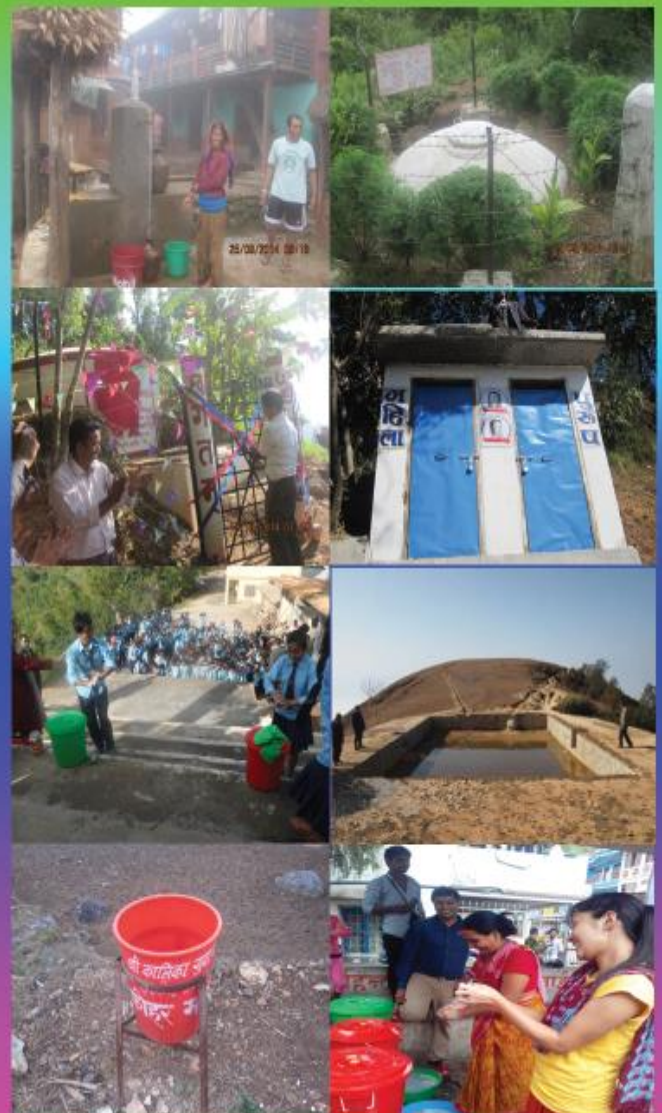




District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP), Syangja

2013-2017

Syangja District



PREAMBLE

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

The report includes inventories of all the 60 VDCs and 2 municipalities with status of drinking water coverage, all perspectives of poverty and remoteness. The need of development interventions in water in each VDC and municipality is outlined and required fund and human resources has also been stated accordingly. Also in the effort, areas/pockets facing hardship of WASH by VDCs and municipality have been identified. VDCs have been ranked by water supply coverage, poverty and remoteness. Accordingly, institutions engaged in the development sector, both at the public and private level have been listed and both the fund and human resources that the institutions have been investing in the WASH sector has been analysed and a gap has been projected so as to achieve the ODF by 2013 and universal coverage of water supply services by 2017. This strategic water, sanitation and hygiene plan (DSWASHP) has been prepared by DWASHCC in close collaboration of the sector agencies both at the public and private levels.

We hope that these strategies will be a guideline to all the agencies/institutions to involve in the development of WASH sector in Syangja district and to work in coordinated manner and synergise each others' efforts in achieving the universal coverage of WASH by 2017 in the district as specified by Government of Nepal.

This report is the result of participatory and inclusive process of planning. The target, operational strategies, and plan of actions for development of water supply and total sanitation (post ODF) and environment are also included in this report. As we realize the preparation of this document was not an easy task. Some intensive interactions with multi-stakeholders, political leaders and other knowledgeable persons at district and VDC levels were performed for the preparation of this report. As the outcome of a very committed and consolidated effort made by all stakeholders, we have the plan in our hand now. We take this as an opportunity to appreciate the passionate participation of the sector agencies active in the district and substantial contribution they made in throughout the preparation of this report.

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

Thank you.



Jiwan Prakash Sitaula

Chairperson, DWASHCC

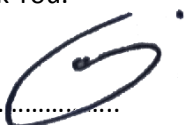
Local Development Officer

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

DWASH-CC Syangja wishes to unfold its intense appreciation to all the institutions and persons for their direct or indirect adjunct, invaluable effort, assistance, and contribution both in terms of fund and time in preparation of this report;

- Office bearers of District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (DWASH-CC) for making coordinated and concerted efforts for mobilizing technical as well as fund resources required for preparing the plan.
- Core Team for their untiring efforts in coming-up with information need, data/information collection, management of data, analysis and in preparation of the report.
- DDC, WSSSDO, DEO, DPHO, WDO, local NGOs, INGOs and Office bearers of Co-operatives for providing support and assistance in all phases of preparing the report.
- VDC Secretaries of all the 60 VDCs and Executive Officers of two Municipalities for making efforts in digging out the information on WASH situation in each ward and settlements objectively.
- School teachers, clubs, community based organizations of respective VDCs and municipalities for furnishing data/information and full support during the course of this work.
- All the directly or indirectly involved political parties for their active participation in multi-stakeholders forums and providing meaningful feedback in the draft and for their firm commitments in translating this strategic plan into action in direction to achieving ODF by 2013 and universal coverage of water supply by 2017.
- All the people and the respondents of this work for their cooperation and sparing time in furnishing the needed data and information and also for their active participation in series of meetings.
- All those who, in one way or the other, made the plan possible; and last but not the least to the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal for providing expert services and sharing the fund for preparation of the plan.

Thank You.



Basu Dev Poudel

Member Secretary, DWASHCC

Chief, Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, Syangja

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	7
Abbreviations	11
1 Background	12
1.1 Introduction	12
1.2 Brief Introduction of the District	13
2 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Situation	14
2.1 Water Supply Situation	14
2.1.1 Water Supply Coverage	
2.1.2 Improved Drinking Water Supply System	
2.1.3 Drinking Water Supply by Service Level	
2.1.4 Unimproved Water Source Users	
2.1.5 Water Supply in Schools and Other Institutions	
2.1.6 Functional Status of Existing Water Supply System	
2.1.7 Management Functionality	
2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation	19
2.2.1 Household Sanitation	
2.2.2 School sanitation	
2.2.3 Urinal at Schools	
2.2.4 Institutional Sanitation	
2.2.5 Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District	
3 Key Challenges	23
3.1 Water Supply	23
3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene	23
3.3 Poverty, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	23
3.4 Environment, Disasters and Climate Change	24
4 Rationale, Objectives and Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP	25
4.1 Rationale	25
4.2 Objectives	26
4.2.1 Overall Objectives	
4.2.2 Specific Objectives	
4.3 Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP	27
5 District WASH Targets and Strategies	28
5.1 District WASH Targets	28
5.2 Principal WASH Strategies	28
5.3 Sustained Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Change Strategy	30
5.4 Operational Strategies	30
5.4.1 Service Delivery Approach	
5.4.2 Water Safety Plan	
5.4.3 PPP (Private Public Partnership) Approach	
5.4.4 Total Sanitation Approach for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	
5.4.5 WASH in Emergency	
6 Priority Ranking of VDCs for WASH Programme Interventions	34

7	Programme of Action	36
7.1	Water Supply	36
7.1.1	<i>Establishment of New Water Supply Schemes</i>	
7.1.2	<i>Establishment of Water Supply System in Schools and Other Institutions</i>	
7.1.3	<i>Implementation of Water Safety Plan</i>	
7.2	Sanitation and Hygiene	39
7.3	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	39
7.4	Climate Change Adaptation	39
7.5	Income Generation and Livelihoods Promotion	39
7.6	VDC WASH Plan Preparation	40
7.7	Institutional Development and Related Capacity Building Needs	40
7.8	Coordination, Monitoring and Updating of DSWASHP	40
8	Resource Analysis	41
8.1	Fund Requirement	41
8.2	Projection of Fund	41
8.3	Institutions active on WASH in the District	44
8.4	Fund Resources and Gap	45
9	Endorsement and Advocacy	46
10	Implementation, Monitoring and Updating of the Plan	46
10.1	Implementation of Plan	46
10.2	Monitoring of Plan	47
10.3	Review and Updating of Plan	47
11	Institutional Set-up and Resource Management	47
11.1	DWASHCC, District Core Team and District WASH Unit, V/M-WASHCC	47
11.2	WASH Basket Fund	49
11.3	Roles and Responsibilities of Sector Actors	49
	References	52
	Tables	
	Table 1: Major Targets 2013-2017	9
	Table 2: Estimated Fund	10
	Table 3: Status of Drinking Water Supply Coverage	14
	Table 4: Improved Drinking Water Supply Coverage	15
	Table 5: Drinking Water Supply by Service Level	15
	Table 6: Users of Unimproved Water Sources	15
	Table 7: Water Supply coverage at School	16
	Table 8: Functional Status of School Water Supply System	16
	Table 9: Water Supply at Institutions	16
	Table 10: Functional Status of Water Supply System at Institutions	17
	Table 11: Functional Status of Existing Water Supply Schemes	17
	Table 12: Management Functionality	18
	Table 13: School Sanitation, Toilets	20
	Table 14: School Sanitation, Urinal	20
	Table 15: Institutional Sanitation	21

Table 16: List of Depleting Water Sources	25
Table 17: Major Milestones	28
Table 18: Indicators with corresponding Weightage	34
Table 19: VDCs in Priority Order, based on Calculated Composite Index	34
Table 20: Population to be served by Type of Schemes	36
Table 21: Improvement Needs in Water Supply System of Schools and Other Institutions	37
Table 22: ODF and Post-ODF Activities in VDCs and Municipalities	37
Table 23: Activities to be undertaken for Hygiene and Sanitation Improvement	38
Table 24: Activities proposed for Income Generation Promotion	39
Table 25: Preparation and Updating of V/M-WASHPs	39
Table 26: Capacity Building Events at Institutional Level	40
Table 27: Coordination and Updating of DSWASHP	41
Table 28: Cost Estimate of Human Resources and Materials for Activities	41
Table 29: Fund Requirement by Planned Activities	43
Table 30: Sources of Fund	45
Charts	
Chart 1: Percentage of Dalits and Adivaasi/Janajaati	13
Chart 2: Basic Water Supply Coverage	14
Chart 3: Water Supply System Functionality	18
Chart 4: Management Functionality in WSS Schemes	19
Chart 5: Temporary Hygienic Toilets by VDCs.	19
Chart 6: Coverage of Toilets for Girls	20
Chart 7: VDCs having Toilets in other Institutions	21
Chart 8: VDCs Ranking by Diarrheal Diseases Incidents	22
Chart 9: VDCs Ranking with Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities	24
Annexes	
Annex-1: Existing WASH Situation of VDCs and Municipalities by Indicator	52
Annex – 1.1: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Water Supply Situation at Household Level	
Annex – 1.2: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Water Supply Facilities in Schools	
Annex – 1.3: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Water Supply Facilities in other Institutions	
Annex – 1.4: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Sanitation Situation at Household Level	
Annex – 1.5: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Sanitation Facilities in Schools	
Annex – 1.6: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Sanitation Facilities in other Institutions	
Annex – 1.7: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Functionality of Water Supply Schemes	
Annex – 1.8: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Concentration of Deprived Social Groups	
Annex – 1.9: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Poverty Status	
Annex – 1.10: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Remoteness	
Annex – 1.11: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Incidence of Diarrhea	
Annex – 1.12: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disasters	
Annex -2: Prioritizing VDCs Municipalities by Composite Indicators	82
Annex -3: District Sanitation Strategy in Nepali	85

Executive Summary

Background

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

Objectives of the Plan

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

Methodology

A Core Team under DWASHCC was formed to steer ahead preparation of the plan. The plan is primarily based on the published/unpublished reports, existing records, profiles, documents, updated database of WSSDO, DPHO, DEO, DDC, VDC and other institutions active in the district. Policy guidelines and national strategies pertaining to the WASH sector have also been utilised wherever relevant. Accordingly, National Census data/information, 2011 and topographic digitised data of Department of Survey have also been the sources of information in preparation of the plan.

Data/information in NMIP, District Sanitation Strategy and information relevant for the purpose from various published and unpublished documents were utilized. Additional information required were gathered from the VDCs and other institutions existing in the district. The type and nature of information gathered include:

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

incorporated and finally, the report finalized for dissemination in multi-stakeholders' forum for implementation.

Water Supply, Sanitation and hygiene Situation in the District

Water Supply

Water supply coverage is recorded as 83.5% of the population in the district, however, the remaining 16.5% people do not have water supply system but they get water from spring, well and river¹. Out of 83.5% water supply coverage, almost all (84.5%) are gravity fed system and the remaining (1.5%) are other systems like rain water harvesting and lifting etc. Similarly, 87% people have access water from public/community tap and 13% have yard connection.

From the system functionality point of view, out of total 1514 no of schemes, 28.5% of the schemes are functioning well, 34% schemes need minor repair, 9.6% schemes need major repair and 5.75% schemes need rehabilitation. Similarly 2.4% of the schemes are totally defunct.

From the users management point of view, about one fourth of the schemes have maintenance care takers and tools and 32.6% of the schemes have not source registered in the district water resource committee.

In the district there are total 512 schools. 87% of the schools have water supply system and 13% have not. Out of school water supply systems, 31% schemes are functional. 42% schemes need minor repair, 12% major repair and 15% need rehabilitation. There are 145 different institutions in the district. 56% of them have water supply system and 29% do not have. Again, out of those existing water systems in institutions, 57% are functioning well, 22% need minor repair, 15% need major repair and 6% need rehabilitation.

Sanitation

All the VDCs have sanitation coverage of 100% and both of the municipalities have more than 80% coverage. The district is in the process of declaring the district ODF in near future.

Poverty

Syangja district is ranked in the 9th² position among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty in the district with the wide gap by gender, caste, ethnicity and by Ilakas and municipality of the district. Caste-based social exclusion has been manifesting in disparities in both poverty incidence and human development indicators. All of these call for adopting meaningful poverty reduction and human right based approach in WASH sector with emphasis on improving the poor's access to resources especially among the powerless.

¹ Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office, May 2014

² World Bank, 2013

In the district caste and ethnic composition shows that there are about 60.6% population belonging to caste group (30.9% Brahmin, 11.5%, Kshetri, 2.5% Thakuri, 8% Kami, 4% Sarki and 3.7% Damai) while 36.2% belonging to ethnicity (21.5% Magar, 9% Gurung, Newar 3.3% and Bhujel 2.4%) and the remaining other groups.

Gender ratio in the district is 77.05 men per 100 women and the average family size is 4.2

Environment

Syangja is a hill district with plenty of natural resources (forest, water and agricultural land). 70% of the district area has warm climate and average annual rainfall is 666 ml. In some parts, there is chances of landslides and at the river side flood during rainy season that may cause loss of property. In some of the cases human behavior is the cause of the environmental degradation. Rivers are being polluted due to sewage disposal. Similarly, heavy use of excavator for village road making without environmental assessment contributes to environmental degradation.

Targets

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

Table 1: Major Targets 2013-2017

Activities	No. Of VDC/Municipality by year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan		62			
Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans			62	62	62
Preparation of CAPA		62			
Preparation of District Solid Waste Management Plan		2			
Study on Ground Water Aquifer, Water quality, Depletion risk and Adaptation Plan					
Post ODF activities in VDCs		62	62	62	62
Functionality Improvement and Water Safety Plan in VDCs	10	30	20		
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied)	15%	25%	25%	25%	10%

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

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

Fund Requirement

Estimate of fund requirement are based on the present unit rate for man and material prevailing in the district. In the manner, the services are provisioned for the incremental population too. The fund estimate takes into account inflation rate of 9.95% recorded during the month of June-July 2012 as per the estimate of Nepal Rastra Bank. Accordingly annual population growth rate of 4.5% of 2011 is considered to accommodate the population increase for services in each of the succeeding years.

Fund estimates are based on the activities planned to reach the universal coverage of water supply by 2017 and ODF district by 2015. The projections pin point that fund required from 2013 till the FY 2015 stands relatively high kick off target set by the year 2015. The size of the fund goes relatively smaller for the succeeding years of 2016 and 2017. The total fund amount required is estimated Rs. 1,025,360,000.00 (one billion, twenty five million and three hundred sixty thousand).

Table 2: Estimated Fund

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Fund Estimate (,000Rs)	122,060	308,092	261,364	212,450	121,394	1,025,360

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

Resource Gap

A huge gap of Rs. 28 millions between the fund required and projected fund resources exists. Therefore, mobilization of resources either from the national and international sources is an warranted imperative besides efficient use or available resources. There is the need of Rs 23.6 crores every year to meet the 100% coverage and make all the existing schemes functional. At the fore front, actors involved in the development of the WASH sector but more than that of the DWASHCC members need to play a significant role in marketing the DSWASHP for tapping the fund resources from both the national and international sources. Equally, crucial role of the V/MWASHCC is seen in channelling the available fund for the WASH sector as well as tapping the fund resources from the district and national levels.

Institutional Set-up and Resource Management

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

WASH Fund at the district level will be established where in the fund earmarked for hygiene and sanitation activities of all the agencies and actors will be deposited. Such a fund will be managed as per the procedures formulated by DWASHCC. As of now, existing policy and corresponding rules are yet to be tuned in this direction. However, the programme will be implemented by bringing the respective programmes of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. A 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.

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

1. Background

1.1 Introduction

With the change in development paradigm and government policy, WASH approach in Nepal has been changing. Water supply has been given priority until 2000. Importance of sanitation came up afterwards. Hygiene is 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.

Water supply coverage in the country now is 85% while sanitation coverage is 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.

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (NWSS Strategy: 2004) defines that allocation of budget to the local bodies will be made to the projects related to water supply and sanitation programs, which are already approved as periodic District Development Plans. DDCs will be responsible for implementation, coordination and monitoring of the rural water supply and sanitation plans in their respective districts by means of periodic planning and provision of technical assistance.

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 the one 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. All districts are to prepare a District Profile, which portrays the district in facts and figures. The District Profile should also describe problems, issues, potentials and opportunities of the district. The District Periodic Plan is prepared based on the District Profile. Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 is the key guidance to move HS ahead in the country.

In the spirit of national policies and guideline, DWASHCC, Syangja 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 (2013-17) The District Strategic WASH Plan and will be implemented afterwards.

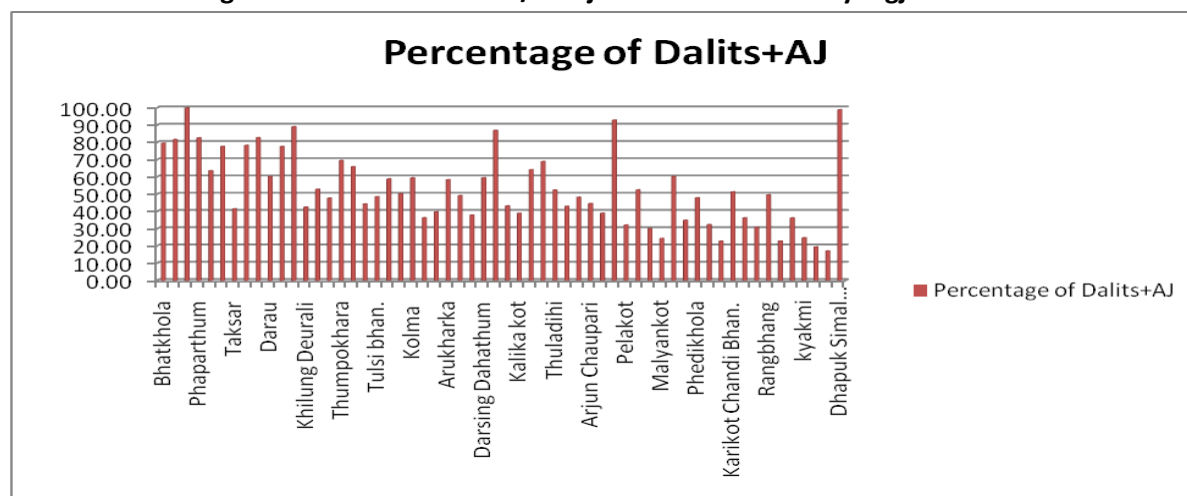
The main objectives of the District Strategic WASH Plan are to:

- Align and harmonize WASH sector for effective coordination and collaboration amongst local district level stakeholders
- Show the way on how the district can achieve MDG targets on 2015 and Universal Targets by 2017 in water supply.
- 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 Brief Introduction of the District

Syangja lies at the height of about 1,088 meters (3,572 feet) above the sea level. It lies at about latitude 28°4'60" North and longitude 83°52'0" east. It has 1,164 square kilometre area. Kaski, Tanahun, Gulmi and Palpa are its neighbouring districts. It is situated in the Western Development Region, Gandaki Zone. The district is mostly covered by hills. There are 60 VDCs and 2 municipalities in the district. As per National Census 2011, there are 68,881 households having 289,148 total populations (female 163,315 and male 125,833). Average family size in the district is 4.2 and population growth rate (2001-2011) remains -0.92 and the population density is 248.

In the district, by the religion, majority are Hindu (90.21% of the total population) and Buddhist (7.44% of the total population). There are other five different religions with minor population. Brahmins and Kshetries are the main dominating ethnic groups.

Chart 1: Percentage of Dalits and Aadibasi/Janajaati Households in Syangja

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

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.

2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Situation

2.1 Water Supply Situation

2.1.1 Water Supply Coverage

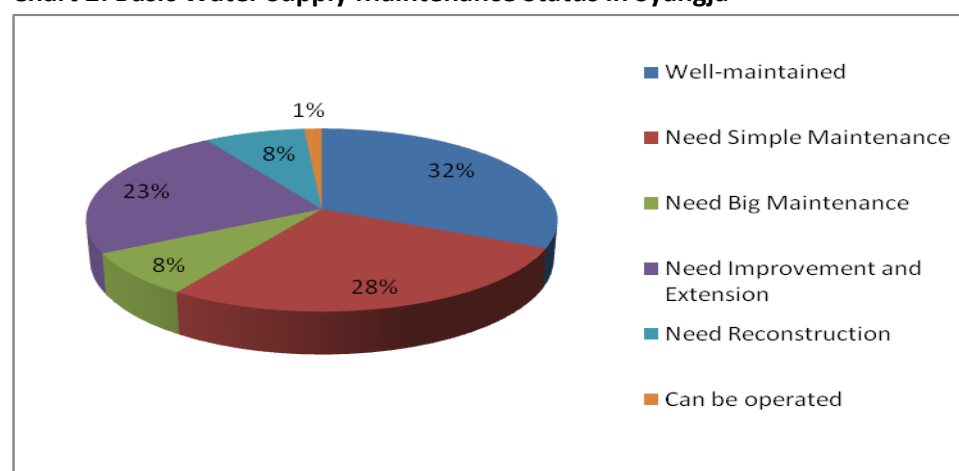
As per the NMIP 2069/70 data of Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office, altogether 53,207 (83.5%) household families have improved water supply system in the district and 10,528 (16.5%) do not have drinking water system.

Table 3: Drinking Water Supply Coverage Status

Water supply Coverage Status	H/H covered	%
Improved Water System	53,207	83.5
Unimproved Water sources	10,528	16.5
Total	63,735	100.00

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2069/70

Chart 2: Basic Water Supply Maintenance Status in Syangja



Source: WSSDO NMIP 2069/70

2.1.2 Improved Drinking Water Supply System

Improved water supply comprises of gravity fed piped water supply system, tube well and other methods. Being the hill district, majority of the improved systems are gravity fed piped water supply system (84.46%). There are some other systems which cover 503 households (0.71%) such as rain water harvesting, spring protection and well improvement. However, there are no tube well systems in the district.

Table 4: Improved Drinking Water Supply Coverage

System	Total H/H covered	Percentage
G/F piped System	58,966	84.46
Others (RWH/SP/Improved well)	503	0.71
Total	59,469	85.17

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

2.1.3 Drinking Water Supply by Service Level

Out of improved piped water supply system, 51,456 households (87.26%) have water at public tap stand while 7,510 (12.74 %) have yard connection.

Table 5: Drinking Water Supply by Service Level

Service Type	H/H	Percentage
Public Tap	51,456	87.26
Private Tap	7,510	12.74
Total	58,966	100.00

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

2.1.4 Unimproved Water Source Users

In the district still 15% households have not improved system of drinking water and they rely on spring (69%), well (23%) and river (8%) respectively.

Table 6: Unimproved Water Source Users

Sources	H/H users	Percentage
Spring	7,137	69
Well	2,374	23
River	838	8
Total	10,349	100

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

2.1.5 Water Supply in Schools and Other Institutions

In the district, there are 512 no of schools (maximum no in Putalibazar municipality 45 nos of different types of school, and minimum Darau VDCs have only 2 schools). 86.5% of the schools have water supply system while still 13.5 % do not have. Please be referred VDC wise school WASH status of Syangja district in **Annex-1.5**

Table 7: Water Supply Coverage at School

Water Supply	No of School	Percentage
Yes water supply	443	86.5
No water supply	69	13.5
Total	512	100

Source: DEO 2068/69

In the district, out of total 443 schools having water supply, 140 (31.6%) are functional and 197 (44.5%) schemes need minor repair. Similarly, 44 (9.9%) need major repair and 62 (14%) schemes need rehabilitation.

Table 8: Functional Status of School Water Supply System

Functional Status	No of Schools	Percentage
Functioning Well	140	31.6
Need Minor Repair	197	44.5
Need Major Repair	44	9.9
Need Rehabilitation	62	14.0
Total	443	100.00

Source: DEO 2068/69

Different Institutions exists in the VDC: VDC office, health post/sub health post, police post, postal office, cooperatives, local clubs, service centres and so on. Similarly, there are various institutions in the municipalities and of course different district level office centred in the district headquarters. Unfortunately, all the institutional data could not be made available so data was analysed based on the available data. There are 128 institutions found in the VDC level. Out of them, 65 (50.8%) institutions have water system and 53 (41.4%) institutions don't have water supply system. However, the data of 10 (7.8%) institutions was not available.

Table 9: Water Supply at Institutions

Status of Drinking Water	No. of Institutions	Percentage
No water system	53	41.4
Data NA	10	7.8
Water system available	65	50.8
Total Institutions	128	100.00

Source: DDC, Syangja

Out of 65 institutions with water supply system, 29 (44.6%) are functioning well, 18 (27.7%) need minor repair, 7 (10.8%) need major repair and 11 (16.9%) need rehabilitation.

Table 10: Functional Status of Water Supply System at Institutions

Drinking Water Status	No of Institutions	Percentage
Functioning well	29	44.6
Minor repair	18	27.7
Major repair	7	10.8
Rehabilitation	11	16.9
Total	65	100.00

Source: DDC, Syangja

2.1.6 Functional Status of Existing Water Supply Schemes

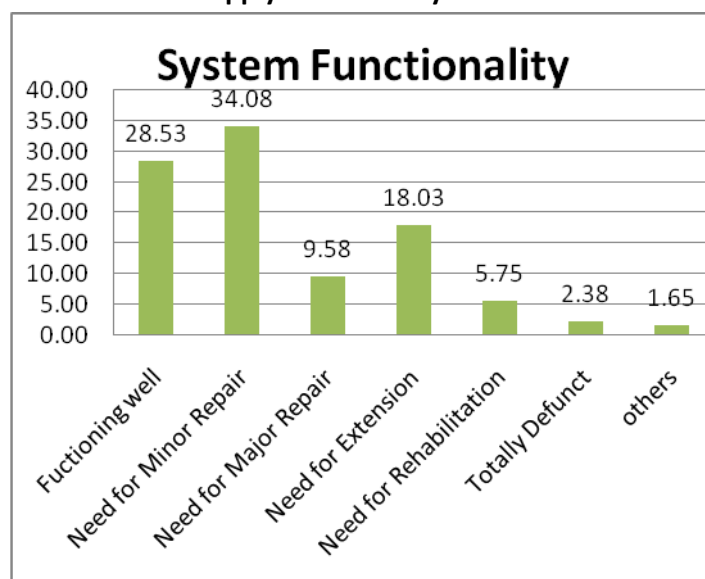
A total of 1,514 WASH schemes have been implemented in the district. From the system functionality point of view, 28.53% are found functioning well whereas the remaining schemes have some problems identified. Majority of the schemes (34%) have problem with minor repair, 9.58% of the schemes need major repair, 18% schemes need for extension, 5.75% schemes need rehabilitation and 2.38% of the schemes are completely defunct which has been illustrated in Table 11 below.

There may be different reasons for scheme defunct. Scheme age, design, use of material quality/workmanship and management are important contributing part for sustainability.

Table 11: Existing Water Supply Schemes' Functionality Status

SN	Description	No of Schemes	%
1	Completed Schemes-GF	1,489	98.35
2	Others	25	1.65
	Total	1,514	100.00
3	Functioning well	432	28.53
4	Need for Minor Repair	516	34.08
5	Need for Major Repair	145	9.58
6	Need for Extension	273	18.03
7	Need for Rehabilitation	87	5.75
8	Totally Defunct	36	2.38
9	Others	25	1.65

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

Chart 3: Water Supply Functionality

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

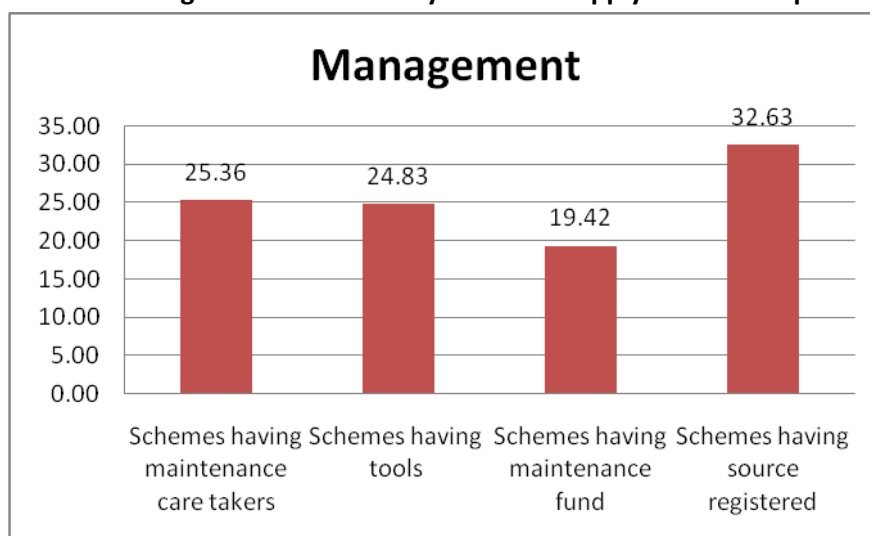
2.1.7 Management Functionality

Management functionality is another important aspect for the scheme sustainability. Caretaker function is crucial. Out of 1,514 completed schemes, only one quarter schemes have care takers and almost same scale have maintenance tools. About 20% schemes have maintenance fund. Other important aspect for the legitimacy is water source registration. About one third percentage of the schemes has been registered under the water resource Act 2055 BS. Please, be referred VDC-wise functional status of Syangja district in **Annex-3.1**.

Table 12: Management Functionality

SN	Description	No of Schemes	%
1	Completed Schemes-GF	1,489	98.35
2	Completed Schemes-TW	25	1.65
	Total	1,514	100.00
	Management		
1	Schemes having maintenance care takers/VMW	384	25.36
2	Schemes having tools	376	24.83
3	Schemes having maintenance fund	294	19.42
4	Schemes having source registered	494	32.63

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

Chart 4: Management Functionality of Water Supply Schemes in percentage

Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

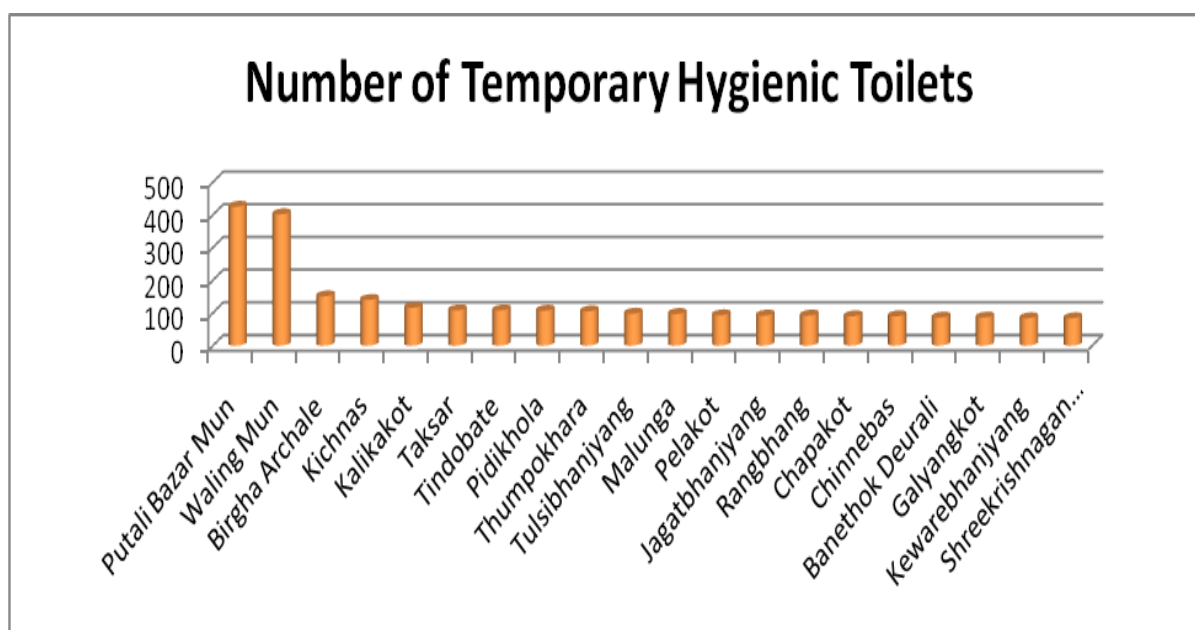
2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene Situation

2.2.1 Household Sanitation

The all VDCs of Syangja district have already achieved 100% sanitation coverage. However, in both of the municipality areas the coverage is only 80%. The district is in the stage of declaring ODF.

Chart 5: Temporary Hygienic Toilets by VDCs

Disposal point of human excreta and urine safely in order to create healthy environment is usually known as Hygienic Toilets. Types of the toilet depend upon the soil type, topography, materials used, used technology and the purchasing capacity of the households. Following chart shows only the temporary hygienic toilets being used in 20 top most VDCs in rank:



Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

2.2.2 School Sanitation

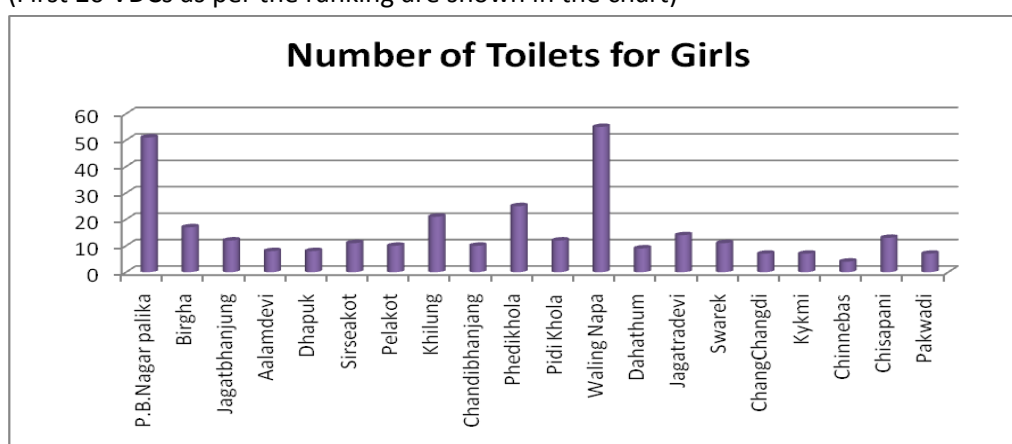
Out of total 512 different schools in the district, 489 (95.5%) schools have toilets and 23 (4.5%) schools have no any toilets till now.

Table 13: School Sanitation

School Toilet Status	No of school	Percentage
Yes Toilet	489	95.5
No Toilet	23	4.5
Total	512	100.00

Chart 6: Coverage of Toilets for Girls

(First 20 VDCs as per the ranking are shown in the chart)



Source: DEO 2068/69

2.2.3 Urinal at school

Out of total 512 different schools in the district, 430 (79%) schools have urinal and 115 (21%) schools have no urinals till now.

Table 14: School Sanitation, Urinals

School Urinal Status	No of school	Percentage
Yes Urinal	359	70.0
No Urinal	153	30.0
Total	512	100.0

Source: DEO 2068/69

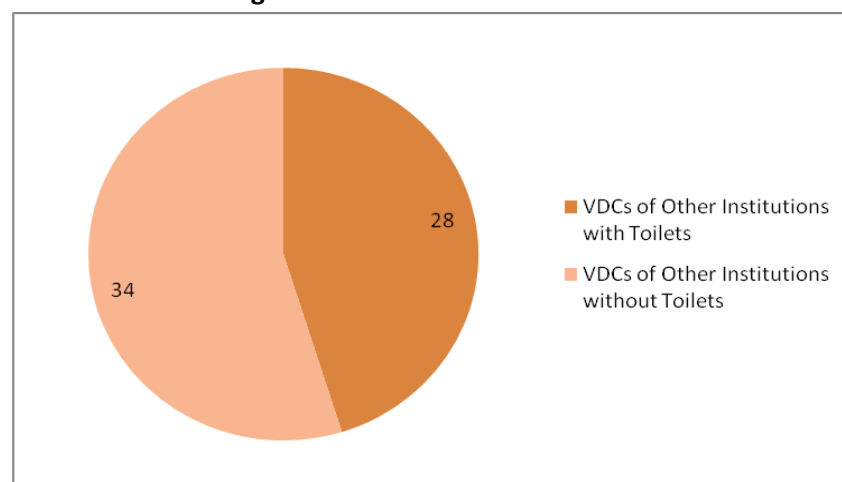
2.2.4 Institutional Sanitation

Similar to water supply, out of 128 institutions in the district, 69 (54%) institutions have latrine, 59 (46%) have no latrine.

Table 15: Institutional Sanitation

Sanitation Status	No of Institution	Percentage
No Toilet	59	46.0
Yes Toilet	69	54.0
Total Institution	128	100.00

Chart 7: VDCs having Toilets in other Institutions than the schools



Source: DDC, Syangja

2.2.5 Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District

Of the different water borne diseases such as Typhoid, Acute Gastro enteritis, Amoebic dysentery, bacillary dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Intestinal Worm and Jaundice, in the year record 2068/69

no cholera incident was found in the district. However, intensity of diarrhoea and typhoid was found higher in the month of Shrawan and Bhadra. Incidence of intestinal worms was found in all seasons.

The efforts made to attain the target of universal coverage in water supply facilities and sanitation is in upward trend in the whole country and so in the district. Comparing with the national milestone targets 2012/13, in both sub components of WASH, water supply in Syangja district is ahead. MDG target by 2015 is already achieved. However, achievement of universal access to water by 2017 needs a really concerted effort from all dimensions.

Commitments from political arena are indicated in achieving the universal target and TBC has become an important agenda in the district. Harmonizing these efforts has been a great concern of the DWASHCC in the district. Providing access to improved sanitation and safe drinking water to people of the poor communities and marginalized groups is a challenge ahead. The following pertinent issues are to be taken care of:

Water Supply

- Increasing rehabilitation and reconstruction of old schemes
- Water depletion due to climate change
- Huge resources gap of Rs. 28 million between the fund required and projected fund resources exists per year
- Institutional strengthening of the users committees for O&M
- Disaster preparedness and response on WASH

Sanitation:

School toilets

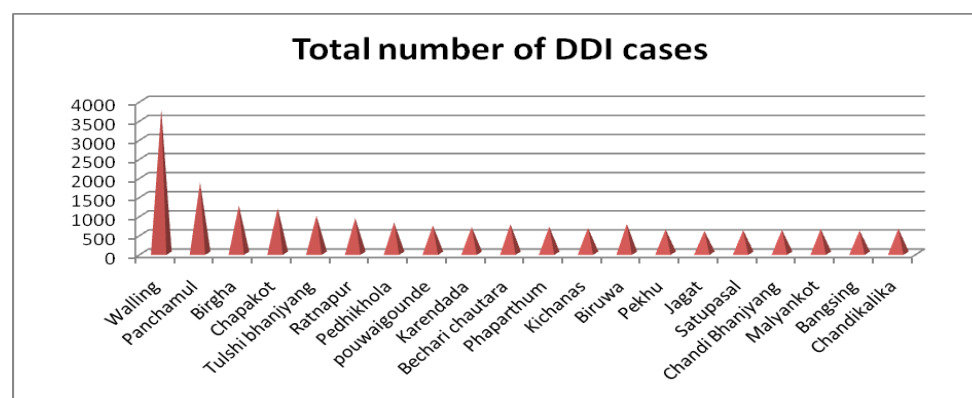
- Less Child/gender/disable friendly school toilets with water facilities
- Regular O&M mechanism

Institutional and public toilets

- Coverage of institutional toilets- HP/VDC
- Public toilets
- O&M systems in institutional and public toilets

Chart 8: VDCs Ranking by Diarrheal Diseases Incidences

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



Source: DPHO, Syangja

3. Key Challenges

3.1 Water Supply

In Syangja district, more than 83.5% people have access to improved water supply service. Remaining 16.5% people do not have improved system but they rely on different sources like spring and river. There were total of 1,514 WASH schemes that have been implemented with the different support organizations both governmental and non-governmental. In the past different support organizations implemented water supply schemes with different approaches. Those completed schemes were implemented in different time period.

Challenges prevail in how to reach the remaining 15% uncovered area and beneficiaries. Most of the unreached/ left out parts are either human settlement in upland, higher than water source in the vicinity, or water source remained inadequate.

In the case of completed schemes, sustainability is the key issue. There may be different reasons for scheme defunct. Policy, approach, scheme age, design, use of material quality/ workmanship and management are important contributing part for sustainability.

Another important issue underlying is water quality. In the hill area there are two sources drinking water available i.e.; spring and stream. Normally, it is considered that spring water is pure and safe but without a proper lab test it is not a reliable conclusion. . Water quality testing has not been done for water of almost all the completed schemes.

3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

The district has made tremendous progress on sanitation. It is in the stage of district ODF. All the 60 VDCs have 100% toilets coverage having more than 80 % coverage in two municipalities. However, toilet use is the matter of behavior. D-WASH-CC has already prepared TBC strategy.

As in other parts of the country, Syangja district is also leaping forward towards semi urbanization gradually. Market arenas are developing along the highway areas. There is no sewerage system in the district. In those areas septic tank has been used for the disposal of human excreta. Tendency of disposing sewage direct to river is been increasing that threaten to health hazard.

Number of Institutional and public toilets are not sufficient to meet minimum requirement. Similarly, school toilets still needs to be maintained well.

There is neither any proper solid waste management system established in the district nor recycling and dumping site prepared at both the municipalities.

3.3 Poverty, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (PGESI)

Syangja district is ranked 9th among the 75 districts of Nepal indicating widespread poverty with the wide gap by gender, caste, ethnicity and by llakas and municipality. Social exclusion by gender,

ethnicity and caste is a persisting problem. Caste-based social exclusion has been manifesting in disparities in both poverty incidence and human development indicators. All of these call for adopting meaningful poverty reduction and human right based approach in WASH sector with emphasis on improving the poor's access to resources especially among the powerless.

In the district, caste and ethnic composition shows that about 60.6% population belongs to caste group (30.9% Brahmin, 11.5%, Kshetri, 2.5% Thakuri, 8% Kami, 4% Sarki and 3.7% Damai) while 36.2% belongs to ethnicity (21.5% Magar, 9% Gurung, 3.3% Newar and 2.4% Bhujel) and remaining in others group.

Gender ratio is 77.05 men per 100 women and the average family size is 4.2.

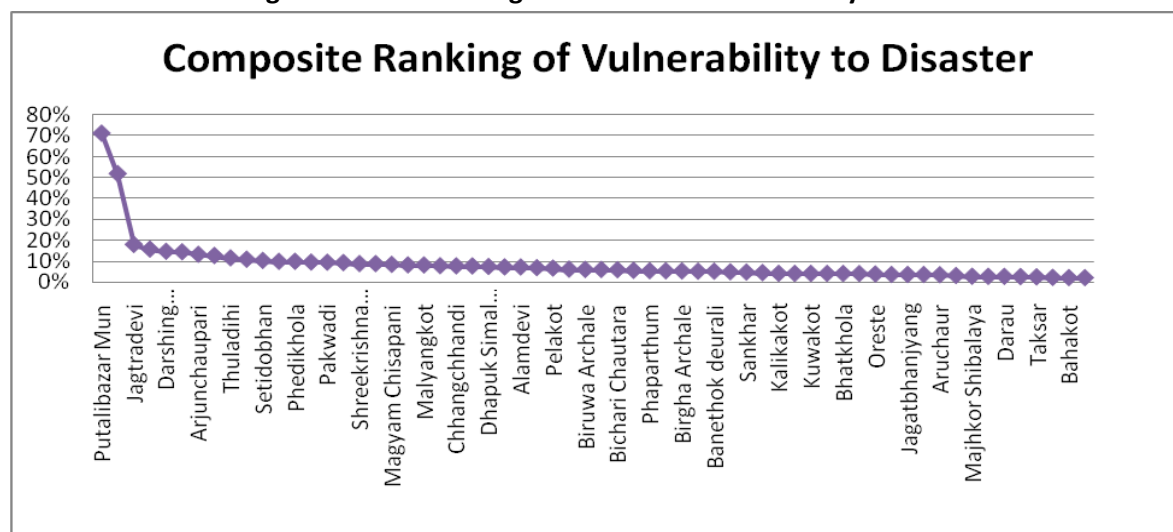
Major challenges of the sector are:

- In most of the schools girls are suffering from not having gender friendly toilets.
- Households are excluded from the facilities because of not being able to pay the tariff.
- Location of tapstands are fixed without consulting women in the community.
- Poor Households are deprived from accessing WASH facilities.

3.4 Environment, Climate Change and Disasters

With respect to environment, it has been found that the district has not so far degraded. There are no major industries so no likely being industrial pollution. However river pollution with grey water has been increasing. Different Government Offices like District Forest Office, Office of Soil Conservation and Water Shed Management etc. are working on environmental and climate change issues. In the past, different projects worked for environmental protection (JICA, Care Nepal etc.). Being the hilly district, landslides occurs in Syangja. District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DDPRP) 2060, shows that Syangja district has mapped VDCs' vulnerability to landslides.

Chart 9: VDCs Ranking with Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerability



Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

Climate change and its impact is a global and cross boundary issue. It has greater impact on water, vegetation and agriculture thus affecting also 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. The District Disaster Plan shows depletion of water source. It is noted that 68 water sources in 9 VDCs have been depleted/or are being depleted.

Table 16: List of Depleting Water Sources

SN	VDC Name	Number of Depleting Water sources
1	Tulsibhanjyang	11
2	Oraste	1
3	Sekham	12
4	Tindobate	6
5	Daraun	6
6	Jagat Bhanjyang	8
7	Fedi Khola	11
8	Kyakmi	2
9	Thuladihi	11
	Total	68

Source: DDPRP 2060, DDC, Syangja

4. Rationale, Objectives and Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP

4.1 Rationale

Plenty of efforts and resources delivered in the district WASH sector in the past. Local government led development activities with local peoples' decision and participation is the essence of LSGA 1999. Past development practices has been generated immense learning in the development.

However, universal coverage, quality, sustainability and scaling up of the services and built on behaviour change in water, sanitation and hygiene are still the underplaying issues or sector demand in the district. Improved water supply and sanitation coverage in the district is 83.5% and 100% respectively. Remaining 16.5% improved water uncovered areas have different types of challenges (settlement, no water source and geography). Similarly, out of completed schemes only 28.53% are well functioning and the remaining need repair rehabilitation and extension. Water quality is found heavily neglected. Water quality tested and treatment schemes hardly found. Behavioural change practice is time taking that needs to be continued. TBC-WASH monitoring is crucial to see the outcomes and impact. The District Strategic WASH Plan will be crucial to address the underplaying issues and strategic planning visioning both for input and output, outcomes and resources within next five years (2013-2017) period.

DSWASHP will response to widely felt need and be an instrument for local actors to drive the WASH sector properly. It is an integrated, participatory and inclusive approach to WASH sector planning. This process ensures identification of needs at local level. It provides a common platform to the local community, including disadvantaged groups, and empowers them to claim their right for equitable sharing of WASH services within communities. The DSWASHP equally lays emphasis on social sensitization of community on various issues such as gender and inclusion, environmental aspect, and climate change.

Essences of the DSWASHP can be further point 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
- Map and organize all available human and financial resources to be used effectively
- Introduce decentralized and coordinated monitoring of the activities
- Prioritize the areas for support needs
- Promote transparency and awareness among the partners and beneficiaries of the district
- Attract external funding for the implementation of the plan
- Guide district project prioritization in annual planning process
- Institutionalize WASH planning and implementation at district level
- Build the DDC and VDC WASH sector capacity
- Formulating district-specific MDG indicators and establish WASH baseline
- Get support from political parties in WASH implementation
- Help to recognize WASH sector in the district periodic plan and in the district profile
- Promote equity and inclusiveness in WASH

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP) is to contribute to the national goal of achieving universal coverage of water supply facilities in the district by 2017 in the sustainable way.

It contributes to the national goal of achieving universal coverage of water supply and total sanitation (post ODF) by 2017 as envisioned by the government of Nepal by setting district targets, milestones and formulating implementation strategies.

4.2.2 Specific Objectives

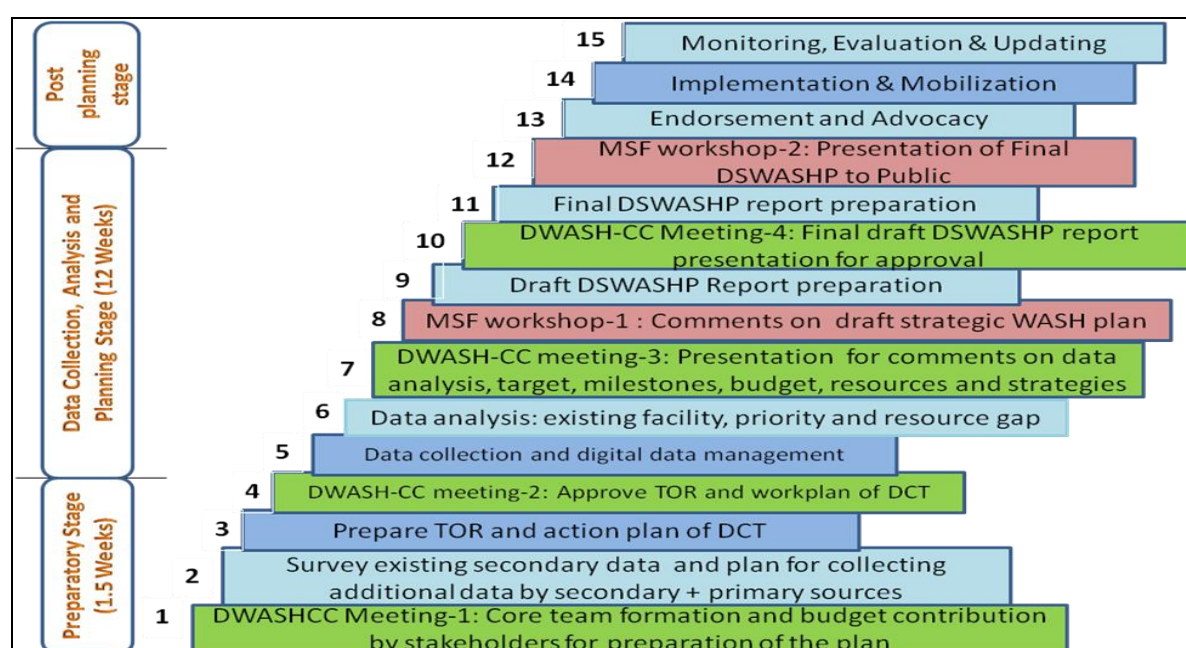
The specific objectives of DSWASHP are to:

- i. assess existing WASH situation in the district;
- ii. set target and milestones for the district in line with goal envisioned by National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2004;
- iii. prepare plan of actions to achieve the district milestones;

- iv. estimate available fund resources and resource gap for implementation of the planned activities; and
- v. formulate strategies to bring sector actors active in the district under single umbrella for implementation of the plan

4.3 Methodology for Preparation of DSWASHP

District Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Coordination Committee (DWASH-CC) of Syangja decided to prepare District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP) and formed a task force core team to complete the task. The District Core Team planned to prepare DSWASHP in following stages.



To accomplish the task of planning stage, the Core Team hired a consulting team. The consulting team prepared the District Strategic WASH Plan following the steps approved by the DWASHCC. The consulting team collected and analysed both the secondary and primary data to prepare the District Strategic WASH Plan. The information collected were collated and edited to maintain consistency and objectivity. Also it was revisited and collected the missing information from the concerned VDCs and other institutions active in the district. The collected data were coded and digitized in data sheet first. The processed data were analysed by using MS-Excel database computer programme. Such an analysis was done by VDC and Municipality in order to determine the priority status in the district. A draft plan including activities by year and by milestones was prepared. The plan was shared with multi-sector forum participated by all the stakeholders, political entities and other persons with knowledge and experience in WASH sector of the district for comments and suggestions. Relevant comments and suggestions received from the forum were incorporated in the draft and finalized. The consulting team analysed the data provided by the District Core Team, presented the preliminary findings of the strategy and collected feedback. The consulting team refined the draft strategy and submitted to DDC for the final feedback.

The final report was presented again in the DWASHCC for approval. The relevant comments and suggestions received from DWASHCC were incorporated and finally, the report was finalized for dissemination in multi-stakeholders' forum for implementation.

5 District WASH Targets and Strategies

5.1 District WASH Targets

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

Table 17: Major Milestones

Activities	VDC/Municipality by year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plan	12	50			
Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans			62	62	62
Preparation of CAPA	12	50			
Preparation of District Solid Waste Management Plan		2			
Post ODF activities in VDCs /municipalities		62	62	62	62
Adaptation of Water Safety Plan in VDCs	10	30	20		
Basic Water Supply Coverage (with full functioning schemes and WSP applied)	15%	25%	25%	25%	10%

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

5.2 Principle WASH Strategy

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

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

- i. DWASH-CC will be responsible for maintaining coordination with stakeholders and other agencies to ensure implementation of the strategic plan and to raise financial resources to meet the resource gap of the plan.
- ii. WASH sector agencies active in the district will plan their activities aligning with the strategy, target and action plans framed in the District Strategic WASH Plan on mandatory basis.
- iii. VDC / Municipality will prepare their respective VWASH/MWASH plans for water supply coverage by 2017.
- iv. VDCs and Municipality will allocate at least 10 % of their total capital budget for WASH activities annually. Similarly, DDC will allocate at least 10 % of their capital budget to support the WASH activities in the district. Such annual allocation of budgets by local authorities may need to be increased upon nature and extent of activities in the respective areas.
- v. All VDCs 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 water quality, pollution risk, water table depletion problem and access of people in the district.
- viii. A significant gap between the fund requirement and projected fund resources at disposal of the sector actors at district level exists. Therefore, mobilization of resources at disposal of the sector actors at 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 materialising the stipulated target of the Strategic Plan. Therefore, institutional capacity enhancement of the DWASH-CC members and VWASH-CC and MWASH-CC members in tapping of the fund resources, 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 District Strategic WASH Plan. VWASH-CCs and M-WASH-CCs are made responsible for monitoring and updating of their respective VWASH and MWASH plans.
- x. DWASH-CC will coordinate the concerned stakeholders in the district in smoothing fund and human resource supports for materialising planned activities of VDCs/VWASH-CCs and Municipalities/MWASH-CCs 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.
- xii. Drinking Water Strategy
 - By the end of 2017, universal coverage of drinking water in the district (household level, school level and institution level) will be achieved
 - All the schemes will be functional
 - Water Safety Plan (WSP) will be implemented in all the VDCs and municipalities as well as school and institutional water supply systems
 - 50% of total population will have improved water system (A category level)
 - New water supply schemes will be constructed with climate change and environment friendly perspective. Similarly, rehabilitation and repair schemes will also be considered from climate change perspectives
 - Knowledge to the people on climate change adaptation measures will be provided through schools and institutions

5.3 Sustained Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Change Strategy

- By the end of 2017 the district will be declared Post ODF stage.
- Improved public toilets will be constructed in the needful locations and will be fully operational.
- Solid waste management program will be implemented in the two municipalities (recycling and dumping the waste).
- Grey water flow to the river will be controlled through sewerage treatment systems.
- All schools and institutions will have organic and non organic solid waste management system.
- Eco-san, bio-gas and urine application technologies will be promoted in the feasible areas.
- WASH related behaviour will be adopted through Total Behaviour Change (TBC) approach including 5+1 indicators.

5.4 Operational Strategies

Overall new WASH implementation approach and strategy will be integrated in such a way that it combines water supply, sanitation and hygiene behaviours with livelihood/income generation programs in a way of sustainable, affordable, durable and led/manageable by community.

Key components

The following components are the major ones:

- Water Supply Schemes with appropriate technological option

- Institutional WASH activities (schools, VDC office, health facilities, etc)
- Community and household level sanitation and hygiene activities
- Inclusive WASH governance

Selection of Water supply scheme Options

A wide variety of technological options will be offered for water supply schemes and sanitation by considering the geographical locations, source availability, technical viability, environmental considerations, economic viability, Institutional capacity, social & cultural issues and other factors. The users/beneficiaries will be consulted to select the options as appropriate. They will be well oriented on advantages and disadvantages of each option before the selection.

Following are the examples of different technological options:

- Spring/stream fed gravity system
- Source protection/ Point source Improvement
- Rain water Harvesting
- Electrical pumping/solar lifting
- Shallow Wells/Tube Wells

5.4.1 Service Delivery Approach (for defunct system improvement - repair and maintenance and WSP)

Service delivery model is also an approach through which different water services can be implemented in the integrated, coordinated and harmonized way. The model is useful especially for minor/major repair and rehabilitation. The model is fit for community led and demand responsive schemes where the lead service provider support for technical and private sector/NGO supports for capacity building.

As shown in the data analysis, 67% schemes need any type of attention, out of which 33% belongs to minor repair of the schemes. Functional WUSC management and care taker/maintenance worker is crucial part for the scheme sustainability for both components; water supply and sanitation. For the minor repair, there is a need for trainings to care takers and WUSCs. One WASH technical person at the VDC/V-WASHCC is needed to monitor the VDC level scheme functionality, data collection and support to the scheme care takers/ maintenance workers. For the major repair and rehabilitation there is a need for technical expertise (design and estimate) so district level agencies needs to be more functional.

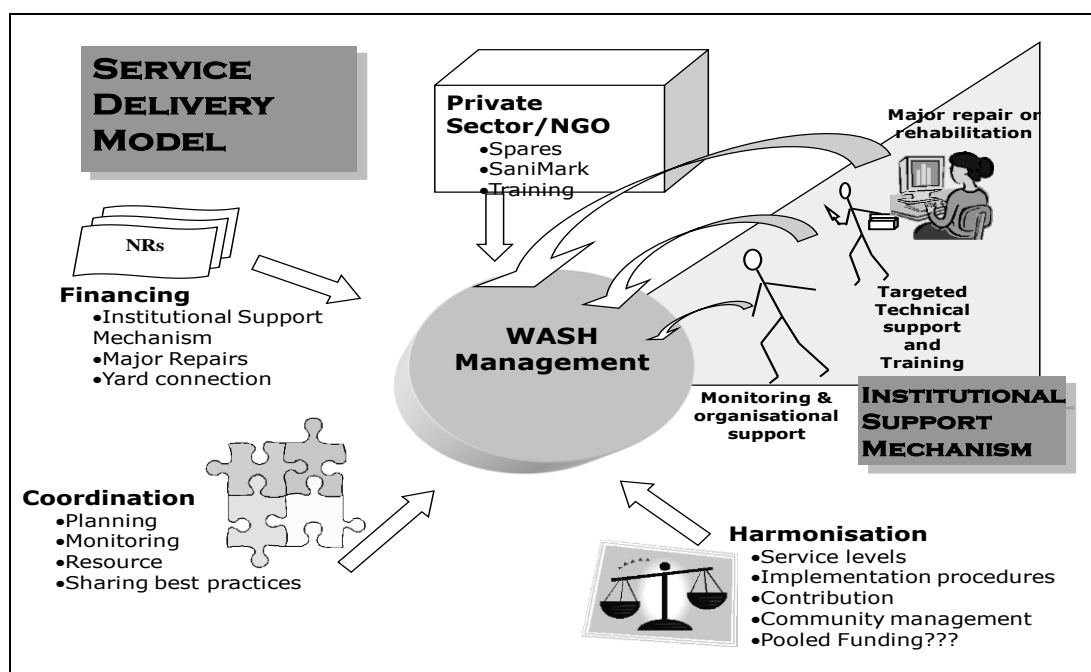
Water Safety Plan (WSP) is another crucial aspect that needs to be addressed affirmatively. WSP can be included in the service delivery model. Private/NGO sector can play role for its implementation.

5.4.2 Water Safety Plan (WSP)

Water Safety Plan is a eternal participatory plan and action to be performed by users themselves to ensure their health by sustaining safe /drinkable quality of water right from the source to the consumption points of the people and by maintaining the system functional to its full design period. Following activities must be in-built under the WSP:

- WSP Group Formation
- Analysis of Water Supply Systems
- Analysis of possible hazardous points in W/S
- Implement Control Mechanisms
- Water Quality Monitoring and Certification
- Training to users' committee on regular O&M of the system
- Establishment of adequate O&M fund
- System for regular collection of water tariff
- Provision of Maintenance Worker (MW)
- Regular surveillance monitoring and follow-up of the system by MW and WUSC and taking timely corrective measures which ensure water quality as well as functionality of the scheme.
- Adaption of Point of Use (POU) method treatment of drinking water at household level
- Boiling
- Filtration (Ceramic filtration, Bio-sand filtration)
- Chlorination (use of Water guard, Piyus drops)
- SODIS (Solar disinfection)

VWASH-CC and DWASH-CC needs to be institutionalized for WSP and sustainability of the schemes/project/program. They play role on policy harmonization, coordination and exploring financing.



5.4.3 PPP- Public Private Partnership Approach

PPP approach will be useful for system extension, private connection. The approach will be applicable for public toilet construction and sewerage construction as well. For improved service level, private connection and water treatment at source is essential which cost more so there is a

need for public private partnership. Urban development projects have successfully adapted the approach.

The number of community taps is based on types of settlement, source sufficiency and most importantly the willingness and affordability of the consumers. The average number of households per tap will be 7. However, it may vary depending on cases based on the aforementioned reasons.

The individual households may be provided with private connection on some conditions such as cost sharing ratio (40:60 house owner to agency), willingness to pay extra cost associated with this, source sufficiency, and consensus in the community. An extra water tariff is levied upon for the HHs that would have private tap-stands.

The institutions such as schools, health centres, VDC offices and other institutions should also be provided with at least a connection. The cost can be calculated as a private connection for an individual household. In case of schools, pipe line should be designed to meet the requirement for drinking water, toilets and hand washing facilities. Similarly, the pipe line for health centres should be designed to meet the requirement of number of beds.

5.4.4 Total Sanitation Approach for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Total Sanitation approach is the one envisioned in the SH Master Plan 2011 including environmental sanitation. There are two stages of total sanitation; ODF and post ODF. Institutional sanitation and school sanitation comes under the total sanitation approach. Solid and liquid waste management comes under environmental sanitation. To scale up sanitation, sanitation - marketing is important.

5.4.5 WASH in Emergency

During disasters, the situation of WASH becomes worse due to lack of proper and adequate water and sanitation facilities. Syangja district also faces threats of disasters such as floods and landslides, and epidemics. So, to cope with them it should make plans for preparedness and responding to the emergency in coordination with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). As suggested in the national sanitation and hygiene master plan, following measures can be taken up in this regard:

- Emergency sanitation fund in the district
- Stock of chlorines and medicines in the district
- Stocks of toilet building materials
- Water quality testing tools/equipments, and
- Trained facilitators/ volunteers for emergency water and sanitation and hygiene.

The emergency water and sanitation fund will be established in each of the high flood prone and epidemic prone parts of the district. The fund will be mobilized for community awareness, water source protection, water quality surveillance, toilet building, volunteer mobilization, transportation, etc. The District Public Health Office (DPHO) including WSSD/SDO will keep a stock of chlorine and other medicines in case of outbreak of diarrhoea and cholera and other epidemics. A number of sanitation and hygiene volunteers, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), facilitators will be trained on emergency sanitation and hygiene in each district.

6 Priority Ranking of VDCs for WASH Program Interventions

Implementation of WASH activities is not possible to start one time in all the VDCs/municipalities both from the financial and human resources. Therefore, implementation of the activities has to be phased by VDCs and municipality considering the service level and pertinent cross-cutting issues persisting in the respective VDCs. In determining the weightage a total of 25 points for service level and 10 for cross-cutting indicators considering remoteness and socio-economic realities existing in the district have been applied to. The indicators and corresponding weightage include:

Table 18: Indicators with Corresponding Weightage

Indicators	Weight
Uncovered by Water Supply	25
Poverty	5
Remoteness	5

Major indicators Description

Household water supply coverage: To calculate household water supply coverage, number of households of each VDC that need new water supply system is considered.

Poverty: To measure poverty, the poverty map prepared by DDC is used. Based on the map, the highly poor VDCs are assigned 5, medium poor VDCs 3, and less poor VDCs 1 weight, respectively.

Remoteness: For remoteness, distance from headquarter and access to motor road are considered. The VDC without access of motor road is assigned one weight and the VDC with access of motor road is assigned zero weight. Similarly, most remote VDC is assigned maximum weight and so on.

Note: Other criteria such as sanitation and hygiene, diseases, functionality of schemes, etc have deliberately been omitted. The sanitation criteria were omitted as all the VDCs and municipalities have obtained around 100% coverage and hence weightage is not so much applicable. As the sanitation situation is similar in all the VDCs, prevalence of diseases also doesn't apply effectively. The data for functionality of water supply schemes were not so much reliable; hence omitted from the VDC selection criteria.

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

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

Order of Priority	VDC/Municipality	Water Supply-Un-served households (25)	Poverty (5)	Remoteness (5)	Total score (35)	Remarks
1	Kuwakot	8.17	3.30	3.33	14.8	
2	Kolma Barahachour	8.39	3.71	2.5	14.6	
3	Chinnebas	8.07	3.08	3.38	14.5	
4	Rantnapur	5.96	3.71	4.50	14.2	
5	Kichanas	6.97	3.86	2.75	13.6	
6	Aruchaur	5.78	3.63	4.08	13.5	
7	Chandibhanjyang	3.29	4.63	5.00	12.9	
8	Shreekrishna Gandaki	6.40	3.92	2.54	12.9	
9	Birgha Archale	5.66	3.42	3.58	12.7	
10	Thumpokhara	7.04	3.37	2.00	12.4	
11	Rapakot	6.80	3.06	2.50	12.4	
12	Taksar	5.45	4.02	2.79	12.3	
13	Chitrehanjyang	3.93	3.71	4.58	12.2	
14	Tindobate	6.50	3.69	1.75	11.9	
15	Malung	6.44	3.71	1.71	11.9	
16	Waling Municipality	7.28	3.71	0.83	11.8	
17	Nibuwakharka	5.27	3.58	2.63	11.5	
18	Sankhar	2.79	3.38	5.00	11.2	
19	Kewarebhanjyang	5.39	3.43	2.21	11.0	
20	Pakwadi	4.84	3.49	2.67	11.0	
21	Arjun Chaupari	5.17	4.16	1.63	11.0	
22	Biruwa Archale	5.19	3.92	1.83	10.9	
23	Jagatbhanjyang	4.84	3.90	2.00	10.7	
24	Sworek	5.23	3.68	1.79	10.7	
25	Chapakot	3.15	3.18	4.25	10.6	
26	Panchamul	3.63	3.78	3.00	10.4	
27	Bangephadke	4.70	3.23	2.29	10.2	
28	Pindikhol	3.41	3.35	3.33	10.1	
29	Wangsing	3.58	3.94	2.54	10.1	
30	Tulsibhanjyang	5.41	2.97	1.50	9.9	
31	Rangbhang	4.52	3.71	1.58	9.8	
32	Banethok deurali	4.73	3.22	1.79	9.7	
33	Malyangkot	3.54	3.44	2.71	9.7	
34	Sekham	2.70	2.66	4.13	9.5	
35	Thuladihi	4.98	3.45	0.92	9.4	
36	Bichari Chautara	1.71	4.83	2.79	9.3	

37	Oreste	3.17	4.19	1.88	9.2	
38	Jagtradevi	3.68	3.43	1.96	9.1	
39	Kyakmi	1.77	2.99	4.29	9.0	
40	Manakamana	3.51	2.84	2.67	9.0	
41	Setidobhan	4.08	3.61	1.25	8.9	
42	Pelakot	3.20	2.99	2.42	8.6	
43	Alamdevi	0.81	3.71	4.08	8.6	
44	Chilaunebas	1.91	4.31	2.33	8.6	
45	Sirsekot	1.28	3.85	3.17	8.3	
46	Kalikakot	1.88	3.46	2.92	8.3	
47	Bhatkhola	3.32	3.71	1.13	8.2	
48	Magyam Chisapani	0.70	3.34	4.08	8.1	
49	Bahakot	1.79	3.88	2.38	8.0	
50	Arukharka	3.14	3.64	1.13	7.9	
51	Chhangchhandi	3.09	3.59	1.21	7.9	
52	Phedikhola	3.11	4.04	0.42	7.6	
53	Darshing Dahathum	2.84	4.08	0.63	7.6	
54	Pauwagaude	2.07	3.76	1.63	7.5	
55	Khilung Deurali	2.03	4.07	1.08	7.2	
56	Eladi	1.12	3.99	2.00	7.1	
57	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	2.26	2.83	1.79	6.9	
58	Majhkot Shibalaya	0.91	3.64	2.25	6.8	
59	Putalibazar Municipality	4.39	2.00	0.00	6.4	
60	Darau	0.35	3.60	2.04	6.0	
61	Phaparthum	0.89	4.00	1.04	5.9	
62	Pelkachaur	0.96	3.69	1.13	5.8	

Please be referred VDC wise composite ranking in terms of mentioned indicators of Syangja district in **Annex-2**.

7 Programme of Action

7.1 Water Supply

7.1.1 Establishment of New Water Supply Schemes

At present, available NMIP database, 2014, reveal that a total of 11,484 HHs have been using water from unprotected sources such as open dug well/Kuwa, river and other water sources. Therefore, new water supply systems will be established to serve this section of population in the district by different water supply technologies - gravity flow systems, overhead pumping systems of various sizes, and filtration systems. In addition, 5,522 HHs needs to be provided with support for major repairs, 15,083 HHs for rehabilitation and 5,725 HHs for reconstruction of the already built water facilities. Table 20 below provides the HHs to be served by these different type of water supply schemes.

Table 20: Population to be served by type of Schemes

Type of Planned Scheme	No of schemes	Total Planned Households
Need Minor Repair	105	15,669
Need Extension/Major repair/Rehabilitation	138	20,605
New schemes	70	10,528
Total	312	46,802
1 Scheme = 150 HHs in average		

7.1.2 Establishment of Water Supply System in School and Other Institutions

Availability of drinking water facilities in 78 schools and 64 institutions existing in the district is lacking at present. Information indicate that the water is fetched from somewhere in the vicinity of these schools and institutions.

Table 21: Improvement needs in Water Supply Systems in School & Other Institutions

SN	Activities	School	Other institutions
1	Establishment of new scheme	69	53
2	Major repair of scheme	44	7
3	Rehabilitation of scheme	62	11

7.1.3 Implementation of Water Safety Plan

Quality of water from the existing schemes for drinking purpose has been questioned in various occasions calling for immediate improvement. Water safety plan will be integrated into the design phase of new schemes to be constructed and in case of existing schemes, 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/poorly functioning schemes is planned in all the VDCs before implementation of Water Safety Plan. The universal coverage by Water supply with assured quality will be achieved in 60 VDCs each starting from the year 2014. Priority ranking of VDCs in order and type of programme activities to be implemented are provided in Annex 1. Provision for Basket Fund has been made to facilitate the purchase of laboratory equipments and reagents and human resource to ensure the safe quality water in the supply system in each VDC/Municipality of the district.

7.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

District ODF as a whole planned by the year 2013 and post ODF activities will follow by 2017 accordingly .

Table 22: ODF and Post ODF Activities in VDCs and Municipalities

Milestones	VDC/Municipality by Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Post ODF activities in VDCs		62	62	62	62

Toilets will be constructed in 69,181 households, 512 schools and 128 institutions. Likewise, the toilets will be facilitated in various important public places, highway corridor, core market centres, temples etc. The number of toilets to be constructed in such places is estimated at 11 in the district.

Human resources required for construction toilets is huge and an army of trained triggerers will be required to achieve the ODF target in the district and also to carry- on the post-ODF activities at the district, VDC and at the grassroots. The estimated number of the cadres to be trained at the district, VDC and at the community level and the number of VDCs/municipality for ODF and post-ODF activities are presented in table 23: below. Mobilization of mass communication media will be done in order to intensify the hygiene and sanitation awareness right to the individual level. In the same manner, reward/ prize/recognition to the outstanding workers and institutions are also provisioned to accelerate the hygiene and sanitation activities in the district.

Table 23: Activities to be undertaken in Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
A	Toilet construction (ODF activities):		
1	School Toilet (1 unit with two cabin & two urinal)	Nos	69
2	Public Toilet (1 unit with two cabin and two urinals)	Nos	11
3	Institutional Toilet for small office (two cabin)	Nos	
4	Institutional Toilet for small office (1 cabin)	Nos	
5	ECOSAN Toilet (institutional - with 2 cabin with 2 urinal)	Nos	10
6	ECOSAN Toilet (2 urinal)	Nos	
7	ECOSAN Toilet (1 urinal)	Nos	
8	Biogas attached Toilet	Nos	
9	Household Toilet (reward)	HH	
B	Human resources development for ODF and post ODF activities		
1	Training to district level human resources	Person	50
2	Training to VDC level human resources	Person	62
3	Training to community level human resources	Person	558
5	Mason's training and market chain development	Person	60
C	Sanitation movement for ODF and post ODF activities		
1	Community mobilization for ODF activities in VDC	VDC	
2	Community mobilisation for ODF activities in municipality	Municipality	

3	Community mobilisation for post ODF activities in VDC	VDC	60
4	Community mobilisation for post ODF activities in municipality	Municipality	2
5	Support for equipments for latrine construction and promotion	VDC	60
6	Support for equipments for latrine construction and promotion	Municipality	2
D	Honour and Reward (person/institution working in WASH)	VDC	60

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

7.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

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

7.4 Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change effect and impact has been the global issue. Nepal Government is giving high importance on climate change issue. Preparation of CAPA (Community Adaptation plan for Action) will start from 2014 and completed by 2016 in all the VDCs as such Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) has already been prepared in the district. Only a very limited number of VDCs are targeted to plan the CAPA since many preparatory works such as guidelines and required human resource need to be prepared for planning the CAPA.

7.5 Income Generation and Livelihoods Promotion

Time saved from fetching water and improved health due to having the facility of WS and promotion of hygiene and sanitation activities needs to be utilized for potential income generation in the district. Therefore, women, poor and deprived groups will be focused with regard to their livelihoods promotion. A mechanism with the related institutions –District Agriculture Office (DAO), District Veterinary Office (DVO), Irrigation Division Office, WCDO, and Cooperatives & other financial institutions, etc. will be developed to link these people for income generation activities. They will also be linked with financial institutions and with the institution/s active in organizing various skill development events and in market promotion front.

Table 24: Activities proposed for Income Generation Promotion

SN	Activities	Unit	Quantity
1	Capacity building	Person	3,100
2	Promotion and linkage	VDC and Municipality	62

7.6 VDC WASH Plan Preparation

Formulation of VDC/Municipality WASH plan for implementation of WASH activities will be the first step in each VDC. DWASHCC will prepare VWASH/MWASH Plan preparation guidelines in order to ensure uniformity in preparing the plan by VDCs/Municipality. NGOs will be engaged in assisting the VWASHCC in preparation of the plan. Capability of NGOs will be carefully taken into account in mobilizing them in assisting the VWASHCC/MWASHCC. DWASHCC will organize orientation programme to the selected NGOs. In the manner, VDCs/Municipality will prepare their WASH plans starting from 2014. Based on the projection of fund and human resource available, the VWASH plan preparation is phased for three consecutive years starting 2014. Likewise, preparation of CAPA will be start from 2014 and completed by 2016 in all the VDCs. Updating of the VDC WASH plan prepared in the past will be update by the 2015 and that of the plan prepared from 2014 onward will be updated upon the lapse of each 3 year. The VDCs and Municipality shall be phased in order in preparation of the plans according to the composite priority rank presented in Annex 1.

Table 25: Preparation and Updating of V/M-WASHPs

Activities	VDC/Municipality by year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Preparation of V-WASH/M-WASH plans		62			
Review/updating of V-WASH /M-WASH plans			62	62	62
Preparation of CAPA		62			

7.7 Institutional Development and related Capacity Building needs

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

Table 26: Capacity Building Events at Institutional Level

SN	Capacity building training activities to	Persons
1	VWASH-CC	300
2	MWASH-CC	10
3	DWASH-CC	25

7.8 Coordination, Monitoring and Updating of DSWASHP

Coordination meetings will be held on trimester basis to review the progress and resolve the problems faced. Accordingly, workshop to coordinate the actions of the actors to meet the resource gap will be held on half-yearly basis. Moreover, one event in each year will be held in participation of multi-stake holders, political party representatives, mass media and other relevant persons in the sector to update the progress and prepare plan of actions for the remaining period of the plan (table 27).

Table 27: Coordination and Updating of DSWASHP

SN	Activities	Events
1	Coordination meeting with WASH (Trimester)	20
2	Workshop to streamline financing the planned activities (Half-yearly)	10
3	Review and update the action plan (annual)	5

8 Resource Analysis

8.1 Fund Requirement

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

Estimate of fund requirement are based on the present unit rate for man and material prevailing in the district. The unit rates considered in projecting the cost requirement for planned activities are presented in table 29 below. The fund estimate takes into account the inflation rate of 9.95% recorded during the month of June 2012 as per the estimate of Nepal Rastra Bank in the succeeding years of 2013- 2017. Accordingly annual population growth rate of 1.87% recorded in the year 2011 is considered to encompass the population increase in the district in each of the succeeding years. In the manner, the services are provisioned for the incremental population too.

Table 28: Cost Estimate for Human Resource and Materials for Activities (Amount in '000)

SN	WASH Activities	Unit	Qty	Total Pop	Unit Rate (Rs)	Total Cost (Rs)
1	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene plan - VWASH Plan preparation and update:	No of VDC/M			Per VDC/M	
1.1	Preparation of VWASH plan and CAPA	VDC	60		200.00	12,000.00
1.2	Preparation of MWASH plan and CAPA	M	2		75.00	150.00
1.3	Preparation of District LAPA	Dist	1		600.00	600.00
1.4	Updating of VWASH plan and CAPA	VDC	60		20.00	1,200.00
1.5	Updating of MWASH plan and CAPA	M	2		20.00	40.00
1.6	Updating of District LAPA	Dist	1		150.00	150.00
	Sub total					14,140.00
2	Household Level Water supply facility improvement , New scheme to un-served/rehabilitation (both hardware and capacity building of WUSC & CT):					
2.1	Need Minor Repair	H/H	15,669	76,778	1.50	115,167.00
2.2	Need extension/Major Repair/ Rehabilitation	H/H	20,605	100,965	3.50	353,377.50

2.3	New scheme construction	H/H	10,528	52,640	6.50	342,160.00
	Sub Total		46,830	230,383		810,704.50
3	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- New scheme:					
3.1	Water supply in school	No	78		225.00	17,550.00
3.2	Water supply in institutions	No	64		150.00	9,600.00
	Sub Total					27,150.00
4	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Major repair/ rehabilitation of scheme:					-
4.1	Water supply in schools	No	126		50.00	6,300.00
4.2	Water supply in institutions	No	17		20.00	340.00
	Sub Total					6,640.00
5	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Minor Repairs of scheme:					-
5.1	Water supply in school	No	196		30.00	5,880.00
5.2	Water supply in institutions	No	18		10.00	180.00
	Sub Total					6,060.00
6	Latrine construction (Post ODF activities):					-
6.1	School latrine- new		26		400.00	10,400.00
6.2	School toilets supplementary to existing toilets to make GCD friendly & adequate	No	63		200.00	12,600.00
6.3	Institutional toilets- new	No	64		120.00	7,680.00
6.4	Public Toilets	No	11		550.00	6,050.00
6.5	ECOSAN toilet promotion	No	60		25.00	1,500.00
6.6	Biogas attached toilet promotion	No	60		25.00	1,500.00
	Sub Total					39,730.00
7	Human resources development (for CC, DWS and post ODF)					
7.1	Training to district level human resources	PD	1	750	2.00	1,500.00
7.2	Training to VDC level human resources	PD	62	930	0.70	651.00
7.3	Training to community level human resources	PD	62	8370	0.70	5,859.00
7.4	Mason's training for ECOSAN toilet and Biogas attached toilet and sanitation production	PD	60	60	1.50	1,350.00
	Sub Total					9,360.00
8	Sustainability of Hygiene & Sanitation (for post ODF)					
8.1	Community mobilization for post ODF activities in VDC	VDC	60		300.00	18,000.00

9	Sustaining water supply systems/schemes and implementation of community-Water Safety Plan (WSP):					
9.1	Physical improvement of system (for WSP implementation)	VDC&M	62		250.00	15,500.00
9.2	Implementation of community-WSP in the VDC	VDC&M	62		100.00	6,200.00
9.3	Establishment of pooled fund for WSP monitoring in the VDC	VDC&M	62		50.00	3,100.00
9.4	Support for equipment and laboratory in VDC	VDC&M	62		50.00	3,100.00
9.5	Water quality monitoring and test	Test sample	62	1000	0.05	50.00
	Sub Total					27,950.00
10	Solid and liquid waste management:					
10.1	Preparation of solid waste management plan in core sub-urban and highway areas in the district- City Sanitation Plan	M	2		850.00	1,700.00
10.2	Implementation of pilot project in selected area	Scheme	4		5,000.00	20,000.00
	Sub Total					21,700.00
11	Climate change adaptation implementation activities:					
11.1	Implementation & promotion of ICS program	VDC	60		50.00	3,000.00
11.2	Establishing carbon credits for HWTS and monitoring mechanism	VDC	60		50.00	3,000.00
11.3	Source conservation in water source catchment in foothills	Sources	50		35.00	1,750.00
11.4	Promotion of recharge ponds	VDC	60		100.00	6,000.00
	Sub Total					13,750.00
12	Income generation					
12.1	Capacity building	PD	62	3100	1.00	21,500.00
12.2	Promotion and linkage	VDC	62		50.00	3,100.00
	Sub Total					24,600.00
13	Institutional development (orientation, exposure visits):					
13.1	Capacity building of VWASH-CC/MWASH-CC	Person	62	310	5.00	1,550.00
13.2	Capacity building of DWASH-CC	Person	1	25	15.00	375.00
	Sub Total					1,925.00
14	Advocacy, monitoring and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan:					
14.1	Coordination meeting with WASH stakeholders for monitoring of implemented activities of the plan (four monthly)	Events	15		30.00	450.00

14.2	Workshop for coordinated action and financing of the planned activities for implementing the strategic WASH plan (six monthly)	Events	10		100.00	1,000.00
14.3	Review and update the action plan (annual)	Year	5		50.00	250.00
	Sub Total					1,700.00
15	Other (honor/reward to person/institution, etc)					
15.1	Honor and Reward (person/institution working in WASH)	VDC/P	50		50.00	1,950.00
	Total district budget for five years					1,025,360.00

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

8.2 Projection of Fund

Fund requirements are estimated based on the activities planned to reach the universal coverage of water supply by 2017 and ODF district by 2013.

Table 29: Fund Requirement by planned Activities

S N	WASH activates	Total Budget	Year wise Allocation of Budget ('000)				
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	VWASH Plan preparation and update:	14,140		12,750	463	463	463
2	Household Level Water supply facility - improvement, New scheme to unserved/rehabilitation (both hardware and capacity building of WUSC & CT):	810,705	87,070	304,747	217,676	174,141	87,070
3	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- New scheme:	27,150	2,715	9,503	6,788	5,430	2,715
4	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Major repair/ rehabilitation of scheme:	6,640	664	2,324	1,660	1,328	664
5	Water supply facility improvement in school and institution- Minor Repairs of scheme:	6,060	606	2,121	1,515	1,212	606
6	Latrine construction (Post ODF activities):	39,730	7,946	7,946	7,946	7,946	7,946
7	Human resources development (for CC, DWS and post ODF)	9,360	936	5,616	2,808		
8	Sustainability of Hygiene & Sanitation (for post ODF)	18,000	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600

9	Sustaining water supply systems/schemes and implementation of community-wide water safety plan (WSP):	27,950	5,590	5,590	5,590	5,590	5,590
10	Solid and liquid waste management:	21,700	4,340	4,340	4,340	4,340	4,340
11	Climate change adaptation implementation activities:	13,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750
12	Income generation	24,600	4,920	4,920	4,920	4,920	4,920
13	Institutional development (orientation, exposure visits):	1,925	193	1,155	578		
14	Advocacy, monitoring and updating of District Strategic WASH Plan:	1,700	340	340	340	340	340
15	Other (honor/rewards to person/institution, etc)	1,950	390	390	390	390	390
	Total district budget for five years	1,025,360	122,060	308,092	261,364	212,450	121,394

Average per year 205,072.00

Source: DWASHCC, Syangja

8.3 Institutions active in WASH in the District

As of now, WSSDO, DDC, DEO and DPHO include the public sector institutions active in the WASH sector in the district. The PAF, UNICEF, SUA AHARA, Fund Board and RWSSP-WN are the other institutions supporting the sector actively in the district. RWSSP-WN funded by the Government of Finland which works through DDC has been active since past 4 years. Accordingly, the Poverty Alleviation Fund, supported by the World Bank with poverty stricken people as focus group o has been active in the district.

8.4 Fund Sources and Gap

Analysis of different agencies investment in the WASH sector over the last three years pattern shows that the district received a budget of Rs 176,826,384 in an average each year. If the same investment pattern continues for the next 5 years (2013 to 2017), the total budget available in the next five years is Rs 884,131,921. However, the projected budget required for meeting the demand is estimated at Rs. 1,025,360,000 for the same period. This shows that there will be a budget deficit of Rs 141,228,080 in total. If we calculate the budget deficit every year based on the available yearly budget, it is estimated that the deficit is Rs 28,245,616; which is nearly Rs 28 million each year.

Table 30: Sources of Fund

SN	Name of Supporting VDC/Organization	Total of three FY		Average per Year
		Water Supply	Health and Sanitation	
1	VDC investment for Water and Sanitation	130,069,851.00	28,435,778.00	39,626,407.25
2	District Development Committee, Syangja	182,582,056.00	23,514,620.00	51,524,169.00
3	District Education Office, Syangja	29,231,000.00	84,644,903.00	28,468,975.75
4	Apasai Sewa Kendra, NGO	430,000.00	23,554,937.00	5,996,234.25
5	Adhikhola Samajik Bikas Kendra	3,185,000.00	546,000.00	932,750.00
6	Red Cross	21,875,190.00	6,996,407.00	7,217,899.25
7	Waling Municipality	6,304,000.00	3,119,000.00	2,355,750.00
8	Putalibazar Municipality	5,065,000.00	4,692,000.00	2,439,250.00
9	Andhaandhi NGO	5,453,380.00	688,415.00	1,535,448.75
10	DWSSO, Syangja	138,531,000.00	8,387,000.00	36,729,500.00
	Total	522,726,477.00	184,579,060.00	176,826,384.25

Source: Year-wise investment mapping of different organization- Compiled from information provided from District WASH team

9 Endorsement and Advocacy

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

10 Implementation, Monitoring and Updating of the Plan

10.1 Implementation of the Plan

DWASHCC will be responsible to ensure that the concerned WASH stakeholders implement the activities defined in DSWASHP in the spirit of the Local Self Governance Act and the Principles

underlined in the Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy (2004), national water quality standard and SH Master Plan guideline 2070.

10.2 Monitoring of the Plan

Monitoring system will be established at the district and VDC level. The existing District Core Team within DWASHCC will be responsible for periodic monitoring of the WASH activities undertaken in the district. At the VDC, VWASHCC will form a Monitoring Team. Such team may include 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 agencies engaged in facilitating the activities.

10.3 Review and Updating of the Plan

Review of the plan will be undertaken at the end of each year both at the VDC and district level and it will be the responsibility of the DWASHCC. Level of the progress achieved against the planned activities and problems/constraints faced will be the main aspects to analyse and recommend required adjustment in planned activities and update the plan accordingly, but not compromising with target of achieving universal coverage of water supply by 2017 and ODF by 2013.

11 Institutional Set up and Resource Management

11.1 DWASHCC, District Core Team and District WASH Unit, V/MWASHCC

DWASHCC

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:

- Prepare a 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 extending fund support to VDCs and Municipality from the District Wash Fund and encourage them in achieving the ODF and the universal coverage of water supply in their areas.
- Organise workshop and meetings on regular basis to review the WASH programme going in VDC and Municipality.

- Organise 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 DSWASHP activities.
- Help create conducive environment to encourage private sector for their involvement in WASH sector.
- Establish District WASH Resource Centre and update its data base.
- Monitor and supervise on regular basis the expenditure incurred from WASH funds established at the district, VDC and Municipality level
- Get support required for implementation of WASH Plan in cordial relation with stakeholders of civic society and external support agencies.
- Maintain coordination and cooperation with regional and national WASHCCs for mutual exchange of information WASH
- Assess and analyse resource available with stakeholders to utilise in implementing the WASH plan.

District Core Team and District WASH Unit

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

V/M-WASHCC

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

11.2 WASH Basket Fund

WASH Fund at the district level will be established where in the fund earmarked for hygiene and sanitation activities of all the agency and actors engaged in development of WASH sector will be deposited. Such a fund will be managed as per the procedures formulated by DWASHCC. As of now, existing policy and corresponding rules are yet to be tuned in this direction however, the programme will be implemented by bringing the respective programmes of sector actors under single umbrella till such fund is established. Similar mechanism will be followed in case of VDC/ 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 gap of Rs.141,228,080.00 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 from both the national and international sources. Equally crucial role of the V/MWASHCC is seen in channelling the available fund for the WASH sector as well as tapping the fund resources from the district and national levels.

11.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Sector Actors

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

DDC

- Instruct local bodies to implement WASH policies and plan and monitor implementation status of the planned activities.
- Allocate at least 10 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities and take the lead role in raising fund resources to implement the planned activities of DSWASHP (DDC needs to decide).
- Construct and help construct public/community toilets
- Allocate budget for hygiene and sanitation activities and for cash reward to ODF VDCs and Municipality.

WSSDO

- Ensure coordination of all WASH activities in the district
- Extend/provide technical support to DDC 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 various agencies in implementing program 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 program
- Take lead role in declaring the district a “Open Defecation Free Zone”

DEO

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

DPHO

- Establish Sanitation Desk in all 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

- Integrate latrine construction and promotion activities in water supply and sanitation projects to contribute in achieving ODF VDCs
- Extend/provide technical support in other agencies WASH activities
- Extend support in implementing WASH activities in the district
- Provide help and support DWASHCC and V/MWASHCC in operation of WASH program.
- Carry out technical monitoring and audit in the district

WCDO

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

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 10 percent of total capital budget for WASH activities (Each VDC/municipality needs to decide)
- 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

FEDWASUN

- Facilitate WUSC registration and affiliate in the district FEDWASUN
- Orient WUSC on water right
- Advocate for users right and responsibilities
- Member of joint monitoring team

NGO Federation

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

Political Parties

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

Media (Paper, FM radio and TV channels)

- Media monitoring, feature writing, news, dissemination of awareness on water and sanitation
- Catch up WASH related news and disseminate. Help advocating if any related issues.

Donor Agencies

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

References

District Sanitation Strategy, DWASHCC, 2011

Drinking Water and Sanitation Coverage in Nepal, Department of Drinking Water and Sewerage, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2010

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Ministry of Environment, Nepal 2011

National Drinking Water Quality Standards (2006) Department of Drinking Water and Sewerage, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Kathmandu, Nepal

National Framework of Child Friendly School for Quality Education, Department of Education, 2010

National Management Information Project (NMIP), DWSS, Kathmandu March 2011

National Policy on Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (2004) Department of Drinking Water and Sewerage, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Kathmandu, Nepal

National Population and Housing Census 2011, Central Bureau of Statistics, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2012

National Water Plan, National Planning Commission, Nepal, 2005

Nepal living standards survey, statistical report 2010/11, volume-1, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011.

Nepal MDGs Acceleration Framework, Improving Access to Sanitation, National Planning Commission, Nepal

Nepal monitoring the situation of children and women, MICS- 2010, UNICEF, 2011

Rural water supply and Sanitation national policy and strategies and strategic action plan, MPPW, Nepal, 2004

Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, steering committee for national sanitation action, 2011

School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS), guidelines, National Sanitation Coordination Committee, 2011

Three Year Plan Approach Paper (2010-2012), National Planning Commission, 2010

WASH Sector Status Report-2011, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, 2011

World Bank 2013

Annex – 1: Existing WASH Situation of VDCs and Municipalities by Indicators

Annex – 1.1: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Water Supply Situation at Household Level

SN	Name of VDC	Total HH	No of HH with following functional case						No of HH to be provided water services	Score in terms of unserved households 25 points	Category of Priority
			Well Maintenance	Need simple Maintenance	Need big Maintenance	Need improvement and extension	Need reconstruction	Can be in operation			
1	Putalibajar Municipality	8181	2368	1698	125	2436	1933	0	1554	24.84	I
2	Pakwadi	1291	9	206	0	0	639	71	1076	17.2	I
3	Kichanas	1155	0	0	159	80	139	0	916	14.64	II
4	Shreekrishna Gandaki	1970	627	355	0	137	0	0	851	13.6	II
5	Darshing Dahathum	1673	120	656	0	79	2	0	818	13.08	II
6	Birgha Archale	1243	0	420	95	75	120	105	653	10.44	II
7	Jagtradevi	1832	3	83	0	1096	0	0	650	10.39	II
8	Chinnebas	1192	0	514	0	65	65	0	613	9.8	III
9	Sworek	1362	201	579	23	34	23	50	525	8.39	III
10	Waling Mun	5913	3017	411	139	1865	117	0	481	7.69	III
11	Rantnapur	930	307	125	0	20	215	0	478	7.64	III
12	Banethok deurali	855	0	367	56	0	228	0	432	6.91	III
13	Magyam Chisapani	988	64	424	17	93	0	38	390	6.23	III
14	Tindobate	1005	234	177	0	214	75	0	380	6.07	III
15	Arjunchaupari	1472	131	35	136	825	0	0	345	5.51	III
16	Kalikakot	1056	130	288	303	0	0	43	335	5.35	III
17	Kuwakot	920	232	21	15	325	0	0	327	5.23	III
18	Nibuwakharka	890	576	0	0	0	0	0	314	5.02	III

19	Thumpokhara	1105	0	0	0	792	0	28	313	5	III
20	Chandibhanjyang	987	603	84	0	0	0	0	300	4.8	III
21	Chapakot	1178	0	0	0	881	0	0	297	4.75	III
22	Manakaman	1119	131	394	90	207	32	0	297	4.75	III
23	Phedikhola	1650	755	180	383	50	19	0	282	4.51	III
24	Malung	674	55	288	0	70	19	90	261	4.17	III
25	Pelakot	1256	792	0	0	222	0	0	242	3.87	III
26	Biruwa Archale	645	141	284	6	0	80	0	214	3.42	III
27	Tulsibhanjyang	963	129	223	0	408	0	0	203	3.24	III
28	Pelkachaur	407	0	180	0	39	258	0	188	3.01	III
29	Arukharka	965	156	325	199	98	10	0	187	2.99	III
30	Darau	605	43	192	141	42	0	21	187	2.99	III
31	Sekham	919	306	294	11	122	75	15	186	2.97	III
32	Kewarebhanjyang	687	202	38	0	267	32	0	180	2.88	III
33	Setidobhan	790	18	105	76	422	0	0	169	2.7	III
34	Jagatbhanjyang	853	169	0	0	516	3	0	168	2.69	III
35	Chhangchhandi	621	0	181	0	283	82	0	157	2.51	III
36	Chitrebhanjyang	834	162	388	0	127	26	0	157	2.51	III
37	Taksar	629	98	376	0	0	0	0	155	2.48	III
38	Aruchaur	767	263	145	14	191	18	34	154	2.46	III
39	Rapakot	900	89	396	200	64	0	0	151	2.41	III
40	Oreste	836	173	517	0	0	0	41	146	2.33	III
41	Chilaunebas	642	211	60	5	237	0	102	129	2.06	III
42	Wangsing	643	0	143	154	218	36	0	128	2.05	III
43	Malyangkot	965	489	353	0	0	0	117	123	1.97	III

44	Panchamul	1028	656	263	0	0	0	0	109	1.74	III
45	Thuladihi	874	327	371	69	0	0	0	107	1.71	III
46	Pauwagaude	820	460	82	173	0	37	0	105	1.68	III
47	Eladi	419	86	229	0	0	23	0	104	1.66	III
48	Rangbhang	771	239	188	164	83	0	0	97	1.55	III
49	Bhatkhola	449	0	125	234	0	0	0	90	1.44	III
50	Sankhar	1050	293	440	0	235	0	0	82	1.31	III
51	Pindikhola	1134	1019	0	0	36	31	0	79	1.26	III
52	Kyakmi	1256	702	152	126	216	0	0	60	0.96	III
53	Alamdevi	1016	733	174	50	0	54	0	59	0.94	III
54	Phaparthum	604	0	430	115	0	25	0	59	0.94	III
55	Bahakot	472	180	233	3	0	0	0	56	0.9	III
56	Bichari Chautara	559	45	112	0	361	0	0	41	0.66	III
57	Bangephadke	302	0	158	111	0	33	0	33	0.53	III
58	Majhkor Shibalaya	356	245	85	0	0	19	22	26	0.42	III
59	Sirsekot	791	55	213	528	0	0	0	-5	-0.08	III
60	Dhapuk Simal Bhanjyang	844	132	639	83	0	0	0	-10	-0.16	III
61	Khilung Deurali	1063	56	494	526	0	0	0	-13	-0.21	III
		6937 6	18232	15893	4529	13531	4468	777	1554		

*Information not available of Kolma Barachaur

Source: Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

Annex – 1.2: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Water Supply Facilities in Schools

SN	VDC	No of School	Condition					Weightage= 1 for good, 2 for moderate, 3 for poor, 4 for worst and 5 for lacking	Score in 7 marks	Category of Priority
			Good	Moderate	Bad	Worst	No			
1	Putalibajar Municipality	45	13	18	1	0	13	117	7.000	I
2	Phedikhola	14	2	2	0	0	10	56	3.350	II
3	Waling Municipality	25	8	16	0	1	0	44	2.632	II
4	Sirsekot	10	2	0	3	0	5	36	2.154	III
5	Arjunchoupari	13	3	4	3	3	0	32	1.915	III
6	Pouwoigaude	9	2	0	1	6	0	29	1.735	III
7	Thuladihi	10	3	1	0	6	0	29	1.735	III
8	Dhapuk	10	0	7	0	1	2	28	1.675	III
9	Phaparthum	9	0	2	5	2	0	27	1.615	III
10	Chisapani	7	0	1	1	4	1	26	1.556	III
11	Rupakot	10	2	4	1	3	0	25	1.496	III
12	Birgha	11	1	8	1	1	0	24	1.436	III
13	Khilung	10	2	3	4	1	0	24	1.436	III
14	Malyangkot	11	4	4	1	1	1	24	1.436	III
15	ChangChangdi	8	2	2	0	3	1	23	1.376	III
16	Manakamana	8	2	2	1	1	2	23	1.376	III
17	Pelakot	10	3	5	0	0	2	23	1.376	III
18	Pelkachour	7	3	0	0	0	4	23	1.376	III
19	Pidi Khola	11	4	5		1	1	23	1.376	III
20	Swarek	10	3	4	0	3	0	23	1.376	III
21	Aarukharka	6	2	0	0	0	4	22	1.316	III

22	Jagatbhanjung	9	0	7	1	0	1	22	1.316	III
23	Nibuwakharka	11	6	3	0	0	2	22	1.316	III
24	Kalikakot	7	0	4	0	2	1	21	1.256	III
25	Bhatkhola	6	0	3	0	1	2	20	1.197	III
26	Jagatradevi	10	3	5	1	1	0	20	1.197	III
27	Pakwadi	7	2	2	0	1	2	20	1.197	III
28	Biruwa	5	0	1	1	1	2	19	1.137	III
29	Chilaunebas	8	2	3	2	0	1	19	1.137	III
30	Chinnebas	6	0	2	1	3	0	19	1.137	III
31	Dahathum	7	1	3	1	1	1	19	1.137	III
32	Aruchour	7	1	4	0	1	1	18	1.077	III
33	Kichnas	6	1	2	0	2	1	18	1.077	III
34	Kuwakot	7	1	4	0	1	1	18	1.077	III
35	Orastey	9	3	3	3	0	0	18	1.077	III
36	Setidovan	10	4	5	0	1	0	18	1.077	III
37	Panchamul	7	2	3	0	1	1	17	1.017	III
38	Aalamdevi	8	2	4	2	0	0	16	0.957	III
39	Keware	7	3	2	0	1	1	16	0.957	III
40	Kyakmi	6	3	0	1	1	1	15	0.897	III
41	Sankhar	8	4	3	0	0	1	15	0.897	III
42	Sekham	10	6	3	1	0	0	15	0.897	III
43	Wangsing	6	1	3	0	2	0	15	0.897	III
44	Tulsibhanjang	7	3	3	0	0	1	14	0.838	III
45	Tindobato	9	5	4	0	0	0	13	0.778	III
46	Ratnapur	4	0	2	1	0	1	12	0.718	III
47	Taksar	6	3	1	1	1	0	12	0.718	III
48	Banethok	4	1	0	2	1	0	11	0.658	III

49	Bichari Chautara	5	0	4	1	0	0	11	0.658	III
50	Chandibhanjang	7	4	2	1	0	0	11	0.658	III
51	Chapakot	4	0	2	1	1	0	11	0.658	III
52	Eladi	6	3	2	0	1	0	11	0.658	III
53	Kolma	5	2	2	0	0	1	11	0.658	III
54	Malunga	4	0	3	0	0	1	11	0.658	III
55	Bahakot	7	4	3	0	0	0	10	0.598	III
56	Chitre	4	1	2	0	1	0	9	0.538	III
57	Bangefadke	3	0	2	1	0	0	7	0.419	III
58	Majhkot	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0.359	III
59	Rangvang	4	2	2	0	0	0	6	0.359	III
60	Thumpokhara	5	4	1	0	0	0	6	0.359	III
61	Darou	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.179	III
62	Krishna Gandaki	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.179	III
			140	197	44	62	69	1259		

Annex – 1.3: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Water Supply Facilities in other Institutions

SN	VDC	No of Institutions	No of staff	No of Visitors	Facility of Water supply					No	Category of Priority
					If it is						
					No of Gravity/pumping water supply	Condition					
						Good	Moderate - Need minor repairing	Bad - Possibility of improvement	Worst - Need reconstruction		
1	Aaruchaur	5	11	75	2	0	0	0	2	3	II
2	Aarukharka	3	4	14	2	1	0	0	1	1	III
3	Eladi	2	6	20	2	0	0	0	2	0	III

4	Arjunchoupari	0							0	0	III
5	Bangefadke	2	3	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	III
6	Bahakot	0	7						0	0	III
7	Beechari Chautara	2	7	240	1	1	0	0	0	1	I
8	Birgha	0	8	65					0	0	III
9	Chhangchhandi	2	4							2	III
10	Chilaunebas	5	21	98	5	3	2	0	0	0	III
11	Chisapani	3	36	32	2	0	2			1	III
12	Daraun	0			No				0	0	III
13	Darshing Dahathum	5	28	53	5	4	1	0	0	0	III
14	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	1	4	50	1	1	0	0	0	0	III
15	Phedikhola	0			1				0	0	III
16	Faparthum	1			No	0	0	0	0	1	III
17	Jagat Bhanjyang	6	9	75	2	0	2	0	0	4	II
18	Jagatra Devi	0	7						0	0	III
19	Kalika	3	31	30	1	0	1	0	0	2	III
20	Kyakmi	4	13	64	1	0	1	0	0	3	II
21	Kewarebhanjyang	1	3	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	III
22	Khilung Deurali	3	13	23	1	0	0	1		2	III
23	Kichanas	1	3		1	1	0	0	0	0	III
24	Kolma	1	4	5	No	0	0	0	0	1	III
25	Majhkot	4	9	29	2	1	0	0	1	2	III
26	Malunga	1	21	50						1	II
27	Manakamana	2	3	25	2	2	0	0	0	0	III
28	Nibuwakharka	5	7	35	4	1	0	1	1	2	III

29	Pakwadi	4	9	37	2	2	0	0	0	2	III
30	Panchamul	4	16	190	1	0	1	0	0	3	I
31	Pelakot	2	8	30	1	0	0	1	0	1	III
32	Pelkachour	0	7	55					0	0	III
33	Pouwaigoudai	7	19		3	0	1	1	2	3	III
34	Puwakot	0							0	0	III
35	Rang Bhang	0	8	32					0	0	III
36	Rupakot	3	8	30	3	1		1		1	III
37	Ratnapur	6	35	138	4	0	3	0	1	2	II
38	Shree Krishna Gandaki	3	12	35	No	0	0	0	0	3	III
39	Sirsekot	3	6	22	1	0	0	0	1	2	III
40	Thuladihi	1	3	20	No	0	0	0	0	1	III
41	Thum Pokhara	3	7	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	III
42	Tin Dobate	0	23	115					0	0	III
43	Tulasi Bhanjyang	5	4	85	1	0	1	0	0	4	II
44	Vat Khola	3	8	123	2	1	1	0	0	1	III
45	Virkot	1	4	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	III
46	Wanethok Deurali	3	7	40	3	3	0	0	0	0	III

Annex – 1.4: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Sanitation Situation at Household Level

SN	VDC/Municipality	By the end of 2070.1.20		Total score in 10 points	Category of priority
		Total Improved Latrine	Total Temporary Latrine		
1	Putalibajar Municipality	6099	425	10.02	I
2	Waling Municipality	4700	402	9.48	I
3	Birgha Archale	932	151	3.56	II
4	Kichanas	1097	140	3.3	II
5	Kalika	940	116	2.74	II
6	Taksar	521	108	2.55	II
7	Tin Dobate	851	108	2.55	II
8	Pidikhola	1155	107	2.52	II
9	Thum Pokhara	1000	105	2.48	II
10	Tulasi Bhanjyang	863	98	2.31	II
11	Malunga	524	97	2.29	II
12	Pelakot	1163	93	2.19	II
13	Jagat Bhanjyang	768	92	2.17	II
14	Rang bhang	679	92	2.17	II
15	Chapakot	1088	90	2.12	II
16	Chinnebas	860	90	2.12	II
17	Wanethok Deurali	717	86	2.03	II

18	Galyang	879	86	2.03	II
19	Kewarebhanjyang	603	84	1.98	III
20	Shreekrishnagandaki	1886	84	1.98	III
21	Thuladihi	734	81	1.91	III
22	Nibuwakharka	737	76	1.79	III
23	Pakwadi	1099	75	1.77	III
24	Chhangchhangdi	549	72	1.7	III
25	Manakamana	976	70	1.65	III
26	Rantapur	887	70	1.65	III
27	Darshingdahathum	1117	67	1.58	III
28	Wangsing	577	66	1.56	III
29	Bichari Chautara	495	64	1.51	III
30	Arukhark	905	60	1.42	III
31	Bhatkhola	389	60	1.42	III
32	Oraste	776	60	1.42	III
33	Biruwa	586	59	1.39	III
34	Chisapani	894	59	1.39	III
35	Alamdevi	960	56	1.32	III
36	Bangephadke	246	56	1.32	III
37	Kolma	404	55	1.3	III
38	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	791	53	1.25	III
39	Khilung Deurali	998	52	1.23	III
40	Kyakmi	1209	52	1.23	III
41	Barakot	422	50	1.18	III
42	Sirsekot	719	50	1.18	III

43	Chitrehanjyang	785	49	1.16	III
44	Rupakot	933	47	1.11	III
45	Chilaunebas	602	40	0.94	III
46	Sekham	881	38	0.9	III
47	Karikot Chandibhanjyang	950	37	0.87	III
48	Sankhar	1013	37	0.87	III
49	Pelkachour	372	35	0.83	III
50	Swarek	1331	31	0.73	III
51	Aaruchaur	813	27	0.64	III
52	Setidobhan	739	25	0.59	III
53	Daraun	582	23	0.54	III
54	Kuwakot	860	20	0.47	III
55	Panchamul	1015	13	0.31	III
56	Arjunchoupari	1472	0	0	IV
57	Eladi	412	0	0	IV
58	Jagatradevi	1832	0	0	IV
59	Majhkot	356	0	0	IV
60	Pouwaigoudai	826	0	0	IV
61	Faparthum	590	0	0	IV
62	Phedikhola	1587	0	0	IV
Total		61746	4439		

Annex -1.5: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Sanitation Facilities in Schools

SN	VDC	No of School	Defecation latrine house			Urine latrine house			Facility of soap for hand washing in latrine		Arrangement of soap		Management of solid waste inside building		Category of Priority
			If yes		No	If yes		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
			No of room for female	No of room for male		No of room for female	No of room for male								
1	Putalibajar Municipality	45	51	55	1	25	28	5	27	16	4	40	33	12	I
2	Birgha	11	17	20	0	1	1	10	3	8	0	11	0	11	II
3	Jagat Bhanjyang	9	12	12	1	5	5	4	0	9	0	9	0	9	II
4	Alamdevi	8	8	10	1	0	0	8	3	5	0	8	1	7	II
5	Dhapuk	10	8	9	1	4	3	6	1	9	4	6	3	7	II
6	Sirsekot	10	11	10	0	4	4	6	0	10	0	10	7	3	II
7	Pelakot	10	10	10	1	1	1	9	5	5	3	7	4	6	II
8	Khilung	10	21	22	1	11	10	4	0	11	5	4	4	7	II
9	Chandibhanjyang	7	10	14	0	0	0	7	2	5	0	7	0	7	II
10	Phedikhola	14	25	25	0	14	9	1	3	11	1	13	12	1	II
11	Pidikhola	11	12	12	0	6	4	5	2	9	0	11	11	0	II
12	Waling Napa	25	55	56	0	24	25	0	12	6	7	8	6	10	II
13	Dahathum	7	9	9	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	7	0	7	III
14	Jagatradevi	10	14	15	0	4	4	6	6	4	3	7	7	3	III
15	Swarek	10	11	12	0	4	4		1	0	1	10	1	10	III
16	Chhangchhandi	8	7	7	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	7	1	6	III
17	Kyakmi	6	7	6	0	4	3	2	1	5	0	6	0	6	III
18	Chinnebas	6	4	4	1	1	1	2	0	6	0	6	3	3	III

19	Chisapani	7	13	12	0	1	1	6	3	4	0	7	6	1	III
20	Pakwadi	7	7	7	2	5	4	3	2	5	1	6	6	2	III
21	Pelkachour	7	5	5	2	1	3	4	2	5	0	7	7	0	III
22	Sankhar	8	11	10	0	4	3	3	4	5	3	5	3	5	III
23	Setidobhan	10	11	10	0	5	6	0	4	5	0	9	6	3	III
24	Thuladihi	10	11	8	1	7	6	0	6	3	0	9	5	4	III
25	Tulasi Bhanjyang	7	9	9	1	1	1	6	4	3	2	5	5	2	III
26	Arjunchoupari	13	17	17	0	5	4	0	7	4	2	7	6	5	III
27	Rupakot	10	12	12	0	2	0	0	3	4	1	7	2	5	III
28	Ratnapur	4	6	7	1	5	4	1	1	5	0	5	1	4	III
29	Tin Dobate	9	13	13	0	9	9	4	9	0	0	9	6	3	III
30	Bhatkhola	6	7	7	1	3	2	3	2	4	0	6	5	1	III
31	Chilaunebas	8	7	8		2	2	3	6	2		7	4	3	III
32	Kalika	7	8	7	2	3	5	1	0	5	0	5	3	2	III
33	Kichanas	6	11	12	0	3	2	3	3	3	0	6	3	3	III
34	Malunga	4	5	6	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	2	2	III
35	Oraste	9	12	12	0	1	1	2	3	5	0	6	7	2	III
36	Aarukharka	6	9	10		6	6	2	2	4	0	6	5	1	III
37	Aaruchaur	7	16	18	0	5	4	1	7	2	0	6	5	4	III
38	Wanethok	4	3	4	2	1	0	3	2	2	0	4	2	2	III
39	Manakamana	8	16	17	0	8	7	3	6	2	1	7	7	1	III
40	Panchamul	7	15	16	0	4	5	0	7	2	0	7	5	4	III
41	Biruwa	5	6	8	0	2	2	3	2	3	0	5	5	1	III
42	Chapakot	4	10	11	0	7	7	1	2	3	0	5	3	3	III
43	Nibuwakharka	11	19	19	1	6	7	1	9	2	2	4	6	4	III
44	Sekham	10	18	17	0	14	13	0	5	4	1	7	8	1	III
45	Malyangkot	11	7	7	0	9	9	1	3	3	0	6	7	1	III

46	Faparthum	9	9	9	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	6	3	2	III
47	Taksar	6	8	9	0	4	4	0	5	1	0	5	4	5	III
48	Thum Pokhara	5	9	9	0	7	8	1	6	2	1	6	4	2	III
49	Wangsing	6	8	8	1	4	4	1	3	3	1	5	5	1	III
50	Rangvang	4	5	4	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	4	1	3	III
51	Bahakot	7	6	7	1	2	2	1	6	0	0	5	3	2	III
52	Beechari Chautara	5	4	5		1	2	2	4	2	0	4	6	1	III
53	Keware	7	10	8	0	6	4	1	6	1	0	7	7	0	III
54	Kuwakot	7	9	9	0	8	8	1	6	1	2	5	5	2	III
55	Pouwaigoudai	9	13	12	0	9	8	1	9	0	0	7	8	1	III
56	Daraun	2	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	III
57	Majhkot	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	3	1	III
58	Kolma	5	7	7		1	1	1	2	2	0	4	5	0	III
59	Bangefadke	3	5	7	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	1	2	III
60	Chitre	4	7	8	0	2	2	1	3	1	0	4	4	0	III
61	Eladi	6	6	7	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	III
62	Krishna Gandaki	2	11	11	0	4	5	0	4	1	0	2	2	1	III

Annex – 1.6: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Sanitation Facilities in other Institutions

SN	VDC	Defecation latrine house			Urine latrine house			Category of priority
		If yes		Σ	If yes		Σ	
		No of room for women	No of room for male		No of room for women	No of room for male		
1	Aaruchaur	0	2	3	0	0	5	I
2	Aarukharka	4	5	1		1	2	III
3	Eladi			2			2	II

4	Arjunchoupari	1	1	0				III
5	Bangefadke	1	1	0	1	1	0	III
6	Bahakot							III
7	Beechari Chautara	2		4			6	I
8	Beechari Chautara	1	0	0	1	1	0	III
9	Birgha	2	0	4	1	0	5	I
10	Chhangchhandi							III
11	Chilaunebas	2	2	3	1	1	4	I
12	Chisapani	3	5	0	3	6	0	III
13	Daraun							III
14	Darshing Dahathum	3	3	3	0	2	4	I
15	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	1	0				1	III
16	Phedikhola							III
17	Faparthum							III
18	Jagat Bhanjyang	3	0	3	0	0	6	I
19	Jagatra Devi	2	0		0	1	1	III
20	Kalika			3			3	II
21	Kyakmi							III
22	Kewarebhanjyang	0	0	1	0	0	1	III
23	Khilung Deurali	0	1	1			2	III
24	Khilung Deurali	2	3	1	1	2	2	III
25	Kichanas			1	0	0	1	III
26	Kolma			1	0	0	1	III
27	Majhkot	1	1	3	0	0	4	I
28	Malunga						1	III
29	Manakamana							III
30	Nibuwakharka	0	1	3			4	I

31	Pakwadi	1	1	3			4	I
32	Panchamul			3			3	II
33	Pelakot	1	1	1	0	0	2	III
34	Pelkachour							III
35	Pouwaigoudai	2	5	2	0	1	5	I
36	Puwakot	0	1	0	0	0	0	III
37	Rang Bhang	1	1	4	1	1	4	I
38	Rupakot	1	1	2			3	II
39	Ratnapur	0	3	3	0	1	5	I
40	Shree Krishna Gandaki	0	0	3	0	0	3	II
41	Sirsekot	0	2	1	0	0	3	II
42	Thuladihi	0	0	1	0	0	1	III
43	Thum Pokhara	3	3	0	2	2	1	III
44	Tin Dobate				2		4	II
45	Tulasi Bhanjyang	1	1	4			4	I
46	Vat Khola	5	5	1	3	3	1	III
47	Virkot			1			1	III
48	Wanethok Deurali		3	0			3	III

Annex – 1.7: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Functionality of Water Supply Schemes

S N	Name of VDC	No of project with following functional case						Score in terms of poor functional status	Score in terms of poor functional status in 10 points	Category of Priority
		Well- maintained	Need simple maintenance	Need big Maintenance	Need improvement and extension	Need reconstruction	Can be in operated			
1	Putalibajar M	38	37	3	45	28	0	441	10.00	I
2	Khilung Deurali	3	28	31	0	0	0	152	3.45	II
3	Wangsing	0	13	6	17	2	0	122	2.77	II
4	Chilaunebas	6	5	1	16	0	6	119	2.70	II
5	Jagat Bhanjyang	8	0	0	26	1	0	117	2.65	II
6	Darshing Dahathum	5	45	0	4	1	0	116	2.63	II
7	Waling M	12	12	3	12	4	0	113	2.56	II
8	Aarukharka	7	25	6	5	1	0	100	2.27	II
9	Aruchaur	15	5	1	12	1	3	99	2.24	II
10	Swarek	4	18	1	1	4	4	91	2.06	II
11	Chhangchhandi	0	23	0	5	4	0	86	1.95	III
12	Rupakot	4	18	8	5	0	0	84	1.90	III
13	Pakwadi	1	3	0	0	13	2	84	1.90	III
14	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	10	26	7	0	0	0	83	1.88	III
15	Kalika	10	17	10	0	0	1	80	1.81	III
16	Faparhum	0	29	4	0	1	0	75	1.70	III
17	Daraun	2	11	6	5	0	2	74	1.68	III
18	Thumpokhara	0	0	0	16	0	1	70	1.59	III
19	Arjunchoupari	1	1	2	15	0	0	69	1.56	III
20	Sirsekot	3	11	14	0	0	0	67	1.52	III

21	Kyakmi	21	4	3	6	0	0	62	1.41	III
22	Setidobhan	1	3	2	12	0	0	61	1.38	III
23	Tin Dobate	11	7	0	7	1	0	58	1.32	III
24	Majhkot Shibalaya	20	6	0	0	1	3	55	1.25	III
25	Rang bhang	4	5	4	4	0	1	48	1.09	III
26	Bahakot	8	12	1	0	0	2	47	1.07	III
27	Biruwa Archale	4	15	1	0	2	0	47	1.07	III
28	Beechari Chautara	1	6	0	8	0	0	45	1.02	III
29	Malyangkot	12	10	0	0	0	2	44	1.00	III
30	Phedikhola	13	3	4	2	1	0	44	1.00	III
31	Sekham	6	4	2	3	1	1	43	0.98	III
32	Malunga	5	11	0	1	1	1	42	0.95	III
33	Oraste	3	16	0	0	0	1	41	0.93	III
34	Pidikhola	31	0	0	1	1	0	40	0.91	III
35	Kuwakot	3	1	1	8	0	0	40	0.91	III
36	Magyam Chisapani	1	10	1	2	0	1	38	0.86	III
37	Pouwaigoudai	10	5	4	0	1	0	37	0.84	III
38	Birgha Archale	0	9	1	1	1	1	36	0.82	III
39	Tulasi Bhanjyang	2	5	0	6	0	0	36	0.82	III
40	Bhatkhola	0	14	2	0	0	0	34	0.77	III
41	Pelakot	21	0	0	3	0	0	33	0.75	III
42	Kewarebhanjyang	2	1	1	4	2	0	33	0.75	III
43	Alamdevi	16	4	1	0	1	0	32	0.73	III
44	Manakamana	3	5	2	2	1	0	32	0.73	III
45	Chapakot	0	0	0	8	0	0	32	0.73	III
46	Jagatradevi	1	1	0	7	0	0	31	0.70	III
47	Wanethok Deurali	0	5	2	0	3	0	31	0.70	III

48	Shreekrishna Gandaki	2	8	2	1	0	0	28	0.63	III
49	Chinnebas	0	7	0	1	2	0	28	0.63	III
50	Taksar	3	9	0	0	0	1	27	0.61	III
51	Nibuwakharka	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	0.61	III
52	Sankhar	4	4	0	3	0	0	24	0.54	III
53	Thuladihi	4	6	2	0	0	0	22	0.50	III
54	Bangefadke	0	5	2	0	1	0	21	0.48	III
55	Pelkachour	0	6	0	1	1	0	21	0.48	III
56	Kichanas	0	0	2	1	2	0	20	0.45	III
57	Ratnapur	2	1	0	1	2	0	18	0.41	III
58	Chitrebbhanjyang	1	2	0	2	1	0	18	0.41	III
59	Eladi	4	4	0	0	1	0	17	0.39	III
60	Panchamul	8	4	0	0	0	0	16	0.36	III
61	Chandibhanjyang	8	1	0	0	0	0	10	0.23	III
		391	546	143	279	87	33	441	10.00	

*Information not available of Kolma Barachaur

Source: Source: WSSDO NMIP 2068/69

Annex – 1.8: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Concentration of Deprived Social Groups

Priority Rank	VDC	Total HH				Total	Dalit+AJ	Score in 5
		BC HH	AJ HH	Dalit HH	Other HH			
1	Bhatkhola	1079	3068	1136	0	5283	4204	5
2	Beechari Chautara	780	2558	918	0	4256	3476	4.13
3	Wangsing	0	2809	50	0	2859	2859	3.4
4	Faparthum	153	813	226	65	1257	1039	1.24
5	Bangefadke	561	876	105	0	1542	981	1.17
6	Chilaunebas	166	626	195	70	1057	821	0.98
7	Taksar	1128	602	199	0	1929	801	0.95
8	Eladi	214	642	131	0	987	773	0.92
9	Pouwaigoudai	135	617	160	27	939	777	0.92
10	Daraun	483	636	110	9	1238	746	0.89
11	Aruchaur	214	536	205	0	955	741	0.88
12	Malunga	72	588	155	19	834	743	0.88
13	Khilung Deurali	929	414	287	2	1632	701	0.83
14	Chhangchhandi	552	420	204	4	1180	624	0.74
15	Rupakot	514	432	161	2	1109	593	0.71
16	Thum Pokhara	262	389	208	0	859	597	0.71
17	Bahakot	295	512	59	0	866	571	0.68
18	Nibuwakharka	702	334	226	0	1262	560	0.67
19	Tulasi Bhanjyang	600	430	136	0	1166	566	0.67
20	Setidobhan	387	465	89	0	941	554	0.66

21	Jagat Bhanjyang	535	152	394	4	1085	546	0.65
22	Kolma	360	467	61	0	888	528	0.63
23	Chinnebas	894	313	204	10	1421	517	0.61
24	Biruwa Archale	751	357	138	0	1246	495	0.59
25	Aarukharka	344	374	108	0	826	482	0.57
26	Wanethok Deurali	487	366	105	0	958	471	0.56
27	Chapakot	697	210	216	0	1123	426	0.51
28	Darshing Dahathum	292	334	96	0	722	430	0.51
29	Oraste	34	348	78	30	490	426	0.51
30	Sankhar	506	225	205	58	994	430	0.51
31	Kalika	577	340	79	80	1076	419	0.5
32	Pelkachour	234	313	107	0	654	420	0.5
33	Swarek	188	347	70	0	605	417	0.5
34	Thuladihi	377	299	117	0	793	416	0.49
35	Pakwadi	537	144	261	0	942	405	0.48
36	Panchamul	432	260	145	2	839	405	0.48
37	Arjunchoupari	478	307	78	0	863	385	0.46
38	Chisapani	556	46	313	6	921	359	0.43
39	Sirsekot	21	269	86	6	382	355	0.42
40	Pelakot	654	251	61	4	970	312	0.37
41	Kuwakot	5247	261	40	182	5730	301	0.36
42	Pidikhola	690	126	179	19	1014	305	0.36
43	Malyangkot	909	118	161	1	1189	279	0.33
44	Sekham	35	208	62	143	448	270	0.32

45	Birgha	486	150	111	0	747	261	0.31
46	Phedikhola	282	109	151	0	542	260	0.31
47	Kichanas	528	214	39	0	781	253	0.3
48	Chitrebhanjyang	625	8	232	188	1053	240	0.29
49	Karikot Chandibhanjyang	195	155	56	0	406	211	0.25
50	Manakamana	369	59	151	0	579	210	0.25
51	Tin Dobate	481	111	103	0	695	214	0.25
52	Rang bhang	134	183	21	73	411	204	0.24
53	Shree Krishna Gandaki	424	72	116	210	822	188	0.22
54	Jagatra Devi	281	100	60	0	441	160	0.19
55	Kyakmi	449	88	60	0	597	148	0.18
56	Majhkot Shivalaya	518	16	109	0	643	125	0.15
57	Kewarebhanjyang	557	15	100	0	672	115	0.14
58	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	1	14	78	0	93	92	0.11

Annex – 1.9: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Poverty Status

Priority Rank	VDC	Total HH of Food sufficiency					Total HH	Total Score out of 5 HH	Category of Priority
		<3 month	3-6 month	6-9 month	9-12 month	>12 month			
1	Beechari Chautara	2579	157	74	43	7	2860	4.838	I
2	Karikot Chandibhanjyang	695	226	66	0	0	987	4.637	I
3	Chilaunebas	349	222	74	22	0	667	4.346	I
4	Oraste	428	243	107	76	0	854	4.198	I
5	Arjunchoupari	661	439	184	130	5	1419	4.142	I
6	Chitrehanjyang	298	346	190	0	0	834	4.129	I
7	Darshing Dahathum	509	299	114	153	0	1075	4.083	I
8	Khilung Deurali	531	280	181	141	0	1133	4.06	I
9	Pidikhola	590	321	160	191	0	1262	4.038	I
10	Eladi	118	189	64	14	5	390	4.028	I
11	Taksar	210	153	88	50	4	505	4.02	I
12	Faparhum	163	310	73	27	14	587	3.99	II
13	Shree Krishna Gandaki	645	738	412	105	29	1929	3.967	II
14	Wangsing	216	264	77	72	14	643	3.927	II
15	Biruwa Archale	288	135	117	47	44	631	3.913	II
16	Jagat Bhanjyang	272	290	203	75	0	840	3.904	II
17	Bahakot	103	257	39	38	11	448	3.9	II
18	Kichanas	336	495	309	99	0	1239	3.862	II
19	Sirsekot	255	355	273	49	9	941	3.848	II

20	Panchamul	256	460	234	102	23	1075	3.767	II
21	Pouwaigoudai	253	243	179	112	14	801	3.76	II
22	Bhatkhola	113	42	222	0	0	377	3.711	II
23	Malunga	429	120	124	47	155	875	3.71	II
24	Tin Dobate	337	282	197	150	50	1016	3.695	II
25	Pelkachour	152	158	99	82	15	506	3.692	II
26	Swarek	281	456	216	218	0	1171	3.683	II
27	Majhkot Shivalaya	58	210	27	66	11	372	3.64	II
28	Daraun	192	143	80	70	56	541	3.638	II
29	Aarukharka	206	157	428	41	2	834	3.628	II
30	Chhangchhandi	182	183	138	140	2	645	3.625	II
31	Setidobhan	308	162	125	105	92	792	3.617	II
32	Nibuwakharka	214	261	192	93	51	811	3.609	II
33	Kolma	40	134	108	24	12	318	3.522	II
34	Pakwadi	232	391	390	221	12	1246	3.49	II
35	Jagatradevi	203	543	558	238	0	1542	3.461	II
36	Thuladihi	279	218	205	272	32	1006	3.437	II
37	Kalika	187	278	262	89	86	902	3.433	II
38	Birgha	265	315	325	205	69	1179	3.426	II
39	Kewarebhanjyang	114	268	166	72	67	687	3.422	II
40	Malyangkot	132	510	181	275	20	1118	3.411	II
41	Sankhar	244	270	268	202	68	1052	3.399	II
42	Thum Pokhara	228	327	159	388	0	1102	3.358	II
43	Phedikhola	343	498	503	229	182	1755	3.337	II
44	Kuwakot	177	277	173	149	105	881	3.309	II

45	Chisapani	239	187	195	159	117	897	3.303	II
46	Wanethok Deurali	210	152	181	123	137	803	3.218	II
47	Bangefadke	58	96	58	94	24	330	3.212	II
48	Chapakot	182	254	166	303	57	962	3.209	II
49	Chinnebas	144	170	187	216	89	806	3.079	II
50	Rupakot	167	273	222	162	204	1028	3.036	II
51	Pelakot	270	145	161	513	74	1163	3.021	II
52	Kyakmi	93	341	359	403	60	1256	3.003	II
53	Tulasi Bhanjyang	185	184	232	169	196	966	2.993	III
54	Aarukharka	165	149	179	179	193	865	2.901	III
55	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	111	173	105	525	0	914	2.858	III
56	Manakamana	52	157	431	264	85	989	2.825	III
57	Sekham	76	112	154	126	182	650	2.652	III

Source: District WASH Team of Syangja 2013.

Annex – 1.10: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Remoteness

SN	VDC/Municipality	Dist from Road Siddhartha Highway	Distance from District HQ	2.5 for Dist from Road Siddhartha Highway	2.5 for Distance from District HQ	Remoteness score in 5 points
1	Alamdevi	8	5	2.00	2.08	4.08
2	Arjunchoupari	4	1.5	1.00	0.63	1.63
3	Aruchaur	8	5	2.00	2.08	4.08
4	Aarukharka	2	1.5	0.50	0.63	1.13
5	Bahakot	7	1.5	1.75	0.63	2.38

6	Wanethok Deurali	3	2.5	0.75	1.04	1.79
7	Bangefadke	5	2.5	1.25	1.04	2.29
8	Bhatkhola	2	1.5	0.50	0.63	1.13
9	Beechari Chautara	7	2.5	1.75	1.04	2.79
10	Birgha Archale	6	5	1.50	2.08	3.58
11	Biruwa Archale	4	2	1.00	0.83	1.83
12	Chandibhanjyang	10	6	2.50	2.50	5.00
13	Chapakot	7	6	1.75	2.50	4.25
14	Chhangchhandi	1.5	2	0.38	0.83	1.21
15	Chilaunebas	6	2	1.50	0.83	2.33
16	Chinnebas	6	4.5	1.50	1.88	3.38
17	Chitrebbhanjyang	10	5	2.50	2.08	4.58
18	Daraun	4	2.5	1.00	1.04	2.04
19	Darshing Dahathum	0	1.5	0.00	0.63	0.63
20	Dhapuk Simalbhanjyang	3	2.5	0.75	1.04	1.79
21	Eladi	3	3	0.75	1.25	2.00
22	Jagat Bhanjyang	3	3	0.75	1.25	2.00
23	Jagatradevi	2	3.5	0.50	1.46	1.96
24	Kalika	5	4	1.25	1.67	2.92
25	Kewarebhanjyang	3	3.5	0.75	1.46	2.21
26	Khilung Deurali	1	2	0.25	0.83	1.08
27	Kichanas	6	3	1.50	1.25	2.75
28	Kuwakot	5	5	1.25	2.08	3.33
29	Kyakmi	8	5.5	2.00	2.29	4.29
30	Magyam Chisapani	8	5	2.00	2.08	4.08
31	Majhkot Shivalaya	4	3	1.00	1.25	2.25
32	Malunga	1	3.5	0.25	1.46	1.71

33	Malyangkot	5	3.5	1.25	1.46	2.71
34	Manakamana	4	4	1.00	1.67	2.67
35	Nibuwakharka	3	4.5	0.75	1.88	2.63
36	Oraste	5	1.5	1.25	0.63	1.88
37	Pakwadi	4	4	1.00	1.67	2.67
38	Panchamul	7	3	1.75	1.25	3.00
39	Pouwaigoudai	4	1.5	1.00	0.63	1.63
40	Pelakot	3	4	0.75	1.67	2.42
41	Pelkachour	2	1.5	0.50	0.63	1.13
42	Faparthum	2.5	1	0.63	0.42	1.04
43	Phedikhola	0	1	0.00	0.42	0.42
44	Pidikhola	5	5	1.25	2.08	3.33
45	Putalibajar M	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	Rang bhang	3	2	0.75	0.83	1.58
47	Ratnapur	8	6	2.00	2.50	4.50
48	Rupakot	5	3	1.25	1.25	2.50
49	Sankhar	10	6	2.50	2.50	5.00
50	Sekham	9	4.5	2.25	1.88	4.13
51	Setidobhan	2.5	1.5	0.63	0.63	1.25
52	Shreekrishna Gandaki	3.5	4	0.88	1.67	2.54
53	Sirsekot	6	4	1.50	1.67	3.17
54	Swarek	3	2.5	0.75	1.04	1.79
55	Taksar	7	2.5	1.75	1.04	2.79
56	Thuladihi	2	1	0.50	0.42	0.92
57	Thum Pokhara	3	3	0.75	1.25	2.00
58	Tin Dobate	2	3	0.50	1.25	1.75
59	Tulasi Bhanjyang	1	3	0.25	1.25	1.50

District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (DSWASHP), Syangja

2013-2017

60	Waling M	0	2	0.00	0.83	0.83
61	Wangsing	6	2.5	1.50	1.04	2.54

Source: DDC Syangja DIDC 2065

Annex – 1.11: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Incidence of Diarrhea

SN	VDC Name	Typhoid	A dysentery	B dysentery	Diarrhea	Cholera	Worm	Jaundice	Total no of cases	Score in 10 points	Category of Ranking
1	Walling	858	323	146	0	0	495	331	2935	10.000	I
2	Panchamul	168	311	250	366	0	243	14	1595	5.434	II
3	Birgha	339	133	20	443	0	157	0	1092	3.721	III
4	Chapakot	354	13	11	562	0	110	2	1069	3.642	III
5	Tulasi Bhanjyang	353	56	30	132	0	202	3	779	2.654	III
6	Ratnapur	257	188	16	91	0	172	0	747	2.545	III
7	Phedikhola	309	115	41	52	0	116	12	678	2.310	III
8	Pouwaigoudai	181	38	41	262	9	65	19	643	2.191	III
9	Karen dada	149	98	71	272	0	48	1	639	2.177	III
10	Beechari Chautara	116	124	124	44	0	122	11	629	2.143	III
11	Faparthum	223	166	23	0	0	33	33	628	2.140	III
12	Kichanas	155	54	6	217	0	45	9	610	2.078	III
13	Biruwa	255	101	85	0	0	147	11	609	2.075	III
14	Pekhu	163	80	37	192	0	74	4	550	1.874	III
15	Jagat	239	68	31	75	0	47	1	535	1.823	III
16	Satupasal	140	108	62	115	0	57	19	528	1.799	III
17	Chandi Bhanjyang	247	48	0	119	0	99	2	515	1.755	III
18	Malyangkot	141	78	47	26	0	84	42	512	1.744	III
19	Wangsing	212	0	52	154	0	84	5	508	1.731	III
20	Chandikalika	157	24	0	142	0	145	18	486	1.656	III
21	Keware	105	102	32	0	0	186	6	466	1.588	III
22	Daraun	234	83	29	19	0	51	3	459	1.564	III
23	Thumpokhara	53	129	10	155	0	68	0	447	1.523	III
24	Pakwadi	128	76	23	0	0	214	0	441	1.503	III
25	Sirsekot	187	41	19	109	0	39	11	438	1.492	III
26	Alamdevi	135	117	4	74	0	84	0	419	1.428	III

27	Setidobhan	289	53	14	40	0	18	2	416	1.417	III
28	Aruchaur	149	80	59	0	0	100	4	401	1.366	III
29	Kuwakot	7	32	15	239	0	106	2	401	1.366	III
30	Chilaunebas	49	84	72	92	0	33	1	391	1.332	III
31	Chitre Bhanjyang	105	68	44	0	0	172	0	389	1.325	III
32	Sankhar	205	20	11	4	0	116	0	369	1.257	III
33	Taksar	67	40	12	217	0	18	6	361	1.230	III
34	Pelkachour	6	154	21	126	0	25	0	344	1.172	III
35	Tindobate	99	76	39	38	0	87	0	344	1.172	III
36	Shree Krishna Gandaki	160	114	0	0	0	47	0	337	1.148	III
37	Daraun	57	187	7	0	0	59	0	329	1.121	III
38	Pelakot	166	39	14	61	0	42	3	325	1.107	III
39	Chinnebas	101	134	4	18	0	44	3	304	1.036	III
40	Majhkot	66	58	0	132	9	39	0	304	1.036	III
41	Bhirkot (Wanethok)	127	16	22	94	1	32	1	297	1.012	III
42	Oraste	99	102	50	0	0	26	0	277	0.944	III
43	Kyakmi	106	2	3	127	0	35	0	276	0.940	III
44	Magyam Chisapani	102	70	15	32	0	21	0	251	0.855	III
45	Ganeshpur	81	119	4	0	0	37	0	242	0.825	III
46	Sekham	15	45	10	0	0	166	0	236	0.804	III
47	Rang bhang	60	38	14	65	0	46	0	225	0.767	III
48	Aarukharka	70	102	12	18	0	20	0	222	0.756	III
49	Kolma	6	89	28	0	0	97	0	220	0.750	III
50	Phedikhola	56	101	18	7	0	30	0	212	0.722	III
51	Bangefadke	11	11	10	169	0	1	1	203	0.692	III
52	Eladi	39	118	18	0	0	17	0	192	0.654	III
53	Thuladihi	9	101	16	0	0	21	0	147	0.501	III
54	Bhatkhola	24	47	31	24	0	14	0	140	0.477	III
55	Bahakot	0	6	0	13	0	1	0	20	0.068	III
		8189	4780	1773	5137	19	4657	580	27132		

Annex -1.12: Priority order of VDCs and Municipalities by Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disasters

SN	Name of VDC	No of HH	Disaster of Flood			Disaster of Landslide			Disaster of Earthquake			Weightage	Score in 5 points	Category of Priority
1	Putalibajar M	8180		2			2			2		71.40%	5.00	I
2	Waling M	5952		2			2			2		51.96%	3.64	II
3	Jagatradevi	2050		2			2			2		17.89%	1.25	III
4	Swarek	1197	3			3			3			15.67%	1.10	III
5	Darshing Dahathum	1671		2			2			2		14.59%	1.02	III
6	Phedikhola	1645		2			2			2		14.36%	1.01	III
7	Arjunchoupari	1506		2			2			2		13.15%	0.92	III
8	Tulasi Bhanjyang	961	3			3			3			12.58%	0.88	III
9	Thuladihi	874	3			3			3			11.44%	0.80	III
10	Chinnebas	1059	3				2			2		10.78%	0.76	III
11	Setidobhan	780	3			3			3			10.21%	0.72	III
12	Thumpokhara	1120		2			2			2		9.78%	0.68	III
13	Phedikhola	1119		2			2			2		9.77%	0.68	III
14	Panchamul	1079		2			2			2		9.42%	0.66	III
15	Pakwadi	1284		2			2			1		9.34%	0.65	III
16	Khilung Deurali	1050		2			2			2		9.17%	0.64	III
17	Shreekrishna Gandaki	1993			1			1			1	8.70%	0.61	III
18	Tindobate	994		2			2			2		8.68%	0.61	III
19	Magyam Chisapani	953		2			2			2		8.32%	0.58	III
20	Sekham	924		2			2			2		8.07%	0.56	III

21	Malyangkot	1102		2			2			1	8.02%	0.56	III
22	Aarukharka	878		2			2			2	7.66%	0.54	III
23	Chhangchhandi	652	3		1		2			2	7.59%	0.53	III
24	Kewarebhanjyang	864		2			2			2	7.54%	0.53	III
25	Dhapuk Simal Bhanjyang	835		2			2			2	7.29%	0.51	III
26	Chitrebhanjyang	813		2			2			2	7.10%	0.50	III
27	Alamdevi	808		2			2			2	7.05%	0.49	III
28	Chilaunebas	662	3				2			2	6.74%	0.47	III
29	Pelakot	1120			1		2			1	6.52%	0.46	III
30	Rang bhang	687		2			2			2	6.00%	0.42	III
31	Biruwa Archale	674		2			2			2	5.88%	0.41	III
32	Pouwaigoudai	805		2			2			1	5.86%	0.41	III
33	Beechari Chautara	563	3				2			2	5.73%	0.40	III
34	Wangsing	624		2			2			2	5.45%	0.38	III
35	Faparthum	603		2			2			2	5.26%	0.37	III
36	Kyakmi	1194			1			1		1	5.21%	0.37	III
37	Birgha Archale	1180			1			1		1	5.15%	0.36	III
38	Kichanas	1153			1			1		1	5.03%	0.35	III
39	Wanethok Deurali	864		2				1		1	5.03%	0.35	III
40	Chapakot	1087			1			1		1	4.74%	0.33	III
41	Sankhar	1055			1			1		1	4.60%	0.32	III
42	Manakamana	997			1			1		1	4.35%	0.30	III
43	Kalika	913			1			1		1	3.98%	0.28	III
44	Ratnapur	908			1			1		1	3.96%	0.28	III
45	Kuwakot	907			1			1		1	3.96%	0.28	III
46	Rupakot	904			1			1		1	3.95%	0.28	III
47	Bhatkhola	450		2			2			2	3.93%	0.28	III

48	Chandibhanjyang	891			1			1			1	3.89%	0.27	III
49	Oraste	845			1			1			1	3.69%	0.26	III
50	Sirsekot	792			1			1			1	3.46%	0.24	III
51	Jagat Bhanjyang	791			1			1			1	3.45%	0.24	III
52	Nibuwakharka	790			1			1			1	3.45%	0.24	III
53	Aruchaur	760			1			1			1	3.32%	0.23	III
54	Malunga	678			1			1			1	2.96%	0.21	III
55	Majhkot Shivalaya	357		2				1		2		2.60%	0.18	III
56	Kolma Barachaur	443		2				1			1	2.58%	0.18	III
57	Daraun	582			1			1			1	2.54%	0.18	III
58	Eladi	417		2				1			1	2.43%	0.17	III
59	Taksar	529			1			1			1	2.31%	0.16	III
60	Bangefadke	281			1		2			2		2.04%	0.14	III
61	Bahakot	448			1			1			1	1.96%	0.14	III
62	Pelkachour	439			1			1			1	1.92%	0.13	III

Annex 2: Prioritizing VDCs and Municipalities by Composite Indicators

Order of Priority	VDC/Municipality	Water Supply- Unserviced households (25)	Poor functional status (10)	School Water- (7)	Households Sanitation (10)	School Sanitation (7)	Incidence of diarrhea (10)	Poverty (5)	Deprived group (5)	Climate Change (5)	Remoteness (5)	Total score (89)	Category of Ranking
1	Putalibajar M	24.84	10.00	7.00	0.90	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.24	5.03	0	49.24	I
2	Darshing Dahathum	13.08	2.63	1.14	1.98	1.70	8.90	4.08	0.51	1.03	0.63	35.68	I
3	Shreekrishna Gandaki	13.60	0.63	0.18	0.47	1.42	10.00	3.97	0.22	0.61	2.54	33.64	I
4	Pakwadi	17.20	1.90	1.20	1.25	1.23	0.00	3.49	0.48	0.66	2.67	30.08	II
5	Chinnebas	9.80	0.63	1.14	2.12	1.70	6.76	3.08	0.61	0.76	3.38	29.98	II
6	Birgha Archale	10.44	0.82	1.44	3.56	3.78	2.07	3.43	0.31	0.36	3.58	29.78	II
7	Swarek	8.39	2.06	1.38	0.31	0.85	7.17	3.68	0.50	1.10	1.79	27.23	II
8	Kichanas	14.64	0.45	1.08	1.51	1.51	0.00	3.86	0.30	0.35	2.75	26.45	II
9	Jagatradevi	10.39	0.70	1.20	1.70	1.61	2.65	3.46	0.19	1.26	1.96	25.11	II
10	Chapakot	4.75	0.73	0.66	2.12	1.14	6.29	3.21	0.51	0.33	4.25	23.99	II
11	Beechari Chautara	0.66	1.02	0.66	1.51	0.85	6.00	4.84	4.13	0.40	2.79	22.86	II
12	Thumpokhara	5.00	1.59	0.36	0.00	0.66	8.04	3.36	0.71	0.69	2	22.41	II
13	Phedikhola	4.51	1.00	3.35	1.11	1.04	6.31	3.34	0.31	1.01	0.42	22.40	II
14	Panchamul	1.74	0.36	1.02	1.23	1.14	8.29	3.77	0.48	0.66	3	21.68	II
15	Chandibhanjyang	4.80	0.23	0.66	0.87	2.46	2.22	3.63	0.74	0.27	5	20.87	II
16	Chilaunebas	2.06	2.70	1.14	2.17	1.42	2.69	4.35	0.98	0.48	2.33	20.31	II
17	Bhatkhola	1.44	0.77	1.20	1.42	1.42	3.58	3.71	5.00	0.28	1.13	19.95	II
18	Pelakot	3.87	0.75	1.38	1.18	1.14	4.75	3.02	0.37	0.46	2.42	19.33	II
19	Kuwakot	5.23	0.91	1.08	1.42	1.42	1.92	3.31	0.36	0.28	3.33	19.25	II
20	Sekham	2.97	0.98	0.90	0.64	0.85	5.06	2.65	0.32	0.57	4.13	19.07	II
21	Kalika	5.35	1.81	1.26	1.65	1.61	0.00	3.43	0.50	0.28	2.92	18.81	II
22	Nibuwakharka	5.02	0.61	1.32	1.32	1.23	1.94	3.61	0.67	0.24	2.63	18.59	II
23	Wanethok Deurali	6.91	0.70	0.66	2.03	1.23	1.11	3.22	0.56	0.35	1.79	18.56	II
24	Daraun	2.99	1.68	0.18	2.03	0.76	4.12	3.64	0.89	0.18	2.04	18.51	II
25	Manakamana	4.75	0.73	1.38	1.32	1.23	2.91	2.83	0.25	0.31	2.67	18.37	II

26	Chitrehanjyang	2.51	0.41	0.54	2.03	0.00	3.02	4.13	0.29	0.50	4.58	18.01	II
27	Tulasi Bhanjyang	3.24	0.82	0.84	0.00	0.57	6.46	2.99	0.67	0.89	1.5	17.98	II
28	Kewarebhanjyang	2.88	0.75	0.96	1.58	1.51	3.90	3.42	0.14	0.53	2.21	17.88	II
29	Waling M	7.69	2.56	2.63	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.83	17.84	II
30	Faparthum	0.94	1.70	1.62	1.16	1.14	4.52	3.99	1.24	0.37	1.04	17.71	II
31	Arjunchoupari	5.51	1.56	1.92	0.00	1.51	0.00	4.14	0.46	0.93	1.63	17.66	II
32	Kyakmi	0.96	1.41	0.90	1.42	1.42	3.65	3.00	0.18	0.37	4.29	17.59	II
33	Pidikhola	1.26	0.91	1.38	0.94	1.04	3.56	4.04	0.36	0.69	3.33	17.51	II
34	Magyam Chisapani	6.23	0.86	1.56	2.12	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.59	4.08	17.29	II
35	Pouwaigoudai	1.68	0.84	1.74	1.23	1.04	3.93	3.76	0.92	0.41	1.63	17.17	II
36	Aruchaur	2.46	2.24	1.08	0.64	1.23	0.65	3.63	0.88	0.23	4.08	17.12	II
37	Jagat Bhanjyang	2.69	2.65	1.32	1.77	1.61	0.00	3.90	0.65	0.24	2	16.83	II
38	Malyangkot	1.97	1.00	1.44	0.00	1.42	3.46	3.41	0.33	0.56	2.71	16.30	II
39	Rupakot	2.41	1.90	1.50	0.83	1.04	1.90	3.04	0.71	0.28	2.5	16.10	II
40	Thuladihi	1.71	0.50	1.74	0.00	0.76	5.59	3.44	0.49	0.81	0.92	15.95	III
41	Sankhar	1.31	0.54	0.90	0.73	0.85	2.29	3.40	0.51	0.32	5	15.85	III
42	Malunga	4.17	0.95	0.66	1.39	1.42	0.49	3.71	0.88	0.21	1.71	15.59	III
43	Aarukharka	2.99	2.27	1.32	1.42	1.23	1.17	2.90	0.57	0.54	1.13	15.54	III
44	Ratnapur	7.64	0.41	0.72	0.87	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	4.5	15.37	III
45	Taksar	2.48	0.61	0.72	0.00	0.76	2.73	4.02	0.95	0.16	2.79	15.21	III
46	Sirsekot	0.00	1.52	2.15	0.54	0.85	2.45	3.85	0.42	0.24	3.17	15.20	III
47	Tindobate	6.07	1.32	0.78	0.00	0.57	0.00	3.70	0.25	0.61	1.75	15.04	III
48	Biruwa Archale	3.42	1.07	1.14	1.40	1.14	0.00	3.91	0.59	0.41	1.83	14.91	III
49	Chhangchhandi	2.51	1.95	1.38	1.70	1.80	0.00	3.63	0.00	0.53	1.21	14.70	III
50	Khilung Deurali	0.00	3.45	1.44	1.56	1.51	0.00	4.06	0.83	0.65	1.08	14.58	III
51	Oraste	2.33	0.93	1.08	1.30	1.23	0.24	4.20	0.51	0.26	1.88	13.95	III
52	Eladi	1.66	0.39	0.66	1.91	1.70	0.00	4.03	0.92	0.17	2	13.44	III
53	Pelkachour	3.01	0.48	1.38	1.18	1.14	0.77	3.69	0.50	0.14	1.13	13.41	III
54	Setidobhan	2.70	1.38	1.08	0.59	0.85	0.26	3.62	0.66	0.72	1.25	13.10	III
55	Dhapuk Simal Bhanjyang	0.00	1.88	1.68	1.98	1.70	0.37	2.86	0.11	0.51	1.79	12.88	III

56	Bangefadke	0.53	0.48	0.42	1.32	0.57	1.64	3.21	1.17	0.14	2.29	11.77	III
57	Bahakot	0.90	1.07	0.60	1.18	0.85	0.00	3.90	0.68	0.14	2.38	11.70	III
58	Alamdevi	0.94	0.73	0.96	1.32	2.74				0.50	4.08	11.27	III
59	Majhkot Shivalaya	0.42	1.25	0.36	1.39	1.42	0.00	3.64	0.15	0.18	2.25	11.06	III
60	Wangsing	2.05	2.77	0.90	0.00	0.38				0.38	2.54	9.02	III
61	Rang bhang	1.55	1.09	0.36	0.87	1.04			0.71	0.42	1.58	7.62	III

Annex – 3: District Sanitation Strategy

खुल्ला दिसामूक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा पश्चात
स्याङ्जा जिल्लाको
स्वच्छता तथा सरसफाइको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन सम्बन्धि
रणनीतिक कार्य योजना, २०६९



District WASH Coordination Committee

जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता(WASH) समन्वय समिति,
स्याङ्जा

सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन सम्बन्धि रणनीतिक कार्य योजना , २०६९

१ भूमिका

नेपाल सरकारको सरसफाई गुरु योजना २०६८ मा निर्देशित सिद्धान्त अनुसार स्याङ्गजा जिल्लाले सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक योजना २०६९ तयार पारी लागू गरेको छ । यो रणनीतिक योजनाले सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता का आधारभूत मान्यता हासिल गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउनेछ । गाउँ विकास समिति, नगरपालिका तथा जिल्लालाई नै खुला दिसामुक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा गरेपछि निरन्तर रुपमा सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता का पाँच मुख्य आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनका लागि खुला दिसामुक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा पश्चातका क्रियाकलापहरु संचालनका लागि **“नमूना सन्देश स्याङ्गजा जिल्लाको प्रतिबद्धता, सरसफाईको आनीबानी परिवर्तनमा ऐक्यबद्धता”** भन्ने मूल नाराका साथ सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनका लागि यो रणनीतिक कार्य योजना २०६९ लागू गरिएको छ ।

२. परिकल्पना

स्याङ्गजा जिल्लालाई सन् २०१७ सम्ममा सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको जिल्ला बनाइ सभ्य, सुन्दर, स्वच्छ, स्वस्थ र समुन्नत समाजको निर्माण गर्ने ।

३. लक्ष्य

- जिल्लाको सवै तह, तप्का र वर्गका जनताहरुमा आधारभूत सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको सुविधा पुर्याउने जसले गर्दा दुषित, फोहोर पानी, सरसफाई र स्वच्छता को कमिको कारणले मानिसलाई लाग्ने सरुवा रोगमा कमि आएको हुनेछ ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सुविधाको स्तरउन्नति, विकास एवं विस्तार भएको हुनेछ ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा सकारात्मक सुधार भई स्वस्थ र सिर्जनशील नागरिक निर्माण भएका हुनेछन ।
- स्याङ्गजा जिल्ला सरसफाई र स्वच्छता को क्षेत्रमा नमूना जिल्लाको रुपमा विकास भएको हुनेछ ।

४. उद्देश्य

- जिल्लामा रहेका श्रोतहरु जस्तै मानवीय, आर्थिक, भौतिक तथा प्राविधिक को एकिकृत परिचालन गरी जिल्लालाई सन् २०१७ सम्ममा सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको जिल्ला घोषणा गर्ने ।
- जिल्लाभित्र संचालित सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि कार्यको सूचना व्यवस्थापन गर्न उपयुक्त संजाल निर्माण गरी परिचालन गर्ने ।

- जिल्ला, नगरपालिका तथा गा. वि. स. तहमा संस्थागत तथा व्यक्तिगत क्षमता विकास गर्ने ।
- जिल्लाका आवश्यक सार्वजनिक स्थल तथा संस्थाहरुमा भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्ति, वृद्ध वृद्धा, लैङ्गिक तथा बाल मैत्री चर्पी निर्माण तथा प्रयोग सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- शहरी र अर्धशहरी क्षेत्र तथा सार्वजनिक स्थलहरुमा फोहरको उचित व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता लाई विकासको मूल प्रवाहमा ल्याउने व्यवस्था गर्ने ।

५. अपेक्षित नतिजा

५.१. पहुँच (Access): सम्पूर्ण घर परिवारमा स्वस्थकर सुधारिएको सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सुविधाको पहुँच र प्रयोग भई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता को आनिबानीमा सकारात्मक परिवर्तन भएको हुनेछ ।

५.२. समता (Equity): सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी संरचनाहरु भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्ति, वृद्ध वृद्धा, लैङ्गिक तथा बाल मैत्री हुनेछन ।

५.३. संलग्नता (Involvement): सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्धन अभियानमा सरकारी, गैरसरकारी, निजी क्षेत्र, संचार क्षेत्र, राजनैतिक दल तथा आम समुदायको अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ ।

५.४. ज्ञान र सीपको विकास (Knowledge and skills): सम्पूर्ण घर परिवारमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि ज्ञान र सीपको विकास भई चरणबद्ध रुपमा जिल्लाका सबै गा.वि.स. र नगरपालिकाहरु सन् २०१७ सम्ममा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएका हुनेछन् ।

५.५. सेवा प्रवाह (Service Delivery): जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिले माथि उल्लेखित अपेक्षित नतिजा प्राप्तिको लागि आवश्यक व्यवस्थापन गरेको हुनेछ र सो अर्न्तगत एक अनुगमन संयन्त्र गठन भई अभियानको प्रभावकारी रुपमा अनुगमन भएको हुनेछ ।

६. लक्षित समूह र कार्य क्षेत्र

यो रणनीतिक कार्य योजनाको लक्षित समूह यस जिल्लामा बसोबास गर्ने सबै घरपरिवार, सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी सघं संस्थाहरु, शिक्षण संस्थाहरु, विभिन्न प्रकारका समूह तथा समितिहरु, ऐतिहासिक महत्वका धार्मिक स्थलहरु, सार्वजनिक स्थल, जिल्लामा हुने मौसमी र आवधिक वसाइँसराई गर्ने समुदाय र जिल्लाले आवश्यक ठानेका क्षेत्रहरु हुनेछन । यस रणनीतिक कार्य योजनाको भौगोलिक कार्य क्षेत्र यस जिल्लाका सबै गाविस र नगरपालिकाहरु हुनेछन् ।

७. कार्य योजनाको अवधि

यस कार्य योजनाको अवधि सन् २०१७ सम्म हुनेछ ।

द. रणनीति

द.१ जिल्ला स्तर

- सरसफाइ गुरु योजना २०६८ अनुरूप हरेक निकायले नगरपालिका र गा.वि.स. स्तरीय संयुक्त रणनीतिक योजना, कार्य योजनामा एकिकृत गरेर मात्र सरसफाइका क्रियाकलापहरु संचालन गरिने छ ।
- सरसफाइ र स्वच्छतालाई स्थानीय निकाय, राजनैतिक पार्टी, विभिन्न संघ संस्था को उच्च प्राथमिकतामा पारिने छ ।
- यस अभियानलाई बहस, पैरवी तथा जनचेतना जागृति मार्फत हरेक घर परिवार र व्यक्तिसम्म लैजानको लागि, जिल्लामा रहेका सबै संचार माध्यमहरुलाई साभेदारको रुपमा परिचालन गरिनेछ । जिल्ला स्थित सञ्चार कर्मीलाई जिल्ला तथा गाविस स्तरीय कार्यक्रम योजना, अनुगमन कार्यमा संलग्न गराई सक्रिय भूमिकाको किटानी गरिने छ ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि काम गर्ने सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरुले गाउँ परिषद्, इलाका परिषद्, नगर परिषद् र जिल्ला परिषद् बाट पारित गराइ कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्नुपर्ने छ ।
- खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ क्षेत्रमा विनियोजित रकमको कम्तिमा २० प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्नुपर्ने छ ।
- जिविसको आन्तरिक आम्दानीको कम्तिमा १० प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- जिविसलाई प्राप्त हुने निशर्त अनुदान मध्ये प्रचलित नियम बमोजिम लक्षित समूहलाई तोकिएको भन्दा बाहेकको कम्तिमा १० प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्न प्रोत्साहित गरीने छ ।
- जिल्लामा निर्माण गरिने व्यक्तिगत, संस्थागत तथा सार्वजनिक भवनमा अनिवार्य रुपमा शौचालयको व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने छ ।
- जिल्लामा क्रियाशील गैसहरुले कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावना तयार पार्दा देखि नै सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रलाई प्राथमिकतामा राख्नुपर्ने छ ।
- जिल्लामा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनको अवस्था हासिल गर्ने विद्यालय, गाविस र नगरपालिकाहरुलाई पुरस्कार तथा सम्मान र यसको प्राप्तिकोलागि खानेपानी,सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा उत्कृष्ट काम गर्ने व्यक्ति, संस्था, समूह, कार्यालयलाई पुरस्कृत गरिनेछ ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन क्षेत्र घोषणा गर्ने विद्यालय, गाविस तथा नगरपालिकालाई थप अनुदानको लागि सिफारिस गरिनेछ । उक्त रकम सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको सुविधा स्तरउन्नतिका लागि खर्च गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- राजमार्ग, पेट्रोल पम्प , होटल तथा रेष्टुरेण्टहरुको नियमित अनुगमन गरी सरसफाइमा स्तरोन्नती गरिनेछ ।

- सरकारी कार्यालय, राजनीतिक दलको कार्यालय तथा संघसंस्थाको कार्यालयमा भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्ति, बृद्ध बृद्धा, लैङ्गिक तथा बाल मैत्री चर्पी निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
- सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी र वित्तीय निकायमा सेवा लिन आउने सेवाग्राहीलाई चर्पीको स्तर उन्नतीका लागि प्रोत्साहन गरिनेछ ।
- जिल्ला स्थित राजनीतिक दलहरूले चुनावी घोषणापत्रमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छतालाई प्राथमिकतामा राख्नेछन् ।
- जिल्लामा आइपर्ने दैवीक तथा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप जस्तै बाढी, पहिरो, रोग व्याधि र महामारीका कारण सरसफाइ तथा स्वास्थ्यमा उत्पन्न हुने आपतकालीन अवस्थाको समाधानका लागि विशेष व्यवस्था गरिनेछ ।
- जलवायु परिवर्तनमा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पर्ने गरी सरसफाइ र स्वच्छताका क्रियाकलाप संचालन गरिने छ, उक्त कार्यबाट वातावरण संरक्षण र विशेषगरी कार्बन उत्सर्जनमा पुर्‍याएको सकारात्मक योगदानबाट Clean/Green Development Mechanism (C/GDM) अर्न्तगत Carbon Trade बाट प्राप्त हुनसक्ने फाइदामा हिस्सा खोजिनेछ ।
- सार्वजनिक तथा संस्थागत शौचालय निर्माणको लागि जिल्ला भरी नै एकै प्रकारको सहयोग नीति लिइनेछ र यस्तो सहयोग एकद्वार प्रणालीबाट न्यायोचित रुपमा उपलब्ध गराइनेछ ।
- इकोसान, सुख्खा चर्पी तथा वायो ग्यास जडित चर्पी निर्माण गर्ने घर परिवार तथा संस्थालाई विशेष सहयोग गरिने नीति लिइनेछ ।
- जिल्ला स्तरमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि स्थानीय श्रोतव्यक्ति तयार गर्न क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका कार्यक्रम संचालन गरिनेछ ।
- सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवालाहरूले जिल्ला, गाविस वा नगरपालिकाहरूले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रबर्द्धनको लागि सरसफाइ डाले कोष स्थापना गरी एकद्वार प्रणालीलाई टेवा पुर्‍याउनेछन् ।
- कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्न गाविस तथा नगरपालिका स्तरमा महिला सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका, सामाजिक परिचालक, विद्यालय, स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरु, समुदायमा आधारित संघसंस्थाहरु, स्थानीय यूवा क्लव, आमा समूह, सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समिति, सहकारी संस्थालाई सक्रियरुपमा संलग्न गराइने छ र सबैपक्षको सहकार्यलाई कार्यक्रमको सफलताको आधारको रुपमा ग्रहण गरिनेछ ।
- जिल्ला शिक्षा कार्यालयबाट विद्यालय क्षेत्रलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन क्षेत्र घोषणा गर्न सम्पूर्ण विद्यालयलाई सहयोग र सहजीकरण गरिनेछ ।
- जिल्ला विकास समितिमा एक जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता इकाई स्थापना गरि एक जना सम्पर्क व्यक्ति तोकिनेछ । उक्त इकाई अन्तर्गत एउटा स्रोत केन्द्रको स्थापना गरिनेछ र सो स्रोत केन्द्रमा सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम, सूचना तथा विवरणहरु अधावधिक गरिनेछ ।
- जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति द्वारा हरेक वर्ष पत्रपत्रिकामा प्रकाशित र प्रशारित खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि समाचार, लेख, रचना संकलन गरी उत्कृष्टताको आधारमा पुरस्कारको व्यवस्था समेत गरिनेछ ।
- सरसफाईमा नमूना योग्य वन न्यूनतम पूर्वाधार पुगेका नगरपालिका तथा गाउँ विकास समितिहरूलाई प्रोत्साहित गरी नमूना शहर / गाउँको रुपमा विकास गर्ने नीति लिइनेछ ।

- सरसफाइ तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी व्यापक प्रचार प्रसारको लागि निम्नानुसारका क्रियाकलापहरु संचालन गरिनेछ :

- नियमित (दैनिक, साप्ताहिक) रेडियो प्रसारण कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने ।
- महत्वपूर्ण स्थानहरुमा सरसफाइ सम्बन्धि होर्डिड बोर्ड राख्ने ।
- जिविसबाट चौमासिक सरसफाइ बुलेटिन प्रकाशन गर्ने ।
- सडक नाटक, सास्कृतिक कार्यक्रम मार्फत सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सन्देशहरु प्रवाह गर्ने

२ नगरपालिका / गा.वि.स. स्तर

- हरेक निकायले नगरपालिका/गाविसमा संचालन हुने सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि कार्यक्रमहरु नगरपालिका /गाविस स्तरीय खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति सँग समन्वय गरेर मात्र कार्यान्वयन गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- समुदायका सबै वासिन्दाहरुमा साबुन पानीले जोखिमपूर्ण अवस्थामा हात धुने बानी बसाल्न अभिप्रेरित गरीने छ ।
- ठोस तथा तरल फोहोर व्यवस्थापनको लागि सम्पूर्ण घरपरिवारहरुलाई प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ ।
- सार्वजनिक स्थल तथा संघ संस्था समेतमा भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्ति, बृद्ध बृद्धा, लैङ्गिक तथा बाल मैत्री शौचालयको निर्माण तथा प्रयोगमा जोड दिइनेछ ।
- राजनीतिक प्रतिवद्धता, महिला प्रतिवद्धता र बालबालिकाहरुको प्रतिवद्धतालाई कार्यक्रमको सफलताको कडीको रुपमा परिचालन गरिनेछ । नमुनायोग्य कामगर्ने गाउँ, टोल, नगर आदिलाई उदाहरणकोरुपमा प्रयोग गरिनेछ ।
- नगरपालिका / गा.वि.स.को नेतृत्व साथै आर्थिक तथा प्राविधिक व्यवस्थापनमा सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी संघ संस्थाहरुसंग सहकार्य गरी यो अभियान सञ्चालन गरिनेछ ।
- प्रत्येक नगरपालिका /गाविसले खानेपानीको क्षेत्रमा विनियोजित कुल रकमको कम्तिमा २० प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्नुपर्नेछ ।
- खानेपानी आयोजना सम्पन्न हुँदा शतप्रतिशत घरधुरीमा चर्पीको स्तरोन्नति सुनिश्चित गरीनेछ ।
- न.पा./गा.वि.स.मार्फत सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि स्थानीय श्रोतव्यक्ति तयार गर्न तालिम कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गरी प्रत्येक गा.वि.स. तथा नगरपालिकाको वडा मा एक एक जना तथा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन सहजकर्ता रहने व्यवस्था मिलाइनेछ ।
- सामुदायिक बन, सहकारी संघ संस्था, आमा समूह, यूवा क्लब, जस्ता समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरुले आफ्नो आयको निश्चित प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा लगानी गर्न उत्प्रेरित गरीने छ ।

- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताका कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्दा नगरपालिका / गाविस स्तरिय खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिको संयोजकत्वमा महिला सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता, विद्यालय, विभिन्न सामुदायिक समूह तथा समितिहरु, सहकारी संस्थालाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा परिचालन गरीने छ।
- प्रत्येक नगरपालिका / गाविसका वडा मा २० देखि २५ जना उत्प्रेरक (Behaviour Change sanitation Triggers) लाई सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन सम्बन्धि तालिम दिइनेछ। घरधुरी तथा समुदायस्तरमा उत्प्रेरित (Triggering) गर्ने कार्य तालिम प्राप्त उत्प्रेरक मार्फत अघि बढाइने छ।
- नगरपालिका / गाविसको पूँजीगत अनुदानको कम्तिमा १० प्रतिशत प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाई डाले कोषमा जम्मा गरि योजनावद्ध रूपमा सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गरिनेछ।
- नगरपालिका / गाविस लाई प्राप्त हुने निशर्त अनुदान मध्ये प्रचलित नियम बमोजिम लक्षित समूह लाई तोकिएको भन्दा बाहेकको कम्तिमा १० प्रतिशत प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गरिने छ।
- नगरपालिका / गाविसका उत्प्रेरक आफ्नो क्षेत्रभित्र फोहर मैला व्यवस्थापनलाई उच्च प्राथमिकता दिई सम्पूर्ण फोहरव्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धि पूर्वाधार निर्माण कार्य (ढल निर्माण, ल्याण्डफिल साइट आदि) सन् २०१७ भित्रमा सम्पन्न हुनेगरी व्यवस्था मिलाउनेछ। सो को लागि नगरपालिका / गाविस लाई प्राप्त हुने पूँजीगत अनुदानको कम्तिमा १० प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाईको क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्न पहल गरिने छ।
- प्रत्येक नगरपालिका / गाविसको ले स्थानीय राजनैतिक दलहरुको सहभागितामा आवधिक तथा वार्षिक सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता योजना तयार गरी लागू गर्नेछन्।
- नगरपालिका / गाविसको मा प्राप्त हुने पुरस्कारको रकम सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सुविधाको स्तरोन्नति को लागि प्रयोग गरिनेछ।

८.३ वडा/समुदाय र घरधुरी स्तर

- गाउँ विकास समिति, नगरपालिका तथा जिल्लालाई नै खुल्ला दिसामुक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा गरेपछि निरन्तर रूपमा सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता का पाँच मुख्य आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनका लागि खुल्ला दिसामुक्त क्षेत्र घोषणा पश्चातका स - साना गर्न सकिने क्रियाकलापहरु (Small Doable Actions in Sanitation and Hygiene) घरधुरी स्तरमा संचालन गरिने छ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनका क्रियाकलापहरु संचालन गर्दा सहयोगको ढाँचामा एकरूपता कायम गरिने छ। सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन ल्याउन सहयोगी संस्थाहरुले समुदायमा सरसफाई डाले कोष स्थापना गर्न सक्नेछन्। उक्त डाले कोष व्यवस्थापनको लागि प्राविधिक सहयोग नगरपालिका / गाविस तथा जिल्लाले उपलब्ध गराउनेछ।
- सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समितिहरुलाई वार्षिक आम्दानीको कम्तिमा १० प्रतिशत रकम सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को क्षेत्रमा खर्च गर्न प्रेरित गरिनेछ।

- राजनैतिक दलहरूद्वारा आफ्ना भातृसंगठनहरूलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धनका लागि परिचालन गरिनेछ ।
- सम्पूर्ण संघ संस्थाका कार्यालय, विद्यालयहरूमा अनिवार्यरूपमा भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्ति, बृद्ध बृद्धा, लैङ्गिक तथा बाल मैत्री शौचालय निर्माण गरिनेछ भने माध्यामिक विद्यालयहरूमा महिनावारी स्वास्थ्य (Menstruation Hygiene) लाई सहयोगी हुने सरसफाईका पूर्वाधार तयार पारिनेछ ।
- समुदाय तथा विद्यालयस्तरमा बालक्लव गठन र परिचालन गरि सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धनमा तीव्रता दिइनेछ ।
- वडास्तरमा गठन हुने सामुदायिक सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कार्य समूहलाई यस अभियानमा सहयोगीको रूपमा परिचालन गरिनेछ ।
- गरीब तथा उपेक्षित वर्गका लागि विशेष सहयोगको व्यवस्था गर्न सकिनेछ ।

९. नीतिगत व्यवस्था

जिल्लामा जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति (D-WASH-CC) तथा नगरपालिका/गा.वि.स.मा खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति (M/ V-WASH-CC) क्रियाशील रहनेछ । यसको काम कर्तव्य र अधिकार सरसफाइ गुरु योजना २०६८ मा उल्लेख भए बमोजिम हुनेछ । सबै समितिहरूको बैठक कम्तिमा वर्षको ६ पटक बस्नेछ भने अन्य बैठकहरू आवश्यकता बमोजिम बस्न सक्नेछ । बैठकले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि नीति योजना तथा कार्यक्रम बनाई सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकायमा पेश गरी परिषदबाट पारित गराउनुपर्नेछ ।

१०. कार्यनीति

यो सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनको अभियानलाई लक्ष्यमा पुऱ्याउन निम्न लिखित कार्यनीतिहरू अवलम्बन गरिनेछ ।

१०.१. बहस, पैरवी र जनचेतना अभियान :

कार्यक्रमलाई सबै घर तथा व्यक्ति व्यक्तिमा पुऱ्याउन निम्नलिखित तरिकाहरू कार्यान्वयनमा ल्याइनेछ ।

- संचार माध्यम (टेलिभिजन, एफ.एम., रेडियो, पत्रपत्रिकाको...) परिचालन
- तालिम, गोष्ठी, सेमिनार, च्याली,
- सरसफाइ सप्ताह,
- सरसफाइ मेला महोत्सव,
- अवलोकन भ्रमण,
- पर्चा, पम्प्लेट, होर्डिङ्गबोर्ड
- घरदैलो कार्यक्रम, सडक नाटक, दोहोरी गीत प्रतियोगिता

- स्थानीय अन्य उपयुक्त तरिकाहरु आदि ।

१०.२.सार्वजनिक तथा संस्थागत शौचालय निर्माण र सञ्चालन

- सार्वजनिक स्थल, चोक एवं संघ संस्थाहरुमा भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्ति, वृद्ध वृद्धा, लैङ्गिक तथा वाल मैत्री शौचालय निर्माण, व्यवस्थापन तथा प्रयोगको सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ ।
- सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण एवं व्यवस्थापनमा नीजि तथा सार्वजनिक संस्थाहरुको सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ ।
- सार्वजनिक तथा संस्थागत शौचालयमा वायो ग्याँस, मल चर्पी प्रविधि जडान गरिनेछ भने सञ्चालनको लागि स्थानीय समुदायलाई जिम्मेवारी दिइने व्यवस्था मिलाइनेछ ।
- सार्वजनिक तथा संस्थागत शौचालयमा पर्याप्त पानी आपूर्तिको व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित गरी संचालन तथा व्यवस्थापनको जिम्मा स्थानीय समुदायले लिने सम्झौतापछि मात्र निर्माण कार्य अघि बढाइनेछ ।
- सार्वजनिक शौचालय शहरी र अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रमा निजी क्षेत्रको संलग्नतामा व्यवस्थित गरिनेछ भने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा सम्बन्धित समुदाय र गाविसले संयुक्त रुपमा व्यवस्थापनको जिम्मा लिएपछि मात्र निर्माण गरिनेछ ।
- विभिन्न सार्वजनिक समारोहमा घुम्ती शौचालय प्रयोगको व्यवस्था मिलाइनेछ र संकलित पिसावलाई कृषि प्रवर्द्धनकालागि प्रयोगको व्यवस्था मिलाइनेछ

१०.३.सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि नियमको विकास

सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छतालाई मानवीय जीवन पद्धतिकारुपमा विकास गर्न निर्माण भएका सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सुविधाको नियमित प्रयोग तथा व्यवस्थापनका लागि समुदाय स्तरमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि आचार संहिता तयार गरी लागु गरिनेछ । आचारसंहिता पालना नगर्ने संस्था तथा व्यक्तिलाई निरुत्साहित गर्न सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकायले दण्ड जरिवाना गर्न सक्नेछ ।

१०.४.नेतृत्वदायी संस्थाहरुको परिचालन

यस कार्यक्रमको समग्र नेतृत्व जिल्ला विकास समितिले गर्नेछ भने सदस्य सचिवको भूमिका जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ डिभिजन कार्यालयले गर्नेछ । कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयन जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति (D-WASH-CC) ले गर्नेछ । यस अभियानको दैनिक कार्यसंचालनको लागि जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालयमा जिल्ला खानेपानी ,सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता इकाई रहनेछ । कार्यक्रमलाई तोकिएको समयावधिभित्र सम्पन्न गर्न आवश्यकता अनुसार जिल्ला, नगरपालिका तथा गा.वि.स. तहमा खानेपानी र सरसफाइको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत संघ संस्था, नेपाल पत्रकार महासंघ जिल्ला शाखा, गैर सरकारी संस्था, समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरु र विद्यालयहरु परिचालन गरिनेछ ।

१०.५.सबै कार्यक्रममा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता

- शिक्षामा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, खानेपानीमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, व्यवसायमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, यातायातमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, पर्यटनमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, कृषिमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्यमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, ऊर्जामा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, आय आर्जन कार्यक्रममा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता, जीविकोपार्जनमा सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता लाई कार्यक्रमको आधार विन्दुको रूपमा ग्रहण गरिनेछ।
- जिल्लाभित्र आयोजना हुने विभिन्न प्रकारका सभा, समारोह, महोत्सव, औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक कार्यक्रम आदिमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छतालाई छलफलको अभिन्न अंग बनाइनेछ।

१०.६.संचार समन्वय र सहयोग

- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि कामको प्रचार गर्ने।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छतामा उत्कृष्ट काम गर्ने समूहका लेख, अर्न्तवार्ता प्रकाशन र प्रसारण गर्ने।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छतामा उत्प्रेरणा जगाउने सूचना, कार्यक्रम उत्पादन गरी स्थानीय संचार माध्यम रेडियो, टि.भी. र पत्रपत्रिकामा प्रसारण र प्रकाशन गर्ने।
- स्थानीय स्तरमा हुने सभा गोष्ठीहरुमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि विषय समावेश गर्ने
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता नै सभ्यताको पहिचान हो भन्ने नारालाई निरन्तर स्थानीय मिडियामा प्रचार प्रसार गर्ने।
- नमूना कार्यक्रम र सूचना उत्पादन र प्रसारण गर्न आवश्यक बजेट छुट्याउने र परिचालन गर्ने
- संघ संस्था, कार्यालय, विद्यालय, सार्वजनिक स्थानहरुमा पर्चा, पम्प्लेट, होडिङ्ग बोर्ड राख्ने।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि प्रचार प्रसारमा विशेष अभियान चलाउने।
- विभिन्न पक्षहरुका बीचमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि अन्तरसम्वाद कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने।

१०.७.नौलो तथा सिर्जनशील प्रविधि

- समुदाय र भौगोलिकतालाई ध्यानमा राखि अभियान संचालन गर्ने।
- कम लगानी र नौलो प्रविधिको विकासमा जोड दिने।
- कार्वन ब्यपारको आय जिल्ला तहमा ल्याउनका लागि राजनीतिक र प्रशासनिक पहल गर्ने।
- इकोसान, बायो ग्यास निर्माणमा जोड दिदै कार्वन ब्यापारबाट प्राप्त अनुदानलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा लगानी गर्ने।

- शहरी र अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रमा फोहर व्यवस्थापनलाई आय आर्जनका प्रविधिसंग जोडेर परिचालन गर्ने ।

१०.८.सहकार्य र साभेदारी

यो सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनको अभियानलाई राजनीतिक पार्टीहरु, जिल्ला स्थित सरकारी कार्यालयहरु, राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय गैसस, गाविस, नगरपालिका, समुदायमा आधारित संस्थाहरु, महासंघहरु, सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समिति, सहकारीहरु, बाल क्लब, धार्मिक संस्थाहरु, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ उपभोक्ता समिति, वायो ग्यास कम्पनी, ग्रामीण ऊर्जा विकास कार्यक्रमका समूहहरु, विद्यालयहरु, निजी क्षेत्र, व्यवसायी संघहरु, बैकहरु, संचार माध्यमहरु र नागरिक समाज आदिको सहकार्य र साभेदारीमा अभियानको रुपमा संचालन गरिनेछ ।

विशेष गरी विद्यालयमा निर्माण गरिने खाने पानी तथा शौचालयको लागि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय मार्फत जिल्ला शिक्षा कार्यालयमा प्राप्त हुने अनुदान रकम प्राथमिकताको आधारमा यसै कार्यविधि अनुसार संचालन गरिनेछ ।

सरसफाइले स्वास्थ्यमा पारेको प्रभावको अध्ययन स्वास्थ्य कार्यालयहरुको साभेदारीमा गरिनेछ ।

१०.९.शहरी सरसफाई

शहरी जनसंख्याको बृद्धि संगै निर्माण क्षेत्रको व्यापक बृद्धिका सन्दर्भमा स्थानीय निकायहरुले सरसफाइ सेवा र सुविधाको योजना बनाउँदा प्रविधिको लागत प्रभावकारिता, लागत सहभागिता संयन्त्र र संरचना मर्मत सम्भारको दिगोपनामा उचित ध्यान दिइनेछ । सरसफाइ पूर्वाधारको निमित्त प्रविधि र लगानीको छनौट गर्दा स्थानीय (आर्थिक, प्राविधिक र संस्थागत) क्षमता र प्रविधिको, ढाँचा, निर्माण र संचालनका सम्बन्धमा विशेष रुपले विचार गर्नुपर्दछ । व्यवस्थित अनुगमन तथा कार्यान्वयन मार्फत वर्षातको पानीको ढल निकास सहित शहरी सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रणालीको दिगोपनालाई सम्बन्धित न.पा., गा.वि.स. र जि.वि.स. भित्रका सरोकारवालाहरूसंग समन्वय र परामर्शका माध्यमबाट सुदृढ तुल्याइने छ । शहरी र अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रहरुमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि योजना तर्जुमा र कार्यान्वयन गर्दा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको मर्मलाई पूर्ण रुपमा आत्मसाथ गरिनेछ । फोहरमैलाको प्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापनका लागि देहायका रणनीतिहरुलाई ध्यानमा राखिनेछ :-

- विकेन्द्रित सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका विकल्पहरुलाई आत्मसात गर्ने ।
- फोहोरमैलालाई स्रोतमा नै कम गर्ने यसका लागि उत्पादित फोहरलाई प्रकृतिअनुसार (सडने, नसडने) छुट्याउने ।
- पूर्वाधारको योजना तर्जुमा गर्दा देखि नै फोहोर व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीको ढाँचा र संचालनका चरणमा नियमित मर्मत संभारको पक्षमा ध्यान दिने ।
- स्थानीय समुदायको सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीको योजना र व्यवस्थापनका लागि स्थानीय स्तरकै उद्यमीहरुलाई संलग्न गराउने ।
- कम्पोष्ट मल बनाउने र फोहरमैलाको पुनः प्रयोग र पुनःचक्रण (Recycle) को लागि समुदायलाई अभिमुखीकरण गरी सक्षम तुल्याउने ।

- शहरी सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको सेवालाई अभि बढी प्रभावकारी र दक्ष बनाउन प्रदुषकले तिर्ने (Polluters pay) सिद्धान्तको विकास र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।
- सकेसम्म वर्षातको पानी, घरायसी सरसफाइको फोहर, औद्योगिक प्रदूषण र जोखिम प्रकृतिका अस्पताल र औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानबाट निष्कासित हुने फोहरमैलाको अलग अलग संकलन, प्रशोधन र विसर्जन प्रणालीको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- जिल्लामा गुडने सार्वजनिक एवं निजी सवारी साधनमा फोहरफाल्ने भाडोको व्यवस्था अनिवार्य रुपमा गर्ने र त्यसको विसर्जन निर्धारित ठाउँमा मात्र गर्ने ।
- प्लाष्टिकको भोलाको प्रयोगलाई निरुत्साहित गर्ने र यसको उचित विसर्जनको व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।

१०.१०. लैङ्गिक मूलप्रवाहीकरण र समावेशीकरण

सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि सबै कार्यक्रम र क्रियाकलापहरूमा लैङ्गिक संवेदनशीलतालाई आत्मसाथ गरिनेछ । जिल्ला, नगरपालिका, गा.वि.स. तहका सहजकर्ता लगायत सबै तहका समन्वय समितिहरूमा कम्तीमा पनि एक तिहाइ सदस्यहरू महिला हुनुपर्ने प्रावधानलाई सुनिश्चित गरिनेछ । सल्लाहकार टोलीमा समेत समुचित ढङ्गले लैङ्गिक सन्तुलन कायम गरिनेछ । यसैगरी क्षमता अभिवृद्धि सम्बन्धि सबै तालिम/कार्यशालाहरूमा पनि सहभागीहरूको लैङ्गिक सन्तुलन मिलाइनेछ । लैङ्गिक संवेदनशीलतालाई ध्यानमा राखी वकालत र सूचना, शिक्षा तथा संचार सामग्रीहरू तयार पारिनेछ । पछाडि परेको वर्ग, गरीब तथा महिला सहभागितालाई कार्यक्रम संचालनका सम्पूर्ण चरणहरूमा सुनिश्चित गरी क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका कार्यक्रम मार्फत सक्षम बनाइनेछ ।

११. क्रियाकलापहरू

११.१ प्रवर्द्धनात्मक क्रियाकलापहरू

- पोस्टर, ब्रोसर पम्पलेट, भित्ते लेखन, होर्डिङ्ग बोर्ड आदि जस्ता प्रचारात्मक तथा प्रसारात्मक सामग्रीहरू उत्पादन तथा वितरण गर्ने ।
- नगरपालिका, गाविस ले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा हुने घर, बडा लाई परिचय पत्र बनाइ वितरण गर्ने र सो को लगत अधावधि गर्ने ।
- सरकारी कार्यालय, गैरसरकारी कार्यालयमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी घोषणा पत्र जारीगर्ने
- पत्रपत्रिका, टीभी, रेडियोमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी गतिविधि, सूचना सफलताका कथा सम्बन्धी जानकारी तथा कार्यक्रम प्रचार प्रसार गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता लाई हरेक वर्ष, पर्वका रुपमा भव्य जुलुस/आमसभा गरी प्रचारात्मक प्रकारले कार्यक्रम गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी सार्वजनिक सुनवाई तथा प्रगति समीक्षा M-WASH-CC, V-WASH-CC ले गर्ने ।

- जिल्लास्तर, नगरपालिका तथा गाविस स्तर सम्मका राजनैतिक दलका कार्यकर्ताहरूलाई खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त पश्चातको अवस्था र सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तनको अभियान सम्बन्धि संवेदनशील बनाउन कम्तीमा एक दिने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी बाल भेलाको आयोजना गरी (जिल्ला बालमञ्च मार्फत) बाल कार्यक्रम गर्ने र उचित पुरस्कारको व्यवस्था गरी बालबालिकाहरूलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने ।
- सामुदायिक र संस्थागत दुवै विद्यालयहरूका सेवा क्षेत्रहरूमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तनका क्रियाकलापहरू संचालन गर्ने ।

११.२ प्रोत्साहनमूलक कार्यक्रमहरू

- नगरपालिका, गा.वि.स. ले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा भएको घर परिवारलाई विभिन्न प्रकारका सुविधामा प्राथमिकता प्रदान गर्ने । सेवा प्रदायक निकायले आफ्नो कार्यसम्पादनको क्रममा सम्पर्कमा आएका व्यक्ति तथा संस्थालाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छतायुक्त बनाउन सल्लाह दिने र सम्भव भएमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन बनाउने अन्तिम मिति सहितको प्रतिबद्धता गराउने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएका घरका विद्यार्थीलाई शिक्षा कार्यालयबाट प्रोत्साहन गर्ने व्यावस्था मिलाउने ।
- जिल्लाका विभिन्न निकायबाट प्रवाह गरिने सेवा सुविधामा पनि सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएका घर परिवार र स्थानीय निकायलाई विशेष प्राथमिकता दिने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन घोषणा गर्ने नगरपालिका तथा गाविसहरूलाई जिविसबाट दिने योजना कार्यक्रममा विशेष प्राथमिकता दिने ।

११.३ क्षमता अभिवृद्धि

जिल्लास्तर

- जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिका सदस्य संस्था एवं अन्य सरोकारवालाहरूलाई लक्षित गरी चेतनामूलक अभिमुखीकरण जस्ता कार्यक्रम र गोष्ठीहरू सञ्चालन गरी सरोकारवालाहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गराउने ।
- जिल्ला स्तरीय सरोकारवालाहरू, कार्यदलका प्रतिनिधि, राजनैतिक संयन्त्रका प्रतिनिधि, सम्बन्धित सामाजिक संघ संस्थाहरू, सञ्चार प्रतिनिधिहरूको लागि अन्य नमूना स्थानहरूमा अध्ययन/अवलोकन भ्रमणको आयोजना गर्ने ।
- खानेपानी सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि सुचना संकलन, प्रकाशन तथा प्रसारण गर्न जिल्ला स्थित संचार कर्मीहरूको ज्ञान, सीप र क्षमता अभिवृद्धिगर्ने कार्यक्रम आयोजना गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन सहजकर्ता को तालिम संचालन गर्ने र तालिम पश्चात नगरपालिका, गा.वि.स. हरूमा सहजकर्ता परिचालन गर्ने ।

नगरपालिका / गा.वि.स.स्तर

- नगर प्रमुख, कार्यकारी अधिकृत र सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र हेर्ने व्यक्ति, गाविस सचिव र राजनैतिक संयन्त्रका प्रतिनिधिहरू तथा सम्पर्क व्यक्तिको लागि अभिमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने ।
- कार्यक्रममा क्रियाशील हुने संस्थाहरू पहिचान गर्ने र तिनीहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्दै निश्चित कार्ययोजनाका साथ काम गर्ने वातावरण तयार पार्ने ।
- उत्प्रेरणाको लागि नगरपालिका का बडा तथा गा.वि.स.मा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन सहजकर्ताको तालिम तथा अभिमुखीकरण संचालन गरीने छ । गाविसमा कार्यरत सामाजिक परिचालकलाई (थप सुबिधा दिई) आनीबानी परिवर्तन सहजकर्ताको रूपमा परिचालन गरिने छ ।
- उत्प्रेरणाको लागि बडा, गा.वि.स. र नगर तहमा आनीबानी परिवर्तनका उत्प्रेरक छनौट गरी तालिम दिइनेछ । यस्ता उत्प्रेरक, महिला सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका (FCHV) शिक्षक, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, अगुवा महिला हुन सक्नेछन् । महिला सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविकाहरूलाई प्रोत्साहन दिई यो अभियानमा परिचालन गरिनेछ ।

१२. जिल्ला, नगरपालिका, गाविस तहमा कार्यपद्धति

जिल्ला, नगरपालिका, गाविस स्तरको खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति (D-WASH-CC, M-WASH-CC, V-WASH-CC) ले यस क्षेत्रमा विशेष भूमिका निर्वाह गर्नेछ । जिल्ला, नगरपालिका, गाविसमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापलाई समन्वय गर्न जिल्ला, नगरपालिका, गाविस स्तरको खानेपानी, सरसफाइ र स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति हरूको संजाल तयार गरिनेछ । सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन संग सम्बन्धित कुराहरू छलफल गर्न र बडा,गाउँ स्तरमा भएको प्रगतिको समीक्षा गर्न D-WASH-CC, M-WASH-CC/V-WASH-CC को बैठक कम्तीमा प्रत्येक दुई महिनामा वस्नेछ भने यसको संजालको बैठक प्रत्येक ४ महिनामा वस्नेछ ।

१३.सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तनका सूचकहरू

सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन नै यो रणनीतिक कार्ययोजनाको अन्तिम लक्ष्य हो । जब कुनै समुदाय,वडा, गा.वि.स. वा नगरपालिकाले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि आनीबानीमा परिवर्तनको अवस्था हासिल गर्छ, एउटा भव्य भेला आयोजना गरिनेछ, जसले सफल हुनेलाई पुरस्कार र अन्यलाई हौसला र प्रतिवद्ध हुने मौका पनि दिनेछ । यस्तो भेलामा स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारी, राजनीतिक नेताहरू, पत्रकार, संचारमाध्यमका प्रतिनिधि, समुदायका अगुवाहरू आदि सबैलाई निम्तो दिइनेछ । वडा/समुदाय/ गाउँमा स्वच्छता तथा सरसफाइको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको प्रमाणिकरण गर्ने केही प्रस्तावित सूचकहरू तल दिइएको छ ।

सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन का सूचकहरू

(Indicator for Behaviour Change in Hygiene and Sanitation)

जिल्ला नगरपालिका / गा.वि.स बार्ड नं.....
 घरमूलीको नाम परिवार संख्या..... वडा नं.....
 भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्तिहरुको संख्या भिन्न क्षमताको प्रकार.....

खण्ड १, व्यक्तिगत, घरायसी तह

निम्न विधि तथा अभ्यासहरु परिवार तथा समुदायका सबै सदस्यहरुले प्रयोग तथा अभ्यास गरेको हुनु पर्नेछ		विधि तथा अभ्यास लागू गरिएको छ/छैन	कैफियत
१	पानी भण्डारण, शुद्धिकरण तथा व्यवस्थापन		
१	पानी जम्मा गर्ने भाँडो सफा राखिएको		
२	पानीको भाँडो बिकोले छोपिएको		
३	पानीको भाँडो बच्चाको नभेट्ने गरि राखिएको		
४	पानीको भाँडो जनावरहरुले नभेट्ने गरि राखिएको		
५	भाँडोबाट पानी चलाउँदा सफा जगको प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको		
६	पानी पिउदा सफा ग्लास वा कपमा खन्याएर पिउने गरेको		
७	पानी उमालेर वा फिल्टर गरेर वा क्लोरिन हालेर वा पानीलाई घाममा राखेर वा सोडिस विधिको प्रयोग गरेर पिउने गरेको		
२	दिसाको व्यवस्थापन		
८	परिवारका सबै सदस्यहरुले चर्पीमा मात्र दिसा गर्ने गरेको		
९	बच्चा वा अशक्तको दिसा कोपरा वा प्लाष्टिकको भोलामा जम्मा गरी चर्पीमा फाल्ने गरेको		
३	व्यक्तिगत सरसफाइ		
१०	जोखिमपूर्ण अवस्था जस्तै दिसा गरेपछि, बच्चाको दिसा वा दिसा गरेको भाँडो सफा गरेपछि, खाना खानु अघि, खाना तयार गर्नु अघि, बच्चालाई खुवाउनु अघि, पशुहरुको हेरचाह, खेतबारीको काम तथा फोहोर चलाएपछि, साबुन पानीले हात धुने बानी		
११	साबुन, तौलिया र हात धुने प्लेटफार्मको उपलब्धता		
१२	नियमित रुपमा नङ काट्ने, कपाल सफा गर्ने र कोर्ने, अनुहार सफा गर्ने, हप्तामा कम्तीमा एक पटक नुहाउने, प्रत्येक दिन दात माक्ने आदि		
४	ठोस तथा तरल फोहोरको व्यवस्थापन		
१३	तरल किसिमको फोहोरको खाडल छोपिएको र भिँगा, किरा, लामखुटे पस्नबाट रोकिएको		
१४	भाँडा माक्ने ठाउँको व्यवस्था गरिएको र भाँडा माक्ने ठाउँ सफा		
१५	भाँडा सुकाउने ठाउँको व्यवस्था गरिएको		
१६	ठोस किसिमको कुहिने प्रकारका फोहोर फाल्ने खाडलको व्यवस्था		
१७	ठोस किसिमको नकुहिने प्रकारका फोहोर फाल्ने खाडलको व्यवस्था		
५	घरायसी सरसफाइ तथा गोठको व्यवस्था		
१८	घरभित्र धुँवा छैन		
१९	घर भित्रको सरसफाइ		

	२०	घर वरिपरिको सरसफाइ		
	२१	घाम लाग्ने ठाउँमा लुगा सुकाउने व्यवस्था		
	२२	पक्षी तथा गाईवस्तुहरुको लागि गोठको व्यवस्था		
६	महिनावारी भएको बेलाको सरसफाई			
	२३	महिनावारी हुँदा चाहिने सामग्रीहरुको उपलब्धता र प्रयोग		
	२४	महिनावारीमा प्रयोग गरिएको सामग्रीहरुको विसर्जन गर्ने व्यवस्था		
	२५	महिनावारी हुँदा प्रयोग गरिएका सामानहरु चलाएपछि साबुन पानीले हात धुने बानी		
७	खाद्य व्यावस्थापन			
	२६	खाना तथा भाँडाहरु राख्नको लागि तख्ता वा च्याक		
	२७	खाना राखिएको भाँडा छोपिएको		
	२८	बच्चा तथा जनावरहरुले नपुग्ने ठाउँमा खाना राखिएको		
	२९	वासी खानेकुरा नखाने गरेको		
खण्ड २, संस्थागत तथा वातावरणीय तह				
	जिल्ला.....गा.वि.स.....वार्ड नं.....संस्थाको नाम.....			
८	वातावरणीय सरसफाई			
	३०	गाँउ , टोल, बाटो को सरसफाई		
	३१	खोला, नहर, नदी, ढलको सरसफाई		
९	संस्थागत सरसफाई			
	३२	माथि नं १, २ र ४ मा उल्लेखित सबै विधि तथा अभ्यासहरु गरेको		
	३३	सबै संस्थाहरुमा महिला र पुरुषका लागि वेरलावेग्लै सफा, स्वच्छ र पर्याप्त संख्यामा चर्पी भएको		
	३४	संस्थागत चर्पीहरु बालबालिका तथा भिन्न क्षमता भएका व्यक्तिका लागि पनि प्रयोग गर्न सकिने		
	३५	सबै विद्यालयले स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम स्थायी रुपले संचालन गरेको		

१४. सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानी परिवर्तन –पुष्टि गर्ने प्रक्रिया, घोषणा , पुरस्कार तथा प्रोत्साहनको व्यवस्था

कुनै पनि समुदाय, वडा, गा.वि.स, नगरपालिका या जिल्लालाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन घोषणा गर्न माथि उल्लेखित सूचकहरु पूरा भएको हुनुपर्दछ । कुनै पनि स्थानीय निकाय तथा समुदायले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तनका न्यूनतम सूचक पूरा गरेपछि निम्न प्रक्रियाहरु पूरा गरी उक्त निकायलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको मान्यता प्रदान गरिनेछ ।

- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन सहजकर्ता तथा सामुदायिक परिचालकहरूले गा.वि.स., न.पा. भित्रका प्रत्येक घरधुरीमा गई माथि उल्लेखित सूचकहरू प्रमाणिकरण गर्ने ।
- D-WASH-CC, V-WASH-CC, M-WASH-CC बाट आफ्नो निकाय सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको व्यहोरा उल्लेख गरी सो को प्रमाणीकरणका लागि सरसफाइ गुरु योजनाले निर्धारण गरेको निकाय समक्ष अनुरोध गर्ने ।
- सम्बन्धित निकायबाट सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएमा मान्यताका लागि अनुरोध भए बमोजिम अधिकार प्राप्त निकायले अनुगमन समिति मार्फत अनुगमन गरी तोकिएको मापदण्ड पूरा गरेको भए घोषणाको लागि अनुमति प्रदान गर्नेछ ।
- प्रत्येक घरधुरीमा माथि उल्लेखित सूचकहरू पूरा भएपछि सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको स्टिकर टाँस्ने ।

१४.१ सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन को पुष्टि गर्ने व्यक्ति तथा निकायहरू

- व्यक्ति, परिवार, उक्त परिवारको वारेमा जानकारी राख्ने छिमेकी
- समाजिक कार्यकर्ता, शिक्षकहरू, समाजका अन्य सदस्यहरू, वालक्लव र विद्यार्थीका प्रतिनिधिहरू
- स्वभाविक नेताहरू वा खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त भएका अन्य समुदायका मानिसहरू
- जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति र नगरपालिका, गा.वि.स.खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति,
- जिल्लास्तरका सरकारी कार्यालयका कर्मचारीहरू, गैर सरकारी संस्थाका प्रतिनिधिहरू ।

१४.२ सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन क्षेत्र घोषणा भईसके पछि पुरस्कार या प्रोत्साहनको व्यवस्था

- पुरस्कृत गर्ने प्रणालीको खाका जि.वि.स.,नगरपालिका, गा.वि.स. ले तयार गर्नेछन् ।
- यस्तो पुरस्कार सार्वजनिक पहिचान अर्थात अवस्था हेरी रकम वा सामग्रीको रुपमा पनि हुन सक्छ ।
- कार्य सम्पादनको आधारमा राम्रो वा उत्कृष्ट स्तरको काम गर्ने स्वयंसेवक, स्वास्थ्यकार्यकर्ता, सम्पर्क व्यक्ति, महिला कार्यकर्ता, WASH संस्थाहरूका प्रतिनिधिहरू तथा अगुवा सहजकर्ताहरूको लागि उनीहरूको पेशालाई थप सहयोग पुर्याउने खालका तालिमका अवसरहरू प्रदान गर्नुपनि उपयुक्त किसिमको पुरस्कार हुन सक्छ ।

१५. श्रोत व्यवस्थापन

कार्यक्रमलाई निर्धारित समयमा सफलताको विन्दुमा पुर्‍याउनकालागि आर्थिक, प्राविधिक, मानवीय तथा अन्य प्रकारका श्रोतहरू परिचालन गर्नुपर्दछ । यसका लागि स्थानीय तहमा उपलब्ध हुने श्रोतको परिचालनमा विशेष जोड दिइनेछ भने सम्पूर्ण साभेदारहरूसंग रहेका सम्भावनाहरूको अधिकतम प्रयोगको प्रयास गरिनेछ ।

१५.१ मानवीय संसाधन

सरोकारवाला पक्षहरूसंग भएको मौजुदा जनशक्ति नै यो अभियानको मुख्य जनशक्ति हुनेछ । आवश्यकता अनुसार विशेषज्ञ जनशक्तिको समेत प्रयोग गरिनेछ । विशेषज्ञ जनशक्तिको व्यवस्थापनमा प्रमुख सरोकारवाला नै बढी जिम्मेवार रहनेछन । सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानमा निम्नानुसारको जनशक्ति परिचालन गरिने छ ।

- जिल्ला, नगर तथा गाविस स्तरका खानेपानी , सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिका पदाधिकारीहरु
- गाविस तथा नगरपालिका स्तरमा कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरु
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तनका सहजकर्ताहरु ,उत्प्रेरकहरु
- महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका, स्थानीयस्तरमा गठित समूह (आमा समूह, बालक्लव, क्लव)
- सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समूहका प्रतिनिधि एवम् सदस्यहरु, खानेपानी उपभोक्ता समूहका प्रतिनिधि एवम् सदस्यहरु
- शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी तथा बालसमूह का सदस्यहरु
- राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरु
- सञ्चार कर्मीहरु
- कर्मचारीहरु, सुरक्षा निकाय, दातृ निकाय र सहकारी संस्थाका प्रतिनिधिहरु,
- यातायात व्यवसायीहरु, निजिक्षेत्र, नागरिक समाजका सदस्यहरु, टोल विकास संस्थाका पदाधिकारी
- आदिवासी जनजाति, महिला, दलितका गाउँस्तरीय समन्वय समितिहरु
- उद्योग वाणिज्यसंघका पदाधिकारीहरु

१५.२ आर्थिक स्रोत

यस अभियान संचालनकालागि आवश्यक पर्ने स्रोतको व्यवस्थापन नेपाल सरकार, दातृनिकाय, राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय गैससहरु, निजीक्षेत्र, स्थानीय निकायहरु, स्थानीय स्तरका संघसंस्थाहरु, समुदायमा आधारित संघसंस्थाहरु, समुदाय, परिवार तथा व्यक्तिबाट गरिनेछ । निम्नानुसारका सरोकारवालाहरु बाट सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तनको रणनीतिक कार्य योजना कार्यान्वयन गर्नका लागि तपसिल बमोजिमको बजेट संकलन तथा परिचालन हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

१६. अनुमानित आम्दानी

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	प्रतिवर्ष	जम्मा रकम
१	जिविस		
२	गाविस तथा नगरपालिका		
३	एल जि सि डि पी		
४	पश्चिम नेपाल ग्रामीण खा.पा.तथा स. स. परियोजना		
५	खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ डिभिजन कार्यालय		
६	महिला तथा बालबालिका कार्यालय		
७	जिल्ला शिक्षा कार्यालय		
८	जिल्ला स्वास्थ्य कार्यालय		
९	रेडक्रस सोसाइटी		
१०	सामुदायिक वन उपभोक्ता समिति,		
११	दातृ निकाय		
१२	दातृ निकाय		
१३	दातृ निकाय		
१४	दातृ निकाय		
१५	दातृ निकाय		
१६	दातृ निकाय		
१७	गै.स.स		

१७. अनुमानित खर्च

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम	प्रतिवर्ष	जम्मा रकम
१	जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता इकाई / सचिवालय संचालन		
२	DWASHCC बैठक ६ पटक प्रति वर्ष र संजाल बैठक वर्षको ३ पटक		
३	आनीबानी परिवर्तन सहजकर्ता Behaviour Change Facilitator परिचालन ३ जना		
४	M/VWASHCC बैठक		

५	वडा, समुदाय तहमा उत्प्रेरक र FCHVs परिचालन २५ जना प्रति गा.वि.स / वडा		
६	गा. वि. स. तहमा समुदाय परिचालक परिचालन १ जना प्रति गाविस / वडा		
७	IEC/Behaviour Change Intervention materials		
८	संचार तथा आम संचार परिचालन		
९	सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियान		
१०	अनुगमन,मूल्यांकन		
११	सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन घोषणा		
१२	संस्थागत खानेपानी योजना संचालन तथा मर्मत		
१३	Land fill site		
१४	सार्वजनिक शौचालय निर्माण		
१५	संस्थागत शौचालय निर्माण		
१६	क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिम आदि		
१७	समीक्षा, रिपोर्ट तयारी आदि		
१८	प्रशासनिक खर्च व्यवस्थापन		
१९	अन्य साभेदार संस्था परिचालन		
२०	प्रभाव अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण		
२१	सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना तथा व्यवस्थापन		
२२	अन्य स्थानको अध्ययन तथा अवलोकन भ्रमण		
	कूल जम्मा		

१८. सरोकारवालाहरुको भूमिका र जिम्मेवारी

क्र.सं	सरोकारवालाहरुको विवरण	भूमिका र जिम्मेवारी
क.	सरकारी निकाय	
	१. जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DWASHCC को नेतृत्व गर्ने । कार्यक्रमको मुख्य नेतृत्व लिई स्रोतको खोजी गर्ने, परिचालन र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने । सबै सरोकारहरुसँग समन्वयकारी भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने । जिल्लाको सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि रणनीतिक कार्य योजनाहरु तयारी गर्ने । कार्यक्रमको अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने ।
	२. खा.पा.तथा स.डि.का.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्यक्रमको मुख्य सहयोगीको भूमिकामा रही आफ्नो कार्यालयमा उपलब्ध आर्थिक र मानवीय स्रोतलाई खानेपानी , सरसफाई तथा

		<p>स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा परिचालन गर्ने ।</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWASHCC को सदस्य सचिवको हैसियतले काम गर्ने । • सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धि रणनीतिक योजना तयारी गर्ने
३. जिल्ला शिक्षा कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • विद्यालयको अगुवाईमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियान कार्यक्रमको नेतृत्व गर्दै हरेक विद्यालयमा पूर्ण सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने । • DWASHCC को निर्णहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने ।
४. जिल्ला स्वास्थ्य कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जिल्लाका हरेक स्वास्थ्य, उपस्वास्थ्य चौकीहरु माफत, हात धुने र अन्य सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमलाई अगाडि बढाउने । सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियान कार्यक्रममा स्वयंसेविका, मासिकाहरुलाई परिचालन गर्ने । • DWASHCC को निर्णहरु कार्यान्वयन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने
५. जिल्ला वन कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जिल्लाका हरेक सामुदायिक तथा निजि वन समूहको आर्थिक स्रोत र जनशक्तिलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा प्रयोग गर्न मुख्य भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने । • वन, इलाका सेवा केन्द्रहरुलाई समेत सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानमा लगाउने ।
६. जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • कृषि सेवा केन्द्रहरुको अगुवाईमा स्थानीय कृषि समूहलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा काम गर्न लगाउने । • जैविक कृषि प्रणालीलाई प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने । • आयआर्जनका कार्यमा सहकार्य गरी सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने ।
७. जिल्ला पशु सेवा कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जिल्लामा गाईवस्तु तथा पशुपक्षीहरुको व्यवस्थित पालन गर्नको लागि गोठ तथा मलखाद व्यवस्थापनमा मुख्य भूमिका खेल्ने । • पशुजन्य रोगबाट बच्न सक्ने उपायहरु बारे कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने । • चरिचरको व्यवस्था गर्ने
८. सहकारी डिभिजन कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सहकारी संस्था र वचत समूहलाई वचतको केही अंश सरसफाइ कार्यमा खर्च गर्न लगाई यस अभियानमा उत्प्रेरकको भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
९. नगरपालिकाको कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • न.पा. क्षेत्रभित्र सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानको मुख्य नेतृत्व प्रदान गर्ने । • मौजुदा जनशक्ति र आर्थिक स्रोत परिचालन र व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
१०. गा.वि.स.हरु		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • स्थानीय स्तरमा नेतृत्व प्रदान गर्ने । • स्थानीय साधन स्रोतको उपयुक्त उपभोग गर्न लगाउने । • स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरुसँग समन्वयकारी भूमिका खेल्ने ।
११. महिला तथा बालबालिका विकास कार्यालय		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • महिला सहभागिता अभिवृद्धि गर्नका लागि सशक्तिकरणका कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने • समूहहरु परिचालन गर्ने ।

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • वालकलवहरुलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी कार्यमा लाग्न सक्षम बनाउने • DWASHCC को निर्णहरु कार्यन्वयन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने
ख.	राजनैतिक दलहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानमा नीति निर्माण गर्ने । • अभियान कार्यान्वयनको वातावरण बनाइदिने । • अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कनका हरेक तहमा सक्रिय भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
ग.	दातृ निकाय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्राविधिक तथा विशेषज्ञ सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने । • आर्थिक स्रोत उपलब्ध गराउने तथा खोजी गर्ने । • कार्यक्रममा सहजीकरणको भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने ।
घ.	उद्योग वाणिज्य संघ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको अभियानलाई सफल बनाउन निजि क्षेत्रको परिचालन गर्ने । • स्थानीय स्रोत र जनशक्ति परिचालन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने । • नगरपालिका गाविसका सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको अभियानमा सहकार्य र सहयोग गर्ने • DWASHCC को निर्णहरु कार्यन्वयन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने
ङ.	नेपाल पत्रकार महासंघ, जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता पत्रकार मञ्च	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अभियानको प्रचारप्रसार गर्ने • अनुगमन कार्यमा सहयोग गर्ने
च.	स्थानीय गैरसरकारी संघ संस्था	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानलाई संस्थाको कार्ययोजनामा राखि कार्यान्वयन गर्ने • सामाजिक परिचालनको कार्य गर्ने । • DWASHCC को निर्णहरु कार्यन्वयन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने
छ.	समुदायमा आधारित स्थानीय संघ संस्थाहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानलाई संस्थाको कार्ययोजनामा राखि कार्यान्वयन गर्ने • स्थानीय स्तरमा रही जिल्लाबाट प्राप्त तथा आफ्नो संघ संस्थामा मौजुदा आर्थिक स्रोत तथा जनशक्ति परिचालन गर्ने ।
ज.	अनुसन्धान तथा खोजकर्ताहरु	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अनुसन्धान तथा खोजकार्य सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियानमा आधारित रहेर गर्ने ।
झ.	नागरिक समाज	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अभियानलाई सकारात्मक ढंगबाट समाजमा बुझाउन सहयोग गर्ने
ञ.	दलित, जनजाति, महिला समिति	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रत्येक समितिले आ आफ्नो समिति अर्न्तगतका वर्गलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानी परिवर्तनको अभियानमा परिचालन गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउने

१९. संगठनात्मक ढाँचा

सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन अभियान सञ्चालनको लागि सरसफाई गुरु योजना २०६८ र जिल्लामा सञ्चालित खुल्ला दिसामुक्त अभियानमा स्थापना गरिएका संगठनात्मक संरचनालाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा संचालन गरिनेछ ।

१९.१ जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति

जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति DWASHCC ले निम्नलिखित कामहरु गर्नेछ

- सरसफाई सम्बन्धी जिल्लास्तरको विवरण र सो अनुसार रणनीतिक कार्ययोजना तयार पार्ने ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी रणनीतिक योजना/कार्ययोजनालाई जि.वि.स.बाट स्वीकृत गराउने ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमको योजना तर्जुमा गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्न गा.वि.स. तथा नगरपालिकाहरुलाई सहयोगी हुने कार्यक्रमहरु बनाउने ।
- गा.वि.स. तथा न.पा.हरुमा संचालित सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरुको कार्यसम्पादनको अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी जिल्लास्तरीय सरसफाई डाले कोष स्थापना गरी व्यवस्थापन गर्ने । यस कोषमा जि.वि.स. कोष, केन्द्रीय मूलकोषबाट तोकिएको रकम र अन्य आय स्रोतबाट प्राप्त हुन सक्ने रकम समावेश हुनेछ ।
- जि.वि.स. कोषबाट आर्थिक सुविधा उपलब्ध गराई गा.वि.स. र न.पा.हरुलाई सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको क्षेत्र घोषणा गर्न प्रोत्साहित एवं सहयोग गर्ने ।
- सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा भौगोलिक अवस्था एवं जातीय विविधता विशेषगरी गरीब तथा सामाजिक रुपमा पिछडिएका वर्गहरुलाई समेत ध्यानमा राखेर लैङ्गिक समावेशी तथा सहभागितामूलक योजना तर्जुमा , चुनौतीहरुको पहिचान एवं सहयोगको व्यवस्था गर्ने ।
- सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको प्रवर्धनमा स्थानीय निकायहरुले गरेको कार्यसम्पादनको पुनरावलोकन गर्न नियमित रुपमा सभा तथा गोष्ठीहरुको आयोजना गर्ने ।
- वार्षिक रुपमा सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्र पुनरावलोकन कार्यशाला आयोजना गर्ने ।
- सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरुले एक आपसमा सम्बन्ध विस्तार, समन्वय र एकीकृत गरी परस्परमा स्वीकृत कार्यप्रक्रिया र कार्यविधिहरु प्रयोग गरी योजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन, मूल्यांकन गरी उपलब्धिहरुको प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने ।
- निजिक्षेत्रलाई सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छताको क्षेत्रमा समाहित गर्न अनुकूल वातावरणको सिर्जना गर्ने ।
- जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई स्रोत केन्द्र र डाटावेस स्थापना गरी अद्यावधिक गर्ने ।
- जिल्ला, न.पा. र गा.वि.स.स्तरका आवधिक तथा वार्षिक खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई योजना प्रक्रिया तयार पार्न समन्वय र सहयोग गर्ने ।

- खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनका लागि प्रयोग भएका जिल्ला विकास कोष, आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन खर्च, गा.वि.स.को योगदान र उपभोक्ता समूहको योगदानलाई नियमित अनुगमन गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन लागि जिल्लास्तरीय रणनीतिक योजना/कार्ययोजना र बजेटलाई जिल्ला परिषद्बाट पारित गराउने ।
- वाह्य तथा नागरिक समाजका विकास साभेदारहरूसँग सम्बन्ध विकास गरी ठोस सहयोग प्राप्त गर्ने ।
- सहकार्य र सूचना आदान-प्रदानको लागि राष्ट्रिय सरसफाइ समन्वय समिति र क्षेत्रीय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाइ समन्वय समितिसँग समन्वय र संचारको सम्पर्क गर्ने ।
- कार्यक्रमको प्रभावकारीताको लागि स्रोत सर्वेक्षण तथा सरोकारवालाहरूको विश्लेषण गर्ने ।
- जिल्लाका गतिविधिहरूको योजना बनाउने, कार्यक्रम बनाउने र कार्यसम्पादनको मूल्यांकन गर्नका लागि हरेक तीन महिनामा बैठक आयोजना गर्ने ।
- जिल्लास्तरको सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना गर्ने ।
- उपयुक्तता तथा आवश्यकता अनुसार नौला एवं सिर्जनशील क्रियाकलापहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने ।

१९.२ M-WASHCC/ V-WASHCC ले निम्नलिखित कामहरू गर्नेछ

- वडा, नगर तथा गाविसस्तरको योजना तर्जुमा प्रक्रियालाई टेवा पुऱ्याउने, घरधुरी/वडा, नगर तथा गाविस स्तरमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानी परिवर्तन प्रक्रिया शुरु गराउने, वडा/गाउँ तहमा कार्यसमिति बनाउन सहजीकरण गर्ने ।
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनका लागि खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाइ समिति गठन/क्रियाशिल गराउने , खानेपानी उपभोक्ता तथा सरसफाइ समिति/सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइ कार्य समिति/संस्थागत व्यवस्थापन समितिहरूमा सबै जातजाति, समूहहरू -कम्तीमा ३३% महिला) को समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व भएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने ।
- नगरपालिका, गाविसस्तरमा प्रज्वलक टोली (Ignition Team) गठनमा सहयोग गर्ने , सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका आनीबानी परिवर्तन क्रियाकलाप, खानेपानीको आयोजना, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताका कार्यान्वयनका विभिन्न चरणका अनुगमन र मूल्यांकन कार्यलाई समन्वय गर्ने ।
- समिति/उपसमितिमा सबै वर्ग, समूह, जातजातिको प्रतिनिधित्व भएको, उनीहरूको सक्रिय सहभागिता (बैठक, आमभेला, निर्माण कार्य आदिमा) भइराखेको छ भन्ने कुरा सुनिश्चित गर्ने, विपन्न र उपेक्षित जातजातिका समाजिक र आर्थिक उत्थानका कार्यक्रम संचालनमा टेवा पुऱ्याउने ।
- गाउँ/वडा/गाविस तथा नगर स्तरका WASH कार्यान्वयनका प्रगतिको नियमित समीक्षा गर्ने, गाउँ/वडा/गाविस तथा नगर स्तरमा WASH कार्यान्वयनको रणनीतिक समीक्षा तयार गर्ने र यसको परिणाम नगर तथा गाविस मार्फत जिविसमा पेश गर्ने ।

- नगरपालिका, गाविस स्तरमा हुने तालिमको समन्वय गर्ने , गाविस स्तरमा जागरण तालिम संचालन गर्ने काममा गाउँ/वडा/गाविसलाई सहजीकरण गर्ने ।
- गाउँ/वडा/गाविसलाई सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कोष स्थापना गर्न अभिप्रेरित गर्ने ।
- गाउँ/वडा/ गाविसमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको घोषणा अवस्थाको अनुगमन गर्ने र पुरस्कार दिने ।

१९.३ नगरपालिका, गा.वि. स. तहमा रहने सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता को आनीबानी परिवर्तन सहजकर्ता ले गर्नुपर्ने क्रियाकलापहरु

गाउँ समुदायसंग सम्बन्ध स्थापना M/VWASHCC गठन तथा पुनर्गठन गर्ने कार्यमा सहजीकरण गर्ने
M/VWASHCC, राजनैतिक दल, सरोकारवालाहरुलाई अभिमुखीकरण गर्ने
प्रत्येक वडा वाट २ देखि ३ जना आनीबानी परिवर्तनका उत्प्रेरक छनौट गर्न सहजीकरण गर्ने (M/VWASHCC) को सहमतिमा)
नगरपालिका, गाविसको आयोजनामा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी तालिम संचालन (४ दिने) गर्ने
वडास्तरको सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कार्य समिति गठन गर्न सहजीकरण गर्ने (वडा नागरिक मञ्च भए सो मन्च लाई नै उक्त समिति सरह मान्न सकिने छ),
उत्प्रेरकले तालिम पश्चात् समुदायमा उत्प्रेरित गरे नगरेको सुनिश्चित गर्ने सहजीकरण गर्ने,
सरसफाइ चौतारी गठन गर्ने, शिक्षकहरुलाई अभिमुखीकरण गर्ने
खुल्ला दिसामुक्त पछिको अनुगमन, , नमूना गाउँ बनाउन पहल गर्ने
मासिक रुपमा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कार्यको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने, M/V WASHCC संग छलफल गर्ने, प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने जिविसलाई पठाउने ।
सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन घोषणाको लागि तयारी गर्न M/VWASHCC लाई सहयोग गर्ने

२०. अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन

खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमको कार्यान्वयन द्वारा खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त अवस्था प्राप्त भएको र सो अवस्था दिगो रहेको कुराको सुनिश्चितता गर्न विभिन्न तहमा अनुगमन संयन्त्र स्थापना गरिनेछ । यस्तो संयन्त्र स्थापना गर्न र सक्रिय तुल्याउन जिल्ला खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति, न.पा./ गा.वि.स. स्तरीय खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिले नेतृत्वदायी भूमिका खेल्नेछन् । सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापहरुको अनुगमनका सूचकहरु खानेपानी, सरसफाइ, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा र स्थानीय विकास सम्बन्धि क्षेत्रगत क्रियाकलापहरुसँग मेलखाने गरी तयार पारिनेछ । विभिन्न तहमा गरिने अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कनसम्बन्धि तथ्यांक तथा जानकारीलाई केन्द्रिय अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन इकाई सँग एकिकृत

गरिनेछ । अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन कार्य खासगरी लगानी, कार्यक्रम संचालन प्रक्रिया, नतिजा/उपलब्धि र अन्ततः प्रभाव तहमा गरिनेछ । साथै जि.वि.स., न.पा. र गा.वि.स. तहमा खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमको अभिलेखीकरण र प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्ने कार्यलाई सुदृढ गरिनेछ ।

सघ संस्था , विद्यालय र समुदाय तहका क्रियाकलापहरुको अनुगमन मूल्यांकनका लागि न.पा./ गा.वि.स. तहको अनुगमन टोली गठन गरिनेछ । न.पा./ गा.वि.स. तहका क्रियाकलापहरुको मूल्यांकनको लागि जिल्ला अनुगमन टोली गठन गरिनेछ । यी टोलीहरुले सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानी परिवर्तन घोषणा सम्बन्धि प्रक्रियालाई सहज तुल्याउने र सम्बन्धित तहमा यसको जाँच तथा लेखाजोखा गर्नेछन् । अनुगमन टोलीहरुले आ-आफ्ना क्षेत्रहरुमा खास गरी देहायका अवस्थाका साथै आवश्यकता अनुसार अन्य अवस्थामा पनि भ्रमण गर्नेछन् ।

- जिविस, गाविस, नगरपालिकाको वार्षिक योजना तर्जुमाका अवस्थामा,
- वार्षिक योजनाको पुनरावलोकन हुँदाका अवस्थामा सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको कुराको प्रमाणीकरण र सिफारिस गर्ने अवस्थामा,
- सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छताको आनीबानीमा परिवर्तन भएको घोषणाका अवसरमा ।
- जिल्ला सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी दिवस मनाउने अवसरमा