fear of negative consequences (Kusters et al., 2011).

Source: https://www.kit.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/WPS 3-2016-web.pdf

### अन्गमन किन ?

- प्रभावकारीता, दक्षता, कार्यक्रमको सबल पक्ष र सिमितता, कार्यान्वयन र सेवाहरु बारे प्रमाण पेश गर्न
- सरोकारवालाहरुको सुधारात्मक कार्यहरुवारे पुष्ठपोषण प्रदान गर्न
- अनुसन्धान र नीति निर्माणको लागि प्रमाणमा आधारित अवधारणाहरु जुटाउन
- क्षेत्रगत विषयमा र व्यवस्थित ज्ञान अभिवृद्धि गर्न



Both monitoring and evaluation are essential components of effective management and together they bring the listed outcomes.

Provide evidence about the effectiveness, efficiency, strengths and limitations of programs, interventions and services;

Provide feedback to stakeholders, such as funders, community members, local authorities, regulators and other sectors;

Are essential for evidence-based approaches to programming and policy making; Build sector knowledge and enable systematic learning;

Build an evidence base for research, policy and practice;

Enable diagnostically accurate and targeted corrective action;

Help to show accountability to stakeholders, aid sustainability and contribute to building an enabling environment.

# अनुगमन : कहिले ? • योजना समयमा : मुख्य कार्य सम्पादन सूचकहरुको रेखाइन गर्न • कार्यन्वयन अवधिमा : लक्ष्य अनुसारको प्रगति यिकन गर्न • कार्य अवधिमा : योजनाको समयाविधमा राखेका सूचकहरु र नितजा विच तुलना गर्न • अनुगमन पश्चात : कारवाही वा कार्य गर्न प्रतिवेदन र सुभावहरु अनुगमन एक पटकको काम होइन, यसलाई विभिन्न चरणमा निरन्तर रुपमा संचालन गर्नुपदेछ ।

Monitoring is an ongoing data collection process of the program outputs.

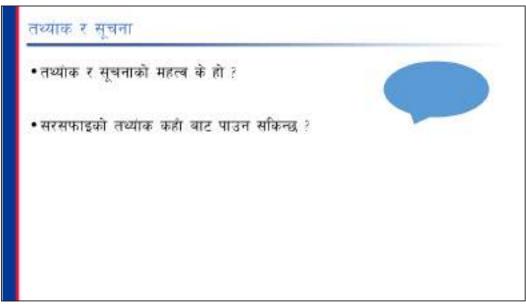
Particularly in the project pilot phase, it is important to gather detailed monitoring data to help identify and correct unforeseen weaknesses in the project design and to replicate successful features during scale-up.

Why is it important to monitor the implementation?

it provides a way to assess the crucial link between implementers and beneficiaries on the ground and decision-makers; it adds to the retention and development of institutional memory; it provides a more robust basis for raising funds and influencing policy.

Performance monitoring is a systematic and periodic observation of performance over time in order to develop or verify performance records, to uncover inefficient and ineffective practices, to identify needs for services, and most important, to detect underperformance timely to avoid the further deterioration of performance. For this all, data seems to be key/ primary for all activities.

स्लाइड ११

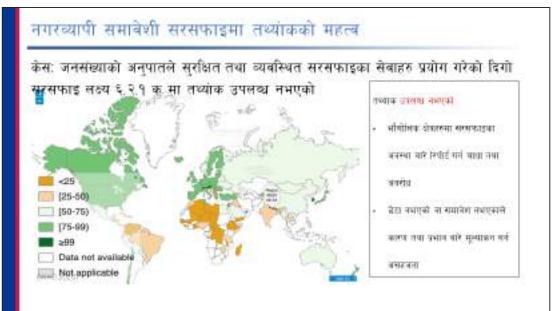


Ask with participants what are the significance of data and information, especially in monitoring?

Also, ask participants second questions and emphasize that the sanitation data are fragmented in different sectors.



- UN Water SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework has identified "DATA" as one of the five accelerators of the SDG 6 outcome.
- The SDG 6.2 Goal is one of the goals set within SDG 6 that states By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation
- To measure this,
- The 6.2.1a indicator highlights the proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services as an indicator for achieving the 6.2 goal
- Ask the audience where the proportion related information/ data is obtained/ generated/ acquired from? (SDG 6.2.1a indicator)



- We have data of proportion of safely managed sanitation in the world. Yet we can see that many places still do not have data.
- We talk in extent about CWIS and applying it, yet we do not have complete data that reflects the scenario of sanitation.
- Since we do not have data of certain regions, we do not know the current status of SDG 6.2 in this region nor do we know if we will be able to meet the SDG6.2 goal by 2030
- Briefly explain the box's text

स्लाइड १४



The initial two boxes indicates the situation of SS and NSS in Nepal after ODF.

- When this data is fit into the sanitation service chain of CWIS, the disaggregated data shows missing or not applicable proportionate data.
- The X marks the inability to disaggregate the data in-spite of data availability.
- We do not have complete data, thus we cannot say what % of houses are safely managed, thus the SDG6,2 goal status is unknown and the fact that if we can reach it by 2030 is still a mystery.

नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइमा तथ्याकको महत्व

केस: सरसफाइका अवस्थाहरु : पूर्ण तथ्योक

SS & NSS Regions +

Distribution of Incuses by sanitation system type
10501

10

स्लाइड १५

We have complete data set in Mahalaxmi thus we can

- demarcate the sanitation regions according to SS and NSS in detail.
- Detailed sanitation system types at house, ward-level
- Detailed life cycle cost analysis can also be carried out
- Cost analysis for upgrading all sanitation services to safely managed can also be carried out



- For SDG 6.2, data must be (Explain each individual box and its relevance)
- (i) Accuracy the information correct in every detail ? (ii) Completeness How comprehensive is the information ? (iii) Reliability Does the information contradict other trusted resources ? (iv) Relevance Do you really need this information ? (v) Timeliness How up- to-date is information, can it be used for real-time reporting ?
- To attain all of the above, all existing approaches fail
- So we need a new approach that is IMIS
- IMIS is a Data-Driven System developed to catalyze CWIS approach, and achieve SDG 6.2 Outcomes
- Highlight that this new approach addresses the characteristics of good data

नगरपालिकाको एकीकृत सूचना प्रणाली वारे आधारभूत बुक्ताइ

रणीकृत सूचना प्रणाणी
web, mobile र GIS
प्राचिको समिश्रण हो।

नगरपालिकाको एकीकृत
सूचना प्रणाणीम नवीलता
ल्याउँछ र सुशासित सेवा
प्रणांत स्वा
प्रणांति कार्य ।

अस्म प्रणांति कार्य ।

स्लाइड १७

- IMIS is a convergence of web, mobile and GIS technology.
- IMIS consists of nine components that helps in providing current CWIS sanitation situation and preparing strategic sanitation plan

नगरपरिवासी स्वीकृत कृत्रन प्रसारीत करत्योगकार्य देशत, उत्तरद्यीयत र जनपदीरता पून्त दूसन नदेश

Name the individual components and give a short description.

स्लाइड १८



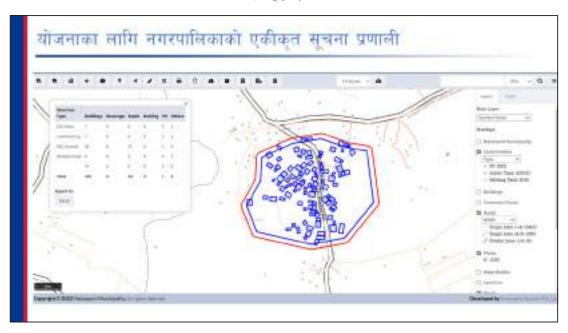
IMIS is a powerful tool developed to catalyze CWIS outcome, that facilitates efficient and effective planning, management, and monitoring & evaluation of sanitation and service delivery

-- Go through individual points and elaborate shorty.

स्लाइड १९



- We are already familiar with the service delivery chain and its different steps (highlight right top picture)
- Explain about the process flow and how complete sanitation value chain data is generated in different steps
- Also elaborate on the fact that different components generate different types of data which is compiled into a single umbrella structure within IMIS
- It digitizes all components of IMIS into a single umbrella system that is able to not only digitize the data required for CWIS but also the processes of CWIS



- Along with digitization of business chain, it also aids in different aspects as highlighted earlier
- A simple example to show the capabilities of IMIS.
- The picture shows one of the many tools of IMIS in action
- This tool calculates the total number of buildings in drawn polygon area with a certain buffer distance and provides the total number of buildings, and the sanitation system connected with it as well.
- We can also see on the right hand side that we can toggle different layers displaying different aspects of data, as well as the legends that follow.
- This allows users of IMIS to accurately generate accurate data in real time according to different parameters and boundaries that are dynamically set by the user.
- It also allows the generation of different types of GIS maps for further analysis
- This fosters the users of IMIS to make informed data backed decisions with the click of a button.

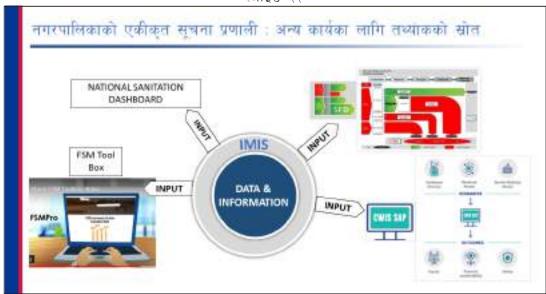


- Here, we can see the Containment Information Management Sub-Module.
- This is one of the modules that manage the information of the containment.
- Here we can see the containment ID, the containment type, size ands its location. Within the system, we can also view which building it is connected to as well as the location of the building to which it is connected to and so on.
- This allows the users of IMIS to accurately view the containment status of the region as well as allows the user to accurately assess the current scenario of containments as well the number of new containments being built.

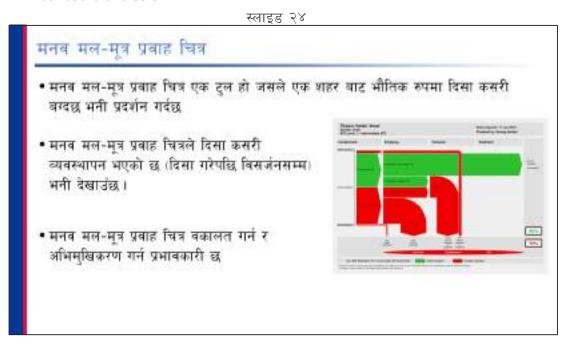
स्लाइड २२



- This is a small snippet of the dashboard of IMIS.
- Here we can easily see the total number of containments within the city, (Explain boxes in brief)
- The dashboard allows the user to quickly view the data of different aspects in real time
- It also displays different data in charts and other graphical representations making it easier to monitor and evaluate data in real time.



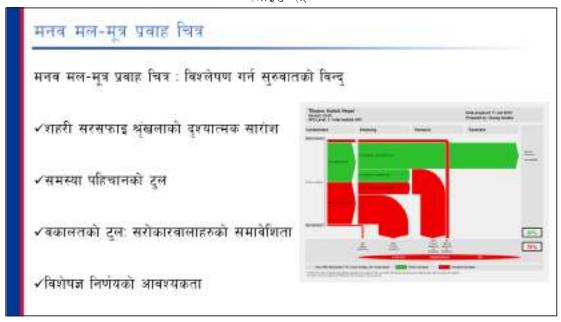
- This system is a dynamic system that can be further expanded to provide data to other different platforms
- It can serve as a multi-platform eco system and integrate as well as provide data to other different platforms
- Elaborate with examples about providing data to SFD development, National Dashboard and so on.



The Faecal Waste Flow Diagram, or SFD, is a widely used tool to visualise how well, or how badly, sanitation is working overall in a city.

- The width of the arrows corresponds to the population whose faecal waste follows a safe or unsafe pathway. It also reflects how inclusive the sanitation service is, and often shows a small proportion being served by sewerage (at considerable cost to the public) and a large proportion by poorly functioning non-sewered systems, usually self-funded.
- Because it tells the overall story but with minimal technical detail, it is primarily an advocacy and prioritization tool and not suitable for system design.
- The green arrows tell us the proportion of the population whose waste is safely managed. [click]
- The red arrows show the extent of unsafe sanitation, but they don't tell us why the sanitation system is failing.

स्लाइड २५



SFDs shows or presents the actual situation or current status of the area.

Matificity SPD, 27 cities, total population: 6,876,387

Washington Tall SPDs 2 cities, total population: 6,876,387

Southerness Plant Control of the Control

स्लाइड २६

As discussing about the country, only 15% of wastewater and faecal sludge is safely managed while still 85% of WW and FS is unsafe creating high health and environmental risk.

Red arrow in the diagram indicates high health risk so our ultimate aim is to attain green arrow to ensure entire safety of the city and nation.

# दिसाको वहाव चित्र : वकालत र प्राथमिकिकरण टुल : शहरको सरसफाइ अवस्थाको चित्रण शहरी सेवा प्रदानको मूल्यांकन : हालको स्थित किन यस्तो छ भनी मूल्यांकन गर्ने पूरक टुल यसले प्रक्रियालाई व्यवस्थित गर्न मद्दत गर्दछ यसलाई कार्य रुजुसूचीमा समावेश गर्नुपर्दछ

It supports a systematic process for working with stakeholders to assess the enabling environment for citywide inclusive sanitation, and to present the results in a simple and accessible way.

It also includes an Action Checklist to help stakeholders identify and prioritise immediate and follow-up actions to improve the enabling environment for the delivery and sustained operation of inclusive sanitation services across the city.

### स्लाइड २८

### शहरी सेवा प्रदानको मुल्याकन

- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइको मूल्यांकनका लागि अनुकूलन वातावरण बनाउन सहजीकरण गर्दछ
- सरोकारबालाहरुसँग व्यवस्थित रुपमा काम गर्न र सहमित गराउन ग्राफिक्सको महतले सहज बनाउँदछ,
- ढल सहित र ढल रहित सरसफाइलाई छुड़ाछुट्टै सम्बोधन गर्दछ
- सरोकारबालाहरुको सरसफाइ सुदृढ बनाउन कार्य पहिचान तथा प्राथमिकिकरणका लागि कार्य रुजसूची बनाउन सघाउँछ

Explaining why, is the purpose of the City Service Delivery Assessment.

- The tool supports the assessment of the enabling environment for City-wide Inclusive Sanitation using a series of structured questions.
- Like the SFD, it generates simple graphics to support a systematic process for working with stakeholders and inform a dialogue to build consensus for action.
- It addresses sewered and non-sewered sanitation separately, as they are usually provided by different stakeholders, in quite different ways.
- It also includes an Action Checklist to help stakeholders identify and prioritise actions to improve sanitation on the basis of the structured assessment

### शहरी सेवा प्रदानको मृल्यांकन नतिजा

शहरी सेवा प्रदानको मल्यांकनले सरसफाइ सेवा पदान गर्दा आउने संस्थागत बाधा पहिचान गर्दछ । संकेत वित्र मार्फत साराशमा राश्विएको छ यो ३ स्तम्भमा आधारित छ :

**अनुकुलता** : नीतिगत, कानुनी र संस्थागत वातावरण

**सेवा प्रवाह**ः सरसफाइ स्दृह गर्न स्रोत र संयन्त्रको

**दिगोपना** : संचालन वातावरण, दिगो तथा सचारु सरसफाइ सेवाका लागि लागत र जनशक्ति

सरीकारबालाको सर्वाजकरणका लागि यसलाई टाफिक



### स्लाइड ३०

### मख्य सन्देश

- **अनुगमन** : सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाका लागि नियमित अवलोकन र पुष्ठपोषणका लागि टिपोट गर्ने
- दिगो विकास लक्ष्य ६ का लागि तथ्यांक र सचना महत्वपूर्ण आधार हो
- नगरपालिकाको एकीकृत सूचना प्रणाली तथ्यांकमा संचालित प्रणाली हो, जसमा तथ्यांक पहुँच योग्य, सही, पूर्ण, विश्वसनीय, र समय सान्दर्भिक हुन्छ ।
- एकीकत सचना प्रणाली एक अन्तरिकयात्मक प्रणाली हो जन अन्य प्लेटफर्महरुमा तथ्याक प्रदान गर्नका साथै एपिआई माफंत तथ्यांक एकीकृत गर्न सक्षम छ।
- नगरपालिकाको एकीकृत सूचना प्रणालीले नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइ प्रणालीमा संशासन कायम गर्दै नवीनता ल्याउँछ ।
- यस प्रणालीमा भएका तथ्यांकालाई मानव मल-मत्र प्रवाह चित्र र शहरी सेवा प्रदानको मुल्यांकनबाट अवस्था विश्लेषण गर्दै वकालतका लागि प्रयोग गर्न सिकन्छ ।

Hence, Monitoring is a regular observation and recording for progress updates and must be carried out continuously at different phases, giving feedback to the related stakeholders to be followed by Action points.

For monitoring one needs data and such data can be compiled through a system as IMIS, a useful management system for government, utilities and service providers which can be then presented to the stakeholders for advocacy or could be used to analyze the situation for the development of appropriate interventions through different sanitation tools like SFD and CSDA

### सन्दर्भ सामाग्रीहरु

- Paper on "Monitoring Progress in Citywide Sanitation". Online available at: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.751534/full
- "CWIS Guidance Note". Online available at: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/751531/cwis-citywide-inclusive-sanitation-needed.pdf
- Youtube video: "Monitoring & Evaluation of Water Sanitation Projects". https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpieXRRKISE&ab\_channel=StrategiaNetherlands
- WHO information on Monitoring WASH: https://www.who.int/activities/monitoring-watersanitation-and-hygiene
- "Sanitation Monitoring Toolkit" https://www.communityledtotalsanitation.org/sites/communityledtotalsanitation.org/files/UN ICEF\_SanitationMonitoring\_Toolkit.pdf
- https://sfd.susana.org/
- 7. https://incsanprac.com/tools.html

### स्लाइड ३२

### Thank you! धन्यवाद!



रेगक कामाः कार्यपारी सम्बाहत कार्यपारी तथा कार स्थातस्थापन विभाग

Mile & Committee Committee

General

MODEL OF THE ROOM CONT.

### नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइको दृष्टिकोणका स्लाइड नोटहरु





### परिचयका लागि निर्देशन

- 1. Ask participants if they gained something from the event/ training.
- 2. Ask participants what did they learn? P/A: information on CWIS
- 3. Ask participants if they are sure about it. P/A: yes
- Inform participants that they are now going to verify their knowledge on CWIS and will be discussing on the applying CWIS lenses in different activities/ programs.
- 5. Present learning outcome and presentation outline of the session

Or to organizational policy, how a policy of an organization support for the enabling environment for a productive output/ outcomes.

स्लाइड ४

This training includes 10 main technical sessions, and are currently on session 11 ,Applying CWIS Lens



### स्लाइड ६

### विषयवस्त्

- भ्रमणका लागि निर्देशन
- कुनै एक सरसफाइ सेवामा फिल्ड भ्रमण
- नगरव्यापी समावेशी सरसफाइको परिप्रेक्ष्यमा विश्लेषण
- उपलब्धीबारे प्रस्तुतीकरण
- आगामी योजनाहरु

### फिल्ड भ्रमणका लागि निर्देशन

HIDDEN SLIDE

- Inform participants that they will be visiting a sanitation facility and will be analyzing the facility through CWIS lens
- For the visit, inform participants that they will be divided into 6 groups as per the components of CWIS framework and will be provided a monitoring checklist to note the points along with some of the reference points.
- Inform participants as they visit the field, participants are to make notes on the measures applied and gaps in particular component assigned to the group.
- Inform that after the visit, participants will be presenting their findings to the large group.
- Now divide into groups and assign a topic to each group along with the monitoring checklist and reference points.
- · Ask participants to go through the reference points in their respective groups

### स्लाइड ८

### फल्ड भ्रमण र मल्याकन १ घण्टा ६ समह हरेक समहलाई CWIS को एक भाग आफनो भाग अनसार अवलोकन गर्ने र नोट टिपोट गर्ने फिल्ड भ्रमण ४५ मिनेट अबलोकन नेवाका परिवास Terres १४ मिनेट नोट टिपोट मख्य उपलब्धीहरु प्रस्तत गर्ने बीत खेलता सर्व क्षाने प्रकार रिक्स्सान ages tibre **MARKET**



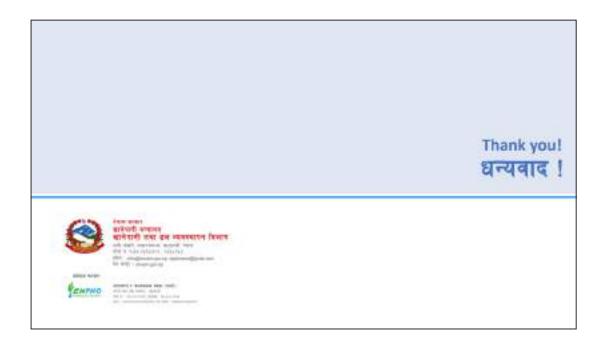
स्लाइड १०





### स्लाइड १२

### अगामी कार्य योजना सहभागीहरुलाई सोध्नुहोस् • अब यस पश्चात के गर्ने ? • तपाईहरुको नगरपालिकामा CWIS कसरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ? • CWIS कार्यान्वयन गर्न हामी (वा संस्था) ले कसरी सहयोग गर्न सक्दछी ?

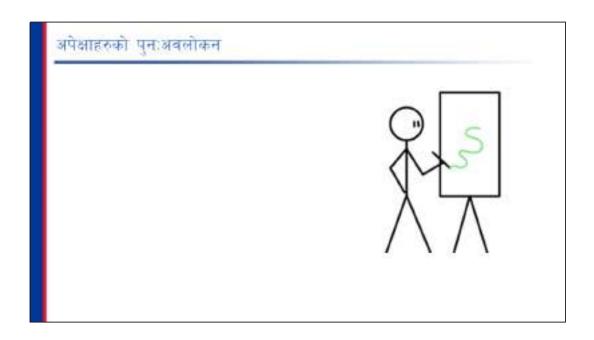


## शत

तालिम समापनका स्लाइड नोटहरु







स्लाइड ४



Inform participants about the pre and post test and provide the form for pretest. Provide 10 minutes time for the activity.



Inform participants about the pre and post test and provide the form for pretest. Provide 10 minutes time for the activity.

### स्लाइड ६

### प्रमाण पत्र वितरण

HIDDEN SLIDE

- · A volunteer to start over
- · Facilitator will announce the name
- The volunteer will hand over the certificate to the name announced participant along with
  - · One strength of the participant
  - · Congratulation for the completion of the event
  - . Best wishes for future endeavor with the knowledge
- The participant with the certificate will further hand-over the next certificate and repeat the process till all get their certificate

### प्रमाण पत्र बितरण

- सहभागीको सबल पक्ष
- तालिम सफलतापूर्वक समापन भएकोमा वधाई ज्ञापन
- प्राप्त भएको जान र सीपले अगामी दिनमा शहरी सरसफाइ प्रवर्द्धनको लागि शुभकामना



### स्लाइड ८

### तालिम समापन र साम्हिक फोटो

- तालिम समापन (औपचारिक वा अनौपचारिक)
- सामुहिक फोटो







### नेपाल समरकार स्नानेपानी मन्त्रालय स्नानेपानी तथा हल व्यवस्थापन विभाग

पानी पोस्तरी, माहारजगञ्ज, काठमाडी, नेपास फोल नं २७७-४४१३७४४, ४४९८२४३

इमेल ! infor@dwsem.gov.np, dgdwssme@gmail.com

वेव साईट : dwssm.gov.np

### प्राविधिक सहयोग



### वातावरण र जनस्वास्थ्य संस्था (एन्फो)

शाको सार्ग, नार्म वनोश्यर, काहमात्री कोन न : ०५-४२४४४२, काममा : ०५-४२४४४०६ इमेम : enpho@enpho.org, नेम साईट : www.enpho.org