**Nepal Water for Health Programme**

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# Acronyms

Aus$ Australian dollar

AusAID Australian AID

CASH Comprehensive and Accelerated Sanitation and Hygiene

CHVs Community Health Volunteers

CLTS Community Led Total Sanitation

DDC District Development Committee

D-WASH-CC District WASH Coordination Committee

ER Eastern Region

ERO Eastern Regional Office (NEWAH)

FEDWASUN Federation of Water and Sanitation Users - Nepal

FWR Far Western Region

FWRO Far Western Regional Office (NEWAH)

GFS Gravity Flow Scheme

GON Government of Nepal

HDI Human Development Index

LG Local Government

MFWRO Mid and Far Western Regional Office (NEWAH)

MWR Mid Western Region

NEWAH Nepal Water for Health

NGO Non-Government Organization

ODF Open Defecation Free

PLHIV People Living with HIV

PME Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

RCS Rapid Convenient Survey

SLTS School Led Total Sanitation

UC Users’ Committee

VDC Village Development Committee

V-WASH-CC VDC WASH Coordination Committee

WA AUS WaterAid in Australia

WA UK WaterAid in UK

WAN WaterAid in Nepal

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WQ Water Quality

WSUC Water and Sanitation Users Committee

# Executive Summary

This is a consolidated progress report of the ongoing AusAid-funded Nepal Water for Health Programme. It covers the period from May 2010 to March 2012. It details the effects of WASH interventions in 65 communities and 52 schools in 21 VDCs in four districts of Udayapur, Siraha, Surkhet and Doti, which are districts with low WASH coverage.

As per the objectives of the program, the interventions carried out by Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) took the form of both hardware and software support: Hardware support in the form of installation of latrines and water supply systems; and, software support in the form of formation of water users’ committees, building up the capacity of those users’ committees, creating and nurturing linkages and relationships with district education, district health, district water supply and technical units and with district local development bodies. In addition, software support included extensive hygiene awareness training programs, which used a CLTS approach to successfully transform 62 communities into ODF communities. The ODF work is going on in the last three communities through intervention follow-up.

Similarly, NEWAH helped develop the skills of 10 local NGOs to promote sanitation in their communities and to manage small-scale WASH projects. NEWAH deepened relationships with FEDWASSUN, particularly in Doti and Surkhet so that users could be mobilized to demand access to better WASH services. Likewise, it helped form 16 new VDC-level WASH committees, and offered CLTS-related training to VDC-level officials, which helped the latter be amenable to sanctioning a portion of local development budget for sanitation.

In addition to the service delivery work, NEWAH organized national and district dissemination meetings, and engaged local stakeholders on ways to develop the momentum for VDC-level ODF. In Surkhet, for instance, prior to NEWAH’s entry, there had been no ODF VDCs despite there being 50 VDCs and many WASH players active for a number of years. NEWAH helped organize the first ever VDC-ODF in Surkhet shortly after the commencement of the AusAid-funded work there.

NEWAH’s work on providing safe drinking water facilities has benefited 36,011 community members, and its work on sanitation has benefited 29,371 people. These figures include school children and teachers. Through its work, NEWAH has served the poorest of the poor, and the most socially excluded and the most vulnerable people, whose post-intervention hygiene behaviours have reduced the incidence of WASH-related diseases in their communities.

As of the end of March 2012, these results were achieved with an outlay of funds worth NRs. 250,436,019 (Aus$ 3,588,471) from the total budgeted amount of NRs. 386,233,152 (Aus$ 5,400,000).

# Objectives of the Programme

The first phase of Nepal Water for Health programme began in April 2010 and ran until December 2011. The key objectives and anticipated results areas were as below:

**Objective-1:** To increase the access of poor and excluded communities to sustainable supplies of safe and adequate drinking water, and to ensure sustained improvement in the environmental sanitation and health status within these communities in at least 4 districts by December 2011.

**Result Area**: How the previously un-served community members claimed their access to and rights to WASH services

**Objective-2:** To improve the capacity of selected NGOs and Local Government Agencies (LGAs) to enable WASH services to be targeted at poor and excluded communities

**Result Area**: Positive changes in the local sector/community capacity to achieve greater and sustainable WASH coverage.

**Objective-3:** To strengthen effective district level coordination mechanisms for efficient and pro-poor allocation of resources and implementation of WASH services in un-served areas.

**Result Area**: The formulation of local district WASH plans as well as ensuring that local government’s resources are used effectively for WASH purposes

# Progress against the objectives

**Progress on each of the set objectives of Nepal Water for Health Program – May 2010-December 2011**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective** | **Indicators** | **Progress** |
| To increase access of poor and excluded communities to a sustainable supply of safe and adequate water, and to ensure sustained improvements in the environmental sanitation and health status within these communities in at least 4 districts by December 2011 | * 22,400 people in 55 targeted communities have access to safe and adequate drinking water * VDC and communities operation and support mechanisms are in place to ensure water scheme remain functional * 80% of beneficiaries are from poor & excluded groups * 22,400 people have access to and use hygienic and appropriate sanitation services in targeted VDCs * 100% of the targeted communities within VDCs reach and sustain No Open Defecation * 80% of beneficiaries are from poor & excluded groups. * 80% targeted communities have in place a community management system to maintain a healthy environment * 70% of the beneficiaries adopted sustain improved hygiene behavior practices in at least in three key hygiene indicators (hand-washing, management of human excreta, water & food hygiene) in targeted VDCs. * Reduction in point prevalence rate of diarrhea by 20% respectively in targeted VDCs | * In 65 communities, 36,011[[1]](#footnote-2) community members have benefited by the provision of water services, and, 29,371 community members have benefited through the provision of sanitation facilities. These numbers include the beneficiaries in 52 schools in 21 project VDCs (i.e. 5 VDCs in Eastern Region (ER) with 16 communities, and 16 VDCs in Mid and Far Western Region) with 49 communities) where WASH services have been delivered. * Formed and capacitated 65 Water and Sanitation Users Committees (WSUCs) and mobilized these WSUCs for the implementation and the management of the projects. * 65 Water Supply Schemes have been constructed to provide safe and adequate water to the 65 communities * 62 communities have been declared ODF communities by use of a CLTS approach. * 5,170 Students (including teachers) in 52 schools have benefited from the use of latrine facilities, which were constructed. * 36,011 community members have been made aware and were capacitated for improvement in hygiene and sanitation behavior through awareness-raising trainings in 65 communities in the program areas. |
| To improve the capacity of selected NGOs and Local Government Agencies (LGAs) to enable WaSH services to be targeted at poor and excluded communities, delivered and monitored more effectively by December 2011 | * NEWAH increase their knowledge on water quality mitigation, water resource management, climate change adaptation technologies and approaches * NEWAH provide technical support on the delivery of drinking water and water resource management to local NGOs & LGAs beyond the focus VDCs in 4 districts * Community based sanitation models are understood and promoted by all sector actors in 4 districts * NEWAH provide technical support on sanitation promotion to VDCs, other local NGOs and LGAs beyond the focus VDCs in 4 districts * NEWAH's Hygiene Promotion Team develops locally appropriate hygiene promotion programme addressing the specific needs of the targeted communities * NEWAH provide technical support on hygiene promotion to CBOs, other local NGOs and LGAs in focus districts | Capacity of 10 local NGOs has been assessed for (i) sanitation promotion technology through CLTS approach and (ii) WASH management.  Capacity building plan of the selected NGOs has been developed.  District level FEDWASUNs of Doti and Surkhet were also the beneficiaries of capacity building plans so that they could mobilize users’ groups for an access to sustainable WASH services.  16 new V-WASH CCs have been formed in NEWAH-supported WASH projects in 16 VDCs, where there were no previously existing V-WASH-CCs. These V-WASH-CCs monitor all the WASH-related initiatives and services within their respective VDCs. In 5 other VDCs, existing V-WASH-CCs were mobilized.  Capacity building training programs on WASH project management and on gender and social inclusion were conducted for all 65 WSUCs.  Orientation training programs on CLTS approach were provided to VDC secretaries in Doti and Surkhet districts so that they could understand the importance of sanitation and CLTS, which would help prioritize their VDC budget for sanitation. |
| To strengthen effective district level coordination mechanisms for efficient and pro-poor allocation of resources and implementation of WaSH services in unserved areas by December 2011 | * Sector coordination committees are established and functioning, addressing water resources in 4 focus districts by end of 2011 * District plans are developed and annually reviewed addressing drinking water issues for poor and un-served areas and improve local water governance * Establishment of WASH coordination committee with defined roles and responsibilities on sanitation promotion in 4 focus districts * WASH coordination committee influences district level inclusive planning processes and facilitates sectors monitoring towards sanitation targets * WASH and Health Sector actors have planned joint District or VDC level activities to address key hygiene behavior changes in at least 3 of the targeted districts * WASH and Health Sector actors have agreed indicators for monitoring adoption of hygiene practices in at least 3 of the targeted districts and jointly undertake a study on hygiene behavior practices in at least 1 district | * Organized national and district dissemination meetings about the AusAID-funded Nepal Water for Health Program. * Organized a meeting of National level Project Advisory Committee and briefed the committee members about the programme. * Organized district level coordination and sharing meetings to brief local stakeholders about the program deliveries, ongoing capacity building work and governance improvement in the local WASH sector. * Made inactive D-WASH-CCs in Doti and Surkhet districts functional and active. In this respect, NEWAH has been providing management support to the D-WASH-CCs in Doti and Surkhet by conducting meetings at least at once of a month to talk about WASH issues.[[2]](#footnote-3) * Developed VDC WASH profiles of 4 VDCs in collaboration with their respective V-WASH-CCs. * Coordination efforts with DPHO and district level stakeholders have been going on to identify and monitor changes in key hygiene behaviors. * WASH strategic plan of Doti district has been developed. |

# Progress highlights of Nepal Water for Health Program

**WASH Service Delivery**

65 communities in four districts have benefitted through the delivery of water and sanitation services between May 2010 and December 2011. 61 water supply schemes were constructed by the end of December 2011, and the remaining 4 water supply schemes, co-funded by WaterAid, were completed at the end of March 2012.

Awareness raising activities, and orientation and training programs were given to community members to raise their capacity on hygiene and sanitation practice. As a result, they have improved their hygiene and sanitation behavior. The attached analytical report (Annex 4) on health and hygiene shows that hand-washing practice after defecation has adopted by 100% of the targeted community members. This is an increase from the 78% of the baseline. Similarly, hand-washing practice before taking meals has been adopted by 99% of the targeted community members. This too is an increase on the 67% of the baseline.

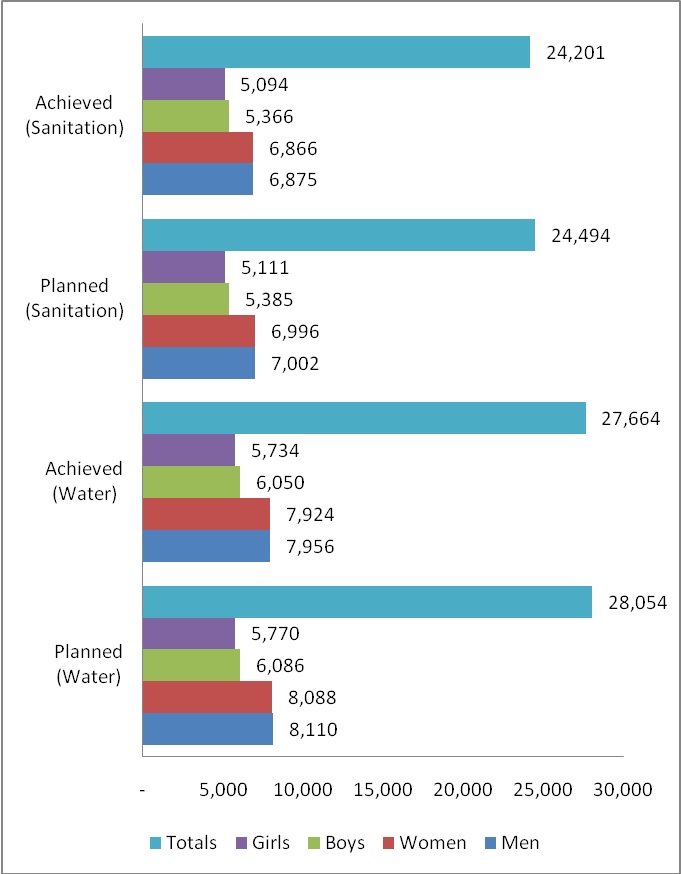
For sanitation promotion, CLTS approach has been adopted. 62 communities have been declared ODF during the said project period. 24,201 community members were using improved and hygienic latrines by the end of March 2012.

A total of 5,170 students (including their teachers) have benefited from using sanitation facilities, and a total of 8,347 students (including their teachers) have benefited from using water facilities through school-centric WASH interventions in 52 schools. While constructing school water points and latrine blocks, special care was taken to make the design and the implementation appropriately child-friendly, gender-friendly and friendly to the disabled community members.

With regard to the disaggregation by the ethnic/social groups and gender of the beneficiaries, the following five charts on planned versus achieved water and sanitation beneficiaries indicate that not only have the planned numbers been exceeded in the course of the delivery work, major share of the WASH service benefits have been provided to disadvantaged *janajatis*, the Dalits and women.

**Water Users**

**Sanitation beneficiaries**

**Gender-wise beneficiaries (Planned Versus Achieved)**

The reason why there’s been tiny discrepancies (of about 1 per cent or so) between planned and achieved figures at community levels is that there’s been both seasonal and permanent migration out of certain communities at the time of scheme completion.

# Progress towards Nepal Water for Health – extension year program:

After the completion of the first leg of the Nepal Water for Health Program at the end of December 2011, it was extended through a grant of Aus$ 2.4 million for one more year in January 2012. As such, this extension program continues the projects surveyed and started in the first leg, while covering 46 new communities in 20 VDCs (15 VDCs where work was done in the first leg, and 5 new VDCs) in three districts (Doti, Surkhet and Siraha). Moreover, the results of this extension-year program will benefit students and teachers in 37 additional schools. Altogether, in this extension year alone, 28,028 water users and 29,691 sanitation users are supposed benefit through water and sanitation and hygiene interventions respectively at community as well as at school level.

During this reporting period, some qualitative progress indicators toward this one-year extension program are as follows:

* Agreement papers between NEWAH and respective V-WASH-CCs/WSUCs have been signed in all project areas.
* Construction materials have been procured and delivered, while some materials are being purchased.
* Community level capacity building activities -- WSUC management trainings, gender and social inclusion (GESI) trainings, child club trainings -- have been conducted.
* CLTS triggering exercises have been conducted to promote ODF through an increased awareness of sanitation. As a result, 10 communities have been declared ODF communities.
* Toilet construction activities at community level are up: 1,059 improved latrines have been constructed. Household members have been using these latrines. Similarly, 281 households are using temporary latrines.
* Construction works of water schemes have been started in 46 schemes (i.e. communities)
* 114 people were trained as caretakers out of whom 50 are women. Similarly, 105 people were trained as sanitation mason out of whom 46 are women.
* 38 sessions of community based Monitoring and Evaluation trainings have been conducted. Through these trainings, 405 people have been trained out of whom 187 were women.

# Financial Progress (Utilization of Fund)

The following table shows that out of the total budget NRs. 206,233,152 (Aus$ 3,000,000) for the period of Apr 2010 to Dec. 2011, NRs. 205,490,759 (Aus$ 2,289,201) was spent till December 2011. Similarly, from January 2012 to March 2012, a total amount of NRs. 44,945,260 (Aus$ 599,270) was spent. In summary, out of grand total budget for the NEWAH program NRs. 386,233,152 (Aus$ 5,400,000), NRs. 250,436,019 (Aus$ 3,588,471) or 66.5 % has been spent.

Three schemes were completed from the exchange gain made by NEWAH during this reporting period. Likewise, this financial report includes the acquitted funds for financial year 2010-11.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Summary** | | | | | | |
| **Cost Items** |  | **Total budget (Apr. 2010 – Dec. 2011)** |  | **Total Budget (Jan. 2012 – Dec. 2012)** |  | **Total Budget NEWAH Program (Apr. 2010 – Dec. 2012)** |
| NEWAH Program Total |  | 190,689,152 |  | 167,400,000 |  | 358,089,152 |
| WaterAid - Program Cost |  | 2,104,000 |  |  |  | 2,104,000 |
| WaterAid - Management fee |  | 13,440,000 |  | 12,600,000 |  | 26,040,000 |
| WaterAid Total |  | 15,544,000 |  | 12,600,000 |  | 28,144,000 |
| Grand Total (In NRs) |  | 206,233,152 |  | 180,000,000 |  | 386,233,152 |
| **Grand Total (In Aus$)** |  | **3,000,000** |  | **2,400,000** |  | **5,400,000** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Expenditure Summary** | | | | | | |
| **Cost Items** |  | **Total expenditure (Apr. 2010 – Dec. 2011)** |  | **Total expenditure (Jan. 2012 – Mar. 2012)** |  | **Total Budget NEWAH Program (Apr. 2010 – Dec. 2012)** |
| NEWAH Program Total |  | 189,990,306 |  | 41,799,092 |  | 231,789,398 |
| WaterAid - Program Cost |  | 1,674,175 |  | - |  | 1,674,175 |
| WaterAid - Management fee |  | 13,826,277 |  | 3,146,168 |  | 16,972,445 |
| WaterAid Total |  | 15,500,452 |  | 3,146,168 |  | 18,646,620 |
| Grand Total (In NRs) |  | 205,490,759 |  | 44,945,260 |  | 250,436,019 |
| **Grand Total (In Aus$)** |  | **2,989,201** |  | **599,270** |  | **3,588,471** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Under spent/ Budget balance** | | | | | | |
| **Cost Items** |  | **Total variance (Apr. 2010 – Dec. 2011)** |  | **Total budget balance (Jan. 2012 – Dec. 2012)** |  | **Total balance NEWAH Program (Apr. 2010 – Dec. 2012)** |
| NEWAH Program Total |  | 698,846 |  | 125,600,908 |  | 126,299,754 |
| WaterAid - Program Cost |  | 429,825 |  | - |  | 429,825 |
| WaterAid - Management fee |  | - 386,277 |  | 9,453,832 |  | 9,067,555 |
| WaterAid Total |  | 43,548 |  | 9,453,832 |  | 9,497,380 |
| Grand Total (In NRs) |  | 742,393 |  | 135,054,740 |  | 135,797,133 |
| **Grand Total (In Aus$)** |  | **10,799** |  | **1,964,593** |  | **1,975,392** |

# Challenges and limitations

* In close coordination with District AIDS Coordination Committee (DACC), NEWAH piloted WASH interventions for PLHIV in Pachnali VDC in Doti district. It provided WASH services to eight people living with HIV/AIDS. In terms of the number of PLHIV, Doti district ranks high, but getting information about PLHIV in Doti has been a challenge, though co-ordination with DPHO has helped.
* NEWAH’s Project implementation team made efforts to coordinate work by influencing local government bodies in the programme districts. But the absence of elected local government has meant that the team has to work closely with unelected and unaccountable-to-the-community local politicians, political party representatives and civil servants deputed to the program districts.
* There has been a dramatic rise in the demand for NEWAH-enabled WASH services from many adjacent VDCs in Doti and Surkhet districts. These VDCs are where there are no WASH programs at present. The challenge is to turn their demand upon NEWAH to VDCs so that VDCs start offering WASH provisions to their residents.
* After a water supply project was completed in Bandurisain community of Banlekh VDC in Doti district, the water source went dry. Community members identified an alternative source which is about two kilometers away from the existing water tank. The technical team has been studying ways to tap the new water source to add to the existing water supply system.

# Monitoring visits

* **Monitoring visits by the Australian Embassy:** Her Excellency the Ambassador of Australia to Nepal visited the ongoing projects in three districts of Siraha, Surkhet and Doti.
* **Monitoring visits by WAN**: Rural Programme Team of WAN has been visiting the project sites regularly. The team has visited all the four project districts in this quarter, and started the progress review and the process of project verification. The program team has been in regular contact with NEWAH teams to discuss the progress.
* **Financial Monitoring by WAN**: The finance team of WAN has been closely supporting and monitoring NEWAH’s on progress on financial usage of the allocated funds.
* **Monitoring by NEWAH team**: Each VDC project has a team comprising of social mobilizers, and technical and health facilitators. VDC project team supports and monitors the day-to-day work of WSUC in all four districts. Likewise, District management team of NEWAH facilitates and monitors district projects. And the Regional Team of NEWAH in Nepalgunj and Biratnagar provide support to district and VDC project teams. In addition, Resource Planning Manager and PME Coordinator, both of NEWAH, visited the projects to provide support to regional and district teams. During the project period, 34 separate visits were undertaken by the NEWAH headquarter team. Furthermore, NEWAH conducts post-project monitoring and follow-up support visits, which take place six months after the completion date of each project in each community.

# Annex 1: Financial Report

**The financial report in an Excel file is attached, herewith.**

# Annex 2: A list of working areas: VDCs and projects

| **Name of Project (VDC)** | **Completed in FY 2010-11 (April 2010 to March 2011)[[3]](#footnote-4)** | | | | **Completed in FY 2011-12 (April 2011 to March 2012)** | | | | **Ongoing projects** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of sub-project (Communities)** | **Ward No.** | **Remarks** | **No. of Schools** | **Name of sub-project (Communities)** | **Ward No.** | **Remarks** | **No. of Schools** | **Name of sub-project (Communities)** | **Ward No.** | **No. of Schools** |
| **UDAYAPUR DISTRICT** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rauta | Tallo Jarange Ramutar | 1 & 2 |  | 2 | Khyatung | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Guranse | 9 |  | 1 | Mathillo Jarange | 6 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Dillibar | 7 |  | 1 | Punware Shikhar | 5,8 & 9 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| Ename | Nigalbas | 3 |  | 0 | Ramche |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Majhgaun Khop | 4&5 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sirise | Babala | 2&3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rautkharka Dhaptar | 1&8 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bhantabari | 3&4 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total in Udaypur** | **8 communities** |  |  | **6 schools** | **4 communities** |  |  | **4 schools** |  |  |  |
| **SIRAHA DISTRICT** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brahmangochhari | Brahmangochhari - II | 4&5 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brahmangochhari - III | 6 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brahmangochhari - IV | 1,2&3 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fulbariya | Ghurmi |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dhodna |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Betaha | 4 | 1 |
| Siswani |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Siswani - I | 1 & 2 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Siswani - II | 2,3,4,5 & 6 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Siswani - III | 7,8 & 9 | 1 |
| Bastipur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bastipur - I | 1,2 & 3 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bastipur - II | 4 & 5 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bastipur - III | 6 & 7 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bastipur - IV | 8 & 9 | 1 |
| **Total in Siraha:** | **4 communities** |  |  | **1 school** |  |  |  |  | **8 communities** |  | **10 schools** |
| **DOTI DISTRICT** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banlekh |  |  |  |  | Badekhola | 8 & 9 |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Masani samaiji | 1,2,3,4,8 & 9 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bhairab Khannekhola | 6 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Gangalekh | 1 & 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Simtudila | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bandurisain | 2,3,4 | Ex. Gain | 1 |  |  |  |
| Dahakalikasthan |  |  |  |  | Satala | 8 |  | 0 | Pallo Satala | 9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Rejula | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Ghanggal |  |  |  |  | Patalthapakhore | 8 |  | 1 | Chawala | 6 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | Bagchheda | 8 |  | 1 | Jaisibajbiregada | 7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bewara Duethan | 5 | 1 |
| Lamikhal | Patal | 3 |  | 1 | Patna Osayal | 6 & 7 |  | 1 | Samaichi | 5 | 1 |
| Dhakaicha | 1 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | Lamikhal - Ghodasain | 1 & 2 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gadikhet | 5 | 0 |
| Latamandu |  |  |  |  | Umali | 1 |  | 1 | Tallotitali | 9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Boharagaun | 7 |  | 0 | Setigaun | 4 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Gopghat | 8 |  | 0 | Bogata | 7 | 0 |
| Mannakapadi |  |  |  |  | Juni | 9 |  | 1 | Nuwakot Maheswor | 8 & 9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Puntada | 6 |  | 1 | Chunthala | 4 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Baralgaun | 8 |  | 1 | Ballejudi Kapadi | 5 | 0 |
| Mudhbhara |  |  |  |  | Garudi | 9 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Pachnali | Adyoul | 3 |  | 0 | Kotgaun | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Deurali | 9 |  | 1 | Kotigaun | 8 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Warpata |  |  |  |  | Gollek Tolagada | 9 |  | 0 | Simkholi | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Sisnekhola | 6 |  | 1 | Pari Simar | 7 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Gobrekhola | 8 |  | 0 | Aamdungra | 5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Kimadi | 8 |  | 1 | Mallisat | 9 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | Dhulekhola | 4 |  | 1 | Aalli Sirad | 8 | 0 |
| **Total in Doti** | **4 communities** |  |  | **2 schools** | **25 communities** |  |  | **19 schools** | **18 communities** |  | **10 schools** |
| **SURKHET DISTRICT** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Garpan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lehada | 4 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tymke | 8 | 1 |
| Ghatgaun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dobhan | 5,7 & 8 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tamdhara | 4 & 6 | 2 |
| Dhachaur |  |  |  |  | Dahachaur Ghumkhahare | 5,7,8 & 9 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Dhasharathpur | Simale | 7 |  | 1 | Kamaiyaghari | 6 |  | 1 | Maseri | 9 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | Tirtire | 7 |  | 1 | Talloghumne | 5 | 1 |
| Ghoreta | Lukai | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guthu | Keraghari | 7 |  | 0 | Khopri | 2 |  | 0 | Daba | 6 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Jiunarital | 5 & 6 |  | 1 | Raan | 6 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shree Bandali |  | 2 |
| Kunathari |  |  |  |  | Aldada | 1 |  | 3 | Bherichhal | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Bhattegahri | 9 | Ex. Gain | 0 | Kumikot | 9 | 1 |
| Lekhgaun | Lisne | 4 |  | 1 | Dhaneri | 5 |  | 1 | Ghoda Aankhle | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Haldekharka | 6 & 7 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Kapase Bhedikhor | 4 & 6 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mulathari Simalchaur | 7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tate Gaujeni | 6 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Thari | 1 | 1 |
| Salkot |  |  |  |  | Thadagada | 1 |  | 2 | Betana | 3 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Manasaini | 1 |  | 1 | Palaite | 5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | Chuketal | 3 |  | 1 | Sisnekanda Saktipur | 4 & 2 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | Koiralachula | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Jangala | 4 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Tokma | 9 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Lamidamar | 8 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Chiurikhet Shreechaur | 4, 5 | Ex. Gain | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Total in Surkhet** | **4 communities** |  |  | **3 schools** | **16 communities** |  |  | **17 schools** | **20 communities** |  | **17 schools** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **District (4)** | | **Udaypur** | **Siraha** | **Doti** | **Surkhet** | **Total** |  | **Communities update** | | **Community** | **School** |
| **Number of Project (VDC)** | | **3** | **5** | **9** | **9** | **26** |  | **Completed communities** | | **65** | **52** |
| **Number of community** | | **12** | **12** | **47** | **40** | **111** |  | **Ongoing communities** | | **46** | **37** |
| **Number of School** | | **10** | **11** | **31** | **37** | **89** |  |  |  | ***Updated: 16 April 2012*** | |

# Annex 3: Disaggregated beneficiaries

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project-wise beneficiaries: water** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **S.N.** | **Project / VDC** | **Number of community** | **Total planned Users for Water** | **Total actual Users for Water** | **Caste and Ethnicity** | | | | | | | **Economic Status** | | | | **School** | | | |
| **Dalit** | **Relatively Advantaged Janajati** | **Disadvantaged Janajati** | **Disadvantaged non dalit tarai castes** | **Brahmin, Chhetri** | **Religious Minority & Others** | **Total** | **Ultra poor** | **Poor** | **Medium** | **Total** | **Boys** | **Girls** | **Teachers** | **Total** |
| 1 | **Surkhet** | 20 | 13,416 |  | 3,701 | 74 | 2827 | 0 | 4041 | 4 | 10647 | 5941 | 3288 | 1418 | 10647 | 1339 | 1346 | 84 | 2769 |
| 2 | **Doti** | 29 | 13,965 |  | 2,922 | - | 158 | - | 7,015 | 2 | 10097 | 5,176 | 3,774 | 1,147 | 10097 | 1,947 | 1,797 | 124 | 3868 |
| 3 | **Udaypur** | 12 | 5,650 |  | 285 | 110 | 3,700 | - | 127 | - | 4222 | 3,315 | 638 | 269 | 4222 | 684 | 706 | 38 | 1428 |
| 4 | **Siraha** | 4 | 3,291 |  | 959 | - | 1,075 | 1,048 | 6 | - | 3088 | 2,734 | 251 | 103 | 3088 | 101 | 99 | 3 | 203 |
|  | **Total** | 65 | 36,322 |  | 7,867 | 184 | 7,760 | 1,048 | 11,189 | 6 | 28054 | 17,166 | 7,951 | 2,937 | 28054 | 4,071 | 3,948 | 249 | 8268 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **Surkhet** | 20 |  | 13,334 | 3,669 | 73 | 2841 | 0 | 3978 | 4 | 10565 | 5861 | 3292 | 1412 | 10565 | 1339 | 1346 | 84 | 2769 |
| 2 | **Doti** | 29 |  | 13,903 | 2,902 | - | 144 | - | 6,908 | 2 | 9956 | 5,111 | 3,698 | 1,147 | 9956 | 1,986 | 1,836 | 125 | 3947 |
| 3 | **Udaypur** | 12 |  | 5,618 | 286 | 110 | 3,691 | - | 103 | - | 4190 | 3,296 | 632 | 262 | 4190 | 684 | 706 | 38 | 1428 |
| 4 | **Siraha** | 4 |  | 3,156 | 957 | - | 1,037 | 953 | 6 | - | 2953 | 2,615 | 241 | 97 | 2953 | 101 | 99 | 3 | 203 |
|  | **Total** | 65 |  | 36,011 | 7,814 | 183 | 7,713 | 953 | 10,995 | 6 | 27664 | 16,883 | 7,863 | 2,918 | 27664 | 4,110 | 3,987 | 250 | 8347 |

*Note: The first table consists of baseline beneficiary numbers; the second table consists of actual or achieved beneficiary numbers. The achieved number is less by 311 or 0.9 %. This is due to migration and slight changes in the number of students.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project-wise beneficiaries: sanitation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **S.N.** | **Project / VDC** | **Number of community** | **Total planned Users for Sanitation** | **Total actual Users for Sanitation** | **Caste and Ethnicity** | | | | | | | **Economic Status** | | | | **School** | | | |
| **Dalit** | **Relatively Advantaged Janajati** | **Disadvantaged Janajati** | **Disadvantaged non dalit tarai castes** | **Brahmin, Chhetri** | **Religious Minority & Others** | **Total** | **Ultra poor** | **Poor** | **Medium** | **Total** | **Boys** | **Girls** | **Teachers** | **Total** |
| 1 | **Surkhet** | 20 | 11,159 |  | 3,235 | 67 | 2048 | 0 | 3036 | 4 | 8390 | 5173 | 2348 | 869 | 8390 | 1,339 | 1,346 | 84 | 2,769 |
| 2 | **Doti** | 29 | 12,529 |  | 2,858 | - | 144 | - | 5,732 | - | 8734 | 5,003 | 3,077 | 654 | 8734 | 1,912 | 1,762 | 121 | 3,795 |
| 3 | **Udaypur** | 12 | 4,995 |  | 293 | 110 | 3,767 | - | 104 | - | 4274 | 3,308 | 697 | 269 | 4274 | 362 | 343 | 16 | 721 |
| 4 | **Siraha** | 4 | 4,012 |  | 959 | - | 1,110 | 1,021 | 6 | - | 3096 | 2,771 | 215 | 110 | 3096 | 510 | 391 | 15 | 916 |
|  | **Total** | 65 | 32,695 |  | 7,345 | 177 | 7,069 | 1,021 | 8,878 | 4 | 24,494 | 16,255 | 6,337 | 1,902 | 24494 | 4,123 | 3,842 | 236 | 8,201 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | **Surkhet** | 20 |  | 10,795 | 3,202 | 66 | 2060 | 0 | 2983 | 4 | 8315 | 5099 | 2354 | 862 | 8315 | 1,201 | 1,207 | 72 | 2,480 |
| 2 | **Doti** | 29 |  | 10,436 | 2,872 | - | 130 | - | 5,692 | - | 8694 | 5,006 | 3,034 | 654 | 8694 | 832 | 852 | 58 | 1,742 |
| 3 | **Udaypur** | 12 |  | 5,200 | 299 | 110 | 3,752 | - | 91 | - | 4252 | 3,299 | 691 | 262 | 4252 | 466 | 457 | 25 | 948 |
| 4 | **Siraha** | 4 |  | 2,940 | 959 | - | 1,062 | 913 | 6 | - | 2940 | 2,661 | 178 | 101 | 2940 |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Total** | 65 |  | 29,371 | 7,332 | 176 | 7,004 | 913 | 8,772 | 4 | 24201 | 16,065 | 6,257 | 1,879 | 24201 | 2,499 | 2,516 | 155 | 5,170 |

*Note: The first table consists of baseline beneficiary numbers; the second table consists of actual or achieved beneficiary numbers.*

# Annex 4: Comparative analysis between baseline and final evaluation in social, health and hygiene perspective

This analysis has been drawn from a sample survey. The sample size consisted of 231 households which included people from various locations, heterogeneous cultures and ethnicities, and varying economic status. The heads of the households were interviewed before and after the intervention.

**4.1 Use of Water Source**

The delivery of WASH services to the targeted communities was successful in ensuring the basic water and sanitation rights of the people in the most effective and efficient manner. The projects have ensured safe, reliable and adequate WASH services to the community members.

As per base line data 70 % of community people were using well, spring, 26% people temporary pipe line connection whereas only 4 % of the people were using systematic water supply before the project but after the project intervention all the community people are using systematic and safe water supply.

**4.2 Gender Roles in Water Collection:**

Through the mainstreaming of GSI Approach, the evaluation results shows that women and girls have been benefited to a great degree from the project and the attitudes of both men and women are changing towards gender relations. Sharing of household chores by both men and women especially in fetching water has shown some positive indicator and encouraging impact towards the gender equity. Moreover these women who were customarily a primary collector of water now could save enough time for other productive works due to closer proximity of water points and as well due their water collecting job been shared by men counter parts. Similarly girls now have enough time to concentrate on their study and regular education at school.

Hence in the long term the status of women, socio economic conditions, personal hygiene and balance gender relation with in the community will be improved.

As per base line data 87 % of women 1 % boys, 4% girls and 8 % men were mainly responsible for the water collection job and now 67 % of women 5 % boys, 10% girls and 18 % men are making the water collection job after the project intervention.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Before** | **Unit** | **After** | **Unit** |
| Average capacity of water pot (litres) | 15 | Average capacity of water pot (litres) | 15 |
| Average number of water pots collected in one day | 5 | Average number of water pots collected in one day | 8 |
| Average time taken for round trip to collect water(minutes) | 28 | Average time taken for round trip to collect water(minutes) | 9 |

**4.3 Improved Hygienic Practices:**

The intervention of health and hygiene education has brought up positive changes in the daily life of the communities. Now the communities are much more aware on personal hygiene and its importance.

In summary, the situational analysis of hygiene practices in comparison with base line and evaluation indicate that there is a significant behavior change and adaptation of improved practices has taken place in the areas such as, hand washing practice at critical times, latrine cleanliness, food hygiene, waste disposal and treatment of diarrhea. It is clear from the change and adaptation of improved hygiene that disease from contaminated water, personal hygiene and poor environmental hygiene has been significantly reduced with resulting of improved health of community people. The level of knowledge of handling of ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution) has been increased. The chances of occurrence of diarrheal disease have reduced and the practices of treatment of diarrhea diseases are changed from traditional method to trained health worker/clinic/health post.

**4.4 Hand Washing Practice**

Hand washing practice after defecation have increased to 100% against the baseline of 78 %. As per baseline sample of 231 households, only 57% did wash their hands with water and soap after defecation whereas evaluation report indicated that now 92 % people use water and soap to wash their hand after defecation. The habit of washing hand with water and mud was completely stopped.

As per baseline data 94% communities people did not have hand washing practice after cleaning child feaces before the project and Now 90% community people have hand washing practice after cleaning child feaces

As per baseline data 33 % communities people did not have hand washing practice before eating and Now 99 % community people have hand washing practice before eating.

As per baseline data only 17% people have had hand washing practice with water and soap before the project, Now 89 % people used water and soap to wash hand before eating.

**4.5 Diarrhoeal Diseases.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

As per the baseline sample of 231 households, 34 % child were suffered from diarrhoeal diseases in summer before the project and Now only 11% of child have been found suffered from the same ,Similarly 18 % women were suffered diarrhoeal diseases in summer before the project and Now only 6% women have been found suffered from the same. Similarly 25 % men were suffered from diarrhoeal diseases in summer before the project and now no one has been suffered from the disease.

The practices of treatment of diarrheal diseases are changed from traditional method to trained health worker/clinic/health post. The level of knowledge of handling of ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution) has been significantly increased with 95 % against the base line of 56 %.

# Annex 5: Case Study

**MUS’s multiplier effects**

“Only two years ago, my life was very difficult,” said Pahal Singh Magar, one of the residents of Babala village in Sirise VDC in Udayapur. “It was hard for me to make a living. Despite working for a whole year in the terraced field, the yield from my land was so low that what I produced barely lasted for six months. I had to work as a daily wage labourer, earning about Rs. 100 a day, to survive in the remaining six months.”



Pahal Singh Magar working in the Fish Pond

Pahal further adds, “I decided to find some other way of supporting my family. When a locally supported water mill from the Dhamile Khola (river) started nearby my house, I was made the in-charge of the mill. The mill is used to grind grains."

"My daily income from running the water mill is Rs. 300. This is a big change for me from the days when it was difficult for me to even have 5 to 10 rupees in my pocket.”

It was at Pahal’s initiative that the water mill was installed in his community in 2011/12. Once the mill was installed, NEWAH staff members supported the mill in two ways: by providing machines and pipes as a part of a AusAid-funded WASH project, and by promoting multiple uses of water services, a process known as MUS.



Pahal Singh working in the kitchen garden

Currently with this service, Pahal makes a saving of about Rs. 20,000 a year by offering services to 105 households. For every *paathi* of grains (NB: 1 Paathi= approximately 4.5 kilograms) crushed, there is a charge of three rupees. “Out of that,“ Pahal says, “two rupees goes to to the water mill operator and one rupee is put in the maintenance and operations fund of the water mill.”

The water mill has brought other unexpected benefits to the community. School enrolment is up. Says Tilak Khatri, the principal of the Babala Primary School: “The number of children attending our school has gone up these days. Thanks to the water mill, school children who used to work at home grinding grains in traditional *Dhiki Jaato* (manual stone-mill), are attending school. They no longer have to spend hours at home grinding grains.”



Peltric mill used for crushing cereals and crops

Krishna Magar, Chairperson of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene users committee (WSUC) says, “The face of the village has radically changed. Our houses now have adequate toilets, dish-drying racks, and dish-washing slabs. Kitchen gardening is promoted through the use of unused or run-off water. People have gradually taken up fish farming in the community, and have started using peltric machines to generate electricity locally."

Young people who were busy playing cards all day long are seen nowadays working in their farms. Earlier, vegetable was scarce, and it was not a part of the regular diet. Now, with vegetables grown anywhere in the open fields with access to run-off water, kitchen gardens are growing, and vegetables have become an important part of people’s diet throughout the year.”

***Note: Babala community was supported through AusAID funding. The support was completed in March 2011, and its post project follow up activities are going on.***

1. In the December 2011 report, the beneficiaries total was as it was at the end of November 2011 from completed 61 schemes. At the time, four schemes had not been completed. This figure includes beneficiaries from all completed 65 schemes (for details, please refer to: Annex 3). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. In Udaypur and Siraha districts, D-WASH CCs existed and were functional. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. These fiscal years correspond to WaterAid in Nepal’s fiscal year cycle, which runs from the 1st of April to the 31st of March. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)