

DISTRICT STRATEGIC WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PLAN (DSWASHP)

(2016 - 2020)

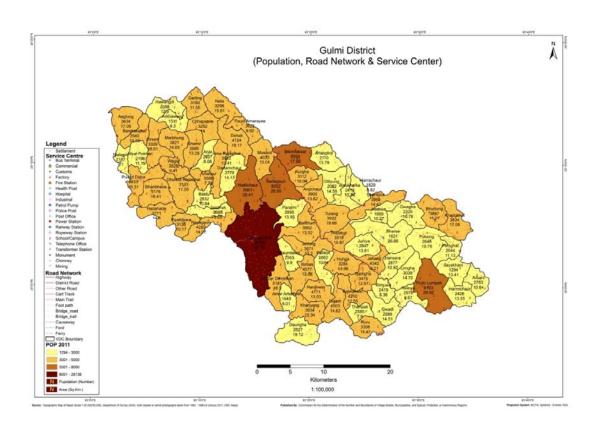
GULMI DISTRICT



District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (DWASHCC),
Gulmi

This DSWASH Plan was Approved by: DDC council FY' 2073/74

DISTRICT STRATEGIC WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PLAN (DSWASHP), GULMI (FY 2016-2020)



District Development Committee
Tamghas, Gulmi
2073

Office of the District Co-ordination Committee

Province No. 5, Nepal

Ref.No.; 3363 FY: 3363

Foreword



In the current context, all Nepali people do not have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. Large part of the population suffers from lack of water even more suffer from lack of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and good hygienic practice. This leads to high occurrence of water related diseases, people die and suffer from poor health and spend money and time on recovering the diseases.

People in Gulmi are also facing same situation like other remote parts of Nepal, usually women and girls have to spend long time fetching water. Girls drop out of school due to lack of time and due to lack of appropriate sanitation facilities in schools.

District Strategic Water and Sanitation Plan (DSWASHP) is the main WASH sector strategic tool of the district to address the above issues. The five years DSWASHP is support to district in providing WASH support priority areas of the district and strategic action by the year 2020. It guides the DCC in general and the district WASH coordination committee (DWASH-CC) in particular in an effective, equitable, efficient, balanced and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services at the local level. This DSWASHP has included the brief introduction of the district, WASH status and strategies, program of action, resource analysis, implementation, and monitoring and resource management. This is the first plan in WASH sector, so different sectors in district will be benefitted. We expect the support and collaboration from the civil society to implement this plan and suggestions for further improvement of this plan in the future.

This plan is developed with the assistance of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) Plase II. I gratefully acknowledge the person who worked very hard to develop this plan. I would like to thanks the plan preparation taskforce (core team) for their effort. D-WASH-CC is highly appreciated for their valuable input and suggestions during the plan preparation.

At the end, I expect the successful implementation of this DSWASH plan.

Bonestha

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Local Development Officer William

10021 Development

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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 Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road

DTO District Technical Office

DWASH-CC District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee

DWSS Department of Water Supply and Sewerage

DSWASHP District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan

FY Fiscal Year

GoN Government of Nepal

HH Household

HWTS Household Water Treatment System

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

MWASHCC Municipal Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee

NMIP National Management Information Program

NPC National Planning Commission

NWSS National Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy

ODF Open Defecation Free

OHT Overhead tank

SLTS School Led Total Sanitation
WUC Water User Committee

VDC Village Development Committee

V/M-WASHCC VDC/Municipality WASH Coordination Committee

V/M-WASHP VDC/Municipality WASH Plan WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WSSDO Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office

CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In developing countries, sustainable practice of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) as well as changing behaviour of the people to use such substances in day to day activities are the biggest challenge. Although many people believe that water, sanitation, and hygiene are the basic part of the human life and symbol of civilized society. The priority of the government and the people are still less satisfactory that has created a big anomaly to combat impure drinking water, unsafe hygiene practices, and lack access to sanitation. In Nepal, 20 percent population of the country do not yet have access to clean drinking water, and merely 27 percent of the population has access to basic sanitation. Those who live without access clean drinking water and sanitation have relied on local surface water sources like rivers for bathing and washing clothes (Prasain, 2008).

A well-managed WASH initiative in Nepal was begun in post 2003 that fortified on building an alliance of sectorial organizations and development partners working together on drinking water supply, sanitation issues, and government/public accountability system. With the change in development paradigm and government policy, WASH approach in Nepal has been changing. Water supply had been given priority till 2000. Importance of sanitation came up afterwards. Hygiene has been tied up with sanitation which is still inadequately addressed. Water can be taken from different perspectives; basic need, human rights, livelihood through MUS, climate change and so on.

Figures indicate the water supply coverage in the country now is 85% while sanitation coverage is only 63%. The Government of Nepal has a plan of achieving 80% improved sanitation coverage by 2015 and 100% by 2017. As such, the rate of increment has to be raised to 4.5% per annum to achieve the 2015 target, and 6.3% per annum to achieve the 2017 target. National Sanitation Policy -1994, Water Supply Sector Policy - 1998, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policies, Strategies and the Sector-wise Strategic Action Plan 2004, Nepal Water Plan -2005, Vision Paper of MPPW -2007, the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 2009 and the Three Years' Approach Paper (2010-2012) are the policies and strategies related to WASH in the country.

To address the issues, many communities in different parts of the country, are intensively engaged to design, implement and manage the WASH projects and other related activities. Upon their deep engagement, WASH projects successfully bring positive impact across the communities for better quality of life. Benefits were generally long-term and pro-poor, and tended to impact women, children, and other disadvantaged groups proportionately. Successful WASH projects effectively address the community needs which are economically, ecologically, and socially appropriate and sustainable.

At the local level, Local Self Government Act 1999 (LSGA) provides an overall framework for decentralized governance. Emphasis is given to the formulation of five-year periodic plans, annual plans, programs and projects at the national and the district levels. The

district periodic plan (DPP) is one of the initiatives that integrates and harmonizes national and local priorities. The district level plans formulated by the District Development Committee (DDC) need to be aligned with the national development plans and policies that include the plans received from the Village Council and municipalities.

In the spirit of national policies and guideline, DWASHCC, Gulmi has already developed district WASH strategy (2009-2013). The strategy has focused on promotion of total sanitation and Total Behaviour Change (TBC) of the people. Coverage, service level improvement and sustainability are the key issues identified in the district WASH sector. To cover the total package of water and total sanitation D-WASH-CC has planned for next 5 years (2016-2020).

Apart from these, strategic planning bestows effectiveness of investment and expenditure of available budget according to the plan. It strictly monitored the present limits of budget and directs not to exceed available funds for expenditure. Thus, planning is a handy tool to informing and educating local communities about government's line agency's budget to engage solving local problems by gaining general public access to school, basic health units and water sanitation. It also helps service provider's existing constraints to improve public services. In addition, this process ensures identification of needs at local level and provides a common platform to the local community, including disadvantaged groups, and empowers them to claim their right for equitable sharing of WASH services within communities. The DSWASHP equally lays emphasis on social sensitization of community on various issues such as gender and inclusion, environmental aspect, climate change.

Essences of the DSWASHP can be further pointed out

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

1.2 objectives

The District Strategic WASH Plan (DSWASHP) is a strategic tool for the district. It guides the district level stakeholders in general and the District WASH Coordination Committee (D-WASH-CC) in hygiene services at the local level.

The overall objective of the district strategic water, sanitation and hygiene plan (DSWASHP), Gulmi (FY 20016-2020) is to develop an integrated plan of WASH to achieve post-2015 development goals & universal targets of achieving basic WASH access facilities for all by 2017 in line with the spirit of National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 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.
- 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

1.3 Methodology

A Core Team composed of the representatives of DDC, DTO, WSSSDO, DHO, NGO Network, WDO and DEO was formed by DWASHCC in order to steer ahead the DSWASHP preparation activities effectively and efficiently. Firstly, type and nature of data required for preparing the plan was listed in perspective of set indicators. Available data/information in NMIP, District Sanitation Strategy and information relevant for the purpose from various published and unpublished documents were utilized. Additional information required was gathered from the VDCs and other institutions existing in the district.

1.4.1 Data Collection

The type and nature of data were gathered flowingly:

- Water supply coverage household, school, institution first to the hardship area
- Sanitation Coverage household, school, institution priority to poor sanitation area

- Functionality of water supply schemes
- Hygiene situation (hand washing practices, waste disposal) School and institution
- Incidence of water borne diseases
- Poverty situation
- Concentration of deprived and disadvantaged groups
- Remoteness
- Vulnerability of climate change

Desk Study: This is the first and foremost task to be carried out before the fieldwork. All the relevant data and information available from central level and districts have been reviewed to complement the WASH planning process. A list of potential data including data gap have been derived from this process.

Finalization of Indicators and Design of Format for Secondary data collation: With the help of WASH Guideline different formats for secondary and primary data collection have been designed. Specific data of the districts on climate and energy situation have been analysed based on the need. Similarly, GESI and other related data have been derived from census data as well as local level. During this process, types of data, sources of information (secondary/primary levels), policy and legal provisions and overall planning linkage with national, district and other sectorial plans have been identified and finalized.

Design of Format for Stakeholder Mapping: Mapping of stakeholders is one of the major tasks of the WASH planning process. Mainstreaming them into the overall planning process of the local government is essential for the effective implementation of WASH.

Data Gap Identification and Design of Format for Primary Data Collection: To collect primary data necessary for the WASH a rapid assessment has been conducted using a set of questionnaire. During the process, data like — geographical, socio-economic, demographic, energy, institutional, gender and social inclusion etc. of the district have been captured. This assessment helped to bridge the data gap by generating new data and verify the data from primary sources.

Stakeholder Identification and Capacity Needs Assessment: Stakeholders working in the sector and potential for the project implementation are the integral part of the WASH. A preliminary list of stakeholders has been developed through consultations with DDC officials and organizations working in WASH sector.

SWOT Analysis: Existing organizational capacity has been analysed using the SWOT technique that has been used to analyse the capacity of DDC for the implementation of WASH.

Data Management: The available data from the DDC based on the provided formats have been cleaned up and managed in excel sheet. Based on the availability of data it has been plotted in MS Excel format. Due to the nature of data available the standard programme/software wouldn't be practical.

Consultation Meeting and Workshop: The core team has conducted an inception and planning/validation meetings and series of consultation meetings and workshops in based on the need. Task Force, officials and key organizations were also consulted to explore the situation on climate change, energy and adaptation interventions. DDC had arranged to carry thorough SMs and ward citizen forum meetings. The data related to existing energy use, type and patterns, and possible energy adaptation interventions have been captured during this exercise.

Preparation (write up) of WASH Plan: Based on the available information, District Strategic WASH Plan has been drafted by core team with the help of external consultant.

Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan along with implementation plan have been prepared to monitor post-planning achievement of the DSWASHP.

Validation and Endorsement from DDC: The draft WASH has been presented and shared with the wider level of multi stakeholders' forum at the district level to get their feedback, verify the errors, include missing things, increase ownership and inform wider level of stakeholders about the plans and process. The WASH has been endorsed by the Task Force and should be endorsed by the DDC for its authenticity and ownership.

1.4.2 Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed by the core team and prepared a brief report on the available data. MS Excel software were used to analyze the data available from the field office.

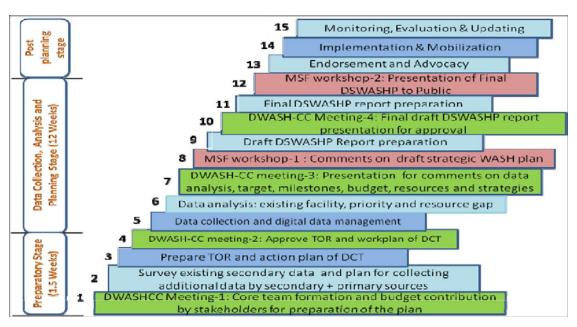


Figure 1.1: Steps of DSWASHP Finalization

1.5 Overview of Gulmi District:

The name of Gulmi district is derived from the word Gulma which means a platoon or command of army.

Geographical Profile

Gulmi district is situated in the Northern boundary of Lumbini zone of Western Development Region and is boarded by Syangja & Parbat in the East, Pyuthan in West, Baglung in North and Palpa & Arghakhachi in South. Geographically, it is located in the latitude between 27°55′N to 28°27′N and longitude between 830 10′E to 830 35′ E. Covering an area of 1149 sq km area, which is 0.78 % of total area of Nepal, the altitude ranges from 465 m at Ridi to 2690m at *Madaneko lekh* and *Thapleko lekh*. Similarly, the East-West length of district is approximately 40 Km and the breadth along north-south is 30 km (District profile 2007). The district comprises 3 electoral constituencies and its headquarters is Tamghas, which is the only municipality in the district situated at the bottom Resunga hill and Arjun hill.

Based on the attitudinal range, Gulmi district is broadly divided into three geographical regions; highlands, mid-hill lands and low lands. High land comprises the Eastern West part of Mahabharat range with the altitudes of 7000-9000 feet. The Resunga lekh, Thapleko lekh and Dhardine caves are its key attractions. Similarly, the mid-hill lands consist of lands between the altitude from 3000 to 7000 ft and its major places include Tamghas, Isma, Dhurkot, Charpala, Baletkshar Purkot daha. Low lands consist of areas with the altitude of 1525 to 3000 ft.

Gulmi district in broad is a mountainous region and major proportion of its land is steep in slope. A large proportion of the districts land, 45%, of total, is highly steep whose slope angle is more than 30 degree. Similarly, about 37% of the total area is with gentle slope (District Profile 2007).

Table 1.1: Steepness of Land of Gulmi District

Slope (Degree)	Area		Remarks	
Slope (Degree)	Hectare	%		
0-3	3748.14	3	Nearly plain land	
3-8	6246.90	5	Land with slight undulations	
8-18	12493.80	10	Land with severe undulations	
18-30	46227.60	37	Gentle steep	
30-50	24987.60	20	Steep slopes	
>50	31234.50	25	Over steep slopes	

Climate

Based on the altitude, three types of climate exist in Gulmi district. The climate zone along with the annual temperature is shown in the table.

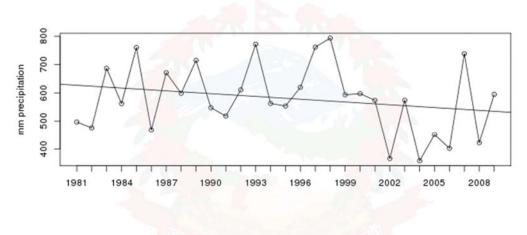
Table 1.2: Climate Zone of Gulmi District

Altitude (masl)	Climate	Mean annual temperature	
Less than 1000	Sub-tropical	Greater than 20°C	
1000-2000	Warm temperate	Greater than 15°C	
Greater than 2000	Cool temperate	0°C to 15°C	

Source: District Forest Office Gulmi, 2070)

Similarly, rainfall is a major factor to indicate climate change in any area. Annual mean rainfall from 1981 to 2008 was taken for analysis. The average annual rainfall over the past 28 years shows that it is in decreasing trend with erratic pattern. As per the analysis, mean annual rainfall is decreasing in the order of 15.12 mm per year (DHM 2015). Decrease in rainfall may lead to the decrease in the water yield of the area as the springs or streams which are the sources of drinking water get recharged through the rainfall. The minimum rainfall observed during 1981-2008 also shows the decreasing trend. This shows that both annual mean rainfall and the minimum rainfall are decreasing leading to increased dryness or drought in the area which ultimately affects the water yield of the catchment and sources. According to the precipitation data from 1981-2008, the annual precipitation of the district is 790 mm in 1999 followed by 780 mm in 1999 and 750 mm in 2008. In contrast less than 400 mm in 2004 and 2002.

The overall figure indicates the rainfall highly fluctuated in the district. The following figure shows the rainfall pattern in the Gulmi district. (District and VDC Profile of Nepal 2012).

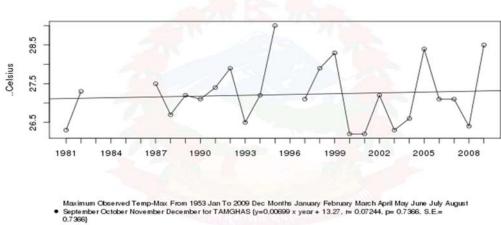


Maximum Observed Rainfall From 1979 Jan To 2009 Dec Months January February March April May June July August

September October November December for TAMGHAS (y=-3.294 x year + 7132.0, r= -0.2288, p= 0.2326, S.E.=
0.2326)

Figure shows over period of 30 years (from 1980 to 2009), average maximum temperature has increased by approximately 1 degree Celsius. During the same period, annual rainfall has reduced from 2000mm (annually) to 1750mm (annually). Years 2002 and 2004-2006 recorded the lowest rainfall since 1981. These trends are similar to the overall climate change trends of Nepal: increasing temperature and reducing/more

erratic rainfall. Reduced rainfall and increased evaporation will affect the availability of water.



Temperature change (increase) is the direct indicator of climate change. The above figure illustrates that the average temperature-maximum is in increasing at a rate of 0.057°c per year with highest temperature in the year 2002, which is similar to national average of 0.06°c per year (DHM 2015).

Population

According to the national census (2011), Gulmi district comprises a total population of 2, 80,160 which is 1.2% of country's total population. The population statistics from 1981 to 2011 shows that population of Gulmi district is increasing consistently however, with a drop of 16494 in between 2001 and 2011. The population density followed the pattern of population. Analyzing the other demographic characteristics over this period of time, the sex ratio and average family size are consistently decreasing while the total HHs and literacy rate are consistently increasing. In 2011, the population growth rate is observed as minus 0.46%. For the same fiscal year, there are 64921 HHs with average HH size of 4.32. Similarly, the sex ratio of Gulmi in the year 2001 is lowest among the entire districts of Nepal which could be related to the priority given to male.

Table 1.3: Population Statistics (1981 to 2011) of Gulmi District

Characteristics	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Population	238113	266331	296654	280160
Male	115644	120795	133771	120995
Female	122469	145536	162883	159165
Sex Ratio	94	83	82	76.02
Total Households	42046	50544	59189	64921
Average Household size	5.7	5.3	5.01	4.32
Literacy rate (above 5 yr)	31.8	48.7	57.48	72.6
Population Density (Per sq.km)	207.2	231.8	258	243.83

Source: CBS -1981, 1991, 2001, 2011

Religion Composition

More than 95% of the population residing in Gulmi district is Hindu. Similarly, there are about 4% of populations in the district who are Buddhists. There are few people in Gulmi who follow Islam, Jain, Christian and Sikh.

Table 1.4: Distribution of Population in Gulmi District based on Religion

Religion	Population		Delinian	Population		
	Number	Percentage	Religion	Number	Percentage	
Hinduism	285070	96.0951	Jain	2	0.0007	
Buddhism	10956	3.6932	Sikh	1	0.0003	
Islamic	419	0.1412	Other	93	0.0313	
Christians	113	0.0381	Total	296654	100	

Source: District profile 2011

Literacy Rate

Till 2011, the literacy rate of Gulmi district was 72.6 % whilst the national literacy rate is identified as 65.9%, indicating a relative betterment. For all the census year 1981, 1991 and 2001, the proportion of literate male is higher compared to literate female. However, the gap between literate male and female is decreasing over the period of time since; the proportion of literate female has increased considerably high in comparison to male.

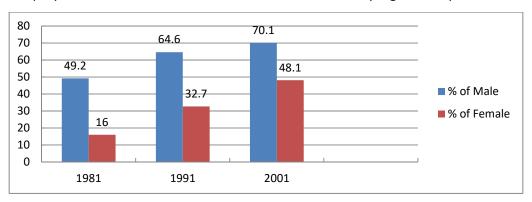


Figure 1.1: Trend of Literacy Rate of Gulmi District

There are 614 primary schools, 197 lower secondary schools, 133 secondary schools, and 51 higher secondary schools in this district with total of 2057 number of teachers involved in those institutions. There are 160036 numbers of students all together in those institutions till 2012/13.

Table 1.5: Literacy Status of Gulmi District

Education level	Number		No of Number of students					
Education level	Government	Institutional	teacher	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Others
Primary	550	64	1443	22438	21192	13938	14311	15381
Lower secondary	177	20	282	10784	8988	4126	6339	9307
Secondary	120	13	257	5449	7449	1266	3002	8630
Higher secondary	49	2	75	2017	1701	240	835	2643

(Source: Annual agricultural development plan and data book 2012/13)

Economic Scenario

According to district profile (2007), about 70% of total population in the Gulmi is economically active, within those, 57.55% of total comprises female. Highest proportion of the population of Gulmi district lives abroad. Regarding economic activities, the district is renowned for coffee production. The key economic activities of the district are remittance, coffee plantation, livestock, tourism and agriculture. According to the agriculture development program and data book (2012/13), altogether 4445 *Ropani* land is under coffee plantation. The produced coffee is sold both in the internal and external market, outside the country.

Health Scenario

Regarding the health issues of energy uses, indoor air pollution due to use of traditional cooking stoves and fire wood is regularly highlighted by different NGO's and community. In Gulmi, there are 7 types of health service centres accounting 85 in number (Table 7). There is one district hospital and one district Ayurbeda hospital. Furthermore, there are 48 sub-health posts working actively to provide services to the people.

Table 1.6: Health Services in Gulmi District

Types of Health Services	Number	Types of Health Services	Number
District hospital	1	Illaka health center	12
District Ayurveda hospital	1	Health posts	16
Ayurveda health center	3	Sub-health posts	48
Primary health center	4	Total health service centers	85

(Source: District health office, 2070)

Energy Access Scenario

More than 90% of the HHs of Gulmi district use firewood energy for cooking purpose (Table). LPG is the second major energy source fulfilling about 7% of people's energy demand. The use of LPG is limited to urban and semi urban areas where there is transportation access. In addition, the few people of Gulmi also use cow dung and electricity. Similarly, for lightning purpose, electricity and kerosene are the main sources of energy in Gulmi. The use of biogas plants for lightning purpose is minor and its usage rate is decreasing.

Table 1.7: Major Sources of Energy for Cooking Purpose in Gulmi District

Туре	Households		Households		
	Number	Percentage	Туре	Number	Percentage
Firewood	59844	92.23	Cow dung	26	0.04
LPG	4394	6.77	Others	16	0.02
Bio gas	244	0.38	Electricity	6	0.01
Kerosene	197	0.30	Not stated	160	0.25
Total				64887	100

(Source: District and VDC Profile of Nepal, 2012)

Land Distribution and Natural Resources

As per the annual agriculture development program book (2012/13), the land use pattern of Gulmi district shows that agricultural land is the dominant land covering 85670.25 ha, i.e. 57.2% of total land. Major proportion of agricultural land is covered by sloppy land (Pakho), 87.6% and the rest is farm land (Khet). Coffee, potato, rice, wheat, maize, millet, barley, fapar, mustard and cereals pea are the major crops cultivated in the district. Similarly, forest area is second dominant land use in the district covering 38.1% of total area. These forests are managed under community forest (CF), leasehold forest (LF), religious forest (RF), private forest and national forest.

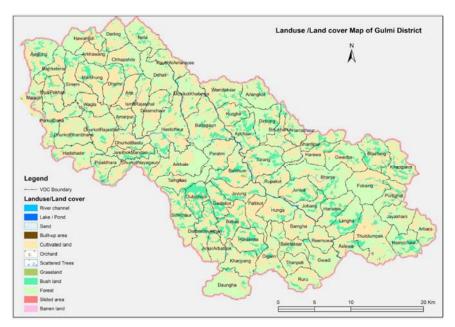


Figure 1.2: Land use Map of Gulmi District

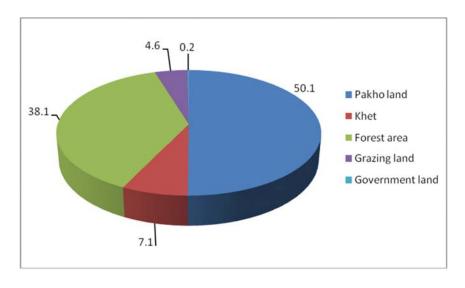
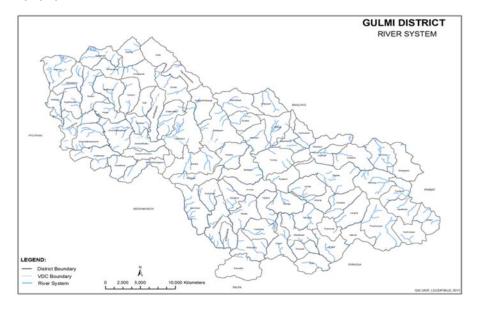


Figure 1.3: Land Use Pattern of Gulmi District

Water Resources and River Systems

The major rivers in Gulmi district are Kaligandaki, Wadiguard, Nisti, Ridi, Chaldi, and Panaha.



Map 1.4: River System of Gulmi District

Road and Infrastructure

Roadways are no doubt, a key for development. Most of the VDCs of Gulmi district, 57 VDCs out of 79 VDCs, has well access to road. The road density is identified as 11km/100 sq.km (District and VDC profile of Nepal 2012). The Tansen –Tamghas road of Gulmi district touches the Siddhartha highway. It is 74 kilo meters in length.



Figure 1.5: District Road Network

The total length of road networks of Gulmi district is recorded as 1079 km. The major portion of the total road length, 58.3%, is covered by seasonal road while graveled road covers only 7%.

Table 1.8: Road Networks of Gulmi District

Type of road	Length (KM)	
National highway	Not situated	
Seasonal road	629	
Under construction road	375	
Graveled road	75	

(Source: District Profile-2007)

Agriculture road network are the roads constructed with the emphasis in agricultural sectors to make reach of agricultural pocket sectors to the market or to storage facilities. There is around 30 km of this road which is constructed by District Agriculture Office budget.

Table 1.9: Agricultural Road of Gulmi District

Agriculture road	Length(km)		
Rudrabeni – Ashlewa	9.9		
Dandakateri-Nayagaun	10		
Gaidakot-juvung-Ratamata	10		

(District profile, DDC)

Irrigation

The cultivated area of Gulmi covers 22.8% of total area of the district i.e. 34102 ha (149799 ha). Similarly, the total irrigable land comprises 6.7 % of total area which is about 30% of cultivated land. The total irrigable land, 10068 ha, is divided into seasonal irrigable land, 81% and all time irrigable land, 19% (Annual agriculture development program and data book 2012/13).

Electricity

Electricity is the main sources of energy for lightening and operating various equipment. Electricity are predominantly supplied in urban areas and nearby settlements with the national grid of Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA), while in remote area, electricity is supplied mainly through micro and pico hydro, solar home systems and biogas plants.

Out of total 79 VDCs of Gulmi, 52 VDCs have well access to electricity. According to District Development Committee of Gulmi, there are altogether 33000 HHs which have access to electricity from national grid system. According to NEA till 2013, 52 VDCs have access to electricity with total number of users of 12957.

Table 1.10: Access of Electricity in Gulmi District

Particulars	Unit	Amount
No of VDC access of electricity	Number	52
No of VDC without electricity	Number	27
Total users	Number	12957
VDC participated in rural electricity program	Number	15
Total electricity consume in unit	NRs.	4658201
Total income annually from electricity	NRs.	27,585,213

Source: Nepal Electricity Authority 2013

Banks and Financial Institutes

According to the District and VDC profile of Gulmi district, various banks and finance company are providing financial services to the people residing in district till 2012. Till mid of Aril 2012, the financial institutions in the district comprises 5 commercial banks, 12 development banks and 1 finance company. Similarly, there are altogether 159 cooperative operated throughout the district.

Table 1.11: Financial Institutes of Gulmi District

Bank and Finance	2010	Mid July 2011	Mid-April 2012		
Commercial Bank	3	3	5		
Development Bank	2	10	12		
Finance Company	0	0	1		

(Source: District and VDC Profile of Nepal)

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Many NGOs work together at national level for the development of community in different sector like poverty, renewable energy and environmental issues etc. In Gulmi, more than 122 NGOs are working in various sectors. The highest number of NGOs is working in community development sector followed by youth development.

Table 1.12: Non-governmental Organizations of Gulmi District

Sector	Number Sector		Number
Community development	76	Children Welfare	2
Youth development	29	Moral development	1

(Source: District and VDC profile of Nepal 2012)

Industries

A total of 853 industries have been registered in Gulmi district. The diesel and electric mill comprises a major proportion of the registered industries as well as the functioning industries. It covers 43.6% of registered and 48.1% of functional industries. Similarly, other industry related to construction or bidding and furniture comprises 11% and 8.1% of registered industries respectively. Similarly, a significant proportion of registered industries, 33.2% are un-functional due to various causes.

Table 1.13: Status of Industries of Gulmi District

CNI	La disabilità di la Caracteria di Caracteria	Da sistana d	Status	
SN	Industry type	Registered	Closed	Functioning
1	Diesel and electric mill	372	98	274
2	Construction or bidding	94	55	39
3	Furniture industry	69	20	49
4	Computer training	58	17	41
5	Tailoring industry	49	22	27
6	Water mill 41		15	26
7	Hotel and restaurant	37	6	31
8	Bakery item, distillery, and soda mill	28	11	17
9	Glasses, shoes, copy, photocopy etc	24	11	13
10	Box, grill workshop	31	7	24
11	Forming textile, sirak	22	12	10
12	Hand made	9	5	4
13	Chalk, cement industry	9	3	6
14	Brick made industry	5	1	4
15	Company	5	0	5
Tota	al .	853	283	570

(Source: District Profile-2064)

56.81% 100.00% • Total • Male • Female

Figure 1.7: Distribution of Population in Gulmi District

As per National Census 2011, 82.68% household families have access to pipe/tap water in the district. 3.91% get water from covered Kuwa/shallow well and 0.12% with hand pump. 5.69% rely on open Kuwa/shallow well, 6.5% on spout stone and 0.59 % on river. Similarly, 100% household families have latrine.

In the district, there are different health services: 1 government hospital, 3 PHCC/HC, 10 HP, 55 SHP, 214 PHC outreach clinic, 240 EPI clinic and 612 FCHVs.

In the district, there are 1,110 schools (627 primary schools, 236 lower secondary, 160 secondary and 87 higher secondary) having 96,438 total students (47,644 in primary schools, 25,306 in lower secondary, 14,792 in secondary and 8,696 higher secondary). There are 17 different colleges/campuses in the district.

1.6 Study Limitation

The study is based on primary and secondary information sources. Additionally, desk and literature review, and consultation meeting with WASH actors who are directly and indirectly contributed resources in WASH development activities were conducted. Functionality data of all DWS Schemes is missing and analysis was done based on available data only.

CHAPTER – 2: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SITUATION

2.1 Water Supply Situation

Water is one of the most basic elements for all living beings on this earth. It is used for various purposes, such as for cooking food, washing clothes, bathing, growing crops, construction work and for generating hydro-electricity. Although Nepal is a rich in her laden water resources, the rural and urban areas of hills and Terai are yet being wandered of the problem of water scarcity. In most of the remote and rural areas, people drink directly from the sources like rivers, spring, and ponds. However, these open sources of water was polluted and contaminated that consequences water-borne diseases like dysentery, typhoid and cholera. Every year many infants, children and adults of rural parts of the country are demised due to unsafe drinking water and sanitation practices. Additionally, people are acutely affected by unsafe and mismanaged water and sanitation system in urban areas.

In Gulmi district in the Western Development Region of Nepal, dry season is as long as eight months. About 90% of total annual rainfall is received during four months in the summer season. Although almost all VDCs are provisioned with water supply, the district suffers from alternating cycles of excess water and water scarcity. In order to provide drinking water supply facilities to the communities Resunga Drinking Water Supply Scheme was started in 2002 with 16-kilometer length pipeline and number of distribution outlets were constructed according to the community demand. This project assisted access safe drinking water to communities and to some extent meet the domestic and irrigation needs. In 2009, a cooperative based Water Management Committee (WMC) was formed a constructed a plastic lined water storage tank with the storage capacity of 600,000 liters of rainwater. The storage water was provided facilities for income generating activities such as growing off-seasonal vegetables and rearing improved breed of cattle. In following sub sections, water, sanitation and hygiene situation of Gulmi district has been elaborated.

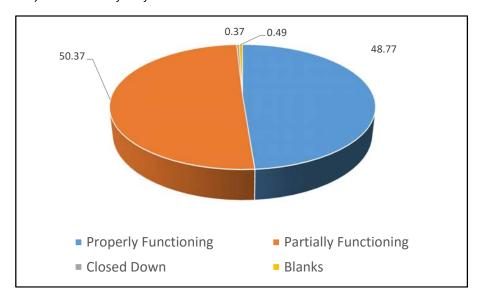
2.1.1 Water Supply Coverage

In Gulmi district the total number of DWS schemes were 1299 in which 1299 were related with gravity flow. Amongst them 138 projects were 20 years older (NIMP, 2014). Currently, 74.8% HHs are provisioned with drinking water, accounting 82.0% of the total population. The water supply coverage comprises 89.4% of rural population and 10.6% urban population (District and VDC profile of Nepal 2012). Similarly, a total of 79.3% people are getting service of drinking water via water supply office and the rest depends on tube well. Figure indicates amongst of the total distributed taps, 95.1 percent belonged with public taps while only 3.0 percent taps were distributed for private households. Similarly, 1.5 percent households relied on spring sources and dug well by 0.5 percent.

Table 2.1: Functional status of Drinking Water Supply Schemes

Project Status	Number	Percentage
Properly Functioning	396	48.77
Partially Functioning	409	50.37
Closed Down	3	0.37
Blanks	4	0.49
TOTAL	812	100.00

Source: Primary data collected from field 2014



Report of NMIP (2014) reveals that 77.8 % of the population of the district have access to water supply. The same report indicates that there are 1,229 total schemes, all the schemes being gravity flow in the district.

The NMIP (2014) report also indicates that there are 1339 total schemes, all the schemes being gravity flow in the district. Categorically, 1,150 schemes use springs as a source, 64 use spring fed streams as source, 7 use streams and 101 use the big streams as a source.

Table 2.2: Number of schemes by source type

S. No.	Source Type	Number		
1.	Spring	1150		
2.	Spring fed Stream	64		
3.	Stream	7		
4.	Big Stream	101		
5.	Other	17		

Source: NMIP 2014

However, the primary data collected by district shows that only 64.70 percent households have access to piped water. In Gulmi district, most people living in rural areas still rely on traditional sources of drinking water such as natural springs, rivers, dhunge dhara (stone spout), kuawa (surface well), pokhari/kunda (pond dug-well), and shallow tube well, stone tap, and stream

river. Many efforts have been made to provide easy access by governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), bilateral and multilateral agencies, and the private sector to safe drinking water in Gulmi district, despite that merely 75 percent of HHs have access to drinking water supply. Considering the figure, only 64% HHs out of total HHs have available safe piped drinking water. The global report estimates that every year, unsafe drinking water and lack of basic sanitation kills at least 10,500 children in Nepal as a result of water and sanitation-related diseases. The clear need for basic water and sanitation services for the poor assumes even greater significance when the linkages with other dimensions of poverty are considered.

Census report 2011 indicates that 88.51 percent households had access Tap/piped Water out of 64,921 households. Others were remained Tube well /Hand pump (0.03%), Covered Well/Kuwa (1.47%), Uncovered Well/Kuwa (4.48%), Spout Water (3.74%), River/stream (1.02%), others (0.45%), and Not Stated (0.25%).

Table 2.3: Means of Water Supply Situation in Gulmi District

S. No.	Main source of drinking	Number of Covered	Percentage of covered		
J. 1NO.	water	Households	households		
1	Tap/piped Water	57,460	88.51		
2	Tube well /Hand pump	20	0.03		
3	Covered Well/Kuwa	957	1.47		
4	Uncovered Well/Kuwa	2,909	4.48		
5	Spout Water	2,425	3.74		
6	River/stream	662	1.02		
7	Others	295	0.45		
8	Not Stated	193	0.30		
	TOTAL	64,921	100		

Source: CBS, 2011

1.47 4.48 3.74 1.02 0.45 0.25

0.03 88.55

Tap/piped Water Tube well /Hand pump Covered Well/Kuwa Uncovered Well/Kuwa
Spout Water River/stream Others Not Stated

Chart 2.1: Percentage of Water Supply Situation in Gulmi District (Figure shows in percentage)

Coverage of households are varied in Gulmi district substantially by the sources of drinking water. Out of the total distribution, 36% percent people are yet to be relied on unsafe drinking water. The following table depicts the water supply situation in Gulmi district. The details of Water supply situation has been given in Annex 2

Table 2.4: Sources of Water Supply and benefitted Households in Gulmi District

Total HHs	Total Pop	HH drinkin g water from Piped Supply- tap	HH drinkin g water from Point Source	HH drinking water from Protected Kuwa / pandhero- dhara	HH drinking water from Un Protected Kuwa / pandhero- stone tap	HH drinki ng water from strea m/ river	HH drinki ng water from canal	HH drinki ng water from Pond	HH drinki ng water from RWH	Total HHs having access to improve d DWS facilities	% of Total HHs having access to DWS	% of HHs Unser ved
64921	280,1 60	40972	4464	1640	2163	1349	255	202	2059	42612	66.33	33.67
Percenta Ave	age/ rage	63.11	6.88	2.53	3.33	2.08	0.39	0.31	3.17	65.64	66.33	33.67

Source: CBS, 2011; Primary field survey data collected by DDC, 2014

The above table indicates 63.11% HHs have access of drinking water from Piped Supply-tap. Out of them, 6.88% HHs have access of drinking water from Point Source followed by 3.33% HHs used drinking water from Protected Kuwa / Pandhero-Dhara and 2.53% HHs used drinking water from unprotected Kuwa / Pandhero-stone taps. As for the access of improved DWS facilities, only 66.54% average HHs have access to drinking water. In contrast 33.67% HHs are still unserved for access to drinking water supply. Other figures remain negligence for drinking water services.

2.1.2 Schemes Functionality

Functionality is the ability to perform a task or functions. In the concern of project designing and implementation, functionality is a set of functions that are able to achieve the result of project in an expected manner. As for the functionality status, three types of functionality positions were remained that are closed down projects, partially running projects, and properly functioning projects.

During the analysis of functionality of the projects, all projects were assessed for whole-year supply initially. Then the status of physical components and management systems were observed. Projects that were functioning and need no repairs were categorized as 'well-functioning'. Projects that were functioning and need repairs that are within the capacity of users (with no external inputs required) were categorized as 'need minor repair'. The projects that were functioning but need major repairs (with external inputs for construction components and technical supports required) are categorized as 'need major repair'. Projects that were functioning at their design level but were incapable of meeting present demand in quantity and/or quality are categorized as 'need rehabilitation'. Projects that were defunct and need major technical and financial inputs from external sources as well as sizeable contributions from users before they can function again were categorized as 'need reconstruction'. Key indicators of good management include technical human resources (Water Supply and Sanitation Technician (WSST), availability of essential tools and plant, institutionalization of the users' organization (Water and Sanitation Users' Committee (WSUC)),

and the existence of an operation and maintenance (O&M) fund.

Figure shows 1,229 schemes were in operation at the Gulmi district as a whole. Amongst them 22.08% were properly functioning while 64.50% were partially functioning. A least amount 98.46%) of projects were already closed down.

In addition, some 19.4 percent of the piped water systems were in well-functioning state, followed by 53.2 percent belong to the need minor repair category, 5.9 percent were in major repair status, 11.5 per cent need rehabilitation, 10.0 percent need reconstruction. The details of the status is illustrated below.

Table 2.5: Functionality of the projects

Status of the Functionality	Well- functioning	Need minor repair	Need major repair	Need rehabilitation	Need reconstruction
Coverage of the Percentage	19.4	53.2	5.9	11.5	10.0

Source: NMIP, 2011

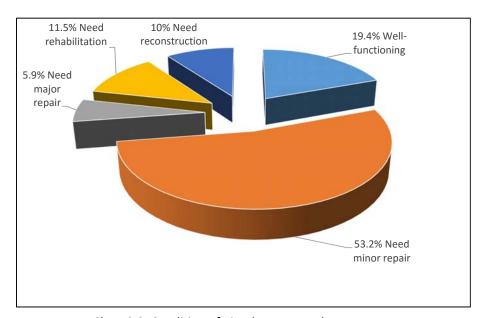


Chart 2.2: Condition of piped water supply systems

Table 2.6: Status of drinking water projects in Gulmi district

Benefited	d No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of
НН	Intake	functional	RVT	Functional	CC/DC	Functional	Taps	Functional
		intake		RVT		CC/DC		Taps
3371	706	636	841	748	537	494	8025	7148

Source: Field survey, 2070

From 2053 to 2058, FINIDA initiated to build drinking water supply schemes jointly with VDC at Dhurkot Nayagaun where 2 intakes and 9 RVTs were constructed. From the schemes, 50 taps were distributed and 233 households were benefited. Nevertheless, both projects were closed down at currently due to passiveness of the water user committees.

Table 2.7: Status partially running DWS schemes in Gulmi district

No. of Intake	No. of functional intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functional RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Functional CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Functional Taps
492	439	563	486	375	336	4220	3520

Source: Field survey, 2070

In Gulmi district, it was recorded that 439 projects were constructed from 2022 to 2057, which were provided benefit to 28636 households. However, such projects were partially functioning. Among the projects 492 intakes were constructed in which only 439 intakes were partially running while 563 RVTs were functional. Besides these 4,220 taps were established during the period of project launch while 3,520 taps were in operation presently. As for the WUSCs, some committees were active while others were somehow active and few were passive that led some projects were only partially running and few were completely closed down.

Table 2.8: Status of properly functioning DWS schemes in Gulmi district

Benefited HH	No. of Intake	No. of functional intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functional RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Functional CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Functional Taps
10065	167	155	199	196	144	140	3379	3253

Source: Field survey, 2070

Above table indicates 167 water intakes out of 155 were properly running in Gulmi district while remaining were partially in operation. Similarly, 196 RVTs, 144 CC/DCs were properly functioning.

Similarly, the following table indicates 40 water intakes were closed down in Gulmi district. Similarly, 68 RVTs, 17 CC/DCs were closed down.

Table 2.9: Status of closed down DWS schemes in Gulmi district

No. of Intake	No. of RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Functional CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Functional Taps
40	68	17	17	351	300

Source: Field survey, 2070

2.1.3 Drinking Water Supply in Schools and Other Institutions

a) Schools

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

Of the existing water supply systems in schools, gravity, covered well/Kuwa, uncovered well/Kuwa and tube wells are the major systems found in the schools. Functionality of the system has not been categorized. The functional status should be indicated to fully functional, need of minor repair, need major repair and waiting for rehabilitations. Detail on number of schools, number of students, and functional status of each water system should be generated

in coming days. Details of information have been mentioned in Annex-1.2 priority order of VDCs and Municipality by water supply facilities in schools.

b) Other Institutions

To provide the WASH service in Gulmi district, 43 organizations such as FINIDA, M.B.C, GOI, Redcross, HABITAT, British M.B.C, DSWDO, NPC, GWS, GARDEP, Center Scheme, FunBoard, Bu.pu.Sainika, NA, division Office, Kadari Khane Pani, EEC, EC, CDF, ADB, HELVITAS, N.N.M.B.C, Rastiya Janjagarana Aviyan, District Water Office Gulmi, UNDCEF, Grid Nepal, World Bank, UNICEF, Kadari, Local People, and DDC/Municipality/VDCs were directly involved. Through these organizations, 411 schemes were constructed and 39118 HHs were directly benefitted. The following table presents the status of the Drinking Water Supply Schemes supported by various institutions. The details of the tables presents in Annex 9.

Table 2.9: HDPE Pipe leaked of Drinking Water Supply Schemes supported by various institutions

No of		HDPE	pipe exp	osure	Leaka	ge in Pipe	eline	Overall Status	Fund	ctional
Schemes	НН	MP	SP	NE	MP	SP	NL	PF	Par-F	CD
411	39118	81	258	72	76	277	58	100	307	4

<u>Note:</u> MP = Many Places; SP = Some Places; NE = Not Exposed, NL = No Leakage; PF= Properly Functioning; Par-F= Partially Functioning; CD= Closed Down

Table 2.10: overall functional status of Drinking Water Supply Schemes supported by various institutions

WUSC a	ctiveness		O&M Raising	Fund	VMW		Water ta	ariff
Active	Somehow Active	Passive	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
89	273	41	88	0	204	201	203	208

<u>Note:</u> MP = Many Places; SP = Some Places; NE = Not Exposed, NL = No Leakage;
PF= Properly Functioning; Par-F= Partially Functioning; CD= Closed Down

ADB supported projects in Gulmi district

Name of Scheme	Ben efit ed HH	Name of Source	Type of Source (Spring, Stream/Riv er)	HDPE pipe exposur e	Leakag e in Pipelin e	No. of Intake	No. of functional intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functiona I RVT	No. of Taps	No. of Functi onal Taps	Overall Function al Status	WUSC activene ss
Bhalu Pokhari Water Scheme	107	Bhalu Pokhari Water Scheme	Point Source	Not Exposed	No Leakag e	2	2	2	2	17	17	Partially Functioni ng	Someho w Active
Kholi Kheta Water Scheme	60	Kholi Kheta Water Scheme	Point Source	Not Exposed	Some Places	2	1	2	2	20	20	Partially Functioni ng	Active
TOTAL	167				TOTAL	4	3	4	4	37	37		

British Embassy supported projects in Gulmi district

Nam e of VDC	Ben efite d HH	Name of Source	Type of Sourc e	HDPE pipe expos ure	Leakage in Pipeline	No. of Int ake	No. of functio nal intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functio nal RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Functional CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Functio nal Taps	Overall Function al Status	WUSC active ness
Gwa gha	44	Kharpa ni	Point Sourc e	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	Properly Functioni ng	Some how Active

Ex-Army supported projects in Gulmi district

Nam e of VDC	Name of Scheme	Year of Const ructi on	Ben efit ed HH	Name of Source	HDPE pipe exposur e	Leakag e in Pipelin e	No. of Intak e	No. of functi onal intake	No. of RV T	No. of Func tion al RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Functi onal CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Functi onal Taps	Overall Function al Status	WUSC activen ess
Bisu khar ka	BhatiKho la Water Schjeme	2042	105	Bhaun Pani	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	3	3			18	18	Partially Functioni ng	passive
			105		·	TOTAL	1	1	3	3	0	0	18	18		

DDC supported projects in Gulmi district

550	. sappo. t	.ca projects											
Name of VDC	Benefite d HH	HDPE pipe exposure	Leakage in Pipeline	No. of Intake	No. of functio nal intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functi onal RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Function al CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Function al Taps	Overall Functional Status	WUSC activene ss
Resunga NP	10	Not Exposed	No Leakage	2	2					2	2	Properly Functionin g	Someho w Active
Resunga NP	7	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1			2	2	Properly Functionin g	Active
IsmaRajasthal	15	Some Places	Some Places							3	3	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Chhapahile	20	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1			4	4	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Chhapahile	30	Some Places	Some Places	1	1					10	10	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Bhanbhane	40	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	2	2					Partially Functionin g	Active
Bhanbhane	70	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	2	2					Properly Functionin g	Active

Name of VDC	Benefite d HH	HDPE pipe exposure	Leakage in Pipeline	No. of Intake	No. of functio nal intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functi onal RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Function al CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Function al Taps	Overall Functional Status	WUSC activene ss
Bhanbhane	63	Some Places	Some Places		Шаке		KVI					Partially Functionin	Someho w Active
Bhanbhane	200	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	2	2			27	20	Partially Functionin	Active
Bhanbhane	80	Some Places	Some Places									Closed Down	
Baletaksar	35	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
DhurkotNayag aun	85	Many Places	Some Places	1	1	3	3	3	3	14	9	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
DhurkotNayag aun	50	Not Exposed	Some Places	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	10	Properly Functionin g	Active
Thulolumpek	277	Some Places	Many Places	4	4	15	15	7	7	301	301	Properly Functionin g	Someho w Active
Kurgha	48	Some Places	Some Places			1	1					Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Digam	25	Some Places	No Leakage	1	1	1	1			4	4	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Digam	32	Many Places	Some Places	1	1					3	3	Closed Down	Someho w Active
Digam	24	Not Exposed	No Leakage	2	2	2	2			6	6	Closed Down	Active
Thanpati	44	Some Places	Many Places	5	5	1	1			6	7	Properly Functionin g	Someho w Active
Darbardevisth an	106	Some Places	Some Places	3	3	3	3	2	2	20	18	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Harmichaur	87	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1	1	1			Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Johang		Some Places	Some Places			2	2					Properly Functionin g	Active
Johang	122	Many Places	Many Places	5	5			3	3	17	17	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Limgha	40	Many Places	Some Places			1	1			6	9	Properly Functionin	Active
MyalPokhari	75	Many Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1			5	5	Partially Functionin g	Active
Musikot	24	Not Exposed	Some Places	1	1	2	2			8	7	Partially Functionin	Someho w Active
Juniya	10	Many Places	Some Places	1	1							Partially Functionin	Someho w Active
Purtighat	84	Some Places	Some Places			2	2	1	1	8	8	Partially Functionin	Someho w Active
Sirseni	25	Some Places	Some Places	1						15	15	Partially Functionin	Someho w Active
Sirseni	50	Not Exposed	Some Places	1	1	2	2			30	30	Properly Functionin	Active

Name of VDC	Benefite d HH	HDPE pipe exposure	Leakage in Pipeline	No. of Intake	No. of functio nal intake	No. of RVT	No. of Functi onal RVT	No. of CC/DC	No. of Function al CC/DC	No. of Taps	No. of Function al Taps	Overall Functional Status	WUSC activene ss
Khadgakot	23	Many Places	Many Places			1	1			5	5	Partially Functionin g	passive
Khadgakot	8	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1			1	1	Properly Functionin g	Active
Darling	28	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1			31	31	Properly Functionin g	Active
PaudhiAmaray ee	18	Some Places	Some Places	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
PaudhiAmaray ee	36	Not Exposed	Some Places	1	1	1	1	5	5	8	8	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Pallikot	35	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	3	3			20	20	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Wamitaksar	866	Not Exposed	No Leakage	1		1		9	7	80	69	Partially Functionin g	passive
Wamitaksar	500	Not Exposed	Some Places	1		4		6		40	40	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Gaidakot	60	Not Exposed	Some Places	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	Partially Functionin g	passive
DhurkotRajast hal	40	Not Exposed	Some Places	1	1	1	1			12	12	Partially Functionin g	Active
Arje	56	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	Properly Functionin g	Active
Aaglung	70	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1	2	2	7		Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Hardineta	25	Some Places	Some Places	1	1	1	1			4	4	Partially Functionin g	Someho w Active
Ruru	110	Not Exposed	Some Places	2	2	1	1	1	1	10	10	Properly Functionin	Active
Ruru	31	Some Places	No Leakage	1	1	1	1			5	5	Partially Functionin	Active
	166		TOTAL	54	51	67	62	50	42	755	726		

2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation

Sanitation is generally understood as the access to toilet and cleanliness of household and enclosures, process and system that keeps places clean, especially by removing human waste. The sanitation status also denotes the hygienic condition in the given place and time. Sanitation coverage is expressed in terms of toilets. In Nepal, the national sanitation coverage was mere 6% of the population in1990 while the coverage reached 62% in 2011 (CBS 2011). The proportion of the population indicates 38% were still absence in sanitation systems. There were several reasons have been contributed to achieve the significant result. These were the Social Movement for Sanitation, schools were key players who collaborated with communities to declare their catchment areas ODF. The School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) were some of the initiatives introducing the universal approach which

led thousands of schools and communities to declare their catchment areas ODF. The sanitation situation of the district is unevenly distributed across VDCs and communities as well as rural and urban areas.

Gulmi District declared Open Defecation Free on 11th July 2015. There are 75 Village Development Committees and one Municipality in Gulmi District, which had already declared ODF following the rule and regulation given in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan-2068. Now, 61292 households in the district have toilets. During the sanitation momentum, six public toilets were constructed and a few are under construction. RWSSP-WN II, through the Local Government (DDC), has been supporting the movement through building capacity, conducting sanitation and hygiene promotional activities, and helping the district to prepare ODF plan and strategy.

2.2.1 Sanitation Coverage in Disadvantage communities

Gulmi district has been already declared No open defecation free (ODF) district in 26th Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through the prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. Such hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. Wastes that can cause health problems are human and animal feces, solid wastes, domestic wastewater, industrial wastes, and agricultural wastes. However, numerous efforts have been paid to manage the waste and sewerage. There are five different sanitation practices to manage the waste and sewerage: Basic sanitation-the management of human feces at the household level; on-site sanitation-the collection and treatment of waste is done where it is deposited; food sanitation-the hygienic measures for ensuring food safety; environmental sanitation-the control of environmental factors that form links in disease transmission i.e. solid waste management, water and wastewater treatment, industrial waste treatment and noise and pollution control; and ecological sanitation-a conceptual approach of recycling to nature the nutrients from human and animal wastes.

According to the District and VDC profile of Nepal (2012), 67% of total population has access to sanitation facility. The well accessed population comprises 90% rural population and only 10% urban population. About 39.4% of total HHs is without toilet. Similarly, approximately half of total HHs use general toilet (District profile 2007). A total of 45939 toilets are recorded in the district of which, 0.73% are unused (district and VDC profile of Nepal, 2012).

In Gulmi district, 80% poor people have toilet facilities and adopted sanitation practices. Similarly, 21% disadvantaged communities are lagging behind from the sanitation practices. The table below indicates the coverage of sanitation in Disadvantaged Communities in Gulmi district.

The Census report 2011 illustrates that 81. 41 percent households had access toilet facilities including well facilitated and ordinary toilets. Figure shows 18.36 percent households had no toilet facilities while 0.23 percent households not stated about the toilet facility. The table below indicates the details of toilet facilities in Gulmi district.

Table 2.11: Households by type of toilet

S. No.	Details of toilet facilities	Number of	Covered	Percentage of covered
J. 110.	Details of tollet facilities	Households		households

1	Households without toilet facility	11,913	18.36
2	Flush toilet	34,608	53.34
3	Ordinary toilet	18,214	28.07
4	Facility not stated	152	0.23
	TOTAL	64887	100

Source: CBS, 2011

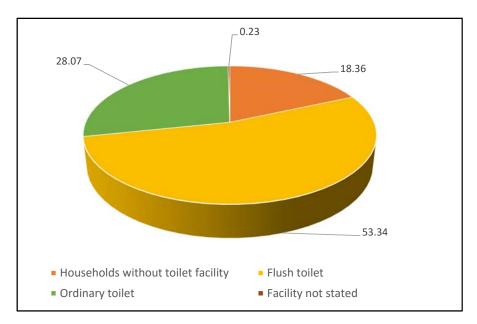


Chart 2.2: Percentage of Households by type of toilet in Gulmi District (Figure shows in percentage)

In addition, the table below shows the sanitation coverage in Gulmi district for disadvantaged communities.

Table 2.12: Sanitation Coverage in Disadvantaged Communities

VDC	Dalit HH	Adibasi/ Janjati HH	Muslim HH	Others	Total	Permanent/Temporary Toilet	No Toilet	Improved Cooking Stove
TOTAL	12502	16380	37	31557	60992	60198	794	33105
%	39.62	51.91	0.12	100.00	100.00	98.70	1.30	54.28

Source: DDC Gulmi, 2072

The above table indicates 98.70 percent Disadvantaged Communities used permanent or temporary toilets where as 1.30 percentage were lag behind from the basic toilet facilities. In addition 54.28 percent disadvantaged communities practiced improved cooking stoves, rest of them had lack access of improved cooking stove.

Additionally, the table below shows the percentage of the households with a toilet with a particular type (pit latrine, water seal, other) and the percentage of the households with a toilet with poorly managed, dirty or unused toilets. Figures below indicates the extrapolated from observed toilets.

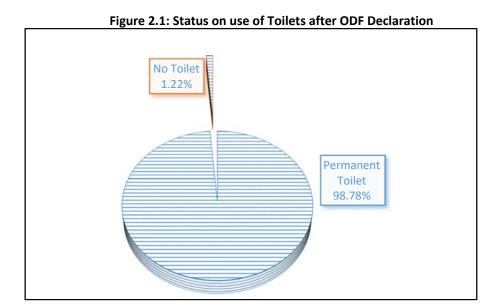
Table 2.13: District-wise functionality of toilets

Functionality	Total	No.	Pit	Water	Other	Poorly	Dirty	Unused
of toilets	toilets	observed	latrine	seal	types	managed	toilet	toilet
Percentage	45,939	9,826	32.15	47.85	0	12.01	7.26	0.73

Source: NMIP, 2011

2.2.2 Household Sanitation

The district has been already declared ODF zone in July, 2015. ODF declaration report reveals that 60,498 (93.16%) households in the district have improved toilets. However, 1.24 % of the total households are still facing sanitation problem in the district (See Annex 3 for details). This indicates, people are facing the problem to regulate the toilet. Post ODF activities for total sanitation such as use of toilet, behaviour of hand washing after using toilet should be conducted.



2.2.3 School Sanitation

The Government of Nepal has set targets to meet sanitation and water for all by 2017. This includes sanitation and water facilities in all schools as well. The Department of Education (DoE) is the main actor to provide sanitation facilities in community schools; concurrently it has allocated funds for this purpose for the last years. In statistical terms, this means 14 million people are deprived from basic sanitation services; that is 51% of the population, and only 41% of public and community schools have toilet facilities. Despite that, a lot of progress has been made in school sanitation with this initiative, but challenges still remain. Demand and supply of services vis-à-vis sustainability of services is of concern in community schools.

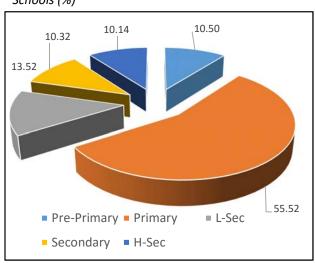
There are a total 704 schools with student population of 76640 (Boys- 36,533, Girls- 40,107) including 4335 staff in the district at study periods. Due to lack of required number of student, some schools have already merged and some are in merging stage in remote areas. This indicates the total number of schools are in decreasing order. Of the 549 schools, 77.98% schools have toilets in which 209 (29.69%) toiles are gender sensitive. Toilet facilities within

the district have been illustrated in table below. Details of information have been mentioned in Annex 1.5 as priorities order of VDCs and Municipality by sanitation facilities in schools.

Table 2.13: Status of Toilet Facility Users at the School level in Gulmi district

S.No	Type Of School	No. Of School	BOYS	%	GIRLS	%	STAFF	%	TOTAL	%
1	Pre-Primary	59	1284	40.16	1661	51.95	252	7.88	3197	3.94
2	Primary	312	8450	45.47	8703	46.84	1429	7.69	18582	22.89
3	L-Sec	76	6090	45.21	6612	49.09	767	5.69	13469	16.59
4	Secondary	58	7711	45.63	8316	49.21	872	5.16	16899	20.82
5	H-Sec	57	12998	44.78	14815	51.04	1215	4.19	29028	35.76
	TOTAL	562	36533	45.01	40107	49.41	4535	5.59	81175	100.00

Figure 2.2: Coverage of Schools in Gulmi District (%) Figure 2.3: Student and staff distribution in Schools (%)



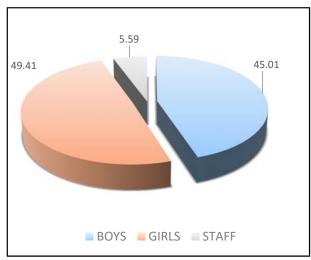
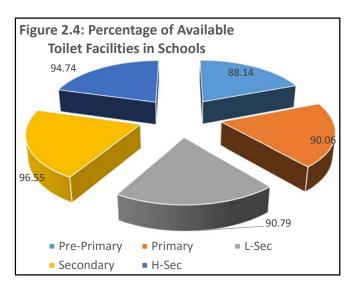
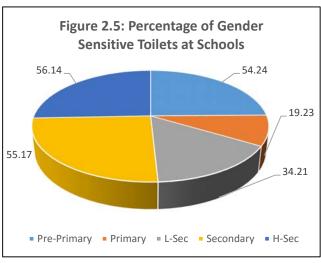


Table 2.14: Status of Toilet at the School level in Gulmi district

S.N o	Type Of O School Sc		nool Sch Facilit		To	vailable oilet ilities	Ge Sei	ailable ender nsitive pilets	Ger Sens	k Of nder sitive lets	To	quate oilet ilities		dequate Facilities	Frien Toilet Differ y Ab	For entl	Toil Diffe	riendly et For erently ble
		ool	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Pre- Primary	59	52	88.14	7	11.86	32	54.24	27	45.76	43	72.88	16	27.12	0	0	59	100
2	Primary	312	281	90.06	31	9.94	60	19.23	252	80.77	127	40.71	185	59.29	0	0	312	100
3	L-Sec	76	69	90.79	7	9.21	26	34.21	50	65.79	19	25.00	57	75.00	0	0	76	100
4	Seconda ry	58	56	96.55	2	3.45	32	55.17	26	44.83	4	6.90	58	100.00	0	0	58	100
5	H-Sec	57	54	94.74	3	5.26	32	56.14	25	43.86	12	21.05	45	78.95	0	0	57	100
	TOTAL	562	512	92.06	50	7.94	182	32.38	380	67.62	205	36.48	361	64.23	0	0	562	100





2.2.4 Other Institutions

In Gulmi district, the number of institutions were engaged in sanitation activities. These were DDC, DWSSO, DTO, VDCs, RVWRMP, local NGOs, civil society and local people.

Hygiene and sanitation are an important components to sustain the clean environments. It brings dignity, equality and safety, it is a good economic investment and ultimately it is a fundamental human right as provisioned by the UN. The "Sanitation for All: All for Sanitation" is a national thrive to 2017 to meet the goal for sanitation target and end open defecation.

There is a greater need to provide the hygiene facility to the school by harmonizing amongst and between the government, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society, private sectors, and community working together to achieve the national goal. In Gulmi district, the wider engagement of the stakeholders' ranges from government, non-government and communities made possible to attain the significant achievement. The following table illustrates the facilities of Toilet at the School and other Institutions in Gulmi district.

Table 2.15: Facilities of Toilet at the School and other Institutions in Gulmi district

Institutions	Coverage of Hygiene facilities (%)
Schools and colleges	94.87
Public Institutions (Police, administration and government institutions)	99.37
Community based institutions (VDCs, Health centres, extension centres)	99.64
Hotels and Restaurants	97.45
Bus Park	45.96
Public places (Park, Stadium, sport	56.74
Market centres	64.43
Others (Highway)	6.44
AVERAGE	70.61

Source: DDC Gulmi, 2070

2.3 Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District

Health Information available with DHO for 2 years (2071-2072 B.S.) indicate that Typhoid (Enteric Fever), Acute gastro enteritis, Amoebic Dysentery, Bacillary Dysentery/Shigellosis, Presumed non-infectious diarrhoea, Cholera, Intestinal Worms, Jaundice and Infective Hepatitis, and Hepatitis A diseases are found to be endemic placing a huge burden on families as well as inhibiting child growth through tropical enteropathy and inhibiting educational attainment in the district. The available data indicates a positive correlation between safe water, toilet 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 and total behaviour change of the people. Incidence of water borne disease in the district has been given in below and more detail has been presented in Annex 6.

Table 2.16: Status of Water Borne Diseases in Gulmi district

Cases	Typhoi (Enterio Fever)		Acute enterit	•	Amoebic Dysenter		Bacillary Dysente ellosis		Presum non- infectio diarrhe	us	Intestin Worms	-	Jaundi Infecti Hepati	-	Hepati	tis A	Total	
Sex	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М
No.	5196	3831	2111	1548	4854	3702	1002	741	3122	2212	5512	4097	503	384	38	40	2233 8	1655 5
%	23.2 6	23.1 4	9.45	9.35	21.73	22.36	4.49	4.48	13.9 8	13.3 6	24.6 8	24.75	2.25	2.32	0.17	0.2 4	100	100

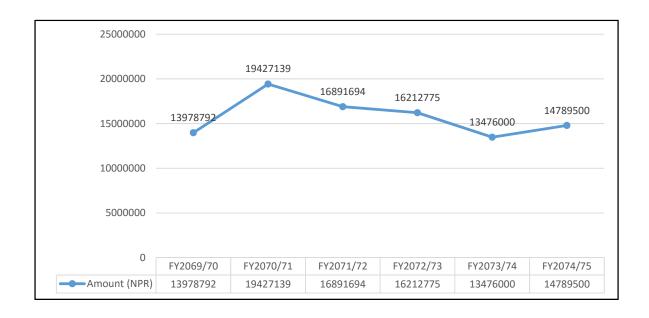
Note: M= Male; F= Female

2.4 Public budget expenditure tracking for WASH sector in different periods

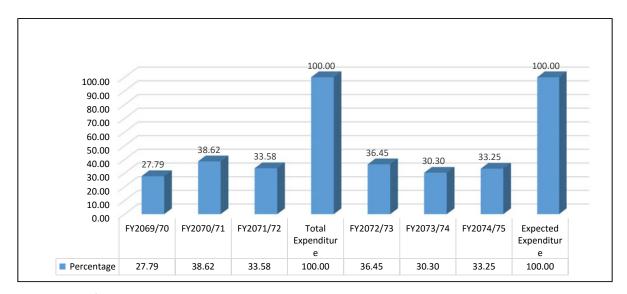
A budget is a plan for accomplishment of the programs related to objectives and goals within a definite time period, including an estimate of resources required, together with an estimate of resources available, usually compared with one or more past periods and showing future requirements. In the past WASH sector was not highly prioritized in Nepal due to lack of awareness and absence of advocacy. After 1970s, many international and national advocacy forums were formed that supported empowering people and raising public awareness on the one hand. On the other hand, all actors including government, DPs and civil society come together to bring significant achievements in WASH sectors that encourages the government including DPs have significantly increased the budget for WASH sector to achieve universal coverage. In Gulmi district, the budget for WASH sector was allocated by local bodies, government line agencies, and other development partners such as I/NGOs. The figures below illustrate the annual budget allocation by the agencies in different year. The detail budget allocation according to VDCs in Gulmi district presents in Annex 4 and 5.

Table 2.17: Public budget expenditure tracking for WASH sector in Gulmi district

		•							
	Actual Expen	diture of Budge	et		Projection of Budget Expenditure				
Year	FY2069/70	FY2070/71	FY2071/72	Total	FY2072/73	FY2073/74	FY2074/75	Total	
Amount (NPR)	13978792	19427139	16891694	50297625	16212775	13476000	14789500	44478275	
Percentage	27.79	38.62	33.58	100.00	36.45	30.30	33.25	100.00	



The total expenditure budget for last 3 years was NRs. 5, 02, 97, 625.00 in which the huge amount (38.62%) was spent in FY2070/71 followed by 33.58% in FY2071/72. The least amount (27.79%) was expended in FY2069/70 compared to other years. Similarly, the huge amount (36.45%) will be spent in FY2072/73followed by FY2074/75 (33.25%). The least amount (30.30%) was expended in FY2073/74 compared to other years.



2.5 WASH Plan Mapping

Stakeholders' involvement in WASH sector concerns to maintain the Water governance and regulate the development and management activities of water resources. At the district level, stakeholders comprise a broad range of political and administration, social and economic, private sector and civil society spheres as their engagement reinforces decision making, negotiations, and power relationships and improves water services delivery system. In Gulmi district, WASH stakeholders consist local people, community, VDCs, DDC sectoral line agencies,

Development Partners, and department of WASH. However, the major stakeholders in terms of investment remain Department of Water Supply and Sanitation has initiated 89 projects in different VDCs and Municipality areas. Amongst the project, two types of projects such as gravity and lift are in operation. The details WASH Stakeholder Plan Mapping has been given in Annex 7.

Table 2.18: WASH Plan Mapping in different periods

Number of Benefitted VDCs	Type of Scheme (DWS, S&H, CCA/DRR, other specify)	Planned Year of Completion	If DWS specify (Gravity, OH, or Lift, well, Tube well)	Benefitted HHs	Estimated investment (NRs
13	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity and Lifting	1285	0
5	DWS	2072/073	Gravity	4820	34942
12	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	23171	193948
54	DWS	FY 2074/75	Gravity and Lifting	88520	959774
6	DWS	FY 2075/76	Gravity and Lifting	9631	133227
1	DWS	FY 2076/77	Lifting	4256	60237

The above table depicts the DWS completed and to be completed projects in all VDCs from FY 2071/072 to FY 2076/77. However the completed projects in FY 2071/72 counted 13 these were from Purkotdaha, Paudiamarai, Paudiamarai, Hardharde, Doholi, Darlamchaur, Malaygiri, Amarpur, Purkotdah, Chhapahile, Wagla/Sirseni, Badagaun, Hastichaur where 1285 households were benefitted. Concurrently, the table illustrates 1, 38, 21, 28, 000.00 NRS will be expended from 2072/073 to FY 2076/77 for Gravity and Lifting WASH projects.

2.6 Key Challenges

Clean Drinking water and sanitation are the most important basic needs of the human beings. It remains on the top priority in the agenda of community development. Given the fact that the governmental and development partners' effort to develop a systematic approach for effective access of people to clean drinking water and sanitation. Nepal has not had long stand history of drinking water supply sector. In 1970-75, the 4th Plan was formulated that gave high priority to the drinking water and sanitation sector in the national strategic plans. However, 27% households have lack access to drinking water supply and 20% are lag behind from the toilet service. The segregate information indicates that 22% rural households and 6% urban households are yet to be lag behind from the access of toilet service. Additionally, few districts have WASH plans but need to make fully implemented, and regular funding support. In most district monitoring is inconsistent and there were critical gaps. Reliable data is essential to inform policy decision, to monitoring and evaluate outcomes, and to identify those who do not have access to WASH.

Nevertheless, much progress has been made in expanding water and sanitation services with support of development partners. As they have focused on delivering development results and offering a wide range of financial support. Many agencies are contributing their efforts on decentralization, community participation, and private sector participation to reinforce the sanitation sector. Despite these, providing access to improved sanitation and safe drinking water to the people of the poor community and marginalized groups is still challenged ahead in many ways:

- i. Improvement in functionality of the schemes in water supply;
- ii. Impact of climate change on the availability of water sources;

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

2.6.1 Water Supply

In the district, 80.76% of the total households have access to basic water supply at present. However, the existing water supply systems remain to uncovered well/Kuwa and river/stream that consist of about 19.24% yield poor quality of water and affect the human health, therefore replacement is needed in order to ensure quality water safe for drinking as well as other household purpose. A rigorous effort is required to replace the aforementioned type water in order to ensure safe water for drinking and other household purpose to the people. Accordingly, the other system of water supply (gravity and lift system) and public water points need to be improved to ensure water quality and making them self-sustained at community level. Besides these tasks, the district has great challenge ahead to provide universal access to the population in the district by 2017 as stipulated by GoN in its MDG.

2.6.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.

Gulmi District declared Open Defecation Free on 11th July 2015. There are 75 Village Development Committees and one Municipality in Gulmi District, which had already declared ODF following the rule and regulation given in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan-2068. Now, 65000 households in the district are facilitated by toilets facility. RWSSP-WN II, through the Local Government (DDC), has been supporting the movement by building capacity, conducting sanitation and hygiene promotional activities, and helping the district to prepare ODF plan and strategy.

Analysis of soap availability, washbasin in school and other institution reveals that hand washing with soap at critical times is not so encouraging. The toilet-student ratio 1:33.65 indicates that toilets in educational institutions are satisfactory. However, a large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Solid waste and wastewater problems are growing rapidly as there is massive population influx in the district since the recent past. The rate of growth of per capita waste is also growing coupled with poor drainage affecting safe water. The practices of rampant disposal of waste particularly, have been contaminating the water bodies and affect the public health.

2.6.3 Poverty, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (PGESI)

Poverty is general scarcity, dearth, or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money while GESI refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender considers broader socio-cultural context include class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, age, equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.

Thus, GESI integration can be interpreted as a process and strategy for ensuring the concerns of women and men from all social groups (ethnicity, caste, economy, age, disability, geographic locations) as an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and social spheres. It aims to promote equality and strengthen the legitimacy by addressing existing disparities and gaps which are highlighted in access and control over resources, services, information and opportunities and the distribution of power and decision making.

Like the national scenario, the social exclusion by gender, ethnicity and caste is a persisting problem. Gender-based exclusion in Gulmi district is pervasive and deep-rooted, with discrimination against women reducing their physical survival, health and educational opportunities, ownership of assets, mobility, and overall status. Poverty incidence is higher among ethnic minorities such as Dalit and Janajati and other minority groups. Caste-based social exclusion has been manifesting in disparities in both poverty incidence and human development indicators. The national census data indicate poverty incidence to be significantly lower among the highest-caste group than for the lower-caste groups in Nepal. Although separate data is not available for the district, the national scenario does not differ in case of Gulmi too. It is the same case of other human development indicators between lower- and upper-caste groups.

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

As per Nepal Human Development Report 2014, economically active population of the district is 101,715. The report has categorised all 75 districts into 5 groups based on their Human Development Index (HDI). There are 10 districts in the first category with the lowest scores and 16 districts in the second category with slightly higher scores. Gulmi district lies in the third category (.450 - .499, modest category) where 30 districts, mostly of the hills, with a scores between 0.450 and 0.499 are listed. The score of Gulmi is 0.464.

Moreover, exclusion-led discrimination against women occurs on numerous fronts, including physical survival, health and educational opportunities, ownership of assets, mobility, and overall cultural status. Figure shows 72.56 percent people are literate in which 81.65 percent male and 65.94 female are literate. Similar pattern could be noticed in case of life expectancy, absolute poverty among the female-headed women. The existing scenario warrant that Gulmi 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.

2.6. 4 Environment, Climate Change and Disasters

Geographically, Gulmi district is located within Lumbini zone in western development region. It falls in Himalayan range and mid hilly region. Hilly region is the prime source of recharge of river and stream water. Besides the hill and mountain the district have a large number of ponds to recharge water sources. The hilly region is occupied by remarkable number of community forests, which also help to recharge the water sources of the district.

Deforestation is high in everywhere of the district. The agricultural activities using chemical fertilizer, insecticide pesticides and other harmful chemicals have been resulting contamination of water source of the district. This has manifested in adverse impacts in water quality in hilly areas of the district. Acute land erosion due to slash and burn crop cultivation system with no terracing at the hilly region has been a recurring problem in these slopes eroding the top soils. Similarly, reduction of rainfall, landslide and flood, water resource below the human settlement, burning of forest in dry season results the reduction of water resources in the district.

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

2.6. 5 Vulnerability Assessment

According to NAPA (2010), the vulnerability of Gulmi district is estimated as low with the vulnerability index between 0.181-0.355. The district's vulnerability is low to landslide ecological, drought, GLOF & rainfall/temperature and is very low to flood. The vulnerability of Gulmi is assessed into 3 categories; High, Moderate and Low and mapped accordingly. Furthermore, the analysis of vulnerability score shows that Hwandi is most vulnerable VDC of the district with vulnerability score of 0.4. Based on flood and landslide, Aaglung has been the most vulnerable VDC scoring 0.59. Similarly Thulo Lumpek is the most vulnerable towards fire and drought with the score of 0.42.

In Gulmi district, the key hazards like flood, land-slide, fire and drought have caused total loss of 214 human deaths, 109 injured, 277 houses destroyed, and 3794 affected over the recorded period of time period. Land-slide has been the key event causing the highest loss, 44.3% of total loss. Similarly, epidemic is the most vulnerable cause for human death which is respectively followed by landslide and flood. The average combined vulnerability index does not follow a distinct trend; 0.1794, 0.1147, 0.2071 and 0.1736 respectively for 1971-1980, 1981-1990, 1991-2000, and 2001-2011. Evaluating individual event, fire was the most vulnerable event followed by land-slide in 1971-1980 while in 2001-2011, land-slide became the key vulnerable event.

2.6. 6 Past and Perceived Future Trend of Natural Hazard

The number of events related to natural hazard has increased in recent years from 2008 and the highest occurrence recorded was on 1977 following by 8 events in 2009. All together 13 people have died, 8 have been injured and 353 people has been affected due to the fire during the period of 1973-2011. Flood is not regular problem as there are only few times when the flood has occurred so, there will be no surprise that NAPA (2010) has kept this district in

categories of very low vulnerable to flood. However, flood has caused the deaths of 17 peoples, injury of 3 people and 215 affected over the time period. NAPA (2010) has categorized Gulmi district as low vulnerable to landslides, with an index of 0.073 to 0.212. The occurrence of landslide is negligible from year 1971 to 2006. However, the occurrence has increased and continuing in recent years from 2007 recording highest number in 2010. Therefore, landslide could be one key threats due to CC in future.

2.6. 7 Climate Change Education

In addition to formal education in school and college, number of awareness programs has been initiated at local and national level to address these issues. The district shows the active involvement of different governmental, local bodies and different NGOs. The governmental bodies like DDC/DEECCS, DADO, DFO, and District Soil Conservation Office have prepared different plans and are working annually as per the plans. Such plans generally include awareness programs, training for the officials, seminars and adaptation measures. Similarly, there are some NGOs working in the field of CC adaptation. They prepare brochures, perform street dramas, different rallies and other awareness programs at local level to aware the local people about the existing scenario of CC, its inevitability and the adaptation techniques to minimize its effects. Also, local and national media are advertising such issues and aware the mass with the help of advertisements, talk shows, dramas, serials, etc.

2.7 Discussions and the Way Forward

Despite the reasonable achievements in WASH sector, still 15% of the country's population lacks access to drinking water supply and sanitation, 42% are far behind from the access to toilet. Such gap stands as a big challenge in achieving the perceived health benefits from water supply and sanitation services. More importantly, the poor and disadvantaged communities are highly vulnerable, with children and women fairing worst while some national strategies and policy frameworks are well structured which are well accepted by all. The trend of WASH coverage also indicates that Gulmi district is to very close to meet the MDG, though it needs to make more quality and sustainable service system, equality and equitable access to service provisions, enabling environment for institutional mechanism, adequate resources and stakeholders' strong degree of collaboration. However, these matters are rolling issues and still to be resolved in the WASH sector. In order to meet these challenges, many elements are needed to be deployed as way forward of WASH sector in Nepal.

Firstly, it is evident that learning and sharing activities in the WASH sector is very limited. Information management has not been a prioritized and there is no proper mechanism to receive feedback from grassroots to the policy making resulting into ad hoc planning. So, it is essential that key WASH sector stakeholders have to create enabling environment to formulate community friendly WASH policies, technological options and establish good practices for effective planning to achieve the targets of 'Sanitation and Water for All'.

Secondly, WASH sector is fragmented and still marginalized people are lag behind from basic WASH services. To end this situation, networks at different level is enormous that advocate the knowledge sharing and effective information management. This process encouraged the sectoral professionals as a potential network to develop itself as a knowledge sharing hub. The networks can bring many opportunities through sectoral experiences and financial support in different thematic areas such as institutional framework, capacity building, sector financing, monitoring and evaluation, functionality and sustainability, sanitation and hygiene, water

quality, gender equity and social inclusion and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Thirdly, Nepal has been enriched by effectively devolved Local Self Governance Act (LSGA) which has provisioned to empower the rural communities for providing water and sanitation facilities through participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Mass campaign, lobby and advocacy of communities' and result based monitoring are essential components of LSGA which promoted a bottom-up approach to advance resource distribution and service delivery, by bringing the decision-making process closer to the grassroots. However, due to lack of awareness, human resources and, most importantly, due to lack of planning skills, hygiene and sanitation was overshadowed by physical infrastructures. To switch of the issues, a greater determination is required to harmonize various sectors government, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society, private sectors, and communities which are directly and indirectly involved in WASH activities to achieve the national goal. Still the challenge leftovers to reach the marginalized and poor people who fall under basic access to water, sanitation and toilets.

Fourth, the Water Supply and Sanitation Division/Sub-Division Offices (WSSD/SDO) have been playing the catalytic role for backstopping ODF initiative in coordination with District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee in the recent years. NGO/ CBOs, women/mothers' groups, forest users groups (FUGs), cooperatives, ex-army groups, youth clubs, are quite active in Nepal for cultural, social and community welfare activities. But these entities are not fully streamlined to achieve hygiene and sanitation promotion.

Fifth, sector governance Nepal is intending to move towards a sector wide approach (SWAp) for WASH with a sectoral periodic plan and agreed results framework. However, Nepal's current WASH sector governance is highly fragmented. There are overlaps in responsibilities and roles at all levels and a dominant emphasis on project-oriented approach to delivery. Although the Government of Nepal has clarified its outlined to address the issues of WASH through SWAp in its Three Year Plan, there are some reservations of stakeholders who understand SWAp only as a basket funding mechanism and do not wish to lose their control of fund execution.

Finally, a model needs to develop for effective WASH service management encompassing financing, outsourcing and oversight to increase capacity and efficiency. This model reinforces to enhance the capacity of local government, CBOs and NGOs.

Despite many efforts, WASH sector is influenced by power structure in water supply sector and not effectively encourage the communities, NGOs and the private-sectors to involvement. This has led 42 percent of all projects are not well functioning and need major repairs, rehabilitation or reconstruction. A more visible constraints for this are technical and financial that hinder the community's capacity. Other factors include institutional fragmentation and limited sector coordination, captured decentralization in local authorities, weak monitoring and attention to water resource management and water quality, and lack of information on budget allocations. These issues can hinder the access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and proper hygiene.

CHAPTER – 3: DISTRICT WASH TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

3. Background

A formal WASH initiative was began in Nepal during 2003 that emphasized on building an alliance of sectoral organizations working together on sanitation issues; and increasing government accountability by disseminating to communities information on national sanitation policies and government commitments in achieving Millennium Development Targets and establishing mechanisms to feedback their views to decision makers.

3.1 District WASH Targets

The government of Nepal under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy 2004 and National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan-2011 envisioned to achieve the target of total access for water and sanitation by 2017. To support the national target by achieving remarkable progress in WASH sector, Gulmi District sets the major milestones of the WASH activities. Accordingly, guiding principles and implementation strategy has been formulated in order to ensure the achievement of the set target and stipulated milestones of the activities.

Table 3.1: Major Milestones

Activities		Number of V	DC/Municipa	ality by Yea	r
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Preparation of District Post ODF Strategy	1				
Approval and implementation of DSWASHP	1	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular
Translation and publication of DSWASHP	1	1	2	1	3
Post ODF /total sanitation strategy of District	1	1	2	1	3
Post ODF strategy of VDCs	15	30	30		
Preparation of VDC and District Level Community		15	30	30	
adaptation work plan					
Post ODF activities in VDCs	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular
Sustainable regulation and protection of existing	99	400	400	400	
water supply scheme (water safety plan)					
New schemes for unserved HHs (388 schemes for	50	100	100	100	
19,428 HHs average one scheme equal to 50 HHs in					
average)					
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning	15	20	30	12	

Source: Field Survey 2071

3.2 Principle WASH Strategy

The District Strategic WASH Plan is a key guideline to address the underlying issues of WASH activities across the district through determining strategic vision, goal, objective, input, output, outcomes and resources (Financial and Human) within the 2013-2017 period.

The basic aim of the DSWASHP is to streamline the scattered and uneven efforts of the stakeholders for achieving set WASH targets for the district. The DSWASHP supports to bring close all stakeholders' ranges from the government and non-government institutions, private sector and create an enabling environment for working at the district and community level under following principle strategies:

- i. DWASH-CC will be responsible to maintain the coordination with stakeholders and other agencies to ensure implementation of the strategic plan as well as raising financial resources to meet the resources gap of the plan.
- ii. WASH sector agencies will be actively engaged at the district level planning, activities setting, aligning with the strategy, setting of targets and action plans.
- iii. All VDCs / Municipality will prepare their respective VWASH/MWASH plans to achieve the basic water supply coverage by 2017.
- iv. VDCs and Municipality will allocate at least 5% of their total capital budget for WASH activities annually. Similarly, DDC will allocate at least 3% of their capital budget to support the WASH activities in the district. Such annual allocation of budgets by local authorities may need to be increased upon nature and extent of activities in the respective areas.
- v. All VDCs and Municipality will prepare Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) aiming at reducing adverse effects of climate change as well as prepare adaptation plan in order to cope with possible risks emanating from climate change.
- vi. DWASH-CC will formulate District Solid Waste Management Plan with primary focus on mitigating problems of core-urban, sub-urban and highway corridor. Accordingly, it will implement at least two projects on pilot basis in order to see operation of the activities on sustained basis.
- vii. DWASH-CC will carry out study on status of groundwater aquifer, water quality, pollution risk, recharge status, water table depletion problem and access of people to the aquifer in the district. It will formulate policy and strategy for groundwater use for adaptation and sustainability.
- viii. A significant gap between the fund requirement and projected fund resources at the disposal of the sector actors at the district level exists. Therefore, mobilization of resources at the disposal of the sector actors at the local level with concerted efforts is a warranted task in achieving the set target of the plan on one hand and tapping the external fund resource on the other is compelling challenge in materializing the stipulated target in the Strategic Plan. Therefore, institutional capacity enhancement more of the DWASH-CC members and VWASH-CC and MWASH-CC members in tapping of the fund resources and channelling the fund and human resource as underlined in the strategic plan is a warranted need. Therefore, the capacity enhancement of the WASH institutions forms an important strategy in the plan.
- ix. DWASH-CC holds responsibilities of monitoring and updating the Strategic WASH Plan. VWASH-CCs and M-WASH-CC are made responsible for monitoring and updating of their respective VWASH and MWASH plans.
 - DWASH-CC will coordinate the concerned stakeholders in the district in smoothing fund and human resource supports for materializing planned activities of VDCs/VWASH-CCs and Municipality/MWASH-CC in achieving set target of ODF by 2015 and basic water supply coverage by 2017.
- xi. VDC/VWASH-CC, Municipality/MWASH-CC and user committees/groups hold the sole responsibilities of implementation and smooth operation of activities/schemes planned

for their respective areas in line with the spirit of decentralization and Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of GoN.

3.3 Sanitation Acceleration Strategy (Post ODF)

District Total Sanitation Strategy and Plan (2016-2020) has set a goal to achieve total sanitation status (with sustained behaviour change) by 2020. The plan has set different phases for achieving the goal of total sanitation. The phases are slightly updated as:

First Stage: Declare 5 VDCs and 2 wards of the Municipality as Total Sanitation VDC and Ward by the end of 2016.

Second Stage: Declare 16 VDCs and 7 wards of the Municipality as Total Sanitation VDC and Ward by the end of 2017. At least 60% of the schools and institutions will have adequate toilet facilities (child, gender and differently able friendly).

Third Stage: Declare remaining 14 VDCs and 6 wards of the municipality as Total Sanitation VDC and Wards by the end of 2018. Declare the district as Total Sanitation District. All the schools and the institutions will have adequate toilet facilities (child, gender and differently able friendly).

Fourth Stage: Develop the district as a sustained total sanitation model district by 2020. The sanitation improvement strategy of the district has been framed to the spirit of the national sanitation strategy. To end this, Gulmi district has framed basic strategies on sanitation under socio-economic and geographical realities existing the district. They are:

- District was declared Open Defecation Free Zone by 2072/3/26 BS upon construction of improved toilets in households, institutions including schools, government and nongovernment institutions and public places.
- Post-ODF activities will be carried out for total sanitation movement by the support institutions actively engaged in hygiene and sanitation activities in the district in concerted effort of DWASHCC
- Commitment has been placed by political parties and other stakeholders will be
 participated as driving force in achieving total sanitation/total behavior change in
 hygiene and sanitation as the post ODF strategy in the district.
- Hygiene and sanitation activities will be tied with day-to-day life of the people in the district and this will be driven ahead as common issues of development activities.
- A single entry system will be opted in providing fund support to the people upon careful analysis of geographical condition, socio-economic and religious situation existing in the district. Policy will be followed in providing special fund support from the district to the households with latrine connected with Biogas purpose.
- Discussion events, advocacy, and mass awareness raising programme will be conducted
 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.

3.4 Technological Options

Appropriate, tested and widely used technology options that meet the standards set by GoN will be promoted in the district. Following are the technological options identified as appropriate for the district:

Table 3.2: Technological options

Type of scheme	Technology options	Notes
Water Supply	Gravity flow systems	Gravity flow as the first priority;
	Rainwater harvesting	
	Point source improvement	First Priority is given to the
	Solar or electrical lifting	unreached and unserved.
	Multiple-use of water systems	
School/Institutional/	Gender, Child and Disabled	Availability of water; sustainable
Public Toilets	friendly structures	operation and maintenance is pre-
		condition.
Environmental	Latrines (dry, ECOSAN, SULABH)	Maximum utilization of local
Sanitation	Composting; household solid	materials, skills and technologies.
	waste management; Tap stand &	Sustainable technology choice;
	washing platform drainage (for	water scheme locations
	home gardens)	
Recharge Structures	Earthen or side-lined ponds on a	Multi-purpose use ponds
such as Ponds/Pits	suitable location at the higher end	recommended. Should consider easy
	of the catchment area, other	access to animals and human safety
	simple recharge structures such as	(in terms of drowning!) Maximum
	pits and trenches.	use of local materials.
Scheme and catchment	Bio-engineering and plantation to	Soil stabilization by plantation,
protection	protect catchment, water sources	management of excess runoff water
	and scheme structures.	etc.
Improved Cooking	Low cost and mud type improved	Capacity enhancement of local
Stoves	cooking stove,	masons, awareness raising of
	Metal cooking stove	households and maximize benefit
		from government subsidy on
		metallic cooking stove through
		Alternative Energy Promotion Centre

3.5 Sustained S&H Behavior Change Strategy

In line with the spirit of the national sanitation and hygiene master plan, the district has prepared a Total Sanitation Strategy Plan (2015-2020) considering the need, capacity, socioeconomic and geographic realities of the district. There are many strategies set by the district on the plan, among them few are listed below:

- Post-ODF activities will be carried out for total sanitation movement by the support institutions actively engaged in hygiene and sanitation activities in the district in concerted effort of DWASHCC following the Total Sanitation Strategy Plan (2015-2020).
- Commitment shown by political parties, local authorities and that by stakeholders will be taken as driving force in achieving Total Sanitation in the district.
- VDC/municipality meeting Total Sanitation criteria will be declared as a Total Sanitation VDC/municipality by V/M-WASHCC gradually. The movement will be driven ahead with fund and technical support of government and non-governmental agencies.

- 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.
- A single entry system will be opted in providing fund support to the communities upon careful analysis of geographical condition, socio-economic and religious situation existing in the district. Policy will be followed in encouraging households to upgrade their toilet and connect with bio-gas.
- Policy will be opted in engaging fully the community-based institutions for the total sanitation movement.
- 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.
- Local NGOs and CBOs support as a partner organization to accelerate the WASH activities in the district.

3.6 Operational Strategies

Operational strategies refers to the methods that institutions use to reach their objectives. By developing operational strategies, an institution can examine and implement effective and efficient systems for using resources, personnel and the work process. To accomplish the WASH activities, the following strategies were adopted by the institutions in Gulmi district.

3.6.1 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:

- Adhere the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of DWSS 2011 and Rural WASH Approach of DoLIDAR 2011 in implementation of project activities including coordination between inter-sector and intra-sectoral programs, training, preparation of manuals and technical guidelines, studies and research activities, maintaining database, etc.
- ii. The scheme implementation will follow step-by-step approach of the District WASH Implementation Guideline.
- iii. Technology for scheme implementation will be selected to match with geographical condition and community needs. Accordingly, the selected technology will be local resource based, labor intensive, low cost, easy to operate and maintain by the community.
- iv. Design of water supply schemes will primarily be based on the national standards and guidelines. Water Safety Plan will form an integral part of the scheme design.
- v. Participation of people will invariably be an in-built approach. The communities will be involved in all stage of project cycle project identification, survey and planning. GESI approach inclusive of poor, deprived and disadvantaged groups, elderly, children and people with disability will be the core thrust in the process.
- vi. Proportional representation of gender, caste and disadvantaged ethnic groups in formation of WUSCs will form as the mandatory condition.

- vii. Contribution level for the identified community households will be in line with the National Rural WASH policy. While implementing the WASH activities, contribution from the community will vary based on the relative poverty status, and GESI approach and remoteness of the given area.
- viii. Issues relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Affect (CCA) Resilience will be addressed to the extent possible. Avoiding the factors and activities that are prone to climate change will be the core thrust. In the effort, construction activities will avoid soil erosion, landslip/slide. Activities will be geared in mitigating the prominence of soil erosion, landslip/slide, river cutting, flood and other related measures. Towards the direction, Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) prepared will serve as a guide at the district level which has mapped risk level of all the VDCs. All the VDCs in the district will prepare Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) for detailed actions.
- ix. Conservation of wetland will be done to ensure ground water re-charge and to maintain bio-diversities intact. Accordingly, source protection measures will be an in-built component in every gravity flow based water supply schemes.
- x. VDCs for implementation of WASH activities will be done on priority basis. In doing so, the following indicators with corresponding weight will be considered. Total score or composite index will be the determining factor in ranking the VDCs in order and extending support from the sector actors for implementation of the activities.
- xi. The nine point principles laid down in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, 2011 will be the guiding principles in promotion of sanitation and hygiene activities. Implementation of the hygiene and sanitation activities- safe disposal of human excreta, hand washing, protection of water & food, clean household yards, oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and waste water management will include the main activities in sanitation and hygiene promotion both at the household and institutional level.
- xii. Community system with suitable options will be established to ensure safe water supply to the households with private tube wells with substandard water quality and also in the communities using water from open sources river, canal, and open dug well, *Kuwa*, *Panero* etc. Support for private water supply system at private level will not be supported. Households willing to have connection for private use from community system will have to invest on their own.
- xiii. Existing established water supply systems will be upgraded to make functional ensuring quality water. The community itself with technical and training support will do minor repair. External support will be extended in case of major repair and rehabilitation.
- xiv. Schools and other institutions will have GCD friendly sanitary facilities maintaining 1:50 user ratio.
- xv. Public toilet will be facilitated in the needy areas such as bus station, Hat Bazaar area, temples and other areas of public events. In doing so, facilities will invariably be of GCD (Gender, Child and Disable) friendly. Existing toilets of temporary nature in public areas will be upgraded with permanent structure and GCD facility.
- xvi. Reduction, Reuse and Recycle (3R) will be the basic principle while promoting solid waste management at the households, institutions (school and public office) and public places.

Zero Waste will be the core thrust for the rural areas and also reduction of wastes to the minimum will be main strategy in municipal areas. Attempt will be made to establish proper management system for collected waste to reuse and recycle.

- xvii. Information about existing human and fund resources with the sector actors will be collected and future possibility will be assessed. Based on the available information resource need will be projected and resource gap will be found identified keeping in view of the achievement to made in with universal coverage of WASH by 2017. The resources available at hand and possible in future with the sector agencies will be coordinated and harmonize in line with the plan.
- xviii. Marketing to meet the gap of resources to meet the WASH target by 2017 will be done at all levels starting from VDC, district and centre. In the Endeavour, various events workshops, seminar, and use of media, at various levels will be held to tap the resources required to meet the gap.

3.6.2 Operational Strategy for Sanitation Movement

Nepal aimed to complete 53% toilet coverage by 2015 to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The trend of toilet coverage indicates that Nepal will attain the MDG but it needs pragmatic vision, operational strategies, strengthened institutional arrangements, adequate resources and stakeholders' collaborative efforts to achieve the national goal of universal toilet coverage by 2017. The working sanitation movement strategies to be adapted in post-ODF movement will be:

I. Discussion, Advocacy and Mass Awareness Movement

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

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

II. Recognition, Reward and Punishment

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

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

Committee's right from the district to community level will be formed and made active

to ensure effective implementation of programme on regular basis. For the purpose, a set of objective indicators will be worked out and self-monitoring, participatory monitoring and joint monitoring will be done.

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

IV. Public Toilet Construction and Its Operation and Management

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

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

• V/M-WASHCC will identify ultra-poor households in the VDC and decide the type and nature of support to such households in promoting toilet construction.

VI. Development of Rules for Use of Constructed Facilities

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

VII. Capacity Development and Awareness Raising Activities

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

VIII. Integration of Sanitation and Hygiene Activities in Development Programme

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

IX. Communication, Coordination and Cooperation

- Publicize hygiene & sanitation activities.
- Publish and broadcast articles and interviews related to notable sanitation activities.
- Broadcast and publish the inspiring information on hygiene and sanitation.
- Include Hygiene and Sanitation as one topic in meeting and workshop events at local level.
- Broadcast and publicize "Sanitation as indicator Civilized life".
- Allocate fund for model project for publicity.
- Prepare pamphlets/leaflets and keep hoarding board at schools and public places.
- Drive the special publicity works on hygiene and sanitation.

X. Innovative Technology

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

XI. Inter-agency Cooperation

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

XII. Programme Model

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

XIII. Establishment of Sanitation Fund

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

CHAPTER – 4: PRIORITY RANKING AND ACTIONS OF WASH PROGRAMS

4. Background

Priority ranking is a participatory technique that allows analysing and identifying problems or preferences stakeholder share in order to implement adequate improvements and solutions in their communities and area. First, the stakeholders decide the most important problems that they face in their community are. Afterwards, the participants do rank these problems/preferences in regards to their importance. The result of this method provides the starting base for discussions on possible solutions to the priority problems. In following subsections the priority ranking and actions of wash programs have been illustrated.

4.1 Priority ranking of WASH proramme

Access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and proper hygiene are contributed to reduce illness and death, and increase life longevity. Poor sanitation contributes countless deaths every year due to diarrhea, and chronic diarrhea. In addition, lack of WASH facilities can prevent students from attending school, impose a burden on women, and diminish productivity. Keeping in mind, GoN has put the WASH sector as major priority during the 7th Plan (1986–90) through innovative approaches. The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB) was established in 1990s to implement a 'demand-driven' based rural water supply project. In addition, community-led total sanitation approach, participatory development, and public-private partnership approaches were employed to improve the water supply, sanitation and hygiene. These approaches were contrasting the conventional supply-driven approach, and directly empowered communities, promoted transparency.

Nevertheless, resource constraints and insufficient technical support lead to unable implement all projects in entire coverage. In Gulmi district, Implementation of WASH activities in all 75 VDCs/Municipality is hard to reach both from the financial human resources at once. Thus, a decision was made by DDC to implement the activities in different phases and cover all VDCs according to phase wise under setting priority. In determining the weightage a total of 75 points for service level and 25 for cross-cutting indicators considering geographical and environmental and socio-economic realities existing in the district. The service level weightages are again distributed sub-indicators of service levels. The major weightage is given to water supply coverage (35 points) to address the major challenges of water like reaching to unreached, functionality (30 points) and water in Schools and Institutions (10). The indicators and corresponding weightage include:

Table 4.1: Scoring Criteria for VDC Ranking for domestic water supply

		• •
Water Supply Coverage (75)	Remoteness (15)	% of DAG Population (10)
% of Unserved households (35)	Distance from all-weather road head (10)	% of Dalit households (10)
Functionality of existing DWS Schemes (30)	Distance from seasonal road head (5)	
Water in Schools and Institutions (10)		

Implementation of WASH activities in the VDCs will be done on priority basis, using the results calculated from the above weighted score. Based on the calculated scores, VDCs for implementing the activities by priority order are as follows:

The VDCs for implementation of WASH activities was completed 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: The detail of priority ranking of according to DWS, sanitation and composite table has been given in Annex 9, 10, and 11.

Table 4. 2: Priority Ranking of VDCs according to DWS

S.N	VDC	Total Score	Rank
1	Daungha	78.0	1
2	Dalamchaur	75.6	2
3	Badagaun	75.0	3
4	Bamgha	74.1	4
5	Jaisithok	71.7	5
6	Wagla	71.2	6
7	Dhurkot Rajasthal	69.9	7
8	Paudhi Amarayee	69.6	8
9	Arlangkot	69.0	9
10	Darbar devisthan	68.4	10
11	Pipaldhara	68.3	11
12	Digam	65.0	12
13	Musikot	64.2	13
14	DhurkotBastu	63.7	14
15	Hastichaur	61.9	15
16	Hardineta	58.8	16
17	Baletaksar	56.7	17
18	Balithum	53.9	18
19	Gaidakot	53.4	19
20	Turang	50.8	20
21	Dirbung	50.8	21
22	MyalPokhari	50.4	22
23	Aaglung	50.2	23
24	Hadahade	49.1	24
25	Arbani	48.6	25
26	Bharse	48.2	26
27	Marbhung	48.2	27
28	Pallikot	48.0	28
29	Juvung	47.5	29
30	Jayakhani	47.3	30
31	Darling	45.2	30
32	Ghamir	44.1	32
33	Harrachaur	44.1	33
34	Thulolumpek	42.6	34
35	Malagiri	41.6	35
36	Juniya	41.6	36
37	PurkotDaha	41.2	37
38	Bhanbhane	41.2	38

/5			
S.N	VDC	Total Score	Rank
39	Neta	39.8	39
40	Chhapahile	39.8	40
41	Sirseni	39.7	41
42	Hawangdi	39.1	42
43	Khadgakot	38.9	43
44	Hunga	38.9	44
45	Hansara	38.7	45
46	Apchaur	38.6	46
47	Rupakot	37.3	47
48	Wamitaksar	36.3	48
49	Birbas	36.1	49
50	Harmichaur	35.7	50
51	Kurgha	35.3	51
52	Shantipur	35.0	52
53	Bajhketeria	34.8	53
54	IsmaRajasthal	34.2	54
55	Purtighat	34.0	55
56	DhurkotNayagaun	33.6	56
57	Reemuwa	32.4	57
58	Harewa	32.1	58
59	Bisukharka	30.9	59
60	Amarpur	30.8	60
61	Johang	30.6	61
62	Gwagha	30.4	62
63	Foksing	29.2	63
64	Limgha	26.9	64
65	Arkhawang	26.4	65
66	Bhurtung	25.0	66
67	Kharjyang	24.9	67
68	AmarArbathok	24.5	68
69	Gwadi	23.9	69
70	Arje	23.9	70
71	Dohali	22.5	71
72	Paralmi	22.3	72
73	Resunga NP	18.5	73
74	Thanpati	18.1	74
75	Ruru	17.1	75
76	Aslewa	11.8	76

In 2011, SHMP recommended that all the households of the district should have to be facilitated by toilet facilities either by permanent or temporary type. District is already declared for Open defecation free district that means no households are defecating in open places. However, the field survey reveals that some houses do not practice the toilet facilities. Similarly there are no information regarding the status of the VDCs in respect to different indicators of total sanitation. To end this gap, DWASHCC need to take a lead role and encourage other stakeholders for data collection and then rank the VDCs analysing the information collected.

Table 4. 2: Priority Ranking of VDCs according to Sanitation and Hygiene

Tubic	4. Z. FIIOIILY NailKillg	O. VBC5 acco	uning to
S.N	VDC	Total Score	Rank
1	Bisukharka	46.9	1
2	Jayakhani	36.0	2
3	Darbardevisthan	32.6	2
4	Limgha	31.6	4
5	Harrachaur	31.3	5
6	Juniya	31.1	6
7	Arlangkot	30.8	6
8	Arje	30.0	6
9	Hastichaur	29.7	6
10	MyalPokhari	29.5	10
11	Kurgha	29.4	11
12	Bhanbhane	29.2	12
13	Darling	29.1	12
14	Foksing	29.1	12
15	Bamgha	28.8	12
16	Apchaur	28.5	16
17	Wamitaksar	28.5	17
18	Jaisithok	28.4	18
19	Malagiri	28.3	18
20	Shantipur	27.9	18
21	Pipaldhara	27.7	18
22	Gwagha	27.5	22
23	Bajhketeria	27.4	23
24	Purtighat	27.3	23
25	Neta	27.1	25
26	Badagaun	26.8	26
27	Bhurtung	26.4	27
28	Johang	26.4	28
29	PaudhiAmarayee	26.1	29
30	Bharse	26.0	29
31	Aaglung	26.0	29
32	Arkhawang	25.8	29
33	Hunga	25.6	29
34	Khadgakot	25.5	34
35	Hansara	25.3	34
36	Reemuwa	24.7	34
37	Marbhung	24.5	34
38	Arbani	14	38

S.N	VDC	Total Score	Rank
39	Chhapahile	24.3	39
40	Hawangdi	24.3	40
41	IsmaRajasthal	24.0	41
42	Harmichaur	24.0	42
43	Ghamir	24.0	43
44	Musikot	23.3	44
45	Birbas	23.3	44
46	Harewa	22.6	44
47	Amarpur	22.6	44
48	Sirseni	22.0	44
49	Paralmi	22.0	49
50	Gwadi	21.6	50
51	Gaidakot	20.9	50
52	Juvung	20.8	50
53	DhurkotBastu	20.7	50
54	AmarArbathok	20.3	50
55	Digam	20.2	50
56	Thanpati	20.0	56
57	Thulolumpek	20.0	57
58	Rupakot	19.7	57
59	Daungha	19.7	57
60	DhurkotNayagaun	19.0	57
61	Turang	18.8	61
62	Dalamchaur	18.6	62
63	Aslewa	18.5	62
64	Pallikot	18.3	62
65	DhurkotRajasthal	18.2	65
66	Dohali	18.1	66
67	PurkotDaha	17.9	66
68	Balithum	17.5	66
69	Kharjyang	17.3	66
70	Dirbung	15.8	66
71	Hadahade	14.8	71
72	Hardineta	14.3	71
73	Ruru	14.2	71
74	Wagla	13.7	71
75	Baletaksar	13.3	75
76	Resunga NP	7.1	76

4.2 Programme of Action

4.2.1 Water Supply

In Nepal, only 34 percent of the people living in rural areas had access to the safe drinking water in 1990, this has increased to nearly 81 percent currently. Under the current legal system, various development partners are directly or indirectly involved in the drinking water supply services. The National Water Resources Development Council (NWRDC) is the highest authority for making decisions on water related issues. The Ministry of Physical Planning and Works (MoPPW) holds sectoral responsibility and makes policies and strategies at the national level for DWSS. At the local level, the DDC is the key institution in each district for the planning, implementing and coordinating DWSS projects. The VDC is the lowest governance unit of subnational government structures, and has responsibility for the coordination and facilitation of project implementation.

In Gulmi district, At present, available NMIP database, 2012 reveal that 15,080 households have had been using water from unprotected sources such as open dug well/*Kuwa*, stream, canal and other water points (Table 4). Therefore, new water supply systems will be established to serve this section of population in the district by different water supply technologies - gravity flow system, pumping system of various sizes, piped/tap and filtration system. Table 22 below provides the population to be served by these all technologies.

Table 4.3: Households to be served by New Schemes by Type

SN	Type of Water Supply System	% Household	Proje	ected hous	seholds to	be Serve	d
SIN	Type of water supply system	to be served	2016	2015	2018	2019	2020
1	Gravity flow system	64.7	69.88	75.47	79.99	84.79	91.58
2	Pumping system of various sizes	2.64	2.90	3.25	3.64	4.15	5.19
3	Filtration system	3.44	3.78	4.24	4.75	5.41	6.76
4	Rain water collection	2.65	2.92	3.26	3.66	4.17	5.21
5	Protected well/Kuwa	7.35	8.09	9.06	10.14	11.56	14.45
	Percentage	80.78	17.51	19.06	20.44	22.02	24.64

4.2.2 Improvement of Existing Water Supply Systems

The existing water supply system in Gulmi district is not enough to fulfil the demand of clean drinking water for people. These institutions have been contributing to improving the water supply system and to increase the capacity of drinking water supply. LBs and supporting organizations have been facilitating institutional reform and capacity building of WASH. The information shows 53.2% schemes needed minor repair, 5.9% schemes required major repair, 10% schemes essentially remained to extension reconstruction, while 11.5% schemes were dysfunctional. Nevertheless, 19.40% schemes were well-functioning status.

Table 4.4: Households Coverage by Schemes under Major Repair

Type of Water Supply	Number of	Present HH to be	Projected households to be Served (%)				%)	
System	HHs to be served	served (%)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Averag e
Schemes with minor repair	24811	53.2	50.54	48.01	45.61	43.33	41.17	45.73
Schemes with major repair	2752	5.9	5.72	5.55	5.27	5.01	4.76	5.26
Schemes with extension Schemes with		10	9.22	7.54	5.52	4.05	2.58	
reconstruction	4664							5.78

Type of Water Supply	Number of	Present HH to be		Projected	l househo	olds to be	Served (%)
System	HHs to be	served	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Averag
	served	(%)					е	
Dysfunctional	5363	11.5	9.44	7.86	5.47	3.55	2.51	5.77
Well-functioning	9048	19.40	25.08	31.04	38.12	44.06	48.99	37.46
Total	46637	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.2.3 Establishment of Water Supply System in Schools and Other Institutions

Drinking water supply and sanitation in Gulmi district mainly in schools and other institutions either inadequate or not properly managed. To achieve the national standards of water and sanitation, the demand-driven approach community-led total sanitation has been launched. The table below indicates improvement mechanism in Gulmi district.

Table 4.5: Improvement needs in Water Supply System in Schools & other Institutions

		School		Other instit	tutions
SN	Activities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Establishment of New Schemes	167	30 %	142	100
2	Minor/Major Repair Schemes	384	70 %	83	58%

Source: Field survey, 2070

4.2.4 Inventory of Water Sources

A study for water resources within the district is greatly essential to find out the source and plan for distribution. DDC, DWSSO and number of funding agencies of Gulmi district have planned to carry out the study in near future. The study will be able to find out the permanency of water resources. The findings of the study will be key resources in formulating policy and plan for overcoming the problem of water supply in dry season to ensure use of ground water on sustained basis.

4.2.5 Adaptation of Water Safety Plan

Quality of water from the existing schemes for drinking purpose has been questioned in various liturgies, calling for immediate improvement. Water safety plan will be built-in for new schemes to be constructed in design phase itself and in case of existing scheme; provision for physical improvement programme has been made to ensure safe water to the people in the district. In the front, all the VDCs/Municipality will implement Water Safety Plan in all the water points and schemes on mandatory basis. For the purpose, repair, and rehabilitation of existing sick schemes is planned in all the VDCs before implementation of Water Safety Plan. In this line, 15 VDCs/Municipality out of 76 VDCs and 1 Municipalities have been started and the progress will be achieved from the year 2017-2020. Similarly, the universal coverage by Water supply with assured quality will be achieved by 2020 in each VDCs. Priority ranking of VDCs in order and type of programme activities to be implemented are provided in Annex. Provision for Basket Fund has been made to facilitate the purchase of laboratory equipment's and reagents and human resource to ensure the safe quality water in the supply system in each VDC/Municipality of the district.

4.2.6 Sanitation and Hygiene

The district was declared ODF in 2014 as the in Nepal and the Gulmi DDC has worked out the post ODF strategy to work on it and in the process to achieve Total Sanitation by 2017. The activities planned in the Post ODF strategy are as follows:

Table 4.6: Post ODF Activities in VDCs and Municipality

Milestones		VDC/Municipality by Year					
	2016 2017 2018 2019 2020						
Sustain the ODF Status (TS declaration)	3	6	10	26	30		
Post ODF activities in VDCs	9	12	20	20	15		

Source: Field survey, 2070

Since the district has been already declared the ODF district, activities will be focused on improvement of toilet and ways of using the toilets. Likewise, the toilets will be facilitated in various important public places, highway corridor, Hat Bazaar, core market centres, temples etc.

After constructing the required number of toilet, focus on total behaviour change in hygiene and sanitation. For this purpose, campaigning programme will be carried out. The programme will address the total wash at household level, institutional level and Small Doable Action (SDA). For the aforementioned activities, mobilization of mass communication media will be done in order to intensify the hygiene and sanitation awareness right to the individual level. In the same manner, reward/prize/recognition to the outstanding workers and institutions are also provisioned to accelerate the hygiene and sanitation activities in the district.

Table 4.7: Activities to be undertaken in Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
1	Sustaining as the ODF zone		
1.1	Regulation of seminar monitoring to improve	VDC / Municipality	75 +1
	household		
	Toilets		
1.2	New toilet construction in Schools	Number	47
1.2	Extension and improvement of school's toilet (384 schools)	Number	384
1.3	Institutional toilet construction (new)	No. of Institutions	105
1.4	Upgrading of existing toilets including to make it GCD	No. of Institution	115
	friendly		
	Post ODF activities (use of toilet, hand washing	VDC / Municipality	76
	behaviour,		
	households level sanitation and total behaviour		
	change for		
	total sanitation)		
1.5	Management and regulation of public toilet in busy	Public place	25
	market		
	area, main occasional market, main highways		
2.	Solid and liquid waste management		

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
2.1	Formation of solid and liquid waste in urban and semi	District	1
	urban area and main highways		
2.2	Implementation of model plan in the area confined by	Model plan	1
	the		
	Study		
3	Climate change adaptation Activities		
3.1	Protection of source area of water supply (at least 50	Number	650
	% of existing schemes)		
3.2	Construction and improvement of pond for source of	Number	375
	water		
	Supply 75 for each year/at least 1 pond per VDC)		
3.3	Management of technology of ECOSAN latrine	VDC/Municipality	10
3.4	Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation Activities in	_	80
	VDC	District/	
	and district level	VDC/	
4	Institutional development		
4.1	Capacity Development events of DWASHCC (at least 1	Number	8
	per year)		
4.2	Capacity Development events of V/MWASHCC	VDC/Municipality	76
5	Advocacy, monitoring and updating of DSWASHP		
5.1	District level coordination meeting with stakeholder	No. of event	15
	(Quarterly)		
5.2	Seminar with stakeholder to play coordinating role to	No. of event	5
	conduct activities of DSWASHP (at least 1 event per		
	year)		
5.3	Annually review of DSWASHP and updating (every	Year	5
	year)		

Source: Field survey, 2070

4.2.7 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

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

4.2.8 Climate Change Adaptation

Community forestry based CAPA (Community Adaptation Plan for Action) has been initiated to formulate at the VDC level by the support of District Forest Office and FECOFUN. Preparation of CAPA has been taking well place at the VDCs and Municipality level.

4.2.9 Income generation and livelihoods promotion activities

Income is an asset to transform the livelihood from scarcity to better off. Most of the rural communities in Gulmi district are below of the average annual income of the district. To end the situation, many organizations including WASH are engaged to uplift the rural livelihood

system. The table below indicates the activities that are related to income generations.

Table 4.8: Activities to be held for promotion of income generation

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Capacity building	Persons					
2	Promotion and linkage	VDC and Municipality	-	20	20	20	16

Source: Field survey, 2070

4.2.10 VDC WASH Plan Preparation

Gulmi district do not have the plan of formulating of VDC/Municipality WASH plan for implementation of WASH activities. However, for the promotion of the post ODF and sustaining sanitation behaviour change activities District is planning for preparing total sanitation strategy and action plan for each VDCs of Gulmi. NGOs and CAC and WCF will be engaged in assisting the VWASHCC in preparation of the plan. Capability of NGOs will be carefully assessed into account in mobilizing them in assisting the VWASHCC/MWASHCC. DWASHCC will organize orientation programme to the selected NGOs.

Table 4.9: Preparation and Updating of VDC/Municipality level pan in phases

	VDC/Municipality by year					
Activities	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Preparation of post ODF strategies and action plan	16	30	30	_		
Review/updating of V-WASH/M-WASH plans		16	30	30	30	
Preparation of CAPA						

Source: Field survey, 2070

4.2.11 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 below.

Table 4.10: Capacity Development events at institutional level

		Numbers of events				
SN	Capacity building training activities to	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	VWASH-CC(continuous)					
2	MWASH-CC	2	2	2	2	2
3	DWASH-CC	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Field survey, 2070

In order to strengthen the capacity, training will be provided in 46 VWASH-CC, one MWASH-CC and one DWASH-CC.

4.2.12 Coordination, Monitoring and Updating of DSWASHP

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

Table 4.11: Coordination and Updating of DSWASHP

	Events (Number)				
Activities	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coordination meeting with DWASHCC (Trimester)	4	4	4	4	4
Workshop to streamline financing the planned					
activities (Half-yearly)	2	2	2	2	2
Review and update the action plan (annual)	2	2	2	2	2

CHAPTER – 5: RESOURCE ANALYSIS

5.1 Fund Requirement

A resource is anything that is used to satisfy human needs. Typically resources are materials, energy, services, staff, knowledge, or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable. Resources necessarily links with fund and broad range of assets. The purpose of the fund utilization is to invest for materials, manpower other capacity development activities that aims to construct the schemes and projects. In following subsections fund will be utilized in various activities.

5.1.1 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 below. Inflation rate as average 10 % has been taken into account for each year cost calculation. However, the population growth rate of the district according to the census of 2011 is decreasing by 0.4 percent therefore, not taken into account. The unit rate of a person, materials for activities have been shown in table below well as the details of information have been mentioned in Annex.

Table 5.1: Unit Rate of a Person and Materials for Activities

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate ('000)	Total ('000)	Grand total ('000)
1	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene plan Plan preparation and update:					4,150
1.1	Preparation of VDC post ODF/Total Sanitation strategies	No.	75	5	375	
1.2	Preparation of Municipality post ODF/Total Sanitation strategic plan	No.	1	100	100	
1.4	D-WASH-Plan printing and dissemination workshops	No.	1	200	200	
2	Access to basic water supply to all by 2020:					1,143,580
2.1	Reaching to unreached-new projects/Gravity/Pumping/other(average 8000 per capita)	НН	19,428	43.2	839,290	
2.2	Minor repair of Water Supply schemes	НН	24,810	4	99,240	
2.3	Major repair of Water Supply Schemes	НН	2,751	20	55,020	
2.4	Rehabilitation of water supply schemes	HH	5,363	22	117,986	
2.5	Reconstruction of water supply schemes	HH	558	25	13,950	
2.6	Regulation of well function projects and management support	нн	9,047	2	18,094	
3	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution-					47,420
3.1	Rehab/ Major repair of Water supply in schools and institution	Nos	384	80	30,720	

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate ('000)	Total ('000)	Grand ('000)	total
3.2	New Water supply in schools and institutions	Nos	167	100	16,700		
4	Post ODF –Hardware					44,890	
4.1	Monitoring/ follow-up/ of condition of use of toilets	LS	1	15	15		
4.2	Triggering for scale up/rebuild of old toilets- (Rs 50 X 76X2)	LS	1	7600	7,600		
4.3	School Toilet – new	Nos.	47	175	8,225		
4.4	School latrines-supplementary to existing toilets to make GESI friendly & adequate	Nos.	384	50	19,200		
4.5	Institutional Toilet – new	Nos.	105	50	5,250		
4.6	Toilets for public places	Nos.	20	200	4,000		
4.7	ECOSAN promotion	Nos.	10	30	300		
4.8	Biogas promotion	Nos.	10	30	300		
5	Post ODF -Human resources development					5,120	
5.1	Triggering to VWASH/M-WASH CC	Person	250	2	500		
5.2	Orientation/training of total sanitation for VWASH/M-WASH CC	Person	720	2	1,440		
5.3	Total sanitation volunteers' orientation/mobilization at ward levels	Person	700	3	2,100		
5.4	Mason's training for ECOSAN and Biogas and market chain development	Person	108	10	1,080		
6	Sustainability of Hygiene & Sanitation (for post ODF)					7,700	
6.1	Volunteers/ community mobilization for sustainable hygiene and sanitation	VDC	77	100	7,700		
7	Water quality monitoring and surveillance		2.000	0.05	100	180	
7.1	Water quality monitoring and test Solid and liquid waste management:	sample	3,000	0.06	180	15,580	
8.1	Preparation of solid waste management plan in urban and semi urban area	District	1	500	500	13,380	
8.2	Campaign for 4R (reduce, refuse, recycle, reuse) in solid waste management	VDC	76	30	2,280		
8.3	campaign for isolated septic tank and soak pit	District	1	200	200		
8.4	construction of storm water drainage and intercepting pond for recharge	Nos.	76	100	7,600		
8.5	land fill site construction	Nos.	15	5,000	5,0000		
9	Climate change induced disaster resilient WASH System					31,000	
9.1	Follow up of ICS program	VDC/MP	75+1	5	3,80		
9.2	Source conservation in water source catchment in foothills	Sources	650	20	13,000		
9.3	Promotion of recharge ponds	VDC	380	50	19000		
10 1	Institutional development	Dorcon	900	0.5	450	600	
10.1	Capacity building of VWASH-CC Capacity building of DWASH-CC	Person Person	900 150	0.5	150		

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Rate ('000)	Total ('000)	Grand total ('000)
11	Advocacy, monitoring and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan:					1,650
11.1	Coordination meeting with WASH stakeholders for monitoring of implemented activities of the plan (Quarterly)	Events	15	10	150	
11.2	Workshop for coordinated action and financing of the planned activities for implementing the strategic WASH plan (six monthly)	Events	10	100	1,000	
11.3	Review and update the action plan (annual)	Year	5	100	500	
12	Total Sanitation declaration (honor/reward to person/institution, etc.)					4,800
12.1	Honor and Reward (person/institution working in WASH)	VDC	76	100	7600	
12.2	IEC/BCC materials (VDC, MP, Dist)	Year	5	500	2500	
12.3	Media Mobilization/Newsletter etc.	Year	5	100	500	
	Total district budget required for five years (2016-2020)				1,306,669.60	1,306,669.60

Note: Average per capita cost for all type of schemes (new) is calculated at NPRs. 10,000.

Population calculation is done by dividing HHs X 4.32 (population per HHs) one scheme is serving 120 HHs in average

Source: Field survey, 2071

5.1.2 Projection of Fund

Funding is the act of providing financial resources, usually in the form of money, or other values such as effort or time, to finance a need, program, and project, usually by an organization or government. Generally, fund is used when an organization uses its internal reserves to satisfy its necessity for cash, while the term funding is used when an organization acquires capital from external sources. Sources of funding include credit, venture capital, donations, grants, savings, subsidies, and taxes.

Table 5.2: Fund Requirement by Year

1.	Total number existing schemes (NMIP 2014)	1299
2.	Total Hhs served by existing schemes	46637
3.	Total population served by the scheme	201472
4.	Total Hhs of Gulmi (76+1)	64887
5.	Average Household size: 4.32	4.32
6.	Per HHs cost (Rs 10000 X 4.32)	43200

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Table 5.3: Trend of Investment in WASH sector since last 3 year (need to work out further)

Year	FY 2069/70	FY 2070/71	FY 2071/72	Total
VDC(50 VDCs)	3715758	4282547	6037516	
GON/DDC				
WSSDO				
I/NGOs				
Fund Board				
GWS				
Other				
Grand Total				

Source: DWASHCC 2069

Table 5.4: Available Fund, projection and resource Gap analysis (in '000) (need to work out further)

Year	FY 2071/72	FY 2072/73	FY 2073/74	FY 20774/75	FY 2075/76	Total
M/VDCs(48+1)	14035821	7886365	3555000	2963000	3756000	
GON/DDC	9162500	8662500	8662500	8662500	8662500	
WSSDO						
I/NGOs						
Fund Board						
GWS						
Other						
Total projected fund available in district						
Projected fund requirement (with 10% inflation)Rs'000)	253,702	448,206	467,657	385,034	292,205	1,846,804
Resource Gap						

5.2 Institutions active in WASH in the District

Currently, WSSSDO, DDC, DTO, NGO Network, WDO, DEO and DHO include the public sector institutions active in the WASH sector in the district. The Fund Board and RWSSP-WN are the other institutions supporting the sector actively in the district. RWSSP-WN funded by the Government of Finland, which works through DDC, has been active since past 4 years. The major activities carried and respective coverage are in the district is presented table below.

Table 5.6: Actors Active in Development of WASH Sector in the District

<mark>SN</mark>	Name of Agency	Major Activities	
1	DDC/DTO (including RWSSP-WN)	All VDCs of the District	Water and sanitation
<mark>2</mark>	<mark>WSSSDO</mark>	All VDCs of the District	Water and sanitation
<mark>4</mark>	<mark>DEO</mark>		
<mark>5</mark>	<mark>DHO</mark>		
<mark>7</mark>	<mark>Fund-Board</mark>		

Source:

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

Table 5.7: Description of Annual WASH Budget of district level partner

							<mark>In NPR</mark>	' 000	
Working partner with WASH in district level	FY 2068-69		FY 2069-70 FY 2070-71		<mark>-71</mark>	FY 2071-72		<mark>Total</mark>	
	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation	budget
District Water Supply and sanitation									
Division Office									
DDC Gulmi									
DDC and RWSSP- WN	0	0	0	0	<mark>28000</mark>	<mark>6000</mark>	<mark>36000</mark>	<mark>2000</mark>	
Nepal Red Cross Society									
VDCs									
Total									·

Source

5.3 Fund Sources and Gap

Out of the total fund requirement, minimum 5 percent of the fund is expected from VDC/Municipality and from the users including both cash and kind. Of the remaining% of the fund is expected from DDC,% of the fund is expected from WSSSDO and percent of the required fund is tapped from support agency like DEO, DHO and other actors engaged in the sector-Fund Board, Red Cross, and other national and international institutions. Details of information have been shown in the Table below.

Table 5.8: Expected Contributions from the Sector Actors

SN	Source of budget	Budget b		Total Total			
		<mark>2016</mark>	<mark>2017</mark>	<mark>2018</mark>	<mark>2019</mark>	<mark>2020</mark>	
1 .	Community kind						
<mark>2.</mark>	DDC contribution						
<mark>3.</mark>	VDC contribution						
<mark>4.</mark>	Water Supply and Sanitation						
<mark>5.</mark>	Sub-Division Office contribution						
<mark>6.</mark>	Support agencies						
	Grand total						

Source:

SN	Source of budget	Budget by Year (,000Rs)					<mark>Total</mark>
		<mark>2016</mark>	<mark>2017</mark>	<mark>2018</mark>	<mark>2019</mark>	<mark>2020</mark>	
	Support agency (required fund)						
	Support agency (existing budget trend)						
	Deficit Amount						
	Deficit Percentage						

Source:

5.4 Endorsement and Advocacy

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

CHAPTER – 6: IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLAN AND INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

6.1 Implementation and Monitoring Plan of WASH

Implementation is the realization of an application, or execution of a plan, idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm, or policy. It is the process of putting a decision or plan into effect; execution, while monitoring involves observation or checking off the progress or quality of (something) over a period of time; keep under systematic review. It is the regular observation and recording of activities taking place in a project or programme. It is a process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project. To monitor, it is observation; – systematic and purposeful observation.

6.1.1 Implementation Plan

DWASHCC is responsible at the district level to ensure the plan concerned to 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).

6.1.2 Monitoring of the Plan

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

6.1.3 Review and Updating of the Plan

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

6.2 Institutional Set up and Resource Management

Institutions are "stable, valued, recurring patterns of behavior." As structures or mechanisms of social order, they govern the behavior of a set of individuals within a given community. Institutional set up involves an organization, establishment, foundation, society, or the like,

devoted to the promotion that acts innovation processes.

6.2.1 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 friendly 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 was formed in the district and a Unit responsible for entire WASH programme under the supervision of the Core Team was 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. Various activities such as training, workshop, seminars, study visits etc., to the office bearers of entities are planned in the direction.

V/M-WASHCC

- Prepare and update the V/M-WASH Plan together with budget, plan of action and responsibilities and get it endorsed from the Village Council
- Analyse 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 months to assess the progress status in the respective of the VDCs/municipality

6.2.3 Sanitation Basket Fund

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

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

6.2.4 Roles and Responsibilities of Sector Actors

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

DDC

- Instruct local bodies to implement WASH policies and plan and monitor implementation status of the planned activities.
- Allocate at least 3 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities and take the lead role in raising fund resources to implement the planned activities of DSWASHP.
- Construct and help to construct public/community toilets
- Allocate budget for hygiene and sanitation activities and for cash reward to ODF VDCs and Municipality.

WSSDO

- Ensure coordination of all the WASH activities in the district
- Extend/provide technical support to DDC, Red CROSS and other agencies engaged in WASH activities
- Prepare a roster of resource persons and facilitators and mobilize them in need
- Prepare and implement Stand Alone Sanitation activities in the manner that overcome the persisting weaknesses at present
- Extend support and assistance to achieve ODF in VDCs and municipality by mobilizing schools and communities under DACAW Programme.
- Extend support and assistance to various agencies in implementing programme like
 Eco-san and POU in translating the concept of ODF VDC and municipality
- Coordinate and cooperate the DWASHCC and V/MWASHCC in operation of WASH programme.
- Take lead role in declaring the district a "Open Defecation Free Zone"

DEO

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

DHO

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

DTO

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

WDO

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

VDC/Municipality

- Prepare and update the V/MWASH Plan together with budget, plan of action and responsibilities and get it endorsed from the Village/Municipal Council
- Allocate at least 5 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities
- Analyze WASH issues and strategies to overcome the implementation barriers
- Manage construction of toilets in schools
- Promote latrine construction poor dominated and landless settlements in coordination with NGO and WASH stakeholders
- Drive hygiene and sanitation activities as integral part of ODF movement in respective areas
- Establish and update database on WASH
- Establish public and community toilets in needy locations and ensure smooth operation of these toilets
- Maintain coordination and cooperation with DWASHCC
- Look for the actors and fund/human resources to expedite effective implementation of planned activities
- Organize meetings in each 3 month to assess the progress status in the respective of the VDCs/municipality

NGO Network

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

Political Parties

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

Mass Media

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

Donor Agencies

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

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ANNEXE

Annex 1: Distribution of Population and HHs according to the VDCs/Municipalities

S.No.	Name of the VDCs/Municipality	Household	Total Population	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	Aaglung	701	3,634	1.30	1,668	1.38	1,966	1.24
2	AmarArbathok	476	1,943	0.69	818	0.68	1,125	0.71
3	Amarpur	840	3,598	1.28	1,578	1.30	2,020	1.27
4	Apchaur	915	3,900	1.39	1,639	1.35	2,261	1.42
5	Arbani	583	2,783	0.99	1,208	1.00	1,575	0.99
6	Arje	586	2,657	0.95	1,134	0.94	1,523	0.96
7	Arkhawang	1,439	6,076	2.17	2,564	2.12	3,512	2.21
8	Arlangkot	310	1,511	0.54	677	0.56	834	0.52
9	Aslewa	455	2,110	0.75	947	0.78	1,163	0.73
10	Badagaun	769	2,978	1.06	1,213	1.00	1,765	1.11
11	Bajhketeria	1,729	8,052	2.87	3,473	2.87	4,579	2.88
12	Baletaksar	784	3,540	1.26	1,565	1.29	1,975	1.24
13	Balithum	1,092	4,210	1.50	1,830	1.51	2,380	1.50
14	Bamgha	859	3,902	1.39	1,630	1.35	2,272	1.43
15	Bharse	855	3,475	1.24	1,463	1.21	2,012	1.26
16	Bhurtung	420	1,621	0.58	637	0.53	984	0.62
17	Birbas	864	3,847	1.37	1,666	1.38	2,181	1.37
18	Bhanbhane	1,088	4,577	1.63	1,860	1.54	2,717	1.71
19	Bisukharka	537	2,413	0.86	1,042	0.86	1,371	0.86
20	Chhapahile	660	3,252	1.16	1,484	1.23	1,768	1.11
21	Dalamchaur	667	2,779	0.99	1,159	0.96	1,620	1.02
22	DhurkotNayagaun	1,253	5,181	1.85	2,188	1.81	2,993	1.88
23	Darbardevisthan	601	3,160	1.13	1,391	1.15	1,769	1.11
24	Darling	663	2,827	1.01	1,158	0.96	1,669	1.05
25	Daungha	768	3,588	1.28	1,563	1.29	2,025	1.27
26	DhurkotBastu	698	2,832	1.01	1,190	0.98	1,642	1.03
27	Digam	740	3,178	1.13	1,394	1.15	1,784	1.12

S.No.	Name of the VDCs/Municipality	Household	Total Population	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
28	Dirbung	1,015	4,282	1.53	1,775	1.47	2,507	1.58
29	Dohali	720	3,133	1.12	1,314	1.09	1,819	1.14
30	Foksing	1,182	4,503	1.61	1,880	1.55	2,623	1.65
31	Gaidakot	451	2,082	0.74	899	0.74	1,183	0.74
32	Ghamir	852	4,124	1.47	1,774	1.47	2,350	1.48
33	Gwagha	611	2,652	0.95	1,071	0.89	1,581	0.99
34	Gwadi	580	2,648	0.95	1,164	0.96	1,484	0.93
35	Hadahade	643	2,563	0.91	1,052	0.87	1,511	0.95
36	Hansara	504	2,329	0.83	989	0.82	1,340	0.84
37	Harmichaur	642	2,586	0.92	1,036	0.86	1,550	0.97
38	Hastichaur	883	3,771	1.35	1,582	1.31	2,189	1.38
39	Hawangdi	626	2,877	1.03	1,234	1.02	1,643	1.03
40	Hunga	1,045	4,171	1.49	1,697	1.40	2,474	1.55
41	IsmaRajasthal	436	1,869	0.67	798	0.66	1,071	0.67
42	Jaisithok	527	2,426	0.87	1,101	0.91	1,325	0.83
43	Jayakhani	444	1,829	0.65	797	0.66	1,032	0.65
44	Juvung	1,552	6,901	2.46	2,875	2.38	4,026	2.53
45	Juniya	389	2,058	0.73	917	0.76	1,141	0.72
46	Johang	858	3,284	1.17	1,324	1.09	1,960	1.23
47	Khadgakot	805	3,562	1.27	1,522	1.26	2,040	1.28
48	Kharjyang	627	2,688	0.96	1,165	0.96	1,523	0.96
49	Kurgha	270	1,294	0.46	568	0.47	726	0.46
50	Limgha	1,098	4,342	1.55	1,854	1.53	2,488	1.56
51	Malagiri	674	2,847	1.02	1,174	0.97	1,673	1.05
52	Marbhung	947	3,871	1.38	1,576	1.30	2,295	1.44
53	Musikot	837	3,834	1.37	1,664	1.38	2,170	1.36
54	MyalPokhari	934	3,834	1.37	1,609	1.33	2,225	1.40
55	Neta	708	3,112	1.11	1,317	1.09	1,795	1.13

S.No.	Name of the VDCs/Municipality	Household	Total Population	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
56	Pallikot	708	3,039	1.08	1,299	1.07	1,740	1.09
57	Paralmi	450	2,187	0.78	972	0.80	1,215	0.76
58	PaudhiAmarayee	883	3,821	1.36	1,713	1.42	2,108	1.32
59	Pipaldhara	857	4,033	1.44	1,730	1.43	2,303	1.45
60	PurkotDaha	507	2,198	0.78	941	0.78	1,257	0.79
61	Purtighat	696	3,296	1.18	1,448	1.20	1,848	1.16
62	Reemuwa	633	2,862	1.02	1,178	0.97	1,684	1.06
63	Rupakot	695	2,895	1.03	1,182	0.98	1,713	1.08
64	Ruru	745	3,622	1.29	1,603	1.32	2,019	1.27
65	Shantipur	761	3,136	1.12	1,388	1.15	1,748	1.10
66	Resunga NP	892	3,833	1.37	1,629	1.35	2,204	1.38
67	Sirseni	437	2,044	0.73	904	0.75	1,140	0.72
68	Thanpati	562	2,419	0.86	1,003	0.83	1,416	0.89
69	Thulolumpek	878	3,518	1.26	1,446	1.20	2,072	1.30
70	Turang	875	3,306	1.18	1,500	1.24	1,806	1.13
71	Wagla	910	3,865	1.38	1,710	1.41	2,155	1.35
72	Wamitaksar	1,223	5,163	1.84	2,162	1.79	3,001	1.89
73	Harrachaur	783	3,329	1.19	1,436	1.19	1,893	1.19
74	Harewa	4,175	14,845	5.30	7,015	5.80	7,830	4.92
75	DhurkotRajasthal	677	2,585	0.92	1,060	0.88	1,525	0.96
76	Hardineta	1,231	6,103	2.18	2,751	2.27	3,352	2.11
77	Institutional, school	34	1,155	0.41	1,016	0.84	139	0.09
	TOTAL	64921	280,160	100.00	120,995	100.00	159,165	100.00

Source: CBS, 2011

Annex 2: Water Supply facilities within VDCs and Municipalities in Gulmi district

S.No.	Name of the VDCs/Municipality	Total HHs	Total Populati on	HH drinking water from Piped Supply-tap	HH drinking water from Protected Kuwa / pandhero- dhara	HH drinking water from Un Protected Kuwa / pandhero- stone tap	HH drinking water from Point Source	HH drinking water from stream / river	HH drinkin g water from canal	HH drinking water from Pond	HH drinki ng water from RWH	Total HHs having access to improved DWS facilities	% of Total HHs having access to DWS	% of HHs Unserve d
1	Aaglung	715	3634	524	0	95	143	17	30	0	0	524	73%	27%
2	AmarArbathok	486	1,943	485	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	485	100%	0%
3	Amarpur	943	3,598	820	96	21	4	2	0	0	0	916	97%	3%
4	Apchaur	822	3900	775	2	3	39	0	3	0	0	777	95%	5%
5	Arbani	583	2783	30	2	5	4	9	0	0	0	32	5%	95%
6	Arje	639	2657	623	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	626	98%	2%
7	Arkhawang	332	1511	309	3	10	7	3	0	0	0	312	94%	6%
8	Arlangkot	419	2110	58	7	4	12	7	24	24	2	65	16%	84%
9	Aslewa	769	2978	745	0	5	13	2	0	0	0	745	97%	3%
10	Badagaun	1720	8052	170	220	125	137	29	0	0	49	390	23%	77%
11	Bajhketeria	850	3540	761	5	7	1	10	0	0	0	766	90%	10%
12	Baletaksar	1092	4210	35	1	140	25	94	11	0	473	36	3%	97%
13	Balithum	851	3902	482	0	0	0	369	0	0	0	482	57%	43%
14	Bamgha	849	3475	81	41	20	88	17	7	2	150	122	14%	86%
15	Bharse	365	1621	275	0	0	48	0	0	18	0	275	75%	25%
16	Bhurtung	816	3,847	758	7	29	11	0	11	0	0	765	94%	6%
17	Birbas	1088	4,577	55	18	2	75	0	0	0	0	73	7%	93%
18	Bhanbhane	740	3178	593	33	56	58	0	0	0	0	626	85%	15%
19	Bisukharka	482	2413	436	39	0	6	0	0	0	0	475	99%	1%
20	Chhapahile	660	3252	594	0	0	55	6	3	0	0	594	90%	10%
21	Dalamchaur	685	2779	30	0	55	52	31	0	0	0	30	4%	96%
22	DhurkotNayagaun	1047	4,282	865	29	0	56	0	0	0	97	894	85%	15%
23	Darbardevisthan	1273	5181	105	1	0	19	2	0	0	0	106	8%	92%
24	Darling	640	3160	535	0	17	51	57	0	0	0	535	84%	16%
25	Daungha	701	2827	21	0	105	21	5	0	0	449	21	3%	97%
26	DhurkotBastu	708	3178	40	93	11	18	3	0	0	0	133	19%	81%
27	Digam	1182	4503	90	6	5	24	12	0	84	121	96	8%	92%

S.No.	Name of the VDCs/Municipality	Total HHs	Total Populati on	HH drinking water from Piped Supply-tap	HH drinking water from Protected Kuwa / pandhero- dhara	HH drinking water from Un Protected Kuwa / pandhero- stone tap	HH drinking water from Point Source	HH drinking water from stream / river	HH drinkin g water from canal	HH drinking water from Pond	HH drinki ng water from RWH	Total HHs having access to improved DWS facilities	% of Total HHs having access to DWS	% of HHs Unserve d
28	Dirbung	409	2082	107	0	50	195	34	0	0	23	107	26%	74%
29	Dohali	893	4124	796	29	53	0	4	0	0	54	825	92%	8%
30	Foksing	533	2,648	526	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	532	100%	0%
31	Gaidakot	650	2,563	56	2	0	32	0	0	1	19	58	9%	91%
32	Ghamir	788	3,588	488	23	0	34	2	6	15	0	511	65%	35%
33	Gwagha	483	2,329	472	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	472	98%	2%
34	Gwadi	642	2586	515	60	62	0	0	0	0	0	575	90%	10%
35	Hadahade	914	3,771	548	51	73	124	79	0	0	0	599	66%	34%
36	Hansara	565	2,877	465	9	30	26	35	1	0	0	474	84%	16%
37	Harmichaur	527	2,426	469	0	24	5	29	0	3	0	469	89%	11%
38	Hastichaur	1641	1829	156	90	1	223	15	0	0	112	246	15%	85%
39	Hawangdi	394	2,058	360	0	24	69	20	0	0	0	360	91%	9%
40	Hunga	942	3,284	706	0	1	40	18	0	0	164	706	75%	25%
41	IsmaRajasthal	816	3,562	703	14	55	24	0	0	0	0	717	88%	12%
42	Jaisithok	604	2688	80	34	0	209	0	0	0	0	114	19%	81%
43	Jayakhani	246	1294	217	0	6	3	0	21	0	0	217	88%	12%
44	Juvung	915	3871	622	10	209	33	40	0	0	0	632	69%	31%
45	Juniya	616	2847	587	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	587	95%	5%
46	Johang	1052	4342	955	0	21	36	12	28	0	0	955	91%	9%
47	Khadgakot	817	3834	744	0	0	40	0	33	0	0	744	91%	9%
48	Kharjyang	953	3834	831	96	0	24	2	0	0	0	927	97%	3%
49	Kurgha	657	3112	600	8	5	28	25	25	8	0	608	93%	7%
50	Limgha	665	3039	659	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	663	100%	0%
51	Malagiri	486	2187	409	7	0	70	0	0	0	0	416	86%	14%
52	Marbhung	745	3821	507	108	21	31	14	18	17	0	615	83%	17%
53	Musikot	857	4033	65	169	71	162	45	9	0	24	234	27%	73%
54	MyalPokhari	544	3039	403	0	200	127	12	0	0	0	403	74%	26%
55	Neta	759	2187	671	2	16	46	22	0	0	4	673	89%	11%

S.No.	Name of the VDCs/Municipality	Total HHs	Total Populati on	HH drinking water from Piped Supply-tap	HH drinking water from Protected Kuwa / pandhero- dhara	HH drinking water from Un Protected Kuwa / pandhero- stone tap	HH drinking water from Point Source	HH drinking water from stream / river	HH drinkin g water from canal	HH drinking water from Pond	HH drinki ng water from RWH	Total HHs having access to improved DWS facilities	% of Total HHs having access to DWS	% of HHs Unserve d
56	Pallikot	531	3821	320	7	3	10	9	0	0	133	327	62%	38%
57	Paralmi	705	4033	624	15	12	32	21	1	0	0	639	91%	9%
58	PaudhiAmarayee	746	2198	70	0	127	69	0	0	0	0	70	9%	91%
59	Pipaldhara	795	3296	70	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	70	9%	91%
60	PurkotDaha	892	2862	814	12	27	1	11	0	0	0	826	93%	7%
61	Purtighat	361	2895	336	0	10	18	0	0	0	0	336	93%	7%
62	Reemuwa	601	3622	532	0	0	61	5	13	0	0	532	89%	11%
63	Rupakot	811	3518	611	41	0	50	82	0	0	7	652	80%	20%
64	Ruru	875	3306	829	22	8	17	0	0	0	0	851	97%	3%
65	Shantipur	750	3865	653	0	0	68	0	0	5	114	653	87%	13%
66	Resunga NP	7448	28736	7448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7448	100%	0%
67	Sirseni	850	3339	720	25	27	16	62	0	0	0	745	88%	12%
68	Thanpati	593	2585	543	45	0	69	1	0	0	0	588	99%	1%
69	Thulolumpek	1282	6103	1067	0	82	511	22	0	0	0	1067	83%	17%
70	Turang	856	3922	210	0	2	25	0	9	0	0	210	25%	75%
71	Wagla	780	3529	60	53	77	254	1	0	0	16	113	14%	86%
72	Wamitaksar	1198	6359	1101	53	0	83	0	0	0	0	1154	96%	4%
73	Harrachaur	434	1829	400	9	11	11	0	0	3	0	409	94%	6%
74	Harewa	411	1869	406	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	406	99%	1%
75	DhurkotRajasthal	735	3133	50	30	129	25	52	0	0	48	80	11%	89%
76	Hardineta	1102	4171	96	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	96	9%	91%
·	TOTAL		280,160									42612		

Annex 3: HHs level sanitation status

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S.N	VDC	Dalit HH	Adibasi/ Janjati HH	Muslim HH	Others	Total	Permanent Toilet	Temporary Toilet	No Toilet	Improved Cooking Stove	% of HHs not having Permanent Toilets	% of Dalit HHs	Score
1	Aaglung	147	20	0	545	712	712	0	0	712	0%	21%	2.1
2	AmarArbathok	65	223	0	205	493	493	0	0	493	0%	13%	1.3
3	Amarpur	144	281	0	498	923	923	0	0	422	0%	16%	1.6
4	Apchaur	232	26	0	574	832	819	0	13	0	2%	28%	2.8
5	Arbani	122	213	0	238	573	573	0	0	99	0%	21%	2.1
6	Arje	156	6	0	409	571	522	0	49	481	9%	27%	2.7
7	Arkhawang	24	80	0	214	318	318	0	0	318	0%	8%	0.8
8	Arlangkot	100	11	0	323	434	433	0	1	137	0%	23%	2.3
9	Aslewa	40	84	0	553	677	676	0	1	8	0%	6%	0.6
10	Badagaun	313	638	0	797	1748	1747	0	1	1128	0%	18%	1.8
11	Bajhketeria	232	130	0	464	826	821	0	5	821	3%	28%	2.8
12	Baletaksar	110	230	0	713	1053	1053	0	0	864	0%	10%	1.0
13	Balithum	97	545	0	212	854	854	0	0	766	0%	11%	1.1
14	Bamgha	89	313	0	436	838	838	0	0	393	0%	11%	1.1
15	Bharse	62	305	0	3	370	370	0	0	370	0%	17%	1.7
16	Bhurtung	119	227	0	476	822	822	0	0	109	0%	14%	1.4
17	Birbas	125	538	0	452	1115	1115	0	0	1114	0%	11%	1.1
18	Bisukharka	219	106	0	179	504	610	0	-106	221	21%	43%	4.3
19	Chhapahile	172	64	0	448	684	684	0	0	612	0%	25%	2.5
20	Darlamchaur	175	103	0	403	681	681	0	0	0	0%	26%	2.6
21	Darbar Devisthan	160	71	0	1079	1310	1309	0	1	0	0%	12%	1.2
22	Darling	236	248	0		166	650	0	650	0	0%	36%	3.6
23	Daungha	171	268	0	259	698	698	0	0	388	0%	24%	2.4
24	DhurkotBastu	194	40	0	486	720	720	0	0	0	0%	27%	2.7
25	Bhanbhane	125	126	0	497	748	748	0	0	748	0%	17%	1.7

S.N	VDC	Dalit HH	Adibasi/ Janjati HH	Muslim HH	Others	Total	Permanent Toilet	Temporary Toilet	No Toilet	Improved Cooking Stove	% of HHs not having Permanent Toilets	% of Dalit HHs	Score
26	Dhurkot Nayagaun	194	273	0	567	1034	1017	0	17	0	2%	19%	1.9
27	DhurkotRajasthal	238	63	0	437	738	738	0	0	0	0%	32%	3.2
28	Digam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0.0
29	Dirbung	115	114	0	184	413	413	0	0	413	0%	28%	2.8
30	Dohali	101	210	0	536	847	843	0	4	224	0%	12%	1.2
31	Foksing	105	350	0	79	534	534	0	0	131	0%	20%	2.0
32	Gaudakot	57	243	1	354	655	655	0	0	655	0%	9%	0.9
33	Ghamir	157	90	0	504	751	751	0	0	751	0%	21%	2.1
34	Gwagha	145	205	0	127	477	477	0	0	477	0%	30%	3.0
35	Gwadi	162	109	0	295	566	566	0	0	566	0%	29%	2.9
36	Hadahade	161	457	0	279	897	891	0	6	891	1%	18%	1.8
37	Hansara	110	113	0	406	629	629	0	0	0	0%	17%	1.7
38	Hardineta	158	298	0	734	1190	1190	0	0	1190	0%	13%	1.3
39	Harewa	112	196	0	124	432	432	0	0	432	0%	26%	2.6
40	Harmichaur	78	114	0	316	508	510	0	-2	426	0%	15%	1.5
41	Harrachaur	48	65	0	331	444	444	0	0	310	0%	11%	1.1
42	Hastichaur	291	415	0	27	733	733	0	0	362	0%	40%	4.0
43	Hawangdi	143	165	0	109	417	417	0	0	417	0%	34%	3.4
44	Hunga	112	222	4	605	943	943	0	0	943	0%	12%	1.2
45	IsmaRajasthal	148	113	0	573	834	834	0	0	600	0%	18%	1.8
46	Jaisithok	181	83	0	367	631	620	0	11	0	2%	29%	2.9
47	Jayakhani	50	194	0	7	251	251	0	0	251	0%	20%	2.0
48	Johang	196	155	0	625	976	936	0	40	0	6%	20%	2.0
49	Juniya	221	50	0	337	608	608	0	0	323	0%	36%	3.6
50	Juvung	159	398	0	377	934	934	0	0	129	0%	17%	1.7
51	Khadgakot	163	415	0	255	833	833	0	0	133	0%	20%	2.0
52	Kharjyang	274	446	0	290	1010	977	0	33	686	3%	27%	2.7
53	Kurgha	123	124	0	415	662	662	0	0	35	0%	19%	1.9
54	Limgha	194	208	0	268	670	670	0	0	23	0%	29%	2.9

S.N	VDC	Dalit HH	Adibasi/ Janjati HH	Muslim HH	Others	Total	Permanent Toilet	Temporary Toilet	No Toilet	Improved Cooking Stove	% of HHs not having Permanent Toilets	% of Dalit HHs	Score
55	Malagiri	127	0	0	387	514	514	0	0	514	0%	25%	2.5
56	Marbhung	224	88	0	444	756	746	0	10	505	1%	30%	3.0
57	Musikot	243	160	0	486	889	889	0	0	234	0%	27%	2.7
58	Malyapokhari	113	24	0	436	573	573	0	0	573	0%	20%	2.0
59	Neta	240	276	0	192	708	708	0	0	286	0%	34%	3.4
60	Pallikot	83	403	0	154	640	640	0	0	637	0%	13%	1.3
61	Paralmi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0.0
62	PaudhiAmarayee	181	142	0	406	729	729	0	0	209	0%	25%	2.5
63	Pipaldhara	126	108	0	232	466	466	0	0	272	0%	27%	2.7
64	PurkotDaha	219	126	0	601	946	946	0	0	935	0%	23%	2.3
65	Purtighat	45	287	1	73	406	400	0	6	356	1%	11%	1.1
66	Reemuwa	96	304	0	167	567	567	0	0	439	0%	17%	1.7
67	Rupakot	169	132	0	510	811	811	0	0	0	0%	21%	2.1
68	Ruru	129	186	2	551	868	868	0	0	795	0%	15%	1.5
69	Shantipur	178	207	26	330	741	741	0	0	741	0%	24%	2.4
70	Resunga NP	1007	1278	3	3528	5816	5816	0	0	1805	0%	17%	1.7
71	Sirseni	201	78	0	509	788	744	0	44	676	6%	26%	2.6
72	Thanpati	229	122	0	301	652	642	0	10	652	2%	35%	3.5
73	Thulolumpek	433	891	0	641	1965	1965	0	0	1374	1%	14%	1.4
74	Turang	210	275	0	445	930	930	0	0	633	0%	23%	2.3
75	Wagla	226	60	0	546	832	832	0	0	832	0%	27%	2.7
76	Wamitaksar	198	449	0	627	1274	1274	0	0	65	0%	16%	1.6
	TOTAL	12502	16380	37	31557	60158	60498		794	33105			

ANNEX 4: Budget allocation for wash activities according to VDCs

	VDCN	Investments of VDCs		Investments of VDCs			
CNo	VDC Name	on WASH Sector in		on WASH Sector in		VDCs on WASH Sector	VDCs on WASH Sector
S.No.	A = =l	FY2069/70	FY2070/71	FY2071/72	in FY2072/73	in FY2073/74	in FY2074/75
1	Aaglung	50000	668000	353000	200000	0	0
2	AmarArbathok	87000	170400	120000	0	0	0
3	Amarpur	200000	600000	240000	150000	450000	300000
4	Apchaur	75000	168000	190000	50000	60000	40000
5	Arbani	327000	291500	441000	170000	150000	200000
6	Arje	0	50000	100000	522900	70000	0
7	Arkhawang	0	0	0	0	200000	280000
8	Arlangkot	115000	320000	148500	176000	171000	125000
9	Aslewa	80000	117500	190000	115000	150000	205000
10	Badagaun	65000	861800	1155000	50000	125000	150000
11	Bajhketeria	0	0	0	0	180000	550000
12	Baletaksar	225000	296000	85000	240000	250000	275000
13	Balithum	100000	100000	163000	130000	190000	250000
14	Bamgha	170000	200000	100000	150000	190000	250000
15	Bharse	50000	100000	150000	125000	100000	125000
16	Bhurtung	55000	280000	203000	55000	65000	80000
17	Birbas	344000	178850	179510	196800	195000	216000
18	Bisukharka	232650	265000	110000	140000	0	0
19	Chhapahile	0	40000	0	100000	60000	120000
20	Dalamchaur	0	0	37500	30000	35000	30000
21	Darbardevisthan	387350	437350	184590	311100	350000	400000
22	Darling	675000	75000	70000	100000	0	0
23	Daungha	66500	225000	80000	0	0	0
24	DhurkotBastu	255000	237000	466000	90000	50000	200000
25	Bhanbhane	411000	470520	141000	158000	170000	195000
26	DhurkotNayagaun	235000	295000	135000	165000	180000	225000

S.No.	VDC Name	Investments of VDCs on WASH Sector in FY2069/70	Investments of VDCs on WASH Sector in FY2070/71	Investments of VDCs on WASH Sector in FY2071/72	Investments of Plan of VDCs on WASH Sector in FY2072/73	Investments of Plan of VDCs on WASH Sector in FY2073/74	Investments of Plan of VDCs on WASH Sector in FY2074/75
27	DhurkotRajasthal	300000	150000	110000	175000	165000	165000
28	Digam	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Dirbung	73925	100000	264000	200000	180000	170000
30	Dohali	250000	700000	400000	165000	170000	250000
31	Foksing	100000	100000	150000	0	0	0
32	Gaidakot	435000	310000	216000	500000	700000	600000
33	Ghamir	50000	100000	150000	250000	250000	200000
34	Gwagha	600000	751000	390000	50000	0	0
35	Gwadi	260000	515000	170000	250000	350000	450000
36	Hadahade	0	0	0	100000	150000	150000
37	Hansara	197000	235000	170000	230000	195000	150000
38	Hardineta	70000	100000	0	247000	500000	800000
39	Harewa	300000	124200	140000	58000	70000	150000
40	Harmichaur	372797	400797	309616	90000	170000	160000
41	Harrachaur	249486	288960	316452	134000	125000	125000
42	Hastichaur	30000	900000	45500	45000	200000	350000
43	Hawangdi	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Hunga	100000	550000	150000	355000	505000	490000
45	IsmaRajasthal	125000	100000	50000	150000	200000	175000
46	Jaisithok	300000	165000	95000	60000	250000	175000
47	Jayakhani	160000	90000	120000	50000	100000	130000
48	Johang	0	100000	100000	157000	100000	100000
49	Juniya	250000	275000	75000	200000	300000	325000
50	Juvung	124000	601000	295000	325000	300000	400000
51	Khadgakot	138000	200000	250000	0	200000	275000
52	Kharjyang	0	177735	395735	110000	70000	90000
53	Kurgha	150000	126500	0	165000	0	0

		Investments of VDCs	Investments of VDCs	Investments of VDCs	Investments of Plan of	Investments of Plan of	Investments of Plan of
	VDC Name	on WASH Sector in	on WASH Sector in	on WASH Sector in	VDCs on WASH Sector	VDCs on WASH Sector	VDCs on WASH Sector
S.No.		FY2069/70	FY2070/71	FY2071/72	in FY2072/73	in FY2073/74	in FY2074/75
54	Limgha	250000	150000	50000	100000	100000	100000
55	Malagiri	130000	100000	493000	75000	80000	85000
56	Marbhung	150000	313500	249000	100000	275000	245500
57	Musikot	161000	78000	67165	0	150000	150000
58	MyalPokhari	357746	417400	356000	300000	500000	900000
59	Neta	300000	425000	150000	150000	175000	250000
60	Pallikot	73580	53580	84610	110610	0	0
61	Paralmi	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	PaudhiAmarayee	351780	205000	275000	95000	110000	118000
63	Pipaldhara	287900	147000	65544	66000	150000	150000
64	PurkotDaha	50000	70000	20000	100000	150000	200000
65	Purtighat	215000	180000	100000	80000	200000	300000
66	Reemuwa	179187	200000	280000	232000	250000	250000
67	Rupakot	516600	128300	307500	180000	200000	270000
68	Ruru	335400	178335	244200	200000	300000	300000
69	Shantipur	110000	197200	132700	303280	700000	400000
70	Resunga NP	558891	1649192	3725000	5450085	0	0
71	Sirseni	448000	470520	140000	158000	170000	195000
72	Thanpati	285000	175000	184000	172000	200000	200000
73	Thulolumpek	0	238000	160000	650000	850000	230000
74	Turang	100000	249000	30000	0	150000	200000
75	Wagla	55000	45000	40000	0	0	0
76	Wamitaksar	223000	150000	333572	200000	125000	150000
	Total	13978792	19427139	16891694	16212775	13476000	14789500

ANNEX 5: Investment Mapping of Drinking Water Supply Projects Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, Gulmi

Amount in '000

Name of Scheme/Program	Benefitted VDCs	Benefitted Pop	Fy 2070/71	Fy 2069/70	Fy 2068/69	Total Investment 3 years
Nisti - II and III DWS	Ghamir, Arje, Isma	15046	4705.92	7312.00	7839.00	19856.92
Rote Malya giri DWS	Malyagiri	2849	0.00	0.00	753.00	753.00
Dunai Paudi Amrai DWS	Paudi Amrai	2646	783.88	2340.00	1499.00	4622.88
WAMI DWS A.SU.B.	WAMI	5494	1769.60	2364.00	2379.00	6512.60
Nayagaun Pipaldhara DWS	Nayagaun	1858	2123.60	2648.00	2499.00	7270.60
Jaisithok, Dhurkot Rajasthal DWS	Jaisithok, Dhurkot Rajasthal	2187	2262.10	3093.00	2646.00	8001.10
Arlangkot	Arlangkot	425	0.00	0.00	369.00	369.00
Bhuwachidi, Digam khorande Ruru DWS	Digam, Ruru	325	0.00	0.00	589.00	589.00
Tallo Lupsi Myalphokhari DWS	Myalphokhari	1008	4.00	19.00	35.00	58.00
Jubhung, Myalphokhari	Jubfung	492	0.00	0.00	745.00	745.00
Thanapati DWS	Thanapati	2522	2696.03	1355.00	1426.00	5477.03
Bagalekhola Bhujel khark DWS	Tamghas	1002	1772.30	989.00	1754.00	4515.30
Dharapani DWS	Bastu	245	0.00	0.00	591.00	591.00
Phoksing DWS	Phoksing	3886	786.03	1559.00	499.00	2844.03
Tamghas Brith DWS	Tamghas	14140	2154.79	2132.00	3507.00	7793.79
Khanigaun DWS	Tamghas	3139	580.50	1397.00	953.00	2930.50
Khola khatare, Darlamchaur DWS	Drrlamchaur		0.00	0.00	72.00	72.00
Palukha, Jukanya DWS	Hastichaur	486	711.10	463.00	300.00	1474.10
Attarkadha DWS	Arkhale	86	0.00	0.00	388.00	388.00
Tamghas 9 Neta DWS	Tamghas	723	1608.82	2824.00	1967.00	6399.82
Ridi Baza DWS	Ruru	2336	970.34	1052.00	95.00	2117.34
Malik DWS	Darbar Devisthan	300	831.81	1882.00	279.00	2992.81
Jukekhola DWS	Hunga	288	0.00	0.00	524.00	524.00
Sota Khola DWS	Tamghas	360	786.36	792.00	960.00	2538.36
Jorpani Lift DWS	Simichaur	3152	2732.73	1555.00	991.00	5278.73
Rotepani DWS	Darbar Devisthan	722		1248.00	547.00	1795.00
Pipaldhara DWS	Pipaldhara	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	49.00
Bhaikmare Bharji DWS	Bhanbhane	902	0.00	204.00	823.00	1027.00
Bisukharka DWS	Bisukharka	676	791.48	19.00	61.00	871.48
Chandrakot DWS	Shantipur	1424	881.92	19.00	62.00	962.92
Chidigairi Bhubanpani DWS	Arkhale	392	1278.64	250.00	599.00	2127.64

Name of Scheme/Program	Benefitted VDCs	Benefitted Pop	Fy 2070/71	Fy 2069/70	Fy 2068/69	Total Investment 3 years
Simaltari Kisantari Marbhung DWS	Marbhung	917	3429.61	1943.00	999.00	6371.61
Ghamir Bhanuphokhara Marbhung	Ghamir	211	0.00	1114.00	47.00	1161.00
Nahali DWS	Arje	816	490.72	200.00	62.00	752.72
Akibang Saltari Marbhung	Marbhung	1532	491.74	19.00	61.00	571.74
Nangekhola Arje, Amarpur	Arje, Amarpur	696	1233.45	1236.00	276.00	2745.45
Digam DWS	Digam, Baletaxar	1074	1482.31	0.00	0.00	1482.31
Sringa DWS	Digam		0.00	364.00	160.00	524.00
Dibrung Lift DWS	Dibrung	510	968.40	19.00	46.00	1033.40
Rolkhola Kepokhari DWS	Arkhale	265	0.00	1088.00	457.00	1545.00
Kerungkhola mauribhir	Wami	2418	1244.20	840.00	278.00	2362.20
Gairakharka DWS	Bhanbhane	294	319.00	1684.00	269.00	2272.00
Charakhola DWS	Tamghas	2253	689.90	683.00	289.00	1661.90
Pandherithari Resunga DWS	Tamghas	2500	1489.10	19.00	50.00	1558.10
Daugha Lift DWS	Daugha	3060	1564.30	0.00	0.00	1564.30
Rimuwa DWS	Rimuwa	688	1280.70	0.00	0.00	1280.70
Baletaxar DWS	Baletaxar	2190	812.90	0.00	0.00	812.90
Bhurtung DWS	Bhurtung	1889	88.10	0.00	0.00	88.10
Sringa Rupsw DWS	Digam	381	654.10	0.00	0.00	654.10
Hunga DWS	Hunga	2282	174.60	0.00	0.00	174.60
Majhem Lift DWS	Tamghas		142.30	0.00	0.00	142.30
Khare Parlami DWS	Paralmi	1689	292.80	0.00	0.00	292.80
Dundurkhola harpukot DWS	Hastichaur	1578	173.50	0.00	0.00	173.50
Andherikhola doholi Lift DWS	Doholi	2520	82.40	0.00	0.00	82.40
Chiuripata Dharampokhari DWS	Baletaxar	281	1465.90	0.00	0.00	1465.90
Chinekhola DWS	Hadhade	948	868.80	0.00	0.00	868.80
Ratakandhe and Bhaktikot DWS	Baletaxar	684	286.60	0.00	0.00	286.60
Johanh and Hasara	Johang, Hacsara	3208	315.10	0.00	0.00	315.10
Khanikhola DWS	Aglung	480	829.90	0.00	0.00	829.90
Holaban Okhareni Kaule DWS	Banjhkateri	782	1294.90	0.00	0.00	1294.90
Johang 6,7,8,9 DWSS	Johang	250	158.60	0.00	0.00	158.60
Maintenance for completed schemes	Different		987.80	807.00	889.00	2683.80
Survey Programme	Different		399.50		242.00	641.50
TOTAL			53,943.18	45,532.00	39,925.00	139,400.18

ANNEX 6: Name and no. of water borne disease incidences 2071-72

		Typhoid (Enterio		Acute enterit	gastro tis	Amoel Dysent		Bacillary Dysentery	/Shigellosis	Presum non-inf diarrhe	fectious	Chol	era	Intesti Worm		Jaund and Infect Hepat	tive	Hep A	atitis	Total
S.N	Name of VDC	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	М	
1	Aaglung HP,Gulmi	163	129	8	4	38	27	21	11	9	7	0	0	39	32	2	3	0	0	493
2	Amararbathok SHP,Gulmi	56	52	33	24	31	29	1	3	7	3	0	0	24	20	0	0	0	0	283
3	Amarpur SHP,Gulmi	147	103	123	63	52	28	5	0	70	45	0	0	85	50	0	0	0	0	771
4	Apchaur SHP,Gulmi	22	19	23	17	13	10	3	1	9	5	0	0	30	20	2	3	0	0	177
5	Arbenee SHP,Gulmi	52	40	51	46	44	34	29	21	13	14	0	0	28	26	4	2	0	0	404
6	Arjee SHP,Gulmi	17	12	0	0	141	73	3	6	5	5	0	0	17	13	0	1	0	0	293
7	Arkhale SHP,Gulmi	50	23	9	4	64	19	1	0	5	4	0	0	91	50	5	3	0	0	328
8	Arkhawang SHP,Gulmi	24	14	0	3	130	134	10	7	35	24	0	0	35	29	0	0	0	0	445
9	Arlangkot SHP,Gulmi	33	21	38	20	24	16	7	4	24	14	0	0	88	66	0	0	0	0	355
10	Aslewa HP,Gulmi	119	80	2	0	8	2	27	18	22	28	0	0	38	24	1	2	2	0	373
11	Badagaun HP Gulmi	47	40	9	4	23	16	2	1	90	71	0	0	170	164	3	1	0	0	641
12	Bjkateri SHP,Gulmi	39	39	5	3	54	57	24	26	4	3	0	0	28	26	7	7	0	0	322
13	Baletakser HP,Gulmi	130	88	6	2	141	90	25	16	30	16	0	0	177	98	11	6	0	0	836
14	Balithum SHP,Gulmi	44	23	0	0	18	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	50	38	8	4	0	0	197
15	Bamgha SHP,Gulmi	66	46	0	0	27	19	0	0	14	13	0	0	35	19	0	0	0	0	239
16	Bastu SHP,Gulmi	147	103	0	0	49	30	2	1	90	64	0	0	103	70	0	0	0	0	659
17	Bhanbhane SHP Gulmi	5	3	3	1	89	44	1	1	16	18	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	226
18	Bharse HP,Gulmi	86	61	2	3	1	4	0	0	24	24	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	222
19	Bhurtung HP,Gulmi	48	46	7	9	22	10	38	30	33	19	0	0	79	68	1	0		0	410
20	Birbas SHP,Gulmi	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	39	16	0	0	23	19	0	0	0	0	105
21	Bisukharka HP, Gulmi	53	31	21	25	37	19	17	14	122	68	0	0	72	35	2	1	0	0	517
22	Chhapahile HP Gulmi	0	1	94	81	26	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	22	0	1	0	0	286
23	Darbar Devisthan SHP,Gulmi	72	42	9	4	101	46	7	2	60	33	0	0	209	106	0	0	0	0	691

		Typhoid (Enterio		Acute enteri	gastro tis	Amoek Dysent		Bacillary Dysentery	/Shigellosis	Presum non-inf diarrhe	ectious	Chol	era	Intesti Worm		Jaund and Infect Hepat	ive	Hep A	atitis	Total
S.N	Name of VDC	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	
24	Darlamchur SHP,Gulmi	28	33	0	0	137	93	3	1	2	2	0	0	6	7	6	2	0	0	320
25	Darling SHP gulmi	12	8	4	5	290	211	4	4	1	5	0	0	216	163	0	0	0	0	923
26	Daungha SHP,Gulmi	18	12	0	0	105	105	11	12	0	0	0	0	38	21	2	0	0	0	324
27	Dhurkot PHC,Gulmi	61	54	21	14	98	88	1	2	5	6	0	0	6	4	2	5	0	0	367
28	Dirbung SHP,Gulmi	55	39	0	0	34	25	20	17	0	0	0	0	135	96	6	4	0	0	431
29	Doholi SHP,Gulmi	77	41	4	5	23	24	17	10	43	31	0	0	51	31	43	30	0	0	430
30	Dubichaur SHP,Gulmi	15	11	26	25	19	14	5	7	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	128
31	Foksing HP,Gulmi	57	23	5	5	53	29	4	5	32	30	0	0	42	38	6	3	0	0	332
32	Gaudakot SHP,Gulmi	31	25	11	4	73	36	1	1	17	8	0	0	25	17	0	1	0	0	250
33	Ghamir SHP,Gulmi	185	143	27	21	110	93	27	23	2	6	0	0	7	9	9	13	0	0	675
34	Gwadi SHP,Gulmi	8	8	0	0	17	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	14	0	0	0	0	85
35	Gwagha SHP,Gulmi	54	32	0	0	3	6	2	1	23	22	0	0	6	5	3	10	0	0	167
36	Hadahade HP,Gulmi	42	29	13	1	101	87	4	4	12	9	0	0	86	46	7	3	0	0	444
37	Hansara SHP Gulmi	8	6	0	1	10	11	0	0	43	23	0	0	26	24	0	0	0	0	152
38	Hardineta SHP,Gulmi	7	4	0	0	4	2	1	0	48	46	0	0	33	21	2	2	0	0	170
39	HarewaSHP,Gulmi	16	10	0	0	52	38	4	0	16	6	0	0	25	26	0	0	0	0	193
40	Harmichaur HP,Gulmi	49	42	13	6	8	7	0	0	26	22	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	193
41	Harraachaur SHP,Gulmi	73	44	40	26	29	19	2	1	95	53	0	0	35	22	1	0	0	0	440
42	Hastichaur Hp,Gulmi	182	154	29	18	10	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	45	24	17	12	0	0	504
43	Hunga HP,Gulmi	13	7	45	51	99	83	0	1	55	44	0	0	71	63	0	0	0	0	532
44	Hwangdi HP,Gulmi	58	26	0	0	55	34	0	0	20	14	0	0	89	53	0	2	0	0	351
45	Ismarajasthal HP,Gulmi	36	38	19	15	95	48	9	7	13	7	0	0	198	124	29	17	0	0	655
46	Jaisithok SHP,Gulmi	62	38	0	0	121	76	13	10	28	12	0	0	75	58	0	0	0	0	493
47	Jayakhani SHP,Gulmi	0	2	0	1	4	12	0	0	7	14	0	0	15	20	0	0	0	0	75

		Typhoid (Enterio	d : Fever)	Acute enteri	gastro tis	Amoel Dysent		Bacillary Dysentery	/Shigellosis	Presum non-inf diarrhe	fectious	Chol	era	Intesti Worm		Jaund and Infect Hepat	ive	Hep A	atitis	Total
S.N	Name of VDC	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	
48	Johang PHC,Gulmi	59	42	19	8	9	7	7	4	25	18	0	0	36	25	16	10	0	0	285
49	Johang SHP,Gulmi	55	34	14	8	11	6	10	9	29	26	0	0	28	24	5	3	0	0	262
50	Juniya SHP,Gulmi	90	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	37	0	0	62	45	0	0	0	0	362
51	Juvung SHP,Gulmi	0	0	7	1	26	15	2	1	56	42	0	0	43	23	7	2	0	0	225
52	khadgakot SHP,Gulmi	4	3	4	0	19	22	7	6	21	14	0	0	69	29	0	0	0	0	198
53	Kharjyang HP,Gulmi	56	42	0	1	80	60	3	3	144	149	0	0	92	82	0	0	0	0	712
54	Kurgha HP,Gulmi	49	32	19	7	36	18	44	26	76	43	0	0	92	56	1	1	0	0	500
55	Limgha SHP,Gulmi	42	36	0	0	16	18	14	10	3	4	0	0	86	71	0	0	0	0	300
56	Malaghiri SHP,Gulmi	9	13	1	3	5	3	13	8	16	11	0	0	19	15	0	1	0	0	117
57	Marbhung HP,Gulmi	23	19	9	6	213	270	8	2	4	1	0	0	133	89	2	2	0	0	781
58	Marie Stopes Center Tamghas Gulmi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Musikot HP,Gulmi	17	10	1	0	30	28	17	8	46	37	0	0	38	28	0	1	0	0	261
60	Myalpokhari SHP,Gulmi	0	0	0	0	62	41	3	4	131	77	0	0	21	17	0	0	0	0	356
61	Nayaghaun SHP,Gulmi	78	58	9	9	40	31	11	6	5	2	0	0	72	88	13	14	0	0	436
62	Neta SHP,Gulmi	34	33	8	3	16	11	0	1	148	129	0	0	48	31	2	4	0	0	468
63	Pallikot SHP,Gulmi	58	30	2	2	102	56	33	24	116	77	0	0	92	72	0	1	0	0	665
64	Paralmi SHP,Gulmi	14	6	26	11	44	18	6	2	70	42	0	0	45	29	1	0	0	0	314
65	Pudhi Amarai SHP,Gulmi	44	25	0	0	55	41	33	20	121	74	0	0	122	85	0	0	0	0	620
66	Pipaldhara HP,Gulmi	65	64	16	18	72	45	29	32	49	43	0	0	45	43	2	2	0	0	525
67	Purkhotdaha HP,Gulmi	55	37	0	1	97	73	19	24	72	57	0	0	18	17	4	4	0	0	478
68	Purtighat HP,Gulmi	8	8	6	3	9	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	0	67
69	Reemuwa SHP,Gulmi	12	12	12	12	58	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	39	0	0	0	0	233
70	Reesunga Private hospital ,Gulmi	354	414	63	100	28	100	24	24	3	5	0	0	0	0	38	33	0	0	1186
71	Rudrawati Hospital,gulmi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Rupakot SHP,Gulmi	19	27	0	0	73	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	80	3	3	0	0	375

		Typhoid (Enterio		Acute enterit	·	Amoek Dysent		Bacillary Dysentery	/Shigellosis	Presum non-inf diarrhe	ectious	Chol	era	Intesti Worms		Jaund and Infect Hepat	ive	Hep A	atitis	Total
S.N	Name of VDC	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	
73	Ruru PHC,Gulmi	56	54	56	56	97	91	39	36	8	6	0	0	173	176	17	18	33	36	952
74	Ruru SHP,Gulmi	28	19	53	40	27	15	7	4	0	0	0	0	40	35	6	7	0	1	282
75	Samudahik swasta kendra,Gulmi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	Santipur HP,Gulmi	49	35	118	75	94	82	37	36	3	2	0	0	87	100	5	6	0	0	729
77	Shiringa PHC ,Gulmi	49	33	26	15	28	14	15	7	42	31	0	0	23	16	7	3	0	0	309
78	Simichaur HP,Gulmi	111	70	158	144	163	134	21	21	0	0	0	0	101	86	14	17	0	0	1040
79	Sirseni HP,Gulmi	74	66	72	67	74	78	38	30	4	2	0	0	126	133	4	1	0	0	769
80	Tamghas Hospital Gulmi	635	334	423	210	140	76	118	70	211	145	0	0	218	147	125	81	3	3	2939
81	Thanpati HP,Gulmi	107	90	28	29	8	4	1	2	30	24	0	0	36	29	0	0	0	0	388
82	Thololumpek SHP,Gulmi	53	41	1	1	41	36	3	3	42	46	0	0	70	66	0	0	0	0	403
83	Turang HP,Gulmi	83	96	70	85	30	38	10	9	33	26	0	0	45	41	5	3	0	0	574
84	Vijay Diagnostc And health Center,Gulmi	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
85	Wagla SHP,Gulmi	71	47	5	3	176	121	12	5	40	27	0	0	272	194	0	0	0	0	973
86	Wamitaskar HP,Gulmi	166	108	182	119	190	121	55	29	285	161	0	0	247	163	47	29	0	0	1902
	Total	5196	3831	2111	1548	4854	3702	1002	741	3122	2212	0	0	5512	4097	503	384	38	40	38893

Annex 7: WASH Stakeholder Mapping (2071/072) of Gulmi District

A. Name of Funding Agency : Government of Nepal

S.N	Benefitted name of VDCs	Type of Scheme (DWS, S&H,	Planned Year of		Benefitted		Current Status of scheme
		CCA/DRR, other specify)	Completion	or Lift, well, Tube well)	Ward. No	HHs	(Ongoing/ Planned)
1	Purkotdah	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	1,9	36	
2	Paudiamarai	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	2	30	
3	Paudiamarai	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	5	80	
4	Hardharde	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	5	70	
5	Doholi	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	7,8	20	
6	Darlamchaur	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	5	78	
7	Malaygiri	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	1,2,3	54	
8	Amarpur	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	9	27	
9	Purkotdah	DWS	FY 2071/72	Lift	5,6	305	
10	Chhapahile	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	6	85	
11	Wagla/Sirseni	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity		82	
12	Badagaun	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	3,4,5,6	368	
13	Hastichaur	DWS	FY 2071/72	Gravity	8,9	50	

B. Name of Funding Agency: From DWSSDO

Benefitted name of VDCs	Type of Scheme (DWS, S&H, CCA/DRR, other specify)	Planned Year of Completion	If DWS specify (Gravity, OH, or Lift, well, Tube well)	Ward. No	HHs	Current Status of scheme (Ongoing/ Planned)	Estimated investment (NRs
Ghamir, Arje, Ismarajasthal, Doholi, Hastichaur, Darlamchaur	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	_	15046	ongoing	123514.00
Paudiamarai	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	1,2,6,8,and 9	2647	ongoing	18544.00
Wami	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	1,2,4,5, and 7	5494	ongoing	29789.00
Jaisithok, Dhurkotrajasthal	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	Jaisithok, 1-9/ Dhurkot Rajasthal 1,2,3 and 8	2187	ongoing	33849.00
Myalpokhari	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	2,3,4,5,6 and 7	1008	ongoing	6403.00
Thanpati	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	2,3,5,6-9	2522	ongoing	31298.00
Phoxing	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	2-9	3886	ongoing	19611.00
Tamghas	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	1-4,6,and 8	14140	ongoing	41246.00
Tamghas	DWS	2072/073	Gravity	4, 5	3139	ongoing	7166.00
Hastichaur	DWS	2072/073	Gravity	8,9	486	ongoing	9265.00
Ruru	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	1,2,3	2336	ongoing	21398.00

Benefitted name of VDCs	Type of Scheme (DWS, S&H, CCA/DRR, other specify)	Planned Year of Completion	If DWS specify (Gravity, OH, or Lift, well, Tube well)	Ward. No	HHs	Current Status of scheme (Ongoing/ Planned)	Estimated investment (NRs
Tamghas	DWS	2072/073	Gravity	6,7	360	ongoing	10209.00
Simchaur	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	2,3,5-9	3152	ongoing	47780.00
Bisukharka	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	1, 9	676	ongoing	6376.00
Shantipur	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	2,3,4,5,6	1424	ongoing	11830.00
Arje	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	2,3,4,5,6,7,8	816	ongoing	6686.00
Marbhung	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	1-3	1532	ongoing	6548.00
Arje	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	Arje 8-9 Amarpur 7,8	696	ongoing	10165.00
Digam, Baletaksar	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	Digam 1,2 and Baletaxar 1, 2	1074	ongoing	16690.00
Wamitaksar	DWS	2075/076	Gravity	1-4, 9	2418	ongoing	39315.00
Resunga MCP	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	5	2253	ongoing	17242.00
Resunga MCP	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	5, 6	2500	ongoing	27642.00
Daugha	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	3-9	3060	ongoing	58883.00
Rimuwa	DWS	2072/073	Gravity	8-9	688	ongoing	6037.00
Baletaksar	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	4-5	2147	ongoing	43363.00
Bhurtung	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	1-9	2209	ongoing	22261.00
Digam	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	1	236	ongoing	9402.00
Hunga	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	2, 4-9	2190	ongoing	29554.00
Resunga MCP	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	1-3	2190	ongoing	38484.00
Paralmi	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	6-9	1689	ongoing	12059.00
Hastichaur	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	2-4	1548	ongoing	36894.00
Doholi	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	4-8	2565	ongoing	60937.00
Baletaksar	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	1, 7	281	ongoing	7285.00
Hadhade	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	3,4	948	ongoing	7740.00
Baletaksar	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	9	684	ongoing	9643.00
Johang, Hasara	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	Johang 4, 5/Hasara 1, 7	3208	ongoing	23738.00
Aglung	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	8	480	ongoing	8963.00
Bajhkateri	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	1,2	782	ongoing	9997.00
Johang	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	6,7,8,9	250	ongoing	8420.00
Musikot	DWS	2072/073	Gravity	7	147	ongoing	2265.00
Pallikot	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	5	122	ongoing	5771.00
Gaudakot	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	3	663	ongoing	12582.00
Ghamir	DWS	2075/076	Gravity	2, 3, 4, 8	423	ongoing	4890.00
Resunga MCP	DWS	2073/074	Gravity	7	742	ongoing	6286.00
Resunga MCP	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	11-13	4015	ongoing	18543.00
Bastu	DWS	2075/076	Gravity	1-9	2318	ongoing	35485.00

Benefitted name of VDCs	Type of Scheme (DWS, S&H, CCA/DRR, other specify)	Planned Year of Completion	If DWS specify (Gravity, OH, or Lift, well, Tube well)	Ward. No	HHs	Current Status of scheme (Ongoing/ Planned)	Estimated investment (NRs
Resunga MCP	DWS	2075/076	Lifting	1-3	2153	ongoing	7538.00
Birbas	DWS	2075/076	Lifting	1-2	333	ongoing	8992.00
Amar Arbathok	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	1-9	1548	ongoing	36703.00
Harrachaur Shantipur	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	Harrachaur 7, 9 & Shantipur 7	1665	ongoing	16095.00
Hardineta	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	3-4	685	ongoing	6236.00
Hardineta, Birbas, Pallikot	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	1-9	1356	ongoing	12354.00
Thulolumpek	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	4-9	1896	ongoing	29060.00
Resunga MCP	DWS	2074/075	Lifting	3-9	4260	ongoing	59038.00
Bajhkateri	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	4-6	527	ongoing	5153.00
Bajhkateri	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	5-6	356	ongoing	4386.00
Darbar Devisthan	DWS	2075/076	Lifting	2-7	1986	ongoing	37007.00
Digam	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	4-6	625	ongoing	8804.00
Purtighat	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	2-6	1532	ongoing	9096.00
Aglung	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	1-5	625	ongoing	5042.00
Birbas	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	1-5	1393	ongoing	24539.00
Pallikot	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	3, 4	203	ongoing	6286.00
Darlamchaur	DWS	2076/077	Lifting	1-9	4256	ongoing	60237.00
Marbhung	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	6-7	300	ongoing	4117.00
Arje, Ghamir	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	Arje 9, Ghamir 2, 4	428	ongoing	6494.00
Nayagaun	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	4	289	ongoing	4624.00
Hastichaur	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	5-6	178	ongoing	2498.00
Gwadi	DWS	2074/075	Gravity	9	427	ongoing	5781.00
Neta	DWS	-	-	-	_	plan	-
Jaisithok	DWS	=	-	-	_	plan	-
Dibrung	DWS	=	-	-	_	plan	-
Ismarajasthal	DWS	-	_	-		plan	=
Wamitaksar	DWS	-	-	-	_	plan	-

Annex 8: Institutional sanitation status

					7 tillien t	5. III5tito	itional Sam	tation s	acus						
Name of VDC	Number of Institution s	Toilet facility	Not toilet facility	Gender friendly	Gender Unfriendly	Child friendly	Child Unfriendly	Disable friendly	Disable Unfriendly	Water facility	Not water facility	% of institutio n not having toilet	% of instituti on without Gender friendly	% of institution s without disable friendly toilet	% of institutio n DWS facility
Aaglung	9	7	2	3	6	7	2	0	9	4	3	22%	67%	100%	44%
AmarArbathok	5	4	1	0	5	0	5	0	5	2	2	20%	100%	100%	40%
Amarpur	10	8	2	8	2	8	2	0	10	6	2	20%	20%	100%	60%
Apchaur	10	8	2	1	9	3	7	0	10	7	1	20%	90%	100%	70%
Arbani	7	6	1	2	5	2	5	0	7	1	0	14%	71%	100%	14%
Arje	8	6	2	3	5	2	6	0	8	5	1	25%	63%	100%	63%
Arkhawang	7	5	2	3	4	0	7	0	7	1	4	29%	57%	100%	14%
Arlangkot	9	6	3	0	9	2	7	0	9	6	1	33%	100%	100%	67%
Aslewa	8	6	2	2	6	0	8	2	6	4	2	25%	75%	75%	50%
Badagaun	14	11	3	1	13	3	11	0	14	8	5	21%	93%	100%	57%
Bajhketeria	9	8	1	2	7	7	2	2	7	5	2	11%	78%	78%	56%
Baletaksar	9	8	1	1	8	4	5	0	9	8	1	11%	89%	100%	89%
Balithum	9	9	0	2	7	0	9	1	8	4	4	0%	78%	89%	44%
Bamgha	9	6	3	1	8	1	8	0	9	5	3	33%	89%	100%	56%
Bharse	7	5	2	3	4	4	3	1	6	3	1	29%	57%	86%	43%
Bhurtung	12	9	3	1	11	3	9	2	10	5	3	25%	92%	83%	42%
Birbas	7	3	4	3	4	3	4	0	7	0	7	57%	57%	100%	0%
Bisukharka	7	5	2	2	5	0	7	0	7	3	2	29%	71%	100%	43%
Chhapahile	8	8	0	2	6	5	3	0	8	3	5	0%	75%	100%	38%
Dalamchaur	5	5	0	2	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	0%	60%	100%	0%
Darbardevisthan	9	2	7	2	7	2	7	0	9	7	0	78%	78%	100%	78%
Darling	12	10	2	3	9	0	12	1	11	7	3	17%	75%	92%	58%
Daungha	9	8	1	0	9	5	4	1	8	5	2	11%	100%	89%	56%
DhurkotBastu	10	6	4	7	3	4	6	3	7	2	5	40%	30%	70%	20%
Bhanbhane	8	5	3	3	5	2	6	0	8	3	2	38%	63%	100%	38%
DhurkotNayagaun	11	9	2	6	5	7	4	0	11	6	5	18%	45%	100%	55%
DhurkotRajasthal	6	6	0	6	0	3	3	0	6	4	2	0%	0%	100%	67%
Digam	11	6	5	4	7	3	8	3	8	6	2	45%	64%	73%	55%

Name of VDC	Number of Institution s	Toilet facility	Not toilet facility	Gender friendly	Gender Unfriendly	Child friendly	Child Unfriendly	Disable friendly	Disable Unfriendly	Water facility	Not water facility	% of institutio n not having toilet	% of instituti on without Gender friendly	% of institution s without disable friendly toilet	% of institutio n DWS facility
Dirbung	5	4	1	2	3	0	5	0	5	4	0	20%	60%	100%	80%
Dohali	10	10	0	3	7	2	8	0	10	8	2	0%	70%	100%	80%
Foksing	7	5	2	0	7	2	5	0	7	5	0	29%	100%	100%	71%
Gaidakot	8	4	4	4	4	2	6	0	8	2	2	50%	50%	100%	25%
Ghamir	9	6	3	6	3	5	4	2	7	4	2	33%	33%	78%	44%
Gwagha	7	6	1	1	5	2	5	1	6	5	0	14%	71%	86%	71%
Gwadi	9	8	1	0	9	0	9	0	9	7	2	11%	100%	100%	78%
Hadahade	10	8	2	7	3	7	3	0	10	5	3	20%	30%	100%	50%
Hansara	7	6	1	0	7	6	1	0	7	4	2	14%	100%	100%	57%
Hardineta	9	9	0	0	9	2	7	0	9	4	5	0%	100%	100%	44%
Harewa	6	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	6	4	2	0%	100%	100%	67%
Harmichaur	7	6	1	2	5	0	7	0	7	4	2	14%	71%	100%	57%
Harrachaur	4	3	1	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	25%	100%	100%	100%
Hastichaur	17	9	8	7	10	3	14	0	17	9	4	47%	59%	100%	53%
Hawangdi	6	6	0	3	3	0	6	2	4	2	2	0%	50%	67%	33%
Hunga	7	3	4	3	4	2	5	1	6	3	3	57%	57%	86%	43%
IsmaRajasthal	11	9	2	3	8	4	7	2	9	3	5	18%	73%	82%	27%
Jaisithok	7	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	5	3	2	43%	57%	71%	43%
Jayakhani	7	4	3	1	6	3	4	0	7	3	1	43%	86%	100%	43%
Johang	13	12	1	4	9	7	6	1	12	6	5	8%	69%	92%	46%
Juniya	6	4	2	0	6	1	5	1	5	4	0	33%	100%	83%	67%
Juvung	7	6	1	2	5	3	4	0	7	5	1	14%	71%	100%	71%
Khadgakot	10	9	1	3	7	6	4	1	9	6	3	10%	70%	90%	60%
Kharjyang	10	10	0	0	10	2	8	0	10	7	3	0%	100%	100%	70%
Kurgha	10	6	4	3	7	2	8	2	8	7	0	40%	70%	80%	70%
Limgha	8	4	3	0	8	0	8	1	7	5	0	38%	100%	88%	63%

Name of VDC	Number of Institution s	Toilet facility	Not toilet facility	Gender friendly	Gender Unfriendly	Child friendly	Child Unfriendly	Disable friendly	Disable Unfriendly	Water facility	Not water facility	% of institutio n not having toilet	% of instituti on without Gender friendly	% of institution s without disable friendly toilet	% of institutio n DWS facility
Malagiri	7	6	1	1	6	7	0	0	7	6	1	14%	86%	100%	86%
Marbhung	10	8	2	9	1	9	1	0	10	8	1	20%	10%	100%	80%
Musikot	9	8	1	4	5	0	9	0	9	4	3	11%	56%	100%	44%
MyalPokhari	6	4	2	1	5	6	0	0	6	5	1	33%	83%	100%	83%
Neta	15	12	3	3	12	0	15	1	14	9	3	20%	80%	93%	60%
Pallikot	6	4	2	3	3	3	3	1	5	3	2	33%	50%	83%	50%
Paralmi	8	6	2	2	6	1	7	0	8	3	3	25%	75%	100%	38%
PaudhiAmarayee	7	6	1	0	7	1	6	0	7	5	1	14%	100%	100%	71%
Pipaldhara	9	6	3	5	4	4	5	1	8	5	2	33%	44%	89%	56%
PurkotDaha	8	8	0	7	1	4	4	0	8	7	1	0%	13%	100%	88%
Purtighat	10	7	3	2	8	5	5	3	7	3	4	30%	80%	70%	30%
Reemuwa	7	5	2	2	5	2	5	1	6	4	1	29%	71%	86%	57%
Rupakot	8	7	1	3	5	3	5	1	7	2	4	13%	63%	88%	25%
Ruru	15	12	3	3	12	0	15	4	11	7	2	20%	80%	73%	47%
Shantipur	11	7	4	5	6	0	11	3	8	5	2	36%	55%	73%	45%
Resunga NP	36	34	2	34	2	0	36	9	27	19	6	6%	6%	75%	53%
Sirseni	9	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	9	7	2	0%	0%	100%	78%
Thanpati	8	7	1	2	6	0	8	1	7	4	2	13%	75%	88%	50%
Thulolumpek	12	10	0	3	9	1	11	2	10	9	1	0%	75%	83%	75%
Turang	12	9	3	4	8	0	12	5	7	7	0	25%	67%	58%	58%
Wagla	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	4	4	0%	0%	100%	50%
Wamitaksar	21	14	7	0	21	8	13	6	15	15	0	33%	100%	71%	71%

Annex 9: VDC wise DWS functionality

Name of VDC	Total number of DWS	HDPE pipe exposure/m any place	Leakage pipeline/m any place	Properly function al	Partially functional	Close down	Active WUSC members	Having O&M fund	Having VMV	Water tariff collection	% of Proper functional	% of partially Functional	% of close down	Score
Aaglung	5	2	1	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	0%	100%	0%	15.0
AmarArbathok	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	4	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Amarpur	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	3	3	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Apchaur	5	0	1	0	5	0	1	2	4	4	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Arje	6	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	6	6	50%	50%	0%	7.5
Arbani	0													0.0
Arkhawang	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	33%	67%	0%	10.0
Arlangkot	12	4	4	0	12	0	1	0	2	3	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Aslewa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0.0
Badagaun	4	1	3	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	0%	50%	50%	22.5
Bajhketeria	4	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	50%	50%	0%	7.5
Baletaksar	14	2	2	3	11	0	2	2	8	6	21%	79%	0%	11.8
Balithum	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	3	2	33%	67%	0%	10.0
Bamgha	6	1	1	0	3	3	2	3	5	5	0%	50%	50%	22.5
Bharse	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	3	2	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Bhurtung	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	67%	33%	0%	5.0
Birbas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0.0
Bhanbhane	5	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	4	3	20%	60%	20%	15.0
Bisukharka	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Chhapahile	10	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	4	4	10%	90%	0%	13.5
Dalamchaur	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0%	100%	30.0
DhurkotNayagaun	5	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	3	4	40%	40%	20%	12.0
Darbardevisthan	7	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	5	0%	57%	43%	21.4
Darling	4	0	1	1	3	0	2	2	3	2	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Daungha	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0%	0%	100%	30.0
DhurkotBastu	5	1	1	0	3	2	1	2	1	5	0%	60%	40%	21.0
Digam	10	2	1	0	5	5	4	2	6	8	0%	50%	50%	22.5
Dirbung	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	67%	33%	0%	5.0
Dohali	5	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	2	2	100%	0%	0%	0.0

Name of VDC	Total number of DWS	HDPE pipe exposure/m any place	Leakage pipeline/m any place	Properly function al	Partially functional	Close down	Active WUSC members	Having O&M fund	Having VMV	Water tariff collection	% of Proper functional	% of partially Functional	% of close down	Score
Foksing	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	33%	67%	0%	10.0
Gaidakot	5	2	2	0	5	0	1	2	3	5	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Ghamir	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	3	3	67%	33%	0%	5.0
Gwagha	8	0	0	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	63%	38%	0%	5.6
Gwadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0.0
Hadahade	7	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	5	4	0%	86%	14%	17.1
Hansara	9	7	0	3	6	0	1	1	0	2	33%	67%	0%	10.0
Harmichaur	7	4	4	2	5	0	3	0	3	4	29%	71%	0%	10.7
Hastichaur	9	3	1	2	7	0	2	6	5	4	22%	78%	0%	11.7
Hawangdi	4	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	1	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Hunga	7	2	2	1	6	0	1	0	2	4	14%	86%	0%	12.9
IsmaRajasthal	4	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	3	3	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Jaisithok	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0%	50%	50%	22.5
Jayakhani	4	2	3	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	0%	75%	25%	18.8
Juvung	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	33%	67%	0%	10.0
Juniya	5	2	0	0	4	1	0	1	3	2	0%	80%	20%	18.0
Johang	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	50%	50%	0%	7.5
Khadgakot	9	1	4	3	5	1	2	1	3	3	33%	56%	11%	11.7
Kharjyang	4	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	3	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Kurgha	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	25%	75%	0%	11.3
Limgha	4	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	3	3	50%	50%	0%	7.5
Malagiri	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	50%	50%	0%	7.5
Marbhung	5	1	0	0	5	0	3	3	2	3	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Musikot	5	3	1	1	4	0	0	2	3	2	20%	80%	0%	12.0
MyalPokhari	5	5	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	20%	80%	0%	12.0
Neta	6	1	1	1	5	0	1	1	3	1	17%	83%	0%	12.5
Pallikot	7	0	0	1	6	0	1	3	5	5	14%	86%	0%	12.9
Paralmi	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	3	3	67%	33%	0%	5.0

Name of VDC	Total number of DWS	HDPE pipe exposure/m any place	Leakage pipeline/m any place	Properly function al	Partially functional	Close down	Active WUSC members	Having O&M fund	Having VMV	Water tariff collection	% of Proper functional	% of partially Functional	% of close down	Score
PaudhiAmarayee	5	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	3	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Pipaldhara	4	0	1	0	4	0	2	1	2	3	0%	100%	0%	15.0
PurkotDaha	5	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Purtighat	6	3	3	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Reemuwa	5	1	1	2	3	0	2	0	2	3	40%	60%	0%	9.0
Rupakot	5	2	0	1	4	0	0	2	5	5	20%	80%	0%	12.0
Ruru	15	1	0	6	9	0	10	1	9	3	40%	60%	0%	9.0
Shantipur	10	3	2	4	6	0	1	6	6	7	40%	60%	0%	9.0
Resunga NP	34	2	8	8	26	0	4	2	13	15	24%	76%	0%	11.5
Sirseni	7	2	2	2	5	0	1	0	2	1	29%	71%	0%	10.7
Thanpati	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	3	67%	33%	0%	5.0
Thulolumpek	5	2	3	1	4	0	0	1	3	3	20%	80%	0%	12.0
Turang	4	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	2	2	75%	25%	0%	3.8
Wagla	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0%	50%	50%	22.5
Wamitaksar	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Harrachaur	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Harewa	5	2	3	1	4	0	2	4	2	1	20%	80%	0%	12.0
DhurkotRajasthal	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	4	2	0%	100%	0%	15.0
Hardineta	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	4	4	0%	100%	0%	15.0

Annex 10: DWS and Sanitation ranking of the VDCs

				DW	/S scoring of \					or the VE		Sanitatio	n scoring of	VDCs			
S. N	VDC	Unserved Populatio n (35)	Functiona lity of Schemes (30)	Water Supply in Instituti ons (10)	Distance from all- weather road head (10)	Distance from seasonal road head (5)	% of Dalit HHs (10)	Total Score	Rank	HHs Not Having Permane nt Toilets (35)	School Institutions Not Having Permanent Toilets (30)	% Gender Unfriend ly Toilets (10)	% of Disable Unfriend ly Toilets (10)	Distance from All- weather road (5)	% of Dalit HHs (10)	Total Score	Ran k
1	Daungha	35.0	30.0	5.6	5.0	0.0	2.4	78.0	1	0.0	2.8	5.0	4.4	5.0	2.4	19.7	59
2	Dalamchaur	35.0	30.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	2.6	75.6	2	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	2.6	18.6	62
3	Badagaun	35.0	22.5	5.7	10.0	0.0	1.8	75.0	3	0.0	5.4	4.6	5.0	10.0	1.8	26.8	26
4	Bamgha	35.0	22.5	5.6	10.0	0.0	1.1	74.1	4	0.0	8.3	4.4	5.0	10.0	1.1	28.8	15
5	Jaisithok	35.0	22.5	4.3	7.0	0.0	2.9	71.7	5	1.4	10.7	2.9	3.6	7.0	2.9	28.4	18
6	Wagla	35.0	22.5	5.0	6.0	0.0	2.7	71.2	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.0	2.7	13.7	74
7	Dhurkot Rajasthal	35.0	15.0	6.7	10.0	0.0	3.2	69.9	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	3.2	18.2	65
8	Paudhi Amarayee	35.0	15.0	7.1	10.0	0.0	2.5	69.6	8	0.0	3.6	5.0	5.0	10.0	2.5	26.1	29
9	Arlangkot	35.0	15.0	6.7	10.0	0.0	2.3	69.0	9	0.2	8.3	5.0	5.0	10.0	2.3	30.8	7
10	Darbar devisthan	35.0	21.4	7.8	3.0	0.0	1.2	68.4	10	0.1	19.4	3.9	5.0	3.0	1.2	32.6	3
11	Pipaldhara	35.0	15.0	5.6	10.0	0.0	2.7	68.3	11	0.0	8.3	2.2	4.4	10.0	2.7	27.7	21
12	Digam	35.0	22.5	5.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	12	0.0	11.4	3.2	3.6	2.0	0.0	20.2	55
13	Musikot	35.0	12.0	4.4	10.0	0.0	2.7	64.2	13	0.0	2.8	2.8	5.0	10.0	2.7	23.3	44
14	DhurkotBastu	35.0	21.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	2.7	63.7	14	0.0	10.0	1.5	3.5	3.0	2.7	20.7	53
15	Hastichaur	35.0	11.7	5.3	6.0	0.0	4.0	61.9	15	0.0	11.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	4.0	29.7	9
16	Hardineta	35.0	15.0	4.4	3.0	0.0	1.3	58.8	16	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	1.3	14.3	72
17	Baletaksar	35.0	11.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	56.7	17	0.0	2.8	4.4	5.0	0.0	1.0	13.3	75
18	Balithum	30.4	10.0	4.4	8.0	0.0	1.1	53.9	18	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.4	8.0	1.1	17.5	68
19	Gaidakot	35.0	15.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	53.4	19	0.0	12.5	2.5	5.0	0.0	0.9	20.9	51
20	Turang	35.0	3.8	5.8	4.0	0.0	2.3	50.8	20	0.0	6.3	3.3	2.9	4.0	2.3	18.8	61
21	Dirbung	35.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	50.8	21	0.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	2.8	15.8	70
22	MyalPokhari	18.1	12.0	8.3	10.0	0.0	2.0	50.4	22	0.0	8.3	4.2	5.0	10.0	2.0	29.5	10
23	Aaglung	18.7	15.0	4.4	10.0	0.0	2.1	50.2	23	0.0	5.6	3.3	5.0	10.0	2.1	26.0	31
24	Hadahade	24.1	17.1	5.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	49.1	24	0.5	5.0	1.5	5.0	1.0	1.8	14.8	71

				DW	/S scoring of \	/DCs						Sanitatio	n scoring of	VDCs			
S. N	VDC	Unserved Populatio n (35)	Functiona lity of Schemes (30)	Water Supply in Instituti ons (10)	Distance from all- weather road head (10)	Distance from seasonal road head (5)	% of Dalit HHs (10)	Total Score	Rank	HHs Not Having Permane nt Toilets (35)	School Institutions Not Having Permanent Toilets (30)	% Gender Unfriend ly Toilets (10)	% of Disable Unfriend ly Toilets (10)	Distance from All- weather road (5)	% of Dalit HHs (10)	Total Score	Ran k
25	Arbani	35.0	0.0	1.4	10.0	0.0	2.1	48.6	25	0.0	3.6	3.6	5.0	10.0	2.1	24.3	38
26	Bharse	17.3	15.0	4.3	10.0	0.0	1.7	48.2	26	0.0	7.1	2.9	4.3	10.0	1.7	26.0	30
27	Marbhung	12.2	15.0	8.0	10.0	0.0	3.0	48.2	27	1.1	5.0	0.5	5.0	10.0	3.0	24.5	37
28	Pallikot	26.9	12.9	5.0	2.0	0.0	1.3	48.0	28	0.0	8.3	2.5	4.2	2.0	1.3	18.3	64
29	Juvung	21.7	10.0	7.1	7.0	0.0	1.7	47.5	29	0.0	3.6	3.6	5.0	7.0	1.7	20.8	52
30	Jayakhani	8.3	18.8	4.3	10.0	4.0	2.0	47.3	30	0.0	10.7	4.3	5.0	10.0	2.0	36.0	2
31	Darling	11.5	11.3	5.8	10.0	3.0	3.6	45.2	31	0.0	4.2	3.8	4.6	10.0	3.6	29.1	13
32	Ghamir	24.6	5.0	4.4	8.0	0.0	2.1	44.1	32	0.0	8.3	1.7	3.9	8.0	2.1	24.0	43
33	Harrachaur	4.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	4.0	1.1	44.1	33	0.0	6.3	5.0	5.0	10.0	1.1	31.3	5
34	Thulolumpek	11.7	12.0	7.5	10.0	0.0	1.4	42.6	34	0.7	0.0	3.8	4.2	10.0	1.4	20.0	57
35	Malagiri	10.1	7.5	8.6	10.0	3.0	2.5	41.6	35	0.0	3.6	4.3	5.0	10.0	2.5	28.3	19
36	Juniya	3.3	18.0	6.7	10.0	0.0	3.6	41.6	36	0.0	8.3	5.0	4.2	10.0	3.6	31.1	6
37	PurkotDaha	5.2	15.0	8.8	10.0	0.0	2.3	41.2	37	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.0	10.0	2.3	17.9	67
38	Bhanbhane	10.8	15.0	3.8	10.0	0.0	1.7	41.2	38	0.0	9.4	3.1	5.0	10.0	1.7	29.2	12
39	Neta	7.9	12.5	6.0	10.0	0.0	3.4	39.8	39	0.0	5.0	4.0	4.7	10.0	3.4	27.1	25
40	Chhapahile	7.0	13.5	3.8	10.0	3.0	2.5	39.8	40	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.0	10.0	2.5	24.3	39
41	Sirseni	8.6	10.7	7.8	10.0	0.0	2.6	39.7	41	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	10.0	2.6	22.0	48
42	Hawangdi	6.0	11.3	3.3	10.0	5.0	3.4	39.1	42	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.3	10.0	3.4	24.3	40
43	Khadgakot	6.3	11.7	6.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	38.9	43	0.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	10.0	2.0	25.5	34
44	Hunga	17.5	12.9	4.3	3.0	0.0	1.2	38.9	44	0.0	14.3	2.9	4.3	3.0	1.2	25.6	33
45	Hansara	11.3	10.0	5.7	10.0	0.0	1.7	38.7	45	0.0	3.6	5.0	5.0	10.0	1.7	25.3	35
46	Apchaur	3.8	15.0	7.0	10.0	0.0	2.8	38.6	46	1.3	5.0	4.5	5.0	10.0	2.8	28.5	16
47	Rupakot	13.7	12.0	2.5	7.0	0.0	2.1	37.3	47	0.0	3.1	3.1	4.4	7.0	2.1	19.7	58
48	Wamitaksar	2.6	15.0	7.1	10.0	0.0	1.6	36.3	48	0.0	8.3	5.0	3.6	10.0	1.6	28.5	17
49	Birbas	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	36.1	49	0.0	14.3	2.9	5.0	0.0	1.1	23.3	45

				DW	/S scoring of \	/DCs						Sanitatio	n scoring of	VDCs			
S. N	VDC	Unserved Populatio n (35)	Functiona lity of Schemes (30)	Water Supply in Instituti ons (10)	Distance from all- weather road head (10)	Distance from seasonal road head (5)	% of Dalit HHs (10)	Total Score	Rank	HHs Not Having Permane nt Toilets (35)	School Institutions Not Having Permanent Toilets (30)	% Gender Unfriend ly Toilets (10)	% of Disable Unfriend ly Toilets (10)	Distance from All- weather road (5)	% of Dalit HHs (10)	Total Score	Ran k
50	Harmichaur	7.7	10.7	5.7	10.0	0.0	1.5	35.7	50	0.3	3.6	3.6	5.0	10.0	1.5	24.0	42
51	Kurgha	5.2	11.3	7.0	10.0	0.0	1.9	35.3	51	0.0	10.0	3.5	4.0	10.0	1.9	29.4	11
52	Shantipur	9.1	9.0	4.5	10.0	0.0	2.4	35.0	52	0.0	9.1	2.7	3.6	10.0	2.4	27.9	20
53	Bajhketeria	6.9	7.5	5.6	10.0	2.0	2.8	34.8	53	2.0	2.8	3.9	3.9	10.0	2.8	27.4	23
54	IsmaRajasthal	8.5	11.3	2.7	10.0	0.0	1.8	34.2	54	0.0	4.5	3.6	4.1	10.0	1.8	24.0	41
55	Purtighat	4.8	15.0	3.0	10.0	0.0	1.1	34.0	55	1.2	7.5	4.0	3.5	10.0	1.1	27.3	24
56	DhurkotNayagaun	10.2	12.0	5.5	4.0	0.0	1.9	33.6	56	1.3	4.5	2.3	5.0	4.0	1.9	19.0	60
57	Reemuwa	8.0	9.0	5.7	8.0	0.0	1.7	32.4	57	0.0	7.1	3.6	4.3	8.0	1.7	24.7	36
58	Harewa	0.9	12.0	6.7	10.0	0.0	2.6	32.1	58	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	2.6	22.6	46
59	Bisukharka	1.0	11.3	4.3	10.0	0.0	4.3	30.9	59	16.8	7.1	3.6	5.0	10.0	4.3	46.9	1
60	Amarpur	2.0	11.3	6.0	10.0	0.0	1.6	30.8	60	0.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	10.0	1.6	22.6	47
61	Johang	6.5	7.5	4.6	10.0	0.0	2.0	30.6	61	4.4	1.9	3.5	4.6	10.0	2.0	26.4	28
62	Gwagha	1.6	5.6	7.1	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.4	62	0.0	3.6	3.6	4.3	10.0	3.0	27.5	22
63	Foksing	0.1	10.0	7.1	7.0	3.0	2.0	29.2	63	0.0	7.1	5.0	5.0	7.0	2.0	29.1	14
64	Limgha	0.2	7.5	6.3	10.0	0.0	2.9	26.9	64	0.0	9.4	5.0	4.4	10.0	2.9	31.6	4
65	Arkhawang	4.2	10.0	1.4	10.0	0.0	0.8	26.4	65	0.0	7.1	2.9	5.0	10.0	0.8	25.8	32
66	Bhurtung	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.0	0.0	1.4	25.0	66	0.0	6.3	4.6	4.2	10.0	1.4	26.4	27
67	Kharjyang	1.9	11.3	7.0	2.0	0.0	2.7	24.9	67	2.6	0.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.7	17.3	69
68	AmarArbathok	0.1	15.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	1.3	24.5	68	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.3	20.3	54
69	Gwadi	7.3	0.0	7.8	6.0	0.0	2.9	23.9	69	0.0	2.8	5.0	5.0	6.0	2.9	21.6	50
70	Arje	1.4	7.5	6.3	6.0	0.0	2.7	23.9	70	6.9	6.3	3.1	5.0	6.0	2.7	30.0	8
71	Dohali	5.3	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	1.2	22.5	71	0.4	0.0	3.5	5.0	8.0	1.2	18.1	66
72	Paralmi	6.6	5.0	3.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	72	0.0	6.3	3.8	5.0	7.0	0.0	22.0	49
73	Resunga NP	0.0	11.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	18.5	73	0.0	1.4	0.3	3.8	0.0	1.7	7.1	76
74	Thanpati	0.6	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	3.5	18.1	74	1.2	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.5	20.0	56
75	Ruru	1.9	9.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	17.1	75	0.0	5.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	1.5	14.2	73
76	Aslewa	2.2	0.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.6	11.8	76	0.1	6.3	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.6	18.5	63

Annex 11: Institutional status for WASH activities

Name of Organization	No of	Benefited	HDPE p	ipe expos	ure	Leakage	e in Pipeli	ne	Overall Fu	ınctional St	atus	WUSC	activeness		O&N Fund Raisi	ł	VMW	J.	Wate	
Name of Organization	Schemes	НН	Many Places	Some Places	Not Exposed	Many Places	Some Places	No Leaka ge	Properly Function ing	Partially Functio ning	Closed Down	Acti ve	Someh ow Active	Pass ive	Ye s	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
FINIDA	85	7176	13	62	10	17	60	8	16	67	2	19	53	10	20	0	43	39	41	44
M.B.C	4	171	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
V DC	1	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
E.E.C	4	311	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1
DDC	45	3684	7	27	11	4	36	5	14	30	1	16	25	3	4	0	24	21	22	23
GOI	9	849	0	8	1	1	7	1	2	7	0	1	6	2	4	0	6	3	6	3
GON	26	3239	9	13	4	10	13	3	9	17	0	7	17	1	4	0	15	11	16	10
Red cross	24	2424	5	15	4	4	15	5	4	20	0	2	20	1	8	0	14	9	12	12
UN HABITAT	1	220	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
VDC	73	3831	24	42	7	12	54	7	15	57	1	9	55	9	7	0	14	59	20	53
UNICF	2	337	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
British Embassy	1	44	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
VDC&DDC	1	48	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
DSWDO	45	6193	4	28	13	6	26	13	16	29	0	11	28	6	10	0	24	20	25	20
DWSSDO, Gulmi	2	480	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
NPC	1	115	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Government of Nepal	2	264	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
GWS	12	1094	2	6	4	3	8	1	4	8	0	1	10	1	6	0	6	6	4	8
GARDEP	17	2812	3	12	2	7	8	2	3	14	0	6	11	0	5	0	14	3	13	4
EC	2	143	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Central Scheme	1	115	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Fund Board	1	173	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Bu. pu. Sainika	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
NA	28	2884	5	15	8	4	14	10	8	20	0	5	19	4	9	0	16	12	16	12
division Office	1	32	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kadari Khane Pani	1	56	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
EEC	1	109	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

None of Operation	No of	Benefited	HDPE pi	ipe expos	ure	Leakage	e in Pipeli	ne	Overall Fu	ınctional Sta	atus	WUSC	activeness	i	O&M Fund Raisi		VMW	I	Wate	
Name of Organization	Schemes	нн	Many Places	Some Places	Not Exposed	Many Places	Some Places	No Leaka ge	Properly Function ing	Partially Functio ning	Closed Down	Acti ve	Someh ow Active	Pass ive	Ye s	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
VDC&EC	1	45	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
CDF	2	178	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
ADB	2	167	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
WB	1	190	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
HELVETAS	1	204	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
DDD&VDC	1	160	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
N.N.M.B.C	2	64	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Rastiya Janjagarana Aviyan	1	65	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Distric Water Office Gulmi	1	120	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
UNDCEF	1	103	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Grid Nepal	1	124	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
World Bank	1	182	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Unicef	2	260	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Kadari	1	106	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Local People	1	26	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
DDC&VDC	1	300	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
							_													20
TOTAL	411	39118	81	258	72	76	277	58	100	307	4	89	273	41	88	0	204	201	203	8

Annex 12: Remoteness Mapping

	All weather (Black top and Gravel) road head		Seasonal road (Earth	en) road head	Black	Coocces
VDC_NAME	Road Head Name	Distance from VDC centre (Km)	Road Head Name	Distance from VDC centre (Km)	Top Score	Seasonal Score
Aaglung	Tamghas to Aaglung	68	Durkot to Aaglung	0	10	0
AmarArbathok	Birbas	8	vdc bulding	0	4	0
Amarpur	Tamghas to Amarpur	20	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Apchaur	Indergauda-Aapchaur	25	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Arbani	Ridi to Arbani	20	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Arje	Dhannaraji-chorekate-Arje	12	vdc bulding	0	6	0
Arkhale	Tamghas to Arkhle	5	vdc bulding	0	3	0
Arkhawang	Chhalditari-Darlamchaur-arjai-Arkhawang	20	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Arlangkot	Ridhi	50	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Aslewa	Aslewa-Rambari-Chehami	7	vdc bulding	0	4	0
Badagaun	Bhakhrechheda-Ratadada -Bhadagaun	30	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Bajhketeria	Tamghas	45	Sirseni	7	10	2
Baletaksar	Baletaksar	0	vdc bulding	0	0	0
Balithum	Gaidakot to Balithum	15	vdc bulding	0	8	0
Bamgha	Baletasksar to Bamgha	37	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Bharse	Majuwa -Mayalpokheri-Bharse	20	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Bhurtung	Gaidakot to Bhurtung	53	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Birbas	Tamghas to birbas	0	vdc bulding	0	0	0
Bisukharka	Gaudakot	20	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Chhapahile	Tamghas- Paudi	40	Paudi	10	10	3
Dalamchaur	Tamghas to Dalamchaur	16	vdc bulding	0	8	0
Darbardevisthan	Ghumti -Charapala-Kharjyan	6	vdc bulding	0	3	0
Darling	Tamghas	45	Neta	12	10	3
Daungha	Naudhara Daungha	10.7	vdc bulding	0	5	0
DhurkotBastu	Hulake-Bastu	6	vdc bulding	0	3	0
Bhanbhane	Tamghas to Bhanbhane	35	vdc bulding	0	10	0
DhurkotNayagaun	Hulake -Bhuwana-Nayagaun-Sundarpokhara	7.4	vdc bulding	0	4	0

	All weather (Black top and Gravel) road head		Seasonal road (Earth	en) road head	Black	Concomal
VDC_NAME		Distance from		Distance from VDC	Тор	Seasonal Score
	Road Head Name	VDC centre (Km)	Road Head Name	centre (Km)	Score	300.0
DhurkotRajasthal	Tamghas to Dhurkot Rajasthal	26	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Digam	Pipal neta to Digham	4.5	vdc bulding	0	2	0
Dirbung	Gaidakot	0	vdc bulding	0	0	0
Dohali	chhaldi-Chhinuwa khola -Dohali	15	vdc bulding	0	8	0
Dubichaur	Tamghas to Dibuchaur	5	vdc bulding	0	3	0
Foksing	Puritighat -jukhum-foksing	13	Bharse VDC	12	7	3
Gaidakot	Gaidakot	0	vdc bulding	0	0	0
Ghamir	Shiladi- Ghamir	16	vdc bulding	0	8	0
Gwagha	Juhang-Juniya -Bharse-Gwagha	26	Harewa	12	10	3
Gwadi	Ratamata-Talkhola Gawadi	12	vdc bulding	0	6	0
Hadahade	Ridi Tamghas	2	vdc bulding	0	1	0
Hansara	Ridhi	24	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Hardineta	Pipalneta to Hardineta	6	vdc bulding	0	3	0
Harewa	Ridhi	35	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Harmichaur	Ridi	26	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Harrachaur	Tamghas palpa road	50	Santipur VDC	15	10	4
Hastichaur	Tamghas	12	vdc bulding	0	6	0
Hawangdi	Tamghas	28	Neta	18	10	5
Hunga	Bheduwa to Hugha	5	vdc bulding	0	3	0
IsmaRajasthal	Tamghas	30	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Jaisithok	Tamghas to jaisithok	14	vdc bulding	0	7	0
Jayakhani	Ridhi	25	Harmichaur	15	10	4
Johang	Ridhi	36	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Juniya	Ridi to juniya	30	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Juvung	Gaudakot	14	vdc bulding	0	7	0
Khadgakot	Ridhi	40	Purtighat	12	10	3
Kharjyang	Lumchha	4	vdc bulding	0	2	0
Kurgha	Ridhi	40	vdc bulding	0	10	0

	All weather (Black top and Gravel) road head		Seasonal road (Earth	en) road head	Black	Seasonal
VDC_NAME		Distance from		Distance from VDC	Тор	Score
	Road Head Name	VDC centre (Km)	Road Head Name	centre (Km)	Score	Score
Limgha	Baletaksar	25	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Malagiri	Tamghas	45	Myalpokhari	11	10	3
Marbhung	Tamghas	35	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Musikot	Tamghas	36	vdc bulding	0	10	0
MyalPokhari	Tamghas	22	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Neta	Tamghas-Neta	57	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Pallikot	Birbas	3	vdc bulding	0	2	0
Paralmi	Tamghas to Paralmi	14	vdc bulding	0	7	0
PaudhiAmarayee	Tamgghas	36	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Pipaldhara	Tamghas	26	vdc bulding	0	10	0
PurkotDaha	Tamghas	46	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Purtighat	Ridhi	40	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Reemuwa	Baletasker	16	vdc bulding	0	8	0
Resunga NP	Resunga NP	0		0	0	0
Rupakot	Balataksar	14	vdc bulding	0	7	0
Ruru	Ridi	0	vdc bulding	0	0	0
Shantipur	Ridi	45	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Simichaur	Tamghas-Simichaur	12	vdc bulding	0	6	0
Sirseni	Tamghas	27	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Tamghas NP	Tamghas	0	DHQ	0	0	0
Thanpati	Tamghas	7	vdc bulding	0	4	0
Thulolumpek	Ridi to thulolumpek	33	vdc bulding	0	10	0
Turang	Balithum	8	vdc bulding	0	4	0
Wagla	Barbot-Wagla	12	vdc bulding	0	6	0
Wamitaksar	Ridhi	46	vdc bulding	0	10	0