

Status of Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) in Lalbandi Municipality

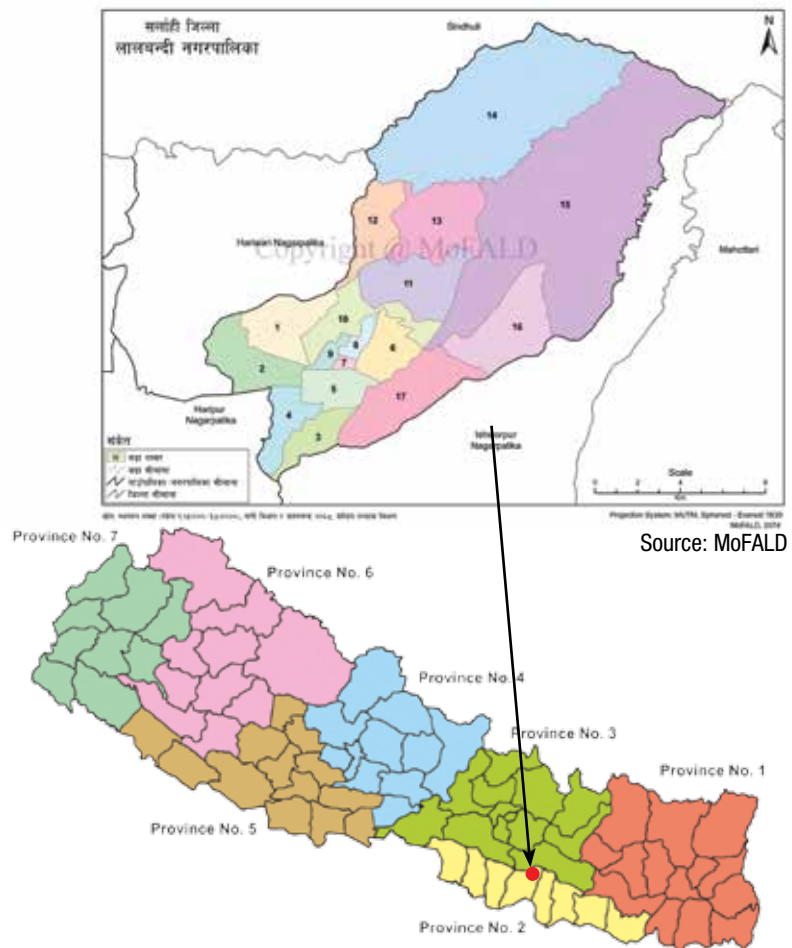
Introduction

Lalbandi municipality is located in Sarlahi District of Janakpur Zone in the Central Development Region of Nepal. This place is famous for highest production of tomato in the nation and shares significant quantity for supply of vegetables and fruits. There are 57,521 people with 12,509 households according to the latest data obtained from the municipality at the time of survey.

FSM Status

Majority (10,858) of the households (HHs) have a toilet within their premises. Out of the HHs having toilets, 6,232 HHs have lined containments including biogas containers (3,914 HHs), 4,539 HHs have unlined containments and 87 HHs have no containment. Considering the volume of these containments, volume of faecal sludge (FS) generated in the municipality is estimated to be 707 cum per year. Generated FS are being emptied by the private desludging service providers - manually (36 cum/year) and mechanically (28 cum/year).

There are three private desludging vehicles, which provides the desludging services charging Rs.3000 per trip (on an average), and no desludging services from the municipality. Here, 9% of the containments are being emptied and there is no treatment plant or proper disposal site for those emptied sludge, however 1.6% of HHs primarily apply the emptied sludge into the farmland indicating unsafe use. Also, those containments which are not emptied, do not necessarily represent to be safe as majority of them are unlined, so could be a threat to ground water pollution.



Map of Lalbandi Municipality

Recommendations

The data shows that Lalbandi Municipality has no full sanitation coverage. In addition, the existing containments are not properly designed, which are collectively polluting the ambient environment and ground water. So, standard toilet and containment construction should be prioritized.

Furthermore, even though Lalbandi municipality has not been declared Open Defecation Free FS emptying trend has started, and so emptied FS are either being unsafely used or disposed haphazardly. This reflects the need of sufficient mechanical desludging service providers and proper treatment facility in the municipality.

Supported By:

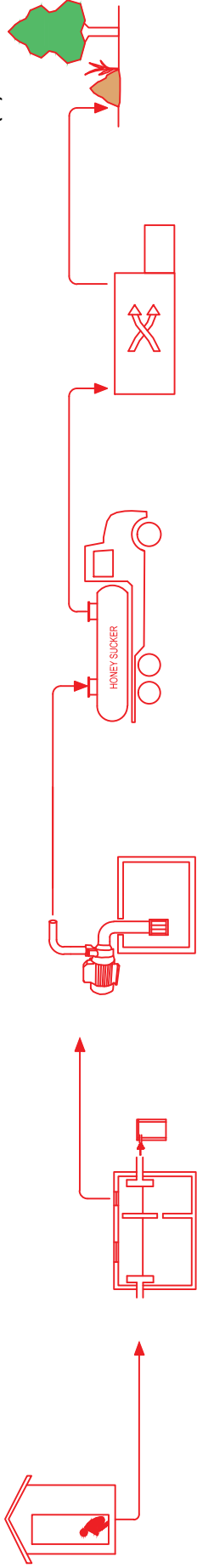
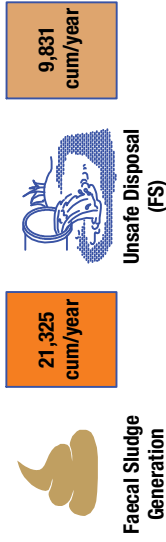
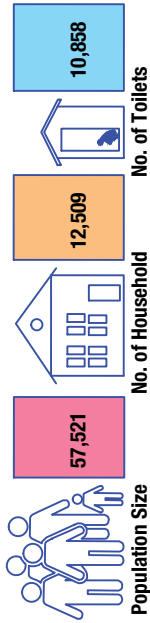


Published By:

Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)
Adarsha Marg, New Baneshwor, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel : 01-5244641, 5244051 • Email: enpho@enpho.com
Web: www.enpho.org



Lalbandi Municipality



USER INTERFACE

- HYGIENIC SEPARATION OF HUMAN EXCRETA PREVENTING EXPOSURE TO FAECAL MATTERS.
- THE COLLECTION OF FAECAL MATTERS IS DONE UNDER USER INTERFACE VIA DIFFERENT KINDS OF TOILETS.

CONTAINMENT

- COLLECTION AND STORAGE OF HUMAN EXCRETA INTO THE CONTAINER.
- FAECAL SLUDGE IS SETTLED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CONTAINER WHILE THE EFFLUENT FLOWS AWAY FROM THE CONTAINER

EMPTYING

- REMOVING OF FAECAL SLUDGE FROM THE CONTAINER.
- HYGIENIC REMOVAL OF THE SLUDGE IS THE MAJOR CONCERN.

TRANSPORT

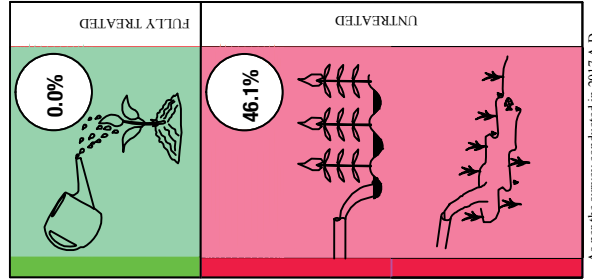
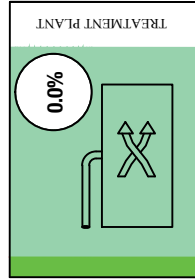
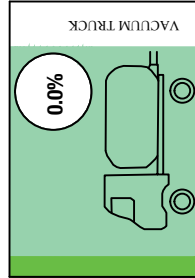
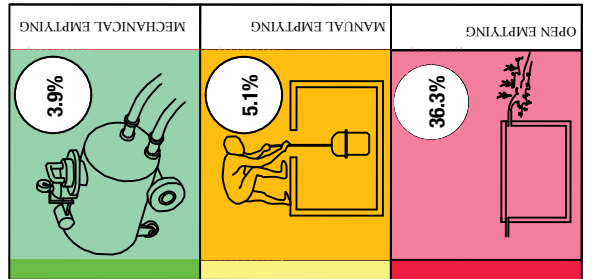
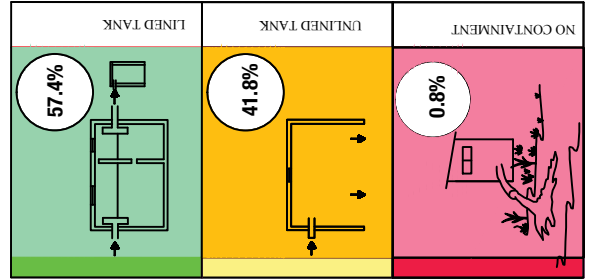
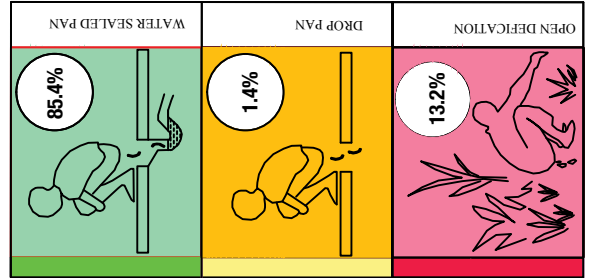
- CONVEYANCE OF FAECAL SLUDGE FROM THE CONTAINER TO THE TREATMENT PLANT
- VACUUM TRUCK ARE THE MAIN MEANS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE FAECAL SLUDGE.

TREATMENT

- REDUCTION OF POLLUTANTS FROM THE FAECAL SLUDGE TO THE SET STANDARD BY USING DIFFERENT KIND OF TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

DISPOSAL/REUSE

- DISCHARGE OF FAECAL SLUDGE INTO THE ENVIRONMENT FOR DRAINING OR REUSE PURPOSE



LEGEND:

- Acceptable (Green)
- Need improvements (Yellow)
- Unacceptable (Red)

BORDA

ENPHO
Creating Eco Societies