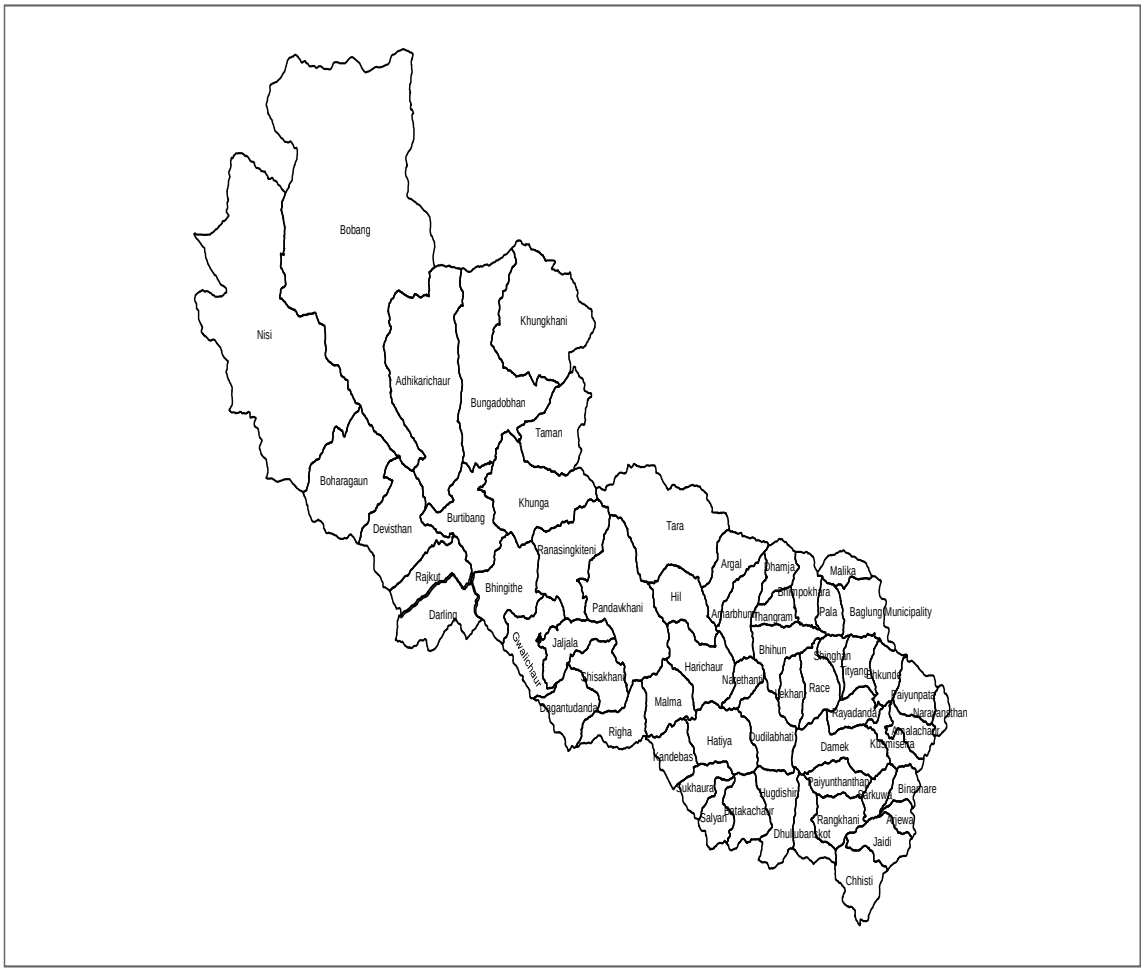
# District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP), Baglung 2013-2017

## Baglung District




## District Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (DWASHCC), Baglung

# FOREWORD

This report forms an integral part of continuing efforts of the District Development Committee, Baglung to focus on development of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in the district. DDC, Baglung has been implementing a series of activities from its own fund and human resources and also coordinating with other agencies engaged in the development and promotion of the sector. The report is an endeavor to develop better approaches further for adoption in achieving the target of universal coverage of water supply, sanitation and hygiene goal by 2017 as stipulated by GoN in its' Millennium Development Goal 2015.

The report includes inventories of all the 59 VDCs and 1 Municipality with status of drinking water coverage, sanitation, hygiene and hygiene 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 is outlined and required fund and human resources pointed out. In the effort, areas/pockets facing hardship of WASH by VDCs have been identified. In the manner, VDCs have been ranked by poverty, remoteness, vulnerability to climate change uncertainties and diarrheal disease incidences. Accordingly, institutions engaged in the development of 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 and a gap has been projected so as to achieve the universal coverage of water supply and sanitation services by 2017. The district has already been declared ODF in 2012. This district 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.

It is hoped that the report will serve as guideline to all the agencies/institutions to engage in the development of WASH sector to work in coordinated manner and synergize each others' efforts in achieving the universal coverage of WASH by 2017 in the district as stipulated by GoN.

The report is outcome of participatory and inclusive process of top down and bottom-up planning. It includes the target, operational strategies, plan of actions for development of water supply, sanitation and hygiene and environment. 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 / resource organizations to extend their support in this regard.

Thank You

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Chairperson, DWASHCC
Local Development Officer
Office of the District Development Committee, Baglung

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

DWASHCC Baglung wishes to unfold its intense appreciation to all the following institutions and persons for their direct or indirect adjunct, invaluable effort, assistance, and contribution both in terms of fund and time in preparation of this report:

- Office bearers of District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (DWASHCC) for making coordinated and concerted efforts for mobilizing technical as well as fund resources required for preparing the plan.
- Core Team for their untiring efforts in coming–up with information need, data/information collection, management of data, analysis and in preparation of the report,
- DDC, WSSSDO, DEO, DPHO, WDO, Local NGOs, INGOs and Office bearers of Co-operatives for providing support and assistance in all phases of preparing the report,
- VDC Secretaries of all the 59 VDCs and Executive Officer of Baglung Municipality for making efforts in digging out the information on WASH situation in each ward and settlements objectively,
- School Teachers, clubs and community based organizations of respective VDCs and Municipality for furnishing data/information and full support during the course of this work,
- Directly or indirectly involved all the political parties for their active participation in multi-stakeholders forums and providing meaningful feedback in the draft and for their firm commitments in translating this strategic plan into action in direction to achieving Total Behavior Change by 2017 and Universal Coverage of Water Supply by 2017,
- All the people and the respondents of this work for their cooperation and sparing time in furnishing the needed data and information and also for their active participation in series of meetings, and
- All those who, in one way or the other, made the plan possible; and last but not the least to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal for providing expert services and sharing the fund for preparation of the plan.

Thank You.

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Member Secretary, DWASHCC
Chief, Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Division Office, Baglung

# Table of Contents

**Tables**

**Charts**

## Abbreviations

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

# Executive Summary

## Background

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

## Objectives of the Plan

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

## Methodology

A Core Team under DWASHCC was formed to steer ahead preparation of the plan. The plan is primarily based on the published/unpublished reports, existing records, profiles, documents, updated database of WSSDO, DPHO, DEO, DDC, VDC and other institutions active in the district. Policy guidelines and national startegies pertaining to the WASH sector have also been utilised 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:

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

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

Water Supply:

Water supply covergae is recorded at 88.0% of the population in the district, however, the existing water supply system mostly the tap stands that consist of about 12 percent suffer from standard norms implicating poor water quality; turbidity value of provided drinking water in moonsoon period is observed. Therefore, these either need to be improved with application of water safety plan or provision should be made for alternatives for drinking purpose.

Sanitation and Hygiene:

The percentage of the total households in sanitation coverage is estimated at 92 percent only. Sanitation coverage with temporary shared toilet till now is about 8 percentage. Open defecation is reduced drastically after ODF of all village and municipality however the post ODF activities for stabilizing sanitation in long term is a challang for future. A common phenomena and hand washing with soap at critical times is rare. Of the schools with toilet, a fair number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Moreover, the toilet-student ratio is 1:14 at present indicating the need for construction of few number of toilets in educational institutions to come at accepted ratio of 1:50. It is good, however in some school the ratio of the toilet-students is far from given standard ratio although above arithmety indicate no requirement for construction of toilet. 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

Baglung is ranked in 24 among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district with the wide gap by gender, caste, 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 ethnic minorities such as Pariyar, Kami, Chhantyal, Sarki 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

Hilly region, the prime source of recharge of spring water is being disturbed by human encroachment polluting the spring water coupled by deforestation along the newly constructed track of district and village road. The agricultural activities using chemical fertilizer, insecticide pesticides and other harmful chemicals are another factors aggravating the polluting the source of water. These have been manifesting in adverse impacts in water quality in the district. Moreover, acute land erosion due to crop cultivation with no terracing at the slopes is another face of the problem.

In Baglung contaminating the water bodies and putting the public health at stake by unmanaged waste is the major problem.

## Targets

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

**Table 1 : Major Milestones**

| Activities | Number of VDC/Municipality by year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan | 15 | 30/1 | 14 | | |
| Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans | | | | 59/1 | |
| Preparation of CAPA | 15 | 10/1 | 20 | 14 | |
| Preparation of District Solid Waste Management Plan | | District | | | |
| Study on alternative water source, Water quality, Depletion risk and Adaptation Plan | | District | | | |
| Different form of chemical, physical and micro-biological tests over available water sources. | | District | | | |
| ODF Declaration of VDCs | Completed | | | | |
| Post ODF activities in VDCs | 14 | 29/1 | 16 | | |
| Functionality Improvement and Water Safety Plan in VDCs | | 15 | 20/1 | 15 | 9 |
| Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied) | | | 20 | 20/1 | 19 |

Guiding principles and operational strategy have been 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 9.5% recorded during the month of June-July 2012 as per the estimate of Nepal Rastra Bank. Accordingly annual population growth rate of Baglung as per census 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 other requirement by different year. The projections pinpoint that fund required from 2013 till the FY 2015 stands some high due to ODF stabilization target set 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 Rs 708.975 million rpees and fund requirement by year are shown in table.

**Table 2: Estimated Fund**

| SN | Year | Fund Estimate (,000Rs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2013 | 89,201 |
| 2 | 2014 | 166,273 |
| 3 | 2015 | 217,067 |
| 4 | 2016 | 153,507 |
| 5 | 2017 | 82,927 |
| **6** | **Total** | **708,975** |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## Resource Gap

A huge gap of Rs. 93.243 milion between the fund required and projected fund resources exists, therefore mobilization of resources either from the national and international sources is an warranted imperative besides efficient use or available resources. At the fore, actors involved in the development of the WASH sector but more that of the DWASH-CC members need to play a significant role in marketing the DSWASHP for tapping the fund resources both from the national and international sources. Equally, crucial role of the V/MWASHCC is seen in channelling the available fund for the WASH sector as well as tapping the fund resources from the district and national levels.

## Institutional Set-up and Resource Management

As provisioned in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011, DWASHCC will be lead mechanism for entre spheres of WASH activities in the district and V/M-WASHCC at theVDC 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 also 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 in the fund earmarked for hygiene and sanitation activities of all the agencies and actors will be deposited. Such a fund will be managed as per the procedures formulated by DWASHCC. As of now, existing policy and corresponding rules are yet to be tuned in this direction however, the programme will be implemented by bringing the respective programmes of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. Similar mechanism will be followed in case of VDC/ 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.

# 1. Background

## 1.1 Introduction

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

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 empahsised 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 and planning. Emphasis is given to the formulation of periodic plans, programs and projects to ensure harmony at the national, the district and the VDC levels. There has been achievements being made in the sector. The National Census, 2011 data estimateed that the coverage of water supply in the country 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% in water and 53% for sanitation. The information indicate that at present, 794,083 households do not have adequate water service and 2,069,812 households lack adequate sanitation facilities in Nepal. The national target is for universal access to water and sanitation by 2017.

In continuous effort for speedier achievemnt 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 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Strategy (RWSS Strategy: 2004) spells out that plans prepared in the district and village level forms the basis for planning purpose and allocation of budget validates accordingly. The DDCs and VDCs 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 and Land Resources**

Baglung district lies in Dhaulagiri zone; it is one of the seventy five districts of Nepal. The district is located in the Western development Region and is surrounded by Parbat in the east, Rolpa and Rukum in the west, Myagdi in the north and Pyuthan and Gulmi in the south. The district spreads over $83^0$ 00' to $83^0$ 36' East Longitude and $28^0$ 15' to $28^0$ 37' North Latitude. The district with Baglung as its district headquarters covers an area of 1,784 square kilometers. Now the district has 59 VDCs and 1 Municipality.

Baglung district is one of the market centers of Dhawalagiri Zone of Nepal. The famous Dhorpatan Hunting Protecting area is located at Baglung District. Furthermore Energy Valley, Nil Daha, Gajako Daha, Rudra Lake Etc. are also located in District. The district is also popular by the name of district of suspension bridge. Baglung is also renowned by the name of mini Nepal.

Baglung is geographically located lesser Himalayan range to higher Himalayan range. Dhaulagiri (8167 m) is the tallest mountain can be seen most of the part of the district. Among the total area, around 50% lies lesser Himalayan area and remaining lies in Higher Himalayan range. Only 18.50% of the total land is

cultiviable, 32.72% land is covered by others (cliffs, rivers, landslides, rocks, roads, human settlements) and 48.78% land is covered by forests.

**River System**

The major rivers of Baglung district are Kaligandaki River, Badigad Khola, Uttarganga Khola, Nishi Khola, Taman Khola, Daram Khola, Kathe Khola, Theule Khola, Jaidi Khola, Hugdi Khola and Lungdi Khola. Under lakes, the popular are Rudra lake located at Bobang VDC, Gajako Daha located at Damek VDC and Nil Daha located at Bhakunde VDC.

**Population and Ethnic Composition**

Estimate of 2011 indicates that total population in the district is 2,68,613 with 1,17,994 male and 1,50,616 female in 61,482 households (CBS, 2011). The population density is 151/sq.km. The ethnic distribution in the district as of CBS 2011 is presented in table 3 below:

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

| SN | Ethnic Group | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Brahmin/Kshetri | 38.25 |
| 2 | Aadivaasi/Janajaati | 31.29 |
| 3 | Dalit Group | 26.21 |
| 4 | Others | 1.41 |

The composition of population by age group in Baglung district that about 35% of the district population is composed of the age group less than 20 years, 73% by age group of 20-59 years and 49% by the old age group of plus 60 years.

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

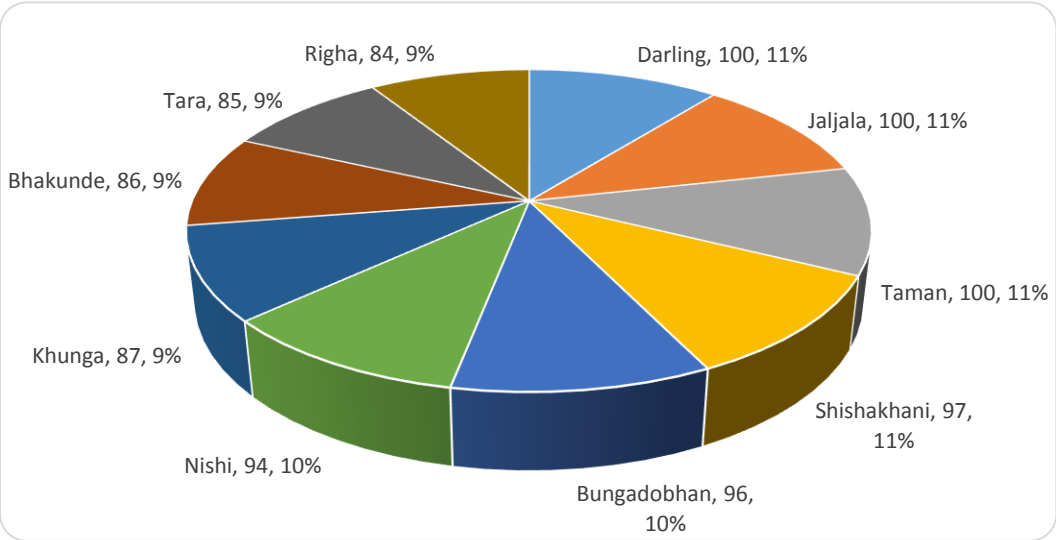
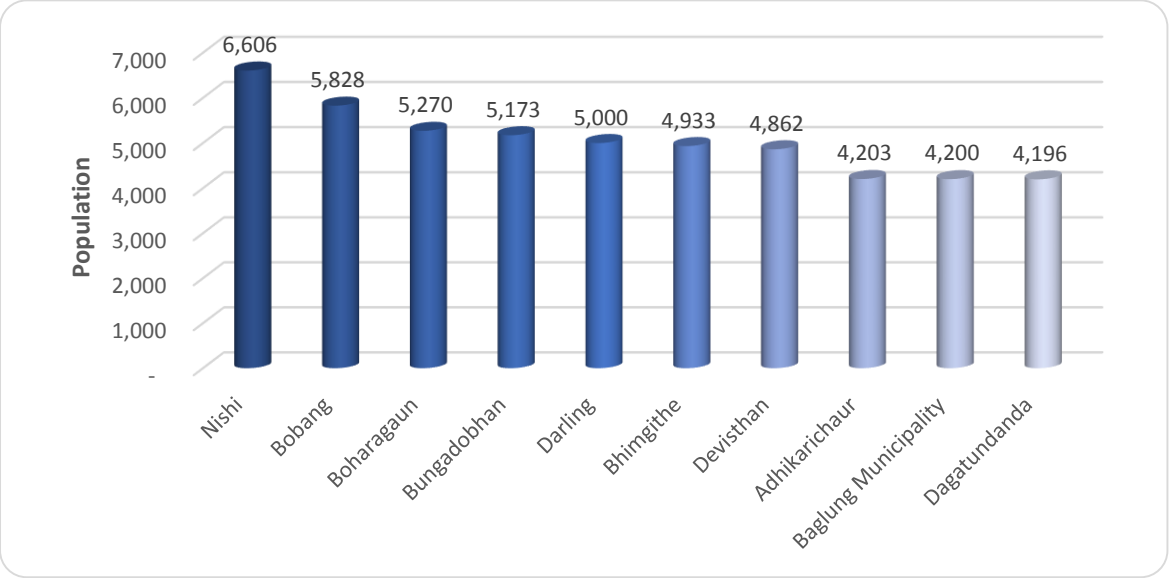


**Chart 2: Top Ten VDCs on Population of Dalits and Aadibasi, Janjati**




**Religion**

Of the total population 89.27% follow Hinduism followed by Budhism (8.74%) and Christianity (0.63%), and 0.27% followd by Islam (Source: CBS, 2011).

**Development Index**

The district is rated fairly developed among 75 districts of Nepal with overall development index of 24 ranking (Districts of Nepal, Indicators of Development, CBS in collaboration with ICIMOD and SNV). The standing of Baglung against the national development index by selected indicators is presented in table 4 below:

**Table 4: Selected Development Indicators in Perspective of Nepal**

| Indicator | Nepal | District |
|---|---|---|
| Literacy | 65.9 | 71.88 |
| Per capita Gross Domestic Production (NPR) | 1,310 | 1,209 |
| Average life expectancy in years | 68.2 | 66.12 |
| HDI | 0.471 | 0.498 |

*Source: DDP 2069/070, Baglung*

# 2 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Situation

## 2.1 Water Supply Situation

### 2.1.1 Water Supply Coverage

Gravity flow water through spring sources is the major source of water supply followed by spring/stone spouts system in the district. Information of WSSDO, 2011 and updated NMIP reveal that 88.0% of the total households (56,713) have access to water supply in the district. The remaining 12% population are accessing the unimproved system either from rivers or unprotected strem, springs and dangling pipes. Table 5 presents the detail on the existing situation of water coverage in the district.

**Table 5: Households Coverage by different Water Supply Systems in the District**

| Taps | Dug wells | | Protected Springs | Rivers/ streams | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54,616 | 2,329 | | 3,098 | 927 | 512 |
| 88.0% | 4.21% | | 5.04% | 1.51% | 1.24% |

Source: DDP, 2069/070 and CBS 2011

Annexes-1.1 and 1.7 present the water supply coverage, existing water supply systems and functional status by VDC and Municipality.Baglung Municipality (headquarter of the district) has the lowest coverage of water supply and Malika VDC has the higest coverage of Water Supply in the district.

### 2.1.2 Functional Status of Water Supply Schemes

Analysis of functional status of pipeline systems reveal that 60% of schemes are fully functioning and 40% in need Major Repair, rehabilitation and new projects (Table 6). The total numbers of the gravity systems in the district are 940.

**Table 6: Functional Status of Pipeline Systems in the District**

| Functional Status | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Schemes | Household Served | Percent |
| Fully Functional | 143 | 5,671 | 10.65% |
| In need of minor repair | 425 | 23,706 | 41.8% |
| In need of major repair/ rehabilitation | 369 | 23,252 | 41.0% |
| Unreached/Dysfunctional | 3 | 4,084 | 6.55% |
| **Total** | **940** | **56,713** | **100%** |

**Chart 3: Basic Water Supply Coverage of VDCs**

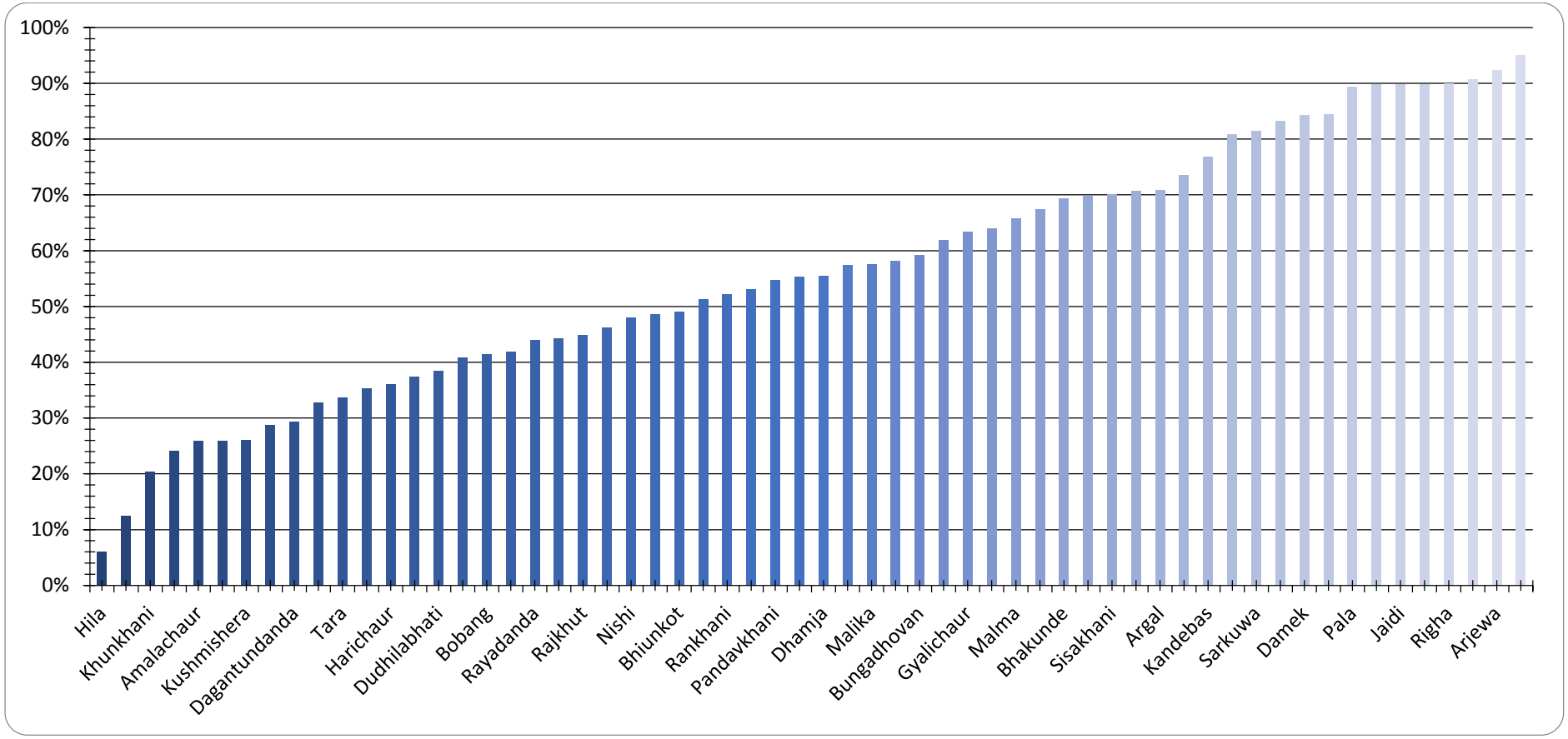
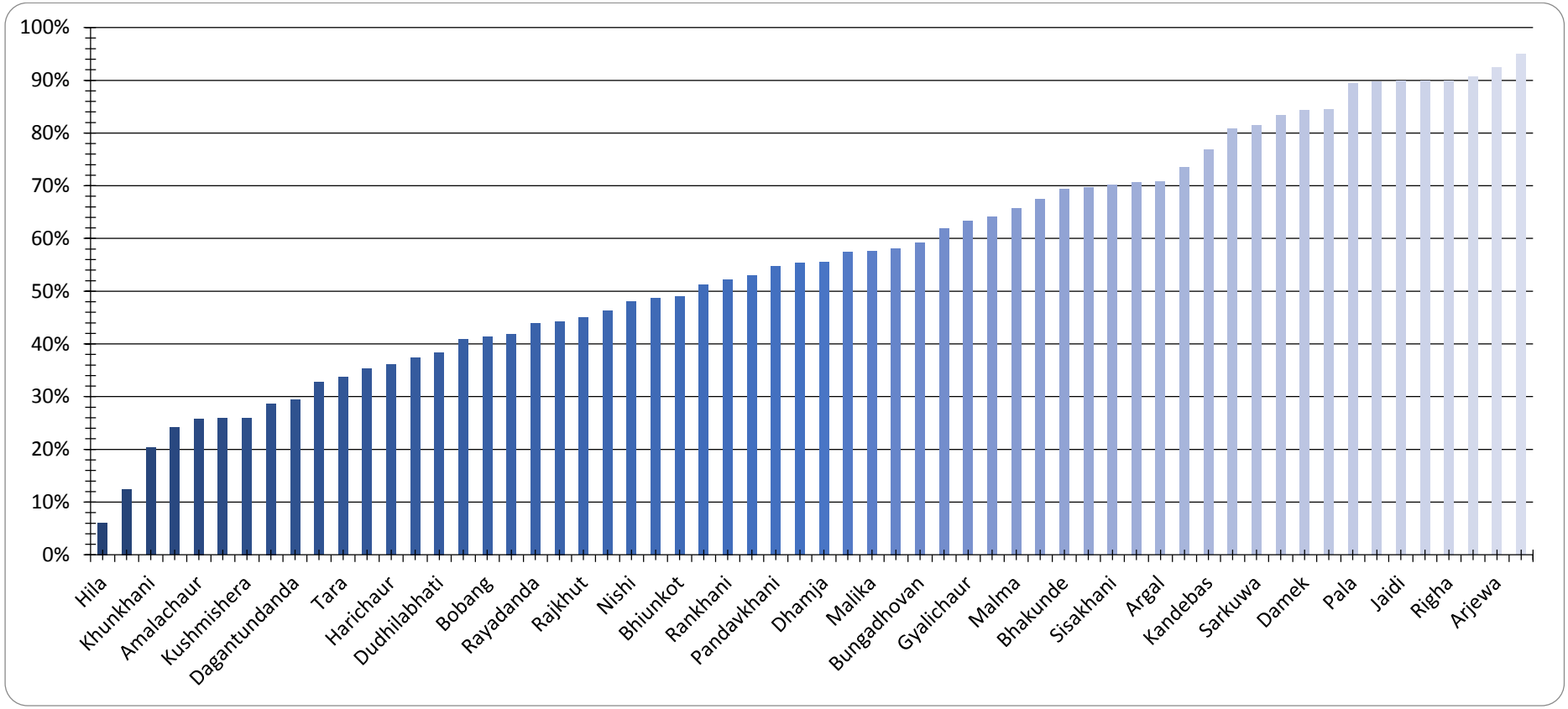


**Chart 4: Functionality Status of Water Supply Schemes in VDCs**



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

**Schools**

Of the total of 586 schools in the district, 498 (85%) have water supply facilities and the rest 88 (15%) have to maintain. The students of these schools lacking water supply systems either carry water themselves or visit the houses in the neighborhood of their schools or go far to spring sources for water when they are thirsty. Of the existing water supply systems in schools, gravity systems are the major systems found in the schools. Analysis of the system about their functional status indicate that 45% are fully functional, 40% are in need of minor repair, 15% are waiting for rehabilitations or new constructions.

**Other Institutions**

There are 150 institutions in the district. Of them, only 88 (52%) are found to have water supply facility and the rest 62 (48%) need major repair and new constructions. The functional status of the existing water supply systems and the estimated number of users a day in the institutions are presented in table 7 below:

**Table 7: Water Supply System and their Functional Status in Other Institutions**

| Number of institutions | Daily visitors | Status of water supply systems (Number of institution) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Good | Need minor repairs | Need Major repairs | Need rehabilitation | No system |
| 150 | 1,617 | 54 | 24 | 0 | 3 | 81 |
| Percent | | 36% | 16% | 0% | 0.02% | 54% |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation

### 2.2.1 Household Sanitation

The CBS 2011 says that among the total households of 61,482 only 49,332 households (68.85%) had toilets and 5 VDCs were declared ODF by that time. There were no practices to allocate budget for the sanitation, though it was mandated to allocate at least 20% of the annual WASH budget by RWSS sector policy 2004. With the major supports from DDC/RWSSP-WN and WSSDO, the sanitation campaign took place intensively from 2009. The principal approach followed in the sanitation campaign was localized version of community-led total sanitation. As the results, the total VDCs were declared ODF in 7 March 2013. The district has prepared the District Sanitation Strategy and District Post ODF Strategy, which are given in the annexes 4 and 5 respectively. The year-wise ODF declared VDCs is presneted in the following table 8.

**Table 8: Year-wise Number of ODF declared VDCs**

| Year | Number of ODF Declared VDCs | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 5 | 8% |
| 2011 | 6 | 10% |
| 2012-2013 March | 48/1 | 82% |
| **Total** | **60** | **100%** |

*Source: VDC ODF Status, 2013 March*

Detail on the percentage of households with toilet by VDC and municipality is provided in annex-1. The numbers of temporary toilets are still more than 4,398 existing in the district (Source: updated date of VDC

ODF, March. 2013), which are presented in the following table and chart. The VDC having maximum numbers of temporary toilets is Nisi.

**Table 9: Existing Status of Household Level Temporary Sanitation Coverage**

| Particular | Households | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Households with permanent improved toilets | 52,315 | 92% |
| Household with temporary toilets | 4,398 | 8% |
| Total household | 56,713 | 100% |

*Source: VDC ODF Status, 2013 March*

**Chart 5: Ranking of VDCs by Functional Status of Water Supply in Schools**

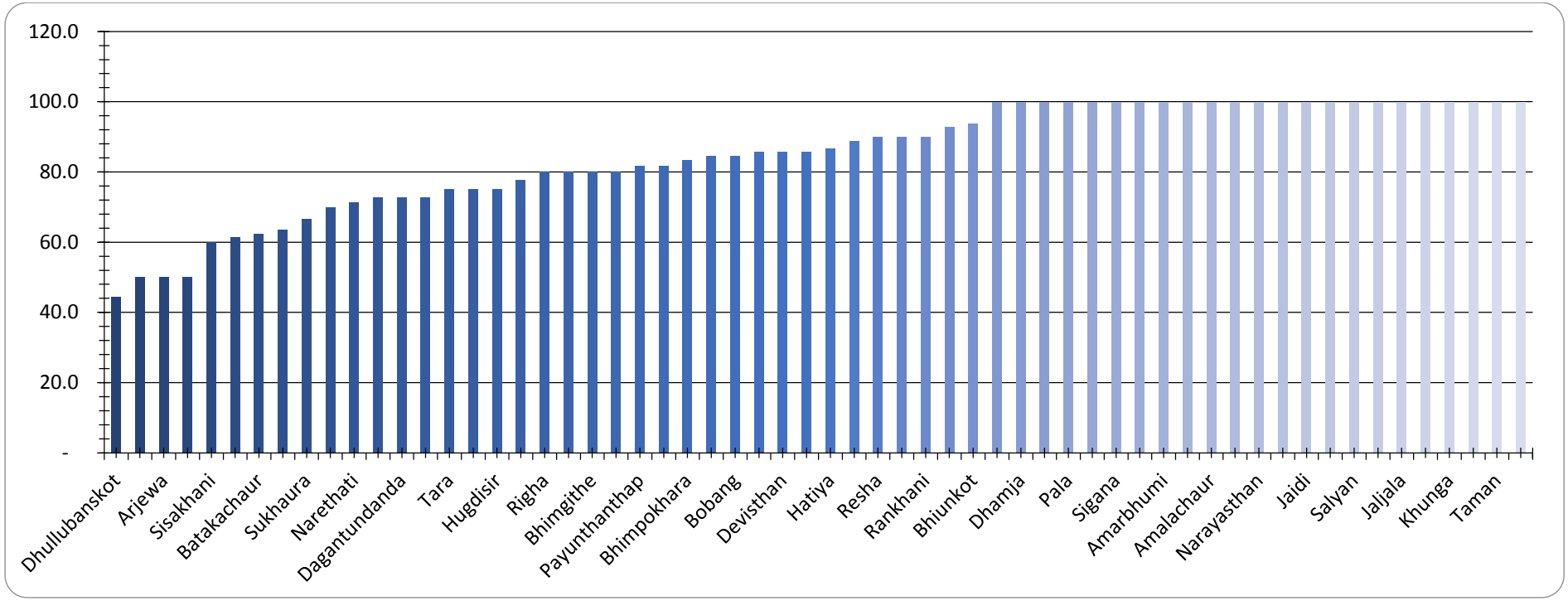


**Chart 6: VDCs having Temporary Hygienic Toilets**

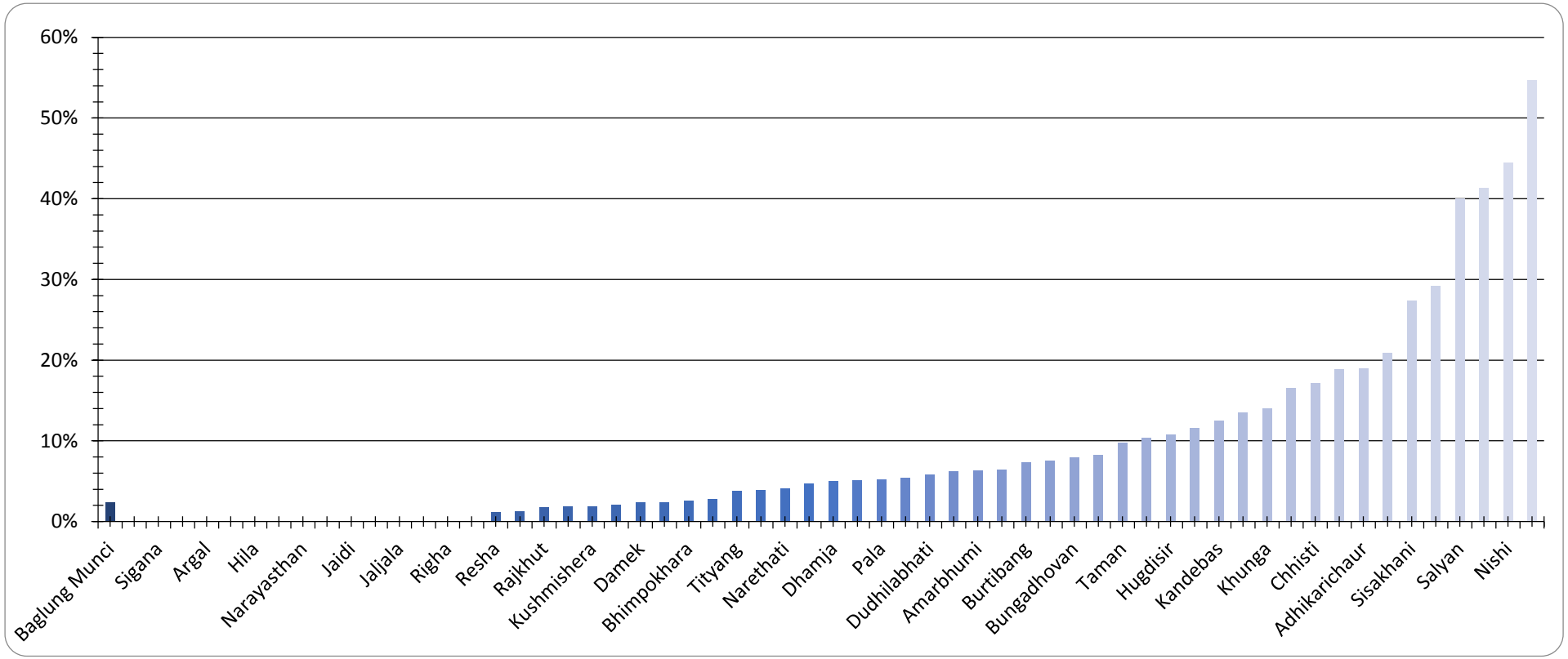
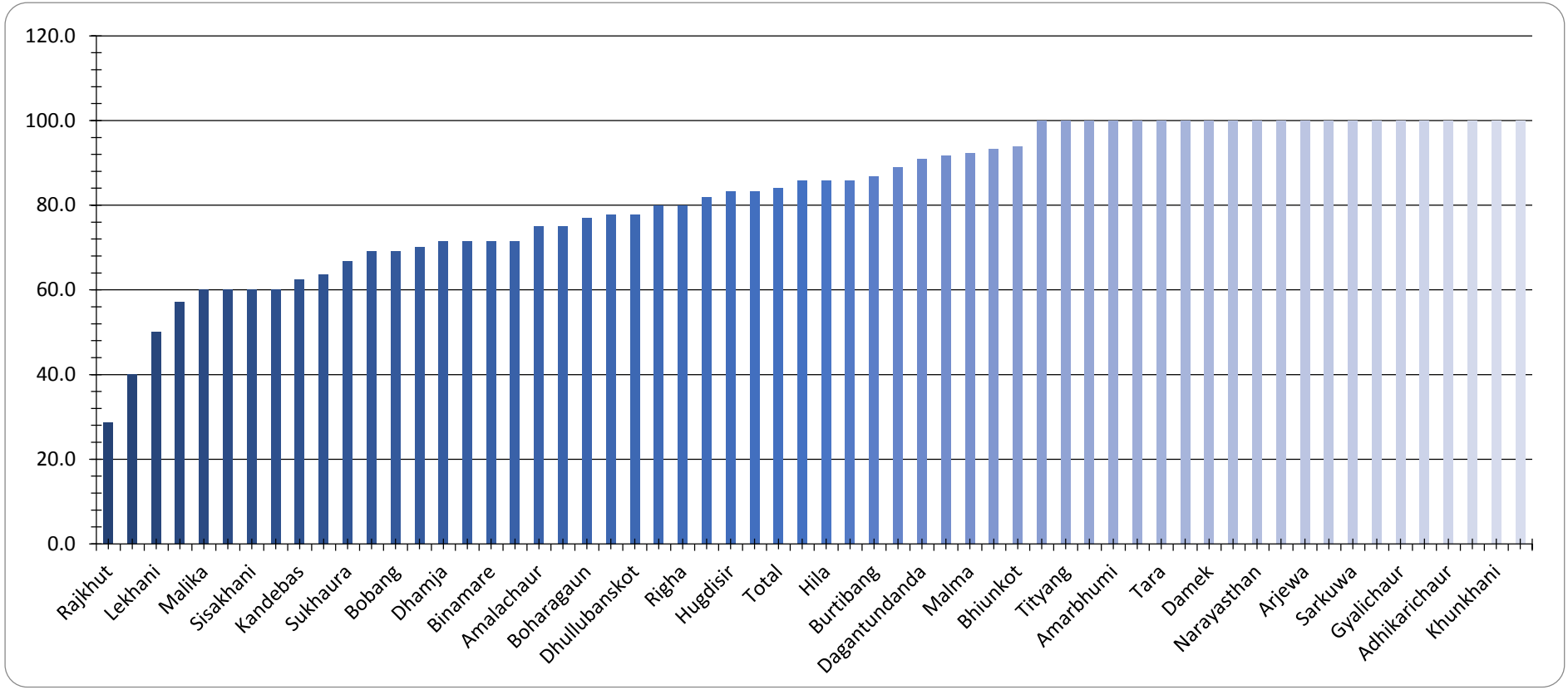


**Chart 7: VDCs having Coverage of Toilets for Girls and Boys**



### 2.2.2 Sanitation in Schools and Other Institutions

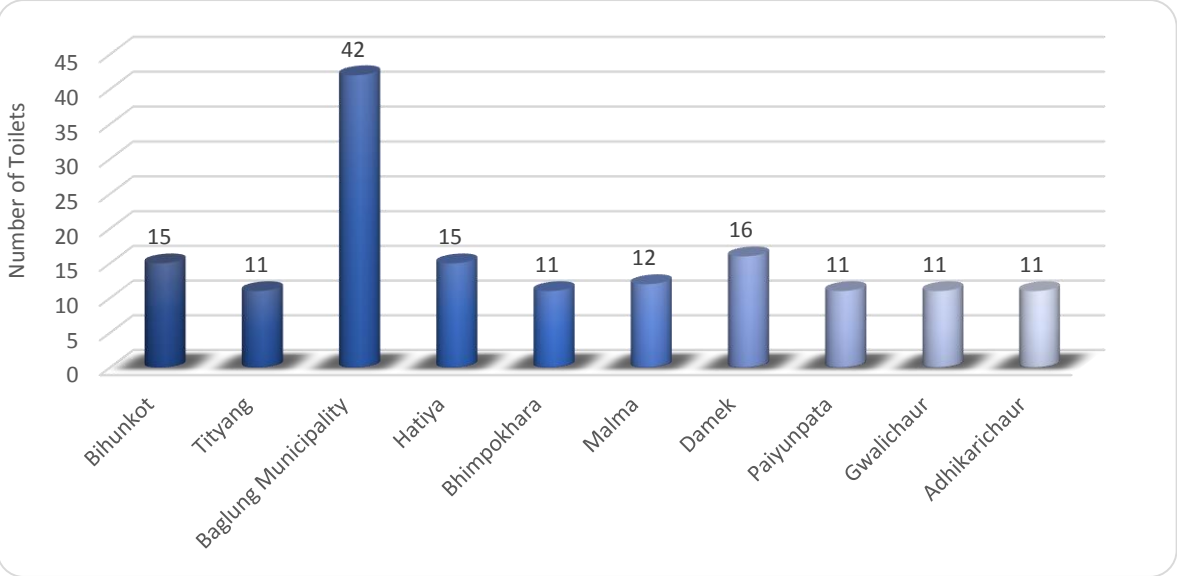
**Schools**

There are a total 586 schools with student population of 15,741 (Boys-, Girls-staff population) in the district. Of the total schools, 492 (84%) have toilets for girl students and all access of toilets for boys. Of the schools with toilets, 59 (11%) schools have urinal for girls . See chart 7 previous page.

**Table 10: Toilet Facilities in Schools by Gender**

| Total number of school | Total number of students and teachers | School with latrine | | School with girls urinal |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| **586** | **15,741** | **495** | **All access** | **59** |
| Percent | | 84% | 100% | 11% |

**Chart 8: Top Ten VDCs by Number of Toilets for Girls in Schools**




**Other Institutions**

Besides schools, there are other 150 institutions in the district. These institutions are visited by 1,617 people every day, number of visitor depends upon the nature of services to be provided by the institution. Of the 150 institutions, only 133 (89%) are found to have toilet facility, of which 19 are equipped with facility for female too (Table 11).

**Table 11: Number of Institutions having Toilet and Urinal Facilities**

| Number of institutions | Daily visitors | Number of Institutions with Toilets | | | | Number of Institutions with Urinal | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Female Toilet | Male Toilet | Common Toilet | No Toilet | Female Urinal | Male Urinal | No Urinal |
| 215 | 3,188 | 20 | 25 | 209 | 0 | No | | |
| Percent | | 10% | 12% | 100% | 0 | | | |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

### 2.2.3 Hygiene Facilities in the Schools and Other Institutions

Of total 586 schools in the district, 58 (10%) have soap for hand washing in/around the toilet and 509(87%) schools have solid waste pits or buckets (Table 12).

**Table 12: Hand-washing Facilities and Solid Waste Management in Schools**

| Facilities | Number of Schools | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Soap available for hand washing | 58 | 528 | 586 |
| Waste disposal System | 509 | 77 | 586 |

In same manner, of the 150 institutions besides schools, 48 have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine and 95 with solid waste pits or buckets (Table 13).

**Table 13: Hand-washing Facilities and Solid Waste Management in Other Institutions**

| Facilities | Number of Institutions | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Soap available for hand-washing | 48 | 102 | 150 |
| Waste disposal | 95 | 55 | 150 |

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

Health Information available with DPHO for 3 years (2009-2011) indicate that diarrhoea and related diseases are found to be endemic placing a huge burden on families as well as inhibiting child growth. The available data indicate a positive correlation between safe water, latrine facilities and hygienic behaviour (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 Detail on the water borne diseases by VDC is presented in annex-1.11.

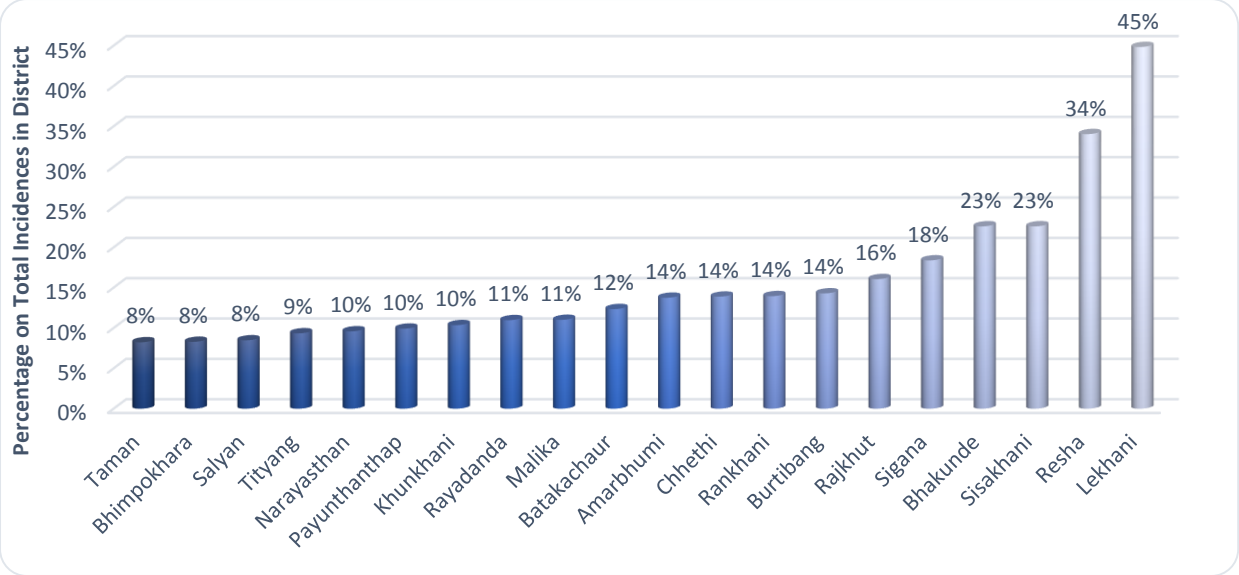
**Table 14: Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District**

| SN | Water-borne Disease | Incidence of water borne disease | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2066-67 | 2067-68 | 2068-69 | Average |
| 1 | Diarrheal disease incidence | 6,767 | 7,332 | 5,865 | 6,655 |
| 2 | Child mortality <5 years due to diarrheal disease | 1,773 | 1,784 | 2,120 | 1,892 |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

**Chart 9: VDCs ranking by Diarrheal Diseases Incidences**

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




## 2.3 Climate Change Vulnerability and Risks in the District

The climate change uncertainties and risks in the context of water were assessed in terms of existing biogas, ICS, micro-hydro, solar lift systems, water source depletion status, recharge ponds and ecological sanitation activities. The vulnerabilities of VDCs were viewed in terms of exposures to extreme events caused by nature or human impacts like flooding, landslide, snowing, thunderstorms, fire, earthquake etc. from district disaster development plan. All 59 VDCs and 1 Municipalities are ranked using 10 pre-defined and agreed climate change uncertainty indicators. The summary is presneted below and details are shown in the annex.

**Table 15: Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation Status and CC Vulnerabilities**

| SN | Status of Disaster | Number of cases and/or events |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flood | 127 |
| 2 | Land Slide | 212 |
| 3 | Fire | 132 |
| 4 | Epidemic | 66 |
| 5 | Earthquake | 67 |
| 6 | Hailstorm (Asina) | 96 |
| 7 | Storm | 104 |
| 8 | Thunder Storm | 101 |
| 9 | Source Depletion | 188 |
| 10 | Source Recharge | 141 |

The climate change vulnerabilities were categorized using three major indicators (flooding, landslides and water source depletion) and the VDCs were ranked accordingly.

# 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 UATs by 2017 needs a really concerted effort from all dimensions. Due to the commitments from political arena, Baglung has been declared ODF all VDCs and Municipality. But the sustainability of ODF and changing behaviours in a sustained manner for long run has become really a challenge. Many agencies are contributing their efforts in post ODF sanitation. Harmonizing these efforts has been a great concern of the DWASHCC in the district. Sustaining the hygiene and sanitation behaviours and providing access to improved and safe drinking water to the people of the poor community and marginalized groups is a challenge ahead. Moreover, the other major challenge in the water supply is to serve the 12% unreached population of the district, which needs expensive and sophisticated technologies. In addition, the following pertinent issues are to be taken care of:

i. Reaching to unreached populations
ii. Improvement in functionality of the schemes
iii. Effect of climate change on the availability of water sources
iv. Resources (financial as well as human) gap in the WASH sector
v. Consolidation of planning and programming of different stakeholders
vi. Ensuring uniformity in approaches in implementation
vii. Need of objective study on semi-urban sanitation and solid waste management and investment required for appropriate disposal and treatment of solid and liquid waste

## 3.1 Water Supply

In the district, 88.00% of the population has access to basic water supply at present. However, of the existing water supply systems, 52% of gravity flow systems are found to be fully functional, 36% are partially functional and defunct. Accordingly, the other system of water supply (point sources) need to be improved to ensure water quality and making them self-sustained at community level. Furthermore, the provision of safe water services to the unserved 12% population is really the challenge in the district. 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.

## 3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Since all the VDCs/Municipality of Baglung district is already declared ODF in 2013, the sustained hygiene and sanitation behaviours through post ODF activities like Small Doable Actions (SDA) has become the challenge. Upgrading of 8% temporary toilets to permanent improved toilets at household level is another challenge to the district, which needs financial resources as well as sectoral coordination. Of the schools with toilet, a large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. The toilets for other institutions has become a big challenge requiring huge resources. Solid waste and waste water problems are growing rapidly as there is massive population influx in the district major market area since the recent past. The rate of growth of per capita waste is also growing coupled with poor drainage affecting safe water.

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

Baglung is ranked in 24 among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district. Average annual per capita income in the district is calculated at Rs 1,209 below than the national average of Rs 1,309 (CBS 2011). Furthermore, analysis of poverty by DAG, 2012 within the district indicates the wide gap by gender, caste, ethnicity and by VDCs of the district. Among the 59 VDCs and 1 Municipality, information reveal that average poverty incidence in the district records at 1.9 with highest incidence in Rayadanda and Burtibang is 2.6 and the lowest incidence (1.5) in Hatiya VDC. Table 16 and the chart (1 – rich, 4- poorest) below present scenario of incidence of poverty by VDCs in the district.

**Table 16: Incidence of Poverty in the District**

| Poverty value | Number of VDCs | Highest Poverty Value VDCs |
|---|---|---|
| 1.5-1.9 | 18 | Rayadanda and Burtibang |
| 1.9-2.3 | 24 | |
| 2.3-2.6 | 18 | |
| Average 1.9 | | |

*Source: District DAG Mapping, 2013*

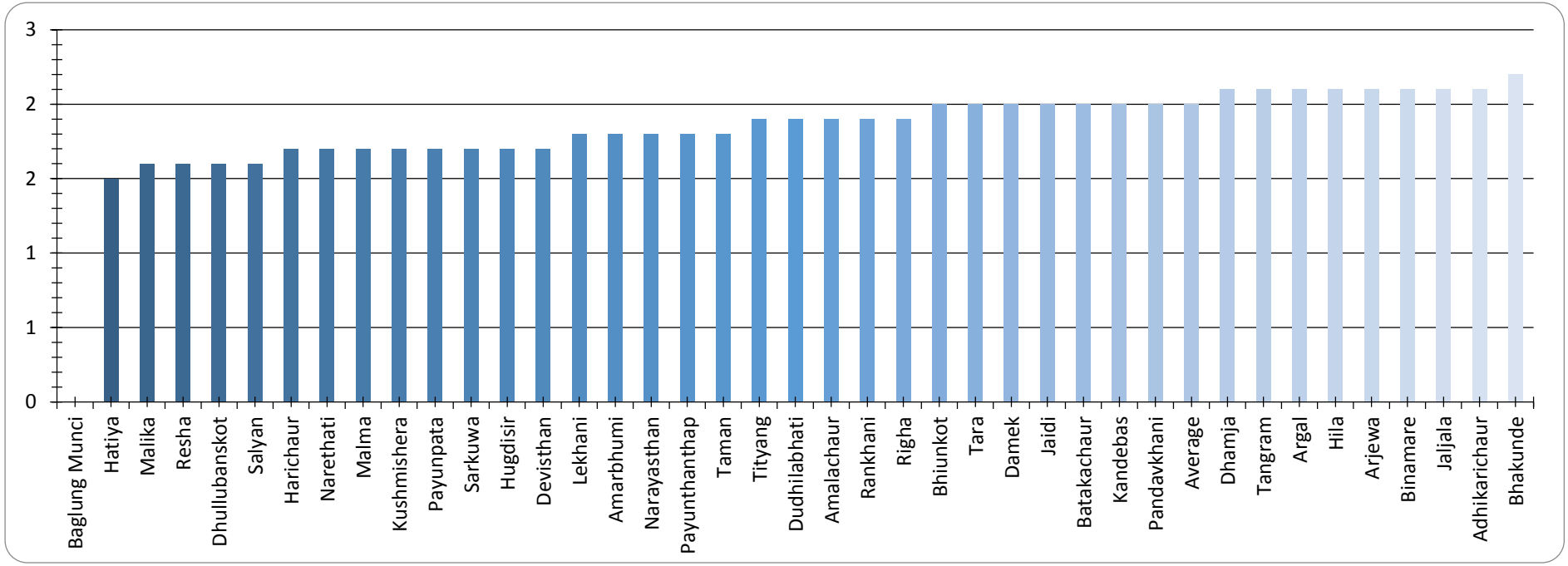
Like the national scenario, the social exclusion by gender, ethnicity and caste is a persisting problem. Gender-based exclusion in Nepal is pervasive and deep-rooted, with discrimination against women reducing their physical survival, health and educational opportunities, ownership of assets, mobility, and overall status. Poverty incidence is higher among ethnic minorities such as Dalits, Muslims 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 Baglung too. It is the same case of other human development indicators between lower- and upper-caste groups.

The social groups analysis shows the VDC wise prevallences of Dalits and Adibasi/Janjati settlements in the district. The VDCs are ranked with the percentages of Dalits and Adibasi/Janjati existing in the VDCs.

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

**Chart 10: Poverty ranking of VDCs based on the 7 Indicators of DAG Mapping, 2013**



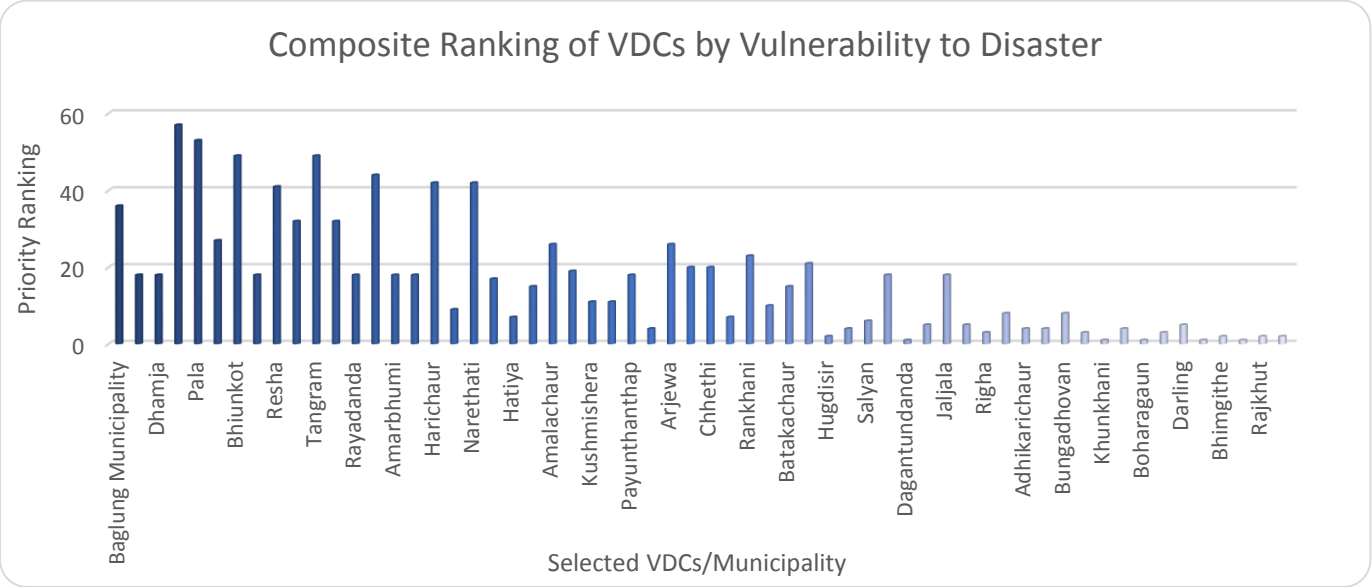
## 3.4 Environment, Climate Change and Disasters

Geographically, Baglung district can be divided into high mountains, middle mountains and small valley lands on the river banks. High and middle mountains are more important in regards to water recharge through stone spring and percolation. The landslides and erosion problems have been faced specifically along the river banks and deforested areas. Similarly, soil scouring in the settlements along the river banks is another recurring serious problem in the district which calls for undertaking mitigation measures in priority.

The wastewater/sewege from the growing semi-urban cities like Baglung bazaar, Hatiya, Harichaur, Narayansthan, Kushmisera, Burtibang are directly dumped into different river and Khola near by them without any treatment, which has been polluting these rivers/khola. The safe disposal of solid wastes semi-urban settlements is becoming a problem day by day.

The other environmental problems are seen along the trekking routes. These are generally associated with sanitation (toilet), solid waste and drinking water supply facilities on the routes. There are needs to manage these problems with the multi-sectoral coordination.

**Chart 11: VDC Ranking on Vulnerability to Disaster**




*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 3.5 WASH Basket Fund and Programmatic Approach

Four major challenges are considered in this area. They are establishment and functionality of district WASH basket fund, sustained functionality/mobilization of VWASHCC for WASH program, sustainability/functionality of WASH units at DDC and VDCs and coordination/harmonization of all WASH stakeholders at district level. In Baglung, a district WASH fund has already been established and started to mobilize the funds in basket approach.

# 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. Baglung too aims to achieve the target by then, therefore a clearcut 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 Baglung district in common concensus of the all the 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 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 puts emphasis on social sensitization of community on various issues such as gender and inclusion, environmental aspect, climate change.

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

- Align and harmonize WASH sector for effective coordination and collaboration amongst local district level stakeholders;
- Show the way on how the district can achieve MDG targets on 2015 and Universal Targets by 2017 in water supply and sanitation;
- Map and organize all available human and financial resources to be used effectively;
- Introduce decentralized and coordinated monitoring of the activities;
- Prioritize the areas for support needs;
- Promote transparency and awareness among the partners and beneficiaries of the district;
- Attract external funding for the implementation of the plan;
- 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 by setting district targets, milestones and formulating implementation strategies.

### 4.2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of DSWASHP are to:

i. assess existing WASH situation in the district;

ii. set target and milestones for the district in line with goal envisioned by National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2004;

iii. prepare plan of actions to achieve the district milestones;

iv. estimate available fund resources and resource gap for implementation of the planned activities; and

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

### 4.2.3 Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP

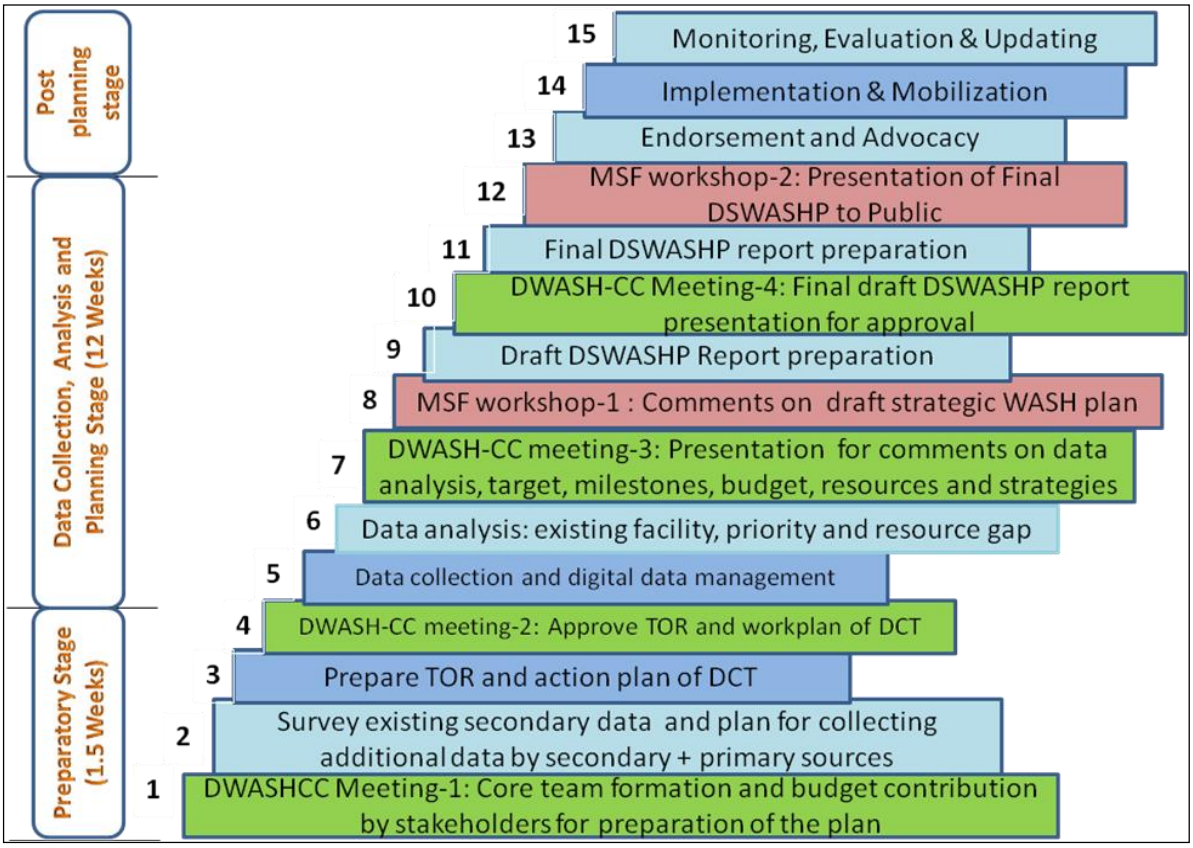
A Core Team composed of the representatives of DDC, WSSDO, DPHO, SUAHARA, NRCS, Civil Society and DEO was formed by DWASHCC in order to steer ahead the DSWASHP preparation activities effectively and efficiently. Firstly, type and nature of data required for preparing the plan was listed in perspective 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 were gathered from the VDCs and other institutions existing in the district. The type and nature of information gathered include:

- Water supply coverage – household, school, institution – first to the hardship area
- Sanitation Coverage - household, school, institution – priority to poor sanitation area
- Functionality of water supply schemes
- Hygiene situation (hand washing practices, waste disposal) – School and institution
- Incidence of water borne diseases
- Poverty situation
- Social composition- concentration of deprived and disadvantaged groups
- Remoteness
- Vulnerability of climate change

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-Access database computer programme. The information was geo-coded and analyzed using ArcGIS programme. Such an analysis was done by VDCs in order to determine the priority status in the district. A draft plan including activities by year and by milestones was prepared. The plan was shared with multi-

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

**Chart 12: Steps of DSWASHP Finalization**




# 5. District WASH Targets and Strategies

## 5.1 District WASH Targets

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

**Table 17: Major Milestones**

| Activities | No. Of VDC/Municipality by year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan | 15 | 30/1 | 14 | | |
| Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans | | | | 59/1 | |
| Preparation of CAPA | 15 | 10/1 | 20 | 14 | |
| Preparation of District Solid Waste Management Plan | | District | | | |
| Study on alternative water source, Water quality, Depletion risk and Adaptation Plan | | District | | | |
| Different form of chemical, physical and micro-biological tests over available water sources. | | District | | | |
| ODF Declaration of VDCs | Completed | | | | |
| Post ODF activities in VDCs | 14 | 29/1 | 16 | | |
| Functionality Improvement and Water Safety Plan in VDCs | 3 | 17 | 20/1 | 20 | |
| Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied) | | | 20 | 20/1 | 19 |

## 5.2 Principle WASH Strategy

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

i. DWASHCC will be responsible for maintaining coordination with stakeholders and other agencies to ensure implementation of the strategic plan and to raise financial resources to meet the resource gap of the plan.

ii. WASH sector agencies active in the district will plan their activities aligning with the strategy, target and action plans framed in the district strategic WASH plan on mandatory basis.

iii. VDCs will prepare their respective VWASH plans basic water supply coverage by 2017.

iv. VDCs will allocate at least 10% of their total capital budget for WASH activities annually. Similarly, DDC will allocate at least 10% of their capital budget to support the WASH activities in the district. Such annual allocation of budgets by local authorities may need to be increased upon nature and extent of activities in the respective areas.

v. All VDCs will prepare Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) aiming at reducing adverse effects of climate change as well as prepare adaptation plan in order to cope with possible risks emanating from climate change.

vi. DWASHCC will formulate District Solid Waste Management and city sanitation plan with primary focus on mitigating problems of core-urban, sub-urban and highway corridor. Accordingly, it will implement at least one urban sanitation project (e.g. DEWATS) on pilot basis in order to see operation of the activities on sustained basis.

vii. DWASHCC will carry out study on status of source depletion and recharge ponds, water quality, and pollution risk and recharge status along with the LAPA. It will formulate policy and strategy for water source 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 an warranted task in achieving the set target of the plan on one hand and tapping the external fund resources on the other is compelling challenge in materializing the stipulated target in the Strategic Plan. Therefore, institutional capacity enhancement more of the DWASHCC members and VWASHCC 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. DWASHCC holds responsibilities of monitoring and updating the Strategic WASH Plan. VWASHCCs are made responsible for monitoring and updating of their respective VWASH plans.

x. DWASHCC will coordinate the concerned stakeholders in the district in smoothing fund and human resource supports for materializing planned activities of VDCs/VWASHCCs in achieving set targets of sustained H&S behaviors and basic water supply coverage by 2017.

xi. VDC/VWASHCC 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 Sustainable Hygiene and Sanitation Behavior Change Strategy

The sanitation behaviour change 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. Post-ODF activities will be carried out for sustained hygiene and sanitation movement by the support institutions actively engaged in hygiene and sanitation activities in the district in concerted effort of DWASHCC;

ii. Temporary hygienic toilets will be upgraded by VDCs gradually in active and effective leadership of VWASHCC. The movement will be driven ahead with fund and technical support of government and no-government agencies.

iii. Hygiene and sanitation activities will be tied with the day to day life of the people in the district and this will be driven ahead as common issues of development activities.

iv. 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 and VDC-wide Water Safety Plan will be implemented following the Handbook on Community-wide Water Safety Planning.

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 Climate Change (CC) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) will be addressed to the extent possible. Avoiding the factors and activities that are vulnerable 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) will be prepared to serve as a guide at the district level and CAPA at the VDC and community levels. All the VDCs in the district will prepare Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) for detailed actions.

ix. 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 substandard water quality and also in the communities using water from open sources – river, Khola, Dug well, Stone stream etc. Households willing to have connection for private use from community system will have to invest on their own.

xiii. Existing established water supply systems will be upgraded so as to make functional ensuring quality water. Minor repair will be done by the community/VDCs itself with technical and training support. External support will be extended in case of major repair and rehabilitation.

xiv. Households with temporary toilets will be encouraged to construct of permanent structure.

xv. Schools and other institutions will be mandated to establish GCD friendly sanitary facilities maintaining 1:50 user ratio.

xvi. Public toilet will be facilitated in the needy areas – bus station, Hat Bazaar area, temples, touristic trekking routes and other areas of public events. In doing so, facilities will invariably be of GCD friendly. Existing toilets of temporary nature in public areas will be upgraded with permanent structure and GCD friendly.

xvii. 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.

xviii. 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.

xix. 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.

xx. Indoor smokeless VDC declarations will be replicated to all VDCs of the district, ecological sanitation promotion, carbon credits/trades (biogas, ICS, HWTS) will be promoted in the district.

### 5.4.2 Operational Strategy for Sanitation Movement

The working strategies for sustained hygiene and sanitation behaviour change to be adapted in achieving post-ODF movement will be:

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

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

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

**ii. Recognition, Reward and Punishment**

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

**iii. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Committees' right from the district to community level will be formed and made active to ensure effective implementation of programme on regular basis. For the purpose, a set of objective indicators will be worked out and self-monitoring, participatory monitoring and joint monitoring will be done.
- Mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out either by the programme sponsoring institution or external agencies to assess the impact of the programme.

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

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

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

V/ 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 bio-gas plants and the income from carbon trade will be invested in sanitation programme activities. Political and administrative effort will be geared to bring income from carbon sale in the district.

**xi. Inter-agency Cooperation**

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

**xii. Programme Model**

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

**xiii. Establishment of WASH Fund**

- A District WASH Fund at district 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.
- Book keeping and record keeping of such funds under the post ODF 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 WSH activities is not possible to start in all the 59 VDCs and 1 Municipality both from the financial and human resources constraints. Therefore, implementation of the activities has to be phased by VDCs considering the service level and pertinent cross-cutting issues persisting in the respective VDCs. In determining the weightage a total of 75 points for service levels like water supply, sanitation and 25 for cross-cutting indicators considering geographical and environmental and socio-economic realities existing in the district. The service level weightages are again distributed sub-indicators of service levels. As the basic sanitation services have been already met, the major weightage is given to water supply (50 points) to address the major challenges of water like reaching to unreached, functionality improvement and water quality improvement through water safety planning. The indicators and corresponding weightage include:

**Table 18: Indicators with Corresponding Weight-age**

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

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

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

| VDC name | Weightage in Composite Score 100 | Priority Rank for WASH Activities | VDC name | Weightage in Composite Score 100 | Priority Rank for WASH Activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bobang | 41.45 | 1 | Sigana | 28.80 | 31 |
| Binamare | 41.15 | 2 | Bhiunkot | 28.30 | 32 |
| Darling | 38.35 | 3 | Payunthanthap | 28.20 | 33 |
| Amalachaur | 36.60 | 4 | Ransinghketeni | 27.95 | 34 |
| Sisakhani | 35.70 | 5 | Righa | 27.70 | 35 |
| Nishi | 35.65 | 6 | Dhullubanskot | 27.70 | 36 |
| Tangram | 35.20 | 7 | Salyan | 27.65 | 37 |
| Tityang | 35.10 | 8 | Argal | 27.55 | 38 |
| Adhikarichaur | 34.95 | 9 | Khunkhani | 27.20 | 39 |
| Chhethi | 34.80 | 10 | Bhimgithe | 26.70 | 40 |
| Kushmishera | 34.75 | 11 | Kandebas | 26.70 | 41 |
| Dagantundanda | 34.45 | 12 | Resha | 26.60 | 42 |
| Rankhani | 33.50 | 13 | Tara | 26.40 | 43 |
| Hugdisir | 33.35 | 14 | Burtibang | 26.30 | 44 |
| Bungadhovan | 32.95 | 15 | Harichaur | 26.25 | 45 |
| Rajkhut | 32.65 | 16 | Rayadanda | 25.80 | 46 |
| Lekhani | 32.65 | 17 | Khunga | 25.35 | 47 |
| Devisthan | 32.20 | 18 | Arjewa | 25.20 | 48 |
| Sukhaura | 32.20 | 19 | Malika | 25.15 | 49 |
| Baglung Munci | 31.80 | 20 | Pandavkhani | 25.05 | 50 |
| Payunpata | 31.20 | 21 | Narethati | 23.25 | 51 |
| Bhakunde | 31.10 | 22 | Amarbhumi | 23.05 | 52 |
| Jaljala | 31.05 | 23 | Narayasthan | 22.05 | 53 |
| Boharagaun | 31.00 | 24 | Gyalichaur | 21.65 | 54 |
| Batakachaur | 30.80 | 25 | Hatiya | 20.95 | 55 |
| Dudhilabhati | 30.65 | 26 | Damek | 20.45 | 56 |
| Dhamja | 29.85 | 27 | Malma | 19.85 | 57 |
| Pala | 29.70 | 28 | Taman | 16.70 | 58 |
| Bhimpokhara | 29.45 | 29 | Jaidi | 16.05 | 59 |
| Hila | 28.95 | 30 | Sarkuwa | 14.75 | 60 |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

# 7. Programme of Action

## 7.1 Water Supply

### 7.1.1 Establishment of New Water Supply Schemes

At present, available NMIP updated database, 2012 reveal that a total of 38,328 population (7,854 HHs) have been using water from unprotected sources such as Kuwa, stream, and other water points. Therefore, new water supply systems will be established to serve these population in the district by different water supply technologies - gravity flow system, pumping systems. Likewise, 23 other institutions need to be supplied by new water schemes. Table 20 below provides the population and households to be served by these type of technology. 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 1.46% in every succeeding year. In serving the population only 10% is planned to be served in year 2013 and 25, 30, 20 and 15 percents in the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

**Table 20: Population to be served by New Schemes by Type**

| SN | Type of Water Supply System | Present population to be served | Projected population to be Served | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Total |
| 1 | Gravity Flow and pumping system at HH level | 38,328 | 3,832 | 5,750 | 11,497 | 7,666 | 5,749 | |
| 2 | New gravity flow schemes at other institutions | 23 institutions | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | |

### 7.1.2 Improvement of Existing Water Supply Systems

Population to be covered by gravity system after improvement is estimated at 92,607 by minor repair schemes, 93,150 by major rehabilitation/reconstruction schemes. In serving the population only 10 % is planned to be served in year 2013 and 25, 30, 20 and 15 percents in the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively (Table 21). Likewise, the numbers of schools and other institutions to be served by minor repair schemes are respectively 46 and 2 and by major rehabilitation/reconstruction schemes are respectively 33 and 11.

**Table 21: Population Coverage by schemes under Major Repair and Rehabilation/Reconstruction**

| SN | Type of Water Supply System | Present population to be served | Projected population to be Served | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Total |
| 1 | Gravity Flow & pumping schemes at HH level (major repair) | 185,758 | 18,576 | 46,440 | 55,727 | 37,152 | 27,863 | 185,758 |

*Source: NMIP 2010*

**Table 22: Improvement Needs in Water Supply System in Schools & Other Institutions**

| SN | Activities | School | Other institutions |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Major repair of scheme | 33 | 11 |
| 2 | Minor repair of scheme | 46 | 2 |

*Source: VDCs of Baglung, 2010*

### 7.1.3 Adaptation of Community-wide Water Safety Plan

Quality of water from the existing schemes for drinking purpose has been questioned in various liturgies, calling for immediate improvement. Water safety plan will be built-in in new schemes to be constructed in design phase itself and in case of existing scheme, provision for physical improvement programme has been made to ensure safe water to the people in the district. In the front, all the VDCs will implement community-wide Water Safety Plan in all the water points and schemes on mandatory basis in a campaign approach. The implementation of community-wide water safety plan will be integrated with other major concepts like regular O&M as a backbone and integral part, simple steps applicable for all types of technologies, integration of climate vulnerabilities into source/catchment hazard assessment, simple illustrative figures of WSP and safe water VDC declaration etc. The WSP will be implemented throughout th year 2013- 2017. Provision for Pooled Fund has been made to facilitate the purchase of laboratory equipments and reagents and human resource to ensure the safe quality water in the supply system in each VDC of the district. The following table depicts the major activities under community-wide WSP implementation:

**Table 23: Community-wide WSP Activities in VDCs**

| Milestones | VDC by Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Physical improvement of system (for WSP application) | 59/1 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 7/1 | 5 |
| Implementation of community-wide WSP in the VDC | 59/1 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 7/1 | 5 |
| Establishment of pooled fund for WSP monitoring in the VDC | 59/1 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 7/1 | 5 |
| Support for equipment and laboratory in VDC | 59/1 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 7/1 | 5 |
| Water quality monitoring and test | 1,800 | 180 | 450 | 540 | 360 | 270 |

## 7.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Supplimentary toilets for school will be constructed in 94 places. The promotion of ecosan and biogas will be done in all VDCs and municipalities. New toilet for public place will be developed at the rate of average three toilet in each VDCs which is presented in the following table:

**Table 24 : Upgrading of Temporary HH Toilets and New Toilet Construction in VDCs**

| Milestones | VDC by Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Eco-san Promotion | 59/1 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 12/1 | 7 |
| Biogas Promotion | 59/1 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 12/1 | 7 |
| Supplementary toilets for schools | 94 | 9 | 24 | 28 | 19 | 14 |
| New toilets for public places and trekking routes | 180 | 18 | 45 | 54 | 36 | 27 |

Mobilization of mass communication media will be done in order to intensify the hygiene and sanitation behaviour change as a post ODF support 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 25: Activities to be undertaken in Sustained H&S Behavior Change**

| SN | Activities | Unit | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **Post ODF Activities (for sustained H&S behavior change)** | | |
| 1 | Training to district level human resources | Person | 250 |
| 2 | Training to VDC level human resources | Person | 820 |
| 3 | Training to community level human resources | Person | 1,025 |
| 4 | Mason's training for ECOSAN and Biogas and market chain | Person | 123 |
| 5 | Community mobilization for post ODF activities in VDC & Mun. | VDC/Municipality | 59/1 |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 7.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Situation study on solid and liquid waste in the district mainly in the core sub-urban and highway corridor will be conducted. The findings made from the study are aimed to prepare district solid waste management plan (DEWATS plan) focused to urban sanitation. 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. The detailed of the activities are given in the following table:

**Table 26: Activities to be undertaken under Solid and Liquid Waste Management**

| SN | Activities | Unit | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **Solid & Liquid Waste Management Activities** | | |
| 1 | Preparation of solid waste management plan in core sub-urban and market growing area, highway areas in the district- City Sanitation Plan (DEWATS) | District | 1 |
| 2 | Implementation of pilot project in selected area | Scheme | 1 |

## 7.4 Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change Sustainability

Preparation of CAPA (Community Adaptation Plan for Action) integrated with VDC WASH Plan and Local Adaptation Programme of Action (LAPA) will start from 2013 and completed by 2014 in all the VDCs. The CAPA will be the integral part of the VWASH plan. Other activities of climate sustainability to cope adverse impacts of climate change are are given in the following table:

**Table 27: Activities to be undertaken under Climate Change Sustainability**

| SN | Activities | Unit | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | **Climate change adaptation/mitigation activities** | | |
| 1 | Implementation & promotion of ICS program | VDC/Municipality | 59/1 |
| 2 | Establishing carbon credits for HWTS and monitoring mechanism | VDC/Municipality | 59/1 |
| 3 | Source conservation in water source catchment in foothills | Sources | 940 |
| 4 | Promotion of recharge ponds | VDC/Municipality | 59/1 |

## 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 this regard. In the front, a mechanism with the related institutions will be developed to link these chunks of the population for income generation activities. They will also be linked with financial institutions and with the institution/s active in organizing various skill development events and in market promotion front (Table 28).

**Table 28: Activities to be executed for Promotion of Income Generation**

| SN | Activities | Unit | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Capacity building | Person | 1,080 |
| 2 | Promotion and linkage | VDC and Municipality | 59/1 |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 7.6 VDC WASH Plan Preparation

Formulation of VDC WASH plans integrated with the CAPA for implementation of WASH activities will be the first step in each VDC. DWASHCC will prepare VWASH Plan preparation guidelines in order to ensure uniformity in preparing the plan by VDCs. NGOs will be engaged in assisting the VWSHCC in preparation of the plan. Capability of NGOs will be carefully taken into account in mobilizing them in assisting the VWASHCC.

DWASHCC will organize orientation programme to the selected NGOs. In the manner, VDCs will prepare their WASH plans starting from 2013. Based on the projection of fund and human resource available, the VWASH plan preparation is phased for two consecutive years starting from 2013. In the course, there will be 30 and 29/1 VDCs/Mun. respectively in the phases.

Likewise, preparation of CAPA integrated VWASH plans will start from 2013 and completed by 2014 in all the VDCs. Updating of the VDC WASH plan prepared in the past will be update by the 2014 and that of the plan prepared from 2013 onward will be updated upon the lapse of each 3 year. The VDCs shall be phased in order in preparation of the plans according to the composite priority rank presented in Annex 2.

**Table 29: Preparation and Updating of VDC Level WASH Plans**

| Activities | VDC/District by year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| Preparation of V-WASH plan/ CAPA | 30 | 29/1 | | | |
| Review/updating of V-WASH plans | | 59/1 | | | |
| Preparation of LAPA | 1 | | | | |
| Updating of VWASH plans/ CAPA/ LAPA | | | | | 59/1 |

*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 30 below.

**Table 30: Capacity Development Events at the Institutional Level**

| SN | Capacity building training activities to | Persons |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | VWASHCC and MWASHCC | 1,200 |
| 2 | DWASHCC | 150 |

Source: DWASHCC 2069

In order to strengthen the capacity, training will be provided in 59 VWASHCC, one MWASHCC and one DWASH-CC.

## 7.8 Coordination, Monitoring and Updating of DSWASHP

Coordination meetings will be held on trimester basis to review the progress and resolve the problems faced. Accordingly, workshop to coordinate the actions of the actors to meet the resource gap will be held on half-yearly basis. Moreover, one event in each year will be held in participation of multi-stake holders, political party representatives, mass media and other relevant persons in the sector to update the progress and prepare plan of actions for the remaining period of the plan (Table 31).

**Table 31: Coordination and Updating of District Strategic WASH Plan**

| SN | Activities | Events |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Coordination meeting with WASH (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 32 below. The fund estimate takes into account the inflation rate of 9.5% 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 CBS 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.

**Table 32: Unit Rate of Working Person and Materials for Activities**

| SN | Type of Scheme | Per capita estimate (NPR) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gravity WSS | 5,000 |
| 2 | Surface electrical pumping system | 6,000 |
| 3 | Surface solar pumping system | 6,000 |
| 4 | Point source improvement | 6,000 |
| **B** | **Major repair of water supply scheme** | |
| 1 | Gravity WSS | 4,000 |
| **C** | **Rehabilitation of water supply scheme** | |
| 1 | Gravity WSS | 4,000 |
| **D** | **Latrine promotion and construction** | |
| 1 | School latrine with two cabin & two urinal | 300,000 |
| 2 | Public latrine with two cabin and two urinals | 300,000 |
| 3 | Institutional latrine of 2 cabin for office | 150,000 |
| 4 | Institutional latrine of single cabin for office | 100,000 |
| 5 | ECOSAN-latrine with 2 cabin with 2 urinal for institutions | 325,000 |
| 6 | ECOSAN latrine with 2 urinal | 70,000 |
| 7 | ECOSAN latrine with 1 urinal | 45,000 |
| 8 | Biogas connected latrine | 40,000 |
| **E** | **Human resources development – ODF Related Training** | |
| 1 | At district level | 1,000 |
| 2 | At VDC level | 1,000 |
| 3 | At community level | 500 |
| 4 | Mason training and market chaining | 1,000 |
| **F** | **Sanitation movement for post ODF** | |
| 1 | In VDC | 250,000/VDC |
| 2 | Post-ODF activities in VDC | 300,000/VDC |
| 4 | Equipment Support to VDC | 100,000/VDC |
| **G** | **VDC level planning** | |
| 1 | Preparation of VWASH plan and CAPA | 150,000/VDC |
| 2 | Preparation of District LAPA | 35,000/Ward |
| 3 | Updating of VWASH plan | 25,000/VDC |

| SN | Type of Scheme | Per capita estimate (NPR) |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Updating of CAPA/LAPA | 15,000/Ward |
| **H** | **WSP** | |
| 1 | Physical improvement of WS system (for WSP application) | 200,000/VDC |
| 2 | Implementation of WSP in the VDC | 100,000/VDC/Municipality |
| 3 | Establishment of Basket Fund for WSP monitoring in the VDC | 100,000/VDC/Municipality |
| 4 | Support for equipment and laboratory in VDC | 50,000/VDC |
| 5 | Water quality monitoring and test | 60/test sample |
| **I** | **Environment and climate change** | |
| 1 | Water source area conservation (gravity scheme source) | 50,000 /Scheme |
| 2 | CAPA preparation | 50,000 /VDC |
| 3 | Study on ground water risk in the district (risk to contamination and depletion of water table) and preparation of district ground water use policy for reduction/adaptation to the risk | 700,000/Study |
| **J** | **Capacity building for advocacy & implementation of strategic WASH plan** | |
| 1 | Capacity building of VWASH-CC | 500 |
| 3 | Capacity building of DWASH-CC | 1,000 |
| 4 | Meeting/workshop at district level | 600 |
| 5 | Mason's training , etc | 1,000 |
| **K** | **IG** | |
| 1 | Capacity building | 500 |
| 2 | Promotion and linkage | 100,000 /VDC |
| **L** | **Other (honor/reward to person/institution, etc)** | |
| 1 | Honor and Reward (person/institution working in WASH) | 50,000 /District |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 8.2 Projection of Fund

Fund requirements are estimated based on the activities planned to reach the universal coverage of water supply by 2017. 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 sanitation in the district is estimated at NPR 708.983 million rupees. The fund required by year are as:

**Table 33: Fund Requirement by Year**

| SN | Year | Fund Estimate (,000 NPR) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2013 | 89,204 |
| 2 | 2014 | 166,275 |
| 3 | 2015 | 217,070 |
| 4 | 2016 | 153,507 |
| 5 | 2017 | 82,927 |
| **6** | **Total** | **708,983** |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

Analysis of fund required by activity reveal that 34% of the fund required has to be invested in establishing new/reconstruction water supply schemes. Accordingly, 5 percent of fund requirement is estimated construction of public toilets and toilets in school and other institutions (Table 34).

**Table 34: Fund Requirement by Planned Activities**

| SN | Activities | Total Budget for Five Years (2013-2017) (,000NPR) | | Projected Amount by Year (,000NPR) | | | | | Total Estimated Cost for Five Years (,000NPR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | % | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | |
| 1 | Preparation and Updating of V/MWASH Plan | 5,250 | 1 | 1,000 | 2,738 | 2,098 | 0 | 0 | 5,836 |
| 2 | Establishment of new water supply schemes and reconstruction of existing water supply schemes | 212,350 | 34 | 29,453 | 54,536 | 72,706 | 53,850 | 29,913 | 240,458 |
| 3 | Major Repair of Existing Water Supply Schemes | 303,076 | 49 | 42,948 | 79,524 | 106,021 | 78,525 | 43,620 | 350,638 |
| 4 | Improvement of Existing Water supply systems | 18,977 | 3 | 2,847 | 5,271 | 7,027 | 5,205 | 2,891 | 23,241 |
| 5 | Establishment of Water supply System in school and institution | 1,150 | 0.2 | 173 | 315 | 414 | 302 | 165 | 1,369 |
| 6 | Rehabilitation of scheme Water Supply System in Schools and Institutions | 3,560 | 1 | 534 | 975 | 1,281 | 935 | 512 | 4,237 |
| 7 | Latrine & Urinal construction in School and Institutions | 30,850 | 5 | 6,170 | 11,824 | 12,946 | 4,050 | 0 | 34,990 |
| 8 | Human resources mobilization for post ODF Activities | 1,706 | 0.3 | 256 | 467 | 614 | 448 | 245 | 2,030 |
| 9 | Application of Water Safety Plan (WSP) | 13,572 | 2 | 2,036 | 3,715 | 4,882 | 3,564 | 1,951 | 16,148 |
| 10 | Solid and Liquid Waste Management | 1,200 | 0.2 | 180 | 329 | 432 | 315 | 173 | 1,429 |
| 11 | Climate Change Adaptation | 16,900 | 3 | 2,535 | 4,626 | 6,079 | 4,438 | 2,430 | 20,108 |
| 12 | Sustainability of Hygiene & Sanitation (for post ODF) | 1,500 | 0.3 | 225 | 411 | 540 | 394 | 216 | 1,786 |
| 13 | Income generation | 2,040 | 0.4 | 306 | 558 | 734 | 536 | 293 | 2,427 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Institutional development (orientation, exposure visits) | 750 | 0.1 | 113 | 205 | 270 | 197 | 108 | 893 |
| 15 | Advocacy, monitoring and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan | 1,350 | 0.2 | 203 | 370 | 486 | 354 | 194 | 1,607 |
| 16 | Other (honor/reward to person/institution, etc) | 1,500 | 0.3 | 225 | 411 | 540 | 394 | 216 | 1,786 |
| **Total** | | **615,731** | 100 | **89,204** | **166,275** | **217,070** | **153,507** | **82,927** | **708,983** |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 8.3 Institutions active in WASH in the District

As of now, WSSDO, DDC, DEO and DPHO 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 in table 35.

**Table 35: Actors active in Development of WASH Sector in the District**

| SN | Name of Agency | Number of Working VDCs | Major Activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DDC/DTO (including RWSSP-WN) | 59/1 VDCs /Municipality | H&S, DWS, Water Quality Improvement, |
| 2 | WSSSDO | 59/1 VDCs /Municipality | WASH |
| 3 | DEO | 59/1 VDCs /Municipality | School WASH |
| 4 | DPHO | 59/1 VDCs /Municipality | Health and Hygiene |
| 5 | Others | 59/1 VDCs /Municipality | WASH |

*Source: DWASHCC 2069*

## 8.4 Fund Sources and Gap

The total fund requirement is NPR 708.983 million. Total Expected contributions from the sector actors is estimated NPR 615.731 million. Therefore the total Resource gap for the five year plan is NPR 93.243 million Of the remaining, the required fund amount is tapped from WSSDO, DDC, DEO, DPHO and other actors engaged in the sector- Fund Board, UNICEF, PAF and other national and international institutions (Table 36).

**Table 36: Expected Contributions from the Sector Actors**

| Sources | Budget by Year (,000 NPR) | | | | | Total | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | | |
| DDC | 8,760 | 8,448 | 8,570 | 8,690 | 8,812 | 43,280 | **7%** |
| VDC/Municipality | 10,000 | 9,655 | 9,793 | 9,932 | 10,070 | 49,450 | **8%** |
| WSSDO | 35,300 | 34,999 | 35,501 | 36,003 | 36,505 | 178,308 | **29%** |
| RWSSP-WN | 19,430 | 19,310 | 19,586 | 19,864 | 20,141 | 98,331 | **16%** |
| RWSSFDB | 25,650 | 25,344 | 25,708 | 26,071 | 26,435 | 129,208 | **21%** |
| Support Agencies | 9,750 | 9,655 | 9,793 | 9,932 | 10,070 | 49,200 | **8%** |
| DHO | 13,710 | 13,276 | 13,466 | 13,656 | 13,846 | 67,954 | **11%** |
| **Total** | **122,600** | **120,687** | **122,417** | **124,148** | **125,879** | **615,731** | |
| **Percent** | **20%** | **20%** | **20%** | **20%** | **20%** | **100%** | |

The analysis shows that total gap N 93.252 million should be searched for completion of the targeted five years WASHP. For this to fulfull the gap different NGO, INGOs, Government and Other stackholders are called. The fund gap pin point that DWASHCC should actively opt for the strategy to meet the fund gap required for implementation of the planned activities. In the direction, DWASHCC should make its utmost effort in urging sector actors working in the district to increase their fund resources to meet the fund gap for the strategic WASH plan on the one hand, create buoyancy of pressure to the government machinery at the centre to provided the required fund either from its own source or tap the fund from the multi/bi donors active in the sector.

**Table 37: Fund Requirement and Gap**

| Source | Budget by Year | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | |
| Support Agency (required fund) | 89,204 | 166,275 | 217,070 | 153,507 | 82,927 | 708,983 |
| Support Agency (existing budget trend) | 122,600 | 120,687 | 122,417 | 124,148 | 125,879 | 615,731 |
| Deficit | +33,396 | -45,588 | -94,653 | -29,359 | +42,952 | -93,252 |

# 9. Endorsement and Advocacy

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

# 10 Implementation, Monitoring and Updating of the Plan

## 10.1 Implementation of the Plan

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

## 10.2 Monitoring of the Plan

Monitoring system will be established at the district and VDC level. The existing District Core Team within DWASHCC will be responsible for periodic monitoring of the WASH activities undertaken in the district. At the VDC, VWASHCC will form a Monitoring Team, the members for which will be decided by VWASHCC. Such a team may compose of member/s of VWASHCC, school teacher, political representatives, people listened by community etc. The team on behalf of the DWASHCC and VWASHCC will be responsible to oversee the monitoring of the planned activities. For monitoring purpose, a set of objective output and process indicators will be developed. The Monitoring Team will carry out the monitoring of the activities in participation of the users, user committee/s and agency engaged in facilitating the activities.

## 10.3 Review and Updating of the Plan

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

# 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
- Asses and analyze resource available with stakeholders to utilize in implementing the WASH plan.

**District Core Team and WASH Unit**

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

**VWASHCC and MWASHCC**

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

- Organize meetings in each 3 month to assess the progress status in the respective of the VDCs/Municipality

## 11.2 Sanitation Basket Fund

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

A huge gap of NPR 93.252 million between the fund required and projected fund resources at the disposal of the sector actors at the district level exists, therefore mobilization of resources either from the local, national and international sources is an warranted imperative besides efficient use of available resources. At the fore, actors involved in the development of the WASH sector but more that of the DWASH-CC members will play a significant role in marketing the DSWASHP for tapping the fund resources both from the national and international sources. Equally crucial role of the VWASHCC is seen in channelling the available fund for the WASH sector as well as tapping the fund resources from the district and national levels.

## 11.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Sector Actors

Roles and responsibilities of the relevant actors in implementation of the plan are followed succeedingly.

**DDC**

- Instruct local bodies to implement WASH policies and plan and monitor implementation status of the planned activities.
- Allocate at least 15 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities and take the lead role in raising fund resources to implement the planned activities of DSWASHP.
- Construct and help construct public/community toilets
- Allocate budget for hygiene and sanitation activities and for cash reward to 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

**DPHO**

- Establish Sanitation Desk in all Heal 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 achieve ODF in VDCs and municipality by mobilizing schools and communities under DACAW Program.
- 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 program.

**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 15 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities
- Analyze WASH issues and strategies to overcome the implementation barriers
- Manage construction of toilets in schools
- Promote latrine construction poor dominated and landless settlements in coordination with NGO and WASH stakeholders
- Drive hygiene and sanitation activities as integral part of 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 Federation**

- Ensure coordination with different NGOs active in the district
- Implement awareness raising activities through the medium of NGO Networks.
- Provide support and assistance to fortify the communication and political commitment.

**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**

- Observe either singly or in group the latrine use, WASH programme activities, ODF movement going-on in the district and include them in the various 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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# Annex 1: Existing WASH Situation of VDCs by indicators

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

| SN | VDC | Households using protected sources | | | | | Households using unprotected sources | Total House hold in VDC (CBS 2011) | Percent coverage | Unreached Percentage | Priority rank- total uncovered | Total Population (CBS 2011) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pipeline public tap | Pipeline private tap | Rain Water | Protected springs | Total coverage | Total uncovered | | | | | |
| 1 | Baglung | 803 | 3,000 | 0 | 1 | 3,804 | 2,145 | 5,949 | 64% | 36% | 60 | 29,360 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 750 | 87 | 837 | 90% | 10% | 43 | 3,455 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 560 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 562 | 32 | 594 | 95% | 5% | 25 | 2,494 |
| 4 | Malika | 540 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 558 | 29 | 587 | 95% | 5% | 18 | 2,262 |
| 5 | Pala | 701 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 704 | 101 | 805 | 87% | 13% | 45 | 3,599 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 787 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 787 | 86 | 873 | 90% | 10% | 40 | 3,483 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 986 | 327 | 1,313 | 75% | 25% | 53 | 6,415 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 530 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 530 | 51 | 581 | 91% | 9% | 39 | 2,474 |
| 9 | Resha | 726 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 726 | 342 | 1,068 | 68% | 32% | 59 | 4,713 |
| 10 | Sigana | 690 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 690 | 23 | 713 | 97% | 3% | 4 | 3,031 |
| 11 | Tangram | 625 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 632 | 205 | 837 | 76% | 24% | 51 | 3,815 |
| 12 | Tityang | 862 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 864 | 160 | 1,024 | 84% | 16% | 48 | 3,972 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 490 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 490 | 22 | 512 | 96% | 4% | 13 | 2,329 |
| 14 | Argal | 420 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 426 | 26 | 452 | 94% | 6% | 28 | 2,329 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 490 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 502 | 35 | 537 | 93% | 7% | 33 | 2,479 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 791 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 796 | 145 | 941 | 85% | 15% | 47 | 4,078 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 800 | 319 | 0 | 1 | 1,120 | 73 | 1,193 | 94% | 6% | 31 | 5,266 |
| 18 | Hile | 510 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 515 | 45 | 560 | 92% | 8% | 37 | 2,854 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 767 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 767 | 73 | 840 | 91% | 9% | 38 | 3,259 |
| 20 | Tara | 700 | 16 | 0 | 52 | 768 | 32 | 800 | 96% | 4% | 11 | 4,347 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hatiya | 1,345 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,345 | 50 | 1,395 | 96% | 4% | 8 | 7,240 |
| 22 | Malma | 1,046 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,047 | 10 | 1,057 | 99% | 1% | 1 | 4,620 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 754 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 768 | 338 | 1,106 | 69% | 31% | 57 | 4,587 |
| 24 | Damek | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,100 | 95 | 1,195 | 92% | 8% | 36 | 5,746 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 710 | 233 | 943 | 75% | 25% | 52 | 3,244 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 628 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 665 | 35 | 700 | 95% | 5% | 19 | 2,876 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 790 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 790 | 29 | 819 | 96% | 4% | 7 | 3,580 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 1,290 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1,293 | 99 | 1,392 | 93% | 7% | 35 | 5,041 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 395 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 395 | 25 | 420 | 94% | 6% | 30 | 1,993 |
| 30 | Binamare | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 488 | 163 | 651 | 75% | 25% | 54 | 2,352 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 1,110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,110 | 61 | 1,171 | 95% | 5% | 22 | 4,810 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 950 | 52 | 1,002 | 95% | 5% | 21 | 4,866 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 790 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 790 | 54 | 844 | 94% | 6% | 32 | 3,807 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 530 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 531 | 20 | 551 | 96% | 4% | 10 | 2,319 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 790 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 790 | 36 | 826 | 96% | 4% | 14 | 3,859 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 724 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 724 | 19 | 743 | 97% | 3% | 2 | 3,594 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 800 | 23 | 0 | 53 | 876 | 32 | 908 | 96% | 4% | 6 | 4,200 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 495 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 497 | 24 | 521 | 95% | 5% | 16 | 2,532 |
| 39 | Salyan | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 360 | 17 | 377 | 95% | 5% | 15 | 1,721 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 17 | 247 | 93% | 7% | 34 | 1,118 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 770 | 313 | 1,083 | 71% | 29% | 56 | 5,466 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 840 | 24 | 864 | 97% | 3% | 3 | 4,375 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 655 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 655 | 73 | 728 | 90% | 10% | 42 | 4,035 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 504 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504 | 68 | 572 | 88% | 12% | 44 | 2,380 |
| 45 | Righa | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 78 | 778 | 90% | 10% | 41 | 3,722 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 380 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 22 | 402 | 95% | 5% | 26 | 2,056 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 950 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 951 | 364 | 1,315 | 72% | 28% | 55 | 6,683 |
| 48 | Bobang | 950 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 968 | 436 | 1,404 | 69% | 31% | 58 | 7,088 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 1,028 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1,031 | 64 | 1,095 | 94% | 6% | 29 | 5,486 |
| 50 | Khunga | 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 710 | 31 | 741 | 96% | 4% | 12 | 3,673 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 22 | 472 | 95% | 5% | 17 | 2,302 |
| 52 | Taman | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 560 | 21 | 581 | 96% | 4% | 9 | 2,871 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 1,146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,146 | 64 | 1,210 | 95% | 5% | 24 | 5,903 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 1,418 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,418 | 49 | 1,467 | 97% | 3% | 5 | 8,771 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | Darling | 986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 986 | 226 | 1,212 | 81% | 19% | 50 | 6,151 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 1,427 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,427 | 236 | 1,663 | 86% | 14% | 46 | 7,651 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 1,050 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,050 | 61 | 1,111 | 95% | 5% | 27 | 5,791 |
| 58 | Nishi | 1,062 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,062 | 199 | 1,261 | 84% | 16% | 49 | 7,057 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 510 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 523 | 29 | 552 | 95% | 5% | 23 | 2,689 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 490 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 492 | 26 | 518 | 95% | 5% | 20 | 3,032 |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Number of school | Number of students and teachers | Schools with condition of water supply system | | | | | Functional coverage (good+ minor repair) | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Good | Need minor repairs | Need major repairs | Need rehabilitation | No system | | |
| 1 | Nishi | 10 | 681 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1 |
| 2 | Taman | 5 | 158 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2 |
| 3 | Khungkhani | 6 | 152 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 3 |
| 4 | Khunga | 7 | 264 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 4 |
| 5 | Pandavkhani | 5 | 118 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 5 |
| 6 | Jaljala | 8 | 195 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 6 |
| 7 | Gwalichaur | 11 | 236 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 7 |
| 8 | Salyan | 6 | 142 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 8 |
| 9 | Sarkuwa | 6 | 116 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 9 |
| 10 | Jaidi | 10 | 307 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 10 |
| 11 | Chhisti | 13 | 387 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 11 |
| 12 | Narayansthan | 5 | 328 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 12 |
| 13 | Damek | 16 | 304 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 13 |
| 14 | Amalachaur | 12 | 241 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 14 |
| 15 | Hile | 7 | 185 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 15 |
| 16 | Amarbhumi | 5 | 120 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 16 |
| 17 | Rayadanda | 7 | 163 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 17 |
| 18 | Sigana | 7 | 157 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 18 |
| 19 | Lekhani | 6 | 128 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 19 |
| 20 | Pala | 5 | 140 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 20 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Malika | 5 | 89 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 21 |
| 22 | Dhamja | 7 | 150 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 22 |
| 23 | Baglung Municipality | 45 | 667 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 23 |
| 24 | Bihunkot | 16 | 303 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 93.8 | 24 |
| 25 | Harichaur | 14 | 190 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 92.9 | 25 |
| 26 | Rangkhani | 10 | 198 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 26 |
| 27 | Dudhilabhati | 10 | 235 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 27 |
| 28 | Resha | 10 | 232 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 28 |
| 29 | Bhakunde | 9 | 142 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 88.9 | 29 |
| 30 | Hatiya | 15 | 326 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 86.7 | 30 |
| 31 | Rajkhut | 7 | 198 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 85.7 | 31 |
| 32 | Devisthan | 14 | 617 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85.7 | 32 |
| 33 | Binamare | 7 | 99 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 85.7 | 33 |
| 34 | Bobang | 13 | 586 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 84.6 | 34 |
| 35 | Malma | 13 | 273 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 84.6 | 35 |
| 36 | Bhimpokhara | 12 | 245 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 83.3 | 36 |
| 37 | Payunpata | 11 | 261 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 81.8 | 37 |
| 38 | Payunthanthap | 11 | 210 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 81.8 | 38 |
| 39 | Ransinghketeni | 10 | 296 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 80 | 39 |
| 40 | Bhimgithe | 10 | 408 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 80 | 40 |
| 41 | Burtibang | 15 | 402 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 80 | 41 |
| 42 | Righa | 10 | 226 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 80 | 42 |
| 43 | Tangram | 9 | 243 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 77.8 | 43 |
| 44 | Hugdisir | 12 | 244 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 44 |
| 45 | Kushmishera | 8 | 127 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 45 |
| 46 | Tara | 8 | 267 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 46 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 11 | 464 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 72.7 | 47 |
| 48 | Dagantundanda | 11 | 378 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 72.7 | 48 |
| 49 | Tityang | 11 | 219 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 72.7 | 49 |
| 50 | Narethanti | 7 | 107 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 71.4 | 50 |
| 51 | Darling | 10 | 585 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 70 | 51 |
| 52 | Sukhaura | 6 | 104 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 66.7 | 52 |
| 53 | Bungadobhan | 11 | 461 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 63.6 | 53 |
| 54 | Batakachaur | 8 | 312 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 62.5 | 54 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | Boharagaun | 13 | 539 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 61.5 | 55 |
| 56 | Sisakhani | 5 | 124 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 56 |
| 57 | Kandebas | 8 | 212 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 57 |
| 58 | Arjewa | 4 | 163 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 50 | 58 |
| 59 | Argal | 4 | 125 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 50 | 59 |
| 60 | Dhullubanskot | 9 | 192 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 44.4 | 60 |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Number of institutions | Number of Staff | Daily visitors | Institutions with status of water supply systems | | | | | Functional system - Good+Minor Repairs (%) | Priority Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Good | Need Minor repairs | Need Major repairs | Need Rehab | No system | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 15 | 150 | 416 | 15 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 41 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 3 | 15 | 75 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 3 | 10 | 70 | | 2 | | | 1 | 66.7 | 25 |
| 4 | Malika | 3 | 12 | 40 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| 5 | Pala | 3 | 18 | 59 | | 2 | | 1 | 0 | 66.7 | 49 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 3 | 9 | 56 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 4 | 14 | 85 | | 4 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 3 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| 9 | Resha | 5 | 14 | 56 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 0 | 80.0 | 44 |
| 10 | Sigana | 2 | 3 | 37 | 2 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| 11 | Tangram | 3 | 8 | 25 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| 12 | Tityang | 5 | 12 | 50 | | 2 | | | 3 | 40.0 | 56 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 2 | 12 | 22 | 2 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| 14 | Argal | 2 | 3 | 55 | | 1 | | | 1 | 50.0 | 55 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 2 | 5 | 20 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 2 | 3 | 25 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 2 | 4 | 35 | 2 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| 18 | Hile | 2 | 7 | 65 | 2 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 29 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 2 | 5 | 25 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20 | Tara | 2 | 6 | 35 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 27 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hatiya | 10 | 48 | 6 | 10 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 26 |
| 22 | Malma | 3 | 3 | 20 | | 1 | | | 2 | 33.3 | 58 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 2 | 5 | 95 | | 1 | | | 1 | 50.0 | 54 |
| 24 | Damek | 3 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 1 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 25 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 5 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 0 | 60.0 | 51 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 5 | 56 | 170 | 4 | | | | 1 | 80.0 | 43 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 3 | 3 | 15 | | 2 | | 1 | 0 | 66.7 | 48 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 2 | 4 | 45 | | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 50.0 | 53 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 3 | 5 | 25 | | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 33.3 | 57 |
| 30 | Binamare | 3 | 6 | 35 | | 2 | 1 | | 0 | 66.7 | 47 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 5 | 18 | 72 | | 1 | | | 4 | 20.0 | 60 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 5 | 20 | 90 | | 5 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 3 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 66.7 | 46 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 3 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 23 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 5 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 0 | 80.0 | 42 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 2 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 22 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 3 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 21 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 2 | 3 | 25 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 20 |
| 39 | Salyan | 10 | 8 | 57 | 2 | | | | 8 | 20.0 | 59 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 3 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 13 | 51 | 286 | 11 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 4 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 17 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 3 | 1 | 10 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 3 | 5 | 35 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 15 |
| 45 | Righa | 4 | 6 | 45 | | 2 | | | 2 | 50.0 | 52 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 3 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 66.7 | 14 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 3 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 14 |
| 48 | Bobang | 3 | 9 | 135 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 12 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 3 | 17 | 35 | 3 | | | | 0 | 100.0 | 11 |
| 50 | Khunga | 3 | 7 | 35 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 3 | 8 | 45 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 9 |
| 52 | Taman | 2 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Boharagaun | 3 | 5 | 20 | | 3 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 7 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 5 | 12 | 150 | 1 | 4 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 6 |
| 55 | Darling | 1 | 4 | 30 | | 1 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 2 | 5 | 15 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 4 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 3 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 66.7 | 45 |
| 58 | Nishi | 2 | 7 | 25 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 3 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 2 | 5 | 26 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 2 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 2 | 6 | 35 | | 2 | | | 0 | 100.0 | 1 |

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

| SN | VDC | House with permanent Toilet | House with Toilet to be improved | Total Household in VDC | Sanitation coverage with temporary and shared toilet (%) | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 5,808 | 141 | 5,949 | 2% | 24 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 815 | 22 | 837 | 3% | 25 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 564 | 30 | 594 | 5% | 31 |
| 4 | Malika | 587 | 0 | 587 | 0% | 1 |
| 5 | Pala | 763 | 42 | 805 | 5% | 33 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 862 | 11 | 873 | 1% | 17 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 1,246 | 67 | 1,313 | 5% | 32 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 545 | 36 | 581 | 6% | 36 |
| 9 | Resha | 1,056 | 12 | 1,068 | 1% | 16 |
| 10 | Sigana | 713 | 0 | 713 | 0% | 2 |
| 11 | Tangram | 740 | 97 | 837 | 12% | 46 |
| 12 | Tityang | 985 | 39 | 1,024 | 4% | 27 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 512 | 0 | 512 | 0% | 3 |
| 14 | Argal | 452 | 0 | 452 | 0% | 4 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 503 | 34 | 537 | 6% | 37 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 886 | 55 | 941 | 6% | 35 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 1,193 | 0 | 1,193 | 0% | 5 |
| 18 | Hile | 560 | 0 | 560 | 0% | 6 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Narethanti | 805 | 35 | 840 | 4% | 29 |
| 20 | Tara | 800 | 0 | 800 | 0% | 7 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 1,362 | 33 | 1,395 | 2% | 23 |
| 22 | Malma | 1,035 | 22 | 1,057 | 2% | 21 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 1,075 | 31 | 1,106 | 3% | 26 |
| 24 | Damek | 1,167 | 28 | 1,195 | 2% | 22 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 725 | 18 | 943 | 2% | 20 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 700 | 0 | 700 | 0% | 8 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 734 | 85 | 819 | 10% | 44 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 1,277 | 115 | 1,392 | 8% | 42 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 420 | 0 | 420 | 0% | 9 |
| 30 | Binamare | 461 | 190 | 651 | 29% | 56 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 970 | 201 | 1,171 | 17% | 51 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 1,002 | 0 | 1,002 | 0% | 10 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 798 | 46 | 844 | 5% | 34 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 551 | 0 | 551 | 0% | 11 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 485 | 341 | 826 | 41% | 58 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 620 | 123 | 743 | 17% | 50 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 810 | 98 | 908 | 11% | 45 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 456 | 65 | 521 | 12% | 47 |
| 39 | Salyan | 226 | 151 | 377 | 40% | 57 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 112 | 135 | 247 | 55% | 60 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 1,063 | 20 | 1,083 | 2% | 19 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 701 | 163 | 864 | 19% | 52 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 728 | 0 | 728 | 0% | 12 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 572 | 0 | 572 | 0% | 13 |
| 45 | Righa | 778 | 0 | 778 | 0% | 14 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 292 | 110 | 402 | 27% | 55 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 1,065 | 250 | 1,315 | 19% | 53 |
| 48 | Bobang | 1,111 | 293 | 1,404 | 21% | 54 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 1,008 | 87 | 1,095 | 8% | 41 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Khunga | 637 | 104 | 741 | 14% | 49 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 408 | 64 | 472 | 14% | 48 |
| 52 | Taman | 524 | 57 | 581 | 10% | 43 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 1,132 | 78 | 1,210 | 6% | 38 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 1,359 | 108 | 1,467 | 7% | 39 |
| 55 | Darling | 1,120 | 92 | 1,212 | 8% | 40 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 1,585 | 78 | 1,663 | 5% | 30 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 1,111 | 0 | 1,111 | 0% | 15 |
| 58 | Nishi | 700 | 561 | 1,261 | 44% | 59 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 542 | 10 | 552 | 2% | 18 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 498 | 20 | 518 | 4% | 28 |
| | Total | **52,315** | **4,398** | **56,913** | **8%** | |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Number of school | Number of students and teachers | Latrine | | | Urinal | | | Separate latrine for girls (%) | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Girls | Boys | No latrine | Girls | Boys | No urinal | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 45 | 667 | 42 | 41 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 41 | 93.3 | 24 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 12 | 245 | 11 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 91.7 | 26 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 7 | 150 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 71.4 | 46 |
| 4 | Malika | 5 | 89 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 60.0 | 56 |
| 5 | Pala | 5 | 140 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 80.0 | 37 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 9 | 142 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 88.9 | 28 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 16 | 303 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 93.8 | 23 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 6 | 128 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 50.0 | 58 |
| 9 | Resha | 10 | 232 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 100.0 | 22 |
| 10 | Sigana | 7 | 157 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 57.1 | 57 |
| 11 | Tangram | 9 | 243 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 77.8 | 39 |
| 12 | Tityang | 11 | 219 | 11 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 100.0 | 21 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 7 | 163 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 85.7 | 32 |
| 14 | Argal | 4 | 125 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 100.0 | 20 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 5 | 120 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100.0 | 19 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 10 | 235 | 10 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 100.0 | 18 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 14 | 190 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 71.4 | 45 |
| 18 | Hile | 7 | 185 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 85.7 | 31 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 7 | 107 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 85.7 | 30 |
| 20 | Tara | 8 | 267 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 100.0 | 17 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 15 | 326 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 100.0 | 16 |
| 22 | Malma | 13 | 273 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 92.3 | 25 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 12 | 241 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 75.0 | 42 |
| 24 | Damek | 16 | 304 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 100.0 | 15 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 8 | 127 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 100.0 | 14 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 5 | 328 | 5 | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 100.0 | 13 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 11 | 210 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 63.6 | 51 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 11 | 261 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 100.0 | 12 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 4 | 163 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 100.0 | 11 |
| 30 | Binamare | 7 | 99 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 71.4 | 44 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 13 | 387 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 69.2 | 49 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 10 | 307 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 100.0 | 10 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 10 | 198 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 60.0 | 55 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 6 | 116 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 100.0 | 9 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 8 | 312 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 100.0 | 8 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 9 | 192 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 77.8 | 38 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 12 | 244 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 83.3 | 34 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 8 | 212 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 62.5 | 52 |
| 39 | Salyan | 6 | 142 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 83.3 | 33 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 6 | 104 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 66.7 | 50 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 11 | 378 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 90.9 | 27 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 11 | 236 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 100.0 | 7 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 8 | 195 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 75.0 | 41 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 5 | 118 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 100.0 | 6 |
| 45 | Righa | 10 | 226 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 80.0 | 36 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 5 | 124 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 60.0 | 54 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 11 | 464 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 100.0 | 5 |
| 48 | Bobang | 13 | 586 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 69.2 | 48 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 11 | 461 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 81.8 | 35 |
| 50 | Khunga | 7 | 264 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 100.0 | 4 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 6 | 152 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 100.0 | 3 |
| 52 | Taman | 5 | 158 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100.0 | 2 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 13 | 539 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 76.9 | 40 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 15 | 402 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 86.7 | 29 |
| 55 | Darling | 10 | 585 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 40.0 | 59 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 14 | 617 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 71.4 | 43 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 10 | 408 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 100.0 | 1 |
| 58 | Nishi | 10 | 681 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 70.0 | 47 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 7 | 198 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 28.6 | 60 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 10 | 296 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 60.0 | 53 |
| | **Total** | **586** | **15,741** | **492** | **685** | **-** | **59** | **-** | 527 | 84.0 | |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Number of Institutions | Number of Staff | Daily visitors | Number of institutions with latrine | | | | Number of institutions with Urinal | | | Institution with Toilet (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Female Toilet | Male Toilet | Common | No latrine | Female Urinal | Male Urinal | No | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 15 | 150 | 416 | | | 15 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 3 | 15 | 75 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 3 | 10 | 70 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 4 | Malika | 3 | 12 | 40 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 5 | Pala | 3 | 18 | 59 | | 3 | | | | | | 100.0 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 3 | 9 | 56 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 4 | 14 | 85 | | | 4 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 3 | 5 | 20 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 9 | Resha | 5 | 14 | 56 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 10 | Sigana | 2 | 3 | 37 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 11 | Tangram | 3 | 8 | 25 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Tityang | 5 | 12 | 50 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 2 | 12 | 22 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 14 | Argal | 2 | 3 | 55 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 2 | 5 | 20 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 2 | 3 | 25 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 2 | 4 | 35 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 18 | Hile | 2 | 7 | 65 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 2 | 5 | 25 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 20 | Tara | 2 | 6 | 35 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 10 | 48 | 6 | | | 10 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 22 | Malma | 3 | 3 | 20 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 2 | 5 | 95 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 24 | Damek | 3 | 6 | 25 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 5 | 5 | 35 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 5 | 56 | 170 | 1 | 1 | 22 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 3 | 3 | 15 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 2 | 4 | 45 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 3 | 5 | 25 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 30 | Binamare | 3 | 6 | 35 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 5 | 18 | 72 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 5 | 20 | 90 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 3 | 8 | 12 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 3 | 7 | 18 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 5 | 6 | 25 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 2 | 6 | 25 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 3 | 5 | 35 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 2 | 3 | 25 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | 100.0 |
| 39 | Salyan | 10 | 8 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 3 | 4 | 25 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 13 | 51 | 286 | 12 | 12 | 7 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 4 | 3 | 45 | | | 4 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 3 | 5 | 35 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 45 | Righa | 4 | 6 | 45 | | | 4 | | | | | 100.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Sisakhani | 3 | 4 | 15 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 3 | 8 | 25 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 48 | Bobang | 3 | 9 | 135 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 3 | 17 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 50 | Khunga | 3 | 7 | 35 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 3 | 8 | 45 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 52 | Taman | 2 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 100.0 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 3 | 5 | 20 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 5 | 12 | 150 | | | 5 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 55 | Darling | 1 | 4 | 30 | | | 1 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 2 | 5 | 15 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 3 | 6 | 25 | | | 3 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 58 | Nishi | 2 | 7 | 25 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 2 | 5 | 26 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 2 | 6 | 35 | | | 2 | | | | | 100.0 |
| | **Total** | **215** | **716** | **3188** | **20** | **25** | **209** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **100.0** |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Number of schemes | Household | Population | HHs with functional status | | Functional coverage (%) | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Full functional | Need minor repairs | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 47 | 5,949 | 29,360 | 200 | 2,027 | 37% | 47 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 11 | 837 | 3,455 | 147 | 560 | 84% | 9 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 9 | 594 | 2,494 | 80 | 250 | 56% | 30 |
| 4 | Malika | 32 | 587 | 2,262 | 0 | 338 | 58% | 28 |
| 5 | Pala | 33 | 805 | 3,599 | 670 | 50 | 89% | 8 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 28 | 873 | 3,483 | 350 | 255 | 69% | 20 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 6 | 1,313 | 6,415 | 643 | 0 | 49% | 36 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 28 | 581 | 2,474 | 175 | 185 | 62% | 25 |
| 9 | Resha | 4 | 1,068 | 4,713 | 535 | 250 | 74% | 15 |
| 10 | Sigana | 24 | 713 | 3,031 | 99 | 86 | 26% | 55 |
| 11 | Tangram | 12 | 837 | 3,815 | 20 | 443 | 55% | 31 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Tityang | 37 | 1,024 | 3,972 | 204 | 294 | 49% | 37 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 6 | 512 | 2,329 | 175 | 50 | 44% | 42 |
| 14 | Argal | 15 | 452 | 2,329 | 250 | 70 | 71% | 16 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 26 | 537 | 2,479 | 0 | 510 | 95% | 1 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 32 | 941 | 4,078 | 110 | 251 | 38% | 46 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 18 | 1,193 | 5,266 | 71 | 360 | 36% | 48 |
| 18 | Hila | 11 | 560 | 2,854 | 8 | 26 | 6% | 60 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 5 | 840 | 3,259 | 35 | 665 | 83% | 11 |
| 20 | Tara | 20 | 800 | 4,347 | 15 | 255 | 34% | 50 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 21 | 1,395 | 7,240 | 253 | 147 | 29% | 53 |
| 22 | Malma | 9 | 1,057 | 4,620 | 345 | 350 | 66% | 22 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 5 | 1,106 | 4,587 | 235 | 51 | 26% | 56 |
| 24 | Damek | 18 | 1,195 | 5,746 | 924 | 84 | 84% | 10 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 20 | 943 | 3,244 | 95 | 150 | 26% | 54 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 5 | 700 | 2,876 | 245 | 114 | 51% | 35 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 27 | 819 | 3,580 | 12 | 650 | 81% | 13 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 21 | 1,392 | 5,041 | 268 | 188 | 33% | 51 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 13 | 420 | 1,993 | 245 | 143 | 92% | 2 |
| 30 | Binamare | 14 | 651 | 2,352 | 166 | 64 | 35% | 49 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 10 | 1,171 | 4,810 | 450 | 231 | 58% | 27 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 17 | 1,002 | 4,866 | 740 | 160 | 90% | 6 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 21 | 844 | 3,807 | 218 | 223 | 52% | 34 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 13 | 551 | 2,319 | 250 | 199 | 81% | 12 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 14 | 826 | 3,859 | 0 | 576 | 70% | 19 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 16 | 743 | 3,594 | 0 | 476 | 64% | 23 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 24 | 908 | 4,200 | 25 | 88 | 12% | 59 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 6 | 521 | 2,532 | 50 | 350 | 77% | 14 |
| 39 | Salyan | 1 | 377 | 1,721 | 50 | 150 | 53% | 33 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 8 | 247 | 1,118 | 25 | 199 | 91% | 3 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 2 | 1,083 | 5,466 | 318 | 0 | 29% | 52 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 30 | 864 | 4,375 | 50 | 497 | 63% | 24 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 18 | 728 | 4,035 | 0 | 176 | 24% | 57 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 21 | 572 | 2,380 | 0 | 313 | 55% | 32 |
| 45 | Righa | 17 | 778 | 3,722 | 450 | 250 | 90% | 4 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 7 | 402 | 2,056 | 209 | 73 | 70% | 18 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 12 | 1,315 | 6,683 | 56 | 495 | 42% | 43 |
| 48 | Bobang | 10 | 1,404 | 7,088 | 459 | 123 | 41% | 44 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 8 | 1,095 | 5,486 | 0 | 649 | 59% | 26 |
| 50 | Khunga | 8 | 741 | 3,673 | 78 | 250 | 44% | 41 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 0 | 472 | 2,302 | 43 | 53 | 20% | 58 |
| 52 | Taman | 9 | 581 | 2,871 | 522 | 0 | 90% | 5 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 18 | 1,210 | 5,903 | 241 | 615 | 71% | 17 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 9 | 1,467 | 8,771 | 185 | 658 | 57% | 29 |
| 55 | Darling | 9 | 1,212 | 6,151 | 0 | 560 | 46% | 39 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 15 | 1,663 | 7,651 | 0 | 679 | 41% | 45 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 9 | 1,111 | 5,791 | 0 | 750 | 68% | 21 |
| 58 | Nishi | 17 | 1,261 | 7,057 | 0 | 605 | 48% | 38 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 12 | 552 | 2,689 | 0 | 248 | 45% | 40 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 22 | 518 | 3,032 | 0 | 465 | 90% | 7 |
| | Total | **940** | **56,913** | **267,301** | **10,994** | **18,977** | **53%** | |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Total HHs | Dalit Population | Janajaati Population | Brahmin Kshetri Population | Other Population | Total Population | Total Deprived Population | Percentage of Deprived HHs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 5,949 | 1,200 | 3,000 | 14,000 | 11,160 | 29,360 | 9,200 | 44 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 837 | 551 | 1,007 | 1,550 | 347 | 3,455 | 1,558 | 56 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 594 | 1,048 | 496 | 950 | 0 | 2,494 | 1,544 | 66 |
| 4 | Malika | 587 | 900 | 650 | 712 | 0 | 2,262 | 1,550 | 68 |
| 5 | Pala | 805 | 700 | 825 | 1,975 | 99 | 3,599 | 1,525 | 46 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 873 | 650 | 1,575 | 1,058 | 200 | 3,483 | 2,425 | 86 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 1,313 | 565 | 355 | 5,495 | 0 | 6,415 | 920 | 23 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 581 | 450 | 840 | 950 | 234 | 2,474 | 1,290 | 31 |
| 9 | Resha | 1,068 | 469 | 985 | 3,259 | 0 | 4,713 | 1,454 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Sigana | 713 | 540 | 950 | 1,460 | 81 | 3,031 | 1,490 | 36 |
| 11 | Tangram | 837 | 350 | 2,235 | 1,230 | 0 | 3,815 | 2,585 | 82 |
| 12 | Tityang | 1,024 | 250 | 1,650 | 1,822 | 250 | 3,972 | 1,900 | 27 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 512 | 250 | 1,165 | 914 | 0 | 2,329 | 1,415 | 64 |
| 14 | Argal | 452 | 350 | 1,355 | 617 | 7 | 2,329 | 1,705 | 77 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 537 | 350 | 1,568 | 532 | 29 | 2,479 | 1,918 | 40 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 941 | 250 | 2,265 | 1,475 | 88 | 4,078 | 2,515 | 48 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 1,193 | 258 | 685 | 3,564 | 759 | 5,266 | 943 | 35 |
| 18 | Hile | 560 | 350 | 1,054 | 1,450 | 0 | 2,854 | 1,404 | 53 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 840 | 400 | 685 | 1,568 | 606 | 3,259 | 1,085 | 27 |
| 20 | Tara | 800 | 450 | 1,285 | 1,875 | 737 | 4,347 | 1,735 | 85 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 1,395 | 216 | 1,254 | 5,578 | 192 | 7,240 | 1,572 | 31 |
| 22 | Malma | 1,057 | 560 | 1,254 | 2,541 | 265 | 4,620 | 1,814 | 32 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 1,106 | 950 | 560 | 2,586 | 491 | 4,587 | 1,710 | 31 |
| 24 | Damek | 1,195 | 460 | 1,350 | 2,574 | 1362 | 5,746 | 1,810 | 43 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 943 | 985 | 1,254 | 1,005 | 0 | 3,244 | 2,239 | 39 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 700 | 588 | 636 | 1,652 | 0 | 2,876 | 1,224 | 31 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 819 | 350 | 1,425 | 1,805 | 0 | 3,580 | 1,775 | 54 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 1,392 | 950 | 1,685 | 2,354 | 52 | 5,041 | 2,635 | 31 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 420 | 746 | 465 | 782 | 0 | 1,993 | 1,211 | 54 |
| 30 | Binamare | 651 | 559 | 560 | 952 | 281 | 2,352 | 1,142 | 41 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 1,131 | 1,085 | 1,365 | 2,285 | 75 | 4,810 | 2,450 | 51 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 1,068 | 985 | 1,452 | 1,579 | 850 | 4,866 | 2,437 | 41 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 844 | 754 | 1,585 | 1,254 | 214 | 3,807 | 2,339 | 52 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 551 | 754 | 452 | 965 | 148 | 2,319 | 1,206 | 52 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 826 | 568 | 1,875 | 1,357 | 59 | 3,859 | 2,443 | 77 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 780 | 807 | 1,837 | 950 | 0 | 3,594 | 2,644 | 75 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 908 | 750 | 2,265 | 1,185 | 0 | 4,200 | 3,015 | 66 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 521 | 585 | 752 | 1,195 | 0 | 2,532 | 1,337 | 47 |
| 39 | Salyan | 383 | 378 | 42 | 1,301 | 0 | 1,721 | 420 | 21 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 255 | 150 | 444 | 524 | 0 | 1,118 | 594 | 57 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 1,083 | 682 | 3,514 | 1,250 | 20 | 5,466 | 4,196 | 78 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 864 | 685 | 1,024 | 1,731 | 935 | 4,375 | 1,794 | 30 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 728 | 685 | 3,185 | 165 | 0 | 4,035 | 3,870 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 572 | 613 | 1,602 | 165 | 0 | 2,380 | 2,215 | 73 |
| 45 | Righa | 831 | 785 | 2,217 | 720 | 0 | 3,722 | 3,002 | 84 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 402 | 495 | 1,493 | 68 | 0 | 2,056 | 1,988 | 97 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 1,315 | 2,418 | 1,785 | 2,125 | 355 | 6,683 | 4,305 | 46 |
| 48 | Bobang | 1,404 | 4,243 | 1,585 | 20 | 1240 | 7,088 | 5,828 | 82 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 1,064 | 2,895 | 2,278 | 304 | 9 | 5,486 | 5,182 | 96 |
| 50 | Khunga | 741 | 2,245 | 852 | 291 | 285 | 3,673 | 3,097 | 87 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 472 | 1,357 | 785 | 160 | 0 | 2,302 | 2,142 | 57 |
| 52 | Taman | 581 | 1,285 | 1,258 | 328 | 0 | 2,871 | 2,543 | 100 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 1,210 | 4,585 | 685 | 633 | 0 | 5,903 | 5,270 | 62 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 1,225 | 1,536 | 2,181 | 3,158 | 1896 | 8,771 | 4,412 | 53 |
| 55 | Darling | 1,212 | 2,050 | 2,950 | 1,151 | 0 | 6,151 | 5,000 | 100 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 1,663 | 2,638 | 2,224 | 868 | 1921 | 7,651 | 4,862 | 57 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 1,111 | 2,358 | 2,575 | 858 | 0 | 5,791 | 4,933 | 74 |
| 58 | Nishi | 1,261 | 2,356 | 4,250 | 451 | 0 | 7,057 | 6,606 | 94 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 552 | 1,252 | 985 | 452 | 0 | 2,689 | 2,237 | 70 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 518 | 658 | 1,285 | 1,089 | 0 | 3,032 | 1,943 | 71 |
| | **Total** | **56,770** | **59,332** | **85,855** | **96,867** | **25247** | **267,301** | **151,603** | |

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

| SN | Name of VDC | Status of VDC by DAG Indicators (score 1-5) | | | | | | | | | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | <3 Month Food Sufficiency | Concentration of Marginalized | Basic Need | | Participation of Women | Prevalence of gender discrimination | Prevalence of vulnerable | Total | Average Score | |
| | | | | Health Post | Primary School | | | | | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | | | | | | | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 2.5 | 52 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2.1 | 31 |
| 4 | Malika | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1.6 | 2 |
| 5 | Pala | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2.3 | 43 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2.2 | 39 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2.0 | 24 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Lekhani | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1.8 | 14 |
| 9 | Resha | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1.6 | 3 |
| 10 | Sigana | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2.3 | 44 |
| 11 | Tangram | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 2.1 | 32 |
| 12 | Tityang | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1.9 | 19 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 2.6 | 56 |
| 14 | Argal | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2.1 | 33 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1.8 | 15 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1.9 | 20 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1.7 | 6 |
| 18 | Hile | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2.1 | 34 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1.7 | 7 |
| 20 | Tara | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2.0 | 25 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 22 | Malma | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1.7 | 8 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1.9 | 21 |
| 24 | Damek | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2.0 | 26 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1.7 | 9 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1.8 | 16 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1.8 | 17 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1.7 | 10 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2.1 | 35 |
| 30 | Binamare | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 2.1 | 36 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 2.2 | 40 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2.0 | 27 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1.9 | 22 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1.7 | 11 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2.0 | 28 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1.6 | 4 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 1.7 | 12 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 2.0 | 29 |
| 39 | Salyan | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 1.6 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Sukhaura | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 2.5 | 53 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 2.2 | 41 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 2.6 | 57 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 2.1 | 37 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2.0 | 30 |
| 45 | Righa | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1.9 | 23 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 2.5 | 54 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 2.1 | 38 |
| 48 | Bobang | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 2.3 | 45 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 2.4 | 47 |
| 50 | Khunga | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2.2 | 42 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2.3 | 46 |
| 52 | Taman | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1.8 | 18 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 2.5 | 55 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 2.6 | 58 |
| 55 | Darling | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 2.4 | 48 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1.7 | 13 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 2.4 | 49 |
| 58 | Nishi | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 2.6 | 59 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 2.4 | 50 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 2.4 | 51 |
| | **Average** | **2.7** | **0.8** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **14.1** | **1.9** | |

## Annex 1.10: Priority order of VDCs by Remoteness

| SN | VDC Name | Major market | | Distance from major all-weather road (km) | Distance from the district headquarters | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name | Distance (km) | | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | Baglung Bazar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | Bhimpokhara | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 3 | Dhamja | Dhamja | 8 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| 4 | Malika | Malika | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| 5 | Pala | Pala | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Bhakunde | Bhakunde | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | Bihunkot | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| 8 | Lekhani | Lekhani | 6 | 5 | 6 | 22 |
| 9 | Resha | Resha | 5 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| 10 | Sigana | Sigana | 4 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| 11 | Tangram | Tangram | 7 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| 12 | Tityang | Tityang | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | Rayadanda | 7 | 7 | 7 | 25 |
| 14 | Argal | Argal | 10 | 4 | 10 | 18 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | Amarbhumi | 8 | 3 | 8 | 15 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | Dudhilabhati | 10 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| 17 | Harichaur | Harichaur | 10 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| 18 | Hile | Hile | 13 | 5 | 13 | 23 |
| 19 | Narethanti | Narethanti | 8 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 20 | Tara | Tara | 14 | 8 | 14 | 27 |
| 21 | Hatiya | Hatiya | 9 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| 22 | Malma | Malma | 10 | 2 | 10 | 11 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | Amalachaur | 5 | 5 | 5 | 24 |
| 24 | Damek | Damek | 10 | 10 | 10 | 31 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | Kushmishera | 9 | 9 | 9 | 30 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | Narayansthan | 4 | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | Payunthanthap | 10 | 10 | 10 | 32 |
| 28 | Payunpata | Payunpata | 4 | 4 | 4 | 20 |
| 29 | Arjewa | Arjewa | 14 | 14 | 14 | 40 |
| 30 | Binamare | Binamare | 11 | 11 | 11 | 35 |
| 31 | Chhisti | Belbagar | 18 | 18 | 18 | 48 |
| 32 | Jaidi | Belbagar | 15 | 15 | 15 | 42 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | Rangkhani | 12 | 12 | 12 | 37 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | Sarkuwa | 11 | 11 | 11 | 36 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | Batakachaur | 20 | 20 | 20 | 50 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | Dhullubanskot | 15 | 15 | 15 | 43 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | Hugdisir | 18 | 18 | 18 | 49 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | Kandebas | Kandebas | 12 | 4 | 12 | 21 |
| 39 | Salyan | Salyan | 22 | 14 | 22 | 41 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | Sukhaura | 24 | 16 | 24 | 44 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | Dagatundanda | 16 | 8 | 16 | 28 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | Gwalichaur | 18 | 10 | 18 | 33 |
| 43 | Jaljala | Jaljala | 21 | 13 | 21 | 38 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | Pandavkhani | 15 | 7 | 15 | 26 |
| 45 | Righa | Righa | 16 | 8 | 16 | 29 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | Sisakhani | 18 | 10 | 18 | 34 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | Adhikarichaur | 28 | 20 | 28 | 51 |
| 48 | Bobang | Bobang | 36 | 28 | 36 | 60 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | Bungadobhan | 28 | 20 | 28 | 52 |
| 50 | Khunga | Khunga | 30 | 22 | 30 | 55 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | Khungkhani | 34 | 26 | 34 | 59 |
| 52 | Taman | Taman | 32 | 24 | 32 | 57 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | Boharagaun | 30 | 22 | 30 | 56 |
| 54 | Burtibang | Burtibang | 25 | 17 | 25 | 45 |
| 55 | Darling | Darling | 25 | 17 | 25 | 46 |
| 56 | Devisthan | Devisthan | 28 | 20 | 28 | 53 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | Bhimgithe | 21 | 13 | 21 | 39 |
| 58 | Nishi | Nishi | 32 | 24 | 32 | 58 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | Rajkhut | 25 | 17 | 25 | 47 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | Ransinghketeni | 28 | 20 | 28 | 54 |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Population in the VDC | Incidence of diarrhea by year | | | Average | Total % | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2066/67 | 2067/68 | 2068/69 | | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 29,360 | 113 | 374 | 804 | 430 | 4% | 20 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 3,455 | 122 | 86 | 78 | 95 | 8% | 42 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 2,494 | 93 | 65 | 41 | 66 | 8% | 39 |
| 4 | Malika | 2,262 | 85 | 61 | 103 | 83 | 11% | 49 |
| 5 | Pala | 3,599 | 105 | 63 | 79 | 82 | 7% | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Bhakunde | 3,483 | 285 | 341 | 161 | 262 | 23% | 57 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 6,415 | 74 | 18 | 20 | 37 | 2% | 1 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 2,474 | 243 | 530 | 336 | 370 | 45% | 60 |
| 9 | Resha | 4,713 | 575 | 747 | 282 | 535 | 34% | 59 |
| 10 | Sigana | 3,031 | 144 | 150 | 263 | 186 | 18% | 56 |
| 11 | Tangram | 3,815 | 45 | 61 | 49 | 52 | 4% | 18 |
| 12 | Tityang | 3,972 | 138 | 136 | 97 | 124 | 9% | 44 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 2,329 | 95 | 116 | 45 | 85 | 11% | 48 |
| 14 | Argal | 2,329 | 51 | 62 | 35 | 49 | 6% | 30 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 2,479 | 155 | 148 | 38 | 114 | 14% | 51 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 4,078 | 119 | 110 | 20 | 83 | 6% | 27 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 5,266 | 83 | 64 | 25 | 57 | 3% | 12 |
| 18 | Hile | 2,854 | 45 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 4% | 15 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 3,259 | 68 | 73 | 47 | 63 | 6% | 24 |
| 20 | Tara | 4,347 | 63 | 31 | 37 | 44 | 3% | 9 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 7,240 | 69 | 45 | 28 | 47 | 2% | 3 |
| 22 | Malma | 4,620 | 81 | 50 | 16 | 49 | 3% | 10 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 4,587 | 145 | 115 | 102 | 121 | 8% | 38 |
| 24 | Damek | 5,746 | 55 | 68 | 31 | 51 | 3% | 6 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 3,244 | 26 | 104 | 105 | 78 | 7% | 34 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 2,876 | 105 | 121 | 50 | 92 | 10% | 45 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 3,580 | 105 | 104 | 146 | 118 | 10% | 46 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 5,041 | 43 | 61 | 45 | 50 | 3% | 7 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 1,993 | 30 | 21 | 52 | 34 | 5% | 22 |
| 30 | Binamare | 2,352 | 26 | 63 | 50 | 46 | 6% | 25 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 4,810 | 286 | 256 | 126 | 223 | 14% | 52 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 4,866 | 15 | 50 | 22 | 29 | 2% | 2 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 3,807 | 209 | 201 | 121 | 177 | 14% | 53 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 2,319 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 3% | 8 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 3,859 | 168 | 143 | 165 | 159 | 12% | 50 |
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 3,594 | 43 | 68 | 29 | 47 | 4% | 16 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 4,200 | 119 | 135 | 89 | 114 | 8% | 40 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | Kandebas | 2,532 | 45 | 20 | 35 | 33 | 4% | 17 |
| 39 | Salyan | 1,721 | 45 | 33 | 68 | 49 | 8% | 43 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 1,118 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 6% | 29 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 5,466 | 48 | 83 | 14 | 48 | 3% | 5 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 4,375 | 113 | 125 | 83 | 107 | 7% | 35 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 4,035 | 95 | 69 | 44 | 69 | 5% | 21 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 2,380 | 65 | 84 | 37 | 62 | 8% | 36 |
| 45 | Righa | 3,722 | 108 | 78 | 23 | 70 | 6% | 23 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 2,056 | 156 | 181 | 128 | 155 | 23% | 58 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 6,683 | 89 | 65 | 79 | 78 | 3% | 13 |
| 48 | Bobang | 7,088 | 165 | 148 | 114 | 142 | 6% | 26 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 5,486 | 78 | 61 | 37 | 59 | 3% | 11 |
| 50 | Khunga | 3,673 | 80 | 78 | 83 | 80 | 7% | 31 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 2,302 | 115 | 65 | 58 | 79 | 10% | 47 |
| 52 | Taman | 2,871 | 60 | 91 | 85 | 79 | 8% | 41 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 5,903 | 143 | 108 | 215 | 155 | 8% | 37 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 8,771 | 375 | 428 | 451 | 418 | 14% | 54 |
| 55 | Darling | 6,151 | 69 | 85 | 65 | 73 | 4% | 14 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 7,651 | 115 | 129 | 85 | 110 | 4% | 19 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 5,791 | 139 | 138 | 130 | 136 | 7% | 33 |
| 58 | Nishi | 7,057 | 70 | 48 | 21 | 46 | 2% | 4 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 2,689 | 157 | 161 | 114 | 144 | 16% | 55 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 3,032 | 68 | 77 | 42 | 62 | 6% | 28 |

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

| SN | VDC Name | Status of disaster risk (1=low risk - 5=high risk) | | | | | | | | | Sum | Risk level | Priority rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Flood | Landslide | Fire | Epidemic | Earthquake | Asina | Storm | Thunder-Storm | Source Depletion | | | |
| 1 | Baglung Municipality | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 49 |
| 2 | Bhimpokhara | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 50 |
| 3 | Dhamja | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 12 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Malika | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 23 |
| 5 | Pala | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 56 |
| 6 | Bhakunde | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 51 |
| 7 | Bihunkot | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 34 |
| 8 | Lekhani | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 57 |
| 9 | Resha | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 13 |
| 10 | Sigana | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 52 |
| 11 | Tangram | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 19 | 2 | 24 |
| 12 | Tityang | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 58 |
| 13 | Rayadanda | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 14 |
| 14 | Argal | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| 15 | Amarbhumi | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 53 |
| 16 | Dudhilabhati | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 35 |
| 17 | Harichaur | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 36 |
| 18 | Hile | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 25 |
| 19 | Narethanti | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 | Tara | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 37 |
| 21 | Hatiya | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 26 |
| 22 | Malma | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 8 |
| 23 | Amalachaur | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 27 |
| 24 | Damek | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 38 |
| 25 | Kushmishera | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 28 |
| 26 | Narayansthan | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 39 |
| 27 | Payunthanthap | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 16 |
| 28 | Payunpata | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 29 |
| 29 | Arjewa | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 9 |
| 30 | Binamare | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 40 |
| 31 | Chhisti | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 41 |
| 32 | Jaidi | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 42 |
| 33 | Rangkhani | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 10 |
| 34 | Sarkuwa | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 43 |
| 35 | Batakachaur | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 17 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | Dhullubanskot | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 30 |
| 37 | Hugdisir | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 44 |
| 38 | Kandebas | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | Salyan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| 40 | Sukhaura | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 11 |
| 41 | Dagatundanda | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 18 |
| 42 | Gwalichaur | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 54 |
| 43 | Jaljala | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 19 |
| 44 | Pandavkhani | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 59 |
| 45 | Righa | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 4 |
| 46 | Sisakhani | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 20 |
| 47 | Adhikarichaur | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 45 |
| 48 | Bobang | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 46 |
| 49 | Bungadobhan | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 47 |
| 50 | Khunga | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 31 |
| 51 | Khungkhani | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| 52 | Taman | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| 53 | Boharagaun | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 32 |
| 54 | Burtibang | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 7 |
| 55 | Darling | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 21 |
| 56 | Devisthan | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 33 |
| 57 | Bhimgithe | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 22 |
| 58 | Nishi | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 55 |
| 59 | Rajkhut | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 48 |
| 60 | Ransinghketeni | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 60 |

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

| | VDC Name | Water supply (35) | Sanitation (25) | F u D e p | P o v | R e | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| VDC Code | | hh | school | institution | hh temp. toilet | school | institution | | | | | Incidence of diarrhea | Climate change | Composite score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weightage | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 3435046 | Adhikarichaur | 8.3 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 34.95 |
| 3435022 | Amalachaur | 8.6 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 36.60 |
| 3435014 | Amarbhumi | 5.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 23.05 |
| 3435013 | Argal | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 27.55 |
| 3435028 | Arjewa | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 25.20 |
| 3433001 | Baglung Munci | 9.0 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 1.0 | - | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 31.80 |
| 3435034 | Batakachaur | 2.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 30.80 |
| 3435005 | Bhakunde | 6.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 31.10 |
| 3435056 | Bhimgithe | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 26.70 |
| 3435001 | Bhimpokhara | 6.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 29.45 |
| 3435006 | Bhiunkot | 8.0 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 28.30 |
| 3435029 | Binamare | 8.1 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 41.15 |
| 3435047 | Bobang | 8.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 41.45 |
| 3435052 | Boharagaun | 3.6 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 31.00 |
| 3435048 | Bungadhovan | 4.4 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 32.95 |
| 3435053 | Burtibang | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 26.30 |
| 3435030 | Chhethi | 3.3 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 34.80 |
| 3435040 | Dagantundanda | 8.4 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 34.45 |
| 3435023 | Damek | 5.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 20.45 |
| 3435054 | Darling | 7.5 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 38.35 |
| 3435055 | Devisthan | 6.9 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 32.20 |
| 3435002 | Dhamja | 3.8 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 29.85 |
| 3435035 | Dhullubanskot | 0.3 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 27.70 |
| 3435015 | Dudhilabhati | 7.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 30.65 |
| 3435041 | Gyalichaur | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 21.65 |
| 3435016 | Harichaur | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 26.25 |
| 3435020 | Hatiya | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 20.95 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3435017 | Hila | 5.6 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 28.95 |
| 3435036 | Hugdisir | 0.9 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 33.35 |
| 3435031 | Jaidi | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 16.05 |
| 3435042 | Jaljala | 6.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 31.05 |
| 3435037 | Kandebas | 2.4 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 26.70 |
| 3435049 | Khunga | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 25.35 |
| 3435050 | Khunkhani | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 27.20 |
| 3435024 | Kushmishera | 7.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 34.75 |
| 3435007 | Lekhani | 5.9 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 32.65 |
| 3435003 | Malika | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 25.15 |
| 3435021 | Malma | 0.2 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 19.85 |
| 3435025 | Narayasthan | 2.9 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 22.05 |
| 3435018 | Narethati | 5.7 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 23.25 |
| 3435057 | Nishi | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 35.65 |
| 3435004 | Pala | 6.8 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 29.70 |
| 3435043 | Pandavkhani | 6.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 25.05 |
| 3435027 | Payunpata | 5.3 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 31.20 |
| 3435026 | Payunthanthap | 1.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 28.20 |
| 3435058 | Rajkhut | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 32.65 |
| 3435032 | Rankhani | 4.8 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 33.50 |
| 3435059 | Ransinghketeni | 3.0 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 27.95 |
| 3435012 | Rayadanda | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 25.80 |
| 3435008 | Resha | 8.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 26.60 |
| 3435044 | Righa | 6.2 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 27.70 |
| 3435038 | Salyan | 2.3 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 27.65 |
| 3435033 | Sarkuwa | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 14.75 |
| 3435009 | Sigana | 0.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 28.80 |
| 3435045 | Sisakhani | 3.9 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 35.70 |
| 3435039 | Sukhaura | 5.1 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 32.20 |
| 3435051 | Taman | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 16.70 |
| 3435010 | Tangram | 7.7 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 35.20 |
| 3435019 | Tara | 1.7 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 26.40 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3435011 | Tityang | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 35.10 |

# Annex-3: Detailed programme of action of DSWASHP

| SN | Activities | Unit | Quantity | Rate/ unit ('000NPR) | Total ('000NPR) | Grand total ('000NPR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | **Water supply, sanitation and hygiene plan - VWASH Plan preparation and update:** | | | | | **5,250** |
| 1 | Preparation of VWASH plan and CAPA | VDC | 60 | 50.00 | 3,000 | |
| 2 | Preparation of District LAPA | District | 1 | 350.00 | 350 | |
| 3 | Updating of VWASH plan and CAPA | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500 | |
| 4 | Updating of District LAPA | District | 1 | 100.00 | 100 | |
| 5 | VWASH plan preparation guideline review/improvement and training to local NGOs/individuals on WASH plan and CAPA/LAPA preparation | Event | 3 | 100.00 | 300 | |
| **2** | **Water supply facility improvement in household- New scheme to unserved and rehabilitation:** | | | | | **534,403** |
| 1 | New water supply scheme (Gravity and innovative technologies) | HH | 7854 | 25.00 | 196,350 | |
| 2 | Reconstruction of Water Supply schemes (Major rehabilitation) | HH | 19088 | 15.00 | 286,320 | |
| 3 | Minor Repair of Water Supply Schemes | HH | 18977 | 1.00 | 18,977 | |
| 4 | Misc cost | LS | | | 32,756 | |
| **3** | **Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- New scheme:** | | | | | **1,150** |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Water supply in school | Nos | 0 | 50.00 | - | |
| 2 | Water supply in institutions | Nos | 23 | 50.00 | 1,150 | |
| **4** | **Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Major rehabilitation of scheme:** | | | | | **2,350** |
| 1 | Water supply in schools | Nos | 46 | 50.00 | 2,300 | |
| 2 | Water supply in institutions | Nos | 2 | 25.00 | 50 | |
| **5** | **Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Major Repairs of scheme:** | | | | | **1,210** |
| 1 | Water supply in school | Nos | 33 | 30.00 | 990 | |
| 2 | Water supply in institutions | Nos | 11 | 20.00 | 220 | |
| **6** | **Latrine construction (Post ODF activities):** | | | | | **30,850** |
| 1 | School latrine- new | Nos | - | 175.00 | - | |
| 2 | School latrines-supplementary to existing toilets to make GCD friendly & adequate | Nos | 94 | 175.00 | 16,450 | |
| 3 | Institutional latrine- new | Nos | - | 50.00 | - | |
| 4 | Latrines for public places | Nos | 180 | 60.00 | 10,800 | |
| 5 | ECOSAN promotion | Nos | 60 | 30.00 | 1,800 | |
| 6 | Biogas promotion | Nos | 60 | 30.00 | 1,800 | |
| **7** | **Human resources development (for CC, DWS and post ODF)** | | | | | **1,706** |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Training to district level human resources | Person | 250 | 1.00 | 250 | |
| 2 | Training to VDC level human resources | Person | 820 | 1.00 | 820 | |
| 3 | Training to community level human resources | Person | 1,025 | 0.50 | 513 | |
| 4 | Mason's training for ECOSAN and Biogas and market chainange | Person | 123 | 1.00 | 123 | |
| **8** | **Sustainability of Hygiene & Sanitation (for post ODF)** | | | | | **1,500** |
| 1 | Community mobilsation for post ODF activities in VDC | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500 | |
| **9** | **Sustaining water supply systems/schemes and implementation of community-wide water safety plan (WSP):** | | | | | **13,572** |
| 1 | Physical improvement of system (for WSP application) | VDC | 60 | 100.00 | 6,000 | |
| 2 | Implementation of community-wide WSP in the VDC | VDC | 60 | 50.00 | 3,000 | |
| 3 | Establishment of pooled fund for WSP monitoring in the VDC | VDC | 60 | 50.00 | 3,000 | |
| 4 | Support for equipment and laboratory in VDC | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500 | |
| 5 | Water quality monitoring and test | Test sample | 1,800 | 0.04 | 72 | |
| **10** | **Solid and liquid waste management:** | | | | | **1,200** |
| 1 | Preparation of solid waste management plan in core sub-urban (Beni, Darbang, Babiyachaur) and highway areas in the district- City Sanitation Plan | District | 1 | 200.00 | 200 | |
| 2 | Implementation of pilot project in selected area | Scheme | 1 | 1,000.00 | 1,000 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **11** | **Climate change adaptation implementation activities:** | | | | | **16,900** |
| 1 | Implementation & promotion of ICS program | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500 | |
| 2 | Establishing carbon credits for HWTS and monitoring mechanism | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500 | |
| 3 | Source conservation in water source catchment in foothills | Sources | 940 | 10.00 | 9,400 | |
| 4 | Promotion of recharge ponds | VDC | 60 | 75.00 | 4,500 | |
| **12** | **Income generation** | | | | | **2,040** |
| 1 | Capacity building | Person | 1080 | 0.50 | 540 | |
| 2 | Promotion and linkage | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500 | |
| **13** | **Institutional development (orientation, exposure visits):** | | | | | **750** |
| 1 | Capacity building of VWASH-CC | Person | 1200 | 0.50 | 600 | |
| 3 | Capacity building of DWASH-CC | Person | 150 | 1.00 | 150 | |
| **14** | **Advocacy, monitoring and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan:** | | | | | **1,350** |
| 1 | Coordination meeting with WASH stakeholders for monitoring of implemented activities of the plan (four monthly) | Events | 15 | 10.00 | 150 | |
| 2 | Workshop for coordinated action and financing of the planned activities for implementing the strategic WASH plan (six monthly) | Events | 10 | 100.00 | 1,000 | |
| 3 | Review and update the action plan (annual) | Year | 4 | 50.00 | 200 | |
| **15** | **Other (honor/reward to person/institution, etc)** | | | | | **1,500** |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Honor and Reward (person/institution working in WASH) | VDC | 60 | 25.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| | **Total district budget for five years** | | | | | **615,731** |