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Triggering and Sustaining Behavior Change

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National WASH Policies and Strategies

- National Sanitation Policy-1994:
 - Sanitation a Human Right
 - Emphasis on Hygiene Behaviors
- Water Supply Policy and Strategy 1998
 - Decentralization
 - Participatory Program
 - Sanitation an Integral Component of Water Supply
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy and Strategy 2004
 - WASH Facility to All by 2017
 - 20% Budget of WASH Sector for Sanitation
- Nepal Water Plan 2005
 - 27% population will have access to high level water supply by 2017
 - -50% population will have access to high level water supply by 2027
- National Drinking Water Quality Standard 2005
 - Accountability of Water Utilities to Provide Safe Water
 - Water Quality Surveillance by Ministry of Health

National WASH (Contd.....)

- Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy-2009
 - -Cost Recovery
 - -Urban Sanitation Management
- Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan-2011
- MDG Acceleration Frameworks in Sanitation 2012
 - -Bottleneck analysis and mitigation measures
- Clean City Program 2013
 - -Creation of clean, green and healthy city
- Joint Sector Review 2011 and 2014
 - Sector harmonization

Prime Minister Launching MAF Document





नेपाल सरकार

सरसफाइ गुरुयोजना

(Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)







Key Features of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011

- Collaborative culture:
 - Government's leadership, stakeholder's partnership and community's ownership
- ODF bottom line and move towards total sanitation
- VDC/municipality minimum planning unit
- Optimal use of local resources
- Technological choices for household toilets
- Mandatory provisions of sanitation facilities in institutions and new buildings
- Hand washing with soap and hygiene behavior

Innovative Initiations

- Aligning for action:
 - -Collaborative efforts
 - -Sanitation as a cross-cutting theme
- Consensus among stakeholders and communities:
 - -Sanitation conferences at different levels
 - -Sanitation norms, code of conduct and indicators
- Joint planning:
 - -Development of strategic action plan
- Social movement for sanitation:
 - -Sanitation commandos and champions
 - -Daanbir (Hero of generosity-charity, reward,..)
 - -Vikshyatan Karyakram (donation collection)

Indicators of Total Sanitation



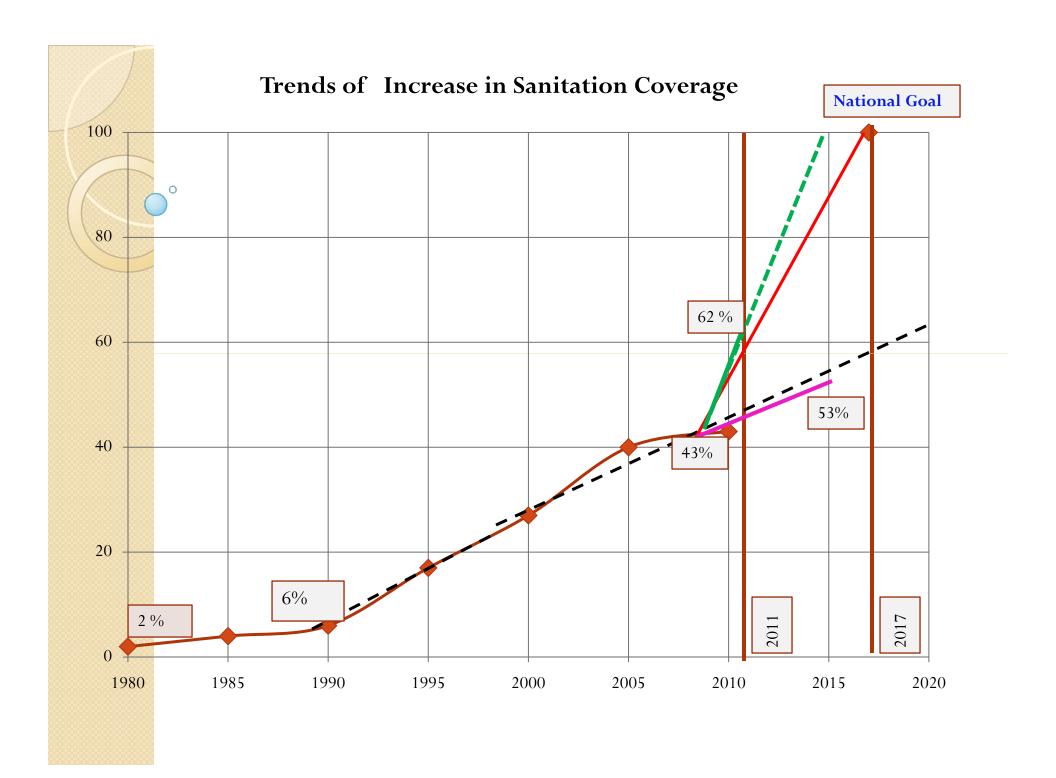
Vice-President Inaugurating TeCoSan



Sanitation Commandos







Disparities in Coverage

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply: 85%

Sanitation: 62%

Sanitation

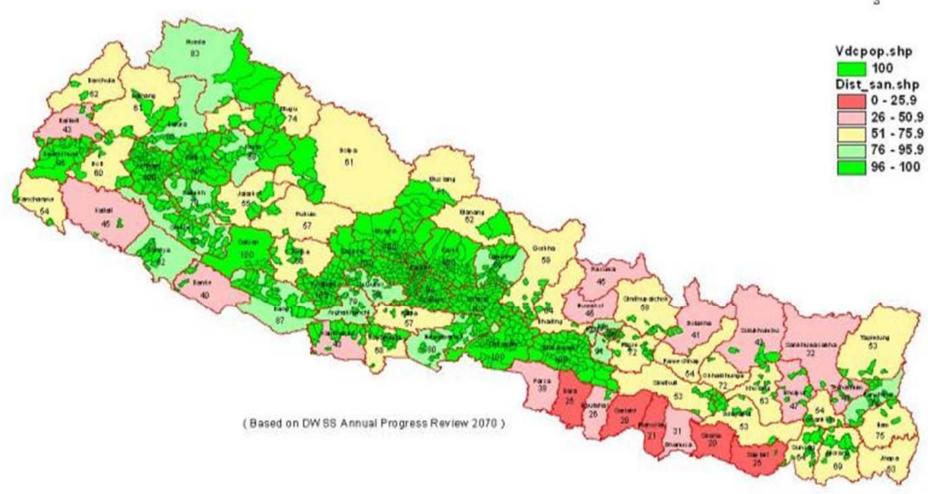
Rural/Urban: 55/95 %

Hill/Mountain/Terai: 60/75/48 %

Rich/Poor: 80/8 %

Open Defecation Free (ODF) Declared Areas





ODF Declared District-13, Municipality-15 and VDC-1,305

ODF Campaign Led by Women



SACOSAN-V (22-24 Oct 2013,Kathmandu, Nepal)

Background:

Enhance sharing, learning, and collaboration among SAARC member countries to raise the profile of sanitation

- SACOSAN-I: Bangladesh, 2003
- SACOSAN-II: Pakistan, 2006
- SACOSAN-III: India, 2008
- SACOSAN-IV: Srilanka, 2011
- SACOSAN-V: Nepal, 2013

Highlights of SACOSAN-V

- Participants(400): Female(23%), Male(77%)
 - -50: International experts
- Public opening in Bhaktapur district with ODF declaration ceremony
- Involvement of state and government head:
 President, Vice-President and Prime Minister
- Virtual conference, exhibition and field visits

President Felicitating D-WASH-CC Member Secretary during ODF Declaration Ceremony, Bhaktapur



Key Declaration Points SACOSAN-V

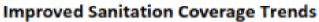
- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
- Hygiene behaviors/Menstrual Hygiene Management
- Sanitation as a social movement
- Capacity building
- Research and development
- Multiple technological options
- Urban sanitation management
- Sector monitoring framework

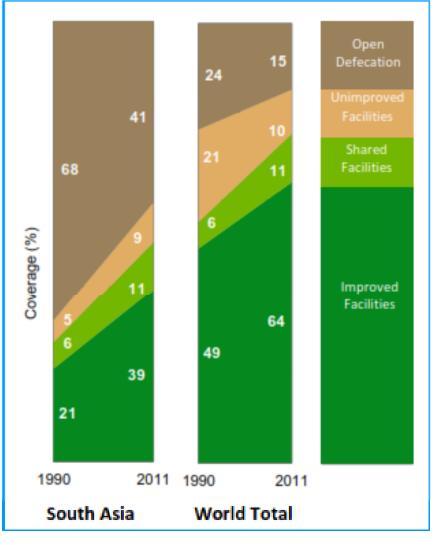
Sanitation Perspective for South Asia

Considerable progress made over the last 21 years

- The proportion of people using improved sanitation has increased by 18 % from 1990 to 2011
- The proportion of people who practice open defecation has dropped by 27 % over the same period
- 2011: 39% improved against World 64% using improved facilities!

Source: South Asia Snapshot 2013, UNICEF ROSA, prepared for SACOSAN V, using IMP data





Triggering Tools

- Flagging in open defecation sites
- Sanitation mapping
- Whistle blowing
- Faeces calculation
- Use of torch light
- Cremation of faeces
- Use of Tika during school admission
- Sanitation multiple table
- Sanitation card-a basis to receive public services
- Sanitation marketing

Sanitation Champions







Walk of Praise and Shame



Defecation Mobility Map



Faeces Calculation



Flagging on Open Defecation Areas



Sanitation Multiple Table



Religious Leaders: Pillors of Sanitation Movement





Sanitation Card

नेपाल सरकार गा.वि.स.को कार्याल	य 3			
सरसफाइ परिचय पत्र				
घरमुलीको नाम:				
वार्ड नं. /गाउँ: घर /चर्पी नं.:				
चर्पीको प्रकार :				
🗌 पक्की 📘 कच्ची 📗 गोवर ग्याँस जिंडत				
परिवार संख्याः				
जारी मिति:	प्रमाणित गर्ने			

पारिवारिक विवरण

नविकरण

नाम	नाता	उमेर	आ.व.	सहि
			०६७/६८	
			०६५/६९	
			०६९/७०	
			0७०/७१	
			૦૭૧/૭૨	
			०७२/७३	
			०७३/७४	
			०७४/७५	
			०७४/७६	
			०७६/७७	

In Inclusive Sanitation Movement

Sanitation for All

(A Dream)

All for Sanitation

(A Strategy)































Sustainable Behavioral Change

- Socialization through school education
- Monitoring and follow up by WASH-CCs and line agencies
- Social norms and code of conduct

Issues and Challenges

- Traditional practice of open defecation
- Material transportation in remote and geographically difficult areas
- Lack of competent human resources
- Dependency on subsidy
- A visible funding gap
- No local level elected representatives

Thank You!!!





