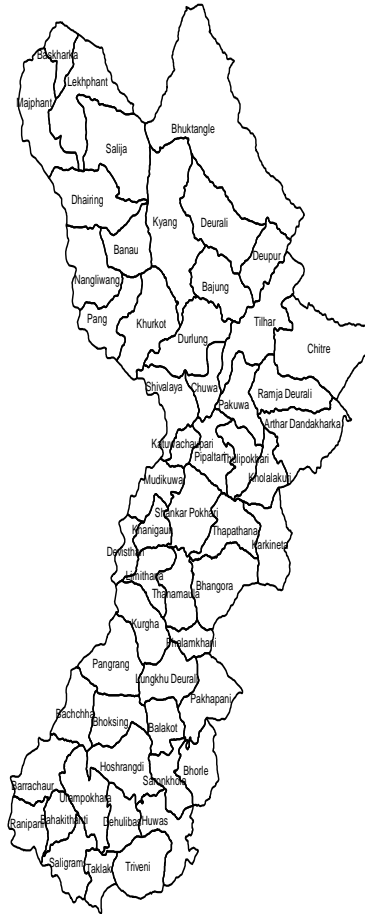


## 2013-2017

## Parbat District



### **Committee (DWASHCC), Parbat**



नेपाल सरकार

# सहरी विकास मन्त्रालय

(..... शाखा)



पत्र संख्या:-

चलानी नं.:-

फोन नं.: { ४२११६९३  
४२११८८३  
४२११६७३

फ्याक्स : ९७७-१-४२११८७३  
: ९७७-१-४२००२४६

सिंहदरबार,

काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।

मिति: २०७०/०५/१६

## विषय: “शुभकामना”

श्री जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय,  
पर्वत, कुश्मा ।

परापूर्वकालदेखि हाम्रो संस्कृतिमा सरसफाइलाई शुद्धता र पवित्रताको पर्यायवाची रूपमा लिइदै आएकोमा सन् ८० को दशकदेखि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ कार्यक्रमलाई खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ दशकको रूपमा शुरु गरिएको सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम क्रमिक रूपमा आधारभूत सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम, विद्यालय सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ सप्ताह, समुदायको अगुवाइमा पूर्ण सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम, विद्यालयको अगुवाइमा पूर्ण सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ वर्ष २००८ र खुला दिसामुक्त अभियानबाट सन् २०१२ सम्ममा चर्पीको पहुँच ५०% पुगेको अनुमान छ ।

नेपालमा अपर्याप्त सरसफाइको कारणबाट अधिल्लो दशकमा मर्ने बालबालिकाको संख्या ७००,००० रहेको थियो । असुरक्षित पिउने पानी र सरसफाइको अभावको कारण रोग लाग्ने प्रतिशत ७२ छ । खानेपानी र सरसफाइ सम्बन्धी रोगको कारणबाट विरामी हुने र मृत्युका कारण प्रतिवर्ष थपिएको आर्थिक भार रु. १.५ अरब देखि ६ अरब रहेको छ । खानेपानी र सरसफाइ सम्बन्धी रोगको कारणले प्रतिवर्ष स्वास्थ्यमा हुने खर्च रु. २.२ अरब (खानेपानी) र ३.६ अरब (सरसफाइ) रहेको छ । यसै गरी अपर्याप्त सरसफाइको कारण उत्पादकत्व तथा आर्थिक मूल्य बराबरको ह्रास रु १० अरब रहेको अध्ययनहरूले देखाएका छन् ।

यी समस्याहरूको निदानको लागि नेपाल सरकारले सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनको लागि सरसफाइ गुरु योजना, २०६८ तयार गरी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदयबाट लोकार्पण गराइसकेको छ । जसअनुसार सन् २०१७ सम्ममा सबै नेपालीको घरमा आधारभूत स्तरको सरसफाइ सुविधाको पहुँच पुऱ्याउने लक्ष्य राखेको छ । उक्त लक्ष्य प्राप्तिको लागि जिल्लाहरूलाई विभिन्न चरणहरूमा विभाजन गरी कार्ययोजना पनि तयार गरिसकिएको छ ।

यसै सन्दर्भमा पर्वत जिल्लाको खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ क्षेत्रको लागि “जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक योजना ” प्रकाशनले राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य हासिल गर्न सहयोग पुराउने विश्वास लिइएको छ । यसै अवसरमा हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

धन्यवाद ।

*(Signature)*

किशोर थापा

सचिव, सहरी विकास मन्त्रालय

अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ निर्देशन समिति

सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं ।





नेपाल सरकार  
सङ्घीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय  
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ  
२०७२

फोन { ४२०००००  
४२००२८१  
४२००२९७  
४२००२९९

पत्र संख्या:-

चलानी नं.:-

२०७०/५/३१

शुभकामना

जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय पर्वत र जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति पर्वतले जिल्लाको ५ वर्षे "खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई रणनीतिक योजना २०७०" तयार गरेकोमा खुशी व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु साथै पर्वत जिल्ला 'नेपालको छैठौं खुल्ला दिसामुक्त जिल्ला घोषणा' भएकोमा बधाई एवं धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । सन् २०१७ सम्ममा शतप्रतिशत घरधुरीमा आधारभूत खानेपानी र सरसफाई सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउने राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य अनुसार खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रलाई व्यवस्थित गरी सामुहिक प्रयास र एकद्वार नीति अनुसार स्रोत परिचालन गर्न तथा सम्भाव्य स्रोत र सम्भावनाको पहिचान गरी यस सम्बन्धी विकास गतिविधिहरूलाई दिगो रुपमा अगाडि बढाउन यो योजना मार्गदर्शन गर्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

अहिले पनि देशमा करिव आधाआधीको जनसंख्या (करिव ४७ प्रतिशत) आधारभूत सरसफाई सुविधाबाट वन्चित रहेका छन भने करिव २० प्रतिशतले खानेपानीको आधारभूत सुविधा प्राप्त गर्न सकिरहेका छैनन् । जसमा गरिव, उपेक्षित तथा सिमान्तकृत समुदायहरु सवैभन्दा बढि प्रभावित छन् । खानेपानी र सरसफाई सुविधाबाट प्राप्त हुन सक्ने जनस्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी लाभ अपेक्षित रुपमा हासिल गर्न समेत अझै ठूलो चुनौती रहेको छ । यसका लागि ब्यवहारिक सोच तथा रणनीति, उपयुक्त कार्य सञ्चालन विधि, सुदृढ संस्थागत ब्यवस्था, पर्याप्त स्रोत परिचालन, सरोकारवालाहरूसंग सहकार्यको आवश्यकता पर्दछ । विभिन्न निकायबाट सञ्चालित विकास गतिविधिहरूबाट अपेक्षित परिणाम हासिल गर्न नसकेको अनुभूति गरिएको अवस्थामा स्थानीय जनता र सरोकारवालाहरूकै पहल एवं सहभागितामा ५ वर्षे लक्ष्य राखी जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति पर्वतले तयार गरेको "जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई (वास) रणनीतिक योजना, २०७०" यस क्षेत्रको विकासमा कोशेढुंगा सावित हुनेछ साथै खुल्ला दिसामुक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा भैसकेको पर्वत जिल्लाको यो अभियानलाई दिगो रुपमा सञ्चालन गर्न र विकास कार्यलाई योजनाबद्ध संचालन गर्न योजना तर्जुमा, बजेट ब्यवस्था, स्रोत परिचालन, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन तथा मुल्यांकनमा समेत यो ५ वर्षे योजनाले सघाउ पुरयाउने विश्वास लिएको छु । योजनाको कार्यान्वयनको लागि सामुहिक रुपमा अगाडि बढ्नसके जिल्लाको वास क्षेत्रको विकास ब्यवस्थित र एकिकृत रुपमा अगाडि बढ्नेमा सफलता प्राप्त हुनेछ भन्दै शुभकामना समेत व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु । साथै यस कार्यमा खटिनुहुने सबैलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु ।

शान्तबहादुर श्रेष्ठ

सचिव





०७०१७१

नेपाल सरकार  
सङ्घीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय  
(योजना तथा बौद्धिक सहयोग समन्वय महाशाखा)



फोन/फ्याक्स नं.: ०१-४२००३१६  
फोन/फ्याक्स नं.: ०१-४२००२६६  
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ

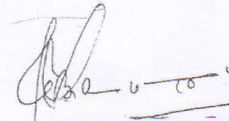
## शुभकामना



जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय पर्वतको अगुवाईमा जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति पर्वतले जिल्लाको ५ वर्षे “खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई रणनीतिक योजना २०७०” तयार गरेकोमा खुशी व्यक्त गर्दछु। खुल्ला दिसामुक्त जिल्ला घोषणा भैसकेको पर्वत जिल्लाले उक्त कार्यलाई दिगो र थप व्यवस्थित रुपमा अगाडि बढाउन अर्को अनुकरणीय कार्य गर्न लागेकोमा बधाई एवं धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु। यसले सन् २०१७ सम्ममा शतप्रतिशत घरधुरीमा आधारभूत खानेपानी र सरसफाई सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउने राष्ट्रिय तथा सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्न सहयोग पुग्ने आशा एवं विश्वास व्यक्त गर्दछु।

जिल्लाको खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रलाई व्यवस्थित र दिगो रुपमा परिचालन गर्न व्यक्तिगत र संस्थागत खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई अवस्थालाई ५ वर्ष भित्रमा शतप्रतिशत उपलब्धी हासिल गर्ने महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यका साथ तयार गरिएको “जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई रणनीतिक योजना, २०७०” को पूर्ण कार्यान्वयनमा सम्बद्ध सबै पक्षको पूर्ण रुपमा सहभागिता रहनेछ, भन्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु।

यस जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई र स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक योजनाले जिल्लाको खानेपानी, सरसफाई र स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी संभावनाको उजागर गरी आगामी दिनमा योजनाबद्ध रुपमा सहभागितामूलक योजना निर्माण, योजनाको सफल कार्यान्वयनबाट स्थानीय जनतामा सकारात्मक परिणाम ल्याउने अपेक्षा गर्दछु। नीति निर्माता तथा योजनाकारलाई मात्र नभई अनुसन्धानकर्ता, अन्वेषक, विश्लेषकहरु, स्थानीय स्तरमा कार्यरत सरकारी गैरसरकारी संघसंस्था, सामुदायिक संस्था लगायत नागरिक समाज सबैलाई यो खानेपानी, सरसफाई र स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक योजना उपयोगी सावित हुनेछ, भन्ने मलाई लागेको छ। अन्तमा यस खानेपानी, सरसफाई र स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक योजना निर्माणमा सहयोग गर्नुहुने तथा सहभागी हुने सबैमा धन्यवाद दिँदै तपाईंहरुको स्थानीय विकासको अभियान भविष्यमा समेत निरन्तर सफल रहोस भनी शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु।

  
(दिनेश कुमार श्रेष्ठ)  
सह-सचिव

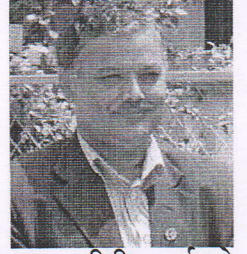




नेपाल सरकार  
सङ्घीय मामिला तथा स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय

## स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास तथा कृषि सडक विभाग

भीमहल पुलचोक, ललितपुर  
शुभकामना

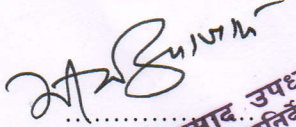


जिल्ला विकास समिति पर्वतको अगुवाईमा जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति पर्वतले जिल्लाको ५ वर्षे “खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई रणनीतिक योजना, २०७०” तयार गरेकोमा अत्यन्त खुशी लागेको छ । पर्वत जिल्ला नेपालको छैठौँ खुल्ला दिसामुक्त जिल्ला घोषणा भैसकेको र सोही अनुसार जिल्लाको खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई क्षेत्रलाई व्यवस्थित, दिगो र नतिजामूलक बनाउने उद्देश्यले गर्न तयार गरिएको यो ५ वर्षे खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई रणनीतिक योजना, २०७० अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण हुने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्दै यस योजनाले राज्यको सन् २०१७ सम्ममा शतप्रतिशत घरधुरीमा आधारभूत खानेपानी र सरसफाइ सुविधा पुऱ्याउने राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य पूरा गर्न सहयोगी बन्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

पर्वत जिल्ला नेपालको छैठौँ खुल्ला दिसामुक्त जिल्लाको रूपमा घोषणा भैसकेको छ । खुल्ला दिसामुक्त जिल्ला पश्चातको रणनीतिहरूको कार्यान्वयन गरी यसबाट दिगो सरसफाइ प्रवर्द्धनमा समेत सहयोग पुग्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्दछु । अभैपनि करिव ३८ प्रतिशत घरधुरीमा आधारभूत सरसफाइ सुविधा उपलब्ध गराउन बाँकी रहेको र करिव २० प्रतिशत घरधुरीमा आधारभूत खानेपानी सुविधाका उपलब्ध गराउन बाँकी रहेको र जसमध्ये पनि गरिव, उपेक्षित तथा पिछडिएको समुदायको पहुँच नपुगेको अवस्थामा यस रणनीतिक योजनाले सोको लागि विशेष ध्यान दिनेछ, जसबाट स्वच्छ खानेपानी र सरसफाइ सुविधाको कारण प्राप्त हुन सक्ने स्वास्थ्य लाभ सबै वर्गमा उपलब्ध हुने अपेक्षा गर्न सकिन्छ । खुल्ला दिसामुक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा भएको पर्वत जिल्लामा त्यसपछि निरन्तरता दिनुपर्ने आनीवानी परिवर्तनका कृयाकलाप र खानेपानी सुविधा तथा गुणस्तरमा ध्यान दिई खानेपानी सुरक्षा योजनाको क्षेत्रमा समेत विशेष ध्यान दिनु आजको आवश्यकता देखिएको छ जसमा यो रणनीतिक योजना सफल रहनेछ

योजना तयारी गर्नुभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण यसको कार्यान्वयनमा रहन्छ । जसरी यो योजना तयारी गर्दा सबै पक्षको सहभागिता रहेको छ कार्यान्वयनमा समेत सोही अनुसारको प्रतिवद्धता र क्रियाशिलता रहिरहनु पर्दछ । देशको लागि ठूलो चुनौतीको रूपमा रहेको यस क्षेत्रको विकासमा सम्पूर्ण जनता र सरोकारवालाहरूको साभ्ता पहल एवं सहभागिता रहेमा यो योजना कार्यान्वयन हुनेमा कुनै आशंका छैन । यस योजनाको कार्यान्वयनको लागि राजनैतिक दलहरू, सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संघसंस्था लगायत नागरिक समाज सबैको सहयोगको अपेक्षा गर्दै कार्यान्वयनको पूर्ण सफलताको लागि शुभकामना समेत व्यक्त गर्दछु । धन्यवाद ।

मिति :-२०७०।०६।०३

  
भीमप्रसाद, उपध्याय  
महानिदेशक



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## Executive Summary

### Background

In line with the thrust of GoN to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sanitation by 2017, Parbat too aims to achieve the target by then; therefore a clear-cut strategic plan with integrated approach is a dire need to assert concerted action and clear-cut direction to ensure uniformity in implementation modality and streamlining the funding from various sources. Based on the past experience in WASH sector, need of a strategic DSWASHP was felt by all the sector actors in order to undertake concerted actions to achieve universal coverage of WASH in the district as envisioned at the national level. It is therefore, DWASHCC, Parbat formulated Strategic WASH Plan in common consensus and commitment of the all the stakeholders and political parties to implement the plan to achieve the stipulated target. DSWASHP could become the foundation to the donor agencies to bring the final decision for their investment and prioritization. DSWASHP is a response to widely felt need and an instrument for local actors to drive the WASH sector properly.

### Objectives of the Plan

The major objective of the plan is to contribute to the national goal of achieving universal coverage of water supply and sanitation by achieving the universal coverage of WASH by 2017 in the district.

### Methodology

A Core Team under DWASHCC was formed to steer ahead preparation of the plan. The plan is primarily based on the published/unpublished reports, existing records, profiles, documents, updated database of WSSSDO, DPHO, DEO, DDC, VDC and other institutions active in the district. Policy guidelines and national strategies pertaining to the WASH sector have also been utilized wherever relevant. Accordingly, National Census data/information, 2011 and topographic digitized data of Department of Survey have also been the sources of information in preparation of the plan. Data/information in NMIP, District Sanitation Strategy and information relevant for the purpose from various published and unpublished documents were utilized. Additional information required was gathered from the VDCs and other institutions existing in the district.

The information collected were collated and edited to maintain consistency and objectivity. Revisit on it was done to collect missing information from the concerned VDCs and other institutions active in the district. The collected data were coded and digitized in data sheet first. The processed data were analyzed by using MS-excel computer programme. The information was geo-coded and analyzed using ArcGIS programme. Such an analysis was done by VDC in order to determine the priority status in the district. A draft plan including activities by year and by milestones was prepared. The plan was shared with multi-sector forum participated by all the stakeholders, political entities and other personalities with knowledge and experience in WASH sector of the district for comments and suggestions. Relevant comments and suggestions received from the forum were incorporated in the draft and finalized. The final report was presented again in the DWASHCC for approval. The relevant comments and suggestions



received from DWASHCC were incorporated and finally, the report finalized for dissemination in multi-stakeholders' forum for implementation / apply in practice.

## **Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Situation in the District**

### **Water Supply**

Water supply coverage is recorded at 90.37% of the population in the district; however, among the existing water supply systems, 46% percent schemes are not functioning well so these projects must have major repair or reconstruction. Accordingly, improvement in functioning of gravity flow water supply is the needs to ensure water quality and making the systems self-sustained at community level.

### **Sanitation & Hygiene**

The percentage of the using permanent toilet among the total households is 95.6 percent, but several public/Institutional places are still without toilet. The rate of hand washing with soap at critical times is still low. Of the schools with toilet, 11 percent schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Moreover, the toilet-student/teacher ratio is 1:75 at present indicating the need for construction of more number of toilets in educational institutions to come at accepted ratio of 1:50. Provision for toilets in public places with operational management is equally a need in the district. Solid waste and waste water problems is noticed in old and newly developed market centres like Kusma, Parbat Beni (Wari Beni), Patichour/Dimuwa, Hatemalochok, Lungkhu and Setibeni.

### **Poverty, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion**

Parbat is ranked in 14th among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district with the wide gap by gender, caste, and ethnicity and by the VDCs/Ilakas of the district. Social exclusion by gender, ethnicity and caste is a persisting problem. Poverty incidence is higher among Dalits, ethnic group people like Kumal, Bote/Majhi, Ghartee, Magar, Gurung and other minority groups. Caste-based social exclusion has been manifesting in disparities in both poverty incidence and human development indicators. All of these call for adopting meaningful poverty reduction and human right based approach in WASH sector with emphasis on improving the poor's access to resources especially among the powerless, marginalised.

### **Environment**

The acute land erosion due to road construction in sloping land is one of the major problems which causes degradation of soil and destroyed rechargeable traditional water ponds in the upper part of hill area resulting decreasing water flow in volume as well as the period of water flow of water sources.

Open defecation at public places and toilet drain directly to the stream/river are some causes in Parbat contaminating the water bodies and putting the public health at stake.

### Targets

A number of crucial activities to materialise the set target on sustained basis have been set in order and the major milestones crucial in achieving district target by year starting from 2013-2017 are underlined below:

**Table 1: Major Milestones 2013-2017**

Activities	Number of VDC by year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan		49			
Review/updating of V-WASH plans	6			49	
Preparation of CAPA		25	30		
Preparation of LAPA		1			
Preparation of District Solid Waste Management Plan		1			
Study on Ground Water Aquifer, Water quality, Depletion risk and Adaptation Plan		1 District			
Post ODF activities in (for TBC) VDCs	55	55	55	55	55
Functionality Improvement and Water Safety Plan in VDCs	6	20	24	5	
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied)		1	4	20	30

Guiding principles and operational strategy have been formulated in order to ensure the achievement of the set target and stipulated milestones of the activities.

Guiding principles and operational strategies are formulated in order to ensure the achievement of the set target and stipulated milestones of the activities.

### Fund Requirement

Estimate of fund requirement are based on the present unit rate per person and material prevailing in the district.

The fund estimate takes into account inflation rate of 9.95% recorded during the month of June-July 2012 as per the estimate of Nepal Rastra Bank.

Fund estimates are based on the activities planned to reach the universal coverage of water supply and sanitation by 2017. The size of the fund goes relatively 9.95% bigger per year due to the estimated rate of inflation. The total fund amount required is estimated Rs. 1,169 million rupees and fund requirement by year are:

**Table 2: Estimated Fund**

S.N	Year	Fund Estimate (,000Rs)
1	2013	191,645
2	2014	210,714
3	2015	231,681
4	2016	254,734
5	2017	280,080
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,168,854</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069



**Resource Gap**

A huge gap of Rs. 3,706 million between the fund required and projected fund resources exists, therefore mobilization of resources either from the national and international sources is an warranted imperative besides efficient use of available resources. At the fore, actors involved in the development of the WASH sector but more that of the DWASH-CC members need to play a significant role in marketing/advocating the DSWASHP for tapping the fund resources both from the national and international sources. Equally, crucial role of the VWASHCC is seen in channelling the available fund for the WASH sector as well as tapping the fund resources from the district and national levels.

**Institutional Set-up and Resource Management**

As provisioned in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011, DWASHCC will be lead mechanism for entire spheres of WASH activities in the district and VWASHCC at the VDC level. A Core Team to work on behalf of DWASHCC will be responsible in follow-up and monitoring of the plan. Accordingly, a WASH Unit under Core Team in the District and also in VWASHCC at VDC may also be established in need. Capacity enhancement activities are provisioned for the Coordination Committees at the district and VDC level in fulfilling their expected/bounded roles and responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

WASH Fund at the district level will be established where in the fund earmarked for hygiene and sanitation activities of all the agencies and actors will be deposited. Such a fund will be managed as per the procedures formulated by DWASHCC. As of now, existing policy and corresponding rules are yet to be tuned in this direction however, the programme will be implemented by bringing the respective programmes of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. Similar mechanism will be followed in case of VDC and at the school level too. The Book keeping and record keeping of the funds at the district, VDC and school level will be maintained as per the given financial rules of the government. The progress achieved and expenses made will be made public to ensure financial transparency in the programme.

## Abbreviations

CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan for Action
CC	Coordination Committee
CGD	Child, Gender and Disable friendly
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructural development and Agriculture Road
DSWASHP	District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan
DTO	District Technical Office
DWASH-CC	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household
I/NGO	International/Non Government Organization
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MPPW	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
NMIP	National Management Information Program
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODF	Open Defecation Free
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
TBC	Total Behavior Change
UAT	Universal Access Target
VDC	Village Development Committee
V/M-WASHCC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
V/M-WASHP	VDC WASH Plan
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office
WUC	Water User Committee



## **1. Background**

### **1.1. Introduction**

Water is life and sanitation as way of living. It is therefore, safe drinking water and hygiene & sanitation are considered as one of the important pillars of human development. Access to safe water and sanitation facilities are imprinted human rights of citizen.

Water supply and sanitation sector has been taken as one of the core component in priority order of the government of Nepal upon declaration of Water Supply and Sanitation Decade by the United Nations in 1981. Policy, strategy programme, acts and corresponding rules & regulations have been formulated for speedier progress the sector. In the effort, Nepal has emphasizes for decentralization of development activities to address the geo-political and socio-economic realities existing in Nepal. In the course, the LSGA (1998) provides an overall framework for decentralized governance. Emphasis is given on to the formulation of periodic plans, programs and projects to ensure harmony at the national and the district levels. There have been achievements being made in the sector. The National Census, 2011 data estimate that the coverage of water supply in the country to have gone up to 85.4% and that of sanitation to 61.8% of population. The existing coverage compares with the MDGs targets for 2015 of 73% water and 53% for sanitation. The information indicates that that at present, 794,083 households do not have adequate water service and 2,069,812 households lack adequate sanitation facilities. The national target is for universal access to water and sanitation by 2017.

In continuous effort for speedier achievement in the sector, Water Resources Act 1992 and its regulation 1993, Local Self-Governance Act 1998 and its regulation 1999, Environmental Protection Act 1997 and its regulation 1998 and National Sanitation and hygiene Master Plan 2011 have been enunciated for speedier progress in the sector. The National Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (WSS Strategy: 2004) spells out that plans prepared in the district and village level forms the basis for planning purpose and allocation of budget corroborates accordingly. The DDCs are made leading role and responsible for planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the rural water supply and sanitation plans in their respective districts.

### **1.2 Brief Introduction of the District**

#### **Geography**

According the several Purans, goddess Parvati was born in Parbat state near the Himalayan range. So the Parbat state was in Puran period too. Pang is known as the birth place of Parvati where still a ruins of the palace of Parbat state lays. Before unification of Parbat in Nepal; Parbat was a strong Chaubise state ruled by the Malla Kings. When King Mahendra divided Nepal into 74 districts the part between Kaligandaki and Modikhola of Parbat state, whole area of Paiyun and some area of Sataun (Choubise states before unification) remained. Including these remaining parts of country declared another district and named it Parbat. In 2032 B.S the boundary of Parbat changed and came to present shape.

Payunkot, Dhuwakot, Limikot, Jumli, Jumli, Durlungkot, Pang and Mallaj are some archeological and historical site in Nepal as a possible location for Parbat. In addition, Setiben, Modiben, Gupteswor and Alpešwor cave, Highest suspension bridge (Kusma to Gyadi) and Mechanized bridge (Kusma to Balewa) are some tourism places in Parbat.

Parbat district is the entry point of Dhaulagiri Zone of western region. It lies in 28° 00' 19" to 28° 23' 59" to the north in latitude and longitudinally 83° 33' 40" to 83° 49' 30" to the east. The area ranges from the height of 520 to 3,300 meters from sea level covering total area of 536.86 sq.km. (53,686 hector). Parbat district is bounded by Kaski and Syangja District on the east, Myagdi on the north, Baglung and Gulmi District on the west and Syangja and Gulmi district on the south. The district experiences 3 types of climate; tropical climate by the 15.5% of landscape up to altitude of 1,000 mt asl, sub tropical by 69% of landscape up to altitude of 2000 mt asl and temperate climate by 15.5% of landscape and altitude up to 3300 masl. The temperature ranges from maximum average temperature of 32°C and minimum average temperature 7.5°C. Annual average precipitation is recorded at 2400mm – 2600mm. There is 37% forest, 4% pasture land, 45% cultivated land and 4% waterbodies. The district is divided into 11 Ilaka, 55 VDCs. It has 2 constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly. Kusma, Siwalaya VDC is the head quarter of the district with all basic infrastructures like drinking water, electricity, telecommunication and transportation facilities. The coverage of those facilities is limited to some VDCs, which are linked to main Pokhara-Baglung and Pokhara-Beni highways.

This district is historically admired for caves (Gupha) like Gupteswor Gupha, Alpešwor Gupha, Bhubaneswor Gupha, Sitalpati Gupha and Adherikhola Gupha. It has carried long religious history. Parbat district has been identified as full of natural mine resources like Iron in Palamekhani VDC; Copper in Chirdi Khani, Limithana-8 and Bhoxing- 4; Stone mine in Mate Lek, Khadi Lek and Luwakhola and Gold mine in Kali Gandaki river bank. But there is no further steps taken for excavation and processing to generate revenues of the district.

### River System

Major rivers of this district are Kaligandaki and Modi Rivers. Other river streams are Lungdi, Lasti, Seti, Rati, Patikhola, Jahare, Malyandi, Lamaya, Chirdi, Luwa, Bachha, Khahare, and Payue. Major ventage points of mountains are called Lakhes are Panchase (2100 mt), Dahare lekha (2266 mt), Hampal lekha (3309 mt), Chisapani lekha (2266 mt) and Gorlang lekha (2165 mt). Various old ponds and natural lakes including falls like Sahasradhara, Khwang fall (Hosrangdi) are also consist of other water main bodies.

### Population and Ethnic Composition

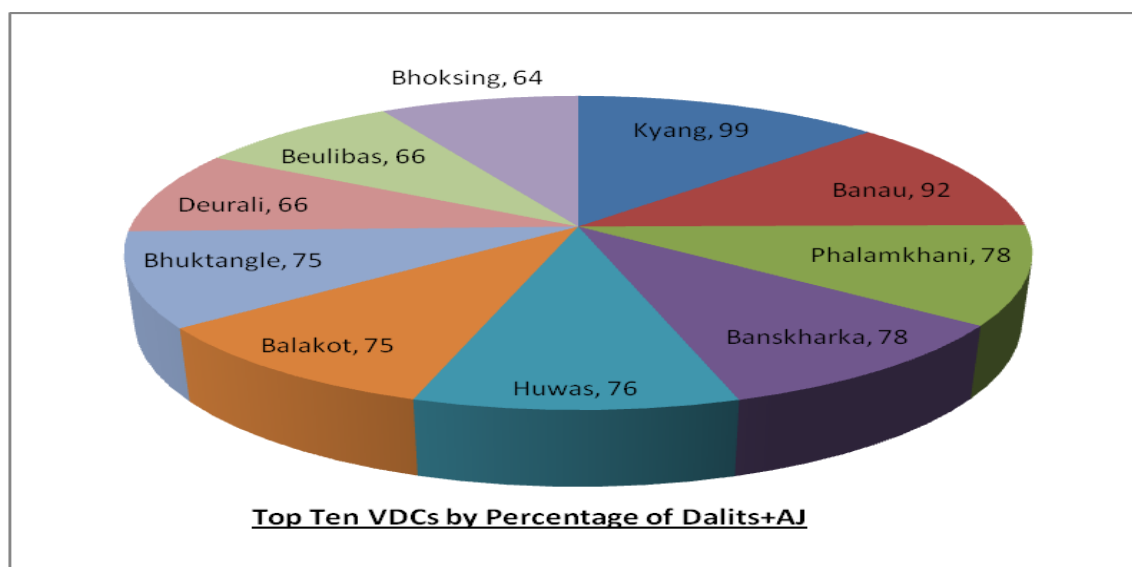
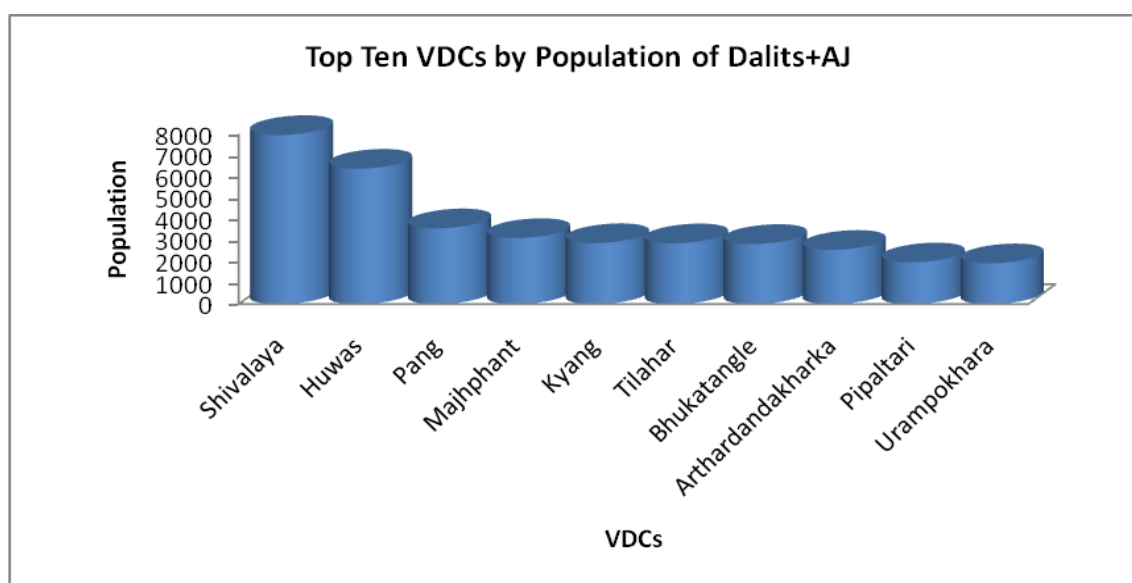
According the National Censes 2011 indicates that total population in the district is 146,590 with 81,289 female and 65,301 male in 31,527 households (CBS, 2011). The ethnic distribution in the district as of census 2001 is presented in table 3 below:



**Table 3: Ethnic Distribution in the District**

SN	Ethnic Group	Percentage
1	Brahmin/Kshetri	53.4
2	Janajaati	18.3
3	Dalit Group	21.4
4	Others	6.7

Of the total population 89.5% follow Hinduism followed by Buddhism (9.3%). The percentage of Islam, Christian and Bon followers are less than one percent (0.4%, 0.5% and 0.2% respectively) and other religion followers consist of 0.1 percent. (Census 2011)

**Chart 1: Top Ten VDCs on Percentage of Dalits and Adivaasi, Janajaati****Chart 2: Top Ten VDCs on Population of Dalits and Adivaasi, Janajaati**

## Literacy

Literacy rate is recorded at 83 percent of the total population. The literacy rate is high among the male (86%) compared to that of female (81%). (Source: DEO, Parbat)

## Development Index

The district is rated as least developed among 75 districts of Nepal with overall development index of 14 ranking (Districts of Nepal, Indicators of Development, CBS in collaboration with ICIMOD and SNV). The standing of Parbat against the national development index by selected indicators is presented in table 2 below.

**Table 4: Selected development indicators in perspective of Nepal**

Indicator	Nepal	District
Adult literacy	36.72	
Per capita annual income (dollar)	1186	
Average life expectancy index	0.295	
Income index	0.179	
HDI	0.325	0.504

## 2. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Situation

### 2.1 Water Supply Situation

#### 2.1.1 Water Supply Coverage

Gravity system is the major source of water supply system in the district. Information of WSSDO, 2011 reveal that 90.37% of the total households (33,878) have access to water supply in the district. Public and private tap from piped system is the major water supply systems and some rain water harvesting systems (115 HHs) exist in the district. Water quality from the existing systems is not satisfactory. So we need to improve water quality of those existing water supply systems gradually by applying the Water Safety Plan. Table 5 presents the details on the existing situation of water coverage in the district.

**Table 5: Households coverage by different water supply systems in the district**

Piped system (Gravity)		Rain water Harvesting(RWH)	Protected springs	Total Coverage
Public tap	Private tap			
27,938	2,325	115	236	30,614
82.47%	6.86%	0.34%	0.70	90.37%

Annex-1.1 presents the water supply coverage, existing water supply systems in the VDCs.

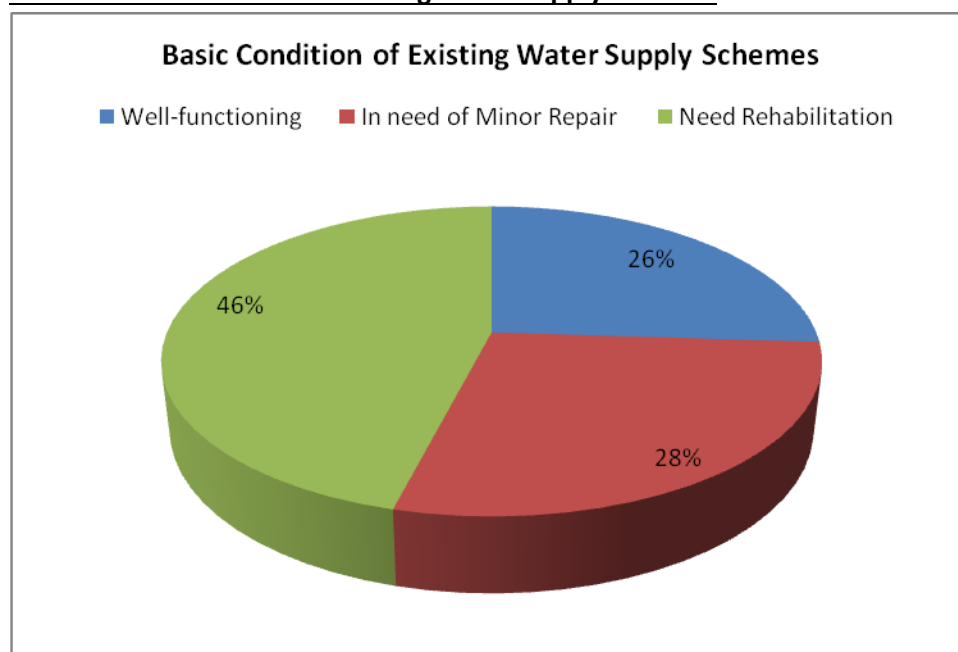
#### 2.1.2 Functional status of Water Supply Schemes

Analysis of functional status of pipeline systems (gravity) reveals that 54% of schemes are fully functioning and 46% is need of major repairs (Table 6).

**Table 6: Functional status of pipeline systems in the district**

Functional Status	Total		
	No. of Schemes	Household Served	Percent
Fully Functional	235	7,871	26%
Need minor Repair	260	8,708	28%
In need of Major repair/Rehab.	419	14,035	46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>30,614</b>	<b>100%</b>

Annex-1.7 presents the functionality of existing water supply system in the VDCs.

**Chart 3: Basic Condition of Existing Water Supply Schemes**

### 2.1.3 Water Supply Coverage at Schools and other Institutions

#### Schools

Of the total of 331 schools in the district, 326 (98.0%) have water supply facilities and the rest 5 (2.0%) do not have any. The students of these schools lacking water supply systems either carry water themselves, or carry water by school helper from the near scheme/source and collect in school or visit the houses in the neighborhood of their schools for water when they are thirsty.

Of the existing water supply system in schools, gravity pipe water supply system is the major systems found in the schools. Analysis of the system about their functional status indicate that 24.0% are fully functional, 27.0% are in need of minor repair, 24.0% need major repair and 24.0% are waiting for rehabilitations. Detail on number of schools, number of students, and functional status of each water system are given in table 7.



**Table 7: Water supply system and their functional status in schools**

Number of School	Number of Teacher and students	Status of water supply systems (number of institution)				
		Good	Need minor repairs	Need Major repairs	Need rehabilitation	No system
331	46,500	78	91	79	78	5
Percent		24.0%	27.0%	24.0%	24.0%	2.0%

**Other Institutions**

There are 276 institutions in the district. Of them, only 223 (80.8%) are found to have water supply facility and the rest 53 (19.2%) do not have any. The functional status of the existing water supply systems and the estimated number of users a day in the institutions are presented in table 8 below:

**Table 8: Water supply system and their functional status in institutions**

Number of institutions	Number of Staff	Daily visitors	Status of water supply systems (number of institution)				
			Good	Need minor repairs	Need Major repairs	Need rehabilitation	No system
276	1039	3410	74	59	39	51	53
Percent			26.81%	21.38%	14.13%	18.48%	19.2%

Source: DWASHCC 2069

**2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation****2.2.1 Household Sanitation**

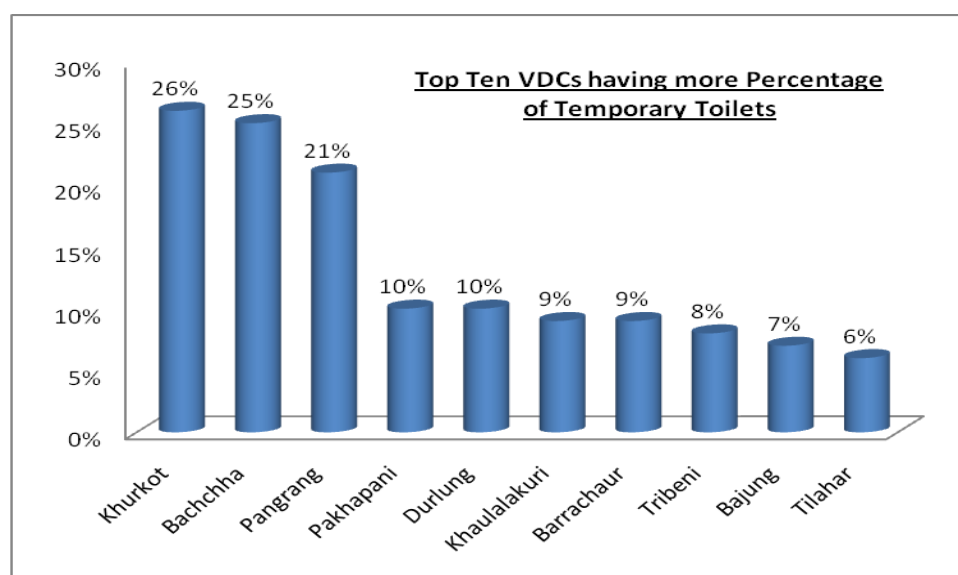
The NMIP, 2012 reveals that a most of the households (95.6%) of the total households in the district have improved toilets and the rest (4.4%) have temporary toilets. All VDCs and the District have declared as an ODF zone.

Table 9 below presents the overall status of household coverage by toilet in the district. Details about household toilet coverage by VDCs is provided in annex-1.4

**Table 9: Existing status of household level sanitation coverage in the district**

Particular	Households	Percent
Households with improved toilet	32,389	95.6%
Household with temporary toilet	1,489	4.4%
Total household	33,878	100%

Source: DWSSCC 2069

**Chart 4: VDCs with Highest Percentage of Temporary Toilets**

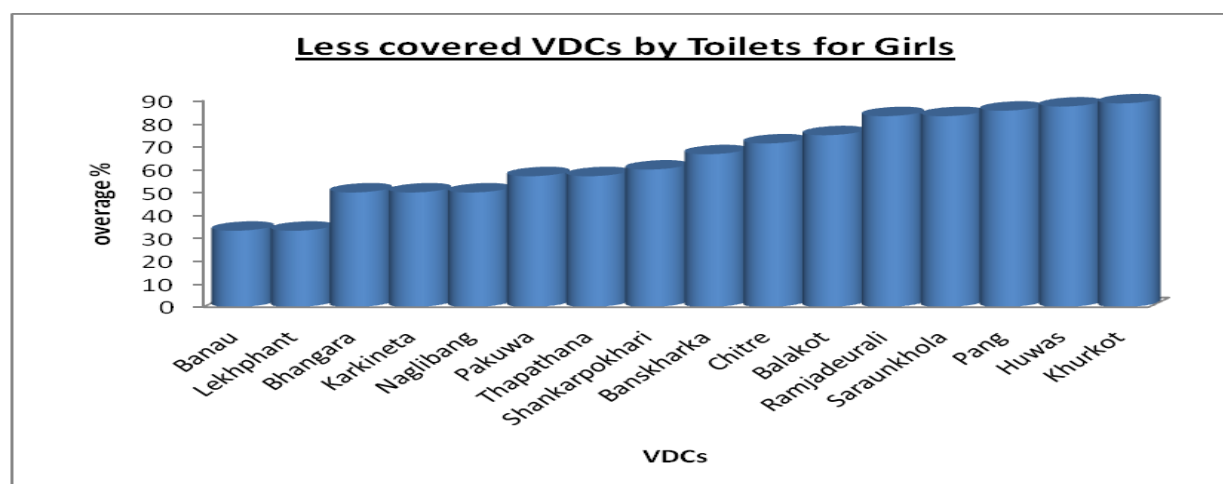
## 2.2.2 Sanitation in Schools and other Institutions

### Schools

There are total 331 schools with student and teachers population of 46,500 (Boys- 21,680, Girls-22,735, Teacher 2,085) in the district. Of the total schools, 296 have Toilets for girl students and 327 for boys. Of the schools with toilets, 42 schools have urinal for girls and 46 schools for boys (table 10).

**Table 10: Toilet facilities by gender in schools**

Total number of schools	Total no. of students and teachers	School with Toilet			School with urinal		
		Girls	Boys	No latrine	Girls	Boys	No urinal
	46,500	296	327	0	42	46	284
Percent		89.43	98.79	0	12.7	13.9	87.6

**Chart 5: VDCs, below 100% coverage by Toilets for Girls**

Analysis on the adequacy of toilet facilities in schools indicate that the existing student/teachers - toilet ratio is 1:75 indicating inconvenience to the students as the established norms or toilet requirement is 1:50 indicating massive efforts required in improving sanitation facilities in schools. Table 11 presents number of latrine units and the respective users.

**Table 11: Toilet - Student Ratio in Schools**

Type of Toilets	Number of Schools	Number of Urinals(Urinals: Students Ratio)	Girls	Boys	Number of Toilets (Toilet: Student Ratio)
Female latrine	331	42 (1:541)	22,735	21,680	296(1:77)
Male latrine	331	46 (1:471)	296	327	327(1:66)

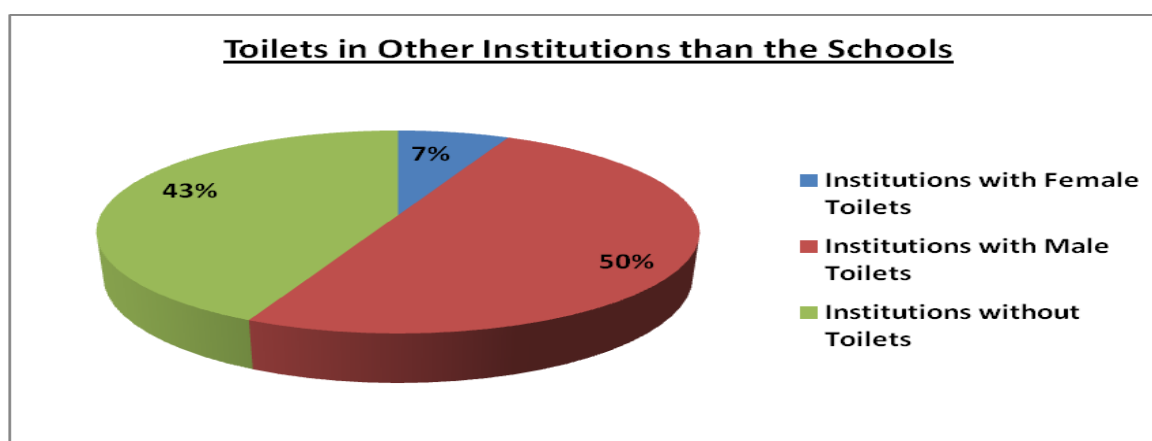
### Other Institutions

Besides schools, there are other 276 institutions<sup>1</sup> in the district. These institutions have 1,039 staffs and are visited by 3,410 people every day, number of visitor depends upon the nature of services to be provided by the institution. Of the 276 institutions, only 149 are found to have toilet facility, of which 20 are equipped with facility for female too (Table 12).

**Table 12: Number of Institutions having Toilet and Urinal facilities**

Number of Institutions	Number of Staffs	Daily visitors	Number of institutions with Toilet			Number of institutions with urinal		
			Female latrine	Male latrine	No latrine	Female urinal	Male urinal	No urinal
276	1,039	3,410	20	148	127	0	0	276
Percent			7%	50%	43%	0%	0%	100%

**Chart 6: Toilets in other Institutions than the Schools**



Source: DWASHCC 2069

<sup>1</sup> Government office, office of Civil Society organizations and Temples



### 2.2.3 Hygiene Facilities in the schools and other institutions

Of total 331 schools in the district, 37 school (11%) have soap for hand washing in/around the toilet, 20 school (6%) with wash basin and 119 (36%) with solid waste pits or buckets (Table 13).

**Table 13: Hand-washing facilities and solid waste management in schools**

Facilities	Number of schools		
	Yes	No	Total
Soap available for hand washing	37	294	331
Wash basin	20	311	331
Waste disposal System	119	212	331

In same manner, of total 276 institutions besides schools, 80 institutions (29%) have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine, 27 institutions (10%) with wash basin and 97 institutions (35%) with solid waste pits or buckets (Table 14).

**Table 14: Hand-washing facilities and solid waste management in other institutions**

Facilities	Number of Institutions		
	Yes	No	Total
Soap available for hand-washing	80	196	276
Wash basin	27	249	276
Waste disposal	97	179	276

### 2.2.4 Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District

Health Information available with DPHO for 3 years (2010/11-2012/13) indicates that the diarrhea diseases are in ascending per year. So it found to be burden on families as well as inhibiting child growth through tropical enteropathy and inhibiting educational attainment in the district. The available data do not indicate a positive correlation between drinking water supply and latrine facilities but seems positive correlation with hygienic behavior of the community (washing hand with soap water in critical time) which reflects that the diarrheal diseases could not decrease only from drinking water supply and sanitation facilities the major things is behavioral change of the communities. Data shows that diarrheal disease is more prominent among the Dalit and Janajati dominate areas. Detail on the diarrheal diseases by VDC is presented in annex-11.

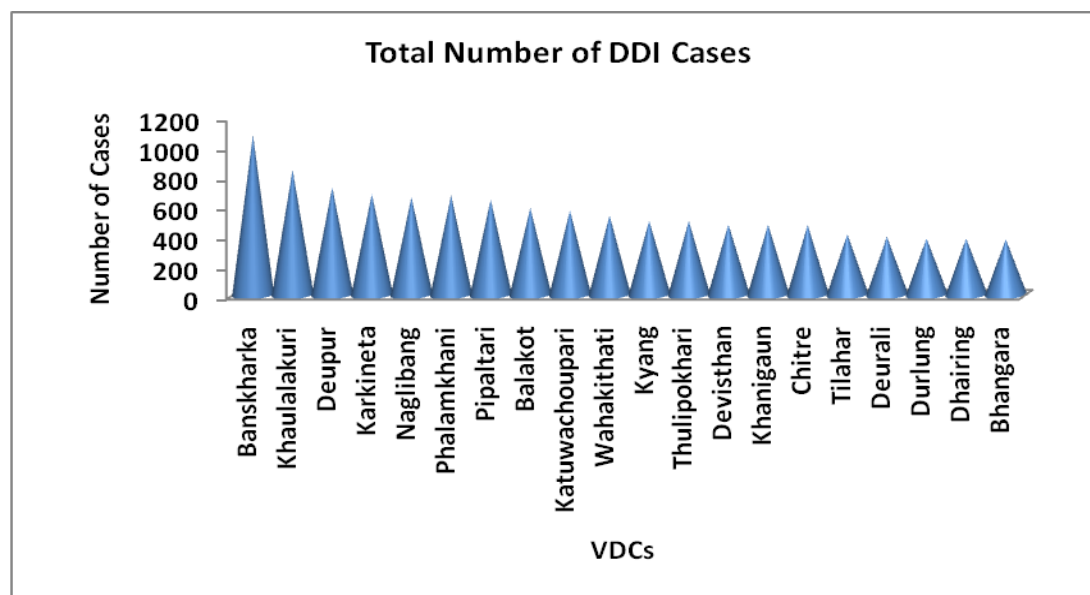
**Table 15: Incidence of diarrheal diseases in the district**

SN	Diarrheal Disease	Incidence (Per 1,000)		
		2067-68	2068-69	2069-70
1	Incidence of Diarrhea Reported to DHO (Shrawan-Phalgon)	15.92	20.59	22.36
2	Estimated Number of patient	2330	3013	3272
3	Suffered population %	1.59	2.06	2.24

Source: DWASHCC 2069

**Chart 7: VDCs ranking by Diarrheal Diseases Incidences**

(First 20 VDCs in ranking are shown in the chart below)



### 3. Key Challenges

The efforts made to attain target of universal coverage in water and sanitation is in upward trend in the country. The present trend of achieving the national target, if continues in the same pace shows that achievement of MDGs target by 2015 is not a difficult task, however, achievement of UAT by 2017 needs a really concerted effort from all dimensions. Commitments from political arena are indicated in achieving the UAT and hygiene and sanitation has become an important agenda in many liturgies in the district. Many agencies are contributing their efforts in sanitation sector. Harmonizing these efforts has been a great concern of the DWASHCC in the district. Providing access to improved sanitation and safe drinking water to the people of the poor community and marginalized groups is a challenge ahead. More challenges with face of ensuring safe water from taps and the supply lines and sustenance of the built up schemes for water and sanitation are the standing challenges that the district has to face in the days to come. In addition, the following pertinent issues are to be taken care of:

- i. Preparation of VWASHP in time as planned ;
- ii. Improvement in functionality of the schemes ;
- iii. Improvement in the quality of tap water from the spring, stream sources and declaration of safe water zone in the VDCs.;
- iv. Effect of climate change on the availability of water sources ;
- v. Resources (financial as well as human) gap in the WASH sector ;
- vi. Consolidation of planning and programming of different stakeholders ;

- vii. Ensuring uniformity in approaches in implementation ;
- viii. Need of objective study on urban sanitation and solid waste management and investment required for appropriate disposal and treatment of solid and liquid waste ;
- ix. Study on depletion of spring sources for policy formulation to ensure sustainable use of spring sources.

### 3.1 Water Supply

In the district, 90.37% of the population has access to basic water supply at present. However, of the existing water supply systems, consist of about 46 percent schemes are not functioning well so regularity and quality of water is not insure to the user community of such schemes. This situation affecting human health, therefore need repair or replacement in order to ensure quantity and quality water safe for drinking as well as other household purpose. Accordingly, the system of water supply (gravity and rain water harvest system) and public water points need to be improved to ensure water quality and making them self-sustained at community level. Besides these tasks, the district has great challenge ahead to provide universal access to the population in the district by 2017 as stipulated by GoN in its MDGs.

### 3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Despite of efforts in improving sanitation situation in the past, the percentage of the total households with permanent toilet at their homestead is recorded at 96% and 4% household toilet need to improve. Open defecation is stopped but hand washing with soap at critical times is rare. Of the schools with toilet, a large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Moreover, the toilet-student ratio is 1:75 at present indicating the need for construction of more number of toilets in educational institutions to come at accepted ratio of 1:50. Solid waste and waste water problems are growing rapidly as there is massive population influx in some places of the district since the recent past. The rate of growth of per capita waste is also growing coupled with poor drainage affecting safe water. The existing hygiene and sanitation situation in the district has implicated to people's dignity, identity and pride. It has also caused significant amount of economic losses every year.

Low level of awareness, less development priorities and poverty include the major factors besides the lack of required level of efforts from the sector institutions can be cited as the major reasons behind poor coverage of sanitation in the district. Therefore, there is challenge ahead to the district in making herculean effort in achieving the UAT by 2017.

### 3.3 Poverty, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (PGESI)

Parbat is ranked in 14 among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district. Average annual per capita income in the district is calculated at US\$ 1011 below than the national average of US\$ 1186 (District Annual Plan 2068, Parbat). Furthermore, analysis of poverty within the district indicates the wide gap by gender, caste, and ethnicity and by Ilakas of the district. Among the 11 Ilakas, information reveal that average poverty incidence in the district records at 0.354 with highest incidence in Ilaka no.11 (0.501) and the lowest in Ilaka no.5 (0.191). Table 14 below presents scenario of incidence of poverty by Ilaka in the district.



Like the national scenario, the social exclusion by gender, ethnicity and caste is a persisting problem. Gender-based exclusion in Nepal is pervasive and deep-rooted, with discrimination against women reducing their physical survival, health and educational opportunities, ownership of assets, mobility, decision making and overall status. Poverty incidence is higher among resource poor Janajati (Bote, Kumal, Magar) and Dalit communities and as well as area having low accessibility of resources and services of the district. Caste-based social exclusion has been manifesting in disparities in both poverty incidence and human development indicators. The national census data indicate poverty incidence to be significantly lower among the highest-caste group than for the lower-caste groups in Nepal. Although separate data is not available for the district, the national scenario does not differ in case of Parbat too. It is the same case of other human development indicators between lower- and upper-caste groups.

**Table 16: Incidence of poverty by Ilakas in the district**

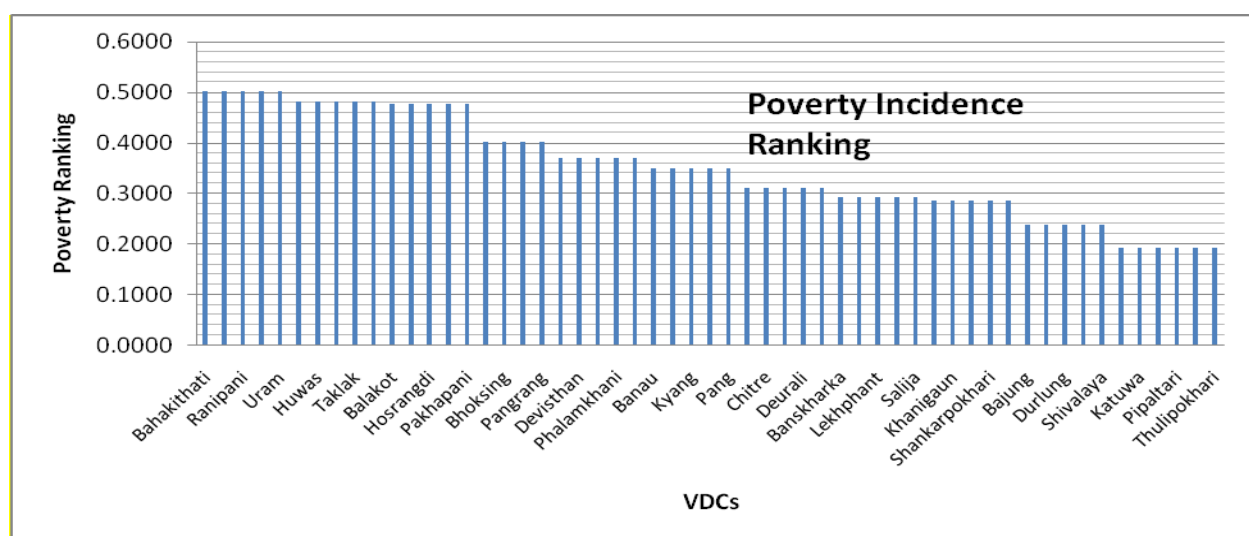
Ilaka Number	Poverty Incidence	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity
1	0.2920	0.0800	0.0320
2	0.3500	0.1000	0.0410
3	0.3110	0.0850	0.0330
4	0.2380	0.0610	0.0230
5	0.1910	0.0500	0.0190
6	0.2850	0.0780	0.0310
7	0.3690	0.1100	0.0460
8	0.4010	0.1200	0.0500
9	0.4760	0.1480	0.0630
10	0.4810	0.1540	0.0670
11	0.5010	0.1610	0.0700

*Source: Small Area Poverty Estimation Survey, WFP and CBS, 2006*

The inequality driven by social exclusion shows that poverty in the district as in the country is intimately intertwined with lack of access to the very resources necessary for escaping it, as reflected in the low level of human development indicators.

Moreover, exclusion-led discrimination against women occurs on numerous fronts, including physical survival, health and educational opportunities, ownership of assets, mobility, and overall cultural status. Example can be cited of literacy rate among women to stand at 45% where as it is 64.9% for male in the district. Similar pattern could be noticed in case of life expectancy, absolute poverty among the female headed women.

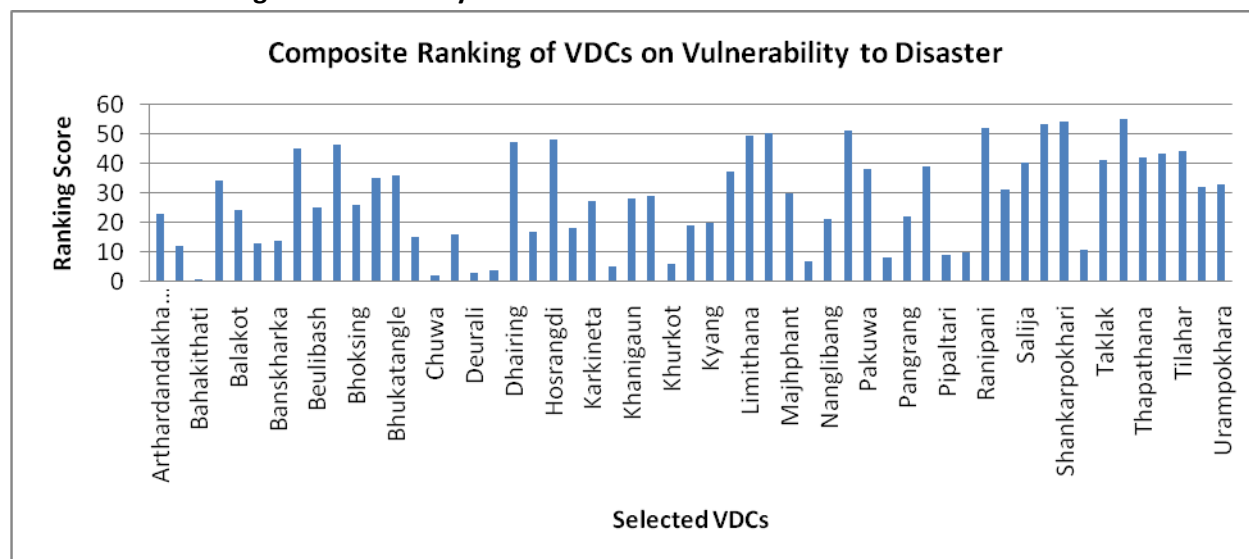
The existing scenario warrant that Parbat district is in need of adopting meaningful poverty reduction and human right based approach in WASH sector with emphasis on improving the poor's access to resources especially among the powerless.

**Chart 8: Poverty Incidence of selected VDCs**

Source: Small Area Poverty Estimation Survey, WFP and CBS, 2011

### 3.4 Environment, Climate Change and Disasters

Geographically, Parbat district can be divided into High Mountain, mid hill and river basin. Of these three ecological belts, High Mountain and mid hill region is the prime source of recharge of ground water aquifer. Pokhara-Baglung high way and other district roads' corridor have many settlements are being added every year. Deforestation along the road corridor and degradation of soil due to rural road has been taking place at an alarming rate. The agricultural activities using chemical fertilizer, insecticide pesticides and burning the practice of plastics have been also increasing environmental pollution. Similarly disposal of all solid waste at river side is also increasing water contamination and environmental pollution of the district.

**Chart 9: VDC Ranking on Vulnerability to Disaster**

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Acute land erosion due to unplanned road construction at the hill slopes has had been a recurring problem in these slopes eroding the soils. Similarly, soil scouring in the settlements along the river banks is another recurring serious problem in the district which calls for undertaking mitigation measures in priority.

Geographic features, location and adverse environment made Parbat District one of the most disaster prone districts in Nepal. Every year different types of disaster like flood, landslide, fire cause huge damages to assets and environment and that seriously disrupt life and livelihood and put people in great suffering. Moreover, climate change magnifies their distresses. Parbat district is considered to be one of those districts in Nepal that have already been exposed to the negative impacts of climate change. Disaster affects the infrastructures of water and sanitation and the supply system the most. During floods inundate ponds and water bodies and contaminate the natural sources of fresh water. It is contaminating the safe water sources and, subsequently, creating various health hazards. Also, accessing safe water has become a major challenge for the people. People in the affected communities are forced use unsafe water. Also, latrines are, generally, fragile which can collapse easily. It leaves people no other options but to go for open defecation. Such crisis in safe water supply and sanitation service severely disrupts hygiene practices. Furthermore, the observed impacts of climate change indicate higher prevalence rates of waterborne and airborne diseases.

Open defecation occurs in some public places in Parbat. This has been contaminating the water bodies and put the public health at stake.

Accordingly, establishment of water testing laboratories at local level are needed to facilitate testing of water is in required intervals.

## **4. Rationale, Objectives and Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP**

### **4.1 Rationale**

GoN has envisioned for accessing universal coverage of basic water supply and sanitation services to its own citizens by 2017. Parbat too aims to achieve the target by then, therefore a clear-cut strategic plan with integrated approach is a dire need to assert concerted action and clear-cut direction to ensure uniformity in implementation modality and streamlining the funding from various sources. Accordingly, formulation of objective indicators to ensure the principle of “putting the last to the first” into action is another pertinent need in the direction. All of these make the DWASHCC to formulate Strategic WASH Plan for Parbat district in common consensus of the all the stakeholders, political parties, ex-representatives and implement the plan to achieve the target envisioned at the national level. Based on the past experience in WASH sector, need of a strategic DSWASHP was felt by all the sector actors in order to undertake concerted action to achieve universal coverage of WASH in the district.

DSWASHP is a response to widely felt need and an instrument for local actors to drive the WASH sector properly. It is an integrated, participatory and inclusive approach to WASH sector planning. This process



ensures identification of needs at local level. It provides a common platform to the local community, including disadvantaged groups, and empowers them to claim their right for equitable sharing of WASH services within communities. The DSWASHP equally lays emphasis on social sensitization of community on various issues such as gender and inclusion, environmental aspect, climate change.

The main objectives of the District Strategic WASH Plan are to:

- Align and harmonize WASH sector for effective coordination and collaboration amongst local district level stakeholders ;
  - Show the way on how the district can achieve MDG targets on 2015 and Universal Targets by 2017 in water supply and sanitation ;
  - Map and organize all available human and financial resources to be used effectively ;
  - Introduce decentralized and coordinated monitoring of the activities ;
  - Prioritize the areas for support needs ;
  - Promote transparency and awareness among the partners and beneficiaries of the district ;
  - Attract external funding for the implementation of the plan and resource tracking ;
  - Guide district project prioritization in annual planning process ;
  - Institutionalize WASH planning and implementation at district level ;
  - Build the DDC and VDC WASH sector capacity ;
  - Formulating district-specific MDG indicators and establish WASH baseline ;
  - Get support from political parties and civil society in WASH implementation ;
  - Help to recognize WASH sector in the district periodic plan and in the district profile ;
- Promote equity and inclusiveness in WASH.

## **4.2 Objectives**

### **4.2.1 Overall Objectives**

The overall objective of District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP) is to contribute to the national goal of achieving universal coverage of water supply and sanitation by 2017 as envisioned by the government of Nepal by setting district targets, milestones and formulating implementation strategies.

### **4.2.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of DSWASHP are to:

- i. assess existing WASH situation in the district;
- ii. set target and milestones for the district in line with goal envisioned by National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2004;
- iii. prepare plan of actions to achieve the district milestones;
- iv. estimate available fund resources and resource gap for implementation of the planned activities; and

- v. formulate strategies to bring sector actors active in the district under single umbrella for implementation of the plan

### 4.3 Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP

DWASH-CC formed a Core Team composed of the representatives of DDC, WSSDO, DPHO, DEO and NGOs was formed by DWASHCC in order to steer ahead the DSWASHP preparation activities effectively and efficiently. Firstly, type and nature of data required for preparing the plan was listed in perspective of set indicators. Available data/information in NMIP, District Sanitation Strategy and information relevant for the purpose from various published and unpublished documents were utilized. Additional information required were gathered from the VDCs and other institutions existing in the district. The type and nature of information gathered include:

- Water supply coverage – household, school, institution – first to the hardship area;
- Sanitation Coverage - household, school, institution – priority to poor sanitation area;
- Functionality of water supply schemes;
- Hygiene situation (hand washing practices, waste disposal) – School and institution;
- Incidence of water borne diseases;
- Poverty situation;
- Concentration of deprived and disadvantaged groups ;
- Remoteness;
- Climate change vulnerability and disasters.

The information collected were collated and edited to maintain consistency and objectivity. Revisit was done to collect missing information from the concerned VDCs and other institutions active in the district. The collected data were coded and digitized in data sheet first.

On the process of DWASH Plan preparation firstly DWASHCC formed core team with member as below:

- Coordinator ; Amog Dhital-Division Chief, WSSDO Parbat
- Member ;Uadaya Bahadur Parajuli-Planning officer, DDC Parbat
- Member- ; Krishna Parsad Bastola, Engineer/Focal Person of WASH unit, DTO parbat
- Member ; Rajendra parsad Ghimire, DHO parbat
- Member ; Krishna Acharya, DEO Parbat
- Member ; Tika ram Bhusal, NGO representative, Parbat
- Member ; Ganesh Bahadur Chhetri, Suaahara representative/CDeRF , Parbat
- Member ; Rubika Shrestha, RWSSP-WN
- Advisor ; Krishna Parsad Lamsal LDO parbat
- Advisor ; Om bahadur KC , DE/WASH unit chief DTO parbat

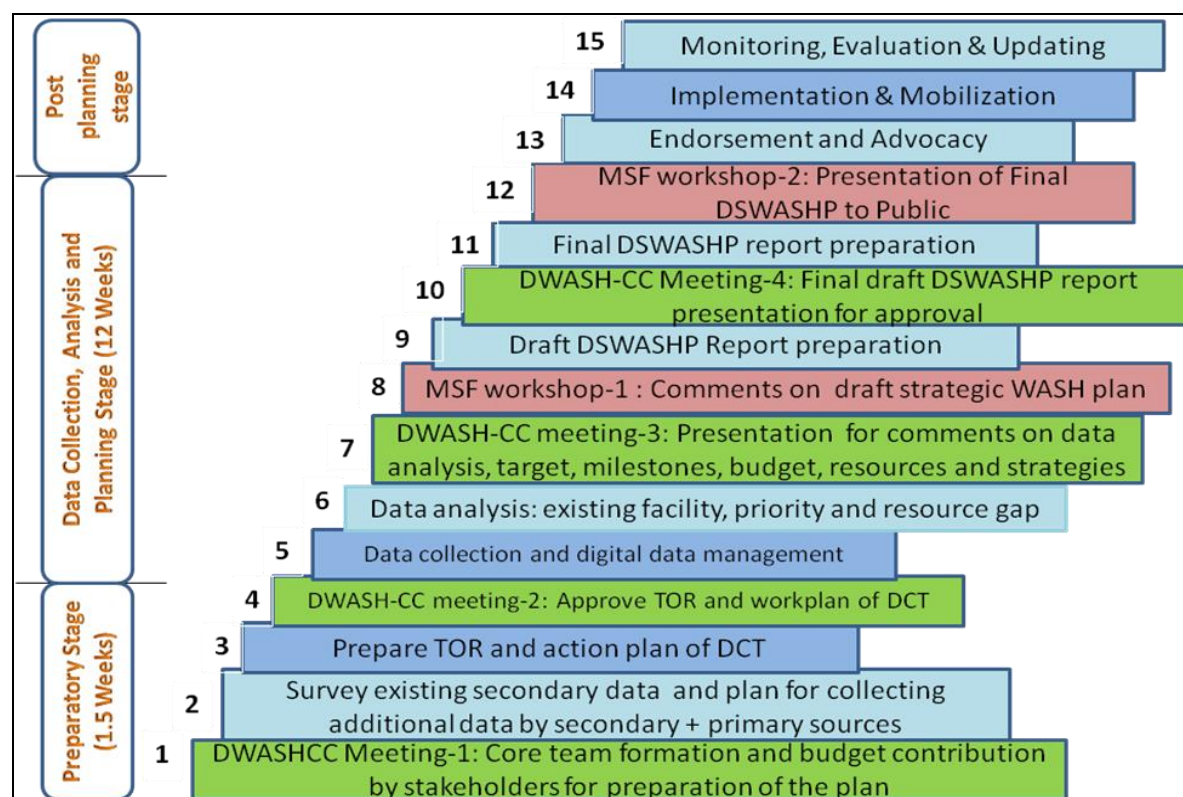
Apart from the core team members, District Education officer; Ghanashyam Paudel, Sanitation focal person of DDC, Parkash Lamsal, computer operator of DDC , Khadka Bahadur Gurung,cProgram officer

of DDC, Tulsiram Sharma and Water Supply and Sanitation specialist of RWSSP-WN, Guneshwar Mahato have continuous support during the preparation of this report.

After collecting data and verifying the collected data by core team, the report writing team was formed to processed data analysis, report writing and to generate the report. All the collected data was analyzed by VDC wise in order to determine the priority status in the district. The draft team prepares a draft plan including activities by year and by milestones was prepared and put it in core team and then DWASHCC.

DWASHCC share the plan with multi-sector forum (MSF) participated by all the stakeholders, political entities and other personalities with knowledge and experience in WASH sector of the district for comments and suggestions. The draft team incorporated the relevant comments and suggestions received from the MSF in the draft and finalized. The final report was presented again in the DWASHCC for approval. The relevant comments and suggestions received from DWASHCC were incorporated and finally, the report finalized for dissemination in multi-stakeholders' forum for implementation.

**Chart 10: Steps of DSWASHP Finalization**



The information collected were collated and edited to maintain consistency and objectivity. Revisit was done to collect missing information from the concerned VDCs and other institutions active in the district. The collected data were coded and digitized in data sheet first. The processed data were analyzed by using MS-Excel database computer programme. The information was geo-coded and analyzed using

ArcGIS programme. VDC and Municipality did such an analysis in order to determine the priority status in the district. A draft plan including activities by year and by milestones was prepared. The plan was shared with multi-sector forum participated by all the stakeholders, political entities and other personalities with knowledge and experience in WASH sector of the district for comments and suggestions. Relevant comments and suggestions received from the forum were incorporated in the draft and finalized. The final report was presented again in the DWASHCC for approval. The relevant comments and suggestions received from DWASHCC were incorporated and finally, the report finalized for dissemination in multi-stakeholders' forum for implementation.

## 5. District WASH Targets and Strategies

### 5.1 District WASH Targets

Parbat district, in line with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy 2004 of GoN, aims to provide basic level services of water supply and sanitation to 100% of the population by the year 2017. In the effort, the major milestones of the activities set by the district crucial in achieving set targets by year starting from 2013-2017 are presented in table below. Accordingly, guiding principles, and implementation strategy have been formulated in order to ensure the achievement of the set target and stipulated milestones of the activities.

**Table 17: Major Milestones**

Activities	Number of VDC by year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan		49			
Review/updating of V-WASH plans	6			49	
Preparation of CAPA		25	30		
Preparation of LAPA		1			
Preparation of District Solid Waste Management Plan		1			
Study on Ground Water Aquifer, Water quality, Depletion risk and Adaptation Plan		1 District			
Post ODF activities in (for TBC) VDCs	55	55	55	55	55
Functionality Improvement and Water Safety Plan in VDCs	6	20	24	5	
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied)		1	4	20	30

### 5.2 Principle WASH Strategy

The fundamental aim of the DSWASHP is to streamline the scattered and uneven efforts of the stakeholders for achieving set WASH targets for the district. Therefore, all the government and non-government institutions, private sector working in the district will strictly adhere to this principle strategies while planning and implementing WASH projects:



- i. DWASH-CC will be responsible for maintaining coordination with stakeholders and other agencies to ensure implementation of the strategic plan and to raise financial resources to meet the resource gap of the plan.
- ii. WASH sector agencies active in the district will plan their activities aligning with the strategy, target and action plans framed in the district strategic WASH plan on mandatory basis.
- iii. VDCs will prepare their respective VWASH plans for achieving basic water supply coverage and TBC in health and hygiene by 2017.
- iv. VDCs will allocate at least 20% of their total capital budget for WASH activities annually. Similarly, DDC will allocate at least 10% of their capital budget to support the WASH activities in the district. Such annual allocation of budgets by local authorities may need to be increased upon nature and extent of activities in the respective areas.
- v. All VDCs will prepare Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) aiming at reducing adverse effects of climate change as well as prepare adaptation plan in order to cope with possible risks emanating from climate change.
- vi. DWASH-CC will formulate District Solid Waste Management Plan with primary focus on mitigating problems of core-urban, sub-urban and road corridor. Accordingly, it will implement at least 3 projects on pilot basis in order to see operation of the activities on sustained basis.
- vii. DWASH-CC will carry out study on water quality, pollution risk, recharge status, and water table depletion problem in the district. It will formulate policy and strategy for climate change in WASH and adaptation and mitigation strategy.
- viii. A significant gap between the fund requirement and projected fund resources at the disposal of the sector actors at the district level exists, therefore mobilization of resources at the disposal of the sector actors at the local level with concerted efforts is an warranted task in achieving the set target of the plan on one hand and tapping the external fund resource on the other is compelling challenge in materializing the stipulated target in the Strategic Plan. Therefore, institutional capacity enhancement more of the DWASH-CC members and VWASH-CC members in tapping of the fund resources and channeling the fund and human resource as underlined in the strategic plan is a warranted need. Therefore the capacity enhancement of the WASH institutions forms an important strategy in the plan.
- ix. DWASH-CC holds responsibilities of monitoring, evaluation and updating the Strategic WASH Plan. VWASH-CCs are made responsible for monitoring and updating of their respective VWASH plans.
- x. DWASH-CC will coordinate the concerned stakeholders in the district in smoothing fund and human resource supports for materializing planned activities. VDCs/VWASH -CCs achieving set target for TBC in health and hygiene and basic water supply coverage by 2017.

- xi. VDC/VWASH-CC and user committees/groups hold the sole responsibilities for implementation and smooth operation of activities/schemes and periodic repair and maintenance planned for their respective areas in line with the spirit of decentralization and Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of GoN.

### **5.3 Post ODF Strategy**

The Post ODF strategy for the district also corresponds to the spirit of the national sanitation strategy. In the vein, the district has worked out strategies on sanitation, health and hygiene in socio-economic and geographical realities existing the district and they include:

- i. Post-ODF activities will be carried out for total sanitation movement by the support institutions actively engaged in hygiene and sanitation activities in the district in concerted effort of DWASHCC and will declaration as a TBC district by 2017.
- ii. Commitment shown by political parties, local authorities and that by stakeholders will be taken as driving force in achieving the TBC in the district.
- iii. VDC with TBC and safe drinking water will be declared by VDC gradually in active and effective leadership of VWASHCC and educational institutions. The movement will be driven ahead with fund and technical support of government and no-government agencies.
- iv. Hygiene and sanitation activities will be tied with the day to day life of the people in the district and this will be driven ahead as common issues of development activities.
- v. A single entry system will be opted in providing fund support to the people upon careful analysis of geographical condition, socio-economic and religious situation existing in the district. Policy will be followed in providing special fund support from the district to the households with latrine connected with Bio-gas purpose.
- vi. Policy to will be opted in engaging fully the community-based institutions in the TBC in health and hygiene movement.
- vii. Discussion events, advocacy and mass awareness raising programme will be the means to reach the programme at the household level as well as at the individual level. In doing so, both the formal and informal media will be actively mobilized as partner in the movement.
- viii. Local NGOs and CSOs support as a partner organization to accelerate the WASH activities in the district.

### **5.4 Operational Strategies**

#### **5.4.1 WASH Operational Strategy**

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Strategy (2004) will be the main guideline in implementation of activities. The approach and strategy to be adapted in course of implementation WASH schemes basically will be:

- i. Adhere the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of DWSS 2011 and Rural WASH Approach of DoLIDAR 2011 in implementation of project activities including co-ordination between inter-sector and intra-sectoral programs, training, preparation of manuals and technical guidelines, studies and research activities, maintaining database, etc.
- ii. The scheme implementation will follow step-by-step approach of the District WASH Implementation Guideline.
- iii. Technology for scheme implementation will be selected to match with geographical condition and community needs. Accordingly, the selected technology will be local resource based, labor intensive, low cost, easy to operate and maintain by the community.
- iv. Design of water supply schemes will primarily be based on the national standards and guidelines. Water Safety Plan will form an integral part of the scheme design.
- v. Participation of people will invariably be an in-built approach. The communities will be involved in all stage of project cycle - project identification, survey and planning. GESI approach inclusive of poor, deprived and disadvantaged groups, elderly, children, senior citizen and people with disability will be the core thrust in the process.
- vi. Proportional representation of gender, caste and disadvantaged ethnic groups in formation of WUSCs will form as the mandatory condition.
- vii. Contribution level for the identified community households will be in line with the National Rural WASH policy. While implementing the WASH activities, contribution from the community will vary based on the relative poverty status, and GESI approach and remoteness of the given area.
- viii. Issues relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Affect (CCA) Resilience will be addressed to the extent possible. Avoiding the factors and activities that are prone to climate change will be the core thrust. In the effort, construction activities will avoid soil erosion, landslip/slide. Activities will be geared in mitigating the prominence of soil erosion, landslip/slide, river cutting, flood and other related measures. Towards the direction, Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) prepared will serve as a guide at the district level which has mapped risk level of all the VDCs. All the VDCs in the district will prepare Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) for detailed actions.
- ix. Conservation of wetland/traditional ponds will be done to ensure ground water re-charge and to maintain bio-diversities intact. Accordingly, source protection measures will be an in-built component in every gravity flow based water supply schemes.
- x. VDCs for implementation of WASH activities will be done on priority basis. In doing so, the following indicators with corresponding weight will be considered. Total score or composite index will be the determining factor in ranking the VDCs in order and extending support from the sector actors for implementation of the activities.

- xi. The nine point principles laid down in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011 will be the guiding principles in promotion of sanitation and hygiene activities. Implementation of the hygiene and sanitation activities-safe disposal of human excreta, hand washing, protection of water & food, clean household yards, oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and waste water management will include the main activities in sanitation and hygiene promotion both at the household and institutional level.
- xii. Community system with suitable options will be established to ensure safe water supply to the households with private taps with substandard water quality and also in the communities using water from open sources – river, canal, Kuwa, Padhero etc. Connection of private tap at household level will be encouraged for sustainability of the schemes because past experiences from Parbat district shows that after having the private tap, people feel more ownership and easy to collect the monthly tariff from scenario. Households willing to have connection for private use from community system will have to invest on their own.
- xiii. Existing established water supply systems will be upgraded so as to make functional ensuring quality water. Minor repair will be done by the community itself with technical and training support. External support will be extended in case of major repair and rehabilitation.
- xiv. Testing service centers will be established at VDC level depending upon the magnitude of the water pollution.
- xv. Households with temporary toilets will be encouraged to construct of permanent structure.
- xvi. Schools and other institutions will be mandated to establish GCD friendly sanitary facilities maintaining 1:50 user ratio.
- xvii. Public toilet will be facilitated in the needy areas – bus station, Hat Bazaar area, temples and other areas of public events. In doing so, facilities will invariably be of GCD (Gender, Child and disable) friendly. Existing toilets of temporary nature in public areas will be upgraded with permanent structure and GCD facility.
- xviii. Rethink, Reduction, Reuse and Recycle (4R) will be the basic principle while promoting solid waste management at the households, institutions (school and public office) and public places. Zero Waste will be the core thrust for the rural areas and also reduction of wastes to the minimum will be main strategy in municipal areas. Attempt will be made to establish proper management system for collected waste to reuse and recycle.
- xix. Information about existing human and fund resources with the sector actors will be collected and future possibility will be assessed. Based on the available information resource need will be projected and resource gap will be found identified keeping in view of the achievement to made in with universal coverage of WASH by 2017. The resources available



at hand and possible in future with the sector agencies will be coordinated and harmonize in line with the plan.

- xx. Marketing to meet the gap of resources to meet the WASH target by 2017 will be done at all levels starting from VDC, district and centre. In the endeavor, various events - workshops, seminar, and use of media, at various levels will be held to tap the resources required to meet the gap.

#### **5.4.2 Operational Strategy for Sanitation Movement**

The working sanitation movement strategies to be adapted in achieving the ODF and post-ODF movement will be:

##### **i. Discussion, Advocacy and Mass Awareness Movement**

The methods and means to be utilised so as to take the programme at the household and personal level will be:

- Social mobilization
- Mobilization of mass media
- Training/workshop/seminar/mass rally etc.
- Observe sanitation week
- Sanitation exhibition/festivals
- Observation tour
- Leaflets, pamphlet, hoarding board
- Door to door visit, street drama, folklore music competition
- Other means on local ethos and values

##### **ii. Recognition, Reward and Punishment**

- Cash prize, recognition and appreciation letters will be provided to the VDCs for continuity of post ODF activities for TBC in health and hygiene. Basket WASH fund will be established at the VDC level.
- Prize and certificate will be awarded to the various institutions, volunteers and Hygiene and Sanitation Committees at the community level.
- Deprived/disadvantaged family/ies with model latrine/sat the outset of the programme will be awarded special prize. Individuals and institutions with innovative sanitation activities will also be awarded.

##### **iii. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Committees, right from the district to community level will be formed and made active to ensure effective implementation of programme on regular basis. For the purpose, a set of

objective indicators will be worked out and self-monitoring, participatory monitoring and joint monitoring will be done.

- Mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out either by the programme sponsoring institution or external agencies to assess the impact of the programme.

**iv. Public toilet construction and Its Operation and Management**

- CGD friendly toilet with water facility will be constructed at public places, common yard, Hat Bazaar (periodic market place), highway corridor in cooperation of private and public institutions.
- Public toilets will be connected with bio-gas plant and ECOSAN (use of urine and excreta for manure purpose) and a suitable operational mechanism to entrust the toilet management to community/ies will be worked out.

**v. Type and Nature of Support to be Extended to Ultra Poor Family**

VWASHCC will identify and publish ultra-poor households in the VDC and decide the type and nature of support to such households in promoting toilet construction.

**vi. Development of Rules for Use of Constructed Facilities**

Rules and regulations at community level for making use of constructed facilities to see hygiene & sanitation as way of day to day life of people will be formulated and implemented.

**vii. Capacity Development and Awareness Raising Activities**

- Training/workshop/seminar/mass rally etc.;
- Awareness raising activities aimed at community level actors and institutions;
- Conduct experimental programme;
- Sanitation exhibition/festivals;
- Observation tour;
- Carry out self-assessment exercise.

**viii. Integration of Sanitation and Hygiene Activities in Development Programme**

Sanitation and Hygiene activities will be made integral part of all the development programs including education, transport, tourism, agriculture, energy etc.

**ix. Communication, Coordination and Cooperation**

- Publicize hygiene & sanitation activities;
- Publish and broadcast articles and interviews related to notable sanitation activities;
- Broadcast and publish the inspiring information on hygiene and sanitation;

- Include Hygiene and Sanitation as one topic in meeting and workshop events at local level;
- Broadcast and publicize “Sanitation as indicator Civilized life”;
- Allocate fund for model project for publicity;
- Prepare pamphlets/leaflets and keep hoarding board at schools and public places;
- Drive the special publicity works on hygiene and sanitation.

**x. Innovative Technology**

- Selection of technology will be tuned to socio-economic and geographic condition
- Emphasis will be laid in establishing bio-gas plants and the income from carbon trade will be invested in sanitation programme activities. Political and administrative effort will be geared to bring income from carbon sale in the district.

**xi. Inter-agency Cooperation**

- The movement to achieve ODF in the district will be driven ahead in the district with support and cooperation of the government and non-government the agencies and institutions active in district.
- Budget allocated by GoN for water supply and sanitation for schools will also be channelized based on the priority and programme stipulated in the strategic plan.

**xii. Programme Model**

Either CLTS or SLTS model can be applied in driving the sanitation movement however VDC/VWASHCC should be prime loci on mandatory basis.

**xiii. Involvement of NGOs for community mobilization**

**xiv. Establishment of Sanitation Fund**

- A District Sanitation Fund will be established where in the fund earmarked for sanitation programme of all the actors engaged in implementation of sanitation programme will be deposited. This fund will be managed as per the procedures formulated by DWASHCC. As per now, existing policy and corresponding rules are yet to be tuned in this direction however; sanitation programme will be implemented by integrating the programme of the sector actors till such fund is established.
- A WASH Basket Fund will be established at the VDC level too to be operated and managed separately
- Book keeping and record keeping of such funds under the sanitation movement programme will be maintained as per the given financial rules of the government. The progress achieved and expenses made will be made public to ensure financial transparency in the programme.

## 6. Priority Ranking of VDCs for WASH Program Interventions

Implementation of WASH activities is not possible to start in all the 55 VDCs both from the financial and human resources. Therefore, implementation of the activities has to be phased by VDCs considering the service level and pertinent cross-cutting issues persisting in the respective VDCs. In determining the weightage a total of 75 points for service level and 25 for cross-cutting indicators considering geographical and environmental and socio-economic realities existing in the district. The indicators and corresponding weightage include:

**Table 18: Indicators with corresponding Weightage**

Indicators	Weightage
Water Supply	35
Sanitation	25
Functional status of water supply schemes	15
Excluded Groups	5
Poverty	5
Remoteness	5
Incidence of diarrhea / water borne disease	5
Vulnerability to climate change	5

The VDCs for implementation of WASH activities will be done on priority basis using the total composite index calculated from the above weighted score. Based on the calculated composite index, name of the VDCs in order for implementing the activities by priority order follow as:

**Table 19: VDCs in Priority Order based on the Calculated Composite Index**

VDC name	Weightage in Composite Score 100	Priority Rank for WASH Activities	VDC name	Weightage in Composite Score 100	Priority Rank for WASH Activities
Tribeni	39.08	1	Bhoksing	25.53	29
Khaulalokuri	36.35	2	Thapathana	25.15	30
Taklak	35.55	3	Shankarpokhari	24.88	31
Pang	33.20	4	Barrachaur	24.83	32
Phalamkhani	33.15	5	Lungkhudeurali	24.35	33
Salija	31.80	6	Bhorle	24.05	34
Lekhphant	31.55	7	Shivalaya	23.75	35
Balakot	31.03	8	Ramjadeurali	23.48	36
Thulipokhari	30.70	9	Bhangara	23.28	37
Pipaltari	30.40	10	Urampokhara	23.23	38
Pakhapani	30.20	11	Mudikuwa	23.00	39
Huwas	29.63	12	Banau	22.90	40
Pakuwa	29.53	13	Kurgaha	22.75	41
Dhairing	29.45	14	Khurkot	22.25	42
Tilahar	29.38	15	Karkineta	21.40	43



Bachchha	29.25	16	Banskharka	21.08	44
Beulibash	29.23	17	Majhphant	21.00	45
Ranipani	28.43	18	Limithana	20.50	46
Kyang	28.15	19	Deupur	20.03	47
Thanamoula	26.85	20	Khanigaun	19.98	48
Saligram	26.83	21	Bajung	19.75	49
Durlung	26.50	22	Wahakithati	19.13	50
Bhukatangle	26.48	23	Deurali	18.25	51
Hosrangdi	26.03	24	Arthardandakharka	17.40	52
Saraunkhola	25.91	25	Devasthan	17.25	53
Pangrang	25.90	26	Katuwachaupari	16.40	54
Chitre	25.73	27	Chuwa	12.10	55
Nanglibang	25.55	28			

Source: DWASHCC 2069

## 7. Programme of Action

### 7.1 Water Supply

#### 7.1.1 Establishment of New Water Supply Schemes

At present, available NMIP database, 2012 reveal that a total of 14,117 (9.63%) population have had been using water from unprotected sources such as Kuwa, stream canal and other water points. Therefore, new water supply systems will be established to serve this section of population in the district by different water supply technologies - gravity flow system, lifting system and rain water harvesting. Table 20 below provides the population to be served by these type of technology. In serving the population only 10% is planned to be served in year 2013 and 20, 35, 20 and 15 percents in the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

**Table 20: Population to be served by new schemes by type**

SN	Type of Water Supply System	Present population to be served	Projected population to be Served					Total
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1	Gravity Flow	6,787	679	1,357	2,376	1,357	1,018	
2	Lift system	7,330	733	1,467	2,566	1,467	1,100	
	<b>Total</b>							

#### 7.1.2 Improvement of Existing Water Supply Systems

Thirty six percent of population in the district are estimated for improvement works to provide safe drinking water to the people served presently by public taps. In serving the population only 10 % is planned to be served in year 2013 and 35, 25, 20 and 10 per cents in the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively (Table 21).

**Table 21: Population Coverage by schemes under major repair and rehabilitation/reconstruction**

SN	Type of Water Supply System	Present population to be served	Projected population to be Served					Total
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1	Gravity Flow	53,315	5,331	18,661	13,329	10,663	5,331	53,315

Source: NMIP 2010

### 7.1.3 Establishment of Water Supply System in Schools and Other Institutions

Availability of drinking water facilities in 5 schools and 53 institutions existing in the district is estimated lacking at present. Information indicate that the water is fetched from somewhere in the vicinity of these schools and institutions. Similarly water points in 79 schools and 39 institutions are waiting for major repair. Accordingly existing water systems in 78 schools and 51 institutions need either complete rehabilitation or replacement of the systems (Table 22).

**Table 22 : Improvement needs in water supply system in education & other institutions**

SN	Activities	School	Other institutions
1	Establishment of new scheme	5	53
2	Major repair of scheme	79	39
3	Rehabilitation of scheme	78	51

Source: VDCs of Parbat, 2010

### 7.1.4 Adaptation of Water Safety Plan

Quality of water from the existing schemes for drinking purpose has been questioned in various liturgies, calling for immediate improvement. Water safety plan will be built-in in new schemes to be constructed in design phase itself and in case of existing scheme, provision for physical improvement programme has been made to ensure safe water to the people in the district. In the front, all the VDCs will implement Water Safety Plan in all the water points and schemes on mandatory basis. For the purpose, repair, and rehabilitation of existing sick schemes is planned in all the VDCs before implementation of Water Safety Plan. In the manner, there will be 10, 15, 15,10 and 5 VDCs starting from the year 2013- 2017 respectively. The universal coverage by Water supply with assured quality will be achieved by 1,4,20 and 30 VDC starting from the year 2014 - 2017 respectively. Priority ranking of VDCs in order and type of programme activities to be implemented are provided in Annex 2. Provision for Basket Fund has been made to facilitate the purchase of laboratory equipments and reagents and human resource to ensure the safe quality water in the supply system in each VDC of the district.

## 7.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Declaration of TBC in Health and hygiene VDC is planned to take place in 1, 4, 20 and 30 VDCs starting in the year 2013 - 2017 respectively and the District as a whole by the year 2017.

**Table 23 : Post ODF activities in VDCs**

Milestones	VDC by Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Post ODF activities in VDCs	55	55	55	55	55
TBC VDCs		1	4	20	30

Permanet latrine will be constructed in 1,489 households, 159 in schools and 127 in institutions other than the schools. Likewise, the toilets will be facilitated to construct in various important public places like highway corridor, Hat Bazaar, core market centres, temples . The number of toilet to be constructed in such places is estimated at 50 in the district. Also there are some important trekking routes in the district where about 29 nos of toilets need to construct.

Human resource required for construction of low cost safety latrines and an army of trained triggerers will be required to carry out the post ODF activities in the VDCs for achieving the TBC in health and hygiene target in the district. The estimated number of the cadres to be trained at the district, VDC and at the community level and the number of VDCs for post-ODF activities are presented in table below. Mobilization of mass communication media will be done in order to intensify the hygiene and sanitation awareness right to the individual level. In the same manner, reward/ prize/recognition to the outstanding workers and institutions are also provisioned to accelerate the hygiene and sanitation activities in the district.

**Table 24: Activities to be undertaken in hygiene & sanitation improvement**

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
<b>A</b>	<b>Latrine construction (post ODF activities):</b>		
1	School latrine (1 unit with two cabin & two urinal)	Nos	159
2	Public latrine (1 unit with two cabin and two urinals)	Nos	50
3	Institutional latrine for small office (two cabin)	Nos	127
4	latrine for trekking route (2 cabin)	Nos	29
5	ECOSAN latrine (institutional - with 2 cabin with 2 urinal)	Nos	55
8	Biogas attached latrine	Nos	55
9	Household latrine	HH	1489
<b>B</b>	<b>Human resources development for CC ODF and post ODF activities</b>		
1	TOT training to VWASH plan preparation	person	10
2	Training to district level human resources	Person	250
3	Training to VDC level human resources	Person	1100
4	Training to community level human resources	Person	2200
5	Mason's training and market chaining	Person	220
6	Capacity Building/exposure visit to DWASHCC members	Person	30
<b>C</b>	<b>Sanitation movement for post ODF activities</b>		
1	Community mobilization for post ODF activities in VDC	VDC	55
2	Community mobilization for TBC activities in VDC	VDC	55
<b>D</b>	<b>Honour and Reward (person/institution working in WASH)</b>	<b>VDC</b>	<b>55</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

### 7.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Situation study on solid and liquid waste in the district mainly in the core urban, sub-urban, and highway corridor will be conducted. The findings made from the study are aimed to prepare district solid waste management plan. In the course, some of the selected activities related to waste management will be implemented on pilot basis in two of the selected areas in the district in order to experiment the suitability of technology followed in countries other than Nepal. The study is planned to be carried by DWASHCC by the year 2014.

### 7.4 Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Sustainability

Climate change has caused uncertainty in water, sanitation hygiene sector and induced by climate change, disasters have become increasingly severe and chronic. Ensuring safe water and sanitation for all has become difficult.

Strategies to cope with climate change induced uncertainties in safe water supply, sanitation service and hygiene practice include use of appropriate and effective technology; awareness raising programme to people. When new technology becomes necessary, it is important to educate communities about the proper way of using that and its management system for example, educate people how should they store and use rain water(Rain water harvesting technology), the management of piped water, solar lifting water supply system, use of improved cook stove instead of traditional stove etc.. Need to educate people about adaptive hygiene practices in changed circumstances; for example, ensuring personal cleanliness using less water.

Preparation of CAPA (Community Adaptation plan for Action) will start from 2013 and completed by 2014 in all the VDCs and also LAPA will prepared in the district by 2014. Only a limited number of VDCs are targeted to plan the CAPA since many preparatory works such as guidelines and required human resource need to be prepared for planning the CAPA. The preparation of CAPA is planned to start in 10, 30 and 15 VDCs in the year starting from 2013 and completed by 2015 gradually.

### 7.5 Income Generation and Livelihoods Promotion

Time saved from fetching water and improved health after having basic WS facilities and promotion of hygiene and sanitation activities needs to be utilized for potential income generation in the district. Therefore, women, poor and deprived groups will be focused in this regard. In the front, a mechanism with the related institutions – WDO, NGOs, Cooperatives, etc. will be developed to link these chunks of the population for income generation activities. They will also be linked with financial institutions and with the institution/s active in organizing various skill development events and in market promotion front (table 25).

**Table 25: Activities to be held for promotion of income generation**

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
1	Capacity building	Person	990
2	Promotion and linkage	VDC	55

Source: DWASHCC 2009

## 7.6 VDC WASH Plan Preparation

Formulation of VDC WASH plan for implementation of WASH activities will be the first step in each VDC. DWASHCC will prepare VWASH Plan preparation guidelines in order to ensure uniformity in preparing the plan by VDCs. NGOs will be engaged in assisting the VWASHCC in preparation of the plan. Capability of NGOs will be carefully taken into account in mobilizing them in assisting the VWASHCC. DWASHCC will organize orientation programme to the selected NGOs. In the manner, VDCs will prepare their WASH plans starting from 2013. Based on the projection of fund and human resource available, the VWASH plan preparation is phased for three consecutive two years starting 2013. In the course, there will be 15 and 34 VDCs in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Likewise, preparation of CAPA will be start from 2013 and completed by 2015 in all the VDCs. Updating of the VDC WASH plan prepared in the past will be update by the 2014 and that of the plan prepared from 2013 onward will be updated upon the lapse of each 3 year. The VDCs shall be phased in order in preparation of the plans according to the composite priority rank presented in Annex 2.

**Table 26: Preparation and Updating of VDC level pan in phases**

Activities	VDC by year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of V-WASH plan	15	34			
Review/updating of V-WASH plans	6			15	34
Preparation of CAPA	10	30	15		

Source: DWASHCC 2069

## 7.7 Institutional Development and related Capacity Building needs

Training events/Workshops/seminars will be held regular on basis to strengthen the capacity of the respective coordination committees as well as overview the progress in planned activities, resolving the problems/constraints faced and to streamline the planned activities as intended. Cross study visits also will be organized to learn from the best cases. The number of the participants for the various events to be organized follows in the table 27 below.

**Table 27: Capacity development events at the institutional level**

SN	Capacity building training activities to	Persons
1	VWASH-CC	1,650
2	DWASH-CC	200

Source: DWASHCC 2069

In order to strengthen the capacity, training will be provided in 55 VWASH-CC and one DWASH-CC.

## 7.8 Coordination, Monitoring and Updating of DSWASHP

Coordination meetings will be held on trimester basis to review the progress and resolve the problems faced. Accordingly, workshop to coordinate the actions of the actors to meet the resource gap will be



held on half-yearly basis. Moreover, one event in each year will be held in participation of multi-stake holders, political party representatives, mass media and other relevant persons in the sector to update the progress and prepare plan of actions for the remaining period of the plan (table 28).

**Table 28: Coordination and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan**

SN	Activities	Events
1	Coordination meeting with WASH (Trimester)	20
2	Workshop to streamline financing the planned activities (Half-yearly)	10
3	Review and update the action plan (annual)	4

Source: DWASHCC 2069

## 8. Resource Analysis

### 8.1 Fund Requirement

#### 8.1.1 Unit Rate of materials, training/workshop, studies and rewards

Estimate of fund requirement are based on the present unit rate for man and material prevailing in the district. The unit rates considered in projecting the cost requirement for planned activities are presented in table 29 below. The fund estimate takes into account the inflation rate of 9.95% recorded during the month of June 2012 as per the estimate of Nepal Rastra Bank in the succeeding years of 2013- 2017.

**Table 29: Unit Rate of working person and materials for activities**

SN	Type of Scheme	Per capita estimate (Rs)
<b>1</b>	<b>Establishment of New Water Supply Schemes</b>	
1.1	Gravity WSS	6,000
1.2	Lifting WSS	7,500
<b>2</b>	<b>Major repair of water supply scheme</b>	
2.1	Gravity WSS	3,000
2.2	Lifting WSS	
<b>3</b>	<b>Rehabilitation of water supply scheme</b>	
3.1	Gravity WSS	4,000
3.2	Lifting WSS	
<b>4</b>	<b>Latrine promotion and construction</b>	
4.1	School latrine with two cabin & two urinal	300,000
4.2	Public latrine with two cabin and two urinals	300,000
4.3	Institutional latrine of 2 cabin for office	150,000
4.4	Institutional latrine of single cabin for office	100,000
4.5	ECOSAN-latrine with 2 cabin with 2 urinal for institutions	325,000
4.6	ECOSAN latrine with 2 urinal	70,000
4.7	ECOSAN latrine with 1 urinal	45,000
4.8	Biogas connected latrine	40,000

SN	Type of Scheme	Per capita estimate (Rs)
<b>5</b>	<b>Human resources development – ODF Related Training</b>	
5.1	TOT level training	10,000
5.2	At district level	1,000
5.3	At VDC level	1,000
5.4	At community level	500
5.5	Mason training and market chaining	1,000
5.6	Exposure Visit	15,000
<b>6</b>	<b>Sanitation movement for post ODF</b>	
6.1	Post-ODF activities in VDC	100,000/VDC
6.2	Equipment Support to VDC	100,000/VDC
<b>7</b>	<b>VDC level planning</b>	
7.1	Preparation of VWASH plan/LAPA	75,000/VDC
7.3	Updating of VWASH plan/LAPA	25,000/VDC
<b>8</b>	<b>WSP</b>	
8.1	Physical improvement of WS system (for WSP application)	200,000/VDC
8.2	Implementation of WSP in the VDC	50,000/VDC
8.3	Establishment of Basket Fund for WSP monitoring in the VDC	100,000/VDC
8.4	Support for equipment and laboratory in VDC	50,000/VDC
8.5	Water quality monitoring and test	60/test sample
<b>9</b>	<b>Environment and climate change</b>	
9.1	Water source area conservation (gravity scheme source)	50,000 /Scheme
9.2	CAPA preparation	75,000 /VDC
<b>10</b>	<b>Capacity building for advocacy &amp; implementation of strategic WASH plan</b>	
10.1	Capacity building of VWASH-CC	2000
10.2	Capacity building of DWASH-CC	5000
10.3	Meeting/workshop at district level	100000
<b>11</b>	<b>IG</b>	
11.1	Capacity building	500
11.2	Promotion and linkage	50,000 /VDC
<b>12</b>	<b>Other (honour/reward to person/institution, etc)</b>	
12.1	Honour and Reward (person/institution working in WASH)	25,000 /VDC

Source: DWASHCC 2069

## 8.2 Projection of Fund

Fund requirements are estimated based on the activities planned to reach the universal coverage of water supply by 2017 and TBC district by 2017. The total fund amount required to achieve the universal coverage of water supply and TBC in the district is estimated at Rs. 1,169 million rupees. The fund required by year are as:

**Table 30: Fund Requirement by Year**

SN	Year	Fund Estimate (,000Rs)
1	2013	191,645
2	2014	210,714
3	2015	231,681
4	2016	254,734
5	2017	280,080
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,168,854</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Analysis of fund required by activity reveal that a little less than three-fourth (74%) of the fund required has to be invested in establishing new water supply schemes and rehabilitation of the old schemes both at the household, educational and other and institutions and public places (Table 31) . Details of cost breakdown is presented in annex 3.

**Table 31: Fund Requirement by Planned Activities**

SN	Activities	Total Budget for Five Years (2013-2017)		Projected Amount by year(,000Rs)				
		(,000Rs)	percent	Annual increment rate (995%)				
				2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Preparation and updating of VWASH/CAPA/LA PA	5,850	0.61	1,170	1,286	1,414	1,555	1,710
2	Establishment of new water supply schemes, major repair , improvement/ rehabilitation reconstruction of existing water supply schemes in household, school, institution	709,046	74.00	141,809	155,919	171,433	188,491	207,246
3	School and institutional latrine construction , Human resource development for post ODF activities, others post ODF activities for sustainability of ODF	81,545	8.51	16,309	17,932	19,716	21,678	23,835

4	Application of WSP	22,165	2.31	4,433	4,874	5,359	5,892	6,478
5	Solid and liquid waste management	11,000	1.15	2,200	2,419	2,660	2,925	3,216
6	Climate Change Adaptation	113,200	11.81	22,640	24,893	27,370	30,093	33,087
7	Income Generation activities	3,245	0.34	649	714	785	863	949
8	Capacity building/Institutional development(training/ exposure visit)	6,300	0.66	1,260	1,385	1,523	1,675	1,842
9	Advocacy, monitoring and updating of DWASHP	4,500	0.47	900	990	1,089	1,197	1,316
10	Honour/Reward (Institution/Individual)	1,375	0.14	275	302	332	365	401
<b>Total</b>		<b>958,226</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>191,645</b>	<b>210,714</b>	<b>231,681</b>	<b>254,734</b>	<b>280,080</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

### 8.3 Institutions active in WASH in the District

As of now, WSSSDO, DDC, DEO and DPHO include the public sector institutions active in the WASH sector in the district. The Gorkha Welfare, SUA AHARA, Fund Board and RWSSP-WN are the other institutions supporting the sector actively in the district. RWSSP-WN funded by the Government of Finland which works through DDC has been active since past 4 years and SUA AHARA has been active since one year. The major activities carried and respective coverage are in the district is presented table 32.

**Table 32: Actors active in development of WASH sector in the district**

SN	Name of Agency	Nos. of Working VDCs	Major Activities
1	DDC/DTO (including RWSSP-WN)	All(RWSSP-WN core VDCs ; Ranipani, Barrachaur, Limithana, Khanigaun, Thulipokhari and Dhairng )	H&S, DWS, Arsenic Mitigation, Water Quality Improvement,
2	WSSSDO	All	WASH
3	SUA AHARA	All	Sanitation & Hygiene
4	DEO	All	School WASH

5	DPHO	All	Health and Hygiene
6	Fund-Board	Khaulalakuri	WASH

Source: DWASHCC 2069

#### 8.4 Fund Sources and Gap

Of the total fund requirement (Rs. 1,168 million), about one-tenth of the fund is expected from VDC 10 percent) and from the users including both cash and kind (16 percent). Of the remaining more than 74 percent of the required fund amount is tapped from WSSDO, DDC, DEO, DPHO and other actors engaged in the sector like RWSSP-WN ,Fund Board, SUAHARA and other national and international institutions (Table 33).

**Table 33: Expected contributions from the sector actors**

Sources	Budget by year (,000 Rs)					Total	Percent
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
DDC	5,749	6,321	6,950	7,642	8,402	35,066	3%
VDC	19,165	21,071	23,168	25,473	28,008	116,885	10%
WSSDO	28,747	31,607	34,752	38,210	42,012	175,328	15%
User cash	1,916	2,107	2,317	2,547	2,801	11,689	1%
User kind	28,747	31,607	34,752	38,210	42,012	175,328	15%
Support agency	107,321	118,000	129,741	142,651	156,845	654,558	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>191,645</b>	<b>210,714</b>	<b>231,681</b>	<b>254,734</b>	<b>280,080</b>	<b>1,168,854</b>	<b>100%</b>
Percent	16.40%	18.03%	19.82%	21.79%	23.96%	100.00%	

However, analysis of the capital budget of the sector actors with incremental trend of about 16% in average (of last 4 years, F/Y 66/67 to 69/70) each year indicate 80 percent will be available from the sector actors indicating a gap of 20 percent (Rs. 371 million) to materialize the planned activities in the district. The fund gap pin point that DWASHCC should actively opt for the strategy to meet the fund gap required for implementation of the planned activities. In the direction, DWASHCC should make its utmost effort in urging sector actors working in the district to increase their fund resources to meet the fund gap for the strategic WASH plan on the one hand, create buoyancy of pressure to the government machinery at the centre to provided the required fund either from its own source or tap the fund from the multi/bi donors active in the sector.



**Table 34: Fund requirement and Gap**

Source	Budget by year					Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Support agency (required fund)	191,645	210,714	231,681	254,734	280,080	1,168,854
Support agency (existing budget trend)	169,865	191,947	216,900	245,097	276,960	1,100,770
Deficit	21,780	18,767	14,781	9,637	3,120	68,084
Deficit percent	-12.8%	-9.8%	-6.8%	-3.9%	-1.1%	-6.2

## 9. Endorsement and Advocacy

The DSWASHP at the district level, as an official district strategy has already been endorsed by the District Council, therefore, is an official policy document to be followed by all the WASH stakeholders in the District. The plan is to be enforced by the District Council in order to become official district policy document. The DWASHCC will soon firstly organise a dissemination workshop in participation of multi-stakeholders and representatives of political parties as the first step of advocacy of the plan for VDC secretaries and VDC-WASH Coordination Committee (VWASHCC) members in all district VDCs. It will be followed by workshop and coordination meetings in every six months to review the progress, identify the problems and support needs. Finally the concerned WASH stakeholders will be reminded to adhere the DSWASHP strictly. Moreover, there is a significant gap between available fund and required amount for entire implementation of planned activities therefore, DWASHCC should make its utmost efforts to tap the fund especially from the government at the centre and also in convincing the multi/bi donors active in the sector for their support in the regard.

## 10 Implementation, Monitoring and Updating of the Plan

### 10.1 Implementation of the Plan

DWASHCC will be responsible to ensure that the plan concerned WASH stakeholders implement the activities laid in DSWASHP in the spirit of the Local Self Governance Act and the Principles underlined in the Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (2004).

### 10.2 Monitoring of the Plan

Monitoring system will be established at the district and VDC level. The existing District Core Team within DWASHCC will be responsible for periodic monitoring of the WASH activities undertaken in the district. At the VDC, VWASHCC will form a Monitoring Team, the members for which will be decided by VWASHCC. Such a team may compose of member/s of VWASHCC, school teacher, political representatives, people listened by community etc. The team on behalf of the DWASHCC and VWASHCC

will be responsible to oversee the monitoring of the planned activities. For monitoring purpose, a set of objective output and process indicators will be developed. The Monitoring Team will carry out the monitoring of the activities in participation of the users, user committee/s and agency engaged in facilitating the activities.

### **10.3 Review and Updating of the Plan**

Review of the plan will be undertaken at the end of each year both at the VDC and district level and it will be the responsibility of the DWASHCC. Level of the progress achieved against the planned activities and problems/constraints faced will be the main aspects to analyze and recommend required adjustment in planned activities and update the plan accordingly however, but not compromising with target of achieving universal coverage of water supply with TBC in Health and Hygiene by 2017. Review of the plan will be undertaken at the end of each year both at the VDC and district level and it will be the responsibility of the DWASHCC. Level of the progress achieved against the planned activities and problems/constraints faced will be the main aspects to analyze and recommend required adjustment in planned activities and update the plan accordingly however, but not compromising with target of achieving universal coverage of water supply with TBC in Health and Hygiene by 2017.

## **11 Institutional Set up and Resource Management**

### **11.1 DWASHCC, District Core Team and District WASH Unit and V/M-WASHCC**

DWASHCC will lead the forum for planning, programming, coordination, monitoring and advocacy of WASH sector in the district and the V/MWASHCC at the VDC level. The composition of office bearers in DWASHCC and V/MWASHCC will be as guided by Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011. Roles and responsibilities of the coordination committees in implementation of the plan are as follows:

#### **DWASHCC**

- Prepare strategic plan on DSWASHP and get it endorsed by District Council
- Coordinate; provide support and assistance to VDCs and Municipality in preparing procedures and formulating of their V/MWASH plans.
- Carryout performance monitoring of the WASH activities being implemented in VDCs and Municipality
- Establish and manage the WASH Fund at the district level
- Help extend fund support to VDCs and Municipality from the District Wash Fund and encourage them for the universal coverage of water supply in their areas.
- Organize workshop and meetings on regular basis to review the WASH programme going in VDC and Municipality.
- Organize meeting/workshop to review and update DSWASHP activities in every six months.
- Prepare implementation and monitoring plan upon common consensus of the stakeholders for undertaking WASHP activities.
- Help create conducive environment to encourage private sector for their involvement in WASH sector.
- Establish District WASH Resource Centre and update its database.

- Monitor and supervise on regular basis the expenditure incurred from WASH funds established at the district, VDC and Municipality level
- Get support required for implementation of WASH Plan in cordial relation with stakeholders of civic society and external support agencies.
- Maintain coordination and cooperation with regional and national WASHCC for mutual exchange of information WASH
- Assess and analyze resource available with stakeholders to utilize in implementing the WASH plan.

### **District Core Team and WASH Unit**

A Core Team under DWASHCC responsible to see programme management will be formed in the district and a Unit responsible for entire WASH programme under the supervision of the Core Team will be established under DDC. Similarly, a WASH Unit under V/M-WASHCC may also be established at VDC and Municipality level depending upon the need. Capacity enhancement of the Coordination Committees at the district and VDC level will be strengthened in fulfilling their expected roles and responsibilities effectively and efficiently. Accordingly, the VWASHCC and MWASHCC – the instrumental entities that are in frontline in implementation of WASH programme need to be institutionally strengthened equally. Therefore, various activities such as training, workshop, seminars, study visits etc., to the office bearers of entities are planned in the direction.

### **VWASHCC**

- Prepare and update the VWASH Plan together with budget, plan of action and responsibilities and get it endorsed from the Village Council
- Analyze WASH issues and strategies to overcome the implementation barriers
- Form a monitoring team monitor and provide technical backstopping services to the communities and schools.
- Organize review workshop and other events during implementation and monitoring of their plans.
- Maintain coordination and cooperation with DWASHCC
- Look for the actors and fund/human resources to expedite effective implementation of planned activities
- Organize meetings in each 3 month to assess the progress status in the respective of the VDCs/municipality

### **11.2 Sanitation Basket Fund**

WASH Fund at the district level will be established where in the fund earmarked for hygiene and sanitation activities of all the agency and actors engaged in development of WASH sector will be deposited. Such a fund will be managed as per the procedures formulated by DWASHCC. As of now, existing policy and corresponding rules are yet to be tuned in this direction however, the programme will be implemented by bringing the respective programmes of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. Similar mechanism will be followed in case of VDC and at the school level too. The Book keeping and record keeping of the funds at the district, VDC and school level will be

maintained as per the given financial rules of the government. The progress achieved and expenses made will be made public to ensure financial transparency in the programme.

A huge gap of Rs. 371 million between the fund required and projected fund resources at the disposal of the sector actors at the district level exists, therefore mobilization of resources either from the local, national and international sources is an warranted imperative besides efficient use of available resources. At the fore, actors involved in the development of the WASH sector but more that of the DWASH-CC members will play a significant role in marketing the DSWASHP for tapping the fund resources both from the national and international sources. Equally crucial role of the VWASHCC is seen in channelling the available fund for the WASH sector as well as tapping the fund resources from the district and national levels.

### 11.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Sector Actors

Roles and responsibilities of the relevant actors in implementation of the plan are followed in a succeeding way.

#### DDC

- Instruct local bodies to implement WASH policies and plan and monitor implementation status of the planned activities;
- Allocate at least 20 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities and take the lead role in raising fund resources to implement the planned activities of DSWASHP;
- Construct and help construct public/community toilets;
- Allocate budget for hygiene and sanitation activities and for cash reward to TBC VDCs;

#### District Water Resource Committee

- Ensure the WUSC registration;
- Expand the support to the district stakeholders for WUSC registration, to resolve the WUSC dispute;

#### WSSSDO

- Ensure coordination of all the WASH activities in the district;
- Extend/provide technical support to DDC, NGOs, Red CROSS and other agencies engaged in WASH activities;
- Prepare a roster of resource persons and facilitators and mobilize them in need;
- Prepare and implement Stand Alone Sanitation activities in the manner that overcome the persisting weaknesses at present;
- Extend support and assistance to achieve TBC in VDCs by mobilizing schools and communities;
- Extend support and assistance to various agencies in implementing programme like Eco-san and POU in translating the concept of TBC VDC;
- Coordinate and cooperate the DWASHCC and VWASHCC in operation of WASH programme;

- Take lead role in declaring the district a “Zone of safe drinking water supply”.

**DEO**

- Take lead role in establishing water supply and CGD friendly latrines in the schools in the district;
- Mobilize schools to celebrate Baishakh as Sanitation Month and to observe National Sanitation Week;
- Ensure that schools are equipped with CGD friendly water supply and sanitation facilities and help school in achieving TBC in catchment areas of schools under SSHE and SLTS Approach;
- Establish Sanitation Desk in Resource Centers of schools.

**DPHO**

- Establish Sanitation Desk in all Sub-health Post, Heal Post, Primary Healthcare Centers and Hospitals;
- Maximize mobilization of FCHVs and CMs network in awareness raising drive on hygiene and sanitation at household level in the district.

**DTO**

- Extend support and assistance to achieve ODF in VDCs by mobilizing schools and communities under SUAAHARA Programme;
- Integrate latrine construction and TBC promotion activities in water supply and sanitation projects to contribute in achieving TBC VDCs;
- Extend/provide technical support to DDC, NGOs Red CROSS and other agencies engaged in WASH activities;
- Extend support in implementing WASH activities in the district;
- Provide help and support DWASHCC and VWASHCC in operation of WASH programme.

**WDO**

- Integrate hygiene and sanitation activities in income generating activities of women groups.

**VDC**

- Prepare and update the VWASH Plan together with budget, plan of action and responsibilities and get it endorsed from the Village Council;
- Allocate at least 15 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities;
- Analyze WASH issues and strategies to overcome the implementation barriers;
- Manage construction of toilets in schools;
- Promote latrine construction poor dominated and landless settlements in coordination with NGO and WASH stakeholders;
- Drive hygiene and sanitation activities as integral part of TBC movement in respective areas;
- Establish and update database on WASH;



- Establish public and community toilets in needy locations and ensure smooth operation of these toilets;
- Maintain coordination and cooperation with DWASHCC ;
- Look for the actors and fund/human resources to expedite effective implementation of planned activities;
- Organism meetings in each 3 month to assess the progress status in the respective of the VDCs/municipality.

**NGO Federation**

- Ensure coordination with different NGOs active in the district;
- Implement awareness raising activities through the medium of NGO Networks;
- Provide support and assistance to fortify the communication and political commitment;
- Integrate TBC related activities in all programs/project launched by the NGOs.

**Federation of Water Users**

- Mobilize water user committee for community contribution;
- Assist in creating awareness to Users, WUSC for contribution part, for Registration, and operation and maintenance of their schemes after completion of the schemes.

**Political Parties**

- Mobilize the ancillaries in the VDC as committed at the district level;
- Make effort in finding resources and their mobilization for contributing to implementation of planned WASH activities;
- Include hygiene and sanitation messages in the publicity materials;
- Participate in the monitoring of WASH activities;
- Civic monitoring and public feedback.

**Mass Media**

- Observe either singly or in group the latrine use, WASH programme activities, ODF movement going-on in the district and include them in the various forums of mass media.

**Donor Agencies**

- Provide financial, logistic/material, technical and human resource supports for implementation of planned WASH activities approved by the District/VDC/Municipal Councils;
- Harmonization of concerned funds among donors;
- Replicate the best practice/model

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## Annexes

### Annex-1: Existing WASH Situation of VDCs by indicators

#### Annex 1.1: Priority order of VDCs by existing water supply situation at household level

SN	Name of VDC	Total HHs	HHs using Protected Sources				HHs using unprotected Sources	Score in terms of Uncovered
			Piped System	Protected Spring	Rainwater	Total Covered		
1	Arthardandakharka	741	672	1		673	68	33
2	Bachchha	459	415			415	44	34
3	Wahakithati	466	432	2		434	32	20
4	Bajung	1,058	960	2		962	96	32
5	Balakot	298	262			262	36	40
6	Banau	310	298			298	12	7
7	Banskharka	256	242	1		243	13	14
8	Barrachaur	492	450	1		451	41	29
9	Beulibash	589	523	2		525	64	38
10	Bhangara	436	398	2		400	36	27
11	Bhoksing	198	173	1		174	24	41
12	Bhorle	519	492	2		494	25	12
13	Bhukatangle	610	580			580	30	13
14	Chitre	446	409			409	37	28
15	Chuwa	372	357	2		359	13	4
16	Deupur	705	679			679	26	5
17	Deurali	572	528			528	44	24
18	Devisthan	790	755			755	35	10
19	Dhairing	826	640			640	186	52
20	Durlung	745	712			712	33	9
21	Hosrangdi	342	220		80	300	42	42
22	Huwas	950	880	1		881	69	22
23	Karkineta	435	425			425	10	2
24	Katuwachaupari	456	435			435	21	11

25	Khanigaun	531	460	26		486	45	30
26	Khaulalakuri	575	405			405	170	55
27	Khurkot	972	935			935	37	6
28	Kurgha	704	615			615	89	45
29	Kyang	528	487			487	41	25
30	Lekhphant	625	569			569	56	31
31	Limithana	384	352	8		360	24	16
32	Lungkhudeurali	508	437	8		445	63	43
33	Majhphant	1,548	1,505			1,505	43	3
34	Mudikuwa	436	405			405	31	21
35	Nanglibang	684	654	2		656	28	8
36	Pakhapani	512	465	5		470	42	26
37	Pakuwa	547	425	2		427	120	50
38	Pang	1,175	926			926	249	49
39	Pangrang	581	541	1		542	39	19
40	Phalamkhani	221	162		15	177	44	48
41	Pipaltari	629	480			480	149	53
42	Ramjadeurali	525	465			465	60	39
43	Ranipani	523	410	60		470	53	35
44	Saligram	654	608	3		611	43	17
45	Salija	552	452			452	100	47
46	Saraunkhola	465	430			430	35	23
47	Shankarpokhari	1,056	997			997	59	15
48	Shivalaya	1,752	1,712			1,712	40	1
49	Taklak	306	268			268	38	44
50	Thanamoula	385	345			345	40	36
51	Thapathana	721	642	4		646	75	37
52	Thulipokhari	659	412	100		512	147	51
53	Tilahar	1,050	980			980	70	18
54	Tribeni	414	306			306	108	54
55	Urampokhara	585	476		20	496	89	46
	Total	33,878	30,263	236	115	30,614	3,264	

## Annex-1.2: Priority order of VDCs by water supply facilities in schools

SN	VDC name	No. of school	Schools with condition of water supply system					Functional coverage (good+ minor repair)	Priority Rank
			Good	Need minor repairs	Need major repairs	Need rehabilitation	No system		
1	Arthardandakharka	9	1	6	2			78.0	3
2	Bachchha	4		1	2	1		25.0	53
3	Bahakithati	6	2	3	1			83.0	1
4	Bajung	9	4	3	1	1		78.0	4
5	Balakot	4	1	1	1	1		50.0	20
6	Banau	3	2		1			67.0	8
7	Banskharka	3	1	1	1			67.0	9
8	Barrachaur	4	3		1			75.0	5
9	Beulibash	4		2	1	1		50.0	21
10	Bhangara	6	1	3	1	1		67.0	10
11	Bhoksing	3		1	2			33.0	44
12	Bhorle	6	1	1	2	2		33.0	45
13	Bhukatangle	7	2	1	1	3		43.0	39
14	Chitre	7	3	1	2	1		57.0	17
15	Chuwa								11



		3	1	1			1	67.0	
16	Deupur	6	1	2		3		50.0	22
17	Deurali	6	3	2	1			83.0	2
18	Devasthan	6	1	1	2	2		33.0	46
19	Dhairing	8	1	3	2	2		50.0	23
20	Durlung	6	2	1	1	2		50.0	24
21	Hosrangdi	6	1	1	1	3		33.0	47
22	Huwas	8	1	2	3	2		38.0	43
23	Karkineta	4	1		1	1	1	25.0	54
24	Katuwachauhari	3		1	1	1		33.0	48
25	Khanigaun	4	1	1	1	1		50.0	25
26	Khaulalakuri	6	1	1	1	3		33.0	49
27	Khurkot	9	2	2	3	2		44.0	36
28	Kurgha	10	2	3	2	3		50.0	26
29	Kyang	4	1		2	1		25.0	55
30	Lekhphant	9	3	1	1	3	1	44.0	37
31	Limithana	4	1	1	2			50.0	27
32	Lungkhudeurali	6	1	2	2	1		50.0	28
33	Majhphant	10	1	2	4	3		30.0	51

34	Mudikuwa	5	1	1	2	1		40.0	42
35	Nanglibang	6	1	2	1	2		50.0	29
36	Pakhapani	6	1	1	2	2		33.0	50
37	Pakuwa	7	3	1	1	2		57.0	18
38	Pang	7	2	1	2	2		43.0	40
39	Pangrang	6	1	3	1	1		67.0	12
40	Phalamkhani	3	1	1		1		67.0	13
41	Pipaltari	6	1	2	1	2		50.0	30
42	Ramjadeurali	6	1	3	1	1		67.0	14
43	Ranipani	8	2	2	1	3		50.0	31
44	Saligram	4	1	1	1	1		50.0	32
45	Salija	8	3	3	2			75.0	6
46	Saraunkhola	6	2	2	2			67.0	15
47	Shankarpokhari	10	3		3	4		30.0	52
48	Shivalaya	9	2	2	3	2		44.0	38
49	Taklak	4	1	1		1	1	50.0	33
50	Thanamoula	4		2	1	1		50.0	34
51	Thapathana	7	2	2	1	2		57.0	19
52	Thulipokhari								41

		7	1	2	2	1	1	43.0	
53	Tilahar	10	2	3	1	4		50.0	35
54	Tribeni	5		3	1	1		60.0	16
55	Urampokhara	4	1	2	1			75.0	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5</b>		

## Annex-1.3: Priority order of VDCs by water supply facilities in other institutions

SN	VDC Name	Number of institutions	Daily visitors	Institutions with status of water supply systems					Functional system – Good + minor repairs (%)	Priority rank
				Good	Need minor repairs	Need Major repairs	Need rehabilitation	No system		
1	Arthardandakharka	6	80	2		2		2	33.3	35
2	Bachchha	3	40	1				2	33.3	36
3	Bahakithati	4	47	1	1	1	1		50.0	16
4	Bajung	6	135	1	1	1	2	1	33.3	37
5	Balakot	5	58		3		1	1	60.0	11
6	Banau	3	61	1			2		33.3	38
7	Banskharka	7	90	1	2	1	3		42.9	29
8	Barrachaur	2	20	1		1			50.0	17
9	Beulibash	2	5			1	1		0.0	53
10	Bhangara	2	15					2	0.0	54
11	Bhoksing	4	35	1	1		1	1	50.0	18
12	Bhorle	4	60	1	1	1		1	50.0	19
13	Bhukatangle	2	20				1	1	0.0	55
14	Chitre	3	20	1		1	1		33.3	39
15	Chuwa	3	20	1		2			33.3	40

16	Deupur	9	198	3	2	1	2	1	55.6	15
17	Deurali	5	52	1	2	1	1		60.0	12
18	Devasthan	5	86	2	1		2		60.0	13
19	Dhairing	6	80	2	2	2			66.7	7
20	Durlung	4	18		1		2	1	25.0	47
21	Hosrangdi	9	12	1		3	3	2	11.1	52
22	Huwas	8	40	5	1	2			75.0	2
23	Karkineta	3	37		1			2	33.3	41
24	Katuwachauhari	5	51	1	1			3	40.0	32
25	Khanigaun	7	150	1	4	1	1		71.4	6
26	Khaulalakuri	2	45		1		1		50.0	20
27	Khurkot	6	82	1	2	1	2		50.0	21
28	Kurgaha	4	35	1	2		1		75.0	3
29	Kyang	3	34	1	1	1			66.7	8
30	Lekhphant	8	20	3	1	1	1	2	50.0	22
31	Limithana	3	170		1			2	33.3	42
32	Lungkhudeurali	6	50	1	2	1		2	50.0	23
33	Majhphant	4	40	2	1			1	75.0	4
34	Mudikuwa	7	42	1	2		1	3	42.9	30
35	Nanglibang	4	90		1			3	25.0	48
36	Pakhapani	6	129	2	1	1		2	50.0	24
37	Pakuwa	5	77		2	1		2	40.0	33
38	Pang	3	45	2		1			66.7	9
39	Pangrang	3	60		1			2	33.3	43
40	Phalamkhani	6	57		2		4		33.3	44
41	Pipaltari	4	55	1				3	25.0	49
42	Ramjadeurali	4	79	2			2		50.0	25
43	Ranipani	6	85	3	1		2		66.7	10
44	Saligram	5	45	1	1		2	1	40.0	34
45	Salija	7	138	1	2	1	1	2	42.9	31

46	Saraunkhola	3	32		1		1	1	33.3	45
47	Shankarpokhari	4	112	1	1	1	1		50.0	26
48	Shivalaya	18	462	12	3	3			83.3	1
49	Taklak	7	25	1		4	2		14.3	51
50	Thanamoula	5	175	1		1	1	2	20.0	50
51	Thapathana	7	60	3	1		1	2	57.1	14
52	Thulipokhari	4	275	1	1			2	50.0	27
53	Tilahar	8	225	3	3	1		1	75.0	5
54	Tribeni	4	9	1	1		2		50.0	28
55	Urampokhara	3	150	1			2		33.3	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>4333</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>		

## Annex-1.4: Priority order of VDCs by sanitation situation at household level

SN	VDC	Housed with permanent latrine	Housed without temporary latrine	Total household in VDC	Sanitation coverage with temporary toilet (%)	Priority rank
1	Arthardandakharka	741	0	741	0%	1
2	Bachchha	344	115	459	25%	54
3	Bahakithati	446	20	466	4%	39
4	Bajung	980	78	1058	7%	46
5	Balakot	298	0	298	0%	2
6	Banau	300	10	310	3%	33
7	Banskharka	256	0	256	0%	3
8	Barrachaur	447	45	492	9%	48
9	Beulibash	571	18	589	3%	31
10	Bhangara	436	0	436	0%	4
11	Bhoksing	198	0	198	0%	5
12	Bhorle	515	4	519	1%	21
13	Bhukatangle	588	22	610	4%	37



14	Chitre	446	0	446	0%	6
15	Chuwa	372	0	372	0%	7
16	Deupur	670	35	705	5%	42
17	Deurali	560	12	572	2%	25
18	Devisthan	790	0	790	0%	8
19	Dhairing	786	40	826	5%	41
20	Durlung	672	73	745	10%	50
21	Hosrangdi	342	0	342	0%	9
22	Huwas	850	100	950	11%	52
23	Karkineta	435	0	435	0%	10
24	Katuwachaupari	456	0	456	0%	11
25	Khanigaun	525	6	531	1%	22
26	Khaulalakuri	522	53	575	9%	49
27	Khurkot	716	256	972	26%	55
28	Kurgha	704	0	704	0%	12
29	Kyang	509	19	528	4%	36
30	Lekhphant	625	0	625	0%	13
31	Limithana	377	7	384	2%	24
32	Lungkhudeurali	491	17	508	3%	35
33	Majhphant	1503	45	1548	3%	29
34	Mudikuwa	436	0	436	0%	14
35	Nanglibang	667	17	684	2%	26
36	Pakhapani	461	51	512	10%	51
37	Pakuwa	547	0	547	0%	15
38	Pang	1114	61	1175	5%	43
39	Pangrang	458	123	581	21%	53
40	Phalamkhani	214	7	221	3%	32
41	Pipaltari	602	27	629	4%	40
42	Ramjadeurali	525	0	525	0%	16
43	Ranipani	508	15	523	3%	27
44	Saligram	619	35	654	5%	44

45	Salija	536	16	552	3%	28
46	Saraunkhola	450	15	465	3%	34
47	Shankarpokhari	1053	3	1056	0%	19
48	Shivalaya	1745	7	1752	0%	20
49	Taklak	294	12	306	4%	38
50	Thanamoula	385	0	385	0%	17
51	Thapathana	721	0	721	0%	18
52	Thulipokhari	639	20	659	3%	30
53	Tilahar	987	63	1,050	6%	45
54	Tribeni	382	32	414	8%	47
55	Urampokhara	575	10	585	2%	23
	Total	32,389	1,489	33,878	4%	

## Annex-1.5: Priority order of VDCs by sanitation facilities in schools

SN	VDC Name	No. of school	Number of Latrine for			Number of Urinal for			Separate latrine for girls (%)	Priority rank
			Girls	Boys	No latrine	Girls	Boys	No urinal		
1	Arthardandakharka	9	9	9		1	1	8	100.0	1
2	Bachchha	4	4	4				4	100.0	2
3	Bahakithati	6	6	6				6	100.0	3
4	Bajung	9	9	9		2	2	7	100.0	4
5	Balakot	4	3	3				4	75.0	45
6	Banau	3	1	2				3	33.3	54
7	Banskharka	3	2	2				3	66.7	47
8	Barrachaur	4	4	4				4	100.0	5
9	Beulibash	4	4	4				4	100.0	6
10	Bhangara	6	3	6				6	50.0	51
11	Bhoksing	3	3	3		1	1	2	100.0	7
12	Bhorle	6	6	6		1	2	4	100.0	8

13	Bhukatangle	7	7	7		1	2	5	100.0	9
14	Chitre	7	5	7		1	2	5	71.4	46
15	Chuwa	3	3	3		2	2	1	100.0	10
16	Deupur	6	6	6		1	1	5	100.0	11
17	Deurali	6	6	6		1	1	5	100.0	12
18	Devisthan	6	6	6		2	2	4	100.0	13
19	Dhairing	8	8	8		1	1	7	100.0	14
20	Durlung	6	6	6		1	1	5	100.0	15
21	Hosrangdi	6	6	6		1	1	5	100.0	16
22	Huwas	8	7	8		2	2	6	87.5	41
23	Karkineta	4	2	4		1	1	3	50.0	52
24	Katuwachaupari	3	3	4		2	2	1	100.0	17
25	Khanigaun	4	4	4		1	2	2	100.0	18
26	Khaulalakuri	6	6	6		1	1	5	100.0	19
27	Khurkot	9	8	8		1	1	8	88.9	40
28	Kurgha	10	10	10		1	1	9	100.0	20
29	Kyang	4	4	4		1	1	8	100.0	21
30	Lekhphant	9	3	9		2	1	7	33.3	55
31	Limithana	4	4	4		2	2	2	100.0	22
32	Lungkhudeurali	6	6	6		1	1	5	100.0	23
33	Majhphant	10	10	10		2	2	8	100.0	24
34	Mudikuwa	5	5	5		1	1	4	100.0	25
35	Nanglibang	6	3	6				6	50.0	53
36	Pakhapani	6	6	6		2	1	4	100.0	26
37	Pakuwa	7	4	7		1	1	6	57.1	49
38	Pang	7	6	6				7	85.7	42
39	Pangrang	6	6	6				6	100.0	27
40	Phalamkhani	3	3	3				3	100.0	28
41	Pipaltari	6	6	6				6	100.0	29
42	Ramjadeurali	6	5	6		1	1	5	83.3	43

43	Ranipani	8	8	8				8	100.0	30
44	Saligram	4	4	4				4	100.0	31
45	Salija	8	8	8		1	1	7	100.0	32
46	Saraunkhola	6	5	6				6	83.3	44
47	Shankarpokhari	10	6	10				10	60.0	48
48	Shivalaya	9	9	9		1	2	7	100.0	33
49	Taklak	4	4	4				4	100.0	34
50	Thanamoula	4	4	4				4	100.0	35
51	Thapathana	7	4	7				7	57.1	50
52	Thulipokhari	7	7	7		1	2	7	100.0	36
53	Tilahar	10	10	10		1	1	9	100.0	37
54	Tribeni	5	5	5				5	100.0	38
55	Urampokhara	4	4	4				4	100.0	39
	Total	331	296	327	-	42	46	290	4,933	1,540

## Annex 1.6: Priority order of VDCs by sanitation facilities in institutions

SN	VDC name	No. Of institutions	Daily visitors	Number of institutions with latrine			Number of institutions with urinal			Institution with latrine (%)	Priority rank
				Female latrine	Male latrine	No latrine	Female urinal	Male urinal	No urinal		
1	Arthardandakharka	6	80	4	5	1				83.3	4
2	Bachchha	3	40	1	2	1				66.7	9
3	Bahakithati	4	47		2	2				50.0	23
4	Bajung	6	135	1	3	2				66.7	10
5	Balakot	5	58		2	3				40.0	38
6	Banau	3	61	1	2	1				66.7	11
7	Banskharka	7	90		5	2				71.4	8
8	Barrachaur	2	20		2					100.0	1
9	Beulibash	2	5			2				0.0	53

10	Bhangara	2	15		2					100.0	2
11	Bhoksing	4	35		2	2				50.0	24
12	Bhorle	4	60		2	2				50.0	25
13	Bhukatangle	2	20			2				0.0	54
14	Chitre	3	20		1	2				33.3	42
15	Chuwa	3	20		1	2				33.3	43
16	Deupur	9	198		4	5				44.4	36
17	Deurali	5	52		3	2				60.0	18
18	Devisthan	5	86		2	3				40.0	39
19	Dhairing	6	80	3	5	1				83.3	5
20	Durlung	4	18		3	1				75.0	7
21	Hosrangdi	9	120		2	7				22.2	52
22	Huwas	8	40		5	3				62.5	17
23	Karkineta	3	37		2	1				66.7	12
24	Katuwachaupari	5	51		3	2				60.0	19
25	Khanigaun	7	150		4	3				57.1	21
26	Khaulalakuri	2	53			2				0.0	55
27	Khurkot	6	82		4	2				66.7	13
28	Kurgha	4	35		2	2				50.0	26
29	Kyang	3	34		1	2				33.3	44
30	Lekhphant	8	20		4	4				50.0	27
31	Limithana	3	170		2	1				66.7	14
32	Lungkhudeurali	6	50	1	3	3				50.0	28
33	Majhphant	4	40		2	2				50.0	29
34	Mudikuwa	7	42		2	5				28.6	48
35	Nanglibang	4	90		2	2				50.0	30
36	Pakhapani	6	129		2	4				33.3	45
37	Pakuwa	5	77		3	2				60.0	20
38	Pang	3	45		2	1				66.7	15
39	Pangrang	3	60		1	2				33.3	46

40	Phalamkhani	6	57		3	3				50.0	31
41	Pipaltari	4	55		2	2				50.0	32
42	Ramjadeurali	4	79		2	2				50.0	33
43	Ranipani	6	85		5	1				83.3	6
44	Saligram	5	45		2	3				40.0	40
45	Salija	7	138		4	3				57.1	22
46	Saraunkhola	3	32		1	2				33.3	47
47	Shankarpokhari	4	112		2	2				50.0	34
48	Shivalaya	18	462	9	18	0				100.0	3
49	Taklak	7	25		3	4				42.9	37
50	Thanamoula	5	175		2	3				40.0	41
51	Thapathana	7	60		2	5				28.6	49
52	Thulipokhari	4	275		1	3				25.0	50
53	Tilahar	8	225		4	4				50.0	35
54	Tribeni	4	9		1	3				25.0	51
55	Urampokhara	3	150		2	1				66.7	16
	Total	276	4,449	20	148	127	0	0	0		

#### Annex 1.7: Priority order of VDCs by functional status of water supply schemes

SN	VDC Name	Number of scheme	Total Households	Schemes with functional status		Functional coverage (%)	Priority rank
				Full functional	Need minor repairs		
1	Arthardandakharka	21	673	4	7	52%	29
2	Bachchha	22	415	3	4	32%	51
3	Bahakithati	13	434	2	3	38%	46
4	Bajung	17	962	4	4	47%	35
5	Balakot	14	262	2	3	36%	49
6	Banau	12	298	1	4	42%	43
7	Banskharka	16	243	3	8	69%	13

8	Barrachaur	21	451	4	12	76%	8
9	Beulibash	9	525	2	2	44%	38
10	Bhangara	29	400	8	6	48%	34
11	Bhoksing	16	174	8	3	69%	14
12	Bhorle	14	494	4	2	43%	42
13	Bhukatangle	26	580	2	12	54%	26
14	Chitre	12	409	3	2	42%	44
15	Chuwa	7	359	2	3	71%	10
16	Deupur	16	679	2	5	44%	40
17	Deurali	11	528	4	3	64%	17
18	Devisthan	3	755	1	1	67%	15
19	Dhairing	24	640	8	10	75%	9
20	Durlung	30	712	3	10	43%	41
21	Hosrangdi	20	300	14	5	95%	2
22	Huwas	30	881	13	2	50%	32
23	Karkineta	6	425	5	1	100%	1
24	Katuwachauhari	6	435	2	2	67%	16
25	Khanigaun	9	486	3	5	89%	6
26	Khaulalakuri	16	405	5	3	50%	33
27	Khurkot	19	935	3	3	32%	52
28	Kurgha	11	615	3	3	55%	25
29	Kyang	10	487	7	2	90%	4
30	Lekhphant	40	569	2	11	33%	50
31	Limithana	30	360	13	15	93%	3
32	Lungkhudeurali	17	445	6	4	59%	20
33	Majhphant	14	1505	6	4	71%	11
34	Mudikuwa	13	405	5	6	85%	7
35	Nanglibang	11	656	2	3	45%	37
36	Pakhapani	29	470	2	13	52%	31
37	Pakuwa	12	427	2	1	25%	54



38	Pang	10	926	2	4	60%	19
39	Pangrang	12	542	3	4	58%	21
40	Phalamkhani	11	177	1	3	36%	48
41	Pipaltari	9	480	1	4	56%	23
42	Ramjadeurali	9	465	3	2	56%	24
43	Ranipani	20	470	8	10	90%	5
44	Saligram	23	611	7	5	52%	30
45	Salija	28	452	5	2	25%	55
46	Saraunkhola	19	430	3	7	53%	28
47	Shankarpokhari	35	997	2	9	31%	53
48	Shivalaya	8	1712	1	2	38%	47
49	Taklak	5	268	1	1	40%	45
50	Thanamoula	7	345	4	1	71%	12
51	Thapathana	24	646	10	4	58%	22
52	Thulipokhari	18	512	3	8	61%	18
53	Tilahar	28	980	14	1	54%	27
54	Tribeni	9	306	2	2	44%	39
55	Urampokhara	13	496	2	4	46%	36
	Total	914	30614	235	260	54%	

## Annex 1.8: Priority order of VDCs by concentration of deprived social groups

SN	VDC Name	Total HH	Dalit Population	Janajati Population	Brahmin Kshetri Population	Other Population	Total Population	Total deprive population	Priority rank
1	Arthardandakharka	684	1,416	1,143	1,702		4,261	2,559	40
2	Bachchha	459	659	709	1,386		2,754	1,368	35
3	Bahakithati	440	58	262	2,097		2,417	320	2
4	Bajung	1,080	982	173	4,687	30	5,872	1,185	8
5	Balakot	298	348	1,128	504		1,980	1,476	49

6	Banau	303	59	1,418	137		1,614	1,477	54
7	Banskharka	260	276	715	258	20	1,269	991	52
8	Barrachaur	481	792	95	2,259		3,146	887	14
9	Beulibash	590	1,040	830	960		2,830	1,870	47
10	Bhangara	436	462	279	2,139		2,880	741	13
11	Bhoksing	197	305	549	474		1,328	854	46
12	Bhorle	544	712	1,054	1,444	514	3,724	1,766	31
13	Bhukatangle	610	1,701	1,136	945		3,782	2,837	50
14	Chitre	419	1,161	671	1,059		2,891	1,832	44
15	Chuwa	341	514	28	1,387	6	1,935	548	15
16	Deupur	701	315	285	27	3,258	3,885	600	3
17	Deurali	454	878	719	833		2,430	1,597	48
18	Devasthan	591	455	942	2,476		3,873	1,397	23
19	Dhairing	826	1,059	406	2,388	4	3,857	1,469	26
20	Durlung	582	1,284	677	1,780	107	3,848	1,961	36
21	Hosrangdi	341	362	991	765	113	2,231	1,353	42
22	Huwas	950	2,800	3,500	2,000	90	8,390	6,390	51
23	Karkineta	430	581	343	1,758		2,682	924	22
24	Katuwachaupari	456	520	121	1,960		2,601	641	11
25	Khanigaun	531	858	107	2,286		3,251	965	17
26	Khaulalakuri	546	630		2,669		3,299	630	7
27	Khurkot	967	1,099	39	4,120	229	5,487	1,138	9
28	Kurgha	704	703	615	2,768	187	4,273	1,318	19
29	Kyang	527	90	2,788	19		2,897	2,878	55
30	Lekhphant	625	460	1,329	1,692		3,481	1,789	37
31	Limithana	356	510	141	1,592		2,243	651	16
32	Lungkhudeurali	506	686	50	2,570		3,306	736	10
33	Majhphant	1,439	2,661	450	4,030	6	7,147	3,117	29
34	Mudikuwa	438	456	20	2,535	5	3,016	481	4
35	Nanglibang	684	705	288	1,758		2,751	993	24

36	Pakhapani	544	734	541	2,199		3,474	1,275	25
37	Pakuwa	547	993	101	2,150	116	3,360	1,094	21
38	Pang	1,175	2,713	863	4,540		8,116	3,576	30
39	Pangrang	508	849	85	2,195		3,129	934	18
40	Phalamkhani	221	1,021	122	323		1,466	1,143	53
41	Pipaltari	630	1,960	8	3,072		5,040	1,968	28
42	Ramjadeurali	488	368	165	2,662		3,195	533	5
43	Ranipani	569	976	943	2,111		4,030	1,919	33
44	Saligram	537	935	855	1,929	21	3,740	1,790	34
45	Salija	632	290	1,205	895		2,390	1,495	45
46	Saraunkhola	463	253	768	1,979	216	3,216	1,021	20
47	Shankarpokhari	944	1,417	7	4,327	8	5,759	1,432	12
48	Shivalaya	1,646	6,550	1,350	5,580	380	13,860	7,980	39
49	Taklak	461	580	420	690	104	1,794	1,000	38
50	Thanamoula	385	826	454	1,445		2,725	1,280	32
51	Thapathana	649	138	584	2,898	687	4,307	731	6
52	Thulipokhari	755	400	60		4,000	4,460	460	1
53	Tilahar	1,484	1,590	1,262	4,262	347	7,461	2,867	27
54	Tribeni	414	123	1,545	1,062		2,771	1,709	43
55	Urampokhara	685	420	1,505	1,280		3,205	1,925	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,533</b>	<b>50,733</b>	<b>36,844</b>	<b>107,063</b>	<b>10,742</b>	<b>205,129</b>	<b>87,871</b>	

## Annex 1.9: Priority order of VDCs by poverty status

SN	Name of VDC	Status of VDC by DAG Indicators (score 1-5)										Priority rank
		<3 Month Food Sufficiency	Concentration of Marginalize	Basic Need		Participat. of DAG	Prev. of gender discrim.	Prev. of vuln.	Health and Hyg. Sit.	Total	Av. Score	
				Primary School	Health Post							
1	Arthardandak.	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	15	1.9	8
2	Bachchha	4	0	2	3	2	2	2	2	17	2.1	17
3	Bahakithati	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	15	1.9	9
4	Bajung	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	17	2.1	18
5	Balakot	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	15	1.9	10
6	Banau	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	18	2.3	33
7	Banskharka	3	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	18	2.3	34
8	Barrachaur	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	3.0	55
9	Beulibash	4	1	3	3	4	2	1	2	20	2.5	45
10	Bhangara	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	19	2.4	42
11	Bhoksing	3	0	3	3	3	2	1	2	17	2.1	19
12	Bhorle	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	17	2.1	20
13	Bhukatangle	4	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	20	2.5	46
14	Chitre	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	23	2.9	53
15	Chuwa	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	17	2.1	21
16	Deupur	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	19	2.4	43
17	Deurali	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	18	2.3	35
18	Devisthan	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	21	2.6	48
19	Dhairing	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	21	2.6	49
20	Durlung	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	17	2.1	22
21	Hosrangdi	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	14	1.8	4
22	Huwas	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	16	2.0	14
23	Karkineta	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	17	2.1	23

24	Katuwa	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	15	1.9	11
25	Khanigaun	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	13	1.6	1
26	Khaula	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	20	2.5	47
27	Khurkot	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	18	2.3	36
28	Kurgha	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	22	2.8	52
29	Kyang	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	14	1.8	5
30	Lekhphant	3	2	2	3	2	1	0	2	15	1.9	12
31	Limithana	4	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	18	2.3	37
32	Lungkhu	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	17	2.1	24
33	Majhphant	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	16	2.0	15
34	Mudikuwa	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	18	2.3	38
35	Nanglibang	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	18	2.3	39
36	Pakhpani	3	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	17	2.1	25
37	Pakuwa	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	17	2.1	26
38	Pang	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	17	2.1	27
39	Pangrang	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	17	2.1	28
40	Phalamkhani	3	0	2	2	3	1	2	3	16	2.0	16
41	Pipaltari	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	18	2.3	40
42	Ramjadeurali	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	19	2.4	44
43	Ranipani	3	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	13	1.6	2
44	Saligram	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	17	2.1	29
45	Salija	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	15	1.9	13
46	Saraunkhola	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	17	2.1	30
47	Shankarpokhari	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	14	1.8	6
48	Shivalaya	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	17	2.1	31
49	Taklak	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	14	1.8	7
50	Thanamoula	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	3	21	2.6	50
51	Thapathana	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	2	13	1.6	3
52	Thulipokhari	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	17	2.1	32
53	Tilahr	4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	23	2.9	54

54	Tribeni	3	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	18	2.3	41
55	Urampokhara	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	21	2.6	51
	Average	2.8	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.6		17.5	2.2	

## Annex 1.10: Priority order of VDCs by Remoteness

SN	VDC Name	Major market		Distance from major all-weather road (km)	Distance from the district headquarters	Actual Remoteness	Priority rank
		Name	Distance (km)				
			A	B	C	(B+C)/2	
1	Arthardandakharka	Kushma	21.00	13.50	17.50	15.50	51.00
2	Bachchha	Kushma	33.00	17.00	31.00	24.00	45.00
3	Bahakithati	Waling	35.00	0.50	48.00	24.25	1.00
4	Bajung	Patichaur	6.00	6.00	16.00	11.00	25.00
5	Balakot	Pokhara	75.00	19.00	41.00	30.00	54.00
6	Banau	Kushma	17.00	13.00	18.00	15.50	44.00
7	Banskharka	Parbat Beni	17.00	13.00	33.00	23.00	47.00
8	Barrachaur	Waling	44.00	8.00	43.00	25.50	30.00
9	Beulibash	Waling	29.00	3.00	58.00	30.50	16.00
10	Bhangara	Pokhara	62.00	11.50	29.00	20.25	38.00
11	Bhoksing	Pokhara	77.00	25.00	44.00	34.50	55.00
12	Bhorle	Waling	27.00	5.00	47.00	26.00	23.00
13	Bhukatangle	Nayapul Kaski	11.00	12.30	25.00	18.65	39.00
14	Chitre	Dimuwa	13.00	8.00	19.00	13.50	46.00
15	Chuwa	Kushma	3.00	0.50	4.00	2.25	2.00
16	Deupur	Patichaur-15	12.38	8.00	18.00	13.00	42.00
17	Deurali	Patichaur-15	16.87	13.00	23.00	18.00	52.00
18	Devisthan	Kushma	19.65	0.00	18.00	9.00	3.00
19	Dhairing	Milan chuk-20	7.00	7.00	27.00	17.00	31.00

20	Durlung	Kusama-0	7.00	2.00	10.00	6.00	4.00
21	Hosrangdi	Waling	30.00	32.00	51.00	41.50	34.00
22	Huwas	Waling	22.00	0.00	52.00	26.00	5.00
23	Karkineta	Pokhara	51.00	0.00	19.00	9.50	6.00
24	Katuwachaupari	Kushma	11.00	0.00	12.00	6.00	7.00
25	Khanigaun	Kushma	19.00	1.00	19.00	10.00	11.00
26	Khaulalakuri	Kushma	18.00	3.00	16.00	9.50	18.00
27	Khurkot	Kushma	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	26.00
28	Kurgha	Kushma	30.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	36.00
29	Kyang	Patichaur	11.00	14.50	24.50	19.50	40.00
30	Lekhphant	Milan chowk	12.40	14.00	34.00	24.00	43.00
31	Limithana	Kushma	26.00	8.00	26.00	17.00	35.00
32	Lungkhudeurali	Pokhara	75.00	16.00	38.00	27.00	48.00
33	Majhphant	Parbat Beni	6.00	8.00	28.00	18.00	27.00
34	Mudikuwa	Kushma	16.00	0.00	15.00	7.50	8.00
35	Nanglibang	Baglung	12.00	3.00	16.00	9.50	15.00
36	Pakhapani	Pokhara	75.00	14.00	41.00	27.50	49.00
37	Pakuwa	Kushma	10.00	4.00	9.00	6.50	19.00
38	Pang	Baglung	9.00	3.00	10.00	6.50	20.00
39	Pangrang	Kushma	35.00	15.00	35.00	25.00	53.00
40	Phalamkhani	Pokhara	62.00	6.00	31.00	18.50	28.00
41	Pipaltari	Kushma	13.00	2.00	11.00	6.50	13.00
42	Ramjadeurali	Dimuwa	6.50	9.00	15.00	12.00	29.00
43	Ranipani	Waling	40.00	6.00	46.00	26.00	24.00
44	Saligram	Waling	34.30	2.00	53.00	27.50	14.00
45	Salija	Milan chowk	14.29	14.00	34.00	24.00	50.00
46	Saraunkhola	Waling	25.00	3.50	49.50	26.50	21.00
47	Shankarpokhari	Kushma	14.00	7.50	19.50	13.50	33.00
48	Shivalaya	Kushma	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
49	Taklak	Waling	32.00	4.00	59.00	31.50	32.00



50	Thanamoula	Kushma	31.00	10.00	28.00	19.00	41.00
51	Thapathana	Pokhara	54.00	2.50	22.00	12.25	17.00
52	Thulipokhari	Kushma	16.00	6.00	13.00	9.50	37.00
53	Tilahar	Dimuwa	1.00	1.00	12.00	6.50	12.00
54	Tribeni	Waling	25.00	0.00	55.00	27.50	10.00
55	Urampokhara	Waling	32.00	3.00	54.00	28.50	22.00

**Annex 1.11: Priority order of VDCs by incidence of diarrhea**

SN	VDC name	Population in the VDC	Incidence of diarrhea by year among below 5 children per 1000 (Sravan-Falgun)			Average	Priority rank
			2067/68	2068/69	2069/70		
1	Arthardandakharka	2,618	105	122	129	118.7	2
2	Bachchha	1,854	139	384	495	339.3	30
3	Bahakithati	2,417	392	752	458	534.0	46
4	Bajung	4,228	242	126	286	218.0	12
5	Balakot	1,313	480	644	630	584.7	48
6	Banau	1,418	185	440	324	316.3	28
7	Banskharka	916	918	682	1632	1077.3	55
8	Barrachaur	2,219	270	482	337	363.0	34
9	Beulibash	2,757	190	199	213	200.7	9
10	Bhangara	1,863	359	387	376	374.0	36
11	Bhoksing	891	362	264	398	341.3	31
12	Bhorle	2,175	167	112	122	133.7	5
13	Bhukatangle	2,312	195	406	369	323.3	29
14	Chitre	1,740	380	483	551	471.3	41
15	Chuwa	1,759	252	210	568	343.3	33
16	Deupur	2,796	318	473	1380	723.7	53
17	Deurali	1,857	310	473	391	391.3	39

18	Devisthan	3,004	169	667	586	474.0	43
19	Dhairing	3,456	292	242	602	378.7	37
20	Durlung	3,024	334	336	469	379.7	38
21	Hosrangdi	1,599	113	149	209	157.0	7
22	Huwas	4,860	240	217	300	252.3	19
23	Karkineta	1,808	817	738	483	679.3	52
24	Katuwachaupari	2,047	673	651	379	567.7	47
25	Khanigaun	1,925	639	367	409	471.7	42
26	Khaulalakuri	2,132	742	963	821	842.0	54
27	Khurkot	3,950	154	325	190	223.0	13
28	Kurgha	2,926	262	271	248	260.3	20
29	Kyang	1,958	378	455	661	498.0	45
30	Lekhphant	2,526	128	169	389	228.7	15
31	Limithana	1497	147	222	329	232.7	16
32	Lungkhudeurali	2,068	305	219	220	248.0	18
33	Majhphant	8,087	154	325	190	223.0	14
34	Mudikuwa	1,869	124	106	75	101.7	1
35	Nanglibang	2,751	327	1000	699	675.3	51
36	Pakhapani	2,391	353	401	55	269.7	21
37	Pakuwa	2,196	215	228	482	308.3	26
38	Pang	4,566	192	326	122	213.3	10
39	Pangrang	2,223	144	330	423	299.0	24
40	Phalamkhani	917	518	617	875	670.0	50
41	Pipaltari	2,407	525	802	600	642.3	49
42	Ramjadeurali	1,779	310	222	300	277.3	22
43	Ranipani	2,516	325	346	241	304.0	25
44	Saligram	2,681	24	407	221	217.3	11
45	Salija	2,260	153	85	150	129.3	3
46	Saraunkhola	2,143	139	155	153	149.0	6
47	Shankarpokhari	3,863	228	266	376	290.0	23

48	Shivalaya	12,470	325.6	350.0	417.6	364.4	35
49	Taklak	1,424	221	276	232	243.0	17
50	Thanamoula	1,419	184	380	465	343.0	32
51	Thapathana	2,969	87	135	303	175.0	8
52	Thulipokhari	2,431	493	639	361	497.7	44
53	Tilahar	4,614	255	372	595	407.3	40
54	Tribeni	2,022	210	349	373	310.7	27
55	Urampokhara	2,415	83	193	113	129.7	4
	total	146,326	16,247	20,940	22,776	19987	

#### Annex 1.12: Priority order of VDCs by vulnerability to climate change and Disaster

SN	VDC Name	Total Land Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	High Hazard Area (KM <sup>2</sup> )	Landslide Ranking	Source Depletion	Risk Level	Priority Rank
1	Arthardandakharka	370.08	9.44	3		3	23
2	Bachchha	851.20	27.36	2	2	2	12
3	Bahakithati	820.64	17.44	2	1	1	1
4	Bajung	4,667.36	93.12	2		4	34
5	Balakot	967.04	19.84	1		3	24
6	Banau	124.00	0.80	1	2	2	13
7	Banskharka	728.64	5.12	1	8	2	14
8	Barrachaur	588.32	3.84	1		5	45
9	Beulibash			1	3	3	25

		448.16	1.12				
10	Bhangara	1,547.84	14.40	1		5	46
11	Bhoksing	1,117.76	2.24	1	1	3	26
12	Bhorle	790.56	4.80	1		4	35
13	Bhukatangle	1,394.56	11.36	1		4	36
14	Chitre	1,970.00	0.32	4		2	15
15	Chuwa	689.44	52.32	1		1	2
16	Deupur	780.96	4.32	1		2	16
17	Deurali	448.96	1.76	1		1	3
18	Devisthan	212.00	0.64	1	0	1	4
19	Dhairing	582.72	4.16	5	8	5	47
20	Durlung	517.76	72.96	1		2	17
21	Hosrangdi	1,670.24	17.60	1	2	5	48
22	Huwas	724.00	0.80	1	10	2	18
23	Karkineta	626.00	0.16	1		3	27
24	Katuwachaupari	1,116.48	14.56	1		1	5
25	Khanigaun	888.80	5.92	1		3	28

26	Khaulalakuri	849.44	7.36	1		3	29
27	Khurkot	571.00	0.32	3	4	1	6
28	Kurgha	1,288.96	40.32	1		2	19
29	Kyang	790.72	2.08	1		2	20
30	Lekhphant	451.00	-	1		4	37
31	Limithana	581.76	3.84	5	1	5	49
32	Lungkhudeurali	999.04	107.68	2	7	5	50
33	Majhphant	951.84	14.40	2		3	30
34	Mudikuwa	890.08	17.12	1	7	1	7
35	Nanglibang	754.72	3.52	2		2	21
36	Pakhapani	754.56	11.52	2	8	5	51
37	Pakuwa	1,465.12	29.76	1		4	38
38	Pang	751.00	0.64	1	2	1	8
39	Pangrang	625.00	-	2	5	2	22
40	Phalamkhani	1,084.32	18.72	3	2	4	39
41	Pipaltari	354.72	12.32	3	7	1	9
42	Ramjadeurali	1,324.64	44.80	1		1	10

43	Ranipani	648.00	3.36	3		5	52
44	Saligram	1,439.84	49.92	1	5	3	31
45	Salija	570.24	4.96	3		4	40
46	Saraunkhola	1,067.84	26.72	1	5	5	53
47	Shankarpokhari	282.00	0.80	4		5	54
48	Shivalaya	1,248.64	45.76	1		1	11
49	Taklak	989.12	10.72	1	3	4	41
50	Thanamoula	844.48	11.20	4	1	5	55
51	Thapathana	1,320.64	94.56	1	4	4	42
52	Thulipokhari	432.80	3.04	1	6	4	43
53	Tilahar	879.00	0.96	1		4	44
54	Tribeni	944.80	1.28	4	5	3	32
55	Urampokhara	847.20	33.28		5	3	33

## Annex-2: Prioritizing VDCs by composite indicators

S N	VDC Name	Water supply (35)			Sanitation (25)			DWS (15)		Depriv ed group (5)	Pove rty (5)	Remot eness (5)	Inciden ce of diarrhe a (5)	Climate change (5)	Comp osite score
		hh	scho ol	institu tion	hh tem p. toile t	scho ol	institu tion	Func tiona lity	Unrea ched						
	<b>Weightage</b>	15	10	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	100
1	Arthardandakharka	5.0	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.1	1.2	17.40
2	Bachchha	5.1	5.3	1.6	5.4	0.2	0.5	2.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	29.25
3	Bahakithati	3.0	0.1	3.7	3.9	0.3	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.1	19.13
4	Bajung	4.8	0.4	1.1	4.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.7	19.75
5	Balakot	6.0	2.0	3.8	0.2	4.5	1.9	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.2	31.03
6	Banau	1.1	0.8	2.9	3.3	5.4	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.7	22.90
7	Banskharka	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.6	2.6	1.2	2.8	0.7	21.08
8	Barrachaur	4.4	0.5	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.3	24.83
9	Beulibash	5.7	2.1	5.4	3.1	0.6	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.3	29.23
10	Bhangara	4.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	5.1	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	23.28
11	Bhoksing	6.2	4.4	1.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	25.53
12	Bhorle	1.8	4.5	5.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.8	24.05



13	Bhukatangle	2.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.8	26.48
14	Chitre	4.2	1.7	4.0	0.6	4.6	2.1	2.2	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.8	25.73
15	Chuwa	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.1	12.10
16	Deupur	0.8	2.2	1.2	4.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	2.7	0.8	20.03
17	Deurali	3.6	0.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.7	0.8	2.0	0.2	18.25
18	Devisthan	1.5	4.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	2.2	0.2	17.25
19	Dhairing	7.8	2.3	4.7	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.5	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.9	2.4	29.45
20	Durlung	1.4	2.4	5.2	5.0	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	0.9	26.50
21	Hosrangdi	6.3	4.7	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.6	0.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.2	0.4	2.4	26.03
22	Huwas	3.3	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.1	0.9	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	29.63
23	Karkineta	0.3	5.4	3.2	1.0	5.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	2.6	1.4	21.40
24	Katuwachauhari	1.7	4.8	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.4	0.3	16.40
25	Khanigaun	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.4	19.98
26	Khaulalakuri	8.3	4.9	2.1	4.9	1.9	2.8	1.7	3.0	0.4	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.5	36.35
27	Khurkot	0.9	3.6	0.3	5.5	4.0	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	22.25
28	Kurgha	6.8	2.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	22.75
29	Kyang	3.8	5.5	2.2	3.6	2.1	2.2	0.2	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.0	28.15

30	Lekhphant	4.7	3.7	4.2	1.3	5.5	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.9	31.55
31	Limithana	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.2	0.8	0.8	2.5	20.50
32	Lungkhudeurali	6.5	2.8	0.4	3.5	2.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	2.5	24.35
33	Majhphant	0.5	5.1	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.5	21.00
34	Mudikuwa	3.2	4.2	4.8	1.4	2.5	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	23.00
35	Nanglibang	1.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.3	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.4	2.6	1.1	25.55
36	Pakhapani	3.9	5.0	3.3	5.1	2.6	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.6	30.20
37	Pakuwa	7.5	1.8	0.9	1.5	4.9	1.0	2.7	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.9	29.53
38	Pang	7.4	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	33.20
39	Pangrang	2.9	1.2	4.4	5.3	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	25.90
40	Phalamkhani	7.2	1.3	4.9	3.2	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.7	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.0	33.15
41	Pipaltari	8.0	3.0	2.5	4.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.5	30.40
42	Ramjadeurali	5.9	1.4	1.0	1.6	4.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	23.48
43	Ranipani	5.3	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.7	1.2	1.3	2.6	28.43
44	Saligram	2.6	3.2	3.1	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.6	26.83
45	Salija	7.1	0.6	4.5	2.8	3.2	1.1	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.2	0.2	2.0	31.80
46	Saraunkhola	3.5	1.5	2.6	3.4	4.4	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	2.7	25.91

47	Shankarpokhari	2.3	5.2	0.1	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.7	24.88
48	Shivalaya	0.2	3.8	5.1	2.0	3.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.0	2.5	-	1.8	0.6	23.75
49	Taklak	6.6	3.3	5.0	3.8	3.4	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.1	35.55
50	Thanamoula	5.4	3.4	1.4	1.7	3.5	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.8	26.85
51	Thapathana	5.6	1.9	2.7	1.8	5.0	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.1	25.15
52	Thulipokhari	7.7	4.1	0.5	3.0	3.6	2.5	0.9	2.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	2.2	2.2	30.70
53	Tilahar	2.7	3.5	2.8	4.5	3.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.5	0.3	2.0	2.2	29.38
54	Tribeni	8.1	1.6	4.6	4.7	3.8	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	39.08
55	Urampokhara	6.9	0.7	-	2.3	3.9	0.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	-	1.4	0.2	1.7	23.23

### Annex-3: Detailed programme of action of DSWASHP

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate/ unit ( '000NRs )	Total ( '000NRs )	Grand Total ( '000NRs )
<b>1</b>	<b>Water supply, sanitation and hygiene plan - VWASH Plan preparation and update:</b>					<b>5,850</b>
1	Preparation of VWASH plan and CAPA	VDC	49	75.00	3,675	
2	Preparation of District LAPA	District	1	250.00	250	
3	Updating of VWASH plan and CAPA	VDC	55	25.00	1,375	

4	Updating of District LAPA	District	1	250.00	250	
5	VWASH plan preparation guideline review/improvement and training to local NGOs/individuals on WASH plan and CAPA/LAPA preparation	Event	3	100.00	300	
<b>2</b>	<b>Water supply facility improvement in household- New scheme to unserved and rehabilitation:</b>					<b>675,771</b>
1	New water supply scheme (Gravity and innovative technologies)	HH	3,264	30.00	97,920	
3	Reconstruction of Water Supply schemes (Major Repairs/reconstruction)	HH	4,513	20.00	90,260	
4	Minor Repair of Water Supply Schemes	HH	9360	4.00	37,440	
5	Major Repair of Water Supply Schemes	HH	4,752	15.00	71,280	
6	Cost for to complete Running project conducting from WSSDO, Central level project.	scheme	21	LS	378,871	
<b>3</b>	<b>Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- New scheme:</b>					<b>11,250</b>
1	Water supply in school	Nos	5	125.00	625	
2	Water supply in institutions	Nos	53	125.00	6,625	
3	Water supply in trekking route	Nos	32	125.00	4,000	
<b>4</b>	<b>Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Major rehabilitation of scheme:</b>					<b>16,125</b>
1	Water supply in schools	Nos	78	125.00	9,750	
2	Water supply in institutions	Nos	51	125.00	6,375	

<b>5</b>	<b>Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Major Repairs of scheme:</b>					<b>5,900</b>
1	Water supply in school	Nos	79	50.00	3,950	
2	Water supply in institutions	Nos	39	50.00	1,950	
<b>6</b>	<b>Latrine construction (Post ODF activities):</b>					<b>72,825</b>
1	School latrine- new	Nos	-	175.00	-	
2	School latrines-supplementary to existing toilets to make GCD friendly & adequate	Nos	159	175.00	27,825	
3	Institutional latrine- new	Nos	127	100.00	12,700	
4	Latrines for public places	Nos	50	200.00	10,000	
5	Latrines for trekking routes	Nos	29	200.00	5,800	
6	ECOSAN promotion	Nos	55	30.00	1,650	
7	Biogas promotion/subsidy	Nos	495	30.00	14,850	
<b>7</b>	<b>Human resources development (for CC, DWS and post ODF)</b>					<b>3,220</b>
<b>1</b>	TOT training to VWASH Plan preparation	Person	10	10.00	100	
2	Training to district level human resources	Person	250	1.00	250	
3	Training to VDC level human resources	Person	1,100	1.00	1,100	
<b>4</b>	Training to community level human resources	Person	2,200	0.50	1,100	
5	Mason's training for ECOSAN and Biogas and market	Person	220		220	

	chaining			1.00		
6	Capacity Building/exposure visit to DWASHCC members	Person	30	15.00	450	
<b>8</b>	<b>Sustainability of Hygiene &amp; Sanitation (for post ODF)</b>					<b>5,500</b>
1	Community mobilization for post ODF activities in VDC	VDC	55	100.00	5,500	
<b>9</b>	<b>Sustaining water supply systems/schemes and implementation of community-wide water safety plan (WSP):</b>					<b>22,165</b>
1	Physical improvement of system (for WSP application)	VDC	55	200.00	11,000	
2	Implementation of community-wide WSP in the VDC	VDC	55	50.00	2,750	
3	Establishment of pooled fund for WSP monitoring in the VDC	VDC	55	100.00	5,500	
4	Support for equipment and laboratory in VDC	VDC	55	50.00	2,750	
5	Water quality monitoring and test	Test sample	2,750	0.06	165	
<b>10</b>	<b>Solid and liquid waste management:</b>					<b>11,000</b>
1	Preparation of solid waste management plan in core sub-urban (Kusham, Huwas, Wari Beni, Dimuwa, saligram seti beni, Maldhunga etc) and highway areas in the district- City Sanitation Plan	District	1	1,000.00	1,000	
2	Implementation of pilot project in selected area (Kusham, Huwas, Wari Beni, Dimuwa, saligram seti beni, Maldhunga etc)	Scheme	5	2,000.00	10,000	
<b>11</b>	<b>Climate change adaptation implementation activities:</b>					<b>113,200</b>

1	Implementation & promotion of ICS program	VDC	49	50.00	2,450	
2	Establishing carbon credits for HWTS and monitoring mechanism	VDC	55	50.00	2,750	
3	Source conservation in water source catchment in foothills	Sources	1000	20.00	20,000	
4	Promotion of recharge ponds	VDC	220	200.00	44,000	
	Disaster Management and Quick response	L.S	220	200.00	44,000	
<b>12</b>	<b>Income generation</b>					<b>3,245</b>
1	Capacity building	Person	990	0.50	495	
2	Promotion and linkage	VDC	55	50.00	2,750	
<b>13</b>	<b>Institutional development (orientation, exposure visits):</b>					<b>6,300</b>
1	Capacity building of VWASH-CC Members	Person	1650	2.00	3,300	
3	Capacity building of DWASH-CC Members	Person	200	5.00	1,000	
	District WASH Unit/WASH Information upgrading/Logistic Support	unit	4	500.00	2,000	
<b>14</b>	<b>Advocacy, monitoring and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan:</b>					<b>4,500</b>
1	Coordination meeting with WASH stakeholders for monitoring of implemented activities of the plan (three monthly)	Events	20	15.00	300	
2	Workshop for coordinated action and financing of the planned activities for implementing the strategic WASH plan (six monthly)	Events	10	100.00	1,000	
3	Review and update the action plan (annual)	Year	4		200	

				50.00		
	Media Mobilization	Year	4	250.00	1,000	
	Public Hearing/Hoarding Board/Publications	Year	4	500.00	2,000	
<b>15</b>	<b>Other (honour/reward to person/institution, etc)</b>					<b>1,375</b>
1	Honour and Reward (person/institution working in WASH)	VDC	55	25.00	1,375.00	
	<b>Total district budget for five years</b>					<b>958,226</b>



**Annex-4: District Sanitation Strategy**

**Annex-5: District Post ODF Strategy**

# Annex 6: GIS maps

