



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Infrastructure Development
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management
Panipokhari, Kathmandu

Sanitation Report Card 2026



Overview



Access to safe sanitation is a national priority in Nepal, directly supporting progress toward SDG 6. While coverage has improved, there is a strong need for practical tools to assess and compare sanitation status across municipalities. To address this, the Government of Nepal, through the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, has developed the NWASH-MIS, a national WASH information management system.

NWASH-MIS strengthens locally led, data-driven decision-making by engaging all three tiers of government in data management and WASH plan formulation. Local governments play a central role, using the system to visualize current WASH conditions and make evidence-based decisions for planning, budgeting, and promoting sustainable services. So far, 326 municipalities have completed WASH plans using NWASH-MIS, with data validated at the local level. Building on this, the Sanitation Report Card is developed with support from **WaterAid Nepal**, under the Scaling CWIS Service System Project executed by **UN-Habitat Nepal**, with funding support from the **Gates Foundation**, drawing on data from the household level and service status to provide a clear snapshot of sanitation performance.

CATEGORY INTERPRETATION

S In this report, the Sanitation Service Level Status, as
A assessed using the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
N indicators, has been categorized into three principal
I classifications. **Category A** denotes a higher level of
T service achievement in accordance with the tool's
A defined thresholds; **Category B** reflects a moderate
T level of performance; and **Category C** represents
I comparatively lower service attainment
O "As there are no standard documents defining category
N thresholds for classifying municipalities based on sanitation
service levels, these categories have been developed based
on experience and may vary depending on perspective"

DATA SOURCE

The primary data source for this Sanitation Report Card is the NWASH portal. Specifically, data were extracted from various NWASH modules, utilizing household sanitation records alongside service level and coverage metrics from summary charts and tables. Secondary data sources include the performance assessments of five Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024/25 (MICS), and the National Census 2021.

METHODOLOGY

The assessment was undertaken through a structured process of technical steps designed to ensure accuracy, consistency, and alignment with predefined standards:

1. Sanitation Service level data were retrieved from the NWASH system of municipalities where WASH plans are either approved or in draft form. The extraction process followed the JMP-aligned service ladders to maintain global comparability.
2. Sanitation data were also extracted from the National Census 2021 and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024/25 (MICS). All data were rigorously cleaned and verified against global JMP standards.
3. A comprehensive review of the Performance Assessment 2026 of five Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs).
4. Municipal performance was classified into three categories, and the categorization was guided by the threshold matrix jointly defined by MuAN, NARMIN, WaterAid, and DWSSM, ensuring sectoral consensus and standardization.

Analysis Sample Size: 326 Municipality

Selection Criteria: Approved or draft WASH Plans



nwash.gov.np

Sanitation Service Status

Report Card, 2026

CATEGORY A



**Safely Managed Service > 80%
OR
Basic Service > 95%**

CATEGORY B



**Safely Managed Service > 30% and ≤ 80%
OR
Basic Service > 80% and ≤ 95%**

CATEGORY C

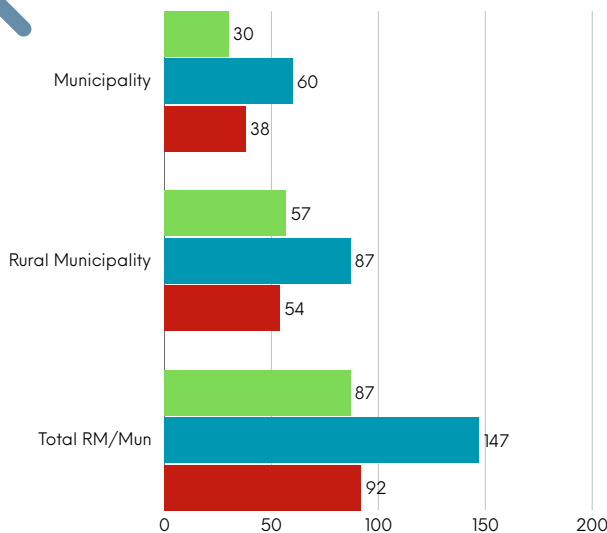


**Safely Managed Service ≤ 30%
OR
Basic Service ≤ 70%**



CATEGORY FINDINGS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT



CATEGORY A



CATEGORY B



CATEGORY C



Sanitation Service status of 346 Municipality

Population with access to Safely Managed sanitation services	45.17%
Population with access to Basic sanitation services	21.94%
Population with access to Limited sanitation services	1.92%
Population with access to Unimproved sanitation services	13.72%
Population without access to a toilet (households may not have their own toilet)	17.25%

Sanitation Service Status

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Category A

Koshi Province	Bagmati Province	Karnali Province
Birtamod Municipality	Godawari Municipality	Bheriganga Municipality
Panchakhapan Municipality	Kalika Municipality	Musikot Municipality
Inaruwa Municipality	Kamalamai Municipality	Chaurjahari Municipality
Miklajung Rural Municipality	Changunarayan Municipality	Bheri Malika Municipality
Maiwakhola Rural Municipality	Panauti Municipality	Dullu Municipality
Sotang Rural Municipality	Dudhouli Municipality	Narayan Municipality
Rautamai Rural Municipality	Likhu Rural Municipality	Sharada Municipality
	Sunkoshi Rural Municipality	Simta Rural Municipality
Madesh Province	Helambu Rural Municipality	Chingad Rural Municipality
Mithila Municipality	Phikkal Rural Municipality	Naumule Rural Municipality
Khadak Municipality	Sunkoshi Rural Municipality	Chhatreshwori Rural Municipality
Lalbandi Municipality	Ghyanglekh Rural Municipality	Tatopani Rural Municipality
Saptakoshi Municipality	Bagmati Rural Municipality	Kalimati Rural Municipality
Shahidnagar Municipality	Gokulganga Rural Municipality	Dungeshwor Rural Municipality
Kalyanpur Municipality	Ichchha Kamana Rural Municipality	Mahabu Rural Municipality
Bishnupur Rural Municipality	Bhumlu Rural Municipality	Banphikot Rural Municipality
Bishnupur Rural Municipality	Jwalamukhi Rural Municipality	Bhairabi Rural Municipality
Baragadhi Rural Municipality	Temal Rural Municipality	Barahatal Rural Municipality
	Jugal Rural Municipality	Chaukune Rural Municipality
Gandaki Province	Roshi Rural Municipality	Darma Rural Municipality
Bensi Shahar Municipality	Golanjor Rural Municipality	Siddha Kumakh Rural Municipality
Madhya Nepal Municipality		Patarasi Rural Municipality
Sundarbazar Municipality	Lumbini Province	Jagadulla Rural Municipality
Nisikhola Rural Municipality	Gulmi Durbar Gaunpaika	Sudurpaschim Province
Bihadi Rural Municipality	Sunawal Municipality	Bedkot Municipality
Dordi Rural Municipality	Sunchhahari Rural Municipality	Godawari Municipality
Rupa Rural Municipality	Shantinagar Rural Municipality	Shuklaphanta Municipality
Arjun Choupari Rural Municipality	Ribdikot Rural Municipality	Dilasaini Rural Municipality
Annapurna Rural Municipality		Dogada Kedar Rural Municipality
Shahid Lakhan Rural Municipality		Dhakari Rural Municipality
Aandhikhola Rural Municipality		Chure Rural Municipality
Madi Rural Municipality		Chhabis Pathibhara Rural Municipality
Madi Rural Municipality		Turmakhand Rural Municipality

Sanitation Service Status

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Category B

Koshi Province		Madesh Province	
Baraha chhetra Municipality	Rajpur Municipality	Manara Shisawa Municipality	Ekadara Rural Municipality
Ramduni Municipality	Mithila Bihari Municipality	Kalaia Sub-Metropolitan City	Samsi Rural Municipality
Duhabi Municipality	Gadhimai Municipality	Ganeshman Charnath Municipality	Naraha Rural Municipality
Koshi Rural Municipality	Siraha Municipality	Chhreshwornath Municipality	Rajgadh Rural Municipality
Barju Rural Municipality	Golbazar Municipality	Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City	Aurahi Rural Municipality
Gadhi Rural Municipality	Dakneshwori Municipality	Pokhariya Municipality	Aurahi Rural Municipality
Jahada Rural Municipality	Surunga Municipality	Parsagadhi Municipality	Thori Rural Municipality
Bagmati Province		Mahagadhimai Municipality	
Tokha Municipality	Birgunj Metropolitan City	Brindaban Municipality	Mahottari Rural Municipality
Panchkhal Municipality	Hansapur Municipality	Katahariya Municipality	Yamunamai Rural Municipality
Namobuddha Municipality	Haripur Municipality	Tilathi Koiladi Rural Municipality	Ramnagar Rural Municipality
Melung Rural Municipality	Jaleswor Municipality	Chhipaharmai Rural Municipality	Parsa Rural Municipality
Tinpatan Rural Municipality	Loharpatti Municipality	Laxmipur Patari Rural Municipality	Pipara Rural Municipality
Bethanchowk Rural Municipality	Karjanha Municipality	Jagarnathpur Rural Municipality	Bishrampur Rural Municipality
Kailash Rural Municipality	Simroungadh Municipality	Bindabasini Rural Municipality	Dhanakaul Rural Municipality
Raksirang Rural Municipality	Kanchanpur Municipality	Aadarsha Kotwal Rural Municipality	Balan-Bihul Rural Municipality
Khanikhola Rural Municipality	Kolhabi Municipality	Sakhuwa Nankarkatti Rural Municipality	Chakraghatta Rural Municipality
Hariharpuraghi Rural Municipality	Boudhimai Municipality	Durga Bhagawati Rural Municipality	Chandranagar Rural Municipality
Benighat Rorang Rural Municipality	Maulapur Municipality	Agnisair Krishna Sabaran Rural Municipality	
Marin Rural Municipality	Sudurpaschim Province		
Gandaki Province		Bardagoriya Rural Municipality	
Walling Municipality	Amargadhi Municipality	Panchdebal Binayak Municipality	Ganyapdhura Rural Municipality
Jaimuni Municipality	Tikapur Municipality	Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality	Jagganath Rural Municipality
Badigad Rural Municipality	Lamki Chuha Municipality	Mohanyal Rural Municipality	Thalara Rural Municipality
Myagde Rural Municipality	Krishnapur Municipality	Ramaroshan Rural Municipality	Beldandi Rural Municipality
Binayi Tribeni Rural Municipality	Punarbans Municipality	Aadarsha Rural Municipality	Kailari Rural Municipality
	Shikhar Municipality	Joshinur Rural Municipality	
Karnali Province		Lumbini Province	
Bagachour Municipality	Kharpunath Rural Municipality	Bardaghat Municipality	Lungru Rural Municipality
Tripurasundari Municipality	Junichande Rural Municipality	Sainamaina Municipality	Sisne Rural Municipality
Nalgaad Municipality	Soru Rural Municipality	Pyuthan Municipality	Nisdi Rural Municipality
Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	Chharka Tangsong Rural Municipality	Sworgadwari Municipality	Mathagadhi Rural Municipality
Aathbiskot Municipality	Sanibheri Rural Municipality	Madhuwan Municipality	Baganaskali Rural Municipality
Bangad kupinde Municipality	Thantikandh Rural Municipality	Siddharthanagar Municipality	Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality
Tilagupha Municipality	Simkot Rural Municipality	Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City	Sunilsmriti Rural Municipality
Kaika Rural Municipality	Kuse Rural Municipality	Thawang Rural Municipality	Naubahini Rural Municipality
Naraharinath Rural Municipality	Khatyad Rural Municipality	Mandavi Rural Municipality	Purbakhola Rural Municipality
Sanni Tribeni Rural Municipality	Sinja Rural Municipality	Bhoome Rural Municipality	Chhatrakot Rural Municipality
Pachal Jharana Rural Municipality	Adanchuli Rural Municipality	Tribeni Rural Municipality	Rapti Sonari Rural Municipality
Guthichaur Rural Municipality		Kanchan Rural Municipality	Tribeni Rural Municipality
		Tribeni Rural Municipality	

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Category C

Lumbini Province			Madhesh Province
Musikot Municipality	Rambha Rural Municipality	Babai Rural Municipality	Rajdevi Municipality
Resunga Municipality	Kali Gandaki Rural Municipality	Jhimaruk Rural Municipality	Gaur Municipality
Ramgram Municipality	Dangisharan Rural Municipality	Satyawoti Rural Municipality	Sabaila Municipality
Ruru Rural Municipality	Rapti Rural Municipality	Chandrakot Rural Municipality	Dhangadhimai Municipality
Lamahi Municipality	Runtigadhi Rural Municipality	Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	Gujara Municipality
Banganga Municipality	Mallarani Rural Municipality	Janaki Rural Municipality	Malangawa Municipality
Rolpa Municipality	Sarumarani Rural Municipality	Duduwa Rural Municipality	Barahathawa Municipality
Bhumikasthan Municipality	Dhurkot Rural Municipality	Narainapur Rural Municipality	Garuda Municipality
Buddhabhumi Municipality	Chhatradev Rural Municipality	Geruwa Rural Municipality	Matihani Municipality
Kohalpur Municipality	Malarani Rural Municipality	Badhaiyatal Rural Municipality	Hanumannagar Kankalini Municipality
Bansgadhi Municipality	Panini Rural Municipality	Sammairimai Rural Municipality	Janakpur Sub-Metropolitan City
Barbardiya Municipality	Palhinandan Rural Municipality	Marchawari Rural Municipality	Rajbiraj Municipality
Thakurbaba Municipality	Sarawal Rural Municipality	Bijayanagar Rural Municipality	Madhav Narayan Municipality
Shivaraj Municipality	Pratapapur Rural Municipality	Yasodhara Rural Municipality	Ishanath Municipality
Putha Uttanganga Rural Municipality	Susta Rural Municipality	Mayadevi Rural Municipality	Rupani Rural Municipality
Maharajgunj Municipality	Siyari Rural Municipality	Bangalachuli Rural Municipality	Balara Municipality
Tulsiapur Sub-Metropolitan City	Rohini Rural Municipality	Gadhawa Rural Municipality	Kaudena Rural Municipality
Janaki Rural Municipality	Kotahimai Rural Municipality	Baijanath Rural Municipality	Basbariya Rural Municipality
		Khajura Rural Municipality	Brahmapuri Rural Municipality
			Dhanauji Rural Municipality
			Chhinmasta Rural Municipality
			Pheta Rural Municipality
			Godaita Municipality

Karnali Province	Sudurpaschim Province	Bagmati Province
Khandachakra Municipality	Bhajani Municipality	Kirtipur Municipality
Shey Phoksundo Rural Municipality	Budhiganga Municipality	Sunapati Rural Municipality
Chhedagad Municipality	Dodhara Chandani Municipality	
Hima Rural Municipality	Talkot Rural Municipality	
Sarkegad Rural Municipality		
Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality		
Gurans Rural Municipality		
Barekot Rural Municipality		

Sanitation Service Status

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Improved Coverage Overstates Real Sanitation Safety

92.8%

MICS 2024/25

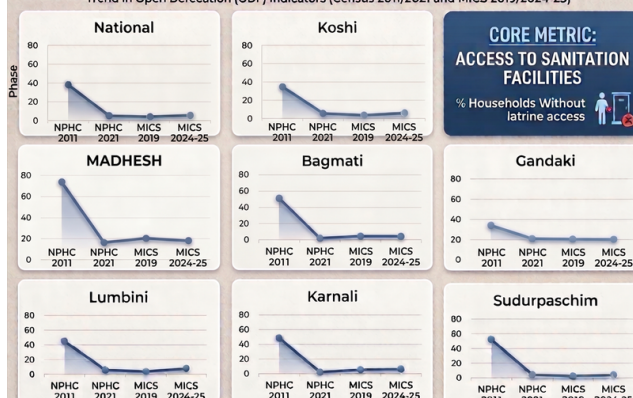
39.9%

of the population uses an improved sanitation facility

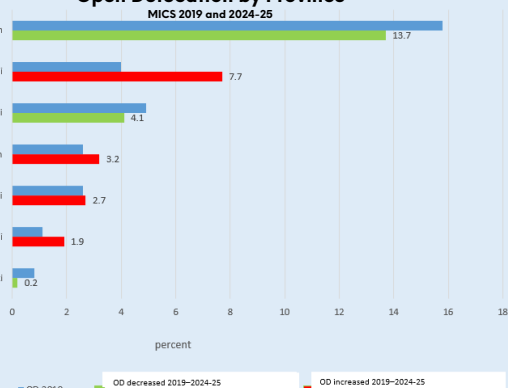
has sanitation that is **actually** safely managed

PROGRESS TOWARDS OPEN DEFECATION FREE: A DECADAL REVIEW IN NEPAL

Trend in Open Defecation (ODF) Indicators (Census 2011/2021 and MICS 2019/2024-25)



Open Defecation by Province



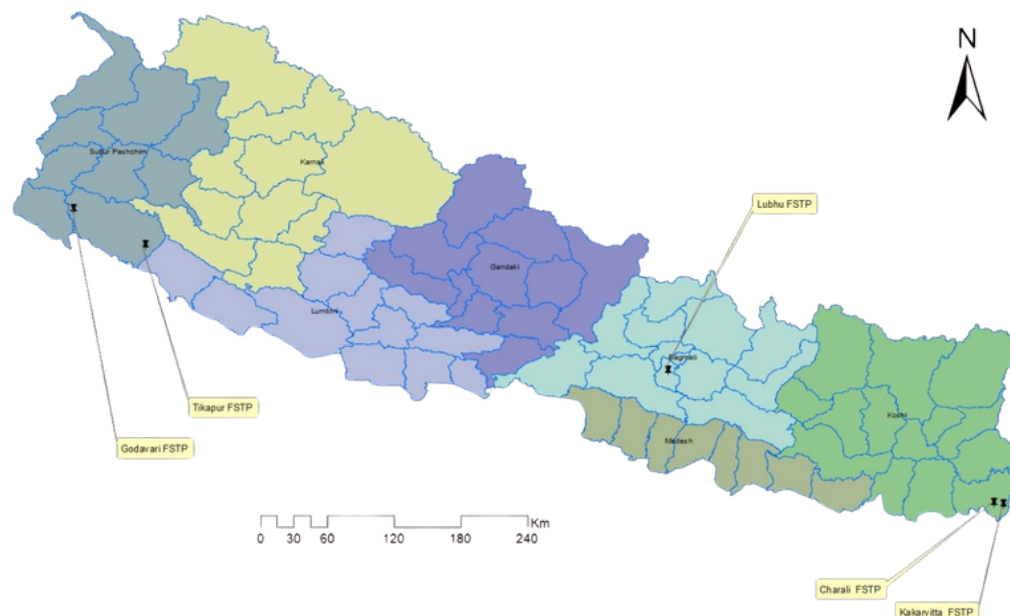
Type of Sanitation Facilities

Area	Flush-Connected to sewer		Flush- Connected to Septic Tank		Ordinary Toilet		No toilet		MICS: (% Of population)			
									Using improved sanitation Facilities		Open Defecation	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2019	2024/25	2019	2024/25
National	8.3	9.8	33.5	55.1	19.5	30.1	38.4	4.5	93.8	92.8	5	5.5
Province												
Koshi	1.5	2.2	32.7	61	35.1	33.1	30.3	3.2	95.2	95.6	2.6	2.7
Madhesh	1.3	2.7	14.9	35.8	9.9	48.6	72.7	12	83.6	85.6	15.8	13.7
Bagmati	31.1	32.7	35.9	49.6	15.1	16.2	17.2	1.2	97.8	97.2	1.1	1.9
Gandaki	1.1	2.8	62.9	75.9	21.1	20.1	14.5	1	98.7	99.4	0.8	0.2
Lumbini	1.6	4	35	58.6	17.9	31.4	45	5.6	94.9	91	4	7.7
Karnali	0.8	2.2	27.3	60.2	23.1	34.6	48.2	2.6	94	93.4	4.9	4.1
Sudurpaschim	1	2	30	62.2	15.7	30.9	52.7	4.4	95.7	90.1	2.6	3.2
Ecological Belt												
Mountain	0.4	1	26.8	69.2	32.4	27.5	39.9	2	95.5	94.8	4	3.8
Hill	16.4	19.2	37	59.3	21.3	19.8	24.9	1.5	97.8	97.1	1.5	1.8
Tarai	1.3	2.6	30.9	49.5	15.8	39.7	51.2	7.6	91.3	88.8	8.3	9.1

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ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION SERVICE PROVIDER



FSTP	Location	Implementing Agency / Construction	Current O&M Arrangement	Operational Status
Charali	Jhapa District, Koshi Province	DWSSM	Operated by the WUSC in coordination with the Municipality	Operational
Kakarvitta	Mechinagar Municipality, Jhapa District, Koshi Province	DWSSM	Operated by the WUSC in coordination with the Municipality	Operational
Lubhu	Mahalaxmi Municipality, Lalitpur District, Bagmati Province	ENPHO (Pilot Project)	Operated by a private operator in close coordination with Mahalaxmi Municipality and Saligram Organic	Operation Stopped
Tikapur	Tikapur Municipality, Kailali District, Sudurpashchim Province	DWSSM	Directly operated by Tikapur Municipality	Operational
Godawari	Godawari Municipality, Kailali District, Sudur-Pashchim Province	Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP)	Operated by a Construction contractor	Operational

ACCESSING THE FSM ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

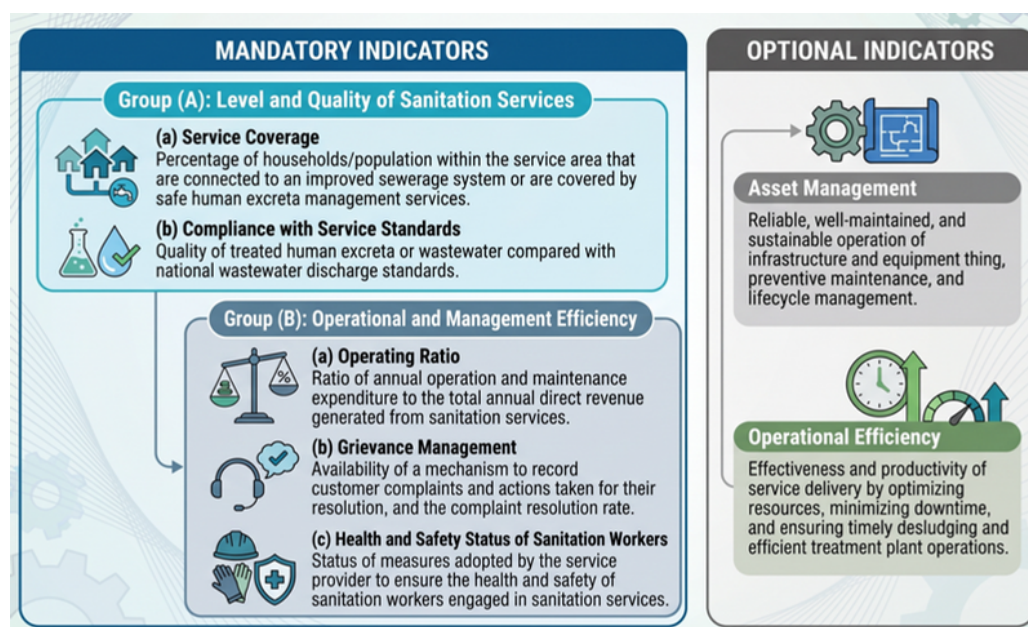
Utilizing a Good, Moderate, Poor evaluation scale provides a structured pathway for continuous improvement. This framework serves as a practical guide for strengthening the enabling environment by highlighting exact operational deficits and institutional gaps that need to be addressed. Consequently, it supports the sustainable operation and scaled expansion of FSM services by ensuring that capacity-building efforts and capital investments are tailored to the specific maturity level of each municipality.

Benchmarking Report of FSTP 2026

Municipality / FSTP	Municipal Willingness	Policy & Institutional Framework	Social Acceptance	Service Demand
Charali	Moderate	Poor	Poor	Poor
Kakarvitta	Moderate	Poor	Poor	Poor
Lubhu	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Moderate
Tikapur	Good	Poor	Moderate	Good
Godawari	Good	Poor	Moderate	Good

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR: SANITATION AND SEWERAGE SERVICES PROVIDERS

Water supply and sanitation regulations 2081



Sanitation Service Status

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The performance indicators below show the current operational status and identify strengths and areas requiring improvement. The following section outlines the gaps in the performance of sanitation service providers and guides municipalities and service providers toward improved operational practices, stronger institutional capacity, and more sustainable FSM service delivery. The summary is presented below.

FSM PERFORMANCE SNAPSHOT Five FSTPs at a Glance					
20.60%	0%	1 of 5	5 of 5		
of households in the five service areas use the scheduled service (9,540 of 46,225)	Customer Responsiveness score at every one of the five plants	plants have any effluent-quality test data (Godavari only)	FSTPs remain in Low-performance status		
KPI Dimension	Charali	Kakarvitta	Lubhu	Tikapur	Godavari
Mandatory Indicators					
Service Coverage	35.00%	12.90%	8.00%	13.80%	43.40%
Compliance with Service Standards	12.50%	12.50%	0.00%	12.50%	20.80%
Operating Ratio	50.00%	12.50%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Grievance Management	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Occupational Health and Safety	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%	25.00%
Optional Indicators					
Asset Management	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	25.00%
Operational Efficiency	61.10%	80.00%	48.60%	83.30%	62.20%
<25% Poor	25–49.9% Needs Improvement	50–74.9% Satisfactory	≥75% Good		

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The gaps identified across the five FSTPs, when assessed against the minimum indicators, point not merely to isolated facility-level shortcomings but to systemic challenges that call for broader policy and programmatic reform.

Policy Formulation

- Root Cause: Absence of a comprehensive policy framework to regulate the unsafe disposal and dumping of fecal sludge.
- Implication: Insufficient influent load leads to the underutilization and long-term financial unsustainability of the FSTP.

Lack of Awareness

- Root Cause: Low public awareness regarding the biological hazards and long-term consequences of applying untreated fecal sludge directly onto gardens and agricultural fields.
- Implication: Contamination of local water bodies, triggering outbreaks of waterborne diseases and compromising community health.

No Customer Feedback / Responsiveness Mechanism

- Root Cause: No complaint register or user-satisfaction survey has ever been instituted; service quality is not monitored from the user's perspective.
- Implication: Service failures go undetected and uncorrected; municipalities cannot demonstrate accountability to users or regulators.

No Worker Health & Insurance Coverage

- Root Cause: No occupational-health policy, no budget line for worker insurance or routine medical check-ups for desludging staff.
- Implication: High occupational-health risk for a workforce handling hazardous waste; legal/reputational exposure for operators and municipalities.

Low and Highly Uneven Household Coverage

- Root Cause: Limited public awareness of the scheduled service, continued informal/illegal disposal, and catchment areas not matched to plant capacity.
- Implication: Public-health benefit of the FSTP investment is not realized; revenue base remains too small to cover O&M costs.

No Effluent-Quality Monitoring Programme

- Root Cause: No routine sampling budget or schedule; laboratory testing arranged only ad hoc (completed at Godavari only).
- Implication: Cannot demonstrate regulatory compliance or protect public/environmental health; undermines the credibility of the treatment investment.

Reactive, Under-Resourced Asset Management

- Root Cause: No preventive-maintenance plan or GPS-based vehicle tracking; spare-parts procurement is reactive rather than planned.
- Implication: Higher lifecycle cost, unplanned downtime, and reduced asset life for both treatment infrastructure and desludging vehicles.

Mismatch Between Plant Loading and Design Capacity

- Root Cause: Scheduled-desludging catchments (ward allocation) not periodically reviewed against actual design capacity and demand growth.
- Implication: Under-loaded plants under-utilize sunk investment; over-loaded plants risk shortened treatment retention time and effluent-quality failure.

Municipal WASH Governance and Legal Frameworks

The municipalities are committed to securing a cleaner, safer, and healthier future for all people by establishing robust, legally binding frameworks for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Effective WASH governance requires strong political, administrative, and legal systems to ensure the sustainable management of water resources and sanitation services. Legal frameworks support local governments in delivering WASH services by providing a clear, enforceable roadmap for implementation, operation, and long-term maintenance. They also promote public health and safety by enforcing strict standards for drinking water quality and effective wastewater and solid waste management practices.

ACT, Procedure, Rules, Directives, Regulations	
Buddhashanti Rural Municipality	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Act, 2078
	Solid Waste Management Act, 2078
	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee Registration and Renewal Procedure, 2078
Mechinagar Municipality	Fecal Sludge Management Act, 2082
	Water Supply Management Authority Act, 2078
Birtamod Municipality	Solid Waste Management Act, 2080
Mahalaxmi Municipality	Water Supply and Sanitation Consumer Committee Management Procedure, 2076
	Human Excreta Waste Management Regulations, 2076
Tikapur Municipality	Solid Waste Management Rules, 2081
	Solid Waste Management Act, 2080
Godawari Municipality	Water Supply and Hygiene Act, 2080
	Fecal Sludge Management Procedure, 2080
	Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratory Operation
	Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Center Operation Guidelines, 2075



The JMP ladder for sanitation

Safely Managed Service:

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite

Basic sanitation service:

Basic sanitation service refers to the use of improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited sanitation service:

Refers to the use of Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households.

Unimproved sanitation service:

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, latrines or hanging bucket latrines.

Open Defecation or No sanitation service:

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste.

Municipality Category List



SCAN ME

Scan this QR code to access the complete categorization list of all 326 local governments. The linked sheet applies a classification tool to categorize each rural municipality and municipality.

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This report card has been jointly prepared through the collaborative efforts of the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) and WaterAid Nepal.