



ANNUAL REPORT 2017

GLOBAL
SANITATION
FUND
PROGRAMME
IN NEPAL



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



WSSCC
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

GLOBAL SANITATION FUND PROGRAMME IN NEPAL
ANNUAL REPORT 2017

2017

UN  HABITAT

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GLOBAL SANITATION FUND PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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Government of Nepal
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**Message from
National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee**

It is my great pleasure to present you this annual progress report of 2017 on the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) Programme in Nepal executed by UN-Habitat and supported by Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) for Government of Nepal. Within seven years of support to the sector by GSF, there had been a remarkable contribution in scaling up the national sanitation campaign. The most challenging 8 Terai districts had significantly progressed in sanitation sector within three years with support of the Programme. This has been a great support to the sector reaching closer towards the national sanitation target.

The acceleration of sanitation coverage from 6 percent in 1990 to 95.5% by December 2017 indicates a positive and accelerating trend with 5% remaining to meet the national sanitation target as intended. This remaining segment is the most challenging segment in terms of poverty, landlessness, unwilling and many other reasons. Apart from this the major consequences that affected the delay in attaining the national sanitation target are: i. Earthquake 2015 ii. Boarder blockade 2016 iii. Terai flood 2017. Hope that the GSF Programme continue to support addressing these challenging to meet the national ODF soon. It is great pride of the sector that despite of screeching halt on sanitation campaign due to above mentioned reasons, nation had reached 95% coverage currently. However, the sector is in crucial challenge to reach 100% universal coverage soon with this remaining final difficult segment.

At the current context the major priority of the sector are i. Post ODF support (operationalizing Total Sanitation Guideline); ii. Prioritizing and aligning to SDG 6 with specific focus on 6.2; iii. Leaving no one behind (Equality and non-Discrimination); iv. Urban Sanitation; v. Sustainability of the result achieved and vi. Capacity building & exposures in new federal system. With federal government and new provincial & local elected representatives at local government, the sector is putting its high priority to mainstream WASH in its planning and budgeting process along with building capacity. As GSF Programme had always been standing beside with the Government of Nepal to support the sector highly engaged in coordination and backstopping at central and local level, it is expected that the Programme will continue its support in harmonizing the effort of sector to move ahead towards SDG commitment.

Despite of all the sectoral challenges, I am very confident that the GSF Programme will be supporting the sector under the leadership of the Government of Nepal especially under strategic guidance of NSHCC to attribute towards the sectoral goals. Nepal is almost near to the intended target to attain the first step of ODF and heading towards total sanitation. And we intend to further accelerate at this same rate towards total sanitation in the upcoming days.

Amit Bhadra Khanal
Chair: National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC)
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation

CHAPTER
1

NEPAL'S SANITATION MOVEMENT



FACTS AND FIGURES

① Land Area



② Population



③ Under 5 mortality



④ Sanitation Coverage



⑤ GDP Per Capita



Source

1 &2: CBS, 2011: National Population and Housing Census 2011

3: World Health organization statistic, 2015

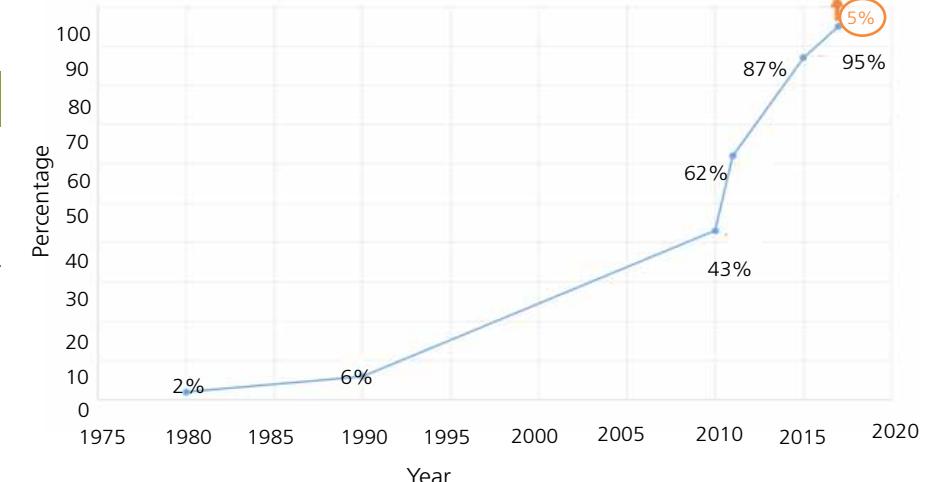
4: Department of Water Supply & Sewerage, 2017

5:Economic forecasts for South Asian countries, ADB 2015

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 moved ahead throughout the country with local authorities' leadership; all stakeholders' partnership and communities' ownership. According to National Sanitation and Hygiene

Coordination Committee (NHSCC) 2017, 45 out of 75 Districts, 376 out of 460 Rural Municipalities, 3 out of 6 Metropolitan cities, 6 out of 11 Sub-metropolitan city and 184 out of 276 Municipalites had achieved ODF status as of December 2017 and the process is gaining momentum. The government estimates that 95.5% of all households in Nepal now have access to improved toilets, which is close to the national target of 100% sanitation coverage by 2017.

Out of total 5,395,620 households in the country, it is estimated that 239,119 did not have toilets by the end of 2017 (DWSS, 2017)



CHALLENGES

The core challenge in meeting the national target mainly influence by five consequences that the country went through i) Nepal Earthquake 2015 ii) Border blockade 2016 iii) Local and national restructuring iv) Election v) Terai flood 2017. However despite of these there are various sectoral challenges to be addressed along with the campaign

Natural Disaster: Nepal is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods landslides and fire. These disasters have hampered the sanitation campaign and caused significant delays in meeting the targets. The challenge is to revive the campaign and build back better.

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 significant improvements in the eight Terai districts from Parsa to Saptari in the Central and Eastern



Region, there are still challenges compared to the rest of the country as the sanitation coverage in these districts is low over national average. Similarly, the coverage is very low in certain ethnic communities, such as Terai Dalits and the poor.

Urban Sanitation: Urban sanitation is also more complex as it involves many issues such as waste and wastewater management, fecal 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 293, has further increased the urgency to address the issue of urban sanitation with more than 62% country population being urbanized.

Sustainability: As Nepal continues to make rapid progress on reducing open defecation and increasing sanitation coverage almost to the final stage, 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 and had developed "Total Sanitation Guidelines". GSF intends to support the government in implementing these guidelines at the local level

Ministry has prepared a Draft Sector Development Plan (SDP) and in the process of developing new WASH policy and Act. The SDP is not yet final. 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 and working group had also been added with Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development as co-leads and UN-Habitat as Member secretary.

PROGRESS ON WASH DEVELOPMENT SECTOR



According to the National Population and Housing Census 2011, out of the total of 5,423,297 households in Nepal, 3,353,485 households (62%) have toilets (CBS, 2011). The acceleration of sanitation coverage from 6 percent in 1990 to 95.5% by December 2017 indicates a positive and accelerating trend with 4.5% remaining to meet the national sanitation target. This remaining segment is the most challenging segment in terms of poverty, landlessness, unwillingness and many other challenges. Apart from this the major consequences that affected the national sanitation target are: i. Earthquake 2015 ii. Boarder blockade iii. Local election 2017 iv. Terai flood v. National & local election 2017 vi. local restructuring.

Reflecting the background of national sanitation campaign, it is worth mentioning that 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 manner with institutional architect from National to Village level for WASH sector engaging all the other sectors like local development, health, education, women development from central to village level. As a result, ODF campaign moved ahead throughout the country under the leadership of local authorities in partnership with all sector players through one basket programming approach. This is the key mantra that led to success of the sanitation campaign reaching 95.5% coverage with 45 Districts / 75 declared ODF status and 8 districts reaching

the 100% coverage to be validated to the reporting period. All the sector players are currently focusing to meet this commitment soon prioritizing 14 Terai districts bordering to India.

The sector had also finalized the Sector Development Plan and towards one umbrella WASH policy and Act. Similarly, Total Sanitation Guideline is also finalized, endorsed and disseminated to local authorities reflecting the urgency to address the sustainability of the ODF results achieved by the Nation. The Total Sanitation Guideline is also finalized for uniform understanding of its approach and principles at the local level. Apart from this the new constitution 2015 had addressed WASH as the fundamental human right which is great milestone of the sector that geared the campaign to the current status.

One of the key milestones of the sector is that the dedicated ministry: Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation has been established in 2015. This indicates the prime priority of the Government of Nepal towards WASH sector. However, the current transition in the Government of Nepal aligning to federal government as mandated by National Constitution, there is possibility that the WASH sector will be fully delegated to the local level government though the national vision and SDG commitment are to be strategically directed by the national government. The current prime focus of the sector is to graduate the country from ODF status towards total sanitation and step ahead to align sectoral priority towards SDG 6 commitment.

CHAPTER
2

GSF PROGRAMME IN NEPAL



Realizing the potential of the GSF in contributing towards meeting Nepal's 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

GSF NEPAL AT A GLANCE

Commenced from	October 2010
Programme Period	October 2010 to March 2019
Total grant fund	\$ 11.3 million
Target Districts	19 Districts (<i>Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, Sunsari, Parsa, Bara, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Jhapa and Morang</i>
Target total Population	3.5 million population without access to improved sanitation directly and 6.1 million population of target area indirectly
Achievement	2.8 million population accessed to improved sanitation (As of December 2017)
Per person programme investment	\$ 4
Number of grants	103
Number of Implementing partners	52

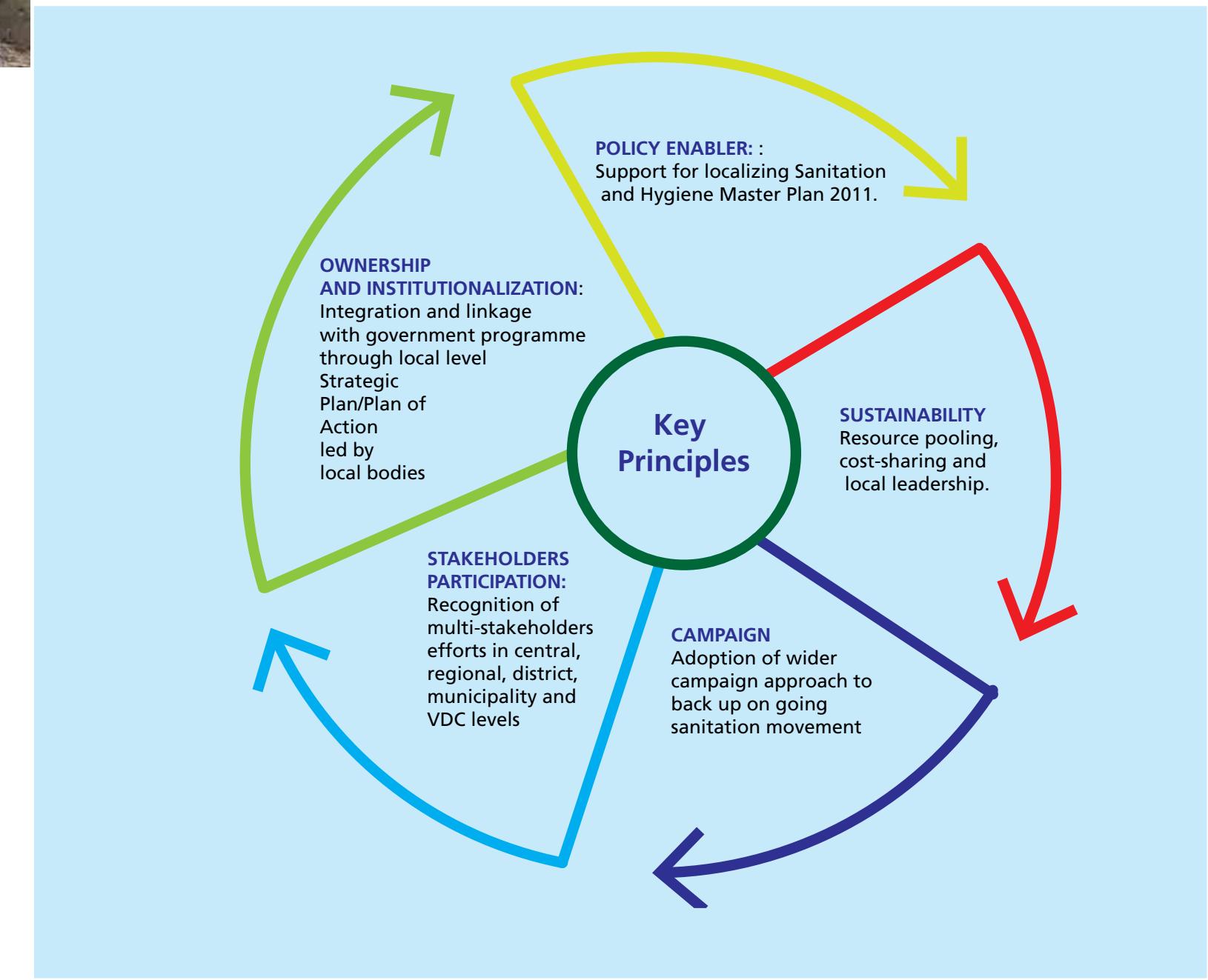
Programme in Nepal.

The GSF programme in Nepal was initiated in October 2010. Covering 6 districts of Nepal. With the success of GSF Phase I, programme was expanded in 2013 to 9 additional districts covering the most challenging districts (8) of terai and 1 hill districts (GSF II). In 2015, GSF expanded to four more districts (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Jhapa and Morang) to support government to reach national target of 2017.

APPROACH

The GSF programme in Nepal is following the approach outlined by the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 within the institutional structure of multi stakeholders' coordination mechanism from central to village level. 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 five GSF Supported earthquake affected districts.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

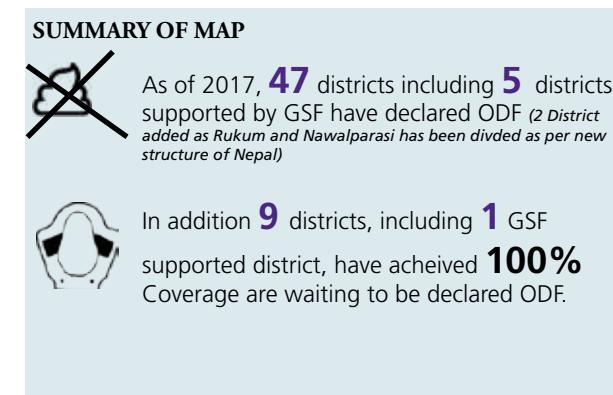
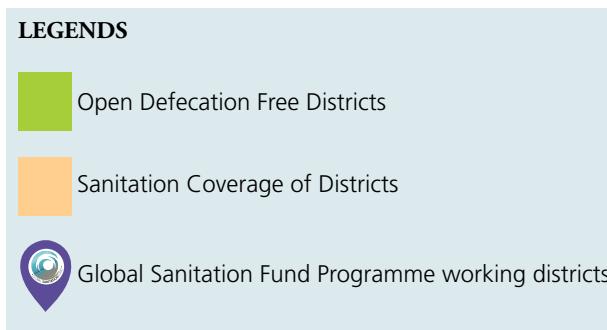
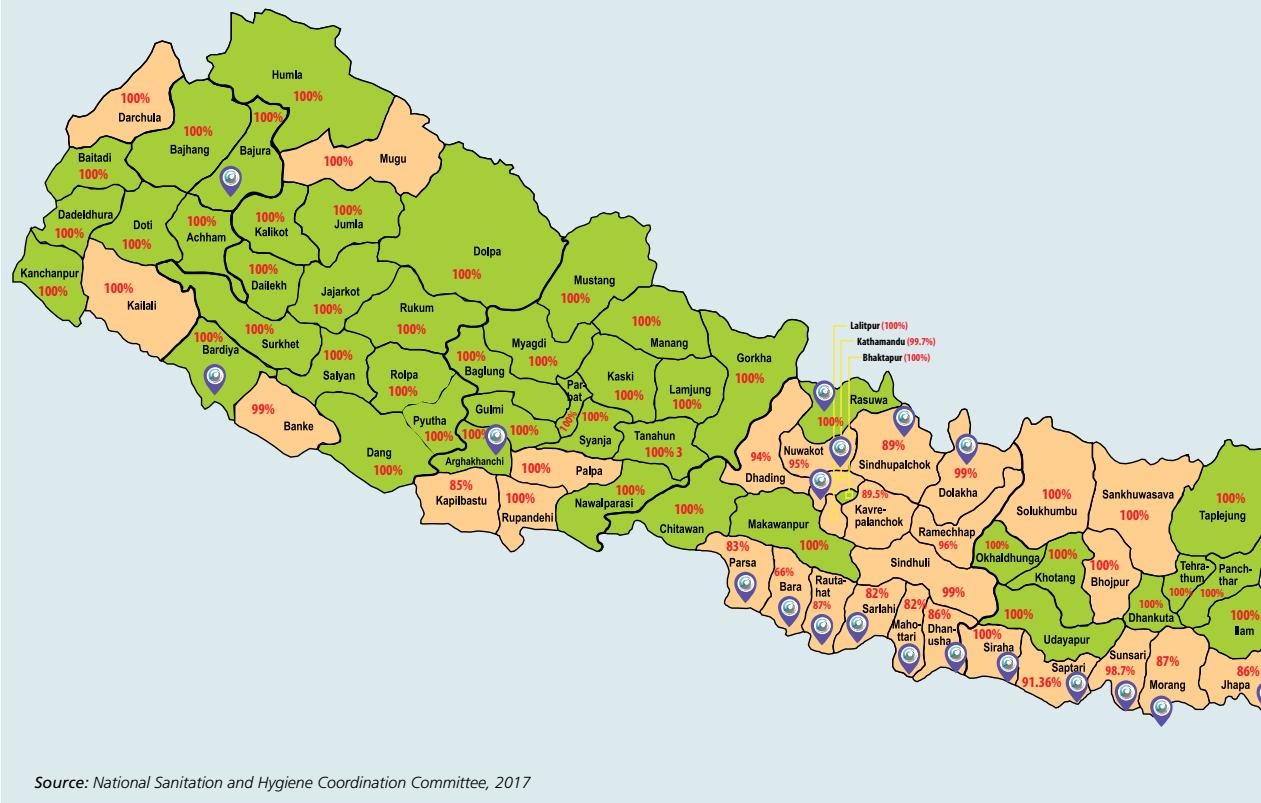


PROGRAMME AREAS

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. Out of these 6 districts, Bajura, Bardiya, Arghakhanchi and Bhaktapur and Tikapur municipality had attained ODF status. Sindhupalchowk had

reached 98% coverage before the earthquake with alarming setback after earthquake. After the successful intervention in six districts as mentioned above, GSF extended its programme activities in 9 additional districts – Dolakha (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). The programme was further extended to four districts which are Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Morang and Jhapa. At present, the programme is implemented in 485 VDCs of 13 districts for the ODF campaign.

SANITATION COVERAGE OF NEPAL AND GSF WORKING DISTRICTS



INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

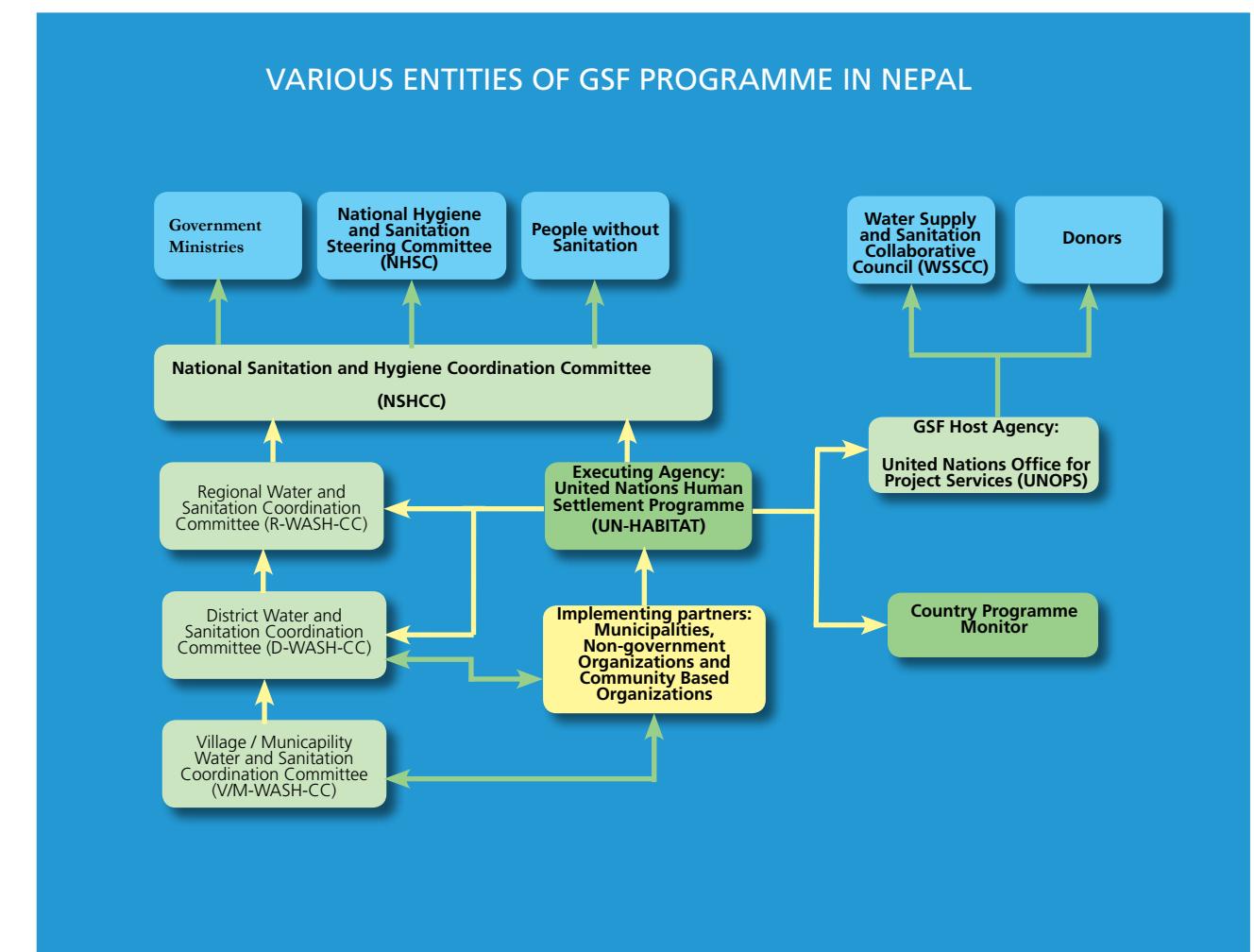
UN-Habitat is the Executing Agency (EA) for the GSF Programme in Nepal. National Hygiene and Sanitation Coordination Committee (NHSCC) comprised of multi stakeholders' forum led by Government of Nepal is the Programme Coordination Mechanism (PCM) for GSF Nepal. GSF Programme is monitored by Country Programme Monitor (CPM) 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:

NHSCC: 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 stakeholders. NHSCC 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 Program Monitor: Monitor the performance of EA and its 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



CHAPTER
3

RESULTS AS OF DECEMBER 2017

KEY RESULTS



INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS

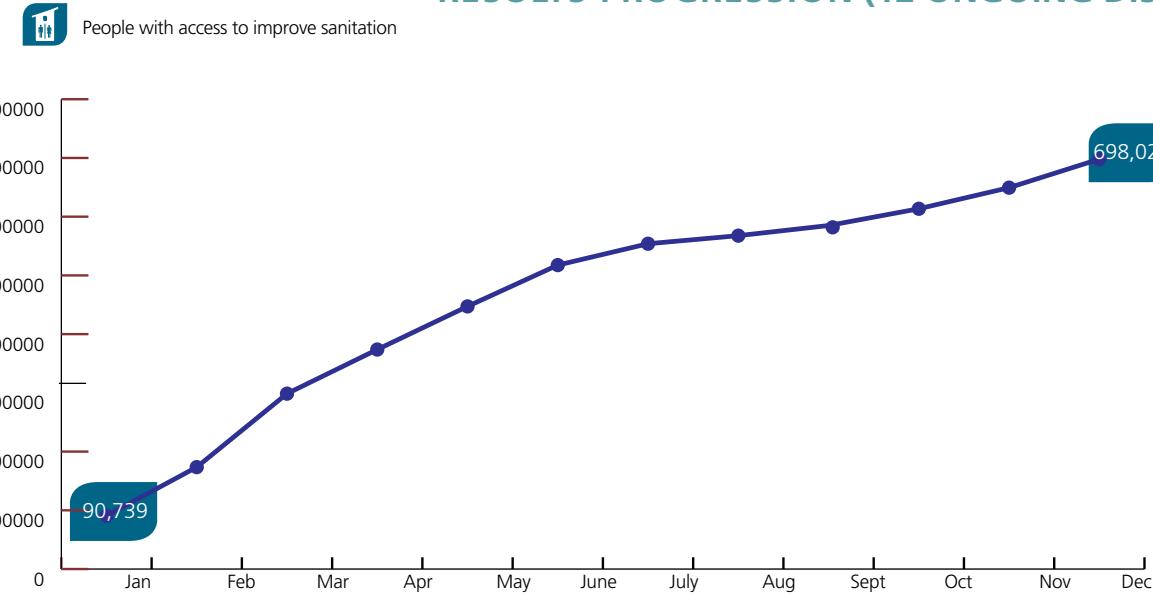


LEGEND

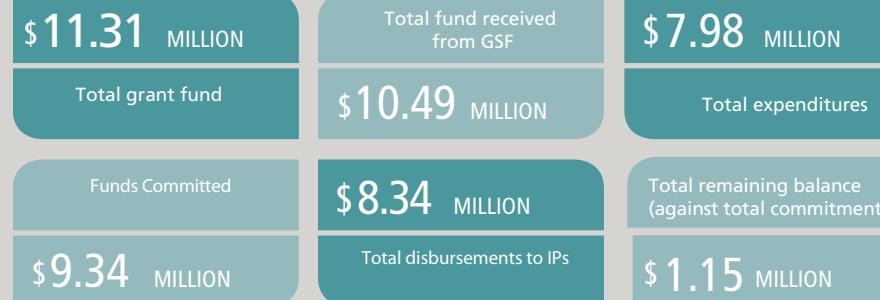
Cumulative 2017: Combined cumulative result for all 16 GSF-Supported programmes, from GSF's launch October 2010

VDC: Previous Smallest Administrative unit

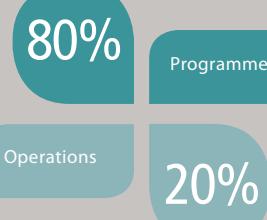
RESULTS PROGRESSION (12 ONGOING DISTRICTS)



FINANCIAL INDICATORS



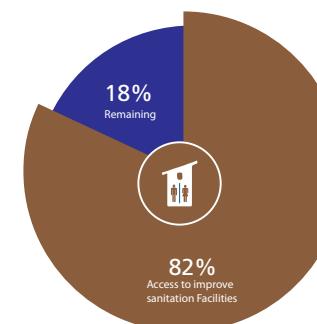
Average sub-grant breakdown ratio

CHAPTER
4

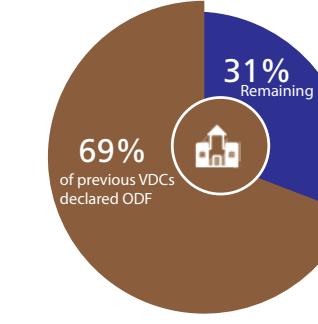
PROGRESS OF GSF SUPPORTED 19 DISTRICTS VDCS/MUNICIPALITIES AS OF DECEMBER 2017

PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION (AS OF DEC. 2017)

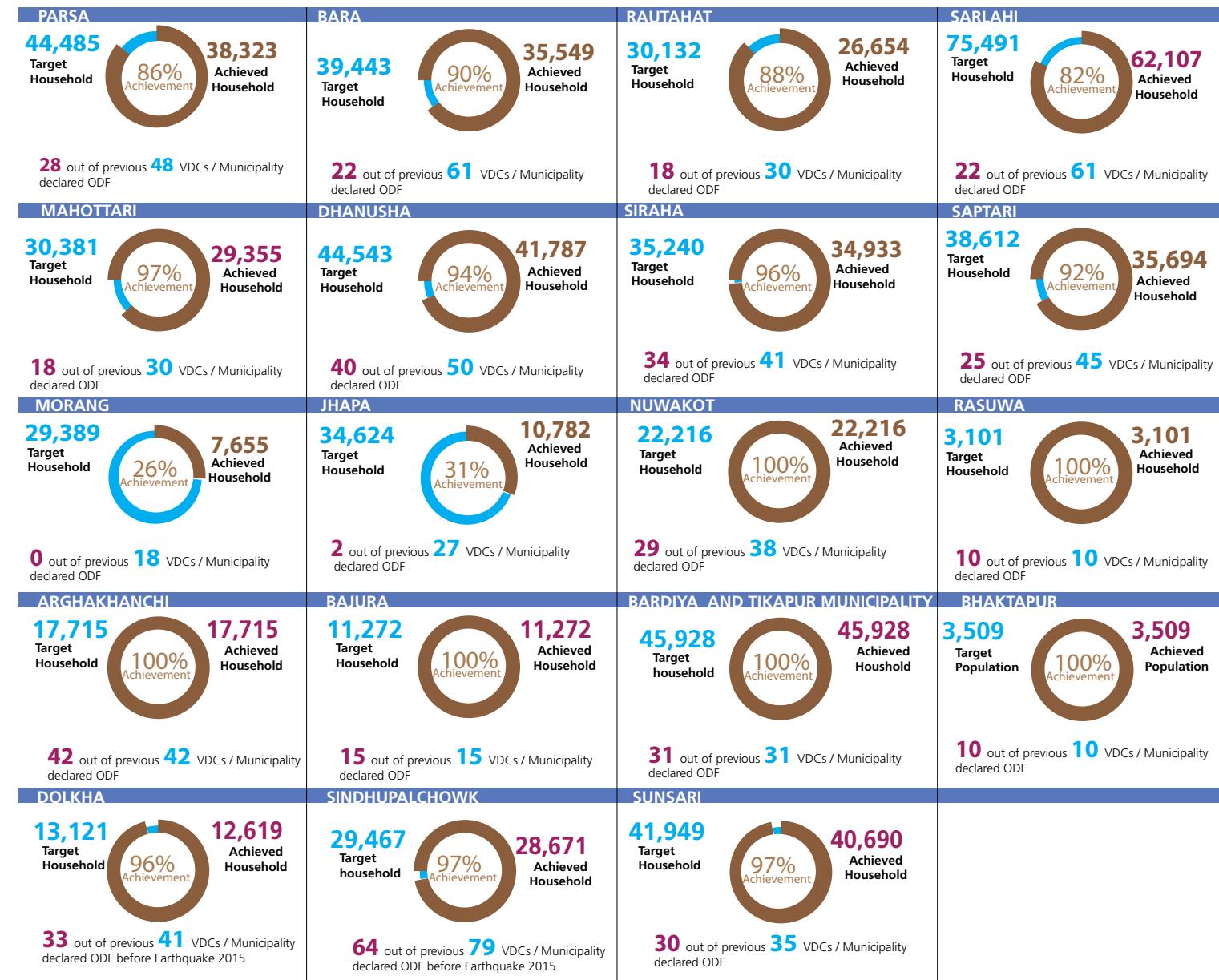
OVERALL RESULTS (POPULATION)



OVERALL RESULTS (ODF PREVIOUS VDCS)



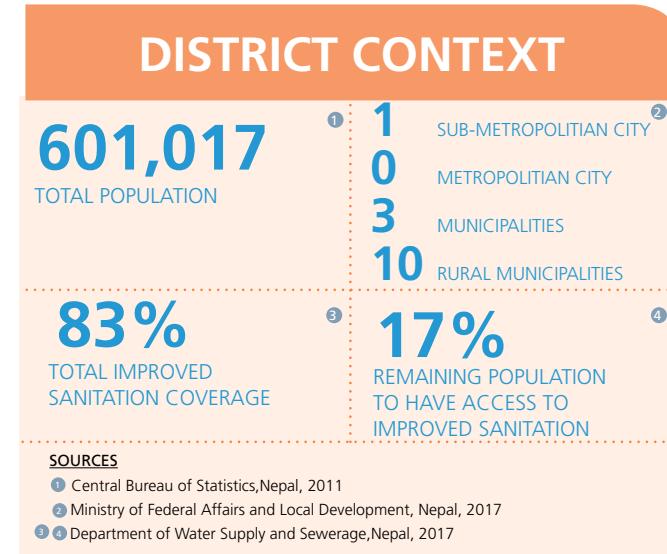
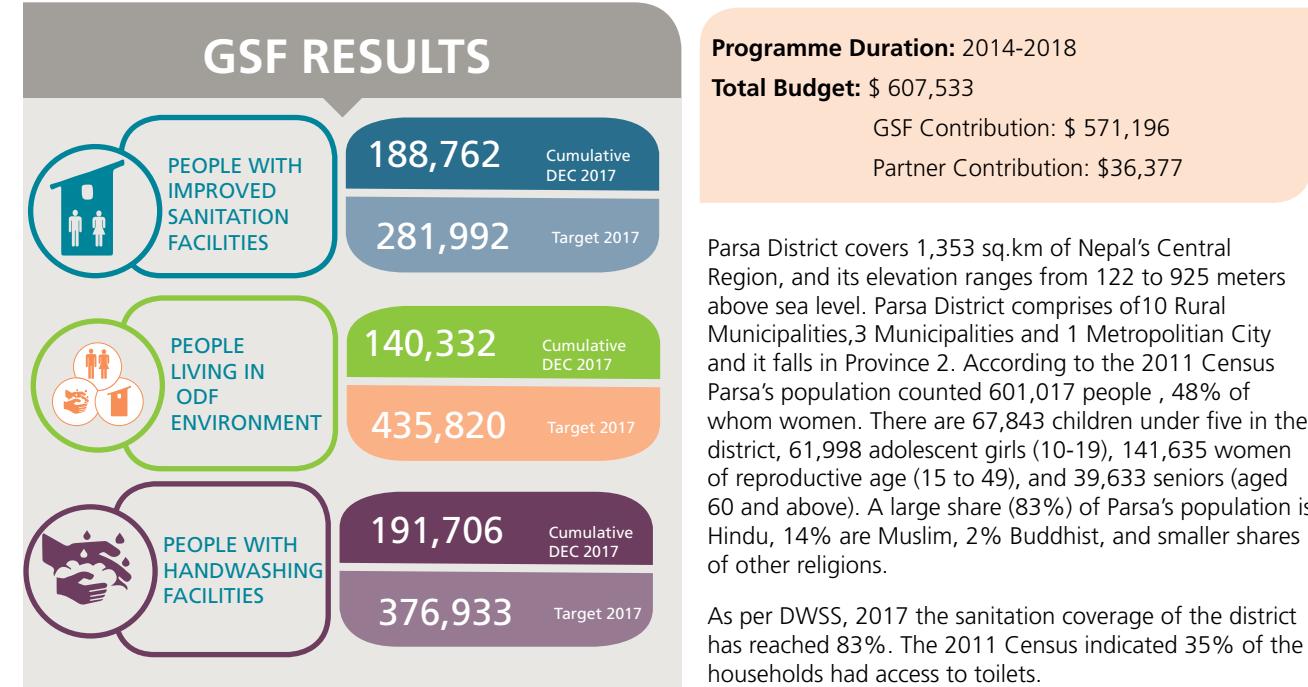
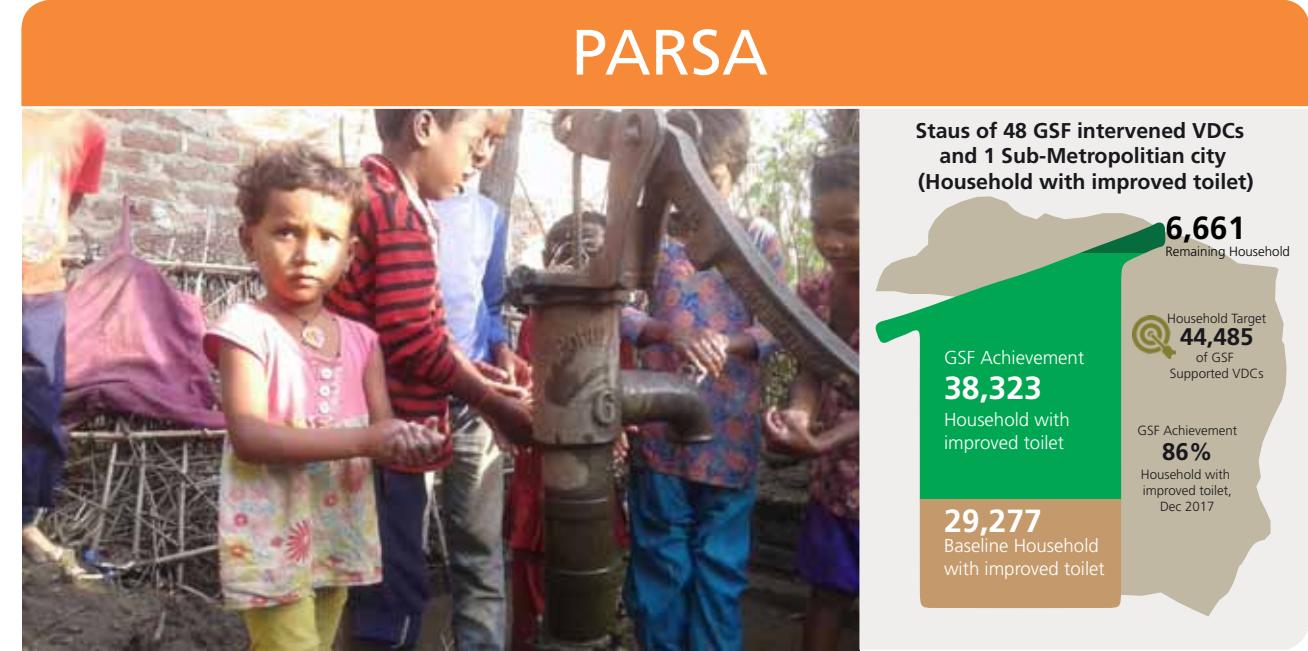
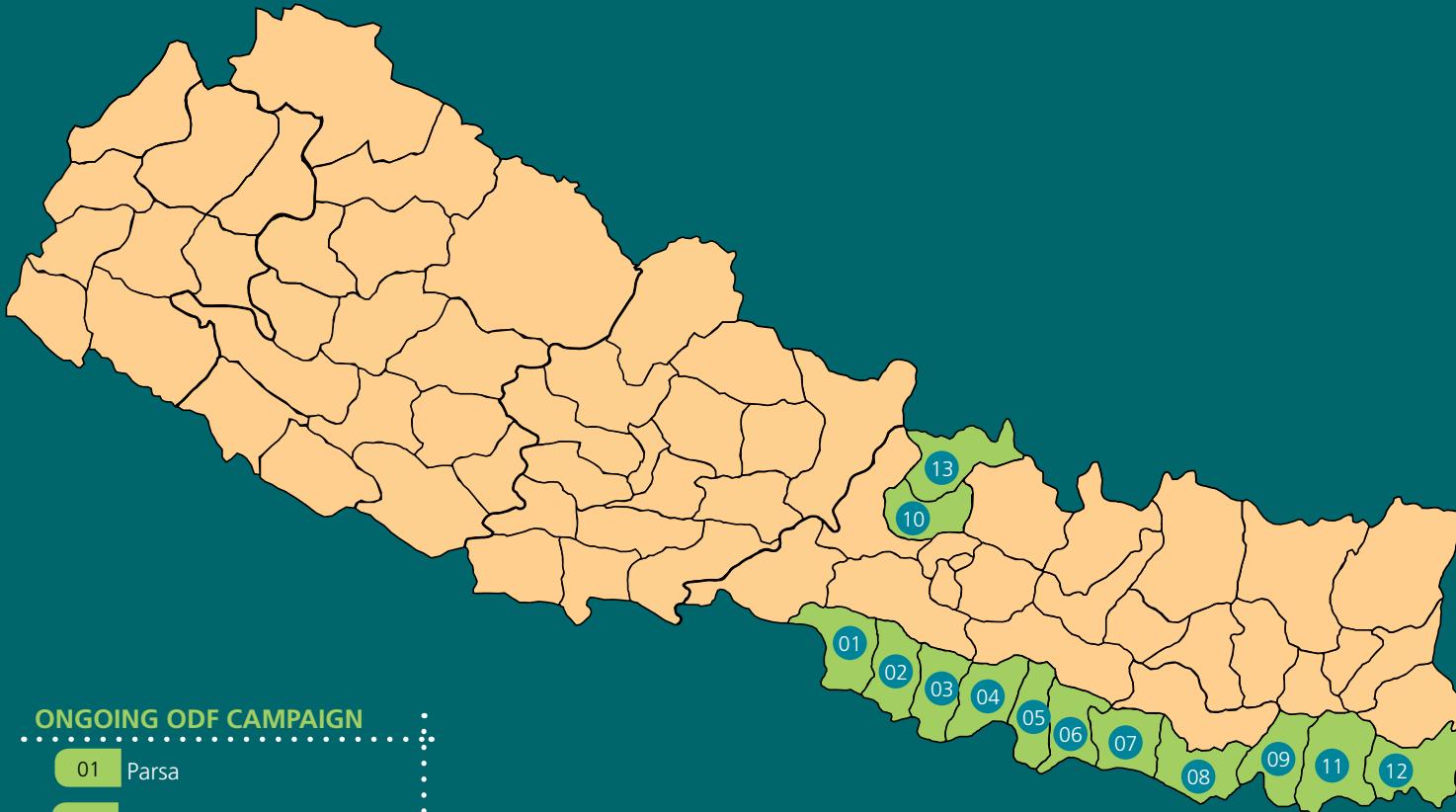
DISTRICTWISE RESULTS (HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION)



CHAPTER
5

ODF CAMPAIGN IN GSF SUPPORTED DISTRICTS

The Global Sanitation Fund Programme in Nepal is supporting 13 Districts to promote ODF campaign out of which 1 district was declared ODF



Parsha District covers 1,353 sq.km of Nepal's Central Region, and its elevation ranges from 122 to 925 meters above sea level. Parsha District comprises of 10 Rural Municipalities, 3 Municipalities and 1 Metropolitan City and it falls in Province 2. According to the 2011 Census Parsha's population counted 601,017 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 Parsha's population is Hindu, 14% are Muslim, 2% Buddhist, and smaller shares of other religions.

As per DWSS, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 83%. The 2011 Census indicated 35% of the households had access to toilets.

According to baseline conducted by UN-Habitat there are altogether 44,485 population residing in than 49 VDCs/Municipalities of Parsha District and 29,277 (40%) household were found to have access to toilet while 44,485 (60%) household did not have any toilet. In 2017, 86% of Household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 14% HH is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs .

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 48 VDCs and 1 sub-metropolitan city as per the structure prior to the reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Out of which 30 VDCs were started in April 2014 while additional 18 VDCs were in December 2015. 1 sub-metropolitan city was started in July 2016. Till December 2017, 38,323 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in GSF supported 49 VDCs has reached from 40% to 85% and still 15% 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 INFORMATION

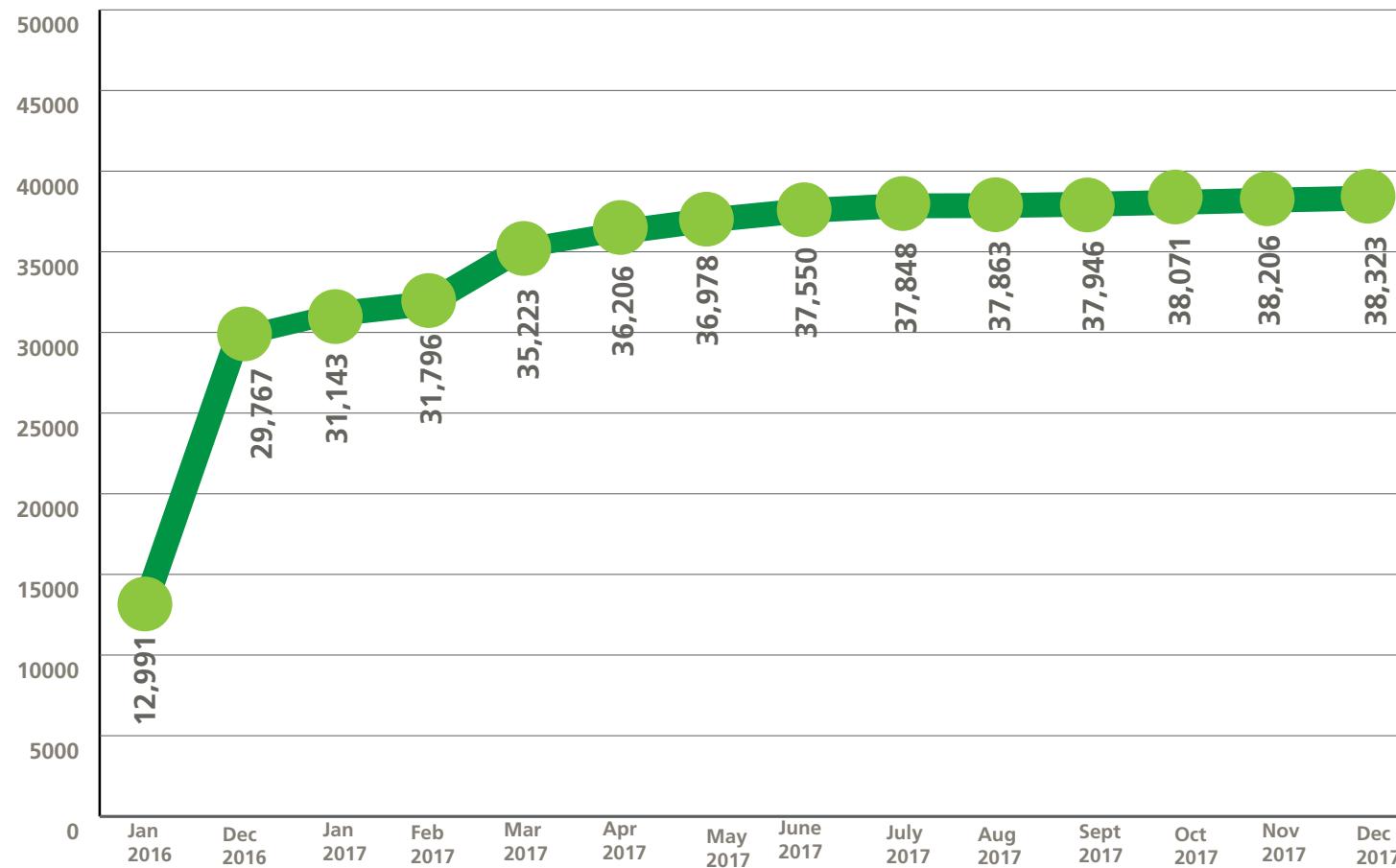
Nepal Red Cross Society Parsa (NRCS - Parsa) Chapter was established in 1965 with the aim to assist humanitarian assistance and development works in Parsa district based on NRCS constitution. It has expanded its humanitarian networks in the many parts of the district. NRCS Parsa has been working in the 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 was 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 B.S (2005) 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.

Birgunj Metropolitan city is located in Parsa district of Narayan zone in the Province 2 of Nepal. Birgunj is one of the oldest town with municipal status in 2010 B.S. Birgunj Metropolitan city has now 32 wards.

HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 49 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



Programme Duration: 2014-2017

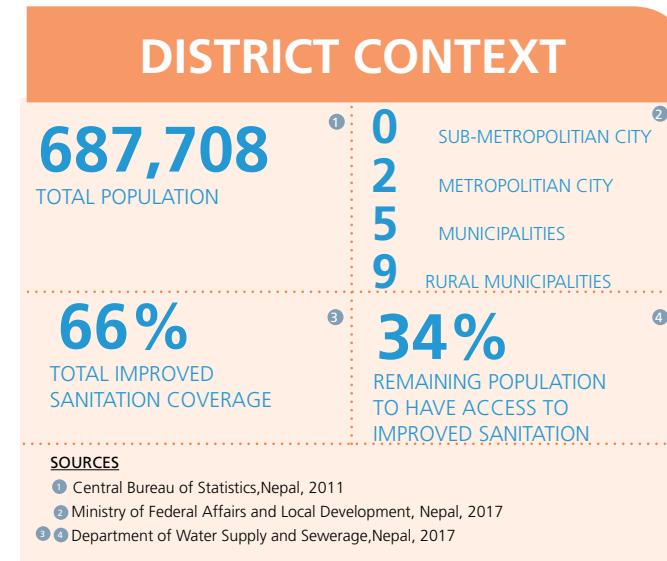
Total Budget: \$ 591,490

GSF Contribution: \$ 555,875

Partner Contribution: \$ 35,615

Bara District covers 1,190 Sq. km of Nepal's Central Region and its elevation ranges from 152 to 915 m above sea level. Bara district comprises of 9 Rural Municipalities, 5 Municipalities and 2 Sub-Metropolitan City and falls in Province 2. 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%.

As per DWSS, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 66%. The 2011 Census indicated 27.6% of the households had access to toilets.



According to baseline conducted by UN-Habitat there are altogether 61,108 population residing in than 61 VDCs/Municipalities of Bara District and 17,865 (29%) household were found to have access to toilet while 43,387 (71%) of household is practicing open defecation. In 2017, 90% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 10% household is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 61 VDCs as per the structure prior to the reorganizing of VDCs and Municipalities. Out of which 30 VDCs were started in April 2014 while additional 31 VDCs were in December 2015. Till December 2017, 35,549 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in GSF intervened 61 VDCs has reached from 29% to 85% and still 15% 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

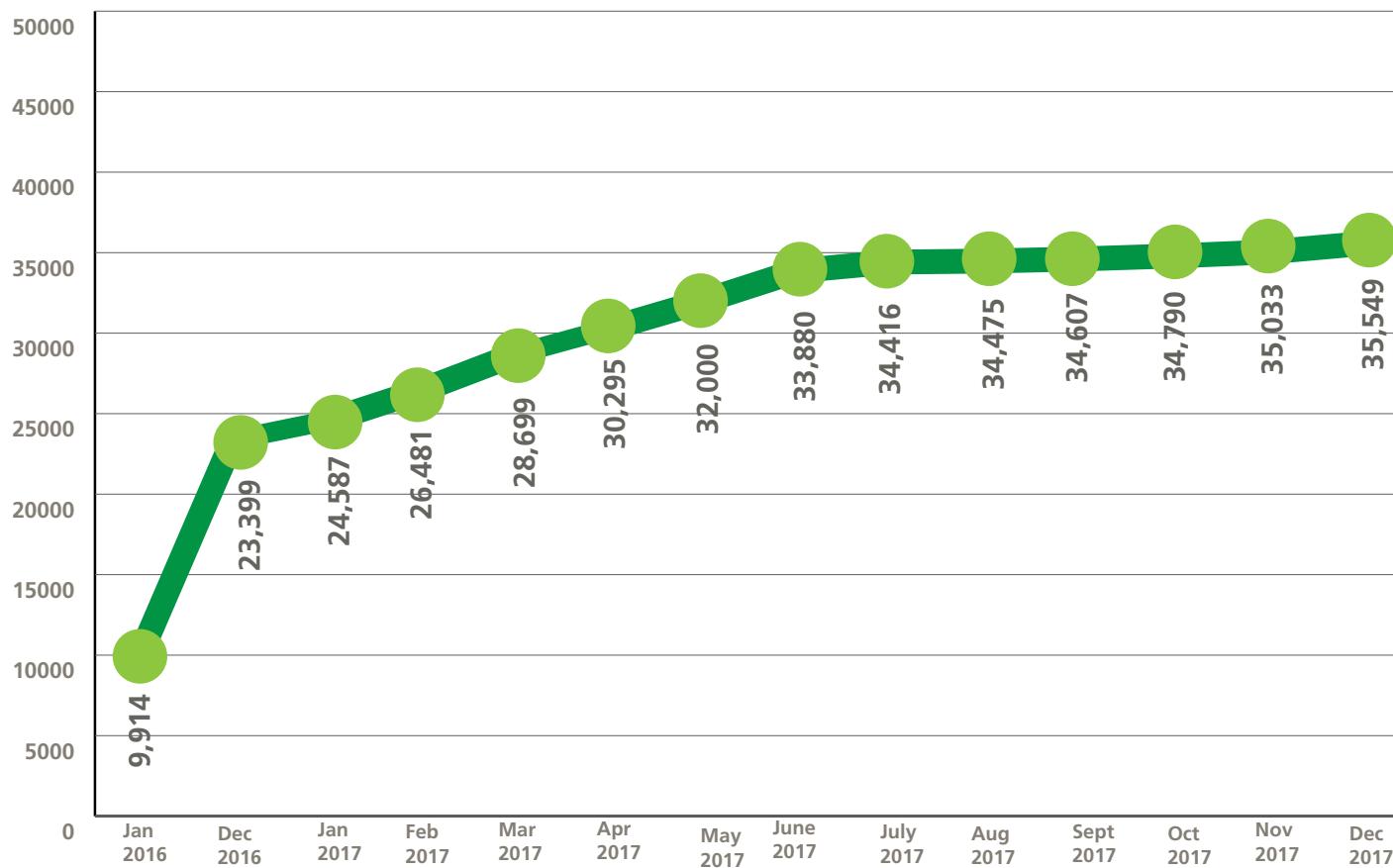
Integrated Development Society Nepal (IDS-Nepal):

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.

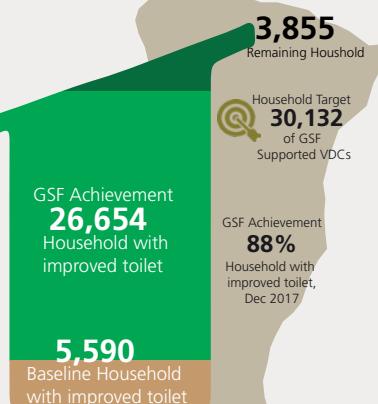
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACIITIES TREND OF 61 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



RAUTAHAT



Status of 35 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2018

Total Budget: \$477,692

GSF Contribution: \$450,218

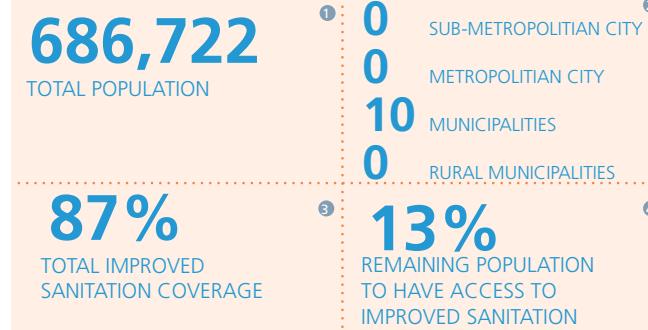
Partner Contribution: \$ 27,474

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, 2017 district comprises of 10 Municipalities and falls in Province 2. 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.

As per DWSS, Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 87%. The 2011 Census indicated 24.5% of the households had access to toilets.

According to the baseline conducted by UN-Habitat in 35 GSF intervened VDCs, there are altogether 35,722 Households residing in 35 VDCs/Municipalities of Rautahat District, where 5,590 toilets were in operational and used. As per the data and figure, the status of sanitation in Rautahat district (GSF, 35 VDCs) is 16%, while still 84% are practicing open defecation. In 2017, 88% of Household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 12% HH is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs.

DISTRICT CONTEXT



SOURCES

① Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal, 2011

② Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017

③ ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Nepal, 2017

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 30 VDCs Till December 2017, 26,654 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 35 GSF intervened VDCs has reached from 16% to 87% and still 13% 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 involved 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

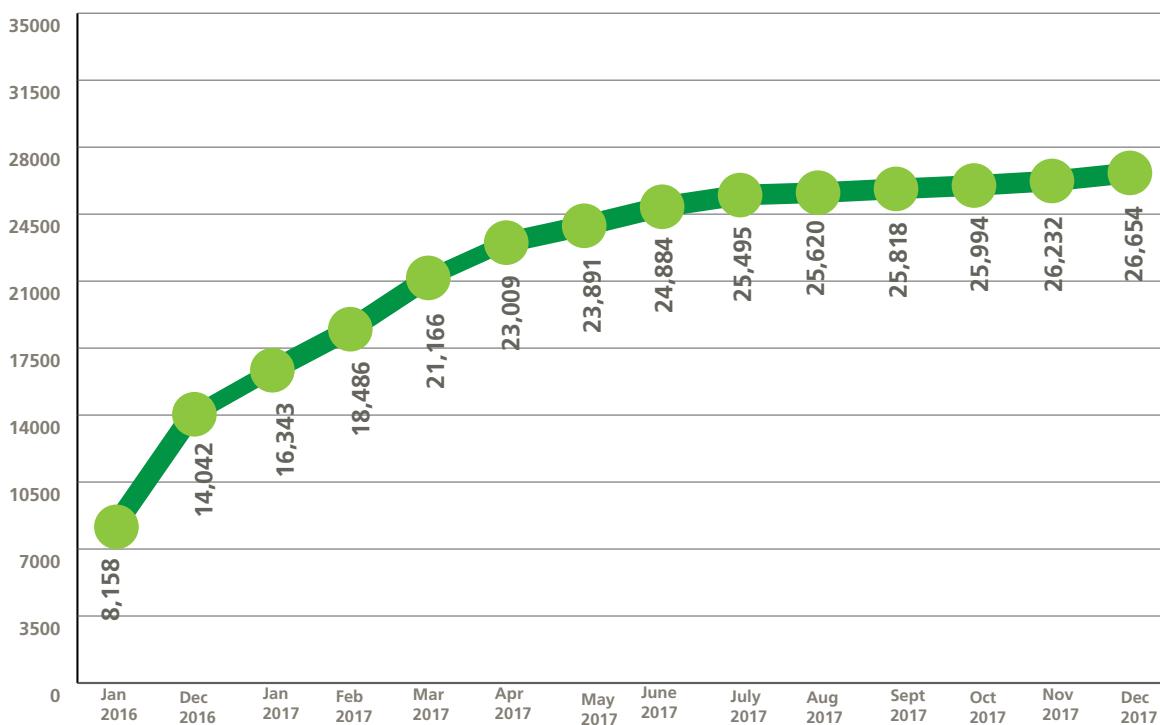
Rural Development Center (RDC), Rautahat : Rural Development Centre (RDC) Nepal, a local level professional Non-governmental Organization located in Gaur Municipality, Rautahat, mainly working in the sectors of WASH, Disaster Risk Management(DRM), Environment and Entrepreneurship Development. It focuses in community and children development through strengthening the socio-economic empowerment of the vulnerable community. RDC Nepal was established in Rautahat in May 2002 and continues working in diverse fields and has two major

programs a) Training and income generation activities b) Community Development. RDC, Rautahat has taken up the responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in selected 5 VDCs of the district

Environment and child Development Council: ECDC is a non-profit organization committed to social development and sustainable natural resource management. It aims to help communities to become self-reliant and to make better and lasting use of their resources. It has been established by a group of social workers, professional conservationists and rural development specialists, who have a long record of achievement in community development and natural resource management. Its activities include training local groups, helping to empower Dalit and marginalized people so that they can pursue new environmentally friendly livelihood opportunities and assisting them to become effective partners in resource management, environmental conservation and development. ECDC is responsible for ODF Campaignin 8 municipalities and 23 wards as per the new structure of Nepal

Community Power: Community Power is a non-political, non-profitable, non- profitable organization committed to work jointly with rural and disadvantaged communities in Rautahat District. Since its establishment Community Power is working for the different target group which includes both rural and urban population, men and women, girl and boys as well as poor and ultra- poor. The major portfolios of Community Power are sustainable livelihood, good governance, peace-building, education, women empowerment, natural resource management and disaster risk reduction. It believes in education, empowerment and advocacy to build the community resiliency. It taken the responsibility to promote ODF campaign in 3 municipalities and 11 wards of the dsitrcit as per the new structure.

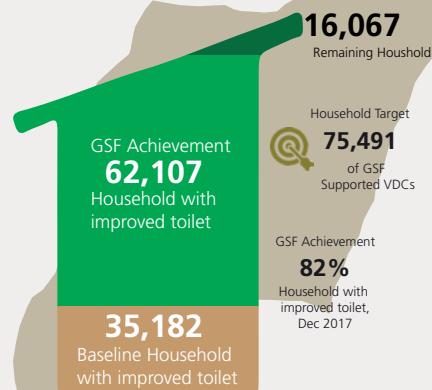
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)



SARLAHI



Status of 71 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2018

Total Budget: \$ 762,310

GSF Contribution: \$ 733,150

Partner Contribution: \$27,730

Sarlahi is a Tarai district and covers 1,259 sq.km in the Central Development Region. Sarlahi district comprises of 11 Municipalities and 9 Rural Municipalities and falls in Province 2 . 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.

As per DWSS ,Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 82%. The 2011 Census indicated 26.4% of the households had access to toilets.

According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 112,941 household in 71 VDCs/Municipalities of Sarlahi District, where 35,182 (31%) households were found to have access to toilet while 77,929 (61%) household are still practicing open defecation. In 2017, 82% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 16% household is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs .

DISTRICT CONTEXT

769,729

TOTAL POPULATION

82%

TOTAL IMPROVED SANITATION COVERAGE

18%

REMAINING POPULATION TO HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

SOURCES

① Central Bureau of Statistics,Nepal, 2011

② Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017

③ ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage,Nepal, 2017

2017 HIGHLIGHTS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 71 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Out of which 31 VDCs were in July 2016 while additional 30 VDCs in December 2016. In November 2016 additional 10 VDCs were intervened. Till December 2017 ,62,107 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in GSF started 61 VDCs has reached from 31% to 86% and still 14% 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

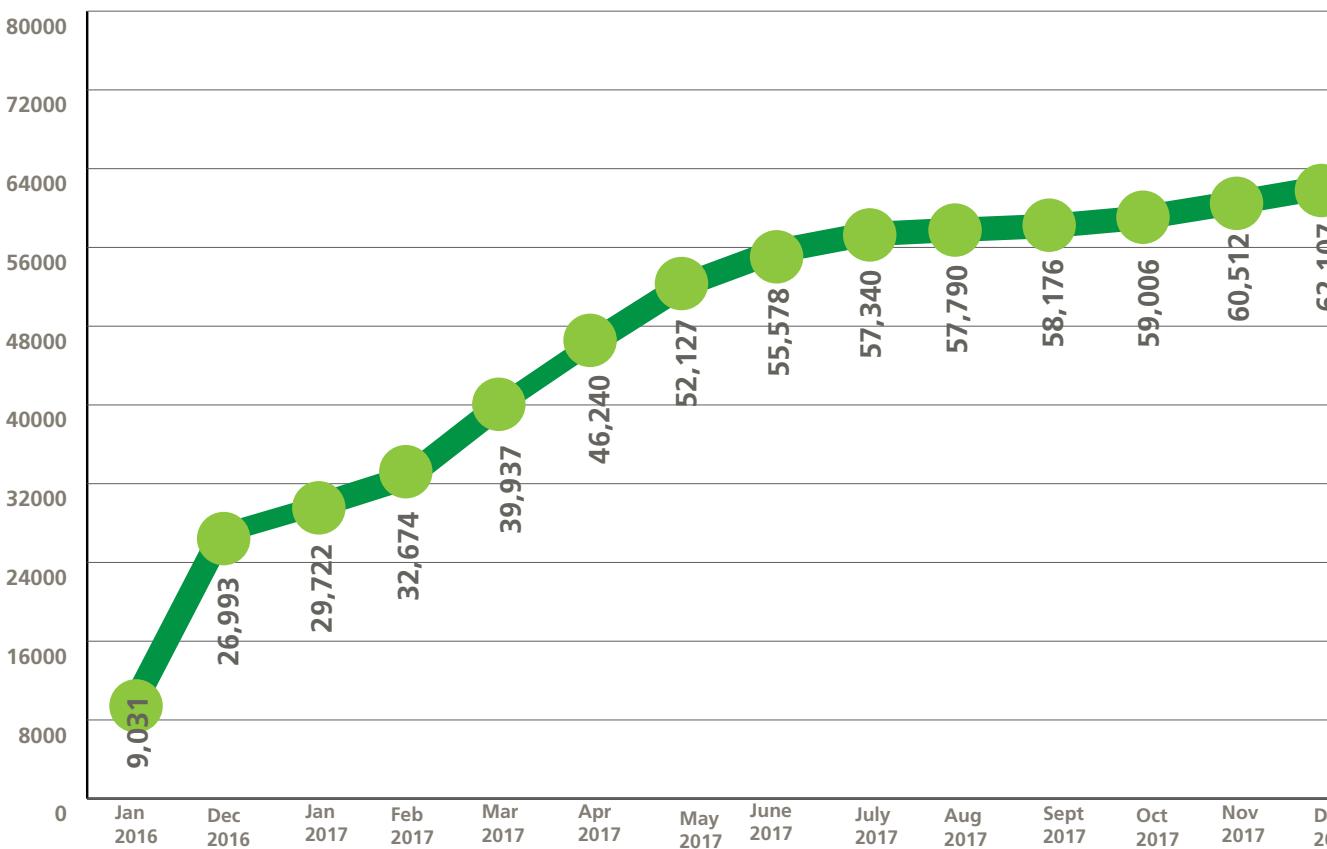
Panchawati Rural Development Center (PRDC): is a local level NGO working in water, sanitation and hygiene since 1998, The objective of the organization is to launch the

aggregated program on safe water, health education and sanitation thereby reducing the number of death caused by waterborne disease. PRDC has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 23 VDCs. The local partner of PRDC Udayapur is Jagaran Abhiyan Sarlahi

Bagmati Welfare Society Nepal (BWSN): is a local NGO based in Sarlahi and currently working in various development initiatives in 12 districts. BWSN started its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives from year 2006 when indirect partnership began with Oxfam Nepal. From 2008-10, BWSN received a direct funding from Oxfam to implement DRR/HTN (RBP) to scale up the learning from DRR/HTN (RBP). BWSN has taken responsibility of ODF campaign in 17VDCs.



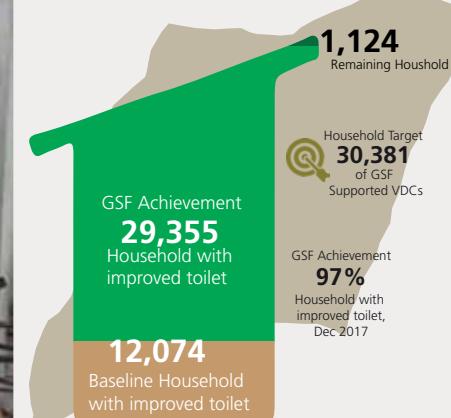
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 71 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



MAHOTTARI



Status of 30 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2018

Total Budget: \$ 331,626

GSF Contribution: \$ 309,633

Partner Contribution: \$21,933

Mahottari is a Tarai district and covers 1,002 sq.km in the Central Development Region. Mahottari, district comprises of 10 Municipalities and 5 Rural Municipalities which falls in province 2. 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

As per DWSS ,Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 82%. The 2011 Census indicated 27.5% of the households had access to toilets.

According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 42,455 household in 30 VDCs/Municipalities of Mahottari District, where 12,074 (28%) households were found to have access to toilet while 30,381 (62%) household are still practicing open defecation. In 2017, 97% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 3% household is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs .

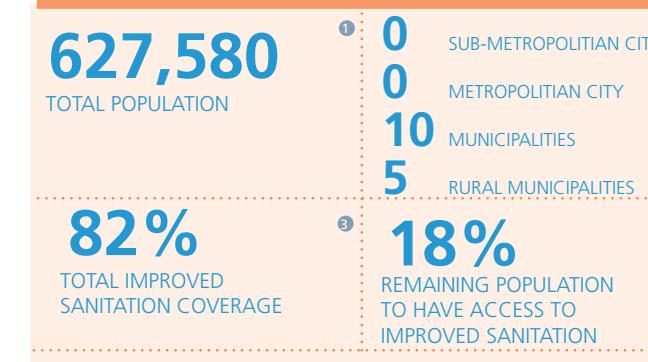
DISTRICT CONTEXT

627,580

TOTAL POPULATION

82%

TOTAL IMPROVED SANITATION COVERAGE



SOURCES

① Central Bureau of Statistics,Nepal, 2011

② Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017

③ ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage,Nepal, 2017

PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 30 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Till December 2017, 29,355 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 30 GSF VDCs has reached from 28.5% to 97% and only 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

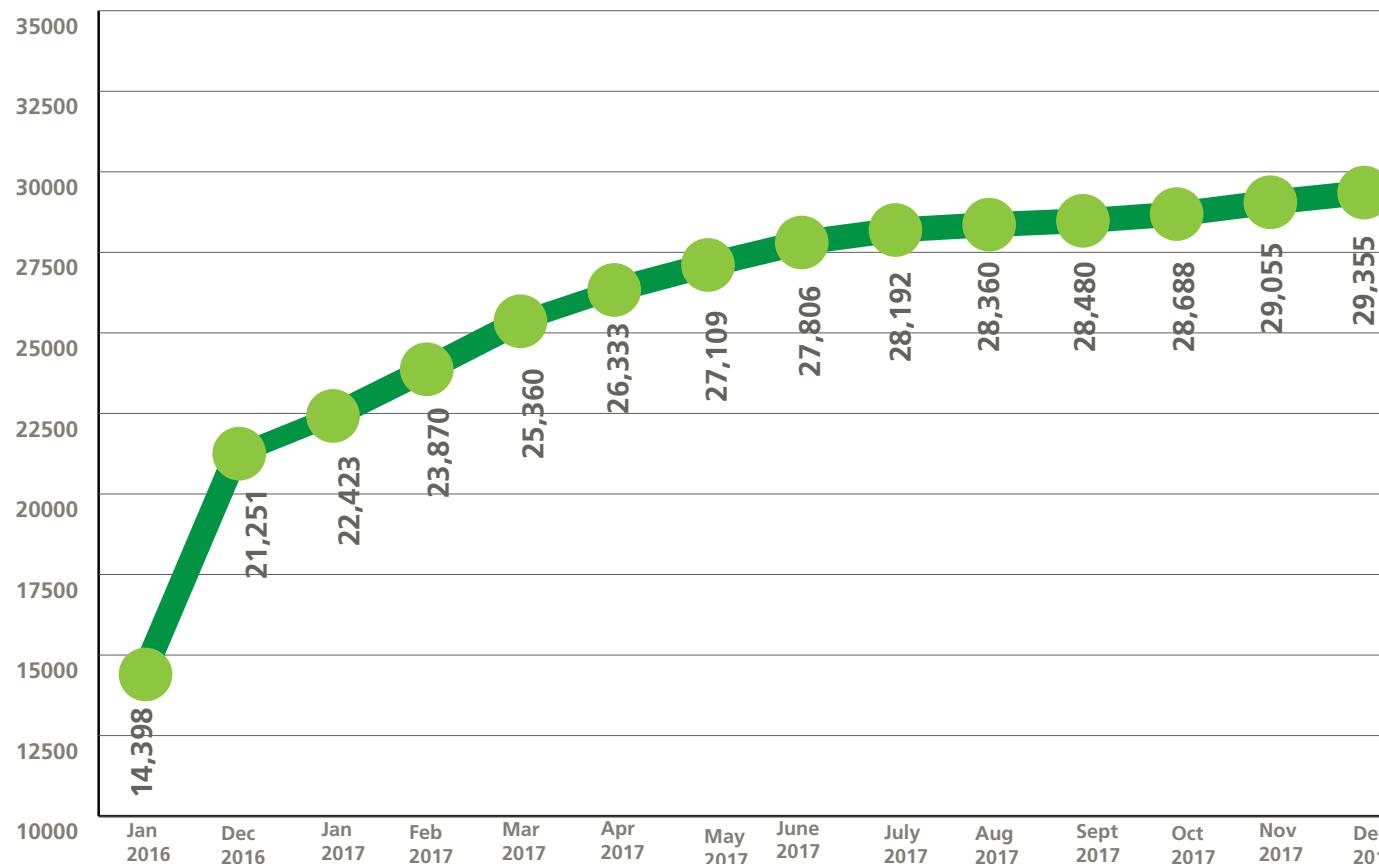
Naulo Ghumti Nepal (NGN): Naulo Ghumti is a NGO making organization, working in the field of health, drug treatment and rehabilitation, HIV/AIDS prevention & care and support, community development, education, human rights. It was established in 1995 as International Nepal Fellowship but in 2002 was 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 up the responsibility of supporting ODF campaign in 15 VDCs

Ratuli Yuba Club (RYC): RYC is a local NGO 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



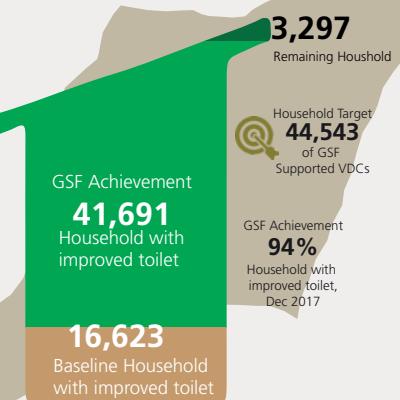
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 30 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016)



DHANUSA



Status of 50 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2018

Total Budget: \$ 550,186

GSF Contribution: \$ 516,296

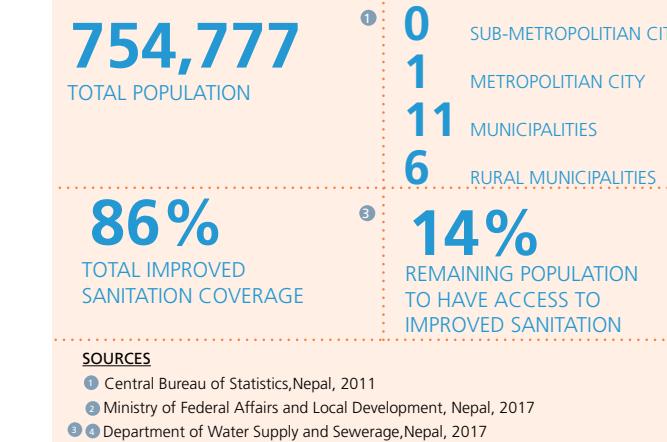
Partner Contribution: \$ 33,890

Dhanusha is one of the Terai districts in Province 2. It covers an area of 1,180 sq.km and it includes 1 Sub-Metropolitan City-Janakpur which also the provincial capital, 11 Municipalities and 6 Rural Municipalities. 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

As per DWSS, Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 86%. The 2011 Census indicated 35.1% of the households had access to toilets.

According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 61,166 household in 50 VDCs/Municipalities of Dhanusha District, where 16,623 (27%) households were found to have access to toilet while 44,543 (63%) household are still practicing open defecation. In 2017, 94% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 6% household is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs

DISTRICT CONTEXT



2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 50 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Out of which 30 VDCs started in April 2014 while additional 20 VDCs in December 2015. Till December 2017 , 41,691 toilets were constructed.

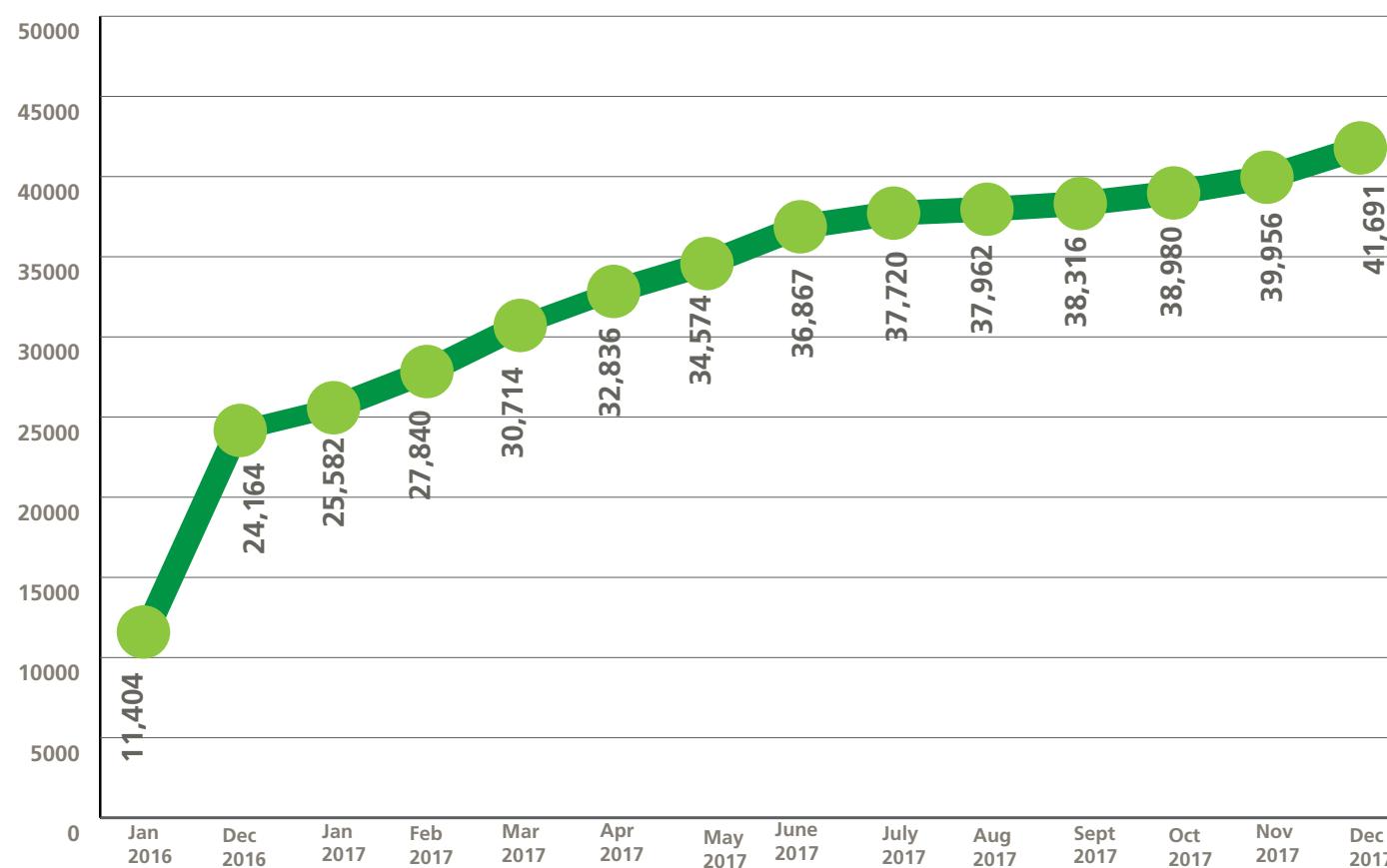
As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 50 GSF VDCs has reached from 28.5% to 94% and still 6% needs to have improved sanitation facilities. GSF is also providing technical support to the D-WASH-CC and the district as a whole through its District Coordinator who is based at the District Water Supply and Sanitation sub division office

PARTNERS

Janaki Women Awareness Society (JWAS): JWAS is a local NGO established in 1993 .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

HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 50 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



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.

SIRCHA



Status of 41 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2017

Total Budget: \$ 425,001

GSF Contribution: \$ 395,286

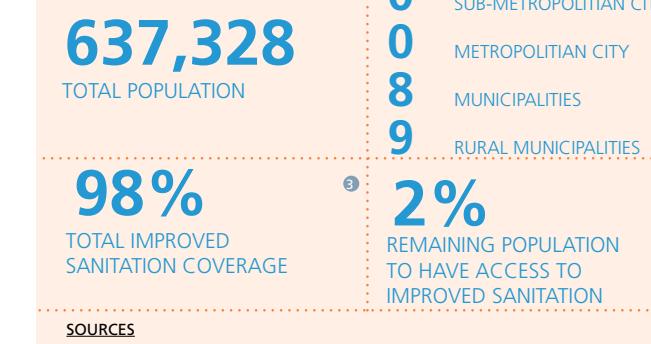
Partner Contribution: \$29,715

Siraha is an Tarai district which falls in provice 2 and covers 1,188 sq.km in the Eastern Development Region. Siraha district comprises of 8 Municipalities and 9 Rural Municipalities and falls in provice 2. 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

As per DWSS ,Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 100% and is awaiting a monitoring visit from R-WASH-CC. The 2011 Census indicated 21.3% of the households had access to toilets.

According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 44,176 household in 41 VDCs/Municipalities of Siraha District, where 8,936 (20%) households were found to have access to toilet while-35,240 (80%) household are still practicing open defecation. In 2017, 96% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 4% household is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs

DISTRICT CONTEXT



SOURCES

① Central Bureau of Statistics,Nepal, 2011

② Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017

③ ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage,Nepal, 2017

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 41 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Out of which 30 VDCs started in April 2014 while additional 11 VDCs in December 2015. Till December 2017, 34,933 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 41 GSF VDCs has reached from 20.2% to 82% and still 12% 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



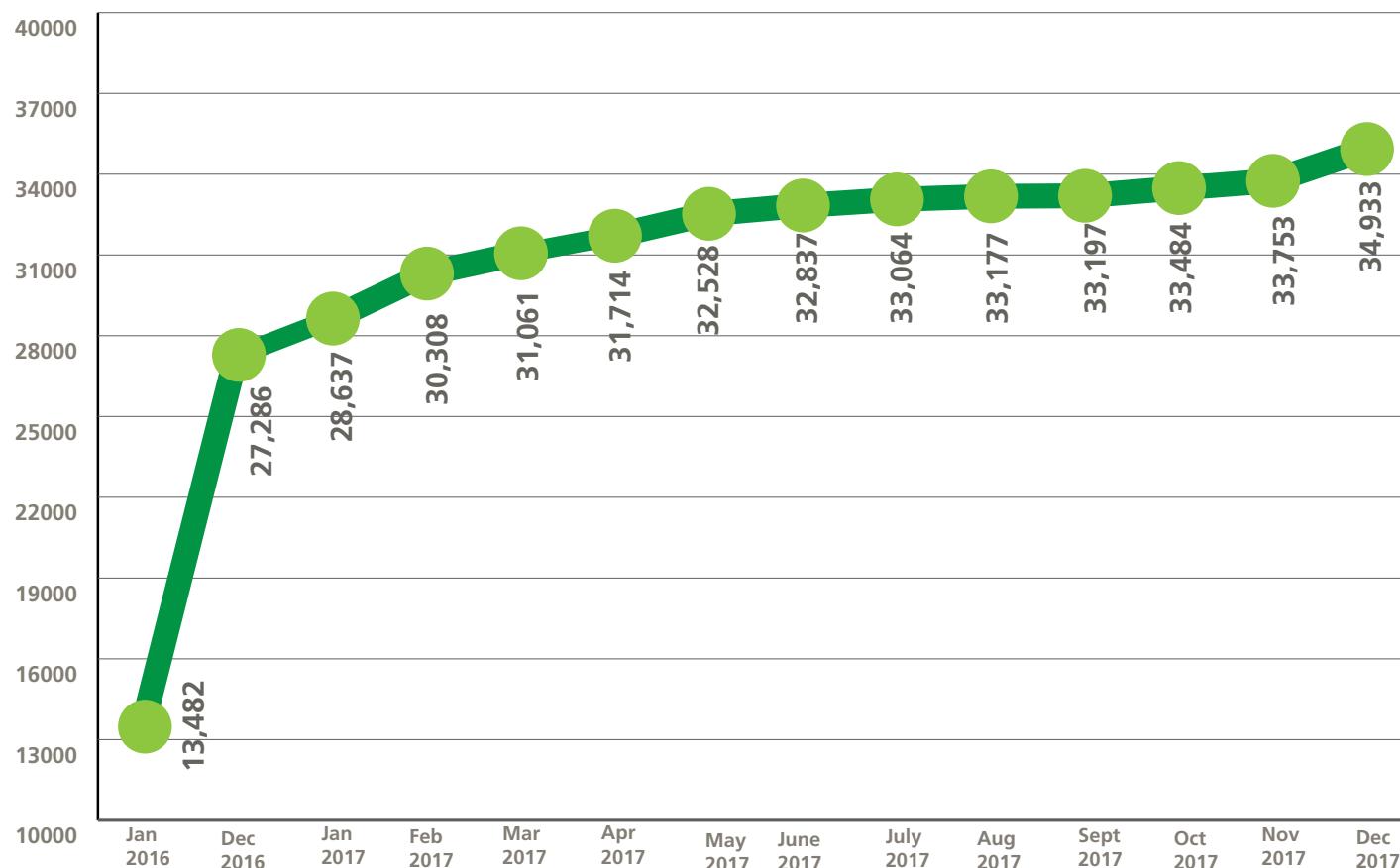
PARTNERS

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.



HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 41 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



SAPTARI



Status of 45 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)

3,555 Remaining Household

Household Target 38,612 of GSF Supported VDCs

GSF Achievement 92% Household with improved toilet, Dec 2017

6,524 Baseline Household with improved toilet

GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2018

Total Budget: \$ 452,673

GSF Contribution: \$ 431,242

Partner Contribution: \$21,431

Saptari is an Terai district and covers 1,363 sq.km in province 2. Saptari district comprises of 8 Municipalities and 9 Rural Municipalities. 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

As per DWSS, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 91%. The 2011 Census indicated 20.7% of the households had access to toilets, but according to the NMIP 2016 62% of the households had access to toilets

According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 45,136 household in 45 VDCs/Municipalities of Saptari District, where 6,524 (14%) households were found to have access to toilet while 38,612 (86%) household are still practicing open defecation. In 2017, 92% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility and 8% household is remaining in GSF working previous VDCs

DISTRICT CONTEXT

639,284 TOTAL POPULATION

91% TOTAL IMPROVED SANITATION COVERAGE

SOURCES

① Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal, 2011

② Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017

③ ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Nepal, 2017

① 0 SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY

② 0 METROPOLITAN CITY

③ 9 MUNICIPALITIES

④ 9 RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

③ ④ 9% REMAINING POPULATION TO HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2014. The GSF is now working in 45 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017 .Out of which 30 VDCs started in April 2014 while additional 15 VDCs in December 2015. Till December 2017 , 35,694 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 45 GSF VDCs has reached from 14.5% to 92% and only 8% 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



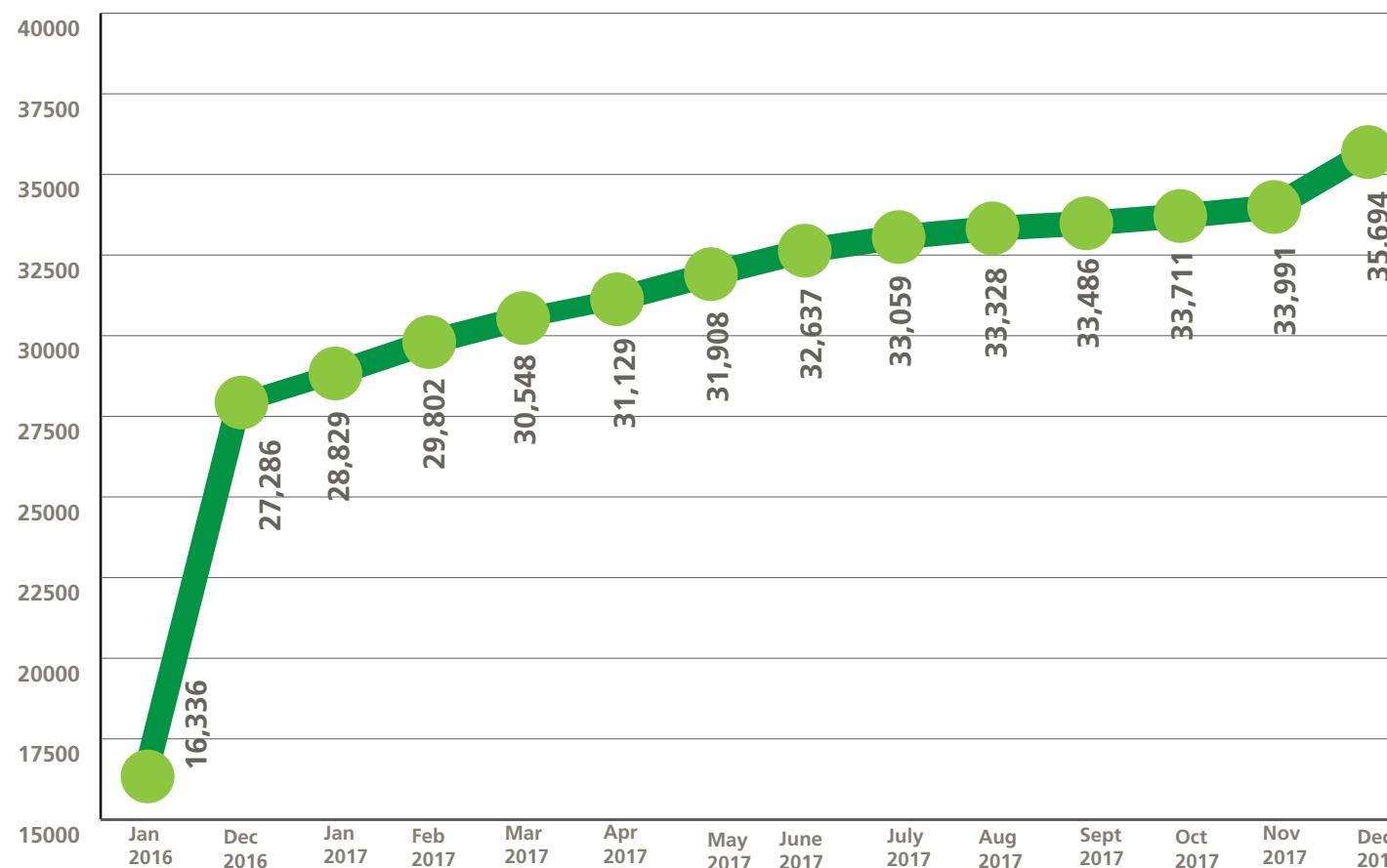
PARTNERS

Water Environment and Life: WEL 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 local NGO based in saptari, working in the field of development and disaster with special focus on 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.



HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 45 GSF INTERVENED VDCS (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



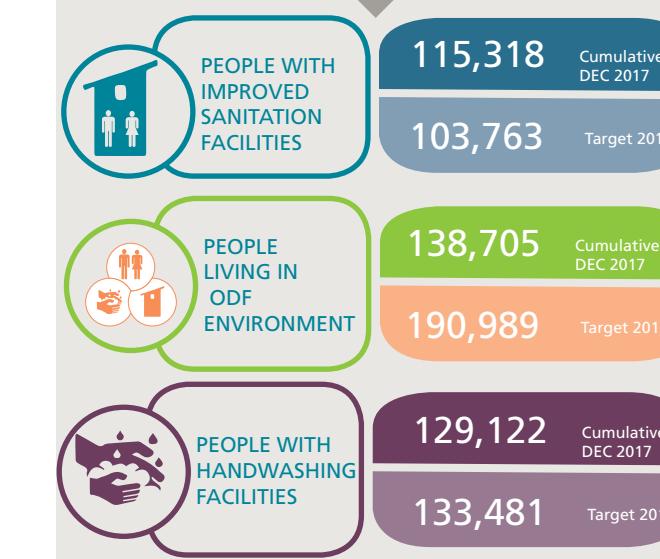
NUWAKOT



Status of 37 GSF intervened VDCs and 1 Municipality (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2014-2018

Total Budget: \$ 309,560

GSF Contribution: \$ 298,221

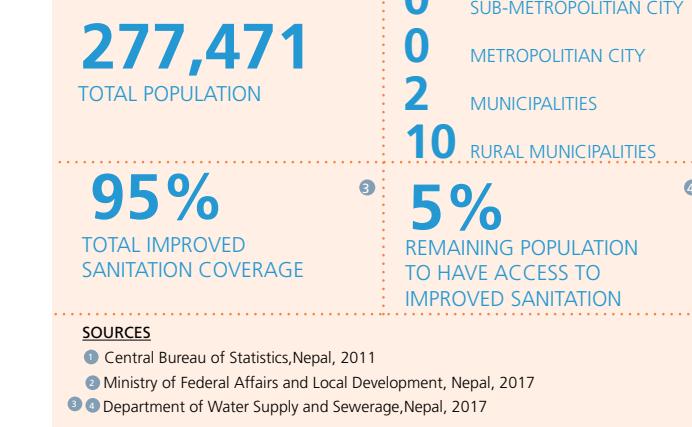
Partner Contribution: \$11,339.00

Nuwakot District which lies in Province 3 covers 1,112 sq.km. According to Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development , 2017, district comprises of 2 Municipalities and 10 Rural Municipalities as per new structure. According to census 2011, the population of Nuwakot numbers 277,471 people, The population density of the district is 250/km² (Population Census 2011, CBS). The major languages include Nepali, Tamang, Newari etc. 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)

As per DWSS ,Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 95%. The 2011 Census indicated 31.5 % of the households had access to toilets. This district was also heavily affected by Gorkha earthquake 2015.

According to the baseline conducted by GSF there are altogether 40,759 household in 39 VDCs/Municipalities of Nuwakot District, where 18,615 (46%) households were found to have access to toilet while 22,144 (54%) household are still practicing open defecation. In 2017, 100% of household now have access to improve sanitation facility

DISTRICT CONTEXT



2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in July 2015. The GSF is now working in 38 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Till December 2017, 22,248 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 38 GSF VDCs has reached from 46% to 100%. 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.

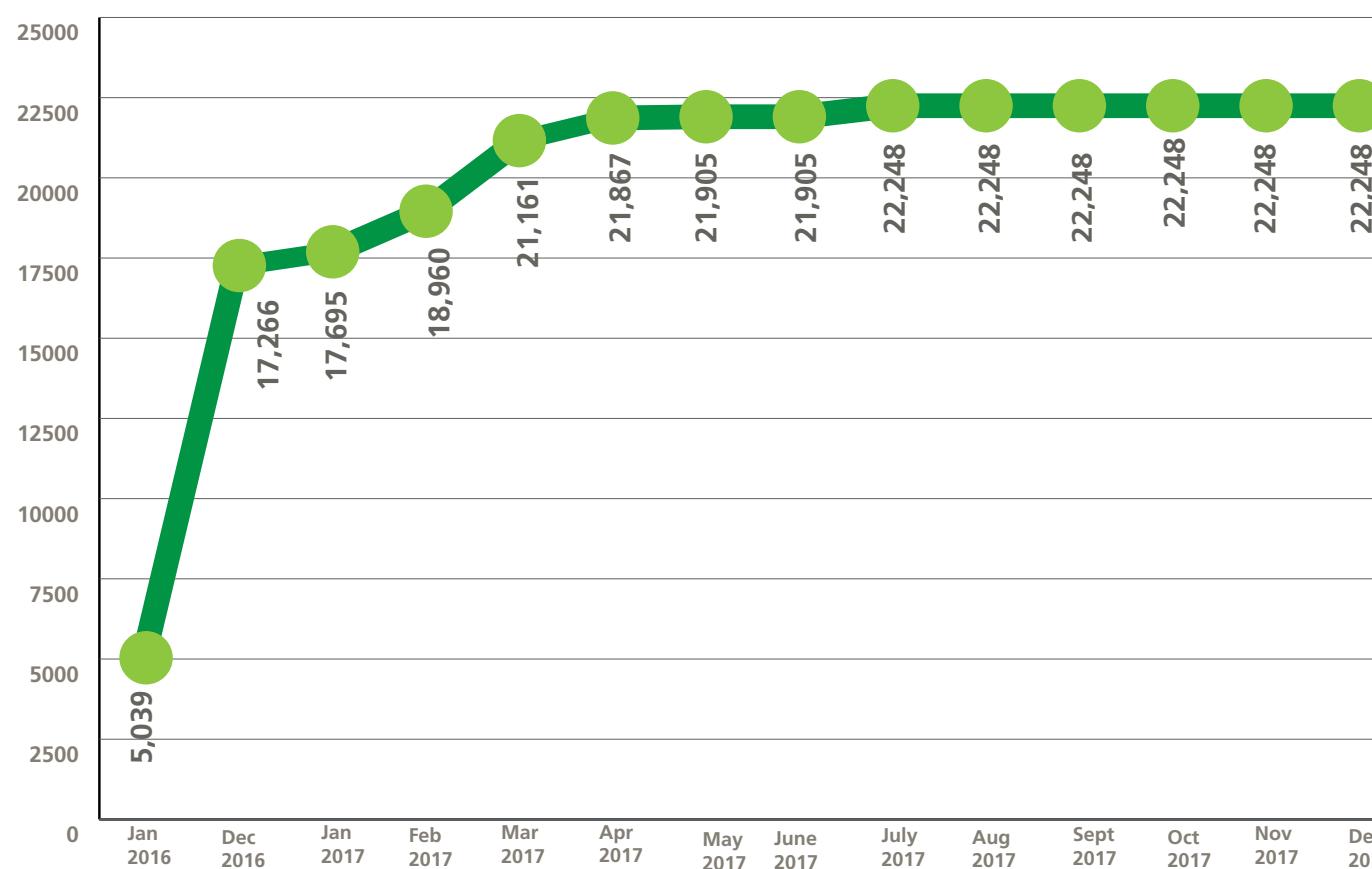
PARTNERS

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)



HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 37 GSF INTERVENED VDCS AND 1 MUNICIPALITY (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



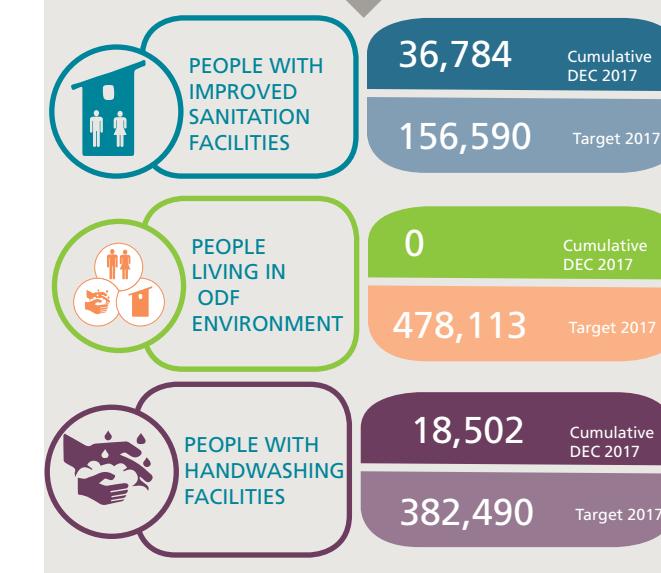
MORANG



Status of 15 GSF intervened VDCs and 3 Municipalities (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



Programme Duration: 2017-2018

Total Budget: \$ 277,805

GSF Contribution: \$ 263,923

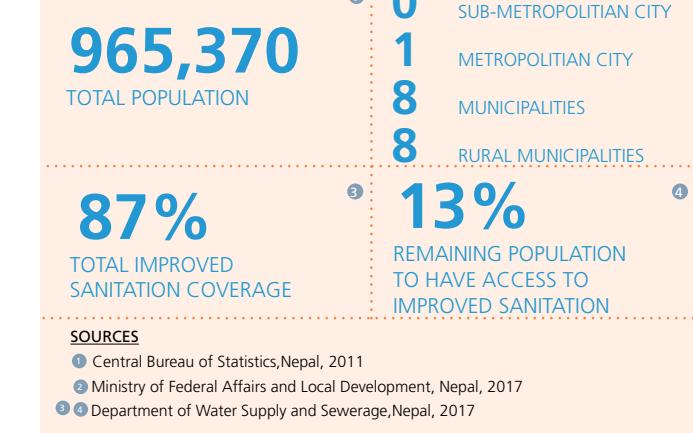
Partner Contribution: \$ 13,882

Morang lies in the Terai, of Eastern Nepal in Province 1. Most of the land is taken up by rice and jute cultivation, though areas of sal forest remain along the northern part of the district where the plains meet the hills. It is popular for the districts having huge numbers of Industries and factories and as the economic hub of the eastern region with big Metropolis Biratnagar. As per the Census 2011 the total population of this district is 965,370 with 213,870 households. Out of total households 136,392 households is with toilet facilities and still 77,478 households are without sanitation facilities. In this regards as per the census 2011 the sanitation coverage of the district is 64%. The current 2016 NMIP states the coverage as 80%. Analysing the total progress in sanitation coverage from 2011 to 2016, it is only 16% progress compared to the national coverage from 46% in 2011 to 87% in 2016

As per DWSS ,Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 87% and still 13% households are without toilet.

As per baseline conducted by GSF implementing partner, the sanitation coverage is 66% in the GSF Intervened 18 VDCs/ Municipalities . The total household in GSF intervened VDCs/ Municipalities was 86,860 where 57,471 HHs were found to have access to toilet.

DISTRICT CONTEXT



2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2017. The GSF is now working in 18 VDCs/Municipalities as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017.. Till December 2017, 7,655 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 18 GSF VDCs has reached from 66% to 75% and still 25% 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

CDS is a local non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Morang. The CDS is dedicated towards community development activities and is engaged in various kinds of social and rural development, gender empowerment, poverty reduction, agriculture promotion, health and sanitation works in the country. The CDS possesses sound technical knowledge and skill on health and sanitation, vulnerability reduction, socio-economic development, poverty reduction, gaining livelihoods, gender inclusion, and food security through awareness and development activities. It has taken responsibility to declare district ODF focusing its activities in 5 VDCs

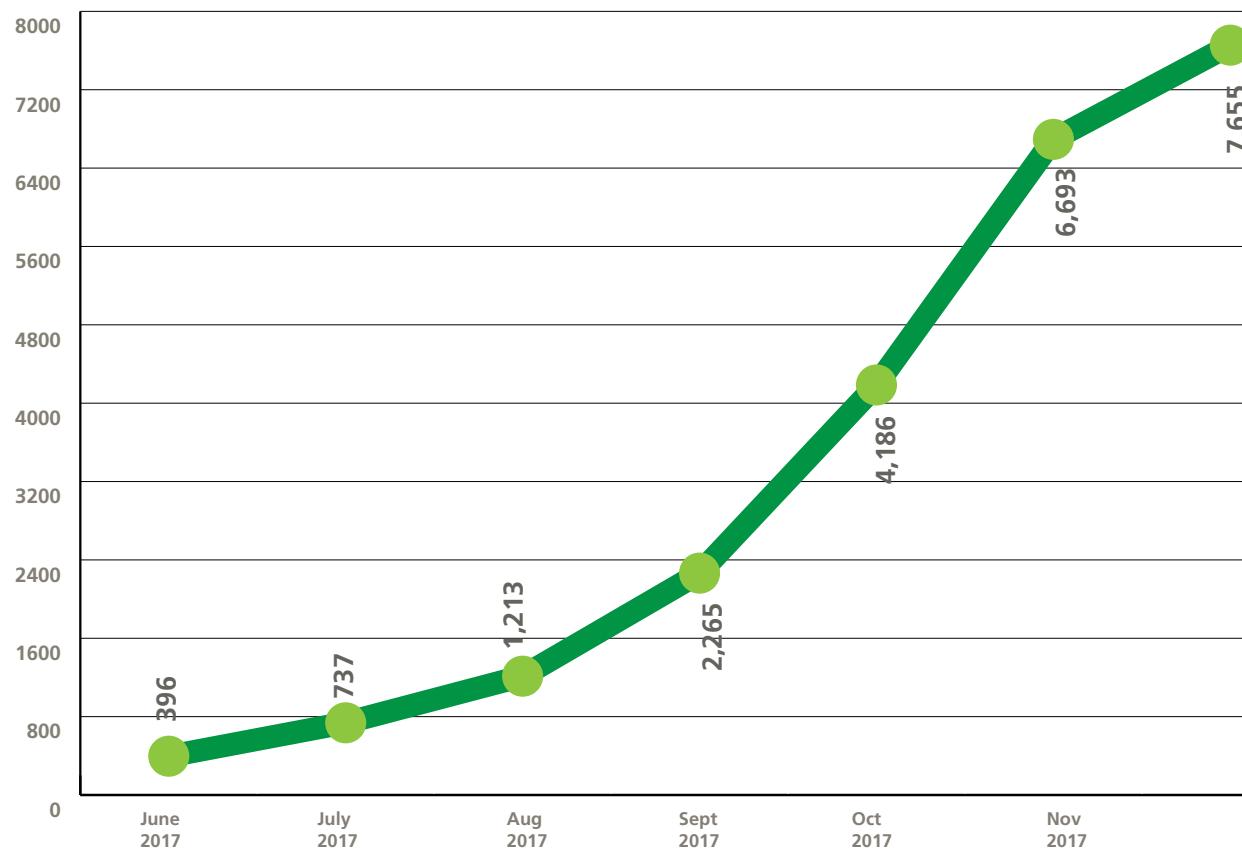
GNN is a non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Kathmandu involved in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). It has been providing services in WASH sector in many districts in collaboration with institutional coordination committees. GNN has also been providing capacity development trainings to the target beneficiaries, constructed and maintained different public water

service systems. Besides, GNN has conducted advocacy related activities for safe and clean drinking water and sanitation. The local partner of GNN is Nari Bikash Sangh, Morang. It has taken responsibility to declare district ODF focusing its activities in 5 VDCs

MWS is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established to strengthen and empower women through governance and capacity building by developing programs that prioritize community participation and awareness-rising. MWS has empowerment, inclusion and good governance as its key principles. MWS has worked in Morang district in Water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) with the coordination of local municipalities. It has taken responsibility to promote ODF activities in 2 Municipalities

NNDSWO is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established with a vision for an equitable and prosperous Nepal free from all forms of discrimination, exploitation and poverty where human rights, social justice and dignity of all people are respected. It works in 50 districts with different projects in the areas of human rights, rule of law and access to justice, democracy, non discrimination, education, community empowerment, livelihood, health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Since 1994, NNDSWO has also been working on: education, health & social development, livelihood and organizational development sector in partnership with different donor agencies in the more than 50 districts across the country. It has taken responsibility to promote ODF activities in 5 VDCs and 1 Municipality

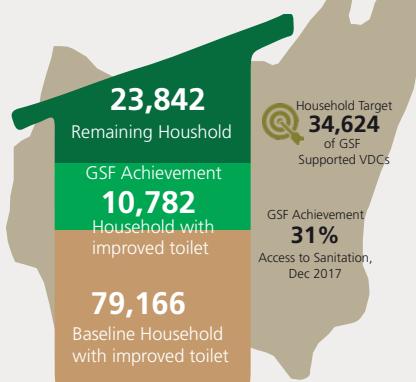
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 10 GSF INTERVENED VDCS AND 1 MUNICIPALITY (JUNE-DECEMBER 2017)



JHAPA



Status of 22 GSF intervened VDCs and 5 Municipalities (Household with improved toilet)



GSF RESULTS



DISTRICT CONTEXT



Programme Duration: 2017-2018

Total Budget: \$ 277,805

GSF Contribution: \$ 263,923

Partner Contribution: \$ 13,882

Jhapa lies in the Terai of Eastern Nepal in province 1. It borders Ilam district in the north, Morang district in the west, the Indian state of Bihar in the south and the Indian state of West Bengal to the south-east and east. As per the Census 2011 the total population of this district is 812,650 with 184,552 households. Out of total households 136,805 households is with toilet facilities and still 47,579 households are without sanitation facilities. In this regards as per the census 2011 the sanitation coverage of the district is 74%. The current 2016 NMIP states the coverage as 77.5%. Analysing the total progress in sanitation coverage from 2011 to 2016, it is only 4% progress compared to the national coverage from 46% in 2011 to 87% in 2016

As per DWSS, Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 86% and still 14% households are without toilet.

As per baseline conducted by GSF implementing partner, the sanitation coverage is 69.5% in the GSF Intervened 22 VDCs and 5 Municipalities . The total household in GSF intervened VDCs/Municipalities was 113,790 where 79,166 HHs were found to have access to toilet.

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in April 2017. The GSF is now working in 22VDCs and 5 Municipalities as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017.. Till December 2017, 10,782 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 22 GSF VDCs and 5 Municipalities has reached from 69.5% to 79% and still 21% 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

BCLC is a local non-profit non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Jhapa. It has played a significant role in the sustainable development of women, children and youths who are socially deprived from many opportunities.BCLC is also involved in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and conducting different sanitation and hygiene related programmes in coordination with different stakeholders to make the campaign successful to establish Jhapa District. It has taken responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in 7 VDCs and 2 Municipalities.

SCDC is a local non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Biratnagar which from 1998 has been working in the following areas: water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, health, prevention of child labour, sustainable development, human rights, livelihood and gender justice sector. It has taken responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in 7 VDCs of the district.

SAHARA Nepal is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established with a vision for an equitable and prosperous

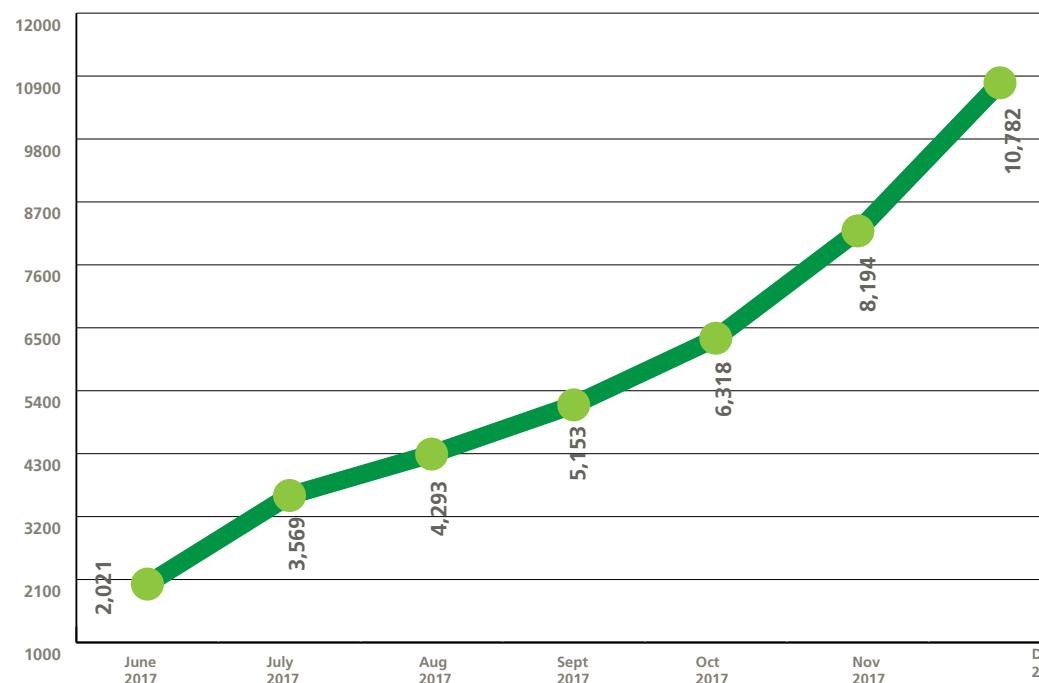
Nepal free from all forms of discrimination, exploitation and poverty where human rights, social justice and dignity of all people are respected. It works in 50 districts with different projects in the areas of human rights, rule of law and access to justice, democracy, non-discrimination, education, community empowerment, livelihood, health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).It has taken the responsibility of promoting ODF in 8 VDCs of the district.

Bhadrapur Municipality is a local government entity under the Ministry of Local Development and one of the oldest municipality of Nepal. The Municipality is responsible for promoting ODF campaign in all 15 Wards of municipality.

Arjundhara Municipality is a local government entity under the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. Arjundhara Municipality was formed by merging two Village Development Committees in 2014 and is responsible for all the sanitation activities including Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign, and water and waste management within the municipality. The Municipality is responsible for promoting ODF campaign in all 11 Wards of municipality

HDC is a non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Jhapa involved in providing vocational training and skill development in 15 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Jhapa district. Its has been providing skill development and managing Community-based cooperative activities reaching 600 low income entrepreneur families.It has taken responsibility of promoting ODF campaign in one Municipality.

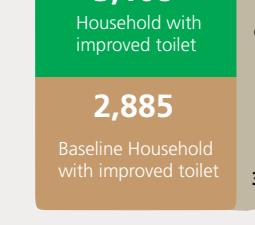
HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 22 GSF INTERVENED VDCS AND 5 MUNICIPALITIES (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



RASUWA



Status of 10 GSF intervened VDCs (Household with improved toilet)

 GSF Achievement 3,108 Household with improved toilet	 GSF Achievement 100% Household with improved toilet, Dec 2017
 District Declared ODF on 31 December 2017	 Baseline Household with improved toilet 2,885

GSF RESULTS

 PEOPLE WITH IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES	17,580 Cumulative DEC 2017
 PEOPLE LIVING IN ODF ENVIRONMENT	13,666 Target 2017
 PEOPLE WITH HANDWASHING FACILITIES	28,425 Cumulative DEC 2017
 PEOPLE WITH IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES	28,425 Target 2017
 PEOPLE WITH HANDWASHING FACILITIES	12,264 Cumulative DEC 2017
 PEOPLE WITH IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES	21,153 Target 2017

Programme Duration: 2014-2017
Total Budget: \$ 81,356

GSF Contribution: \$ 77,927
Partner Contribution: \$ 3,429

Rasuwa District lies in the Central Development Region of Nepal and falls in Province 3. 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 %).

DISTRICT CONTEXT

43,300 TOTAL POPULATION	0 SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY 0 METROPOLITAN CITY 0 MUNICIPALITIES 5 RURAL MUNICIPALITIES
100% TOTAL IMPROVED SANITATION COVERAGE	0% REMAINING POPULATION TO HAVE ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

SOURCES

- ① Central Bureau of Statistics,Nepal, 2011
- ② Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017
- ③ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage,Nepal, 2017
- ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage,Nepal, 2017

As per DWSS ,Nepal, 2017 the sanitation coverage of the district has reached 100% and was declared ODF on 31st December 2017. The 2011 Census indicated 57 % of the households had access to toilets, but according to the NMIP 2016, 68% of the households had access to toilets

As per baseline conducted by GSF implementing partner, the sanitation coverage is 48 % in the GSF Intervened 10 VDCs . The total household in GSF intervened VDCs/Municipalities was 5,971 where 2,885 HHs were found to have access to toilet. In 2017, 100% of Household now have access to improve sanitation facility in GSF working previous VDCs .The district was declared ODF in 31 December 2017.

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme started in this district in May 2016. The GSF is now working in 10 VDCs as per the structure prior to reorganizing of the VDCs and Municipalities in 2017. Till December 2017, 3,108 toilets were constructed.

As of December 2017, the sanitation coverage in 10 GSF VDCs has reached from 48% to 100%. The district has been declared as 45th ODF district of Nepal and GSF programme in Nepal is now planning for Post ODF intervention.

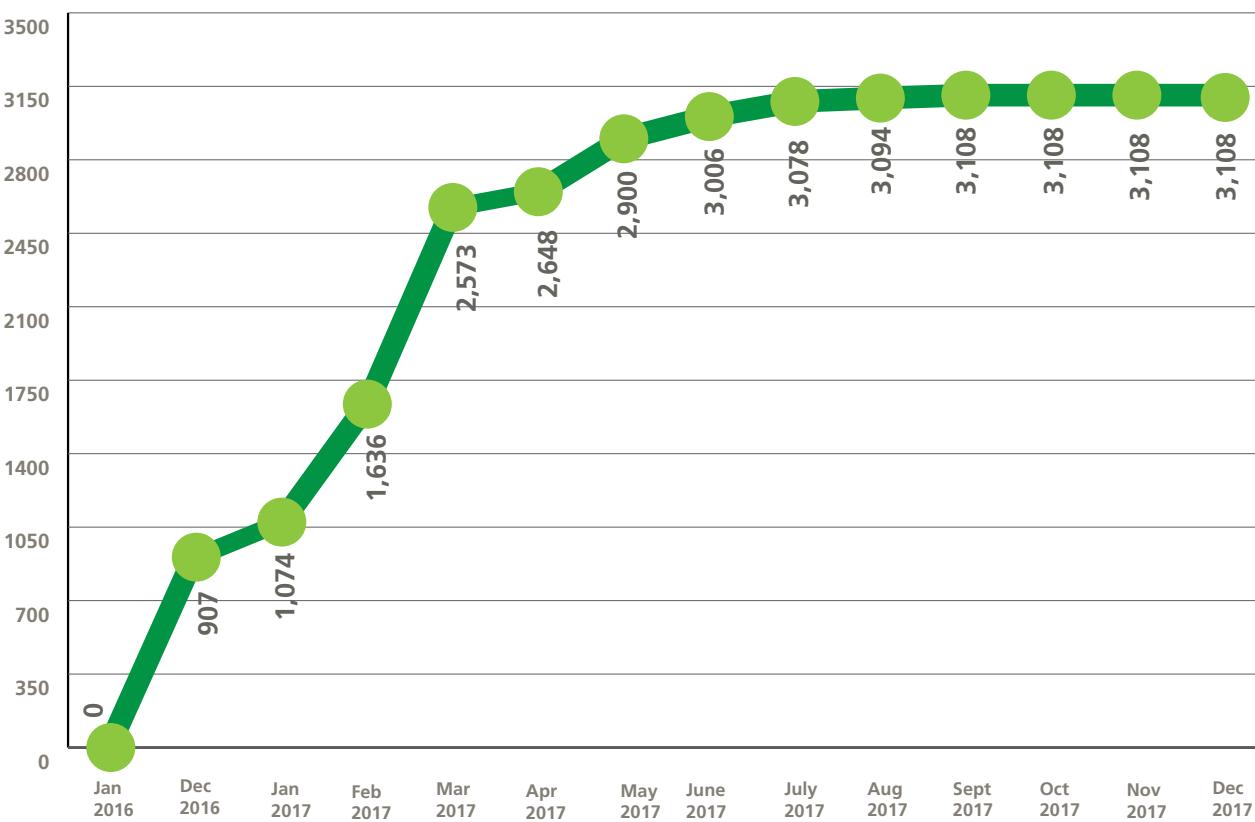
PARTNERS

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 Concern Society (LACCoS) Rasuwa. It has taken responsibility to declare district ODF focusing its activities in 10 VDCs out of 18 VDCs.



HOUSEHOLD WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES TREND OF 10 GSF INTERVENED VDCS AND 1 MUNICIPALITY (JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017)



GSF WORKING DISTRICT TOILET STATUS

District/ Partner	No. Working VDCs/ Municipalities	Baseline Households	Baseline Toilets	ODF VDCs/ Municipalities	Partners' Toilet Target (VDC)	Toilet Built Till December 2017
Parsha	49	73,712	29,277	28	44,485	38,323
AYC	10	9,006	785	6	8221	7340
Bikash Nepal	18	14,666	1,630	10	13,036	11,177
BSMSC	1	29,580	23,158	0	6422	3643
NRCS Parsha	20	20,460	3,654	12	16,806	16,163
Bara	61	61,108	17,865	22	39,443	35,549
ENPHO	15	22,045	9,836	7	12,209	10,741
IDS	15	15,546	3,775	9	11,771	9,601
Protection Nepal	15	11,485	2,269	4	7,509	6,937
RDC-Bara	16	12,032	1,985	2	7,954	8,270
Rautahat	35	35,722	5,590	18	30,132	26,654
NEST	30	30,573	4,162	15	26,411	22,950
RDC Rautahat	5	5,149	1,428	3	3,721	3,704
Sarlahi	71	112,941	35,182	22	75,491	62,107
Bagamati-I	15	19,568	7,159	7	12,409	11,322
Bagmati-II	2	20,913	9,514	1	11,399	9,266
PRDC-I	15	16,427	4,179	5	9,980	8,653
PRDC-II	8	6,731	1,290		5,441	3,283
Stands-Sarlahi	31	49,302	13,040	9	36,262	29,583
Mahottari	30	42,455	12,074	20	30,381	29,355
NGN	15	21,830	5,966	7	15,864	15,140
RYC	15	20,625	6,108	13	14,517	14,215
Dhanusha	50	61,166	16,623	40	44,543	41,691
JWAS	20	30,160	9,509	14	20,651	18,417
SODEP	10	10,092	2,839	10	7,253	7,522
SUYUK	20	20,914	4,275	16	16,639	15,752
Siraha	41	44,176	8,936	34	35,240	34,933
ECARDS-Siraha	30	32,710	6,257	23	26,453	26,146
NRCS-Siraha	11	11,466	2,679	11	8,787	8,787
Saptari	45	45,136	6,524	25	38,612	35,694
Sabal	15	14,658	2,014	8	12,644	12,635
WEL-Saptari	30	30,478	4,510	17	25,968	23,059
Nuwakot	38	40,759	18,615	29	22,144	22,248
RSN	18	21,320	9,134	14	12,186	12,278
Stands-Nuwakot	20	19,439	9,481	6	9,958	9,970
Rasuwa	10	5,971	2,885	10	3,086	3,108
ECARDS-Rasuwa	10	5,971	2,885	10	3,086	3,108
Morang	18	86,860	5,7471		29,389	7,655
CDS	5	14,262	7,745		6,517	1,484
GNN	5	11,782	4,257		7,525	574
MWS	2	12,827	6,367		6,460	2,049
NNDSWO	6	47,989	39,102		8,887	3,548
Jhapa	27	113,790	79,166	2	34,624	10,782
Arjundhara Municipality	1	10,166	9,466		700	586
BCLC	9	32,017	21,967		10,050	3,484
Bhadarapur Municipality	1	10,903	8,776		2,127	757
HDC	1	12,457	11,167		1,290	620
Sahara	8	33,736	21,025	1	12,711	3,554
SCDC	7	14,511	6,765	1	7,746	1,781

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN DISTRICTS (GSF SUPPORTED)

The Global Sanitation Fund Programme in Nepal is supporting 4 Districts to promote Total Sanitation Campaign



GSF INTERVENTION

7

TOTAL VDC WITH FOCUSED SUPPORT

29,143

PEOPLE LIVING IN THESE VDCs

DISTRICT CONTEXT

197,632

TOTAL POPULATION

29 NOV 2014

DISTRICT ODF DATE

0

SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY

0

METROPOLITAN CITY

3

MUNICIPALITIES

3

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

1,193 KM²

AREA COVERED

SOURCES

① Central Bureau of Statistics,Nepal, 2011

②③Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017

④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage,Nepal, 2017

Programme Duration: 2017-2018

Total Budget: \$ 81,030

GSF Contribution: \$ 74,360

Partner Contribution: \$ 6,670

Arghakhanchi is one of the districts of Lumbini Zone in Nepal. The district falls in province 5. The district covers an area of 1193 km² and has a population (2011) of 197,632. The famous places are Supa Deurali (Supa Deurali Temple), Argha (Mahakali Temple) and Chhatraganj temple, Narsing Thana at Hanshapur Bamruk etc. The major rivers of the district are Bangi khola, Bangsari Khola, Mathurabesi Khola, Banganga Khola, Durga khola, Sita khola, Khakabesi Khola, Rangsing Khola, Ratne Khola, Jhimruk Khola, Khankbesi Khola etc. The major lakes of the district are Thada lake and Sengleng lake.

Arghakhanchi achieved the district ODF status in 29 November 2014 with 100% sanitation coverage. All 46,826 HH have toilet and all institutional buildings in the district have toilet facility. All people are using toilet for defecation at household level. In the district 83% household have access to water in which only 76.66% household have access on safe water source. As Total Sanitation Strategic Plan (TSSP),2015 indicate, there is challenge to achieve the national target of universal coverage of basic water supply by end of 2017 because out of the 1,231 water supply scheme constructed in the district,now only 246 are in full operation, 597 needs minor repairment, 82 needs major repairment and 304 needs rehabilitation or reconstruction. Due to scattered settlement pattern, lack of reliable water source, high cost technology and lack of external supporting agencies for water supply scheme, it seems difficult to achieve the universal coverage of basic access of drinking water in the district.

GSF support to the district started in June 2012 with achieving ODF status of the district in 29 November 2014

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened for total sanitation campaign in this district in September 2017 under the Total Sanitation Guideline 2017, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation.

Till December 2017 following are the achievements:

- Succeed to collect baseline data from 6,197 house holds.
- Sensitize on total sanitation guideline to district and local level.
- D-WASH-CC, W/T/S-WASH-CC, formation reformation and conducted regular meeting.
- 11 community has been developing on neat and clean community.
- Formulation WASH plan in 7 different locations (WARD).
- Sanitation campaign raised through post ODF programme

PARTNERS

Prakash Awareness Group: PRAG is a local non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Arghakhanchi, Nepal. From the date of its establishment, PRAG has been playing a significant role for Rural community development, health and sanitation, sustainable agriculture, rural infrastructure development, natural resource management, Climate change adaptation, agricultural and socio-economic research, capacity building. PRAG has worked extensively in all Village Development Committees ("VDCs") of Arghakhanchi of the country. It has worked with several multilateral and bilateral agencies ranging from government organizations to international and national agencies. It has taken the responsibility of promoting total sanitation in then 6 VDCs and 1 community of Arghakhanchi District.

EXPECTED RESULTS

SECTOR COORDINATION

Strategic Action plan for total sanitation

TARGET

6 then VDCs

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

Reform/Oriented and mobilized child clubs in total sanitation

TARGET

45 persons

Continue handwashing with soap in critical situation (Students)

TARGET

72 Schools

Proper use of toilet

TARGET

95% students of 72 Schools

Upgraded toilet for physically and mentally challenged people

TARGET

95% population of then 6 VDCs

Continuing hand washing practice at critical time (VDCs)

TARGET

80% HHs of then 6 VDCs

Practice waste management

TARGET

95% population of then 6 VDCs

Reuse of waste and grey water for kitchen gardening

TARGET

80% HHs of then 6 VDCs

Practiced ICS for indoor air improvement

TARGET

40% HHs of then 6 VDCs

POST ODF CAMPAIGN

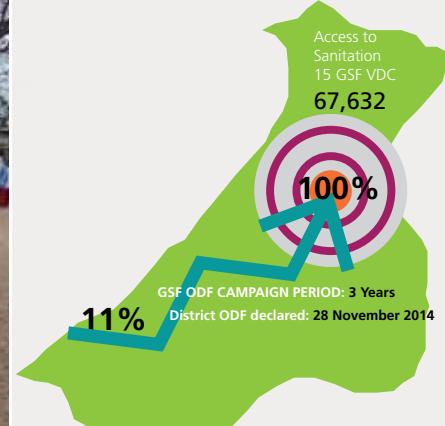
TARGET

30% HHs of then 6 VDCs

TARGET

7 Communities

BAJURA



GSF INTERVENTION

6

TOTAL VDC WITH FOCUSED SUPPORT

18,207

PEOPLE LIVING IN THESE VDCS

DISTRICT CONTEXT

134,912

TOTAL POPULATION

①

SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY

METROPOLITAN CITY

MUNICIPALITIES

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

②

28 NOV 2014

DISTRICT ODF DATE

③

2,188 KM²

AREA COVERED

④

SOURCES

- ① Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal, 2011
- ② ③ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017
- ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Nepal, 2017

Programme Duration: 2017-2018

Total Budget: \$ 81,975

GSF Contribution: \$ 77,775

Partner Contribution: \$ 6,200

Bajura is one of the 9 districts in Far-Western Development Region of Nepal with very low socio-economic status and human development index i.e. 0.3101 which indicates it is at 75th position. In total Bajura district has 24 VDCs and one municipality with 2,4481 HHs previously . The district was declared as ODF on 28 November, 2014 and in subsequent years it has developed Total Sanitation Strategy Plan 2016 (TSS) that was endorsed by 24th District Council. With this TSS, Bajura has committed for 14 points for total sanitation declaration. Until June 2016, the district access to sanitation facilities is 100 % and access to water facilities is 88.5%.

The high prevalence of ¹Chhaupadi is one of the major barriers for total sanitation declaration. According to district profile of Bajura 2013, i.e. 47% of women aged 15-49 report practicing Chhaupadi and 26% are given to eat different food while menstruating. In addition; menstruation is considered as social taboo (impurity state) due to which girls especially adolescent girls miss their classes and hampers their learning achievement. After declaration of ODF, the morbidity rate due to water borne diseases is decreasing trend however, it is still 15.7% which is still very high. Among them most affected are school going children.

As per the base line conducted by Implementing partner of GSF, it showed that 6.4% HHs needs improve sanitation facilities, 8% of HHs all family members does not use toilet and more than 50% Hhs does not have proper Handwashing platform.

GSF support to the district started in December 2011 with achieving ODF status of the district in 28 November 2014.

¹Practicing seclusion from all regular social activities during menstruation period living separately in cowshed or separate space designated for the purpose.

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened for total sanitation campaign in this district in July 2017 under the Total Sanitation Guideline 2017, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation.

Till December 2017 following are the achievements:

- Conducted baseline for 5 then VDCs and 2 wards of Badmalika Municipality.
- For the formulation of RM/Municipality level WASH strategic plan, Task force formation in each RM/ Municipality. Badhimalika Municipality WASH strategic plan in final stage.
- Conducted district level waste management training as a result District headquarter , Martadi clean up campaign and waste management in each Saturday leadership of municipality mayor
- Oriented and trained to Ward secretary including executive secretary of RM/Municipality on Total sanitation guideline as a result commitment to sanction budget by respective RM/Municipality and understanding to formulation the WASH strategic plan in timely

PARTNERS

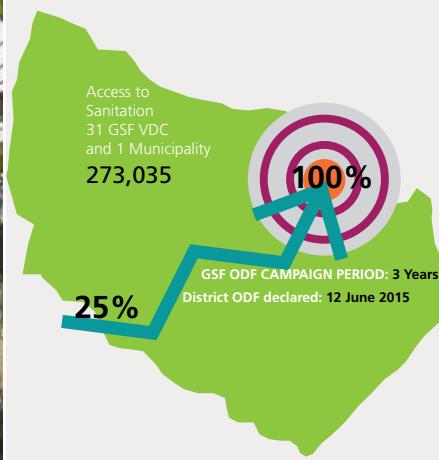
Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Center: KIRDARC is a national level non-governmental organization ("NGO") based in Jumla, Nepal. KIRDARC has been visualized by the youths from Kamali as rights based organization to empower the marginalized, vulnerable and excluded people to raise their voice at national development mainstream. Its mission is to enable people and communities to claim and exercise their human rights, including the right against poverty and neglect by the way of educating, organizing and mobilizing; research and evidence-based policy advocacy; providing complementary services; economic empowerment and promoting socially responsible investment. KIRDARC started the "WASH programme" intervention since 2005 in partnership with Care Nepal through the "ASHA programme". Since its establishment, it able to reach 144,284 people through construction of drinking water facilities, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion interventions. As a result, it contributed significantly in declaring 48 Village Development Committees ("VDCs") and 2 Districts (Kalikot and Jumla) ODF, 7 villages (wards) Total Sanitation. It has taken the responsibility of post ODF campaign in bajura with Local partner peacewin in 6 then VDCs and 2 wards of badmalika Municipality

EXPECTED RESULTS

SECTOR COORDINATION

	TARGET
Strategic Action plan for total sanitation	6 then VDCs
District level waste management and total sanitation workshop	50 persons
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE	
Reform/Oriented and mobilized child clubs in total sanitation	70 Schools
Teachers oriented in menstrual hygiene management	70 Schools teachers
Continue handwashing with soap in critical situation (Students)	95% students of 70 Schools
Proper use of toilet	95% population of then 6 VDCs
Upgraded toilet for physically and mentally challenged people	80% HHs of then 6 VDCs
Continuing hand washing practice at critical time (VDCs)	95% population of then 6 VDCs
Practice waste management	80% HHs of then 6 VDCs
Reuse of waste and grey water for kitchen gardening	40% HHs of then 6 VDCs
Practiced ICS for indoor air improvement	30% HHs of then 6 VDCs
POST ODF CAMPAIGN	
Sanitation Model Communities	6 Communities

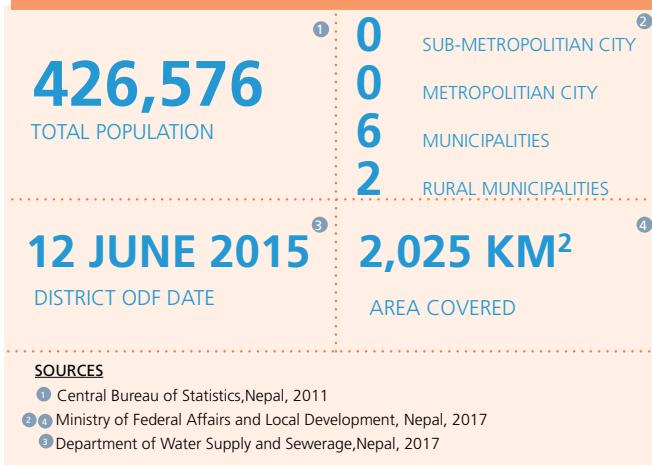
BARDIYA



GSF INTERVENTION



DISTRICT CONTEXT



Bardiya lies in Bheri zone in the mid -western region of Nepal. It covers 2,025 square kilometres and lies west of Banke district, south of Surkhet district, east of Kailali district of Seti zone. To the south lies Uttar Pradesh, India; specifically the Lakhimpur and Bahraich districts of A wadh. Based on the recent DWSSO report 2015, total of 8 5,377 households are residing in 31(now 18) VDCs and 1 (now 5) municipalities. Tharu, Nepali, Abadhi, Gurung, Newari, Bhojpuri, Magar, are the dominant languages and cultures in Bardiya district. The program is being implemented in Bariya district since December, 2011. Bardiya has declared as ODF district on 12th June, 2015 as 24th district and first district of Terai region.

After the ODF Campaign, significant improvement has been seen in sanitation with increase of 100% improved sanitation from 25% sanitation coverage in 2011. However, it is also noticed that around 10% sanitation facilities required adequate standardization with focus on behavior change. Besides, the specific focus is required on existing public toilets of the district for proper operation and management as well as additional 30 public toilets need has been identified. For the solid waste management facility, there is only one land fill site located in Gulariya municipality is adequately located in terms of environmental sanitation perspective. Gulariya municipality is also practicing faecal sludge management and planning for expansion.

The stage of ODF declaration is a first step 'of Total Sanitation (TS) so that Bardiya district has aimed to make Total Sanitation (TS) area to the district by continuing as well as promoting the present sanitation status in close coordination, collaboration and support with all district level stakeholders by 2020. For this purpose, the D-WASHCC Bardiya has prepared a Total Sanitation Strategy Plan (2016-2020) with the support of UN-Habitat and district level sanitation stakeholders.

GSF support to the district started in December 2011 with achieving ODF status of the district in 12 June 2015

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened for total sanitation campaign in this district in September 2017 under the Total Sanitation Guideline 2017, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation.

Till December 2017 following are the achievements:

- The then 6 VDC level/ 11 Ward level Total Sanitation Strategy Plan has been formulated and implemented.
- 12 sanitation model communities are developing among the then 6 VDCs (two in each the then VDC). Out of 12, 10 communities are in final stage.
- Sanitation model community related achievement is appreciated in district and outside as well. SUAAHARA supported Total Sanitation programme team of Thakurbaba Municipality also visited Phulbari on 24th of January.
- "Clean Village, Clean city- Clean Bardiya Weekly Sanitation Campaign' has started on 27 January, 2018, Saturday and running well. There is practice of leaving waste in-front of house at road every day after sweep up. It was requested to citizens to keep waste in dust bin/ Bags/ Bora and send along with local partner Manpur Yuva samaj, bardiya.

PARTNERS

Integrated Development Society Nepal: IDS Nepal is a national level non-governmental organization ("NGO") based in Kathmandu, Nepal. IDS Nepal strives for sustainable development, social inclusion and equity. The organization was established by young and energetic experienced professionals aiming to uplift the life of poor and underprivileged people by conceptualizing, formulating and facilitating implementation of community managed development projects through their active participation in every step of the project cycle. IDS-Nepal focuses on their capacity building and their ownership of development process. Its major working areas are infrastructure development WASH sector; with quality water supply, health and sanitation; climate change and sustainable development; Social development, gender and inclusion; sustainable development, policy and action research; knowledge management and skills upgrading. It has taken the responsibility of Post ODF campaign in 6 then VDCs along with local partner Manpur Yuva samaj, bardiya.

EXPECTED RESULTS

SECTOR COORDINATION

Strategic Action plan for total sanitation TARGET
6 then VDCs

District level waste management and total sanitation workshop 50 persons

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE 51 Schools

Reform/Oriented and mobilized child clubs in total sanitation 51 Schools teachers

Teachers oriented in menstrual hygiene management 95% students of 51 Schools

Continue handwashing with soap in critical situation (Students) 95% population of then 6 VDCs

Proper use of toilet 80% HHs of then 6 VDCs

Upgraded toilet for physically and mentally challenged people 95% population of then 6 VDCs

Continuing hand washing practice at critical time (VDCs) 80% HHs of then 6 VDCs

Practice waste management 40% HHs of then 6 VDCs

Reuse of waste and grey water for kitchen gardening 30% HHs of then 6 VDCs

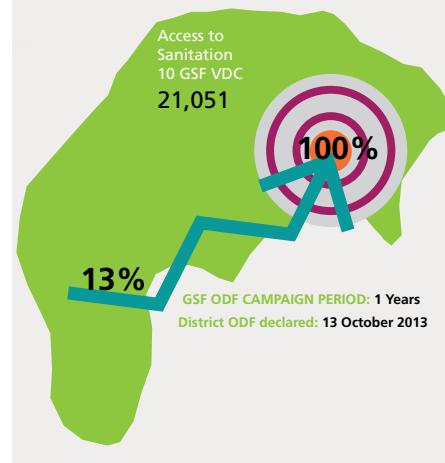
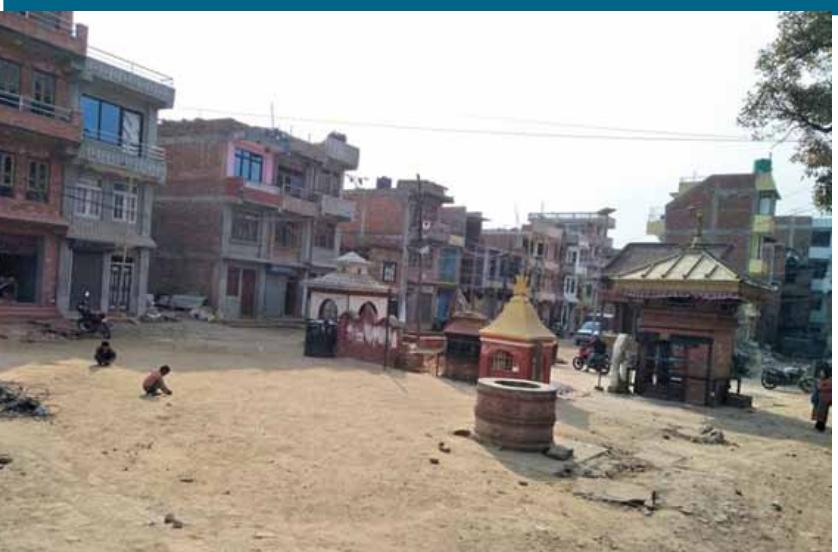
Practiced ICS for indoor air improvement 12 Communities

POST ODF CAMPAIGN

Sanitation Model Communities 12 Communities

through waste collection vehicle. After this campaign, most of the citizens have stopped to keep waste in front of house at road site.

BHAKTAPUR



GSF INTERVENTION

7 TOTAL MUNICIPAL WARDS OF SURYABINAYAK AND CHANGUNARAYAN MUNICIPALITY COVERED WITH FOCUSED SUPPORT

54,464 PEOPLE LIVING IN THESE MUNICIPAL WARDS

DISTRICT CONTEXT

304,651 TOTAL POPULATION

0 SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY
0 METROPOLITAN CITY
4 MUNICIPALITIES
0 RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

13 OCT. 2013 DISTRICT ODF DATE

119 KM² AREA COVERED

SOURCES

- ① Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal, 2011
- ②③ Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal, 2017
- ④ Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Nepal, 2017

Programme Duration: 2017-2018

Total Budget: \$ 62,600

GSF Contribution: \$ 58,120

Partner Contribution: \$4,480

Bhaktapur is the smallest district of Nepal which occupies an area of 119 square kilometres. According to national census 2011, it has population of 3,04,651 families residing in 50,086 households. Under the political/Administrative division, there were 6 municipalities - Bhaktapur, Madhyapur, Anantalingwshwor, Suryavinyayak, Nagarkot and Changunarayan. As per new restructure six municipalities are merged into 4 municipalities. Bhaktapur district was declared as ODF district in 13th October 2013 during SACOSAN V. However, the 2015 earthquake has caused damage to toilets which have caused Bhaktapur to return back into pre ODF stage. There is a stringent need to reassess ODF status in Bhaktapur and move forward to post ODF.

Since district declared ODF, all the HHs have access to improved toilets and 79% population has access to pipe water supply (NMIP 2014). In total, 137 government schools, 166 pre-schools and 2 colleges had adequate sanitation facilities. In regards of adequate water supply only 93 schools, 122 pre-schools have access. Similarly, with private schools (200 schools, 198 pre-schools and 12 colleges all have good access to sanitation facilities. But with water supply only 181 schools, 175 pre-schools out of total had adequate access. Altogether, there are 21 public toilets in Bhaktapur district, however, the operations of these public toilets are not to the standard. Only Bhaktapur and Madhyapur Municipalities are with Solid Waste Management services. These two municipalities are functioning 4 compost plants as part of solid Waste Management with regular waste collection services. Only 8% households are managing faeces in septic tanks. There are partially functioned 2 major treatment plants in the district which required optimization of its treatment capacity.

GSF support to the district started in March 2013 with achieving ODF status of the district in 13 October 2013.

2017 PROGRESS

The GSF programme intervened for total sanitation campaign in this district in August 2017 under the Total Sanitation Guideline 2017, Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation.

Till December 2017 following are the achievements:

- Sanitation campaign revived through post ODF Support in Bhaktapur Project.
- D/MW-WASH CCs have taken ownership of sanitation campaign
- Waste management working module endorsed by Suryabinayak municipality
- Agreement between Suryabinayak municipality and NEPSEMAC for solid waste collection of Suryabinayak Municipality
- Budget allocated by W-WASH-CCs for ward level sanitation campaign
- Faith Led Sanitation in course as envisioned in Doleshwor Temple
- WSSDO committed to lead WASH data assessment in 7 wards of Suryabinayak Municipality with technical Support from SOYA

PARTNERS

Society for Youth Activity: SOYA is a local level non-governmental organization (NGO) based in Bhaktapur. It is a non-profit and non-political organization which is purely concerned with the social affairs. SOYA was established with the purpose of helping private and the government to work in the field of development as well as addressing the problems of women, children and youth targeting urban, sub-urban and rural areas. SOYA has focused area in social mobilization, WASH, health, disaster management and livelihood support. SOYA has proven experience in successfully working with the Government Organizations, Government Local Bodies and institutions, United Nations (UN) Agencies, INGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Schools and local communities. It has taken the responsibility of Post ODF campaign in 7 municipal ward of Suryabinayak and Changunarayan municipality.

EXPECTED RESULTS

SECTOR COORDINATION		TARGET
Strategic Action plan for total sanitation		7 municipal wards of 2 municipality
District level waste management and total sanitation workshop		40 persons
Municipal level solid waste management strategic plan		2 Municipalities
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE		
Train on total sanitation		20 persons
Reformed /oriented and mobilized school level child clubs		3 Schools 7 Municipal wards of 2 Municipality
Continue handwashing with soap in critical situation (Students)		95% students of 3 Schools
Train teachers on menstrual hygiene management		3 school's teachers
Proper use of toilet		95% population within the 7 municipal wards
upgraded toilet for physically and mentally challenged people		80% population within the 7 municipal wards
Continuing hand washing practice at critical time		95% population within the 7 municipal wards
Reuse of waste and grey water for kitchen gardening		40% HHs of then 6 VDCs
Practiced ICS for indoor air improvement		30% HHs of then 6 VDCs
POST ODF CAMPAIGN		
Sanitation Model Communities		6 Communities



GSF PROJECT DETAIL AS OF DECEMBER 2017

DISTRICTWISE INVESTMENT SUMMARY

SN	DISTRICT	Component	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	Arghakhanchi	ODF and Post ODF Campaign	18 th June 2012	9 th June 2018	734,268	166,455	900,723
2	Bajura	ODF and Post ODF Campaign	7 th December 2011	1 st June 2018	408,711	62,107	470,818
3	Bhaktapur	ODF and Post ODF Campaign	1 st March 2013	30 th March 2018	205,572	42,103	247,675
4	Bardiya and Tikapur Municipality	ODF and Post ODF Campaign	7 th December 2011	25 th April 2018	783,831	168,638	952,469
5	Sindhupalchowk	ODF Campaign	18 th June 2012	2 nd January 2015	900,014	150,177	1,050,192
6	Sunsari	ODF Campaign	18 th June 2012	1 st February 2018	693,974	122,828	816,802
7	Parsa	ODF Campaign	23 rd April 2014	27 th May 2018	531,108	33,954	565,062
8	Bara	ODF Campaign	25 th April. 2014	31 st December 2017	555,875	35,615	591,490
9	Rautahat	ODF Campaign	23 rd April. 2014	19 th June 2018	450,218	27,474	477,692
10	Sarlahi	ODF campaign	24 th April. 2014	24 th May 2018	733,150	29,160	762,310
11	Mahottari	ODF Campaign	23 rd April. 2014	16 th November 2017	309,633	21,993	331,626
12	Dhanusha	ODF Campaign	22 nd April 2014	26 th May 2018	516,296	33,890	550,186
13	Siraha	ODF Campaign	22 nd April 2014	31 st December 2017	395,286	29,715	425,001
14	Saptari	ODF Campaign	22 nd April 2014	31 st March 2018	431,242	21,431	452,673
15	Dolkha	ODF Campaign	25 th April 2014	24 th April 2016	273,008	19,033	292,041
16	Nuwakot	ODF Campaign	1 st July 2015	24 th May 2018	298,221	11,339	309,560
17	Rasuwa	ODF Campaign	16 th May 2016	15 th May 2017	77,927	3,429	81,356
18	Morang	ODF Campaign	21 st April 2017	21 st February 2018	263,923	13,882	277,805
19	Jhapa	ODF Campaign	20 th April 2017	24 th May 2018	326,770	18,910	375,680
20	Nationwide	Sector Support	12 th September 2012	28 th April 2019	407,029	117,235	524,264

ARGHAKHANCHI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL PARTNER	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NEST / SSIC	ODF Campaign	4 th July 2012	31 st December 2014	298,941	64,798	363,739
2	ECARDS /PRAG	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	18 th June 2012	18 th December 2014	210,410	61,270	271,680
3	ECARDS /PRAG	Sector Coordination	18 th June 2012	17 th June 2013	34,191	9,855	44,046
4	LSDC	ODF Campaign and Sector Coordination	12 th March 2013	12 th December 2014	76,690	13,365	90,055
5	ECARDS/ PRAG	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	7 th March 2013	6 th December 2014	39,676	10,497	50,173
6	PRAG	Post ODF Campaign	9 th September 2017	9 th June 2018	74,360	6,670	81,030
TOTAL			734,268	166,455	900,723		

BAJURA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL PARTNER	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SEBAC / GIFT	ODF Campaign	7 th December 2011	7 th March 2013	130,000	13,005	143,005
2	ECARDS / HRC	Capacity Building (MTOT)	7 th December 2011	6 th August 2012	14,992	2,536	17,528
3	NRCS HQ / NRCS BAJURA	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	8 th December 2011	7 th March 2013	67,000	16,839	83,839
4	SEBAC/GIFT	Sector Coordination	7 th December 2011	6 th February 2013	16,000	1,610	17,610
5	SEBAC/GIFT	ODF and capacity building (Follow up)	11 th April 2013	10 th July 2014	78,944	10,697	89,641
6	NRCS HQ/ NRCS BAJURA	School mobilization and capacity building(follow up)	2 nd April 2013	1 st July 2014	26,000	11,220	37,220
7	KIRDARC/ PEACEWIN	Post ODF Campaign	1 st September 2017	1 st June 2018	75,775	6,200	81,975
TOTAL			408,711	62,107	470,818		

BHAKTAPUR

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SOYA	ODF Campaign, Sector Coordination and School capacity building and mobilization	1 st March 2013	31 st May 2014	108,000	30,180	138,180
2	Lumanti	ODF Campaign	12 th March 2013	11 th March 2014	39,452	7,443	46,895
3	SOYA	Post ODF Campaign	30 th August 2017	30 th March 2018	58,120	4,480	62,600
TOTAL			205,572	42,103	247,675		

BARDIYA AND TIKAPUR MUNICIPALITY

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	IDS/ SWO	ODF Campaign Bardiya	7 th December 2011	6 th March 2013	130,000	19,283	149,283
2	IDS/NJS	ODF Campaign Tikapur Municipality	22 nd January 2012	21 st January 2013	30,000	4,092	34,092
3	Samjauta/TWUC	Capacity Building (MTOT) at Gulariya and Tikapur	7 th December 2011	7 th August 2012	15,000	2,482	17,482
4	Samjauta/TWUC	School Mobilization and Capacity Building at Gulariya and Tikapur	23 rd January 2012	23 rd October 2012	9,000	6,572	15,572
5	RSN/ SMID	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	19 th January 2012	18 th January 2013	66,972	14,147	81,119
6	TWUC	Sector Coordination	26 th December 2012	25 th September 2013	7,500	1,800	9,300
7	GM	ODF and capacity building	19 th December 2011	18 th June 2013	30,000	22,940	52,940
8	IDS/ SWO	ODF and capacity building Follow up	5 th July 2012	4 th January 2014	136,947	20,741	157,688
9	NRCS KTM/ NRCS Bardiya	School mobilization and Capacity Building (follow up)	2 nd April 2013	1 st July 2014	27,999	11,630	39,629
10	Samjauta/ TWUC	School mobilization and CB of GM and TM	22 nd April 2013	21 st January 2014	16,000	6,253	22,253
11	CODECS	ODF Campaign Tikapur municipality (follow up)	24 th April 2013	23 rd January 2014	23,740	7,853	31,593
12	ECARDS	Sector Coordination Bardiya	7 th December 2011	5 th February 2013	15,990	3,926	19,916
13	RSN/SMID	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	6 th June 2012	5 th December 2013	92,892	19,785	112,677
14	IDS/SWO	Sector Coordination and ODF Campaign in Bardiya (follow up)	15 th March 2013	14 th April 2015	98,420	19,842	118,262
15	Gulariya Municipality	ODF and capacity building (follow up)	3 rd Aug. 2014	3 rd June 2015	12,626	667	13,293
16	IDS/MAYUS	Post ODF Campaign	26 th July 2017	25 th April 2018	70,745	6,625	77,370
TOTAL			783,831	168,638	952,469		

SINDHUPALCHOWK

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SEBAC/ JGSS	ODF Campaign	18 th June 2012	17 th June 2014	319,332	55,202	374,535
2	SEBAC/ JGSS	Capacity Building & sector coordination	18 th June 2012	17 th June 2013	37,700	13,536	51,236
3	CODEF/MANK	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	18 th June 2012	17 th June 2014	181,804	31,819	213,623
4	CDECF	ODF Campaign	10 th April 2013	11 th August 2015	245,244	39,264	284,508
5	SEBAC/ JGSS	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	3 rd July 2013	2 nd January 2015	115,934	10,356	126,290
TOTAL			900,014	150,177	1,050,192		

SUNSARI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	CSDC	ODF Campaign	25 th September 2012	26 th May 2015	308,600	47,060	355,660
2	WEL / CDO	School Mobilization and Capacity Building	20 th June 2012	30 th April 2016	191,221	40,691	231,912
3	CODEF/ Nawa Nepal	Capacity Building & sector coordination	18 th June 2012	17 th June 2013	35,396	11,661	47,057
4	Lumanti	ODF campaign (Inarwa & Itahari Municipality)	10 th May 2013	9 th August 2014	69,069	19,594	88,663
5	Inaruwa Municipality	ODF Campaign	2 nd February 2015	1 st February 2016	20,018	672	20,690
6	Nari Bikash Sangh	ODF Campaign	2 nd July 2017	1 st February 2018	69,670	3,150	72,820
TOTAL			693,974	122,828	816,802		

PARSA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NRCS Parsa	ODF Campaign	25 th April. 2014	24 th April 2016	139,932	11,638	151,570
2	AYC Parsa	ODF Campaign	23 rd April 2014	22 nd April 2016	55,845	5,735	61,580
3	Bikash Nepal	ODF Campaign	14 th December 2015	31 st March 2017	139,007	4,311	143,318
4	NRCS Parsa	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	31 st December 2017	73,223	4,536	77,759
5	AYC Parsa	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	15 th October 2017	40,088	2,383	42,471
6	Birgunj Sub-Metropolitan City	ODF Campaign	7 th July 2016	6 th July 2017	30,685	4,119	34,804
7	Bikash Nepal	Follow up ODF Campaign	26 th November 2017	27 th May 2018	52,328	1,232	53,560
TOTAL			531,108	33,954	565,062		

BARA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	ENPHO/NRCS Bara	ODF Campaign	25 th April. 2014	24 th April 2016	118,827	11,023	129,850
2	IDS / CHEC	ODF Campaign	5 th May 2014	6 th May 2016	82,368	4,170	86,538
3	Protection Nepal	ODF Campaign	14 th December 2015	31 st March 2017	107,197	3,815	111,012
4	RDC Bara	ODF Campaign	14 th December 2015	31 st March 2017	111,861	4,021	115,882
5	ENPHO/NRCS Bara	Follow up ODF Campaign	15 th July 2016	31 st December 2017	68,999	7,539	76,538
6	IDS / CHEC	Follow up ODF Campaign	6 th July 2016	31 st December 2017	66,623	5,047	71,670
TOTAL			555,875	35,615	591,490		

RAUTAHAT

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NEST/ECDC	ODF Campaign	23 rd April. 2014	22 nd July 2016	206,850	17,732	224,582
2	NEST/ECDC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	16 th July 2017	110,905	5,035	115,940
3	RDC, Rautahat	ODF Campaign	3 rd November 2016	4 th August 2017	48,610	2,425	51,035
4	ECDC	ODF Campaign	19 th December 2017	19 th June 2018	51,653	1,447	53,100
5	Community Power	ODF Campaign	19 th December 2017	19 th June 2018	32,200	835	33,035
TOTAL			450,218	27,474	477,692		

SARLAHI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	STANDS/RWUA	ODF Campaign	24 th April. 2014	23 rd April 2016	215,195	9,945	225,140
2	PRDC/Jagaran Abhiyan	ODF Campaign	14 th December 2015	31 st March 2017	114,006	3,861	117,867
3	BWSN	ODF Campaign	20 th December 2015	31 st March 2017	114,020	3,860	117,880
4	STANDS/RWUA	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	31 st December 2017	108,350	5,090	113,440
5	BWSN	Follow up ODF Campaign	3 rd November 2016	2 nd November 2017	69,989	2,899	72,888
6	PRDC/Jagaran Abhiyan	Follow up ODF Campaign	3 rd November 2016	2 nd November 2017	64,475	2,075	66,550
7	BWSN	Follow up ODF Campaign	23 rd November 2017	24 th May 2018	47,115	1,430	48,545
TOTAL			733,150	29,160	762,310		

MAHOTTARI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NGN/SRDC	ODF Campaign	23 rd April. 2014	22 nd April 2016	84,830	7,752	92,582
2	RYC	ODF Campaign	24 th April. 2014	23 rd April 2016	110,864	8,603	119,467
3	NGN/SRDC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	16 th December 2017	62,799	3,038	65,837
4	RYC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	16 th November 2017	51,140	2,600	53,740
TOTAL			309,633	21,993	331,626		

DHANUSA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL			

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SIRHA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	ECARDS/SCDC	ODF Campaign	22 nd April 2014	22 nd April 2016	196,770	18,615	215,385
2	NRCS Siraha	ODF Campaign	14 th December 2015	31 st March 2017	101,955	5,185	107,140
3	ECARDS/SCDC	Follow up ODF Campaign	16 th July 2016	31 st December 2017	96,561	5,915	102,476
		TOTAL			395,286	29,715	425,001

SAPTARI

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	WEL/SABAL	ODF Campaign	22 nd April 2014	24 th April 2016	206,359	12,087	218,446
2	Sabal Nepal	ODF Campaign	14 th December 2015	31 st December 2017	122,828	5,055	127,883
3	WEL/SABAL	Follow up ODF Campaign	19 th September 2016	31 st March 2018	102,055	4,289	106,344
		TOTAL			431,242	21,431	452,673

DOLAKHA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	SEBAC/ CDF	ODF Campaign	25 th April 2014	24 th April 2016	273,008	19,033	292,041
		TOTAL			273,008	19,033	292,041

NUWAKOT

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	RSN / DECON Nepal	ODF Campaign	1 st July 2015	30 th June 2017	131,013	6,036	137,049
2	Stands Nepal /SSC	ODF Campaign	5 th August 2015	30 th June 2017	125,658	4,213	129,871
3	RSN / DECON Nepal	Follow up ODF Campaign	23 rd November 2017	24 th May 2018	41,550	1,090	42,640
		TOTAL			298,221	11,339	309,560

RASUWA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	ECARDS	ODF Campaign	16 th May 2016	15 th May 2017	77,927	3,429	81,356
		TOTAL			77,927	3,429	81,356

MORANG

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	CDS	ODF Campaign	22 nd May 2017	21 st February 2018	54,240	3,050	57,290
2	GNN / NBS	ODF Campaign	21 st April 2017	19 th January 2018	60,220	3,025	63,245
3	MWS	ODF Campaign	21 st April 2017	22 nd May 2018	59,510	3,650	63,160
4	NNDSWO	ODF Campaign	21 st April 2017	21 st January 2018	89,953	4,157	94,110
		TOTAL			263,923	13,882	277,805

JHAPA

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	BCLC	ODF Campaign	20 th April 2017	20 th January 2018	99,990	4,625	104,615
2	SCDC	ODF Campaign	20 th April 2017	20 th January 2018	66,000	3,660	69,660
3	Sahara Nepal	ODF Campaign	20 th April 2017	20 th January 2018	98,350	4,680	103,030
4	Bhadrapur Municipality	ODF Campaign	23 rd April 2017	23 rd November 2017	33,950	2,270	36,220
5	Arjundhara Municipality	ODF Campaign	23 rd April 2017	24 th May 2018	26,550	1,605	28,155
6	HDC	ODF Campaign	20 th April 2017	21 st May 2018	1,930	2,070	34,000
		TOTAL			326,770	18,910	375,680

NATIONAL LEVEL AGREEMENT

SN	PARTNER/ LOCAL Partner	COMPONENT	DURATION		FUND (USD)		
			START DATE	END DATE	UN-H	PARTNER	TOTAL
1	NEST	Knowledge Management	12 th September 2012	13 th December 2013	29,749	3,435	33,184
2	DWSS	Sector Support	9 th October 2015	8 th February 2015	130,000	50,500	180,500
3	DWSS	Sector Support	3 rd August 2015	27 th November 2017	82,000	29,000	111,000
4	DWSS	Sector Support	28 th November 2017	28 th April 2019	165,280	34,300	199,580
		TOTAL			407,029	117,235	524,264

GSF WORKING AREAS AS PER NEW STRUCTURE

SN	DISTRICTS	TYPE OF LOCAL BODIES (OLD STRUCTURE)							TYPE OF LOCAL BODIES (NEW STRUCTURE)							
		METROPOLITAN CITY	SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY	MUNICIPALITIES	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES	TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF GSF COVERAGE IN DISTRICT	METROPOLITAN CITY	SUB-METROPOLITAN CITY	MUNICIPALITIES	RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF GSF COVERAGE IN DISTRICT					
		TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	GSF WORKING	TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	GSF WORKING	TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	GSF WORKING	TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	GSF WORKING	TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	GSF WORKING	TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	GSF WORKING	TOTAL IN DISTRICTS	TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF GSF COVERAGE IN DISTRICT	
1	Parsa	0	0	0	0	2	1	66	48	72	1	1	0	0	10	93
2	Bara	0	0	0	0	6	0	68	61	82	0	0	2	2	9	88
3	Rautahat	0	0	0	0	3	0	84	35	40	0	0	0	0	16	67
4	Sarlahi	0	0	0	0	5	2	84	69	80	0	0	0	0	11	95
5	Mahottari	0	0	0	0	3	0	66	30	44	0	0	0	0	10	73
6	Dhanusha	0	0	0	0	6	0	71	50	65	0	0	1	1	11	94
7	Siraha	0	0	0	0	6	0	63	41	59	0	0	0	0	8	82
8	Saptari	0	0	0	0	5	0	91	45	47	0	0	0	0	9	67
9	Morang	0	0	1	1	8	2	50	15	29	1	1	0	0	8	47
10	Jhapa	0	0	0	0	8	6	33	21	66	0	0	0	0	8	87
11	Dolakha	0	0	0	0	2	1	48	40	82	0	0	0	0	7	100
12	Nuwakot	0	0	0	0	1	1	61	37	61	0	0	0	0	10	92
13	Rasuwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	56	0	0	0	0	5	100
Total		0	0	1	1	55	13	803	502	60	2	2	3	3	93	76
															96	77
															81	

Note: The above table reflects the total programme coverage as per old administrative structure and its convergence as per the new provincial administrative units with programme coverage. The previous Village Development Committees units have been changed as wards of New Municipalities and Rural Municipalities. Municipalities and Rural Municipalities are the smallest administrative units in this current provincial structure



CLEANLINESS STARTS FROM OUR OWN COMMUNITY

Notes

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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