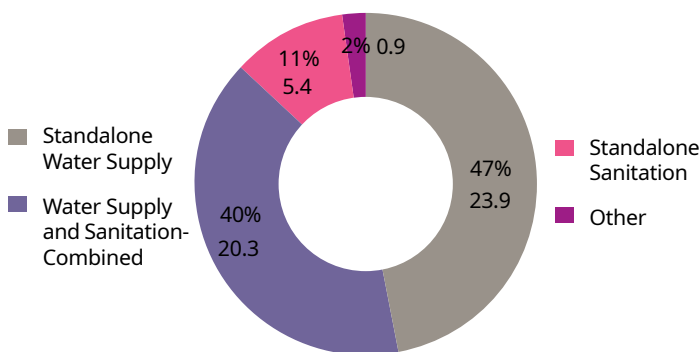


# WASH Financing in Nepal 2021/22

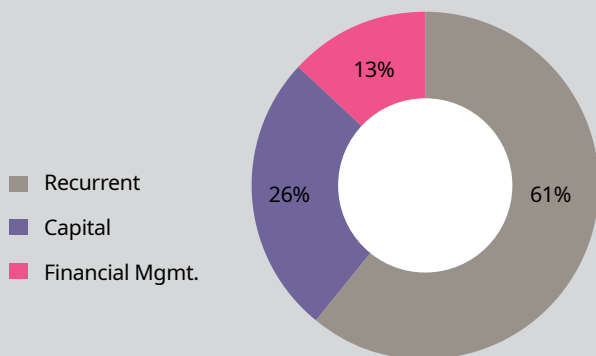
CONTEXT: SIX YEARS OF SDGs

## WASH BUDGET ALLOCATION BY SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY - 2021/22 in billion NPR



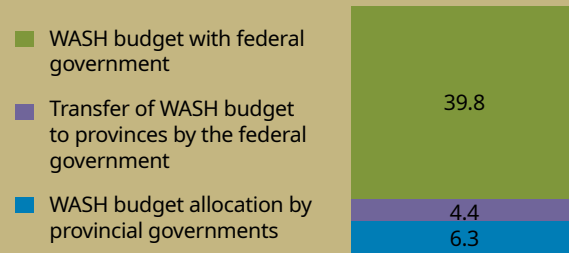
In 2021/22, federal and provincial governments allocated a total of NPR 5.4 billion (11%) to standalone sanitation project/programs, NPR 23.9 billion (47%) to standalone water supply project/programs, NPR 20.3 billion to combined water supply and sanitation program/projects and NPR 9 billion (2%) to other projects.

## FEDERAL BUDGET BY COST - 2021/22 in billion NPR



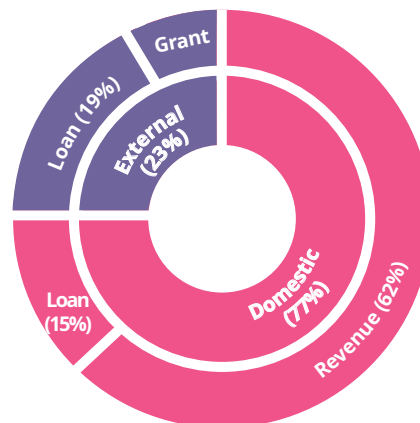
Out of overall budget, government allocated a total of NPR 1004 billion (61%) for recurrent cost, NPR 435 billion (26%) for capital cost and NPR 208 billion (13%) for financial management cost.

## WASH BUDGET WITH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 2021/22 in billion NPR



In 2021/22, federal and provincial governments allocated a total of NPR 50.5 billion to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector in Nepal. Out of total budget, NPR 39.8 billion has to be expensed by the federal government and NPR 10.7 billion (NPR 4.4 billion conditional grant from the federal grant and NPR 6.3 billion allocated by the provincial governments from federal transfer and their own sources) has to be expensed by the provincial governments.

NPR 50.5 billion is **1.4 percent of the GDP** and **2.8 percent of the federal and provincial combined overall budget**.



## FEDERAL BUDGET BY SOURCES - 2021/22 in billion NPR

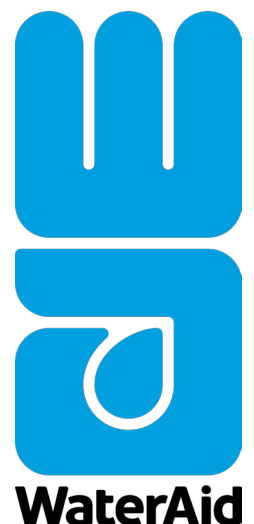
- Domestic (77%)
- External (23%)

**OVERALL BUDGET:**  
NPR 1648 billion (1.6 Trillion)

**Domestic source:**  
NPR 1275 billion (1 Trillion)  
Revenue: NPR1025 billion  
Loan: NPR 250 billion

**External source:**  
NPR 373 billion  
Grant: NPR 63 billion  
Loan: NPR 309 billion

Compared to 2020/21, budget has increased by 11.89 percent this year.



## FEDERAL BUDGET BY THREE TIERS OF GOVERNMENTS

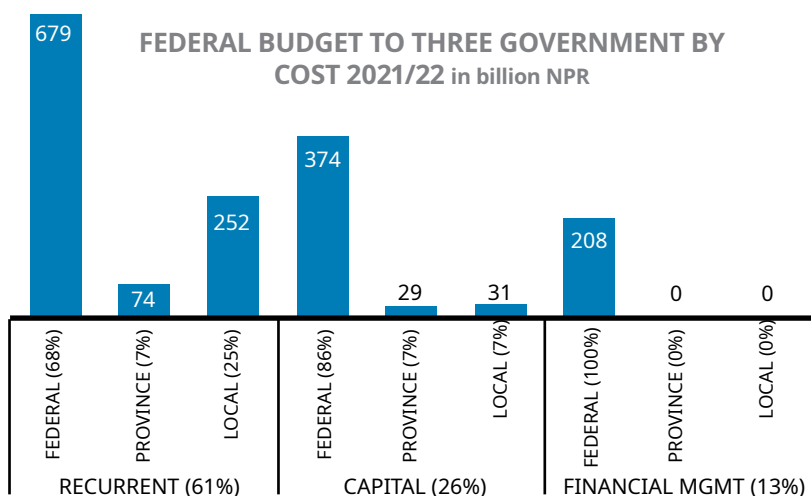
Federal: NPR 1261 billion  
 Province: NPR 103 billion  
 Local level: NPR 283 billion

in billion NPR

Governments	Supplementary fund	Special fund	Conditional fund	Equalization fund	Total
Province	12.37	12.46	35.87	57.95	386.7
Local			173.5	94.56	

6.2% (NPR 103 billion) of the total budget to be transferred to provincial governments, out of which NPR 35.87 billion is for conditional fund and NPR 57.95 billion for financial equalization fund.

17.2% (NPR 283 billion) of the total budget to be transferred to local level governments, out of which NPR 173.5 billion is for conditional fund and NPR 94.56 billion for financial equalization fund. Out of that NPR 12.37 billion is provisioned for supplementary fund and NPR 12.46 billion for special fund to provincial and local governments

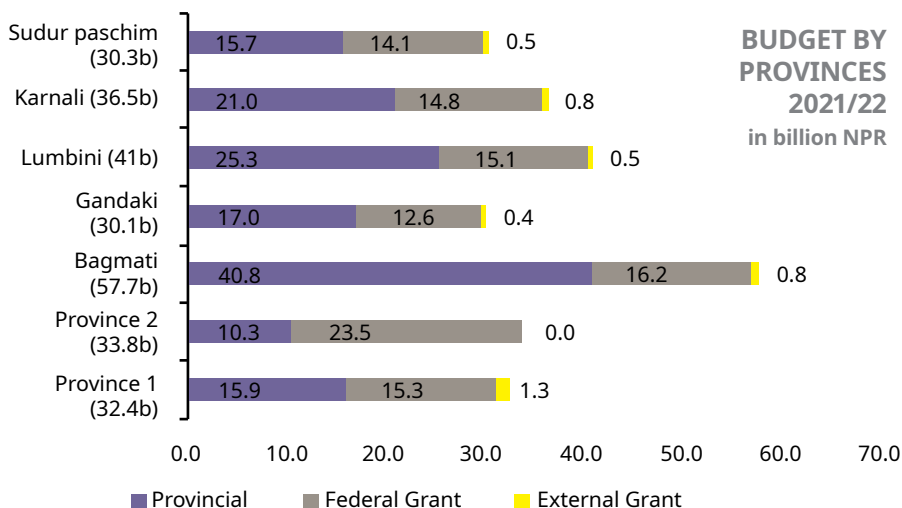


## FEDERAL BUDGET BY COSTS

Cost Category	Government	Percentage	Amount (NPR)
Recurrent cost <sup>1</sup> (61%)	Federal	68%	NPR 679
	Province	7%	NPR 74
	Local	25%	NPR 252
Capital cost <sup>2</sup> (26%)	Federal	86%	NPR 374
	Province	7%	NPR 29
	Local	7%	NPR 31
Financial management cost (13%)	Federal	100%	NPR 208
	Province	0%	NPR 0
	Local	0%	NPR 0

## PROVINCIAL BUDGET

In billion NPR	Provincial allocation	Federal Grant	External Grant
Province 1 (32.4)	15.9	15.3	1.3
Province 2 (33.8)	10.3	23.5	0.0
Bagmati (57.7)	40.8	16.2	0.8
Gandaki (30.1)	17.0	12.6	0.4
Lumbini (41)	25.3	15.1	0.5
Karnali (36.5)	21.0	14.8	0.8
Sudur Paschim (30.3)	15.7	14.1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>



Overall budget of seven provinces is NPR 261.8 billion, consisting of provincial transfer, external grant and their own sources. Budget by seven provinces has been presented in the chart.

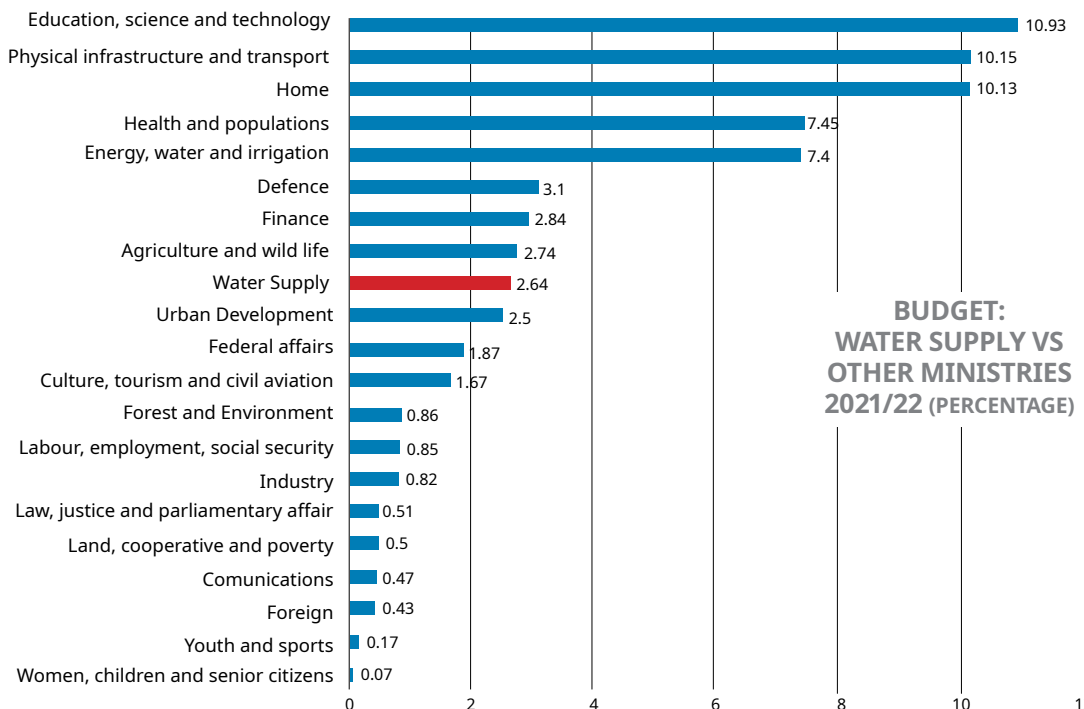
<sup>1</sup> Recurrent cost means expenditures that are recurring in nature, i.e. spending that is consumed, whose benefits last for only a limited period. Examples of recurrent cost include salaries and wages, employee allowances, operational costs like water bills, electricity, accommodation, traveling, telephone, cost of maintaining equipment, and installation, price of remunerations, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Capital cost is mostly investment in assets that are used over time in the provision of goods or services. Examples of capital costs include the amounts spent to acquire or significantly improve assets such as land, buildings, equipment, furnishings, fixtures, vehicles, etc.

## WASH IN FEDERAL BUDGET

Total annual federal budget for WASH is NPR 44.2 billion, which is 2.64% of the overall federal budget and 1.2% of GDP. WASH budget this year has marginally increased by 2.7 % from last year's budget.

WASH Ministry comes under the rank of 9th highest receiving budget among 22 ministries in Nepal. Ministry of Education, Physical Infrastructure and Home Ministry, are amongst the highest receiving Ministries.



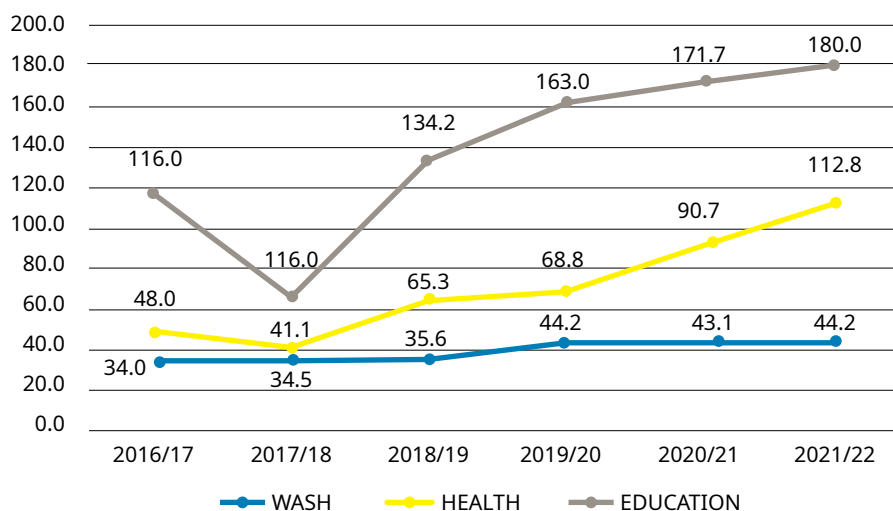
**BUDGET: WATER SUPPLY VS OTHER MINISTRIES 2021/22 (PERCENTAGE)**

## FEDERAL BUDGET ACROSS WASH, HEALTH AND EDUCATION AND WATER, ENERGY AND IRRIGATION SECTORS

In 2021/22 government allocated NPR 44 billion to WASH, NPR 113 billion to Health, NPR 180 billion to Education and NPR sectors NPR 122 billion to Water, Energy and Irrigation sectors.

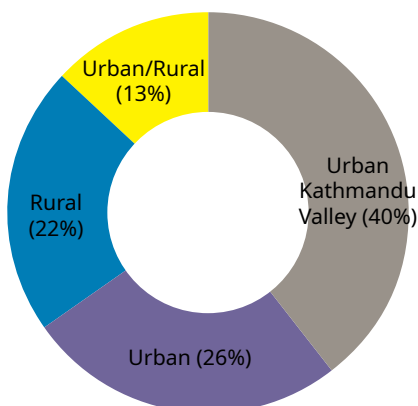
In the last five years, there has been an increment of 1.3-fold budget in WASH, 1.6-fold in Education and 2.3-fold in Health sectors. WASH budget remains to be almost stagnant in the last three consecutive years compared to Health and Education sectors.

**BUDGET TREND IN WASH, HEALTH AND EDUCATION : 2016/17 - 21/22 in billion NPR**



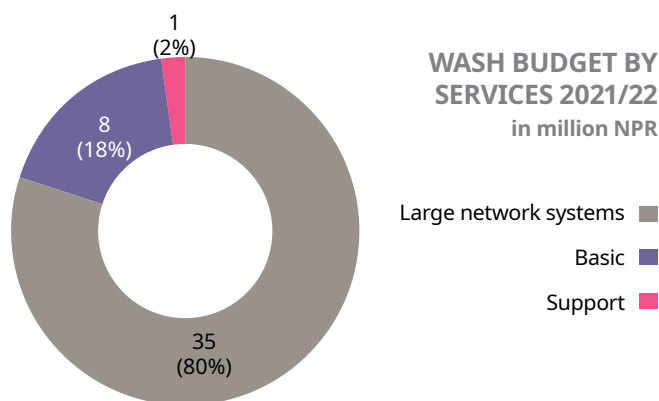
## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET BY RURAL AND URBAN SETTINGS

66% of the WASH budget is allocated solely to urban projects, 13% to both urban and rural types of programs and 22% to rural programs. 40% of the WASH budget is directly targeted to Kathmandu valley.



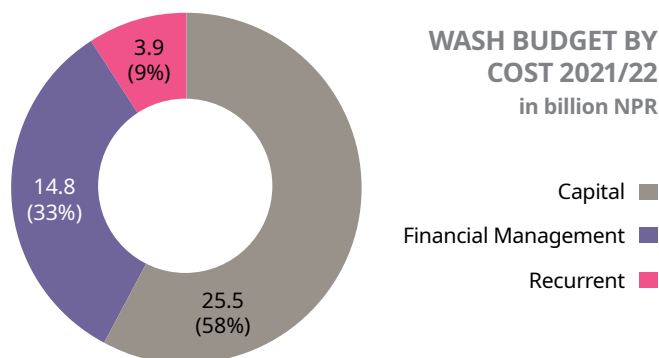
## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET BY TYPE OF SERVICES

Out of the budget allocated to WASH services, 18% is allocated for programs related to basic services, 80% for programs related to large network systems, and 2% for support services. Out of the support services, NPR 52 million is allocated to capacity building program, whereas NPR 113 million and NPR 664 million are allocated to MIS/Monitoring and Admin/ Management costs.



## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET BY COSTS

58% of the budget allocated to WASH is for capital cost, whereas 9% for recurrent cost and 33% for financial management cost.

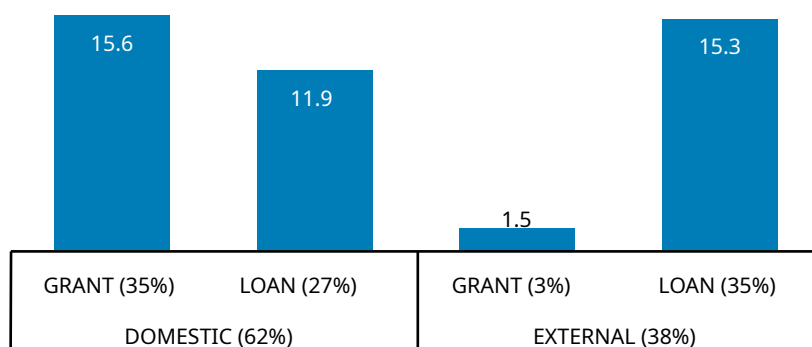


## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET BY SOURCES

Domestic funding shares 62% (Grant 35% and Loan 27%) of the WASH budget, whereas external funding shares 38% (3% grant and 35% loan). JICA, Finland, JSRP and UNICEF contribute to the grant, whereas ADB, OFID, IMF-ECF contribute to the loan.

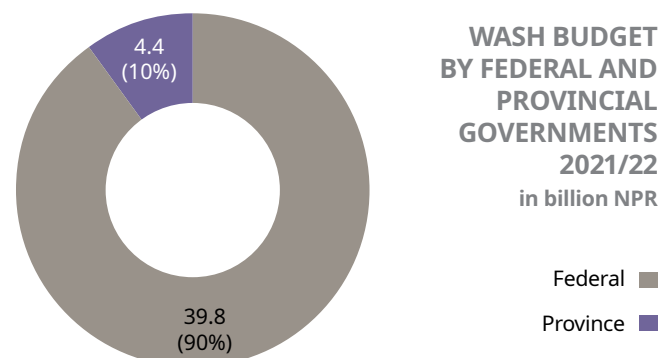
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) and International Monetary Fund Extended Credit Facility (IMF-ECF) are new contributors in the sector in 2021/22.

**WASH BUDGET BY SOURCES 2021/22**  
in billion NPR



## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET BY FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

90% (NPR 39.8 billion) of the WASH budget to be expensed by federal government and 10% (NPR 4.4 billion) to be by provincial governments under conditional grant.

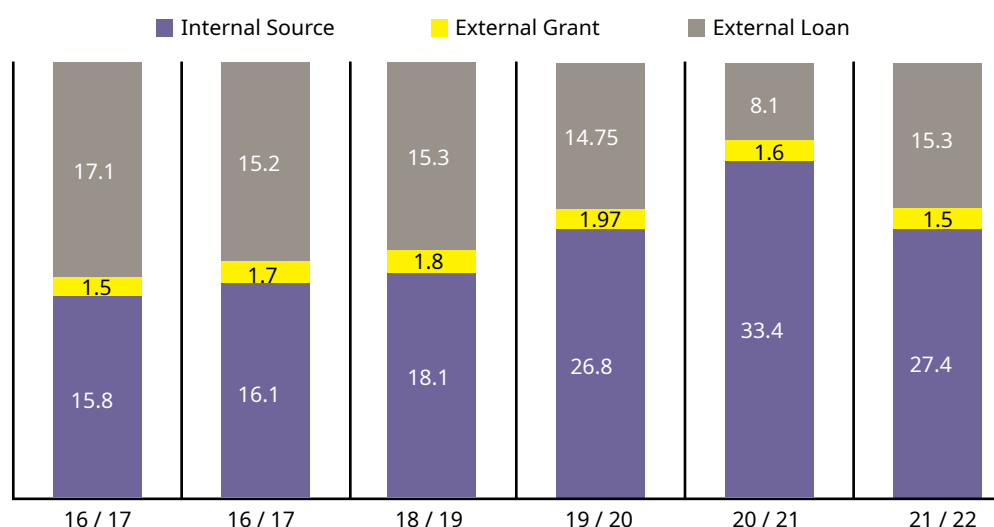


### TREND IN PROPORTION OF WASH BUDGET BY PUBLIC FUNDING - 2016/17 - 21/22

in billion NPR

## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET BY PUBLIC FUNDING

In the last six years of the SDG period, the share of the proportion of external funding reduced to 38% in 2021/22 from 54% in 2016/17. On an average, the share of external fund in this six years period is 40% of the total budget allocated to WASH at the federal level.

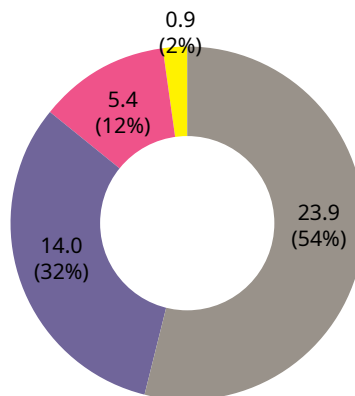


## FEDERAL BUDGET BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS: 2016/17- 2021/22

Funding institution	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
<b>Government</b>	<b>15.90</b>	<b>46.00</b>	<b>16.10</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>18.10</b>	<b>50.84</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>77.40</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>63.15</b>
<b>Donors/DPs</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>54.00</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>17.15</b>	<b>48.18</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>36.85</b>
UNICEF	0.10	0.40	0.16	0.5	0.11	0.30	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
IDA	5.60	16.00	1.95	6.0	2.15	6.04	1.89	4.34	0.99	2.30	0.00	0.00
OFID							0.66	1.52	0.30	0.70	0.36	0.80
ADB	11.30	33.00	14.46	42.0	13.60	38.19	12.90	29.68	7.19	16.68	12.40	28.03
Finland	0.50	2.00	0.66	2.0					-		0.18	0.40
Helvetas	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.1					-		-	
UN-Habitat	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.0					-		-	
WHO	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.0					-		-	
EU	0.01	0.03	-	-					-		-	
JICA	1.00	3.00	-	-	1.30	3.65	1.25	2.88	1.25	2.90	1.25	2.83
IMF/ECF											2.00	4.52
JFPR											0.11	0.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.46</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43.10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44.25</b>	<b>100</b>

## FEDERAL BUDGET ACROSS WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Out of total budget for WASH (NPR 44.24 billion), NPR 5.4 billion (12%) is allocated for standalone sanitation programs, NPR 23.9 billion (54%) is for standalone water supply programs, and NPR 14 billion (32%) for water supply and sanitation combined programs.

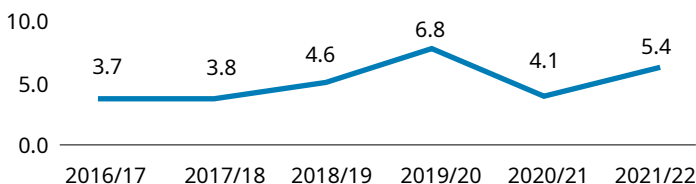


**BUDGET BY WATER AND SANITATION 2021/22**  
in billion NPR

- Standalone Water Supply
- Water Supply and Sanitation combined
- Standalone Sanitation
- Other

The increment trend of stand alone sanitation budget dropped in 2020/21. However, stand alone sanitation budget increased by 31.7 % this year compared to last year.

**BUDGET ALLOCATION TREND IN STANDALONE SANITATION 2016/17 TO 2021/22**  
in billion NPR



## COVID-19 IN WASH BUDGET

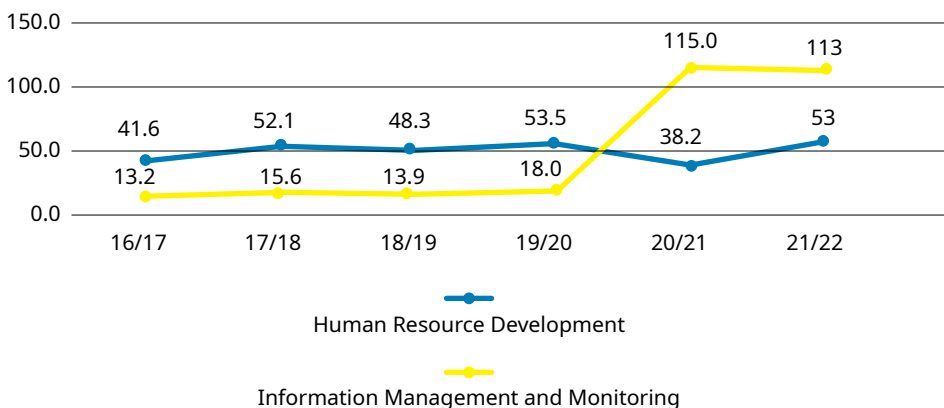
A total of NPR 116.2 million is allocated for Covid-19 specific project this year with support from Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)

## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET TREND IN HR AND MIS

In 2021/22, WASH budget to stand alone Human Resource Development Program program is NPR 52 million and National Management of Information Programs is NPR 112.5 million.

Budget allocation to Management Information seem to be drastically increased from the last two years.

**BUDGET ALLOCATION IN CB AND MIS, 2016/17-2021/22**  
in million NPR

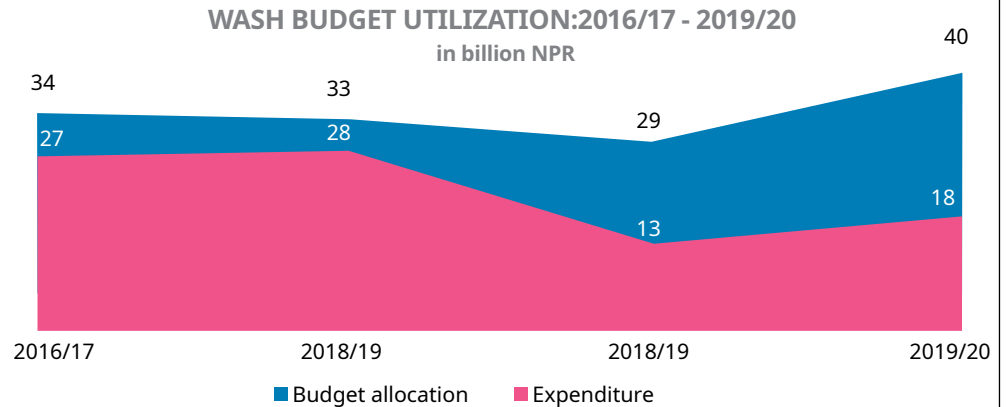


## SPECIAL POLICY DECISION FOR FEDERAL WASH IN BUDGET SPEECH

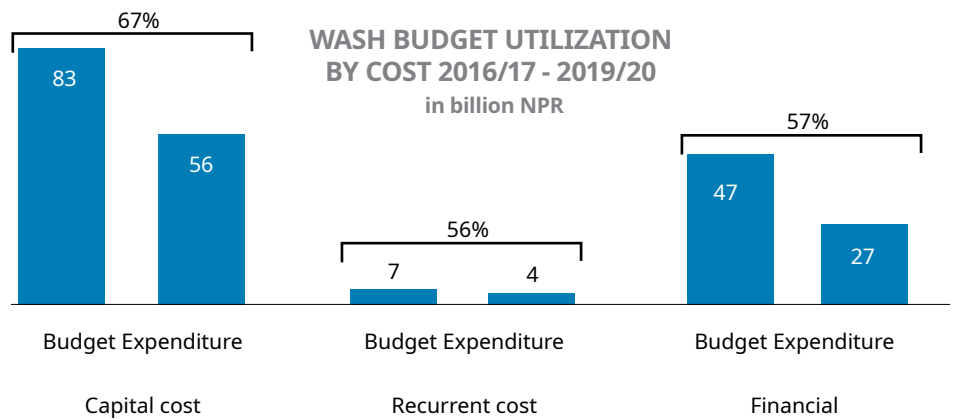
Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC), Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited (KUKL) and Local Governments to provide 20,000 Liters of water per month free of cost to domestic users. This policy is expected to at least cost an additional NPR 7 billion (60,000 HHs x NPR 100/month x 12 months) annually for the government to cover free of cost water to domestic users. Full discount for demand charge and tariff on electricity for user committee run water supply systems. This policy also adds cost for the government to cover discount amount.

## FEDERAL WASH BUDGET UTILIZATION

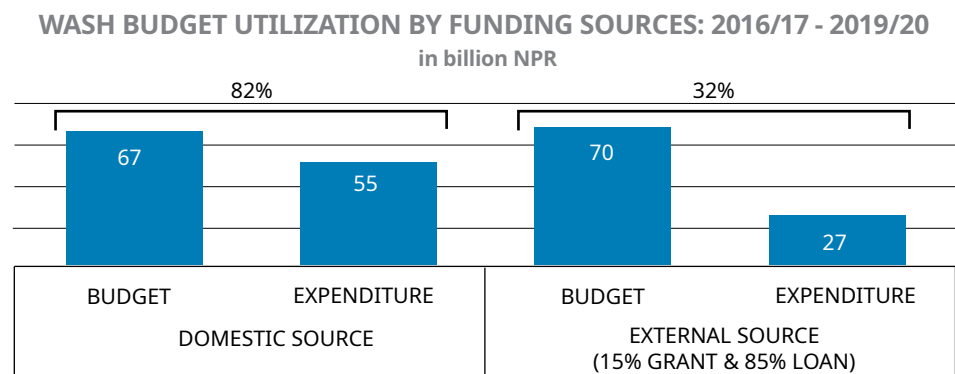
In the past four years of SDG period from 2016/17 to 2019/20, WASH sector utilized only 63% of the allocated budget. Compared to 82 % average fund utilized during the period '2016/17-2017/18', it could utilize only 45 % in '2018/19-2019/20'.



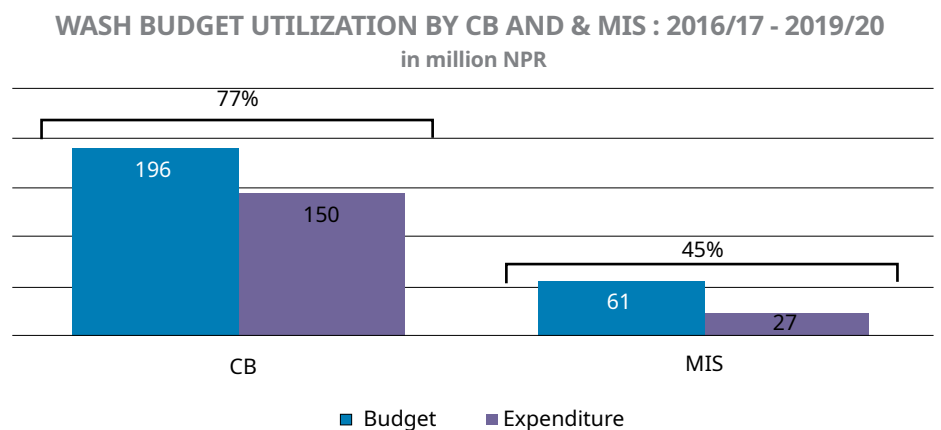
Out of the utilized budget, 67% is capital cost, 56% is recurrent cost and 57% is financial management cost.



Out of the expenditure in the same period, it could utilize 82% domestic fund and only 32% external fund.



In the past four years of SDG period from 2016/17 to 2019/20, Capacity Building (CB) programs utilized 77% of the allocated budget and Management Information System (MIS) programs utilized 45% of the allocated budget.



## WASH INVESTMENT PLAN VS EXPENDITURE AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

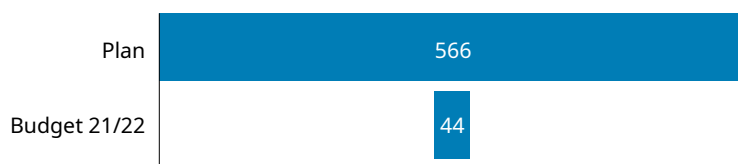
Sector Development Plan (SDP) has estimated NPR 265.32 billion budget for the period '2016/16-2020/21' to meet national targets for WASH SDG targets by 2030, but the allocation was only NPR 191 billion (72%) and the estimated expenditure is only NPR 104 (39%) of the requirement.

Similarly, SDP has estimated NPR 565.86 billion for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26, but budget allocated for the year 2021/22 is only NPR 44.26 billion. This allocation is 53% below the estimated budget for the year, i.e. NPR 93.58 billion.

WASH BUDGET PLAN VS EXPENDITURE 2016/17 - 20/21  
in billion NPR

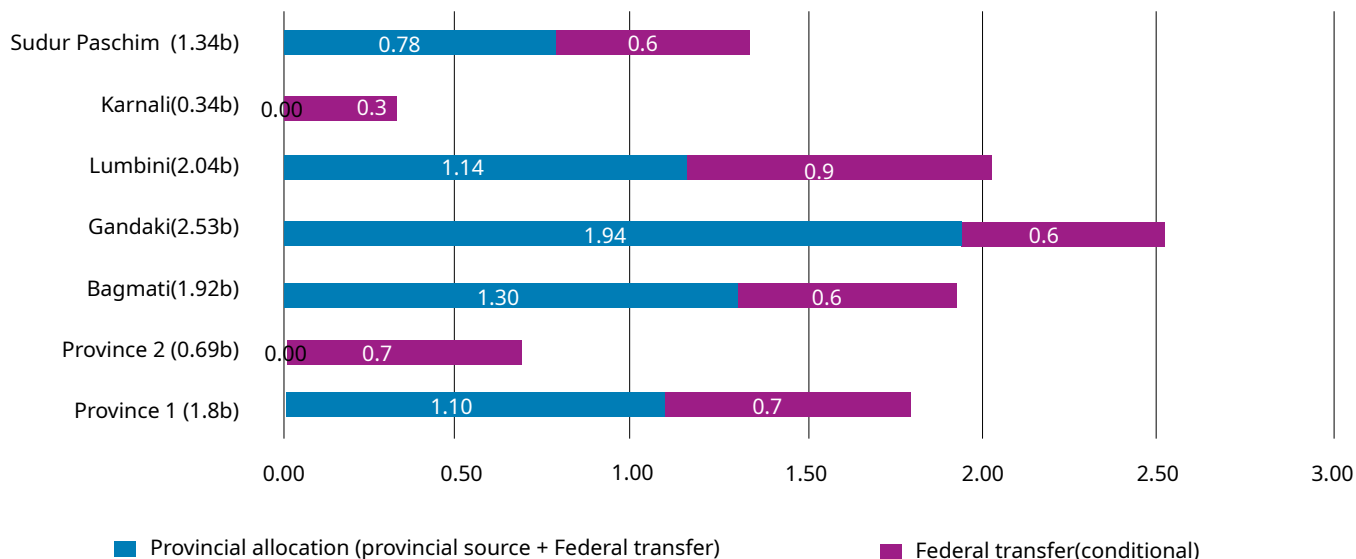


WASH BUDGET PLAN VS ALLOCATION 2021-25  
in billion NPR



## WASH IN PROVINCIAL BUDGET

WASH IN PROVINCIAL BUDGET 2021/22  
in billion NPR



In 2021/22, WASH budget at the the Province 1 is NPR 1.8 billion, Province 2 is NPR 0.69 billion, Bagmati is 1.92 billion, Gandaki is NPR 2.53 billion, Lumbini is NPR 2.04 billion, Karnali is NPR 0.34 billion and Sudur Paschim NPR 1.34 billion.

Out of WASH budget available in provinces, there are two types of funds, one is conditional grant transferred by the federal government and the

other is budget allocated by the provincial governments from their own source and federal transfer to them other than conditional grant. For example, out of total WASH budget available at province 1, NPR 0.7 billion is conditional grant transferred by the federal government for WASH and NPR 1.1 billion is allocated by the province 1 from its' own source and federal transfer to the province other than the conditional grant.



## FEDERAL WASH SECTOR PROGRAMS/PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2021/22 (IN HUNDRED THOUSAND NPR)

Program/Project	Budget (In billion NPR)				Types of Services
	Total	Domestic	External	Financial Management	
Ministry of Water Supply	1,111	1,111	-	-	Support - Adm & Mgmt
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management	2,226	2,226	-	-	Support - Adm & Mgmt
Human Resource Development Program	517	487	30	-	Support - Capacity building
Federal Water Supply and Sewerage Management Programs	3,299	3,299	-	-	Support - Adm & Mgmt
National Management of Information Project	1,125	1,100	25	-	Support - MIS/Monitoring
Water Service Extension and Rehabilitation Program	33,004	13,004	20,000	-	Basic - Rural
Water Quality Improvement Program	5,620	5,595	25	-	Large Network - Urban
Climate Resilient Large Water Supply Project	36,636	26,636	10,000	-	Large Network - Rural
Sewerage Construction and Treatment Program	21,208	11,183	10,025	-	Large Network - Urban
Water Supply and Sanitation Co Financing Program	26,842	26,842	-	-	Large Network - Urban
Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (Sector) Project	45,661	12,894	32,767	-	Large Network - Urban
Central Water Supply Project	25,438	25,438	-	-	Large Network - Rural
Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage Management Project	7,741	7,741	-	-	Large Network - Urban
Covid-19 Response Project	1,162	106	1,056	-	Large Network - Urban
Sustainable Sanitation Project	2,088	300	1,788	-	Basic - Rural
Nepal Water Governance and Infrastructure Promotion Project	205	205	-	-	Large Network - Rural/Urban
Melamchi Water Supply Project	5,732	5,567	165	-	Large Network - Urban
Kathmandu Valley Bulk Water Transmission Project	29,357	10,397	18,960	-	Large Network - Urban
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development	1,371	1,371	-	-	Basic - Rural
Town Development Fund - Water Supply Sector (TDF)	7,037	1,900	5,137	7,037	Large Network - Urban
Water Supply Augmentation Program (NWSC)	28,060	28,060	-	28,060	Large Network - Urban
Water Supply and Sewerage Program (NWSC)	14,500	2,000	12,500	14,500	Large Network - Urban
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board	19,970	19,970	-	19,970	Large Network - Urban
Sewerage Treatment Centre (KUKL)	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	Large Network - Urban
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project (PID)	37,500	10,528	26,972	37,500	Large Network - Urban
Kathmandu Valley Sewerage Management Project (PID)	29,433	10,119	19,314	29,433	Large Network - Urban
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project (Second) - (PID)	10,400	1,000	9,400	10,400	Large Network - Urban
<b>Total Federal</b>	<b>398,443</b>	<b>230,279</b>	<b>168,164</b>	<b>148,100</b>	
<b>Conditional grant for provinces</b>	<b>44,018</b>	<b>44,018</b>	-	-	
Province 1	7,016	7,016	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
Province 2	6,924	6,924	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
Bagmati	6,207	6,207	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
Gandaki	5,869	5,869	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
Lumbini	8,997	8,997	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
Karnali	3,401	3,401	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
Sudur Paschim	5,604	5,604	-	-	Basic - Rural/Urban
<b>Total</b>	<b>442,461</b>	<b>274,297</b>	<b>168,164</b>	<b>148,100</b>	

## COMMITMENTS, TARGETS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 6

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
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 (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Source: Global indicator framework adopted by the General Assembly in A/RES/71/313 and annual reflections contained in E/CN.3/2021/2.

## NATIONAL TARGETS, INDICATORS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG6

### Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target and Indicators	2015	2019				2022	2030	
	Actual	Target	Progress	Data source	Ref.Year			
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services							
1	Population using safe using water (percent)	15 <sup>a</sup>	35	25	15th Plan	2019	50	90
2	Household with access to piped water supply (percent)	49.5 <sup>a</sup>	60.3	49.6	NDHS	2016	68.4	90
3	Basic water supply coverage (percent)	87 <sup>a</sup>	90.2	88	15th Plan	2019	92.6	91
4	Households with E.coli risk level in household water $\geq$ 1 cfu/100ml) (percent)	82.2 <sup>b</sup>	60.3				43.8	1
5	Household with E.coli risk level in source water $\geq$ 1 cfu/100ml (percent)	71.1 <sup>a</sup>	52.1				37.9	1

### 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

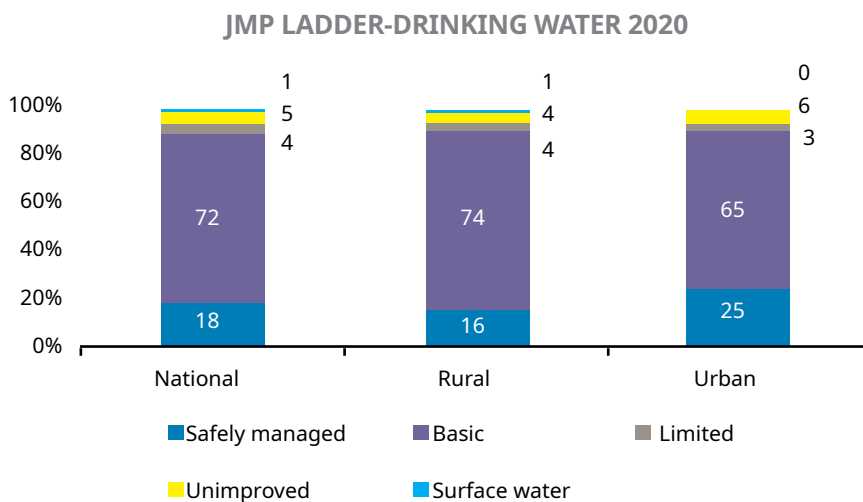
Target and Indicators	2015	2019				2022	2030	
	Actual	Target	Progress	Data source	Ref.Year			
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water							
1	Household using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (percent)	60 <sup>d</sup>	69.3	62	NDHS	2016	78.7	95
2	Proportion of population using latrine (percent)	67.6 <sup>e</sup>	75.7	85	NDHS	2017	83.8	98
3	Sanitation coverage (percent)	82 <sup>a</sup>	86.5	99	MIS	2018/19	89.9	99
4	Urban households with toilets connected to sewer systems/ proper FMS (percent)	30 <sup>a</sup>	46				62	90

### Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated waste water and increasing recycling and safe reuse

Target and Indicators	2015	2019				2022	2030	
	Actual	Target	Progress	Data source	Ref.Year			
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated							
1	Proportion of untreated industrial waste water (percent)	99 <sup>c</sup>	75.3	95	15th Plan	2019	57.5	10
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality							

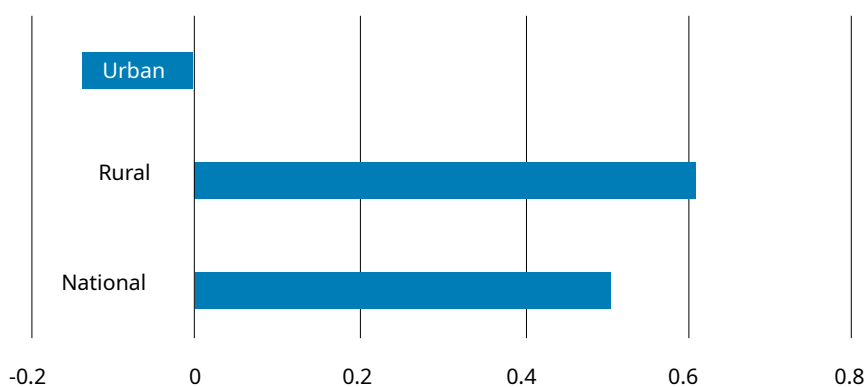
Source: Sustainable Development Goals, Progress Assessment Report 2016-2019, National Planning Commission of Nepal.

## DRINKING WATER ESTIMATES



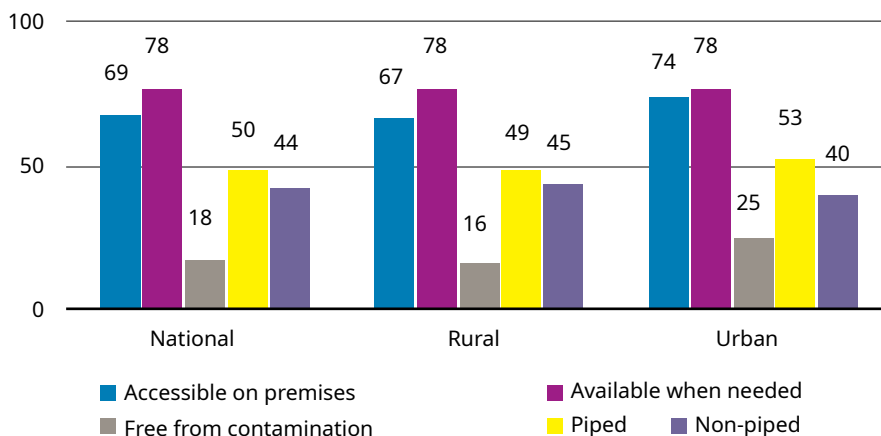
Source: JMP Report 2020

### ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE IN BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (%)



Source: JMP Report 2020

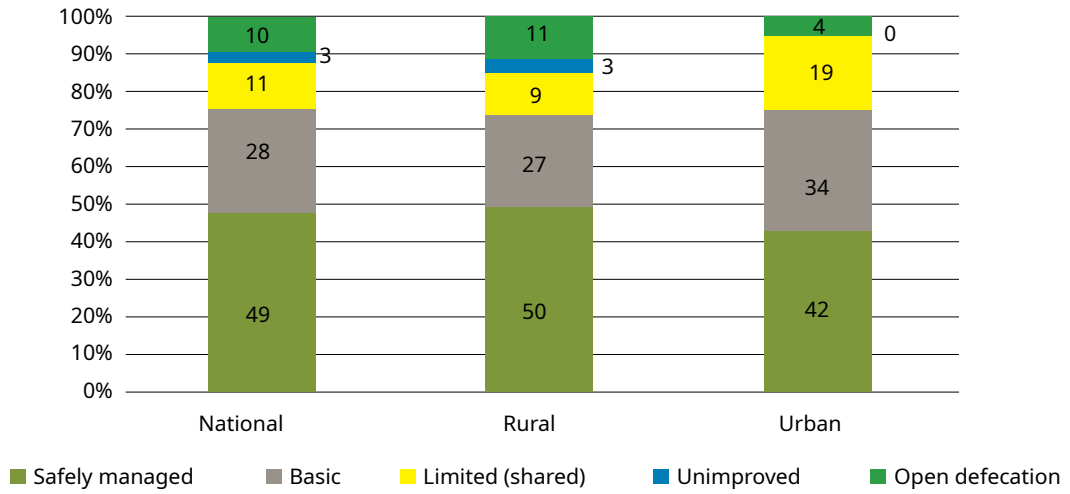
### DRINKING WATER -PROGRESS TOWARDS SAFELY MANAGED AND SERVICE LEVEL 2020



Source: JMP Report 2020

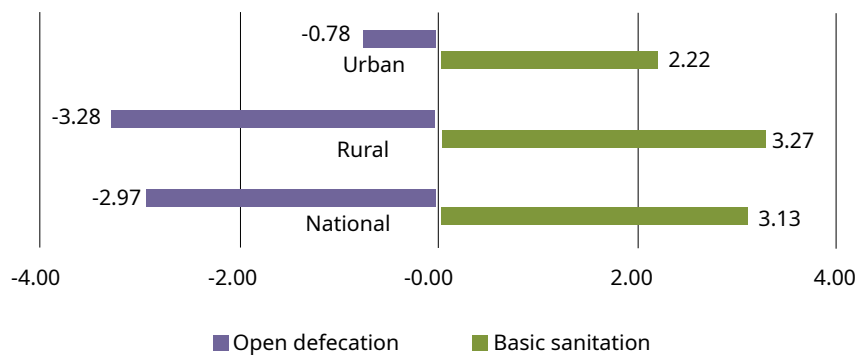
## SANITATION ESTIMATES

JMP LADDER - SANITATION 2020



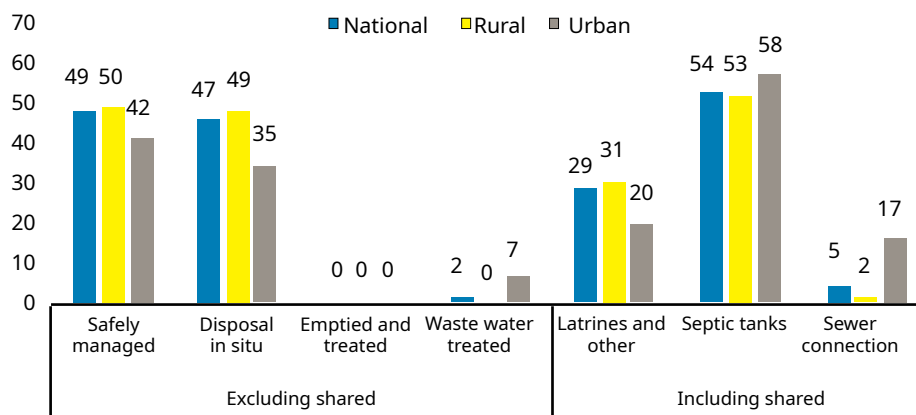
Source: JMP Report 2020

ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE IN SANITATION SERVICES (%)



Source: JMP Report 2020

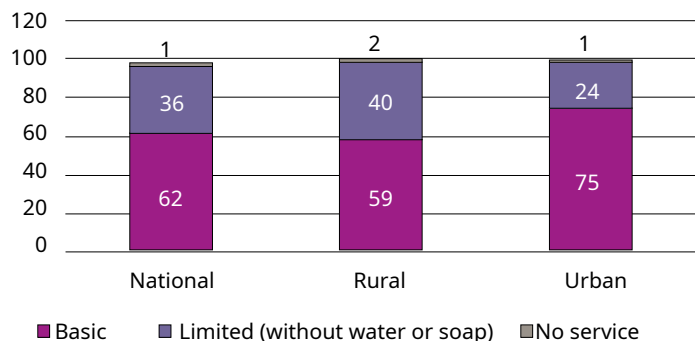
PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES 2020 (%)



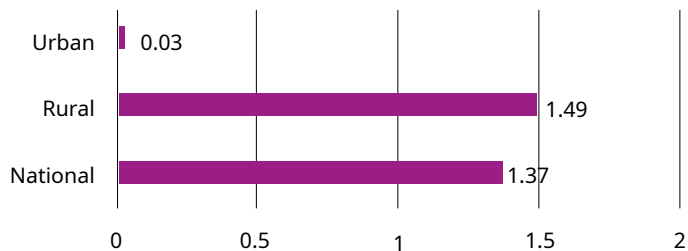
Source: JMP Report 2020

## HYGIENE ESTIMATES

JMP LADDER - HYGIENE 2020



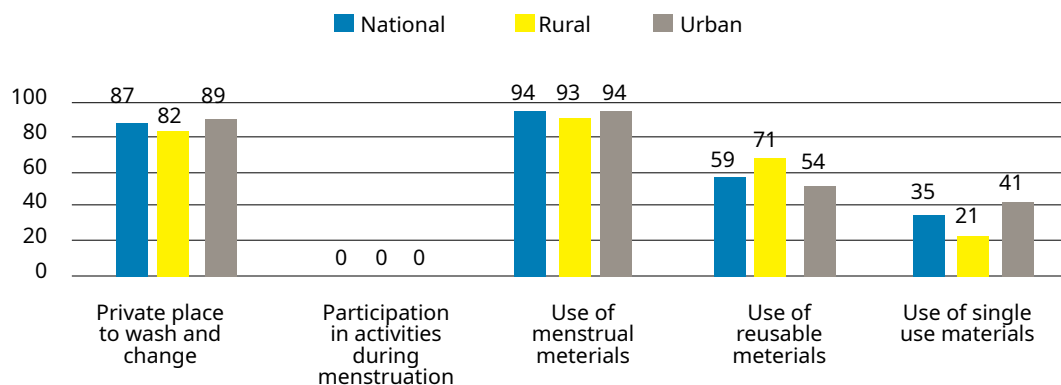
ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE IN BASIC HYGIENE (%)



Source: JMP Report 2020

## MENSTRUAL HEALTH

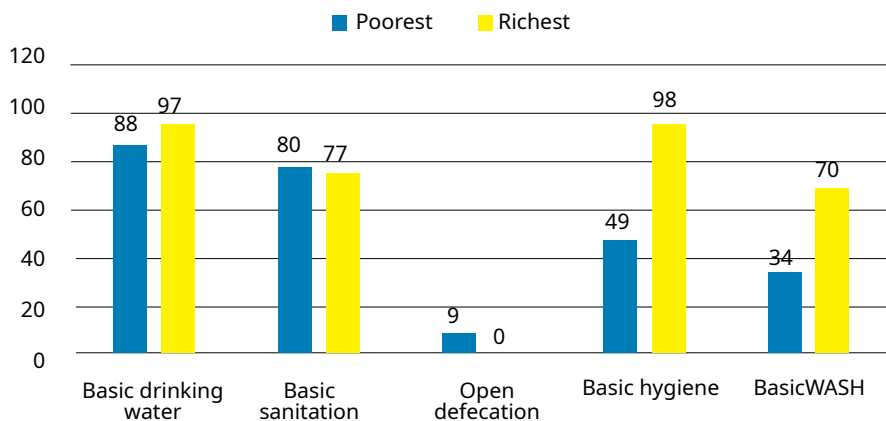
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AGE 15-49 WHO HAVE MENSTRUATED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR - 2020



Source: JMP Report 2020

## INEQUALITY BY WEALTH QUANTILE

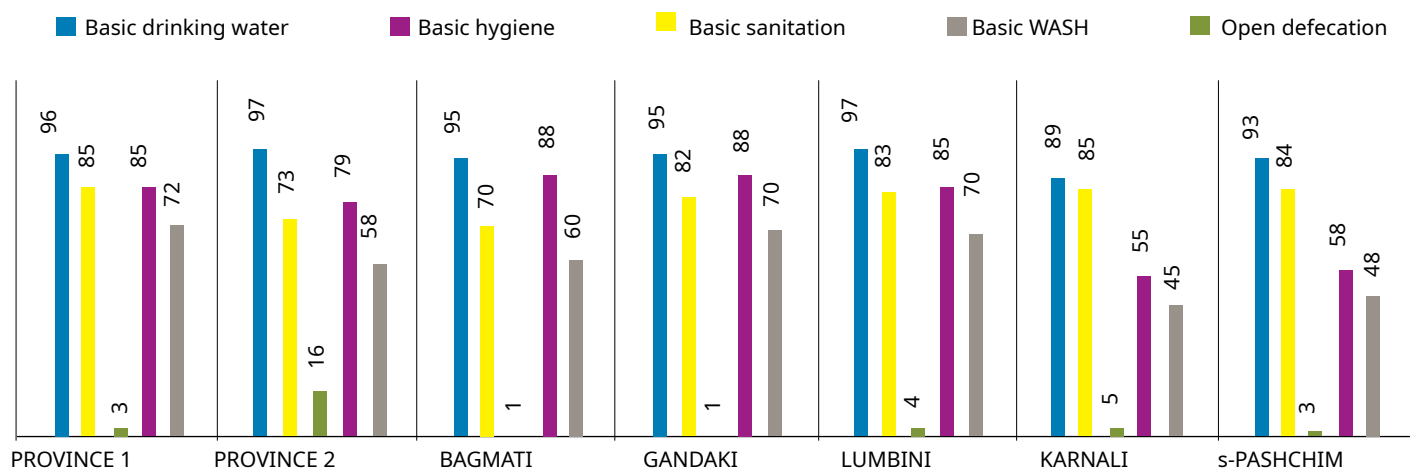
ACCESS TO WASH BY WEALTH QUANTILE 2020 (%)



Source: JMP Report 2020

## INEQUALITY BY PROVINCES

### ACCESS TO WASH BY PROVINCES 2020 (%)



Source: MICS 2019, CBS

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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### NOTE

This analysis covers only budget allocated by the federal and provincial governments and which are reflected in the Redbooks and Budget Speeches. It does not cover budget allocated by local level governments by their own. It also does not cover the cost contribution by the users.

## SOURCES

WaterAid Nepal calculations are based on the information from

- Redbooks of Ministry of Finance
- Budget Speech 2020/21
- Ministry of Water Supply and Federal and Provincial Level Programs, Ministry of Water Supply 2076/77
- LMBIS, Ministry of Finance
- Draft WASH Sector Development Plan, Ministry of Water Supply
- Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy for Sustainable Development Goals, National Planning Commission of Nepal
- Sustainable Development Goals, Progress Assessment Report 2016–2019, National Planning Commission of Nepal
- Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - 2021, WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission of Nepal
- Red books and budget speeches of seven provinces
- Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/71/313-E/CN.3/2021/2

