

Federalizing resilient WASH services in Nepal: Intervention experiences

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Presentation outline

- 1. Context
- 2. Federalization of WASH sector in Nepal
- 3. Resilient WASH in practice
- 4. Intervention modality
- 5. Lesson learned
- 6. Way forward



Context

- Nepal Struck with a devastating earthquake on 25 April 2015, nearly 9,000 lives and over a half a million homes have been destroyed.
- In the 14 severely affected districts, 1,570 water supply schemes were totally damaged, and 3,663 partially damage that requires repair. Also, approximately 220,000 household toilets have been partially or fully destroyed.
- The constitutions of Nepal 2015 drives Nepal into a federal system; federal level, seven provinces and 753 local government.
- 'Clean water and sanitation' is enshrined as a fundamental right of every citizen in the constitution of Nepal 2015, article 35 (4).
- UK is investing on WASH in Nepal since 1989 through its partnership with Gurkha Welfare Trust other development partners and covered more than 5.3% of the rural water supply system in Nepal.

Federalization of WASH sector in Nepal: What does it mean in practice?

Before 2015

MoWS & DWSS: Planning and designing

WSSDO: Implementation

Regional
Office:
monitoring
and
supervision

VDC: minor maintenance MoWS/ DWSS National Level Bigger schemes, Co-funded schemes, Schemes that covers two or more provinces.

Provincial Focal Ministry

Schemes that covers two or more municipalities, Medium scale Schemes.

Local government

Basic water supply schemes, Small schemes, Sanitation and hygiene awareness, solid waste management.

After 2015



Resilience in Practice







Intervention modalities

1. Creating Enabling Environment



Working in partnership with UNICEF

2. Demonstrating the best practices



Working in partnership with different I/NGOs e.g. Gurkha Welfare Trust



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Intervention modalities- Creating enabling environment

- 1. Technical Assistance (TA) provided to federal ministry in drafting WASH policy and guidelines; *Promulgated WASH Bill, drafted WASH Policy, JSR in process*
- 1. TA provided at federal level to run NWASH, a planning and monitoring tool; *More than 450 local government enrolled and more than 70 local government formulated WASH Plan in digital platform*
- 2. TA provided to province for finalizing province WASH Act, Policy and facilitating provincial engagement in NWASH; *Pilot started in 3 provinces*
- 3. Supporting local government to have strategic and deliberative planning process; **24** *Palikas prepared WASH and DRRM Plan.*
- 4. Supporting local government to develop WASH legislative framework: **14 palika prepared WASH legislative framework**

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Intervention modalities- Demonstrating the best practices



- 1. Equal emphasis on social and technical aspect
- 2. Onsite skill development
- 3. Municipal wide approach
- 4. Serving to the unserved people
- 5. Integrating WASH and Nutrition
- 6. Sustainability framework-FIETS-HO



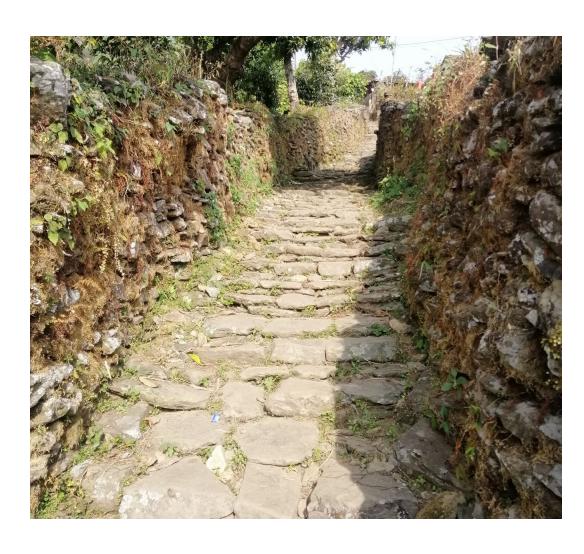
Lesson learned



- Strengthening the capacity of local governments amplify the resilience of WASH services
- Adaptive Programming is crucial in changing context
- Resilience is not just a services but also about people and institutions
- Resilient WASH services are critical to combat with climate crisis and global pandemics (e.g. COVID-19)



Way forward



- Nepal is in process of graduating from LDC by 2026; WASH system strengthening approach is inevitable in three tires government
- Investing on innovation and data driven decision making e.g. integrating AI in WASH asset management
- Connect WASH into health and Nutrition







"Its high time to invest in system strengthening and resilient WASH to combat with global crisis like climate change and pandemics"



Want to learn more about our experiences?

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