

Bhutan's story of 100% improved sanitation: insights from a decade of action

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On November 19th 2022, Bhutan declared ODF with access to improved sanitation





Bhutan



Area : 38,394 km²

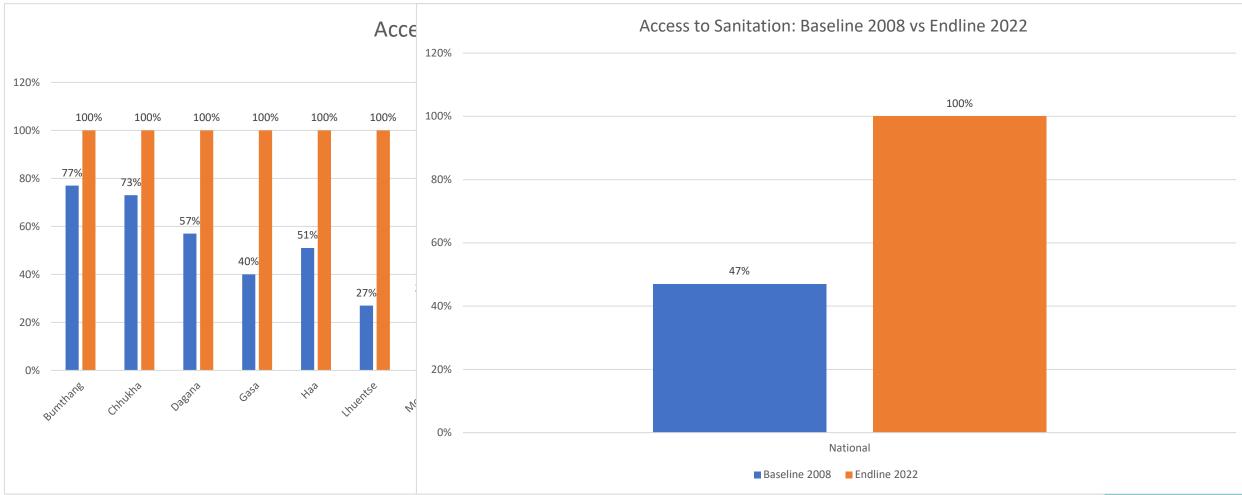
Total Population: 735,553







Impact: access to improved sanitation, enhanced privacy and convenience*







Key milestones

SNV Beyond the Finish Line Project,
Phase 1 (2014-18)

1992

2008-09

2010

2012

2014-15

2017

Royal
Kasho/
Decree on
Sanitation
(4th King of
Bhutan)

SNV pilot in 4 sub-districts; adapted CLTS to our own CDH

Area:
Districtwide

SSH4A: Subsidyfree & areawide approach endorsed by Bhutanese government Scaling up:

other partners, e.g., UNICEF engage in the RSAHP

1st district (Mongar) d eclared ODF with improved sanitation





Key milestones cont'd

Phase 1 (2014-18)

SNV Beyond the Finish Line Project, Phase 2 (2018-22)

2017-2018

Local govts
begin
allocating
budgets for
sanitation
and hygiene

2020

National
Sanitation
and
Hygiene
Policy
(RSAHP) is
endorsed

2020-21

rolled out in all 20 districts
7 districts are declared ODF

RSAHP is

2021

Focus on addressing last mile groups: Line listing and targeted interventions implemented

Post-ODF activities

2022

WTD 2022

100% access
to improved
sanitation
achieved
(98% pour
flush)



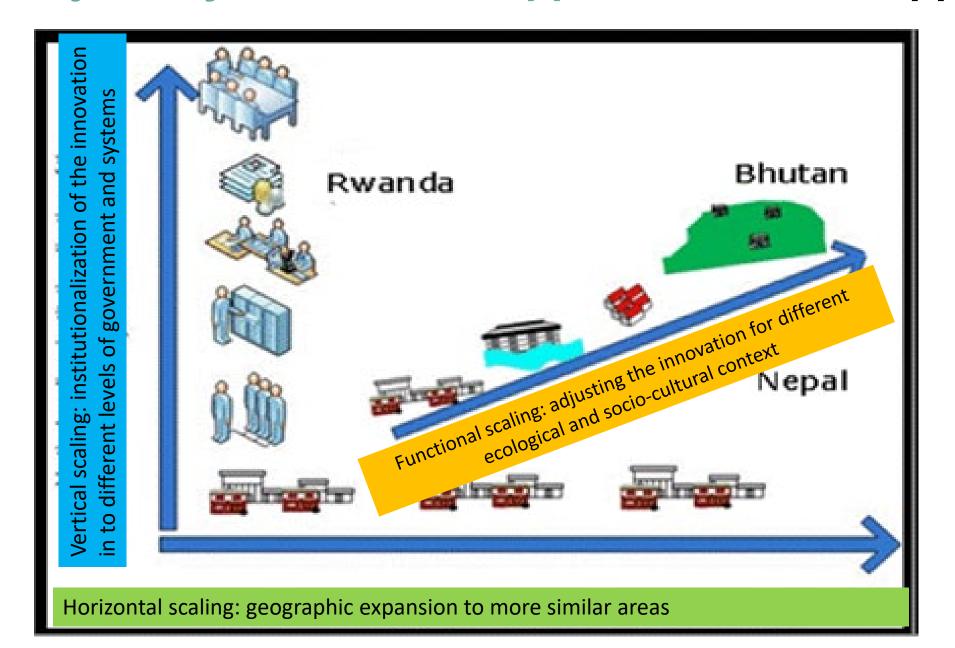


Bhutan's journey to a national approach: RSAHP Approach





Bhutan's journey to a national approach: RSAHP Approach









Success factors

- √ Government leadership at all levels
- ✓ Long term multi year partnerships
- ✓ Scaling strategy that focused on embedding within systems along with replication
- ✓ Focus on people, process and practice
- ✓ Capacity building and mentoring
- ✓ GEDSI focus, particularly in the final years to ensure "Do No Harm"

- ✓ Teamwork
- ✓ Enabling environment





Moving forward

Ensure inclusive water in the face of our changing climate with a focus on:

- ✓ Access
- ✓ Availability
- ✓ Reliability
- ✓ Quality

Post-ODF activities to:

- ✓ monitor possible slippage
- ✓ promote safely managed sanitation and hygiene through BCC

Three key lessons

PEOPLE

Leadership, longterm partnerships, and teamwork matter.

PROCESS

Systems change requires stakeholders to engage in a harmonised approach that is designed based on research and evidence. Systems must be allowed to constantly adapt and evolve.

PRACTICE

Social behaviour change happens when approaches are people-centered, participatory, and inclusive.





"Nowadays, as we have a toilet inside our house, it is very convenient and safe. Before we had to go outside, especially at night, it was scary and risky"

Aum Nima, Lobneykha village, Chhukha

https://youtu.be/tMivRnX2Ai8?t=74

"One of the biggest achievements of this programme would be preventing diseases. To sustain the progress made so far, it is important for our people to understand the importance of sanitation and hygiene and continue to end open defecation, practice handwashing"

Dasho Dechen Wangmo, Health Minister, Bhutan

https://youtube.com/clip/UgkxY-CG0Itveb5M2uBFQZlgvcSFzkyBhtva



Systemic change and institutionalisation process takes time, resources and effort, but with the right LEADERSHIP, PARTNERSHIPS, TEAM, PEOPLE-CENTRIC APPROACHES, and CONSISTENCY, systems change at scale can be achieved without compromising sustainability.

For more information and further details:

https://snv.org/sector/water

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