

# Green Sanitation Services Program (GSSP)



Name	Green Sanitation Services Program
Country	Nepal
Project duration	Apr. 2019-Mar. 2021 (2 years)
Implemented by	Global Green Growth Institute
Government partners	Ministry of Forests and Environment, Ministry of Water Supply, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, Mahalaxmi Municipality, Bharatpur Metropolitan City, Province 3
Implementation sites	Mahalaxmi, Bharatpur
Beneficiaries	Municipal residents, sanitation workers, sanitation entrepreneurs, municipal governments, sanitation by-product consumers
Climate action	Mitigation and adaptation
Investment mobilization target	USD 2 million

into forests and waterways. Similarly, most non-sewered waste, especially sludge from septic tanks, does not get adequately treated. However, sanitation waste is also a valuable resource – it can be transformed into fertilizer, ash, distilled water, pellets and biogas. All these products have markets within the bioeconomy.

Untreated fecal sludge and wastewater is a climate change issue. Containment without treatment generates methane, and improper management leads to risks amongst vulnerable populations. Nepal is experiencing an increase in the frequency, duration and intensity of floods linked to extreme weather events. Much of the country's sanitation infrastructure is vulnerable to flood, generating public health risk, especially due to the contamination of drinking water sources. As a result, green, resilient, efficient and cost-effective decentralized sanitation services are urgently needed.

## Why the sanitation sector?

In September 2019, Nepal was declared 'open defecation free' (ODF), a significant achievement. This success is owed to robust and consistent effort by numerous partners over many years. With access to toilets greatly improved, efforts must now be made to address and manage fecal sludge and wastewater.

Currently, only 7% of sewerage waste in Nepal gets treated. The rest gets dumped, illegally and untreated,

Municipal governments in Nepal, which increasingly look to the private sector for service provision, have struggled to design sanitation service delivery models that are commercially attractive. Innovative and creative thinking is needed for service design, financing and delivery. At the same time, sanitation entrepreneurs are hesitant to operate without adequate assurances from local governments, and the establishment of robust policy, institutions and regulation to support and protect private operations. This overall situation inhibits the private involvement in the sector and restricts inflows of investment.



"Our municipality is growing rapidly. We are prioritizing the development of green infrastructure and sanitation facilities."

Mr. Rameshwor Shrestha  
Mayor of Mahalaxmi Municipality  
Nepal



**Left.** Brick kilns and cement industry can use gas, pallets and ash produced from sanitation.

**Right.** Sanitation waste can be transformed into fertilizer and used in commercial agriculture.

## Our approach

The Green Sanitation Services Program (GSSP) promotes citywide inclusive sanitation as an integral element of climate action and green growth. The program is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Water Supply and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, in cooperation with the Ministry of Forests and Environment and the Ministry of Urban Development. Along with national level activities, the program will be implemented in two municipalities, namely Mahalaxmi Municipality and Bharatpur Metropolitan City, both in Province 3.

GSSP focuses on three areas:

- Enhance the attractiveness of the sanitation sector for climate finance and private investment. GSSP will strengthen policy and regulation to attract finance to the sanitation sector. As part of this, the program will also enhance the role of waste and sanitation in the national climate change agenda. This will facilitate opportunities to access climate finance.
- Embedding sanitation within green growth planning at municipal level. GSSP will integrate investment for sanitation into localized green growth plans and strategies, in order to build connections between markets, foster waste valorization and enhance the circular economy with municipalities.

- Develop business cases and service models for inclusive, resilient and green sanitation services. These service models will be economically viable, socially acceptable and technically and institutionally appropriate with a focus on the "sanitation value chain" which includes collection, emptying, transport, treatment, reuse, and disposal

These areas of work will be implemented over 2019-2021, in close collaboration with project partners.

## Expected results

These areas of work are expected to deliver the following results:

- Improved sanitation services delivered to 100,000 people across both municipalities
- At least USD 2 million of investment mobilized through climate financing or private financing
- Overall improvement of the attractiveness of the sanitation sector to private and climate financiers
- Increased awareness of the importance of decentralized sanitation services
- Increased awareness of the climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits of sanitation service provision.

### Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)

Head Office in Seoul, South Korea

GGGI supports 33 countries to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Nationally Determined Contributions of the Paris Agreement

[www.gggi.org](http://www.gggi.org)

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