



Awareness of Solid Waste Management is Essential but "Not Enough"

Whenever we discuss some of the problems of Solid Waste Management (SWM), someone is likely to say: "Well, that's a people's awareness problem!" Another person is likely to add: "If only the people would understand the problems and solutions of solid waste, it will be mostly solved." These statements may be to some extent true. An obvious first step for clean Kathmandu is that people must be aware of a problem and its practical solution or alternative. But it is worth recognizing that people do not suddenly begin to do something they have never done before. Since there might be several stages of "Behavior Change" illustrated below, various communication strategies through different channels should be considered.



The CKV Study has focused on enhancement of capacity for the staffs in five municipalities in terms of strategy development and implementation for raising people's awareness and stimulating individual, community and societal attitude and behavior change in the field of SWM.

For this purpose, the following components including both mass and interpersonal communication approaches have been undertaken on the pilot bases since July 2004.

- i) Capacity building of municipal staffs for "Behavior Change Communication"
- ii) Mass communication & education
- iii) Interpersonal communication & education

In order to deliver accurate information and messages on SWM to groups of people as mass communication, a mascot called "ASAKAJI" was selected as the first step. Municipal staffs develop wall painting and hoarding, and carry out public events on SWM (see back page) in collaboration with local NGOs, CBOs, local youth and women's groups, and students. They together with SWMRMC also broadcast radio jingles on SWM soon. Nature Clubs have been formed in Bhaktapur, which enable selected children to provide messages or skills in SWM to their family, friends and community people through interpersonal communication. As one of their activities, they participated in the workshop for making handicraft from reusable "waste" on October 1-2 and became interested in making their "treasure" from "waste".



Nature Clubs make their products from 'waste'.

3rd Public Hearing at each Municipality

In order to explain the planned series of pilot projects on SWM by five municipalities held 3rd Public Hearing (PH) from August to September, 2004. NGOs, CBOs, as well as private sectors attended it and actively discussed the contents of pilot projects to provide fruitful suggestions. Discussions were mainly focused on how the pilot projects can be practical and sustainable for the municipalities. It was confirmed that the cooperation between municipality and local residents was required to improve it.



Active comments/questions arise from participants

Message from the TWG member from Bhaktapur

Managing solid waste is one of the most complicated jobs in the world. Municipalities of Kathmandu Valley are facing too many problems in solid waste management. We must change our traditional thoughts and behavior that municipalities are responsible to manage. We all citizens generate solid waste. We must feel our own responsibility for solving solid waste management issues. So, let's join hand in hand with municipalities to solve our common problem of managing our own solid waste.



Do you know how waste from hospital is managed in the Kathmandu Valley?

Hospital becomes essential to one's daily life. You may also go to hospital for a medical checkup, treatment, or other reasons. But have you ever thought about the waste generated in hospital and health care institutions and its negative effect to human life as well as to the environment if there is no appropriate management? Compared to other environment issues faced by the Kathmandu Valley, hospital waste is very often overlooked.

Hospitals generate not only general waste but also infectious waste, which should be handled very carefully and should never be mixed to other waste without any treatment. For treatment of infectious waste, only four hospitals have an incinerator in their premises for minimizing harmful emissions. But due to the required cost and social concern such as strong opposition from the neighbors, other hospitals, which don't have incinerators, cannot help dumping their infectious waste without any treatment sometimes to the municipality containers. This may make the whole waste hazardous, which being disposed in uncontrolled landfills.

Consequently, untreated infectious waste has led to environmental pollution and risk to public health.

Proper management of hospital waste is possible only when the health care institutional properly separate their waste at the generation and carefully dispose it. For that, the government

incinerator for infectious waste

Launching Improvement Activities at Teku Transfer Station and Sisdol Landfill Site

Since October 2004, construction works have started at both Teku Transfer Station and Sisdol Landfill Site.

Before that, each detail design was finalized through discussions among SWMRMC, KMC, LSMC and JICA Study Team based on the results of series of surveys including topography, soil and environmental monitoring conducted between July and September, 2004.

As for Teku Transfer Station in Kathmandu, in order to develop an efficient transferring system of the waste which can handle larger amount of waste and speed up the process from the primary collection vehicles to the secondary transportation vehicles, the detailed design was drawn with unloading platform. In consideration to scavengers working in Teku, KMC plans to secure certain areas for their work.

The detailed design for Sisdol, which will be operated next year by KMC and LSMC, was also developed. Semi-aerobic sanitary landfill which is environmentally friendly with cost effective technology and simple construction and operation system is applied to the site.



Topography Survey in Teku



Current Situation in Teku



Waste Daily Survey in Sisdol

Upcoming Public Event Week after Dasain

Each of five municipalities will hold Public Event on solid waste management after Dasain. At that event, you can see and experience several kinds of activities and initiatives related to SWM. The expected exhibitors will be NGO, CBO, nature clubs, private sectors as well as municipalities. You can enjoy game and street drama as well. Don't miss it!!!



Message from the JICA Study Team in charge of Recycling System and Composting

Let us do something for making Clean Kathmandu Valley, i.e. for solving waste problem in the Kathmandu Valley.

The waste problem has been caused by the behavior of us who discharge the waste, so we should make effort for solving the waste problem. The efforts are required for doing something, not only concept plan. Even if the plan is excellent, the problem cannot be solved without action.

As the waste problem is related to the amount of waste discharged, we have to Reduce the waste. For reducing the waste, Reuse and Recycling of the waste are also effective.

These activities are called 3R as everybody knows, which saves resources of the Earth at the same time. If we decrease 10% of the waste, the waste problem is solved by 10% and the resources are saved by 10%.

Anyway let us do something for making Clean Kathmandu Valley sustainable.

Plastic Separation and Home Composting Activities by Youth Group in Kirtipur

What can we do for solid waste management? - Youth groups from three model areas in Kirtipur have just taken initiatives in plastic separation and collection activities by using "Suro (iron sticks)" and home composting with support from Kirtipur Municipality (KRM) as one of the pilot projects of the CKV Study.

As the first step, youth group members were invited to three-day training on September 24 - 26, 2004, which covered the methodology of 3R, plastic collection by using "Suro", home composting by bin, vermin and pile methods, and planning for community-based SWM activities. Through practical exercises, participants have become particularly interested in home composting activities. As the next step, youth groups will try to expand these activities to local women in their communities. It is expected that their initiatives can be vital step toward vision of KRM, i.e. "Neat, Clean, Pollution Free City".



Youth try to make compost

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CKV NEWSLETTER

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Clean Kathmandu Valley Study - *Sapha Sahar Hamro Sahar*



Thinking Before Throwing that Waste can be "Valuable"!!

You may have heard the words "3R (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle)" or "composting" once. They are closely related to minimization of the amount of solid waste to be handled. Under the CKV Study, the municipalities of the Kathmandu Valley and Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Center (SWMRMC) are striving to identify which approach, or a combination of approaches is effective for waste minimization through the following pilot based activities since July 2004.

1) Training for Waste Minimization Facility

In order to examine feasibility to establish a centralized large-scale waste minimization facility, the market survey of compost products and data collection of the composting facility in Bhaktapur are being conducted as first step. The market survey has revealed that there is some potential for compost market if compost can be produced in good quality. Through a series of workshops and trainings including site visit to India, municipal staff has acquired know-how and basic planning knowledge about large scale composting plant which are expected to be utilized for their further activities.

2) Practice of Local Level Waste Minimization Activities

Several kinds of local level waste minimization activities at the selected target areas are being tried under the CKV Study as shown below. As part of the pilot project activities, staff of municipalities and SWMRMC together with JICA Study team have designed "CKV Home Compost Bin" and developed its "users manual". Now, CKV Home Compost Bins are being distributed and quickly are attracting much interest at various communities. However, as you can imagine that sustainability of the activities are very important. For this, follow-up and monitoring are planned after the mobilization of local people. In the CKV Study, trainings organized by municipalities together with NGOs are focusing not only on practical methods for composting and recycling but also on management. In addition, regular visit to the communities by motivators and implementation of refresher trainings have been established as the follow up system. We hope that the amount of solid waste generated from target areas will be minimized as much as possible and waste minimization activities will be expanded more in the near future.

Activity	Target	Detail Activities
Practice of community-based waste minimization activities	Ward 21, Kathmandu	Through active network of local NGOs/CBOs in Ward 21, waste minimization activities including 1) promotion of home composting by using CKV home compost bins, and 2) introduction of recyclable plastic collection system are being implemented.
Practice of household composting	Teku, Kathmandu	Since vermicomposting using special species of earthworms is said to produce better quality compost, a vermicomposting facility has been set up at Teku transfer station. KMC is trying to convert organic waste from a vegetable market into good compost.
Practice of promotion of home composting	Ward 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, Lalpur	CKV home compost bins are being distributed to local people through a series of composting trainings supported by several NGOs. As follow up, motivators visit their home to monitor the activities and consult the people.
Practice of Plastic Separation and home composting	Ward 1, 5, 14, Kirtipur	Plastic collection system has been established with cooperation of youth groups and women's groups who collect plastic for recycling. In addition, CKV home compost bins are being distributed at target areas.

Development of Solid Waste Database System

For the effective management of Solid Waste, it is necessary to collect and assess data such as quantity of waste generation, collection, transportation and disposal as well as waste composition. This is why five municipalities and SWMRMC are developing appropriate solid waste database systems under the CKV Study. In this process, staff are trained to acquire the skills and knowledge to collect, manage and analyze SWM data. In the future, it is expected that reliable database systems will be established so that not only present analysis but also future forecasts could be conducted for effective SWM planning.



Municipal staff working on waste management data collection.

Message from the TWG member from Kirtipur

Currently all five municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley are facing challenges regarding the solid waste management (SWM). The CKV Study has covered whole important aspects of SWM such as improvement of collection and transportation system, promotion of waste minimization, improvement of final disposal manner, raising public awareness and community mobilization so that conclusion of the Study can be effective for well management of solid waste in the Kathmandu Valley.



Do you know RECYCLING activities in the Kathmandu Valley?

'Turn Your Waste into Cash II' Have you heard this phrase, which is one of CKV slogans for mass education?

Nowadays solid waste from households can be divided into two kinds, decomposable and others. Composting of decomposable waste is now promoted to produce soil conditioner which may be used by households or agricultural fields, that is valuable goods can be made by 'waste'. On the other hand, other 'waste' includes recyclable goods, which can be purchased and collected by Khabadi (recycling buyer), such as plastics, jute bags, oil tin, paper, iron scraps, metals, hay, lead, old battery, garment and beer bottles. In the Kathmandu Valley, more than 250 of Khabadi shops are purchasing the recyclables, for example, paper for around Rs.4/kg, while polythene bags around Rs.3/kg, textile around Rs.5/kg at present. Concerned NGOs/CBOs and some private sectors are also making efforts to collect these recyclable goods from households to sell them. Collected waste items, instead of natural resources, are then converted into valuable goods like drain pipes, bottles, T-shirts, shopping bags, office equipment and carpets. This means what you consider as 'waste' can be sold to others who consider that as 'resource'. Shall we 'Turn Your Waste into Cash' and conserve our precious natural resources by RECYCLING?



Message from the JICA Study Team in charge of Institutional and Organizational Strengthening Human Resources Development



Out of all the necessary resources to realize the Clean Kathmandu Valley, the development of Human Resources could be the most of all. People, unlike computer programs, cannot be 'revised up' with a click of a mouse for better performance. Training, often the most common proposition to address human resource shortages, is never enough in itself.

Training programs could be considered as a success story when the trainees are able to apply the new knowledge and skills to good use, once they are back in office. Yet this happens much less often than it should due to the mismatching of trainees with training programs. Not unlike shopping for a good pair of shoes, selecting the right individual for a given training program requires very careful consideration.

So the next time you are searching for a training opportunity, make sure that the learning it offers is something that enhances you, but at the same time you would be comfortable so that you will utilize it often. Otherwise you will end up with another, useless pair of shoes in your closet!

Nature Club's Initiatives in SWM in Bhaktapur

How can public awareness about the importance of proper SWM be raised among the communities? One attempt is being made through the Inter-personal Communication/Education program in Bhaktapur. So far, six Nature Clubs (NCs) have been formed targeting children at the selected communities and schools in the model areas (Wards 14, 15 and 17). NCs are now actively involved in SWM and expected to provide their friends, family members and neighbors with key messages and skills of SWM through interpersonal communication channels. Under this program, a series of interface activities are being implemented between municipally-community as well as experienced person-community and then community-community.

NCs are conducting clean up program regularly in their communities and schools, and are going to conduct street drama, essay competition and publish newsletters. In parallel, Bhaktapur Municipality plans to introduce a separate collection system at the model areas, which will be assisted by NCs, in order to operate the compost facility more efficiently.



Clean Up by NCs

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Site Transfer Station and Sisdol Landfill

Site ready for its operation

The improvement of two main facilities, namely Teku Transfer Station (T/S) in Kathmandu and Sisdol Semi-aerobic Landfill site (LFS) in Okharpauwa, VDC, has been conducted as part of the pilot projects of the CKV Study. The improvement of both facilities has started since October 2004 and is expected to be completed by the end of March 2005 except for some remaining works. As the construction progress has so far been progressing well under the cooperation among all people concerned, both facilities are going to start operation in April. Now, KMC and LS/MC, both of which will transport their waste to Sisdol LFS, jointly with SWMRMC are finalizing the contents of the respective operation plans of the facilities, considering the transportation capacity. These plans cover aspects of efficient operation methods, sharing of responsibilities between KMC, LS/MC and SWMRMC, environmental monitoring and communication with surrounding residents.



Established Platform at Teku T/S



Semi-aerobic System at Sisdol LFS

Turn the radio on for CKV Jingle !!

I cannot throw waste here in the street!! Famous comedian, Mr. Hari Bansha, raises questions to people "how to manage the waste in an appropriate way" on the radio everyday. This is the radio jingle which the CKV Study has started to broadcast as a public awareness program on several FM stations, Metro FM, Nepal FM, Radio Sagarmatha, Paryavaran Chakra ECR FM and Star FM. Don't miss it!



CKV NEWSLETTER

No. 6
June, 2005

Clean Kathmandu Valley Study - Sapha Sahar Hamro Bazar-



Improvement of Collection & Transportation System for Beautification of Our City

As a matter of course, the most fundamental policy for solid waste management is to establish the appropriate waste flow; to collect the waste from generation sources, transport the collected waste to a designated waste processing plant or waste disposal site, and dispose of generated waste at the disposal site in proper way. Especially, the collection and transportation of generated waste is much closer to beautification and sanitation of municipality. Giving attention to the Kathmandu Valley, however, it could be said that there is some room to be improved for establishment of the appropriate and effective collection and transportation system in each municipality. For that, the CKV Study has conducted pilot basis activities in Bhaktapur and Madhyapur Thimi as follows;

1. Source Separated Collection in Bhaktapur Municipality

In Bhaktapur Municipality, the waste is collected and transported to a composting plant by the municipality without any segregation at source. Though Bhaktapur Municipality has tried to introduce source separated collection several times before, it failed. In order to improve the operating efficiency of the existing composting plant, source-separated collection has been attempted again at selected model areas, namely Wards 14, 15 and 17 since June, 2005, where six Nature Clubs have been organized under the CKV Study. Now municipal staff is distributing two kinds of buckets; green bucket for decomposable waste and red one for other waste, with support by concerned communities. Bhaktapur Municipality starts collection around 6 o'clock in the morning by tricycle with whistling. Though some people are still confused on how to separate the waste at source, municipal staff is making efforts to let people know about appropriate way of separation in order to improve and make this system sustainable.

2. Practice of Collection and Transportation in Madhyapur Thimi Municipality

Madhyapur Thimi Municipality has been disposing of the collected waste by municipal sweepers in surrounding area unwillingly because of no waste transportation system. Under the CKV Study, Thimi has decided to introduce collection and transportation system for the first time with a waste collection truck (3-3.5 m³ capacity). The target area for collection has been determined at the core area of the municipality where is currently covered by municipal sweeping services. Municipality has started to collect the waste with effective milking from June, 2005. Almost 1.5-2.0 tons of waste is now being collected daily and transported to Teku Transfer Station, where KMC cooperates to accept the waste from Thimi.



Two kinds of buckets for decomposable and other waste



Source Separated Collector at Bhaktapur



Don't throw waste! - Clean Up Campaign

For one of community mobilization activities, each of the five municipalities have organized Clean Up Campaign on June 18-20, 2005 on the occasion that Sisdol Landfill came into operation at Chikrapawa. A number of NGOs, CBOs, women groups, local youth clubs and municipal staffs participate in clean-up activities in various places in the five municipalities like Raina Park in Kathmandu and Durbu Sqaure in Lalitpur. All waste collected through clean-up are transferred to Teku Transfer Station and taken to Sisdol Landfill for disposal.



People pick up waste to be clean city

Do you know How Much your municipality spends on your waste management?

In order to manage solid waste, as you may imagine, there is an associated cost. Municipalities spend a lot of money for management of your solid waste including collection, transportation, disposing and sweeping to keep our city clean everyday. For example, Kathmandu spends Rs.140,000,000 which occupies 25% of municipality budget per year. This means that Rs.210 per year are disbursed for each inhabitant. Obviously, sources of these funds are principally taxes and charges that are imposed on municipality inhabitants. Apparently, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur spend more money per inhabitant than Thimi and Kirtipur. However, the expenses of these municipalities are much less than that of other foreign cities, that is: Rs.15,400Y inhabitant in Tokyo, Rs.1,000 in Bangkok, and Rs.430 in Manila. This suggests that expenses for waste management may inevitably increase in accordance with economic growth, growing population, improved SWM and change of waste quality.

In order to save not only your money but also municipal budget which eventually saves your money, it is necessary to consider how to minimize the waste discharged by each of you. Shall we try to change our behavior by 3R activities (Reuse- Recycle) to reduce our waste?

City	Expenditure on SWM (% of municipality budget)
Kathmandu	Rs.140,000,000/year (25%)
Lalitpur	Rs.210,000,000/year (30%)
Bhaktapur	Rs.22,000,000/year (3.5%)
Thimi	Rs.15,000,000/year (1.5%)
Kirtipur	Rs.210,000,000/year (20%)
Manila	Rs.430,000/year (1%)
Tokyo	Rs.15,400,000/year (1.5%)

Message from the JICA Study Team in charge of Environment

Usually various difficulties are found when going forward with SWM activities. Even in Japan, difficulties and constraints are being confronted; some could be overcome, some could not be. And we are not yet thoroughly free from NIMBY syndrome (Not In My Back Yard to build facilities for garbage).

But let's keep in mind that SWM is one of environment-secular activities aiming at improving the living hygiene and environment. And let's talk about how to tackle the difficulties for successful SWM.

Everybody knows that the road to "CKV" is not uneventful. But everybody is bound together in common wish "CKV".

Finally Operation Starts at Teku Transfer Station and Sisdol Landfill



Waste are transferred to secondary truck to Sisdol

Kathmandu Valley welcomed Environment Day on June 5, 2005 in style; inaugurating operations at the Sisdol Semi-aerobic sanitary landfill and the improved Teku Transfer Station (TTS).

Because of the distance of the site, Teku TTS has been improved to speed up the waste transferring. Now 30 tons of waste, which are 10-20% of waste generated from Kathmandu or other cities, are disposed of at the Sisdol Landfill developed by Solid Waste Management Resource Mobilization Center (SWMRMC) with support by the CKV Study. At the site, operation is done by KMC and LSMC. Soil is covered on the waste dumped everyday for keeping sanitary condition and leachate is treated at the pond for reducing intensity. Environmental survey continues to be conducted in order to monitor environmental load especially for the water.

Once additional transfer trucks arrive at the collected waste from Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Kirtipur will be disposed of at Sisdol Landfill, which leads to be closure of Bagmati dumping site.

These two facilities are expected to provide an excellent opportunity for the central government and the municipalities of the Kathmandu Valley to work together on improving the SWM conditions in the Valley.



Dumping the waste and covering by the soil

Thank you for Your Kind Cooperation !!

It has been 18 months since the CKV Study was launched on January, 2004. As Nepalese counterparts have made great efforts to realize effective solid waste management, the Study is now successfully in our final stage. We would like to express to all of you supporters, our deepest gratitude for cooperating with our CKV Study. Thank you very much.



Action Plan Finalization by Five Municipalities

It is a time to finalize the Action Plan of each of the five municipalities and SWMRMC, which paves the way for realizing effective solid waste management up to the year 2015. In May, 2004, five municipalities and SWMRMC formulated draft Action Plans by grasping current situation and setting future framework. Since then, they have conducted a series of pilot projects which have produced a good deal of lessons learned such as process of effective collection and transportation to semi-aerobic landfill, possibility of promotion of waste minimization activities at household level and means of community mobilization activities. These lessons learned are incorporated in the respective Action Plans.

In addition, an Umbrella Concept as a basic concept common for all five municipalities is introduced in the Kathmandu Valley in order to share the limited resources for achieving the technically, environmentally and financially acceptable solid waste management activities.

Keep your eyes upon the formulated Action Plan which is a road to



Meeting among five municipalities and SWMRMC

Visit the CKV Study Team Office

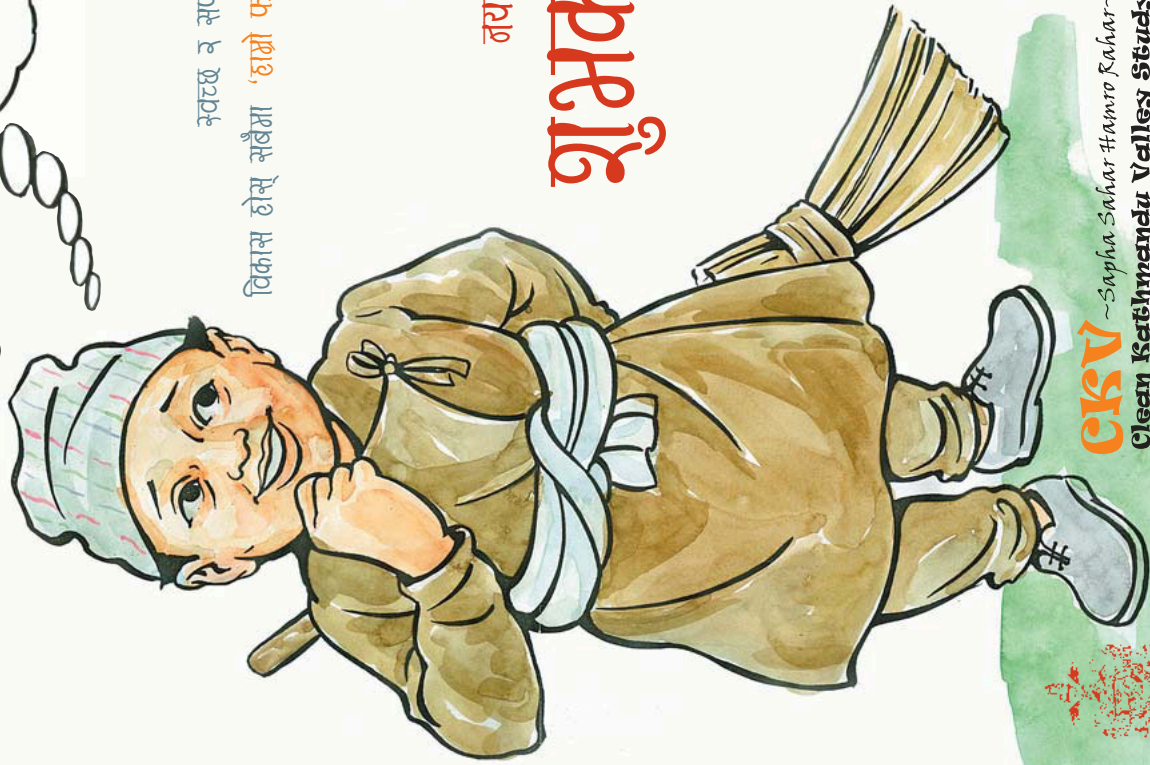
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6. *Cartoon Calendar*



स्वच्छ र सफा शहर हाम्रो चाहना
 विकास होस् सबैमा 'हाम्रो फोहर मेरो जिम्मेवारी'
 भन्ने भावना

नयाँ वर्ष २०६२ को
शुभकामना



CKV ~Sapha Sahar Humro Rahar~
Clean Kathmandu Valley Studies



सफा शहर हाम्रो सहर



Clean City is Our Desire.

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वैशाख April - May
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 पौषे May - June

फोहवलाई जथाभावी नफयाकी



Let's dispose waste in an appropriate way.

पखनुस, विचार गर्नुस, फोहवमा कामलाग्ने कुसहरू पनि हुन सक्छन् नि !



Wait! Think! Waste can be a resource!

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असार June - July
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साउन July - August
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२	३	४	५	६	७	८
१५	१६	१७	१८	१९	२०	२१
२२	२३	२४	२५	२६	२७	२८
२९	३०	३१	१	२	३	४
११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७
१८	१९	२०	२१	२२	२३	२४
२५	२६	२७	२८	२९	३०	३१

भदौ August - September
२०६२ २००५

असोज September - October
२०६२ २००५

फोहर छुट्टयाओं, कम्पोस्ट बनाओं !



Let's separate waste and make compost.

आइत	सोम	मंगल	बुध	बिही	शुक्र	शनि
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
१३	१४	१५	१६	१७	१८	१९
२०	२१	२२	२३	२४	२५	२६
२७	२८	२९	३०	३१	१	२
३	४	५	६	७	८	९
१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६
१७	१८	१९	२०	२१	२२	२३
२४	२५	२६	२७	२८	२९	३०
३१						

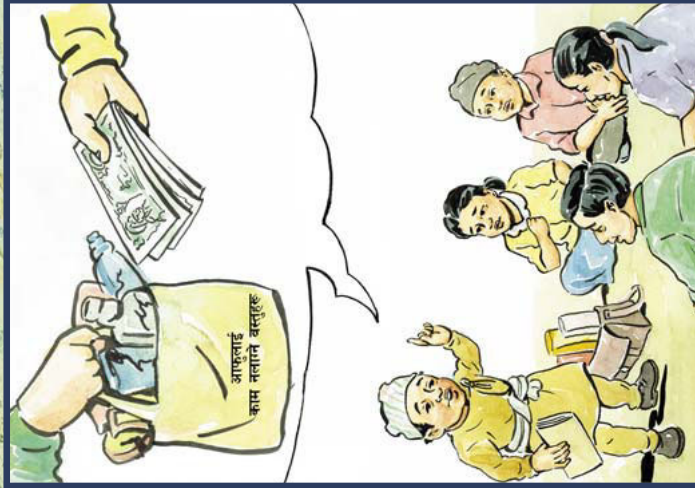
२०६२ २००५

कात्तिक October - November

मंसिर November - December

२०६२ २००५

किन फालने फोहर, बनाओं चसलाई मोहर !



Turn your TRASH into CASH

आइत	सोम	मंगल	बुध	बिही	शुक्र	शनि
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
३	४	५	६	७	८	९
१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६
१७	१८	१९	२०	२१	२२	२३
२४	२५	२६	२७	२८	२९	३०
३१						
१	२	३	४	५	६	७
८	९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४
१५	१६	१७	१८	१९	२०	२१
२२	२३	२४	२५	२६	२७	२८
२९	३०	३१				

२०६२ २००५

पुस December - January 2006

माघ January - February

२०६२ २००५

प्लाष्टिकको भोला, सकेसम्म प्रयोग नगर्नु होला !



Say NO to plastic bags, let's use cloth bags instead.

आइत	सोम	मंगल	बुध	बिही	शुक्र	शनि
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

आइत	सोम	मंगल	बुध	बिही	शुक्र	शनि
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26

फागुन February - March
चैत २०६२ २००६
March - April

विस्तृत जानकारीको लागि

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CKV ~Sapha Sahar Hamro Kahar~
Clean Kathmandu Valley Study

