

The 34<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting

# Annual REPORT 2082



Environment and Public  
Health Organization

**About the cover picture:**

This picture captures a child enjoying fresh water from the rejuvenated Dudol stone spout in ward 2, Changunarayan Municipality. The renovation of this traditional water source was inspired by successful practices from other towns, and it has brought new life to the community's heritage while ensuring reliable access to clean water. Encouraged by this success, the municipality has since taken the initiative to independently restore three more stone spouts, showing a strong commitment to both cultural preservation and safe water access for its people

**Submitted to:**

The 34<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting 2081/82

**Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)**

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@ ENPHO, 2082

Photo Credit : ENPHO

# Message from Chairperson & Executive Director

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As we celebrate 34 years of service, ENPHO continues to lead the way in research, innovation, and practical solutions for healthier communities and a cleaner environment. Guided by evidence based advocacy and context-driven technologies, our work touches every corner of Nepal ranging from water and air quality monitoring to urban sanitation improvements and climate adaptation strategies.

With a strong presence across the country, we design programs that truly reflect local needs whether it's implementing integrated WASH solutions in rural areas or enhancing sanitation systems in growing cities.

In the fiscal year 2080/81, we remained committed to tackling pressing health, sanitation, and environmental challenges. Our principle of “develop, demonstrate, and disseminate” came to life through diverse projects, often working hand-in-hand with all levels of government.

We also invested in building the capacity of WASH professionals, equipping them with the tools and knowledge to drive City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS).

At ENPHO, we believe safe water and resilient communities are the foundation of public health. A major step forward was the pilot implementation of the FSM Standard in Nepal Project, the first of its kind in the country and globally. This groundbreaking initiative focuses on managing on-site wastewater services in municipalities using a City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation approach, setting a benchmark for sustainable sanitation models worldwide.

Our work is guided by three core strategies: creating demand for WASH services, strengthening private sector engagement, and empowering the public sector to deliver better governance and services all while ensuring gender equality, social inclusion (GESI), and disaster risk reduction (DRR) are central to our approach. At ENPHO, the principle of “Leave No One Behind” is more than a slogan; it's a promise to reach and uplift even the most vulnerable communities.

To protect public health, we continue to roll out programs that prevent water-borne diseases, including cholera, ensuring safer water and healthier lives. We work hand in hand with local governments to improve living conditions in small and medium towns by reducing the health and environmental risks that come from inadequate WASH services. Our approach combines replicating proven solutions, pioneering new innovations, and integrating gender and climate considerations into every stage of WASH planning and delivery. Along the way, we document and share what works, so that success can be scaled and sustained.

ENPHO's efforts have shaped policies, strengthened community resilience, and set new standards for sustainable WASH systems across Nepal. As we move forward, we remain deeply committed to building eco-friendly, climate-resilient societies where no one is left behind.

Finally, we extend our heartfelt thanks to all government authorities, partners, donors, and stakeholders for your unwavering trust and support. Your collaboration fuels our journey, and together, we look forward to achieving even greater impact in the years to come!



Er. Rajiv Joshi  
Chairperson



Ms. Bhawana Sharma  
Executive Director



Garden Mart Department Store

गुणवती वस्तुओं की सस्तेमती दरवासे लिए, गुणवत्ता

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हामरे सुफटी दरवाजे सत सफाई

सुनील कपूरी

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अनर्तगत रहेका स्वानेपानीको स्थिति तथा  
स्रोतको पानी परिक्षण नतिजा



# ENPHO at Glance

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The Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO) is a national non-government organization (NGO) in Nepal founded in 1990, focused on research and service in environmental and public health, with a particular emphasis on WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene). ENPHO promotes sustainable development by demonstrating eco-friendly technologies and practices, ensuring safe water, sustainable sanitation, improved hygiene, and clean air through community-based approaches.

The organization contributes to Nepal's National Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets by:

- Providing technical assistance for safely managed water supply and sanitation systems, embedding climate mitigation and climate adaptation approaches to bolster resilience, with localized solutions and field-based demonstration to ensure sustainable execution.
- Strengthening WASH-resilient municipalities by addressing disaster risks and aiding the private sector in developing business continuity plans (BCPs) to maintain operations during crises.
- Promoting and advocating for clean air awareness through demonstrated public-centric campaigns.
- Showcasing safely managed sanitation practices using the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) approach for effective faecal sludge, wastewater, and solid waste management, to meet community-specific needs and field demonstration to advance sustainable resource recovery.
- Advocating for safely managed drinking water services by expanding cost-effective water supply and treatment systems, while fostering private sector partnerships for scalable demonstration in the field.

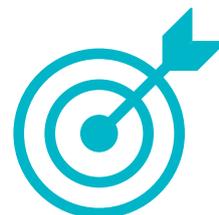


## Our Vision

Creating Eco-societies

## Our Mission

To develop, demonstrate and disseminate innovative techniques and technologies to enable societies to become healthy and environmentally friendly.



## Our Values

The guiding principle of our approach and strategy is rooted in our unwavering commitment to providing services of exceptional quality, consistency, and effectiveness.



Quality



Integrity



Transparency & Accountability



Neutrality

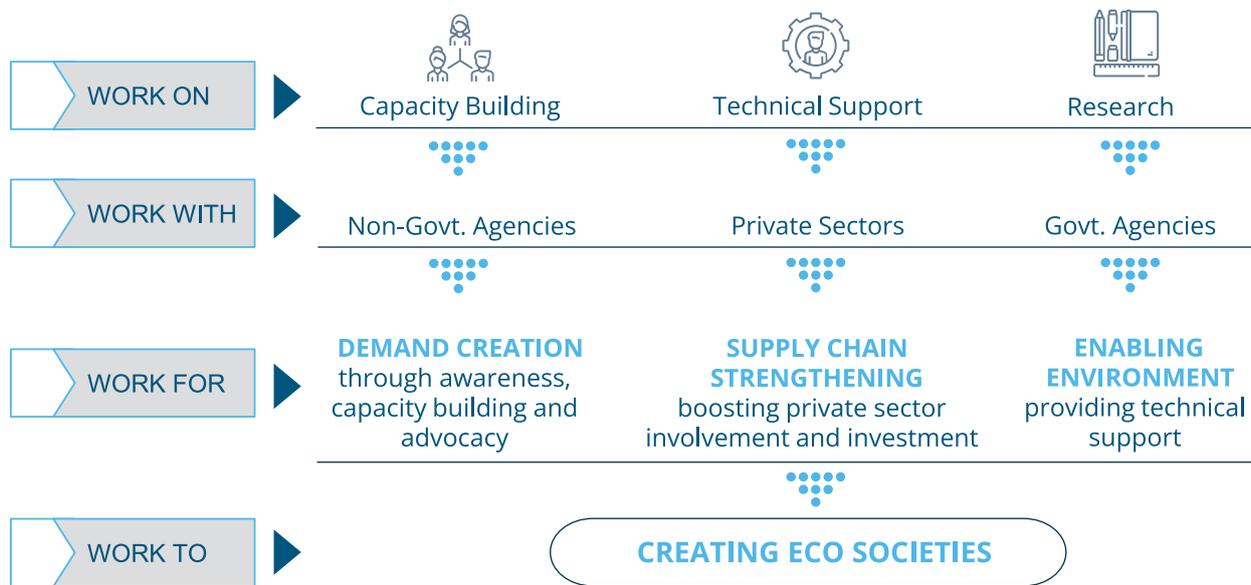


Respect

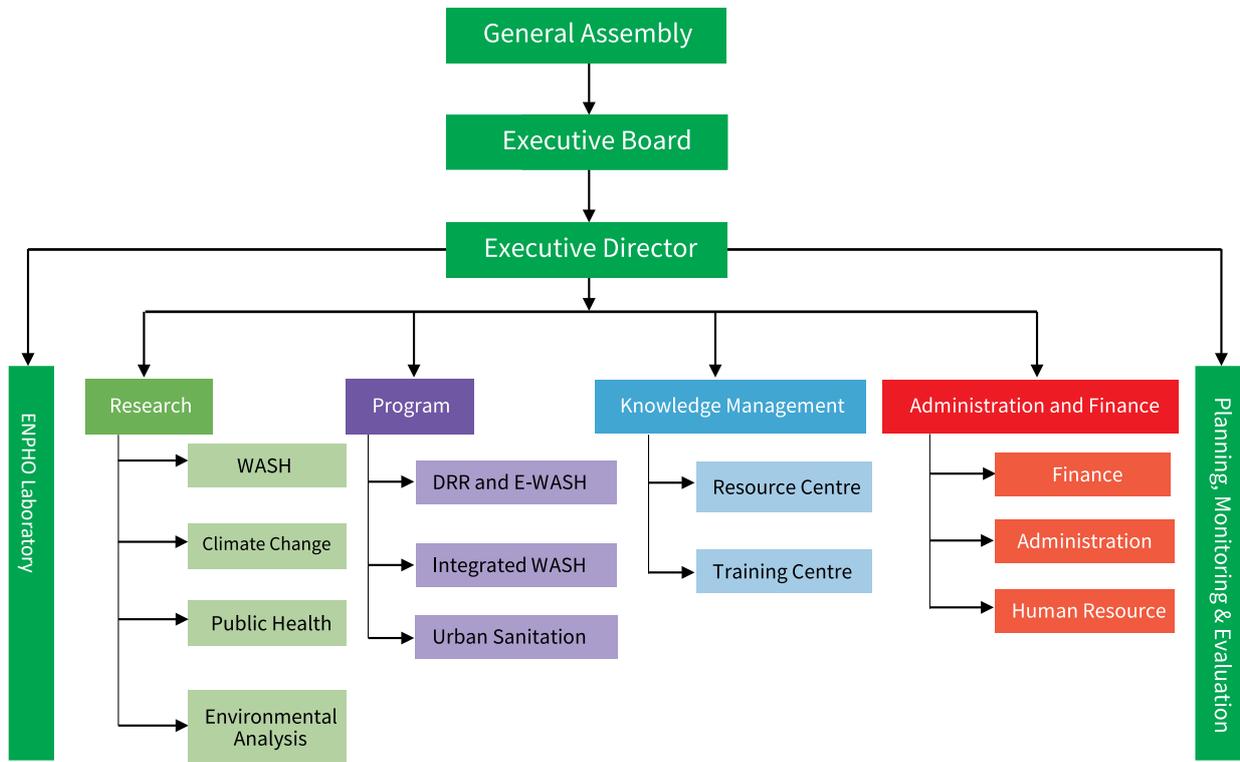


Innovation & Creativity

# ENPHO's Working Strategy



# ENPHO's Organogram





# ENPHO Laboratory

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For over three decades, the ENPHO Laboratory has been at the forefront of environmental science in Nepal. Since 1990, the ENPHO Laboratory has been a leading service provider of environmental quality analysis, offering high-quality testing services for water, air, soil, and food. The lab's core mission is to support evidence-based research, advocacy, and community empowerment through reliable environmental monitoring.

Accredited under NEPLAS (Nepal Laboratory Accreditation Scheme) criteria (based on International Organization for Standardization: ISO 17025) and recognized as a Nepal Standard (NS) by the Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology since 2000, ENPHO Laboratory combines international quality standards with advanced technology. Its digital Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) ensures secure, accurate, and automated data management and reporting.

Continuously evolving, ENPHO launched a specialized unit for analyzing faecal sludge and wastewater, with technical guidance from Thailand's Naturally Acceptable and Technological Sustainable Laboratory (NATS Lab). Beyond its central lab, ENPHO has empowered municipalities, supporting the establishment of 8 mini labs to strengthen decentralized water quality monitoring.

Equipped with advanced instruments such as Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers (AAS), Ultraviolet (UV) Spectrophotometers, and Double Distillation Unit, and highly skilled team, ENPHO conducts complex and reliable analyses. The lab is also a hub of innovation, having development of widely adopted water testing kits and the body belt incubator, which played a key role in the national Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS survey) for year 2014, 2019 and 2024 in partnership with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

The Laboratory has produced a range of low-cost, portable, and reliable water testing and disinfection solutions, including:

- ENPHO Water Quality Test Kits
- Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) Kits
- Coliform Presence/Absence (P/A) Vials
- Chlorine solutions: Piyush, Piyush Plus, 1% Chlorine
- Body Belt Incubators

These innovations have been widely adopted by institutions across Nepal, strengthening water safety, monitoring, and treatment programs at scale.

# ENPHO's Core Competencies

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ENPHO's expertise is structured around six key pillars, enabling the organization to deliver comprehensive environmental and public health solutions. These pillars represent our integrated approach to environment and public health. This holistic approach enables us to safeguard water and air quality, promote sustainable sanitation, and build climate and disaster resilience. We bring science and communities together to turn complex challenges into practical solutions, helping people thrive and build healthier, more sustainable futures.

## Research and Development

ENPHO translates complex environmental challenges into affordable, real-world solutions that save lives. Our research and development are purpose-built to empower communities with the tools they need to build healthier futures. We don't just study problems; we invent and deploy the answers.

From identifying arsenic in drinking water to designing affordable techniques, our work has led to a suite of field-tested technologies. We have a track record of creating solutions that address critical needs, from rapid arsenic and E. Coli test kits to affordable purification filters and sustainable sanitation hardware. Our automated, sensor-based chlorine dosing units are a proven innovation, ensuring reliable water safety and laying the groundwork for a fully integrated, IoT-based safe water supply, reducing human error and ensuring consistent quality.

Each product is a direct result of our commitment to evidence-based design, ensuring that our interventions are not only effective but also sustainable and accessible to those who need them most.



## Integrated WASH Services

ENPHO drives sustainable development by forging strategic partnerships with government, communities, and local institutions to accelerate Nepal's progress towards the SDGs. Our integrated WASH programs are designed for holistic impact, linking safe water and sanitation with improved outcomes in health, education, and nutrition.

A key strategy in our commitment to leaving no one behind is the rejuvenation and revitalization of alternative water sources. By restoring and protecting local springs, ponds, and rainwater systems, we ensure even the most remote and marginalized populations gain access to safe, climate-resilient water. This work is grounded in our unwavering commitment to Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI). By placing empowerment at the center of everything we do, we ensure our solutions are community-owned, equitable, and sustainable. Through proven, scalable models like our SWASTHA and Water Safe Community initiatives, we are building the foundation for resilient communities assured to thrive.



## Safely Managed Sanitation

ENPHO is engineering the next generation of sanitation systems for Nepal, solutions that are not only financially viable and technically sound but also drive environmental sustainability and social equity. We go beyond infrastructure, strengthening the entire sanitation ecosystem from collection to resource recovery.

By championing a circular economy, we transform waste into valuable assets like clean energy and agricultural supplements, directly contributing to climate change mitigation. We empower our partners, from government bodies to local enterprises with the expert technical guidance, policy support, and capacity building needed to implement and scale these climate-smart solutions. Our work begins with evidence: we conducted a comprehensive sanitation study across different cities, developing Shit Flow Diagrams (SFDs) and Waste Flow Diagrams (WFD) to create a blueprint for targeted, high-impact investment. Our newly constructed solid waste recovery center serves as a living

laboratory and demonstration hub, proving this model's viability. We then empower our partners, from government to local enterprises to scale these solutions nationwide. Through our advocacy for City-wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS), we ensure this blueprint for progress benefits every citizen and communities.

## Disaster Risk Reduction

ENPHO's work in disaster management is a strategic investment in long-term stability. We recognize that the most effective response begins long before a crisis hits. By investing in proactive preparedness, from risk mapping to strengthening local infrastructure, we mitigate the devastating human and economic costs of disasters. We empower local governments by co-creating Local Disaster and Climate Resilient Plans (LDCRPs), using precise geo-spatial mapping to identify hazards, risks and open spaces. We extend this preparation into the local economy through developing Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and WASH FIT assessments at healthcare facilities.

When crisis is unavoidable, our rapid response WASH teams are on the ground, delivering life-saving services to protect the health and dignity of affected populations. Our response to COVID-19 led to innovation and deployment of Contactless WASH facilities and the launch of Disinfection Training-of-Trainers programs to build back stronger.



## Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)

For over three decades, ENPHO has been at the forefront of climate innovation, translating scientific research into scalable, on-the-ground solutions. We design and implement integrated programs that build resilience at every level from individual households to national policy.

Our approach is rooted in climate resilient. We champion gender-responsive and locally led adaptation, ensuring that women, youth, and marginalized communities are empowered as key agents of change. By pioneering nature-based solutions like rainwater harvest, groundwater recharge to combat urban flooding and climate-smart agriculture like rooftop farming, and by driving policy for clean air, we are not just helping communities adapt to climate change we are building a blueprint for a low-carbon, equitable, and sustainable future for Nepal.

## Youth Engagement

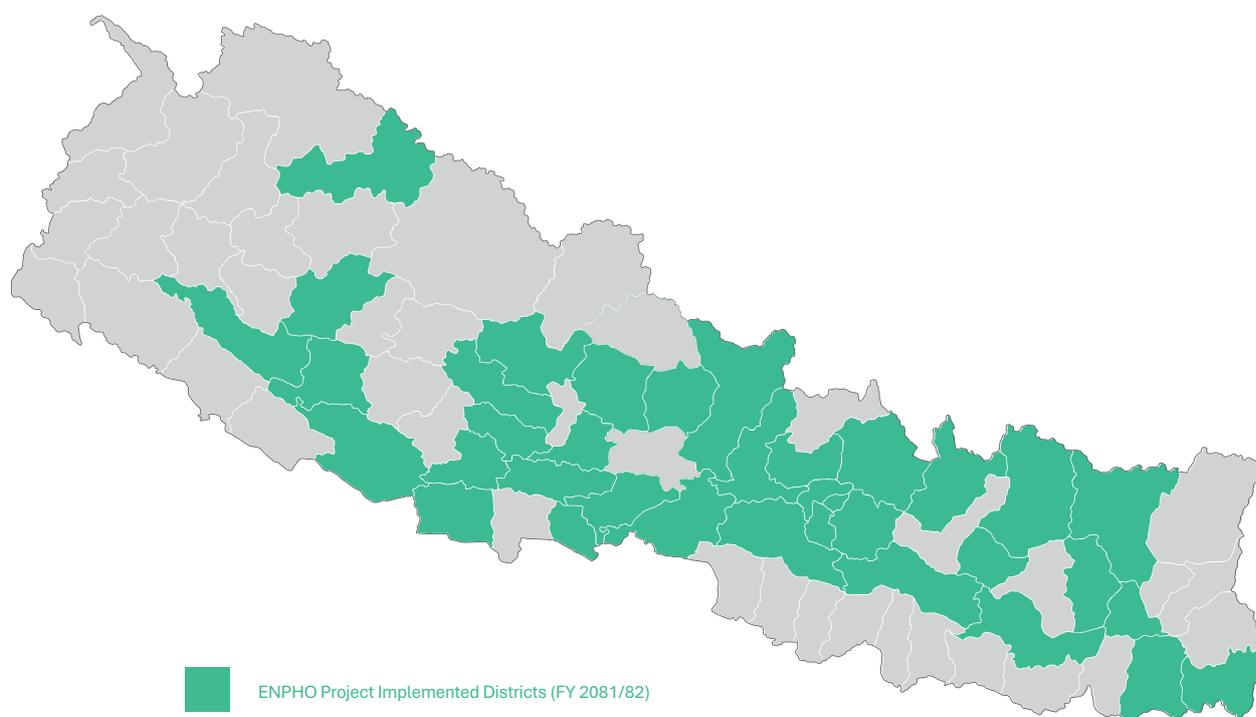
ENPHO believes in lasting change through the power of those who can make the biggest difference that is young people. At ENPHO, we stand behind Paschim Paaila, a dynamic youth-led network that has been making waves in public health across Nepal since 2009. These passionate young leaders are more than volunteers, they are changemakers, reaching deep into communities, inspiring healthier habits, and championing a brighter, safer future for everyone.

# Where We Work

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ENPHO's operational footprint is national, but our approach is deliberately local. We deploy specialized, high-impact strategies tailored to the unique challenges of each region. We build resilient communities through our comprehensive integrated WASH programs, and we also engineer sustainable sanitation solutions to meet the demands of growing populations.

With a legacy of success across all 77 districts and active projects in 70 municipalities, we have a proven track record of delivering the right solutions, in the right places, for maximum impact.



# People We Served

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Male  
**66772**



Female  
**108551**



LGBTIQA+  
**36**



Development  
Partners  
**207**



Central and Provincial  
Government  
**52**



Local  
Government  
**166**



Private  
Entities  
**29**



Academia/  
Freelancer/  
Individual  
**83**



HHs (Munas)  
**30466**



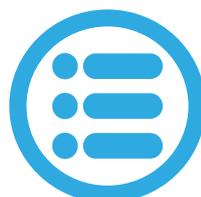
Institutions  
**69**



Schools  
**9**

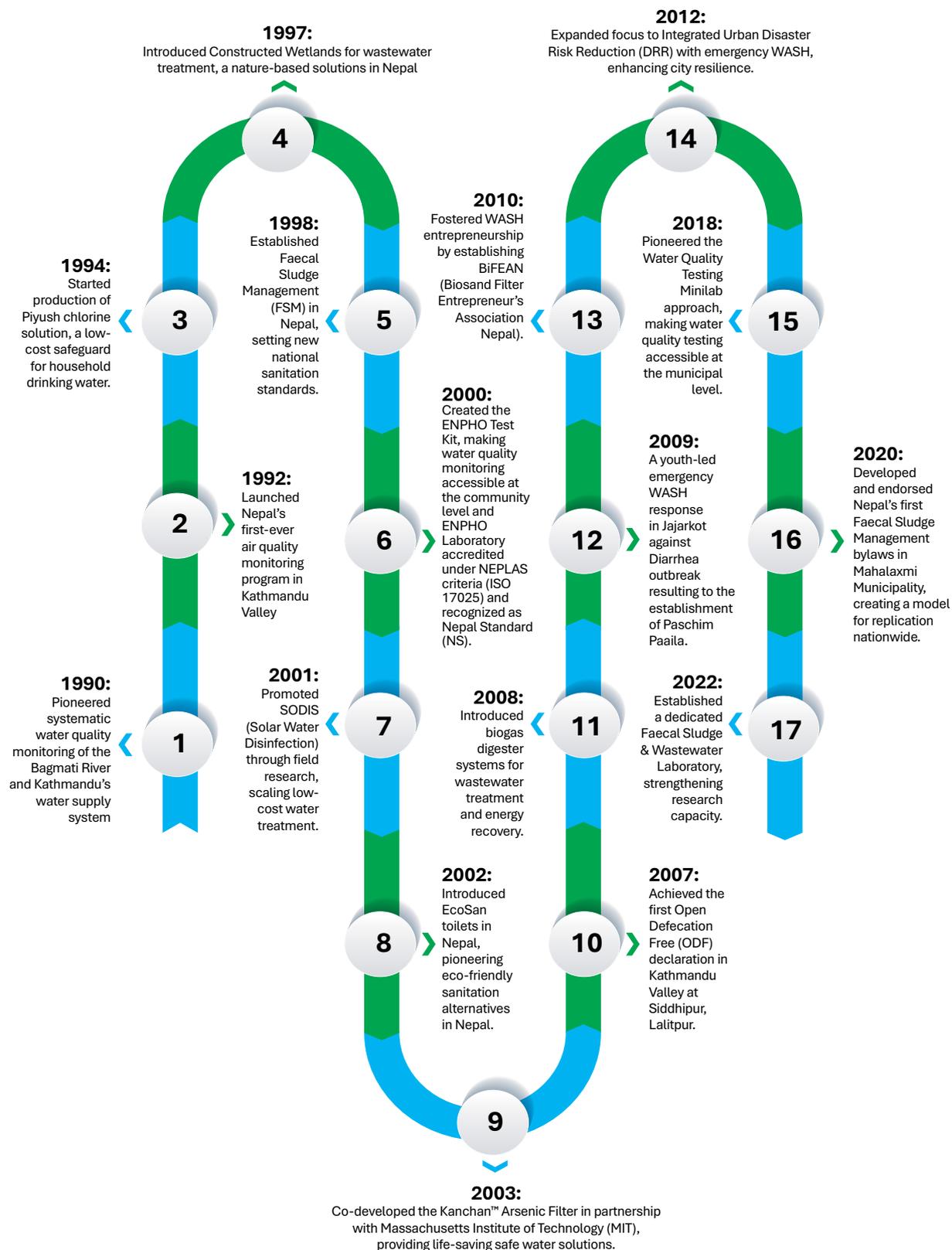


Health Post  
**3**



Others  
**37**

# ENPHO Milestone



# Project Highlights

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# Building a Water-Safe and Resilient Municipality- SARWACHA Project

**Project Donor/Partner:** DOPPER and SIMAVI  
**Project Area:** Changunarayan Municipality  
**Project Duration:** June 2023 to June 2026  
**Project Goal:** The major goal of the project is to strengthen the municipality to build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable water safe communities by integrating innovative financing mechanisms and collaborating with private actors and vulnerable groups.

## Project Brief:

Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO) is implementing a project “SARWACHA-Building a Water-Safe and Resilient Municipality”, overseen by Changunarayan Municipality and funded by DOPPER and SIMAVI. This project serves as a foundation for establishing a sustainable model that encompasses a range of activities crucial for advancing public health and environmental well-being. The initiatives under SARWACHA encompass water quality testing, policy development, awareness campaigns, training sessions, and capacity-building efforts. The primary focus is on elevating the operational and managerial aspects of water supply schemes, improving water safety plans, and fostering private sector engagement. The project aims to elevate water quality, enhance water infrastructure, empower women, girls, and marginalized communities in decision-making processes, and foster an effective framework for private sector engagement and strategic investments and partnerships, aligning to the Changunarayan Municipality.



## Major Outputs:

- Developed a comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring Guideline and formed a Municipal Water Quality Monitoring Team.
- Supported the establishment of a drinking water mini-lab and provided 5-day training to two mini-lab operators on water quality testing.
- Prepared Water Safety Plans (WSPs) for 20 water supply schemes, including training Water User Committees on WSP development.
- Established a WASH complaint mechanism for community reporting and accountability on WASH.
- Developed and handed over the Municipal WASH Plan with inventory of more than 50 Water supply schemes to ensure sustainable WASH planning and management.
- Conducted Child-Centered Risk Mapping in 32 public schools to enhance water safety and hygiene awareness.
- Revitalized 2 stone spouts serving marginalized and vulnerable groups for safe water access.

## Major Achievement:

- Endorsement of a Water Quality Monitoring mechanism by the municipality, including the setup of a Drinking Water Quality Testing Minilab, and guidelines for water quality monitoring and Minilab operation.
- Successfully integrated a dedicated WASH unit into Changunarayan Municipality's organogram through continuous advocacy, ensuring institutional focus on WASH system strengthening.

## Beneficiaries Served:



Male  
**376**

Female  
**708**



### Community Campaign



Population:  
Approx.  
**6290**

### Demonstration



Population:  
Approx.  
**3500**



# Building Local Capacity for Effective WASH Promotion in Nepal

**Project Donor/Partner:** Central Affordable for Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST)  
**Project Area:** All provinces of Nepal  
**Project Duration:** March 12, 2025, to December 31, 2025  
**Project Goal:** Continuing the WASH capacity-building activities initiated by ENPHO for local, provincial and national-level stakeholders for effective promotion and execution of the WASH project/program in local communities, intending positive WASH behaviors.

## Project Brief:

Capacity building is a continuous, essential process for improving performance, fostering innovation, and addressing challenges across all sectors. Capacity building material and events should be developed and customized to address the emerging challenges or behavioral gaps. This project envisages developing or customizing capacity building materials and conducting events targeting local to level WASH implementing agencies, both government and non-government, for effective message delivery to community to impact positive WASH behavior change. Contextualizing training materials and online courses (LMS), executing capacity-building events, providing technical support/consulting support to training participants and organizing learning exchange for WASH-implementing organizations are the key activities of the project.

## Major Outputs:

- Contextualized an online course on Drinking Water Quality Testing developed by CAWST
- Developed promotional materials like brochures, slides, posters, etc. to promote ENPHO Training Centre's services for demand generation.





- Executed 7 training events, including 5 in-person and 2 online events for 249 participants representing local government (municipalities) and non-government agencies like NGOs, INGOs, the private sector, academia and expert freelancers.
- Provided consulting and post-training support to 3 organizations via remote and onsite visits on WASH-related and capacity-building related concerns.

### Major Achievement:

- Established strong working relationships with local government bodies, including municipalities and rural municipalities, resulting in significantly increased engagement and participation in training and capacity-building activities. This trust-building effort enhanced the effectiveness and reach of the project, fostering sustainable local ownership and collaboration.

### Beneficiaries Served:



Development Partners  
**91**



Government  
**26**



Municipality  
**29**



Others  
**48**

# Cholera Response in Kathmandu Valley

**Donor/Partner:** Oxfam  
**Project Area:** Lalitpur Metropolitan City ward no 17  
**Project Duration:** September 1, 2024, to September 30, 2024  
**Project Goal:** The aim of this program is to raise awareness among community members, enabling them to prevent and control cholera cases both at the individual household level and within the water supply system level.

## Project Brief:

During the booth campaigns conducted by ENPHO under the Enhancing Cholera Control in Nepal (ECHO-N) project, water quality tests (P/A vial) were performed on 143 households. Additionally, questions were asked about their point-of-use water practices. A total of 52 households reported using water purification methods at home, while 91 households did not use any purification methods. 53 samples showed the presence of coliforms, while 90 were negative. The data also indicates that there is still a need to raise awareness among individual households.

Every year, the monsoon season in Nepal triggers the burden of cholera and other water related diseases. With various water sources and a heterogeneous population, the Kathmandu Valley faces significant public health risks. In areas with poor sanitation and hygiene, faecal matter containing vibrio cholera can contaminate drinking water sources or food supplies. Therefore, preventive measures at various stakeholder levels are essential to prevent outbreaks of water-related diseases and cholera. During August 2024, 48 cholera cases were identified in Lalitpur Metropolitan City, with 6 cases found in Ward No. 17.



### Major Outputs:

- WASH Campaign at hotspots area of Lalitpur Metropolitan City at 3 different locations for 3 days was carried out.
- 30 water samples were collected, and 3 awareness programs were conducted as a preventive WASH activity in hotspot areas.
- 1 orientation to ward leaders and demonstration of mass chlorination and disinfection of reservoir tank was done to strengthen the preventive action.

### Major Achievement:

- Health department and ward officials got evidence on drinking water status of their wards and risk of Water born disease. On this phase of the project, they showed concern on mainstreaming programs to prevent water born disease and cholera in the upcoming fiscal year.

### Beneficiaries served:



# Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Scaling and Sanitation Innovation

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project Donor/Partner:</b> | Gates Foundation/ International Training Centre Network - Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (ITN BUET)  |
| <b>Project Area:</b>          | Seven Provinces of Nepal  |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>      | November 2021 to December 2025  |
| <b>Project Goal:</b>          | To create CWIS/FSM platform and enhance the capacities of relevant stakeholders to promote and implement CWIS/FSM at the municipal level, across South Asia and beyond. |

## Project Brief:

The global trend of urbanization is rapidly increasing, and the case is the same in Nepal as well. Only 10.5 percent (MICS 2029) of the total population has access to sewerage services while 66.02 percent (Census 2021) of the total population resides in urban areas. It shows the huge gap in proper sanitation services. Different approaches and techniques are being implemented to increase safe sanitation services but there is a capacity gap among key stakeholders to understand and implement effectively and collaboratively.

This project, “Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Scaling and Sanitation Innovation” is being implemented to build the capacity of key stakeholders including the Government of Nepal to provide safe, equitable and sustainable sanitation for all both in urban and peri-urban areas for achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 target. Coordination and collaboration with national/international capacity-building agencies, development training collaterals, demonstration of mentor cities for peer learning, conducting capacity-building events jointly with government and development partners, and dissemination of learning/achievements are the key activities of the project to achieve the stated goal.

In the last fiscal year 2081/82, the project was more focused on developing capacity-building materials and organizing joint training events in a co-financing model to reach out to more targeted audiences.

## Major Outputs:

- Extended MoU with National Water Supply and Sewerage Training Centre (NWSSTC) and signed MoU with Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) and National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) for developing sanitation-related knowledge collaterals and conducting capacity building events jointly.
- Provided continuous service through Faecal Sludge and Wastewater Testing lab unit at a reasonable price and tested 89 samples (10 Faecal sludge & 79 wastewater) received from development agencies and universities.



- Developed/contextualized 5 training packages (Containment Improvement, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant Design, Operation and Maintenance of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP), Gender and Social Inclusion in Sanitation, FSM Business and Marketing) targeting different audiences in coordination with sector partners and subject matter experts.
- Updated Moodle-based Online Learning Management System (OLMS) to make it user-friendly and easy to navigate for new enrollment with additional features.
- Processed for endorsement of the new five training packages (Containment Improvement, Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant Design (FSTP), Operation and Maintenance of FSTP, Gender and Social Inclusion in Sanitation, Occupational Health and Safety) from Department of Water Supply and Sanitation Management (DWSSM).
- Processed for developing a switching button on the website of NWSSTC to redirect users to access OLMS and online courses from the government platform as well.
- Successfully executed 11 in-person training events and 1 online/virtual training event for 281 participants from municipalities, development partners, the private sector, and individual consultants active in the sanitation sector. Out of the 11 training events, 2 events were jointly conducted with NWSSTC, 1 event with LDTA and 5 with development partners, 1 online training with NIUA.
- Developed and disseminated 4 promotional materials, 6 Fact sheets, 1 short video, 1 Op-ed, and 2 editions of e-bulletin to promote capacity building activities and its outcomes.
- Organized a learning and sharing event for the government training centre (LDTA, NWSSTC, Nepal Administrative Staff College, Training Institute for Technical Instruction) to share different capacity building activities carried out by each training centre and explore the area of collaboration, as well as institutionalizing CWIS Approach in the existing courses.
- Organized 2 events of Sani Tour for the National team, 2 events of Sani Tour for the International team, 1 event of FSM visit and 1 mentor city cross-learning visits.

## Major Achievement:

- Collaboration with government training institutes/centres (NWSSTC, LDTA and NIUA) by signing MoUs and integrating training events into their annual training calendars.
- Initiated Nepal Sanitation Tour as a new approach technique of capacity building for national and international participants, adapting 'learning by seeing' and 'peer-to-peer' approach.

## Beneficiaries Served:



Development  
Partners  
**42**



Academia/ Freelancer/  
Individual  
**31**



Central and  
Provincial  
Government  
**35**



Local  
Government  
**144**



Private  
Entities  
**29**



# Contribution of the WASH Network to Strengthening and Transforming Humanitarian WASH Coordination, Capacities and Cooperation with Other Actors to Achieve Localized, Gender- Equitable, Climate-Sensitive, Environmentally Friendly, and Complementary Humanitarian WASH Assistance

**Project Donor/Partner:** German Toilet Organization (GTO)  
**Project Area:** Nepal and Asia region  
**Project Duration:** April 2023 to December 2025  
**Project Goal:** Increase the networking among humanitarian WASH-implementing agencies/ organizations and enhance the capability to achieve localized, gender-equitable, climate-sensitive, environmentally friendly, and complementary humanitarian WASH assistance.

## Project Brief:

This project, funded by the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and implemented by the German Toilet Organization (GTO) in partnership with ENPHO, has been sub-granted to carry out targeted activities across Nepal and the broader Asia region. Its core aim is to strengthen the capacity of humanitarian-focused organizations, including government bodies and development partners—through a series of in-person and virtual engagements. These include learning exchanges, training workshops, and knowledge-sharing events.

The initiative emphasizes experience-driven cross-learning and the adoption of innovative tools and technologies to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian response. Additionally, it seeks to foster stronger networks and collaboration among humanitarian actors by establishing global alumni platforms across Asia, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, and Africa.



What is the best way of reaching your population?



## Major Outputs:

- Exchanged knowledge and experiences among partners via regular virtual and in-person exchange events.
- Organized a regional-level training for South Asian countries (Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal) and a national-level in-person training for 37 participants representing government (2), development partners (21) and others (5).
- Executed 2 events of online training on Wash'Em Approach using Learning Management System (LMS) developed by CAWST for 171 participants representing 9 South Asian countries.
- Facilitated training sessions in a Regional Workshop organized by German Toilet Organization (GTO).
- Moderated alumni platform of training participants posting regular updates about events, news, support, facts and findings.

## Major Achievement:

- ENPHO is recognized across South Asia for its impactful virtual and in-person training, establishing itself as a trusted capacity-building agency in WASH.

## Beneficiaries served:



## Enhancing Cholera Control in Nepal (ECHO-N) II

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Donor/Partner:</b>    | International vaccine Institute (IVI), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Good Neighbors International (GNI)   |
| <b>Project Area:</b>     | Kathmandu Metropolitan City: Ward no 11, 12, 13, 14 and 21<br>Lalitpur Metropolitan City: Ward no 2, 4, 9 and 18<br>Gokarneswor Municipality: Ward 5, 7 and 8   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b> | July 2024 to January 2025   |
| <b>Project Goal:</b>     | The main aim of the project is to enhance Nepal's capacity to detect, respond and prevent outbreaks of cholera and to contribute to cholera prevention and control and build roadmap to control cholera in Nepal. |

### Project Brief:

Every monsoon, Nepal faces a surge in cholera and other waterborne diseases, with Kathmandu Valley at high risk due to its dense population and mixed water sources. To prevent outbreaks, International Vaccine Institute and KOICA in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population, Good Neighbors International Nepal, and ENPHO, worked to strengthen WASH systems. Communities and local governments are the first line of defense, so efforts were focused on empowering them with training health workers and volunteers, supporting youth and women's groups, providing emergency supplies, promoting citizen-led water testing, and raising awareness through campaigns and door-to-door visits.

### Major Outputs:

- A total of 89 ward-level disaster management committee members, 128 school students, and 390 youth and women's group members were oriented on WASH and cholera.
- 27 female community health volunteers from Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Gokarneshwor Municipality were oriented on cholera prevention and control, including the preparation of chlorine solution, water chlorination, and FRC testing.





- 1,076 water samples were collected and tested for the presence of coliforms. Of these, more than 200 samples showed the presence of E. coli.
- Conducted an orientation on WASH, preparation of chlorine solution, chlorination, and FRC testing to ward representatives and rapid response team members of Godawari Municipality.
- Supplied Chlorine solution (5 liters of 1%) and Piyush Plus to Ward No. 14 of Gokarneshwor Municipality for immediate response to the cholera outbreak.

### Major achievements:

- Strengthened local capacity and built a ready network (community members, youth, school students, female health volunteers) for cholera outbreak response and preparedness.
- Enhanced monitoring and rapid response with supply of immediate chlorine and Piyush Plus supplies to affected wards, ensuring timely cholera prevention.

### Beneficiaries served:



# Integrated Water Management in Urban Areas as a Core Task of Municipal Services of General Interest (IUWM) 2024

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Donor/Partner:</b> | German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/ Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA)   |
| <b>Project Name:</b>          | Integrated Water Management in Urban Areas as a Core Task of Municipal Services of General Interest  |
| <b>Project Area:</b>          | Godawari Municipality, Kirtipur Municipality, Changunarayan Municipality and Banepa Municipality   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>      | January 2024 to December 2024  |
| <b>Project Goal:</b>          | The overall objective of the project contributes to improvement in the living conditions of residents of small and medium towns and reduction in the health and environmental risks associated with inadequate municipal WASH service delivery. Additionally, it contributes to global efforts on climate change sensitivity and gender inclusivity. |

## Project Brief:

Nepal has made significant progresses in expanding access to water and sanitation over the last few decades, despite tremendous challenges such as poverty, difficult terrains and conflicts. 95% of households have now access to improved water sources and 62% of households are using an improved sanitation facility but the functional status of the water schemes and the quality of water remains poor with 71% of water sources contaminated. Only 25% of the water supply is fully functioning and almost 40% require major repairs. According to UNICEF/ World Health Organization (WHO), 16% (according to World Bank data 2018 see above even 30%) of the population in Nepal practice public defecation. As a result, an enormous proportion of disadvantaged groups have no or reduced access to quality water and sanitation.

The project addresses the core problem that “Small municipalities have high rates of non-existing, non-functioning and sub-standard water and sanitation service delivery to their citizens, in particular to areas with high percentage of disadvantaged population groups”. Thus, the project is developed to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders





responsible for effective planning and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery through integration with other urban issues.

### Major Outputs:

- In Changunarayan and Banepa Municipalities, the project revitalized 2 traditional stone spouts as inclusive and climate-friendly water systems, ensuring water security for all and serving as dependable lifelines even in times of disaster.
- The standard operating procedure of the stone spout was developed with reference to the traditional system located at Changunarayan Municipality, integrating climate adaptation measures, along with a reference estimate and 3D design.
- Implementation of 2 disaster-resilient water source protection and a chlorination system to improve water quality and ensure safe, reliable water delivery to the community.
- Development of 7 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the rejuvenation of traditional stone spouts, focusing on restoring their functionality, ensuring inclusive access, and promoting them as sustainable and climate-adaptive water sources.

### Major Achievement:

- After the successful demonstration of the Dudol stone spout in Changunarayan Municipality, the municipality allocated funds to replicate two more stone spouts and a kuwa within its area.

### Beneficiaries served:



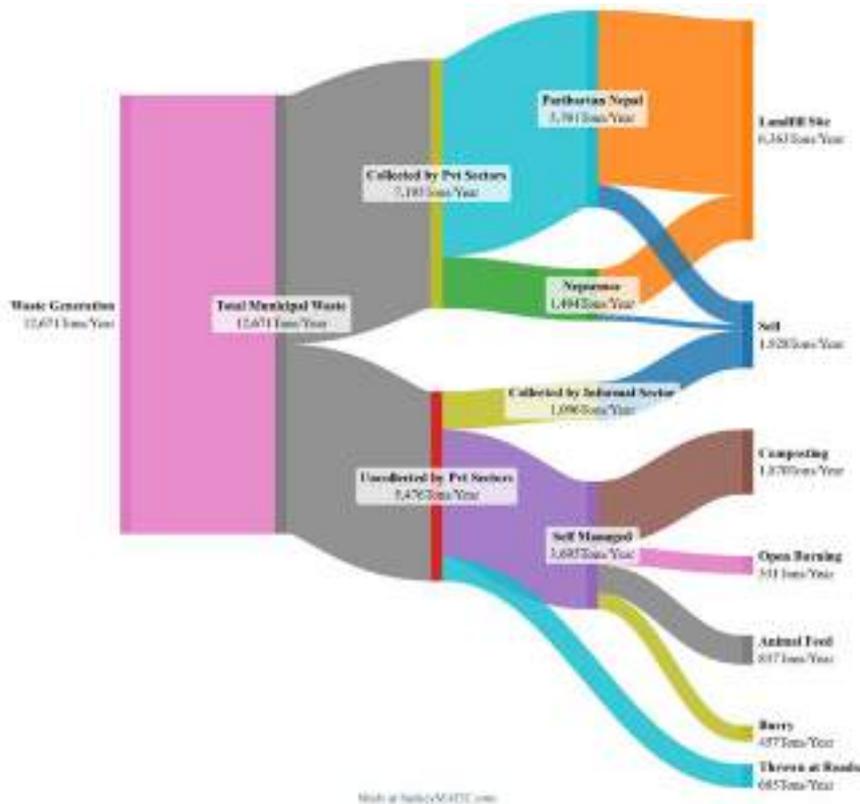
# Integrated Water Management in Urban Areas as a Core Task of Municipal Services of General Interest (IUWM) 2025

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Donor/Partner:</b> | German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)/ Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA)   |
| <b>Project Name:</b>          | Integrated Water Management in Urban Areas as a Core Task of Municipal Services of General Interest  |
| <b>Project Area:</b>          | Godawari Municipality, Kirtipur Municipality, Changunarayan Municipality and Banepa Municipality   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>      | January 2025 to December 2025  |
| <b>Project Goal:</b>          | The overall objective of the project contributes to improvement in the living conditions of residents of small and medium towns and reduction in the health and environmental risks associated with inadequate municipal WASH service delivery. Additionally, it contributes to global efforts on climate change sensitivity and gender inclusivity. |

## Project Brief:

Nepal has made significant progresses in expanding access to water and sanitation over the last few decades, despite tremendous challenges such as poverty, difficult terrains and conflicts. 95% of households have now access to improved water sources and 62% of households are using an improved sanitation facility but the functional status of the water schemes and the quality of water remains poor with 71% of water sources contaminated. Only 25% of the water supply is fully functioning and almost 40% require major repairs. According to UNICEF/WHO, 16% (according to WB data 2018 see above even 30%) of the population in Nepal practice public defecation. As a result, an enormous proportion of disadvantaged groups have no or reduced access to quality water and sanitation.





The project addresses the core problem that “Small municipalities have high rates of non-existing, non-functioning and sub-standard water and sanitation service delivery to their citizens, in particular to areas with high percentage of disadvantaged population groups”. Thus, the project is developed to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders responsible for effective planning and implementation of water and sanitation service delivery through integration with other urban issues.

### Major Outputs:

- Development of the Waste Flow Diagram (WFD) for Banepa Municipality, providing detailed mapping of solid waste generation, collection, transportation, and disposal, while identifying leakages in the system to improve efficiency and guide sustainable waste management practices.
- Drafted the Standard Operating Procedure of the Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP).
- Developed the DPR for Lele Manakamana Public Toilet, designed to be inclusive, gender-friendly, and accessible to all users.
- Revised and developed the DPR for the Paa Ga Ban Faecal Sludge and Wastewater Co-treatment Plant in Godawari to ensure safe and sustainable sanitation.

### Major Achievement:

Following the successful demonstration of one stone spout, the municipality replicated three additional stone spouts in line with the DPR prepared by the project, leveraging a fund of about NPR 19 lakhs.

### Beneficiaries Served:



# Municipalities Network Advocacy on Sanitation in South Asia Phase II (MuNASS II)

**Project Donor/Partner:** United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN)

**Project Area:** Shit Flow Diagrams (SFDs) of 65 municipalities nationwide with technical support in selected municipalities and 5 pilot municipalities from phase I

**Project Duration:** November 2021 to December 2024

**Project Goal:** to develop and demonstrate innovation on safely managed sanitation to achieve SDG 6.2 and mainstream into regional agenda, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

## Project Brief:

In 2017, phase I of “MuNASS program” was implemented to support the roll-out of the Institutional and Regulatory Framework (IRF) for Faecal Sludge Management in Nepal. After implementation of Phase I of the MuNASS program, a need to scale up the program was recognized. In this prospective Phase II of MuNASS program was launched to support meet SDG target 6.2. The project was initiated with the objectives to determine the sanitation status of 65 municipalities and to generate national and provincial level SFD, to enhance knowledge and skill of municipal staff on installation and operation of FSTP and to enhance capacity of elected officials regarding the need for FSM/CWIS.

## Major Outputs:

### SFD Initiatives:

- SFD survey was conducted across 65 municipalities, representing all seven provinces of Nepal: Koshi, Bagmati, Madhesh, Gandaki, Karnali, Lumbini, and Sudurpaschim. The findings from the survey were carefully validated with the respective municipalities before publishing the SFD reports.
- Developed National and Provincial Sanitation synopses.

### Advocacy:

- Coordination with Department of Water Supply and Sanitation Management (DWSSM) especially with Urban Sanitation and Sewerage management team for further collaboration for investing in the municipalities where MuNASS II prepared the DPR for FSTP.



- Accomplished National CWIS Conclave with more than 200 attendees including Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Municipal Staffs and Development partners in collaboration with MuAN and Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Alliance Network.

**Capacity Enhancement:**

- Completed seven training events on Introduction to CWIS/FSM benefiting 147 municipal staff (Engineers, Officers) from 69 municipalities of seven Province.
- Completed one FSTP O&M training for the operators and staff of the FSTPs.
- Oriented Mayors, Deputy Mayors and CAOs, municipal council members and staff (1418) on CWIS/FSM in 40 municipalities.
- Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Municipal staffs and sector professionals of Nepal capacitated on CWIS/FSM with series of Exposure visit both National and International.

**Technical Support:**

- Completed and handover of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) of Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City, Neelkantha and Belbari Municipality.
- Upgraded Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) at Waling Municipality and co-treatment plant at Dhulikhel municipality.

**Major Achievement:**

- The sanitation data collected from over 30,000 households across municipalities of Nepal has been successfully migrated to the National Water Supply and Sanitation Management Information System (NWSH MIS) portal the DWSSM of Nepal. This marks a significant milestone, as the data now resides in a centralized, accessible platform, enabling its efficient use for future sanitation planning and decision-making.
- The sanitation data generated, and the Shit Flow Diagram (SFD) developed for 65 municipalities of Nepal, along with the methodologies adopted, were presented in a meeting with representatives from UNICEF, WHO, the National Statistics Office of Nepal, Ministry of Water Supply (MoWs), and DWSSM. The meeting facilitated a productive discussion on sharing the findings with the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) technical team on behalf of Nepal, accompanied by relevant supporting documents.
- Completed the construction of the wastewater and faecal sludge co-treatment plant, with technical supervision in Shreekhandapur, Dhulikhel Municipality and upgradation of FSTP in Waling Municipality.
- Created a detailed inventory of faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTPs) in Nepal, improving data management and supporting better planning for sanitation.

**Beneficiaries Served:**



# Optimizing the Use of Capacity Building Materials: Triggering SDG-6 Achievement-2

**Project Donar/Partner:** Central Affordable for Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST).  
**Project Area:** Bagmati province focuses on Sindhupalchwok district.  
**Project Duration:** March 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024  
**Project Goal:** Maximize the use of developed or contextualized WASH capacity-building materials through training and post-training support to contribute to SDG-6 achievement in Nepal.

## Project Brief:

Capacity building is a continuous and essential process for enhancing performance, driving innovation, and addressing challenges across all sectors. Even in the WASH sector, it contributes to effective planning, design, construction, and maintenance of infrastructure, ensuring sustainable and high-quality services that improve public health and well-being.

Capacity building material and events should be developed and customized to address the emerging challenges or behavioural gaps. This project envisages maximizing the use of developed materials (update, contextualize and localize) and conducting events targeting local to level WASH implementing agencies, both government and non-government, for effective message delivery to community people. Contextualizing training materials and online courses (LMS), executing capacity-building events, providing technical support/consulting support to training participants and organizing learning exchange for WASH-implementing organizations are the key activities of the project. Ultimately, capacity building empowers professionals and communities, driving sustainable development and accelerating progress toward SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation for All by 2030.





## Major Outputs:

- Developed a new training package on 'WASH and Climate Change' targeting local WASH implementers.
- Executed 5 training events, including 3 in-person and 2 online events for 104 participants representing local government (municipalities) and non-government agencies like NGOs, INGOs, the private sector, academia and expert freelancers.
- Provided consulting and post-training support to 95 people from 46 unique organizations via remote and onsite visits on WASH-related and capacity-building related concerns.
- Organized 2 days learning exchange events jointly with NWSSTC and UNICEF for the government and non-governmental organizations active in the WASH sector, focusing on WASH and Climate Change.

## Major Achievement:

- The annual survey of capacity building event impact (impact of all the training delivered by ENPHO Training Centre) reflects that the training knowledge and skills further cascaded to 26,462 WASH professionals and reached out to 227,066 people through intervention of household-level WASH facilities/services (155,740) and institutional WASH facility/service intervention (71,326).

## Beneficiaries Served:



Development  
Partners  
**50**



Government  
**17**



Municipality  
**12**



Others  
**25**

# Rising For Rights - Strengthening Civil Society Network in South Asia to Achieve SDG 6

**Project Donor/Partner:** Gates Foundation/Fresh Water Action Network South Asia (FANSA)/Lumanti/ Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN)

**Project Area:** Pokhara Metropolitan City, Gandaki Province and Heutada Sub Metropolitan City, Bagmati Province

**Project Duration:** December 2022 to January 2026

**Project Goal:** Strengthening Civil Society Network in Nepal to achieve SDG -6.2 by capacity building and advocacy for scaling up CWIS.

## Project Brief:

ENPHO, as the secretariat for FANSA Nepal Chapter, is a lead executing agency of “*Rising for Rights: Strengthening Civil Society Network in South Asia to Achieve SDG 6*” project and is jointly implemented with two other FANSA member organizations: Lumanti-Support Group for Shelter and Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN). The project aims to (i) advocate two local governments – Pokhara Metropolitan City and Hetauda Sub Metropolitan City for ensuring rights of marginalized and vulnerable population on Safely Management Sanitation Service (SMSS) through (i) effective policy actions; enhanced capacity of civil society organization, marginalized and vulnerable population, groups, and network for demanding their rights to SMSS; and (iii) strengthened FANSA Nepal Chapter as a vibrant network to raise the voices of deprived communities on WASH rights. The targeted marginalized and vulnerable population are sanitation workers, informal settlements, water and sanitation user committees from marginalized community and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, Asexual and Other Sexually or Gender Diverse (LGBTIQ+) communities.

## Major Outputs:

- Empowered 10 marginalized groups/ networks (including informal settlements, sanitation workers, and the LGBTIQ+ community) to advocate for local and national government, and service providers for equitable WASH rights and services systems and participation local planning process, demonstrating engagement and leadership skills.





- Voices of marginalized population raised in different national and international level platforms and social media.
- Enhanced access to finance for sanitation improvement of marginalized groups through the establishment of women-led cooperatives engaging community-level savings and credit groups and marginalized populations.
- Allocated budget by provincial and municipal governments for ensuring the rights to services of marginalized groups (LGBTIQ+ and Sanitation Workers), contributing to safety, social security, and entrepreneurship opportunities of these groups.
- FANSA Nepal, recognized as a strong advocacy network, amplifies the voices and rights of marginalized communities at the federal and local government and influences formulation/ amendment of inclusive local policies and plans with the combined support of FANSA Nepal Network members.

### Major Achievement:

- Innovative social inclusion through Bagmati Province's first LGBTIQ+ policy, allocation of NPR 116 million funds, and Hetauda City recruited an LGBTIQ+ representative in its workforce as sanitation worker and became the first municipality to initiate.
- Informal settlement in Pokhara received NPR 1 million for water supply pipe management and NPR 30 million in Hetauda for water supply access with one house one tap, along with health insurance and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for sanitation workers in the city for the first time.
- Empowered women in Khudikhola established women led cooperative, mobilizing NPR 9,80,700 in savings and NPR 8,85,700 in providing loans for 60 marginalized households supporting income-generation, enhancing livelihoods and improving water and sanitation for disadvantaged families.

### Beneficiaries Served:



Male  
586

Female  
416



LGBTIQ+  
36

# Strengthening Water Quality Testing, Monitoring and Surveillance

**Project Donor/Partner:** Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and UNICEF  
**Project Area:** Nationwide  
**Project Duration:** March 2025 to August 2026  
**Project Goal:** To assess the current situation of water quality and wastewater monitoring and surveillance and based on the assessment provide technical assistance on upgradation of the facilities/services to be able to team up with health sector on early detection of any pandemic situation.

## Project Brief:

Nepal faces major challenges in ensuring safe water and effective wastewater management, with poor water quality contributing to widespread waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea, especially among children. The 2021 Joint External Evaluation highlighted critical gaps in laboratory systems, workforce capacity, and intersectoral coordination for water quality surveillance. Despite progress in access, drinking water in Nepal remains at risk of microbial contamination, while monitoring systems are fragmented and inadequate for timely responses. To address this, Nepal's Ministry of Health and Population, with support from UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WHO, and others, launched the "Strengthening Pandemic Preparedness for Early Detection in Nepal (SPEED)" initiative, emphasizing a One Health approach. The project focuses on strengthening water quality monitoring, improving wastewater surveillance, and building workforce capacity, aligning with national standards and WASH strategies to enhance public health, develop early warning systems, and bolster pandemic preparedness.

The project "Strengthening Water Quality Testing, Monitoring and Surveillance (SWQTMS)" one of component of SPEED initiatives is being implemented as joint venture by Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO). The key components of the SWQTMS are:

- To develop a comprehensive water quality and wastewater surveillance system that can detect potential threats to public health through contaminated water sources.
- To enhance the knowledge and skills related to water quality testing, wastewater surveillance, and outbreak response through the development and implementation of training modules.





- To develop risk assessment tools, outbreak response plans and conduct simulation exercises to test preparedness for improving the ability of government institutions to detect and respond to water related public health emergencies.

### Major Outputs:

- Strengthened coordination and engagement among relevant government institutions through inception and consultation meetings with key stakeholders (Ministry of Water Supply, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management, Department of Epidemiology and Disease Control).
- Ensured transparency, technical feedback, and validation of proposed approaches through sharing progress with the thematic technical working group (TWG).
- Enhanced provincial level engagement and awareness through the inception workshop in Gandaki Province.
- Collection of baseline information and insights on water quality monitoring and surveillance through key informant interviews.
- Supported for the review and refinement of the national water quality surveillance guideline.

### Major Achievement:

- Key achievements include strengthened multi-sectoral coordination at national and provincial levels, enhanced technical validation through the thematic working group, increased provincial ownership and awareness in Gandaki Province, generation of baseline evidence on water quality monitoring through key informant interviews, and contribution to improving national water quality surveillance systems by supporting the review and refinement of the national guideline.

# Technical Support to Implement the Water Quality Testing Module in the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-7 (NMICS7)

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Donor/Partner:</b> | UNICEF   |
| <b>Project Area:</b>          | Nationwide   |
| <b>Project Duration:</b>      | September 2024 to September 2025   |
| <b>Project Goal:</b>          | To strengthen Nepal's capacity to generate comprehensive, reliable, and high-quality data on drinking water through the integration of the Water Quality Testing (WQT) module in the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (NMICS7). |

## Project Brief:

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 7 (NMICS7), led by the National Statistical Office in collaboration with UNICEF, is generating nationally representative data about children and women, with a strong focus on drinking water safety. Despite progress in water access, challenges remain in ensuring safe drinking water, as reflected in continued risks of waterborne diseases and contamination. Building on lessons from previous MICS rounds, ENPHO is providing technical support in implementing the Water Quality Testing (WQT) module through training, quality assurance, and capacity building of field teams. By strengthening monitoring of E. coli and chemical contaminants, the project is generating evidence for policy, planning, and tracking progress towards SDG 6.1 and national safe water targets, thereby supporting the protection of women, children, and vulnerable populations.

## Major Outputs:

- An effective water quality data collection tool was developed by reviewing and refining the questionnaire and establishing water quality testing guidelines, step-by-step procedures for E. coli and arsenic sample collection and testing in collaboration with National Statistics Office (NSO) and UNICEF.





- Capacity of government officials and field measures were strengthened through Master Training of Trainers (MTot) and Training of Trainers (ToT), enabling effective implementation of the Water Quality Testing module.
- The Arsenic Field Test Kit was successfully verified through comparative studies with laboratory-standard methods, ensuring reliability of field-level arsenic testing.
- High-quality data collection on water quality was ensured through rigorous monitoring, including three rounds of field visits, joint monitoring with key government and development partners MoWS, DWSSM, Department of Health Services (DoHS), National Statistics Office (NSO), Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC), Kathmandu Upatayka Khanepani Limited (KUKL), WHO and UNICEF), and back-checking with sampled households, thereby strengthening credibility and reliability of the NMICS7 water quality data.

### Major Achievement:

- The organization led water testing training and quality assurance for the MICS, strengthening SDG 6 monitoring and national advocacy on safe water. It built technical capacity, standardized testing, and positioned itself as a trusted WASH partner. In total, 2,700 source and 2,700 point-of-use samples were tested for E. coli, with additional arsenic testing in both field and lab across 540 clusters.

### Beneficiaries Served:



Male  
21

Female  
14



# USAID Clean Air

**Project Donor/Partner:** United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Family Health International 360(FHI 360)/Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)/ Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC)/ One to Watch (OTW)

**Project Area:** 17 municipalities/ metropolitan cities of Kathmandu Valley (Budhanilkantha, Chandragiri, Changunarayan, Dakshinkali, Godawari, Gokarneswor, Kageswori Manohara, Kathmandu, Kirtipur, Lalitpur, Madhyapur Thimi, Mahalaxmi, Nagarjun, Shankharapur, Tarakeswor, Tokha)

**Project Duration:** February 2021 to November 2026

**Project Goal:** o improve air quality in the Kathmandu Valley to approach national ambient air quality standards leading to improved health and educational outcomes.

## Project Brief:

USAID Clean Air comes as an opportunity to improve the air quality in the Kathmandu Valley to approach national ambient air quality standards leading to improved health and educational outcomes. Over the 5 years, ENPHO will work with other consortium members, the Government of Nepal, and stakeholders to develop locally driven solutions that can effectively be employed to sustainably implement and improve government capacity at all levels and willingness to drive evidence-based policy formulation, enforcement, and implementation that influences air quality, improve civil society and citizen engagement and knowledge on air pollution issues to advance public interest and GoN and private sector accountability for improving air quality, and enhance private sector involvement and investment in addressing air pollution issues. During implementation, Clean Air will document the most effective and sustainable solutions to expand what works, and support stakeholders to collectively address local bottlenecks and galvanize broad buy-in and action to curtail air pollution sources.





## Major Outputs:

- Supported 4 municipalities (Suryabinayak, Tarakeswor, Tokha and Kageswori Manohara) to develop localized Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).
- Amplified citizen voices for rights to clean air through different lobbies and advocacy efforts at local and federal levels.
- More than 2000 community people are aware of on-air pollution issues and their collective action for improved air quality.
- About 44 eco-clubs formed to extend capacity of school community to promote clean air.
- About 206 health sector professionals enhanced their capacity through training on air pollution and health impact.
- Enhanced capacity of women on plastic upcycling efforts creating green jobs and and contributing to clean air initiatives.

## Major Achievement:

- Enhanced capacity of local government for policy formulation and enforcement with development of localized AQMP in Suryabinayak, Tarakeswor, Tokha and Kageswori Manahara municipalities.
- Successfully implemented Vehicle Free Saturday in Hadigaun-5, Kathmandu Metropolitan City for 66 weeks and initiated the replication of this pedestrianization campaign in Kirtipur, Tokha and Madhyapur Thimi.
- Reached 4061 multi-disciplinary stakeholders and community people to raise awareness on clean air by mobilizing health workers, school community, CSOs.

## Beneficiaries Served:



# USAID Integrated Nutrition

**Project Donor/Partner:** Helen Keller Intl Nepal (HKI)/ United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

**Project Area:** 8 districts of 7 provinces

**Project Duration:** July 2024 to February 2029

**Project Goal:** To improve the nutritional status of women, adolescents, and children in Nepal's underserved and marginalized communities.

## Project Brief:

The USAID Integrated Nutrition program aims to improving the nutritional well-being of women, adolescents, and children in Nepal's underserved and marginalized communities. USAID Integrated Nutrition's implementation approach entails strengthening health; food; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); education; and social protection systems for optimal nutrition outcomes and enhancing governance across these systems. USAID Integrated Nutrition's efforts complement GoN programs while prioritizing marginalized and vulnerable groups and communities where inequities persist. ENPHO, a consortium partner of the project, focuses on strengthening the WASH system, particularly through interventions that support the achievement of two key outcomes: Outcome 1.2 (Households adopt WASH and other environmental actions) and Outcome 2.1 (Increased availability and access to high-quality nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive services and Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition/Family Planning (MCHN/FP) commodities for women). Within Outcome 2.1, the emphasis is on improving nutrition-sensitive WASH services in healthcare facilities. Strengthening governance within the WASH sector, as well as across other sectors like health and education, is crucial for achieving these outcomes.

## Major Outputs:

- Co-creation workshops organized at all seven provinces engaging municipal, district and provincial level government for identifying the key issues and challenges and facilitated prioritizing key action points to improve nutritional status of the women and children.

## Major Achievement:

- Co-design workshops ensured activities that meet local needs, garner ownership from local actors, and advance sustainability.



# Knowledge Management

## Case Studies

### Decentralized Water Quality Mini-Lab: A Key Step Toward a WASH-Resilient Municipality

For years, families in Changunarayan Municipality had water flowing from their taps but no guarantee it was safe to drink. The water that reached their homes looked clean, but no one could say for sure if it was safe to drink. Without a local testing facility, the only option was to send samples to distant laboratories, which is expensive, and results might come too late which led families to remain vulnerable to waterborne diseases.

Then came a turning point, the SARWACHA Project. This initiative brought the solution closer to home by setting up a water quality mini lab right inside the municipality office. Equipped to test 14 critical water quality parameters, the mini lab transformed how water safety was managed. It wasn't just about equipment; it was about building a system. The municipality stepped up by providing dedicated space and purchasing additional tools, while the project supported the creation of a sustainability plan and trained municipal staff to become skilled water quality experts.

Today, things have changed dramatically. The mini lab is fully operated by the municipality, with its running costs covered through the municipal budget and affordable fees for testing services. What started as a pilot project has grown into a permanent, community-owned solution. Now, residents no longer have to wonder if their water is safe. With quick, reliable testing just a few steps away, the municipality can actively monitor water suppliers and protect the health of all 40,000 residents.



## Mentor City Cross Learning Visits: Inspiring Replication of Best Sanitation Practices

Mentor City is a concept where cities or municipalities that excel in one or more sanitation components take on the role of guiding and mentoring other cities willing to improve their sanitation systems. Building on this concept, two cities in Nepal and five in Bangladesh were identified as mentor cities.

While these mentor cities had already made significant strides in their sanitation journey, opportunities for cross-border learning were recognized to broaden and exchange knowledge and practical sanitation solutions. In June 2024, a team of municipal representatives from Bangladesh visited Waling and Mahalaxmi municipalities, mentor cities in Nepal. They explored the sanitation initiatives, best practices, and systems that had propelled these cities to mentor status. Later, in September 2025, a team from Nepal reciprocated by visiting the mentor cities in Bangladesh, learning from their approaches and innovations.

These cross-border experiential learning visits proved invaluable. Despite sharing similar sanitation challenges, the cities were able to observe practical, implementable solutions gaining insights that were directly applicable to their own contexts. For instance, Mahalaxmi Municipality's Integrated Municipal Information System (IMIS) attracted significant interest from the visiting Bangladeshi municipalities, many of which are now planning to adopt similar systems for their cities. Likewise, Nepali municipalities, after witnessing the operations of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) in Bangladesh, are determined to technically enhance their own systems.

The exchange visits revealed that observing solutions firsthand and sharing ideas across borders significantly accelerate learning and encourage the practical adoption of best practices. Through hands-on exposure and mutual learning, the Mentor City approach has shown that collaborative knowledge sharing is a powerful mechanism for improving urban sanitation, benefiting cities both locally and across the region.



## From Risk to Resilience: Sapana's Journey to Safe Drinking Water

The ECHO-N project has brought a significant improvement in water quality and safety in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Ward 13, as shown by the positive results of end-line water quality surveys. One of the beneficiaries, Sapana Sunar from Chagal, shared how the project changed her family's health and habits.

“When my household water was tested, the results showed contamination,” Sapana recalled. “The volunteers explained the risks and advised me on safe water practices.” Through water safety orientation sessions, Sapana learned about simple methods to ensure safe drinking water. She decided to make one important change: “I started boiling water before drinking it, instead of consuming it directly from the jar. It was a small step, but it made a big difference,” she said.

A year later, ENPHO tested her water again—and this time, there was no contamination. Sapana was overjoyed. “I am very thankful for the ECHO-N project. The knowledge and guidance we received improved our water quality and our health,” she added.

The ECHO-N project empowered Sapana and many others to understand the dangers of unsafe water and adopt simple, effective practices. Her story shows how community education, awareness, and action can lead to safer households and healthier communities.



## Wellness with Dignity: Hetauda's Sanitation Workers Access Health Care

Every morning before the city wakes, more than 90 sanitation workers in Hetauda, Nepal, step into their daily routine like sweeping streets, managing waste, and cleaning public toilets. Their work keeps the city healthy, but behind the scenes, they lived with an unseen fear: the cost of illness.

“We gave everything to keep the city clean, but when we fell sick, we stood alone,” recalls Gokarna B.K., a sanitation worker. “Without work, there was no pay. Our biggest fear wasn’t the dirt we cleaned, it was the illness we couldn’t afford.” That fear turned into a movement when sanitation workers came together and raised their voices. They formed a network and approached the local government, demanding protection for their health and dignity. The response was different this time. “When workers told us their struggles, we knew something had to change,” says Satyadevi Adhikari, Division Chief of Environment and Disaster Management at Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City. The municipality acted. For the first time, health insurance for sanitation workers and their families was included in the 2080/81 fiscal year budget. Today, most of these frontline workers are insured.

For them, this is more than a policy, it’s a promise. A promise that if sickness comes, they won’t face it alone. “Now, we no longer fear sickness,” says Gokarna with relief. “With insurance, we know treatment is possible. For the first time, we feel safe.” This story is proof that when voices are heard, lives change. Health insurance has given sanitation workers not just security, but also dignity and hope.



## Heritage Meets Resilience: Changunarayan’s Journey from Pilot to Replication

In 2024, a bold idea turned into reality in Changunarayan Municipality. The IUWM project, funded by BMZ/BORDA, set out to revive Dudol Dhungedhara, traditional stone spout in Ward 2. This wasn’t just about restoring a water source, it was about bringing heritage back to life while preparing for a changing climate. For years, traditional spouts had fallen silent, overshadowed by modern taps. But when water scarcity and climate variability started challenging daily life, people realized these age-old systems could be part of the solution. By rehabilitating Dudol Dhungedhara, the project showed how traditional water sources can provide safe, reliable drinking water while honoring cultural roots.

Building on this success, the project prepared Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for three more sites, creating a roadmap for replication. The municipality took the next big step. In 2025, with NPR 1,899,324 (nearly 19 lakh) from its annual budget and SARWACHA project support, three more systems were brought back to life:

- Nasakhu Dhungedhara (Ward 9)
- Sunkuwa (Ward 7)
- Mahadev Pokhari Kuwa (Ward 6)

Today, these are not just functional water points, they are living in cultural spaces where families gather, rituals are performed, and communities stay connected. Together, they now serve 500 households, which is over 2,400 people. Management of these systems is a shared responsibility between the municipality and local Water User Committees, ensuring sustainability for years to come.

What started as one pilot in Dudol Dhungedhara has grown into a movement for water security, heritage conservation, and climate resilience. Changunarayan is already planning further replications and seeking more DPRs through IUWM/BORDA support.

This story proves one thing: when tradition and innovation come together, communities don’t just survive, they thrive.



Dudol stone spout  
before rejuvenation

Dudole Stone Spout  
after rejuvenation



## Rishabh Thakur's Journey from Open Waste Burning to Environmental Advocacy

Rishabh Thakur, a 28-year-old resident of Sarlahi currently residing in Imadole-4, Mahalaxmi Municipality, is preparing to pursue employment opportunities abroad through a work visa. Living with his father, mother, brother, and sister, Rishabh shares a close-knit family environment while planning his future career advancement overseas

Like many others, Rishabh developed a habit of burning wood, coal, and other waste materials during the winter to keep warm. While this practice provided temporary relief from the cold, it unknowingly exposed him and his family to harmful smoke and air pollutants. Rishabh's perspective on open burning changed after attending an orientation program organized by USAID Clean Air. The program aimed to educate communities about the dangers of open waste burning and its contributions to air pollution. During the session, Rishabh learned how the smoke and pollutants from burning waste directly impact the air quality, leading to a range of health issues, including respiratory problems and cardiovascular diseases. This eye-opening information was a turning point for Rishabh, who realized the gravity of the consequences of his previous actions.

Reflecting on his past actions, Rishabh recalled, "I used to sit very close to the fire and inhaled a lot of smoke without realizing its harmful effects. After the orientation program, I became concerned about my health, and from that moment, I stopped burning waste. Now, whenever I see an open fire in my area, I try to put it out." This newfound awareness led Rishabh to completely change his behavior. He no longer engages in open burning and actively discourages others from doing the same.

Following the orientation, Rishabh decided to take immediate action to protect both his health and the environment. He completely stopped burning waste materials, choosing instead to find alternative, safer ways to stay warm during the winter. His new approach to waste management and heating not only benefited his health but also led to a shift in his perspective on environmental responsibility.

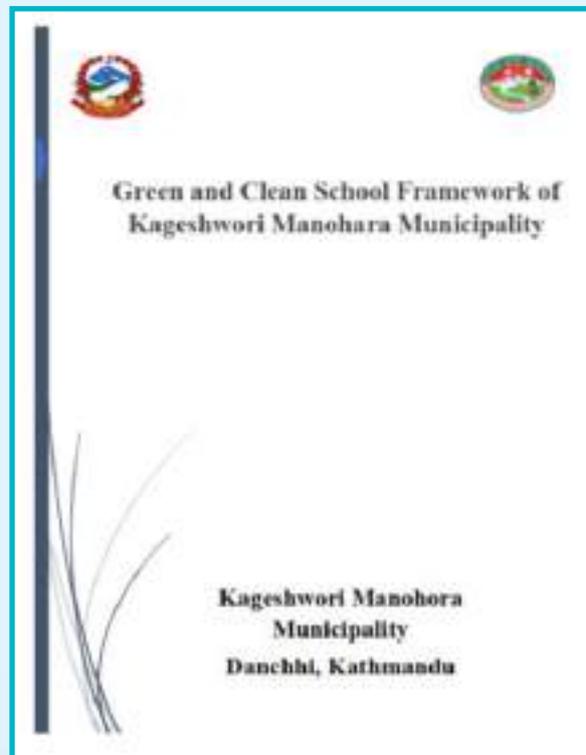
Rishabh's commitment didn't stop at his personal change. He became a vocal advocate for clean air in his community, taking steps to actively discourage others from engaging in open burning. He began educating his neighbors about the dangers of waste burning and encouraged them to adopt safer waste disposal methods. His efforts also included seeking out local solutions for waste management, highlighting the importance of responsible disposal for the well-being of the entire community.

Rishabh's transformation from a passive participant in open burning to an active environmental advocate had significant positive effects on his health and the environment:



## Pioneering Localization of the Green School Framework 2075: A Case Study of Kageshwori Manohara Municipality, 2081

Kageshwori Manohara Municipality has now set a precedent in environmental education by successfully localizing the Green School Framework 2075. The localized Green School Framework, termed the “Green and Clean School Framework 2081,” has also been endorsed by the Municipal Assembly of Kageshwori Manohara Municipality. This milestone was achieved through a series of rigorous consultation and co-creation workshops organized by Kageshwori Manohara Municipality in the co-ordination of USAID Clean Air. Extensive engagements were held with private and public-school head teachers, education experts, and local leaders. A High-Level Consultation Workshop with federal bodies such as the CDC, CEHRD, and MoE integrated national feedback, ensuring alignment with overarching educational policies. A dedicated session with the steering committee also focused on establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress. The framework is now ready for systematic implementation across schools in the municipality, highlighting its role in integrating clean air education and environmental education at the school level through policy enforcement.



# Publications



**ENPHO**  
 Training Centre

Accelerating Change Through Knowledge & Skills



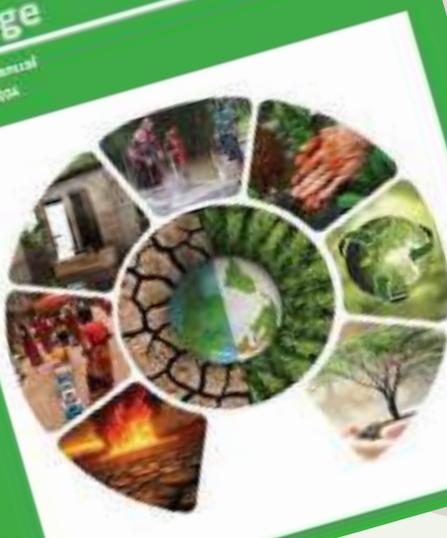
**About Us**

ENPHO Training Centre is a hub in building the capacity, empowering organizations, communities, and training programs through professional learning tools and innovative approaches stakeholders across Nepal and beyond.

The dedicated learning centre offers WASH expertise through a blend of theoretical training and hands-on experience in water, sanitation, and hygiene.

**ENPHO**  
 WASH and Climate Change

Training Manual  
 December, 2024



**CHANGE PROGRAM ON WASH AND CLIMATE WASH & CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLEMENTERS GOVERNMENT TRAINING INSTITUTIONS**

19 & 20 December, 2024  
 Biratnagar, Nepal

**About the event**

The two-day event offers a dynamic learning experience with expert-led talks, interactive sessions, collaborative learning and practical exercises. The program, designed for government training centers, offers a dedicated platform for sharing WASH and climate change expertise to build meaningful partnership between them.

**Eligible Participants**

Government Agencies working in WASH and Climate Change  
 Higher Professionals  
 Training Promoters

**Theme**

- Key presentations by experts
- Knowledge sharing
- Collaborating and collaboration
- Creating new link/links
- Shaping future

**Contact Person**

Dr. Prakash Shrestha  
 Project Manager  
 977 970 30000

Ms. Pooja Khatri  
 Project Coordinator  
 977 970 30000



# Articles Published

| Title  | Type                | Published in  | Contributed by  |
|--|---------------------|---|---|
| It takes a village: bringing safe water to every home in Changunarayan Municipality                                      | Blog                | SIMAVI  | Prashanna Pradhan, Bivor Maharjan, Merina Maharjan, Rocky Tulsibakhya               |
| Transforming rain into resource: Community rainwater harvesting (pg 16)  | Poster Presentation | Compendium: Untold stories from the Himalaya: 20 solutions for water and waste management | Bivor Maharjan  |
| From contamination crisis to clean water triumph: Innovative approach to water quality monitoring and management (pg 36) | Poster Presentation | Compendium: Untold stories from the Himalaya: 20 solutions for water and waste management | Prashanna Pradhan   |
| A community-managed and self-sustained water supply system for Lapse Kotdanda (pg 14)                                    | Poster Presentation | Compendium: Untold stories from the Himalaya: 20 solutions for water and waste management | Santosh Dahal   |
| Shreekhandapur co-treatment plant: Innovative wastewater and faecal sludge management                                    | Poster Presentation | Compendium: Untold stories from the Himalaya: 20 solutions for water and waste management | Buddha Bajracharya  |
| Engaging health facility staff on national standards raises WASH standards   | Poster Presentation | Global South Academic Conclave, WASH and Climate 2025                                     | Keshab Shrestha   |
| WASH Innovations in Action: Modern Public Toilets as Catalysts for Inclusivity and Urban Comfort                         | Poster Presentation | Global South Academic Conclave, WASH and Climate 2025                                     | Santosh Dahal, Lasata Manandhar, Keshab Shrestha, Rajendra Shrestha, Bhawana Sharma |
| Improving Faecal Sludge Treatment in Nepal: Plant Performance and Management Insight                                     | Poster Presentation | Global South Academic Conclave, WASH and Climate 2025                                     | Buddha Bajracharya, Bhawana Sharma, Rajendra Shrestha, Jagam Shrestha               |
| Rejuvenation of Traditional Stone Spouts ('Hitis') for Climate-Resilient Urban Water Management                          | Poster Presentation | Global South Academic Conclave, WASH and Climate 2025                                     | Lasata Manandhar, Santosh Dahal, Keshab Shrestha, Rajendra Shrestha, Bhawana Sharma |
| Enhancing WASH Governance, Inclusivity, and Climate Resilience in Pokhara Metropolitan City, Nepa                        | Poster Presentation | Global South Academic Conclave, WASH and Climate 2025                                     | Srijana Karki, Bhawana Sharma   |
| From Tanks to Treatment: Private Sector Redefining Sanitation Service  | Poster Presentation | Global South Academic Conclave, WASH and Climate 2025                                     | Krity Bajracharya, Bhawana Sharma, Rajendra Shrestha, Ash Kumar Khaitu              |

# ENPHO in NEWS

### चाँगुनारायण नगरपालिकाद्वारा खानेपानी गुणस्तर परीक्षणको शुल्क निर्धारण

भक्तपुर । भक्तपुर जिल्लामै पहिलोपटक खानेपानी गुणस्तर मिति त्यसै सुरु गरेको चाँगुनारायण नगरपालिकाले खानेपानी गुणस्तरको परीक्षण शुल्क निर्धारण गरेको छ । नगरपालिकाले सामुदायिक विद्यालयहरू, नगर अस्पताल र सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थालाई नगरपालिका अस्पतालको बढा कार्यालय र अन्य मातहतका कार्यालयहरू र विभिन्न नगरिकहरू सँगै खानेपानी परीक्षण निशुल्क गरिएको छ । त्यस बाहेकका क्षेत्रका सँगै धेरै शुल्क निर्धारण गरिएको हो ।

कार्यविधि २०८१ जसोद्वारा जारी गरिएको खानेपानी गुणस्तर परीक्षण शुल्क निर्धारण गरिएको अनुसार नगरपालिकाका अनुमार्ग बाध्यकारी विद्यार्थी तथा मटेडर्यानीका बाध्यकारी तथा अन्य बाध्यकारी नगरपालिका क्षेत्र बाहिरका बाध्यकारी सँगै परीक्षण एक हजार २५० रुपैयाँ निर्धारण गरिएको हो ।

नगरपालिकाको नगर प्रमुख सुरेन्द्र शर्माको अध्यक्षतामा एक बैठकमा नगरपालिकाको नगर प्रमुख सुरेन्द्र शर्माको अध्यक्षतामा एक बैठकमा





### डोपरका प्रमुखसहित प्रतिनीधिद्वारा खानेपानीको अवस्था अवलोकन

भक्तपुर । चाँगुनारायण नगरपालिकाका प्रमुख सुरेन्द्र शर्माको अध्यक्षतामा एक बैठकमा नगरपालिकाको नगर प्रमुख सुरेन्द्र शर्माको अध्यक्षतामा एक बैठकमा




### शहरीकरण बढेसँगै जटिल बन्दै ढल व्यवस्थापन, ९० प्रतिशत घरमा छैन सेपटीट्यांक

भक्तपुर । चाँगुनारायण नगरपालिकाका प्रमुख सुरेन्द्र शर्माको अध्यक्षतामा एक बैठकमा नगरपालिकाको नगर प्रमुख सुरेन्द्र शर्माको अध्यक्षतामा एक बैठकमा



# Videos/ Public Service Announcement (PSA)



Inclusive Access to WASH Services: A Right for All  
 Navigating Constant Fear in Informal Settlements  
 Overcoming Water and Sanitation Challenges in Slum Communities  
 LGBTQI+ Struggles for Institutional Inclusion



Struggle for Restroom Access (LGBTQI+ Rights)  
 Sanitation Workers Untouched by Labor Rights  
 Menstrual Hygiene Day 2025  
 Labor's Day 2025  
 Women's Day 2025  
 Social Justice Day 2025  
 Zero Discrimination Day 2025

## ENPHO in Social Media



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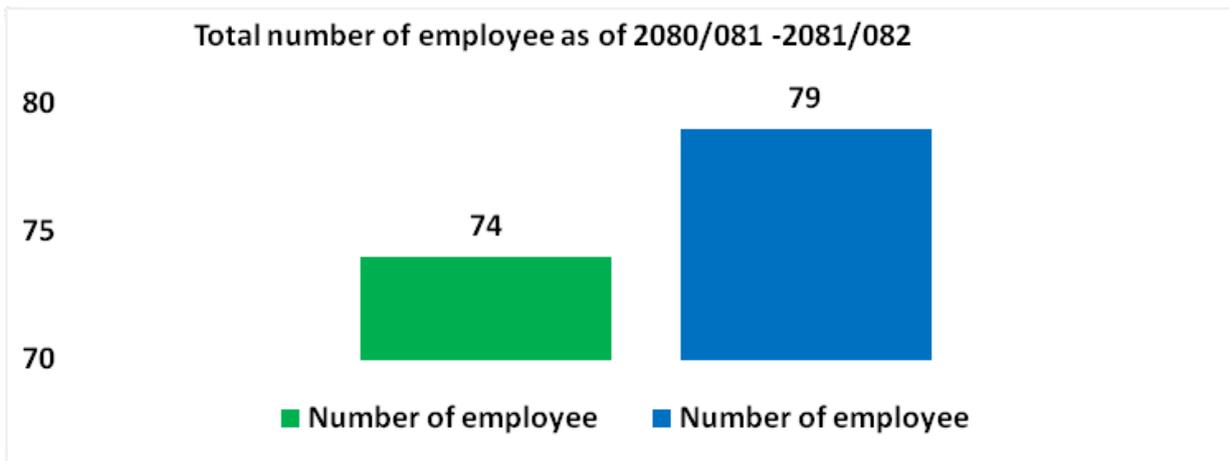
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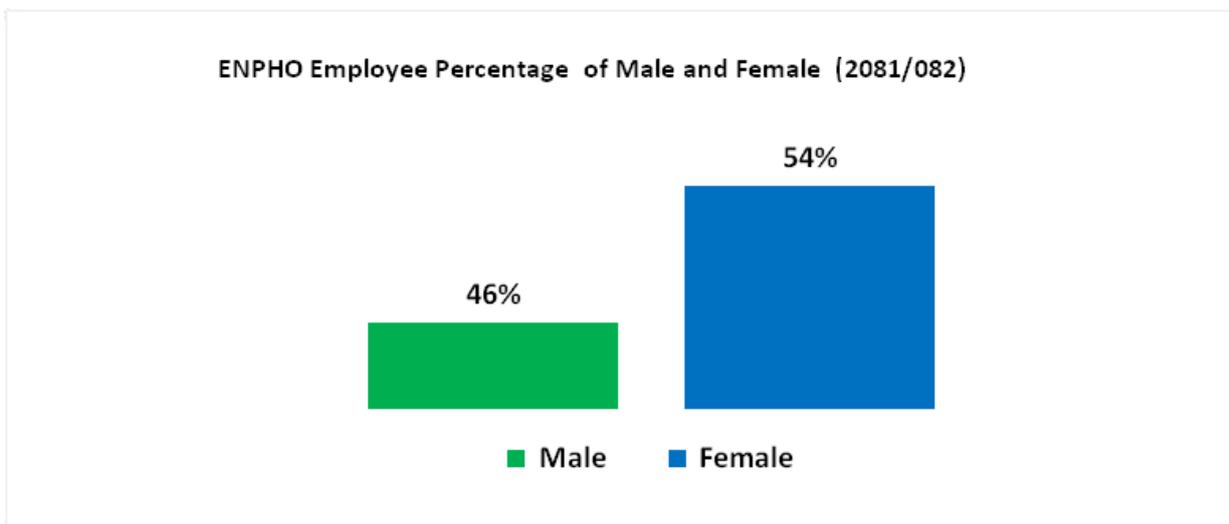
# Human Resource Management

The Human Resource Management (HRM) function is directed by its long-term vision of creating a healthy and safe working environment where employees can flourish and are supported to deliver sustainable organizational performance. The ENPHO HR policy has been in line with the new labor act endorsed by the Government of Nepal. Human Resources of ENPHO has been categorized into Regular, Time-Bound, Task-Based Employees, and Volunteers.



The total number of ENPHO’s regular and task-based employees for 2081/082 is 79, which was 74 in 2080/081. This year, there is an Increase of 7% in Regular, Time-Bound, and Task-Based Employees compared to the previous year.

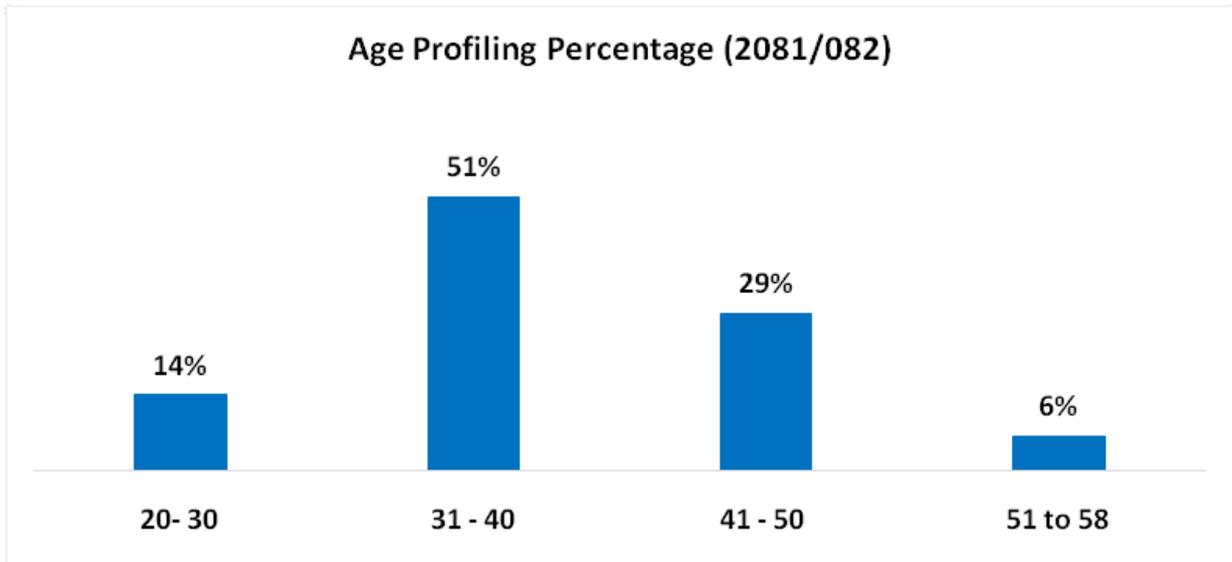
## Gender Segregation of Employees



Out of the total Regular, Time-Bound, Task-Based level employees, 54% are female and 46% are mail.

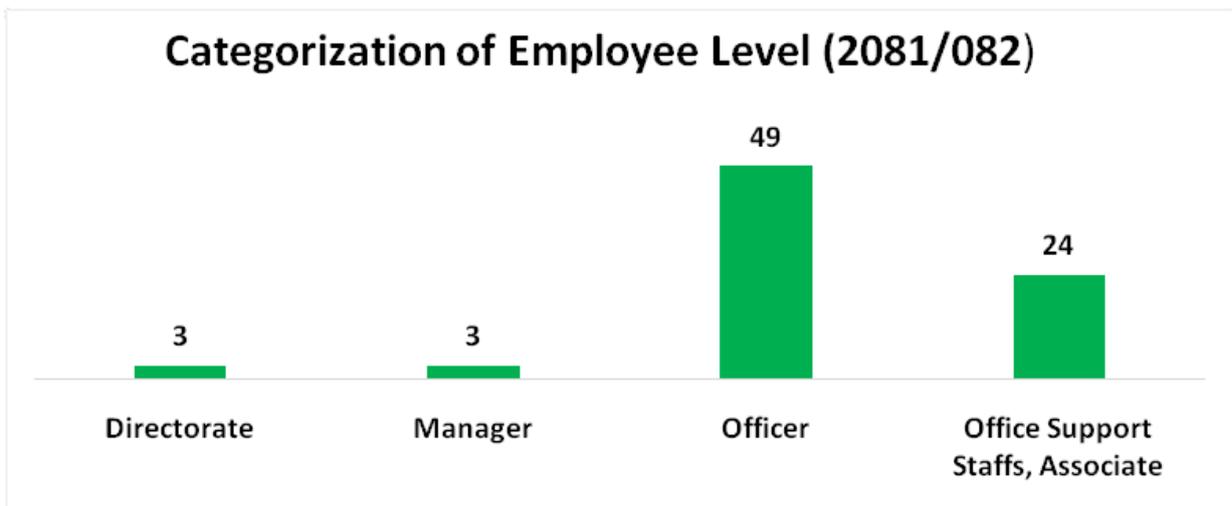
## Employee's Age Profile

The age profiling calculation shows that 14% of Regular, Time-Bound, and Task-Based Employee-level staff are between the ages of 20 - 30. Whereas 51% of Regular, Time-Bound, Task-Based Employee-level staff are 31-40 years. Similarly, 29% of Regular, Time-Bound, and Task-Based Employee-level staff is between 41-50 years, and 6% of Regular, Time-Bound, and Task-Based Employee-level staff are between 51-58 years. The average age of ENPHO Regular, Time-Bound, and Task-Based Employee-level staff is 38 years.



## Segregation of ENPHO Employee Level:

A total of 3 numbers of employees fall below the Directorate level and the Managerial level staff of 3 numbers of employees. Similarly, the maximum number of officers, in total 49, in total 24 numbers under office support staff & Associate Level.



# I/National Exposure and Participation of ENPHO Staffs

| Name of Participant                       | Event title  | Major involvement  |
|---|--|--|
| Mr. Anup Rajthala                         | Network Automation Workshop by Nepal Network Operators' Group (NPNOG)-11 | Participation in the worksh op   |
| Ms. Ayusha Chhetri                        | 3rd Habitat Innovation Conclave 2024                                     | Sharing of project training materials, exchanging knowledge with peers, and promoting best practices in sanitation and capacity building                 |
| Ms. Bhawana Sharma                        | Global Sanitation Graduate School (GSGS) Partner's Meeting               | Networking and pitching ENPHO Capacity Building Plan   |
| Ms. Bhawana Sharma                        | South Asian sanitation Conclave, New Delhi                               | Chaired the session on "Community-Driven Hygiene" and sharing impactful initiatives.   |
| Ms. Bhawana Sharma                        | South and South East Asia CWIS Summit at Colombo, Sri Lanka              | Moderator of Panel Discussion on Sharing Inclusive Sanitation Best Practices for Sustainable Development   |
| Ms. Bhawana Sharma                        | South and South East Asia CWIS Forum at Bandung, Indonesia               | Moderator of Panel Discussion on Sharing policy and regulation, good practices from South and South East Asia towards CWIS                               |
| Mr. Bivor Maharjan                        | Parvat Manthan", a regional conclave in New Delhi                        | Poster Presentation on "Transforming rain into resource: Community rainwater harvesting"   |
| Mr. Buddha Bajracharya                    | Parvat Manthan", a regional conclave in New Delhi                        | Poster Presentation on "Shreekhandapur co-treatment plant: Innovative wastewater and faecal sludge management"   |
| Mr. Buddha Bajracharya                    | South and South East Asia CWIS Summit at Colombo, Sri Lanka              | Presentation as a panelist on the topic "Sanitation/SFD Interventions opportunities and learnings from Nepal" learning and best practices from MuNASS II |
| Mr. Buddha Bajracharya                    | South and South East Asia CWIS Forum at Bandung, Indonesia               | Participation as a Panelist and Presenter on "Innovative Initiatives for Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants in Nepal"  |
| Mr. Keshab Shrestha and Ms. Srijana Karki | Annual Regional Pause Reflect workshop, Kathmandu                        | Presented the project achievements and discussed the project's future plan.  |
| Mr. Keshab Shrestha                       | South Asian sanitation Conclave, New Delhi                               | Participation in the conclave  |
| Ms. Lasata Manandhar                      | South Asian sanitation Conclave, New Delhi                               | Highlighted the role of youth as a panelist in the session on "WASH in Institutions"   |

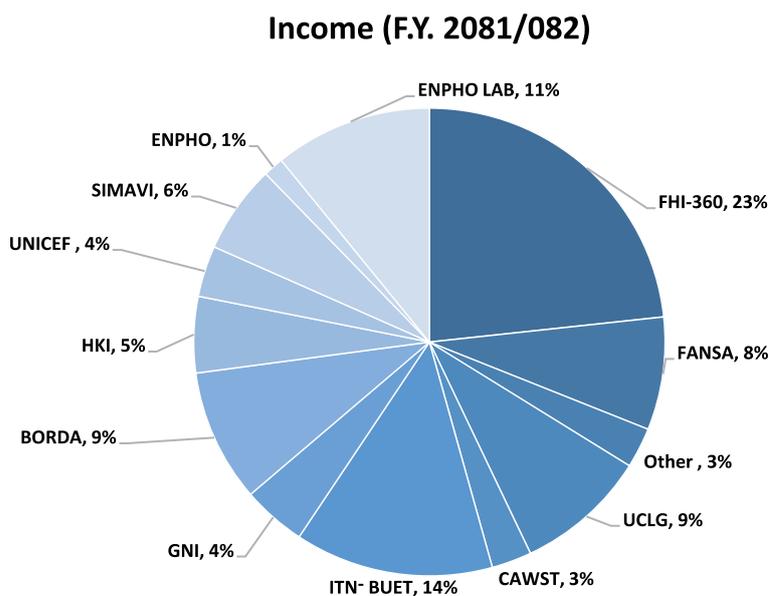
| Name of Participant                            | Event title  | Major involvement   |
|--|--|---|
| Ms. Lasata Manandhar                           | Capacity Enhancement Workshop: Mastering Knowledge Codification, Kathmandu | Participation in the workshop   |
| Mr. Prashanna Pradhan                          | “Parvat Manthan”, a regional conclave in New Delhi                         | Poster Presentation on “From contamination crisis to clean water triumph: Innovative approach to water quality monitoring and management” |
| Mr. Rajendra Shrestha and Mr. Ash Kumar Khaitu | Mentor City Cross Learning visit   | Learn from city initiatives and provide feedback  |
| Mr. Rajendra Shrestha                          | South and South East Asia CWIS Summit at Colombo, Sri Lanka                | Presentation as a panelist on the topic “CWIS concept”  |
| Mr. Rajendra Shrestha                          | South and South East Asia CWIS Forum at Bandung, Indonesia                 | Presentation as a Panelist on the topic “ Sharing on Collaborative Model of working CWISAN”   |
| Mr. Santosh Dahal                              | Parvat Manthan”, a regional conclave in New Delhi                          | Poster Presentation on “A community-managed and self-sustained water supply system for Lapse Kotdanda”                                    |
| Ms. Srijana Karki                              | South Asian sanitation Conclave, New Delhi                                 | Facilitated the session on “Community Engagement and Strengthening WASH Governance”   |



# Financial Management

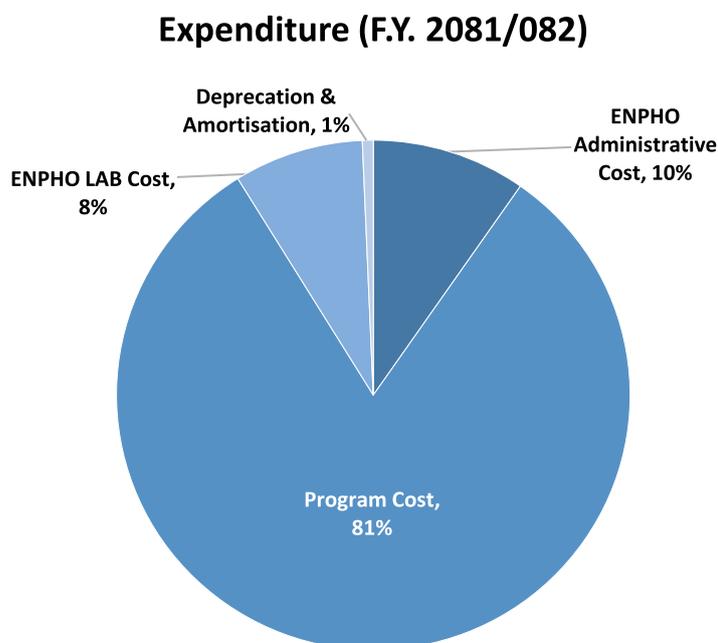
## Income

ENPHO's total income for the year 2081/082 was NRs. 137,271,859 (US\$ 1,001,984 conversion 1 USD = NRs. 137). In the fiscal year 2081/82, there was a 15% decrease in income compared to the fiscal year 2080/81. This decrease in the total income was due to the termination of USAID-funded projects. The disaggregated contribution from completed and ongoing projects to ENPHO's annual income was 23% from FHI, 14% from ITN/BUET, 11% from ENPHO LAB, 9% each from UCLG & BORDA, 8% from FANSA, 6% from SIMAVI, 5% from HKI, 4% each from GNI & UNICEF, 3% each from CAWST & Other, 1% from ENPHO.

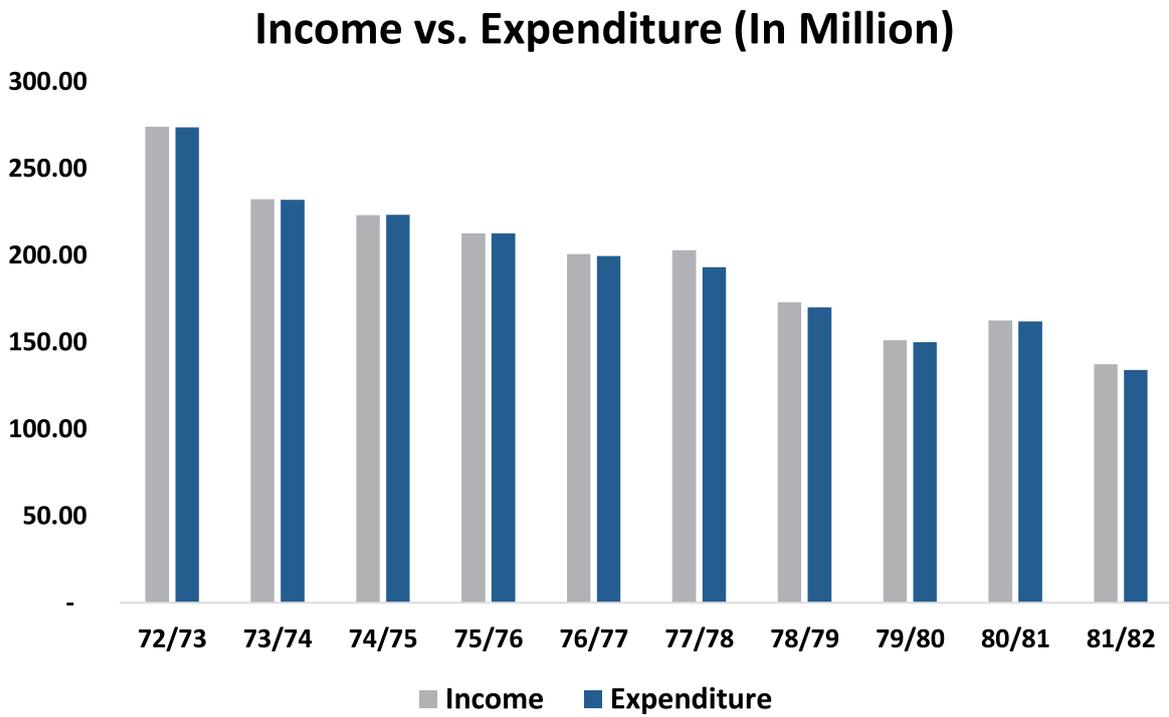


## Expenditure

ENPHO's total expenditure for the year 2081/082 was NRs. 134,044,605 (US\$978,428, conversion 1 USD = NRs. 137). This represents a 17% decrease compared to the previous year's total expenditure. Specifically, 81% was allocated to various ongoing and completed projects/programs, 10% to administration expenses, and 8% to lab expenses. The overall distribution of annual expenditure is presented in the following graph.



## Trend in Income and Expenditure over the last 10 Years



Please refer to Annex for the financial audit report and for the proposed budget for the fiscal year 2082/083.





# ENPHO Lab Service and Products

With over three decades of experience, ENPHO Laboratory has served all 77 districts of Nepal, working with governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, diplomatic missions, industries, hospitals, pharmaceuticals, airlines, and schools. The major client for fiscal year 2081-82 were International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Smart Paani, Kopila Valley School, Australian Embassy, Swiss Embassy, SBI Bank, E.Three Consult, Eco Concern Private Limited, Maiko(The University of Tokyo), Water Aid, Base Nepal, Athbiskot, Rukum, Himalayan Hotel, Nepal Cancer Hospital and research Center, Unicef, Tim Muller(Institute of Forestry), Center for Integrated Urban Development, Daraz Online, Omnica, Kunda Pani Prasodhan, Kirtipur Hospital etc. In addition to its analytical services, ENPHO's Laboratory and Production Division has developed various water testing kits and disinfecting solutions, widely used in water quality monitoring and treatment programs across Nepal.

## Details of number of samples analyzed in ENPHO lab during FY 2081-82 (2024-25)

| Client Type | Category     | Client/ Service Category | No. of Samples |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Individual  | Revenue      | External                 | 200            |
|             | Non- Revenue | ENPHO Complimentary      | 13             |
| Corporate   | Revenue      | ENPHO                    | 354            |
|             |              | Org. Other than ENPHO    | 1310           |
|             |              | Lab Project              | 618            |
|             |              | Product Quality Control  | 82             |
|             | Non- Revenue | Lab Quality Control      | 8              |
| Grand Total |              |                          | 2585           |

### Details of samples Category in ENPHO lab during FY 2081-82 (2024-25)

| S.N.                        | Sample Category        | Total no. of samples |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1                           | Air                    | -                    |
| 2                           | Compost                | 2                    |
| 3                           | Drinking water         | 2254                 |
| 6                           | Others- P/A            | 54                   |
| 7                           | Others- Piyush         | 13                   |
| 8                           | Others- Piyush Plus    | 15                   |
| 9                           | Others- Std. Solutions | 8                    |
| 10                          | Sludge                 | 10                   |
| 11                          | Soil                   | -                    |
| 12                          | Wastewater             | 79                   |
| 13                          | Water (Unspecified)    | 150                  |
| <b>Total no. of samples</b> |                        | <b>2585</b>          |

### Details of type and number of products sold during FY 2081-82 (2024-25)

| S.N. | Name of products | Unit      | Previous Year Remaining Stock (2081/82) | Number of units produced | No of Units Sold |
|------|------------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1    | Piyush           | Pcs       | 14138                                   | 71443                    | 60418            |
| 2    | Piyush Plus      | Pcs       | 2099                                    | 20799                    | 19912            |
| 3    | Water Test Kit   | Set       | Nil                                     | 299                      | 284              |
| 4    | Chlorine 1%      | Pcs (Jar) | 28                                      | 584                      | 586              |

Note: 1% Loose Chlorine 360ltrs sold.

### Individual reagents sold during FY 2081-2082 (2024-2025)

| S.N. | Reagents                | Number of units produced | Number of units sold |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1    | Ammonia Reagent-1       | 429                      | 101                  |
| 2    | Ammonia Reagent-2       | 386                      | 101                  |
| 3    | Chloride Reagent-1      | 289                      | 57                   |
| 4    | Chloride Reagent-2      | 361                      | 58                   |
| 5    | Hardness Reagent-1      | 393                      | 78                   |
| 6    | Hardness Reagent-2      | 396                      | 85                   |
| 7    | Hardness Reagent-3      | 359                      | 64                   |
| 8    | Iron Reagent-1          | 315                      | 106                  |
| 9    | Iron Reagent-2          | 388                      | 109                  |
| 10   | Iron Reagent-3          | 364                      | 92                   |
| 11   | Nitrate Reagent-1       | 359                      | 58                   |
| 12   | Nitrate Reagent-2       | 333                      | 57                   |
| 13   | Phosphate Reagent-1     | 324                      | 50                   |
| 14   | Phosphate Reagent-2     | 400                      | 53                   |
| 15   | Methanol (125mL)        | 344                      | 45                   |
| 16   | PH reagent              | 391                      | 95                   |
| 17   | Distilled Water (100mL) | 360                      | 45                   |
| 18   | PA VIAL                 | 20481                    | 20185                |
| 19   | FRC Kit                 | 890                      | 535                  |

# ENPHO Awards and Recognition



Top Five of ENPHO Tara 2024



Ms. Seema Tamang was awarded the Bhairav Risat Media Fellowship 2024 for her work in wastewater treatment.



Mr. Sagar Gosai was awarded the Bigyan Memorial Research Award 2024 for his research on nanoparticles for copper metal remediation.



Ms. Laxmi Dangol has received the Hutaram Environmental Award 2024 for upcycling plastic waste and empowering marginalized women



Ms. Sangita Kumal has received the Raju Memorial Youth Award 2024 for promoting environmental sustainability by driving an electric three-wheeler.

# Program Monitoring



Monitoring Visit to SARWACHA Project by DOPPER team



Monitoring Visit to SARWACHA Project by SIMAVI Team



Monitoring Visit to IUWM by Social Welfare Council



Programme Visit by Young Expert Programme Bureau from Netherlands



Dr. Roshan Raj Shrestha visited Mahalaxmi Municipality to observe its sanitation efforts.



Financial monitoring of MuNASS II project by UCLG/ASPAC



Monitoring Visit to WESCAN Project by Social Welfare Council





# Annexes

## Executive Board Members



**Er. Rajiv Joshi**  
Chairperson  
WASH Expert  
rajivjoshi70@gmail.com



**Mr. Pratap Kumar Acharya**  
Treasurer  
Freelance Consultant  
pratapacharya9@gmail.com



**Dr. Rosha Raut (Khadka)**  
Member Secretary  
Kathmandu University  
rautrosha@yahoo.com.np



**Ms. Urmila Joshi**  
Executive Member  
Food Quality and Environmental  
Contaminants Expert  
joshi\_urmila@yahoo.com



**Ms. Padmaja Shrestha**  
Executive Member  
Water Quality Expert  
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**Mr. Rabin Banstola**  
Executive Member  
Environmentalist  
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**Mr. Ramesh Shrestha**  
Executive Member  
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**Dr. Rabin Malla**  
Executive Member  
Crewe, Phd in Environmental  
Engineering  
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**Mr. Phurba Sange Moktan**  
Executive Member  
Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist  
moktanphurba20@gmail.com



**Mr. Narahari Chapagain**  
Executive Member  
naraharichapagain74@gmail.com



**Dr. Raj Bahadur Shrestha**  
Executive Member

# Financial Audit Report

## R. Parajuli & Associates

Chartered Accountants

PAN: 301534561  
ICAN Membership No.: 240  
ICAN COP No.: 201

Ref. No.:

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

ENVIRONMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
PAN No: 301221078

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Environment & Public Health Organization (the Organization), which comprise the statement of Statement of Financial Position as at Ashad 32, 2082 BS (July 16, 2025), and the income statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, attached financial statements prepared in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards for Not for Profit Organizations (NAS for NPOs) read together with notes to accounts, give a true and fair view of financial position of the Organization as at Ashad 32, 2082 BS (July 16, 2025), its operation results for the period then ended, its cash flows for the period then ended and changes in equity during the period.

##### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ICAN Handbook of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Nepal, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards for NPOs (NSA for NPOs) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

##### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that include our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with NSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with NSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.



**Ref. No.:**

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

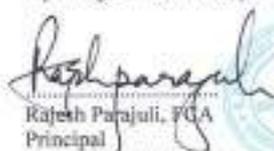
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

**Report on the Requirements of the Regulatory Requirements**

Besides the reports mentioned in the above paragraphs, we further report on the following based on our audit, and the information and explanations provided to us.

- We have obtained all the information and explanations asked for, which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- The attached balance sheet, the Income Statement, the cash flow statement and the related annexure are prepared in the format accepted by the regulators and are in the agreement with books of account maintained by the Organization.
- In our opinion, proper books of account required by law have been kept by the Organization.
- To the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and from our examination of the books of the Organization necessary for the purpose of our audit, we have not come across cases where any employee of the Organization have acted contrary to the provisions of Law, or committed any misappropriation or caused loss or damage to the Organization and violated any directives of Regulatory or acted in a manner to jeopardize the interest and security of the Organization, its stakeholders.

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with financial reporting framework as per the regulatory requirements of the Organization.

  
Rajesh Parajuli, FCA  
Principal  
R. Parajuli & Associates  
Chartered Accountants



UDIN: 250901CA002405pChL

Date: Bhadra 04, 2082 BS

Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)

New Baneswar, Kathmandu

Statement of Financial Position

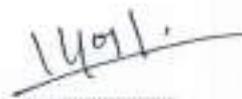
As at Ashad 32, 2082 (July 31, 2025)

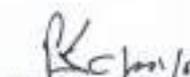
Figures in NPR

| Particulars                             | Notes | As at Ashad 32,<br>2082 BS | As at Ashad 31,<br>2081 BS |
|---|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>                           |       |                            |                            |
| <b>Non-Current Assets</b>               |       |                            |                            |
| Property-Plant and Equipment            | 4.1   | 6,276,060                  | 7,091,737                  |
| Intangible Assets                       | 4.2   | 133,780                    | 183,560                    |
| Deferred Tax Assets                     |       | 159,183                    | 147,037                    |
| <b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>         |       | <b>6,571,024</b>           | <b>7,424,334</b>           |
| <b>Current Assets</b>                   |       |                            |                            |
| Inventories                             | 4.3   | 1,876,028                  | 1,699,263                  |
| Accounts Receivables                    | 4.4   | 34,130,889                 | 13,913,078                 |
| Cash and Cash equivalents               | 4.5   | 73,599,348                 | 82,518,586                 |
| <b>Total Current Assets</b>             |       | <b>109,606,265</b>         | <b>98,130,927</b>          |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>                     |       | <b>116,177,289</b>         | <b>105,555,261</b>         |
| <b>RESERVES &amp; LIABILITIES</b>       |       |                            |                            |
| <b>Accumulated Reserves</b>             |       |                            |                            |
| Unrestricted Funds/Accumulated Surplus  | 4.6   | 34,820,914                 | 32,413,845                 |
| Designated Funds                        |       | -                          | -                          |
| Restricted Funds                        | 4.7   | 34,448,683                 | 38,358,922                 |
| Other Capital Reserves                  | 4.8   | 3,395,386                  | 3,459,433                  |
| <b>Total Accumulated Reserves</b>       |       | <b>72,665,184</b>          | <b>74,232,200</b>          |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>                      |       |                            |                            |
| <b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>          |       |                            |                            |
| Loans and Borrowings                    |       | -                          | -                          |
| Deferred Revenue                        |       | -                          | -                          |
| Other Non-Current Liabilities           |       | -                          | -                          |
| <b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>    |       | <b>-</b>                   | <b>-</b>                   |
| <b>Current Liabilities</b>              |       |                            |                            |
| Accounts Payable                        | 4.9   | 41,610,687                 | 29,942,440                 |
| Loan and Borrowings                     |       | -                          | -                          |
| Employee Benefit Liabilities            | 4.10  | 1,066,292                  | 1,161,944                  |
| Provisions                              | 4.11  | 835,126                    | 218,677                    |
| <b>Total Current Liabilities</b>        |       | <b>43,512,105</b>          | <b>31,323,061</b>          |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>                |       | <b>43,512,105</b>          | <b>31,323,061</b>          |
| <b>TOTAL RESERVES &amp; LIABILITIES</b> |       | <b>116,177,289</b>         | <b>105,555,261</b>         |

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account form an integral part of this Financial Statement.

As per our report of even date

  
Er. Rajiv Joshi  
Chairperson

  
Pratap K. Acharya  
Treasurer

  
Rajesh Parajuli, FCA  
Principal  
R.Parajuli & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

  
Bhawana Sharma  
Executive Director

  
Nirajan Pradhan  
Admin & Finance Director

Date: Bhadra 04, 2082 BS  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

**Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)**  
New Baneswor, Kathmandu

**Statement of Income & Expenditure**  
For the period ending Ashad 31, 2082 BS (July 16, 2025)

*Figures in NPR*

| Particulars                                  |          | For the Period ended Ashad<br>31, 2082 BS | For the period ended 31<br>Ashad, 2081 BS |
|--|----------|---|---|
| <b>INCOME</b>                                |          |   |   |
| Incoming Resources                           | 4.10     | 120,495,057                               | 149,335,006                               |
| Financial Income                             | 4.13     | 656,425                                   | 1,055,634                                 |
| Other Income                                 | 4.14     | 16,120,378                                | 12,074,501                                |
| <b>TOTAL INCOME</b>                          |          | <b>137,271,859</b>                        | <b>162,415,141</b>                        |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>                           |          |   |   |
| Staff Cost/Expenses                          | 4.15     | 4,098,894                                 | 3,216,696                                 |
| Program Expenses                             | 4.16     | 120,495,057                               | 147,171,619                               |
| General Administrative Expenditure           | 4.17     | 3,873,555                                 | 6,291,851                                 |
| Depreciation & Amortisation                  | 4.1, 4.2 | 914,956                                   | 2,240,143                                 |
| Other Expenditure                            | 4.18     | 4,662,143                                 | 3,039,143                                 |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>                     |          | <b>134,044,605</b>                        | <b>161,959,452</b>                        |
| <b>Net surplus/(deficit) before Taxation</b> |          | <b>3,227,254</b>                          | <b>455,688</b>                            |
| <b>Income Tax Expenses</b>                   |          |   |   |
| Current tax expense                          | 4.19     | 835,126                                   | 215,882                                   |
| Deferred tax income                          | 4.19     | (12,147)                                  | (147,037)                                 |
| <b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>        |          | <b>2,404,275</b>                          | <b>386,843</b>                            |
| <b>APPROPRIATION OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b> |          |   |   |
| Allocation to Reserves                       |          | 2,404,275                                 | 386,843                                   |
| Restricted Funds                             |          | -   | -   |

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account form an integral part of this Financial Statement.

As per our report of even date

*Rajiv Joshi*

Er. Rajiv Joshi  
Chairperson

*Pratap K. Acharya*

Pratap K. Acharya  
Treasurer

*Rajesh Parajuli*

Rajesh Parajuli, FCA  
Principal  
R. Parajuli & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

*Bhargava Sharma*

Bhargava Sharma  
Executive Director

*Niranjana Pradhan*

Niranjana Pradhan  
Admin & Finance Director

Date: Bhadra 04, 2082 BS  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal.

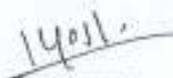
**Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)**  
 New Baneswari, Kathmandu  
**Statement of Changes in Reserves**  
 For the period ending Ashad 31, 2082 B.S. (July 16, 2025)

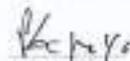
Figure in NPR

| Particulars  | Restricted Reserves | Unrestricted Reserves | Capital Reserves | Result for the Year | Total             |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>FY 2080-81</b>                                    |                     |                       |                  |                     |                   |
| Opening Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2080 BS            | 51,109,794          | 32,027,681            | 3,907,489        | -                   | 87,044,964        |
| Result for the year                                  | -                   | -                     | -                | 386,843             | 386,843           |
| Allocation of results to Unrestricted Fund           | -                   | 386,843               | -                | (386,843)           | -                 |
| Depreciation Income recognized                       | -                   | -                     | (108,647)        | -                   | (108,647)         |
| Income recognized directly in fund                   | 8,387               | -                     | -                | -                   | 8,387             |
| Fund received during the year                        | 138,575,746         | -                     | -                | -                   | 138,575,746       |
| Transfer to Income & Expenditure                     | (149,335,006)       | -                     | -                | -                   | (149,335,006)     |
| <b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081 BS</b>               | <b>38,358,922</b>   | <b>32,414,524</b>     | <b>3,498,842</b> | <b>-</b>            | <b>74,272,288</b> |
|  | 38,358,922          |                       |                  |                     |                   |
| <b>FY 2081-82</b>                                    |                     |                       |                  |                     |                   |
| Opening Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2081 BS (Restated) | 38,358,922          | 32,414,524            | 3,498,842        | -                   | 74,272,288        |
| Result for the year                                  | -                   | -                     | -                | 2,404,235           | 2,404,235         |
| Allocation of results to Unrestricted Fund           | -                   | 2,404,235             | -                | (2,404,235)         | -                 |
| Depreciation Income recognized                       | -                   | -                     | (63,847)         | -                   | (63,847)          |
| Income recognized directly in fund                   | 9,147               | -                     | -                | -                   | 9,147             |
| Increase in Receivable from donors                   | 224,223             | -                     | -                | -                   | 224,223           |
| Fund received during the year                        | 116,351,448         | -                     | -                | -                   | 116,351,448       |
| Transfer to Income & Expenditure                     | (120,485,057)       | -                     | -                | -                   | (120,485,057)     |
| <b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2082 BS</b>               | <b>34,448,683</b>   | <b>34,818,714</b>     | <b>3,295,586</b> | <b>-</b>            | <b>72,562,983</b> |

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account form an integral part of this Financial Statement

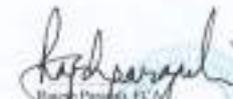
As per our report of even date

  
 Dr. Rajiv Joshi  
 Chairperson

  
 Prady E. Acharya  
 Treasurer

  
 Surendra Sharma  
 Executive Director

  
 Nishu Pradhan  
 Admin & Finance Director

  
 R. Parajuli, FCA  
 Principal  
 R. Parajuli & Associates  
 Chartered Accountants

Date: Bhadra 04, 2082 BS  
 Floor, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)**  
New Beshwor, Kathmandu

**Statement of Cash Flows**  
For the period ending Ashad 31, 2082 BS (July 16, 2025)

*Figures in NPR*

| Particulars   | For the Period ended<br>Ashad 31, 2082 BS | For the period ended 31<br>Ashad, 2081 BS |
|---|---|---|
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>                 |   |   |
| Surplus/(Deficit) for the year before Tax                   | 3,227,254                                 | 455,688                                   |
| <b>Adjustments for Non-Cash Items:</b>                      |   |   |
| Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment               | 865,176                                   | 2,190,363                                 |
| Amortization of Intangible Assets                           | 49,780                                    | 49,780                                    |
| Interest Income   | (656,425)                                 | (1,005,634)                               |
| <b>Working Capital Adjustments:</b>                         |   |   |
| Accounts Receivable   | (20,217,811)                              | 6,827,507                                 |
| Inventories   | (176,766)                                 | (1,699,263)                               |
| Accounts Payable  | 11,671,041                                | (2,180,001)                               |
| Employee Benefit Liabilities & Provisions                   | 520,798                                   | (549,107)                                 |
| Accrued Expenses and Deferred Income                        | (63,847)                                  | (108,047)                                 |
| Income Tax Paid   | (835,126)                                 | (218,677)                                 |
| <b>Net Cash From/(Used in) Operating Activities</b>         | <b>(5,615,925)</b>                        | <b>3,762,610</b>                          |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>                 |   |   |
| Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment                    | (49,500)                                  | (2,269,673)                               |
| Purchase of Intangible Assets                               | -   | (215,000)                                 |
| Proceeds from sale of equipment                             | -   | -   |
| Interest Received   | 656,425                                   | 1,016,817                                 |
| <b>Net Cash from/(used in) investing activities</b>         | <b>406,925</b>                            | <b>(1,447,856)</b>                        |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>                 |   |   |
| Borrowing of Government Loans                               | -   | -   |
| Repayments of Government Loans                              | -   | -   |
| Received in restricted fund                                 | 116,584,818                               | 136,575,746                               |
| Transferred to Income & Expenditure                         | (120,495,057)                             | (149,335,005)                             |
| <b>Net Cash From/(Used in) Financing Activities</b>         | <b>(3,910,239)</b>                        | <b>(12,759,259)</b>                       |
| <b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b> | <b>(8,919,239)</b>                        | <b>(10,444,505)</b>                       |
| <b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT Shrawan 01, 2081 BS</b>     | <b>82,518,586</b>                         | <b>92,963,092</b>                         |
| <b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT Ashad 31, 2082 BS</b>       | <b>73,599,348</b>                         | <b>82,518,586</b>                         |

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Account form an integral part of this Financial Statement.

As per our report of even date

*1491*

Dr. Rajiv Joshi  
Chairperson

*R. Acharya*  
Pratap K. Acharya  
Treasurer

*Rajesh Parajuli*  
Rajesh Parajuli, FCA  
Principal  
R. Parajuli & Associates  
Chartered Accountants

*Sharma*  
Sangeeta Sharma  
Executive Director

*Nirajan Pradhan*  
Nirajan Pradhan  
Admin & Finance Director

Date: Bhadra 04, 2082 BS  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)

New Road, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Notes forming part of Financial Statements  
As at Ahsad 31, 2082 BS

Note: 4.3 Property, Plant & Equipment

Figures in SAR

| Particulars                                     | Land      | Building  | Computing & Accessories | Furniture & Fixtures | Office Equipments | Lease Tools, Solar panel & Miscellaneous | Vehicle   | Lab Equipments | Total      |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|-----------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Cost</b>                                     |           |           |                         |                      |                   |  |           |                |            |
| Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2080 BS               | 2,182,500 | 6,480,453 | 518,799                 | 3,611,048            | 5,483,172         | 253,985                                  | 4,747,262 | 13,956,360     | 37,233,510 |
| <b>Addition during the Year</b>                 |           |           |                         |                      |                   |  |           |                |            |
| Acquisition                                     | -         | -         | 61,814                  | 270,579              | 1,917,280         | -  | -         | -              | 2,249,673  |
| Capitalization                                  | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Disposal during the year                        | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Adjustment/Revaluation                          | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Balance as at Ahsad 31, 2081 BS                 | 2,182,500 | 6,480,453 | 580,614                 | 3,881,647            | 7,400,452         | 253,985                                  | 4,747,262 | 13,956,360     | 39,483,182 |
| <b>Addition during the Year</b>                 |           |           |                         |                      |                   |  |           |                |            |
| Acquisition                                     | -         | -         | -                       | 49,500               | -                 | -  | -         | -              | 49,500     |
| Capitalization                                  | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Disposal during the year                        | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Adjustment/Revaluation                          | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Balance as at Ahsad 31, 2082 BS                 | 2,182,500 | 6,480,453 | 580,614                 | 3,931,147            | 7,400,452         | 253,985                                  | 4,747,262 | 13,956,360     | 39,532,683 |
| <b>Depreciations</b>                            |           |           |                         |                      |                   |  |           |                |            |
| Balance as on Shrawan 01, 2080 BS               | -         | 4,006,781 | 420,295                 | 3,825,493            | 4,956,971         | 212,803                                  | 4,856,586 | 13,120,232     | 30,201,083 |
| Depreciation charge for the Year                | -         | 146,878   | 302,064                 | 227,126              | 782,464           | 26,756                                   | 90,726    | 834,110        | 2,190,263  |
| Disposals                                       | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Adjustment                                      | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Balance as on Ahsad 31, 2081 BS                 | -         | 4,153,661 | 522,359                 | 3,052,619            | 5,739,435         | 239,559                                  | 4,747,262 | 13,954,342     | 32,391,446 |
| Depreciation charge for the Year                | -         | 146,878   | 29,122                  | 121,667              | 562,507           | 3,584                                    | -         | 2,018          | 865,176    |
| Disposals                                       | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Adjustment                                      | -         | -         | -                       | -                    | -                 | -  | -         | -              | -          |
| Balance as on Ahsad 31, 2082 BS                 | -         | 4,300,539 | 551,482                 | 3,173,686            | 6,282,141         | 243,153                                  | 4,747,262 | 13,956,360     | 33,256,612 |
| <b>Net Book Value as on Shrawan 01, 2080 BS</b> | 2,182,500 | 2,473,672 | 98,504                  | 785,555              | 526,201           | 41,182                                   | 99,776    | 836,128        | 7,032,427  |
| <b>Net Book Value as on Ahsad 31, 2081 BS</b>   | 2,182,500 | 2,324,792 | 58,245                  | 829,029              | 1,680,819         | 14,336                                   | -         | 2,018          | 7,091,737  |
| <b>Net Book Value as on Ahsad 31, 2082 BS</b>   | 2,182,500 | 2,177,913 | 29,122                  | 757,461              | 1,118,311         | 16,752                                   | -         | -              | 6,275,069  |



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Notes forming part of Financials Statements  
As at Ashad 32, 2082 BS

| Particulars                                     | Figures in NPR   |
|---|------------------|
| <b>Note 4.3 Intangible Assets</b>               | <b>Software</b>  |
| <b>Cost</b>                                     |                  |
| Balance as at Shrawan 01, 2080 BS               | 892,653          |
| <i>Addition during the Year</i>                 |                  |
| Acquisition                                     | 215,000          |
| Capitalization                                  | -                |
| Disposal during the year                        | -                |
| Adjustment/Revaluation                          | -                |
| <b>Balance as at Ashad 31, 2081 BS</b>          | <b>1,107,653</b> |
| <i>Addition during the Year</i>                 |                  |
| Acquisition                                     | -                |
| Capitalization                                  | -                |
| Disposal during the year                        | -                |
| Adjustment/Revaluation                          | -                |
| <b>Balance as at Ashad 32, 2082 BS</b>          | <b>1,107,653</b> |
| <b>Depreciation</b>                             |                  |
| Balance as on Shrawan 01, 2080 BS               | 872,311          |
| Amortisation for the year                       | 49,780           |
| Disposal  | -                |
| Adjustment                                      | -                |
| <b>Balance as on Ashad 31, 2081 BS</b>          | <b>922,091</b>   |
| Amortisation for the year                       | 49,780           |
| Disposal  | -                |
| Adjustment                                      | -                |
| <b>Balance as on Ashad 32, 2082 BS</b>          | <b>971,871</b>   |
| <b>Net Book Value as on Shrawan 01, 2080 BS</b> | <b>20,340</b>    |
| <b>Net Book Value as on Ashad 31, 2081 BS</b>   | <b>185,560</b>   |
| <b>Net Book Value as on Ashad 32, 2082 BS</b>   | <b>135,780</b>   |

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Bharat P. S. W. S.



# Proposed budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2081/082

## Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO) Budgeted Income for the Financial Year 2082/083

| S. N | Projected Income 2082/083          | Amount NPR         |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1    | On-going Projects                  | 81,500,000         |
| 2    | Pipeline Projects                  | 19,500,000         |
| 3    | Training, Vehicle, Interest Income | 2,860,000          |
| 4    | Lab & Production Income            | 14,000,000         |
|      | <b>Total</b>                       | <b>117,860,000</b> |



## Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)

New Baneshwor

### Budgeted Expenses for the Financial Year 2082/083

#### Administrative Cost (Projected Expenses 2082/083)

| S. N | Details   | Total Amount (NPR) |
|------|---|--------------------|
| 1    | Advertising Expenses                                | 10,000             |
| 2    | AGM   | 300,000            |
| 3    | Audit Fee   | 240,000            |
| 4    | Award Expenses                                      | 100,000            |
| 5    | Bank Commission                                     | 2,000              |
| 6    | Meeting Expenses                                    | 300,000            |
| 7    | Capacity Building                                   | 100,000            |
| 8    | Consultant  | 100,000            |
| 9    | Day Celebration Expenses                            | 15,000             |
| 10   | Fee & Renewal                                       | 350,000            |
| 11   | Insurance   | 100,000            |
| 12   | Internal Auditor                                    | 160,000            |
| 13   | Internet Expenses                                   | 207,000            |
| 14   | Legal Adviser                                       | 120,000            |
| 15   | Low Value Assets                                    | 50,000             |
| 16   | Monitoring Expenses                                 | 100,000            |
| 17   | Printing & Stationary                               | 300,000            |
| 18   | Project Proposal Development                        | 200,000            |
| 19   | Refreshment   | 400,000            |
| 20   | Repair & Maintenance                                | 400,000            |
| 21   | Repair & Maintenance Computer                       | 200,000            |
| 22   | Research  | 200,000            |
| 23   | Security Guard                                      | 745,000            |
| 24   | Software/ social media and Website Renewal Expenses | 200,000            |
| 25   | Salary Expenses                                     | 9,139,732          |
| 26   | Telephone   | 30,000             |
| 27   | Transportation                                      | 350,000            |
| 28   | Water & Electricity                                 | 400,000            |
|      | <b>Total</b>  | <b>14,818,732</b>  |

## List of Publications (IECs, Flyer, Brochure etc.)

| S.N | Publication  | Type              | Purpose/Highlights   |
|-----|--|-------------------|--|
| 1   | ENPHO Training Centre Brochure   | Brochure          | Showcases the training center's services, engage target audiences with its training programs, and enhance its visibility.  |
| 2   | WASH and Climate Change Training Package   | Training Packages |  |
| 3   | Nepal Sanitation Tour – Introduction Flyer   | Flyer             | Provides a brief overview of the Nepal Sanitation Tour, including its purpose, key sites, target audience, and learning opportunities.   |
| 4   | Training Package summary -Flyer  | Flyer             | Provides a concise summary of the different training packages designed for varied target audiences.  |
| 5   | Online Learning Management System (OLMS) - Flyer   | Flyer             | Provides essential information on OLMS purpose, features, and benefits, encouraging participants to use the platform for self-paced learning and capacity building.              |
| 6   | Sani Tour Sites Info sheets  | Fact Sheet        | Provides information on the various sites to be visited during the sanitation tour, including perspectives from the CWIS approach.   |
| 7   | Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant Design (FSTP Design)   | Training Packages | Highlights sessions on planning, designing, and operating faecal sludge treatment plants effectively and sustainably.  |
| 8   | Operation and Maintenance of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant Design (O&M of FSTP)  | Training Packages | Highlights sessions on FSTP operators with the knowledge and skills required to efficiently run, monitor, and maintain FSTP  |
| 9   | Containment Improvement (CI)   | Training Packages | Highlights sessions on improving on-site sanitation facilities to ensure safe storage of faecal sludge.  |
| 10  | Gender and Social Inclusion in Sanitation (GESI in Sanitation)   | Training Packages | Highlights session on inclusive sanitation practices, addressing the needs of all genders and marginalized groups, ensuring equity in sanitation services.                       |
| 11  | Faecal Sludge Management Business and Marketing (FSM Business)   | Training Packages | Highlights sessions on capacity of entrepreneurs and providers for sustainable FSM businesses.   |
| 12  | Lubhu FSTP Guideline   | Guidelines        | Ensure FSTPs meet environmental, public health, and service standards.   |
| 13  | Shorts-Empowering WASH Leadership through CWIS ToT   | Shorts            | Showcases trainers cascading CWIS ToT knowledge.   |
| 14  | Sani Bulletin  | e -Bulletin       | Shares quarterly project updates, progress, and upcoming events.   |
|     | CWIS initiatives Framework   | Flex              | Provides a comprehensive overview of the various initiatives undertaken to promote CWIS  |
|     | CWIS achievement   | Flex              | Reflects the journey of the project and highlights the achievements made so far  |
| 15  | Op-ed: Nepal's Progress Towards Achieving 2030 Sanitation Goal   | Article           | Expert insights on Nepal's progress toward the 2030 sanitation goals, highlighting successes, challenges, and necessary actions to achieve universal and sustainable sanitation. |
| 16  | South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) VII and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA): Review of Commitments and Progress Report | Report            | Review of WASH commitments and progress, identify gaps, and influence the policy makers to take action for inclusive and accelerated WASH services for all.                      |
| 17  | Standard Operating Procedure of Stone Spout  | Guidelines        | Provides clear guidelines for the effective operation, maintenance, and management of stone spouts (Hitis) to ensure their long-term functionality                               |
| 18  | Detail Project Report on the Stone spout   | Report            | Provides detailed technical, financial, operational, and implementation plans for the rejuvenation of traditional stone spouts   |

| S.N | Publication  | Type              | Purpose/Highlights   |
|-----|--|-------------------|--|
| 19  | Detail Project Report on Water Source Protection   | Report            | Provides detailed technical and financial plans to protect the source, improve water quality, and ensure disaster resilience   |
| 20  | Detail Project Report of the Lele Public Toilet  | Report            | Outlines clear technical and financial designs, ensuring inclusive and gender-friendly facilities.   |
| 21  | Detail Project Report of Faecal Sludge and Wastewater Co-treatment Plant, Paagaban Godawari, Lalitpur    | Report            | Provides a comprehensive blueprint, including design, finances, and an O&M plan, to guide construction and ensure sustainable, safe sanitation for the community.            |
| 22  | Sanitation Synopsis of Urban Municipalities of Nepal 2024:   | Report            | Presents a national-level sanitation synopsis of urban municipalities in Nepal, encompassing the entire sanitation value chain and supported by Shit Flow Diagram (SFD)      |
| 23  | Province wise reports on Municipal Sanitation Synopsis - 2024  | Report            | Provide a provincial-level synopsis outlining the sanitation situation of the province and its municipalities, covering the entire sanitation value chain                    |
| 30  | Municipality wise 65 SFD Reports   | Report            | Enables stakeholders to understand the entire sanitation system  |
| 35  | Detail Project Report on Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant of Belbari, Ghorahi and Neelkantha Municipalities | Report            | Provides stakeholders with detailed designs, estimates, drawings, BoQs, and visualizations of the proposed FSTPs   |
| 38  | 21 Factsheets of Treatment Plant Treating Faecal Sludge across Nepal                                     | Fact Sheet        | These factsheets provide information on treatment plants in Nepal that treats faecal sludge, including fully functional, partially functional, and non-functional facilities |
| 39  | Water Quality Testing Guideline  | Guideline         | Provides clear guidelines on water quality data collection, sample handling, testing, result reporting, and precautions to prevent recontamination.                          |
| 40  | Step-By-Step Procedure for E. coli Testing   | Manual/ Guideline | Provides step-by-step instructions to collect accurate sample and test for E.coli using MICS field test kit.   |
| 41  | Step-By-Step Procedure for Arsenic Testing   | Manual/ Guideline | Provides step-by-step instructions to collect accurate sample and test for E.coli using MICS field test kit.   |
| 42  | WASH Complain Mechanism Poster   | Poster            | Enables the community to share water-related feedback and complain directly with the municipality via QR code.   |
| 43  | WASH Plan of Changuarayan Municipality   | Report            | Presents the overall WASH status of Changuarayan Municipality, assessing water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and outlining priority WASH interventions                        |
| 44  | Water Safety Plans   | Report            | Shows system details with risks, current practices, and tailored measures to ensure safe drinking water.   |
| 45  | Water Quality Monitoring and Minilab Operation Guideline   | Guideline         | Guidelines for municipal minilab water quality monitoring, defining roles, procedures, and standards compliance.   |
| 46  | WASH FIT Report of Health Care Facility  | Report            | Reports assess WASH gaps in health facilities and provide action plans to improve safety, quality, and sustainability  |
| 47  | WASH Complain Mechanism Poster   | Poster            | Enables the community to share water-related feedback and complain directly with the municipality via QR code.   |
| 48  | Water Safe Community   | Poster            | Informs the community about the roles of water user committees, user responsibilities, and key indicators of a Water Safe Community.   |
| 49  | Safe Drinking Refill Station   | Poster            | Educates school children and the community on refilling safe drinking water from drinking water stations.  |
| 50  | Safe Water Mirror  | Poster            | Raises community awareness on safe water practices and reporting water-related complaints.   |
| 51  | Minilab Promotional Flyer  | Flyer             | Raises awareness about mini-lab services in the municipality and highlights the importance of water quality testing.   |



## Photo Gallery



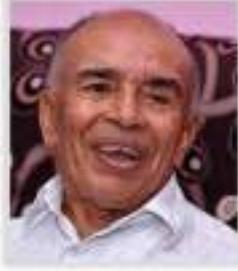




## हार्दिक श्रद्धाञ्जली



जन्म:  
वि.सं. १९८५/०४/२९



स्वर्गतीर्यतः  
वि.सं. २०८१/१३/२४

स्व. भैरव रिसाल

मानव अधिकार, बाताबरण नरसंहार तथा सामाजिक पोलिसा अभिवृद्धिमा पुन्वाज्जु भाउको अत्यन्तै प्रेम र समर्थनको लागि एउटा बाताबरणको श्रेष्ठमा भैरव रिसालको देहाज्जुभाउको सम्बन्धमा हामीलाई अर्पण गरेका थिएका थिए ।

शोक, प्रसन्नता, सामाजिक अन्धकारका एकै ठाउँमा बाताबरण र जनस्वास्थ्य संस्था (ENPHO) का सन्तानको रूपमा एउटा ठाउँमा बाताबरणको श्रेष्ठमा भैरव रिसालको स्वर्गतीर्यतमा हामी अत्यन्तै मर्महत भएका छौं । दिवंगत आत्माको भावपूर्ण श्रद्धाञ्जली अर्पण गर्दै शीतलान्तिको कामना गर्दछौं । साथै, यस दुःखद घडीमा शोकसन्तप्त परिवारजनमा धैर्य धारण गर्न सक्ने शक्ति प्राप्त होस् भनी हार्दिक समवेदना व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।



बाताबरण र जनस्वास्थ्य संस्था (एन्फो)  
परिचय



## हार्दिक श्रद्धाञ्जली

जन्म:  
२०४०/११/२२



स्वर्गतीर्यतः  
२०८१/०४/२४

स्व. कमला खत्री

यस संस्थामा विगत २० वर्ष देखि कार्यरत कर्मचारी श्री कमला खत्रीको असाधारण निधनले हामी अत्यन्तै मर्महत भएका छौं । दिवंगत आत्माको शीतलान्तिको कामना गर्दै भावपूर्ण श्रद्धाञ्जली अर्पण गर्दछौं ।

साथै यस दुःखद घडीमा शोक सन्तप्त परिवारजनमा धैर्य धारण गर्न सक्ने शक्ति प्राप्त होस् भनी हार्दिक समवेदना व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।



बाताबरण र जनस्वास्थ्य संस्था  
(एन्फो)



# Acknowledgement

We would like to take this opportunity to say a heartfelt thank you to everyone who has worked with us in the promotion of sustainable WASH to safeguard the environment and public health. Our mission would not have been possible without your support. Thank you.



**Government of Nepal with different Line Ministries, Departments, Division, Board, Directorate, Municipalities, Training Centers.**





## Paani Doctor Mobile App

- Are you hindered from testing your water quality?
- Don't worry. Online service is now available.
- Install Paani Doctor App, place your request and get the service at your door-step.

Water quality is crucial to protect public health and we believe it can be ensured only through a proactive or door-step service on water quality testing. The conventional process of water quality testing is time consuming and hindering, particularly for individuals. In response to these challenges, the Paani Doctor App, which is a user-friendly mobile application for water quality testing, has been recently launched. It provides a reliable service on water quality testing at your doorstep. The online service helps people to place requests for water quality testing and receive test results on inbox.





**Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)**

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