

HOW NEPAL CAN BENEFIT FROM THE EFFORTS OF THE BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION?

Business Collaboration Nepal

July 26, 2019

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Global Growth Opportunity

WHAT WE DO

The Gates Foundation has four missions that help us achieve our vision of a world where every person has the opportunity to live a healthy, productive life:



Ensure more children and young people survive and thrive



Empower the poorest, especially women and girls, to transform their lives



Combat infectious diseases that particularly affect the poorest



Inspire people to take action to change the world

FOUNDATION FUNDING SUMMARY

In 2017, the foundation invested US \$4.7 billion in these areas

Numbers include grants and direct charitable expenses (DCE), but do not include Program Related Investments (PRIs)

Global Development **\$1,776,000**

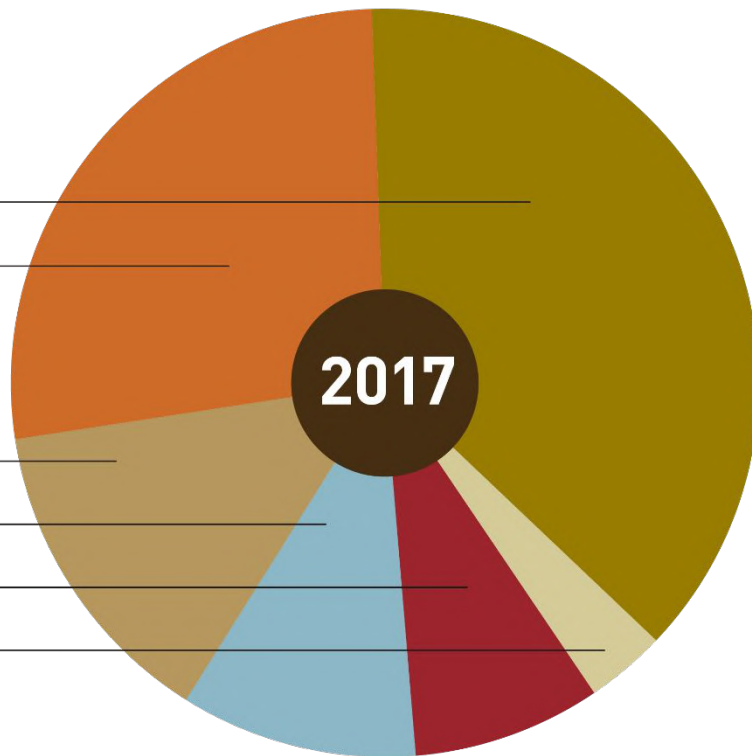
Global Health **\$1,267,000**

Global Growth & Opportunity **\$645,000**

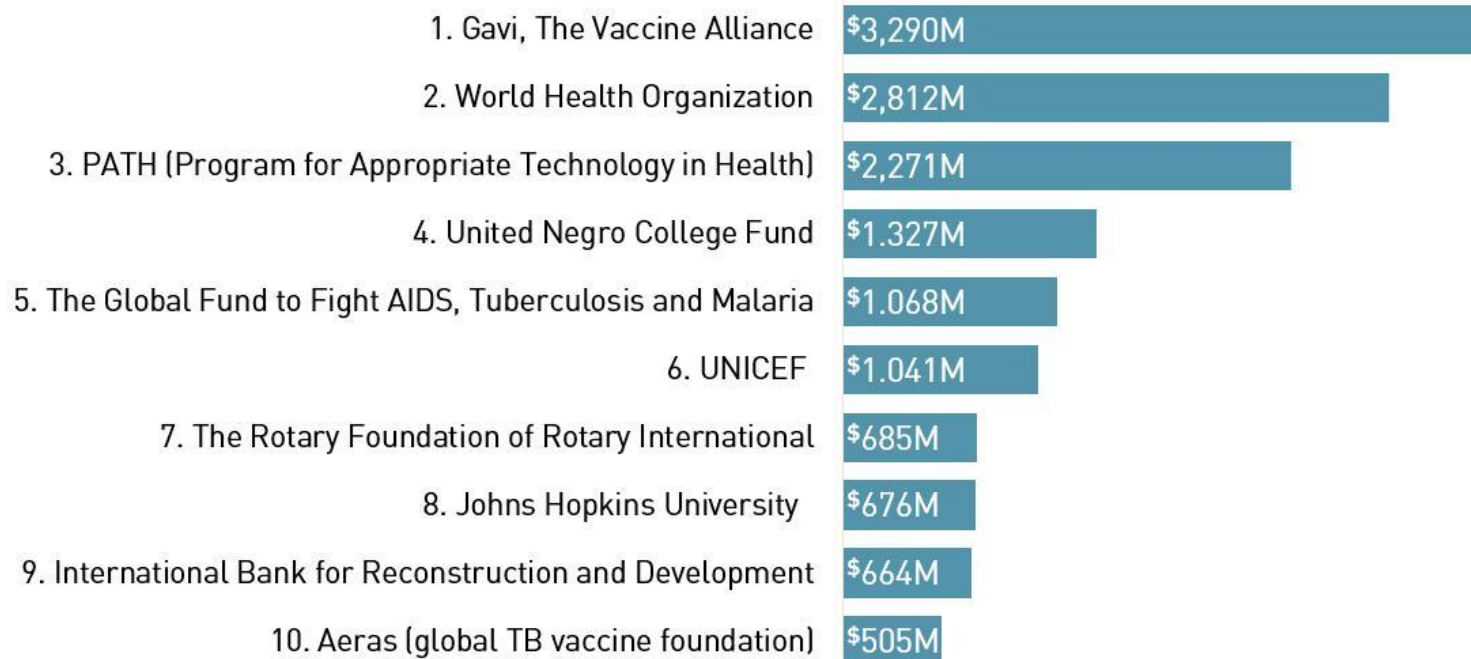
United States Program **\$483,000**

Global Policy & Advocacy **\$384,000**

Other Charitable Programs **\$163,000**



TOP 10 GRANT RECIPIENTS BY DOLLAR AMOUNT



Total amount of grants paid through the year ended December 31, 2017. Amounts in thousands of U.S. dollars.

■ ALL LIVES HAVE
EQUAL VALUE

■ EVERY PERSON
DESERVES THE
CHANCE TO LIVE A
HEALTHY,

WHY BILL GATES IS CARRYING A JAR OF POO?



THE CHALLENGE



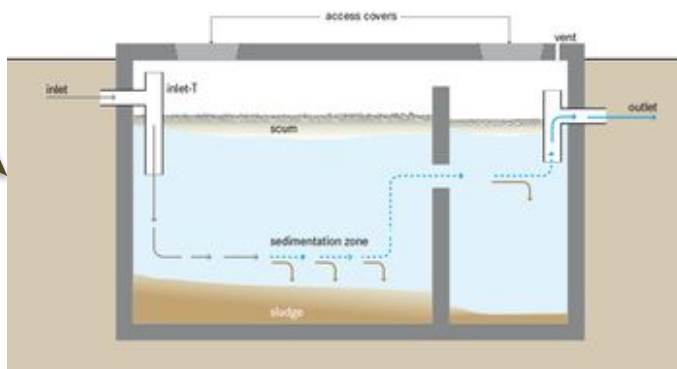
4.1B people globally lack access to safely managed sanitation

- **At least 53% of people in urban areas**, do not use toilets which provide full sanitation services
- **14%** do not have access to even basic sanitation services
- **Some 361,000 children under five dies** year from sanitation related diseases
- It is an urgent issue in cities, where **two-thirds of us may live by 2050**

NEPAL CASE



Sewer (30%)



Pit and Septic Tank (70%)



0 % Treatment



Filthy water renders scores ill in Morang villages

Himalayan News Service
Biratnagar, July 13

Score of people here are

Waterborne diseases dog valley denizens

Himalayan News Service
Kathmandu, July 12

The valley has been facing several outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including acute gastroenteritis, since April.

According to the Epidemiology and Diseases Control Division (EDCD), over 3,339 cases of gastroenteritis were reported in the valley from April 15 to July 10.

Out of the patients, 185 were confirmed as having cholera and five deaths were reported. The record is based on the number of patients in the Kanti Children Hospital, Patan Hos-

pital, Bhaktapur Hospital, Nepal Medical College and Sukraraj Tropical and Infectious Disease Hospital.

Gastroenteritis is an illness with symptoms of abdominal pain and cramps, fever, vomiting, diarrhoea and loss of appetite that is chiefly caused by contaminated water.

A survey on water quality of the valley, conducted by the Central Laboratory, Kirtipur, showed that water quality is deteriorating in the valley since April this year. In April-May, 28 per cent of water in the valley was found undrinkable, in May-June 39 per cent of water was found unsafe for drinking and the percent-

earliest," Dev said, adding that water of Munalpath, Bargachhi, Tinpaini and Pokhariya areas will be tested soon.

There are three wells at Munalpath, three at Tinpaini, two at Devkota Chowk and one at Rani. The NWSC draws water from these wells and supplies 90 lakh litres of water to consumers daily. There was a water shortage for three months when the wells at Munalpath stopped working.

Koshi Zonal Hospital (KZH) said the number of dysentery patients has increased. "As the water is polluted, the number of dysentery patients is increasing," medical superintendent at the KZH, Dr Bimal Dhakal said, adding that, on an average, 40 dysentery patients come to the hospital every day.

Diarrhoea still not under control in Rautahat



Diarrhoea patients of Gaidatar, Chandranigahapur VDC, being treated at a health camp organised at a local school in Rautahat, on Wednesday.

Himalayan News Service
Rautahat, May 7

The outbreak of diarrhoea that started in Gaidatar of Chandranigahapur VDC, a week ago, is yet to be brought under control.

Diarrhoea infection was first seen in Gaidatar on April 30. Though doctors from government and private hospitals started treating patients in temporary camps at the local Janashakti Secondary School, the disease has not been brought under control so far, said Dr Dharmendra Patel of Chandranigahapur Hospital. According to him, they have cured 350 diarrhoea patients till today.

Ten patients are being administered saline water at the camp, said another doctor at the hospital.

Amit Kumar Patel. According to him, many patients are children. "As people started drinking spring water after water wells dried up, Gaidatar residents were infected," said health workers.

However, the main reason behind the outbreak is yet to be confirmed, said doctor Patel. "The water supplied in the area and stool samples have been sent to Kathmandu for tests," said Patel.

Twelve persons were seriously infected with diarrhoea at Chandranigahapur-4 as well. "A temporary camp has been set up to treat patients and to prevent an epidemic in the area," he said.

A four-member investigation panel led by Dr Pramil Singh Pradhan of Patan Health Academy has been formed. The team reached Gaidatar today. The panel also completed the field study of the water source in the area.

Red Cross Society Chandranigahapur distributed 20 litres of water to each household at Gaidatar through tanker today.

Meanwhile, District Public Health Chief Raj Kishor Pandit said, "The situation is gradually improving and will come under complete control within two days."

Local Raju Dhami said locals had to suffer because the water source had become filthy. The locals had demanded proper treatment of the infected and supply of water in the locality from District Drinking Water and Sanitation Division Office a few days ago.

Lalitpur reeling under water-borne diseases

Himalayan News Service
Lalitpur, July 13

Lalitpur district is facing an outbreak of water-borne diseases with 146 cases of cholera and 398 cases of diarrhoea recorded at the Patan Hospital only this month, the Lalitpur District Public Health Office (DPHO), said.

The number of cholera cases at the hospital is rising. Ten cholera cases were recorded in July 11 and 12 alone.

A total of 86 cases of hanging drop cholera and 60 cases of stool culture cholera were recorded from mid-June till July 12, the DPHO said.

Imadole, Godawari, Balkumari and Bagdole.

Dal Bahadur Singan, president of Urban Environment Management Society (UEMS) — a local NGO in Patan, said that the construction works of the sewage pipelines in the core area of Patan had contributed to the spread of water-borne diseases.

"Drinking water pipelines and sewage lines run parallel underground and repair and construction works of sewage pipelines contaminate the drinking water, resulting in the spread of water-borne diseases," he said.

He also said tests have shown that the quality of the drinking

WHAT WILL BE THE IMPACT TO OUR ECONOMY?



57 public toilets for millions of people in KMC

February 3, 2019 07:30 AM SHUVAM DHUNGANA



tripadvisor

Pokhara Hotels **Things to do** Restaurants Flights Vacation Rentals Vacation Packages

Asia > Nepal > Western Region > Gandaki Zone > Pokhara > Pokhara - Things to Do > Phewa Tal (Fewa Lake)

Phewa Tal (Fewa Lake)

2,809 Reviews #5 of 43 things to do in Pokhara Nature & Parks, Bodies of Water Pokhara, Nepal



VineNfigTree
Laos
149 84

Beautiful area, polluted lake

Review of Phewa Tal (Fewa Lake)

Reviewed May 30, 2017

The Pokhara valley is one of my favorite spots in the world. The beautiful lake is surrounded with hills, and in clear weather Machhapuchhare and the Himalayan mountains tower in the background, providing one of the most scenic sights anywhere to be found. Pokhara Lakeside is dotted with guesthouses, restaurants and small tourist shops.

I would otherwise rate it with 5 stars, except for the (manmade) problems. Unfortunately, there is no sewage treatment in Pokhara to speak of, with the flow going into the lake, along with pesticides. Not recommended to eat the fish. The shoreline is dotted with garbage. There is no swimming area (which you would not want to use anyway, under current conditions). In addition, motorcycle traffic at night (local kids going to bars and clubs) can be excessive and noisy at times - they should have their own area of town apart from the tourist area. Clean the place up, and it could be paradise! [More](#)

Date of experience: May 2017

NEPAL FIFTEENTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2019/20 – 2024/25)

रणनीति	कार्यनीति	
४. फोहोर पानीको उत्सर्जन कम गर्ने र उत्पादित फोहोर पानीको व्यवस्थापन गरी लाभ प्राप्त गर्ने।	१. गार्हस्थ्य, औद्योगिक तथा कृषिजन्य फोहोर पानी निष्काशन सम्बन्धी मापदण्ड तयार गरी लागू गर्दै लगिनेछ।	
	२. शहरी क्षेत्रका घना बस्तीमा ढल प्रणालीको विस्तार गरिनेछ। सबै घना बस्तीबाट अप्रशोधित ढल खुला निष्काशन गर्ने कार्यलाई निरुत्साहित गरिनेछ। कम जनघनत्व भएका स्थानहरूमा स्थलगत सरसफाई सुविधा प्रवर्धन गरिनेछ।	Wastewater Management
	३. साना शहर तथा नगरोन्मुख क्षेत्रमा ढल प्रणालीमा आवद्ध नभएका शौचालयमा संकलन हुने दिसाजन्य लेदो पदार्थको उचित व्यवस्थापन गर्न प्रशोधन प्रणालीको निर्माण गरिनेछ।	Faecal Sludge Management
	४. ढल प्रणालीको नियमित मर्मत तथा सञ्चालन खर्च सम्पूर्ण रूपमा स्थानीय तह र लाभग्राही समूहको लागत सहभागितामा व्यहोरिनेछ। ठूला मर्मतकार्य र प्रशोधन प्रणालीका लागि तोके बमोजिम सघ तथा प्रदेश सरकारबाट आंशिक ऋण तथा अनुदान प्राप्त हुने व्यवस्थाका लागि सहजीकरण गरिनेछ।	
	५. स्थानीय तहहरूको सहकार्यमा प्रत्येक वडाहरूमा शौचालयहरू निर्माण गरिनेछ।	

电气化学技术

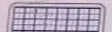
需要



MAKES
成为



SOLAR PANELS
太阳能板



TOILETS
洗手间



LIQUID PROCESSING
液体处理

SOLID PROCESSING
固体处理

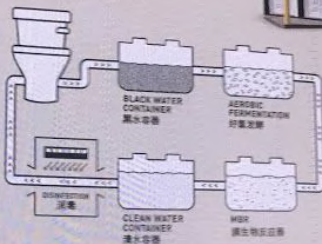
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BIOLOGICAL
生物学技术

解法



DRY COMBUSTION
干式燃烧

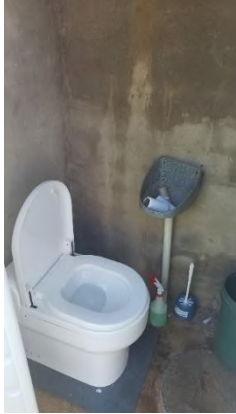
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WET OXIDATION
湿法氧化

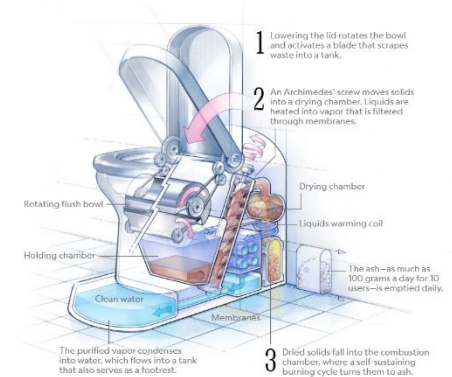
RECEIVED
MAY 1986



REINVENT THE TOILETS



<http://www.nanomembranetoilet.org/>



NEED INNOVATION FOR SAFE DISPOSAL



**1 truck of
careless
= 5,000 p**

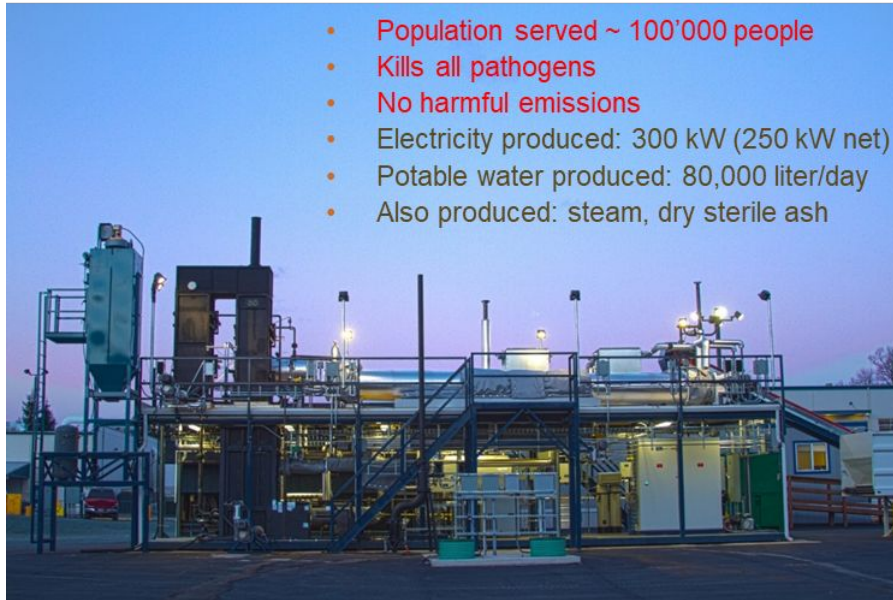


MAKE SANITATION AS A BUSINESS !



TURNING FECAL SLUDGE INTO ELECTRICITY

Dakar, Senegal



Ouagadougou, Burkina



- The plant produces 5 to 7 MGW/day of electricity by using 400m³/day of fecal sludge. The electricity is connected to the national electricity grid.

FEW EXAMPLES OF OUR INTERVENTION IN NEPAL IN THE SANITATION SECTOR

- Sector policy development & Capacity Development;
- Demonstration of sanitation program in several municipalities;
- Sustainable planning for wastewater and faecal sludge management in Kathmandu Valley;
- Exploring innovative solutions for waste management in Mt. Everest areas;
- Co-financing and partnership with development partners (eg. ADB);
- Opportunities to the private sectors

**IF YOU WANT TO GO FAST,
GO ALONE.**

**IF YOU WANT TO GO FAR,
GO TOGETHER.**

— African proverb

Thank you

BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*

www.gatesfoundation.org