



GLOBAL SANITATION FUND PROGRAMME IN NEPAL

Annual Report 2015



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



WSSCC
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

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खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ मन्त्रालय

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Message from

National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee

2015 has been a difficult year for Nepal because of the destruction caused by the 7.8 magnitude earthquake on 25 April 2015 and its aftershocks, and the disruption in supplies of essential goods. However, in spite of these challenges, the Government and most prominently the people of Nepal have demonstrated incredible resilience leading to continuation of Nepal's sanitation movement to show progress despite over 9000 lives lost, around 600,000 houses and almost 3,00,000 toilets destroyed.

As a result, the devastating earthquake has brought the sanitation campaigns in the 14 highly affected districts to a screeching halt. However, immediate response and activation of the WASH cluster led by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage managed to provide access to water, sanitation and hygiene to most of the affected population immediately after the earthquake. As a result, although the monsoon season followed the disaster, people did not have to suffer from any major epidemic and not even a single diarrheal death was witnessed. Similarly, in spite of the difficult circumstances, Nepal's sanitation movement continued to achieve results with the number of open defecation free (ODF) districts doubling from 15 in 2014 to 31 by the end of 2015. More than 50 VDCs have been declared as ODF even in the eight Terai districts of mid and eastern region where the sanitation coverage is less than half the national average.

The main ingredients to Nepal's sanitation movement are local government's patronization with robust technical leadership of district wings of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) driven by stakeholder's partnership and community ownership. The movement gained momentum after Government of Nepal formulated the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in 2011 to set up appropriate systems and institutional mechanisms.

I wish to thank all partners, including the Global Sanitation Fund Programme, for assisting the government in implementing the Master Plan and helping us move towards our national target of total national coverage of sanitation by 2017. No doubt, there will be challenges in the days ahead as we try to revive the sanitation movement in the earthquake affected districts, reach out to poor and marginalized communities, who still do not have access to basic sanitation and tackle complex issues such as urban sanitation, institutional sanitation and Highway Sanitation. However, with the support of all partners and local communities, **including GSF- UN Habitat**, I am sure we can overcome these challenges.

Finally, I assure that the NSHCC will continue to play an active role in providing leadership to this sector and coordinating efforts.

Rajan Raj Pandey

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Nepal
Chairperson, National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NHSCC)

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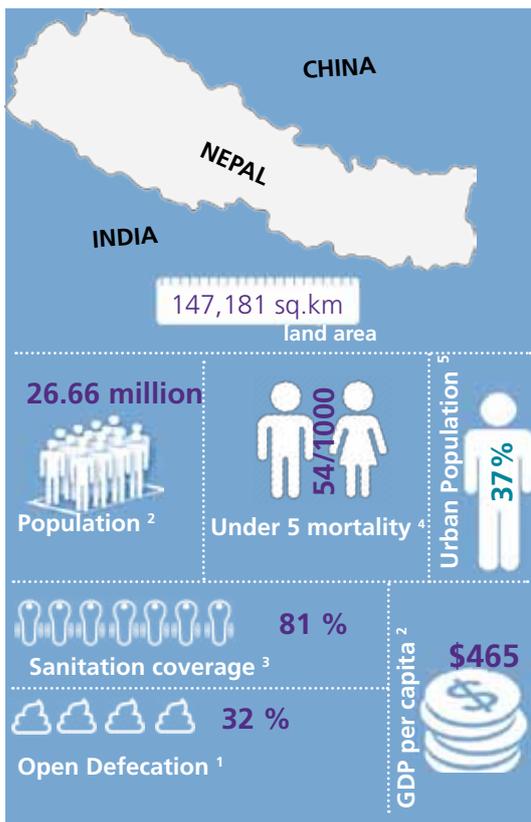
45

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NEPAL'S SANITATION MOVEMENT



FACTS AND FIGURES

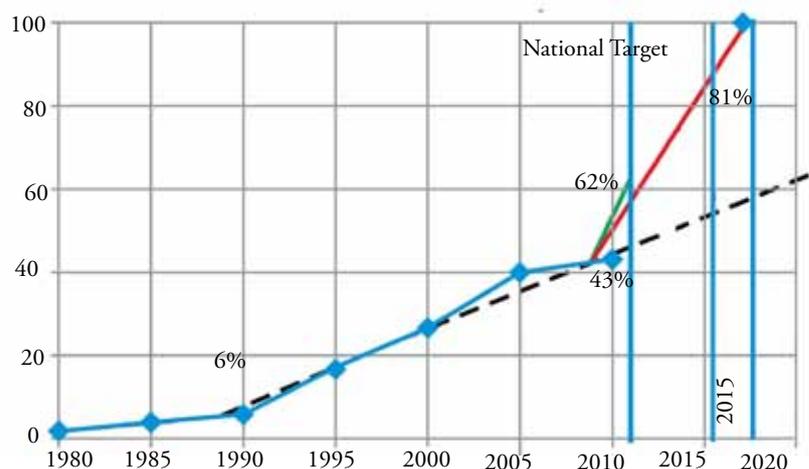


Government of Nepal formulated the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in 2011 to set up appropriate systems and institutional mechanisms for accelerating sanitation coverage in a planned and coordinated manner. As a result, ODF campaigns are moving ahead throughout the country with local authorities' leadership; all stakeholders' partnership and community ownership. As a result, till 2015, 31 Districts, more than

25,000 VDCs, and more than 79 Municipalities have achieved ODF status and the process is gaining momentum. The government estimates that 81% of Nepalese households now have toilets.

While the progress in access to sanitation and ODF declarations is encouraging, the country still faces many challenges as it aims to reach the national target of 100% sanitation coverage by 2017.

Sanitation Coverage Trend and Projection in Nepal



(Source : Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 of Government of Nepal and UNICEF)

¹ UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme, 2015

² CBS, 2012: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, National Management Information Project (NMIP) 2014

⁴ Nepal Demographic & Health Survey 2011

⁵ The urban population increased due to declaration of 133 New Municipalities by Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

CHALLENGES

Reviving Sanitation in earth quake affected districts:

The April 2015 earthquake that struck Nepal heavily affected 14 districts; some of which had already been declared ODF while some were on the verge of becoming ODF. The Post Disaster Need Assessment estimated that 220,000 toilets had been destroyed in 14 districts. The challenge now is to revive the sanitation campaign in these districts and motivate families who have lost everything to build their toilets again and make them more resilient to future disasters.

Disparities in sanitation coverage: While the sanitation movement continues to gain momentum, some areas still suffer from low coverage. Although in the past two years there has been some improvements in the eight Terai districts from Parsa to Saptari in the Central and Eastern Region, they are still lagging far behind the rest of the country as the sanitation coverage in these districts is less than half the national average. Similarly, the coverage is very low in certain ethnic communities, such as Terai Dalits and the poor. In 2008, only 4 % of the poorest quintile had access to improved sanitation facilities, while among the richest quintile the figure was 97%.

Urban Sanitation: As Nepal continues to urbanize rapidly, overall sanitation coverage in cities has remained almost stagnant over the past decade. Urban sanitation is also more complex as it involves many issues such as waste and wastewater management and urban communities are more crowded and less homogenous making sanitation promotion more challenging, particularly in slums and informal settlements. The recent increase in the number

of municipalities from 58 to 217, has further increased the urgency to address the issue of urban sanitation.

Sustainability: As Nepal continues to make rapid progress on reducing open defecation and increasing sanitation coverage, there is an urgent need to ensure that everyone uses and maintains their toilets regularly and moves communities up the sanitation ladder to ensure that excreta, waste and wastewater are managed in an environmentally sound manner while maximizing resource recovery to the extent possible. To address this GSF and other partners are supporting the Government in developing “Total Sanitation Guidelines” and GSF intends to support the government in implementing these guidelines.

The WASH sector is moving towards finalizing a Sector Development Plan and a new WASH policy and Act. A Joint Sector Review in 2014 analyzed 8 thematic areas (i. Institutional Framework, ii. Sector financing and capacity building, iii. Functionality and sustainability, iv. Water Quality, v. Sanitation and Hygiene, vi. Gender and Social Inclusion, vii. Monitoring and Evaluation and viii. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change) and proposed a way forward for sector strengthening and improvement. Recently, an Urban WASH thematic area had also been added with Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development as co-leads and UN-Habitat as Member secretary. Apart from this the new constitution has mentioned WASH as a fundamental right which is major milestone for the sector.



GSF PROGRAMME IN NEPAL



BACKGROUND

Realizing the potential of the GSF in contributing towards meeting Nepal's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets as well as the national target of achieving 100 percent sanitation coverage by 2017, the Government of Nepal initiated the process of collaborating with the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) for implementing the GSF Programme in Nepal soon after the GSF Programme was launched globally in 2008. In this process, the Steering Committee for National Sanitation Action (SCNSA) at the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) developed the Scope of Work for the GSF Programme in Nepal.

The GSF programme in Nepal was initiated in October 2010 with active participation from Government of Nepal and

key stakeholders. Although initially, it took some time for the programme to take-off, it is being implemented in all six programme districts and the impacts of the programme are now being felt with four districts celebrating the ODF status. Originally, the programme was designed to be implemented in five districts and five municipalities of Nepal. However, upon request from the Government of Nepal, the GSF programme supported in demonstrating Bhaktapur as a model ODF district for the Fifth South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN V), which took place in Nepal in October 2013. With the success of GSF phase I, upon the request of Government of Nepal (GoN), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) agreed to expand the programme in 9 districts covering the most challenging districts of 8 terai and 1 hill districts. In 2015, GSF also initiated work in two new districts (Rasuwa and Nuwakot), which were heavily affected by the earthquake

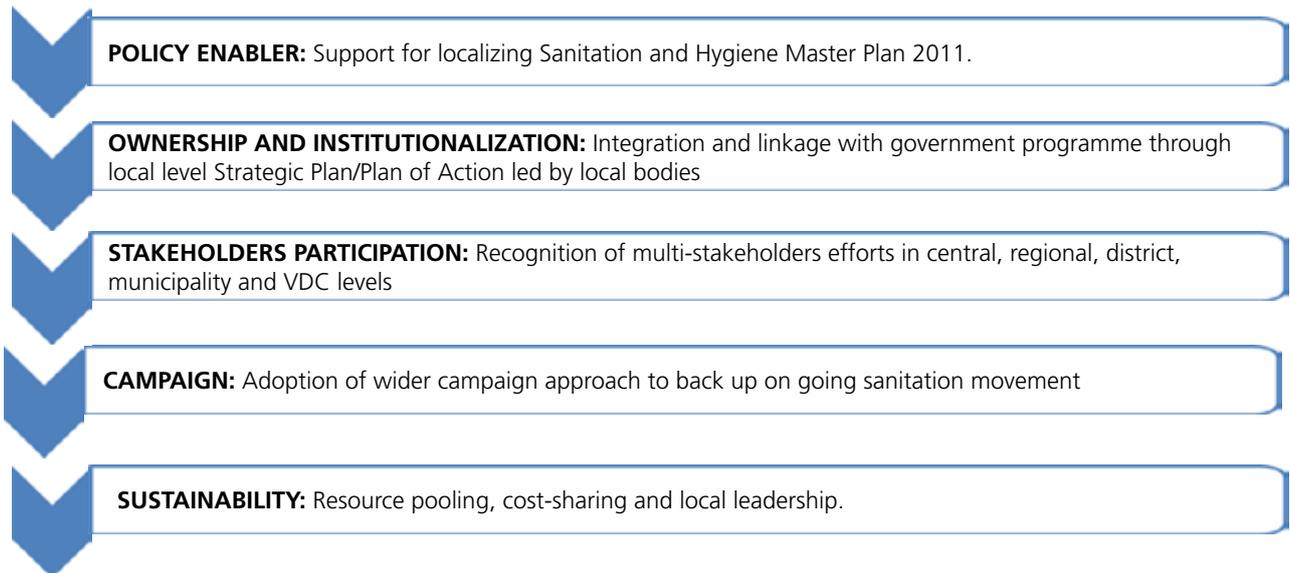
GSF NEPAL AT A GLANCE

Commenced from	October 2010	
Programme Period	October 2010 to September 2017	
Total Fund	USD 11.2 million	
Target districts	GSF-I GSF-II	Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, Sunsari Parsa, Bara, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, Dolakha, Rasuwa and Nuwakot
Number of Grants	64	
Number of Implementing Partners	34	

APPROACH

The GSF programme in Nepal is following the approach outlined by the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 within the institutional architect of multi stakeholders' coordination mechanism. As per the plan, the GSF programme receives strategic guidance from the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee, a multi-sectoral platform led by the Government of Nepal. It is implemented in the field under the leadership of local bodies and the District/Village/Municipal-WASH Coordination Committees. The programme builds local capacity and uses triggering approaches of community sanitation and mobilizes various forums at Districts from mothers' / women's group, civil society, health sector volunteers, social mobilizers to school and students as change agent to promote ODF communities/ VDCs. In districts where ODF has been achieved, GSF is also assisting in planning and implementing Post-ODF programmes to sustain the achievements of the ODF campaign and help communities move towards total sanitation. In 2015, GSF also assisted in coordinating WASH related relief efforts and reviving the sanitation campaigns in four earthquake affected districts.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS



PROGRAMME AREAS

In the first phase of implementing GSF, six districts in Nepal were selected by National Hygiene and Sanitation Coordination Committee (NHSCC) covering all development regions as well as all ecological regions – Mountain, Hill and Terai. GSF has targeted 205 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 6 municipalities from the 6 GSF program districts including an additional municipality from Kailali district, Tikapur Municipality. The GSF program districts are Arghakhanchi, Bajura, Bardiya, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk and Sunsari. Similarly, the selected municipalities are Bhaktapur, Gulariya, Inaruwa, Itahari, Madhyapur Thimi and Tikapur. The GSF programme also supported three Sanitation Model Districts (Chitwan, Kaski and Tanahun) to back up total sanitation initiatives and the WASH sector as a whole to build local capacity, share good practices and assist in the implementation of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011. In this process, GSF programme has also provided technical inputs to districts such as Dang, Dhading, Dhankuta, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Morang, Surkhet, in designing

and implementing their sanitation campaigns as strategic support.

After the successful intervention in six districts as mentioned above, GSF extended its programme activities in 9 additional districts - Dolkha (mountain region) and eight Terai districts in the eastern and central regions of Nepal with low sanitation coverage (Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari). At present, the programme is implemented in 241 VDCs of 8 Terai districts and 41 VDCs for Dolakha district. GSF expanded its programme to 125 more VDCs of these districts and two new districts Rasuwa and Nuwakot in 2015.

Besides the 17 districts, GSF is also providing strategic support upon request by Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS) to 13 districts Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Dhading, Udayapur, Jhapa, Nuwakot, Bhaktapur, Gulmi, Palpa, Banke, Salyan, Kailali and Kanchanpur.



LEGENDS

- Open Defecation Free Districts
Source: National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee, 2015
- Sanitation Coverage of Districts
Source: National Management Information Project (NMIP) 2014
- Global Sanitation Fund Programme working districts

SUMMARY OF MAP

- 31** Districts achieved ODF Status out of which **4** Districts are GSF Programme Areas
- 5** Districts Sanitation Coverage is above **80%** out of which **1** District is GSF Programme Areas

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

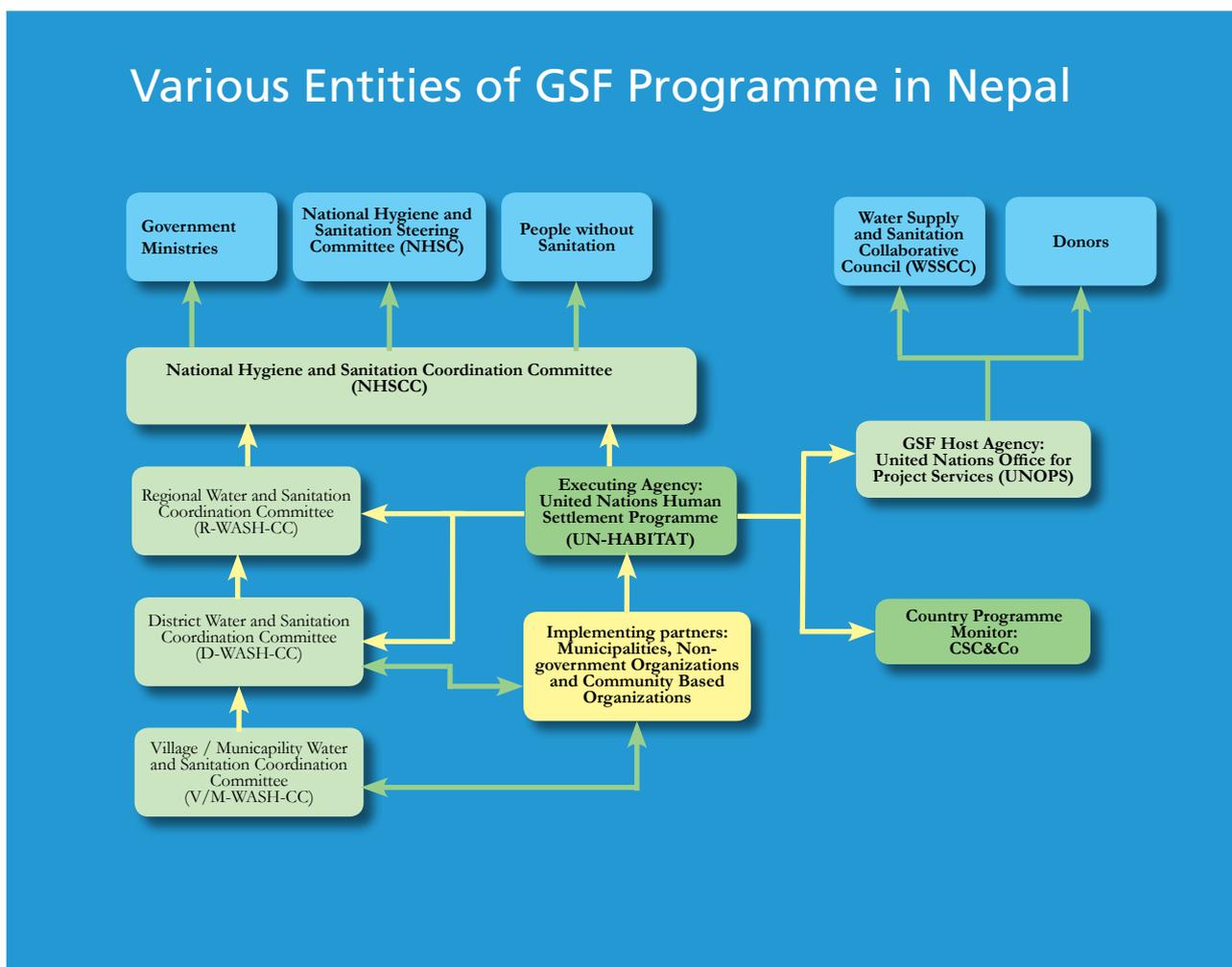
UN-Habitat is the Executing Agency (EA) for the GSF Programme in Nepal. National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC) comprised of multi stakeholders’ forum led by Government of Nepal is the Programme Coordination Mechanism for GSF Nepal. GSF Programme is monitored by Country Programme Monitor appointed by WSSCC and for Nepal CSC & Co. is the CPM for GSF programme. The main responsibilities of key entities involved in implementing the GSF programme in Nepal are as follows:

NSHCC: Provide strategic guidance and supervision to the GSF programme in Nepal in order to ensure alignment with national sector policies, strategies and the Master Plan, monitor the programme activities and ensure coordination among key stake holders. NSHCC is a multi-stakeholders’ platform led by the government.

Executing Agency/UN-Habitat : Administer the fund, including selection of Sub-grantees, awarding of grants in response to proposals, provide technical support where required and monitor the programme activities and progress.

Country Programme Monitor/CSC&Co: Monitor the performance of EA and it’s Sub-grantees in terms of financial administration and achievement of the objectives of the GSF programme in Nepal.

Implementing Partners: Implement GSF programme at the local level under the leadership of the District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees (D-WASH-CC) and the Village Development Committee (VDC)/Municipality Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees (V/M-WASH-CC). Local bodies, NGOs and CBOs are eligible agencies to work as Implementing Partners.



EARTHQUAKE AND EFFECT ON GSF PROGRAMME



The 7.8 magnitude earthquake which hit Nepal on 25 April, and subsequent aftershocks, resulted in about 9,000 casualties, damaged over 600,000 houses and brought the sanitation campaigns in 14 highly affected districts to a screeching halt. As GSF was active in 5 of these districts (Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Bhaktapur, Rasuwa and Nuwakot), GSF immediately responded by supporting in coordination efforts on the ground, assessing the damage and providing emergency WASH facilities.

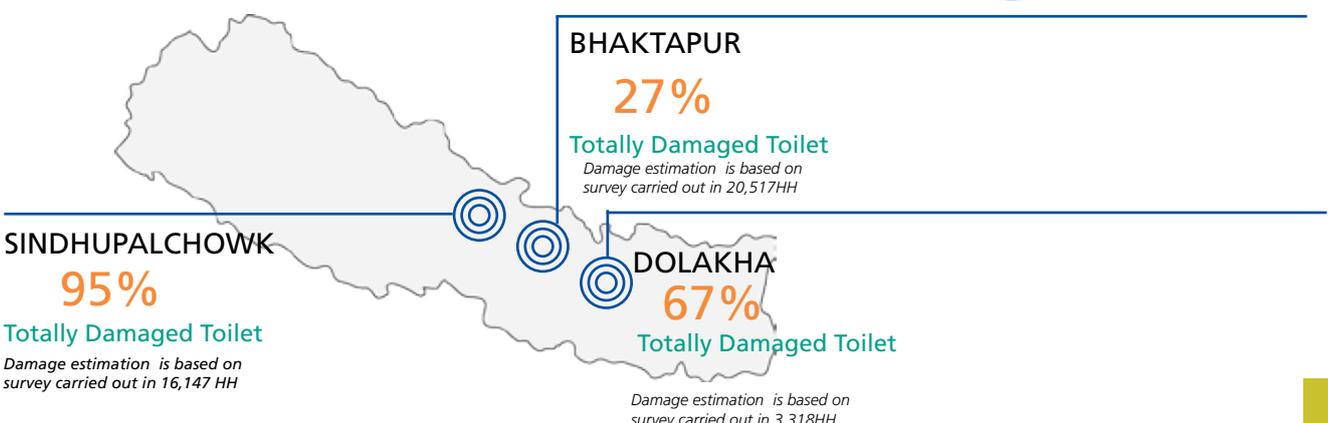
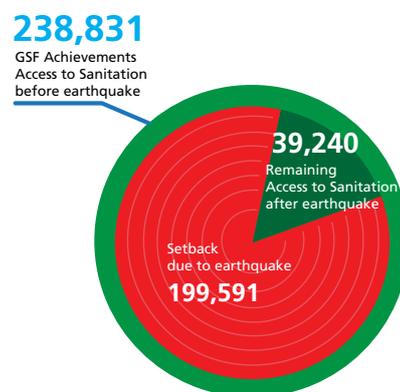
Assessment - After the first week of earthquake, GSF did an initial VDC wise assessment, which found that damage to toilets was most extensive in Sindhupalchowk district, where prior to the earthquake about 99% of the households had toilets. However, the figures kept changing as the areas continued to get hit by aftershocks and landslides. Furthermore, some remote areas were not accessible and many people had moved out of their homes and villages to safer locations. Therefore, GSF continued to support the District WASH Clusters in regularly updating information.

Coordination - As there were many new agencies in the districts after the earthquake, GSF district coordinators took on the responsibility for supporting the Water Supply and Sanitation District Offices (WSSDOs) in Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk districts in coordinating the District level WASH clusters, while the central team was an active member of the National WASH cluster. GSF supported

in managing information, preparing district level plans and monitoring progress of emergency response efforts

Emergency WASH – GSF also reprogrammed USD 1 million from its own resources and mobilized USD 300,000 from Central Emergency Relief Programme (CERF) to assist with emergency WASH needs. It also mobilized volunteers who supported with hygiene education and revival of toilets. As a result of GSF and many other partners, led by the Government, the earthquake affected areas did suffer from epidemics even during the monsoon season which followed the earthquake.

ACCESS TO SANITATION (POPULATION) SETBACK DUE TO EARTHQUAKE IN GSF SUPPORTED VDC OF BHAKTAPUR DOLAKHA AND SINDHUPALCHOWK



RESULTS UP TO 2015 DECEMBER

GSF-PHASE I

(Bajura, Bardiya, Sindhupalchowk, Arghakhanchi, Bhaktapur and Sunsari Districts and Tikapur Municipality)

Intervention started from 2011

KEY RESULTS

	December 2015	Target
 People with improved toilets	853,114	977,801
 People live in ODF environments	1,245,325	1,774,892
 People wash their hands with soap	859,054	901,372

INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS

	December 2015	Target
Wards declared ODF	1,558	2,055
VDC Declared ODF	178	205
Wards triggered	1,693	2,055
People live in target areas	1,774,892	1,774,892
People received hygiene messages	815,014	1,582,186

GSF-PHASE II

(Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari and Dolakha.)

Intervention started from 2014

KEY RESULTS

	December 2015	Target
 People with improved toilets	575,313	2,138,325
 People live in ODF environments	306,299	2,640,518
 People wash their hands with soap	763,861	2,112,415

INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS

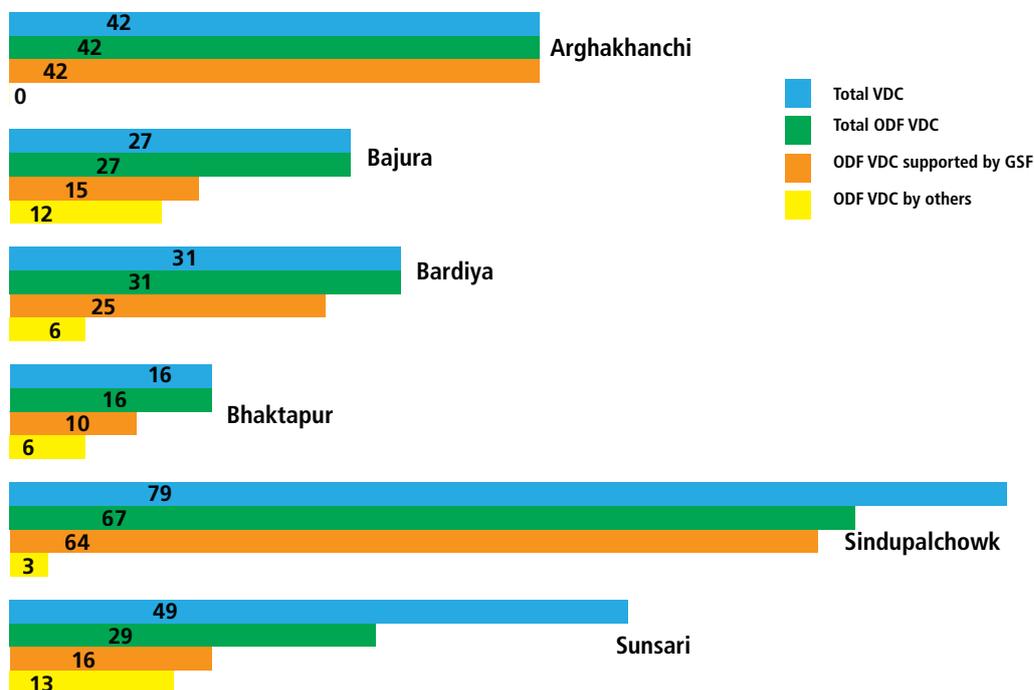
	December 2015	Target
Wards declared ODF	585	4,077
VDC Declared ODF	59	459
Wards triggered	2,686	4,077
People live in target areas	1,675,335	2,640,518
People received hygiene messages	1,803,163	2,376,467

TOTAL FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 2015 (Including GSF-I and II)

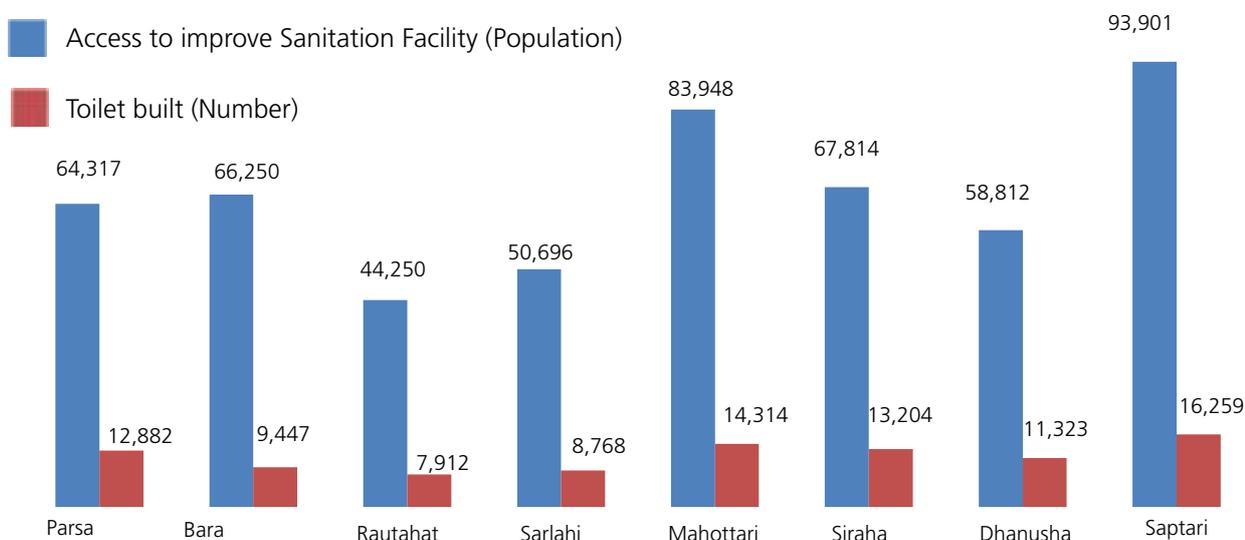
Total Project Cost	\$11,319,578	Funds Committed	\$6,427,235.40
Funds Received from GSF	\$7,390,000	Total Disbursement	\$5,242,991.64
Total Expenditure	\$4,821,598.59		

OVERALL RESULTS

ODF STATUS OF GSF PHASE I DISTRICTS AS OF DEC. 2015



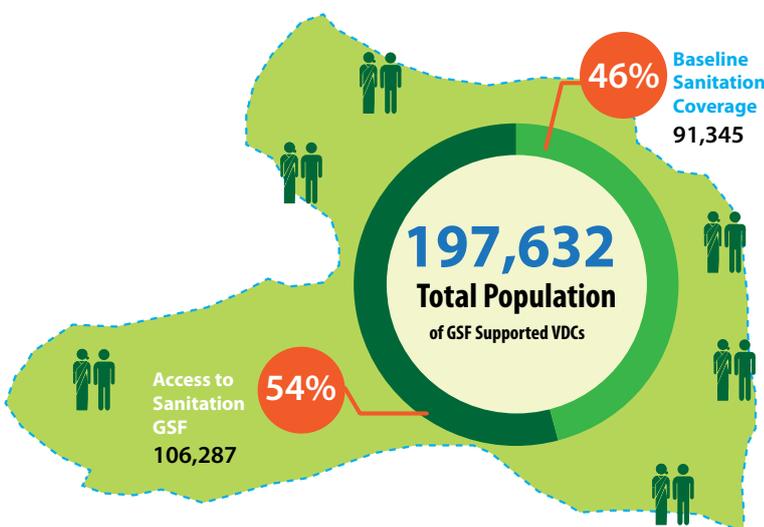
ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IN GSF SUPPORTED VDCs OF 8 TERAI DISTRICTS AS OF DEC. 2015



¹ Before April 2015 Earthquake



STATUS OF 42 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Arghakhanchi is located in the hills of Siwalik and Mahabharat range in Lumbini zone of Western Nepal about 300 km south west of Kathmandu. The small town of Sandhikharka, which has 3821 households, is the district headquarters. The district is relatively prosperous with fairly good road access to all its VDCs in fair weather season. Almost 40% of the district is covered by forest and the altitude varies from 305 to 2,515 meters. As many other districts of Nepal, there is a high out migration of the youth to other countries. Due to this there is a decline of population of 5.1% in 2011 compared to the census of 2001.

According to the NMIP 2011, the population with access to improved sanitation facilities is 46% out of the projected population 197,632. According to the 2011 Census, 81.8% of the households had access to improved source of drinking water. As per the baseline conducted by GSF in 2012 out of 451 schools in the district 72% schools are with poor toilet facility and only 54.5% had separate toilets for girls and boys.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF DISTRICT

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	35 / 1 ¹
	Head quarters	Sandhikharka
	Area Coverage	1,193 Sq. KMs ²
	Total population	200,466 ²
	Total Households	46,835 ²
	Number of Schools	451 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)



PARTNERS

NEST: Nucleus for Empowerment through Skill Transfer (NEST), a national professional NGO located in Pokhara, mainly working in the sectors of WASH, Agriculture, and Entrepreneurship Development. In Arghakhanchi NEST had taken up the responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in selected 32 VDCs of the district. The local partner is Social Services and Innovative Center(SSIC)

LSDC: Lumbini Social Development Center (LSDC), a local NGO located in Sandhikharka, mainly working in the sectors of WASH, community empowerment, community health, hygiene and sanitation as well as livelihood improvement. LSDC is responsible for the promotion of ODF campaign in 10 VDCs of the district.

ECARDS: Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS), established in 1991, is mainly working to foster sustainable community development through people's organization and leadership. In Arghakhanchi ECARDS had taken up the responsibility of building capacity of 600 schools and mobilizing them for the sanitation campaign in all 42 VDCs of the district. The local partner is Prakash Awareness Group (PRAG)

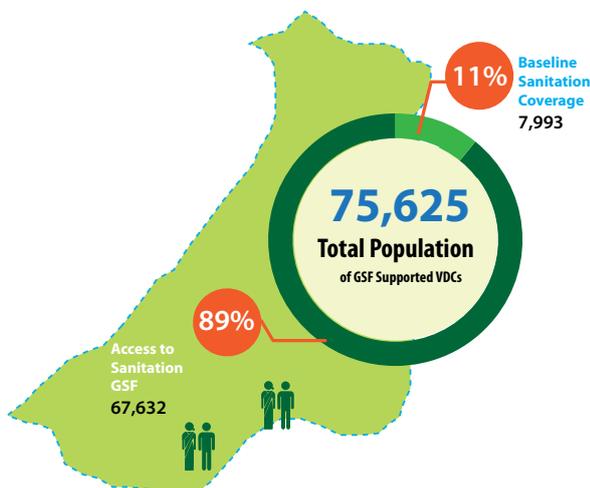
PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervention has been initiated in Arghakhanchi from July 2012 in all 42 VDCs of the district. Over the past year, the district has made good progress in increasing its sanitation coverage. According to the Baseline Study conducted in 2012, 50% of the total households had improved toilets. The district with a short span of time of two and a half year was able to be declared as the 17th district of Nepal to be declared Open Defecation Free on 29 November 2014 and third district of GSF programme. Now the district is in the phase of developing Total Sanitation Strategy Plan and its implementation towards total sanitation.





STATUS OF 15 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Located in the hills of Far Western Region of Nepal, Bajura is one of the most remote and economically deprived districts in the country. Most people depend on subsistence agriculture for their living. However because of poor agricultural productivity, many people leave home for seasonal labour in other parts of Nepal or in India. The district has about 25 thousand households spread over 27 VDCs. Because of the rough terrain with steep slopes (elevation ranges from 762 m to 7036 m) many parts of the district are prone to landslides.

According to the NMIP 2011, Bajura's sanitation coverage was only 11% percent, which was the lowest among all 75 districts in the country. A Baseline Study conducted by GSF in 2011 indicated that 23.5% of the people had access to toilets but only 9.7% had access to improved sanitation. The study also indicated that most people (70%) cited financial difficulties as the main reason for not constructing toilets. The district had a total of 262 schools, out of which only 38.45% had separated toilets for boys and girls.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF DISTRICT

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	24 / ¹
	Head quarters	Martadi
	Area Coverage	2,188 Sq. Km ²
	Total population	134,192 ²
	Total Households	24,888 ²
	Number of Schools	262 ³



¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

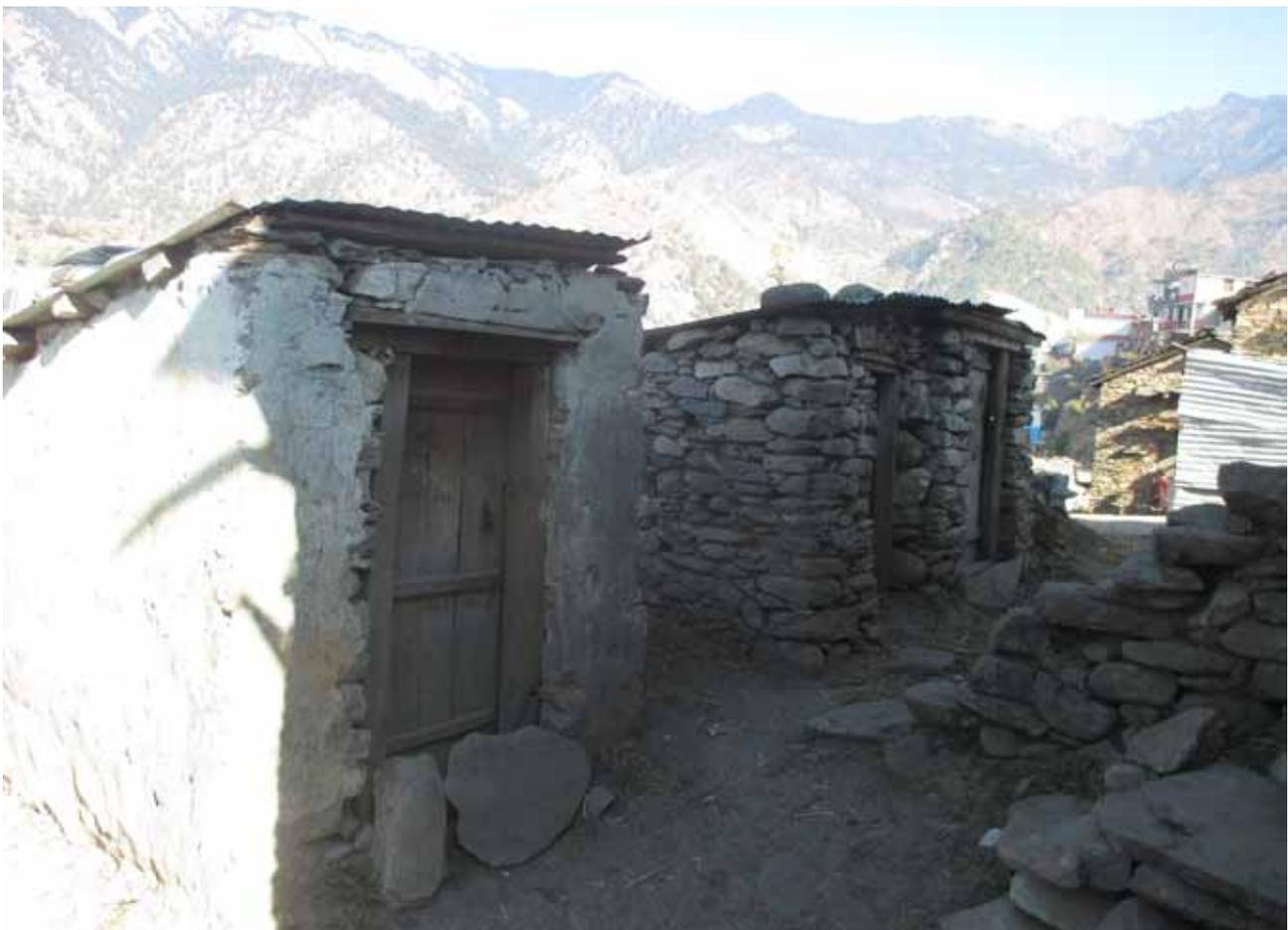
GSF programme started working in the district in 2011 with 11 % improved sanitation coverage as per the baseline conducted by GSF and now according to Ministry of Urban Development the district has achieved 100% sanitation coverage in 2014. According to NMIP report 2014 the most significant progress was made in Bajura from 10.6% to 97% .The district was declared ODF on November 28 2014 and became the 16th ODF district of Nepal and second district of GSF programme. GSF programme was implemented in 15 VDCs of the districts, which were selected by the D-WASH-CC, while other partners are involved in the remaining VDCs. GSF also provided technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office. Bajura is an exemplary district that attained the ODF district from 10.6% coverage to 100% coverage within 2 years of campaign despite of geographical and poverty challenges. GSF is now supporting post-ODF activities in the district during towards total sanitation.

PARTNERS

SEBAC: Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre (SEBAC)was established in 1997 in Achham District, with a vision to empower marginalized communities to gain sustainable livelihoods through asset creation, skill and capacity building. SEBAC had taken the responsibility of ODF campaign and sector coordination of 15 VDCs of Bajura district. Similarly, the overall responsibility of follow up of ODF campaign and capacity building has also been undertaken by SEBAC. The local partner is Generating Income to Foster Transformation (GIFT), Bajura

ECARDS: Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS), established in 1991, is mainly working to foster sustainable community development through people’s organization and leadership. ECARDS performed the assignment of developing local district level sanitation triggerers to mobilize them for the ODF campaign. The local partner is Human resource center Bajura

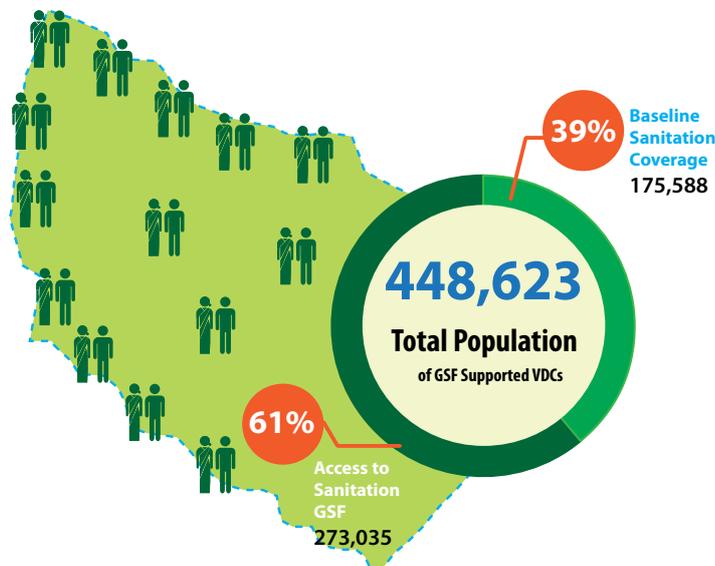
NRCS: Established in 1963, Nepal Red Cross Society is as an independent, volunteer-based and non-profit humanitarian organization, which carries out its services through the district chapters and sub-chapters in all 75 districts of the country. NRCS had taken the responsibility of building capacity of 120 schools and its mobilization for the ODF campaign with following up the mobilization for its effective results. The local partner is NRCS Bajura Chapter.



BARDIYA AND TIKAPUR MUNICIPALITY



STATUS OF 31 GSF INTERVENED VDCs AND 1 MUNICIPALITY



BACKGROUND

Bardiya is located in the flood plains of the Babai river in Mid-Western Region of Nepal. While the northern part of the district consists of the Bardiya National Park, the southern part is mainly inhabited by Tharu ethnic communities. As the East-West Highway goes through the district, most parts of the district are accessible by roads and while towns of Gulariya, which is also the district headquarters and Nepalgunj, which is a major regional hub, provide access to markets and other facilities. However, because of the flat terrain and presence of rivers, many parts of the district are prone to flood risks and transportation during the monsoon can be difficult in these areas.

Tikapur Municipality is mid-sized municipality located in Kailali district of Seti Zone in Far Western Development Region. According to the National Census 2011, the total population is 56,127 and only 64 % has access to improve sanitation facilities as per DWSS/NMIP 2010.

As per the NMIP 2011, 39% population had access to sanitation out of the projected population 448,623. According to a baseline study done by GSF in 2012, 49.5% of the people in Bardiya district had access to toilet facilities. Among these, 30.8% had improved toilets, while 18.8% had unimproved toilets, mainly open pit toilets. The study also found that for about half of the respondents, financial difficulties was the main factor for not constructing toilets. The district had a total of 350 schools, out of which 62.5% had separated toilets for boys and girls.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF DISTRICT

	Bardiya	Tikapur
No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	20 / 4 ¹	9 Wards
Head quarters	Gulariya	
Area Coverage	2,025 Sq. Km ²	67.3 sq. km ²
Total population	426,576 ²	56,127 ²
Total Households	83,176 ²	11,630 ²
Number of Schools	350 ³	

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)



PROGRESS

Bardiya: Since the GSF Programme was introduced in the district in December 2011, there was a significant progress in households with improved sanitation. The district has been declared itself as ODF in 2015.

Tikapur: Tikapur Municipality achieved its ODF status on Feb. 2 2015 covering 11,709 household having access to improved sanitation. The baseline according to DWSS/NMIP 2010 is 64% which achieved 100% in 2.5 years



PARTNERS

Integrated Development Society (IDS): Established in 2000, IDS Nepal is mainly working on quality water supply, improved sanitation, health, capacity building and training, social development, infrastructure engineering, alternative energy, and the environment sectors. IDS had taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign covering the total 31 VDCs of the district in two phases as well as ODF campaign of Tikapur. The local partner for Bardiya is Samaj Kalyan Sangh, (SWO) Bardiya and for Tikapur Municipality is Nepal Jagaran Samaj, Kailali

Samjauta : Established in 2001, Samjauta Nepal aims to empower communities especially women and girls to break the vicious cycle of poverty and discrimination through education and empowerment. Samjauta is responsible for developing district level triggerers to be mobilized for ODF campaign of the district. The organization also had taken the responsibility of capacity building of schools of Gulariya and Tikapur municipalities. The local partner for Bardiya and Tikapur Municipality is Tharu Women Upliftment Center (TWUC)

Renaissance Society Nepal (RSN): Established in 1994, RSN is mainly working towards development of entrepreneurship and self-governing institutions for improving the lives of the rural poor. RSN had taken up the responsibility of capacity building of 260 schools of the district in two phases and its mobilization for the ODF campaign. The local partner is Social Movement for Integrated Development (SMID), Bardiya

Gulariya Municipality: Gulariya Municipality, the local government body has taken the responsibility of ODF campaign of the municipal area

Tharu Women Upliftment Center (TWUC): TWUC is a Bardiya based local NGO with strong ties with local government bodies as well as community groups. TWUC is responsible to support for the sector coordination and building capacity of the V-WASH-CCs as the local lead for the campaign.

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS): NRCS HQ had taken the responsibility of following the building capacity of 120 schools and its mobilization for the ODF campaign with following up the mobilization for its effective results. The local partner is NRCS Bardiya Chapter

Community Development and Environment

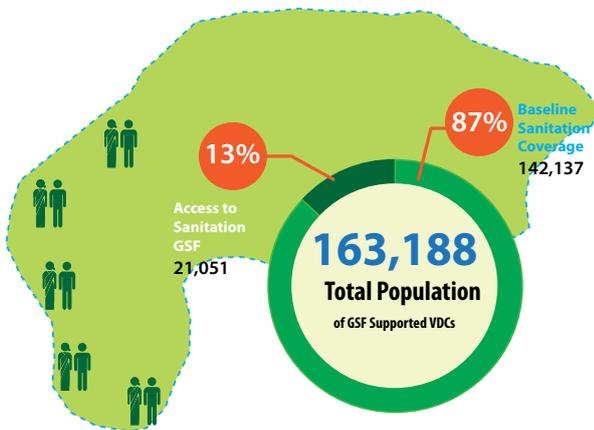
Conservation Society (CODECS): CODECS is a local Dhangadhi based organization working for environmental improvements through community initiatives in Kailali district. CODECS takes the responsibility of follow up of ODF campaign of Tikapur municipality.

ECARDS: Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS), established in 1991, is mainly working to foster sustainable community development through people's organization and leadership. ECARDS performed the assignment of Sector coordination in the district. The local partner is Tharu women upliftment Center, Bardiya



BHAKTAPUR

STATUS OF 10 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Bhaktapur, located in Kathmandu Valley, east of the capital city of Kathmandu, is the smallest district of Nepal with only 16 VDCs and two municipalities. The city of Bhaktapur, also known as Bhadgaon or Khwopa, which is an ancient Newar town, is the district headquarters. Bhaktapur Durbar Square, with its rich cultural heritage, is listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Both the municipalities of Bhaktapur and Madhyapur Thimi are home to traditional art and architecture, historical monuments and craft works, magnificent windows, pottery and weaving industries, excellent temples, beautiful ponds, lively festivals and mystical music. The district also has important tourist sites such as Changunarayan, an ancient temple complex, which is also a World Heritage Site and Nagarkot, a hill-top resort.

According to the 2011 Census, Bhaktapur's sanitation coverage was 97% and according to the NMIP 2011, the sanitation coverage in Bhaktapur district was 87.1%. Although the district had relatively high sanitation coverage, it was selected as a GSF programme district mainly because to add value to SACOSAN-V by declaring the district ODF and to draw the media attention which will assist in accelerating the ongoing sanitation movement in Nepal

FACTS AND FIGURES OF DISTRICT

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	0 / 6 ¹
	Head quarters	Bhaktapur
	Area Coverage	119 sq. km ²
	Total population	304,651 ²
	Total Households	68,557 ²
	Number of Schools	137 ³



¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

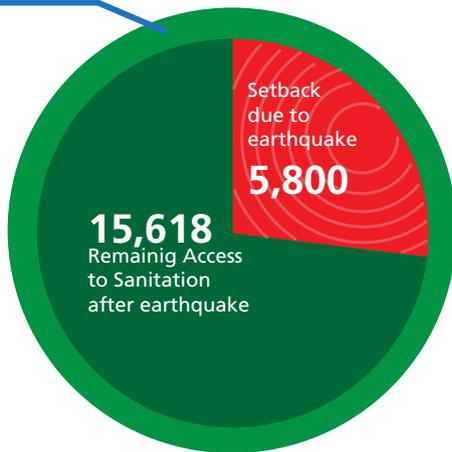
PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervention was initiated from March 2013 in 10 VDCs and one municipality of the district. Within a short period of 7 months and with active support from all stakeholders, the district has managed to declare all 16 VDCs and two municipalities as ODF. The whole district was declared as ODF during the public opening of SACOSAN-V on 21 October 2013. After the April 2015 earthquake, out of 21,481 people who had access to improve sanitation, 5,800 people are now without improve sanitation facilities in GSF supported VDCs

ACCESS TO SANITATION (POPULATION) SETBACK DUE TO EARTHQUAKE IN GSF SUPPORTED VDC.

21,418

GSF Achievements
Access to Sanitation
before earthquake



PARTNERS

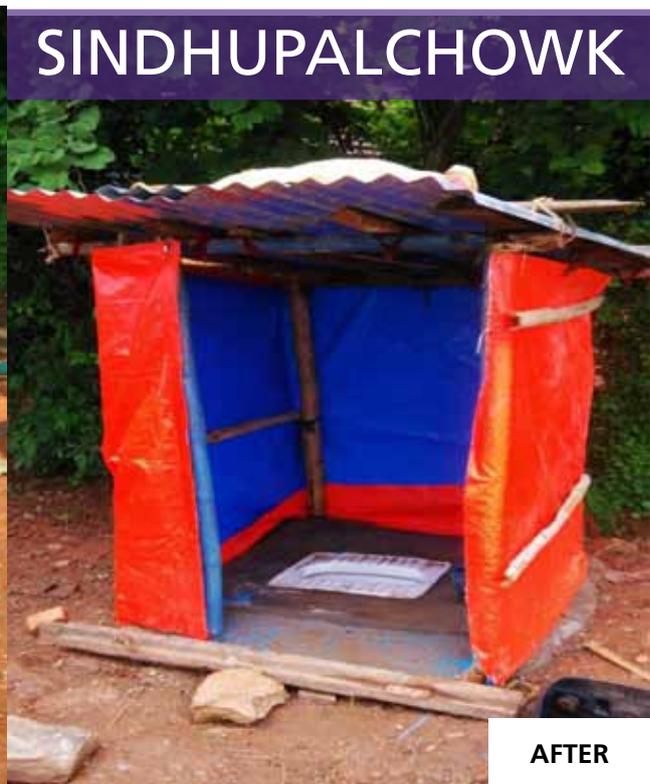
SOYA: Society For Youth Activity is a National NGO of Bhaktapur and was established in 1995 by a group of social workers, health professionals, educationalists with the purpose of helping private and the government to work in the field of women, children and youth targeting urban, sub-urban and rural areas of the district. SOYA took up the responsibility of ODF campaign, sector coordination and capacity building of schools to be mobilized covering 10 VDCs of the district.

Lumanti: Lumanti Support Group for Shelter, established in 1992, has been actively working for urban poor communities in slums and informal settlements advocating for secure shelter, conducting education and child development programmes, promoting women's saving and credit groups and assisting urban poor communities access water and sanitation facilities. Lumanti took up the responsibility for ODF campaign in Madhyapur Thimi municipality. The local partner is Lyama Pucha, Madhyapur Thimi





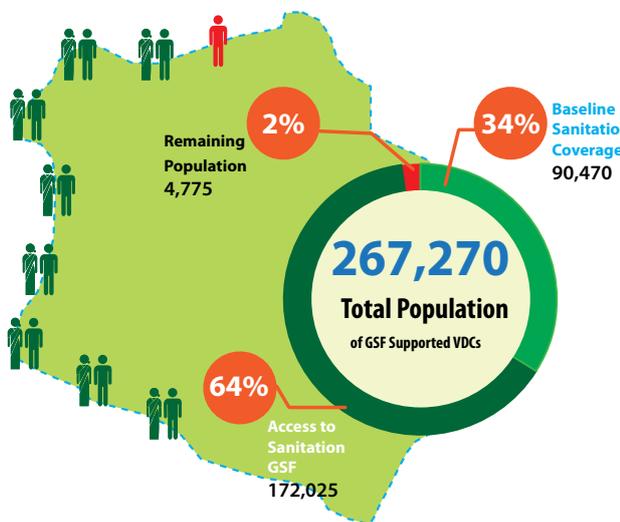
BEFORE



AFTER

SINDHUPALCHOWK

STATUS OF 79 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Sindhupalchowk is a mountainous district with rich natural resources. Although the district is easily accessible from Kathmandu through Kodari Highway, many parts of the district, particularly in the north are quite remote and only accessible on foot. Most people depend subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry for their survival, but because Kodari Highway links Nepal with China, many people in living along the highway are also involved in trade. Because of its natural resources and proximity to Kathmandu, tourism is also slowly picking up in the district. Since the district is hilly, the land is not very fertile and many places are prone to landslides

A Baseline Study conducted by GSF in 2011 indicated that over 99% of the households had access to improved drinking water source but only 48% of the people had access to improved toilets and 10% had access to unimproved toilets. According to NMIP 2011, 34% had improved access to sanitation. The baseline study also indicated that out of total 556 schools in the district, 76.5% had separate toilets for boys and girls, while 18% had poor sanitation facilities. The students to toilet ratio was found to be 98 for boys and 109 for girls, which is about twice the Government recommended ratio of 50.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF DISTRICT

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	68 / 2 ¹
	Head quarters	Chautara
	Area Coverage	2,582 Sq. km ²
	Total population	287,789 ²
	Total Households	166,688 ²
	Number of Schools	556 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

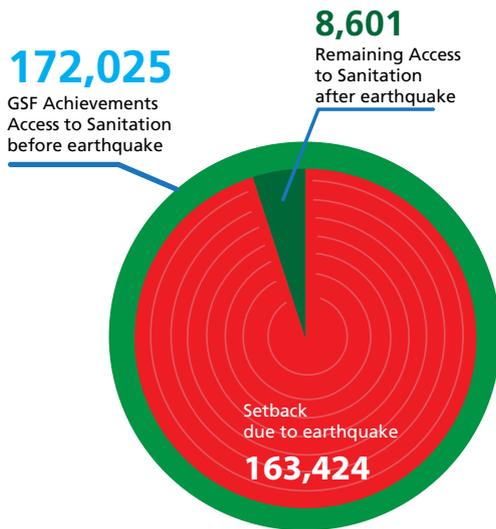
² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervention in Sindhupalchowk was initiated in June 2012. Before the April 2015 earthquake, the sanitation coverage had reached 98% 64 VDCs have already been declared as ODF by GSF and 3 VDCs by others. After the April 2015 earthquake, out of 172,025 people who had access to improve sanitation, 163,424 people are now without improve sanitation facilities in GSF supported VDCs. Later UN-Habitat implemented the CERF project and revived 1,792 toilets in Sindhupalchowk

ACCESS TO SANITATION (POPULATION) SETBACK DUE TO EARTHQUAKE IN GSF SUPPORTED VDC.



PARTNERS

SEBAC: Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre (SEBAC) was established in 1997 in Achham District, with a vision to empower marginalized communities to gain sustainable livelihoods through asset creation and skill building. SEBAC had taken the responsibility of ODF campaign and sector coordination of 37 VDCs and it is also following up on ODF campaigns and capacity building programmes. The local partner is Janahit Gramin Sewa Samittee (JGSS), Sindhupalchowk.

CODEF: Community Development Forum, established in 1999, is mainly involved in capacity development of CBOs, NGOs and other stakeholders and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in Nepal. CODEF had taken up the responsibility of capacity building of 220 schools within 37 VDCs of the district and its mobilization for the ODF campaign. The local partner is Mahila Aatma Nirvarata Kendra (MANK)

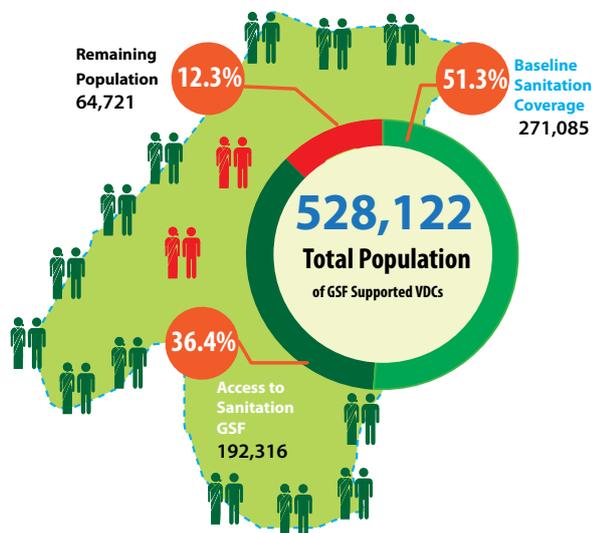
CDECF: Community Development and Environment Conservation Forum is a local NGO of Sindhupalchowk, established in 1998 in Sindhupalchowk District, with a vision to develop collective approach in identifying, mobilization and commercialization of local resources to improve socio-economic conditions of rural poor. The organization is responsible for the ODF campaign in remaining 42 VDCs of the district.





SUNSARI

STATUS OF 35 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Sunsari is a large and highly populated district, with over 750,000 people in eastern Nepal. It has good access because the East-West Highway passes through the district. Three municipalities, including large cities such as Dharan and Itahari are located in the district. While the northern part of the district consists of hilly terrain, most of the southern part lies in the flood plains of the Koshi River. The district is therefore vulnerable to floods. The district also has many industries, particularly near the cities and its border with Morang district.

The 2011 Census indicated 64% of the households had access to toilets, but according to NMIP 2011, 51.3% households had access to toilets. The percentage of households with improved toilets is higher in municipalities (80.2%) and most of the VDCs in the northern part of the district, whereas the VDCs to the south have very low sanitation coverage. Most people (86%) mention lack of finances as the main reason for not constructing toilets. Almost all the schools in the district have toilet facilities but the Baseline Study indicated that the student to toilet ratio was 125 for boys and 135 for girls, which is much higher than the recommended ratio of 50. Furthermore, only 71% schools have separate toilet for girls and 21% of the schools had poor toilet facilities.

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	39 / 5 ¹
	Head quarters	Inaruwa
	Area Coverage	1,257 sq. km ²
	Total population	763,487 ²
	Total Households	162,407 ²
	Number of Schools	745 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)



PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervention in the district started in June 2012. According to NMIP 2011 the Sanitation Coverage now was 51.3% in the district. Out of this 16 ODF VDCs was contributed by GSF. GSF is currently supporting sanitation campaigns in 35 VDCs of the district while some other organizations such as Plan International and World Vision have provided support in the other VDCs. As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage has now reached 87.7% in 35 intervened VDC of GSF. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office. Sunsari targets to achieve ODF status of the district by 2015 and the campaign is accelerating.

PARTNERS

CSDC: Community for Social Development Center is a local NGO, established in 2000 in Sunsari District, is mainly working in the sectors of water and environmental sanitation, livelihood, social mobilization, micro enterprise development, and disaster relief. CSDC had taken up the responsibility of ODF in 25 VDCs out of 35 VDC .

CODEF: Community Development Forum, established in 1999, is mainly involved in capacity development of CBOs, NGOs and other stakeholders and implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in Nepal. CODEF had taken up the responsibility of capacity building and sector coordination of 35 VDCs of the district. The local partner is Nawa Nepal, Sunsari. ad taken up the responsibility of ODF in 10 VDCs out of 35 VDC

WEL: Water Environment and Life is a local NGO which was established in 1997 and is involved in the fields of WASH, environment, bioengineering and health education. WEL is responsible for capacity building of the 220 schools of the district and its mobilization for ODF campaign The local partner of Sunsari is Samudayik Bikash Sastha (CDO-Sunsari)

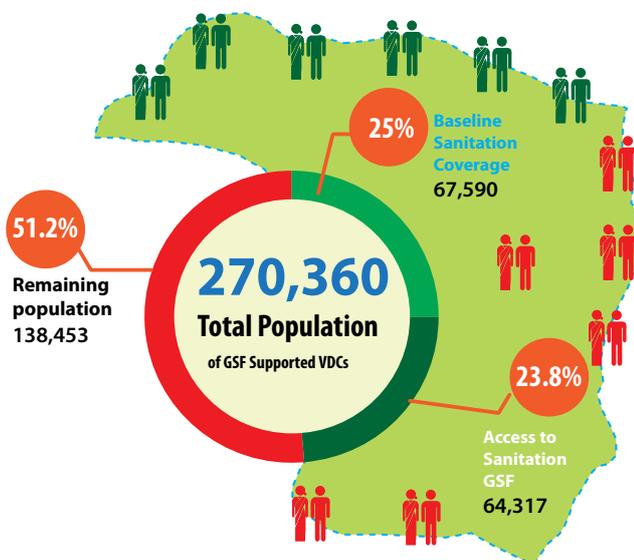
Lumanti: LUMANTI Support Group for Shelter, established in 1992, has been actively working for urban poor communities in slums and informal settlements advocating for secure shelter, conducting education and child development programmes, promoting women’s saving and credit groups and assisting urban poor communities access water and sanitation facilities. Lumanti took up the responsibility for ODF campaign in Inaruwa and Itahari municipality. The local partner is Inaruwa and Itahari Municipality

Inaruwa Municipality: Inaruwa Municipality, the local government body has taken the responsibility of ODF.





STATUS OF 48 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Parsa District covers 1,353 sq.km of Nepal's Central Region, and its elevation ranges from 122 to 925 meters above sea level. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014 Parsa District comprises of 66 Village Development Committees one sub-metropolitan municipality and one municipality and its District Headquarters (DHQ) is Birgunj. According to the 2011 Census Parsa's population counted over six hundred thousand people, 48% of whom women. There are 67,843 children under five in the district, 61,998 adolescent girls (10-19), 141,635 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 39,633 seniors (aged 60 and above). A large share (83%) of Parsa's population is Hindu, 14% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions.

The 2011 Census indicated 35% of the households had access to toilets, but according to the NMIP 2014 indicated that 42% of the households had access to toilets. The percentage of households with improved toilet in Birgunj Sub-Metropolitan city is 88.2%. According to baseline conducted by UN-Habitat in 2014 in 30 VDCs there are altogether 199,192 population residing in 30 VDCs of Parsa District and the total household is 29,501 where 24,820 HHs found practicing open defecation. As per the data and figure, the status of sanitation in Parsa district (GSF, 30 VDCs) is 14% while 84% of HHs is practicing open defecation. The low level sanitation has been exacerbated due to low level of awareness in the part of community, ineffective monitoring, lack of community mobilization and fragmented program approach.

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	66/2 ¹
	Head quarters	Birgunj
	Area Coverage	1.353 Sq. km ²
	Total population	601,017 ²
	Total Households	95,536 ²
	Number of Schools	392 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 48 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 18 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2015, 12,882 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 2,675 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in GSF supported 48 VDCs has reached from 25% to 48.8% and still 51.2% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



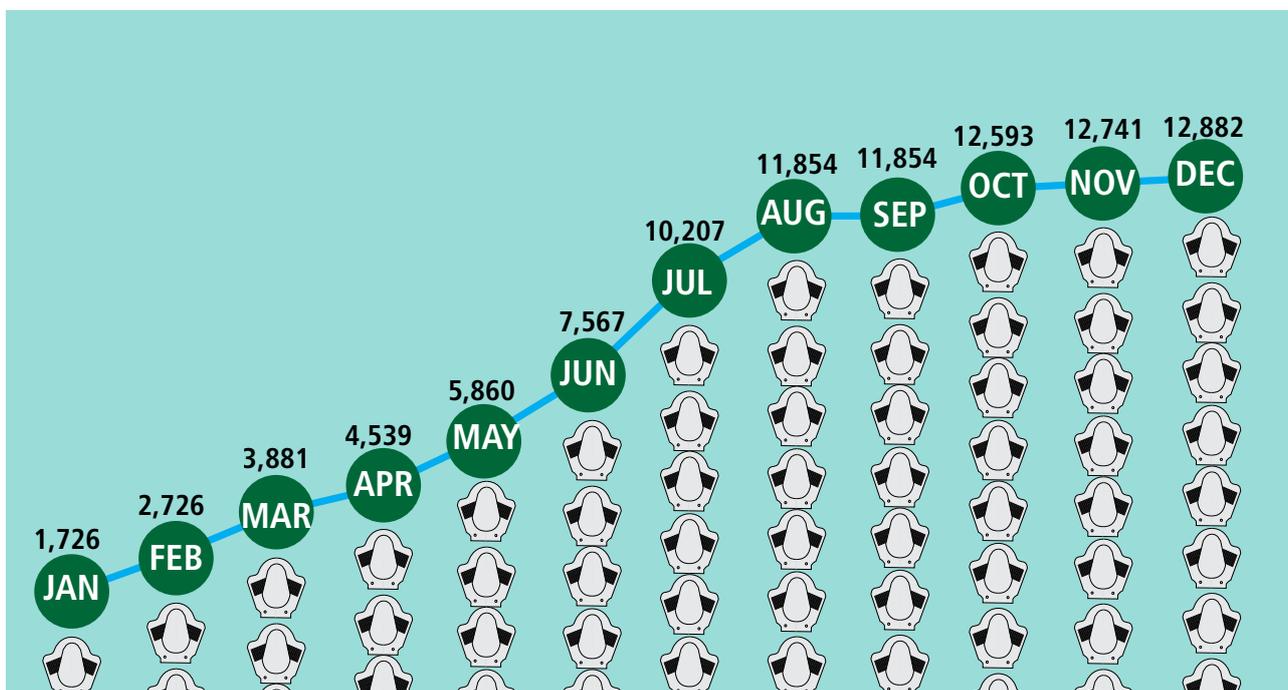
PARTNERS

Nepal Red Cross Society Parsa (NRCS - Parsa) Chapter was established in 1965 with the aim to assist humanitarian assistance and development works in Parsa district based on NRCS constitution. It has expanded its humanitarian networks in the many parts of the district. NRCS Parsa has been working in the district in WASH sector in partnership with Fund Board, UNICEF, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and IFRC. NRCS Parsa has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 20 VDCs of the district.

Arunodaya Youth Club (AYC - Parsa): AYC is the district based local NGO working in Parsa. The organization is initiated with a group of local youths devoted for the development of the district from last three decades. AYC holds experience in different sector with partnership with Action Aid, Poverty Alleviation Fund, District Development committee, Save the Children, LGAF, International Labour Organization, USAID/FHI, CECI Nepal, and ESP/HUCCODAN: AYC has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 10 VDCs of the district.

Bikash Nepal was established in 2062 E.S which aims to work for socio- economic empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalized community having less access to income, legal rights, skill development, education and health facilities. Since its establishment, it has been working for economic, education, health & sanitation, development of women, children, disadvantaged and marginalized group as well as minority community. Bikash Nepal has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 18 VDCs of the district.

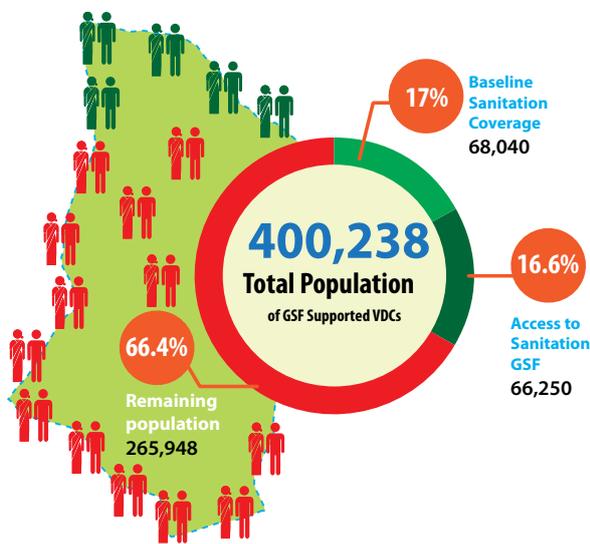
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 48 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





BARA

STATUS OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Bara District covers 1,190 Sq. km of Nepal's Central Region and its elevation ranges from 152 to 915 m above sea level. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014 Bara district comprises of 76 VDCs and 6 municipalities with its District Headquarter in Kalaiya. According to 2011 Census Bara's population counted over six hundred eight thousand people, 48% of whom women. There are 78,488 children under five in the district, 74,900 adolescent girls (10-19), 162,098 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 48,286 seniors (aged 60 and above). A large share (82%) of Bara's population is Hindu, 13% are Muslim, 5% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions made up 16%, Janajatis made up 22%.

The 2011 Census indicated 27.6% of the households had access to toilets, but according to the NMIP 2014 indicated that 25.9% of the households had access to toilets. The percentage of households with improved toilet in Kalaiya Municipality is 58.3%. According to the baseline survey conducted by GSF Implementing partner on August 2014 in 30 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 235,730 population residing in 30 VDCs of Bara District and the total household is 36,694, where 21,863 HHs found to have practicing open defecation. As per the data and figure, the status of sanitation in Bara district (GSF, 30 VDCs) is 37%, 2% of HHs found to have improved shared toilet, it is because majority of HHs don't have sufficient land and some of them have joint family living in a same compound but sharing the same toilet. 35% of HHs have improved private toilets, these HHs are educated and belongs to some profession, public service, teachers etc., Where 60% of HHs is practicing open defecation.

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	76/6 ¹
	Head quarters	Kalaiya
	Area Coverage	1,190 Sq. km ²
	Total population	687,708 ²
	Total Households	108,635 ²
	Number of Schools	418 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 61 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 31 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2015 9,447 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 1,411 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in GSF intervened 61 VDCs has reached from 17% to 33.6% and still 66.4% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



PARTNERS

Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO):

Established in 1990, ENPHO is a service-oriented, scientific, national Non-Governmental organization that envisages contributing in sustainable community development by combining research and actions through the integrated programs in the areas of environment and public health. ENPHO has been actively promoting appropriate Water and Sanitation technologies to enable communities adopt appropriate technologies for the past 15 years. ENPHO has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs. The local partner for ENPHO is Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) Bara

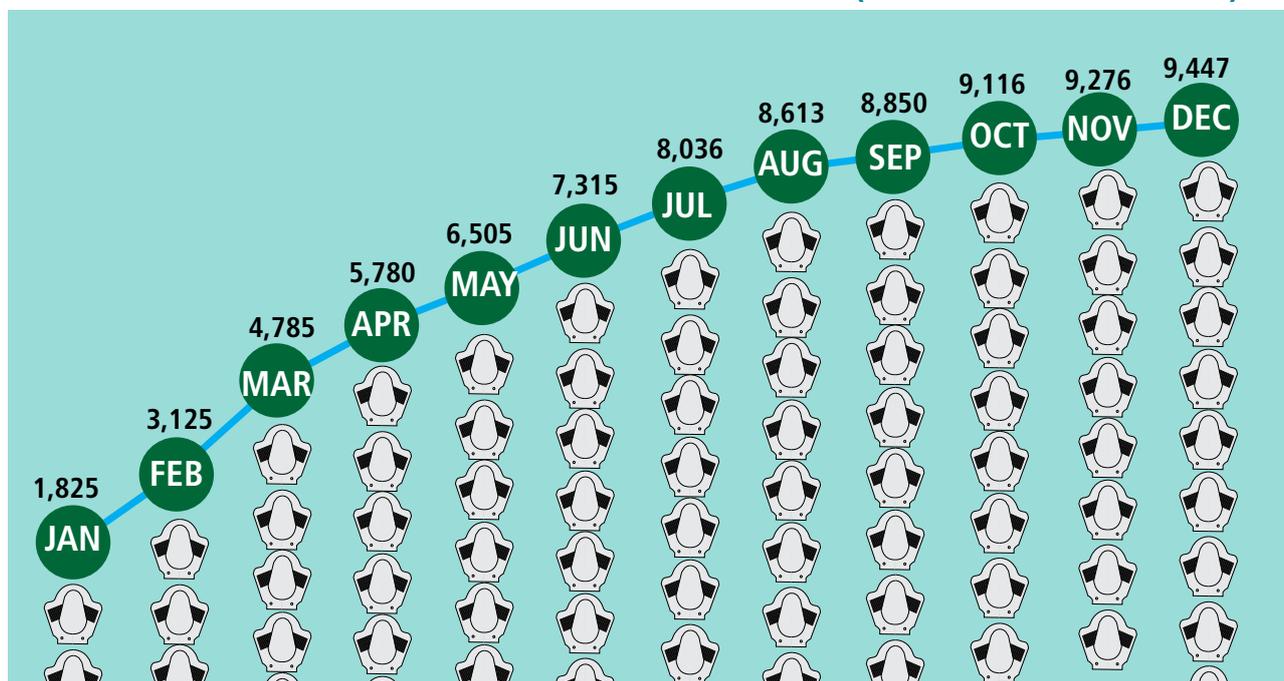
Integrated Development Society Nepal (IDS-Nepal):

Established in 2000, IDS Nepal is mainly working on quality water supply, improved sanitation, health, capacity building and training, social development, infrastructure engineering, alternative energy, and the environment sectors. IDS Nepal has long experience on the field of improved sanitation, and environment especially on the Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign in various communities of Nepal. IDS had taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs. The local partner is Center for Health and Environment Conservation (CHEC) Nepal, Bara

Protection Nepal is primarily working towards empowerment of youth. Almost all of the programs done by protection are driven by Youths. Having the agenda of empowering the youths Protection Nepal has been working in different projects aiming towards human rights, child welfare, gender equality, empowerment of disadvantaged groups and sanitation sector. Protection Nepal has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs.

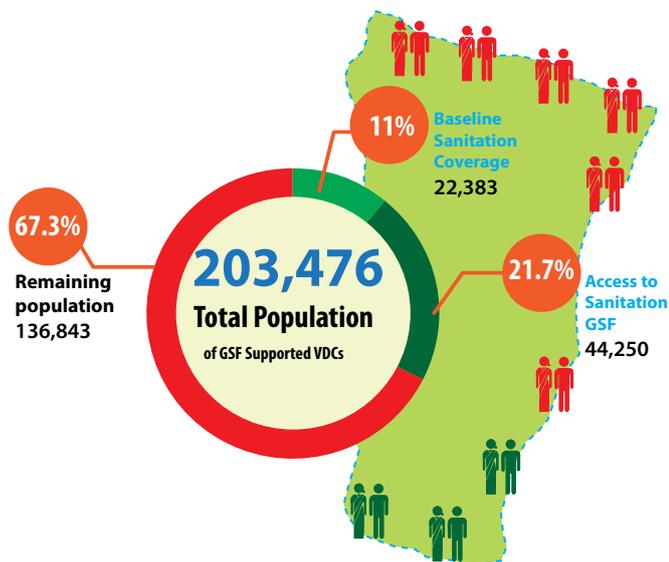
Rural Development Centre was established with the vision to conduct different social activities related to development, health and hygiene, education; sanitation to improve the living standard of the People. It works with disadvantaged and ethnic people of lower income which has less access to water and sanitation. RDC has taken up the responsibility of ODF campaign in 16 VDCs.

TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





STATUS OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	84/3 ¹
	Head quarters	Gaur
	Area Coverage	1,126 Sq. km ²
	Total population	686,722 ²
	Total Households	106,668 ²
	Number of Schools	487 ³

BACKGROUND

Rautahat District covers 1,126 sq.km in the Central Region of Nepal. Its elevation ranges from 122 to 244 meters above sea level. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development , 2014 Rautahat District comprises 84 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 3 municipalities with its District Headquarters (HQ) in Gaur. According to census 2011, the population is 686,722, 49% of whom women. There are 81,432 children under five in the district, 74,677 adolescent girls (10-19), 155,655 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 51,493 seniors (aged 60 and above). A large share (77%) of Rautahat’s population is Hindu, 20% is Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions.

The 2011 Census indicated 24.5% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 28.71% .The percentage of households with improved toilet in Gaur Municipality is 51.14%. According to the NMIP 2014 in 30 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 221,441 population residing in 30 VDCs of Rautahat District. As per the baseline conducted by implementing partners of GSF, there are altogether 221,441 population residing in 30 VDCs of Rautahat District and the total household is 39,934 ,where 26,747 HHs found to have practicing open defecation. The status of sanitation in Rautahat district (GSF, 30 VDCs) is very poor. 14% of HHs have improved private toilets, these HHs are educated and belongs to some profession, public service, teachers etc. Where 86 % of HHs is practicing open defecation, the main reason behind in open defecation in Rautahat district is due to the lack of public awareness.

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 30 VDCs Till December 2015, 7,912 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 2,082 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in 30 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 11% to 32.7% and still 67.3% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

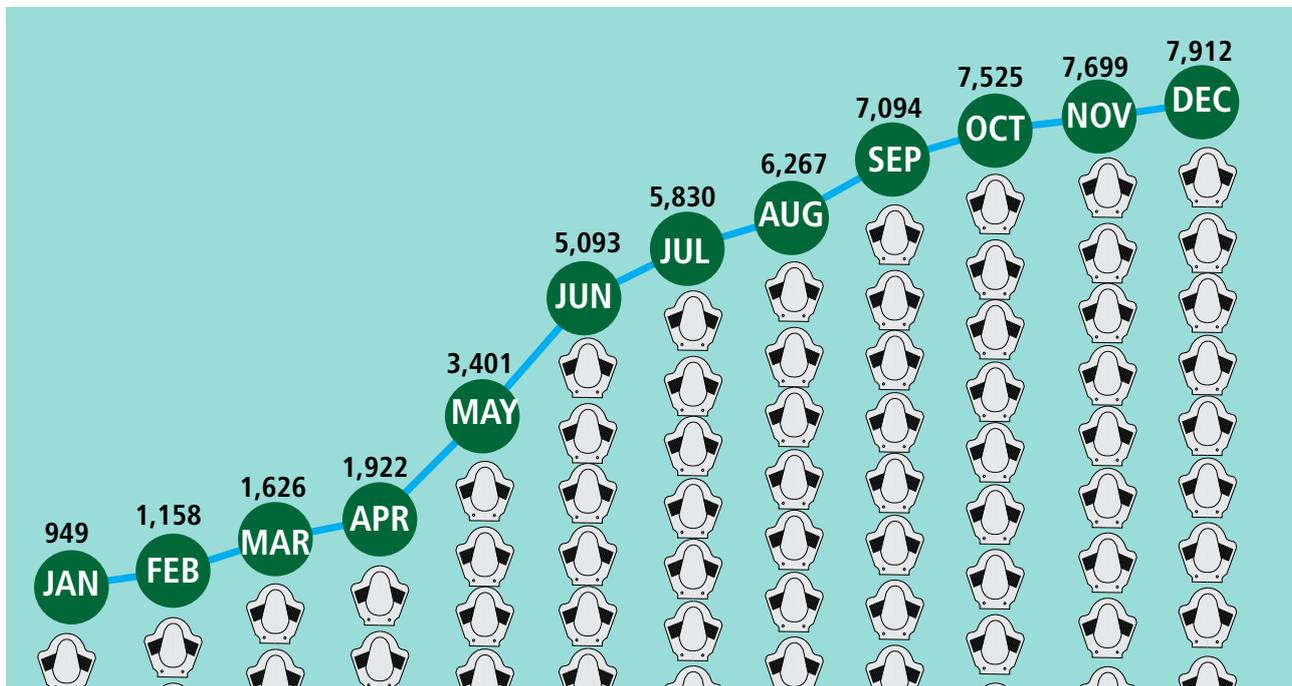
PARTNERS

Nucleus for Empowerment through Skill Transfer :

NEST, Since its inception, has been consistently involving in providing capacity development activities on various disciplines ranging from Social Mobilization, Organizational Development, Leadership Development, Governance, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion, Social Accountability, Livelihood Promotion, Cooperative Management, High Value Agriculture Crops, Livestock, Forestry, Climate change, Ecological Governance and Water Sanitation and Hygiene In Rautahat NEST has taken up the responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in selected 30 VDCs of the district. The local partner is Environment and Child Development Council

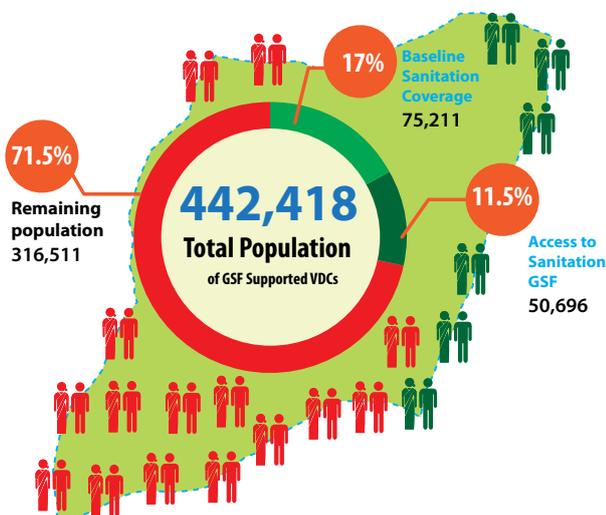


TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





STATUS OF 46 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Sarlahi is a Tarai district and covers 1,259 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014 88 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 4 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Malangwa. According to census 2011, the population of Sarlahi numbers 769,729 people, 49% of whom female. There are 86,846 children under five in the district, 85,732 adolescent girls (10-19), 181,624 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 58,056 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. A majority of the people in the district (85%) are Hindu, 8% Muslim, 6% Buddhist, 0.2% Christian and smaller shares still of other religions.

The 2011 Census indicated 26.4% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 28%. According to the baseline conducted by GSF Implementing Partners on August 2014 there are altogether 297,257 population residing in 31 VDCs of Sarlahi District and the total household is 49,303, where 36,039 HHs found practicing open defecation. As per the baseline, the status of sanitation in Sarlahi district (GSF, 31 VDCs) is 26%. Majority of the toilets, have been constructed with the money earned from services and abroad and others have been constructed on newly constructed houses. 1% of HHs have been using improved share toilet it is because majority of HHs have joint family and living in a same compound but sharing the same toilet and 73% % of HHs is practicing open defecation.

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	88/4 ¹
	Head quarters	Malangwa
	Area Coverage	1,259 Sq. km ²
	Total population	769,729 ²
	Total Households	132,844 ²
	Number of Schools	745 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

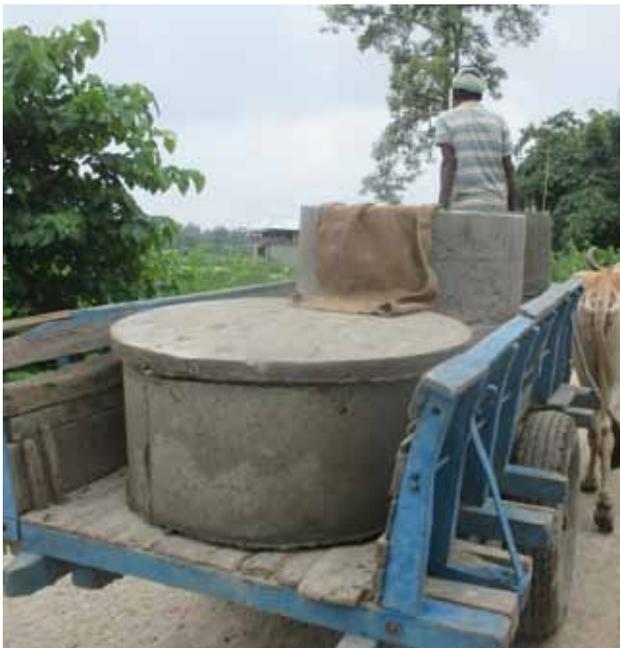
² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 46 VDCs out of which 31 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 30 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2015 ,8,768 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 1,368 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in GSF intervened 61 VDCs has reached from 17% to 28.5% and still 71.5% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



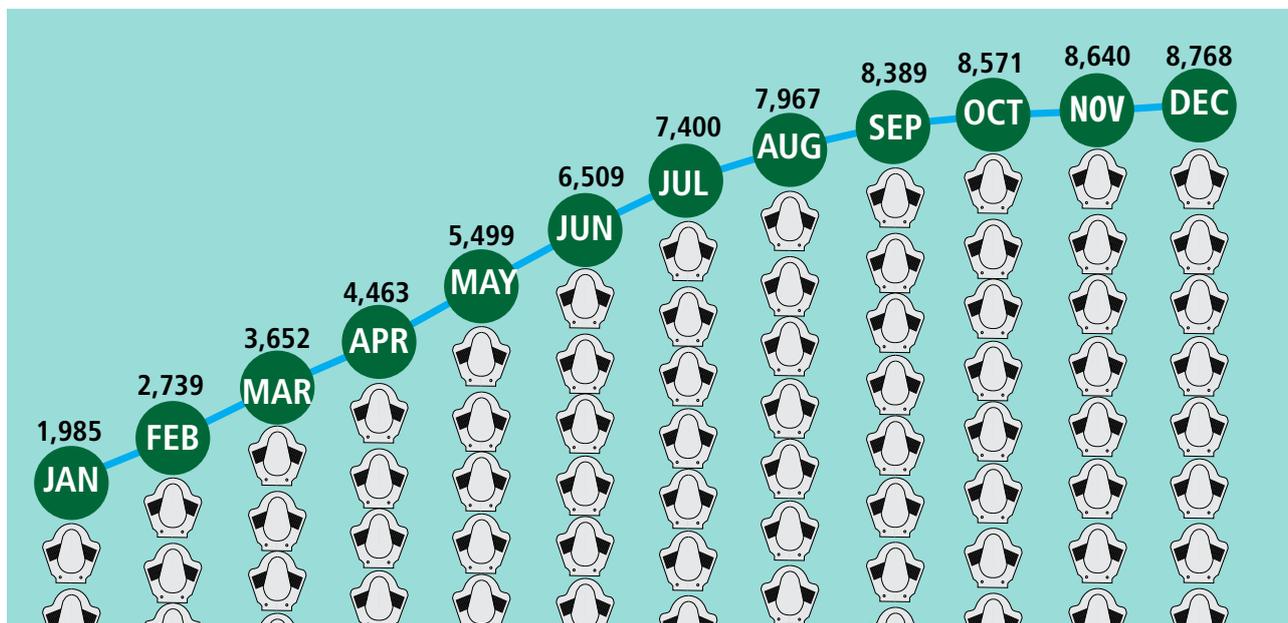
PARTNERS

Support For Technical and Allied National Development Services (STANDS) has been working in areas of community/rural development projects/programs including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The organization has diverse experience of working in both Terai and Hill districts as well as contributing to the ODF campaign in Myagdi and Mustang districts. STANDS Nepal has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 31 VDCs. The local partner is Rural Women Upliftment Center, Sarlahi

Protection Rural Development Centre (PRDC): is a local level NGO working in wster, sanitation and hygiene since 1998, The objective of the organization is to launch the aggregated program on safe waler, health education snd sanitation thereby reducing the number ofdeath caused by waterborne disease. PRDC has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 15 VDCs. The local partner of PRDC Udayapur is Jagaran Abhiyan Sarlahi

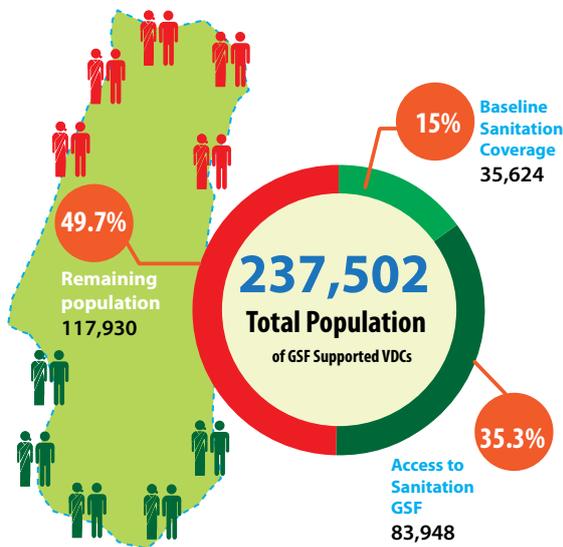


TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 46 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





STATUS OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Mahottari is a Tarai district and covers 1,002 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 68 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 3 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Jaleshor. According to census 2011, the population of Mahottari numbers 627,580 people, 50% of whom female. There are 71,309 children under five in the district, 68,455 adolescent girls (10-19), 149,074 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 50,210 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (84%) in Mahottari are Hindu, 14% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 27.5% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 30%. As per baseline conducted by GSF implementing partner, the sanitation coverage is 28% in the GSF Intervened 30 VDCs

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	68/3 ¹
	Head quarters	Jaleshor
	Area Coverage	1,002 Sq. km ²
	Total population	627,580 ²
	Total Households	111,298 ²
	Number of Schools	415 ³



¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 30 VDCs Till December 2015, 114,314 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 3,692 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in 30 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 15% to 50.3% and still 49.7% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



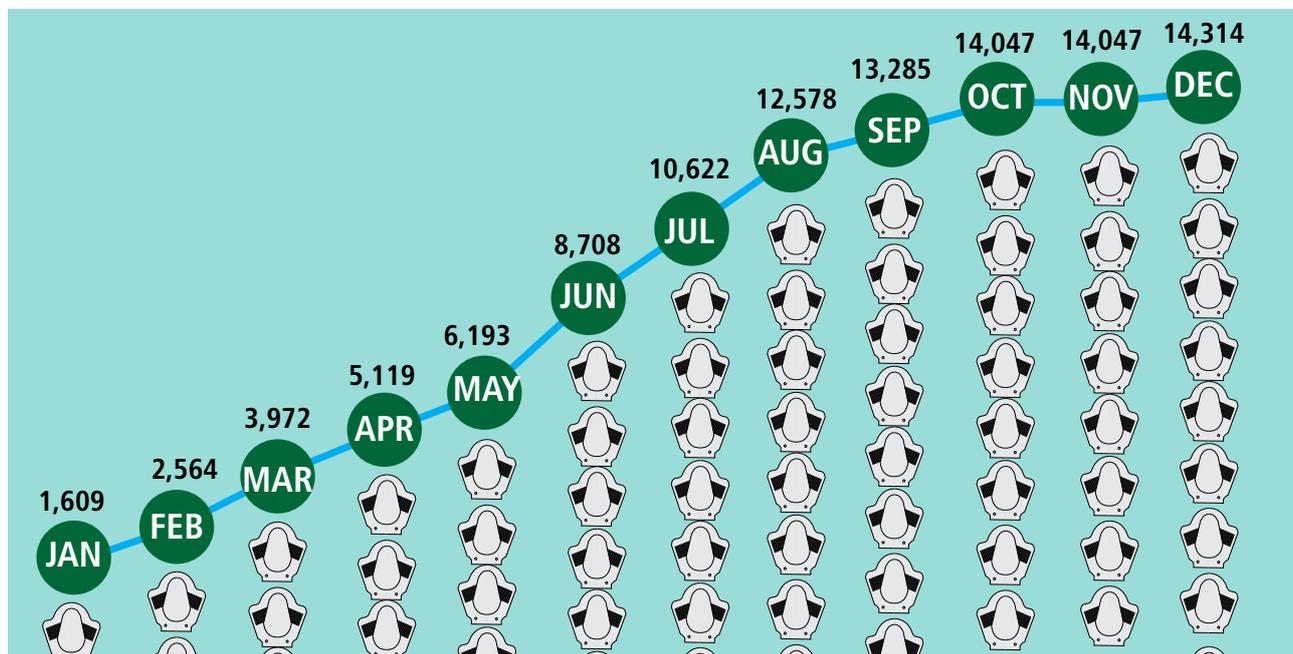
PARTNERS

Naulo Ghumti Nepal (NGN): Naulo Ghumti is a nonprofit making organization, working in the field of health, drug treatment and rehabilitation, HIV/AIDS prevention & care and support, community development, education, human rights. It was established in 1995 as International Nepal Fellowship but in 2002 was officially registered as NGN in Kaski district. It has worked in WASH in western districts and played a vital role in declaring Kaski District ODF. The local partner is Suryadeep Rural Development Society, Mahottari. It has taken responsibility of 15 VDCs in the District to declare ODF

Ratuli Yuba Club (RYC): RYC is a local established in 1991. Since 1991, RYC has been incessantly implementing the integrated WASH projects with the assistance from various donors, in rural area of Mahottari and Dhanusha districts. These projects have covered more than 50 VDCs of Mahottari and 16 VDC of Dhanusha. It has taken responsibility of 15 VDCs in the District to declare ODF

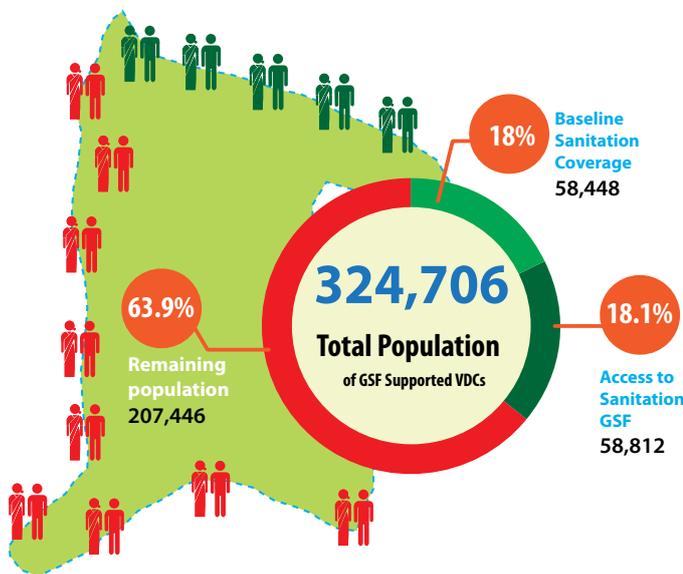


TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





STATUS OF 50 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Dhanusha is one of the southern Tarai and covers 1,180 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 71 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 6 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Janakpur. According to census 2011, Dhanusha's population numbered 754,777 people, 50% of them female. There are 75,332 children under five in the district, 84,860 adolescent girls (10-19), 189,471 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 54,466 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (90%) in Dhanusha are Hindu, 9% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 35.1% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 39%. According to the baseline survey was conducted by GSF Implementing partner on August 2014 in 30 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 186,666 population residing in 30 VDCs of Dhanusha District and the total household is 41,300, where 26,974 HHs found practicing open defecation. As per baseline, the status of sanitation in Dhanusha district (GSF, 30 VDCs) is 33% which is even lower than the district average of sanitation coverage. Out of 33% having toilets, it has been found that, 50% of HHs have constructed toilets with the money earned from services and abroad and 50% of the toilets have been built on subsidy approach. 1.1% of HHs have been using improved share toilet it is because majority of HHs have joint family and living in a same compound but sharing the same toilet and 65.3 % of HHs is practicing open defecation

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	71/6 ¹
	Head quarters	Malangwa
	Area Coverage	1,180 Sq. km ²
	Total population	754,777 ²
	Total Households	138,249 ²
	Number of Schools	397 ³

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 50 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 20 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2015, 11,323 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 2,131 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in 50 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 18% to 36.1% and still 63.9% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office



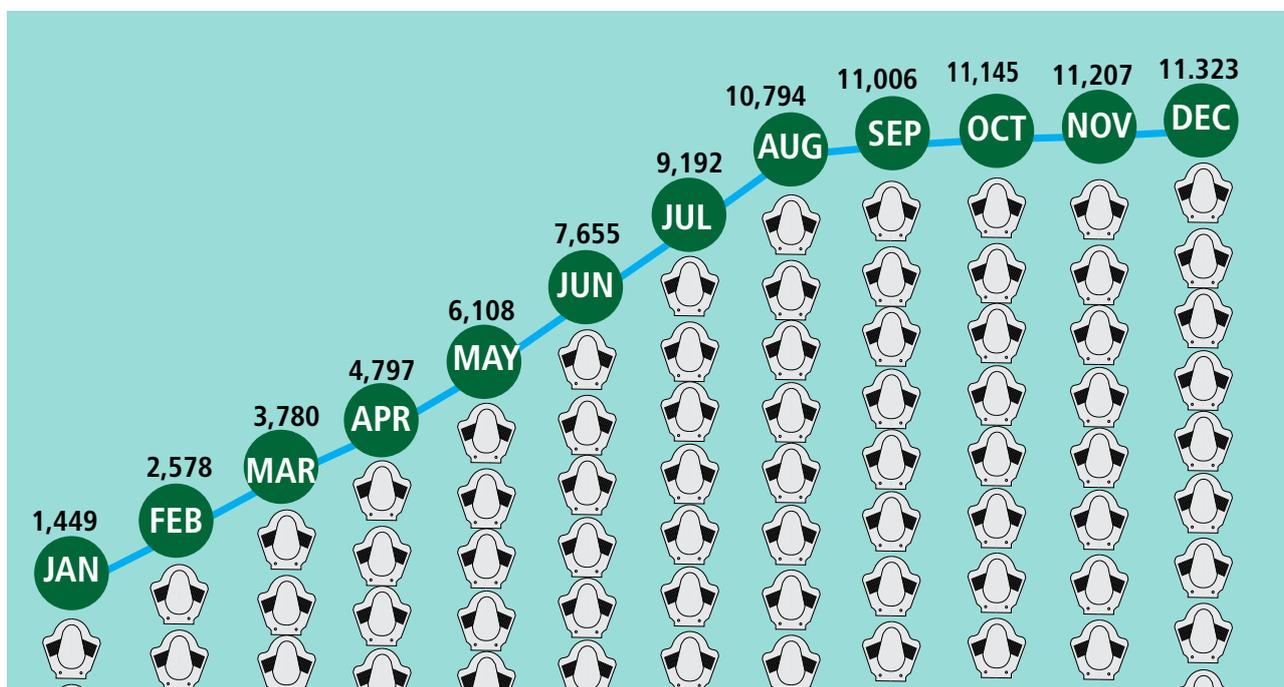
PARTNERS

Janaki Women Awareness Society (JWAS): JWAS is a non-profit making non-governmental organization. It was established in 1993 in Dhanusha district of Nepal. The organization was formed and is operated by a group of women social workers. It almost 18 years of working experience in the WASH sector with Dug well Construction and Sanitation Program supported by then District Water Supply and Sanitation Office, Dhanusha being the first one to start with in 2052 B.S. It has taken the responsibility of 20 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

Social Development Path (SODEP): SODEP was established in 2049 B.S. (1992) and registered in 1995 in Dhanusha District. SODEP Nepal has been implementing the programs in different sectors such as health and education, skill development and capacity building, drinking water and sanitation, human rights, media/advocacy and good governance, disaster management, and poverty alleviation and community development program. It has taken the responsibility of 10 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

Samaj Utthan Yuba Kendra (SUYUK) is a youth initiated and a lead organization working for Dhanusha. The main goal of the organization is to create equitable, peaceful, self reliant and prosperous society through promotion of social cohesion, cooperation, human rights and sustainable management of natural resources to secure livelihood and rights of poor, vulnerable and marginalized communities. It has taken the responsibility of 20 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

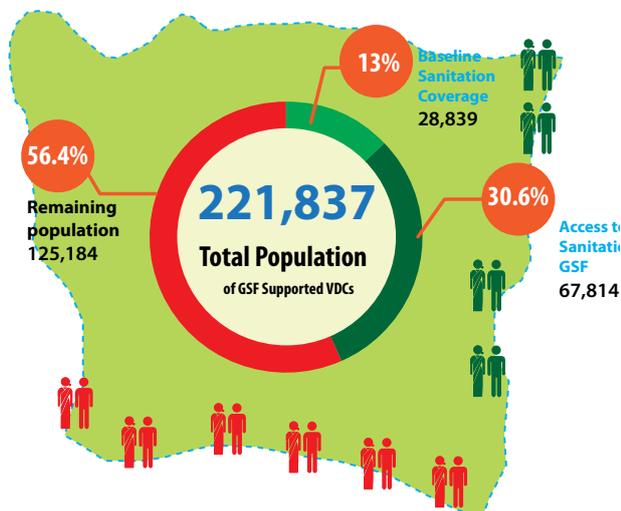
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 50 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)



SIRAHA



STATUS OF 41 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Siraha is an Tarai district and covers 1,188 sq.km in the Eastern Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014, 76 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 4 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Siraha. According to census 2011, the population of Siraha numbers 637,328 people, 51% of whom female. There are 68,995 children under five in the district, 147,692 adolescent girls (10-19), 200,084 women of reproductive age (15 to 49), and 50,030 people aged over 60. The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (90%) in Siraha are Hindu, 7% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	76/4 ¹
	Head quarters	Siraha
	Area Coverage	1,188 Sq. km ²
	Total population	637,328 ²
	Total Households	117,962 ²
	Number of Schools	469 ³

The 2011 Census indicated 21.3% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 27.42%. According to the baseline survey was conducted by GSF Implementing partner on August 2014 in 30 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 215,432 population residing in 30 VDCs of Siraha District and the total household is 32,687, where 25,538 HHs found practicing open defecation. As per baseline, the status of sanitation in Siraha district (GSF, 30 VDCs) is 22%, 1% of HHs found to have improved share toilet, it is because majority of HHs don't have sufficient land and some of them have joint family living in a same compound but sharing the same toilet. 21% of HHs has improved private toilets, these HHs are educated and belongs to some profession, public service, teachers etc. 78 % of HHs are practicing open defecation

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 41 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 11 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2015, 13,204 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 1,005 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in 41 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 13% to 43.6% and still 56.4% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

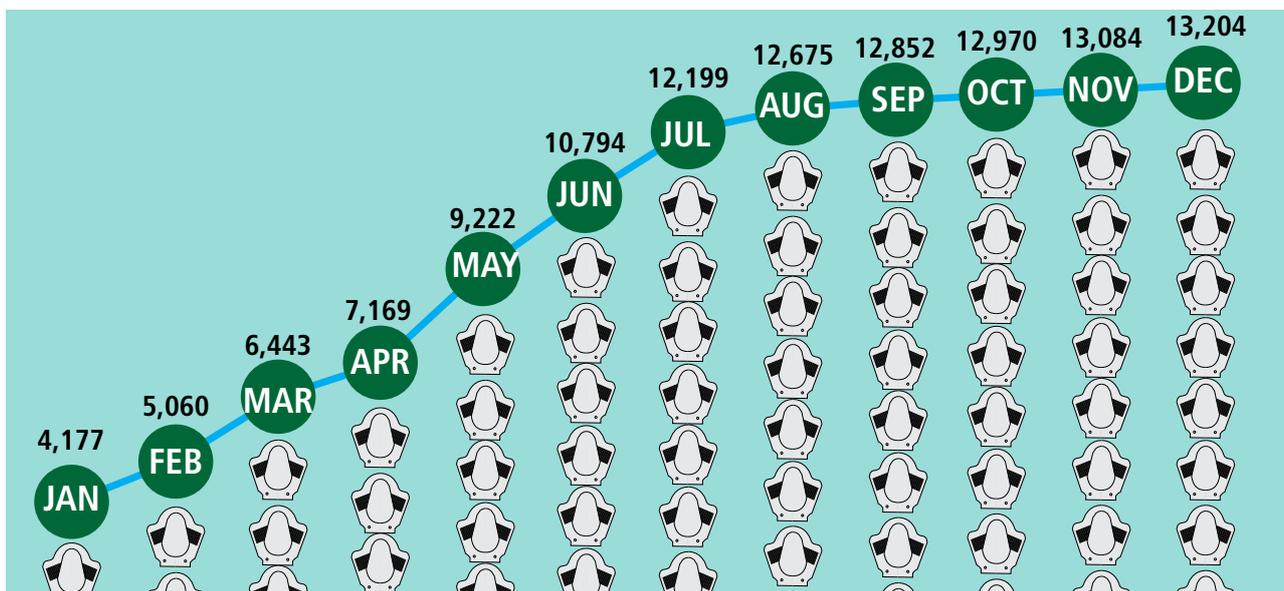


PARTNERS

ECARDS: Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS), established in 1991, is mainly working to foster sustainable community development through people’s organization and leadership. ECARDS has taken the responsibility of 30 VDCs in the district to declare ODF. The local partner is Srijana Community Development Center.

Nepal Red Cross District Siraha Chapter is a non-profit humanitarian organization which delivers humanitarian services and support to the most vulnerable people In Nepal and carries out its services in the district with the support from its Headquarters. The scope of program and projects ranges from water and sanitation, health, HIV & AIDS, First Aid, disaster preparedness and promotion of humanitarian values, It has taken the responsibility of 11 VDCs in the district to declare ODF.

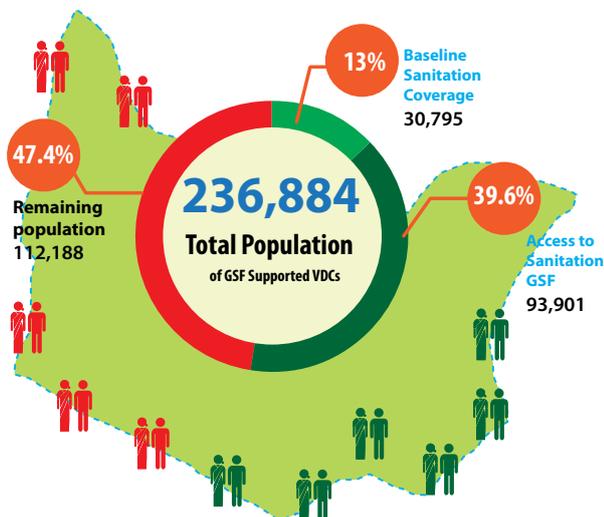
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 41 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





SAPTARI

STATUS OF 45 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	96/4 ¹
	Head quarters	Rajbiraj
	Area Coverage	1,363 Sq. km ²
	Total population	639,284 ²
	Total Households	121,098 ²
	Number of Schools	484 ³

BACKGROUND

Saptari is an Tarai district and covers 1,363 sq.km in the Eastern Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development , 2014, 96 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 4 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Rajbiraj. According to census 2011, the population of Saptari numbers 639,284 people, 51% of whom female. There are 63,257 children under five in the district, 72,430 adolescent girls (10-19), , 163,209 women of reproductive age (15 to 49). The population of males aged 20 to 34 is noticeably smaller than that of females, probably due to the dynamics of migration. In terms of religion, the majority of people (85%) in Saptari are Hindu, 9% are Muslim, 5% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Christian, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 20.7% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 25%. According to the baseline survey was conducted by GSF Implementing partner on August 2014 in 30 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 165,572 population residing in 30 VDCs of Saptari District and the total household is 30,433 where 25,324 HHs found practicing open defecation. The status of sanitation in Saptari district (GSF, 30 VDCs) is 14% while 83% of HHs is practicing open defecation

¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now intervening in 45 VDCs out of which 30 VDCs were intervened in April 2014 while additional 15 VDCs were intervened in December 2015. Till December 2015, 162,59 toilets were constructed. Even during the political agitation, the construction of toilet was not stopped and total 858 toilet were constructed from the period of August 2015 till December 2015.

As of December 2015, the sanitation coverage in 45 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 13% to 52.6% and still 47.4% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

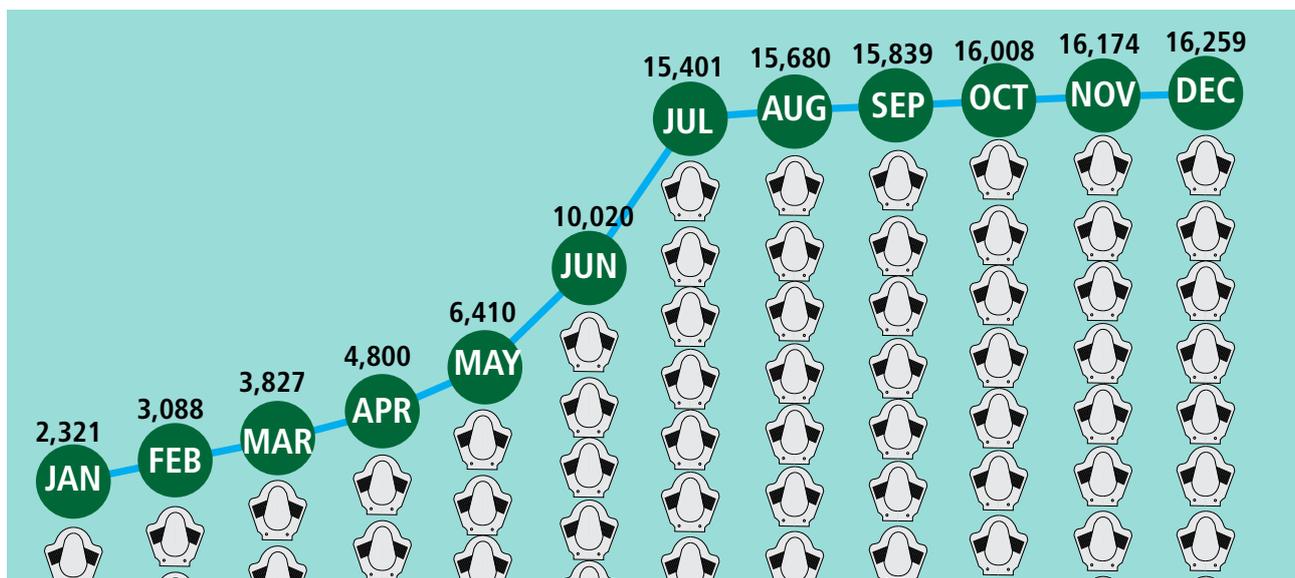
PARTNERS

WEL: Water Environment and Life is a local NGO which was established in 1997 and is involved in the fields of WASH, environment, bioengineering and health education. WEL has taken the responsibility of declaring 30 VDCs ODF in the district. The local partner is Sabal Nepal, Saptari

Sabal Nepal is a non-profit national NGO working in the field of development and disaster with special focus 011 WASH promotion, community development and peace building through awareness raising, working with school, alliance building and service delivery with right based approach to the community people as well as policy makers, development workers and civil society. It has taken the responsibility of declaring 15 VDCs ODF in the district.



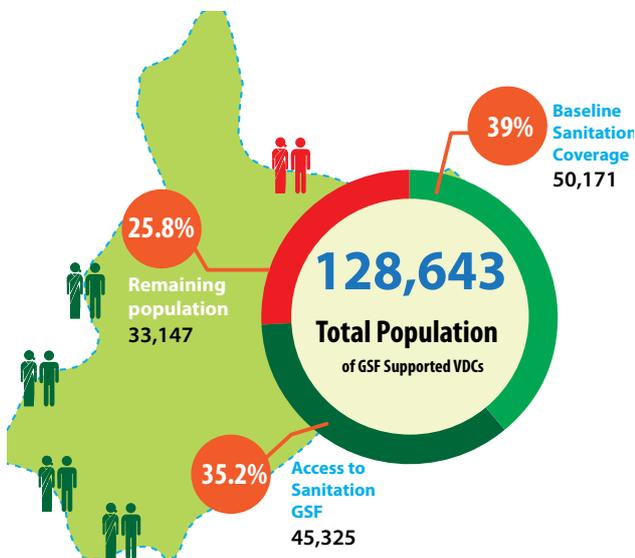
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 45 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015)





DOLAKHA

STATUS OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Dolakha is an Hilli district and covers 2,191 sq.km in the Central Development Region. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development , 2014, 48 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 2 Municipalities with its District Headquarter in Charikot. According to census 2011, the population of Dolkha numbers 186,557 people, 53% of whom female. There are 15,737 children under five in the district, 24,880 adolescent girls (10-19), , 53,187 women of reproductive age (15 to 49). In terms of religion, the majority of people (68%) in Dolakha are Hindu, 2% are Christian, 22% Buddhist, and smaller shares of Kirat, Jain, Muslim, Sikh, Bahai and or of other religions

The 2011 Census indicated 69.36% of the households had access to toilets, while NMIP 2014 indicated 49.66%. According to baseline conducted by GSF implementing partners the sanitation coverage of 40 intervened VDCs and one municipality is 59%. In Dolakha, 10 VDCs have been already declared ODF by other agencies working in the district

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	48/2 ¹
	Head quarters	Charikot
	Area Coverage	2,191 Sq. km ²
	Total population	186,557 ²
	Total Households	45,688 ²
	Number of Schools	484 ³



¹ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

³ Department of Education, Flash I Report 2068 (2011-12)

PROGRESS

In April 2014, the progress was kicked off and the construction of toilet intervened in 30 VDCs have been increased by 12,619 in Dec. 2015. The progress of constructing toilet was very much interrupted by the April 25 2015 Earthquake.

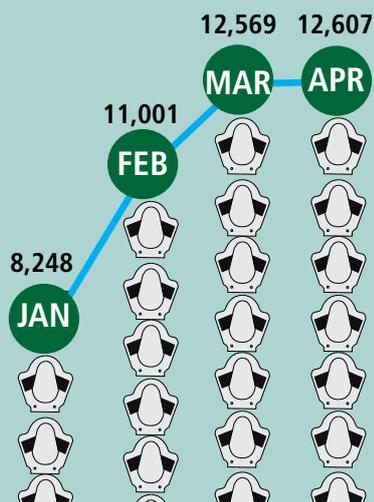
After the April 2015 earthquake, out of 45,235 people who had access to improve sanitation, 30,368 people are now without improve sanitation facilities in GSF supported VDC. Later, UN-Habitat implemented the CERF project and revived 2,126 toilets. Before April 2015 earthquake, the sanitation coverage in 30 GSF intervened VDCs had reached from 39% to 74.2% and still 25.8% needs to had improved sanitation facilities GSF was the Co-lead of the District WASH Cluster and supported the Government of Nepal in toilet revival in the district through District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

PARTNERS

SEBAC: Social Empowerment and Building Accessibility Centre (SEBAC) was established in 1997 in Achham District, with a vision to empower marginalized communities to gain sustainable livelihoods through asset creation, skill and capacity building. SEBAC had taken the responsibility of ODF campaign 40 VDCs and 1 Municipality of Dolakha district. The local partner is Community Development Forum (CDF-Dolakha)



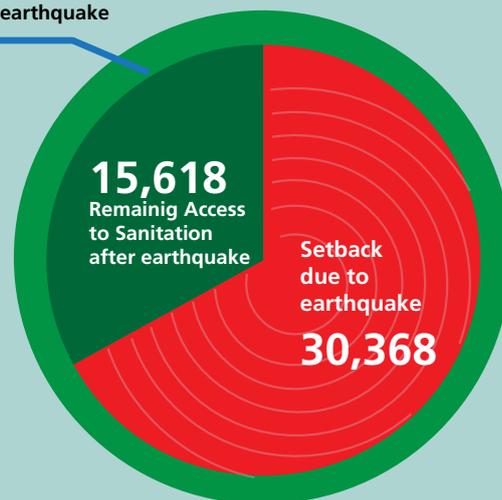
TOILET CONSTRUCTION TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-APRIL 2015)



45,325

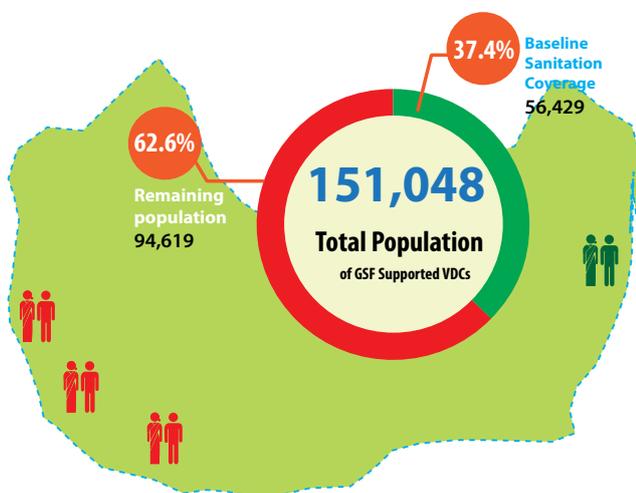
GSF Achievements
Access to Sanitation
before earthquake

ACCESS TO SANITATION
(POPULATION) SETBACK DUE TO
EARTHQUAKE IN GSF SUPPORTED
VDC.





STATUS OF 37 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Nuwakot is one of the nineteen districts of Nepal located in Central Development Region. This district is a major part of Bagmati Zone. The district, with Bidur as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,121km² and has 59,215 households with 2,77,471 populations. The population density of the district is 250/km² (Population Census 2011, CBS). The major languages include Nepali, Tamang, Newari etc. The district has in total 61 VDCs and one Municipality (Bidur). Nuwakot district consists of a mixed caste/ethnic groups with Tamangs in majority (42.8%), followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 31.4%. Remaining castes includes Newar, Magar, dalits etc (District Profile 2014).

The water supply coverage of the district is around 80%, whereas sanitation coverage is 60.5%; this shows that the district is lagging behind with a gap of around 19.5% (District Profile 2014) in sanitation. By sanitation coverage status, so far two VDCs Tupche and Chaughada have been declared ODF. Out of remaining 59 VDCs the sanitation coverage was very satisfactory but after the devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015, sanitation coverage has been decreased to a considerable extent.

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	61/1
	Head quarters	Bidur
	Area Coverage	1,121 Sq. km ¹
	Total population	249,025 ²
	Total Households	52,575 ²
	Number of Schools	424 ¹



¹ DDC Nuwakot

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.

PROGRESS

In Nuwakot district, GSF intervention was started from July 2015. After signing the Agreement of Cooperation with partners, a district level workshop was conducted. In close coordination with D-WASH-CC, GSF program was initiated in 37 VDCs and 1 Municipality.

After conduction of district level workshop and sanitation Master ToT, proposed activities were conducted regularly in selected VDCs and Municipality.

Among the 14 most affected district by April and May earthquake Nuwakot was also among one of them. Due to the earthquake, people not only lost houses but also toilets. Hence to revive the toilets, UN-Habitat Implemented Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) in two VDCs (Taruka and Samari). Before completion of the CERF Project, it had revived 750 toilets

PARTNERS

Renaissance Society Nepal (RSN): Established in 1994, RSN is mainly working towards development of entrepreneurship and self-governing institutions for improving the lives of the rural poor. RSN had taken up the to declare 17 VDCs and 1 Municipality ODF, The local partner is DECON Nepal

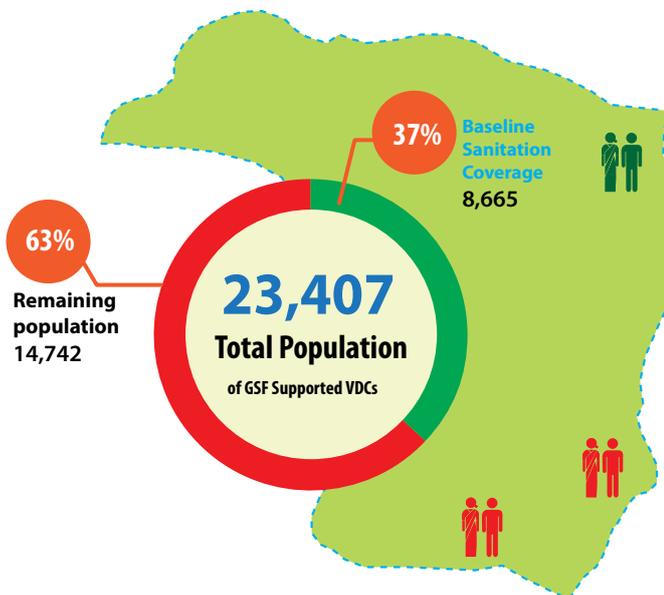
Support For Technical and Allied National Development Services (STANDS) has been working in areas of community/rural development projects/programs including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The organization has diverse experience of working in both Terai and Hill districts as well as contributing to the ODF campaign in Myagdi and Mustang districts. STANDS Nepal has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 20 VDCs. The local partner is SSC (Suryodaya Samajik Club)





RASUWA

STATUS OF 10 GSF INTERVENED VDCS



BACKGROUND

Rasuwa District lies in the Central Development Region of Nepal, is one of eight districts in the Bagmati zone distance at nearly 120 Km north from Capital city, Kathmandu. It is geographically located between 27° 55' to 28°25' N latitude and 85° 00' to 85° 50' E longitudes covering an area of 1,512 square kilometers. The altitude of Rasuwa district varies from 617 m to 7,227 m. According to National Population Census 2011; the total population of Rasuwa district is 42,133 which is only 0.16% of national population. There are 18 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the district. The district of Rasuwa is also known as The Land of Tamangs as majority of district is dominated by Tamang ethnicity (68.8 %), followed by Hill Brahmins (15.05 %), Gurungs (3.08 %) and other ethnicities (13.05 %) comprising the rest of the population. About 67 % of the total inhabitant in the district speaks Tamang language whereas 27 % people speak Nepali. The overall literacy rate of the district is 53.6 % which is dominated by male (60.9 %) to female (46.5 %).

As per the data generated by DDC Rasuwa as of Chaitra 2071 (April 2015) the sanitation coverage of the district was 76.12 percent, however the coverage has gone down to 14.41 percent due to damage of devastating earthquake of 25 April 2015.

FACTS AND FIGURES

	No. Of VDCs / Municipalities	18/0
	Head quarters	Dhunche
	Area Coverage	1,512 Sq.km ¹
	Total population	42,133 ²
	Total Households	9,741 ²
	Number of Schools	55 ¹



¹ DDC Rasuwa

² CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu.



PARTNERS

Environment Culture Agriculture Research and Development Society Nepal (ECARDS-Nepal):

Environment, Culture, Agriculture, Research and Development Society, Nepal (ECARDS-Nepal) was founded in 1991 to act as a non-profit, non-governmental, non-sectarian social development organization. It was set up to foster sustainable community development through people's organization and leadership. It is working in diverse field of rural development including WASH since its establishment. It has been working with GSF/UN-Habitat since first funding round in 2011 in Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi, Siraha and now in Rasuwa. The local partner is Langtang Area Conservation Conern Society (LACCoS) Rasuwa. It has taken responsibility to declare district ODF focusing its activities in 10 VDCs out of 18 VDCs.

PROGRESS

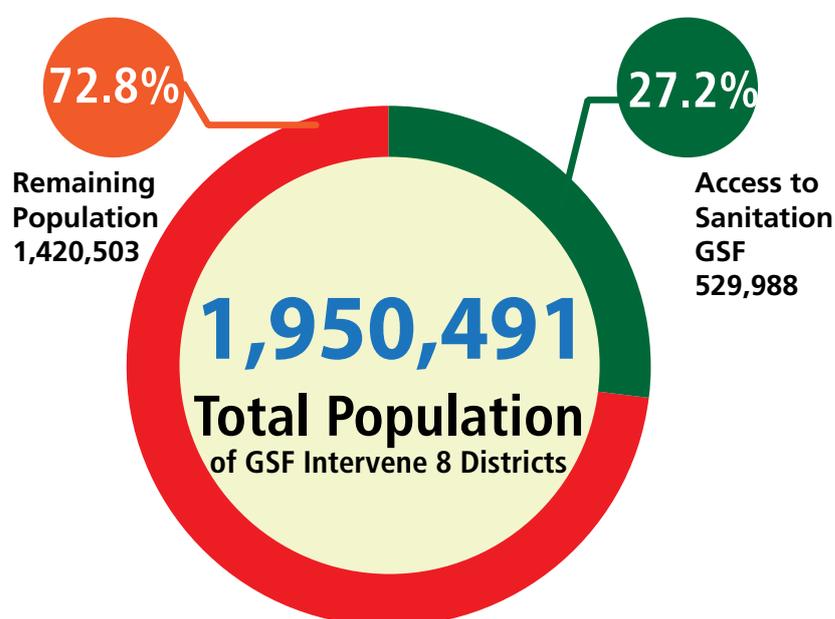
In Rasuwa District, GSF is planning to intervned in January 2016. As preliminary activities, rapport building with district stakeholders has been made and the VDCs have already been finalized for. Stakeholders mapping has been made in coordination with D-WASH-CC and other development partners within the district



OVERALL PROGRESS RESULTS AGAINST TARGET

GSF PHASE II DISTRICTS: ACCESS TO SANITATION (POPULATION) AS OF DEC. 2015

	Overall Target	Baseline sanitation coverage	GSF Achievement	Remaining
Parsa	202,770	67,590	64,317	138,453
Bara	332,198	68,040	66,250	265,948
Rautahat	181,093	22,383	44,250	136,843
Sarlahi	367,207	75,211	50,696	316,511
Mahottari	201,878	35,624	83,948	117,930
Dhanusha	266,258	58,448	58,812	207,446
Siraha	192,998	28,839	67,814	125,184
Saptari	206,089	30,795	93,901	112,188



GLOBAL SANITATION FUND IN NEPAL

Established in 2008 by Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) is a multi-donor trust fund to help large number of poor people to attain safe sanitation services and adopt good hygiene practices. As of June 2015, GSF programmes in 13 countries had assisted more than 8.2 million people with improved toilets and more than 9.9 million people live in open defecation (ODF) free communities

The GSF Programme in Nepal was launched in October 2010 to assist the Government of Nepal in achieving its national target of 100% sanitation coverage by 2017. Under the strategic guidance of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC), and the leadership of local governments, UN-Habitat in partnership with local implementing partners, is executing the GSF programme in Nepal in 17 districts.



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