

# District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP), Tanahun

## 2013-2017

### Tanahun District



**District Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination  
Committee (DWASHCC), Tanahun  
November 2014**

## **FOREWORD**

The continuous effort to focus on development of drinking water supply facilities, sanitation and hygiene in the District Development Committee (DDC) of Tanahun district is the inherent part of this report. DDC, Tanahun has been implementing a series of activities from its own fund and human resources and coordinating with other agencies engaged in the development and promotion of the sector too. The report is an attempt to develop better approaches for further achievement of the target of universal coverage of water supply, sanitation and hygiene goal by 2017 as stipulated by GoN in its' Millennium Development Goal.

The report includes inventories of all 46 VDCs and one Municipality, which has been covered with status of drinking water coverage, sanitation, hygienic and hygienic behavior, poverty, factors vulnerable to climate change in Gender and Social Inclusion perspective. Accordingly, need of development interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene in each VDC and Municipality are outlined and required fund and human resources have been painted out. In the effort, communities facing hardship of WASH by VDCs and Municipality have been identified. In the manner, VDCs have been ranked by poverty, remoteness, vulnerability to climate change in GESI perspective. Accordingly, institutions engaged in the development sector, both at the public and private level have been listed and both the fund and human resources that the institutions have been investing in the WASH sector has been analyzed. A gap has been projected to achieve the total behavior change and universal coverage of water supply services by 2017. This strategic water, sanitation, and hygiene plan (DSWASHP) has been prepared by DWASHCC in close collaboration of the sector agencies both at the public and private levels.

We hope that these strategies will be a guideline to all the agencies and institutions to involve in the development of WASH sector in Tanahun district and to work in coordinated manner and synergize each other's efforts in achieving the universal coverage of WASH by 2017 in the district as stipulated by GoN.

This report is a result of participatory and inclusive process of planning. The target, operational strategies, plan of actions for development of water supply, sanitation and hygiene and environment are also included. As we could realize the preparation of this document was not an easy task. It is a result of a very committed and consolidated effort made by the all stakeholders at district and VDC levels and of intensive interactions with multi-stakeholders, political leaders and other knowledgeable persons of social life. We take this opportunity to appreciate the enthusiastic participation of the sector agencies active in the district and substantive contribution they made in preparation of this report.

Finally, we express our commitments to materialize the implementation of this plan and request all the other concerned agencies and resource organizations to extend their support in this regard.

Thanks.

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**Bandhu Prasad Bastola**  
Chairperson, DWASHCC  
Local Development Officer  
Office of the District Development Committee, Tanahun

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## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1 Background</b>	<b>14</b>
1.1 Introduction	14
1.2 Brief Introduction of the District	14
<b>2 Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene Situation</b>	<b>18</b>
2.1 Water Supply Situation	18
2.1.1 <i>Water Supply Coverage</i>	
2.1.2 <i>Functional Status of Water Supply Schemes</i>	
2.1.3 <i>Water Supply in Schools and Other Institutions</i>	
2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation	21
2.2.1 <i>Household Sanitation</i>	
2.2.2 <i>School sanitation</i>	
2.2.3 <i>Other Institutions</i>	
2.2.4 <i>Hygiene Facilities in Schools and Other Institutions</i>	
2.2.5 <i>Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District</i>	
<b>3 Key Challenges</b>	<b>26</b>
3.1 Water Supply	27
3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene	27
3.3 Poverty, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	27
3.4 Environment, Disasters and Climate Change	29
<b>4 Rationale, Objectives and Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP</b>	<b>30</b>
4.1 Rationale	30
4.2 Objectives	31
4.2.1 <i>Overall Objectives</i>	
4.2.2 <i>Specific Objectives</i>	
4.3 Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP	31
<b>5 District WASH Targets and Strategies</b>	<b>33</b>
5.1 District WASH Targets	33
5.2 Principal WASH Strategies	33
5.3 Sanitation Acceleration Strategy (Post ODF)	35
5.4 Operational Strategies	36
5.4.1 <i>WASH Operational Strategies</i>	
5.4.2 <i>Operational Strategies for Sanitation Movement</i>	
<b>6 Priority Ranking of VDCs for WASH Programme Interventions</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>7 Programme of Action</b>	<b>42</b>
7.1 Water Supply	42
7.1.1 <i>Establishment of New Water Supply Schemes</i>	
7.1.2 <i>Improvement of Existing Water Supply Systems</i>	
7.1.3 <i>Establishment of Water Supply System in Schools and Other Institutions</i>	
7.1.4 <i>Inventory of Water Sources</i>	

7.1.5	<i>Adaptation of Water Safety Plan</i>	
7.2	Sanitation and Hygiene	44
7.3	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	46
7.4	Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Sustainability	46
7.5	Income Generation and Livelihoods Promotion	46
7.6	VDC WASH Plan Preparation	46
7.7	Institutional Development and Related Capacity Building Needs	47
7.8	Coordination, Monitoring and Updating of DSWASHP	47
<b>8</b>	<b>Resource Analysis</b>	<b>48</b>
8.1	Fund Requirement	48
8.1.1	<i>Unit Rate of Materials, Training/Workshop, Studies and Rewards</i>	
8.2	Projection of Fund	51
8.3	Institutions active on WASH in the District	58
8.4	Fund Resources and Gap	60
<b>9</b>	<b>Endorsement and Advocacy</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Implementation, Monitoring and Updating of the Plan</b>	<b>62</b>
10.1	Implementation of Plan	62
10.2	Monitoring of Plan	62
10.3	Review and Updating of Plan	62
<b>11</b>	<b>Institutional Set-up and Resource Management</b>	<b>62</b>
11.1	DWASHCC, District Core Team and District WASH Unit, V/M-WASHCC	62
11.2	Sanitation Basket Fund	64
11.3	Roles and Responsibilities of Sector Actors	64
	<b>References</b>	<b>67</b>
	<b>Tables</b>	
	Table 1: Major Milestones 2013-2017	10
	Table 2: Estimated Fund	11
	Table 3: Ethnic Distribution in the District	15
	Table 4: Distribution of Population by Religion	16
	Table 5: Selected Development Indicators in Perspective of Nepal	17
	Table 6: Households Coverage by Different Water Supply Systems in the District	18
	Table 7: Condition of Water Supply Schemes	19
	Table 8: Functional Status of Pipeline Systems in the District	19
	Table 9: Water Supply System and their Functional Status in Schools	20
	Table 10: Water Supply System and their Functional Status in Institutions	21
	Table 11: Toilet Facilities by Gender in Schools	22
	Table 12: Toilet Facilities by Gender with unit in Schools (Level-wise)	22
	Table 13: Toilet-Student Ratio in Schools	23
	Table 14: Number of Institutions having Toilet and Urinal Facilities	24
	Table 15: Hand-Washing Facilities and Solid Waste Management in Schools	24
	Table 16: Hand-Washing Facilities and Solid Waste Management in Institutions	25

Table 17: Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District	25
Table 18: Incidence of Poverty by Ilakas in the District	28
Table 19: Major Milestones	33
Table 20: Indicators with corresponding Weightage	40
Table 21: VDCs in Priority Order based on the Calculated Composite Index	41
Table 22: Households to be served by New Schemes by Type	42
Table 23: Households Coverage by Schemes under Major Repair	43
Table 24: Improvement Needs in Water Supply System in Schools & other Institutions	43
Table 25: Post ODF Activities in VDCs and Municipality	44
Table 26: Activities to be undertaken in Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement	45
Table 27: Activities to be held for Promotion of Income Generation	46
Table 28: Preparation and Updating of VDC/Municipality level Plan in phases	47
Table 29: Capacity Development events at the institutional level	47
Table 30: Coordination and Updating of District Strategic WASH Plan	48
Table 31: Unit Rate of a Person and Materials for Activities	48
Table 32: Fund Requirement by Year	51
Table 33: Fund Requirement by Planned Activities	52
Table 34: Cost Projection of Strategic Plan	55
Table 35: Actors Active in Development of WASH Sector in the District	59
Table 36: Description of Annual WASH Budget of District level Partner	59
Table 37: Expected Contributions from the Sector Actors	60
Table 38: Budget Calculation as expected	61
<b>Charts</b>	
Chart 1: Top Ten VDCs on Percentage of Dalits and Adivaasi, Janajaati	16
Chart 2: Top Ten VDCs on Population of Dalits and Adivaasi, Janajaati	16
Chart 3: Basic Water Supply Maintenance Status in Tanahun	20
Chart 4: Status on use of Toilets after ODF Declaration	21
Chart 5: Coverage of Toilets for Girls	23
Chart 6: Condition of Toilets and Urinals in other Institutions than the Schools	24
Chart 7: First 10 VDCs of District having more DDI cases in average within last 3 years	26
Chart 8: Poverty Incidence of selected VDCs	28
Chart 9: Steps of DSWASHP Finalization	32
<b>Annexes</b>	<b>68</b>
Annex-1: Existing WASH Situation of VDCs and Municipality by indicators	68
Annex 1.1: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by existing water supply situation at household level	
Annex-1.2: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by water supply facilities in schools	
Annex-1.3: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by water supply facilities in other institutions	
Annex-1.4: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by sanitation situation at household level	
Annex-1.5: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by sanitation facilities in schools	
Annex 1.6: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by sanitation facilities in institutions	

Annex 1.7: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by functional status of water supply schemes	
Annex 1.8: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by concentration of deprived social groups	
Annex 1.9: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by poverty status	
Annex 1.10: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by Remoteness	
Annex 1.11: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by incidence of diarrhea	
Annex 1.12: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by vulnerability to climate change and Disaster	
Annex-2: Prioritizing VDCs and Municipality by composite indicators	89
Annex-3: Detailed programme of action of DSWASHP	91
Annex-4: District Post ODF Strategy	
Annex 5: GIS maps	

## Executive Summary

### Background

In line with the thrust of Government of Nepal to achieve universal coverage of water supply facilities and sanitation by 2017, Tanahun district also aims to achieve the target by then. Therefore, a distinct 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 experiences 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, Tanahun 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. DWASHP 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 strategic plan is to contribute to the national goal of achieving universal coverage of water supply facilities in the district by 2017.

### Methodology

A Core Team under DWASHCC has formed to steer ahead the preparation of the plan. Primarily, the plan is based on the published and unpublished reports, existing records, profiles, documents, updated database of WSSDO, 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 were gathered from the VDCs and other institutions existing in the district. The type and nature of information gathered include:

Collected information were collated and edited to maintain consistency and objectivity and revisited to collect missing information from the concerned VDCs and other institutions active in the district as well. 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. Such an analysis was done by VDC and Municipality in order to determine the priority status in the district. A draft plan including activities by year and by milestones prepared. The draft strategy plan 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.

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

#### **Water Supply**

Water supply coverage is recorded as 81.58% of the households in the district. However the existing water supply system mostly are the gravity, point sources and private tube wells that consist of about 14.24% suffering from standard norms implicating poor water quality therefore these are either need to be improved with application of water safety plan or provision should be made for alternatives for drinking purpose. Accordingly, improvement in functioning of gravity flow and pumping water supply are needed to ensure water quality and making the systems self-sustained at community level.

#### **Sanitation and Hygiene**

The percentage of the total households is estimated at 100% since the district has already been declared ODF but hand washing with soap at critical times is not so encouraging. Of the schools with toilet, a large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. The toilet-student ratio of the school which have toilet is 1:33.65 at present higher than the accepted ratio of 1:50. Still 2,025 cabins need to be constructed to fulfill the need in large schools. Provision for toilets in public places with operational management is equally a need in the district. Solid waste and waste water problems is noticed due to massive population influx in the district since the recent past, management of which is a matter of immediate concern.

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

Tanahun district has been ranked in 52<sup>nd</sup> among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district with the wide gap by gender, caste, and ethnicity and by Ilakas and municipality of the district. Social exclusion by gender, ethnicity and caste is a persisting problem. Poverty incidence is higher among Dalit, and Janajati 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.

#### **Environment**

Hills and ponds are the prime source of recharging the surface water that is being disturbed by human encroachment polluting the source of water coupled by deforestation along the highway corridor and southern part of the district by slash and burn agricultural system at an alarming rate. The agricultural activities using chemical fertilizer, insecticide, pesticides and other harmful chemicals are other factors aggravating the pollution of water sources. These have been manifesting in adverse impacts in water quality in hilly areas of the district. Moreover, acute land erosion due to crop cultivation with no terracing at the hilly areas, reduction of rainfall, landslide and flood, water resource below the human settlement, burning of forest in dry season result the reduction of water resources in the district.

## Targets

A number of crucial activities to materialize the set target on sustainable 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	VDC/Municipality by Year				
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan	24 VDC	16 VDC&1M			
Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans	6 VDC				40 VDC & 1M
Preparation of VDC and District Level Community adaptation work plan	1 District, 22 VDC & 1 M		24 VDCs		
Post ODF activities in VDCs	21 VDC	25 VDC +1 M			
Sustainable regulation and protection of existing water supply scheme	8 VDC	11 VDC	15 VDC	9 VDC+ 1M	3 VDC
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied) VDCs	8 VDC	11 VDC	15 VDC	9 VDC+ 1M	3 VDC

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 for man and material prevailing in the district. In the manner, the services are provisioned for the incremental population too.

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. Accordingly annual population growth rate of 0.25 percentages of 2011 is considered to accommodate the population increase for services in each of the succeeding years.

Fund estimates are based on the activities planned to reach the universal coverage of water supply by 2017 and total sanitation level of the District by 2017. The projections pinpoint that fund required from 2013 until the FY 2015 stands relatively high to set the target to achieve the total sanitation level in a

number of VDCs by the year 2015. The size of the fund goes relatively smaller for the succeeding years of 2016 and 2017. The total fund amount required is estimated as Rs. 1,977,277,000.00.

**Table 2: Estimated Fund**

S.N	Year	Fund Estimate (,000Rs)
1	2013	190,724
2	2014	260,953
3	2015	369,792
4	2016	295,323
5	2017	98,838
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215,630</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

### Resource Gap

A huge gap of Rs. 915,045,000 between the fund required and projected fund resources exists, therefore mobilization of resources from the national and international sources is 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 DWASHCC members need to 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 V/M-WASHCC is seen in channeling 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 Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011, DWASHCC will be lead mechanism for entire spheres of WASH activities in the district and V/M-WASHCC at the VDC and Municipality 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 in V/M-WASHCC at VDC and Municipality may also be established in need. Capacity enhancement activities are provisioned for the Coordination Committees at the district and VDC/Municipality level in fulfilling their expected roles and responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

WASH Fund at the district level will be established where 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 programs of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. Similar mechanism will be followed in case of VDC/ municipality and at a 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 incurred will be made public to ensure financial transparency in the programme.

**Abbreviations**

CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan for Action
CC	Coordination Committee
CCA	Climate Change Affect
CGD	Child, Gender and Disable-friendly
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CM	Community Mobilizer
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road
DHO	District Health Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
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
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household
I/NGO	International/Non-Government Organization
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan for Action
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affair and Local Development
MPPW	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
MWASHCC	Municipal Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
NMIP	National Management Information Programme
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OHT	Overhead Tank
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
UAT	Universal Access Target
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
V/M-WASHCC	VDC/Municipality WASH Coordination Committee

V/M-WASHP	VDC/Municipality WASH Plan
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDO	Woman Development Organization
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office
WUC	Water User Committee

## **1. Background**

### **1.1. Introduction**

Water is life and sanitation a way of living. It is therefore, safe drinking water and hygiene & sanitation are considered as one of the important pillars of 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 emphasized 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. The National Census, 2011 data estimates 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 MDG targets for 2015 of 73% by water and 53% by sanitation. The information indicates that at present, 794,083 households do not have adequate water facility and 2,069,812 households lack adequate sanitation facility. 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 responsible for planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring of the rural water supply and sanitation plans in their respective districts.

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

#### **Geography**

The district is situated at the height of 240 to 2,325 meters from sea level and it lies in Western Development Region of the country. Tanahun district is surrounded by Chitwan and Gorkha in east; Kaski, Lamjung and Gorkha in north; Syangja in west and Palpa and Nawalparasi in south. The district is located at 27°36" to 28°05" to the north in latitude and longitudinally 83°57" to 84°34" to the east. The district extends 62.5 km in length and 43.7 km in width with total area of 1,546 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 38-41°C and minimum average temperature of 3°C. Annual average precipitation is recorded at 1,761 mm. The district is divided into 13 Ilakas, 46 VDCs and 1 Municipality. It has three electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

### ***River System***

Several perennial as well as ephemeral rivers/streams originating from Himalayan region and Mahabharata range and hilly region flow through Tanahun District. The district is very rich in water resources. The major rivers of the district are Marsyangdi, Kaligandaki, Trishuli, Madi and Seti. Trishuli River flows 33 km length from Muglin to Devghat towards the eastern part of the district. Marsyangdi River separates Tanahun with Gorkha District to the east. Its total length within the district is 42 km and flows into the Trishuli river at Muglin. 69 MW electricity has been generated from the Marsyangdi River near Aanbukhaireni and 60 MW electricity has been generated in Lamjung district in the name of Middle Marsyangdi Hydropower.

Another main river is the Kaligandaki River originated from Mustang district (Mukthinath) separates Tanahun district with Palpa and Nawalparasi to the south of the district. Its length within Tanahun district is 80 km and ends at Trishuli River at Devghat and changes its name as Narayani or the Sapta Gandaki. Likewise, Madi and Seti Rivers flow at the middle region of the district. The lengths of Madi and Seti Rivers within Tanahun district are 17 km and 70 km respectively.

Other small streams, which flow into aforementioned rivers, are Sange, Myagde, Chundi, Naudi, Kalesti, Kyangdi etc. Total estimated length of the rivers/streams is 864 km and total numbers of streams are 157.

### ***Population and Ethnic Composition***

As per the CBS report 2011, the total population of Tanahun district is 323,288 with 179,878 female and 143,410 male in 78,286 households. Out of the total population female comprises 55.64% and male comprises 44.36%. The ethnic distribution in the district as of census 2011 is presented in table 3 below:

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

SN	Ethnic Group	Population	Percentage
1	Brahmin/Kshetries	87,262	26.99
2	Aadivaasi/Janajati	182,726	56.52
3	Dalit Group	50,759	15.70
4	Religious Minorities	2,541	0.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>323,288</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: CBS 2011*

Above table reveals, that Aadivaasi/Janajati occupies 56.52 % followed by Brahmin/Kshetries 26.99 % and 15.7% Dalit groups of the total population.

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

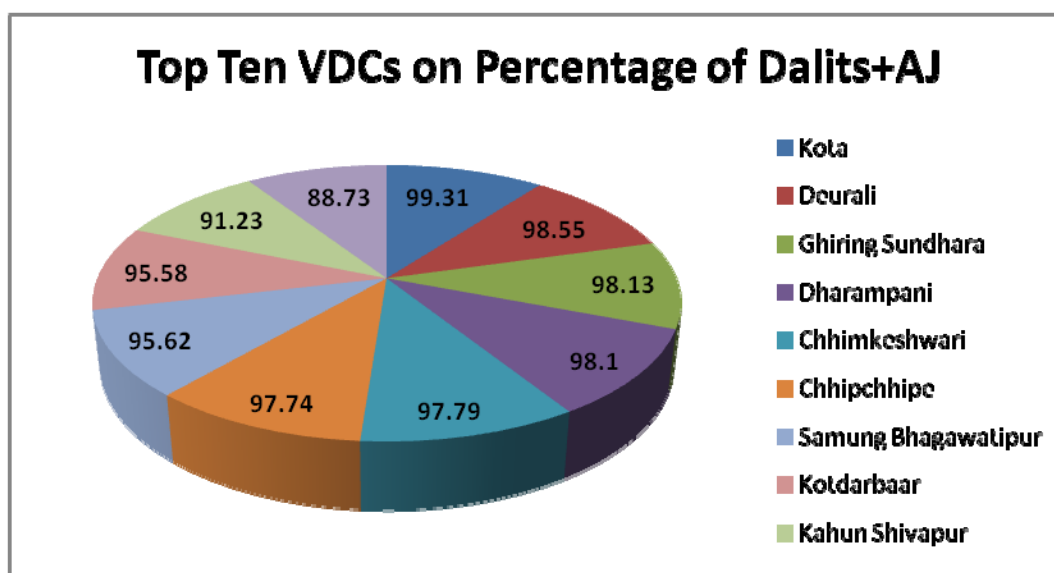


Chart 2: Top Ten VDCs on Population of Dalits and Adivaasi, Janajaati

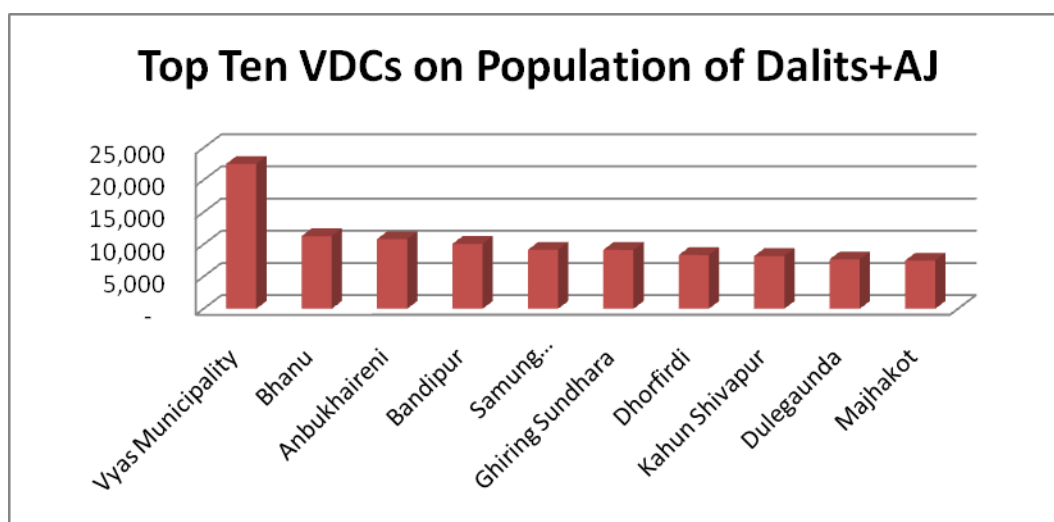


Table 4: Distribution of Population by Religion

SN	Religion	Population	Percentage
1	Hindu	279,661	86.51
2	Buddha	30,532	9.44
3	Muslim	4,157	1.29
4	Christian	5,467	1.69
5	Others	3,471	1.07
	Total	323,288	100.00

Source: CBS 2011



Of the total population 86.51% follows Hinduism followed by Buddhism (9.44%). 1.29% are Muslims and 1.69% are Christians. Likewise, Kirati and Bahai are less than one percent and others are 1.06 percent only.

### **Literacy**

Literacy rate is recorded at 71.97% of the total population. The literacy rate is high among the male (79.25%) compared to that of female (64.69%).

### **Development Index**

The district is rated as 52<sup>nd</sup> developed among 75 districts of Nepal with overall development index of 138 ranking (Districts of Nepal, Indicators of Development, CBS in collaboration with ICIMOD and SNV). The standing of 138<sup>th</sup> against the national development index by selected indicators is presented in table 5 below:

**Table 5: Selected Development Indicators in Perspective of Nepal**

SN	Indicator	Nepal
1	Adult literacy	36.72
2	Per capita Annual Income (dollar)	377
3	Average life Expectancy	66.16
4	Income Index	0.179
5	HDI	0.325

## 2. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Situation

### 2.1 Water Supply Situation

#### 2.1.1 Water Supply Coverage

Piped system water is the major source of water supply followed by uncovered well/Kuwa system in the district. Information of WSSDO, 2011 reveal that 81.58% of the total households (63,866) have access to water supply in the district.

Tap/Piped, Tube well/hand pump, covered well/Kuwa; uncovered well/Kuwa, spout water and river/stream are the major water supply systems existing in the district. Available information reveals that water quality from majority of the uncovered well/Kuwa, spout, river/stream which account 18.42 percent for drinking purpose is questioned. Therefore, uncovered Well/Kuwa needs to be replaced by improved water supply systems gradually. All of these indicate huge amount of improvement works is required in providing safe water to the people in the district. Table 6 presents the detail on the existing situation of water coverage in the district.

**Table 6: Households Coverage by Different Water Supply Systems in the District**

SN	Sources of Drinking Water	No of Households	Percentage
1	Tap/Piped	58,669	74.94
2	Tube well/hand pump	211	0.27
3	Covered Well/Kuwa	4,345	5.55
4	Uncovered Well/Kuwa	9,184	11.73
5	Spout water	4,945	6.32
6	River/Stream	407	0.52
7	Others	525	0.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78,286</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: CBS 2011

Above table reveals, that Tap/Piped water is the main source of drinking water for 74.94% of the total households. Likewise, uncovered Well/Kuwa is the main source of drinking water for 11.73 percent of the total households. Similarly, spout, covered well/Kuwa and Tube well/hand pump water supply system are the main source of drinking water comprises 6.32 percent, 0.52 percent and 0.67percent of the total households respectively.

Annex-1.1 presents the water supply coverage, existing water supply systems and functional status by VDC and Municipality.

The condition of water supply system in the district shows that there are 1,478 schemes in 78,286 households. Out of them 757 schemes are well functioning and 721 needs to be repaired. The condition of water supply system has been mentioned in table 7 below:

**Table 7: Condition of Water Supply Schemes**

SN	Schemes	Number	Percentage
1	Functional	757	51.2
2	Needs to be repaired	721	48.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,478</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: NMIP 2069

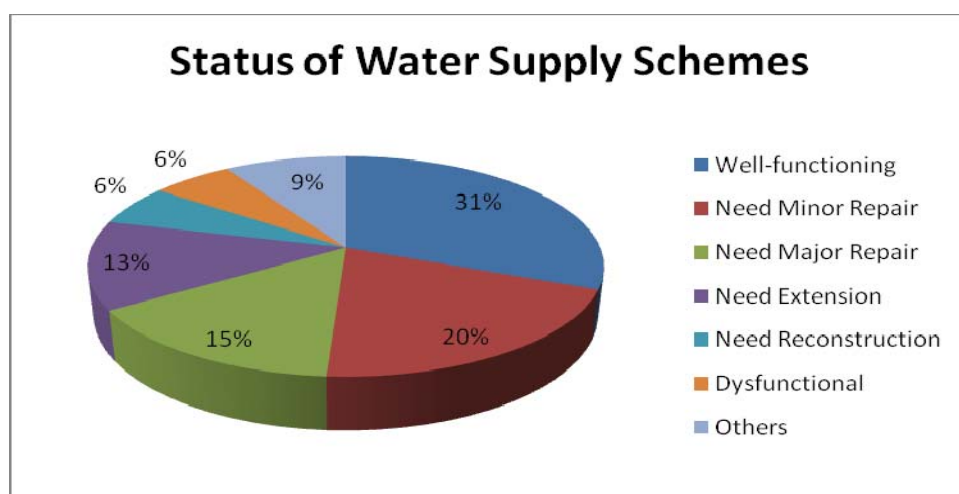
Analysis of above table reveals that 51.2 % of the water supply systems are functioning stage 48.8 % of the water supply needs to be repairing to operate properly.

### 2.1.2 Functional status of Water Supply Schemes

As per the CBS 2011, the total number of households is 78,286. Out of the total households, 58,669 households have been covered by water supply facilities (piped system); remaining 15,061 households have not water supply facilities. The water supply facilities of the households with different schemes has been given in table 8 and details of information has been mentioned in annex 1.7.

**Table 8: Functional Status of Pipeline Systems in the district**

SN	Types of Schemes	Households benefitted	Percentage
1	Functioning Schemes	18,357	31
2	Schemes with Minor Repair	11,681	20
3	Schemes with Major Repair	8,871	15
4	Schemes with Extension	7,826	13
5	Schemes with Reconstruction	3,497	6
6	Dysfunctional	3,790	6
7	Others	4,647	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58,669</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 3: Basic Water Supply Maintenance Status in Tanahun**

Source: NMIP 2067/2068

Analysis of functional status of pipeline systems (overhead and gravity) reveal that 31% of schemes are fully functioning and 20 % need minor repairing. Likewise 15% need major repairing, 13% need extension and 6% need reconstruction. In addition, 14 % of the total schemes need rehabilitation.

### 2.1.3 Water Supply in Schools and Other Institutions

#### Schools

Out of 548 community schools in the district, 334 (61%) have water supply facilities and the rest 214 (39%) do not have any. The students of these schools lacking water supply systems carry either water themselves or visit the houses in the neighborhood of their schools for water when they are thirsty.

Of the existing water supply systems in schools, gravity, covered well/Kuwa, uncovered well/Kuwa and tube wells are the major systems found in the schools. Functionality of the system has not been categorized. The functional status should be indicated to fully functional, need of minor repair, need major repair and waiting for rehabilitations. Detail on number of schools, number of students, and functional status of each water system should be generated in coming days. Details of information have been mentioned in Annex-1.2 priority order of VDCs and Municipality by water supply facilities in schools.

**Table 9: Water Supply System and Their Functional Status in Schools**

SN	Functional Status	Type of Water Supply system			Schools
		Tube well	Gravity/piped	Others	
1	Water supply systems	3	331		334
1.1	Fully functional		217		
1.2	Need Minor Repair		52		
1.3	Need Major Repair		30		
1.4	Waiting Rehabilitation		32		
2	No Water Supply System				214

Source: DEO Tanahun 2069

Analysis of above table reveals that 331 water supply schemes are regulated by gravity/piped system. Out of 331 water supply systems, 217 schemes are fully functional, 52 needs minor repairing, 30 needs major repairing and 32 schemes are waiting for rehabilitation.

### Other Institutions

There are 237 institutions in the district. Of them, only 145 (61.18%) are found to have water supply facility and the rest 92 (38.82%) 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 10 below:

**Table 10: Water Supply System and Their Functional Status in Institutions**

No of users			Status of Water Supply Systems (no. of institution)					
Inner	Outer	Total	No system	Good	Need minor repairs	Need Major repairs	Need rehabilitation	Total
642	5,647	6,289	92	47	74	15	9	237
			38.82%	19.83%	31.22%	6.33%	3.80%	100.00%

Source: DWASHCC 2069

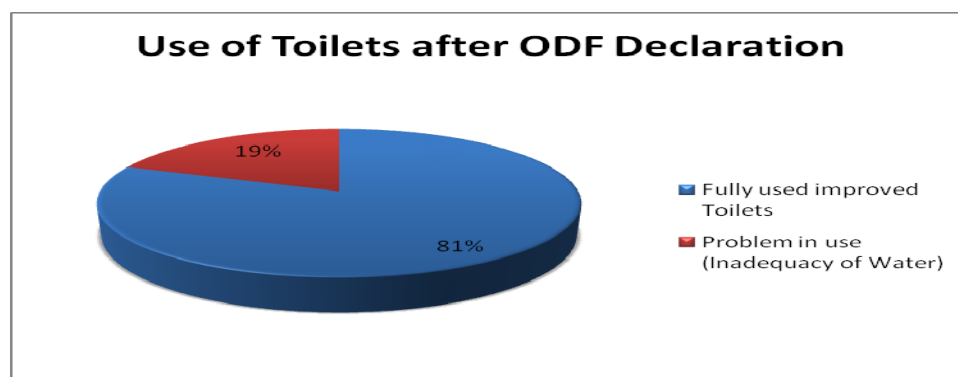
The above table reveals that 6,289 people use the water supply from the institution. Out of them 642 are inner user and 5,647 are outer. The total number of institution in the district is 237. Out of them, 145 institutions have water supply system. Among them 47(19.83%) are in good condition, 74(31.22%) need minor repair, 15(6.33%) need major repairs and 9 (3.8%) need rehabilitation. The details of information have been mentioned in Annex 1.3 priority of VDCs and municipality by water supply facilities in institutions other than schools.

## 2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation

### 2.2.1 Household Sanitation

The district has been already declared ODF zone 2012 July as third district in Nepal. ODF declaration report reveals that all households in the district have improved toilets. However, 19.24 % of the total households are still facing water supply problem in the district. Therefore, people are facing the problem to regulate the toilet. Post ODF activities for total sanitation such as use of toilet, behavior of hand washing after using toilet should be conducted.

**Chart 4: Status on use of Toilets after ODF Declaration**



### 2.2.2 School Sanitation

There are a total 548 schools with student population of 79,213 (Boys- 37,470, Girls- 41,743) in the district at study periods. Due to lack of required number of student, some schools have already merged and some are in merging stage in remote area. Therefore, the total number of schools is in decreasing order. Of the total schools, 406 have toilets for girls and boys separately and 142 schools are lacking any type of toilet facilities. Toilet facilities by gender have been illustrated in table 11. Details of information have been mentioned in Annex 1.5 as priorities order of VDCs and Municipality by sanitation facilities in schools.

**Table 11: Toilet Facilities by Gender in Schools**

Total no. of school	Total no. of students and teachers				School with Toilets			School with urinal		
	Girls	Boys	Teachers	Total students with Teacher	Girls	Boys	Need to be improved	Girls	Boys	No Urinal
548	41,743 (53%)	37,470 (47%)	3,980	83,193	507	507	41	406	406	142

Source: DEO Tanahun 2069

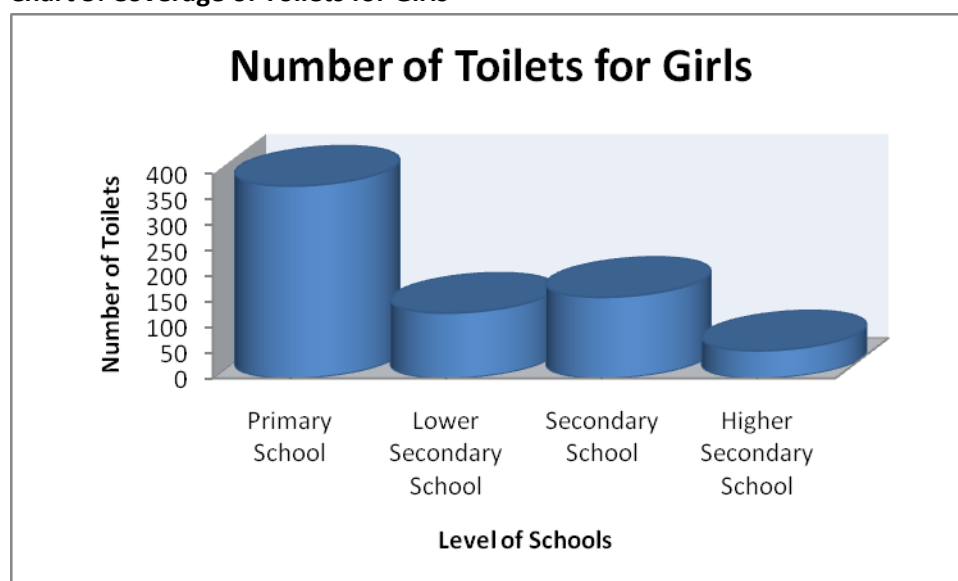
Analysis of above table reveals that the total number of students in 548 schools is 79,213 including boys and girls. Out of the total students, percentage of girls is 53% and that of boys is 47%. The total number of population including teacher is 83,193.

**Table 12: Toilet Facilities by Gender with unit in schools (level-wise)**

Schools and Colleges	Toilet							
	Urinal						Toilet	
	No Urinal	if yes, Nos. of female		if yes, Nos. of Male		Need to be improved	Yes	
		School	Unit	School	Unit		Female unit	Male unit
Primary School	129	246	274	244	272	41	377	369
Lower Secondary School	5	72	92	72	87	0	128	121
Secondary School	7	72	125	71	120	0	159	156
Higher Secondary School	1	16	42	16	45	0	54	51
Total	142	406	533	403	524	41	718	697

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Chart 5: Coverage of Toilets for Girls



Analysis of adequacy of Toilet facilities in schools indicates that the existing student- toilet ratio (1:33.65) including teacher is higher than as the established norms of toilet requirement 1:50. Still 41 school's toilet needs to be improved. The situation indicates the massive efforts required to construct toilet as per the norms to improve sanitation facilities in schools. Table 13 presents number of latrine units and the respective users.

Table 13: Toilet-Student Ratio in Schools

Type of Toilet	No of School	No of cabins of Toilet/Urinals	Girls	Boys	Toilet: Student Ratio
Female Toilet	548	1,251	41,743		1:33.36
Male Toilet	548	1,221		37,470	1:30.68

Source: DWASHCC 2069

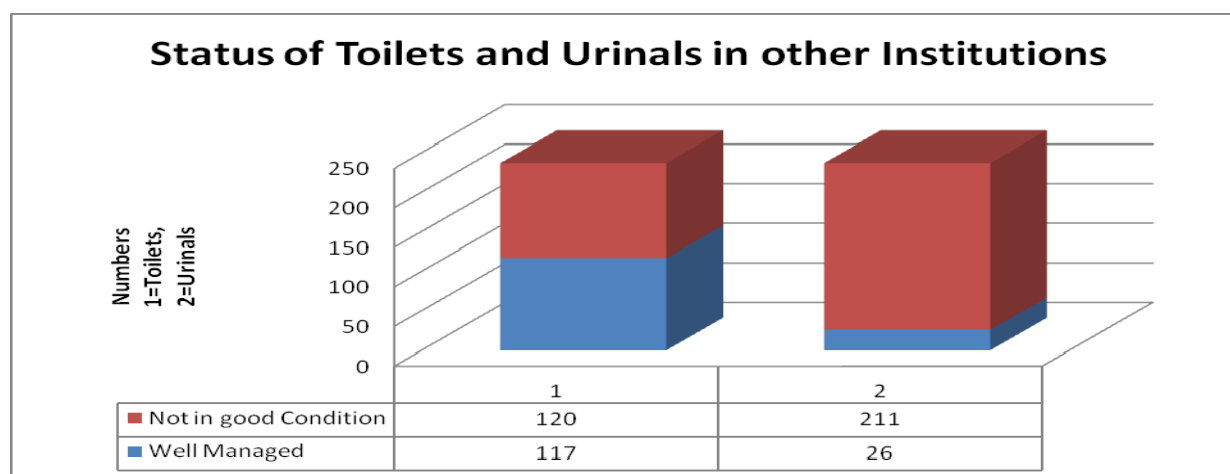
Analysis of above table reveals that the total number of girls is higher than the boys. Total number of cabins of toilet and urinals for girls is also higher than that of boys. The toilet student ratio of girls is higher than that of boys. Both ratios are higher than that of national norms (i.e. 1:50). The ratio of toilet and student has been calculated in those schools having toilet and urinals facilities.

### 2.2.3 Other Institutions

Besides schools, there are other 237 institutions in the district. 5,524 people visit these institutions every day. The number of visitor depends upon the nature of services to be provided by the institution. Of the 237 institutions, 211 urinals and 120 toilets are not found well managed. Only 26 urinals and 117 toilets are found well managed. The number of institutions having toilet and urinals has given in table no. 14.

**Table 14: Number of Institutions having Toilet and Urinal Facilities**

No. of Officials	Daily visitor	Total	Total institutions	No. of institution having Toilets and Urinals			
				Well managed toilets	No well managed toilets	Well managed urinals	No well managed urinals
574	5,524	6,098	237	117	120	26	211
			Percentage	49%	51%	11%	89%

**Chart 6: Condition of Toilets and Urinals in other institutions than the schools**

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Analysis of above table reveals that only 49% of toilets are well managed and 11 % of urinals are well managed. Out of 237 institutions, 51% of toilets and 89% urinals are not well managed.

#### 2.2.4 Hygiene Facilities in the Schools and other Institutions

Of total 548 community schools in the district, 133 have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine, 50 with washbasin and 205 with solid waste pits or buckets. Likewise, out of 548 community schools in the district, 415 do not have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine, 498 with washbasin and 343 with solid waste pits or buckets. Hand washing facilities and solid waste management in school has been given in Table 15.

**Table 15: Hand-Washing Facilities and Solid Waste Management in Schools**

S.N	Facilities	No. of schools				
		Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	Total
1	Soap available for hand washing	133	24.27	415	75.73	548
2	Washbasin	50	9.12	498	90.88	548
3	Waste disposal System	205	37.41	343	62.59	548

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Above table reveals that 75.73% of schools do not have soap for hand washing, 90.88% of schools have no washbasin for hand washing and 62.59% of schools have not waste disposal system. The situation tells that post ODF programme has to be effectively conducted.



In same manner, of the 237 institutions besides schools, only 72 institutions have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine, 13 institutions with washbasin and 76 with solid waste pits or buckets. Hand-washing facilities and solid waste management in schools in the institutions are presented in table 16 below:

**Table 16: Hand-Washing Facilities and Solid Waste Management in Institutions**

S.N	Facilities	No. of Institutions				
		Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	Total
1	Soap available for Hand-washing	72	30.38	165	69.62	237
2	Washbasin	13	5.49	224	94.51	237
3	Waste disposal	76	46.81	161	53.19	237

Source: DWASHCC 2069

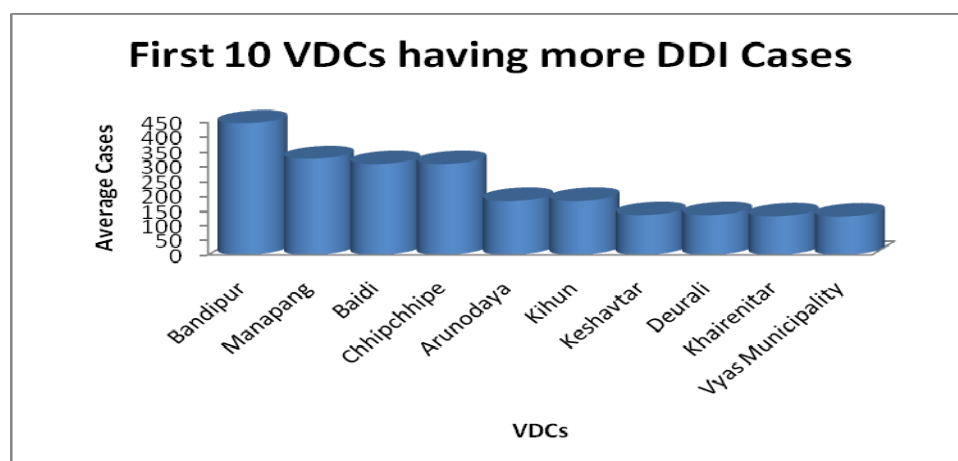
Analysis of the above table reveals that 69.62% institutions do not have soap for hand washing, 94.51% of institutions do not have washbasin for hand washing and 53.19% of institutions do not have waste disposal system. The situation tells that post ODF programme has to be effectively conducted.

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

Health Information available with DHO for 3 years (2009-2011) indicate that diarrhea and related diseases are found to be endemic placing a huge burden on families as well as inhibiting child growth through tropical enteropathy and inhibiting educational attainment in the district. Seasonal cholera outbreak is another disease that takes toll of child death. The available data indicate a positive correlation between safe water, toilet facilities and hygienic behavior (washing hand with soap water in critical time) as the water borne diseases is found to be more prominent among the Dalit, poor families and the areas lacking safe water facility and total behavior change of the people. Incidence of water borne disease in the district has been given in table 17 and VDC wise incidence of diarrhea has been shown in annex 1.12.

**Table 17: Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District**

SN	Name of disease	Incidence of water borne disease		
		FY 066/67	FY 067/68	FY 068/69
1	Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	4,879	6,022	5,655
2	Amoebic Dysentery	4,913	3,920	3,949
3	Bacillary Dysentery	2,352	1,803	1,596
4	Intestinal worm	7,534	6,492	6,056
5	Jaundice	777	624	498
6	Non-infectious Diarrhea	6,510	5,232	5,510
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,965</b>	<b>24,093</b>	<b>23,264</b>

**Chart 7: First 10 VDCs of the District having more DDI Cases in average within last 3 years**

Source: DHO 2068

### 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 MDG 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 target 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 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.

In addition, the following pertinent issues are to be taken care of:

- i. Improvement in functionality of the schemes in water supply
- ii. Impact of climate change on the availability of water sources
- iii. Resources (financial as well as human) gap in the WASH sector
- iv. Consolidation of planning and programming of different stakeholders
- v. Ensuring uniformity in approaches in implementation
- vi. Need of objective study on urban sanitation and solid waste management and investment required for appropriate disposal and treatment of solid and liquid waste
- vii. Study on aquifer and depletion risk in ground water for policy formulation to ensure sustainable use of ground water
- viii. Sustainability of pumping system
- ix. Implementation of WSP

### **3.1 Water Supply**

In the district, 80.76% of the total households have access to basic water supply at present. However, of the existing water supply systems, uncovered well/Kuwa and river/stream that consist of about 19.24% yield poor quality of water and affect the human health, therefore replacement is needed in order to ensure quality water safe for drinking as well as other household purpose (table 4). Therefore, a concerted effort is required to replace the aforementioned type water in order to ensure safe water for drinking and other household purpose to the people. Accordingly, the other system of water supply (gravity and lift 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 MDG.

### **3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene**

The district has already been declared ODF zone in 2012 as a third district in Nepal. Analysis of soap availability, washbasin in school and other institution reveals that hand washing with soap at critical times is not so encouraging. Although the toilet-student ratio is, 1:33.65 at present indicates that no need to construct toilets in educational institutions to come at accepted ratio of 1:50. Still a large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Solid waste and wastewater problems are growing rapidly as there is massive population influx in 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 practices of rampant disposal of waste particularly, have been contaminating the water bodies and affect the public health.

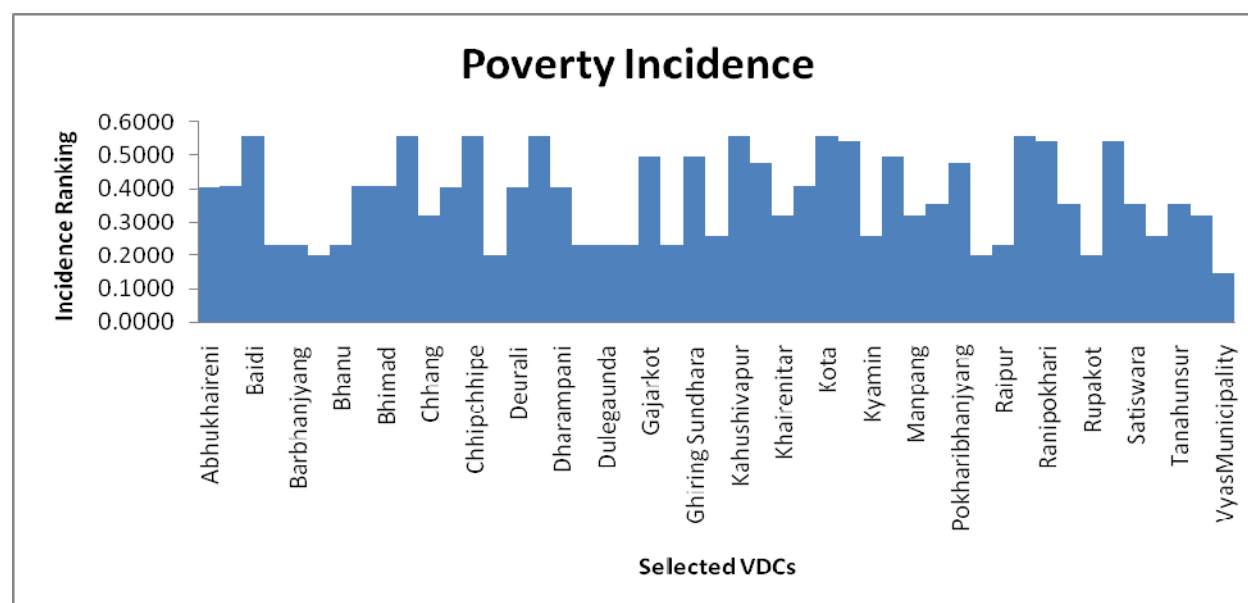
Low level of awareness, low literacy level and poverty include the major factors besides the lack of required level of efforts from the sector institutions can be cited as the major reasons behind poor coverage of sanitation in the district. Therefore, there is challenge ahead to the district in making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

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

Tanahun is ranked in 52<sup>nd</sup> among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district. Analysis of poverty within the district indicates the wide gap by gender, caste, and ethnicity and by Ilakas and municipality of the district. Among the 13 Ilakas and 1 municipality, information reveal that average poverty incidence in the district records at 0.388 with highest incidence in Ilaka no 7 (0.558) and the lowest in Ilaka no 4 (0.2). Table 16 below presents scenario of incidence of poverty by Ilaka in the district. The details of poverty status of VDCs and Municipality has been attached in Annex 1.10

**Table 18: Incidence of Poverty by Ilakas in the District**

Ilaka No.	Constituent VDCs/Municipalities	Ilaka Population	Poverty Incidence	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	RANK
6	Baidi, Chhipchhipe, Devghat, Kota	19,446	0.5610	0.1850	0.0810	I
7	Bhirkot, Kahun Shivapur, Ramjakot	17,965	0.5580	0.1840	0.0810	II
8	Kotdarbar, Rising Ranipokhari, Shamung Bhagawatipur	18,469	0.5450	0.1780	0.0780	III
9	Gajarkot, Majhakot, Ghiring Sundhara	21,825	0.4970	0.1570	0.0680	IV
1	Keshavtar, Pokharibhanjyang and ward no (1-5) and (9-11) of Vyas Municipality	9,505	0.4770	0.1470	0.0620	V
10	Arunodaya, Bhanumati, Bhimad, Kihun	22,219	0.4090	0.1270	0.0540	VI
5	Aanbukhaireni, Chhimkeshwari, Deurali, Dharampani	22,403	0.4040	0.1270	0.0540	VII
2	Risti, Satiswanra, Tanahunsur, Mirlung	17,540	0.3530	0.1000	0.0400	VIII
12	Chhang, Khairenitar, Manapang, Thaprek	26,147	0.3210	0.0950	0.0390	IX
13	Jamune Bhanjyang, Kyamin, Shyamgha and ward no. 6-8 of Vyas municipality	21,367	0.2560	0.0710	0.0280	X
11	Dhorfirdi, Dulegaunda, Firfire, Raipur	31,290	0.2320	0.0650	0.0260	XI
4	Bandipur, Barbhanjyang, Bhanu, Ghansikuwa	37,546	0.2310	0.0620	0.0250	XII
3	Basantapur, Chok Chisapani, Purkot, Rupakot	20,463	0.2000	0.0500	0.0180	XIII

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

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

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, and overall status. Poverty incidence is higher among ethnic minorities such as Dalit and Janajati and other minority groups. 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 Tanahun too. It is the same case of other human development indicators between lower- and upper-caste groups.

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 64.69% where as it is 79.25% 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 Tanahun 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.

### **3.4 Environment, Climate Change and Disasters**

Geographically, Tanahun district is located within Gandaki zone in western development region. It falls in Himalayan range and mid hilly region. Hilly region is the prime source of recharge of river and stream water. Besides the hill and mountain the district have a large number of ponds to recharge water sources. The district is bounded by Marsyangdi and Trishuli River to the east and Kaligandaki River to the south. Madi and Seti rivers flow from the middle part of the district. The small tributaries of these main rivers are the main source of water of this district. The tributaries of these rivers are charged by mountain and hill of the district. The hilly region is occupied by remarkable number of community forests, which also help to recharge the water sources of the district.

Chhimkeshwari (2,325m) the highest peak of the district and Devghat is the lowest place of the district. The majorities of the places lie at 1,200 m from sea level. Besides Chhimkeshwari, others mountain like Kotatham-1,630m, Mirlungkot-1,484m and Chok-1,429m are located in this district. Prithvi highway which passes through the district along the middle region where many settlements are being added every year along its corridor. Deforestation is high towards the southern part of the district due to slash and burn agricultural system at an alarming rate. The agricultural activities using chemical fertilizer, insecticide pesticides and other harmful chemicals have been resulting contamination of water source of the district. This has manifested in adverse impacts in water quality in hilly areas of the district. Acute land erosion due to slash and burn crop cultivation system with no terracing at the hilly region has been a recurring problem in these slopes eroding the top soils.

Similarly, reduction of rainfall, landslide and flood, water resource below the human settlement, burning of forest in dry season results the reduction of water resources in the district.

Climate change and its impact is a global and cross boundary issue. It has greater impact on water, vegetation and agriculture, thus affecting into human life. While talking about climate change, it is closely linked with environmental and disaster issues. However, exact measuring of the adverse impacts of climate change is challenging.

## 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 citizens by 2017. Tanahun 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 Tanahun district in common consensus of stakeholders and political parties 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.

Essences of the DSWASHP can be further pointed out:

- 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
- 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 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 through setting district targets, milestones and formulating implementation strategies.

### **4.2.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of DSWASHP are to:

- i. analyze existing WASH situation in the district;
- ii. set aims of WASP from 2013 to 2017;
- iii. find out resource to get the aim of the district;
- iv. determine the role of stakeholder of DSWASHP;
- v. set target and milestones for the district in line with goal envisioned by National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2004;
- vi. prepare plan of actions to achieve the district milestones;
- vii. estimate available fund resources and resource gap for implementation of the planned activities; and
- viii. formulate strategies to bring sector actors active in the district under single umbrella for implementation of the plan

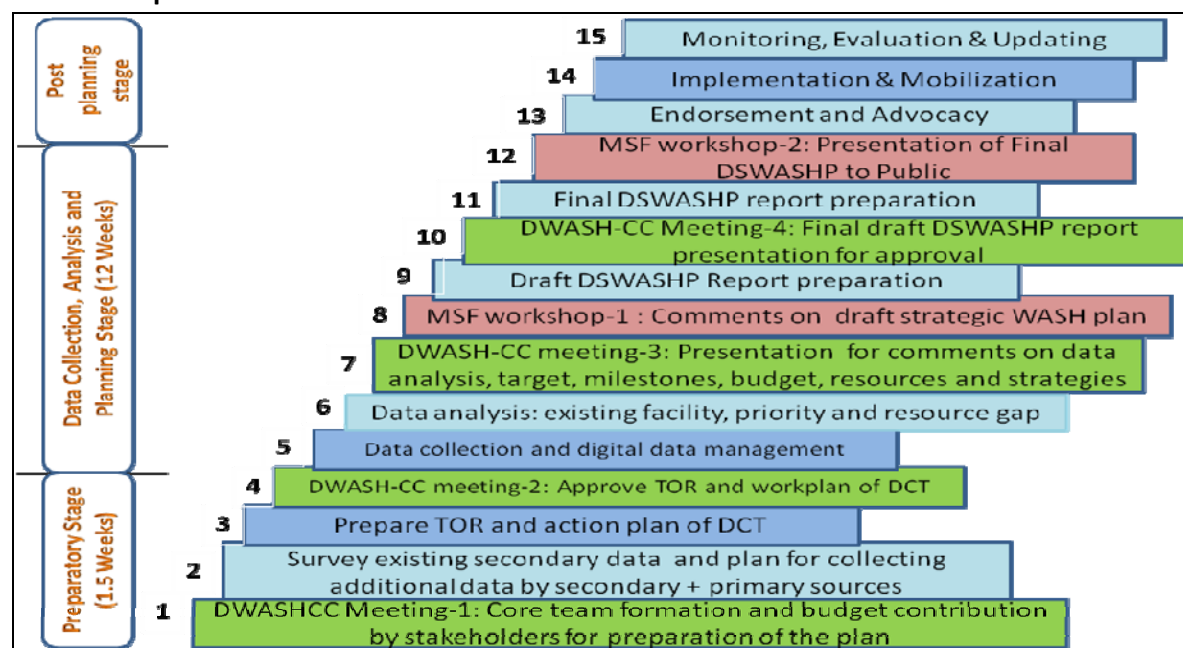
## **4.3 Methodology**

A Core Team composed of the representatives of DDC, DTO, WSSSDO, DHO, NGO Network, WDO and DEO 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 was 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
- Vulnerability of climate change

Chart 9: 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 plan 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

Tanahun 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 is presented in table 19 below. Accordingly, guiding principles and implementation strategy has been formulated in order to ensure the achievement of the set target and stipulated milestones of the activities.

**Table 29: Major Milestones**

Activities	VDC/Municipality by Year				
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan	24 VDC	16 VDC&1M			
Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans	6 VDC				40 VDC & 1M
Preparation of VDC and District Level Community adaptation work plan	1 District, 22 VDC & 1 M		24 VDCs		
Post ODF activities in VDCs	21 VDC	25 VDC +1 M			
Sustainable regulation and protection of existing water supply scheme (water safety plan)	8 VDC	11 VDC	15 VDC	9 VDC+ 1M	3 VDC
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied) VDCs	8 VDC	11 VDC	15 VDC	9 VDC+ 1M	3 VDC

Source: DDC Tanahun, 2013

Analysis of above table reveals that V-WASH/M-WASH plan will be formed until 2014. Review/ updating of V-WASH/M-WASH plan will be done in 2013 at 6 VDCs and 40 VDCs and 1 Municipality in 2017. Similarly, community-working plan in VDCs and district level will be prepared up to 2015 and post ODF activities will be conducted till 2014. Sustainable regulation and protection scheme and basic water supply coverage will be started from 2013 and completed by 2017.

### 5.2 Principle WASH Strategy

The District Strategic WASH Plan will be crucial to address the underplaying issues and strategic planning visioning both for input and output, outcomes and resources within the next five years (2013-2017) period. Trend and situation analysis helps to draw strategies. In fulfilling the strategy, good approaches are important. Based on strategies, yearly plan can be prepared. The strategies will be one of the

important parts of the district perspective plan. In the following text the sub component wise strategies are presented.

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 these 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. VDC / Municipality will prepare their respective VWASH/MWASH plans for achieving basic water supply coverage by 2017.
- iv. VDCs and Municipality will allocate at least 5% of their total capital budget for WASH activities annually. Similarly, DDC will allocate at least 3% 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 and Municipality 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 highway corridor. Accordingly, it will implement at least two projects on pilot basis in order to see operation of the activities on sustained basis.
- vii. DWASH-CC will carry out study on status of groundwater aquifer, water quality, pollution risk, recharge status, water table depletion problem and access of people to the aquifer in the district. It will formulate policy and strategy for groundwater use for adaptation and sustainability.
- 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 a 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 and MWASH-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 and updating the Strategic WASH Plan. VWASH-CCs and M-WASH-CC are made responsible for monitoring and updating of their respective VWASH and MWASH plans.
- x. DWASH-CC will coordinate the concerned stakeholders in the district in smoothing fund and human resource supports for materializing planned activities of VDCs/VWASH-CCs and Municipality/MWASH-CC in achieving set target of ODF by 2015 and basic water supply coverage by 2017.
- xi. VDC/VWASH-CC, Municipality/MWASH-CC and user committees/groups hold the sole responsibilities of implementation and smooth operation of activities/schemes planned for their respective areas in line with the spirit of decentralization and Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of GoN.

### **5.3 Sanitation Acceleration Strategy (Post ODF)**

The sanitation acceleration 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 in socio-economic and geographical realities existing the district and they include:

- i. District has been declared Open Defecation Free Zone by 2012July upon construction of improved toilets in households, institutions including schools, government and non-government institutions and public places.
- ii. 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
- iii. Commitment shown by political parties and that by stakeholders will be taken as driving force in achieving total sanitation/total behavior change in hygiene and sanitation as the post ODF strategy in the district.
- iv. Hygiene and sanitation activities will be tied with 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 Biogas purpose.
- vi. 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.

## 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 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 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 tube wells with substandard water quality and also in the communities using water from open sources – river, canal, and open dug well, *Kuwa*, *Panero* etc. Support for private water supply system at private level will not be supported. 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 to make functional ensuring quality water. The community itself with technical and training support will do minor repair. External support will be extended in case of major repair and rehabilitation.
- xiv. Schools and other institutions will have GCD friendly sanitary facilities maintaining 1:50 user ratio.
- xv. 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.
- xvi. Reduction, Reuse and Recycle (3R) 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.
- xvii. 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.
- xviii. 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 Endeavour, 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 post-ODF movement will be:

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

The methods and means to be utilized to take the programme at the household and personal level will be:

- 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 ODF. A fund will be established at the VDC level for the purpose.
- Prize and certificate will be awarded to the various institutions, volunteers, 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**

- Committee's 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**

- GCD 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 biogas 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**
  - V/M-WASHCC will identify 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 biogas 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 total sanitation will be driven ahead in the district with support and cooperation of the government and non-governmental 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. 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 Sanitation Basket Fund will be established at the VDC level too to be operated and managed separately.
- At school level, a Sanitation Fund with the donation of people will be established aiming at supporting the poor households in the given community.
- Bookkeeping 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 46 VDCs both from the financial human resources at once. Therefore, implementation of the activities has to be phased by VDCs and municipality considering the service level and pertinent crosscutting issues persisting in the respective VDCs. In determining the weightage, a total of 100 points for service level for crosscutting indicators considering geographical and environmental and socio-economic realities existing in the district. The indicators and corresponding weightage include in table no 18 below and detail of weightage criteria has been mentioned in Annex 4.

**Table 20: Indicators with Corresponding Weightage**

SN	Indicators	Weightage
1	Facility of Water Supply	25
2	Improvement of institutional and school's latrine	20
3	Functional status of water supply schemes	20
4	Dalit	5
5	Ethnic groups	3
6	Poverty	7
7	Remoteness	6
8	Incidence of diarrhea / water borne disease	10
9	Vulnerability to climate change and disasters	4



SN	Indicators	Weightage
	Total	100

Source: DWASHCC 2069

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

VDC Code	VDC	Composite score	Rank
14	Chhipchhipe	52.88	1
47	Ghiring Sundhara	50.88	2
24	Kahun Shivapur	50.88	3
35	Pokharibhanjyang	47.88	4
25	Keshavtar	46.88	5
29	Kotdarbar	44.88	6
45	Tanahunsur	43.88	7
9	Bhimad	43.88	8
40	Risti	42.88	9
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	42	10
31	Majhkot	41.88	11
28	Kota	40.88	12
23	Jamune	40.88	13
30	Kyamin	39.88	14
3	Baidi	39.88	15
33	Mirlung	39.88	16
2	Arunodaya	38.88	17
8	Bhanumati	38.88	18
17	Devghat	38.88	19
18	Dharampani	37.88	20
11	Vyas Municipality	37.88	21
26	Khairenitar	37.88	22
21	Gajarkot	36.88	23
12	Chhang	36.88	24

VDC Code	VDC	Composite score	Rank
1	Aanbukhaireni	36.88	25
10	Bhirkot	6	26
38	Ramjakot	6	27
27	Kihu	6	28
7	Bhanu	6	29
44	Shyamgha	6	30
16	Deurali	6	31
20	Dulegaunda	13	32
5	Barbhanjyang	6	33
32	Manapang	6	34
13	Chhimkeshwari	6	35
6	Basantapur	13	36
37	Raipur	0	37
4	Bandipur	13	38
19	Dhorfirdi	6	39
34	Firfire	6	40
39	Ranipokhari	0	41
41	Rupakot	6	42
36	Purkot	6	43
46	Thaprek	0	44
22	Ghansikuwa	6	45
15	Chok Chisapani	0	46
43	Satiswanra	0	47

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 15,080 households have had been using water from unprotected sources such as open dug well/Kuwa, stream, canal and other water points (Table 4). 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, pumping system of various sizes, piped/tap and filtration system. Table 22 below provides the population to be served by these all technologies.

**Table 42: Households to be served by New Schemes by Type**

SN	Type of Water Supply System	Present Household to be served	Projected households to be Served					Total
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1	Gravity flow system	11,582	1,621	1,853	2,201	2,896	3,011	11,582
2	Pumping system of various sizes	2,234	313	357	424	559	581	2,234
4	Filtration system	454	64	73	86	114	118	454
5	Tube well	350	49	56	67	88	91	350
6	Protected well/Kuwa	460	64	74	87	115	120	460
	Total	15,080	2,111	2,413	2,865	3,770	3,921	15,080
	Percentage	100	14	16	19	25	26	100

Source: NMIP 2010

In estimating the size of population to be served every year, the projected population growth has been considered therefore the number of population to be covered is in incremental rate by 0.25 % in every succeeding year. In serving the households only 14 % is planned to be served in year 2013 and 16%, 19%, 25% and 26% percents in the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

#### 7.1.2 Improvement of Existing Water Supply Systems

43.94% of households in the district are estimated for improvement works to provide safe drinking water to the people served presently by various water schemes. In serving the households, only 31 % is planned to be served in year 2013 and 24%, 25%, 15%, and 5% percents in the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The improvement of existing water supply systems has given in Table 23.

**Table 53: Households Coverage by Schemes under Major Repair**

SN	Type of Water Supply System	Present HH to be served	Projected households to be Served					
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	Schemes with minor repair	11,681	3,621	2,803	2,920	1,752	584	11,681
2	Schemes with major repair	8,871	2,750	2,129	2,218	1,331	444	8,871
3	Schemes with extension	7,826	2,426	1,878	1,957	1,174	391	7,826
4	Schemes with reconstruction	3,497	1,084	839	874	525	175	3,497
5	Dysfunctional	3,790	1,175	910	948	569	190	3,790
6	Others	4,647	1,441	1,115	1,162	697	232	4,647
Total		40,312	12,497	9,675	10,078	6,047	2,016	40,312
Percentage			31	24	25	15	5	100

Source: NMIP 2010

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

Analysis of drinking water facilities in 548 schools and 237 institutions reveal that 180 schools and 145 institutions in the district is estimated lacking at present. Information indicate that the water is fetched from somewhere near these schools and institutions. Similarly, out of the existing water systems, 15 institutions are waiting for major repair and nine institutions need either complete rehabilitation or replacement of the systems. The functionality of the water system in the schools is not available. In coming days, such data should be generated. The present condition of water supply system in school and other institutions has given in Table 24.

**Table 6: Improvement needs in Water Supply System in Schools & other Institutions**

SN	Activities	School		Other institutions	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Establishment of New Schemes	348	65.9	92	38.82%
2	Minor Repair Schemes	NA		74	31.22%.
3	Major Repair of Schemes	NA		15	6.33%
4	Rehabilitation of Schemes	NA		9	3.80%

Source: VDCs of Tanahun, 2010

### 7.1.4 Inventory of Water Sources

A study on water resources is planned to be carried by the year 2014. The study is aimed to find out the permanency of water resources. The findings of the study is aimed to serve as important feedback in formulating policy and plan for overcoming the problem of water supply in dry season to ensure use of ground water on sustained basis.

### 7.1.5 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/Municipality 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 8, 11, 15 and 9 VDCs and 1M and 3 VDCs starting from the year 2013-2017 respectively. The universal coverage by Water supply with assured quality will be achieved in 19 VDCs each starting from the year 2013-2014 and 27 VDCs and 1 Municipality each starting from 2015 and by 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/Municipality of the district.

## 7.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

The district was declared ODF in 2012 as the Third District in Nepal and the Tanahun DDC has worked out the post ODF strategy to work on it and in the process to achieve Total Sanitation by 2017. The activities planned in the Post ODF strategy are as follows:

**Table 75: Post ODF Activities in VDCs and Municipality**

Milestones	VDC/Municipality by Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sustain the ODF Status	46VDC+1M	46VDC+1M	46VDC+1M	46VDC+1M	46VDC+1M
Post ODF activities in VDCs	10VDCs	20VDCs	10 VDCs	6VDCs+1M	

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Since the district has been already declared as the third district in Nepal, activities will be focused on improvement of toilet and ways of using the toilets. Likewise, the toilets will be facilitated in various important public places, highway corridor, Hat Bazaar, core market centers, temples etc. The number of toilet to be constructed in such places is estimated at 41 in the district.

After constructing the required number of toilet, focus on total behavior change in hygiene and sanitation. For this purpose, campaigning programme will be carried out. The programme will address the total wash at household level, institutional level and Small Doable Action (SDA). For the aforementioned activities, 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 8 : Activities to be undertaken in Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement**

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
<b>1</b>	<b>Sustaining as the ODF zone</b>		
1.1	Regulation of seminar monitoring to improve household toilets	VDC / Municipality	57
1.2	Extension and improvement of school's toilet (41 schools including construction and improvement )	Room	2,025
1.3	Institutional toilet construction and improvement	Institutions	101
1.4	Post ODF activities (use of toilet, hand washing behavior, households level sanitation and total behavior change for total sanitation)	VDC / Municipality	57
1.5	Management and regulation of public toilet in busy market area, main occasional market, main highways	Public place	125
<b>2</b>	<b>Solid and liquid waste management</b>		
2.1	Formation of solid and liquid waste in urban and semi urban area and main highways	District	1
2.2	Implementation of model plan in the area confined by the study	Model plan	2
<b>3</b>	<b>Climate change adaptation Activities</b>		
3.1	Protection of source area of water supply	Great Number	1,400
3.2	Construction and improvement of pond for source of water supply	Number	47
3.3	Management of technology of ECOSAN latrine	VDC/Municipality	47
3.4	Workshop on Climate change adaptation Activities in VDC and district level	District/ VDC/ Municipality	48
<b>4</b>	<b>Institutional development</b>		
4.1	Capacity Development of DWASHCC	Year	5
4.2	Capacity Development of V/MWASHCC	VDC/ Municipality	47
<b>5</b>	<b>Advocacy, monitoring and updating of DSWASHP</b>		
5.1	Coordination meeting with working partner of WASH (Quarterly)	Training event	15
5.2	Seminar with working partner to play coordinating role to conduct activities of DSWASHP (at least 2 times in a year)	Training event	10
5.3	Annually review of DSWASHP and updating	Year	4

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, industrial estates 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 Climate Change Adaptation

Community forestry based CAPA (Community Adaptation Plan for Action) for 24 VDCs have been completed by the initiation of District Forest Office and FECOFUN. Preparation of remaining 22 VDCs and 1 Municipality CAPA will be completed in 2013. Similarly, LAPA will be started itself and will be completed in 2013. Only a very 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 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 in 46 VDCs in the year starting from 2013 and completed by 2016 gradually.

### 7.5 Income Generation and Livelihoods Promotion

Time saved from fetching water and improved health due to coming of 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 the regard. The activities to be held for promotion of income generation has given in table 27 below:

**Table 27: Activities to be held for Promotion of Income Generation**

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
1	Capacity building	Persons	1,000
2	Promotion and linkage	VDC and Municipality	46VDC+1M

Source: DWASHCC 2069

In the front, a mechanism with the related institutions – WDO, PAF, 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.

### 7.6 VDC WASH Plan Preparation

Formulation of VDC/Municipality WASH plan for implementation of WASH activities will be the first step in each VDC. DWASHCC will prepare VWASH/MWASH Plan preparation guidelines in order to ensure uniformity in preparing the plan by VDCs/Municipality. 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/MWASHCC. DWASHCC will organize orientation programme to the selected

NGOs. In the manner, VDCs/Municipality 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 two consecutive years starting 2013. In the course, there will be 24, 16VDCs respectively in the phases. 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 updated by the 2017 and that of the plan prepared from 2013 onward will be updated upon the lapse of each 3 year. The VDCs and Municipality shall be phased in order in preparation of the plans according to the composite priority rank presented in Annex 2.

**Table 98: Preparation and Updating of VDC/Municipality level pan in phases**

Activities	VDC/Municipality by year				
	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan	24VDC	16 VDC&1M			
Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans	6 VDC				40 VDC & 1M
Preparation of CAPA	1 District, 10 VDC & 1 M	20 VDC	10 VDC	6 VDC	

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 29 below.

**Table 29: Capacity Development events at institutional level**

SN	Capacity building training activities to	Numbers
1	VWASH-CC	46
2	MWASH-CC	1
3	DWASH-CC	1

Source: DWASHCC 2069

In order to strengthen the capacity, training will be provided in 46 VWASH-CC, one MWASH-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 has given in table 30.

**Table 30: Coordination and Updating of DSWASHP**

SN	Activities	Events
1	Coordination meeting with DWASHCC (Trimester)	15
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 31 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. Accordingly annual population growth rate of 0.25% recorded in the year 2011 is considered to encompass the population increase in the district in each of the succeeding years. In the manner, the services are provisioned for the incremental population too. The unit rate of a person, materials for activities have been shown in table no 31, and details of information have been mentioned in annex 3.

**Table 31: Unit Rate of a Person and Materials for Activities**

SN	Activities	Unit	Per capita Estimate (Rs 000)
<b>1</b>	<b>Preparation and Updating of V/WASH Plan</b>		
1.1	Preparation of V/WASH Plan	VDC	100
1.2	Preparation of M/WASH Plan	Ward	40
1.3	Updating of V/WASH Plan	VDC	50
1.4	Updating of M/WASH Plan	Ward	20
1.5	Capacity development service providers to form and updating the manual for VWAH/MWASH plan in VDC and Municipality	Training event	300



SN	Activities	Unit	Per capita Estimate (Rs 000)
1.6	Problem of reduction of ground water, study of chemical and biological pollution and preparation Local Adaptation Plan for Action in district level	District	1000
1.7	Community Adaptation Plan for Action in VDC and Municipality level	Municipality/VDC	100
1.8	District WASH inventory and other studies	District	2000
<b>2</b>	<b>Improvement of water supply service</b>		
2.1	Providing basic water supply service to households lacking from service (reconstruction of gravity, small and middle scale pumping schemes)	Household Number	35
2.2	Construction of new water supply plan for schools lacking from water supply	School	300
2.3	Providing basic water supply schemes for local institutions and offices lacking from water service	Institutions	100
2.4	Repairing of water supply schemes for local institutions and offices lacking from water service	Institutions	25
2.5	Minor repair of existing water supply schemes (gravity plan)	Household Number	12
2.6	Extension and major repairing of existing water supply schemes	Household Number	25
<b>3</b>	<b>Sustainable regulation, protection and treatment of water</b>		
3.1	Regulation of activities of existing water supply schemes after construction (protection plan, improvement of infrastructure and capacity development)	VDC/ Municipality	150
3.2	Regulation of water supply protection in VDC and Municipality level	VDC / Municipality	100
3.3	Management of WSP POOLED FUND for regulation and monitoring of water supply in VDC and Municipality level	VDC / Municipality	50
3.4	Establishment of lab to test the minimum quality water in VDC and Municipality	VDC / Municipality	30

SN	Activities	Unit	Per capita Estimate (Rs 000)
3.5	Providing training for local technician to protect water supply schemes(3/VDC)	VDC / Municipality	20
3.6	Water refinement and improvement activities	Household	2.5
<b>4</b>	<b>Sustaining as the ODF zone</b>		
4.1	Regulation of seminar monitoring to improve household toilets	VDC / Municipality	10
4.2	Extension and improvement of school's toilet(41 schools including construction and improvement )	Room	100
4.3	Institutional toilet construction and improvement	Institutions	200
4.4	Post ODF activities (use of toilet, hand washing behavior, households level sanitation and total behavior change for total sanitation)	VDC / Municipality	200
4.5	Management and regulation of public toilet in busy market area, main occasional market, main highways	Public place	250
<b>5</b>	<b>Solid and liquid waste management</b>		
5.1	Formation of solid and liquid waste in urban and semi urban area and main highways	District	700
5.2	Implementation of model plan in the area confined by the study	Model plan	5000
<b>6</b>	<b>Climate Change Adaptation activities</b>		
6.1	Protection of source area of water supply	Source Number	50
6.2	Construction and improvement of pond for source of water supply	Number	80
6.3	Management of technology of ECOSAN latrine	VDC/Municipality	10
6.4	Workshop on Climate change adaptation Activities in VDC and district level	District/ VDC/ Municipality	10
<b>7</b>	<b>Institutional development</b>		
7.1	Capacity Development of DWASHCC	Year	300

SN	Activities	Unit	Per capita Estimate (Rs 000)
7.2	Capacity Development of V/MWASHCC	VDC/ Municipality	200
<b>8</b>	<b>Advocacy, monitoring and updating of DSWASHP</b>		
8.1	Coordination meeting with working partner of WASH (Quarterly)	Training event	10
8.2	Seminar with working partner to play coordinating role to conduct activities of DSWASHP (at least 2 times in a year)	Training event	50
8.3	Annually review of DSWASHP and updating	Year	100

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 and to achieve total sanitation level by 2017. The projections pinpoint that fund required from 2013 until the FY 2015 stands relatively high to set the target to achieve the total sanitation level in a number of VDCs by the year 2015. The size of the fund goes relatively smaller for the succeeding years of 2016 and 2017. The total fund amount required to achieve the universal coverage of water supply and total sanitation level in the district is estimated at Rs.1,215,630,000 rupees. The funds required by year are as:

**Table 32: Fund Requirement by Year**

SN	Year	Fund Estimate (,000Rs)
1	2013	190,724
2	2014	260,953
3	2015	369,792
4	2016	295,323
5	2017	98,838
<b>6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,215,630</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Analysis of fund required by activity reveals about 82 % 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 institutions. Accordingly, 18 percent of fund requirement is estimated for the activities related to total sanitation. The details of information have been shown in the Table 31 below and budget estimation of WASH plan has been mentioned in annex 3.

Table 33: Fund Requirement by Planned Activities

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate (,000Rs)	Total (,000Rs)	Grand Total (,000Rs)
<b>1</b>	<b>Preparation and Updating of V/WASH Plan</b>					<b>13,160</b>
1.1	Preparation of V/WASH	VDC	40	100	4,000	
1.2	Preparation of M/WASH	Ward	11	40	440	
1.3	Updating of V/WASH Plan	VDC	46	50	2,300	
1.4	Updating of M/WASH Plan	Ward	11	20	220	
1.5	Capacity development service providers to form and updating the manual for VWAH/MWASH plan in VDC and Municipality	Training event	3	300	900	
1.6	Problem of reduction of ground water, study of chemical and biological pollution and preparation Local Adaptation Plan for Action in district level	District	1	1,000	1,000	
1.7	Community Adaptation Plan for Action in VDC and Municipality level	Municipality/ VDC	23	100	2,300	
1.8	District WASH inventory and other studies	District	1	2,000	2,000	
<b>2</b>	<b>Improvement of water supply service</b>					<b>1,163,401</b>
2.1	Providing basic water supply service to households lacking from service (reconstruction of gravity, small and middle scale pumping schemes)	household Number	14,448	35	505,680	
2.2	Construction of new water supply plan for schools lacking from water supply	School	214	300	64,200	
2.3	Providing basic water supply schemes for local	institutions	89	100	8,900	

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate (,000Rs)	Total (,000Rs)	Grand Total (,000Rs)
	institutions and offices lacking from water service					
2.4	Repairing of water supply schemes for local institutions and offices lacking from water service	institution	76	25	1,900	
2.5	Minor repair of existing water supply schemes (gravity plan)	household Number	14,833	12	177,996	
2.6	Extension and major repairing of existing water supply schemes	household Number	16,189	25	404,725	
<b>3</b>	<b>Sustainable regulation, protection and treatment of water</b>					<b>118,490</b>
3.1	Regulation of activities of existing water supply schemes after construction(protection plan, improvement of infrastructure and capacity development)	VDC/ Municipality	47	150	7,050	
3.2	Regulation of water supply protection in VDC and Municipality level	VDC / Municipality	47	100	4,700	
3.3	Management of WSP POOLED FUND for regulation and monitoring of water supply in VDC and Municipality level	VDC / Municipality	47	50	2,350	
3.4	Establishment of lab to test the minimum quality water in VDC and Municipality	VDC / Municipality	47	30	1,410	
3.5	Providing training for local technician to protect water supply schemes(3/VDC)	VDC / Municipality	149	20	2,980	
3.6	Water refinement and improvement activities	Household	40,000	2.5	100,000	

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate (,000Rs)	Total (,000Rs)	Grand Total (,000Rs)
<b>4</b>	<b>Sustaining as the ODF zone</b>					<b>265,920</b>
4.1	Regulation of seminar monitoring to improve household toilets	VDC / Municipality	57	10	570	
4.2	Extension and improvement of school's toilet(41 schools including construction and improvement )	Room	2025	100	202,500	
4.3	Institutional toilet construction and improvement	Institutions	101	200	20,200	
4.4	Post ODF activities (use of toilet, hand washing behavior, households level sanitation and total behavior change for total sanitation)	VDC / Municipality	57	200	11,400	
4.5	Management and regulation of public toilet in busy market area, main occasional market, main highways	Public place	125	250	31,250	
<b>5</b>	<b>Solid and liquid waste management</b>					<b>10,700</b>
5.1	Formation of solid and liquid waste in urban and semi urban area and main highways	District	1	700	700	
5.2	Implementation of model plan in the area confined by the study	Model plan	2	5,000	10,000	
<b>6</b>	<b>Climate change adaptation Activities</b>					<b>74,710</b>
6.1	Protection of source area of water supply	source Number	1400	50	70,000	
6.2	Construction and improvement of pond for source of water supply	Number	47	80	3,760	

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate (,000Rs)	Total (,000Rs)	Grand Total (,000Rs)
6.3	Management of technology of ECOSAN latrine	VDC/Municipality	47	10	470	
6.4	Workshop on Climate change adaptation Activities in VDC and district level	District/ VDC/ Municipality	48	10	480	
<b>7</b>	<b>Institutional development</b>					<b>10,900</b>
7.1	Capacity Development of DWASHCC	Year	5	300	1,500	
7.2	Capacity Development of V/MWASHCC	VDC/ Municipality	47	200	9,400	
<b>8</b>	<b>Advocacy, monitoring and updating of DSWASHP</b>					<b>1,050</b>
8.1	Coordination meeting with working partner of WASH(Quarterly)	Training event	15	10	150	
8.2	Seminar with working partner to play coordinating role to conduct activities of DSWASHP(at least 2 times in a year)	Training event	10	50	500	
8.3	Annually review of DSWASHP and updating	Year	4	100	400	
	<b>Total Budget</b>					<b>1,658,331</b>
	<b>Annual average budget</b>					<b>331,666</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

**Table 34: Cost Projection of strategic Plan**

The cost projection of the strategic plan of different activities as per the 0.25% population growth and 9.95% inflation rate has been illustrated in component basis in table no 34:

				Population growth=0.25%				Inflation Rate=9.95%	
SN	Particulars	Estimated budget	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
1	Preparation and Updating of V/WASH Plan	13,160	8,596	1,797	0	0	3,800	14,193	

				Population growth=0.25%			Inflation Rate=9.95%		
SN	Particulars	Estimated budget	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
1.1	Community kind		0	0	0	0	0	0	
1.2	DDC contribution		258	54	0	0	114	426	3
1.3	VDC contribution		430	90	0	0	190	710	5
1.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		860	180	0	0	380	1,420	10
1.5	Support agencies		7,048	1,473	0	0	3,116	11,637	82
<b>2</b>	<b>Improvement of Existing Water supply systems</b>	<b>1,163,401</b>	<b>198,026</b>	<b>300,126</b>	<b>451,110</b>	<b>331,490</b>	<b>109,615</b>	<b>1,390,367</b>	
2.1	Community kind		198,026	300,126	451,110	331,490	109,615	1,390,367	24
2.2	DDC contribution		47,526	72,030	108,266	79,558	26,308	333,688	3
2.3	VDC contribution		5,941	9,004	13,533	9,945	3,288	41,711	5
2.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		9,901	15,006	22,556	16,575	5,481	69,519	10
2.5	Support agencies		19,803	30,013	45,111	33,149	10,962	139,038	58
<b>3</b>	<b>Sustainable regulation of existing water supply systems and protection plan</b>	<b>118,490</b>	<b>17,647</b>	<b>27,788</b>	<b>45,945</b>	<b>33,762</b>	<b>18,607</b>	<b>143,749</b>	
3.1	Community kind		0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.2	DDC contribution		529	834	1,378	1,013	558	4,312	3
3.3	VDC contribution		882	1,389	2,297	1,688	930	7,186	5
3.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		1,765	2,779	4,595	3,376	1,861	14,376	10



				Population growth=0.25%			Inflation Rate=9.95%		
SN	Particulars	Estimated budget	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
3.5	Support agencies		14,471	22,786	37,675	27,685	15,258	117,875	82
<b>4</b>	<b>Sustainable management of ODF</b>	<b>265,920</b>	<b>66,480</b>	<b>73,277</b>	<b>80,770</b>	<b>89,029</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>309,556</b>	
4.1	Community kind		13,296	14,655	16,154	17,806	0	61,911	20
4.2	DDC contribution		1,994	2,198	2,423	2,671	0	9,286	3
4.3	VDC contribution		3,324	3,664	4,039	4,451	0	15,478	5
4.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		6,648	7,328	8,077	8,903	0	30,956	10
4.5	Support agencies		41,218	45,432	50,077	55,198	0	191,925	62
<b>5</b>	<b>Management of solid and liquid waste</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>13,124</b>	
5.1	Community kind		214	236	260	287	316	1,313	10
5.2	DDC contribution		64	71	78	86	95	394	3
5.3	VDC contribution		107	118	130	143	158	656	5
5.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		214	236	260	287	316	1,313	10
5.5	Support agencies		1,541	1,698	1,872	2,063	2,274	9,448	72
<b>6</b>	<b>Adaptation activities as climate change</b>	<b>74,710</b>	<b>14,942</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>18,154</b>	<b>20,010</b>	<b>22,056</b>	<b>91,632</b>	
6.1	Community kind		1,494	1,647	1,815	2,001	2,206	9,163	10
6.2	DDC contribution		448	494	545	600	662	2,749	3
6.3	VDC contribution		747	824	908	1,001	1,103	4,583	5
6.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office		1,494	1,647	1,815	2,001	2,206	9,163	10

				Population growth=0.25%			Inflation Rate=9.95%		
SN	Particulars	Estimated budget	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total	%
	contribution								
6.5	Support agencies		10,759	11,858	13,071	14,407	15,879	65,974	72
<b>7</b>	<b>Institutional development</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>13,369</b>	
7.1	Community kind		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.2	DDC contribution		65	72	79	88	97	401	3
7.3	VDC contribution		109	120	132	146	161	668	5
7.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		218	240	265	292	322	1,337	10
7.5	Support agencies		1,788	1,971	2,173	2,393	2,638	10,963	82
<b>8</b>	<b>Advocacy, monitoring and updating of DSWASHP</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,287</b>	
8.1	Community kind		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.2	DDC contribution		6	7	8	8	9	38	3
8.3	VDC contribution		11	12	13	14	16	66	5
8.4	Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution		21	23	26	28	31	129	10
8.5	Support agencies		172	189	208	231	254	1,054	82
<b>9</b>	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,658,331</b>	<b>310,221</b>	<b>424,451</b>	<b>601,483</b>	<b>480,357</b>	<b>160,765</b>	<b>1,977,277</b>	

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Analysis of above table reveals that the projected fund is tapped from DDC, VDCs, WSSSDO and other support agencies. Of the total amount, 3% is tapped from DDC, 5% from each VDC 10% from WSSSDO and remaining 82% from other support agencies.

### 8.3 Institutions active in WASH in the District

As of now, WSSSDO, DDC, DTO, NGO Network, WDO, DEO and DHO include the public sector institutions active in the WASH sector in the district. The 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. The major activities carried and respective coverage are in the district is presented table 35.

**Table 35: 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)	46 VDCs of the District	H&S, DWS, Water Quality Improvement,
2	WSSSDO	46 VDCs of the District	WASH
4	DEO	46 VDCs of the District	School WASH
5	DHO	46 VDCs of the District	Health and Hygiene
7	Fund-Board	Few selected VDCs	WASH
8	Gorkha Welfare	Few Selected VDCs	Water Supply
9	UN Habitat	Few Selected VDCs	Sanitation

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Analysis of above table reveals that agencies like DDC/DTO, WSSSDO, DEO, DHO, Fund Board, UN habitat and Gorkha Welfare are the active actors in WASH sectors. Out of them DEO involves schools wash, DHO health and hygiene and fund-board in WASH. Similarly, Gorkha welfare works in water supply and DDC/DTO (including RWSSP-WN) involve in H&S, DWS, Water Quality Improvement,

**Table 36: Description of Annual WASH Budget of district level partner**

	Description of Annual WASH Budget of district level partner (,000Rs)								Total budget
Working partner with WASH in district level	FY 2066-67		FY 2067-68		FY 2068-69		FY 2069-70		
	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	
Sanitation and Water Supply Division Office	20,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	20,000	5,000	30,000	2,000	107,000
DDC Tanahun	6,000		6,000		6,000		6,000		24,000
DDC and RWSSP-WN	6,531	2,177	22,952	7,651	27,128	9,042	13,222	9,250	97,953
Rural Empowerment Society			2,000		2,000				4,000
SSSP/DDC	0	0	0	433.5	0	871.6			1,305.1

	Description of Annual WASH Budget of district level partner (,000Rs)								Total budget
Working partner with WASH in district level	FY 2066-67		FY 2067-68		FY 2068-69		FY 2069-70		
	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	
Gorkha Welfare	1,299	378	3,395	1,002					6,074
Nepal Red Cross Society Fund-Board						237			237
V.D.C	5,797	6,731	6,395	5,714	6,584	7,621			38,842
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,627</b>	<b>14,286</b>	<b>60,742</b>	<b>19,800.5</b>	<b>61,712</b>	<b>22,771.6</b>	<b>49,222</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>279,411</b>

Source: DWASHCC 2069

#### 8.4 Fund Sources and Gap

Of the total fund requirement (Rs. 1,977,277,000), minimum 5 percent of the fund is expected from VDC/Municipality and from the users including both cash and kind (20.54 percent). Of the remaining 3% of the fund is expected from DDC, 10% of the fund is expected from WSSSDO and 61.48 percent of the required fund is tapped from support agency like DEO, DHO and other actors engaged in the sector-Fund Board, Red Cross, Rural Empowerment Society Tanahun, and other national and international institutions. Details of information have been shown in the Table 37.

**Table 37: Expected Contributions from the Sector Actors**

Sources	Budget by year					Total	%
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
Community kind	63,719	87,182	123,545	98,665	33,021	406,132	20.54
DDC contribution	9,276	12,691	17,984	14,363	4,807	59,121	2.99
VDC contribution	15,480	21,180	30,014	23,970	8,022	98,666	4.99
Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office contribution	31,022	42,445	60,148	48,036	16,077	197,728	10
Support agencies	190,724	260,953	369,792	295,323	98,838	1,215,630	61.48
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>310,221</b>	<b>424,451</b>	<b>601,483</b>	<b>480,357</b>	<b>160,765</b>	<b>1,977,277</b>	

Source: DWASHCC 2069

However, analysis of the capital budget of the sector actors with incremental trend of 5.86% each year indicate 38.52percent will be available from the sector actors indicating a gap of 61.48% (Rs. 1,215,630,000) 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 either provide the required fund from its own source or tap the fund from the multi/bi donors active in the sector.

**Table 38: Budget Calculation as expected**

SN	Source of budget	Budget by Year (,000Rs)					Total
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1	Support agency (required fund)	190,724	260,953	369,792	295,323	98,838	1,215,630
2	Support agency (existing budget trend)	53,472	56,605	59,923	63,434	67,151	300,585
3	Deficit	-137,252	-204,348	-309,869	-231,889	-31,687	-915,045
4	Deficit Percentage	-72	-78	-84	-79	-32	-75

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Analysis of the cost projection of the strategic plan of different activities as per the 0.25% population growth and 9.95% inflation rate reveals that Rs. 1,215,630,000 is needed. The existing budget of support agency of 2013 is Rs. 53,472,000 and budget-increasing trend is 5.86%, which is calculated from past three years. As per the existing budget trend, only Rs. 300,585,000 will be obtained in next five years. The deficit budget will be Rs. 915,045,000.

## 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 organize 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 through the workshops and coordination meetings in every six months in order to review the progress, to 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 in convincing the multi/bi donors active in the sector for their support in the regard too.

## **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 V/MWASHCC. Such a team may compose of member/s of V/MWASHCC, schoolteacher, political representatives, people listened by community etc. The team on behalf of the DWASHCC and V/MWASHCC 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 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.

### **V/M-WASHCC**

- Prepare and update the V/M-WASH 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 programs of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. Similar mechanism will be followed in case of VDC/ municipality 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. 915045 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 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 V/MWASHCC is seen in channeling 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 3 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 to construct public/community toilets
- Allocate budget for hygiene and sanitation activities and for cash reward to ODF VDCs and Municipality.

#### **WSSDO**

- Ensure coordination of all the WASH activities in the district
- Extend/provide technical support to DDC, 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 ODF in VDCs and municipality by mobilizing schools and communities under DACAW Programme.



- Extend support and assistance to various agencies in implementing programme like Eco-san and POU in translating the concept of ODF VDC and municipality
- Coordinate and cooperate the DWASHCC and V/MWASHCC in operation of WASH programme.
- Take lead role in declaring the district a “Open Defecation Free Zone”

**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 ODF in catchment areas of schools under SSHE and SLTS Approach.
- Establish Sanitation Desk in Resource Centers of schools

**DHO**

- Establish Sanitation Desk in all Health Post , Sub-health Post, Health 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 run post ODF in VDCs and municipality by mobilizing schools and communities under DDC Programme
- Integrate latrine construction and promotion activities in water supply and sanitation projects to contribute in achieving ODF VDCs
- Extend/provide technical support to DDC, Red CROSS and other agencies engaged in WASH activities
- Extend support in implementing WASH activities in the district
- Provide help and support DWASHCC and V/MWASHCC in operation of WASH programme.

**WDO**

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

**VDC/Municipality**

- Prepare and update the V/MWASH Plan together with budget, plan of action and responsibilities and get it endorsed from the Village/Municipal Council
- Allocate at least 5 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 ODF 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
- Organize meetings in each 3 month to assess the progress status in the respective of the VDCs/municipality

**NGO Network**

- 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.

**Political Parties**

- Mobilize the ancillaries in the VDC and Municipality 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

**Mass Media**

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

**Donor Agencies**

- Provide financial, material, technical and human resource supports for implementation of planned WASH activities approved by the District/VDC/Municipal Councils

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## Annexes

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

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

SN	VDC Name	Total HHs	HHs covered	Remaining HH	Gap%	Weightage
1	Aanbukhaireni	4034	3730	304	7.54	13
2	Arunodaya	1098	1078	20	1.82	13
3	Baidi	844	741	103	12.2	7
4	Bandipur	3056	2741	315	10.31	13
5	Barbhanjyang	1365	1060	305	22.34	7
6	Basantapur	868	655	213	24.54	13
7	Bhanu	3476	2597	879	25.29	7
8	Bhanumati	1147	828	319	27.81	13
9	Bhimad	2191	1775	416	18.99	19
10	Bhirkot	1146	853	293	25.57	7
11	Chhang	1499	1345	154	10.27	13
12	Chhimkeshwari	356	329	27	7.58	7
13	Chhipchhipe	396	305	91	22.98	13
14	Chok Chisapani	1028	967	61	5.93	7
15	Deurali	521	474	47	9.02	7
16	Devghat	1897	1525	372	19.61	7
17	Dharampani	724	658	66	9.12	7
18	Dhorfirdi	3005	2746	259	8.62	7
19	Dulegaunda	3992	3955	37	0.93	13
20	Firfire	776	650	126	16.24	7
21	Gajarkot	1299	890	409	31.49	7
22	Ghansikuwa	1942	1457	485	24.97	7
23	Ghiring Sundhara	1430	985	445	31.12	19
24	Jamune	2408	2276	132	5.48	19
25	Kahun Shivapur	1353	757	596	44.05	19
26	Keshavtar	1171	863	308	26.3	13
27	Khairenitar	2679	2127	552	20.6	13
28	Kihun	917	834	83	9.05	7
29	Kota	659	528	131	19.88	7
30	Kotdarbar	1099	804	295	26.84	13
31	Kyamin	1377	1239	138	10.02	7
32	Majhkot	1522	1139	383	25.16	13
33	Manapang	1721	1335	386	22.43	7
34	Mirlung	1423	1078	345	24.24	13
35	Pokharibhanjyang	979	794	185	18.9	13
36	Purkot	1894	1448	446	23.55	7
37	Raipur	970	897	73	7.53	7

38	Ramjakot	913	697	216	23.66	7
39	Ranipokhari	861	725	136	15.8	7
40	Risti	507	497	10	1.97	7
41	Rupakot	1125	1051	74	6.58	7
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	1503	667	836	55.62	13
43	Satiswanra	1044	727	317	30.36	7
44	Shyamgha	1263	1127	136	10.77	7
45	Tanahunsur	724	551	173	23.9	13
46	Thaprek	763	634	129	16.91	7
47	Vyas Municipality	11321	8724	2597	22.94	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78286</b>	<b>63863</b>	<b>14423</b>	<b>18.42</b>	

**Annex-1.2: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by water supply facilities in schools**

SN	VDC Name	Total Schools	Schools Covered	Remaining	Gap%
1	Mirlung	11	1	10	90.91
2	Kotdarbar	9	1	8	88.89
3	Tanahunsur	9	1	8	88.89
4	Chok Chisapani	8	1	7	87.5
5	Majhkot	13	2	11	84.62
6	Bhanumati	10	2	8	80
7	Samung Bhagawatipur	15	4	11	73.33
8	Satiswanra	7	2	5	71.43
9	Basantapur	6	2	4	66.67
10	Gajarkot	9	3	6	66.67
11	Pokharibhanjyang	9	3	6	66.67
12	Ghiring Sundhara	14	4	9	64.29
13	Raipur	11	4	7	63.64
14	Thaprek	8	3	5	62.5
15	Deurali	12	5	7	58.33
16	Ramjakot	11	5	6	54.55
17	Rupakot	11	6	5	45.45
18	Kihun	9	5	4	44.44
19	Chhimkeshwari	7	4	3	42.86
20	Firfire	7	4	3	42.86
21	Ranipokhari	7	4	3	42.86
22	Chhang	12	7	5	41.67
23	Manapang	12	7	5	41.67
24	Bhimad	10	6	4	40
25	Jamune	13	8	5	38.46
26	Ghansikuwa	17	11	6	35.29

27	Purkot	9	6	3	33.33
28	Bhanu	19	13	6	31.58
29	Bhirkot	13	9	4	30.77
30	Shyamgha	13	9	4	30.77
31	Keshavtar	10	7	3	30
32	Khairenitar	11	8	3	27.27
33	Kyamin	11	8	3	27.27
34	Barbhanjyang	12	9	3	25
35	Dulegaunda	12	9	3	25
36	Vyas Municipality	32	25	7	21.88
37	Risti	5	4	1	20
38	Baidi	11	9	2	18.18
39	Dharampani	12	10	2	16.67
40	Bandipur	24	22	3	12.5
41	Devghat	16	14	2	12.5
42	Dhorfirdi	16	14	2	12.5
43	Kahun Shivapur	10	9	1	10
44	Aanbukhaireni	20	19	1	5
45	Arunodaya	9	9	0	0
46	Chhipchhipe	8	8	0	0
47	Kota	8	8	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>39.05</b>

## Annex-1.3: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality 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	Bhanu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	1
2	Firfire	3	40	0	0	0	0	3	0.00%	2
3	Gajarkot	2	36	0	0	0	0	2	0.00%	3
4	Ghansikuwa	5	398	0	0	3	0	2	0.00%	4
5	Mirlung	10	0	0	0	1	0	9	0.00%	5
6	Samung Bhagawatipur	3	40	0	0	0	2	1	0.00%	6
7	Purkot	8	237	1	0	0	0	7	12.50%	7
8	Shyamgha	6	3	1	0	0	0	5	16.67%	8
9	Kihun	11	38	0	2	0	0	9	18.18%	9
10	Chhang	5	150	0	1	0	0	4	20.00%	10
11	Kota	4	52	0	1	0	0	3	25.00%	11
12	Kyamin	4	52	0	1	2	1	0	25.00%	12
13	Thaprek	20	232	0	5	3	1	11	25.00%	13
14	Kotdarbar	7	18	2	0	0	0	5	28.57%	14
15	Dulegaunda	9	1,095	3	0	0	0	6	33.33%	15
16	Raipur	8	62	0	3	0	0	5	37.50%	16
17	Manapang	10	124	0	4	0	2	4	40.00%	17
18	Tanahunsur	5	85	0	2	0	0	3	40.00%	18
19	Jamune	6	467	0	3	0	0	3	50.00%	19
20	Majhkot	2	26	0	1	0	0	1	50.00%	20
21	Satiswanra	11	32	0	6	2	0	3	54.55%	21
22	Dhorfirdi	10	1,349	6	0	2	2	0	60.00%	22
23	Risti	10	230	5	2	0	0	3	70.00%	23
24	Keshavtar	7	86	4	1	0	1	1	71.43%	24
25	Dharampani	4	64	1	2	1	0	0	75.00%	25

26	Kahun Shivapur	6	120	2	3	1	0	0	83.33%	26
27	Bandipur	8	114	0	7	0	0	1	87.50%	27
28	Aanbukhaireni	3	100	3	0	0	0	0	100.00%	28
29	Arunodaya	3	51	3	0	0	0	0	100.00%	29
30	Baidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	30
31	Barbhanjyang	8	67	0	8	0	0	0	100.00%	31
32	Basantapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	32
33	Bhanumati	2	61	0	2	0	0	0	100.00%	33
34	Bhimad	10	301	10	0	0	0	0	100.00%	34
35	Bhirkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	35
36	Chhimkeshwari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	36
37	Chhipchhipe	1	31	0	1	0	0	0	100.00%	37
38	Chok Chisapani	4	99	0	4	0	0	0	100.00%	38
39	Deurali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	39
40	Devghat	6	31	0	6	0	0	0	100.00%	40
41	Ghiring Sundhara	2	34	0	2	0	0	0	100.00%	41
42	Khairenitar	7	161	6	1	0	0	0	100.00%	42
43	Pokharibhanjyang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	43
44	Ramjakot	3	142	0	3	0	0	0	100.00%	44
45	Ranipokhari	3	61	0	3	0	0	0	100.00%	45
46	Rupakot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	46
47	Vyas Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	47
<b>Total</b>		<b>237</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>51.05%</b>	



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

SN	VDC	Housed with improved latrine	Housed without improved latrine	Total household in VDC	Sanitation coverage (%)
1	Aanbukhaireni	4,034	0	4,034	100.00%
2	Arunodaya	1,098	0	1,098	100.00%
3	Baidi	844	0	844	100.00%
4	Bandipur	3,056	0	3,056	100.00%
5	Barbhanjyang	1,365	0	1,365	100.00%
6	Basantapur	868	0	868	100.00%
7	Bhanu	3,476	0	3,476	100.00%
8	Bhanumati	1,147	0	1,147	100.00%
9	Bhimad	2,191	0	2,191	100.00%
10	Bhirkot	1,146	0	1,146	100.00%
11	Chhang	1,499	0	1,499	100.00%
12	Chhimkeshwari	356	0	356	100.00%
13	Chhipchhipe	396	0	396	100.00%
14	Chok Chisapani	1,028	0	1,028	100.00%
15	Deurali	521	0	521	100.00%
16	Devghat	1,897	0	1,897	100.00%
17	Dharampani	724	0	724	100.00%
18	Dhorfirdi	3,005	0	3,005	100.00%
19	Dulegaunda	3,992	0	3,992	100.00%
20	Firfire	776	0	776	100.00%
21	Gajarkot	1,299	0	1,299	100.00%
22	Ghansikuwa	1,942	0	1,942	100.00%
23	Ghiring Sundhara	1,430	0	1,430	100.00%
24	Jamune	2,408	0	2,408	100.00%
25	Kahun Shivapur	1,353	0	1,353	100.00%
26	Keshavtar	1,171	0	1,171	100.00%

27	Khairenitar	2,679	0	2,679	100.00%
28	Kihun	917	0	917	100.00%
29	Kota	659	0	659	100.00%
30	Kotdarbar	1,099	0	1,099	100.00%
31	Kyamin	1,377	0	1,377	100.00%
32	Majhkot	1,522	0	1,522	100.00%
33	Manapang	1,721	0	1,721	100.00%
34	Mirlung	1,423	0	1,423	100.00%
35	Pokharibhanjyang	979	0	979	100.00%
36	Purkot	1,894	0	1,894	100.00%
37	Raipur	970	0	970	100.00%
38	Ramjakot	913	0	913	100.00%
39	Ranipokhari	861	0	861	100.00%
40	Risti	507	0	507	100.00%
41	Rupakot	1,125	0	1,125	100.00%
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	1,503	0	1,503	100.00%
43	Satiswanra	1,044	0	1,044	100.00%
44	Shyamgha	1,263	0	1,263	100.00%
45	Tanahunsur	724	0	724	100.00%
46	Thaprek	763	0	763	100.00%
47	Vyas Municipality	11,321	0	11,321	100.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78,286</b>		<b>78,286</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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

SN	VDC Name	Total units required	Remaining	Gap%	Weightage
1	Risti	15	12	80	20
2	Kyamin	68	56	82.35	20
3	Dharampani	40	29	72.5	15
4	Keshavtar	135	99	73.33	15
5	Shyamgha	64	48	75	15
6	Chhipchhipe	73	51	69.86	15
7	Kota	51	34	66.67	15
8	Pokharibhanjyang	51	36	70.59	15
9	Tanahunsur	33	24	72.73	15
10	Barbhanjyang	49	31	63.27	15
11	Vyas Municipality	401	245	61.1	15
12	Bhanu	113	67	59.29	15
13	Raipur	59	35	59.32	15
14	Devghat	77	45	58.44	15
15	Gajarkot	93	59	63.44	15
16	Ranipokhari	74	47	63.51	15
17	Jamune	97	56	57.73	15
18	Samung Bhagawatipur	97	54	55.67	15
19	Dhorfirdi	104	61	58.65	15
20	Ghiring Sundhara	108	65	60.19	15
21	Firfire	34	17	50	10
22	Aanbukhaireni	176	87	49.43	10
23	Mirlung	63	36	57.14	15
24	Chhimkeshwari	24	12	50	10
25	Bhirkot	85	44	51.76	15
26	Kahun Shivapur	83	47	56.63	15
27	Baidi	84	45	53.57	15
28	Kotdarbar	63	36	57.14	15
29	Dulegaunda	96	48	50	10
30	Majhkot	59	34	57.63	15
31	Arunodaya	61	28	45.9	10

32	Chok Chisapani	48	25	52.08	15
33	Ramjakot	85	42	49.41	10
34	Manapang	52	24	46.15	10
35	Khairenitar	88	44	50	10
36	Chhang	72	32	44.44	10
37	Deurali	49	21	42.86	10
38	Thaprek	44	18	40.91	10
39	Bhimad	76	36	47.37	10
40	Kihun	59	22	37.29	10
41	Bhanumati	61	23	37.7	10
42	Purkot	100	41	41	10
43	Rupakot	55	24	43.64	10
44	Bandipur	124	43	34.68	10
45	Ghansikuwa	82	25	30.49	10
46	Basantapur	44	7	15.91	5
47	Satiswanra	30	6	20	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>54.64</b>	

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

SN	VDC name	No. Of institutions	Daily visitors	No. of institutions with latrine				No. of institutions with urinal			Institution with latrine (%)	Priority rank
				Female latrine	Male latrine	Common	No latrine	Female urinal	Male urinal	No urinal		
1	Aanbukhaireni	3	10	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	66.7	43
2	Arunodaya	3	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	1
3	Baidi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2
4	Bandipur	8	20	1	1	7	0	0	0	8	12.5	30
5	Barbhanjyang	8	67	8	8	0	0	8	8	0	100.0	45
6	Basantapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3
7	Bhanu	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	4
8	Bhanumati	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0	46

9	Bhimad	10	58	3	3	6	1	0	0	10	30.0	36
10	Bhirkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5
11	Chhang	5	26	2	1	0	3	2	2	3	40.0	40
12	Chhimkeshwari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	6
13	Chhipchhipe	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	47
14	Chok Chisapani	4	44	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.0	7
15	Deurali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8
16	Devghat	6	13	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0.0	9
17	Dharampani	4	7	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	25.0	31
18	Dhorfirdi	10	29	0	0	7	3	0	2	8	0.0	10
19	Dulegaunda	9	110	6	6	2	1	1	1	8	66.7	44
20	Firfire	3	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	33.3	38
21	Gajarkot	2	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	11
22	Ghansikuwa	5	8	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	40.0	41
23	Ghiring Sundhara	2	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	12
24	Jamune	6	17	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	0.0	13
25	Kahun Shivapur	6	9	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	0.0	14
26	Keshavtar	7	21	2	2	0	5	0	0	7	28.6	34
27	Khairenitar	7	27	2	2	5	0	2	2	5	28.6	35
28	Kihun	11	8	0	0	2	9	0	0	11	0.0	15
29	Kota	4	13	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0.0	16
30	Kotdarbar	7	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	7	0.0	17
31	Kyamin	4	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0.0	18
32	Majhkot	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	19
33	Manapang	10	1	0	0	8	2	0	0	10	0.0	20
34	Mirlung	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0.0	21
35	Pokharibhanjyang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	22
36	Purkot	8	7	2	2	2	4	0	0	8	25.0	32
37	Raipur	8	22	4	4	0	4	0	0	8	50.0	42
38	Ramjakot	3	12	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.0	23
39	Ranipokhari	3	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.0	24
40	Risti	10	4	3	3	0	7	0	0	10	30.0	37
41	Rupakot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	25

42	Samung Bhagawatipur	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	33.3	39
43	Satiswanra	11	9	3	3	3	5	0	0	11	27.3	33
44	Shyamgha	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0.0	26
45	Tanahunsur	5	5	0	0	3	2	0	2	3	0.0	27
46	Thaprek	20	14	0	0	6	14	0	0	20	0.0	28
47	Vyas Municipality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>836.9</b>	<b>1,128</b>

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

S.N.	VDC Name	Total Functioning Schemes	Weightage
1	Aanbukhaireni	48	1.88
2	Arunodaya	20	1.88
3	Baidi	28	1.88
4	Bandipur	53	1.88
5	Barbhanjyang	33	1
6	Basantapur	16	1.88
7	Bhanu	42	1.88
8	Bhanumati	24	1.88
9	Bhimad	20	1.88
10	Bhirkot	28	1
11	Chhang	28	1.88
12	Chhimkeshwari	15	1.88
13	Chhipchhipe	19	1.88
14	Chok Chisapani	18	1.88
15	Deurali	29	1.88
16	Devghat	37	1.88
17	Dharampani	22	1.88
18	Dhorfirdi	44	1.88
19	Dulegaunda	18	1.88

20	Firfire	34	1.88
21	Gajarkot	60	1.88
22	Ghansikuwa	36	1
23	Ghiring Sundhara	26	1.88
24	Jamune	37	1.88
25	Kahun Shivapur	16	1.88
26	Keshavtar	15	1.88
27	Khairenitar	23	1.88
28	Kihun	17	1.88
29	Kota	21	1.88
30	Kotdarbar	28	1.88
31	Kyamin	37	1.88
32	Majhkot	21	1.88
33	Manapang	45	1.88
34	Mirlung	27	1.88
35	Pokharibhanjyang	22	1.88
36	Purkot	50	1.88
37	Raipur	47	1.88
38	Ramjakot	24	1
39	Ranipokhari	19	1.88
40	Risti	27	1.88
41	Rupakot	26	1.88
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	31	1
43	Satiswanra	36	1.88
44	Shyamgha	37	1.88
45	Tanahunsur	23	1.88
46	Thaprek	22	1
47	Vyas Municipality	129	1.88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1478</b>	

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

S N	VDC	Dalits	Aadivaasi, Janajaati	Brahmin, Kshetri	Others	Total	Total of Dalits + AJ	Percentage of Dalits + AJ
1	Aanbukhaireni	1,510	9,317	2,364	35	13,226	10,827	81.86
2	Arunodaya	1,494	4,956	819	-	7,269	6,450	88.73
3	Baidi	514	4,521	1,243	-	6,278	5,035	80.20
4	Bandipur	2,037	8,051	3,216	64	13,368	10,088	75.46
5	Barbhanjyang	1,354	2,801	3,347	13	7,515	4,155	55.29
6	Basantapur	1,173	2,291	1,922	-	5,386	3,464	64.31
7	Bhanu	3,113	8,177	4,774	89	16,153	11,290	69.89
8	Bhanumati	988	3,640	1,764	-	6,392	4,628	72.40
9	Bhimad	1,401	4,071	1,743	26	7,241	5,472	75.57
10	Bhirkot	1,476	3,431	1,807	-	6,714	4,907	73.09
11	Chhang	1,433	5,197	973	9	7,612	6,630	87.10
12	Chhimkeshwari	186	2,340	54	3	2,583	2,526	97.79
13	Chhipchhipe	42	2,853	67	-	2,962	2,895	97.74
14	Chok Chisapani	920	2,064	2,291	136	5,411	2,984	55.15
15	Deurali	90	3,787	57	-	3,934	3,877	98.55



16	Devghat	354	6,310	1,799	4	8,467	6,664	78.71
17	Dharampani	186	4,804	97	-	5,087	4,990	98.09
18	Dhorfirdi	2,256	6,101	5,621	-	13,978	8,357	59.79
19	Dulegaunda	1,948	5,740	5,188	-	12,876	7,688	59.71
20	Firfire	879	3,727	855	-	5,461	4,606	84.34
21	Gajarkot	1,872	4,269	1,790	-	7,931	6,141	77.43
22	Ghansikuwa	1,597	3,676	3,809	-	9,082	5,273	58.06
23	Ghiring Sundhara	1,910	7,243	175	-	9,328	9,153	98.12
24	Jamune	2,354	4,854	3,248	-	10,456	7,208	68.94
25	Kahun Shivapur	1,023	7,177	788	-	8,988	8,200	91.23
26	Keshavtar	754	4,167	800	-	5,721	4,921	86.02
27	Khairenitar	2,021	4,434	2,954	32	9,441	6,455	68.37
28	Kihun	1,357	1,916	1,562	547	5,382	3,273	60.81
29	Kota	260	4,142	31	-	4,433	4,402	99.30
30	Kotdarbar	1,047	6,409	345	-	7,801	7,456	95.58
31	Kyamin	1,228	3,620	2,744	16	7,608	4,848	63.72
32	Majhkot	1,184	6,300	1,245	-	8,729	7,484	85.74

33	Manapang	2,600	3,758	2,594	-	8,952	6,358	71.02
34	Mirlung	992	2,809	4,300	2	8,103	3,801	46.91
35	Pokharibhanjyang	1,349	2,495	1,357	-	5,201	3,844	73.91
36	Purkot	1,045	4,076	4,193	-	9,314	5,121	54.98
37	Raipur	754	1,905	3,128	-	5,787	2,659	45.95
38	Ramjakot	1,015	3,601	1,317	-	5,933	4,616	77.80
39	Ranipokhari	764	4,268	964	-	5,996	5,032	83.92
40	Risti	525	1,227	1,125	-	2,877	1,752	60.90
41	Rupakot	449	1,479	3,581	-	5,509	1,928	35.00
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	1,749	7,414	419	-	9,582	9,163	95.63
43	Satiswanra	610	2,486	2,038	651	5,785	3,096	53.52
44	Shyamgha	1,289	3,214	1,967	515	6,985	4,503	64.47
45	Tanahunsur	905	1,988	1,169	16	4,078	2,893	70.94
46	Thaprek	605	1,711	1,600	411	4,327	2,316	53.52
47	Vyas Municipality	4,508	18,006	12,391	391	35,296	22,514	63.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>59,120</b>	<b>212,823</b>	<b>101,635</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>376,538</b>	<b>271,943</b>	<b>72.22</b>

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

SN	VDC	Poverty Incidence	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity	Weightage
1	Baidi	0.5610	0.1850	0.0810	7
2	Chhipchhipe	0.5610	0.1850	0.0810	7
3	Devghat	0.5610	0.1850	0.0810	7
4	Kota	0.5610	0.1850	0.0810	7
5	Bhirkot	0.5580	0.1840	0.0810	7
6	Kahun Shivapur	0.5580	0.1840	0.0810	7
7	Ramjakot	0.5580	0.1840	0.0810	7
8	Kotdarbar	0.5450	0.1780	0.0780	7
9	Ranipokhari	0.5450	0.1780	0.0780	7
10	Samung Bhagawatipur	0.5450	0.1780	0.0780	7
11	Gajarkot	0.4970	0.1570	0.0680	7
12	Ghiring Sundhara	0.4970	0.1570	0.0680	7
13	Majhkot	0.4970	0.1570	0.0680	7
14	Keshavtar	0.4770	0.1470	0.0620	7
15	Pokharibhanjyang	0.4770	0.1470	0.0620	7
16	Arunodaya	0.4090	0.1270	0.0540	5
17	Bhanumati	0.4090	0.1270	0.0540	5
18	Bhimad	0.4090	0.1270	0.0540	5
19	Kihun	0.4090	0.1270	0.0540	5
20	Aanbukhaireni	0.4040	0.1270	0.0540	5
21	Chhimkeshwari	0.4040	0.1270	0.0540	5
22	Deurali	0.4040	0.1270	0.0540	5
23	Dharampani	0.4040	0.1270	0.0540	5
24	Mirlung	0.3530	0.1000	0.0400	5
25	Risti	0.3530	0.1000	0.0400	5
26	Satiswanra	0.3530	0.1000	0.0400	5
27	Tanahunsur	0.3530	0.1000	0.0400	5
28	Chhang	0.3210	0.0950	0.0390	5
29	Khairanitar	0.3210	0.0950	0.0390	5
30	Manapang	0.3210	0.0950	0.0390	5

31	Thaprek	0.3210	0.0950	0.0390	5
32	Jamune	0.2560	0.0710	0.0280	3
33	Kyamin	0.2560	0.0710	0.0280	3
34	Shyamgha	0.2560	0.0710	0.0280	3
35	Dhorfirdi	0.2320	0.0650	0.0260	3
36	Dulegaunda	0.2320	0.0650	0.0260	3
37	Firfire	0.2320	0.0650	0.0260	3
38	Raipur	0.2320	0.0650	0.0260	3
39	Bandipur	0.2310	0.0620	0.0250	3
40	Barbhanjyang	0.2310	0.0620	0.0250	3
41	Bhanu	0.2310	0.0620	0.0250	3
42	Ghansikuwa	0.2310	0.0620	0.0250	3
43	Basantapur	0.2000	0.0500	0.0180	3
44	Chok Chisapani	0.2000	0.0500	0.0180	3
45	Purkot	0.2000	0.0500	0.0180	3
46	Rupakot	0.2000	0.0500	0.0180	3
47	Vyas Municipality	0.1460	0.0380	0.0150	1

#### Annex 1.10: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by Remoteness

SN	VDC/Municipality	Distance from Nearest Highway (KM)	Distance from District Headquarter (KM)	Weightage
1	Aanbukhaireni	0	45	0
2	Bandipur	0	19	0
3	Bhimad	0	27	0
4	Chhang	0	10	0
5	Chok Chisapani	0	36	0
6	Dulegaunda	0	24	0
7	Ghansikuwa	0	5	0
8	Jamune	0	7	0

9	Khairenitar	0	20	0
10	Manapang	0	12	0
11	Purkot	0	36	0
12	Vyas Municipality	0	0	0
13	Arunodaya	8	35	0
14	Barbhanjyang	7	17	0
15	Basantapur	6	34	0
16	Bhanu	8	22	0
17	Bhanumati	9	36	0
18	Chhimkeshwari	5	60	0
19	Devghat	1	87	0
20	Dharampani	8	27	0
21	Dhorfirdi	3	27	0
22	Firfire	10	34	0
23	Kyamin	8	8	0
24	Majhkot	5	32	0
25	Pokharibhanjyang	6	6	0
26	Rupakot	5	44	0
27	Shyamgha	8	8	0
28	Tanahunsur	6	6	0
29	Thaprek	8	36	0
30	Deurali	20	20	2
31	Keshavtar	12	12	2
32	Kihun	12	39	2
33	Kota	12	100	2
34	Mirlung	16	30	2
35	Ranipokhari	18	45	2
36	Risti	12	24	2
37	Satiswanra	14	14	2
38	Samung Bhagawatipur	11	38	2

39	Bhirkot	29	56	4
40	Kahun Shivapur	25	52	4
41	Kotdarbar	22	49	4
42	Raipur	22	46	4
43	Ramjakot	21	48	4
44	Ghiring Sundhara	28	55	4
45	Baidi	34	61	6
46	Chhipchhipe	39	66	6
47	Gajarkot	32	59	6

#### Annex 1.11: Priority order of VDCs and Municipality by incidence of diarrhea

SN	Name of VDC	Incidence of Diarrheal disease during last three years in numbers per 1,000				Weightage
		2066/67	2067/68	2068/69	Average	
1	Aanbukhaireni	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
2	Arunodaya	181.00	183.52	186.42	183.64	1
3	Baidi	345.33	273.41	312.56	310.43	4
4	Bandipur	367.98	455.96	519.50	447.81	4
5	Barbhanjyang	64.64	63.53	57.27	61.82	1
6	Basantapur	64.64	63.53	57.27	61.82	1
7	Bhanu	64.64	63.53	57.27	61.82	1
8	Bhanumati	65.70	65.59	67.87	66.39	1
9	Bhimad	65.70	65.59	67.87	66.39	1
10	Bhirkot	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
11	Chhang	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
12	Chhimkeshwari	91.15	103.50	122.46	105.70	1
13	Chhipchhipe	345.33	273.41	312.56	310.43	4
14	Chok Chisapani	137.32	104.93	131.35	124.53	1
15	Deurali	140.99	146.17	120.22	135.79	1
16	Devghat	91.15	103.50	122.46	105.70	1
17	Dharampani	140.99	146.17	120.22	135.79	1

18	Dhorfirdi	146.13	95.15	99.09	113.46	1
19	Dulegaunda	143.54	134.39	118.60	132.17	1
20	Firfire	146.13	95.15	99.09	113.46	1
21	Gajarkot	52.78	49.08	44.11	48.66	1
22	Ghansikuwa	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
23	Ghiring Sundhara	52.78	49.08	44.11	48.66	1
24	Jamune	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
25	Kahun Shivapur	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
26	Keshavtar	140.99	146.17	120.22	135.79	1
27	Khairenitar	143.54	134.39	118.60	132.17	1
28	Kihun	181.00	183.52	186.42	183.64	1
29	Kota	91.15	103.50	122.46	105.70	1
30	Kotdarbar	52.78	49.08	44.11	48.66	1
31	Kyamin	143.81	113.56	113.11	123.49	1
32	Majhkot	65.70	65.59	67.87	66.39	1
33	Manapang	466.60	246.51	267.82	326.98	4
34	Mirlung	137.32	104.93	131.35	124.53	1
35	Pokharibhanjyang	58.68	41.33	47.02	49.01	1
36	Purkot	64.64	63.53	57.27	61.82	1
37	Raipur	146.13	95.15	99.09	113.46	1
38	Ramjakot	52.78	49.08	44.11	48.66	1
39	Ranipokhari	52.78	49.08	44.11	48.66	1
40	Risti	143.81	113.56	113.11	123.49	1
41	Rupakot	137.32	104.93	131.35	124.53	1
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	52.78	49.08	44.11	48.66	1
43	Satiswanra	143.81	113.56	113.11	123.49	1
44	Shyamgha	126.57	79.75	98.54	101.62	1
45	Tanahunsur	64.64	63.53	57.27	61.82	1
46	Thaprek	126.57	79.75	98.54	101.62	1
47	Vyas Municipality	133.64	118.68	140.41	130.91	1
	<b>District Total</b>	<b>349.02</b>	<b>293.95</b>	<b>301.50</b>	<b>314.82</b>	

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

SN	VDC/Municipality	Weightage
1	Bhimad	1
2	Deurali	2
3	Ghansikuwa	2
4	Khairenitar	2
5	Kihun	2
6	Majhkot	2
7	Ranipokhari	2
8	Aanbukhaireni	1
9	Arunodaya	1
10	Baidi	1
11	Bandipur	1
12	Barbhanjyang	1
13	Basantapur	1
14	Bhanu	1
15	Bhanumati	1
16	Bhirkot	1
17	Chhang	1
18	Chhimkeshwari	1
19	Chhipchhipe	1
20	Chok Chisapani	1
21	Devghat	1
22	Dharampani	1
23	Dhorfirdi	1
24	Dulegaunda	1
25	Firfire	1
26	Gajarkot	1
27	Jamune	1
28	Kahun Shivapur	1
29	Keshavtar	1



30	Kota	1
31	Kotdarbar	1
32	Kyamin	1
33	Manapang	1
34	Mirlung	1
35	Pokharibhanjyang	1
36	Purkot	1
37	Raipur	1
38	Ramjakot	1
39	Risti	1
40	Rupakot	1
41	Satiswanra	1
42	Samung Bhagawatipur	1
43	Shyamgha	1
44	Ghiring Sundhara	1
45	Tanahunsur	1
46	Thaprek	1
47	Vyas Municipality	1

#### Annex-2: Prioritizing VDCs and Municipality by composite indicators

SN	VDC	DWS Gap	School Sanitation	Functionality	Poverty rank	Dalit	AJ	Health	Remoteness	CCRR	Composite score	Rank
1	Barbhanjyang	7	0	1	3	13	2	1	0	1	28	1
2	Kyamin	7	0	1.88	3	16	2	1	0	1	31.88	2
3	Shyamgha	7	0	1.88	3	515	2	1	0	1	530.88	3
4	Dhorfirdi	7	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	15.88	4
5	Rupakot	7	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	15.88	5
6	Purkot	7	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	15.88	6

7	Chok Chisapani	7	0	1.88	3	136	2	1	0	1	151.88	7
8	Ghansikuwa	7	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	2	16	8
9	Bhanu	7	0	1.88	3	89	2	1	0	1	104.88	9
10	Firfire	7	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	15.88	10
11	Thaprek	7	0	1	5	411	2	1	0	1	428	11
12	Risti	7	0	1.88	5	0	2	1	2	1	19.88	12
13	Dharampani	7	0	1.88	5	0	2	1	0	1	17.88	13
14	Raipur	7	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	4	1	19.88	14
15	Chhimkeshwari	7	0	1.88	5	3	2	1	0	1	20.88	15
16	Satiswanra	7	0	1.88	5	651	2	1	2	1	670.88	16
17	Devghat	7	0	1.88	7	4	2	1	0	1	23.88	17
18	Vyas Municipality	13	0	1.88	1	391	2	1	0	1	410.88	18
19	Kihun	7	0	1.88	5	547	3	1	2	2	568.88	19
20	Dulegaunda	13	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	21.88	20
21	Manapang	7	0	1.88	5	0	3	4	0	1	21.88	21
22	Basantapur	13	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	21.88	22
23	Deurali	7	0	1.88	5	0	2	1	2	2	20.88	23
24	Tanahunsur	13	0	1.88	5	16	2	1	0	1	39.88	24
25	Kota	7	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	2	1	21.88	25
26	Ranipokhari	7	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	2	2	22.88	26
27	Bhirkot	7	0	1	7	0	2	1	4	1	23	27
28	Ramjakot	7	0	1	7	0	2	1	4	1	23	28
29	Arunodaya	13	0	1.88	5	0	2	1	0	1	23.88	29
30	Bhanumati	13	0	1.88	5	0	2	1	0	1	23.88	30
31	Khairanitar	13	0	1.88	5	32	2	1	0	2	56.88	31
32	Chhang	13	0	1.88	5	9	2	1	0	1	32.88	32
33	Aanbukhaireni	13	0	1.88	5	35	2	1	0	1	58.88	33
34	Mirlung	13	0	1.88	5	2	2	1	2	1	27.88	34
35	Bandipur	13	0	1.88	3	64	2	4	0	1	88.88	35

36	Pokharibhanjyang	13	0	1.88	7	0	3	1	0	1	26.88	36
37	Gajarkot	7	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	6	1	25.88	37
38	Jamune	19	0	1.88	3	0	2	1	0	1	27.88	38
39	Majhkot	13	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	0	2	26.88	39
40	Keshavtar	13	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	2	1	27.88	40
41	Samung Bhagawatipur	13	0	1	7	0	2	1	2	1	27	41
42	Bhimad	19	0	1.88	5	26	2	1	0	0	54.88	42
43	Baidi	7	0	1.88	7	0	2	4	6	1	28.88	43
44	Kotdarbar	13	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	4	1	29.88	44
45	Chhipchhipe	13	0	1.88	7	0	2	4	6	1	34.88	45
46	Ghiring Sundhara	19	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	4	1	35.88	46
47	Kahun Shivapur	19	0	1.88	7	0	2	1	4	1	35.88	47

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

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>1</b>	<b>Preparation &amp; Update of VWASH Plan in VDC Level</b>					<b>13,160</b>	
1.1	Preparation of VWASH Plan in VDC	VDC	40	100	4,000		
1.2	Preparation of MWASH Plan in Municipality	Wards	11	40	440		
1.3	Update of VWASH Plan in VDC	VDC	46	50	2,300		
1.4	Update of MWASH Plan in Municipality	Wards	11	20	220		
1.5	Capacity Building of Stake Holders fo the planning and updates of VWASH and MWASH Plan	Training/Event	3	300	900		
1.6	Preparation of LAPA Plan in the District	Dist.	1	1,000	1,000		
1.7	Preparation of CAPA Plan in Municipality and VDC	M/VDC	23	100	2,300		
1.8	District Level WASH Inventory	Dist.	1	2,000	2,000		

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>2</b>	<b>Improvement of Water Supply Facilities</b>					<b>1,163,401</b>	
2.1	Construction of New Water Supply Schemes (Gravity Schemes, Small and semi large Pumping Schemes) for households without basic water supply needs	Households	14,448	35	505,680		
2.2	Construction of New Water Supply Schemes for Schools without basic water supply needs	Schools	214	300	64,200		
2.3	Construction of New Water Supply Schemes for Local Institutions and Offices without basic water supply needs	Institution	89	100	8,900		
2.4	Rehab. of Water Supply Schemes for Local Institutions and Offices without basic water supply needs	Institution	76	25	1,900		
2.5	Minor Repair of Existing Water Supply ( Gravity) Projects	Households	14,833	12	177,996		
2.6	Major Repair and Rehab. of Existing Water Supply Projects	Households	16,189	25	404,725		
SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>3</b>	<b>Sustainability of Existing WSP, Follow up Water Safety Plan and Water Treatment Plants</b>					<b>118,490</b>	
3.1	Activities on Post Construction of WSSP (Institutional Capacity Building and improvement physically before Implementation of WSP)	VDC/M	47	150	7,050		
3.2	Implementation of WSP in Municipality and VDC	VDC/M	47	100	4,700		
3.3	Establishment of WSP POOLED FUND in Municipality and VDC	VDC/M	47	50	2,350		

3.4	Establishment of Lab. for minimum level Water Quality Test in Municipality and VDC	VDC/M	47	30	1,410		
3.5	Training for Local WSP Technicians ( 3 Nos of Training per VDC )	VDC/M	149	20	2,980		
3.6	Water Treatment and Quality Improvement works	VDC/M	40,000	2.5	100,000		
SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>4</b>	<b>Sustainable ODF promotion</b>					<b>265,920</b>	
4.1	Cost for Monitoring and Workshop Improvement of Household Latrine	VDC/ NP	57	10	570		
4.2	Cost for Construction, Improvement and Extension of School Latrine	Room	2,025	100	202,500		
4.3	Cost for construction of Institutional Latrine	Institution	101	200	20,200		
4.4	Activities after ODF (Uses of Latrines, Hand washing by Soap and water, Household sanitation and changes in Practices.)	VDC/ NP	57	200	11,400		
4.5	Construction of Public Toilets in Hat Bazaar area, Highways etc. and their operation and maintenance	Public Places	125	250	31,250		
SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>5</b>	<b>Solid and Liquid waste management</b>					<b>10,700</b>	
5.1	Construction of Solid and Liquid waste management in main cities, Semi urban cities and highway areas	District	1	700	700		
5.2	Implementation of Sample projects in studied area	Sample project	2	5,000	10,000		

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
6	Activities for adaptation of climate changes					<b>74,710</b>	
6.1	Protection of Intake area of WSSP	Intakes	1,400	50	70,000		
6.2	Construction and rehab. of Water Tanks in Intake areas	Nos	47	80	3,760		
6.3	Demonstration of ECOSAN Toilets	VDC/NP	47	10	470		
6.4	Seminar/ Workshops on adaptation of climate changes	DIST./VDC/ NP	48	10	480		
SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>7</b>	<b>Institutional Development</b>					<b>10,900</b>	
7.1	Capacity Building of DWASHCC	Yr.	5	300	1,500		
7.2	Capacity Building of VWASHCC/MWASHCC	VDC/NP	47	200	9,400		
SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate NRP in thousands	Total in Thousands	Grand Total in thousands	Remarks
<b>8</b>	<b>Flash out of Strategy of WASH, Monitoring and Updating</b>					<b>1,050</b>	
8.1	Co-ordination Meeting (Quarterly) with WASH Stakeholders	Training/Event	15	10	150		
8.2	Workshop on activities of Strategic Plan of WASH, for the purpose of sound coordination between Stake Holders 2 times a yr.	Training/Event	10	50	500		
8.3	Update and Annual review of WASH	Yr.	4	100	400		
	<b>Total Budget</b>					<b>1,658,331</b>	
	<b>Average Annual Budget</b>					<b>331,666</b>	

**Annex-4: District Post ODF Strategy**

**Annex 5: GIS maps**