

KEY PRACTICAL ACTIONS FOR ACHIEVING WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL!

E) KEY ACTIONS IN POST-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- WUSC has full responsibility for maintaining the water supply scheme – water is a right, but also entails responsibilities.
- Ensure participation of women and disadvantaged in Water Safety Planning.
- Check if source improvement is needed to address possibly left out households living within the scheme area;
- Decide on an adequate water tariff to ensure functional water supply. If some households can't afford the tariff, they can provide services, such as maintenance work;
- Ensure women's tap groups are trained to maintain tap stands;
- Everyone must have the right to use public tap stands – no matter what their caste, ethnicity or menstruation status is.



Post-construction phase is critical for long-term sustainability of water supply. Women continue to play an equal role in the post-construction activities, such as Water Safety Plan, operation and maintenance works, tariff collection and women's tap groups.



KEY ACTIONS FOR INTEGRATING GENDER EQUALITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT IN WESTERN NEPAL PHASE II - Western and Mid-Western Nepal

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT PHASE II – Far-Western and Mid-Western Nepal

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GENDER, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND THE RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION

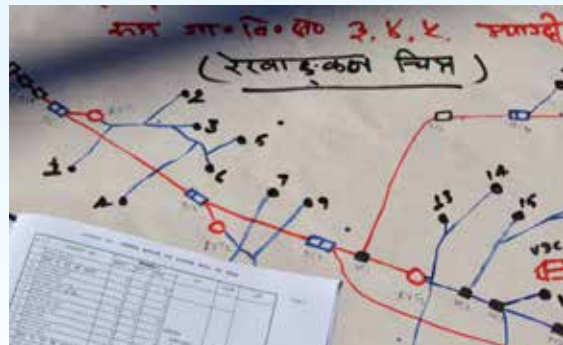
We are committed to create an environment in which all community members, including women, disadvantaged castes, ethnic minorities and socially excluded, have equitable opportunities to pursue their right to water and sanitation.

EQUAL PARTICIPATION IS THE KEY PRINCIPLE!

To benefit the remotest unserved pockets, to ensure equal opportunities for all, and to be accountable towards those we serve, equal participation is the key to success.

Therefore, in WASH and Water Use Planning meetings, in formation of committees, and in mass meetings during water supply scheme implementation, ensure that:

- Two-thirds of the households are present (ward/scheme).
- At least 50% of participants should be women (also in WUSCs).
- Proportionate representation by disadvantaged groups.
- At least one key position (chairperson, secretary, treasurer) in WUSC is held by a woman, and one position by a disadvantaged person.
- Formation/reactivation of committees is done through a democratic process – in a mass meeting, based on popular opinion.



Women make excellent leaders, secretaries and treasurers in committees.

A) KEY ACTIONS IN V-WASH PLAN AND WATER USER MASTER PLAN (WUMP) PREPARATION

- Build confidence of women and disadvantaged to ensure their participation in planning and decision making.
- Ensure that the information on the planning process and meeting times reaches all people.
- Arrange time and venue in a way that is suitable for women and poor households.
- Encourage women and disadvantaged to raise their voice in planning workshops and meetings.
- if needed, conduct separate meetings with women and disadvantaged where they can talk out their issues.
- When collecting data, always disaggregate it by sex, caste, ethnicity and disability.
- Share information on results and plans.

Water supply scheme design must include all households; location of tap stands must be accessible to all.



Sharing of information and discussing issues in mass meetings and making collective decisions.



Women make excellent role models and educators on hygienic practices.



Women must have equal opportunities for training.

B) KEY ACTIONS IN DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Make sure that all possible households are included in the scheme. No household should remain unreached.
- Ensure the technology and future water tariff is affordable to all, yet sustainable; consider alternative contribution patterns for ultra-poor.
- Orient WUSC in scheme implementation with topics on gender and social inclusion and human rights.
- Conduct separate meeting with women to decide tap locations and form tap groups.
- During construction, at least 33% of paid jobs are reserved for women, and priority for the poor & disadvantaged. Same wages for the same job.

C) KEY ACTIONS IN SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- Treat women and children as active agents in Behaviour Change.
- Reserve at least 50% of lead trigger positions for women and ensure representation of excluded groups.
- Sanitation fund can be directed for upgrading temporary latrines of HHs with elderly and disabled and ultra-poor households.
- Encourage community to support these groups by linking them to savings and credits groups etc.
- Help to break taboos, misconceptions and discriminatory practices related to menstruation and use of toilet during menstruation.
- Promote accessible public, school and institutional toilets.

D) KEY ACTIONS IN CAPACITY BUILDING

- Ensure equal participation of all social groups and women in trainings, study tours, etc.
- Give priority to women and excluded groups when selecting candidates for skilled training opportunities.
- Ensure the facilitator is GESI sensitive - speaks local language, avoids humiliating or insulting proverbs, doesn't pass stereotypical messages that reinforce gender inequality, applies equitable principles in group practices and role plays, etc.