



SFD Report

Harion Municipality Nepal

Final Report

This SFD Report - SFD level 2 - was prepared by
Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)

Date of production: 23/09/2022

Last update: 19/06/2023

SFD Report Harion Municipality, Nepal, 2023

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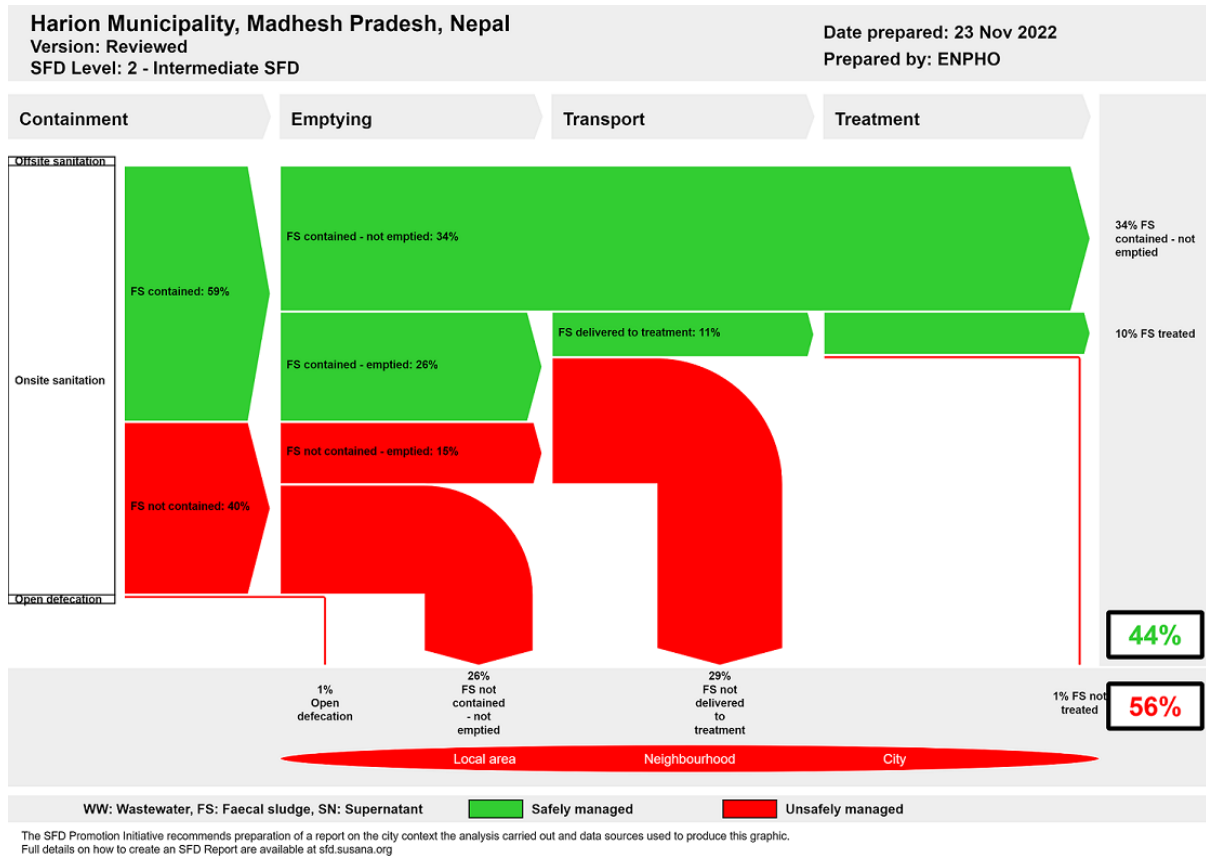
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1. The SFD Graphic



2. Diagram information

SFD Level:

This SFD is a level 2- Intermediate report.

Produced by:

Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO).

Collaborating partners:

Harion Municipality, Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN), United Cities and Local Government – Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC).

Status:

Final SFD report.

Date of Production: 23/09/2022

3. General city information

Harion Municipality is established on May 18, 2014, by merging the former four contemporary Village Development Committees (VDCs) namely Atrouli, Sasapur, Ghurkauli and Harion VDC. The municipality is located in Sarlahi District, Madhesh Province. The municipality is divided into eleven political wards.

The municipality is situated in a subtropical monsoon climatic region. It lies at 27°21'13.2" to 27°84'45.9" E Latitude 85°30'52.9" to 85°38'48.9" E longitude and altitude of 130 m to 550 m above sea level (Harion Municipality, n.d.).

The municipality has a total of 49,988 people with 24,405 males and 25,583 females (Census 2021, n.d). The yearly average maximum temperature of the municipality is 31 degrees Celsius while the average minimum temperature is 20 degrees Celsius. Average rainfall is 1,699.6 mm (Harion Municipality, n.d.).

4. Service outcomes

The municipality was declared free of open defecation on 16th June 2018. Basic sanitation coverage in the municipality is 99.47%. Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. The families without toilets defecate in open places or use the neighbour’s toilet. Among the households having their own toilets, 100% HHs rely on onsite sanitation systems.

Containment: Different types of containment used to store faecal sludge in the onsite sanitation systems are: septic tanks (0.5%), fully lined tanks (31.3%), lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom (28.9%), lined pits with semipermeable walls and open bottom (38.8%) and open defecation (0.5%).

Emptying and Transportation: There are no regular emptying practices of the containments. Only 44.92% of the households had emptied the containment at least once since installation. Both manual and mechanical desludging mechanism is practised.

Treatment and Disposal: The municipality lacks a faecal sludge treatment facility. The majority of Faecal Sludge (FS) emptied is used in agricultural lands as well as dumped in the pit, whereas households having a biogas digester utilize its energy in cooking and other purposes.

Overall, the SFD graphic shows that 44% of the excreta generated are safely managed while 56% of the excreta generated are unsafely managed. The safely managed percentage of FS generated by 34% of the population is temporary until the tanks and pits become full and FS from the containment is emptied.

5. Service delivery context

Access to drinking water and sanitation has been defined as fundamental rights to every citizen by the constitution of Nepal. To respect, protect and implement the rights of citizen embedded in the constitution, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has enforced the Water Supply and Sanitation Law 2022 which emphasized on a right to quality sanitation services and prohibited direct discharge of wastewater and sewage into water bodies or public places.

Several policies have been in place to accomplish the sanitation needs of people. Particularly, NSHMP 2011 has proved to be an

important strategic document for all stakeholders to develop uniform programs and implementation mechanisms at all levels. It strengthened institutional set up with the formation of Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (WASH-CC) to actively engage in sanitation campaigns. The sanitation campaign was implemented throughout the country mainly focusing on achieving universal access to improved sanitation.

The draft Sector Development Plan (SDP) has envisioned the delineation of roles and responsibilities of federal, provincial and local government in an aim to initiate sustainability of national sanitation campaign.

6. Overview of stakeholders

The major stakeholders envisioned by the regulatory framework for faecal sludge management (FSM) in urban cities are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Overview of Stakeholders

Key Stakeholders	Institutions / Organizations
Public Institutions at Local Government	Harion Municipality
Public Institutions at Local Government	Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee
Non-governmental Organizations	Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)
Private Sector	Public toilet operators., Desludging service providers
Development Partners, Donors	MuAN, BMGF, UCLG ASPAC

7. Credibility of data

The major data had been collected from random household sampling. Altogether, 370 households and 62 institutions were surveyed from 11 wards. Primary data on emptying, transportation and current sanitation practices in the municipality are triangulated with the data obtained from KII with Municipal Officers, Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee, operator of the public toilet. Also, data were validated during the sharing and validation workshop among key stakeholders conducted.

8. Process of SFD development

Data on sanitation situations were collected through household and institutional surveys. Enumerators from the municipality have been mobilized after providing orientation on sanitation technologies, objectives of the survey and proper use of mobile application, KOBACOLLECT for collection of data for survey. Along with this, KIIs were conducted with officers and engineers of municipality, Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee. Types of sanitation technologies used in various locations have been mapped using ARCGIS. For the Shit Flow Diagram (SFD) graphic production, initially, a relationship between sanitation technology used in questionnaire survey and Shit Flow Diagram Promotive Initiatives (SFD PI) methodology was made. Then, data were fed into SFD graphic generator to produce the SFD graphic.

8. List of data sources

The list of data sources to produce this executive summary is as follows:

- MoFAGA. (2017). Ministry of Federal Affairs & General Administration. Retrieved from Government of Nepal, Ministry of Federal Affairs & General Administration:
<https://www.sthaniya.gov.np/gis/>.
- CBS, 2011. National Population and Housing Census 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- Harion Municipality, n.d. Hariwan Municipality.



SFD Harion Municipality, Nepal, 2023

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Abbreviations

ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
FS	Faecal Sludge
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household
IRF	Institutional and Regulatory Framework
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KII	Key Informant Interview
KM	Kilometres
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
mm	Millimetre
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Assembly
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MuAN	Municipal Association of Nepal
NPC	National Planning Commission
NUWSSP	National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy
NWSSP	National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RWSSNP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy
SCEIS	Sector Coordination and Efficiency Improvement Section
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SEIU!	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SFD	Shit Flow Diagram
SFD PI	Shit Flow Diagram Promotion Initiative
SN	Supernatant
UCLG ASPAC	United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Education Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-CC	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water Supply Providers
WSUC	Water Supply and User's Committee
WW	Wastewater

1 City context

Harion Municipality is one of the new municipalities declared by the government of Nepal on May 18, 2014, which is formed by joining four contemporary Village Development Committees (VDCs) namely Atrouli, Sasapur, Ghukauli and Harion VDCs. It is located in Sarlahi District, Madhesh Province.

The Municipality has a total of 11 political wards. It covers 88.1 square kilometres of area. The Municipality is enclosed by Lalbandi Municipality in the East, Bagmati Municipality in the West, Hariharpurgadhi Rural Municipality in the North and Haripur Municipality in the South. (Harion Municipality, n.d.). Figure 1 shows the Geo-political map of Harion Municipality.



Figure 1: Map of Harion Municipality with ward boundaries.

1.1 Population

There are 49,988 people living in Harion Municipality, with 24,405 men and 25,583 women. Out of all the wards, ward number 11 had the most residents (7,838), while ward number 7 had the fewest (3,089). The number of households in Harion Municipality is 10,740. With a total of 1,485 households, Ward 11 had the most, while Ward 7 had the fewest, with a total of 626 households. Table 1 shows the total population and households in each ward. (Harion Municipality, n.d.). (CBS, 2021).

Table 1: Ward Wise Household and Population Data.

Ward	Households	Male	Female	Total Population	Family Size
1	941	1,965	2,139	4,104	4.36
2	899	1,984	2,069	4,053	4.51
3	708	1,717	1,824	3,541	5.00
4	753	1,718	1,861	3,579	4.75
5	804	2,022	2,059	4,081	5.08
6	842	1,788	1,914	3,702	4.40
7	626	1,513	1,576	3,089	4.93
8	1,356	2,851	3,032	5,883	4.34
9	878	1,971	1,977	3,948	4.50
10	1,448	2,990	3,180	6,170	4.26
11	1,485	3,886	3,952	7,838	5.28
Total	10,740	24,405	25,583	49,988	4.65

(Census 2021, n.d.)

1.2 Climate

Harion Municipality has subtropical monsoon type of climate. With reference to climate station (Climate station are locations at which climate data are gathered) of Janakpur, the yearly average maximum temperature of the municipality is 31 degrees Celsius with record of 42 degrees Celsius as the highest temperature while the average minimum temperature is 20 degrees Celsius with record of 4 degrees Celsius. About 80% of the rainfall occurs in monsoon season (July-September) with average rainfall of 1,699.6 mm. (Harion Municipality, n.d.).

1.3 Topography

Harion Municipality is broadly divided into Chure region, Bhabar region and Terai region. The municipality is situated in a subtropical monsoon climatic region. This municipality's terrain is characterized by steep hills, largely agricultural land and in certain locations, hard rock and forest. White clay soil and silty soil are also present in some locations, demonstrating the variability of the soil's fertility.

It lies at 27°21'13.2" to 27°84'45.9" E Latitude 85°30'52.9" to 85°38'48.9" E longitude and altitude of 130 m to 550 m above sea level (Harion Municipality, n.d.).

2 Service Outcomes

2.1 Overview

Data on sanitation situation were collected through household and institutional surveys (ENPHO, 2022). A total of 370 households were sampled from 10,740 households distributed in 11 wards (further details are presented in section 4). The results obtained after the triangulation and validation of the data with all the data sources including literature reports, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and a validation workshop is presented in this section.

2.1.1 Sanitation Status

The Municipality was declared as an open defecation free zone on 16th June 2018. It suggests that everyone has access to basic sanitation facilities, where it is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (faeces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. The sanitation situation assessment conducted by ENPHO in 2022 showed that the municipality's basic sanitation coverage is 99.47% (ENPHO, 2022), where the remaining households still defecate outside in the vicinity of forests and other open spaces.

Offsite sanitation refers to a sanitation system in which excreta (referred to as wastewater) is collected and transported away from the plot where they are generated. An offsite sanitation system relies on a sewer technology for transport (SuSanA, 2018) as in case of Harion municipality there is no offsite sanitation system. Whereas onsite sanitation refers to a sanitation technology or sanitation system in which excreta (referred to as faecal sludge) is collected and stored and emptied from or treated on the plot where they are generated (SuSanA, 2018). Figure 2 shows the types of sanitation system in the municipality.

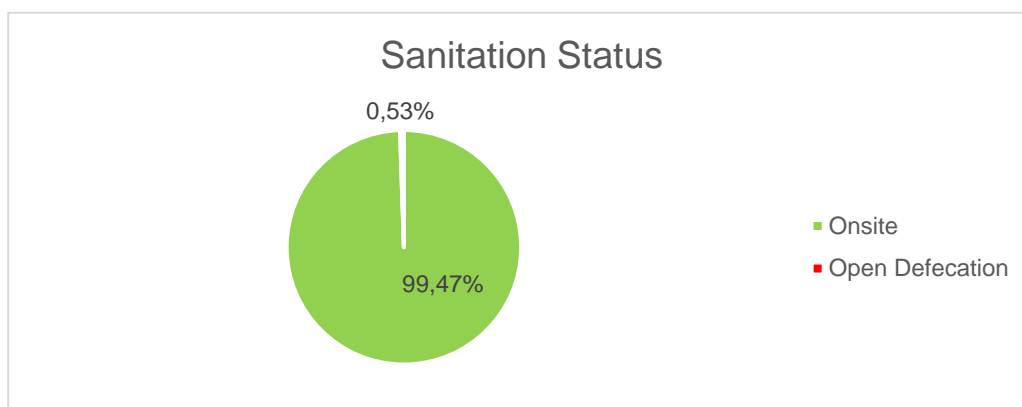


Figure 2: Household sanitation status of Harion Municipality (ENPHO, 2022).

Onsite sanitation systems are prevalent in the municipality. All households rely on onsite sanitation technologies as there is no sewerage network in the municipality.

2.1.2 Types of Containment

99.47% of the households in the municipality use an onsite sanitation system. The different types of containment installed to store faecal sludge is explained as below:

A well-designed septic tank is installed in only 0.54% of the households. 19.62% of the households use fully lined tanks in their houses which is a rectangular onsite sanitation technology which is used to safely store faecal sludge. There are no outlets or overflow to discharge the effluent. The walls and bottom of tanks are totally lined and sealed. Figure 3 shows the types of fully lined tanks constructed at household level at Harion Municipality.



Figure 3: Fully Lined Tank.

11.83% of the households in the municipality are connected to a biogas digester that uses natural anaerobic decomposition of organic matter under controlled conditions. Figure 4 shows the types of biogas digester built in the households at Harion Municipality.



Figure 4: Biogas Digester.

29.03% of the households in the municipality have built lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom, which are rectangular onsite technologies where the walls of the tank are lined and the bottom of tank is not lined and allows infiltration of effluents.

Twin pits and single pits are popular in the municipality. Together, 39.98% of the households have such types of pits installed by assembling pre-cast concrete rings one after another. Figure 5 shows the design of twin pits installed at household level.



Figure 5: Inappropriate design of the twin pits, where the distance between two pits is less than 1 m.

Figure 6 shows the percentage of households with different types of containments in the municipality.

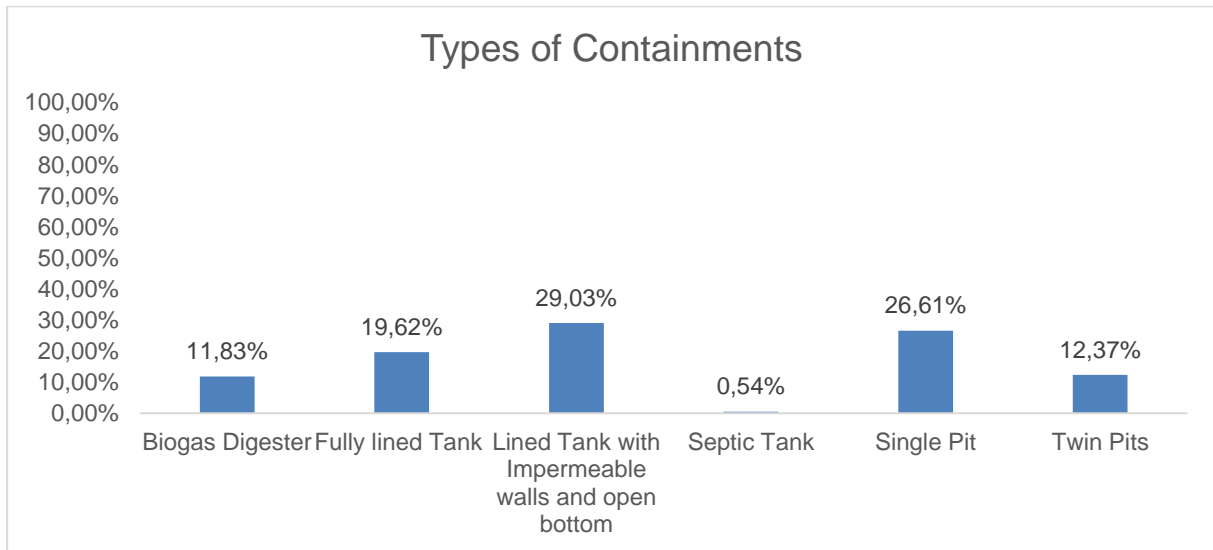


Figure 6: Types of containment in households of Harion Municipality (ENPHO, 2022).

Figure 7 shows the distribution of various types of sanitation technologies in different wards of Harion Municipality.

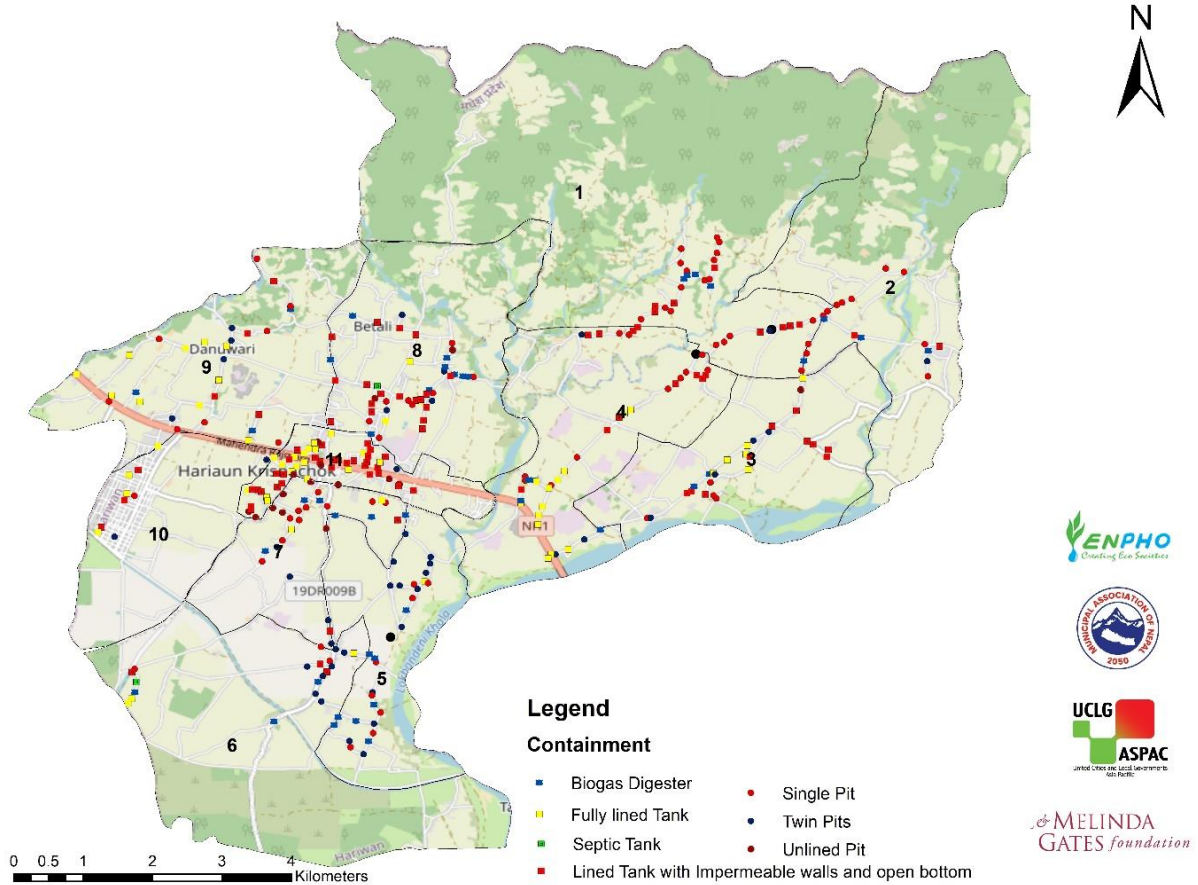


Figure 7: Sanitation Technologies installed in household levels (ENPHO, 2022).

2.1.3 Emptying and Transportation

Emptying is one of the major components of the sanitation value chain. It ensures proper functioning of containment basically for septic tank which functioned well until the volume of sludge is one-third of the total column of the tank. Also, in other containments, regular emptying prevents overflow of the sludge and blockages (Linda Strande, 2014). Figure 8 represents the map of Harion Municipality showing the status of sanitation technology that has been emptied at least once.

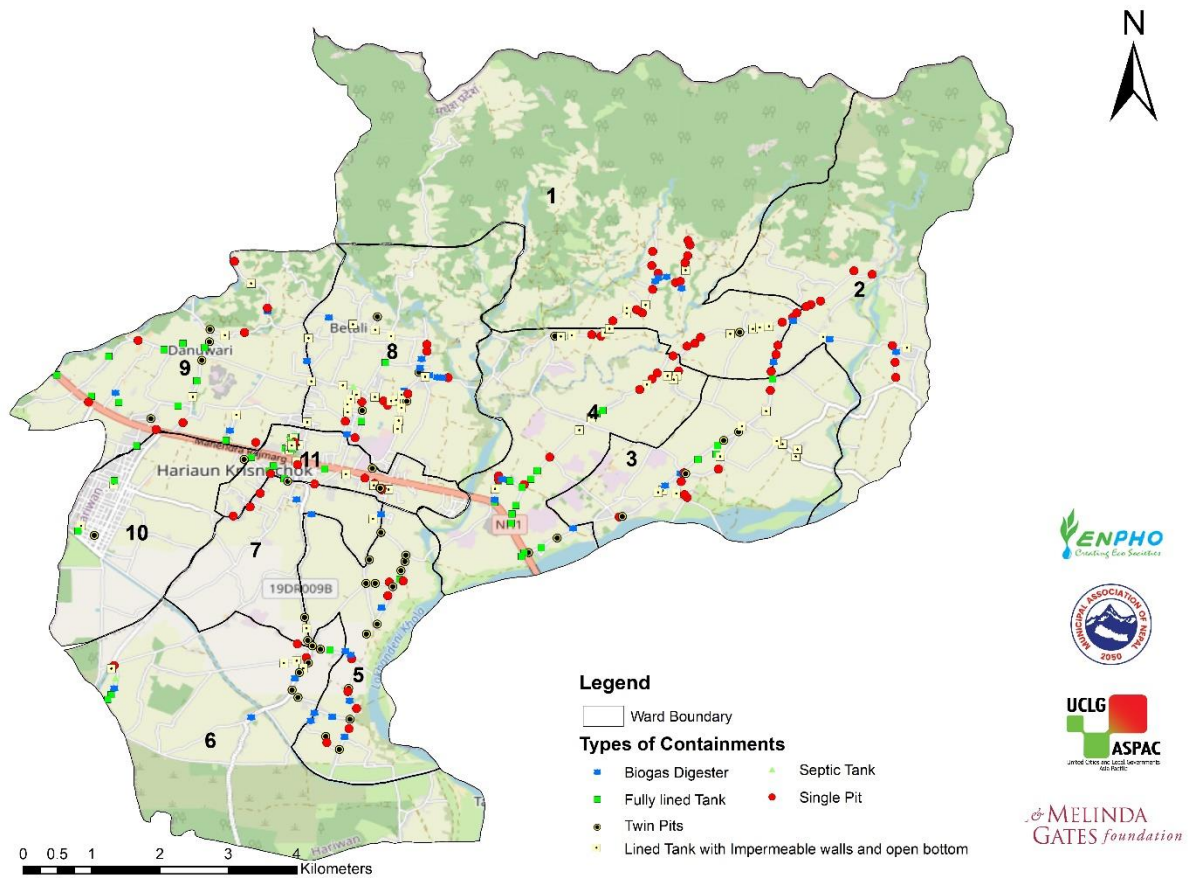


Figure 8: Status of household which have emptied their containment at least once (ENPHO, 2022).

From the households survey, only 44.92% of the Households (HHs) have emptied the containment at least once since installation through manually or mechanical emptying services, whereas 54.55% of the HHs have not emptied their containment as it has not been filled yet.

Table 2: Overall Emptying percentage of Containment at least once since installation

Containment	Never emptied	Emptied at least once	Not Applicable
Septic tank	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%
Biogas digester	0.00%	11.76%	0.00%
Fully lined tank	16.58%	2.94%	0.00%
Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom	21.66%	7.22%	0.00%
Single pit	11.23%	15.24%	0.00%
Twin pits	4.55%	7.75%	0.00%
OD	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%
Grand Total	54.55%	44.92%	0.53%

Private desludging service providers and traditional labour engaged in desludging activities are the major emptying service providers in the municipality. The two private desludging service providers have their main service area in the municipality.

All Nepal Sarsafai Safety Tank has been providing the desludging service since 2016 (Figure 9). The service is registered in the Department of Cottage and Small Industries (DCSI). The service provider is equipped with a desludging vehicle with a tank capacity of 5,000 litres. It provides its services in Sarlahi and Dhanusha District according to the demand. One driver and two helping staffs works in desludging vehicles. The staff are provided with uniforms, gloves, boots and masks for safety during work. It charges NPR 2,000 to 4,000 (USD 15.4 - 30,9) per trip (Bidhur Subedi, 2022)



Figure 9: Mechanical Emptying of Containments in Harion Municipality.

2.1.4 Treatment and Disposal/Reuse

Harion Municipality does not have any form of treatment plant for faecal sludge. The majority of Faecal Sludge (FS) emptied is applied in farmlands and a few percentages of FS emptied is disposed through dig and dump method. Fewer households in the city have illegal connection of toilet to open drainage.

Figure 10 shows the percentage of perception of people residing in the municipality about disposal of FS after the onsite sanitation system is emptied. Application in farm is the most practised way for disposal of FS. The practice of direct application of faecal sludge in the farmland has a potential health hazard (Cofie et. al., 2005) and is considered as an unsafely managed practise.

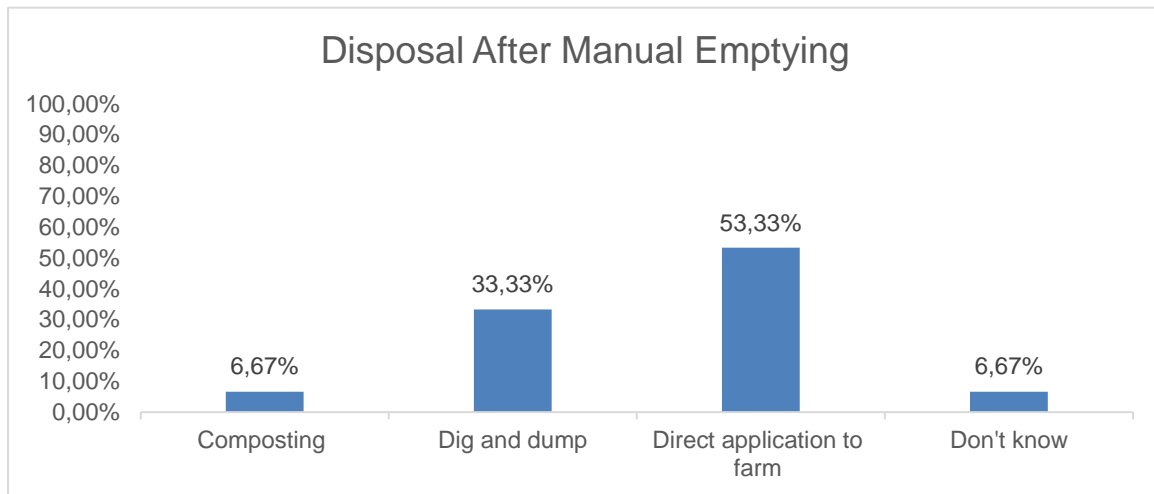


Figure 10: Disposal of manually emptied faecal sludge (ENPHO, 2022).

2.1.5 Institutional Level Sanitation System

Altogether 62 institutions from commercial buildings, educational institutions, governmental and non-governmental offices, health care centres, home stay and hotels were assessed randomly. It was revealed that 100% of such buildings had connected their toilet to onsite sanitation technologies. The percentage of types of onsite sanitation technologies in these buildings are shown in Figure 11.

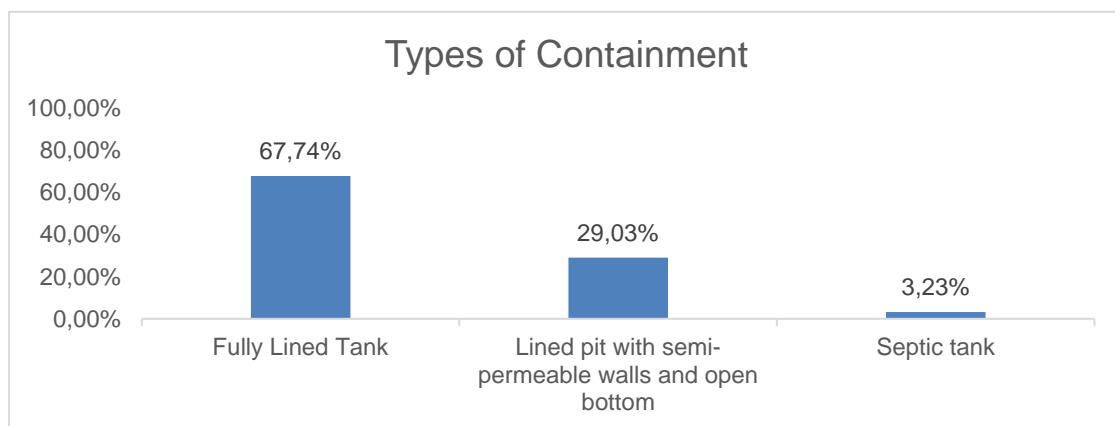


Figure 11: Types of containment in institutions of Harion Municipality (ENPHO, 2022).

From the institutional survey, 40.32% of institutions in Harion Municipality have emptied their containments and 59.68% of institutions have not emptied their containments because they were never filled. Distribution of different types of onsite sanitation technologies of institutions in various wards of Harion municipality is shown in Figure 12.

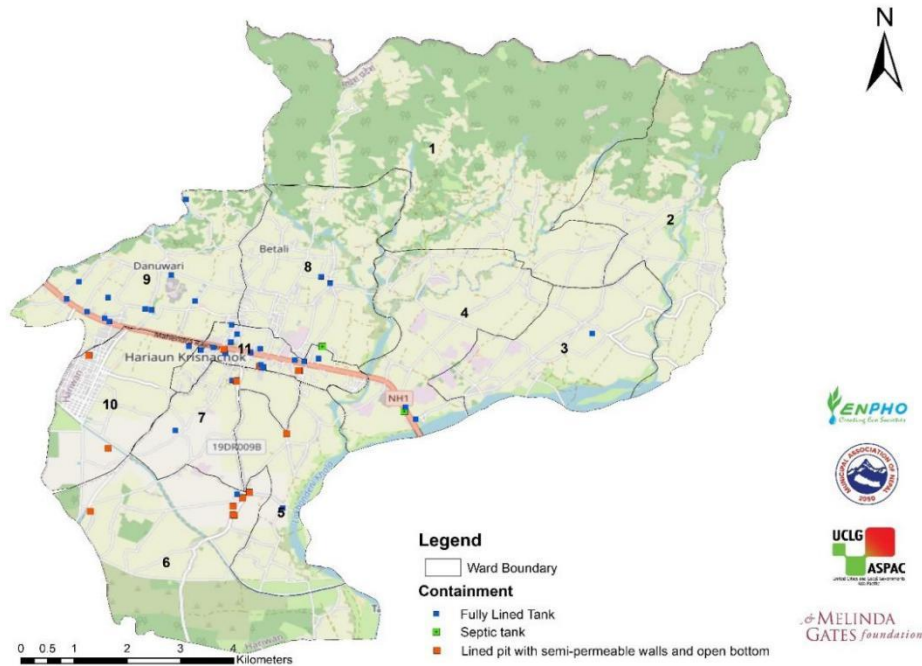


Figure 12: Types of onsite sanitation systems in institutions of Harion Municipality (ENPHO, 2022).

2.1.6 Public Toilets

Harion Municipality has only one public toilet in Ward 11, near the vegetable market which is used by customers and shopkeepers of the market. The toilet consists of 3 pans in the male compartment and 4 pans in the female compartment. Daily operation and maintenance of the toilet is done by the operators which are hired by the Market Management Committee. (Shrestha, 2022). Figure 13 shows the public toilet located in the local vegetable market.



Figure 13: Public Toilet in local vegetable market area at Harion Municipality.

2.1.7 Risk of Ground Water Pollution

The risk of groundwater pollution was assessed based on source of drinking water, secondary data on water quality and the vulnerability of the aquifer with regards to lateral spacing between sanitation system and groundwater sources.

2.1.8 Source of Drinking Water and Water Production

a) Water Supply:

Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee (Harion Municipality, Sarlahi) is providing drinking water service to 1,537 households residing in ward 8, 9 and 11. The major source of water is one deep tube well. The water is collected in 2.80 lakh litres¹ overhead reservoir tank. However, most households in the municipality rely on handpumps for drinking water supply. Figure 14 shows the piped drinking water supply systems of Harion Municipality (Bidhur Subedi, 2022).



Figure 14: Overhead Tank for Piped Drinking Water System in Harion Municipality

b) The vulnerability of the aquifer and lateral spacing between sanitation system and groundwater source

The term aquifer pollution vulnerability is intended to represent the varying level of natural protection afforded by the contaminant attenuation capacity of the unsaturated zone or semi-confining beds above an aquifer, because of physicochemical processes (filtration, biodegradation, hydrolysis, adsorption, neutralization, volatilization, and dispersion)—all of which vary with their texture, structure, clay content, organic matter, pH, redox and carbonate equilibria. Groundwater vulnerability is specific to containment type and pollution scenarios

¹ 1 lakh = 10⁵ litres

(Andreo, 2013). Here, among the various types of onsite sanitation technologies, lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom and lined pits are more prone to contribute to aquifer pollution as the nature of such containments impose more containment load from the land surface to groundwater.

A key determinant of risk variation is the soil and geological setting. Especially for consolidated hard rock sediments with poor soil cover and shallow water tables, the risk is higher. According to WHO criteria, if the travel time of pollutant to groundwater source is less than 25 days, there is significant risk to contamination; low risk, if the travel time is between 25 and 50 days; and very low risk if the travel time is greater than 50 days (Krishnan, 2011). The size of pores in the soil determines the infiltration rate. In the sandy loam soil, the permeability is approximately 2.5 cm per hour. Thus, between 25 and 50 days, the pollutant could travel to the depth of approximately 30 metres (98.67 feet) in sandy loam soil. Hence, the people using open bottom tanks and consuming water from the handpumps with the depth up to 98.67 feet (30 m) and horizontal distance of the pump within 25 feet (7.62 m) from the source of pollutants are assumed at significant risk to groundwater pollution.

Figure 15 demonstrates the depth of handpumps and horizontal distance of it from source of pollutant by lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottoms. 68.6% of the people using lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of ground water pollution (T2A4C10, 19%) is at risk of consumption of groundwater pollution from their containment, whereas the remaining 31.5% of people using lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow (T1A4C10, 8,8%) is at low risk from ground water pollution.



Figure 15: Depth of handpumps and lateral spacing of it with containment types lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom (ENPHO, 2022).

Similarly, Figure 16 demonstrates the depth of hand pumps and horizontal distance of it with the containment type lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom. It shows that 61.6% out of 81.4% of the people that rely on groundwater sources for drinking purposes are using lined pits with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution (T2A5C10, 19,5%) whereas the remaining 38.4% of people are using lined pits with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow (T1A5C10, 19,3%) where there is a 'low risk' of groundwater pollution.

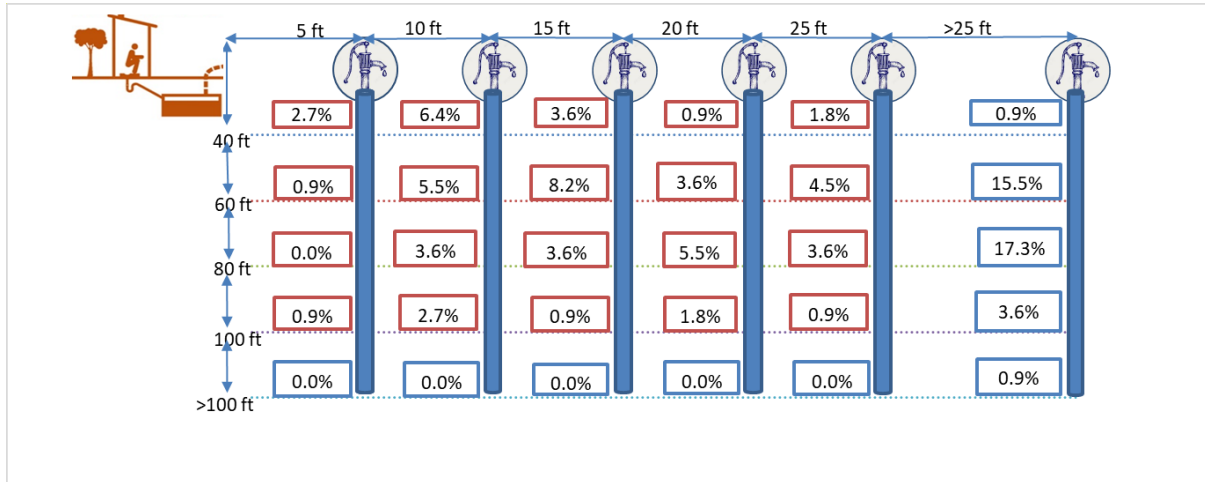


Figure 16: Depth of hand pumps and lateral spacing of it with containment types lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom (ENPHO, 2022).

2.2 SFD Selection Grid

Types of sanitation technology selected in the SFD selection grid in the municipality are shown in figure 17. The vertical column in the left side of the SFD selection grid has a list of technologies to which the toilet is connected to and open defecation in case of households without toilet. Similarly, horizontal row at the top of the selection grid shows options for connection for outlet or overflow discharge from toilet.

The types of household containments in the municipality are re-categorized to match the containments defined by Shit Flow Diagram Promotive Initiative (SFD PI). For that anaerobic biogas digester used to treat household organic waste is also utilized by households to store and treat their faecal sludge. For the purpose of generating SFD graphics, the biogas digester is connected as fully lined tank. Similarly, twin pits and single pits constructed by assembling pre-cast concrete rings one above another are classified as lined pits with semipermeable walls and open bottom.

Thus, different types of sanitation systems and their outlet are selected in the selection grid and the proportion of the population using such types of systems is calculated in the SFD graphic generation process.

List A: Where does the toilet discharge to? (i.e. what type of containment technology, if any?)	List B: What is the containment technology connected to? (i.e. where does the outlet or overflow discharge to, if anything?)										
	to centralised combined sewer	to centralised foul/separate sewer	to decentralised combined sewer	to decentralised foul/separate sewer	to soakpit	to open drain or storm sewer	to water body	to open ground	to 'don't know where'	no outlet or overflow	
No onsite container. Toilet discharges directly to destination given in List B					Significant risk of GW pollution Low risk of GW pollution					Not Applicable	
Septic tank					Significant risk of GW pollution Low risk of GW pollution			T1A2C8			
Fully lined tank (sealed)					Significant risk of GW pollution Low risk of GW pollution					T1A3C10	
Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom	Significant risk of GW pollution	Significant risk of GW pollution	Significant risk of GW pollution	Significant risk of GW pollution	Significant risk of GW pollution			T1A4C8		T2A4C10	
	Low risk of GW pollution	Low risk of GW pollution	Low risk of GW pollution	Low risk of GW pollution	Low risk of GW pollution					T1A4C10	
Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom	Not Applicable									T2A5C10	
Unlined pit										Not Applicable	
Pit (all types), never emptied but abandoned when full and covered with soil	Not Applicable										
Pit (all types), never emptied, abandoned when full but NOT adequately covered with soil										Not Applicable	
Toilet failed, damaged, collapsed or flooded											
Containment (septic tank or tank or pit latrine) failed, damaged, collapsed or flooded											
No toilet. Open defecation	Not Applicable								T1B11 C7 TO C9		Not Applicable

Figure 17: SFD selection grid for Harion Municipality.

Brief explanation of terms used to indicate different frame selected in the SFD selection grid in Figure 17 is explained in Table 3.

Table 3: Explanation of terms used to indicate different frame selected in the SFD selection grid in Figure 14.

T1A2C8	A correctly designed, properly constructed, fully functioning septic tank with an outlet connected to open ground. All the excreta in this system are considered not contained.
T1A3C10	A correctly designed, properly constructed and well maintained fully lined tank with impermeable walls and base. Since the tank is not fitted with a supernatant/effluent overflow this system is considered contained.
T1A4C8	A correctly designed, properly constructed and well-maintained lined tank with sealed, impermeable walls and an open, permeable base, through which infiltration can occur. Since the tank is fitted with a supernatant/effluent overflow connected to open ground, the excreta in this system are considered not contained.
T2A4C10 (High Risk)	A correctly designed, properly constructed and well-maintained lined tank with sealed, impermeable walls and an open, permeable base, through which infiltration can occur - the excreta is therefore likely to be partially treated. The tank is NOT fitted with a supernatant/effluent overflow but since there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution this system is considered not contained.

T1A4C10 (Low Risk)	A correctly designed, properly constructed and well-maintained lined tank with sealed, impermeable walls and an open, permeable base, through which infiltration can occur. However, since the tank is not fitted with a supernatant/effluent overflow this system is considered contained.
T2A5C10 (High Risk)	A correctly designed, properly constructed and well-maintained pit with semi-permeable, honeycombed lined walls and an open, permeable base, through which infiltration can occur. The tank is not fitted with a supernatant/effluent overflow but since there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution this system is considered not contained.
T1A5C10 (Low Risk)	A correctly designed, properly constructed and well-maintained pit with semi-permeable, honeycombed lined walls and an open, permeable base, through which infiltration can occur. The tank is not fitted with a supernatant/effluent overflow, so this system is considered contained.
T1B11C7 to C9	With no toilet, users defecate in water bodies, on open ground and to don't know where; consequently, the excreta is not contained.

2.2.1 SFD Matrix

SFD matrix is the second step to generate SFD graphics. The SFD matrix calculates the proportion of people using each type of system and the proportion of each system from which FS and supernatant is emptied, transported and treated. A detailed instruction on how to calculate SFD proportion in SFD PI was used as guide to calculate SFD proportion. As stated on SFD PI, the default “100%” value is used for onsite containers which are connected to soak pits, water bodies or to open ground. This will model the contents as 100% faecal sludge and a proportion of this may be emptied periodically. The remaining not emptied fraction is made up of one or more of the following: faecal sludge which remains in the container, supernatant (when discharging to water bodies or to open ground), and infiltrate. The value for onsite containers that are connected to a sewer network or to open drains is used as “50%” which means half of the contents are modelled FS and a proportion of this may be emptied periodically. The remaining not emptied fraction will comprise faecal sludge which remains in the container and, in the case of open-bottomed tanks, infiltrate. The other half of the contents is modelled as supernatant discharging into the sewer network or to open drains. The formula obtained from SFD PI used for FS proportion calculation is shown below:

$$\frac{(Onsite\ container\ connected\ to\ soak\ pit,\ no\ outlet,\ water\ bodies\ or\ open\ ground) * 100 + (Onsite\ container\ connected\ to\ sewer\ network\ or\ open\ drain) * 50}{Onsite\ Container}$$

Here, data for each selected sanitation system on the SFD Matrix is entered. The proportion of the contents of each type of onsite container (either septic tanks; or fully lined tanks (sealed); or lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom and all types of pits), is shown in column Population (Pop) of Figure 18. The proportion of FS emptied and delivered to treatment plant and then to a treatment plant afterwards is shown column F4 and F5, respectively (Susana, 2018). Figure 18 shows the SFD matrix of Harion Municipality.

Harion Municipality, Madhesh Pradesh, Nepal, 23 Nov 2022. SFD Level: 2 - Intermediate SFD
Population: 49988

Proportion of tanks: septic tanks: 100%, fully lined tanks: 100%, lined, open bottom tanks: 1

Containment				
System type	Population	FS emptying	FS transport	FS treatment
	Pop	F3	F4	F5
System label and description	Proportion of population using this type of system (p)	Proportion of this type of system from which faecal sludge is emptied	Proportion of faecal sludge emptied, which is delivered to treatment plants	Proportion of faecal sludge delivered to treatment plants, which is treated
T1A2C8 Septic tank connected to open ground	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
T1A3C10 Fully lined tank (sealed), no outlet or overflow	31.3	42.3	80.0	95.0
T1A4C10 Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	8.8	19.1	0.0	0.0
T1A4C8 Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, connected to open ground	1.1	45.0	0.0	0.0
T1A5C10 Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	19.3	55.0	0.0	0.0
T1B11 C7 TO C9 Open defecation	0.5			
T2A4C10 Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	19.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
T2A5C10 Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	19.5	51.8	0.0	0.0

Figure 18: SFD Matrix of Harion Municipality.

2.2.2 SFD Matrix Explanation and Percentage of Emptied Containment

The sanitation technologies and the corresponding percentage of the population using such technologies as well as Emptied Containment are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Sanitation technologies with SFD reference variable and percentage of the population using each type with emptied Containment (ENPHO, 2022).

SN	Sanitation Technologies	SFD Reference Variable	Percentage of Population	Percentage of Containment emptied at least once	Percentage of Emptied Containment
1	Septic tank connected to open ground	T1A2C8	0.5%	0.0%	0.00%
2	Fully lined tank (sealed), no outlet or overflow	T1A3C10	31.3%	14.7%	47.01%
3	Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	T1A4C10	8.8%	0.6%	50.0%
4	Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, connected to open ground	T1A4C8	1.1%	1.9%	21.21%
5	Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	T1A5C10	19.3%	11.8%	61.11%
6	Open defecation	T1B11 C7 TO C9	0.5%	0.0%	0.00%
7	Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	T2A4C10	19.0%	4.4%	23.08%
8	Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	T2A5C10	19.5%	11.2%	57.53%

2.2.3 A proportion of FS emptied and transported

The proportion of faecal sludge emptied (F3) is calculated based on percentage containment emptied and amount of FS emptied during the process. The information on FS emptied from containment is obtained from Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with desludging service providers. As per the desludging service provider portion of liquid in the FS is high which can be easily pumped out by the desludging vehicle. So, almost 90% of the FS content in the containment is removed during emptying. Hence, actual proportion of FS emptied from each containment is calculated as:

FS proportion emptied from containment = percentage of containment emptied × proportion of FS emptied

The proportion of FS emptied from different types of sanitation technologies are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Sanitation Technologies and Proportion of Faecal Sludge Emptied (ENPHO, 2022).

S.N.	Sanitation Technologies	SFD Reference Variable	Percentage of Emptied Containment	Proportion of FS emptied during emptying	F3
1	Septic tank connected to open ground	T1A2C8	0.00%	90%	0%
2	Fully lined tank (sealed), no outlet or overflow	T1A3C10	47.01%	90%	42.3%
3	Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, connected to open ground	T1A4C8	50.0%	90%	45.0%
4	Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	T1A4C10	21.21%	90%	19.1%
5	Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow	T1A5C10	61.11%	90%	55.0%
6	Open defecation	T1B11 C7 TO C9	0.00%	90%	0.0%
7	Lined tank with impermeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	T2A4C10	23.08%	90%	20.8%
8	Lined pit with semi-permeable walls and open bottom, no outlet or overflow, where there is a 'significant risk' of groundwater pollution	T2A5C10	57.53%	90%	51.8%

2.3 Summary of Assumptions

Offsite sanitation System:

- ✓ There is not any sewer network hence all households in the municipality depend on Onsite Sanitation in Harion Municipality.

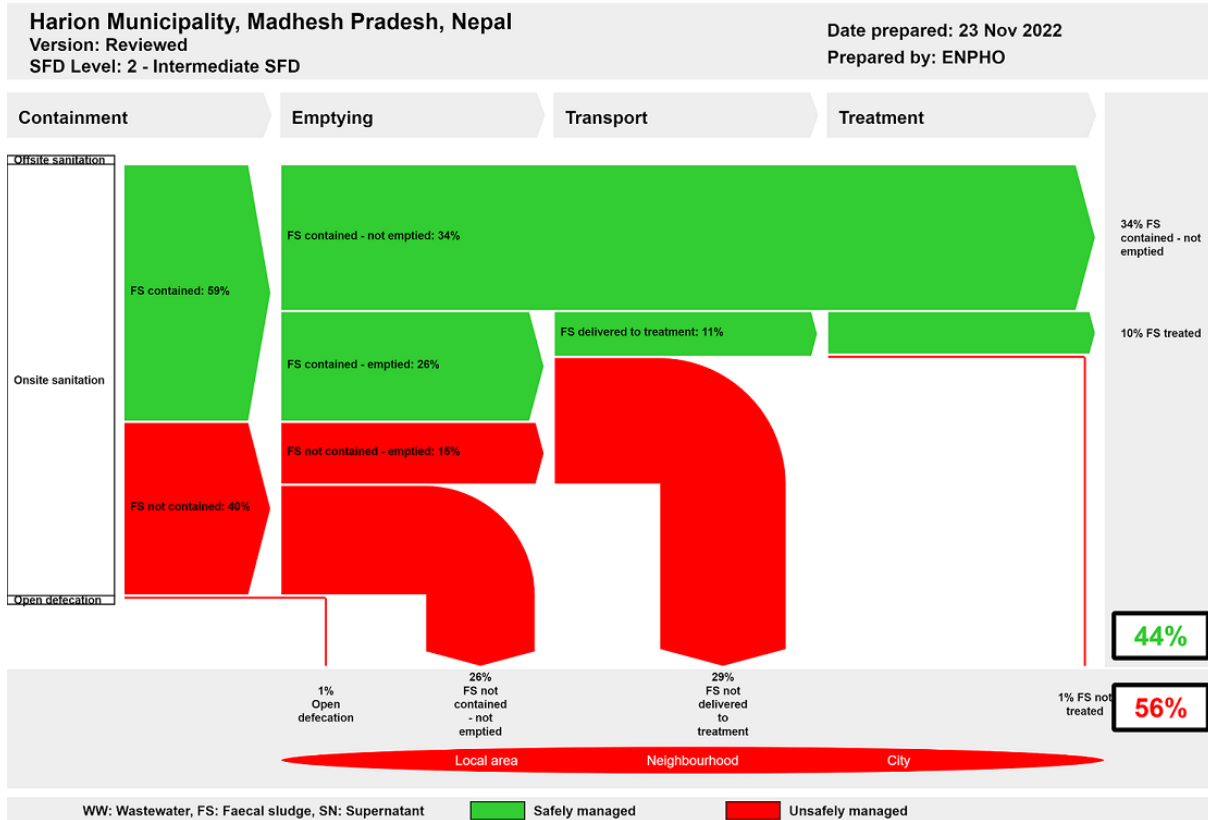
Onsite Sanitation System:

- ✓ The proportion of FS in septic tank were set to 100%, the proportion of FS in fully lined tanks were set to 100% and the proportion of FS in lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom and all types of pits was set to 100% according to the relative proportions of the systems in the municipality, as per the guidance given in the Frequently Asked Question (FAQs) in the sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) website.
- ✓ Variables F3, F4 and F5 for all onsite sanitation systems were derived from the HH survey and cross-checked with KIIs conducted.
- ✓ The municipality does not have any form of treatment plant to treat faecal sludge. Also, the people using twin pits reclassified as lined pits with semi-permeable walls and open bottoms are not using them properly. The FS emptied from the containments is dumped openly in farmland or water bodies. Thus, variables F4 and F5 for all sanitation systems are set to 0%. However, FS from anaerobic biogas digesters, classified as fully lined tanks (system T1A3C10), is considered as transported (F4 = 80%) and treated with a treatment efficiency estimated at 95% (F5 = 95%).

2.4 SFD Graphic

Figure 19 shows the SFD graphic for Harion Municipality. In the graphic, percentage of FS and wastewater (WW) indicated by colour green represent safely managed or stored (44%) whereas the percentage in colour red represents unsafely stored or managed (56%). Figure also represents the sanitation value chain going from left to right.

Similarly, FS contained, i.e., FS kept in a container which is safe from human contact, in onsite sanitation, either emptied or not are safe. This percentage of FS not emptied is stored in septic tanks, fully lined tanks and in pits. A large percentage of such FS contained - not emptied is also FS stored in lined tank and pits which are in safe distance from sources of drinking water. Further, FS not contained is FS kept in containment which possesses risk to human health through groundwater contamination. Lack of a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) in the Municipality leads to disposal of FS in farmland and water bodies.



The SFD Promotion Initiative recommends preparation of a report on the city context the analysis carried out and data sources used to produce this graphic. Full details on how to create an SFD Report are available at sfd.susana.org

Figure 19: SFD graphic of Harion Municipality.

The faecal sludge that is safely managed is further segregated as 10% of FS safely treated (toilets connected to a biogas biodigester) and 34% of FS which is safely collected in the containment which has not been emptied. However, this 34% safely managed FS should be considered as only temporary, as most of the pits and tanks have not yet filled up and the FS generated remains ‘not emptied’. When these pits and tanks are full, the FS will require emptying and transporting to a treatment plant. If the current practice of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) continues (i.e., disposal to fields), this proportion of safely managed FS will become unsafely managed as the FS will end up untreated in the environment.

The FS that is unsafely managed is divided into two categories: 15% of FS is unsafely collected which is emptied and 26% of FS is unsafely managed as it has not been emptied, both having a risk of groundwater contamination through seepage. 29% of FS (contained and not contained) is emptied and unsafely disposed of into the environment or water bodies without treatment.

2.4.1 Offsite Sanitation

Nepal Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS) reported that among the total households in Nepal, 10.7% of households has a toilet connected to the sewer network and in Madhesh province it is only 1.1% (CBS, 2020). However in case of Harion municipality, there is not any sewer network available.

2.4.2 Onsite Sanitation

The population relying on onsite sanitation system is 99.47%. Among them, 59% are using technically effective containment that safely stores faeces and 40% with unsafe containment. Harion Municipality does not have a treatment plant or land separated for disposal of FS, which was confirmed by the information collected during the KII with the municipal officer. The majority of FS emptied is taken to open land or farmland for unsafe disposal. The description on flow of FS from the onsite sanitation system as shown in the SFD graphic is explained in Table 6.

Table 6: Description of the percentages of the SFD graphic (Susana, 2018).

Variables	Description	Percent
FS contained	Faecal sludge that is contained within an onsite sanitation technology which is technically effective.	59%
FS not contained	Faecal sludge that is stored in an unsafe onsite sanitation technology.	40%
FS contained not emptied	FS that is contained within an onsite sanitation technology and not removed where there is no significant risk to groundwater pollution. These containments are fully lined tanks (sealed), no outlet or overflow (T1A3C10), fully lined tanks with impermeable walls and open bottom without outlet or overflow (T1A4C10) and lined pits with semi-permeable walls and open bottom without outlet or overflow (T1A5C10).	34%
FS contained – emptied	FS that is contained in onsite sanitation technology and emptied either mechanically or manually.	26%
FS not contained - emptied	The proportion of FS not contained - emptied is the summation of the proportion of FS emptied from either technically appropriate or inappropriate containment with potential risk on direct contact with human or contamination of groundwater.	15%
FS not contained – not emptied	FS that is not contained within an onsite sanitation technology and not removed which may either remain in the containment or infiltrate to ground polluting groundwater.	26%
FS - treated	FS treated in a well functioned anaerobic biogas digester.	10%
FS not delivered to treatment	FS emptied from an onsite sanitation system is either FS contained or not but is not delivered to the treatment plant.	29%
FS not treated	FS emptied from an onsite sanitation system but is not delivered to the treatment plant.	1%

2.4.3 Open Defecation

Despite Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, people residing in 1% of households still go for open defecates outside in the vicinity of forests and other open spaces. This population with a high defecation rate is economically underdeveloped.

3 Service delivery context

3.1 Policy, legislation, and regulation

The constitution of Nepal 2015 has established right to access to clean drinking water and citizen as fundamental right. In Article 35 (4) related to right to health recognizes citizen's rights to access to clean drinking water and sanitation. In addition, Right to Clean Environment, Article 30 (1) recognizes that every person shall have the right to live in a healthy and clean environment (GoN 2015). To respect and promote the right of citizens to wards accessing clean drinking water and sanitation services, the government has promulgated and amended necessary laws. The most relevant legislation for promotion of safe sanitation services is discussed here.

Local Government Operation Act, 2017

Local Governance Operation Act 2017 has promulgated to implement the rights of local government and promote co-operation, co-existence, and co-ordination among federal, provincial, and local government. The act defined roles and responsibility of municipalities along with provision and procedure for approving laws and regulations at local level. Regarding the management of sanitation, the act entitles local government to conduct awareness campaigns, design and implement sanitation programs at the local level.

Environment Protection Act, 2019

Environment protection act 2019 is promulgated to prevent and control pollution from different development activities. It defines "Pollution" as the activities that significantly degrade, damage the environment, or harm the beneficial or useful purpose of the environment, by changing the environment directly or indirectly because of wastes, chemical, heat, noise, electrical, electro-magnetic wave, or radioactive ray. It provides the mechanism for appointing environmental inspector to control pollution by federal, provincial and local government.

Water Supply and Sanitation Act, 2022

The act was promulgated to ensure the fundamental right of citizens to easy access on clean and quality drinking water, sanitation services and management of sewerage and wastewater. It defines sewerage and wastewater management as construction of sewer networks and treatment plants to preserve sources of water. It has entitled federal, provincial, and local level for the operation and management of water and sanitation services. The act also explicitly defines the responsibility of every citizen to preserve, conserve and maintain the sources of water and use responsibly.

Environment Friendly Local Governance Framework 2013

The environment-friendly local governance framework 2013 has been issued to add value to environment-friendly local development concept encouraging environmental protection through local bodies. The framework has set basic and advanced indicators for households, settlement, ward, village, municipality, and district levels for declaration of environment friendly. The use of water sealed toilets in households as basic indicators for sanitation and health. Provision of toilet with safety tank and use as advanced indicators for sanitation. Provision of gender, children and disabled friendly public toilets in parks, petrol pumps and main market as basic indicator for municipal level. Advance indicators such as drainage

discharged only after being processed through biological or engineering technique. While it has failed to identify the necessity of faecal sludge treatment plants as it has assumed safety tank in the households is sufficient for treating faecal sludge.

Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Faecal Sludge Management, 2017

Ministry of Water Supply through its Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) articulated and endorsed Institutional and Regulatory Framework (IRF) for Faecal Sludge Management in Urban Areas of Nepal in 2017. The main objective of the IRF is to define the specific roles and responsibilities of key institutions for the effective management and regulation of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM). The framework primarily envisioned featuring FSM in the national policy and issuing policy directives into local government to incorporate FSM in their urban planning along with strengthening and enhancing the capacity of the local government to deliver effective services. A local government has been endowed with overall responsibility to plan, implement, and regulate the FSM services within its jurisdiction. The provision of the ability to engage the private sector and other relevant stakeholders such as the Water and Sanitation Users Committee (WSUC) in the framework reflects a participatory approach that would help in sustaining the interventions.

Total Sanitation Guideline, 2017

Total Sanitation Guideline was promulgated by the Ministry of Water Supply in April 2017 after the successful implementation of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP) 2011. It provides guidelines for sustaining ODF outcomes and initiating post-ODF activities through an integrated water, sanitation and hygiene plan at municipalities and districts. The guideline redefined sanitation as management of services and facilities to safely dispose of/reuse faecal sludge, collection and treatment of solid waste and wastewater to establish a hygienic environment and promote public health. Indicators are set to guide total sanitation movement with an arrangement for resource management, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building.

3.2 Policies

Historically, the National Sanitation Policy (1994) was the guideline for the planning and implementation of sanitation programs. The policy had promoted sanitation issues together with issues on water supply in rural communities. Also, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy (RWSSNP) 2004, has set a new target to provide safe, reliable, and affordable water supply with basic sanitation facilities. The policy focused on delivering quality services on water and sanitation to the marginalized and vulnerable groups. However, it was unable to address the complex operational issue of urban water supply and sanitation service delivery (DWSSM, 2009). Thus, National Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy (NUWSSSP) was formulated and enforced in 2009. It focused on achieving coherent, consistent, and uniform approaches of development in urban areas with the involvement of different agencies and institutions. Both these policies were limited to addressing emerging issues and challenges in the rural and urban areas. Thus, the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (NWSSP) was formulated in 2014 by GON to address the emerging challenges and issues with the adoption of new approaches and resolve the inconsistency in RWSSNP and NUWSSSP.

The goal of the NWSSP was to reduce urban and rural poverty by ensuring equitable socio-economic development, improving health and the quality of life of the people and protection of environment through the provision of sustainable water supply and sanitation services. It adopted innovative technologies and knowledge emerged in the sector. Remarkably, it was the first official document that recognized discharge of untreated wastewater and dumping of septic sludge heavily polluted the surface water sources in urban areas.

Nepal is a signatory of the historical resolution of 2010 United Nations General Assembly on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation (UNGA, 2010). Nepal committed to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2000- 2015. The goal was accomplished through declaration of the country as free from open defecation on 30th September 2019. National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011 was developed for coordinated planning and implementation of National Sanitation Campaign. The campaign strengthened institutional set-up tier of government in a participatory approach. In an alignment total sanitation campaign was initiated formally to sustain ODF. The guideline set various indicators to assess the sustainability of sanitation services. Remarkably, it extended sanitation definition as management of services and facilities to safely dispose of/reuse faecal sludge, collection and treatment of solid waste and wastewater to establish the hygienic environment and promote public health (NPC, 2017).

Similarly, Nepal Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan (SDP 2016-2030) was formulated in 2016 for sector convergence, institutional and legal reforms, capacity development and establishing coordination and harmonization in the sector. The SDP classified service system and delineated roles and responsibilities for effective and sustainable service delivery. The SDP highlighted that majority of households rely on onsite sanitation system (70%) that requires effective treatment of faecal sludge. However, there is lack of concrete policies, guidelines, and indicators on Faecal Sludge Management in the sector for effective planning, implementation, and service delivery.

3.2.1 *Institutional roles*

Federal, provincial, and local government are entitled for implementation of water and sanitation programs to ensure the rights on access to safe water and sanitation.

At Federal Level

National Planning Commission: At the federal government, the National Planning Commission is the specialized and apex advisory body for formulating a national vision, developing policy, periodic plans, and sectoral policies. The NPC assesses resource needs, identifies sources of funding, and allocates budget. It serves as a central agency for monitoring and evaluating development policy, plans and programs. It supports, facilitates and coordinates with federal, provincial, and local government for developing policy plan and implementation.

Ministry of Water Supply: Ministry of Water Supply is the lead ministry responsible for planning, implementation, regulation, and monitoring and evaluation of sanitation programs in the country (GoN, 2015). Under the MoWS, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) plan and implement water and sanitation projects funded by foreign donors or inter provincial projects or serves at least 15,000, 5,000 and 1,000 people in terai,

hilly and mountain region respectively (GoN, 2015). The organizational structure of DWSSM is shown in Figure 20.

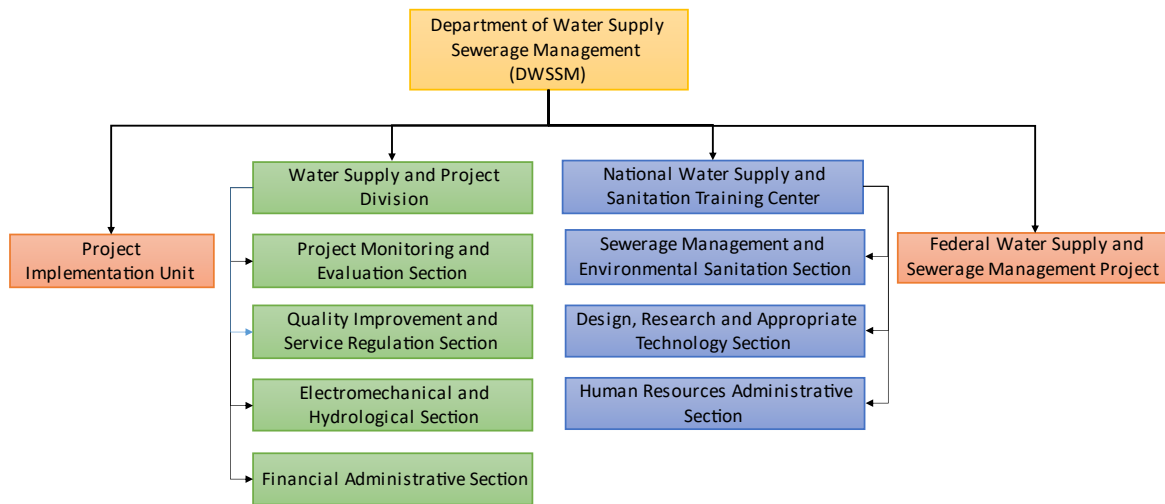


Figure 20: Organizational Structure Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM).

At Provincial Level

Ministry of Physical Infrastructure: Ministry of physical infrastructure of provincial government in Madesh Province is major executing body in the province. Planning and implementation of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in the province is executed through Water supply and Sanitation Divisional Office (WSSDO). WSSDO implements the water and sanitation programs meeting the following criteria:

- i. Inter local government projects
- ii. Beneficiaries between 5,000 to 15,000 in the terai region, 3,000 to 5,000 in hilly region and 5,00 to 1,000 in Himalayan region.

3.2.2 Service Provision

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 2009 has emphasized the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in water supply and sanitation to improve service delivery (MoPIT, 2009). Also, the Public-Private Partnership Policy, 2015 encourages private sector investment in the development and operation of public infrastructure services for comprehensive socioeconomic development. The policy has aimed to remedy challenges such as structuring of projects, land acquisition, coordination and approval, payments to private sectors and approval for environment impact (MoF, 2015).

3.2.3 Service Standards

The sanitation service standards have set by Nepal Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan (2016-2030). It classifies sanitation services as high, medium, and basic based on sanitation facilities in place. The sanitation service levels with indicators are

shown in Table 6. However, FSM specific standards have yet to be developed and implemented.

Table 7: Sanitation Service Level and its Components.

S.N.	Service Components	Service Level		
		High	Medium	Basic
1	Health and Hygiene Education	✓	✓	✓
2	Household Latrine	✓	✓	✓
3	Public and School Toilets	✓	✓	✓
4	Septic tank sludge collection, transport, treatment, and disposal	✓	✓	✓
5	Surface drains for collection, transmission, and disposal of grey water	✓	✓	✓
6	Small-bore sewer collection for toilet and septic tank effluent, low-cost treatment and disposal		✓	
7	Sanitary sewers for wastewater collection, transmission, non-conventional treatment, and disposal	✓		
8	Sanitary sewers for wastewater collection, the transmission of conventional treatment and disposal	✓		
9	Limited solid waste collection and safe disposal	✓	✓	✓

3.3 Planning

3.3.1 Service Targets

The plans and programs for development in Nepal is guided by a national development framework formulated by the national planning commission in coordination with sectoral ministries. The ministry of finance allocates budgets and releases them to executing agencies and coordinates with development partners to address resource gaps. Nepal is committed to the SDGs which has been reaffirmed in key documents such as the current 15th development plan and the 25-year long-term vision 2100 that internalizes the sustainable development goals (NPC, 2020). The SDGs codes are assigned for all national development programs through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The MTEF sets out three-year spending plans of the national and provincial governments which aims to ensure that budgets reflect social and economic priorities and give substance to reconstruction and development commitments (NPC, 2020). Further, Nepal has prepared the SDG status and roadmap to localize the SDG indicators with baselines and targets for 2030. Nepal has set the following target and indicator focused on sanitation based on global SDGs as shown in Table 7.

Table 8: National SDG target and indicator on sanitation.

National SDG Target and Indicator		2015	2019	2022	2025	2030
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations						
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water						
1	Households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	60	69.3	78.7	85.7	95
2	Proportion of population using latrine (%)	67.6	75.7	83.8	90	98
3	Sanitation coverage (%)	82	86.5	89.9	93.3	99
4	Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/ proper FSM (%)	30	46	62	74	90

4 Stakeholder Engagement

4.1 Key Informant Interviews

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and objective sharing of the study were conducted with the major stakeholders of sanitation sector of the municipality. Interview was performed with Mr. Gopal Nath Shrestha, Section Officer of Harion Municipality for the planning and the activity that is going on sanitation sector and Mr. Bidhur Subedi, Accountant of Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committee for drinking water in the municipality. Similarly, private desludging service providers were interviewed to understand faecal sludge management practice and business opportunities of the sector in the municipality. Table 8 shows the KIIs with the municipal officers and Accountant of Water Users Committee and Private Desludger. Figure 21 shows a KII with Private Desludger at Harion Municipality.

Table 9: List of Key Informant Interviewed personnel.

S.N.	Name	Designation	Organization	Purpose of KII	Date
1	Gopal Nath Shrestha (KII-1)	Section Officer	Harion Municipality	Sanitation status, Ongoing projects on Sanitation, Policies and plan for Sanitation development	22 nd September, 2022
2.	Bidhur Subedi (KII-2)	Accountant	Water supply and Sanitation Users Committee	Supply and demand of water, water sources, groundwater contamination risk	29 th December, 2022
3	Arjun Pahta (KII-3)	Private Desludger	All Nepal Septic Tank Sarsafai	Emptying practices, finances, requirement, disposal and treatment	23 rd September, 2022



Figure 21: KII with Private Desludger at Harion Municipality.

4.2 Household Survey

Household survey was conducted in all wards of the municipality through mobilization of enumerators selected by the municipality. The enumerators were given two days orientation about sanitation and methods for conducting HH survey. The household survey was conducted using mobile application “KOBOLLECT” after orientation. SFD team members along with municipal focal person went on field visits in households to encourage enumerators and observe household sanitation status.

4.2.1 Determining Sample Size

The number of households to be sampled in the municipality was determined by using Cochran (1963:75) sample size formula $n_0 = \frac{z^2pq}{e^2}$ and its finite population correction for the proportion $n = n_0 / (1 + (n_0 - 1) / N)$.

Where,

Z ²	1.96	At the confidence level of 95%
p	0.5	Assuming that about 50% of the population should have some sanitation characteristics that need to be studied (this was set at 50% since this percentage would yield the maximum sample size as the percentage of the population practising some form of sanitation is not known at the intervention sites).
q	1-p	
e	+/-5%	Level of precision or sampling error.
N		A total number of population (households in the municipality).

This is followed by proportionate stratification random sampling such that each ward in the municipality is considered as one stratum. The sample sized required in each ward is calculated as

$n_h = (N_h / N) * n$, where N_h is the total population in each stratum.

Thus, a total of 370 households were sampled from 10,740 households distributed in 11 wards with proportionate stratification random sampling which is shown in Figure 22.

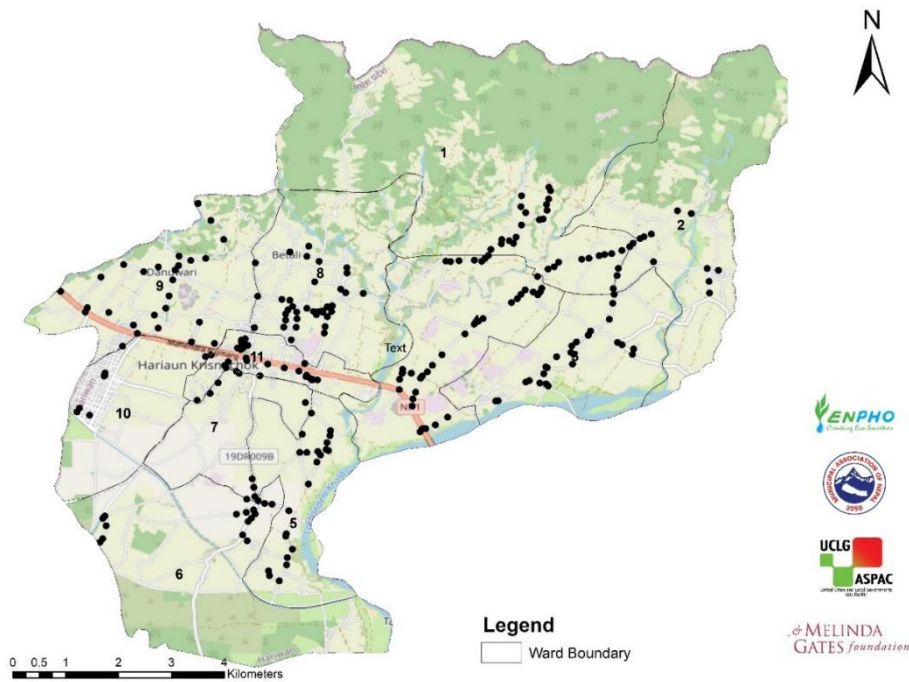


Figure 22: Distribution of sampling points in different wards of Harion Municipality.

4.2.2 Direct Observation

Various sanitation technologies in the households in all the wards were observed and visual references were kept in Figure 23. Also, observation of the toilet, water source, containments and transportation of faecal sludge were carried out.



Figure 23: Direct observation Survey in the Municipality.

4.3 Sharing and Validation of Data

The sharing and validation of findings on sanitation status were conducted in the municipality hall with the participation of the Deputy Mayor, Ward Chairpersons, Municipal Officers, General members of the municipal council and other relevant stakeholders. The participants agreed upon the findings of this study that showed the current sanitation status of the municipality (Figure 24).



Figure 24: Sharing and Validation at Harion Municipality.

5 Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge United Cities Local Government – Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) for funding the Municipalities Advocacy on Sanitation in South Asia – II (MuNASS-II) and Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) for coordination with the sub-metropolitan city.

We offer our sincere gratitude to Mr. Ramesh Budhathoki, Mayor, Mrs. Harimaya Ghalan, Deputy Mayor, Mr. Surendra Pradhan, Chief Administrative Officer of Harion Municipality. We would also like to thank Mr. Gopal Nath Shrestha, Section Officer and staff of Harion Municipality for their remarkable support during the study.

We would like appreciate Dr. Roshan Raj Shrestha, Deputy Director of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi, Secretary General, and Mr. Satish Jung Shah, Knowledge Management ASPAC. Similarly, we are very much obliged to Mr. Ashok Kumar Byanju Shrestha, President and Mr. Kalanidhi Devkota, Executive Director, Mr. Muskan Shrestha, Sanitation Advocacy Specialist, MuAN for their gracious support during the study.

We are very grateful to Ms. Bhawana Sharma, Executive Director and Mr. Rajendra Shrestha, Program Director in Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO) for tremendous support and guidance during the whole process of the study. Together, we would like to thank all ENPHO colleagues for their support in the development of questionnaire for the survey and uploading data in KOBOLLECT tool.

We are grateful towards the enumerators, Mrs. Sunita Ghimire, Mrs. Saraswati Budhathoki, Mrs. Janaki Kumari Khadka, Mrs. Anu Lama, Mrs. Sirjana Bal, Mrs. Punam Timsina, Mrs. Sarmila Mainali, Mrs. Dipo Kumari Mahato, Mrs. Samjhana Thapa.

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7 Appendix

7.1 Appendix 1: List of participants on Orientation on survey for shit flow diagram

Municipalities Network Advocacy on Sanitation in South Asia (MuNASS)
Attendance Sheet

Program: SFD Orientation for enumerators
Venue: Hariwon Municipality

Date: Aug 6-2023 to Aug 7-2023

2- Brahmin/Chettri/Thakuri
 3- Janajati
 4- Muslim
 5- Madhesi
 6- Others

S.N	Name	Organization	Designation	Phone no	Signature		Ethnicity
					Day 1	Day 2	
1	Ramesh Bhattarai	Hariwon Municipality	Mayor				
2	Hari Maya Ghale	"	D. Mayor				
3	Scindra Pradhan	"	CAO	9854034111			
4	Gopal Nath Shrestha	"	S. Officer	9845412899			
5	Sunita Ghimire	"		9862235238	Sunita	Sunita	
6	Saraswati Budhathoki	"		9864077098	Saraswati	Saraswati	
7	Janaki Kumari Khadka	"		9844040950	Janaki	Janaki	
8	Anu Lama	"		9842634460	Anu	Anu	
9	Sirjana Bal	"		9812427449	Sirjana	Sirjana	
10	Punam Timsina	"		9866339807	Punam	Punam	
11	Sarmila Mainali	"		9844184728	Sarmila	Sarmila	
12	Dip Kumar Mahabadi	"		9864510882	Dip	Dip	
13	Bibita Kumari Makta	"		9824810780	Bibita	Bibita	
14	Samihana Thapa	"		9843278318	Samihana	Samihana	

7.2 Appendix 2: List of Participants in Sharing and Validation Workshop

आज मिति २०७९ साल पुष १४ त्तिका दिन
हरिवन नगरपालिकामा नेपाल नगरपालिका संघकी
आयोजना वालावरण र जनस्वास्थ्य संस्था (सन्धी)
की प्रविधिक सहयोग र United Cities and
Local Government Asia Pacific (UCLG APAC) की
सहकार्यमा दक्षिण एसियाली नगरपालिका अवतारित
मानव मलमूत्र प्रवाह शिखरियन (short flow diagram
- SFD) प्रमाणीकरण सम्बन्धि अन्तर्निहित
कार्यक्रममा निम्न अनुसार सरकारीवालाहरूकी
उपस्थिति रहेकी छ ।

क्रम	नाम	पद	कार्यलय	फोन. नं.	हस्ताक्षर
१.	हरि साधा घतान	उप-प्रमुख	हरिवन न.पा.	९८४४७५९५५	हरि साधा
२.	गोपाल नाथ श्रेष्ठ	उ.पा.का.	"	९८४४७५९५४	श्रेष्ठ
३.	आशा हुंगना (बरेल)	जाहीदार	हरिवन न.पा.	९८४४०३५६८	आशा हुंगना
४.	जय (ज्याक्सन) चौलागाई	छि. आसिदा	"	९९५५५२७३०५	जय
५.	विराल कुमारी जोशी	आलोक सहयोगी	"	९८६३५६९१७२	जोशी
६.	शोभित महता	सह-सम्बन्धी	"	९८६७३०७१५६	महता
७.	नविना देवदल	न.पा.स. (कर्मि)	"	९८६५०६६५७७	देवदल
८.	किरण चौधरी	सब-कीर्तिकावत	"	९३४२४४०९२२	चौधरी
९.	सुष्म पौड्याल	उ.पा.का.	"	९८६३५०५९१५	पौड्याल
१०.	सालिना विश्वकर्मा	प्रथम विभागीय सहयोगी	"	९८५५९९२१६	विश्वकर्मा
११.	शारदा कुमारी बिजुक्छे	जोशी स्वयंसेवक	"	९८५५९९०६५९	कुमारी
१२.	अरुण दासला	कार्यकारी अधिकारी	"	९८५२८९९२२४	दासला
१३.	राधा साधु चौधरी	उ.पा.का.	"	९८५६९२४६५५	चौधरी
१४.	शोभा कावत देव	उ.पा.का.	"	९८५५१२०६९	कावत देव
१५.	मोहन कोशी	वि.का.का.का.का.का.	"	९८५४०३६६६	कोशी
१६.	रोशनी धमाली	नगरपालिका आयोग	हरिवन न.पा.	९८४४९९०२२९	धमाली
१७.	सुष्म चौधरी	नगरपालिका आयोग	हरिवन न.पा.	९८५६६५५३३९	चौधरी
१८.	सावित्री चौधरी	कार्यकारी अधिकारी	हरिवन न.पा.	९८५५९९९५५	चौधरी
१९.	निधि तामाङ	उ.पा.का.	"	९८५४०३६६६	तामाङ

SFD Promotion Initiative



SFD Harion Municipality, Nepal, 2023

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