Water Supply and Sanitation in Nepal

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Objective of Water and Sanitation Programmes

To improve public health and increase living standard of the people by providing safe, reliable and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities.
Water and Sanitation Sector Targets

National Target:

1. Universal Coverage of water supply and sanitation services by 2017
2. Service level improvement of 33% population by 2017

MDG Target by 2015:

1. Water supply coverage -73%
2. Sanitation Coverage -53%
Present Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Estimated Coverage:

1. Basic Water Supply - 80%
2. Higher service level – 10.5% out of 80%
3. Sanitation - 50%
Major Issues

• Sector coordination and harmonization.
• Functionality of completed systems.
• Quality of service delivery.
• Sanitation coverage.
Basic Water Supply
Total Un-served Population

- Served: 5,502,312, 20%
- Unserved: 22,541,345, 80%

Source: NMIP/DWSS- 2010
Water Supply in Nepal - MDG and Universal Access

Claimed Coverage:
- 1990: 56%
- 2000: 80%
- 2012: 85%
- 2015: 73%

Functional Coverage:
- 1990: 30%
- 1995: 40%
- 2000: 50%
- 2005: 60%
- 2015: 70%

MDG Progress:
- 2015: 73%

Graph showing the trends of water supply in Nepal from 1990 to 2020.
Functionality Status of Water Supply Projects

- Rehabilitation: 21%
- Major Repair: 11.8%
- Reconst: 9.1%
- Non Functional: 1.6%
- Well Functioning and Minor Repair: 56.8%
Sanitation Coverage and Gaps

- **Pop with Latrine**
  - 3.09 mil H/Hs
  - (57%)

- **Pop practicing Open Defecation**
  - 2.56 mil H/Hs
  - (43%)
Actors in Water and Sanitation and Hygiene

Executing Agencies;
  1. Ministry of Urban Development
  2. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
  3. Ministry of Education

Implementing agencies;
I. Department of Water Supply and Sewerage – Urban/ Rural
II. Department of Urban Development and Building Construction Urban
III. Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Road - Rural
IV. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board - Rural
V. Development of Kathmandu Water Supply System; - Urban
   1. Melamchi Development Board
   2. Project Implementation Directorate,
   3. Kathmandu Valley Mater Supply Mgmt Board and KUKL
VI. INGOs/NGOs - Rural
VII. Local Bodies – Rural - Urban
VIII. Nepal Water Supply Corporation and Boards- Urban
Key Challenges

- Sector Fragmentation, multiple modalities and weak coordination linkage with sector institutions
- Poor compliance of the policy has directly impacted to the delivery of the services;
- Reaching the Unreached/link with VDCs/districts
- Mainstreaming Sanitation/Hygiene;
- Urban Water and Sanitation service delivery has not been able to meet the expectation of increased demand;
- Meeting the National Water Quality Standard-2006 targets remains a challenge;
- Serious gap on compliance between policy and implementation
- Sector finance is not aligned with sector policy and priorities;
- Information management and M&E systems needs to be mainstreamed among the sector stakeholders;
Correlation between Sanitation Coverage and Diarrhoea Incidence
(NMIP-2010 and DHS-2009)
Annual Allocation

Total Allocated: NPR10.16 billion
Sector Financing for Basic Water and Sanitation Services (Total)

- **Rural**
  - DWSS: 14 Billion
  - DOLIDAR: 3 Billion
  - RWSSFDB: 3.35 Billion

- **Small Town**
  - 65 Billion
Government of Nepal has clearly stated its intention to move to a Sector Wide Approach in the Water and Sanitation Sector (3 years plan)

• A Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU) established and functioning as secretariat to the Sector Stakeholder Group (SSG);

• First Joint Sector Review (JSR) held in May 2011 resulting in regular coordination and communication in the sector

• Independent Sector Assessment Study which has recommended key reform options has been endorsed by NPC. MoUD authorized with Implementation mandate;
A clear sector program is needed to guide the sector and secure future funding to achieve the target of Universal Access to water and sanitation by 2017;
Funding Strategy by Development Partners

- Reduce off-budget stream and mainstream into GON sectoral financing procedures;
- Jointly address unreached/deprived areas both for water and supply and sanitation on a priority basis;
- DPs/INGOs to advise their implementing partners (NGOs) to support projects and programs already under implementation in the sector;
- Jointly advocate for significant increase of sector funding through formal funding windows;
Women Rally in Open Defecation Free Declaration Ceremony
Struggle for water
Thank You